



DISTRICT GRAND LODGE BANNER,
DESIGNED BY BRO. LIEUT.-COL. HALDANE, AND PRESENTED BY THE
E.W. BRO. KINGSTON, D.G.M.

THE
HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY
IN THE
DISTRICT OF MALTA,

FROM THE YEAR 1800 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

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P.M. 1717; W.M. 1835; P.D.D.G.M. MALTA; P.G.M.M.M. FOR TUNIS AND MALTA; P.G.M.
OF THE CRYPTIC AND ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES FOR TUNIS AND MALTA; D. INTENDANT-
GENERAL OF THE RED CROSS FOR MALTA AND TUNIS; P.E.C. AND E.P., AND P.P.
PRELATE AND CHANCELLOR K.T. AND K.M. FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN;
AND P.M. W.S. 18°.



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DEDICATION.

TO

R. W. BROTHER WILLIAM KINGSTON,

DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF MALTA, AND PROVINCIAL GRAND PRIOR OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHO FOR ELEVEN YEARS HAS RULED OVER THE DESTINIES OF THE CRAFT IN
MALTA WITH INDEFATIGABLE ZEAL AND SIGNAL SUCCESS,

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

BY HIS FRIEND AND BROTHER,

THE AUTHOR.

JUNE 24TH, 1880.





NOTICE.

I cannot sufficiently thank those of my brethren who have assisted me in the preparation of this little volume. W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. Haldane, P.D.D.G.M., has revised the proofs, and, with the aid of R.W. Bro. Kingston, superintended its publication. Their fraternal assistance enabled the printer to avoid much delay and correspondence which would otherwise have been inevitable. I must also express my acknowledgements to Bro. Starkey, D.G. Sec., for the statistics relative to the D.G. Lodge; to Bro. C. E. Mortimer, who has contributed most of the sketches and woodcuts; to W. Bro. Read, P.M. 407, who executed and presented the photograph of the banner and other furniture of his own lodge; and to W. Bro. P.M. Dahu for the information he has placed at my disposal relating to the Leinster Lodge, 387, I.C. To one and all of these brethren the thanks of the district are due, although I feel assured the assistance they have afforded me is considered by each of them as essentially a labour of love.

A. M. B.

Malta, Oct. 15th, 1880.

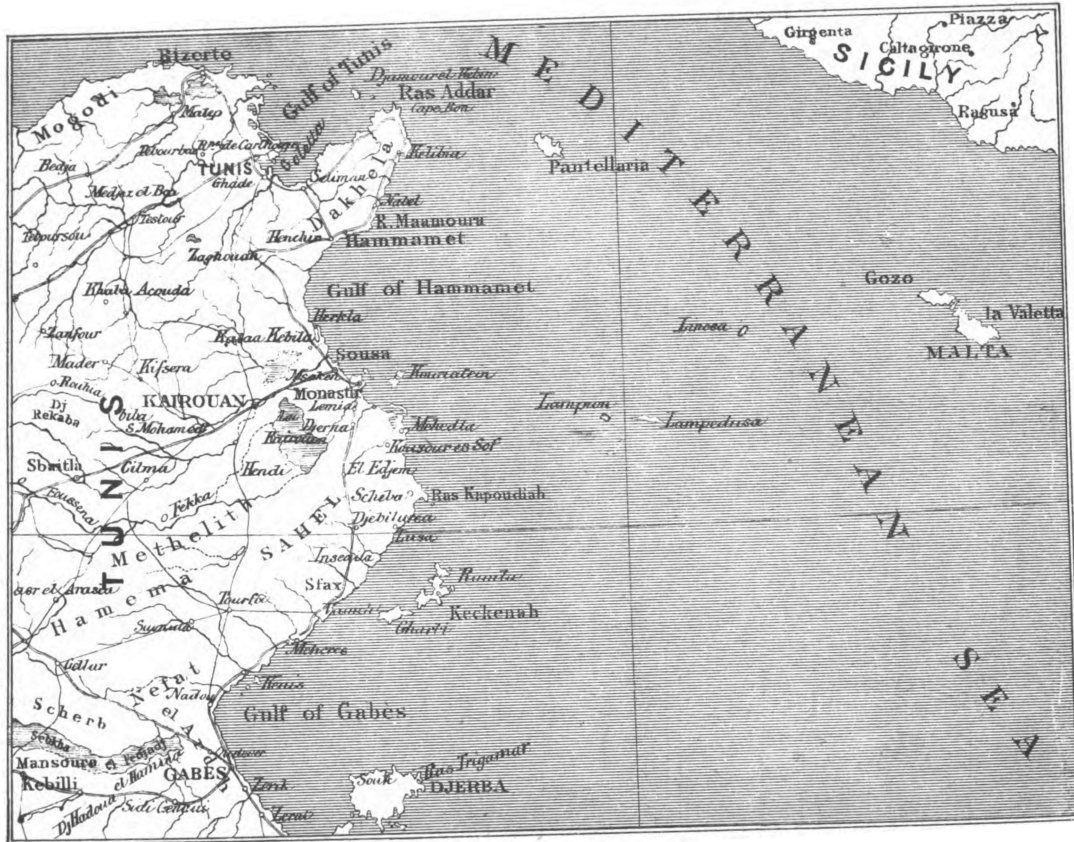




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DISTRICT OF MALTA.



INTRODUCTION.

HERE is, probably, no part of the world in which Freemasonry has so greatly prospered during the present century as in Malta. Fortuitous circumstances, and the peculiar situation of the Island, may, perhaps, have something to do with the almost universal interest felt by members of the Craft in the past, present, and future of the Royal Art in the "half-way house of the Mediterranean."

The floating nature of its military and civil population accounts, to some extent, for the fact of many illustrious brethren having commenced their Masonic career in Malta, and for the number of Masons who have gone from its Lodges to nearly every part of the globe. Nothing is more gratifying to those who now take an active part in the Masonic work of the present than to receive (as they often do) constant proofs of the kindly remembrances entertained by their brethren who have quitted the district, and to hear of the pleasant recollections still preserved of the cordiality, harmony, and goodwill which have generally reigned throughout its Masonic bodies.

These same circumstances have not a little contributed to the peculiar richness of its muster-roll, and its almost unrivalled list of Masonic worthies. Beginning with Walter Rodwell Wright, John Hookham Frere, and Sir Thomas Lucius Curtis, we may reckon amongst them the Earls of Carnarvon, Limerick, and Rosslyn, and somewhat later such indefatigable labourers for the good of the Craft as Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Captain N. G. Philips, and Colonel McLeod Moore.

The attractions belonging to our history have been not a little increased when, three years ago, the boundaries of the district were extended to the Regency of Tunis—the classic site of "Ancient Carthage." Not only can we now boast of the nearer and more living interest centered in the *speculative* labours of the last seventy years, but we likewise possess the unrivalled associations connected

with the *operative* Phœnician builders of a far distant past, on the one hand, and the hardly less wonderful labours of the Knights of St. John in more recent times, on the other.

We trust sufficient has been said to show that our task may have some importance beyond the district of Malta itself, and that these pages may succeed in reawakening pleasant reminiscences and happy memories which time and distance have well nigh blotted out. The Craft has never been popular amongst the native inhabitants of the Island, but we have every reason to hope that more tolerant times are dawning, when its intelligent citizens will learn to admire a society which reveres and respects the faith of its individual members, which has as its watchwords Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, and which has no other aim or object than to diminish the miseries and alleviate the misfortunes of its fellow men.





CHAPTER I.

MASONRY IN MALTA PRIOR TO 1815.



THAT Masonry existed and flourished exceedingly in Malta during the dominion of the Knights of the Hospital is admitted even by its native historians. Preston would have us believe that the Order of Malta became at a comparatively remote period the active protector of the Order of Masons. He writes: "During the short reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. Masonry was on the decline; but on the accession of Henry VII., A.D. 1485, it rose again into esteem under the patronage of the Master and Fellows of the Order of St. John at Rhodes (now Malta), who assembled their Grand Lodge in 1500, and chose Henry their Protector." A careful examination of the question, however, abundantly shows that the Knights of St. John and the Temple, as corporations, did nothing more than largely avail themselves of the operative Masonic guilds of the past in the erection and embellishment of their religious and civil buildings, and that the former at least shewed a marked predilection for the modern speculative system, and its speculative Lodges, which arose, in the eighteenth century, on the remains, customs, and traditions of these very operative associations. There is really no actual connecting-link between the "Chivalric Order of St. John" and the "Religious, Military, and Masonic Order of the Hospital." As the mediæval guilds of the past are related to the speculative lodges of to-day, so is the Order of Malta (which to all intents and purposes ended in 1799) connected with the now existing degree of Christian Masonry which bears its name—the one a physical prototype; the other a moral adaptation. Craft Masonry has symbolized the practice and observances of working guilds, while the modern Masonic Orders of the Temple and the Hospital perpetuate in a similar manner the teachings and the tenets, the aim and the purpose, the actions and the achievements of the two most powerful and celebrated religious confraternities which the world has ever seen.

Although the corporate body of the Knights of St. John was obliged, as a Catholic institution, to yield to Papal influence and assume a position inimical to speculative Freemasonry, individual members of the Order of Malta, and many of the inhabitants of the Island, were amongst the first to enrol themselves under its cosmopolitan banner. To such an extent did its influence increase that* "in 1740 the Grand Master of the order caused the Bull of Clement XII. to be published in that island, and forbade the meetings of the Freemasons. On this occasion several knights and many citizens left the Island; and in 1741 the Inquisition pursued the Freemasons at Malta. The Grand Master proscribed their assemblies under severe penalties, and six knights were banished from the Island in perpetuity for having assisted at a meeting." Such, however, was the power of the new fraternity that it became, as regards the Order of St. John, a sort of *imperium in imperio*. In spite of Papal anathema and the edict of the Grand Masters, Freemasonry continued to exist and flourish. Speaking of a period forty years later, Giovanni Antonio Vassallo† writes as follows: "Il masonismo colpì ancora l'antica buona fama de cavalieri mentre gran numero di costoro s'asscrissero alla Loggia quioi fondata (1785) dal conte di Kollowart, boemo. *H.G.M. non avea soppressa la Loggia che dopo pressanti ingiunzioni de Roma.*"

In Muir's "Masonic Almanack for Malta" (1849), the locality of *Sa Maison* is indicated as the site of this lodge.

It is a matter of tradition that the vexations entailed upon him in carrying out the stringent injunctions of the Papal Court contributed not a little to the fatal illness of G.M. Emmanuel di Rohan in 1797. During our recent researches in Malta we have had the good fortune to light on an almost undecipherable MS. in the handwriting of R.W. Bro. W. R. Wright, P.G.M. of Malta (1815-26), of whose labours we shall speak in the next chapter. He writes thus of the origin of Masonry in his district: ‡ "I have reason to believe that for a very considerable time after the settlement of the Knights of St. John in the Island they continued to patronize the system of Freemasonry, which being, like all other sciences at that period, chiefly indebted to ecclesiastics, was looked upon with much favour, and perhaps, I might add, held in high estimation by the most dis-

* Gournin, quoted by Richard Woof. "Sketch of the Knights Templar, etc." (p. 70). London, 1865.

† "Storia di Malta" (p. 721). Malta, 1854.

‡ No efforts on my part were spared to recover the original warrant, but without success. The MS. of Bro. Wright appears to be a series of answers to questions propounded to him. It is, unfortunately, incomplete.

tinguished characters of the Roman Catholic Church. I do not consider that the Order of Malta was necessarily connected with Freemasonry, nor, indeed, had any further connexion with it than what was common to all the orders of chivalry, which in their gradations and principles of union bore such a striking resemblance to our institution as, combined with the oriental origin of those institutions, may fairly induce us to presume that they sprang originally from this root. I have no reason to believe that Masonry, either publicly or privately, formed any part of the initiation of the Knights of Malta. The only regular lodge of which any memorial is preserved was established here by warrant from H.R.H. the late Duke of Cumberland, G.M. of England,* and upon it a very numerous and respectable lodge was founded, almost exclusively confined to the Knights of the Order, who appear, however, to have adhered chiefly to the French ritual, and whose lectures were delivered in that language. This warrant is now in my possession, having been delivered to me with some MSS. of little value by the former secretary of the lodge, who lately died at an advanced age. The meetings of the lodge were not openly avowed, but were held without any precaution for concealment at a place called *Sa Maison*. The late G.M. Rohan, though not a member of the lodge, was a Mason, but policy and the prejudices of the people prevented him from making a profession of it. Subsequently to the occupation of Malta by the English, a lodge was established here by the French prisoners of war, in correspondence with the Grand Orient of Marseilles. The members of this lodge were not well selected, and after suffering much the few who continued requested and obtained an English Constitution about two years ago,† under which they met till very lately; but I found myself under the necessity of allowing them to work in the Italian language, and on the ritual to which alone they were accustomed, observing the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England.”




Bro. Wright goes on to say that the rooms at *Sa Maison* bear no traces of their use for Masonic purposes, but that the

* “This lodge,” writes W. Bro. Gould, S.G.D. of England, “called St. John’s Lodge of Secrecy and Harmony, was constituted 30th March, 1789, being then numbered 539. At the alteration of numbers in 1792 it became No. 448, and was not carried forward on the Union Roll, 1813. There are no other details about this lodge to be found in the archives of Grand Lodge.”

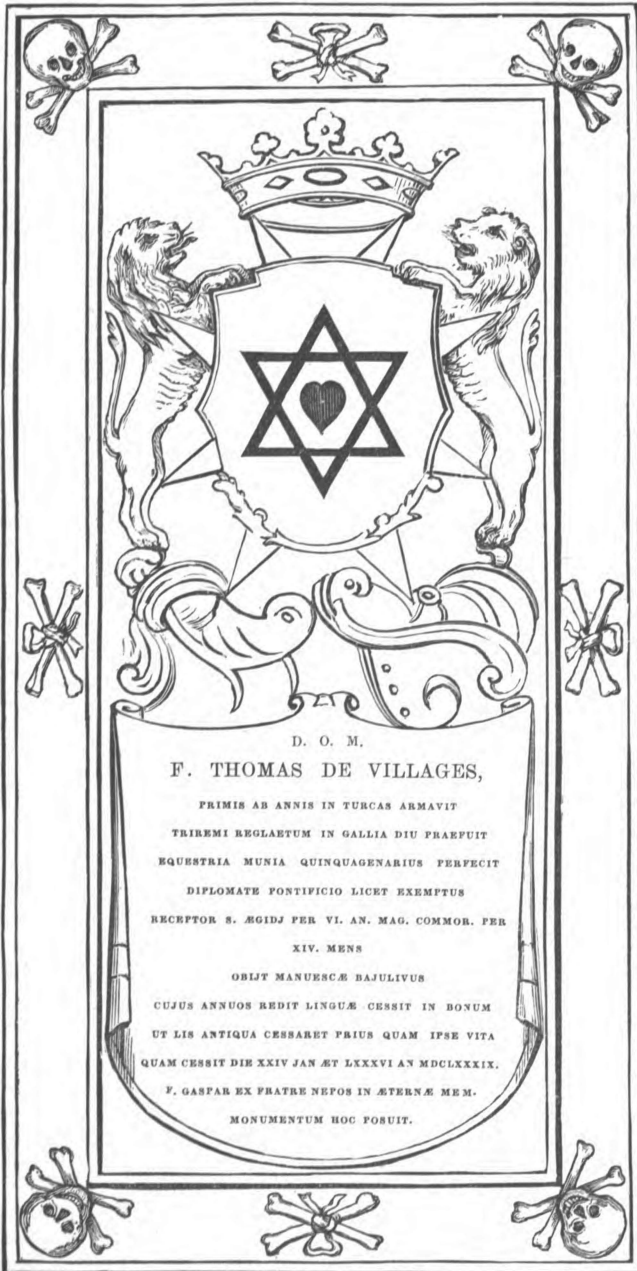
† No. 717, *Les Amis en Captivité*, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1819, and duly appeared in the official calendars of 1820-21-22, and 1823, but had dropped out of 1824. Neither this lodge or No. 539 ever made any returns to Grand Lodge.

modern lodge-rooms were very handsomely furnished, the English lodge (St. John and St. Paul) representing the interior of a Doric Temple, unroofed and open at the sides, and the other being almost after the model of the Temple of Dudzra (?) in Egypt.

Some parchment certificates of the last-named lodge are still in existence, most noteworthy specimens of Masonic designs and elegant calligraphy. The first is dated 25th October, 1812. It is in the French language, and has a wax seal attached to it by a blue ribbon. The lodge is therein described as "the respectable lodge of St. John, bearing the distinctive name of *Les Amis en Captivité*," and it appears to have worked at *Città Vecchia*. The document in question attests that Bro. Ignatius Vidal had duly taken the third degree. At that time we learn Bro. H. Aubin was Hon. W.M., Bro. Vardier W.M., Bro. Danesmil S.W., and Bro. Lombard J.W. It was signed by sixteen brethren, and two of the signatures are followed by Masonic marks. On the reverse of this document is a certificate engrossed on the 20th December, 1812, the "Sovereign Princes of the Valley of Toulon had conferred on the same brother the 18th degree of the Scottish Rite." This is signed by Bros. P. Pensa and H. Aubin. The second bears the date of the 16th March, 1814, and is issued by lodge *Parfaite Union*. It attests that Bro. Nicholas Ataglioti had been perfected a S.P.R.C. and Knight of St. Andrew. It bears a beautiful seal, attached by a broad red ribbon bordered with black, about three inches long by two broad and of oval form. Around the edge are the words "*L. Scozzeze della Perfetta Unione l'O. di Malta*." Upon an elaborate shield in the centre are portrayed

square and compass thus , and two levels , and ,

apparently forming an A and Ω . The M.S.W. was Pietro Pensa. The body of the document is in the French language. Whether this was a separate Masonic body or the Chapter attached to the lodge *Amis en Captivité* is not certain. The third certificate is dated 11th May, 1816, and attests, in the French language, the possession of the third degree by the same Nicholas Ataliotti. It emanates from the lodge *Les Amis en Captivité*, and is surrounded by an elaborate drawing in water-colours of the columns of the temple, surmounted by the sun, moon, and stars. The seal is circular, attached by a blue ribbon, and inscribed "*L. Amis en Captivité Or. Ile de Malthe, 36 Deg : de Lat :*" In the centre is a triangle, having the Ark of the Covenant in the middle surmounted by the All-Seeing Eye, with a square and compass extended beneath its base. The triangle is surrounded by a circle, from which seven points, forming a star, extend towards the circumference of the seal. Between each of these



D. O. M.

F. THOMAS DE VILLAGES,

PRIMIS AB ANNIS IN TURCAS ARMAVIT

TRIREMI REGLAETUM IN GALLIA DIU PRAEFUIT

EQUESTRIA MUNIA QUINQUAGENARIUS PERFECIT

DIPLOMATE PONTIFICIO LICET EXEMPTUS

RECEPTOR S. AEGIDJ FER VI. AN. MAG. COMMOR. FER

XIV. MENS

OBIIT MANUSCAE RAJULIVUS

CUJUS ANNUOS REDIT LINGUÆ CESSIT IN BONUM

UT LIS ANTIQUA CESSARET PRIUS QUAM IPSE VITA

QUAM CESSIT DIE XXIV JAN ET LXXXVI AN MDCLXXXIX.

F. GASPAR EX FRATRE NEPOS IN AETERNÆ MEM.

MONUMENTUM HOC POSUIT.

points is a small five-pointed star. (There must have been a total change of officers between October, 1812, and May, 1816, when L. Nani appears to have been W.M., Jean André Roediger S.W., and J. A. Hochkofter J.W.) The fourth was issued as late as 25th September, 1820, and certifies that Bro. Ignatius André Vidal had fulfilled, with honour to himself, the posts of D. of C. and J.W. in the lodge Les Amis en Captivité. It is of small dimensions, but very beautifully executed. It is surrounded by a border of accacia. The seal (the same as in the third certificate) is attached by a red ribbon, edged with green and covered with green stars. In the centre of the upper portion is the All-Seeing Eye, with a wreath of lilies on one side and of accacia on the other. An indorsement says "*the number of the lodge is 716.*" The W.M. at that time was W. Bro. R. Stevens, and of the thirteen officers who sign it *four describe themselves as "Knights of the Templar and Malta."*

From the minute books of the lodge of St. John and St. Paul it appears that prior to 1820 on one occasion several of the brethren of this lodge visited it. They are described as "members of the St. John of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 716."

The foregoing scanty details contain all that is known of Masonry in Malta prior to 1815. It suffices to show that, if no real connection existed between its system and the Order of St. John, it was extensively patronized by individual knights and attained an influential position in their hands. Many of the tombs of the knights bear such emblems as compasses, squares, triangles, mallets, etc., of which the monument of Thomas de Villages is a fair example.

Although the modern order of Masonic knights may have no actual descent from the practical Hospitalers, we believe the beautiful ritual of the investiture has contributed not only to the impressive ceremonies and important teachings of the Malta degree, but has afforded a model for the symbolism of many of the higher grades of continental Masonry.





CHAPTER II.

WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT, 1804—1815.

WITH a considerable reputation both as a jurist and *homme de lettres*, Walter Rodwell Wright, who had devoted many years of an active life to Masonic researches, was appointed early in the present century to the post of British Consul in the Ionian Islands, which subsequently became the theme of his admirable descriptive poem "*Horæ Ionicæ*."* In the year 1801 (December 18th) Bro. Wright joined the Prince of Wales Lodge (then No. 412), and three years later was elected Grand Master of the Order of the Red Cross in England, this degree being then at the zenith of its prosperity. He was at that time described as "a most distinguished Mason and a personal friend of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex." In 1807, Edward, Duke of Kent, having executed a charter or warrant for the revival of "The Knights of the exalted religious and military Orders of the Temple and Holy Sepulchre of St. John of Jerusalem," etc., Bro. Wright was elected Grand Master on the 12th April of that year.† He continued to hold the office till the 6th August, 1812, when the Duke of Sussex succeeded him. In the record of the meeting of the Grand Council of the Red Cross held on the 15th December, 1810, Sir Knight Wright is described as Grand Commander.‡ On the 27th January, 1813,§ he attended at the ceremony accompanying the presentation of a magnificent jewel to the D.G.M. the Earl of Moira, who was about to leave England as Governor-General of India.

* Preston's "Illustrations" (p. 350).

† Colquhoun's "History of the Order of the Temple" (p. 134).

‡ An engraving of Bro. Wright was published by Mr. Scott on the 17th November, 1813. He wears a collar from which depends a R.A. jewel. On his breast is the jewel of the Order of the Red Cross. Beneath are the arms of the Degrees of K.T. and Kadosh, and several emblems belonging to the former. This print still can be seen in the Masonic Hall at Malta.

§ Preston (p. 350).

Shortly before this he had been appointed P.G.M. of the Ionian Islands, and composed the ode sung at this farewell dinner in the presence of six royal dukes, all members of the Craft.

Although on the 18th May, 1813, he informed the Grand Council of the Red Cross of "his approaching departure for a foreign land," he was destined to take a very prominent part in the most important Masonic transaction that England has ever seen, viz., the Union of the Two Grand Lodges of the Ancients and Moderns. In the Articles of Union, dated the 1st December, 1813, his name immediately follows that of the Duke of Sussex as one of the five signatories on behalf of the Grand Lodge *under the Constitution of England*, and he was present at the magnificent ceremonials of the Lodge of Reconciliation and first meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England, which took place on the 27th December of the same year. Meanwhile he had resigned the Grand Mastership of the Red Cross, and proposed the Duke of Sussex as his successor. It was resolved to present him with a testimonial of not less than one hundred pounds in value. On the 19th July, 1813, G.M. Wright informed the governing body that he had conferred on the Duke of Sussex the noviciate, whereupon the latter was unanimously elected a Grand Cross. His Royal Highness was then introduced, and admitted to the Grand Cross, "making his offering according to ancient custom." He was on the same day elected G.M. for his natural life, and duly installed by his predecessor. On the 11th September the Council resolved to inform P.G.M. Wright that a sum had been paid to his bankers, which he was requested "to dispose of either by the purchase of a sword or other ornament as a mark of remembrance of that affection and regard his zeal and Masonic labours had established in the hearts of his brethren and companions." Returning once more to the memorable 27th December, 1813, we find that the recitation of an ode written by Bro. Wright formed an important portion of the day's proceedings. It is printed in extenso in Preston's "Illustrations" (p. 429), and extends over five pages. Amongst the papers of Bro. Wright in Malta we have found a similar effusion, of which he is said to be the joint author, and which certainly adds to his claim to rank as one of the most able and industrious of Masonic minstrels. As it does not appear to have been published in full it may interest our readers to peruse it.

Ode for the Installation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathearn as Grand Master of Masons of England, according to the old Institutions, on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1813. Set to music by Brother Kelly.

Recit. FROM what beneficent decree,
Beyond the force of human law—
Beyond the first historic page,
Doth Masonry its being draw ?

Extend its influence benign
 O'er every land, o'er every sea ;
 From clime to clime, from pole to pole,
 From age to age in splendour shine—
 Immutable and pure ?
 Enlightening the accepted soul
 With piety so deep imprest,
 As must with thought and life endure,
 To make him truly blest ?
 What ?—but to perfect Nature's plan—
 It sprung from God, the Architect of man ?

Song. Mountains may fall and rocks decay,
 And isle on isle be swept away—
 But Masonry's primeval truth,
 Unbroke by force, unchanged by time,
 Shall bloom in renovated youth,
 And energy sublime.

Recit. Behold weak mortal led astray,
 Or left to grope his blinded way,
 Unaided and alone !
 Plunged into Error's vast abyss ;
 Mistaking frantic joy for bliss ;
 Or sinking on the bed of pain,
 Looking around for aid in vain,
 By misery o'erthrown !
 But, oh, how different is the sight,
 When brought from darkness into light,
 And taught, of Masonry the plan,
 The duty which he owes to man !

Glee. The well known sign we mark, and fly
 The wound to heal—to still the sigh—
 And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
 For ours the aim is, ours the art
 To meliorate the human heart ;
 Of wild desires to stem the flood,
 And act as if of kindred blood.

Chor. These are the gifts we owe to thee,
 Mild—benignant Masonry !

Recit. Look to the wayward sons of men !
 By adverse doctrines driven,
 Even in that which most they prize
 (Their future bliss above the skies,
 The road that leads to heaven),
 What discord flows from tongue and pen !
 What hatred, guile, and woe !
 They persecute, they scourge, they kill,
 They bind in chains the human will ;

Or, seeking proselytes, explore
 Both African and Asian shore ;
 And do not in their zeal disdain
 To bribe the soul by thoughts of gain,
 Its freedom to forego.

Not so the Mason's holy art !
 It leaves the conscience free.
 Between the Mason and his God,
 We raise no bar—we use no rod ;
 But grand internal light impart,
 Omnipotence to see !

Duet. The Mason worships God on high ;
 And feeling in his heart the flame
 Of holy love to all the same ;
 To all who pure in heart and life,
 Seek to be safe from worldly strife,
 The door shall open fly.

We do not look to form or sect,
 But all the varying creeds respect,
 That may from conscience flow.
 To the great Architect alone
 Their truth and purity are known,
 And not to man below.

Chor. The Christian, Turk, and Jew may be
 Linked in the bonds of Masonry !

Recit. Nor yet can sophistry assail
 With all its lures the Mason's mind ;
 Nor false philosophy prevail
 The ardours of his soul to damp ;
 For soft affections still shall bind
 The hearts that honest laws have join'd,
 From Masonry that spring.
 In peace to cherish brothers' love,
 Faithful when called to field or camp,
 Adoring him that sits above,
 And loyal to our king.

Chor. Our duty done—from labour free,
 Sweet are the joys of Masonry.

Song. Hark we hear the Warden call—
 “ Masons to your sports away ;
 Join the banquet in the hall ;
 Give your heart a holiday ! ”

When around the festive bowl
 We delight in song and glee :
 Gay and open is the soul,
 When it feels secure and free.

Joyous as the jest goes round,
 Taunt nor gibe can Masons fear ;
 None, by sacred pledges bound,
 Prate again of what they hear.

When we toast the fair we prize,
 Not a tongue shall slander tell ;
 Masons' hearts, by honour's ties,
 Guard the sex they love so well.

And tho' we fill our glasses high,
 Feeling still shall warm the breast ;
 We have not left the poor man dry—
 So the cheerful cup is blest.

Chor. And still may truth and feeling be
 The heart-felt joys of Masonry !

Recit. Long by our noble Atholl led,
 Though innovation raised its head,
 We trod the path secure ;
 Beneath his banner kept the field ;
 The pillars of the Craft we reared,
 Its strength and beauty we upheld,
 Its ancient principles revered,
 And kept its landmarks sure.

Chor. For Mason's hearts shall ever be
 Firm in the cause of Masonry.

Recit. Now on this auspicious day,
 Safe beneath a Brunswick's sway,
 We hail a Brunswick's son !
 Edward, by holy truths imprest,
 Feels all the precepts in his breast
 By which our hearts were won.

Taught by many an arduous toil,
 When placed on India's torrid soil,
 Or 'midst Canadian snows ;
 His manly heart was made to feel
 (And well he knew the heart to heal)
 His fellow creatures' woes.

Recit. For, even in that distant world,
 In pity to mankind,
 Had Masonry its rôle unfurled
 To his congenial mind.—
 Benevolence the action saw,
 And hailed the seed thus sown !
 Instructed him in nature's law,
 And claimed him for her own.

Chor. Then, brothers, hail the kind decree
That gave the Prince to Masonry !

Recit. And, do we not behold the dawn
Of purer skies and brighter days,
When Masonry's unclouded blaze,
With threefold light shall shine ?
When all (to one grand temple drawn,
Our slightly-differing forms revised,
And little jealousies despised),
In unity combine.

Duet. For see! from heaven the peaceful dove,
With olive branch descend !
Augustus shall with Edward join,
All rivalry to end ;
And taught by their fraternal love,
Our arms our hearts shall intertwine,
The union to approve.

Full piece. Then Edward and Augustus hail !
For now beneath the Brunswick line,
One system shall prevail.
O'er all the earth, with truths divine,
Shall Masonry extend its sway,
Till time itself shall pass away,
In unity to shine.

Chor. Then, brothers, hail the kind decree
That gave them both to Masonry !

During the following year Bro. Walter Rodwell Wright proceeded to Malta to fill the important posts of President of His Majesty's Court of Appeal and Senior Member of the Supreme Council of Justice in that island. With the advent of Bro. Wright the reliable history of modern Masonry in Malta may be said to begin.





CHAPTER III.

LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL.



IN the 18th February, 1815, twenty-five regular Masons of Malta addressed the following letter to Bro. Wright:—

“La Valetta, 18th February, 1815. Right Worshipful Sir and Brother: We, the undersigned having been respectively admitted into the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons acting under the United Grand Lodge of England, take the liberty of requesting you will lay before His Excellency the Governor our desire that he may be pleased to grant us the permission of opening a Lodge here; and in the expectation of His Excellency acceding to our request, more especially as many of the British Merchants and others in this Island are of the Fraternity, we have most respectfully to hope we may be allowed the assistance of your Masonic character, and hope for the aid of those abilities which have been so long exerted for the benefit of Masonry in general, and are so greatly esteemed by our Brethren throughout the world.” [Here follow twenty-five signatures.]

A petition was subsequently transmitted to England, and a dispensation having been obtained, twenty-eight brethren met on Wednesday, April 15th, 1815, at the Hope Tavern, Strada Mezzodi. Meanwhile Bro. Wright had been appointed Provincial Grand Master for “Malta and Gozo.”* The Provincial G.L. was formed in the ante-room, and entered the lodge-room in procession. Bro. Wright installed Bro. Joseph Slythe† as first W.M., and the dispensation was read by Bro. William Mackenzie, P.G. Sec. Bro. Slythe immediately vacated his office in

* Bro. Wright's title was subsequently changed to P.G.M. of the Mediterranean.

† Bro. Slythe, nominally at least, first W.M. of the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul, died four years after its foundation. He is buried in the now unused cemetery near the Quarantine Bastion. A marble slab is thus inscribed:—“Joseph Slythe, Consul-General for Sardinia, died 14th July, 1820, aged 47.”

favour of the P.G.M., and at all future meetings is styled as P.M. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Malcolm Gillies, P.S.G.W. of England, for assistance rendered to the founders, and a ballot was taken for twenty candidates, which proved favourable in seventeen cases and unfavourable in three. Weekly meetings were held from this date, Bro. Wright presiding over the labours of the lodge with praiseworthy regularity. These proceedings very soon excited the wrath of the Roman Catholic Bishop, for it appears that at the meeting on the 2nd May, "the W.M. communicated to the lodge the result of an interview he had held with the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of these Islands, on the subject of a remonstrance which had been made to his Excellency by the Bishop of Malta against the assembling of Freemasons within his jurisdiction. In this remonstrance the Bishop had stated that Masonry was not only subversive of the Catholic Religion, but that it struck at the very root of Christianity itself. The W.M. then detailed the several representations that he had thought it necessary to make to His Excellency in reply to the remonstrance of the Bishop and in defence of Masonry in general, whereupon the Governor dismissed the complaint of the Bishop and declined all interference on the occasion." The following resolution was then passed: "That the cordial thanks of this Lodge be given to the R.W. Bro. Walter Rodwell Wright, P.G.M., for his able and spirited vindication of Masonry." The weekly meetings of the lodge then continued with unabated success, and on the 12th August the brethren celebrated at a banquet the birthday of the Prince Regent, Patron of the Order. At the meeting of the 2nd October the lodge appears to have proceeded to the regularization of Bro. Harris, who had received the secrets of Masonry in an irregular lodge at Palermo, "where lodges are not allowed to be holden." On the 4th December Edward Stuart Baynes* was elected a joining member. On the 27th December the P.G.M. was re-elected W.M., vacating the chair during the election; and on the appointment of fresh Wardens each Warden appears to *have nominated his own Deacon*. On the 17th June, 1816, Baron John William de Schwedhoff was affiliated. In this year no meeting was held between the 21st June and 14th October, and on the 27th December Bro. Wright was again elected to the eastern chair. During the spring of 1817, however, he requested the members to again proceed to the choice of a W.M., and on the 5th May Bro. Noble was chosen by ballot. This brother persistently declined the honour, and the P.G.M. granted a dispensation to the lodge to elect a Master from *amongst the brethren generally*, where-

* Afterwards Sir Edward S. Baynes, Consul-General and Political Agent at Tunis, where he died in 1854.

upon the first Secretary, Bro. Henry Harper, was nominated and installed by the P.G.M. on the 30th Junè, two brethren being "regularized the same evening." Up to the 11th August, 1817, the P.G.M. had never missed attending a single meeting, and on this occasion granted a dispensation to initiate two candidates (one a minor) *at the same meeting as they had been balloted for*. During all this time no mention is made of any meetings of Provincial Grand Lodge being held, but on the 8th October of this year Bro. Wright appointed Bro. Noble to the office of P.G.S.W. On the 27th December Bro. Harper was re-elected W.M. At his installation on the 12th January, 1818, an officer named the Expert was appointed, who was especially charged with the "preliminary tests of candidates." On the 18th May the Hon. Gerald de Courcy joined the lodge, and Lieutenant H. D. Acland was initiated. The Hon. Frederick Spencer was also received into the Order on the 1st June following. At the meeting of the 15th June thirty-three brethren unanimously resolved that a painting of the P.G.M., Bro. Wright, "should be executed by some well-known artist to commemorate the foundation of the lodge."* On the 11th November it was unanimously resolved to remove the lodge to a building to be called the Masonic Hall, situated at No. 86, Strada Mercante.

On the 27th December, 1818, the P.G.M. was once more elected as W.M. On the 5th April, 1819, the warrant of the lodge, to which the No. 673 was assigned, at length arrived, to the great satisfaction of the brethren.

On the 16th November Midshipman Edward Bedford Pim was initiated. At the meeting of St. John's Day, 1819, Bro. A. C. Harris was elected W.M., but it appears from the minutes that for some unexplained cause the meetings of the lodge were suspended from the 19th August, 1820, till the 2nd January, 1822. It is, however, clear that this cessation of activity must have been enforced by the local government, because at the meeting held on the last mentioned day a communication was read from the Chief-Secretary, Mr. Plunket, authorizing the brethren to proceed with their labours. Bro. Lord Mandeville was present on this occasion. In the record of the meeting of the 21st January, Bro. Otto Bayes is described as D.P.G.M. Bro. Harris continued always to act as W.M. On the 4th February, 1822, Viscount Mandeville (Commander R.N., afterwards sixth Duke of Manchester,) and Lord J. S. Churchill (afterwards G.S.W. of

* This picture still adorns the Masonic Hall, 27, Strada Stretta, in which all the English Masonic bodies in Malta have met since 1870. It is a full-length life size. Bro. Wright is represented as seated, and holding in his hand a folio copy of the Book of Constitutions. He is wearing the collar of P.G.M., and the distinctive jewel of the Prince of Wales Lodge.

England) became joining members, and assisted on the 27th of the same month at the initiation of the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere,* who received the third degree on the 3rd May following. Bro. Harris left Malta before the end of the year, and the P.G.M. ruled the lodge till the 27th December, when he was again elected its Master. At the meeting of the 23rd February, 1823, the name of Bro. Frere appears as Treasurer. On the 28th April (Lord Churchill acting as one of the officers) the Honourable F. Gordon, who had been initiated in the lodge, was raised to the third degree. On the 27th December the P.G.M. was re-elected, and on the 26th April, 1824, initiated Bro. Benjamin Douglas.†

On the 21st May we learn that a naval officer who was a candidate refused to sign the requisite declaration and retired. On the 27th December, 1824, Bro. George St. Vincent Whitmore was elected W.M., and installed on the 18th January following. He also appointed an Expert. On the 4th February, 1825, Colonel the Honourable W. H. Gardner (afterwards General), R.A., was elected a joining member, and the Honourable M. Stopford (afterwards Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.,) initiated. Bro. Whitmore's year of office was one of signal activity, and a very large number of military and naval officers joined the ranks of the Craft. On the 25th February a complimentary address engrossed on parchment was presented to the P.G.M., who made a suitable reply. During the meeting of the 4th March it transpired that a candidate already prepared, and who had undergone the preparatory ordeal, was only nineteen years of age; the P.G.M., however, from "prudential motives," granted a dispensation to complete the ceremony.

The lodge had now completed the first ten years of its existence, during which time Bro. Rodwell Wright never missed attending a single meeting, and on the 27th April, 1825, proposed "that a peculiar jewel be adopted to distinguish the members of the

* This distinguished scholar, formerly British Minister at Madrid, Marquis of the Union in Spain, and a Privy Counsellor, spent the closing years of his life in Malta. He is buried with his wife, the Countess of Errol, in the now disused cemetery near the Misida Bastion. He died at a very advanced age on the 7th January, 1846, having survived his wife fifteen years. There is a lengthy Latin inscription on his tomb.

† This worthy member of the Craft became the mainstay of Freemasonry in the Island for well nigh fifty years, holding offices in all its lodges and devoting a lifetime to the best interests of the fraternity. The name of Benjamin Douglas will be affectionately remembered by many Malta brethren still living. He died at a ripe age on the 23rd November, 1873. A tablet to perpetuate his memory, from a design by Bro. W. Paulson, C.E., is placed in the lodge-room.

lodge of St. John and St. Paul." This suggestion was unanimously adopted on the 23rd May following, and referred for execution to the permanent committee, though it does not transpire from the minutes to what extent it was sanctioned by Grand Lodge. At the next meeting it was announced that a design had been approved. A query as to the form of the jewel was inserted in the London *Freemason* by W. Bro. Gould, S.G.D. England, and elicited a reply from Bro. Colonel W. B. McLeod Moore, Grand Prior of Canada, who at once forwarded a sketch of one of these jewels presented to him on his installation as W.M. of the lodge thirty years ago. Bro. Douglas, to whom we have already alluded, was the

original owner of the jewel, and was initiated during the year it came into use. Bro. Moore says he always wears this jewel with the peculiar badge of P.M. attached to it. Bro. Colonel Moore uniformly evinces a kindly feeling for the site of his earliest Masonic honours.

Business was suspended during the summer months, and on the 12th December it was resolved, with the approval of the P.G.M., that the lodge be affiliated* (*sic*) with a French lodge (Les Amateurs de la Sagesse) at Marseilles. This was carried unanimously.

During the year 1825 the W.M. had initiated twenty-three candidates, and he was re-elected on St. John's Day, being appointed

JEWEL OF LODGE ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL.

P.G.S.W. At the meeting of the 15th March, 1826, the P.G.M. was present; but on the 26th April he died. An emergent meeting was called on the 28th, and a committee appointed to carry out the ceremonies on the following day. The lodge went into the deepest mourning; an escutcheon was placed over the portrait of the deceased, and the adjoining room was draped in black. The jewels were also covered with crape. In the centre of the lodge a catafalque was erected, on which were displayed the jewels of the late P.G.M., resting on a velvet pall. The brethren proceeded round the coffin and strewed it with flowers. The W.M., Bro. Whitmore, pronounced the following oration:—

* Allied (?)



“Though not permitted openly to testify our respect for the memory of our late Provincial Grand Master by conducting his remains to the grave as a Masonic body, and laying them in their last long home according to our ancient rites and usages, yet here at least in secret and in sorrow assembled we may yield to the dictates of our feelings and seek consolation from each other in our common affliction. Here we may indulge in the contemplation of his virtues, and strive hereafter to imitate them. Over the memory of these death hath no control; it will ever be dearly cherished, honoured, and beloved in the fond recollection of every true Mason. No one possessed of sense or feeling could ever have known our deceased brother who did not honour and esteem him; but we, my brethren, bound to him by every moral and social tie, our friend, our brother, the brightest ornament that ever graced our body, the establisher and constant supporter of this lodge—how great is our cause for sorrow, how long and deeply must we deplore his loss! Within the lodge, zealously rigid and eminently efficient in the execution of his own duties, he expected the same attention and obedience from others he was wont to pay himself; nor did any consideration of private gratification, nor sickness, nor suffering ever prevent his attendance at all duties of the lodge, which he continued to uphold and exalt to the last moment by example and precept. As a Mason, perhaps unequalled, and excelled (I presume) by none. Most enlightened and refined, through a long and brilliant career the pride and boast of the fraternity; its readiest source from which to gain instruction, its purest fountain of information. As a man, a profound and elegant scholar, a perfect gentleman, and uniformly constant in the exercise of moral virtue. In his profession eloquent, just, and upright, unbiassed by partial or unworthy motives; honour and humanity guided his steps, and the goodwill and admiration of mankind were the crown of his labours. His mind a compound of all that was noble and generous, enriched by learning and dignified by conscious integrity; benevolent, kind, courteous, and affable; to rich and poor alike a friend, with a heart ever open to sympathize in the distresses of his fellow creatures and a hand ever ready to relieve their wants. An uncommon greatness of soul and mental vigour supported his enfeebled frame under long and acute bodily sufferings, and enabled him to perform the duties of his high station almost to the very moment of his death. On the day preceding that awful event he devoted himself to the duties of the court in which he had so long presided, and on the evening assured me of his intention to attend the lodge on the following one. Alas! Heaven willed it otherwise. We had already met to meet no more on this side of the grave. His term of mortal

existence was near its completion, and a few short hours hurled him into eternity.

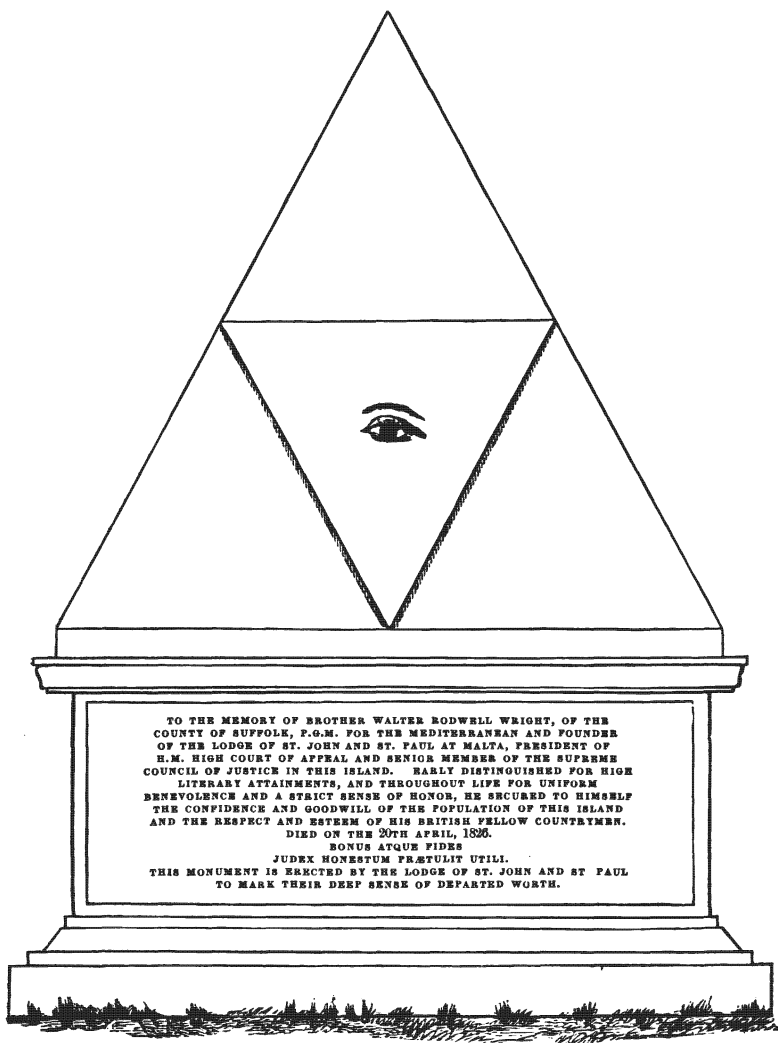
“Feeble must be the tribute of praise from one so much his inferior, and I pray the brethren to attribute to inability and not to coldness of feeling my poverty of expression. I would feel grateful to any brother who would add his mite to this my poor attempt. I will now close this melancholy duty by reminding you that the most effectual means of showing our lasting and sincere esteem for the memory of our departed brother will be by a strict adherence to the system he has laid down; by zealously maintaining the welfare of this lodge established by his means, and which so long flourished under his fostering care; by keeping his example ever before our eyes, and walking in his ways which he hath set before us. The God whom we adore has been pleased to take to himself our beloved brother, and the unerring hand of death snatched him in one short moment from all he loved on earth and all who loved him. ‘The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.’”

On the conclusion of the address the W.M. requested the P.G. Officers present to surrender their jewels to him as P.G.S.W.

On the 31st May a Bro. Wilson was appointed, “for the benefit of the lodge and Masons in general,” to examine the MSS. of Bro. Wright, which seem to have been very voluminous. It is much to be regretted that a few fragments only have been preserved.*

Bro. Wright was buried in a picturesque spot in the Misida Bastion Cemetery at Floriana, overlooking the Quarantine Harbour. No memorial was erected to perpetuate his merits till 1840, when, at the meeting of the lodge held on the 19th February, the report of a committee appointed to “provide a suitable monument to the late P.G.M.” was adopted. The committee reported, “That the upper and present burying ground at Floriana has been chosen as a site for that purpose, where it is proposed to insert into the bastion-wall a monument Masonically corresponding to the degree of the Royal Arch, viz., an equilateral triangle geometrically divided into three smaller triangles at their extremities, which by their union form a fourth triangle in the centre, all of them being equal and equilateral.” A deputation was appointed to wait on the Right Hon. J. H. Frere to request him to prepare the inscription, which he appears to have done. No further mention is made of the matter, but the monument was erected as proposed. The inscription on it is as follows: “To the memory of Brother Walter Rodwell Wright, of the county of Suffolk, P.G.M. for the Mediterranean and founder of the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul at

* Two or three extracts from Bro. Wright's MSS. are printed in the Appendix.



TO THE MEMORY OF BROTHER WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT, OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, P.G.M. FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND FOUNDER OF THE LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL AT MALTA, PRESIDENT OF H.M. HIGH COURT OF APPEAL AND SENIOR MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF JUSTICE IN THIS ISLAND. EARLY DISTINGUISHED FOR HIGH LITERARY ATTAINMENTS, AND THROUGHOUT LIFE FOR UNIFORM BENEVOLENCE AND A STRICT SENSE OF HONOR, HE SECURED TO HIMSELF THE CONFIDENCE AND GOODWILL OF THE POPULATION OF THIS ISLAND AND THE RESPECT AND ESTEEM OF HIS BRITISH FELLOW COUNTRYMEN. DIED ON THE 20TH APRIL, 1826.

BONUS ATQUE FIDES

JUDEX HONESTUM PRÆTULIT UTILI.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST PAUL TO MARK THEIR DEEP SENSE OF DEPARTED WORTH.

MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF BRO. WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT,
IN THE MISIDA BASTION CEMETERY AT FLORIANA, MALTA.

Malta, President of Her Majesty's High Court of Appeal, and Senior Member of the Supreme Council of Justice in this Island. Early distinguished for high literary attainments, and throughout life for uniform benevolence and a strict sense of honour, he secured to himself the confidence and goodwill of the population of this Island and the respect and esteem of his British fellow-countrymen. He died on the 26th April, 1826. *Bonus atque fides iudex honestum protulit utili.* This monument is erected by the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul, to mark their deep sense of departed worth."

We now return to the history of the lodge from the time of the almost irreparable loss it suffered by the death of its founder. At its meeting of the 27th November, 1826, a Lieutenant Brown sought admittance, "as he believed himself to be a Freemason, having received the sign, grip, and word from some Spaniards in the island of Cuba." After several messages passing between the applicant and the W.M., he was accepted as a candidate for admission *de novo*, and initiated the same evening. On the 27th December Bro. Whitmore was elected W.M. a third time, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, and it was resolved that a dispensation be applied for to Grand Lodge. It was also decided to appoint Bro. Michel a representative of the lodge to the affiliated Lodge of Les Amateurs de la Sagesse, at Marseilles, and to send him one of the jewels peculiar to the St. John and St. Paul Lodge.

On the 13th February, 1827, Mr. Adolphus Slade, R.N.,* was initiated, and Lord Edward Russel† elected. Bro. Whitmore declining to act as W.M., Bro. T. McGill, S.W., was elected to the office on the 15th May, and on the 25th June it is recorded "that Lord E. Russel being in attendance, the W.M. directed the Expert to prepare the candidate and Bro. Secretary to put him through the ordeal, which being satisfactorily performed he was admitted to the Order." The affairs of the lodge seem to have been at a low ebb during this year, and no meeting was held till St. John's Day, when Bro. Whitmore was again elected, but declined to serve. Bro. Wooley was then elected and also refused. Bro. Whitmore at last consented, and on the 10th March, 1828, initiated the Honourable Cadwallader Davies Blayney, R.N.‡ On the 20th June the lodge was visited by R.W. Bro. Lord Yarborough,§ P.G.M. of the Isle of Wight. The minutes of this meeting run thus:—"The proper officers were sent out to

* Afterwards Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B., author of "Turkey and the Crimean War."

† Afterwards Admiral.

‡ Afterwards twelfth Baron Blayney.

§ Afterwards D.G.M. of England.

examine his Lordship, and reported that he was not provided with his certificates, and was apparently imperfect in the signs and words of the first two degrees; at the same time he was possessed of so much as gave every reason to believe that he had lawfully obtained such degrees, upon which he was admitted." Lord Yarborough appears to have been favourably impressed with his reception, and informed the brethren that on his return to England he should certainly call on the M.W.G.M. the Duke of Sussex, and make a favourable report of the lodge. On the 27th December, 1828, Bro. Whitmore received four votes as W.M. and Bro. Wilton the same number, whereupon Bro. Whitmore declared the latter duly elected; but he does not appear to have ever attended the lodge till the 16th November following, when he declined the appointment. Bro. James Galland was then elected. During the years 1830-31 the lodge seems to have had a hard struggle for bare existence; but on the 31st October, 1831, Bro. Whitmore, who had resigned his membership at the end of 1828, again joined it, and on the 21st December was chosen W.M. A revival of activity ensued, but Bro. Whitmore quitted Malta in July, and was replaced by Bro. P.M. Galland, who was re-elected on the 19th December, 1832. During this year, by the closing up of the numbers, the lodge became No. 437 instead of 673. In November, 1833, the lodge was much occupied with the investigation of a complaint against a Bro. Reade charged with "giving Masonic signs in a public manner at the Mitre Tavern in Valetta." The verdict seems to have been one of "not proven." On the 24th December Bro. Galland was re-elected, and on the 7th November, 1834, Bro. Robert Langston, H.M. "Attorney-General for this Island," joined the lodge as an E.A., and received in due course the second and third degrees. There seems to have been no election this year, Bro. Galland continuing to rule the lodge till the 19th December, 1835, when Bro. Benjamin Douglas was elected. At the meeting of the 17th June it was decided that the charge of the R.A. degree should be 3*l*. On the 20th December Bro. W. Leonard was chosen W.M., and installed on the 2nd February, 1837. During the years 1838-39 Bro. Galland filled the chair of K.S. At the meeting of the 15th February, 1839, a long discussion took place on a proposition of the Union Lodge to obtain the Queen's permission to assist Masonically at laying the foundation of the new church. The proposal was negatived.

The affairs of the lodge now began to improve. On the 13th March Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, of the Cumberland Lodge, Bath, and on the 27th March Sir Godfrey Webster, of the Union Lodge, became joining members. On the 3rd April we

find the lodge was visited by the well-known Dyce Sombre, of the Lodge of Hope, Meerut. On the 19th December, 1839, Bro. J. D. Nelly was elected W.M., and installed on the 27th of the same month. The most noteworthy event during his year of office was the erection of the memorial to P.G.M. Wright. No election took place this year, and in the absence of the W.M., P.M.'s Galland and Douglas presided at the usual meetings till the 24th December, 1841, when Bro. Galland was elected, and installed on the 14th January following. Bro. Douglas accepted the post of Secretary. Bro. Galland was re-elected at the end of the year. On the 3rd March, 1843, the W.M. thanked Bro. Harding in the name of the lodge "for the very handsome present of two stones, one of them being from the rock of Mount Sion, to be designated the rough ashlar, and the other from the stone of Bethlehem, of which the church of St. James at Jerusalem is being built, to be designated the perfect ashlar." On the same occasion Bro. Salih Effendi, of H.M.S. Monarch, was initiated, being obligated on the Holy Bible and the Koran conjointly. On the 9th June Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.,* Prov. G.M. of Hampshire, who had been appointed to the post of Admiral Superintendent at Malta, visited the lodge for the first time.

On the 24th June the lodge was placed in mourning for twelve months on account of the death of the G.M. of the Order, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. On the 27th October, Bro. Leonard, "Treasurer and Expert *pro tem.*," called the attention of the lodge to an edict of the Bishop of Malta directed against all secret societies, and above all the Freemasons. It appears that the lodge at Senglea (the Union) was made the object of a particular attack in his pastoral letter dated the 14th October, 1843, and that its effect was to subject the brethren to the insults and even violence of the populace. On the 1st December two spirited and forcible letters, signed by Bro. Leonard as Secretary, were addressed to the Grand Lodge of England and the Chief Secretary of the Malta Government on the subject. In the latter Bro. Leonard wrote as follows: "We make our proceedings in this matter officially known to you, not as a fraternity of Freemasons, well knowing that as such we are not recognized by the government, but as British subjects entitled to be protected by the law from molestation." The answers to these communications have not been put on record. On the 22nd December, 1843, Bro. Leonard was elected W.M. and Bro. Galland Treasurer. The installation took place on the 12th January following, and on the 2nd February Sir L. Curtis was elected an honorary member. On the 21st October the day of meeting was

* Afterwards K.C.B. and Admiral of the Fleet.

changed from Friday to Monday. On the 28th October, 1844, the lodge being raised to the third degree, five candidates for the Royal Arch were duly proposed. On the 18th December R.W. Bros. Sir L. Curtis and Archdeacon Burrows, of Gibraltar (P.G.M. of Andalusia), visited the lodge. Bro. Burrows, in addressing the members, observed that the Masonic remains he had met with in the Island far surpassed any he had discovered in other parts of the world. Subsequently this distinguished brother sent some instructions for working to the lodge, and Bro. Curtis exerted himself to establish a regular Lodge of Instruction under its auspices. At the end of the year the usual election was omitted. On the 27th January, 1845, the W.M. proposed to petition Grand Lodge to extend Archdeacon Burrows' jurisdiction to all the Mediterranean, and he was elected an honorary member of the lodge. In April a committee was formed to confer with the Union Lodge in order to adopt measures for obtaining the appointment of a P.G.M. The last named lodge had desired to nominate Sir L. Curtis, who declined; whereupon it resolved not to co-operate in the endeavours of the sister lodge to procure the nomination of Bro. Burrows.

On the 6th May the lodge adopted a petition to Grand Lodge for the extension of Archdeacon Burrows' powers "to Malta and the Mediterranean generally." On St. John's Day (June 24th) a Masonic feast was held at the Union Club, to which Sir L. Curtis and the officers of the Union Lodge were invited.

The minutes of some meetings are apparently missing, but on the 5th January, 1846, Bro. J. S. Robinson appears as W.M. and Bro. Douglas as Treasurer. On the 4th May a fresh edition of the by-laws were ordered to be published. On the 2nd June the W.M. left the Island, receiving, prior to his departure, a special vote of thanks for his services to the Craft, and Bro. Galland again became acting W.M. On the 29th June a deputation from the sister lodges Union and Zetland attended the meeting, and it was resolved to address the Grand Lodge "on the total inattention to all communications from the Island." Bro. Leonard resigned his membership of the lodge and the post of Treasurer on the 7th September, and was succeeded by P.M. Nelly. On the 27th December Bro. E. V. Brown was elected W.M., and installed on the 4th January, 1847, it being on this occasion recorded for the first time that "he was entrusted with the secrets appertaining to the Master's chair." Bro. Brown leaving Malta immediately, Bro. Galland presided at another meeting on the 11th January, when Bro. Douglas was elected and installed the following week. On the 17th February a letter was read from the G. Secretary, intimating to the lodge the appointment of R.W. Bro. Burrows as P.G.M. for Malta. The office

had therefore remained unfilled for twenty-one years. At the meeting of the 1st March Bro. George Tamajo (now a Senator of the kingdom of Italy and Sov. Grand Commander of the Supreme Grand Council at Rome) was received as a visitor. On the 10th May Lord John Thomas Browne was initiated. At the meeting of the 15th October Commander A. P. Eardley-Wilmot was initiated. During the proceedings a lengthy discussion took place as to the propriety of admitting persons "whose mothers had been slaves and who had been subsequently freed." On the 30th December Bro. P.M. Nelly was elected W.M. by a majority of four votes, and was installed on the 3rd January, 1848. At the end of the year Bro. Galland resigned after thirty years' membership, and the election of W.M. was postponed on account of paucity of members till the 10th February, 1849, when Bro. Douglas was chosen and a vote in commendation of the services of Bro. Galland passed. At the installation on the 5th March Captain W. J. B. McLeod Moore,* Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, and Major Sir E. Thomas, Bart., were present, and they all joined the lodge on the 12th March. Captain Moore was named S.W., Sir E. Thomas J.W., and James Smyth, Expert. On the 17th December, 1849, Bro. Moore was elected W.M. and Bro. Douglas, Treasurer. After the installation on the 26th December the members dined at the Union Club. The W.M. made the following appointments, viz., Bros. W. Winthrop† (United States Consul at Malta) S.W., Somerville ‡ J.W., Little, Expert, and Douglas, Secretary. On the 15th April a letter was read from the Zetland Lodge offering to the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul the use of its hall. On the 16th December Bro. Winthrop was elected as W.M.

Up to this date the minutes of proceedings in the three degrees had been kept and confirmed separately; from this time they were recorded in their present form.

On the 26th January, 1851, Sir Lucius Curtis and Bro. G. W. Curtis, of the P.G.L. of Bengal, were present as guests at the installation festival, and a project for uniting the three lodges in one was very favourably received. Meetings were held for ulterior discussion, and on the 14th April a letter was read from the P.G.M. strongly supporting the scheme. The attendances at the lodge steadily increased, and on the 30th May it received a visit from the Grand

* Then of the 69th Regiment, now Grand Prior of Canada, etc.

† This zealous Mason died at Malta on the 3rd July, 1869, and is buried in the Tabraxia Cemetery.

‡ Bro. Dr. W. W. Somerville, of the 69th Regiment. He was particularly well versed in the lore of the Craft, and published anonymously some admirable papers on Masons Marks in the old *Freemason's Quarterly Review*. He afterwards joined the Friendship Lodge at Gibraltar.

Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. On the 28th April Sir Henry Blackwood,* Bart., and three other gentlemen were initiated. On the 12th December it was decided by nineteen votes to seven to allow voting by proxy at the election of the W.M., but the W.M.'s of the sister lodges entered a protest against this decision. This manner of voting was, however, adopted, and Bro. Winthrop re-elected with seventeen votes, twelve present and five proxies. He was installed on the 27th December, Captain Hope-Johnstone (afterwards Admiral), of H.M.S. Albion, being especially entertained at the festival.

On the 5th January, 1852, Sir Lucius Curtis was elected a subscribing member of the lodge. During the meeting of the brethren held on the 1st March it is recorded that a German brother of the Zetland Lodge, who was only an E.A., remained during a portion of the ceremony of the second degree, but after due consultation the mistake was remedied by his being passed forthwith. *On the 15th May the lodge was opened in the Degree of P.M., and five members admitted thereto.* The lodge appears to have migrated from Strada Mercante to the rooms of the Zetland Lodge in Strada Zaccaria, and in June of this year to the hall of the Union Lodge at Floriana. In November, however, it was again moved to a house in Piazza Regina. The election for the chair in December, 1852, was warmly contested, and the question of proxies again considered. Bro. Gill received thirteen votes and the same number of proxies, and Bro. Boyle ten votes and no proxies. Bro. Gill was installed on St. John's Day.

On the 11th May, 1853, it was notified to the brethren that the Leinster Lodge was in perfect order and could be visited. In the month of October the P.G.M. sent from Gibraltar a dispensation to initiate a minor, Bro. Keate. On the 23rd December the election was to take place, Bro. Boyle, who was a candidate, being absent. Bro. Winthrop, who presided, refused to allow the election to proceed, and the matter was referred to the P.G.M. Bro. Boyle, however, returned, was unanimously elected W.M., and installed on the 28th of the same month. A period of great activity in the work of the lodge now ensued, several military and naval officers were elected, and amongst them, on the 27th March, Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple (afterwards General Dalrymple, C.B.)

At the meeting of the 6th November the deaths of Bros. Galland, Sir H. Blackwood, and O'Leary were noticed. On the 26th December Bro. Charles Wright was elected W.M., but he was not installed till the 28th

* Captain R.N. His son, Captain Sir Francis Blackwood, R.N., is a member of the lodge at the present time.

February, 1855. On the 4th June fresh bye-laws were adopted to supersede those of the 27th April, 1846. No election appears to have taken place at the usual time. On the 10th February, 1856, it is recorded that "Baron Holtzendorff's initiation at the last meeting, owing to some accidental irregularity, was repeated on the present occasion." Captain Wright left for England, and on the 7th April Bro. Winthrop was elected to serve till the end of the year. In the autumn a Masonic ball was given to raise funds in aid of the charities of the lodges and to erect a memorial to those brethren of Malta who fell in the Crimean war. At the sitting of the lodge on the 6th October the W.M. announced that after giving 5*l.* to each lodge, a balance of 28*l.* 7*s.* remained towards the memorial. The lodge granted a contribution of 8*l.* for the same purpose.* On the 1st December representatives of all the lodges were named on the Crimean Memorial Committee. At this meeting the deaths of P.M. Nelly and Bro. Hadley were noticed. The election took place on the 15th December, W. Bro. N. G. Philips† (who had joined the lodge) acting as P.M., when Bro. Boyle was once more elected.

On the 5th January, 1857, Bro. Wright thanked the lodge in a letter for a P.M.'s jewel which had been voted him. On the 15th February allusion was made to the death of Bro. Harris, who forty-two years before was one of the petitioners for the creation of the lodge. It was also resolved that R.W. Bro. Burrows having left Gibraltar it was expedient to obtain the appointment of a resident P.G.M. The Zetland Lodge appears to have supported and the Union to have disapproved this proposition. There was a large gathering on the 24th June, 1857, of brethren dining at the Union Club. Bro. Philips acted as S.W. The members unanimously expressed their regret "on his approaching departure, feeling acutely the loss of so valuable a member." On the 5th October 20*l.* was voted to the Indian Relief Fund. Bro. Boyle was unanimously re-elected in December.

The installation of Bro. Boyle took place on the 4th January. The members again dined at the Club, the W.M.'s of the Zetland and Leinster Lodges being guests. On the 1st of February, at a meeting held in the Zetland Hall, Bro. Captain Shadwell H. Clerke‡ was pro-

* The most diligent researches in Malta have not enabled us to discover the monument. It was probably erected in the Crimea.

† Now Groom of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; P.S.G.D. of England; P. Grand N. of England; Past M.P. Sov. G. Commander of the Grand Council of England; Prov. Prior of the Temple for Suffolk and Cambridge; Past J.W.M.M., etc.

‡ Now Grand Secretary of England; P.S.G.D. of England; P.G. Soj. of England; Great Sub-Prior of England.

posed as a joining member. He was duly elected and invested as J.W. at the next meeting. On the 20th December Marquis Barbaro St. George was elected W.M., and a jewel voted to Bro. Boyle.

On the 17th January, 1859, the name of R.W. Bro. Kingston, the present D.G.M., first appears as a visitor. The Hon. Augustus Hobart (Admiral Hobart Pasha) was initiated on the 12th March. This year was a peculiarly prosperous one, Bro. Clerke filling the S.W.'s chair with much assiduity. On the 4th April a handsome P.M.'s jewel was given to Bro. Boyle. The Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley,* commanding H.M.S. *Coquette*, became a joining member at the meeting of the 2nd May, and Captain Hastings Glasse initiated on the 6th June. The usual festival took place on St. John's Day. At the sitting of the 3rd October a circular was read from Grand Lodge warning the brethren against the irregular Grand Lodge of Turkey, which had been formed at Smyrna chiefly by the action of an officer, who had an Irish warrant in his possession, during the war. Captain Clerke was elected W.M. in December, and duly installed on the 27th. He appointed Bro. S. C. Glyn S.W., and Millett J.W. The brethren then dined at the Club. The site of the lodge was now shifted to the rooms occupied by the Zetland Lodge, and its affairs greatly prospered in the able hands of Bro. Clerke. On the 13th March, 1860, the Hon. Henry Baillie Hamilton (Lientenant R.N.) was initiated, and on the 14th May Sir William Fairfax, Bart. (Captain 15th Regiment), joined. The usual dinner in June was held at the Club as in preceding years. On the evening of the election of the W.M., Bro. Sir George Robinson (Major and afterwards Lientenant-Colonel 22nd Foot) became a joining member. Bro. S. C. Glyn was unanimously chosen and installed on the 27th, Admiral Hobart being one of his officers.

Captain E. C. Johnson, R.B., was initiated and passed in this lodge in 1860, but did not take the third degree until 1876, when he received it in the Bayard, No. 1615, at 33, Golden Square, London. By a curious coincidence on this occasion there were present Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke and Colonel R. Douglas, who had conferred his former degrees sixteen years previously.

The presence of the Rifle Brigade in Malta now seems to have contributed very greatly to the activity of the lodge. On the 19th February, 1861, Viscount Glentworth was initiated. As Earl of Limerick he has since become distinguished as a zealous ruler of the Craft, having filled the office of P.G.M. of Bristol since 1866, Grand Mark Master of England during the years 1875-77, and other important positions in Masonry, being also a S.G.I.G. of the Supreme Council

* Now Rear-Admiral and Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

of England. Bros. Colonel Hope-Wingfield and Lieutenant Annesley were received into the order. At the end of this very successful year Bro. R. Douglas was elected W.M., and installed on St. John's Day. At the meeting of the 21st January the Hon. John Abercromby* (Lieutenant R.B.) was initiated, and on the 1st December the Hon. E. C. Vaughan, of the same regiment. Bro. Liddell was elected and installed in the eastern chair at the end of the year, and the Union Lodge and Zetland Lodge became joint tenants of the Masonic Hall, at No. 78, Strada Forni. During the year the number of the lodge was a second time changed, and from 437 became 349. Between the election and installation the Hon. C. North, of the Rifle Brigade, was initiated. Bro. Fisher occupied the post of W.M. during the year 1863, during which several officers of the 1st Battalion of the 22nd Regiment became members. Bro. Fisher was succeeded by Bro. J. Andrews. At the first meeting of the lodge a letter was read from the Grand Secretary appointing Bro. Omar St. John Edwards, M.D., D.G.M., who became, therefore, the first resident ruler of the Craft in the Island after a lapse of nearly forty years.

On the 6th February the sum of 30*l.* was voted towards purchasing the regalia of D.G.L. Bro. Andrews was re-elected W.M. for the year 1866, but the D.G.M. generally acted for him. Bro. Bowen was elected at the end of the year and was installed on St. John's Day. At the meeting of the 4th February the Hon. Holmes A'Court was initiated. The annual festival appears to have been celebrated at the Union Club on the 11th March. On the 6th May Bro. Edward Rosenbusch (the present D.D.G.M.) joined the lodge, and the same evening Bro. Hawkins presented it with a tracing board. Bro. Bowen leaving Malta in July, a joining member, Bro. Bosworth, P.M. of All Souls Lodge, No. 170, at Weymouth, acted in his stead. On the 7th October, Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Henry J. Haldane, of the 64th Regiment, joined the lodge. At the meeting of the 2nd December the lodge appears to have voted 10*l.* (the chapter also granting 5*l.*) to the Oliver Memorial Fund. On the evening of election it was proposed by P.M. Douglas, seconded by the D.G.M., and carried unanimously, that Bro. Bosworth be elected W.M.† He was duly installed on the 27th December, and appointed Bro. Haldane S.W., and Bro. Kirkness J.W. for the year 1868. Bro. Rosenbusch was elected Treasurer, and has filled most ably that important post ever since. On that evening the late Lieutenant Teignmouth Melvill‡

* Heir presumptive to the Barony of Abercromby.

† Bro. Bosworth on leaving Malta was presented by the Craft with a valuable timepiece. He died in 1878, much regretted.

‡ Who lost his life in attempting, with dauntless gallantry, to save the colours of the 24th Regiment at Isandula, the 22nd January, 1879.

became a joining member. Bro. Haldane succeeded to the chair for the year 1869, and our present D.G.M., Bro. William Kingston (P.M. 407), joined the lodge. Bro. Haldane was re-elected at the end of the year. Bro. Kingston succeeded Bro. Edwards as D.G.M. on the 5th November, 1869. At the end of the year 1870, Bro. J. L. Kirkness was elected and installed as W.M. for 1871. An illuminated address was presented to Bro. Haldane, who had most ably ruled the lodge for two years. A P.M.'s jewel, with inscription, was also presented to him.

On the 6th November a letter was read from the Grand Secretary, empowering the D.G.M. to grant dispensations. Bro. Kirkness was re-elected and installed a second time by the D.G.M., who from this date appears to have generally officiated as Installing Master. This year was one of signal activity. On the 7th October the afterwards celebrated African traveller, Erwin Von Barry, M.D.,* was initiated. On the 16th December Dr. Stuart was elected W.M., and duly installed by the D.G.M. on the festival of St. John. At the meeting of the 30th May an illuminated address was presented to P.M. Kirkness. On the 15th December Bro. Captain Frederick Robert Beechey was elected W.M., and installed on the 2nd February following. Bro. Von Barry was appointed J.D. On the 21st December the choice of the brethren fell on Captain (now Major) H. G. Lyon Campbell, of the 74th Regiment, who was installed on the 4th January following, appointing the Hon. W. Hylton Jolliffe † S.W. and Dr. Barry J.W. On the 6th December Bro. Jolliffe was elected W.M. and installed on the 8th. On the 3rd January Sir W. W. Wynn, R.W.P.G.M. of North Wales and Shropshire (now senior P.G.M. of England), paid a visit to the lodge. At the meeting of the 7th February a committee was formed to deliberate on what steps should be taken to receive the M.W.G.M. the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to Malta. The following brethren were named on it, viz., the Rev. M. Odell (D.D.G.M.), P.M. Campbell, the W.M., and Bro. Boldero (Prov. Prior). An illuminated address was prepared for presentation, to which H.R.H. subsequently vouchsafed a gracious reply. During his visit an emergent meeting was held, at which R.W. Bro. Lord Suffield, P.G.M. of Norfolk, and Bro. Lord Carrington were amongst the visitors. The D.G.M. presided, Bro. Kirkness acting as S.W. and Bro. Fleetwood-Buckle as J.W. At this sitting of the lodge the D.G.M. initiated the Right Hon. the Earl De La Warr, Mr. William Howard Russell, LL.D. (correspondent of *The Times*), Mr. Sydney Hall, and Captain Hugh Gough of the 10th

* Bro. Barry, after a perilous journey into the interior, during which he made scientific and geographical discoveries of vast importance, died there suddenly.

† Afterwards P.G.W. of Devonshire.

Hussars. On the 4th December, 1876, Bro. Kirkness was re-elected, the lodge contributing to the presentation of a silver inkstand for Bro. Odell, D.D.G.M., on his quitting the district. On the 4th June, 1877, the lodge favourably recommended to Grand Lodge and D.G.L. a petition from eight brethren to open a lodge at Tunis in North Africa, to be called the Lodge of Ancient Carthage. The petition having been duly granted, an emergent meeting was held on the 7th September, 1877, at which W. Bro. P.M. Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M., assisted by P.Ms. Doherty, Fearon, Riechelmann, Read, Green, Dahu, and Bower, installed Bro. A. M. Broadley (who had on the 4th June become a member of the St. John and St. Paul Lodge) as first W.M. of the Ancient Carthage Lodge, No. 1717. On the 7th May previously it had been resolved that "a P.M.'s jewel, together with a complete set of D.G.L. regalia, be presented to W. Bro. Edward Rosenbusch, now occupying for the eleventh time the office of Treasurer." This well-deserved recognition of unwearied zeal was afterwards duly presented. On the 28th December Bro. William Watson was installed as W.M., appointing Lieutenant Coffey, R.A., his S.W. Bro. Watson's year of office was unusually prosperous, and his able working ever remembered. On the 7th October, 1878, a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Dr. Dickson, of the U.S.S. Gettysburg, for invaluable aid rendered by him in the work of the lodge during the summer months. Bro. J. W. Starkey, now D.G. Secretary, was received into Masonry on the 4th November, 1878. On the 16th December following Bro. Lieutenant Charles Edward Coffey was elected W.M., and installed on St. John's Day. Perhaps at no period of its existence was the lodge more ably ruled, and the activity prevailing during his year of office was never surpassed, twenty-two candidates being received into the Order. On the 15th December, 1879, Bro. Coffey was re-elected W.M. and installed on the 27th December.

On the 6th February, 1880, the lodge evinced its gratitude for the services rendered it by Bro. Coffey and his Secretary, Bro. Starkey, by presenting them with sets of D.G.L. regalia. During the first months of the year much work has been accomplished.

In the Appendix will be found the original warrant of the lodge, a list of the W.Ms., and the names of the officers for the present year. The lodge possesses a very satisfactory balance in its bankers' hands, the number of subscribing members on the roll is sixty-nine, and little doubt can be entertained of the continued prosperity and increasing usefulness of the oldest lodge in the district.



CHAPTER IV.

THE UNION OF MALTA LODGE, No. 407.

THE petition for the formation of this lodge was presented to Grand Lodge early in the year 1831. The signatories were eleven in number, eight being English brethren, two Irish, and one Scotch. In forwarding the warrant (*see Appendix*) the G.S., Bro. Edward Harper, requested that the fees for it be paid to his brother, Charles Harper,* who resided in Malta. The lodge was constituted apparently in the suburb of Burmola in 1832, Bro. Peter Hepburn being the first W.M., James Harris first S.W., and James Beaton first J.W. Its first number was 859, but by the closing up of the numbers in the following year it became 588. Much work was done between the years 1832 and 1840, *but the first minute extant is dated the 3rd November, 1840.* At the meeting of the 6th April, 1841, it is recorded that a candidate "duly prepared and admitted into the lodge refused to proceed, and was therefore dismissed after taking a serious obligation to secrecy." There is no record of election to the chair, but it appears that on the 4th January, 1842, Peter Gregory was W.M. On the 26th August in that year a member was expelled "for offering to make Masons without a warrant." In 1843 Bro. George Tamajo† was received. The lodge about this time was removed to Senglea, where it excited the ire of the Roman Catholic Bishop.‡ The matter was discussed at the meeting of the 11th November, and, as we have said before, appears to have caused a profound sensation amongst the Masons at Malta. So important was it deemed that the following letter was addressed to the Grand Secretary:—

* Charles Harper, Esq., C.M.G., died in 1874. Buried in the Misida Bastion Cemetery.

† See *post*, p. 40

‡ See *ante*, p. 24.

“Dear Sir and Brother,—The Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Rhodes and Bishop of Malta, Don Francis Scaverius Caruana, having recently issued a pastorale, the object of which was to prohibit and suppress the meetings of Freemasons and other secret societies, and which pastorale is more particularly directed against the Union Lodge, 588, established at Senglea, one of the suburbs of Valletta, Malta, holding their warrant from the United Grand Lodge in London—

“A meeting of the brothers was held at their lodge on Monday, the 13th instant, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed—

“1st. That in consequence of the publication of a pastorale by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta on the 14th ultimo, tending to bring into disrespect the Masonic body and endeavour to suppress their meetings, it is imperiously necessary to appeal to the United Grand Lodge in London for such assistance and aid as the circumstances of the case may, in their opinion, call for.

“2nd. That the original document, if procurable, together with a translation of the same, be forwarded to the Worshipful Pro Grand Master, for his perusal, with as little delay as possible.

“3rd. That, knowing the feeling of Her Majesty’s Judges to be opposed to the proceedings of Freemasons, no attempt at redress shall be sought in the Malta courts of law.

“In pursuance of the above resolutions, we beg to forward for the perusal of the Worshipful Pro Grand Master copy of the original document, and a translation of the same, praying that effectual assistance from him which the case so manifestly urges.

“By order of the W.M., at the united request of the officers and brethren of the Malta Union Lodge, No. 588.

“ (signed) E. GOODENOUGH,

“To Brother Wm. White, G.S.,

“Acting Secretary.

“United Grand Lodge of England, London.

“Malta, 15th November, 1843.”

The answer to this communication has not, however, been placed on record. At the election on the 5th December, 1843, all the officers were apparently elected, and Bro. Stephen Jerome became W.M. He continued to act till the 24th June following, when Sir Lucius Curtis, P.G.M. of Hants, was installed at a great meeting, “in the presence of many brethren and eleven officers of H.M. 42nd Regiment.” Bro. Blundel acted for him throughout the year. W.P.M. Jerome was again elected to the chair on the 3rd December, 1844. The lodge must at this period have been much perturbed by unwel-

come visitors, for, amidst the bye-laws proposed and adopted on the 13th December, No. 5 runs as follows: "To prevent the visits of improper persons, the body of brothers may have the faculty of demanding ten pounds as a visiting fee, which they may reduce to two shillings and not less." This has, of course, if ever applied, long since passed into oblivion. At Bro. Jerome's installation on the 27th December (the first recorded), "*seven brethren received the degree of Past Master, each paying five shillings.*"

Early in the year 1845 Bro. H. M. Drummond, of the 42nd Regiment, and of lodge No. 654, joined the Union. Much strictness was doubtless observed in the conduct of the ceremonies, for the minutes tell us that on the 19th March "an emergency was held to pass a candidate; but after the brothers had waited some time the brother made his appearance in a condition somewhat too lively to be enabled with becoming safety to receive the solemn obligation, and the lodge was therefore closed." In April the lodge of St. John and St. Paul used its best endeavours to obtain the nomination of P.G.M. for Arch-deacon Burrows. The Union desired the nomination of Sir L. Curtis, but that brother declined, attending a meeting to explain his reasons for doing so. The lodge then resolved to refrain from petitioning for the appointment at all. On the 2nd June, 1845, the lodge resolved to recommend the petition for the formation of the Zetland Lodge. Bro. Archibald Colin Campbell, of the 42nd Regiment, became a joining member. Bro. Jerome continued to act as W.M. in January, 1846, though Captain Drummond was elected to the office, and in this capacity assisted on the 5th February, 1846, at the consecration of the Zetland Lodge. Bro. Drummond was installed on the 20th April, 1846. At the meeting of the 20th April the propriety of removing the lodge to Valetta was mooted. On the 15th June, Bro. Drummond delivered a lecture "on the Rise and Progress of Masonry, and on the reason why inviolable secrecy is so necessary for our institution." On the 14th of July a testimonial was presented to one of the oldest members of the lodge, Bro. Jonathan Blundel. At the meeting of the 6th October Bro. O'Brien, of the 88th Regiment, gave a beautiful perfect ashlar of white marble with brass mountings to the lodge. Its sides are covered with Masonic emblems in gilt on a black ground. Two brethren were named for the R.A. degree at this meeting. A few days later Bro. O'Brien was named an honorary member. The officers of the 42nd Regiment appear to have been unremitting in their exertions for the welfare of the lodge. On the 12th December Bro. Drummond was re-elected, and on the same evening Bro. William Winthrop, Consul at Malta for the United States of America, was initiated. On the 28th December Sir Lucius

Curtis was present at the reinstallation of Bro. Drummond. At the end of 1847 Bro. Gardiner was elected, and afterwards installed W.M. The lodge was transferred from Senglea to 10, Strada Maggazini, at Floriana. Although the minutes are missing this period was one of unexampled prosperity. In the year thirty-two candidates were initiated. Bro. Gardiner was re-elected, but died in office on the 14th October, being buried in the Misida Bastion Cemetery, where his Masonic brethren have erected a simple tombstone to his memory.

During the year 1849 no less than seventy-six brethren were either initiated or joined the lodge, amongst them Prince San Guiseppe, of Naples (afterwards Senator of Italy), the Honourable P. F. Pellew (Lieutenant R.N., who died in 1851), and the Marquis Domingo di Sanza, of the Brazilian Navy. On the 12th January, 1849, a splendid silver snuff-mull, mounted on a ram's head and surmounted by a Malta cross, was presented to the lodge by P.M. Drummond. The horns are tipped with silver, and six Masonic emblems are attached by chains of that metal to the ends of the cross. The massive box in the centre is thus inscribed:—"Presented to the brethren by H. M. Drummond, Captain 42nd Highlanders, of Megginch Castle, Perthshire, as a mark of esteem and respect for a body over whom he presided for nearly two years. 20th December, 1848." A cordial vote of thanks was passed, and a letter sent to Bermuda, whither the 42nd Regiment had removed to the great regret of the fraternity in Malta.

So prosperous was the lodge prior to the decease of Bro. Gardiner that the half-yearly dues to Grand Lodge amounted to no less than 41*l*. In remitting it to England, an especial request was made "that it should be clearly shewn in the report of Grand Lodge to be a half-year's dues, to shew to the brethren of the Union, now scattered over the world, how their mother lodge is flourishing."

At the end of the year 1849 the Union, in conjunction with the two other Malta lodges under the English Constitution, made an application to Grand Lodge for a grant in aid of the widow and orphans of Bro. Gardiner.

From 1850 down to April, 1855 the minutes are missing, and we have found it necessary to cull the names of the Masters and other details from the attendance book and some stray memoranda (*see Appendix*).

During the four years 1850-53, sixty-nine candidates were initiated; but the lodge seems to have reached its greatest prosperity during the months of March and April, 1854, when the brigade of Guards visited Malta *en route* for the Crimea, and almost nightly meetings

took place. Lord Loughborough (now Earl of Rosslyn, and Past G.M. of Scotland) became a joining member. Amongst the initiates were the Honourable Alexander Balgonie (since Lord Leven), the Honourable Augustus Calthorpe (heir presumptive to the Barony of Calthorpe, and now a member of the Lodge of Light, Birmingham, No. 689, E.C.), Edwyn Burnaby (since Colonel of the Grenadier Guards), Charles Napier Sturt (since Major in the Grenadier Guards), H. W. Verschoyle, Lord Frederick George Sutherland Leveson-Gower (died off Sebastopol, of fever, in October, 1854), F. T. A. H. Bathurst (afterwards M.P. and Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards), Alfred Tipping, Duncombe F. B. Buckley, Henry W. J. Byng (late Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards and Colonel of the 2nd Middlesex Militia), G. W. Higginson, F. H. Ramsden, Eyre Coote, Frederick Stephenson, Seymour John Blane (afterwards General), Charles Fox Webster, Robert J. Lindsey, Hugh Annesley* (now Earl of Annesley), J. Montague Burgoyne, Arthur Hardinge (Major-General late 95th Foot), and the Honourable Percy Fielding (now General Fielding, C.B.) On their return to England the brethren of the Guards sent to their mother lodge a beautifully bound bible, having the square and compasses in silver attached to it, and inscribed: "The Union of Malta Lodge, No. 588. Presented by the Brigade of Guards who were initiated in this their mother lodge, March and April, 1854."

For the year 1855 there is an attendance book and a receipt book (which shows the total number of initiates to have been thirty-nine), but no regular minute can be found till March, 1857. It appears, however, that Bro. Richard Reede (now Consul-General at Corfu) was received into the order on the 6th February. On the 25th March Bro. William Kingston was initiated, and on the same evening the use of the lodge-room was accorded to the military lodge of the 1st Royals. At the meeting of the 10th May the last-named lodge intimated its desire to pay for this accommodation and to present their Royal Arch jewels to the lodge, but both offers were declined, the Union Lodge expressing a hope that the military chapter would soon meet again. On the 16th December Bro. Turnert† was elected W.M.

It was resolved in January, 1858, to remove with the St. John and St. Paul Lodge to Valetta; but this change was apparently not effected till the following year. On the 28th December, 1858, the

* Bro. the Earl of Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was very severely wounded in the Crimea.

† He died before installation, and Bro. Winthrop continued to fill the chair.

Reverend William Lake Onslow,† Chaplain to H.M.S. Euryalus, was initiated, and subsequently received the third degree. On the 5th January, 1859, Bro. Bosward became W.M. In 1860 Bro. Winthrop again ruled the lodge, and Bro. Streeter in 1861. During this year the present D.G.M. filled the S.W.'s chair. In December, 1861, Bro. Kingston was unanimously elected W.M., and with unexampled success held the post for two years. He was again elected in 1864, and installed on the 27th April in virtue of a dispensation from Grand Lodge. In 1865 he was elected a fourth time and installed by D.G.M. Edwards.

A time-piece was presented to Bro. Kingston as a mark of the lodge's appreciation of his untiring exertions throughout his lengthy period of rule, during which he hardly, if ever, missed a single meeting. The gift was accompanied by a vote of thanks.

On the 20th December, 1865, Bro. Fraser was elected W.M., and installed on the 3rd January following. He was succeeded in 1867 by Bro. Myles. In 1868 Bro. Kingston was induced once more to fill the chair, having as his successor in 1869 Bro. Rosenbusch, the present D.D.G.M.

During the year 1868 the lodge suffered a severe loss in the death of Bro. Matthew Turner, who had been for many years its Treasurer. He died on the 23rd June, 1868, at the early age of forty-five. The Union Lodge has erected in the Tabraxia Cemetery an obelisk "as a mark of respect and esteem." An oil painting of this brother, presented by his widow, is placed in the Masonic Hall.

In 1870 Bro. Hinchcliffe ruled the lodge, having as his successor in 1871 Bro. Doherty, P.M. of the Frith Lodge, No. 387. In 1872 and 1873 Bro. Rotherham (D.G.S.W. 1879) was W.M. Bro. W. F. Taylor filled the post in 1874. Bro. Bond was W.M. in 1875 and Bro. Holmes in 1876. In 1877 the lodge was ruled with marked skill by Bro. W. Read (D.G. Reg.), who also worked cheerfully for his successor, Bro. Perham (W.M. 1868), when the health of that brother gave way. In 1879 Bro. W. Dahu (P.M. 387, I.C.) was W.M., having as a successor Bro. Robert Glenday, the actual occupant of the office. The last years of the Union's existence have been eminently successful. The actual number of subscribing members is fifty-eight. The lodge possesses a balance of nearly 200*l.*, and the working of its present officers is such as to create the brightest anticipations for a prosperous future.

The members of the Union Lodge, No. 407, have a handsome memorial in the Tabraxia cemetery over the grave of Bro. A. W.

† Grand Chaplain of England 1878, dying during his term of office.

Perham (W.M. of the lodge for the year 1878), who died on the 6th of October, 1879. It consists of a perfect ashlar of pure white marble, resting on a slab supported by three granite pillars. One side of the cube is occupied by the inscription, whilst on the remaining three are portrayed the emblems of the Craft, R.A., and Mark degrees.





CHAPTER V.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 515, ST MALTA.



T the commencement of its career some difficulties were caused by the refusal of the W.Ms. of the sister lodges to assist at the consecration. The brethren, however, formally met and opened it, having spent 180*l.* in its furniture and decorations. The inaugural meeting of the lodge was held on the 12th January, 1846, twenty-nine Masons being present. Several members joined it, including Bro. George Tamajo.* On the 26th January it was resolved that every member of the lodge should, as a distinction, wear a blue sash. After some negotiations, Bro. Jerome, P.M. and acting W.M. of the Union Lodge, consecrated the new lodge, and installed Bro. Thomas Flack† as its first Master, who was again elected at the end of the year, when he appointed Bro. Tamajo S.D. At the meeting of the 22nd February, 1848, the appointment of Bro. Burrows as P.G.M. was notified to the brethren.

On the 27th September the receipt of the charter for a Royal Arch Chapter was announced. Bro. Flack having held the chair for two years, was succeeded by Bro. Tancredi Sciberras, but in consequence of his absence from Malta, Bro. Flack appointed the officers on his behalf. The lodge commemorated on the 5th February the birthday of the Earl of Zetland.‡ Bro. Sciberras returned to Malta in the autumn of this year, and attended a meeting of the lodge on the 9th October. At this meeting it is recorded that,

* Now Senator of Italy and Sov. G. Commander of the Supreme Grand Council of Italy at Rome.

† This energetic Mason died on the 15th January, 1860, aged 51, and is buried in the Tabraxia Cemetery.

‡ It was permitted to bear the G.M.'s name by special permission, and a large painting of his arms adorned the refreshment room.

“the lodge being in the third degree, the acting W.M. requested all those that were not Past Masters to retire, unless they expressed their desire to take that degree, when Bros. Diston, Samut, Giovanetti, and Morris joined with Bro. Sciberras, and the degree of P.M. was conferred upon them.” On the 11th December Bro. E. Goodenough* was elected W.M., and installed on the 22nd. On the evening of the installation Bro. Seddall was named Expert and five brethren nominated for the R.A.

In the autumn of 1849 it was resolved to apply for a house belonging to the Government in order to convert it into a Masonic Hall, and a committee was appointed to represent the Zetland Lodge in an application to be made by the three lodges for that purpose. In December the election of W.M. resulted in Bros. Flack and Goodenough having an equal number of votes, but the former was ultimately chosen and installed on the 11th February.

In December, 1850, Bros. Sciberras and Goodenough were appointed to act on a committee for the formation of an orphan asylum. Bro. Goodenough being elected, and on the 30th December installed, W.M. for the year 1851, a scheme was discussed and approved for *uniting all the three lodges into one*. On the 1st February, 1851, a *joint meeting* of those Masonic bodies was held *in the form of a lodge*, sixteen members of the Zetland Lodge, seven of the St. John and St. Paul, and twenty-three of the Union being present at the opening. Bro. Goodenough presided, and a letter supporting the movement was read from P.M. McLeod Moore. After a long discussion the proposal was approved by fifty-two votes against two, and a committee of the three W.Ms., three P.Ms., and three elected representatives appointed to arrange the details. This committee met on the 3rd February, and recommended that the new lodge be called the Grand Union of Malta, and its R.A. Chapter the Grand Union Chapter. Copies of the resolutions passed were sent to the P.G.M. and the Grand Secretary of England. A second *joint* lodge was held on the 10th February, “called by order of the W.Ms. of all three lodges.” The whole of the proceedings being confirmed, it was ordered at a meeting of the lodges held on the 24th February that a “copy of the resolutions, etc., accompanied by a petition, be sent to England.” In the latter it was stated “that many desire to amalgamate our existing warrants into ONE, to bear on your books the No. 437 [now 349], being that of our oldest lodge, unless, indeed, the nobleness of our purpose, and its high Masonic character, should lead you [the Grand

* Died 25th May, 1855, aged 47, and buried in Misida Bastion Cemetery. A stone with Masonic emblems marks the spot.

Secretary] to consider us as deserving of a very high number on the records of the Grand Lodge of England." This document was signed by all the members of the joint committee. At a meeting of the Zetland Lodge on the 7th April a letter was read from Archdeacon Burrows (signed "P.G.M. for the Provinces of Andalusia, Malta, and Gozo"), approving of the project of unification. No answer from England has been ever recorded, and, strange to say, the matter is *barely hinted at* in the minutes of the other lodges. On the 22nd December Bro. Chapman was elected W.M.

The installation was performed on the 12th January, twelve brethren taking the P.M.'s degree with the incoming W.M. On the 11th October Bro. P.M. Goodenough presented a costly dinner service of stone-china to the lodge.* At the next election each of the three candidates for the chair had an equal number of votes, and the W.M. gave his casting vote in favour of Bro. Douglas, who was installed on the 28th December, "eight Master Masons being also allowed to pass the chair."

During the next four years the minute book is wanting; but it appears that early in 1856 (Bro. S. H. Jerome being W.M.) Bro. Nathaniel G. Philips, P.M. 311, visited the lodge, and soon after became a member of it. Bro. Gingell was elected W.M. for the following year. At the meeting of 15th January seven brethren took the P.M. degree, and the Honourable H. D. Lascelles, R.N., was initiated. Bro. Philips installed Bro. Gingell four days later, when a similar number of brethren passed the chair, and the Honourable R. Moreton, R.N., was received into the Craft. Bro. Philips accepted the post of S.W. The meetings now became very frequent and the work heavy. On the 11th March the lodge decided to concur in an application for the appointment of a resident P.G.M. On the 13th April Bro. Bruce proposed and Bro. Philips seconded as a candidate for Masonry, Mr. Shadwell Henry Clerke,* of the 21st Fusiliers. He was initiated by Bro. Gingell on the 27th of the same month. On the 7th May a farewell dinner was held in honour of Bro. Philips, who was unable, from unforeseen causes, to attend. It was resolved that an address be presented to him as "an acknowledgment of the very great services rendered by him to the lodge." On the 22nd June effect was given to this resolution. The address is entered *in extenso* on the minutes, and bears fifty-eight signatures. On the 9th November 20l. was voted to the Indian Relief Fund. Bro. Douglas was elected W.M.

* Still in constant use after the lapse of thirty years. Each piece is inscribed "Presented to the Zetland Lodge, No. 756, by Bro. E. Goodenough."

* Appointed Grand Secretary in the present year.

at the close of the year, and installed on the 28th December, twenty brethren (amongst them Captain Clerke) receiving the P.M. degree on this occasion.

On the 11th January, 1858, a P.M.'s jewel was presented to Bro. Gingell. At this time a very serious difference appears to have arisen between the new W.M. and P.M. Flack, owing "to the appointment of an Expert contrary to the Book of Constitutions." At this meeting of the 11th January a visitor, Bro. Tristram, P.M. of the Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, No. 271, begged to call the attention of the brethren to an event which had recently happened to himself, forcibly shewing the general diffusion of Masonry and its benefits. In the south of the Djereed (south of the Tunisian frontier) his party was brought to a stand for the want of fresh camels as well as provisions. This perplexity was increased by falling in with a hostile tribe, and Bro. Tristram, on being conducted to the seat of the chief, perceiving the personal danger they were in, and finding all other means fail, tried to communicate with him by one of the higher degrees of Masonry, which was immediately responded to, and although in their interchanges some differences were found, chiefly arising from the difficulty of language, yet sufficient was made known to engage the hospitality of the Arab Sheikh, who not only furnished them with the means of fresh transport but entertained them for some days free of expense."

Bro. Clerke was now a constant attendant at the lodge, and in the month of October the name of Bro. W. Kingston (afterwards D.G.M.) first appears as a visitor. On the 8th November Bro. Laferla presented to the lodge a plate of President Washington in Masonic costume. At the sitting of the 29th October delegates from all the lodges attended, and it was resolved to meet "for the future, if possible, under one roof." A committee was appointed to carry this out. On the 22nd December Bro. Gingell was again elected W.M. and served as such throughout the year 1859. He was succeeded in 1860 by Bro. Delamere. Bro. M. Drake was chosen as W.M. for 1861, and appointed Bro. Armstrong S.W. and Dr. St. John Edwards (afterwards D.G.M.) J.W. Bro. Edwards occupied the chair in 1862.

On the 11th May a vote of condolence was passed with the family of Bro. C. Gingell, who had for many years done good work in Malta. Bro. Armstrong ruled the lodge in 1863, when the number of the lodge was changed to 515. He was succeeded in 1864 by Bro. Edwards, who on the 26th April was nominated the first resident D.G.M. after a lapse of forty years. Bro. Dewar occupied the Master's chair during the year 1865, being re-elected for 1866. During this year Bro. Rosenbusch (now D.D.G.M.) was

proposed on the 12th November, and initiated 10th December. Bro. Conolly became W.M. for 1867, and appointed Bro. Rosenbusch his Secretary. Bro. Conolly being re-elected for 1868, named Bro. Rosenbusch J.W. Bro. Buckler was elected W.M. for 1869, and was installed by Bro. Kingston, then D.D.G.M. He was in 1870 succeeded by Bro. Captain Gorham, and installed by Bro. Kingston, now D.G.M. Bro. Conolly was a third time elected to the chair on the 12th December, 1870, and was installed on St. John's Day; the quarterly communication of D.G.L. being held the same evening.

On the 3rd February Bro. Maudeslay, C.E., P.G.D. of England, who had been initiated in the lodge almost immediately after its consecration, visited it. On the 23rd February he presented a P.M.'s collar and jewel to the lodge. Bro. Mowat became W.M. for 1872, being succeeded in 1873 by Bro. Heath. At the installation meeting it was resolved to present a D.D.G.M.'s jewel of the value of 10*l.* to Bro. Conolly. On the 25th March the quarterly communication of D.G.L. was held under the banner of the Zetland Lodge. At the sitting of the 29th September it was resolved to present a D.G.J.W.'s regalia to P.M. Mowat. On the 25th November the lodge was placed in mourning till St. John's day, on account of the death of Bro. Douglas (W.M. in 1853). At the close of the year Bro. Ingram was elected W.M., and after the installation a banquet was held at Mallia's Hotel. Bro. Ingram left Malta in March, 1874, and a complimentary address was presented to him by the lodge.

At the meeting of the 9th March 5*l.* was voted towards a testimonial to be presented by the district to Bro. Segond, D.G. Treasurer. In May fresh bye-laws were adopted. On the 4th March Bro. W. Watson (since W.M. of Lodge 369, and D.G.J.W.,) was initiated, and on the 13th July Bro. R. Westrup (since W.M. of the lodge, and also D.G.J.W.). Bro. Buchanan ruled the lodge in 1875, with Bro. Westrup as Secretary. On the 13th December of that year "a scroll and marble time-piece" were presented to P.M. Gorham. Bro. B. Smith became W.M. for 1876. The lodge on the 13th November contributed to the testimonial presented to P.M. Odell. In 1877 Bro. Carl Riechelmann, P.D.G.J.W., became W.M., being succeeded by Bro. R. Westrup, D.G.J.W., in 1878. In 1879 Bro. Segond, after twenty years' zealous services to the Craft, was unanimously elected W.M. Under its present rulers the lodge is fast regaining its pristine vigour. The total number of initiates and joining members since its foundation in 1846 is 671. The actual number of subscribing members is twenty-six.



CHAPTER VI.

THE LEINSTER LODGE, No. 387

(IRISH CONSTITUTION).

TOWARDS the end of the year 1851 several Irish Masons then residing in Malta presented a petition to the Grand Lodge of Ireland which resulted in the formation of the Leinster Lodge, No. 387, and somewhat later in a Royal Arch Chapter and Mark Masters' Lodge being attached to it. The warrant (*see Appendix*) bears date the 1st November, 1851, and the lodge is, therefore, at present in the twenty-ninth year of its existence.

The meetings were first held in Floriana, but for many years past the brethren have rented a convenient house at No. 272, Strada Due Porte, Isola. The brethren assembled for the first time on the 12th January, 1852, when Bro. Greshen was installed as W.M. in due form. For many years (up to 1875) it was customary to elect a W.M. twice a year, *i.e.*, one ruling from January to June, and the second from July to December, so that between 1852 and 1880 thirty-seven Masters have successively filled the chair; but from January, 1875, this practice has been discontinued, and the usual rule as to twelve months being the legitimate term of office followed. The Irish brethren were looked on somewhat coldly at first, and it was not till the 23rd October, 1852, that they issued a letter informing officially the English lodges of their existence.

On the 6th May, 1852, delegates from the three English lodges attended, and after inspecting the warrant, etc., declared themselves to be amply satisfied as to the legality and regularity of the new lodge. On the 21st May letters were received from the W.Ms. of the Union and Zetland Lodges, expressing their desire to receive visitors from the Leinster Lodge in the most fraternal manner. At its meeting of the 5th October of the same year the brethren of the lodge were warned against three individuals "who by a mock initiation had endeavoured to pass themselves as Freemasons." On the

29th September, 1856, Sir R. Douglas, Bart., then a minor, was initiated under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. During this year the use of the hall was allowed to the Lodge of Integrity, No. 771, E.C.,* from which the Leinster Lodge subsequently received a present of five dozen handsome firing glasses. At this time it was resolved to apply for a Royal Arch and Mark warrant (*see post*). In October of this year (1856) two brethren were appointed to form a committee, "with two members from each lodge in the Island, to arrange and decide upon the best mode of shewing their respect to the memory of the brethren who fell in the Crimea during the late war . . . and a Treasurer was named to collect all monies subscribed thereto." In January, 1857, Bro. Robinson presented an inkstand to the lodge, formed from a shell he had brought from Sebastopol. On the 6th December, 1857, 20*l.* was voted to the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund. Two other presentations are noted in 1858 and 1859, viz., a square and compass by Bro. Layland, and a portrait of the M.W.G.M., His Grace the Duke of Leinster, by Bros. Swift and Good, and a splendid Bible was given to the lodge by Bro. A. J. Godfrey, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment. In July, 1859, Captain Shadwell H. Clerke (now G. Secretary of England), became a joining member; and on the 6th August letters were read from the English lodges thanking the Irish brethren for their uniform readiness to assist them. The lodge seems to have voted 5*l.* in aid of the Christian sufferers in Syria on the 20th September, 1860, and 20*l.* to the Lancashire Distress Fund on the 5th December, 1862. In April, 1863, the lodge sent Bro. Armstrong to Ireland at its own expense, "to visit lodges working under the Irish Constitution (also Grand Lodge), to obtain by experience the correct working of the different degrees.

During the twenty-nine years of its existence the total number of its initiates amounts to 748. The lodge has an invested fund and satisfactory balance to its credit, and any visitors who may attend its meetings will carry away a pleasing recollection of the hospitality and fraternal reception accorded them.

We shall speak of the Royal Arch Chapter and Mark Masters Lodge, working under the Irish Constitution, when writing about these degrees.

A copy of the warrant, a list of the W.Ms. who have ruled the lodge, as well as of the officers for the present year, will be found in the Appendix.

* Now No. 528. The lodge is attached to the 14th Regiment of Foot. Bro Gould writes that this Regiment has had at different times five lodges attached to it.



CHAPTER VII.

DEGREE OF THE ROYAL ARCH.



CHARTER was granted for a Royal Arch Chapter, to be attached to the St. John and St. Paul's Lodge, on the 1st August, 1819. It is signed by Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Grand Z., Lord Dundas, H., and Comp. John Aldridge, J., as well as by W. H. White, S.E., and Edward Harper, S.N. The minutes of the Chapter begin on the 15th May, 1820, when W. R. Wright appears as Z., E. Noble as H., and A. C. Harris as J. Comp. Wright seems to have been also appointed P.G. Supt. of the degree. It is evident from this record that the P.M.'s degree was considered to be a necessary preliminary for the R.A. A ballot was taken at the first meeting for officers, and Comp. A. C. Harris was elected Z., Comp. E. Noble H., and Comp. H. Harper J. No other meeting was held till the 15th April, 1822. On the 4th April, 1823, another election took place, when Comp. Noble became Z., Comp. Ferro H., and Comp. Cotes J., and three days later seven brethren were exalted, including the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere. At a meeting held on the 9th April, 1824, Lord H. J. S. Churchill was exalted. In January, 1825, a fresh election ensued, Comp. W. R. Wright being chosen Z., Comp. Whitmore H., and Comp. David J. Nothing occurred worthy of note till the 31st March, 1828, when Comp. Whitmore became Z., Comp. Witton H., and Comp. David J. On the 2nd April, 1828, it was resolved "that whenever a member of the Lodge Des Amateurs de la Sagesse, of Marseilles (with which the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul is affiliated), may present himself as a visitor when this Royal Arch Chapter is open, should he be found to have arrived at a degree of Masonry that can be considered equal to our Sublime Degree of R.A. of Jerusalem, although not exactly conforming to it in all respects, that he shall be admitted upon undergoing the customary ceremonies and obligation as usual for candidates on exaltation, *but exempt from fees*,

and that this chapter communicate this decision to the Lodge Des Amateurs de la Sagesse, at Marseilles, and requests to be informed by them what degree in their system of Masonry they consider to be equal to the Royal Arch of Jerusalem as worked in England, and requests a similar indulgence from our affiliated brethren."

No record exists till the 6th May, 1836, when Comp. Douglas is mentioned as acting Z., Comp. Pennington H., and Comp. Farr J. Comp. Galland was elected Z. in 1836. No meeting appears to have been held between the 23rd December, 1836, and the 13th May, 1839, when Comp. Galland presided as Z., Comp. Douglas as H., and Comp. Leonard as J. There is no mention of any other meeting till the 19th February, 1845, when Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis was present. On the 26th November, 1846, Douglas became Z., Drummond H., and Anderson J. On the 1st October, 1847, Comps. Galland, Jerome, and Douglas were elected to fill the three chairs. There is another long interval before we come to the 25th March, 1852, when Comp. Douglas acted as Z., Hadley as H., and Ewart as J. On the 19th May the same officers presided, Comp. Winthrop replacing Comp. Ewart in the third chair. Several meetings were held in 1852, but no election took place till 30th May, 1853, when Comp. Douglas became Z., Hire H., and Boyle J., but no meeting was convened before the 7th March, 1854, "when six brethren who had taken the degree of P.M. at the installation of the newly-elected W.M. of the St. John and St. Paul Lodge, together with Prince San Guiseppe, were exalted." During the months of March and April, 1854, the unusual activity of the Craft lodges was reflected in the meetings of the chapter. On the 14th March a convocation was held, the three chairs being filled by Comps. Douglas, Winthrop, and Macbeath. The following candidates were exalted, viz., Lord Loughborough, of the Kirkaldy Lodge, No. 72, S.C.,* the Honourable Percy Fielding, of the Harmony Lodge, No. 37, E.C.,† and Sir R. L. Newman, Bart.,‡ of St. John's Lodge, Montreal. On the 2nd April following several officers of the Coldstream Guards were exalted. At the election held in the following year (March 30, 1855), Benjamin Douglas was named Z., Edmund Goodenough H., and Thomas Flack J. The offices were filled during the year 1856 by Comps. Douglas, Winthrop, and Wright. On the 11th March, however, Comp. N. G. Phillips acted as J. On the 10th March, 1857, Comp. Flack was succeeded by Comp. Boyle as J., but no other change took place in the

* Afterwards Grand Z. of Scotland.

† General Percy Fielding, C.B., now commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta.

‡ Killed at Inkerman on the 5th November, 1854, æt. 32. His R.A. certificate still remains unclaimed amongst the archives of the chapter.

rulers of the chapter. After the installation a candidate was exalted, "who was afterwards put through the veils." At a meeting held on the 3rd April following the same officers assisted at the exaltation of of Bro. Robert Freke Gould,* of the Royal Naval Lodge, then No. 627, "he having first passed the chair of W.M." *The minutes from this time till 1862 are missing*, but we gather from the attendance book that on the 9th April, 1858, Comp. Douglas was still Z., Boyle H., and Gray J., Captain Shadwell Clerke being J.S., acting, however, as P.S. on the 11th May. On the 26th November, 1858, Boyle appears as Z., Munro as H., and Farror as J. In the following year Douglas once more filled the first chair, Winthrop and St. George being H. and J. respectively.

In 1860 the name of Comp. William Kingston (now D.G.M.) first appears as a visitor, Douglas being Z., St. George H., and Mervyn Drake J. The same officers acted in 1861, Comp. Winthrop once more accepting the third chair. In January, 1862, Douglas Winthrop, and Munro were acting as Principals, and on the 7th of that month "exalted a companion to assist in forming a R.A. Chapter in Constantinople." On the 5th March St. John Edwards was elected Z., Douglas H., and Armstrong J., who were all duly installed the same evening. At the election meeting held in March, 1863, Armstrong became Z., Edwards H., and Liddell J. A special meeting was held on the 22nd December of that year, at which Comps. Kingston, Munro, and Douglas, acting as Z., H., and J. respectively, "installed Comp. Pulman as Z. of a chapter to be attached to the Oriental Lodge at Constantinople." The election of Principals on the 11th March, 1864, resulted in Comp. Edwards becoming Z., Comp. Munro H., and Comp. Douglas J. Little occurred during this year. On the 3rd March, 1865, Comp. Andrews became Z., Dewar H., and Douglas J. Comp. Kingston, however, ably worked the chapter as first Principal throughout the year. The above-mentioned officers were re-elected in 1866. On the 4th March, 1867, Comp. Bosworth was elected Z., Comps. Douglas H., and Munro J. On the 11th October, Comp. Edward Rosenbusch† was exalted. At the meeting of the 6th December, W. Bro. Conolly (afterwards D.D.G.M.), was exalted, and a set of regalia presented to P.Z. Kingston "for the invaluable aid he had given in working the chapter for the last two years." On the 6th March, 1868, Comp. Kingston was elected Z., Douglas H., and Bosworth J., Bro. Rosenbusch being appointed N.,

* Senior G.D. of England, and Grand A.S. in Supreme G. Chapter, 1880. The learned author of "The Four Old Lodges."

† Now D.G.M. and Principal Z. of the Union Chapter, No. 407.

and doing good work during his term of office. On the 9th October a sash, apron, and jewel was voted to Comp. Douglas, who had been the mainstay of the chapter for more than a quarter of a century. In 1869 the election was held on the 5th March, Comps. Conolly, Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Haldane, and Gorham becoming Principals. At the next election, 8th March, 1870, Haldane (afterwards D.D.G.M.) was chosen Z., Gorham H., and Doherty J.

An objection was subsequently raised to Comp. Doherty becoming a Principal, on the ground that he was not a P.M. under the English Constitution, and his installation was therefore deferred pending a reference to the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. The decision of the Grand Scribe E. was "That to render a companion eligible to be elected a Principal under the English Constitution, *he must be the actual Master or Past Master of a Craft Lodge under that Constitution.*"* Comp. Doherty, however, had in the meantime been elected W.M. of the Union Lodge, and was consequently installed in the chair of J. without further difficulty. On the 3rd March, 1871, Comp. Odell became Z., Comp. Doherty H., and Comp. Kirkness J. Comp. Captain Gilbard (now D.D.G.M. Gibraltar), joined the chapter on the 5th May. At the meeting of the 3rd November an address was presented to P.Z. Conolly on his leaving the Island. The election on the 1st March, 1872, resulted in Comp. Doherty becoming Z., Comp. Kirkness H., and Comp. Rotherham J. On the 6th December of this year the Honourable W. H. Jolliffe was exalted. In March, 1873, Comp. Odell was re-elected Z., and Rotherham and Heath, H. and J. Early in 1874 the chapter contributed to a testimonial for Comp. Segond, who had been for many years its Treasurer. Since that date the Principals' chairs have been occupied as follows:—

1874—Rotherham,	Z. ...	Graham,	H. ...	Taylor,	J.
1875—Graham,	Z. ...	Taylor,	H. ...	Bond,	J.
1876—Bond,	Z. ...	Holmes,	H. ...	Doherty,	J.
1877—Holmes,	Z. ...	Rotherham,	H. ...	Read,	J.
1878—Rotherham,	Z. ...	Read,	H. ...	Riechelmann,	J.
1879—Read,	Z. ...	Riechelmann,	H. ...	Watson,	J.
1880—Riechelmann,	Z. ...	Watson,	H. ...	—	—

During these seven years the chapter has made very satisfactory progress, though few events worthy of particular mention have happened in connection with it. On the 29th March, 1878, it exalted five M.Ms. of the Ancient Carthage Lodge, No. 1717, at Tunis, thereby enabling its members to found the Ancient Carthage Chapter some

* This ruling seems inexplicable in the face of Article 52 of the General Regulations.

three months later, and on the 16th October, 1879, recommended the revival of the defunct Union Chapter, No. 407. At the installation meeting of the 18th April, 1880, besides the the above named Principals the following officers were appointed for the present year, viz., Comp. Crabtree, S.E.; S. Yeoman, S.N.; Lieutenant Hewson, A.H.C., P.S.; and R. Beck, Janitor.

The funds of the chapter are in a satisfactory condition, and there is much promise of future vigour.

UNION CHAPTER.

A CHAPTER was formerly attached to this lodge, which appears to have been warranted on the 5th November, 1834, and to have continued to exist up till the 13th October, 1873, when the warrant was returned. No minute-book is preserved, but on the register of attendance for 1862-66 Comps. Kingston, Armstrong, and McArthur are described as the Principals, and we know Colonel McLeod Moore filled the third chair in 1849-50. Towards the end of 1879 it was deemed expedient to revive this chapter under the name of the William Kingston, and a petition being presented to the Grand Chapter of England, its prayer was duly approved on the 4th February, 1880, and a charter granted accordingly. The new chapter was consecrated by Comp. Kingston (who had been himself exalted in the old Union Chapter) on the 28th February, 1880, Comp. Edward Rosenbusch (D.D.G.M.) being installed as Z.; Comp. Lieutenant C. E. Coffey, R.A. (W.M. 349) as H.; and Comp. Captain H. Gardner as J. The chapter has thus recommenced its career under the most favourable auspices.

ZETLAND CHAPTER.

A CHARTER was granted for this Chapter to several R.A. Masons belonging to the Zetland Lodge, on the 4th August, 1847. Nothing remains of its records but a minute-book from February to May, 1857, though the warrant was not returned till the 13th October, 1873. At this time (1857) Comps. Jerome, Gingell, and N. G. Philips were Z., H., and J. respectively. Captain (since Colonel) Boldero was P.S. and the veils seem to have been worked. It must have been prosperous during their rule, as it received on the 7th May 30*l.* from the Mark lodge it appears to have chartered. The most diligent search has failed to bring to light any further papers connected with this now extinct chapter.

LEINSTER CHAPTER, No. 387, I.C.

THE charter for this chapter was issued by Grand Chapter of Ireland on the 2nd July, 1857, and is signed by the Duke of Leinster as First Grand Principal, Judge Townsend as Second, and Captain Quintin as Third. It is directed to nine Companions, and empowers them "to hold a Royal Arch Chapter and Lodge of Mark Master Masons to be attached to the lodge No. 387." The chapter was duly opened, and on the 24th February, 1858, Captain Shadwell Henry Clerke* of the 21st Regiment was exalted, being the second candidate who received the Royal Arch Degree after its consecration. In November, 1861, William Hall John Charles Percy, Viscount Glentworth, was exalted.† At this epoch the Leinster Chapter was much frequented by military brethren, and the following officers were amongst the candidates who joined it :

Peter Herbert Delamare	...	...	Lieutenant 21st Regiment.
John Henry West	...	...	" "
Isaac Tristram Coffin	...	...	" "
Robert Beaty Henderson	...	...	" "
Thomas Bruce	...	...	" "
Francis William Hamilton	...	...	" "
Angus William Hale	...	...	Captain 4th Regiment.
Albert Peachey	...	...	Lieutenant 3rd "
Fitzhardinge Kingscote	...	...	Captain Rifle Brigade.
Christopher Edward Musgrave	...	...	" "
Godfrey Clerk	...	...	Major "
William Norris	...	...	Captain "
Reginald Graham	...	...	" "
Sydney Carr Glynn	...	...	Lieutenant "
Charles Dashwood	...	...	Captain "
Rev. Bartholomew Ring	...	...	Army Chaplain.
Rowland Egerton	...	...	Lieutenant Rifle Brigade.
Hector Vandeleur	...	...	" "
Captain Berkeley	...	...	" "
Sydney Hylton Jolliffe	...	...	(of Lodge 322, I.C.)
Robert Douglas	...	...	Captain 23rd Fusiliers.

During the twenty-three years of its existence the chapter has maintained the working handed down in Ireland, the chief officers being the King, High Priest, and Chief Scribe. The ceremony of taking the veils is an indispensable preliminary to the degree, and

* Now Grand Scribe E. of England.

† Now Earl of Limerick.

many English Royal Arch Masons have undergone it in the Leinster Chapter. We shall speak of the Mark Lodge in another place. The following are the officers appointed for the present year—C. Thompson, K.; Fenech, C.P.; Laycock, C.S.; Lippett, C. of H.; Gorley, R.A. Captain; V. Fenech, Jun., C. of 1st V.; Flowers, C. of 2nd V.; Roberts, C. of 3rd V.; Lucy, C. of 4th V.; and Santucci, Janitor.

A list of the Principals since 1857 will be found in the Appendix. The number of candidates exalted in the chapter now reaches 218.





CHAPTER VIII.

MARK MASONRY.

DURING the last quarter of a century the Mark Degree has attained exceptional popularity in the district. The now extinct Zetland Chapter authorized the working of a Mark lodge under its auspices some time between 1850 and 1858, and probably prior to the creation of the Grand Mark Lodge of England. It issued a well designed parchment certificate, lithographed by Brocktorff of Malta. This document was surmounted by the cross of Malta, with the keystone beneath it, resting on an open Bible. A mallet and chisel are depicted over the *ne varietur*. The following is the form of attestation :—

“ To all Lodges and Chapters of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the Globe :

“ The Masters, Wardens, Overseers, and Brethren of the Lodge of Mark Master Masons belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter No.—, Malta, hereby certify that Brother——, a just and lawful M.M. of Lodge No.—on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of——, has been *raised* to the degree of Mark Master Mason. As such we recommend him to all Lodges and Chapters.

“ Done at the East of Malta this——day of——, 18—, and of Masonry 58—.

——, Right Worshipful Master.
——, Secretary.”

The meetings were held in the Zetland Lodge-room (styled in the circulars Freemasons' Hall), at No. 43, Strada Zaccaria, and its members were summoned by well printed notices edged with green. A solitary minute book survives, which abundantly proves both the popularity of the degree and the activity of the officers and brethren of the now extinct lodge. The first record is dated the 23rd April,

1856, and the last the 13th January, 1858. During the interval twenty-four meetings were held, and 131 brethren advanced. In April, 1856, Bro. Edward C. Deering was W.M. and Captain N. G. Philips S.D., Bro. Colonel Boldero (afterwards P. Prior of the Mediterranean) being a candidate. At the next meeting of the 27th May Prince Guiseppe of Naples was advanced. On the 18th October Bro. Philips became W.M., and appointed Bro. Boldero S.W. In February, 1857, it was resolved to purchase a complete set of jewels, and on the 7th May the lodge decided to hand over 30*l.* to its *parent* chapter, the Zetland, then No. 756. On the 15th June of this year Bro. Shadwell H. Clerke* was advanced. Six months later the minutes abruptly terminate.

It is a matter of tradition that doubts arose as to the legality of the formation of the lodge, which led to its closing, and that many of the members again took the degree in the Leinster Mark Lodge, No. 387, I.C., working under authority of the charter of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Ireland,† issued on the 2nd July, 1857, and opened in the following year.

The Mark Degree forms an integral part of the Masonic system of Ireland, and the Leinster Lodge has contributed not a little to make it known and appreciated in Malta. The First Principal of the chapter is *ex-officio* W.M. of the Mark lodge, and the Second and Third Principals S.W. and J.W. respectively. During its existence 470 brethren have been advanced in the Leinster Lodge, no less than fifty Master Masons taking the degree in 1870, when the Mark Grand Lodge of England warranted the Keystone Lodge, No. 107. The precise date of the constitution is the 1st of December, 1869, though the warrant did not reach Malta till the following month. Amongst the petitioners we find the name of Bro. Teignmouth Melvill, of the 24th Regiment.‡ Bro. Captain Gorham, R.A., was installed as first W.M. on the 24th January, 1870, and Bros. Conolly and Rosenbusch were invested as Wardens. Bro. Kingston (D.G.M. Craft) was advanced at this meeting. On the 31st January the W.M. presented the Lodge with "a large axe and stand, copied from one in the palace armoury." On the 26th February Bro. Haldane, D.S.G.W., was advanced. On the 27th March Bros. Butti and Muller were advanced, the whole ceremony being worked in Italian.

Bro. Conolly (D.D.G.M.) became W.M. for 1871, being succeeded by Bro. Kingston, who was installed by special dispensation, not having

* Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Mark Lodge of England for the year 1880.

† The Supreme Grand Chapters of Ireland and Scotland both now acknowledge the legality of the Grand Mark Lodge of England.

‡ See note *ante*, p. 30.

filled the office of Warden in a Mark Lodge. Bro. Kingston worked very assiduously during his year of office, being followed in 1873 by Bro. Graham. In 1874 Bro. Odell (D.D.G.M.) filled the chair. In 1875 Bro. Graham again became W.M., and appointed the Honourable H. Jolliffe his S.W., who became W.M. for the next year. He was succeeded in 1877 by Bro. Holmes (D.G. Secretary), but on the latter leaving the Island Bro. Rotherham was installed by dispensation on the 30th April. In 1878 Bro. Richard Westrup (D.P.G.M.M. 1879-80) was elected to the chair. In the month of March several brethren belonging to the new English Craft Lodge Ancient Carthage, No. 1717, were advanced, and on the 1st April the Keystone Lodge recommended to Grand Mark Lodge the petition for a Mark lodge at Tunis, to be called the Kingston Lodge. In December, 1878, Bro. William Read (P.G.S.W. 1879-80) was appointed to the post of W.M., and installed on the 29th January following. Meanwhile the warrant for the Kingston Lodge, No. 222, at Tunis, was duly granted, this being the first instance in which the Grand Mark Lodge of England had chartered a lodge out of British territory.

The new lodge prospered exceedingly (see *post*) and at a meeting of the Keystone Lodge held on the 16th April, 1879, it was resolved that Grand Lodge be petitioned to form Tunis and Malta into a Mark Province, and to nominate Bro. A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law, as first P.G.M. This petition was granted, and in the following month Bro. Broadley was duly appointed. Previous, however, to his installation a fourth Mark Lodge was formed in the Province, under the auspices of several members of the Keystone Lodge belonging to the St. John and St. Paul Craft Lodge, No. 349. By the desire of its founders it was called the Broadley Lodge, No. 248, and its warrant dates from the 14th July, 1879. A meeting of the Keystone Lodge had been held on the 12th July, at which the W.M. was installed under the provisional warrant of the P.G.M. During its short existence the Lodge No. 248, has flourished beyond the anticipation of its promoters. The following brethren were its first officers :

C. E. Coffey, W.M.
C. J. Blake, S.W.
A. Mackinnon, J.W.
W. J. Jones, M.O.
Colonel T. P. Carey, S.O.
R. F. King, J.O.
E. Rosenbusch, Treasurer.
J. W. Starkey, Secretary.
H. Gardner, S.D.
C. E. Mortimer, J.D.

A. Ewing, Organist.

H. Grier, I.G.

R. Beck, Tyler.

Bro. Read, W.M. of the Keystone Lodge, having been appointed by the M.W.G.M.M.M. of England, the Earl of Lathom (then Lord Skelmersdale) to instal the P.G.M., a meeting of the Keystone Lodge was called for the 11th September, 1879, at which all the members of the three lodges, 107, 222, and 248, were invited to attend. The gathering was a numerously attended one. Bro. Broadley was duly installed, and afterwards consecrated the new lodge, No. 248, according to ancient form. The musical ceremonial conducted by Bro. Major Ewing will be long remembered. The Consecrating Officer pronounced the following oration previous to completing the ceremony :

“Mark Master Masons of the Province of Tunis and Malta, we are assembled here this evening for the purpose of inaugurating the Grand Mark Lodge of this Province, and at the same time consecrating as an addition to its muster roll Lodge No. 248, upon which the kindly feelings of its founders have bestowed my name. The formation of this Provincial Mark Lodge on the classic soil of ancient Carthage on the one hand, and the last residence of the Knights of St. John on the other, may perhaps have an interest for Mark Master Masons beyond the boundaries of the district itself; indeed, it is difficult to imagine any given combination of localities which could afford more food for the study and contemplation of the thoughtful brother than the two countries comprised in this united Province. Our imagination may well carry us back through the vista of centuries to the distant epoch when the immediate descendants of the operative Masons of Tyre, “going westwards,” reared on the shores of North Africa that magnificent metropolis which for a time ruled the ancient world, and then pass from the consideration of their labours to the more recent period when, under Roman rulers, Masons of the Roman College of Artificers raised on the same site a second city which vied in architectural splendour with the Phœnician capital, upon the ruins of which it was erected. Turning to the part of the Province in which we now stand, the eye rests on the varied proofs of the cunning and skill of that great military order, the customs of which, to say the least, have offered a model for ceremonies and laid the foundation of one of the most interesting degrees of Christian Masonry. It will be impossible for me on this occasion to trace in detail the history of the Mark Degree, still more to show its historical connection with this Province, to which I firmly believe it has of late years

been merely restored. The practice of the Mark begins, doubtless, in the earliest days of operative Masonry, when guilds of Tyrian workmen under Tyrian overseers built the Temple of King Solomon, and when their descendants constructed the walls and citadels and harbour of Carthage. The "Marks" of these early Masons abound in the deep buried remains of the Phœnician city, which now lie under the accumulated rubbish of more than two thousand years; they were perpetuated by the Roman occupants of the ancient site, and have descended to the operations of the Moslem conquerors, whose victorious flag has waved for ten centuries over all that remains of the cities of Hannibal and Hamilcar, of Cato and Scipio. The city gates of Tunis still bear distinctive marks familiar to every one now present. The history of Masonry in its most general sense may, I think, be truly described as operative in its birth, partly operative and partly speculative in its growth, and purely speculative in its maturity. The degree of the Mark was from the first an essential constituent of operative Masonry. It was doubtless worked from time immemorial in the operative lodges of Scotland, as well as in the semi-operative lodges of England and other countries deriving from us the origin of their Masonic systems.

"The Mark degree forms an integral part of the pure and recognised Masonry of Ireland, Scotland, and the United States. In Scotland, even as early as 1598, the annals of Masonry abound in allusions to the Mark degree, and in England it was worked in many lodges meeting under one or other of the two Constitutions, as well as in others acknowledging the supremacy of the Grand Lodge at York. By the Articles of Union between the rival Grand Lodges in 1813, the Mark degree was excluded from, or, perhaps more correctly, not included in, the symbolical teaching of the Craft. In spite, however, of the new regulations the Mark was still extensively worked in many lodges, and flourished more especially in the north and midland districts of England. About a quarter of a century ago the attention of the Masonic world in general was drawn to this anomalous state of things, and more particularly to some lodges having obtained charters from the Supreme Chapter of Scotland. A rigorous attempt was made to obtain the recognition of the degree by the Grand Lodge of England, and on this effort failing the Grand Mark Lodge was established, having, according to the precedent afforded by the history of the Royal Arch, exclusive jurisdiction over the degree of the Mark. To discuss to-day, any longer, the origin of this Grand Lodge is entirely useless. A Grand Lodge is nothing more or less than a union of several lodges which vest in one the power which each formerly had separately, and any possible flaw in its original constitution is condoned by the adhesion of the lawful lodges it has received.

“The ‘time immemorial’ lodges throughout the country, as well as those originally holding warrants from Scotland, have almost unanimously acknowledged its supremacy, and it now numbers 250 lodges on its muster roll, which is, as a matter of fact, numerically stronger than those of the Craft Grand Orient of France, and Italy, and many other Grand Lodges on the Continent. We find our Mark Grand Lodge to-day recognised as a legitimate governing body of the degree by the Supreme Royal Arch Chapters of Ireland, Canada, Quebec, and many of the American States, and it is my agreeable task to inform you that on the 18th June last the Grand Chapter of Scotland resolved unanimously to acknowledge the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales as lawful and supreme throughout those countries, and to refrain from henceforth granting any charters for Mark lodges within its home jurisdiction. Thus, my brethren, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our Mark Masters will be recognised and our certificates respected wherever the Mark degree exists.

“I would fain say something of the illustrious rulers of the Mark Grand Lodge (one of whom—Lord Carnarvon—became a K.T. in this very hall); of the admirable working of its various departments; of its fast increasing Benevolent Fund; and its excellent scheme for assisting to educate the children of Mark Masters; but time will not permit me. As to the intrinsic worth of the degree itself, suffice it to say that its rapid progress is the best proof of its merits. Not only do we find in it practical illustrations of the truths taught us in other degrees, but it abounds with appropriate lessons for our rule in daily life.

“This province has had the privilege of introducing the speculative Mark degree and the rule of the Mark Grand Lodge of England amongst foreign brethren of many nationalities and many languages in the regency of Tunis, and I see in their keen appreciation of its eloquent teachings, homely illustrations, and striking lessons, yet another attestation of its value; and though necessity has sometimes compelled me to employ the medium of four languages in a single evening, I have never heard any candidate do otherwise than express himself gratified with the ceremony of his advancement. Your recommendation and the approvement of the M.W.G.M.M. has called me to the rule of this honourable degree in this province, and I can only trust the progress it is destined to make in our midst will be commensurate with its rapidly increasing appreciation at the hands of the Craft at large. The inauguration of the Provincial Grand Lodge has brought with it the consecration of our third subordinate Mark lodge. I feel sure both the one and the other has the best wishes of every Mark Master present. I trust my assiduity for the

best interests of the degree in this province will justify the recommendation made in my favour.

“The time seems to be approaching when each Craft lodge will have a Mark lodge attached to it, and we venture to hope the United Grand Lodge of England will feel justified in extending its recognition to the Mark degree in its own particular government as a portion of “pure and ancient Masonry.” May the activity of the Mark Masters of Tunis and Malta contribute to the general spread of Mark Masonry throughout the world. We cannot assist this end better than by carrying out in practice, as well as in theory, the principles of humility, uprightness, self-control, and universal benevolence inculcated in the Mark degree.

The well-known sign we mark, and fly
 The wound to heal, to still the sigh,
 And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye ;
 For ours the aim is, ours the art
 To meliorate the human heart,
 Of wild desires to stem the flood,
 And act as if of kindred blood.”

The following were the first Provincial Grand Officers of the newly formed Mark Province of Tunis and Malta, viz. :

- R. Westrup, D.P.G.M.
- W. Read, P.S.W.
- G. Pentecost, P.J.W.
- E. Rosenbusch, P. Registrar.
- C. E. Coffey, P. Secretary.
- S. Souiller, Asst. P. Secretary.
- G. N. Godwin, P. G. Chaplain.
- W. Watson, P.M.O.
- A. Perini, P.S.O.
- W. J. Jones, P.J.O.
- P. M. Paleologo, P.S.D.
- C. J. Blake, P.J.D.
- F. R. Beechey, P.D. of C.
- R. F. King, P.A.D. of C.
- V. C. Clement, P.S. of W.
- E. Grebbell, P. Standard Bearer.
- R. Miller, P. Sword Bearer.
- A. Ewing, P. Organist.
- C. Tulin de la Tunisie, } P. Stewards.
- L. Curletto, }
- S. G. Yeoman, }
- R. Beck, P. Tyler.

Having carried the history of the Keystone Lodge down to the 11th September, 1879, little remains to be said. In December of that year Bro. W. Watson was elected to the chair and afterwards duly installed in the month of January of the present year. The Keystone, under his rule, continues to maintain its place as the mother lodge of the Province.

We must now retrace our steps back to June, 1878, to sketch the rise of Mark Masonry in the other part of the Province—Tunis of the present—Carthage of the past. The warrant for the Kingston Lodge was granted on the 11th April, 1878, but on account of the absence of any P.M. of the Order its consecration was postponed till the 25th June, when Bro. Kingston (D.G.M.), P.M. 107, performed the ceremony, and installed Bro. Broadley as first W.M., twenty-two Master Masons being advanced to the Mark degree on the same day. Before the W.M.'s year of office had expired he was appointed P.G.M. of the United Province of Tunis and Malta (21st May, 1879), and on the 31st May installed as his successor the S.W., Bro. George Pentecost. At the meeting held on the 12th May, 1880, the lodge was visited by R.W. Bro. Montagu Guest, M.P. (R.W.P.G.M.M.M. for Dorsetshire), who expressed much satisfaction at its progress and working. Bro. Charles J. T. Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, and Deputy P.G.M. (Craft) of that province was advanced the same evening. Bro. Pentecost was succeeded on the 12th June by Bro. Perini, S.W. (W.M. 1717), who appointed the following officers to rule the lodge during the third year of its existence, viz., Bros. Pentecost I.P.M., Souiller S.W., Le Gallais J.W., Clement M.O., Bokobsa S.O., Sessing J.O., Audry Sec., Barsotti (elected) Treas., Chaigne S.D., Carriglio J.D., Polinelly D. of C., Captain Johnstone Org., Chevalier R. of M., Casuto I.G., and Eymon, Tyler. During the two years of its existence seventy-two Master Masons have been advanced in it, and as many of the candidates have since left Tunis they have carried the degree to different countries of Europe. The sum total of advancements may be apportioned amongst the different nationalities represented in Tunis as follows:—English, twenty-five; French, fifteen; Italian, twenty-four; German, two; Greek, two; Tunisian, two.

On the 31st May, 1879, the G.M. of England had warranted a Craft lodge (see *post*) at the Goletta, the seaport of Tunis. This lodge is called the William Kingston, and bears the number 1835. Nearly all its founders were members of the Mark degree, and their activity soon brought into existence the fourth Mark lodge of the Province—the Lodge of St. Louis, No. 254. The lodge was warranted on the 30th of January, 1880. Its name is singularly appropriate, being called after the celebrated King of France, who died in its immediate neigh-

bourhood on the 25th August, 1270, the Goletta itself being within the *enceinte* of the city of Carthage. The consecration was performed, in virtue of a provisional warrant from the P.G.M., and under very auspicious circumstances, on the 31st January of the present year, at the Masonic Hall, Goletta. A Mark lodge was opened at 6.30 p.m. Present—R.W. Bro. A. M. Broadley, P.G.M.M.M., as W.M.; W. Bro. G. Pentecost, W.M. 222, P.G.J.W., S.W.; Bros. S. Souiller, P.G. Asst. Sec., J.W.; M. Le Gallais, M.O.; S. Sessing, S.O.; Captain Johnstone, J.O.; V. C. Clement, P.G.S., D.C.; A. Attard, Sec. and R. of M.; L. Curletto, S.D.; J. E. L. Barker, J.D.; O. Engerer, I.G.; and Commander Bridger, Organist; together with several other brethren. The following candidates were duly elected, viz. :—Bros. Sir William R. Clayton, Bart., of the Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 859, and W. Vaux, S. Morana, S. Durazzano, J. Villareale, L. Coppi, S. Angelica, N. D'Amico, J. Catalano, A. Pagano, and A. Romiau, of Lodge No. 1835, at the Goletta. All the candidates, being in attendance, were duly advanced by the P.G.M. to the honourable degree of M.M. The petition to Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge having been read, together with the provisional warrant for the constitution of the new lodge, the P.G.M. addressed the assembled Mark Masters as follows :

“Brethren,—Here, within the precincts of the ancient city of Carthage, we are assembled to inaugurate a new Mark lodge, and according to ancient custom to award a mark of our approval to several of our brethren who have worked well and faithfully in Craft Masonry. The William Kingston Lodge, true to the early traditions of the royal art, has attached to it this Mark lodge, ‘that we may distinguish the work of each artisan in order that he may receive just and suitable compensation.’ To confer this distinction on the worthy Craftsman has been the prerogative of the rulers in Masonry from time immemorial, and this evening we have had the privilege of advancing to the Mark degree ten brethren of the young but flourishing Craft Lodge No. 1835. I congratulate this Province, and at the same time the Grand Mark Lodge of England, on the accession to their common muster roll of the St. Louis Lodge, surrounded as it is by unrivalled associations of almost surpassing interest. The Grand Mark Lodge has viewed with satisfaction the establishment of modern speculative Mark Masonry on this classic North African soil, and this feeling will, I am sure, be intensified and increased by the knowledge that we of the Mark are now diligently working on the actual site of that far-famed city which witnessed, in the time of its pristine splendour, the bravery of Hannibal, the patriotism of Asdrubal, the skill of Scipio, the courage of Regulus, and the stoicism of Cato ; and

which saw, during the days of its decline and fall, the labours of St. Augustine, the martyrdom of St. Cyprian, the death of St. Louis of France, and the exploits of Charles V. of Spain and the Knights of St. John. I feel it a high honour as P.G.M.M. of Tunis and Malta to consecrate this Lodge to-night in the midst of that shore where

Giace l'alta Cartago, appena i segni
Dell' alte sue ruine il lido serba.—*Tasso*.

The greatest edifices in the greatest cities of the world owe their existence to guilds or companies of builders. Pre-eminent amongst these old-world Masons were the Phœnicians. Bro. Fort, in his "Antiquities of Freemasonry," tells us of Masons' marks still visible on the foundations of the temple of Solomon, now uncovered to the human gaze after the lapse of ages. Similar marks have been discovered at Sidon and other distant and varied localities of Palestine. These peculiar geometrical figures were used undoubtedly by the Tyrian carvers and "hewers of stone," who were sent by their Tyrian king to aid in the erection of the most complete and gorgeous Masonic work of remote antiquity. The descendants of these very builders barely two centuries later founded Carthage, and carried westwards the skill and peculiar customs of their confraternities. The marks we can see to-day on many a fragment of the ruins around us exactly correspond with those of Jerusalem and other cities in the far East. They are part and parcel of a system, an integral portion of the working of those ancient operative guilds which have laid the foundations upon which in the present day the great fabric of speculative Masonry may be said to rest. Carthage fell. The city of the Roman conquerors became the prey of the Vandals, who in their turn succumbed to the forces of the Byzantines; but traces of the old builders' customs survived, and were carried, strange to say, by the Byzantine masons to northern Europe. Hence the striking and remarkable uniformity in the tokens which still exist to-day in the walls of Sidon and Jerusalem, and the ruins of Carthage and Utica; in the abbeys of Melrose and Rosslyn, and the cathedrals of Strasbourg and Cologne, of Florence and Venice. These marks doubtless served for the purposes of proprietary distinction amongst the earliest of oriental artificers—the Phœnicians; the Romans and Byzantines adopted a similar system, and hence the custom of the mark spread far and wide amongst the builders' associations of mediæval Europe. These guilds of operative masons have passed away, bequeathing to speculative Masonry their emblems, traditions, and ceremonies, and amongst these the degree of the Mark. You have all learned from the ceremony the moral to be deduced from this observance of our

ancestors. I need not now further allude to it. Suffice it to say that the Mark degree is an essential part of the Masonic systems of America, Ireland, and Scotland, and we trust the day is not far distant when it may be recognised by our own Craft Grand Lodge. Tonight, after the lapse of centuries, we may be said to have restored the practice of the Mark of Carthage. May we imitate the industry and assiduity of our operative ancestors, and as they devoted their skill and ability to the material edifices of the past, so may we endeavour to profit by the striking truths and practical lessons illustrated by the ceremonial they have bequeathed to us, and, shaping our lives and actions on the teaching it conveys, become worthy of that approving mark which can belong only to those who have acted towards their fellows as they would desire their fellow-men would act towards them, and have based their conduct through life on the sacred Masonic principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth."

The lodge was then constituted in ancient form, and Bro. J. E. L. Barker, W.M. 1835, installed in the chair of A. The W.M.M. appointed and invested the following officers: Bros. E. They S.W., L. Curletto J.W., O. Engerer M.O., A. Attard S.O., S. Durazzano J.O., W. Vaux Sec., A. Romian S.D., N. D'Amico J.D., A. Villareale I.G., and A. Pagano (elected) Tyler. The P.G.M. was elected Treasurer. The charitable collection being made with a very satisfactory result, the lodge was duly closed. The proceedings terminated with a banquet, at which the P.G.M. presided. The usual obligatory toasts of the Mark degree were duly honoured, and the W.M. of the St. Louis Lodge proposed the health of the P.G.M., which was most warmly received. The P.G.M. in reply thanked the brethren for their kindly feelings towards him, and asked them to drink "Success to the new Mark lodge." The President proposed the toast of the newly advanced brethren, coupled with the name of Bro. Sir William Clayton. The toast having been duly honoured, Sir William Clayton expressed his satisfaction at renewing his active connection with Masonry in the St. Louis Lodge, and added that he was deeply impressed both with the interest and importance of the Mark degree, and with the way the ceremony had been worked by the P.G.M. Other toasts having been given and responded to, the brethren separated, highly pleased with the evening they had spent, and with mutual congratulations on the introduction of the Mark degree to the modern Masons inhabiting the site of Ancient Carthage."

The Union Craft Lodge has always been pre-eminent in Malta for its careful working and the zeal of its members. In consequence of the great spread of the Mark degree during the past few years, a very

natural desire arose to attach to it a Mark lodge to work under its own auspices. To this end a petition was addressed to the P.G.M. by seven brethren, which resulted in the formation of the Union of Malta Lodge, No. 263, the fifth and junior Mark lodge of the Province. The petition being duly recommended by the Lodge No. 248, a provisional warrant was granted to enable it to meet pending the receipt of a regular constitution from the Grand Mark Lodge of England*, and its first meeting took place on the 17th April, 1880. The Broadley Lodge, No. 248, was opened at 7.30 p.m. Present: Bros. Coffey, P.G. Sec., W.M.; Yeoman, as S.W.; Mackinnon, J.W.; Walker, M.O.; Colonel Carey, S.O.; King, J.O.; Gardner, S.D.; Mortimer, J.D.; Ewing, Organist; Grier, I.G.; and Beck, Tyler. Members: Bros. Freeman, Chapman, Williams, and others. Visitors: W. Bros. Watson, W.M. 107; Doherty and Dahu, P.Ms. 387, I.C.; Glenday, W.M. 407; Taylor, P.M. 407 and 387; Abbot, P.M. 17th Lancers Lodge; Phillips, Pearce, Connett, McCoy, Jones, Kay, Lucy, Stanley, Blanch, May, Grebbell, West, Woodthorpe, Gibson, and others. The lodge being opened, the P.G.M., D.P.G.M., and P.G.S.W. were received with the customary honours. The P.G.M. having assumed the gavel at the request of the W.M., the P.G. Sec. read the summons convoking the meeting, the petition to G.L. and P.G.L. together with the provisional warrant. The founders having signified their approval of the officers named in the petition, W. Bro. William Read, P.M. 107, P.G.S.W. (Mark), P.M. 407, P.Z. 349, and P.G.D. Reg. (Craft), was presented to the P.G.M. by Bros. Doherty and Coffey, and duly installed as W.M.M. of the new lodge. Bro. Read then appointed and invested the following officers, viz., Bros. Glenday, W.M. 407, S.W.; Yeoman, J.W.; Stanley, M.O.; Blanch, S.O.; England, J.O.; May, S.D.; and West, J.D. At the request of the W.M., the P.G.M. then advanced the following candidates elected by the founders, viz., Bro. Shillinglaw, Penketh, Senior, and Fuller. W. Bro. Watson then delivered in a faultless manner the lecture on the tracing board. The W.M., on resuming the gavel, appointed Bros. Senior, Secretary, and Shillinglaw I.G. Bro. Woodthorpe was elected and invested as Treasurer and Bro. Beck as Tyler. The D.P.G.M., Bro. Westrup, presented to Bro. Read and his officers the congratulations of the Keystone Lodge, Bro. Coffey those of the Broadley Lodge, Bro. Doherty those of the Irish Lodge No. 387, and the P.G.M. those of Lodges 222 and 254. The W.M. expressed his thanks to the P.G.M. for the manner in which he had complied with the wishes of the petitioners, and said he hoped the new lodge would work

* The warrant of Grand Lodge is dated April 27th, 1880.

in perfect harmony with the other Mark lodges, and eventually become an important element in the united strength of the province. The Union Lodge was then closed, after which W. Bro. Coffey closed the labours of Lodge No. 248.

The Union Lodge was subsequently warranted as No. 262. The numerical strength of the five Mark lodges of the province was, on the 15th June, 1880, as follows—

Keystone, 107	45
Kingston, 222...	38
Broadley, 248	39
St. Louis, 254...	20
Union, 263	23

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It is to be sincerely hoped that the degree will continue to flourish in a district so intimately connected with the labours of the operative guilds of the past, where the marks of these old-world builders are still visible to the eye, and where they have been handed down by their successors from generation to generation.

In July, 1880, Bro. Dr. Mackinnon was installed as the second W.M. of the Mark Lodge No. 248. The following are the present officers of the lodge.

Major Ewing, S.W.
 Colonel Carey, J.W.
 Dr. Walker. M.O.
 J. W. Starkey, S.O.
 Captain Mortimer, J.O.
 Rev. F. Backhouse, Chaplain.
 Chevalier E. Rosenbusch, Treasurer.
 Dr. Grier, Secretary.
 Lieutenant Freeman, R. of M.
 Captain Hodgson, S.D.
 Lieutenant Hewson, J.D.
 Captain Sir Francis Blackwood, D. of C.
 Captain Williams, Steward.
 Captain Ford, I.G.
 R. Beck, Tyler.

The lodge numbers fifty-five members.

On the 19th August the P.G.M. constituted the *third* Ark Lodge of the province. The new lodge (the Noah) is attached to the Union of Malta Mark Lodge, No. 263. The first W.C.N. is Bro. W. Read, the first J. is Bro. Yeoman, and the first S. Bro. John May.



CHAPTER IX.

CHRISTIAN MASONRY.

FEW Masons of eminence have ever held more exalted ideas of the origin and aim of Freemasonry than Bro. Walter Rodwell Wright, who arrived in Malta during the year 1814 to fill the highest judicial post in the Island. Grand Master alike of the Orders of the Red Cross and the Templars, he had resigned his sceptre only to a royal successor, and appears to have maintained to the last the warmest interest in those chivalric degrees over which he had once exercised supreme power, and in favour of which he had obtained the celebrated permissive clause contained in Article 2 of the Act of Union.

Transferring his Masonic zeal to the seat of the Knights of the Hospital, who had barely fifteen years before quitted the shores of the island they had governed for two centuries and a half, he found a fresh field of investigation and observation open to his labours, and we have little doubt that it was he alone who introduced the working of Christian Masonry amongst the zealous and indefatigable founders of the Lodge St. John and St. Paul and the Melita Chapter attached thereto.

It is impossible to define from the scanty fragments of his MSS. the actual extent to which he carried out in practice his elaborate and carefully considered plans of establishing a comprehensive Chivalric Order in Malta, but the facts we shall presently relate amply justify the following conclusions as regards the work accomplished by him in this branch of Freemasonry.

Firstly, that Bro. Wright, as Ex-Grand Master of the Red Cross and the Temple, sanctioned the working of these degrees in Malta between the years 1815 and 1825.

Secondly, that he made some considerable progress with his design of making Malta the head-quarters of a Grand Priory or Provincial High Council of the Order of the Red Cross.

Thirdly, that he contemplated in theory (and probably carried out in practice) the working of the degrees of the Temple and the Hospital as an integral portion of the Red Cross system.

Fourthly, that it was from his authority the old Melita Grand Encampment took its rise, which twenty years after his death was restored to something more than its pristine vigour by the labours of the present Grand Prior of Canada, Colonel McLeod Moore.

One of the most complete documents in the MSS. of Bro. Wright is entitled "Red Cross of Palestine.—Provincial Division of St. John."

The preamble runs as follows: "This Division acknowledges the Grand Chapter and High Council of England for its Mother Chapter and Legitimate Superior, and intreats permission to establish itself as a Subordinate and Provincial High Council and Grand Chapter under the following Regulations." Here follow an elaborate series of rules.



MEDAL OF THE RED CROSS.

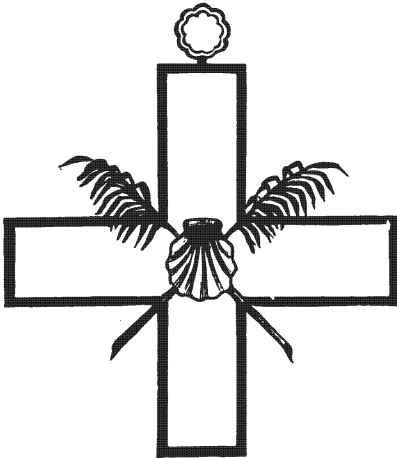
By Regulation No. 3, "The Provincial Grand Council of the Mediterranean may grant patents for the erection of subordinate chapters to be holden in the islands or on the shores of the Mediterranean not beyond the distance of twenty-one miles inland, nor exceeding the number of forty-nine chapters or 345 Knights of the Grand Cross in all, including the said High Council." Several rules are laid down as to powers of each Grand Cross to make each three "noviciates." Amongst the banners are

those of the Templars and Malta. The Knights Grand Cross were to wear a simple red cross on their left breasts, with the medal of the order suspended round the neck by a sky-blue watered ribbon. Knights who had visited the Holy Land, Commanders, and Knights of royal blood could add to the cross a scallop-shell and palm branches.

There was also a series of regulations for brethren who desired to live *conventually*, and an income of ten thousand pounds per annum was to be raised from the constitution of a thousand honorary knights, the sovereigns of Europe being also permitted to purchase the right of conferring this distinction on a limited number. The funds were to be allotted to the different stations agreed on.

All active knights must be Royal Arch Masons. Knights receiving the Grand Cross were to be *forthwith instructed in the secrets and ceremonies of the other Christian Orders of Masonry*. The honorary cross may be conferred on persons *not* Freemasons and also on the wives of Knights G.C. and honorary knights who may have been married seven years. Their daughters might have a similar distinction at the age of twenty-five. The honorary cross was of miniature size and suspended by a narrow sky-blue ribbon.

Several pages are covered with the elaborations of this plan, and amidst these memoranda is a copy of a most detailed vow and confession of faith to be made by each novice, as well as the following address :



CROSS WORN BY THE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS
WHO HAD VISITED THE HOLY LAND, ETC.

“The Order of the Red Cross of Palestine is one of those chivalrous associations which took their rise from the early Crusades, and there is every reason to believe that it is the most antient institution of that nature.

“The warriors who had fought together on the plains of Palestine were naturally desirous of establishing some bond of union by which they might afterwards recall the remembrance of the exploits which they had achieved, recognize under all possible vicissitudes of time and

circumstances the former companions of their perils and their toils, and transmit to their descendants the memory of the friendship which they had contracted under these circumstances.

“Their badge was that which distinguishes the Crusaders in general; the principle of their union was liberal, their constitution was simple, their views were beneficent.


“On the establishment of the once powerful and sovereign orders of the Hospitallers and Templars many brethren of the Red Cross enrolled themselves in those associations, till by degrees this ancient fraternity was absorbed in those institutions or almost neglected and forgotten, notwithstanding which the leading principles of its constitution have been traditionally preserved to the present age.

“Some distinguished brethren of the Order of Masonic Knights


Templar, observing with regret the abuses which had been introduced into the ancient Fraternity of Freemasons, and still more into the Christian orders founded upon, and connected with it, in consequence of the indiscriminate communication of their distinctions and privileges to persons of an improper description, and viewing with abhorrence the atrocious attempts which had been made by some unworthy brethren to pervert those privileges to the dissemination of infidelity and anti-social doctrines, determined to revive the Order of the Red Cross of Palestine for the purpose of establishing an unexceptionable selection among the professors of Freemasonry, of uniting in one bond whatever is most estimable or valuable in that Fraternity, of drawing closer the bond of brotherly love and charity, of purifying the practical part of the Masonic science and directing it to its proper aim, and finally of combating the enemies of Christianity and social order by the same effectual and silent means which have been adopted for the spread of licentious and corrupt principles."

The following draft certificates attest the working of the Red Cross degree in Malta under the auspices of Bro. Wright.

I.

"In the name of the Holy, Blessed, and Glorious Trinity, I, Walter Rodwell Wright, *at present Grand Prior*, and heretofore Grand Master, of the Order of the Red Cross of Palestine and Division of St. George instituted in the Kingdom of England, do hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of the authority to me belonging *in my present character of Grand Prior*, I have communicated the secrets both of the Lesser and the Greater Cross of the said Order to the Bearer hereof, Sir A. C. Harris, whose name is affixed hereto in his own proper handwriting in the margin of this Certificate, corresponding with the point of Masonic  And that the said Sir A. C.

Harris,* as a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, is entitled to communicate the secrets of the Lesser Cross thereof to three persons, being already Companions of the R.A., whom he may deem worthy to receive these mysteries and likely to improve the knowledge thereof to the Glory of God, the Benefit of Mankind, and the Advancement of the Honour, Reputation, and Interests of the said Orders.

 "In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, at Valetta, in the Island of Malta, this— day of November, A.L. 5826, A.S.H. 1822, and further to confirm the same have subjoined the mystic symbol."

* Z. Melita Chapter, 1820; W.M. St. John and St. Paul's Lodge, 1820-22.



II.

“To all our Brethren of the Antient, etc., etc. We, Sir Walter Rodwell Wright..... do hereby certify that our Faithful and Beloved Brother Sir — Coates,* whose name is written beneath our own with his own hand, after having been duly received into the noviciate of the said Order by our Brother Sir John Daird,† Knight of the Grand Cross thereof, in this Island of Malta, was regularly installed also a Knight of the Grand Cross *in an occasional chapter thereof holden under our authority at Valletta in the Island aforesaid*, on the——day of—— A.D. 1823, and fully instructed in the secrets to the said degree of Knights Grand Cross appertaining.

“In testimony whereof and of the Fidelity and Honourable character of our said Brother Sir — Coates, we have hereunto fixed our name and seal of arms at Valletta aforesaid, this 19th day of April, A.D. 1824.

“(sd.)

WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT,

“P.G.M. , P.G.M. and G.P. , etc., Ros. Cruc.

“L.S.”

There is also amongst the papers the form of a Templar certificate headed “Omnibus christi fidelibus et præcipuè fratribus rosæ crucis Militiæ Templi e Sepulchri et Hospitii Sancti Johannis apud Hierosolyman, etc.”

It will also be remembered that in the certificate issued by the Lodge Amis en Captivité,‡ issued in 1820, after it had obtained an English warrant, the W.M. and four other brethren follow their signatures with the affix K.T. and K.M.

From 1827 to 1849 the history of Christian Masonry in Malta is a complete blank.

We find, however, that on the 10th February of the last-named year an encampment of High Knights Templars and Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta, was working with considerable activity and success at Freemasons' Hall (also styled Templars' Hall), No. 43, Strada Zaccaria, Valetta. On that day the *Laws and Regulations of the Order were arranged and revised* by a committee in full Conclave. It would therefore clearly appear that the body in question was working independently of any supreme authority, and in all probability on the Constitution granted or obtained by G.M. Rodwell Wright. These laws and regulations were confirmed in general Convocation of the Order assembled in

* J. Melita Chapter, 1822.

† J. Melita Chapter, 1825.

‡ See *ante*, p. 7.

Templars' Hall, on the 24th March following. The Encampment professed itself to be "attached to the Royal Arch Chapters of Malta." The Melita Grand Encampment probably represented in 1849 all that remained of the chivalric bodies founded a quarter of a century before by that talented and laborious Masonic worker, Judge Wright. The encampment is described as the "Grand" encampment, its officers as "Grand" officers. It also appears to have claimed a special authority over the Malta degree.

The principal officers for A.O. 731 (1849), were—

Fra. Sir Knight	William J. B. McLeod Moore, G.C.
"	" Edmund Goodenough, Kt. R.C., G.M.
"	" Charles Line, G.P.
"	" Edmund Stephen Thomas, Bart., C.G.*
"	" Thomas Flack, 1st Captain.
"	" James Smyth, 2nd Captain.
"	" R. Thomsett, Recorder.
"	" T. Flack, Chancellor.
"	" Thomas Seddall, Warder.

By Article I. of the newly published Laws and Regulations, "the M.E. Grand Commander of this priory or encampment shall be elected annually at a general convocation to be held on the 10th day of February, in commemoration of the shipwreck of St. Paul on the Island of Malta." The Grand Encampment issued an elaborately designed parchment certificate, lithographed by Brocktorff, of Malta. We have seen two copies of this document, one in blue ink, the other in black touched with gold. At the top of the sheet is a landscape representing a plain bounded by hills. On one side the Templar pennon waves over an open tent; on the other four banners are fixed to a palm tree. In the distance a camp is seen in the valley. In the foreground is the V. of the S.L., bearing upon it the emblems of mortality and crossed swords. Above two angels bear a scroll with the Templar star in the centre. The scroll is inscribed "Glory to God in the Highest," etc. The middle of the picture is occupied by a device of the combined emblems of the two orders.

The certificate attests that "Companion _____, etc., etc., was, according to ancient and chivalrous usage, installed a Knight of the most magnanimous orders of Masonic Knights Templar and Knights of Malta." A characteristic seal is affixed to the document, bearing as a device the emblems of mortality within a triangle, the whole resting on a Malta cross. It is inscribed "Melita Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,

* Died on the 6th February, 1852.

Valetta, Malta." Four years previously to this time, viz., on the 27th February, 1846, Colonel Kemys Tynte was elected Grand Master of the Templars in England, "and the order shewed signs of revival."* In the year 1849 the Grand Conclave in England had become so powerful that it was deemed expedient to place the Melita Grand Encampment under its protection. Accordingly a warrant was applied for, and duly granted on the 10th May, 1850. On the 24th July the council passed thirteen supplementary bye-laws, the first being, "that this encampment having placed itself under the banner of, and obtained a charter from, the Supreme Grand Conclave of England



DEVICE ON THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT CERTIFICATE,
SHEWING THE COMBINED EMBLEMS.

and Wales, acknowledges its supremacy." The installation of the E.C., and the inauguration of the E.C. under the new *regime*, were celebrated with much pomp and ceremony on the 6th November following. The hall was beautifully decorated with Templar emblems and banners, several of which still decorate the preceptory. Ladies were apparently admitted to the preliminary proceedings, and the E.C. and E.P., Sir Knight Captain William James Bury McLeod Moore,† of the 69th Regiment, delivered the following memorable address.

* "A concise history of the Order of the Temple" (p. 135).

† The name of Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod Moore is so well and worthily known that it is almost superfluous to give any details of his Masonic career. In 1854 he was appointed Prov. G. Prior of Canada, and filled that office till the year 1867, when he became Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada. Besides holding that important post he is also a S.G.I.G. 33°. His labours have been increasing in the wide field of Chivalric Masonry, and are nowhere more appreciated than in the United States of America. His whole life has been a practical illustration of his motto—"Fortis cadere cedere non potest." He will, perhaps, be pleased to know that his banner still hangs in the Melita Preceptory. Amongst the banners of early members of the order always preserved with care, are those of Robert Boyle; Edmund Goodenough, E.C. 1852; Mervyn Drake, E.C. 1861; C. J. F. Ewart; and J. S. Robson, E.C. 1853.

The following is the address delivered on the 6th November, 1850, by the M.E. Sir Knight Captain Wm. J. B. McLeod Moore, on the occasion of giving publicity to the Charter of Constitution, then recently granted to the Knights Templar of Malta.

Fellow Soldiers of the Temple,—I need not premise to you that we have principally met here to day on an occasion most auspicious to the Order of Masonic Templarism now firmly established in this Island, to give publicity to the Charter of Constitution received for this Encampment from the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales, empowering its Members to assemble and hold Chapter or Conclaves, and install Companions, agreeably to the ancient statutes and regulations.

The rise of the Order of the Temple, and its subsequent history to the death of *Jacques de Molai*, the Grand Master, in 1312, is too well known for me to dwell upon. From *that* period to the present the order *has* been, and is still, in existence, of which a chain of evidence can be adduced too strong to be refuted; and whether as a Chivalric or Masonic body, its principles are fully known and promulgated.

Scotland claims the privilege of still holding the Ancient Chivalric Order now under the Grand Master, His Grace the Duke of Athol, whereas that of England and Ireland are connected with the Masonic body. The former acknowledges a Grand Master Sir Kt. Colonel Charles Kemys K. Tynte, of Halswell, in the county of Somerset (the successor of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, uncle to our present Gracious Sovereign), under whose banner and supreme command this the *Melita* Encampment has now the honour of being enrolled.

Among Masonic Templars *all Christian Masons*, under certain restrictions, who are upright and worthy members of society are admissible; whereas in the Chivalric Order restriction of *rank* as of *old* still exists.

Before I read the authority under which we are now to hold our Conclaves as Templars in Malta, it may not be deemed uninteresting to the ladies briefly to explain the meaning and character of some of the Banners placed around the Hall.

Those in the *West* are called the *Chivalric*, bearing the ancient Badges and War Banners of the Orders of the Temple and St John. That with the alternate stripes *White* and *Black* represents the famous "Beauseant" of the Templars, signifying fair and favourable to the Christian but black and terrible to the Infidel.

The *White Banner* with the blood-red cross is the emblem of *Martyrdom*, and was granted as the badge of the Templars in 1147 by Pope Eugenius III. The *Red* with the white cross is the *War Banner* of St. John or Knights of Malta, where, on the battlements and on the seas around this Island it once waved glorious and triumphant.

The *Black Banner* with the eight-pointed white cross is the *Badge* of the *Knights of St. John*.

Our Balcanifers say that the Banners of the two Orders are thus displayed in the *West*, and on each side of the cross, that the rays of the rising sun shedding its lustre upon them might animate and encourage all true and faithful Knights, and confound and dismay their enemies; and to represent, as of old, their guardianship of the Holy Symbol.

The symbolical Banners may be thus described.

The *Black Banner* is the armorial bearing of the Scotch Chivalric Order, and bears the skull to teach us humility and to remind us of eternity. The *Triangle* is the emblem of the Triune God; and the cock relates to the apostacy of St. Peter. The

Holy Lamb and Book of the Gospels are to keep us ever watchful of our faith and mindful of the Great First Captain of our Salvation.

The Blue Banner with the descending dove and motto "*Dieu le veut*," the war-cry of the Crusaders, was adopted by them from the preaching of Peter the Hermit, when the fanatical multitude proceeding to the Holy Land raised their hands to Heaven and cried "*Deus vult*"—"God wills it."

"The Holy Lamb" is an emblem to keep ever before us the precepts and example of the Saviour whose soldiers we *profess* to be.

The Banner with the seven-pointed star and triangle surrounded by a circle refers to the seven early churches. The trinity and eternity of the One God with the appropriate mottos of "Christ Reigns, Governs, and Conquers"—and "Tria Juncta in Uno"—The Trinity in Unity.

The White Banner with the Patriarchal Cross and Glory surmounted by the motto "In hoc signo vinces," is called the Red Cross of Constantine. It is recorded that when Constantine with his army was on the march to meet the enemies of the Cross there appeared one evening a pillar of light in the heavens in the form of a Cross, whereon was the inscription "In this overcome," and in a dream that night it appeared to Constantine that he was commanded to make a Royal Standard like that he had seen in the Heavens, and cause it to be borne before him in his Wars as an Ensign of victory.

The Red Banner with the black seven-pointed star and seven small silver stars bears many significations, but may here probably refer to the qualities that should distinguish this order, viz.: *friendship—union—submission—discretion—fidelity—prudence and temperance.*—The crescent and the skull under the Cross is to represent the Christian religion triumphant over death and the infidel.

The White Banner with the double equilateral triangle or pentangle of Solomon is a symbol to be found in all countries and religions of the world; with the Christian it symbolizes the Creator in the capacity of Mediator. It is found on the

breast of the effigies of the Knights Templar. The figure  are the two first

letters in the Greek name of Jesus, used as a monogram or mystic sign to represent the name of Christ, and, connected with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, signifies "Jesus Christ the Son of God, our Mediator and Saviour."

And now Ladies I much regret that it is not in my power further to draw the veil aside that relates to our Masonic rites, as we cannot alter what has become fixed by old prescription; and however selfish you may consider us, be assured the exclusion did not arise from want of confidence or distrust, but from solicitude to preserve the lives of the wives, mothers, and daughters of Masons in olden time, when the knowledge of those secret rites exposed the possessors to imminent peril. Let not therefore the ridiculous prejudices and foolish reports promulgated by the ignorant and vulgar as to the character and design of Masonic Templarism mislead you, or induce you to condemn an order founded on benevolence to mankind, binding its votaries to the defence, fame, and honour of the Christian religion, their sovereign and country. With such views to guide them you can scarcely doubt that the *wives*, the *widows*, and the *families* of the Order are under their especial care and protection. As Masons we claim no new power to transform mankind; we only endeavour to modify or check, not regenerate; therefore the errors and delinquencies of a few whose frailties have thrown a slur on Masonry cannot be a just cause of reproach on the whole body, all human institutions being liable to the same failings.

The following Knights were the first officers of the encampment after the granting of an English charter.

Fra. Sir Knight	Captain W. J. B. McLeod Moore, E. Commander.
„ „	W. Winthrop, Marshal or 1st Captain.
„ „	Edmund Goodenough, Capt. Gen. or 2nd Capt.
„ „	Rev. J. Stuart Robson, Prelate.
„ „	Thomas Flack, Chancellor and Treasurer.
„ „	Thomas Seddall, Recorder or Registrar.
„ „	James Smyth, Expert.
„ „	Charles Gingell, Warder or Captain of Lines.
„ „	Joseph B. Sammut, Banner Bearer.
„ „	Michael Clinton, Banner Bearer.
„ „	St. George B. Crozier, Sword Bearer.
„ „	Astley Green, Hospitaller.
„ „	Ed. Greshan, Equerry.

During the previous year the Grand Encampment had published an historical sketch of the United Orders (Malta, 1849). This little *brochure* contains twenty-eight pages. At page 23 the author (Captain Moore?) writes—"From what has been shown there cannot exist a doubt but that the order is of christian origin, and composes no part of the ancient system of Freemasonry, and strictly speaking is not a Masonic degree excepting by adoption. One great proof of its purely christian origin is evident from the circumstance of Jews, Turks, and all dissenters from the Christain faith being excluded, and, although Royal Arch Masons, *none but Christians* can or *will* be admitted." Speaking of the Melita Encampment itself, he tells us "the ceremonies of the Melita Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, in connection with the Royal Arch Chapters of Malta, are something similar to that enjoined by the Supreme Grand Encampments of the United States, as also to those of many in Scotland and Ireland, but is unconnected with any other order of Masonic Knighthood. The degrees of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta or St. John are given, together with a subsidiary one called the Mediterranean Pass. This last, it is said, was instituted by a mutual agreement between the Templars, Knights of St. John, the Algerines, and Moors, that by the use of certain pass-words, signs, and tokens the Knights might proceed to and from the Holy land unmolested."

The position and precedence of the Melita Grand Preceptory has long remained a vexed question. The traditions of the preceptory claim the authorship of the present Malta ritual, and the assertion of its claim to be a "Grand" Preceptory resulted in the formation of the Province of the Mediterranean. Up to a comparatively recent date (1874) it issued its own certificates for those "dubbed" Knights of

Malta in its Priory, and still retains the prefix "Grand." Whatever may be the legal merits of this pretention to priority, nobody can deny to the Melita Preceptory the prestige which belongs to its interesting history, its local associations, and the undoubted antiquity of its foundation.

No minutes of the preceptory exist prior to 1857,* but we gather from the attendance book that in 1856 Sir Kt. N. G. Philips filled the post of First Captain.† In the following year he became E.C., and appointed Colonel Boldero (afterwards P. Prior) to his old office. On the 30th April, 1860, Admiral Hobart was installed, and on the 13th November following the Earl of Carnarvon, who has since filled the highest office both in Craft and Christian Masonry, being at the present moment Pro Grand Master and Pro Grand Z. of England. On the 15th January, 1861, the encampment went into mourning for the late G.M., Colonel Tynte. In October, 1862, it was announced that the

* In this year Sir Kt. R. F. Gould became a K.T. in Malta.

† The inestimable services of Captain Philips to Malta Masonry is thus noticed in "Masonic Portraits," London, 1876. "On joining his regiment at Malta he affiliated there with Lodge Zetland, No. 756. This body was then in a state of decadence, and our hero found in it a field worthy of his energies. He was soon in office as S.W., and being already a P.M. was enabled to perform the duties of the Chair in the absence of the W.M. His ability and efficiency were soon recognized, and his services were in general request with the other lodges in the island. His spare time was almost wholly absorbed by Masonic work, and it was not unusual for him to officiate daily, and occasionally three times within four-and-twenty hours. He established a Mark Lodge at Malta, and advanced a very large number of the brethren, all of whom were acknowledged and certificated by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In the chapter attached to Zetland Lodge he worked the R.A. degree, which had almost fallen into disuse. He revived the Orders of the Temple and St. John, which had fallen into abeyance, and became E. Commander of the Melita Encampment. These services were gratefully acknowledged by a testimonial. Lodge 756, on his joining it, was 60*l.* in debt, but the result of his activity became shortly manifested by a remittance of 60*l.* in fees to Grand Lodge in the short space of one year. He had the pleasure, upon leaving it, of knowing that the Treasurer had a like sum in hand, and of receiving a testimonial, signed by some seventy members, expressing the warm gratitude of the fraternity for his valuable services." Bro. Philips subsequently became a member of the Supreme Grand Council of England, served the respective offices of Grand Treasurer, Secretary, and Lieutenant Grand Commander; and ultimately, upon the retirement of Bro. Charles John Vigne, became Sovereign Grand Commander. This office he immediately resigned for the good of the Order in favour of Lord Carnarvon, and reverted to that of Lieutenant, in which capacity he assisted in conferring the 33° upon H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who accepted the rank of Patron. In the Order of the Temple he is P.G.S.P. of England, Prior of Suffolk and Cambridge, and member of the G.M.'s Council, also Grand Junior Warden of Grand Mark Lodge of England, and P.S.W. of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland in London. He is also P.S.G.D. of the Grand Lodge of England.

E.C., Sir K. Fisher, had been appointed Grand Hospitaller of England, "out of compliment to the encampment." At the meeting of the 11th December, 1868, Comp. Teignmouth Melvill was installed. Since the year 1850 two hundred and seventy-five R.A. Masons have entered the Templar and Malta Order in the Melita Preceptory, to adopt the now approved nomenclature. During the year 1878-9 the dues paid by it to Grand Priory far exceeded those returned by any other preceptory. It will doubtless interest many old Malta Templars to peruse a list of the rulers of the preceptory down to the present year.

EMINENT COMMANDERS AND PRIORS OF THE MELITA GRAND
PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

1848	Sir Kt. P. Hepburn.	1867	Sir Kt. Andrews.
1849-50	„ J. B. M. Moore.	1868	„ Mitford.
1851-2	„ E. Goodenough.	1869-70	„ Knox.
1853-4	„ S. Robson.	1871	„ Gorham.
1855	„ Gingell.	1872	„ Gilbard.
1856	„ Deering.	1873	„ E. Rosenbusch.
1857	„ N. G. Phillips.	1874	„ W. Kingston.
1858	„ R. Boyle.	1875	„ M. Odell.
1859	„ Gingell.	1876	„ G. N. Boldero.
1860	„ W. Winthrop.	1877	„ W. Kingston.
1861	„ M. Drake.	1878	„ A. M. Broadley.
1862-3-4	„ Fisher.	1879	„ J. Segond.
1865	„ St. J. Edwards.	1880	„ C. E. Coffey.
1866	„ Dewar.		

PROVINCIAL PRIORY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Provincial Priory of the Mediterranean comprises within its jurisdiction the Melita Grand Preceptory, as well as the Calpe Preceptory at Gibraltar, which works under a charter dated the 17th March, 1859.

The first Provincial Prior was installed on the 13th May, 1875. Colonel Boldero had been connected with the Melita Preceptory for nearly twenty years. After his installation he appointed Sir Kts. Kingston, Odell, Samut, and Jolliffe as Chancellor, Prelate, Marshal, and Constable respectively. Sir Kt. Gilbard was nominated Sub-Prior at Gibraltar, an office he has retained ever since.

At the next meeting of Provincial Grand Priory, held on the 9th March, 1877, the P.G.P. appointed Sir Kt. Broadley, Prelate; Sir Kt. Rosenbusch, Chancellor; Sir Kt. Colonel Macpherson, Constable; and Sir Kt. Samut, Marshal. Sir Kt. Colonel Boldero leaving the Island and Province at the close of 1877, Sir Kt. William Kingston was appointed his successor in the following year.

On the 17th May, 1879, he held a meeting of Provincial Grand Priory, at which he appointed Sir Kt. Cornwall (D.G.M. of Gibraltar), Chancellor; Sir Kt. G. N. Godwin, Prelate; Sir Kt. F. R. Beechey, Constable, and F. Buckle, Marshal.

At the second meeting of P.G. Priory held on the 6th April, 1880, E. Sir Kt. Kingston appointed the following P.G. Officers for the ensuing twelve months, viz.:

Sub-Prior	- - - -	Sir Knight Major Gilbard.
Chancellor	- - - -	„ „ Broadley.
Prelate	- - - -	„ „ Watson.
Constable	- - - -	„ „ Lieutenant Coffey.
Marshal	- - - -	„ „ Henry.
Treasurer	- - - -	„ „ Segond.
Vice-Chancellor	- -	„ „ Major Ewing.
Herald	- - - -	„ „ Lieut. W. H. Smith.
First Aide-de-camp	- „ „	Dr. Grier.
Second	„ - „ „	Lieut. Mackenzie.
Captain of Guard	- „ „	Dr. Walker.
Almoner	- - - -	„ „ Glassford.

ROSE OF SHARON CHAPTER OF THE ROSE CROIX, OR EIGHTEENTH DEGREE OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

On the 19th June, 1871, the Supreme Grand Council of England issued its warrant for the opening of a Rose Croix Chapter at Malta, to be called the Rose of Sharon. The warrant was directed to G. J. Gilbard 30°, Peter McLaren, and George Henry John Haldane. On the 28th November, 1871, Ill. Bro. Gilbard was installed as M.W.S., Sir John S. Robinson 33°, being present as a visitor. R.W. Bro. Kingston, D.G.M., was perfected the same evening. Since the opening 106 brethren have been received into the chapter. The following is the list of the occupants of the chair of M.W.S.:

- 1872. Rev. M. Odell.
- 1873. Lyon Campbell, 30°.
- 1874. Belgrave Ninnis, R.N., 31°
- 1875. Honourable W. H. Jolliffe, 30°
- 1876. W. Kingston, 30°
- 1877. J. Segond.
- 1878. E. Rosenbusch.
- 1879. A. M. Broadley.
- 1880. F. R. Beechey 30°.

The following brethren now hold office in the chapter : C. J. Blake, Prelate ; Flanagan, 1st Gen. ; Mackinnon, 2nd Gen. ; Finch-Noyes, Grand Marshal ; Dr. Grier, Raphael ; Mortimer, Herald ; Freeman, C. of G. ; Segond, P.M.W.S., Treasurer ; Starkey, Recorder ; Walker, D. of C. ; Ewing, Organist ; and Beck, Janitor.

THE RED CROSS DEGREE.

During the past year the D.G.M., Bro. Kingston, took the degree in the Premier Conclave in London, and was appointed Intendant-General for Malta. He issued a provisional warrant for the working of a conclave to be called the Wignacourt Conclave, and installed Sir Kt. J. Walker as M.P.S. The other officers are A. Ewing, Ens. ; C. E. Coffey, S.G. ; H. Mackinnon, J.G. ; A. F. Noyes, Treasurer ; J. W. Starkey, Recorder ; H. Grier, Prefect ; A. J. Chapman, Herald ; and R. Beck, Sentinel.





CHAPTER X.

NORTH AFRICA (TUNIS.)



HERE is, probably, no part of the world which can boast a combination of historical and archæological interest rivalling, even in a very remote degree, that presented by the fertile Tunisian peninsula, which, abruptly breaking in its centre the long coast-line of the Mediterranean, and bounded on two sides by its waters, stretches to within ninety miles of the coast of Sicily. The greatest of our poets has tersely expressed this almost surpassing interest when he wrote "This Tunis, sir, was Carthage." To sketch, even in the briefest manner, the history of the great *urbs antiqua* of the past in no way forms part of our present labours. Its very name, however, can summon up from amidst the shadows of remote ages the memories of the early labours of those old-world Phœnician builders, who, travelling "westwards from Tyre," reared on this North African shore two of the most famous mercantile cities of antiquity—Carthage and Utica. What subject can possibly afford a greater interest to the speculative Masonic student of to-day than the still visible traces of the skill of the operative workman of the past? It is here in Tunis that such an enquirer may see much that illustrates the peculiar customs appertaining to the Royal Art as practiced by Phœnician, Roman, Byzantine, and even Moslem guilds, and that explains the adaptation of many of their signs, symbols, and observances by their modern speculative successors. It is to this country that English Freemasonry has been recently introduced, and where the seed so lately sown shows unmistakeable signs of growing up and prospering exceedingly.

The majority of the European inhabitants of Tunis are pilgrims and strangers, belonging to many nations and many creeds, who have come hither for trade and enterprise. For centuries it has been a stronghold of the scattered sons of Palestine; and within the last

quarter of a century the eyes of French and Italian politicians have rested longingly on the ancient granary of the south. Traversed by a railway, and in constant, almost daily, steam communication with Europe, we believe the day is not far distant when Tunis will again play an important part in the economy of the world. What, it may be asked, is the link which in the future may unite as one the members of this heterogenous society? What mighty influence is capable of annihilating the differences—nay more, the animosities—of caste and creed? May it not be found in the most cosmopolitan of all institutions—in Freemasonry?

Many authors assert the active existence of speculative Masonry amidst the Arabian and Moorish inhabitants of the soil. There is, doubtless, current amongst them a secret society bearing a resemblance to it, but having, as far as we can judge, no claim to a common origin, and being of a strictly religious nature. The guild system (with its organization of special secrets and special observances) is, however, strongly developed amongst all classes of operative workmen, including the masons and builders; but we are bound to confess that a very general prejudice has always existed against the Craft, in our own sense of the word. We attribute this to the unfriendly offices of Catholic missionaries and to the demands made by their respective governments for the surrender of many political refugees who belonged to the confraternity during the early days of the struggle for Italian independence.

In 1821 a revolution in Naples led to a large emigration to Tunis. Amongst the emigrants were many members of the Grand Orient then existing in the former city. They reported the existence of "the nucleus of a Masonic centre" in Tunis, and, though forbidden by the Bey, held secret meetings in the suburbs of the capital, and amongst other places under the friendly shelter of the great Roman cisterns amidst the ruins of Carthage. The first four lodges seem to have been bound to no foreign allegiance, and to have acted under the authority of a now forgotten body styling itself the Grand Orient of Tunis. We have a handsome copy (dated 1820) of the Constitutions of the Grand Council of Naples, which has suffered considerably from being buried in a box between the meetings, of which no written record was ever kept. In 1830 the working lodge was named Figli Addottioi di Cartagine ed Utica. The W.M. was Bro. Pass. In 1845 this lodge became merged in the Lodge Figli Scelti di Cartagine ed Utica, of which Bros. Colin and Payen filled successively the presidential chair. The eighteenth degree of the A. and A. Rite was worked at this time, and the lodge issued a most beautiful and artistic certificate in the French language. These lodges were succeeded by

La Novella Cartagine (W.M. Dr. Ducord), and the Attilio Regolo (W.M. G. Morpurgo), but in 1860 the G.O. of France chartered a lodge (with Rose Croix Chapter attached) named La Perseveranza, which flourished under Bro. S. Garsin, W.M., and P. Sulema, M.W.S., for seven or eight years. In 1865 the G.O. of Palermo (now Rome) constituted the Lodge Cartagine ed Utica, of which Bro. Dr. Mugnaini became W.M. About the same time the Grand Council of France chartered La Segretezza, which had apparently a very brief prosperity. In 1867-68 the G.O. of Italy (then having its head quarters at Florence) authorised the opening of a lodge and chapter to be known as Concordia ed Progresso. None of these bodies have had an active existence since the year 1870.

In the spring of 1877 a desire was evinced to obtain the charter of a new lodge under the auspices of the United Grand Lodge of England, to be called the Lodge of Ancient Carthage. A primary difficulty presented itself from the fact of the seven would-be petitioners owing allegiance to *five different Grand Lodges*, and only one of them being an English Mason. This obstacle was surmounted by Bro. the Rev. E. B. Frankel (S.W. designate), a member of the Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293, at Jerusalem (G.O. of Canada); and Bro. J. E. L. Barker (J.W. designate), a member of the Lodge Chaîne d'Union at Beyrout (G.O. of France), becoming affiliated members of the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul at Malta, the nearest seat of English Masonry in the Mediterranean. Lodge No. 349 appended its recommendation to the petition, which was dated the 4th June, 1877. On the 13th July the warrant sought for was duly granted, and signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, G.M.; Lord Carnarvon, Pro G.M.; Lord Skelmersdale (now Earl of Lathom), D.G.M.; and Bro. John Hervey, G.S. The number of the new lodge on the roll was, by a strange coincidence, No. 1717. The W.M. designate then proceeded to Malta, and on the 6th September following was installed by W. Bro. Edward Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M., who had materially aided and encouraged the efforts of the petitioners. The lodge was duly opened on the 3rd October at the house of the S.W., but after two meetings the brethren moved to a suitable Masonic Hall, situated in the Strada Sy Aly Azuz in the most central part of the city. The efforts of these few English Masons awoke the slumbering spark of Masonic enthusiasm, and persons of all nations and creeds sought admittance to the new lodge. On the 27th December, 1877, the members resolved to commemorate their first festival by purchasing a Life Governorship in the Masonic Institution for Boys.

At the next meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Malta, held on the 30th March, 1878, several of the Tunisian brethren attended,

and it was officially announced that R.W. Bro. Kingston had been informed by the Grand Secretary that the M.W.G.M. had been pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the D.G.M. of Malta to the Regency of Tunis. Bro. Broadley, W.M. of Lodge No. 1717, was appointed D.G.S.W., Bro. Frankel D.G. Chaplain, and Bros. Pentecost and Paleologo G. Stewards. About this time several Italian brethren applied to their national Grand Orient at Rome for a warrant to open a lodge under its auspices, and a charter was accordingly granted in the early days of the month of June.

On the occasion of the visit of the Tunis brethren to Malta, alluded to above, several of them had taken both the Royal Arch and Mark Master's degree, and had subsequently petitioned both Grand Chapter and Grand Mark Lodge for warrants to open and work both a Royal Arch chapter and a Mark lodge. The then M.W.G.M.M., the Earl of Limerick, granted the prayer of the latter petition on the 11th April, 1878, and the petition to Grand Chapter was equally successful on the 1st May following. It appears that a rule based on Masonic *lex non scripta* exists, which prevents Grand Chapter from granting a charter until the lodge to which it is proposed to attach the chapter has existed for three years. The petition of the Tunis companions (whose lodge had only been for six months in active working) formed the subject of a warm debate at the Quarterly Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter held on the 1st May, and after much had been said on both sides, the acting M.E.Z. (Rev. C. J. Martyn) put the case to the assembled members of Grand Chapter in the following words: "The companions had heard what was to be said on the subject, and he must say that, living as we did in England, having so many opportunities of working and enjoying the privileges of Masonry, we ought not to be slow in giving to brethren in foreign parts the power of carrying on Freemasonry. So many arguments had been adduced in favour of granting this petition that he should feel no hesitation in voting that it be granted and the warrant sent to these companions. In this country Masons had so many opportunities of meeting each other in chapter that they were not in a position to form an idea of the feelings of those brethren who were so far removed from them, and who wanted to advance the cause of Masonry. In distant provinces of the empire it was our bounden duty to extend our privileges to our brethren, provided they had under their banners proper and right men for the offices they proposed to hold." The motion was then carried *nem. dis.*

The D.G.M., accompanied by other members of D.G.L., arrived at Tunis on the 22nd June. On the 24th (St. John's Day) a meeting of D.G.L. was held under the banner of the Ancient Carthage Lodge,

Bro. Broadley occupying his chair as S.W. and Bro. Riechelmann as J.W. There was a very numerous attendance of English and foreign brethren, and the reception accorded to Bro. Kingston was of the most cordial nature. From the time when the first attempts were put forth to form the new lodge the D.G.M. had evinced a lively interest in the movement, and previous to its opening had presented the brethren with a handsomely inscribed Bible, together with a silver square and compasses. D.G. Lodge having been opened in ample form, Bro. Broadley addressed the D.G.M. as follows :—

“ R.W. Sir,—Allow me, on behalf of myself and the officers and members of this lodge, to bid you welcome to Ancient Carthage. We are deeply sensible of the honour you have done us to come amongst us, and of the great sacrifices made by yourself and your Grand Officers to accomplish this visit so important in the annals of my lodge, and, I feel sure, so much calculated to advance our prosperity. I feel almost justified in saying that your presence in Tunis to-day has a deep interest, not only for this lodge and this district in particular, but for the Masonic world in general. Few spots possess greater attraction to the historical student of Masonry than the site of that mighty city from which we derive our name, the ruins of which are almost visible from the place on which we now stand. Founded by the countrymen of our Grand Master H.B., seven centuries before the Christian era, it was adorned and embellished by the ‘cunning workmen’ of the Phœnician race, and finally, when Tyre itself fell before a victorious foe, it afforded a refuge to the descendants of those great men who originated, as our traditions inform us, the secrets and mysteries of our honourable Order. The ruins of that once powerful city contain many a mark and many a symbol familiar to all workers of our Craft, and strange to say these marks and these symbols have been perpetuated by the Moslem conquerors whose children now possess those beautiful hills sloping down to the Mediterranean, once crowned by the mistress of the world. It is to a lodge and a country possessing these almost unrivalled associations that I welcome you to-day. You find in our midst many representatives of the G.O. of Italy, who join with us in thanking you for the honour you have done us to visit this distant part of your district. Italy and England have enjoyed a long and unbroken friendship, and I can truly state that the most cordial and fraternal feelings exist between the Italian and English Masons in Tunis. We all of us are determined to overcome the difficulties engendered by diversity of race and creed, and unite together in upholding by example as well as by precept the great doctrines upon

which Freemasonry is based. The progress of our lodge up to the present time has surpassed all our expectations. We owe much to the encouragement afforded us by yourself and your excellent D.D.G.M., W. Bro. Rosenbusch, and your presence amongst us to-night fills our cup of gratitude to the brim. Your visit will always form an important epoch in the history of this lodge, and will serve as an impetus to one and all of us to put forth fresh exertions in the Masonic cause. The Supreme Grand Chapter of England has lately given us a proof of its confidence in granting us a charter to open a chapter in connexion with our lodge, and we are fully determined to justify the trust so kindly reposed in us, that neither the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Chapter may ever regret extending their jurisdiction and that of your district to the shores of North Africa, and thus enable English Masons to work English Masonry in the country which will always be associated with the fame and glory of the mighty Tyrian nation, to which, in all probability, we owe the very existence of our Order."

The R.W.D.G.M. replied, and was pleased to express his approval of the Masonic work accomplished by the founders of the lodge.

A banquet took place in the evening, at which many distinguished Italian Masons were present. On the following day the Mark lodge was duly inaugurated.* The consecration of the new Royal Arch chapter took place on the 26th June. The D.G.M., as P.Z. of Chapter 349, installed Comp. Broadley as Z., assumed himself the chair of H., and invested Comp. Riechelmann (J. 349) as J. The ceremony of consecration being completed, fourteen Master Masons were exalted, including W. Bros. Lenghi (33° Italy), P.M. Lodge Caprera, at Alexandria; the Baron Castellnuovo, W.M. designate of the new Italian Lodge Risorgimento; Dr. Mugnaini (32° Italy), P.M. of the dormant Italian Lodge Cartagine ed Utica at Tunis; Bro. Tulin de la Tunisie, Imperial German Consul-General; and Bro. C. Cutisol, Belgian Consul-General. The next evening the English brethren attended the inaugural meeting of the Risorgimento Lodge at the Italian Masonic Hall.

At the meeting of the lodge held on the 6th September Bro. Broadley was re-elected as W.M., and installed on the 5th October, the brethren presenting their W.M. with a P.M.'s jewel. On the 25th October the second meeting of the chapter took place. Comps. Kingston and Riechelmann having resigned their chairs, owing to the difficulty of coming from Malta to attend the convocations of the

* See *ante*, p. 61.

chapter, Comps. Lenghi and Mugnaini, both P.Ms. of foreign lodges, were elected to the chairs of H. and J., in accordance with Article 52 of the general regulations, and installed accordingly. During the autumn of 1878 the members of Lodge No. 1717 published an Italian edition of their bye-laws, and the work of the lodge continued with unabated vigour during the winter season. On the 22nd November the brethren were deprived by death of the services of their first Tyler, Bro. Henry H. Haylock, one of the founders of the lodge (see *Appendix*), and on the 3rd February, 1879, Advocate N. Lenghi (Hon. P.M. of the lodge and H. of the chapter) passed away after a short but painful illness. Bro. Lenghi was buried by his Masonic brethren two days later, and a solemn funeral service was held to do honour to his memory on the 7th February. On the 27th February Comp. Baron Castellnuovo was elected to replace Comp. Mugnaini as Principal J. of the chapter, the last-named brother having been chosen to fill the second chair rendered vacant by the death of Comp. Lenghi. At the meeting of the 1st April the lodge entertained Bro. General Sir A. Cunynghame, G.C.B., P.M. of a military lodge, and lately Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. The next communication of the D.G. Lodge was held at Malta on the 10th April, 1879, when Bro. Broadley was nominated and invested as D.D.G.M., Bro. Souiller, Interpreter of Lodge No. 1717, being appointed D.G. Supt. of Works. The lodge now published in the Italian language a translation of the Book of Constitutions, prepared by the J.W., Dr. Perini, and was closed for the summer months on the 7th June, having cordially recommended the petition of seven brethren to open a lodge at the seaport of the Goletta, to be called the William Kingston Lodge.

The town of Goletta is situated to the south-west of the most central portions of the ruins of Carthage, and about a mile and a half from the Phœnician and Roman harbours of the once famous city. The town is built on the shores of the Mediterranean, and bears precisely the same relation to the Tunisian capital as the Piræus does to Athens. Commanding as it does the outlet of the canal which unites the open sea and the salt-lake, on the western extremity of which the "white-walled" city of Tunis is placed, it has always been strongly fortified by the rulers of the regency, and during the middle ages many a stirring conflict has occurred under its walls. These bastions and ramparts are now slowly falling into decay, and the chief danger to them arises from the firing of salutes, which invariably contributes to the destruction of these curious and time-honoured memorials of corsairs and pirates, of barbaric splendor and Christian chivalry. Louis of France landed in the vicinity of Goletta. In 1535 the united

forces of Charles V. and the Knights of Malta appeared before it. We know that the latter claimed the honour of leading the attack on the seaward beach. Headed by the Chevalier Copier with the standard of the Order in hand, they leaped into the waves, and in an hour victory was theirs. Many brave knights perished in the attack, and scarcely one escaped without a wound. The Goletta became a Spanish fortress for half a century. Again, in 1640, the Knights of Malta, under the command of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, made a second descent on Goletta, now once more in the hands of the Moslems, and succeeded in burning the Tunisian fleet under the shelter of its fortifications. For another century and a half Goletta was destined to protect the corsairs of its rulers, but on the 17th of April, 1816, three salvos of its even then formidable artillery announced the moral victory of Lord Exmouth, who had that morning induced the Bey to sign a treaty putting an end to Christian slavery for ever throughout his dominions, and releasing several hundred European prisoners undergoing captivity in the regency. The bristling guns of the Admiral's fleet echoed a response, and Goletta from that day forth has merged its military associations with those of one of the most beautiful and picturesque of watering-places. Its resident population consists of about four thousand souls, almost wholly Europeans. In summer it is the royal residence, and nearly half the upper class of Tunisian society migrates thither to enjoy the cool breezes and unrivalled bathing in the blue waves of the Mediterranean. All vessels load and unload at Goletta, and an English railroad, ten miles in length, places it in almost hourly communication with Tunis.

Several of the residents in Goletta belonged to the Ancient Carthage Lodge, No. 1717, E.C., at Tunis, and when the number of its members reached one hundred they determined to apply for a warrant of their own. An application was duly signed and transmitted to Bro. Kingston, the R.W.D.G.M., who issued a provisional warrant to the brethren, empowering them to work pending the receipt of the charter from Grand Lodge. The brethren received this document on the 1st June, and succeeded in obtaining the lease of the palace of one of the former governors of Goletta, which they expeditiously converted into a Masonic Hall, complete even in the most minute details and appropriately furnished throughout. On the 21st June, 1879, the first meeting of the William Kingston Lodge was held, under the presidency of Bro. A. M. Broadley, D.D.G.M. Malta. The following P.Ms. assisted at the ceremony:—W. Bros. Funaro, Vais 33°, Sulema, Baron Castellnuovo, and Morpurgo, together with the principal officers of No. 1717, E.C., and the founders of the new lodge. The D.D.G.M. having read the warrant, proceeded to install Bro. John Edmund

Lancaster Barker (Past J.W. 1717, E.C.) as W.M., according to ancient form. The W.M. then invested the following Officers:—Bros. W. Broadley (D.D.G.M.) Hon. P.M. and Treasurer, Edward They S.W., Laurence Curletto J.W., O. Engerer Sec., B. Padoa, D. of C., A. Attard S.D., A. A. Romieu J.D., and A. Ronzetti I.G. The other founders are Bros. S. Morana, A. Villareale, and L. Coppi.

The D.D.G.M., on behalf of Bro. Kingston, presented a handsome set of jewels and collars to the lodge. The visitors having offered their congratulations, these interesting proceedings terminated with a

banquet. The regular warrant was issued by Grand Lodge on the 3rd of July following, and the register number of the lodge was 1835. The members of the lodge worked steadily during the summer months, so that before the re-opening of the lodge of Ancient Carthage it numbered twenty-five Masons on its muster roll.

On the 6th September, 1879, Bro. Achilles Perini, M.D., was unanimously elected W.M. of Lodge No. 1717 for the ensuing year, and an address and testimonial presented to Bro. Broadley, who proceeded the following week to Malta to hold the half-yearly communication of D.G.L. On the 4th of October Bro. Perini was installed as W.M., and W. Bro. Thomas Fellowes

Reade, P.M. Lodge No. 1068 and P.D.D.G.M. of Egypt, became a joining member. Bro. Reade had done excellent Masonic work in Egypt as the deputy of H.H. Halim Pacha, D.G.M., and his arrival at Tunis to occupy the important post of Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General was a source of much gratification to the whole body of English Masons.* On the 25th October the election



* Forty years before, Bro. Reade's father, Colonel Sir Thomas Reade, C.B., had obtained the total abolition of slavery throughout this country.

of Principals in the Royal Arch chapter of Ancient Carthage took place, and Comp. Reade was unanimously chosen Z., Comp. Perini H., and Comp. Barker J., and their installation duly took place on the 5th February, 1880. On the 20th February the annual festival of the William Kingston Lodge at Goletta was celebrated, eight W.Ms. or P.Ms. of Tunis lodges being present, on which occasion W. Bro. Reade made an important speech on the principles of English Freemasonry.

At the communication of D.G.L. held on the 1st April, Bro. Rosenbusch again succeeded Bro. Broadley as D.D.G.M., and seven Tunisian brethren received District rank (see chapter xi.), and were duly invested by the P.D.D.G.M. on his return to Tunis.

At the meeting of the Ancient Carthage Lodge held on the 15th May, the following distinguished visitors were present, viz., R.W. Bro. Montague Guest, M.P., P.G.M. for Dorsetshire; and W. Bros. C. Hambro, D.P.G.M. for Dorsetshire; and Edward Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M. of Malta. All these brethren expressed their gratification at the state of the lodge and its working. At this meeting a handsome donation was made in relief of Bro. R. L. Webster, of Lodge St. John, No. 175, S.C., who had been shipwrecked on the Tunisian coast some ten days previously in the British steamer "Mary Driver."*

On the 2nd August, 1880, the author had the pleasure of receiving from the P.G. Secretary of Dorsetshire an elaborately illuminated and engrossed parchment, the contents of which run as follows: "To Very Worshipful Brother A. Meyrick Broadley, Esquire, and the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Ancient Carthage, No. 1717, Tunis. At an especial Provincial Grand Lodge of the Province of Dorset, held at Poole, on the 24th June, 1880, convened for the purpose of commemorating a similar meeting at Poole, under the R.W. Bro. T. Dunkerley, on 24th June, 1780, being the first meeting on record of the assembling of the Prov. G. Lodge of Dorsetshire under its own P.G.M., a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to V.W. Bro. A. Meyrick Broadley, Esq., P.D.D.G.M. of the District of Malta and Tunis, P.M. of the Lodge of Ancient Carthage, No. 1717, and a member of St. Mary's Lodge, Bridport, Dorsetshire, No. 707, and to the W.M. and Brethren of the Lodge of Ancient Carthage, No. 1717, for the courteous and fraternal receptions they gave to the R.W.

* In this lamentable accident the captain of the vessel, Bro. John Lowrie Wood, a member of the Lion Lodge, No. 312, Whitby, lost his life. His body was afterwards recovered and interred with every mark of respect in the Catholic Cemetery of Bizerta. On the circumstances being communicated to the Lion Lodge, the W.M., Bro. Thornton, wrote to the Tunisian brethren thanking them for their attention, and giving instructions for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Bro. Wood, at the expense of his mother lodge.

Bro. Montague Guest, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Dorsetshire, and to the V.W. Bro. Charles Hambro, Esq., D.P.G.M. for Dorsetshire, on the occasion of their visit to the city of Tunis in April of this year, as well as for the honour they conferred upon this Province in making them honorary members of their lodge.

“They desire to express their high appreciation of the important services rendered by V.W. Bro. A. Meyrick Broadley to the cause of Freemasonry, as related to them by their R.W.P.G.M., Bro. Montague Guest, and to congratulate the W.M. and Brethren of the Lodge of Ancient Carthage, No. 1717, on the very flourishing condition of Freemasonry in the city of Tunis, and they devoutly pray that the G.A. of the Universe may send a blessing upon all their undertakings, and that Freemasonry may prosper amongst them until time shall be no more.

“(sd.) MONTAGUE GUEST, P.G.M. Dorsetshire.

“(sd.) CHARLES HAMBRO, D.P.G.M. Dorsetshire.

“(sd.) RICHD. NICH. HOWARD, P.G. Sec. Dorsetshire.

“June 24th, A.D. 1880, A.L. 5880.”

At the meeting of the William Kingston Lodge, held on the 14th May, W. Bro. Broadley was unanimously elected W.M., and duly installed on the 11th June by W. Bro. William Read, P.M. 407, P.D.G. Reg., assisted by W. Bros. T. F. Reade, Perini, and Barker. The Lodge of Ancient Carthage was closed for the summer months of 1880 on the 8th June.

The Lodge No. 1717 has been therefore in existence three years, and the Lodge No. 1835 twelve months. The total number of members initiated or affiliated in the former amounts to 135, and the latter to 36. Constant changes in the European population has reduced the active members in the one to 82, in the latter to 31.

The following table will shew the nationality and creed of the component members of the two lodges, as well as similar details concerning the 49 M.Ms. exalted in, or joining the Royal Arch chapter, No. 1717.

NATIONALITY.

	Lodge No. 1717.	Lodge No. 1835.	Chapter No. 1717.
English	17	4	15
Maltese	14	6	7
French	41	5	9
Italian	44	17	14
Greek...	2	0	2
Tunisian	13	2	1
German	1	1	1
Portugese	1	0	0
Spanish	2	0	0
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 49

RELIGION.

	Lodge No. 1717.	Lodge No. 1835.	Chapter No. 1717.
Protestant ...	18	4	16
Roman Catholics	75	26	23
Greek Orthodox	2	0	2
Jews ...	35	5	7
Moslem ...	5	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	135	36	49





CHAPTER XI.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MALTA.

IN former chapters we have spoken of the share taken in the government of the District by its first two Provincial Grand Masters. Bro. Wright ruled for eleven years (from 1815 to 1826), but there is no record of the proceedings of any meeting of Grand Lodge, and the Rev. Dr. Burrows, who held the post (being at the time P.G.M. of Andalusia) from 1845 to 1857 does not appear to have ever visited Malta subsequent to his appointment. In 1864 the brethren of the three Malta lodges recommended the nomination of Bro. Dr. St. John Edwards, to whom a patent as D.G.M. was duly granted. Bro. Edwards was installed on the 5th January, 1865, by the senior P.M., Bro. B. Douglas, and made the following appointments in D.G.L.

- Bro. Kingston (now D.G.M.), S.W.
- „ Andrews, J.W.
- „ Howe, Chaplain.
- „ Dewar, Registrar.
- „ Gale, Secretary.
- „ Crockford, S.D.
- „ Tatham, J.D.
- „ Fraser, I.G. (? Pursuivant).

Bro. Douglas was elected Treasurer, and Bro. Scott, Tyler.

The three lodges in the District appear to have each subscribed 30*l.* to the cost of establishing D.G.L., and a meeting was held on the 2nd February, 1865, to settle the fees payable to the District Fund.

Four years passed before any other meeting of D.G.L. was held. Bro. Edwards, who had returned to England, appointed Bro. Kingston his Deputy, and eventually resigned the post of D.G.M. On the 18th January, 1869, Bro. Kingston held a meeting as D.D.G.M., at which the following appointments were made.

- Bro. Conolly, S.W.
 „ Haldane, J.W.
 „ Douglas, Registrar.
 „ Rosenbusch, Secretary.
 „ Buckler, S.D.
 „ Kirkness, J.D.
 „ Sciberras, D. of C.
 „ Hinchcliffe, Sword Bearer.
 „ Riechelmann, Organist.
 „ Segond, Treasurer.
 „ Doherty, }
 „ Rotherham, } Stewards.
 „ Evans, }
 „ Balfour, }
 „ Stewart, }
 „ McArthur, Tyler.

Another meeting was held on the 19th April, 1869, when by-laws were adopted; and Bro. Kingston presided over four convocations of D.G.L. during the year. On the 5th November, 1869, he was appointed D.G.M. by the Earl of Zetland, and installed on the 16th March, 1870. The following were the first D.G. officers named by Bro. Kingston.

- Bro. Conolly, D.D.G.M.
 „ Haldane, S.W.
 „ Gorham, J.W.
 „ Hinchcliffe, Registrar.
 „ Rosenbusch, Secretary.
 „ Doherty, S.D.
 „ Rotherham, J.D.
 „ Kirkness, D. of C.
 „ Riechelmann, Organist.
 „ Odell, Chaplain.
 „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
 „ Stuart, Sword Bearer.
 „ Dennistoun, Pursuivant.
 „ Reid, }
 „ Edwards, } Stewards.

The newly appointed D.G.M. presided with great regularity over the quarterly meetings of D.G.L., and on the 28th March, 1871, succeeded in founding a District Fund of Benevolence. Bro. Kingston headed the original list with a contribution of 5*l.*, and amidst the

other subscribers we find Bro. S. H. Clerke (now G. Sec.) and Bro. Mandesley, P.G.D.* The following were the D.G.L. appointments for 1871.

- Bro. Conolly, D.D.G.M.
- „ Haldane, S.W.
- „ Rosenbusch, J.W.
- „ Odell, Chaplain.
- „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
- „ Rotherham, Secretary.
- „ Reid, S.D.
- „ Fairclough, J.D.
- „ Archer, Pursuivant.
- „ McArthur, Tyler.

At the November meeting of D.G.L. the D.G.M. presented the brethren with a handsome banner, executed after a design by Bro. Haldane, D.G.S.W., which was duly saluted.

Bro. Conolly having resigned his office as Deputy, Bro. G. H. J. Haldane was appointed his successor and Bro. Gorham invested as S.W. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. Conolly, and a letter from G. Lodge authorising the D.G.M. to grant dispensations was also read.

At the meeting held on the 26th March, 1872, the D.G.M. made the following appointments in D.G.L.

- Bro. Kirkness, S.W.
- „ Doherty, J.W.
- „ Odell, Chaplain.
- „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
- „ Stuart, Registrar.
- „ Heath, Secretary.
- „ Challenger, S.D.
- „ Owen, J.D.
- „ Ninnis, Standard Bearer.
- „ Taylor, Pursuivant.
- „ McArthur, Tyler.

On the 30th December an engrossed address and testimonial was presented to Bro. Heath (D.G. Sec.) on his quitting the District.

* Bro. Kingston's fund has greatly prospered. Although relief has been dealt out with no niggard hand to the distressed brethren of the District or their families during the past nine years, the invested capital of the Benevolent Fund on the 31st March amounted to 150*l.*, with 4*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* cash in hand.

In March, 1873, D.G. honours were thus distributed.

- Bro. Odell, D.D.G.M.
 - „ Rosenbusch, S.W.
 - „ Mowatt, J.W.
 - „ Rotherham, Registrar.
 - „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
 - „ Heath, Secretary.
 - „ Ninnis, S.D.
 - „ Beechey, J.D.
 - „ Notter, D. of C.
 - „ Jolliffe, Sword Bearer.
 - „ Whitting, Standard Bearer.
 - „ Read,
 - „ Wilson,
 - „ Ashworth,
 - „ Taylor,
 - „ Ingram,
 - „ Capper,
 - „ McArthur, Tyler.
- } Stewards.

On the 25th June (summer meeting) a P.D.D.G.M.'s jewel was presented to Bro. Conolly, who was represented by Bro. Rosenbusch. At this meeting the death of the Earl of Zetland was officially announced. At the meeting of the 30th December it was resolved to erect a tablet to the memory of Bro. Douglas. On the 31st March, 1874, a silver coffee-service was presented to Bro. J. Segond in recognition of his "services to the Craft as D.G. Treasurer, and as the Treasurer of many other Masonic bodies." The following appointments were made for that year.

- Bro. Odell, D.D.G.M.
- „ Graham, S.W.
- „ Beechey, J.W.
- „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
- „ Crockford, Registrar.
- „ Heath, Secretary.
- „ Read, S.D.
- „ Bond, J.D.
- „ Jolliffe, D. of C.
- „ Bingham, Sword Bearer.
- „ Bartholomew, Organist.
- „ Holmes, Pursuivant.
- „ McArthur, Tyler.

At the meeting of the 30th March, 1875, Bro. Kingston made the following appointments to District rank, viz. :

- Bro. Odell, D.D.G.M.
- „ Lyon Campbell, S.W.
- „ Buchanan, J.W.
- „ Rutherford, Chaplain.
- „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
- „ Hylton Jolliffe, Registrar.
- „ Graham, Secretary.
- „ Taylor, S.D.
- „ Smith, J.D.
- „ Paulson, S. of W.
- „ Holmes, D. of C.
- „ Wilson, Sword Bearer.
- „ Palmer, Organist.
- „ Whitting, Pursuivant.
- „ Read, Standard Bearer.
- „ Thompson, }
 „ Cromey, }
 „ Perham, } Stewards.
 „ Sand, }
 „ Westrup, }
 „ Watson, }
 „ McArthur, Tyler.

On the 28th March, 1876, an address to the M.W.G.M. (who was about to visit Malta for the third time) was adopted, and fresh nominations made to the various offices in D.G. Lodge.

- Bro. Odell (re-appointed), D.D.G.M.
- „ Doherty, S.W.
- „ Bond, J.W.
- „ Koppell, Chaplain.
- „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
- „ Taylor, Registrar.
- „ Holmes, Secretary.
- „ Riechelmann, S.D.
- „ Fleetwood Buckle, J.D.
- „ Paulson, S. of W.
- „ Read, D. of C.
- „ Perham, Sword Bearer.
- „ Cromey, Organist.
- „ McCoindle, Standard Bearer.

Bro. R. Westrup, Pursuivant.
 „ Segond,
 „ Horn,
 „ Bull,
 „ Rawl,
 „ Riechelmann,
 „ Bissett,
 „ Beck, Tyler.

} Stewards.

In 1877 (27th March) the undermentioned appointments were made in D.G.L.

Bro. Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M.
 „ Holmes, S.W.
 „ Riechelmann, J.W.
 „ Lethbridge, Chaplain.
 „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
 „ Read, Registrar.
 „ Pisani, Secretary.
 „ Watson, S.D.
 „ Wright, J.D.
 „ Noel (R.E.), S. of W.
 „ Bissett, D. of C.
 „ Hoskin, Sword Bearer.
 „ Cromey, Organist.
 „ Crabtree, Standard Bearer.
 „ Beaton, Pursuivant.
 „ Clarke,
 „ Shillinglaw, } Stewards.
 „ Beck, Tyler.

The convocations of D.G.L. were now held half-yearly instead of quarterly.

At the next annual meeting of the 30th March, 1878, the R.W.D.G.M. alluded to the extension of the boundaries of the District to Tunis, and made the following appointments:—

Bro. Rosenbusch (re-appointed), D.D.G.M.
 „ Broadley (Tunis), S.W.
 „ Watson J.W.
 „ Frankell (Tunis), Chaplain.
 „ Westrup, Registrar.
 „ French, Secretary.
 „ Palmer, S.D.
 „ Bissett, J.D.

- Bro. Shillinglaw, S. of W.
 „ Dyer, D. of C.
 „ Crabtree, Organist.
 „ Lord A. Kennedy, Sword Bearer.
 „ Scott-Stevenson, Pursuivant.
 „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
 „ Pentecost, }
 „ Paleologo, }
 „ Schaefer, } Stewards.
 „ Levy, }
 „ Newton, }
 „ Blanch, }
 „ Beck (re-elected), Tyler.

At this meeting it was resolved to invest 100*l.* of the Benevolent Fund, and on the 24th September another 50*l.* was funded by a similar resolution.

In 1879 (10th April) the R.W.D.G.M. nominated the following brethren as D.G. Officers, viz. :—

- Bro. Broadley, D.D.G.M.
 „ Rotherham, S.W.
 „ Coffey, J.W.
 „ Dahu, Registrar.
 „ Godwin, Chaplain.
 „ Segond (re-elected), Treasurer.
 „ Starkey, Secretary.
 „ Jones, S.D.
 „ Crabtree, J.D.
 „ Souiller, S. of W.
 „ Grebbell, Sword Bearer.
 „ Matthews, Organist.
 „ G. Westrup, Pursuivant.
 „ King, }
 „ Birch, } Stewards.
 „ Stanley, }
 „ Beck (re-elected), Tyler.

At the autumn meeting held on the 16th September, 1879, Bro. Broadley presided in the absence of the D.G.M. An address was presented to W. Bro. Thomas F. Reade, P.D.D.G.M. of Egypt, who had arrived in the Island en route for Tunis to join his appointment as British Agent and Consul-General.

In 1880 the annual meeting took place on the 1st April, the D.G.M. presiding. The following are the D.G. Officers for the present year.

- Bro. Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M.
- „ Perini, S.W.
- „ R. V. Westrup, J.W.
- „ Glenday, Registrar.
- „ Rev. G. N. Godwin, Chaplain.
- „ Starkey, Secretary.
- „ Segond (re-elected, 12th time), Treasurer.
- „ Barker, S.D.
- „ Yeoman, J.D.
- „ Blake, D. of C.
- „ Blanch, S. of W.
- „ Johnstone, Sword Bearer.
- „ They, Standard Bearer.
- „ Ewing, Organist.
- „ England, Assist. D. of C.
- „ Miller, Pursuivant.
- „ Grier, }
 „ West, }
 „ Clement, } Stewards.
 „ Curletto, }
 „ Beck, Tyler.





CHAPTER XII.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF TUDIS AND MALTA.

APPOINTMENTS made on the 15th October, 1880.

- Bro. Lieutenant C. E. Coffey, R.A., D.P.G.M.
- „ W. Watson, S.W.
- „ Dr. A. Perini, J.W.
- „ Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, M.O.
- „ Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, R.A., S.O.
- „ T. F. Reade (P.D.D.G.M. Egypt), J.O.
- „ Rev. F. D. Backhouse, } Chaplains.
- „ Rev. J. K. Lethbridge, }
- „ R. Glenday, Registrar.
- „ J. Segond, Treasurer.
- „ Surgeon-Major John Walker, Secretary.
- „ A. B. Tagliaferro, S.D.
- „ Captain Hodgson, J.D.
- „ Captain Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., I. of W.
- „ Captain R. A. Johnstone, D. of C.
- „ A. Andry, Assistant Secretary.
- „ S. G. Yeoman, Assistant D. of C.
- „ Commander Bridger, R.N., Organist.
- „ Captain Ford, R.A., Sword Bearer.
- „ Captain J. E. Mortimer, Standard Bearer.
- „ Dr. Henry Grier, Inner Guard.
- „ Borg, 107
- „ Barsotti, 222
- „ Dr. Donovan, 248
- „ O. Engerer, 254
- „ John May, 263
- „ R. Beck, Tyler.

} Stewards.

Total number of active Mark Masters in the Province ... 176
 Total number of active Ark Mariners in the four lodges—
 Hospitallers, 107; St. Elmo, 222; Charles V., 254; and
 Noah, 263 87



APPENDIX.





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APPENDIX.

1.—FRAGMENT OF ANSWERS TO CERTAIN QUERIES ON MASONIC SUBJECTS,

Found among the MSS. of Bro. W. R. WRIGHT.

UPON the subject of your eleventh query I have to observe that in a society founded and carried on for so many ages by tradition, no proof of its origin can be looked for, except the internal evidence which results from the comparison of its observances with the scattered historical fragments which describe those of the institutions alluded to. I may perhaps have formed too enthusiastic a judgment, but I think I can clearly discern a striking connexion with the Ægyptian and Elusinian mysteries, and with various points of the Hindu mythology, and even with the Druidical observances transplanted from Phœnicia into the north of Europe. I also think there exists a strong affinity between our institution and the Pythagorean and Platonic system of philosophy, originally derived from the priests of Memphis, and purified by those instructions which these respective founders received in Phœnicia. I am further of opinion that the Christians of the East, in order to practice their religion without fear of persecution, founded the Rosicrucian Degree on the basis of the Royal Arch or H.B.D.M.—K.D.S.H., established among the Jews, and that from this source the orders of chivalry took their rise as so many collateral branches. I am further inclined to believe that on the suppression of the order of Knights Templar, the fugitive members of that fraternity (at least those of them who were more especially the objects of persecution) took refuge in Scotland, to which conclusion I am the rather led on account of the close connexion which then existed between those kingdoms (France and Scotland). By this the vestiges of their institutions were preserved, and to insure their preservation connected more immediately with Masonry, as practised by the Association of Architects, to whom Europe is indebted for her noble structures of the art; and on the suppression of the order of St John and the Sepulchre at the Reformation, the relics of these orders also enrolled themselves under the same association.

Of the three orders I believe that of the Temple alone to have possessed a perfect system of secret recognition and ceremonials corresponding in their nature with those of Freemasonry, which they had adopted in furtherance of those gigantic plans of ambition which distinguished them from the other orders, and led to their early suppression.

The recognitory tokens and words now communicated under the form of Knights of Malta I consider to have been common to both these orders of christian knights. Of the Red Cross I shall have occasion to speak more particularly hereafter (see *ante*).

Your twelfth enquiry is of a most interesting nature, and I am sure that my answer must be wholly unsatisfactory. Our communication with Joppa is not very frequent, but we have at present amongst us a very intelligent friar who has lately returned from the Holy Land, where he resided three years as one of the guardians of the sepulchre, and I had also last year an opportunity of conversing with a Scotch gentleman, Mr. W. Rae Wilson, from the neighbourhood of Glasgow, who had made a very observant tour through that country; but neither could give any information as to the Temple of Solomon, which is guarded from christian eyes with the most zealous caution.

Tradition says that some of the columns now standing in the Church of St. Mark, in Venice, were brought from thence. These, if I recollect right, are of red granite of no very extraordinary proportions or workmanship to distinguish them from the other numerous pillars of that edifice, but I speak from a very distant and indistinct recollection, as at the time I visited St. Mark's, 14 years ago I was not aware of this tradition and only recall them to my mind from a general idea of the situation which they are said to occupy. You are aware that the Mosque now standing on the ruins of the Holy of Holies is a modern erection, this, probably, made of fragments of the antient edifice. I must confess Josephus does not give me a very clear idea of this famous building or its principal mosaic ornaments. Nor is their description at all helped out in my mind by Mr. Whiston's plates, which appear to me to abound with incongruities.

On my arrival here I found no other vestige of Royal Arch Masonry than the charlatan degrees practised under the French system, which, though when rightly understood they may be proved legitimate in their origin, and consistent branches of that part of our system, are nevertheless in the form in which they are usually given replete with anachronisms, confusion, inconsistent jargon of every description.

The forms now observed here are those of the S.G. and R. Chapter of England (*introduced by myself as P.G. Supt.*), but perhaps with more detail and ceremony than are observed in England. On this subject, therefore, I must substitute a dissertation of my own instead of the information which you require. It is true that Masons of all degrees meet in the same lodge-room, but they appear there only in the degree in which that lodge is assembled; at least the only distinctions allowed on such occasions are the sky-blue linings of the apron of the M.M., the peculiar jewel of the lodge pendent to a narrow ribbon of that colour, or the purple decorations of the Prov. G. Officers, but in any Prov. G.L. the R.A. Masons wore the sash and jewel of that order. The decorations of the K.T. and Red Cross have never been worn but on one occasion, viz., in compliment to the memory of the late Royal Grand Patron of the Order, the Duke of Kent, when we met to offer an address of condolence to our Royal G.M. on the demise of our late revered sovereign and his illustrious and exemplary son. If the lodge has occasion to pass to a higher degree, those of the lower order retire, and the arrangement, ornaments, etc., are altered to suit the intended change. (For the difference we observe I refer you to my appendix). But the lodge never passes from the Craft degrees to the R.A., or *vice versa*, in the same evening.

27. The circumstance which you allude to in this question relates to one of the preparatory degrees of the Royal Arch, for which I refer you also to the appendix. As to your 28th question I have only to add that we consider the main secrets of

the R.A. as those of the true M.M., to which we must pass from the substituted, ones by filling the chair of a lodge consisting of three P.M.'s at least by their election and appointment, which preparatory lodge any R.A. chapter may hold under its charter for that purpose only.

Your 29th query relates to a degree pretty generally received on the continent but not practised in England, called the "Chevalier de l'Epée," or "Chevalier de l'Orient." It is, like most degrees of French origin, a sort of dramatic representation of the manner in which Zerubabel obtained permission to rebuild the temple, and of the adventures which befel him on his return to Jerusalem. I must own I see little use in it, and am inclined to consider it as a substitute adopted by French Masons.

2.—ORIGIN AND AIM OF MASONRY.

A FRAGMENT BY BRO. W. E. WEIGHT.

I HAVE perused with great attention Sir William Drummond's observations on the origin and nature of the institution of Freemasonry, and have derived the highest gratification from its perusal.

However, I may differ from Sir William in some few points of his hypothesis, as a man who has devoted much attention to Masonic pursuits and learned to contemplate the institution itself in a very different point of view from that in which it has been generally treated by its advocates and its enemies, I feel the greatest satisfaction in finding my own notions of its genuine antiquity and important tendency, in so great a degree confirmed by the authority of his distinguished talents and profound erudition for which I entertain the most sincere respect and deference. I perfectly agree in his supposition that the belief of the Zabeans was in a great degree prevalent among the Jews; but I consider it to have been adopted by that people in the more gross and corrupt form to which it was so evidently liable to be perverted, and not, as he seems to imagine, in that of pure and speculative Theism.

But as those corruptions were ultimately derived from sublime, though inaccurate and imperfect conceptions of the divine nature, I am inclined to think that the real object of the Craft degrees of Masonry as instituted by S. (Solomon?), was to reclaim the followers of that sect to a purer and more philosophical investigation of their original tenets, thus gradually preparing their minds for the reception of revealed religion.

And in this respect I would draw a marked distinction between what is usually termed the Craft or symbolical part of the science, and the system of H.R.D.M.—K.D.S.H., or as it is now more commonly styled the R.A. of J.—to which I shall first advert as being the most antient branch of our institution, and comprising what may not improperly be termed the *mysteria majora*.

The foundation of this most antient Masonry I apprehend to have been coeval with the creation of man, consisting in that system of knowledge, moral, physical, and philosophical, which the Almighty Creator gave to the first being whom he animated with a spirit resembling his own divine nature, which system was preserved in the traditions of the antient Patriarchs to the time of———.

About the time when that eminent character appeared, these traditions, beginning to be obscured by the lapse of seven centuries, had fallen into much neglect even among those who professed to adhere to the creed of their forefathers, and were treated as idle superstitions by those of a different character.

In order, therefore, to preserve them from being further effaced or totally forgotten, that Patriarch deposited written memorials of those scientific and divine communications in the bosom of a holy mountain well known to the Fraternity, and the better to provide further security, by confining such knowledge to those who might prove themselves worthy of it, instituted certain probationary and religious observances of a secret nature, which circumstance, I apprehend, is alluded to when it is said that———first taught men to call upon the name of the Lord.

Such is my idea of Masonry in its original and simple state. Thus preserved amongst the sons of the Patriarchs to the time of the captivity of Israel in Egypt, the system became in some degree corrupted by the intercourse of their descendants with the people of the country, who for the most part adorned with extravagant and fantastic rites and monstrous superstition the symbols under which the priests of Misraim concealed the theistical doctrines derived from their progenitor———, the son of Noah.

On the enfranchisement of the Israelites from their Egyptian captivity, the public worship of———was re-established among the people, in general under the injunction of solemnities and formal observances at once suited to captivate their imaginations and keep alive their zeal and attention by ordinances interwoven with all these civil and social relations, and tending to connect the past history of the human race with those future destinations of which they were the archetype.

But as the human mind, once infected with any degree of superstition or infidelity, can recover its energy and purity only by gradual means proportioned to its remaining and returning health

The instruction which they there received, as far as regarded the antient ritual, was that compendious system adopted by the G. and R.C. of J., which comprised under five divisions or principal degrees the several ordinances respectively established by M. and by S., explaining under the last or 5th degree the nature and distinctive characteristics of the several intervening stages of the Mosaic Institution, the ceremonial of which it was no longer deemed necessary or expedient to retain.

Among the Crusaders the Knights of the Temple appear to have given the most sedulous and particular attention to the details of the antient Masonic system on the principles of which their own fraternal union was founded, requiring secrecy of initiation and observing the practice of mysterious ceremonies unknown to other orders of chivalry.

No one who is acquainted with the history of the Templars can doubt that these means were adopted by them for the purpose of concealing from general observation those ambitious views of domination from which their apologists (however successful in refuting all other charges against this illustrious body), have never been able to exculpate them.

On the dissolution of the Order, and in consequence of the persecution to which its members were exposed under the authority of the Pope and Philip the Fair of France, many of its principal officers took refuge in Scotland. Zealously attached to the principles of their association they availed themselves of its ancient relation to Masonry to establish a close connection with the lodges existing in that country, and found means to engraft on the simple plan hitherto promulgated by the brethren of the Crusades the peculiar observances which they

had exclusively retained, so modified, however, as to bear a proximate allusion to their own circumstances, and tending to keep alive the ambitious designs of the Order by a desire to wreak vengeance on their persecutors, and to transmit these sentiments to succeeding ages, that the hour of retribution however distant, would at length arrive.

Hence originated what is generally called the Kilwinning Rite, which appears, however, to have been more generally adopted and to have taken most deep root among the nations of the Continent (particularly in France and Germany) than among the moral and reflecting people of the country where it was originally established.

And I do most fully agree with those who attribute to the silent and progressive influences of this perverted system (co-operating with political causes, and more especially reacting on the abuse of the secular and the intolerance of the ecclesiastical authorities), a considerable portion of those anti-social and anti-christian doctrines which have spread such desolation throughout Europe.

I have observed that this system found little acceptance with the Scotch and English Masons. In the former kingdom these intermediate degrees are very imperfectly preserved; in the latter they were never received into practice, and even the degree of Knights Templar, as still existing in both countries, is strictly confined to the ritual of initiation antiently observed by that order, disfigured, indeed, by lapse of time and the ignorance of those into whose hands the administration of it has fallen, but still retaining palpable traces of the grand and impressive ceremonial originally practised on such occasions.

The similarity of our allegorical structure with the Temples of the Zabeans, and the resemblance which exists between the mysteries of Masonry and those of *Osiris*, *Mithras*, and the *Eleusini* in various points of preparation, reception, and instruction, as well as its connection with the Pythagorean and Platonic Schools of Philosophy, have been so ably treated by Sir W. Drummond that I cannot presume to offer any comment in addition to what he has observed on that part of the subject, further than by remarking that the universal prevalence of similar institutions amongst the civilized nations of antiquity in Asia, Africa, and Europe (though confessedly imperfect and obscure in their nature and tendency, and widely differing from each other in many particulars,) afford a strong testimony in favour of the existence of some original and pure system of mysterious and traditional instruction existing from the earliest ages of the world.

To enter upon the discussion of the relations which our institution bears to the complicated system of Hindu mythology (always beautiful and often sublime, even in its wildest extravagance of fiction,) would require far more leisure and erudition than I am possessed of or can pretend to. I cannot, however, refrain from observing the extraordinary manner in which that system is itself connected with the hieroglyphics of Egypt, the belief of the ancient Phenicians (probably the founders of the Druidical religion), and the tenets of the Pythagorean and Platonic schools as far as they relate to the mysterious doctrines of the Metempsychosis and the so often descanted upon, and so little understood by contemporary and succeeding writers.

Subjects of this nature are beyond the compass of those limits which I have prescribed to my present observations; but I am not the less convinced that to the investigation of such subjects the deeper researches of the speculative Mason should be sedulously directed in the more advanced stages of his progress.

The existence, nature, and attributes of the Creator and of those spiritual essences which derive their being from Him—the origin of evil, the existence of

man, the existence of matter—as taught or regarded by the followers of the Epicurean, Platonic, or Brahminic philosophy.

The end proposed in the creation of the system to which we belong.

The original nature and destination of man and of the animals subject to his power.

The primary laws and properties of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

The physical and moral . . . introduced by the corruption of mankind.

The institution of sacrificial worship as well with reference to its own nature as the end for which it was designed.

The effects of that great convulsion of nature recorded in the Scriptures and in the imperfect traditions of all nations.

The confusion of languages and the analogy which all the varieties still bear towards each other through the medium of their common original.

The foundation of Mythological superstition and of prophetic tradition as connected with astronomical observations and occurrences.

The general review of the great scheme of the moral economy of Providence for the subjugation of evil and the ultimate perfection of all things.

To those who see no more in our institution than a secret association for the inculcation and practice of universal benevolence; to those who carry their views no farther than to the ritual and instructions ordinarily observed and communicated among us, it would appear the dream of an extravagant enthusiast to connect these subjects with the name of Masonry. But in addressing myself to the writer of the papers now before me, and through the medium of the friend from whom I received that communication, I am assured that I shall incur no ridicule by such an assertion, nor be in danger of having my conception misunderstood.

In conclusion I have only to express my regrets that Sir W. Drummond has not carried into execution the intention to which he adverts in the concluding paragraph of his observations, and my earnest hopes that he will not abandon a design which no other can execute with so masterly a hand, and which is in itself so highly interesting to the development of the history of man and the knowledge of the mysterious dispensations of perfect wisdom and eternal truth.

3.—WARRANT OF THE LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL, No. 349.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.

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

GRAND MASTER

of the Most Ancient and Hon'ble Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of
England,

SEND GREETING:

Know Ye that We by the Authority and under the Sanction of the United Grand
Lodge of England vested in us for that purpose, and at the humble Petition of
our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren Walter Rodwell Wright, James Wilson,

Charles Betts, Jose Ponza, Raffaele Ferro, John Newton, Meno Henry Streson, Bernard Buchanan, Henry Volger, Thomas Southwood, Robert Adam, Bernard Turquand, Henry Harper, and others residing in the Island of Malta, Do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the title or denomination of the

No. 673*

LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL,

to be opened at the City of Valletta in the said Island empowering them in the said Lodge when duly congregated, to make, pass, and raise Free Masons according to the ancient Custom of the Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known World. And further, at their said Petition and of the Great Trust and Confidence reposed in every of the above-named Brethren We do appoint the said Walter Rodwell Wright to be the Master, Edmund Noble to be Senior Warden, and the said Meno Henry Streson, to be the Junior Warden for opening and holding the said Lodge, and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and enrolled; strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge shall be installed in antient form and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge that he may thereby be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his Office. And we do require you, the said Walter Rodwell Wright, Edmund Noble, and Meno Henry Streson to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons, and that you and they and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe perform and keep the Laws, Rules, and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge, or transmitted by us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being. And We do require you to make such Bye-Laws for the Government of your Lodge as shall to the Majority of the Members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general Laws and Regulations of the Craft, and a Copy whereof you are to transmit to us. And we do require you to cause all such Bye-Laws and Regulations, and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge, to be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose. And you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or to the Right Honourable Thomas Dundas, our Deputy Grand Master, or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, at least once in every year a list of the Members of your Lodge and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein, and Brethren who shall have joined the same, with the fees and monies payable thereon, it being our will and intention that this our WARRANT OF CONSTITUTION shall continue in force so long as you shall conform to the Laws and Regulations of our said Grand Lodge. And you, the said Walter Rodwell Wright, Edmund Noble, and Meno Henry Streson, are further required as soon as conveniently may be, to send us an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge, this 27th November, 1815.

By Command of the M.W. Grand Master.

(Signed) DUNDAS, D.G.M.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WHITE, }
EDWARD HARPER, } G.S.

* Now 349.

4.—W.Ms. OF THE LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL *From its Foundation.*

1815-6 J. Slythe and W. R. Wright.	1854 R. Boyle.
1817-8 Henry Harper.	1855 C. Wright.
1819 W. R. Wright.	1856 C. Wright and W. Winthrop.
1820-2 A. C. Harris.	1857-8 R. Boyle.
1823-4 W. R. Wright.	1859 B. St. George.
1825-6 G. St. V. Whitmore.	1860 Shadwell H. Clarke (G. Sec.)
1827 T. McGill.	1861 S. C. Glynn.
1828 G. St. V. Whitmore.	1862 R. Douglas.
1829 G. Whitmore and J. Galland.	1863 G. Liddell.
1830-5 J. Galland.	1864 W. Fisher.
1836 B. Douglas.	1865-6 W. Andrews (P.D.G.J.W.)
1837 W. Leonard	1867 P. H. Bowen.
1838-9 J. Galland.	1868 J. Bosworth.
1840-1 J. P. Nelly.	1869-70 G. Haldane (P.D.D.G.M.)
1842-3 J. Galland.	1871-2 J. L. Kirkness (P.D.G.S.W.)
1844-5 W. Leonard.	1873 J. Stuart (P.D.G. Reg.)
1846 J. Robinson.	1874 F. R. Beechey (P.D.G.J.W.)
1847 E. V. Brown and B. Douglas.	1875 H. G. Lyon Campbell (P.D.G.S.W.)
1848 J. P. Nelly.	1876 Hon. W. H. Jolliffe (P.D.G. Reg.)
1849 B. Douglas.	1877 J. L. Kirkness.
1850 W. B. McLeod Moore.	1878 W. Watson (P.D.G.J.W.)
1851-2 W. Winthrop.	1879-80 C. E. Coffey (P.D.G.J.W.)
1853 F. I. Gell.	

5.—OFFICERS OF THE LODGE OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL, *For the year 1880.*

W. Bro. Lieut. Charles Edward Coffey, R.A. W.M.
 W. Bro. William Watson, I.P.M.
 Bro. Major Alexander Ewing, A.P.D., S.W.
 Bro. Surgeon-Major Walker, A.M.D., J.W.
 W. Bro. Chevalier Edward Rosenbusch, D.D.G.M., Treasurer.
 Bro. John William Starkey, Secretary.
 Bro. Capt. Robert Findlay King, S.D.
 Bro. Lieut. George Charles Peere Williams Freeman, J.D.
 Bro. Dr. Henry Grier, A.M.D., Steward.
 Bro. Captain Arthur Thomas Chapman, I.G.
 Bro. Robert Beck, Tyler.

6.—WARRANT OF THE LODGE UNION OF MALTA, No. 407.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.

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

GRAND MASTER

of the Most Antient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

SEND GREETING :

Know Ye That We by the Authority and under the Sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England vested in us for that purpose, and at the humble Petition of our Right Trusty and well beloved Brethren Peter Hepburn, James Harris, James Beaton, James Jones, George Faulkner, Robert Trafford, William Lewis, and others, Do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the Title or Denomination of

No. 859.*

THE UNION OF MALTA,

and said Lodge to meet in the City of Valetta, Island of Malta, on the first Monday in each month, and empowering them in said Lodge when duly congregated to make, pass, and raise Freemasons according to the antient custom of the Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And further at their said Petition and of the great trust and confidence reposed in every of the above-named Brethren We do appoint the said Peter Hepburn to be the Master, the said James Harris to be the Senior Warden, and the said James Beaton to be the Junior Warden, for opening and holding the said Lodge, and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed; strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge shall be installed in antient form and according the Laws of the Grand Lodge that he may thereby be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his office. And we do require you the said Peter Hepburn to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons, and that you and they, and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe, perform, and keep the laws, rules, and orders contained in the Book of Constitutions, and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge, or transmitted by us or our successors, Grand Masters, or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being. And we do enjoin you to make such By-Laws for the Government of your Lodge as shall to the majority of the Members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general Laws and Regulations of the Craft, and a copy whereof you are to transmit to us, and we do require you to cause all such By-Laws and Regulations, and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. And you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or to the Right Honorable Lawrence Lord Dundas, our Deputy Grand Master, or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, at least once in every year a list of the Members of your Lodge, and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein, and Brethren who shall have joined the same, with the fees and monies payable thereon. It being our will and intention that this our Warrant of Constitution shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the Laws and Regulations of our said Grand Lodge. And you the said Peter Hepburn are further required as soon as conveniently may be to send us an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

Given under our Hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at London, this 17th day of June, A.L. 5831, A.D. 1831.

By command of the M.W. Grand Master.

(Signed) DUNDAS, D.G.M.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WHITE, }
EDWARD HARPER, } G.S.

* Now 407.

7.—W.Ms. OF THE UNION LODGE, No. 407,

Since its Foundation.

1832	P. Hepburn.	1857-8	W. Winthrop.
1833	P. Hepburn and J. Harris.	1859	—Bosward.
1834	J. Beaton and Jones.	1860	W. Winthrop.
1835	P. Gregory and P. Hepburn.	1861	—Streeter.
1836	P. Gregory.	1862-5	W. Kingston (now D.G.M.)
1837	J. Blundel.	1866	—Fraser.
1838	J. Beaton.	1867	—Myles.
1839-40	R. Harris.	1868	W. Kingston.
1841	P. Hepburn.	1869	E. Rosenbusch (now D.D.G.M.)
1842-3	P. Gregory.	1870	W. Hinchcliffe (P.D.G. Reg.)
1844	S. Jerome and Sir L. Curtis.	1871	J. Doherty (P.D.G.S.W.)
1845	S. Jerome.	1872-3	W. Rotherham (P.D.G.S.W.)
1846-7	H. Drummond.	1874	W. F. Taylor (P.D.G. Reg.)
1848-9	J. Gardiner.	1875	T. Bond (P.D.G.J.W.)
1850	C. Gingell.	1876	J. Holmes (P.D.G.S.W.)
1851	S. Jerome.	1877	W. Read (P.D.G. Reg.)
1852	—Seddall.	1878	W. Perham (P.D.G.S.B.)
1853	—Hilrome.	1879	W. Dahu (P.D.G. Reg.)
1854	W. Winthrop.	1880	Robert Glenday (D.G. Reg.)
1855-6	—Seddall.		

8.—OFFICERS OF THE UNION OF MALTA LODGE, No. 407,

For the year 1880.

W. Bro. Robert Glenday, P.G. Reg., W.M.
 W. Bro. William Dahu, P.P.G. Reg., I.P.M.
 Bro. Stephen George Yeoman, S.W.
 Bro. Alfred England, J.W.
 Bro. Alfred Woodthrope, Secretary.
 W. Bro. William Read, P.M., P.P.G. Reg., Treasurer.
 Bro. John Campbell Stanley, S.D.
 Bro. John May, J.D.
 Bro. William Farquharson, I.G.
 Bro. Robert Beck, Tyler.

9.—WARRANT OF THE ZETLAND LODGE, No. 515.

ZETLAND, G.M.

To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and Loving Brethren.
 We Thomas Dundas EARL OF ZETLAND Baron Dundas, of Aske in the County of York, &c.

GRAND MASTER

of the Most Ancient and Hon'ble Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

SEND GREETING :

KNOW YE That We by the Authority and under the Sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England vested in us for that purpose, and at the humble Petition of our Right Trusty and well beloved Brethren Thos. Flack, Edmund Goodenough, James Scottow Millar, Tancredi Sciberras, Emanuel Manessy, Thomas Seddall, and Robert Inman, Do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the Title or Denomination of

No. 756*

THE ZETLAND LODGE,

the said Lodge to be held in the City of Valletta in the Island of Malta on the second Monday of every Month, empowering them in the said Lodge when duly congregated to make, pass, and raise Free Masons according to the ancient custom of the Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And further at their said Petition and of the great trust and confidence reposed in every of the above named Brethren We do appoint the said Thomas Flack to be the first Master, the said Edmund Goodenough to be the first Senior Warden, and the said James Scottow Millar to be the first Junior Warden for opening and holding the said Lodge and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed ; Strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge and who must previously have duly served as Warden in a warranted Lodge shall be installed in ancient form and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge that he may thereby be fully invested with the Dignities and Powers of his Office ; and we do require you the said Thomas Flack to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons, and that you and they and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe, perform, and keep the Laws, Rules, and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge or transmitted by us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being. And We do enjoin you to make such Bye-Laws for the Government of your Lodge as shall to the Majority of the Members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general Laws and Regulations of the Craft, a Copy whereof you are to transmit to us. And we do require you to cause all such Bye-Laws and regulations and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge to be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose. And you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or to the Right Honorable Richard William Penn Curzon Howe, Earl Howe, Viscount and Baron Curzon of Penn and Baron Howe, G.C.H., Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, &c., &c., &c., Our Deputy Grand Master, or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, at least once in every Year a List of the Members of your Lodge and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein, and Brethren who shall have joined the same, with the fees and Monies payable thereon : It being our Will and intention that this our WARRANT OF CONSTITUTION shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the Laws and Regulations of our Grand Lodge. And you the said Thomas Flack are further required as soon as conveniently may be to send us an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at London, this 7th July, A.L. 5845, A.D. 1845.

By Command of the M.W. Grand Master

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

(Signed)

HOWE, D.G.M.

No. 515*

10.—W.Ms. OF THE ZETLAND LODGE, No. 515,

From its Foundation.

1846-7 T. Flack.	1863 R. Armstrong.
1848 T. Sciberras (P.D.G.D. of C.)	1864 St. John Edwards (D.G.M.)
1849 E. Goodenough.	1865-6 W. A. Dewar.
1850 T. Flack.	1867-8 J. H. Conolly (P.D.D.G.M.)
1851 E. Goodenough.	1869 J. Buckler (P.D.G.S.D.)
1852 H. Chapman.	1870 C. A. Gorham (P.D.G.S.W.)
1853 B. Douglass.	1871 J. H. Conolly (P.D.D.G.M.)
1854 T. Flack.	1872 R. Mowat (P.D.G.J.W.)
1855 S. H. Jerome.	1873 F. Heath (D.G. Sec.)
1856-7 C. Gingell.	1874 J. Ingram (P.D.G. St.)
1858 B. Douglass.	1875 J. Buchanan (P.D.G.J.W.)
1859 C. Gingell.	1876 B. Smith.
1860 P. Delamere.	1877 C. Riechelman (P.D.G.J.W.)
1861 S. M. C. Drake.	1878 R. Westrop (P.D.G.J.W.)
1862 St. J. Edwards (D.G.M.)	1879 J. Segond (D.G. Treas.)

11.—WARRANT OF THE LEINSTER LODGE, No. 387, I.C.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

Seal.

Warrant.

No. 387.

By the Most Worshipful Leinster, Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful George Hoyle, Esq., Deputy Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful Richard J., Earl of Donoughmore, Senior Grand Warden.

The Right Worshipful Sir John Macneill, Junior Grand Warden.

And other the Right Worshipful Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in open Grand Lodge assembled.

WHEREAS our trusty and Well-beloved Brethren have Besought us that we would be pleased to Erect a Lodge of Freemasons in Malta of such persons who, by their knowledge in Masonry, may contribute to the true advancement thereof. We therefore have nothing more at heart than the prosperity of Masonry, and reposing special confidence in our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren, Do by these Presents constitute and appoint them, the said Edward Greshan, Edward Wright, and Duncan McArthur, to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be holden in Malta aforesaid by them and their successors lawfully admitted in said Lodge for ever.

And we do hereby grant unto them and their Successors full Power and Authority to proceed from time to time to the election of a new Master and Wardens in said Lodge.

Provided always that they, said Edward Greshan, Edward Wright, and Duncan McArthur, and their Successors, Do and Shall at all times hereafter pay implicit observance to, and act and conduct the affairs of the same in strict conformity to the now existing Laws of Masonry, and to such other Laws and Regulations for the Government of the Craft as shall at any time hereafter be issued by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland, or in default thereof, then and in such case, reserving unto the said Right Worshipful Grand Lodge the full power

and authority of annulling and cancelling these Presents, or otherwise proceeding in the premises as to them shall seem meet.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seal of Office at Dublin, the Metropolis of Ireland, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord God 1851.

And of Masonry 5851.

Entered by me,

J. FOWLER.

12.—W.Ms. OF THE LEINSTER LODGE, No. 387, I.C.,

From 1852 to 1880.

	From	To
Edward Gresham	Jany., 1852	June, 1852
Robert Pilbean	July, 1852	June, 1853
Samuel Taylor	July, 1853	Decr., 1853
Hugh Munro	Jany., 1854	Decr., 1854
John McArthur	Jany., 1855	Decr., 1855
John Buckler	Jany., 1856	Decr., 1856
Henry Turner	Jany., 1857	June, 1857
William Ord	July, 1857	June, 1858
Walter Cahoon	July, 1858	Decr., 1858
Hugh Munro	Jany., 1859	June, 1859
R. B. Henderson	July, 1859	Decr., 1859
Joseph Lumsden	Jany., 1860	Decr., 1860
C. Stockman	Jany., 1861	June, 1861
George Wholman	July, 1861	June, 1862
James Moss	July, 1862	June, 1863
Walter Cahoon	July, 1863	Decr., 1863
W. Murphy	Jany., 1864	Decr., 1864
Walter Cahoon	Jany., 1865	Decr., 1865
Thomas Bosward	Jany., 1866	June, 1866
John Doherty	July, 1866	June, 1867
Jacob Parkes	July, 1867	June, 1868
George Bea	July, 1868	Decr., 1868
Richard Wearing	Jany., 1869	June, 1869
James Stewart	July, 1869	June, 1870
W. Crawford	July, 1870	Decr., 1870
Charles Connell	Jany., 1871	June, 1871
— Wolf	July, 1871	Decr., 1871
C. Davenport	Jany., 1872	June, 1872
William Rotherham	July, 1872	June, 1873
William Easton	July, 1873	Decr., 1873
William Taylor	Jany., 1874	June, 1874
W. S. Mattocks	July, 1874	Decr., 1874
William Dahu	Jany., 1875	Decr., 1875
Thomas Bowers	Jany., 1876	Decr., 1876
William Green	Jany., 1877	Decr., 1877
J. V. Newman	Jany., 1878	Decr., 1878
Charles Thompson	Jany., 1879	The present W.M.

13.—OFFICERS OF THE LEINSTER LODGE, No. 387, I.C.,

For 1880.

Charles Thompson, W.M.
 William Dahu, I.P.M.
 Edwin Fletcher, S.W.
 Daniel William Jackson, J.W.
 William Flowers, Secretary.
 Francis Fenech, Treasurer.
 Vincent Fenech, S.D.
 Charles Lippett, J.D.
 Charles Fuller, I.G.
 Salvatore Edward Santucci, Tyler.

14.—PRINCIPALS OF THE LEINSTER ROYAL ARCH
CHAPTER, No. 387, I.C.,*Since its Foundation.*

	I. KING.	II. HIGH PRIEST.	III. CHIEF SCRIBE.
1858	Munro	Buckler	Ord
1859	Buckler	Ord	McArthur
1860	Ord	St. George	Cahoon
	[Shadwell Clerke, Junior Scribe.]		
1861	St. George	Cahoon	Lumsden
1862	Munro	Lumsden	Wholman
1863	Ord	Murphy	Moss
1864	Murphy	Moss	Lake
1865	Murphy	Moss	Cahoon
1866	Cahoon	Greshen	Munro
1867	Cahoon	Bosworth	Murphy
1868	Murphy	Parkes	Moss
1869	Murphy	Parkes	Doherty
1870	Parkes	Doherty	Stewart
1871	Parkes	Doherty	Stewart
1872	Doherty	Connel	Taylor
1873	Stewart	Munro	Werring
1874	Doherty	Rotherham	Taylor
1875	Rotherham	Taylor	Mattocks
1876	Rotherham	Taylor	Dahu
1877	Rotherham	Dahu	Bower
1878	Cahoon	Green	Newman
1879	Dahu	Thompson	Fenech
1880	Thompson	Fenech	Laycock

15.—FOUNDERS OF THE ANCIENT CARTHAGE LODGE,
No. 1717, AT TUNIS.

June, 1877.

Alexander Meyrick Broadley .	Lodge No. 707	G.O. of England
Elias Benjamin Frankel .	Lodge No. 293	G.O. of Canada
John E. L. Barker	Lodge Chaine d'Union	G.O. of France
Natale Lenghi (since dead) .	Lodge Caprera	G.O. of Italy
Achiles Perini	Lodge Concordia e Progresso .	G.O. of Italy
George Pentecost	Lodge Catania, Sicily	G.O. of Italy
Henry Howard Haylook (since dead) }	Lodge Leinster, 387	G.O. of Ireland

16.—SIDE DEGREES.

DEGREES OF EXCELLENT, ROYAL, SELECT, AND SUPER-EXCELLENT
MASTER.

Two Councils have been recently chartered in the District by the M.P. Grand Master of England for the Degrees of Excellent, Royal, Select and Super-Excellent, Master—The Raymond Portal, No. 9, at Tunis, and the Melita, No. 10, in Malta. Bro. Broadley (P.G.M.M.M.) having been appointed P.G.M., held a Provincial Council of Cryptic Masons at Malta, on the 8th April, 1880, when the following appointments were made to Provincial rank :

Companion Coffey, D.P.G.M.	
„ Perini, G.I.M.	
„ Beechey, G.C. of W.	
„ W. K. R. Bedford, G. Chaplain.	
„ Starkey, G. Recorder.	
„ Ewing, G.M. of C.	
„ Blake, G.C. of G.	
„ Johnstone, G.C. of C.	
„ Grier, } G. Marshals.	
„ Chapman, }	
„ Mortimer, } G. Stewards.	
„ Barker, }	
„ Beck, G. Sentinel.	

PROVINCIAL GRAND COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES
FOR TUNIS AND MALTA.

THIS Provincial Grand Council was duly inaugurated on the 19th October, 1880.

R.W. Bro. A. M. Broadley, P.G.M.
„ „ C. E. Coffey, R.A., D.P.G.M.
„ „ Major Ewing, S.W.
„ „ Dr. Mackinnon, J.W.

Bro. Rev. F. D. Backhouse, Chaplain.
„ Dr. Walker, Secretary.
„ Sir F. Blackwood, Bart., D. of C.
„ Dr. Grier, S.D.
„ Captain Bannister, J.D.
„ Captain Bridger, Organist.
„ Captain Ford, R.A., Inner Guard.
„ R. Beck, Tyler.
„ Captain Sandford, } G. Stewards.
„ Dr. Donovan, }

The Grand Council has chartered the Saint Cyprian Council, No. 2, at Tunis, and the Saint John and Saint Paul Council, No. 3, in Malta. Up to the present time the order of St. Lawrence has been alone worked.

There are fifty members of the Order in the Subordinate Councils (Nos. 2 and 3) in Tunis and Malta, and all funds beyond current expenses and dues are devoted to aid the charitable funds of Craft Lodges 349 and 1717.



