

and compasses, which are called the Furniture. Oliver illustrates them as follows:— "The Bible is said to derive from God to man in general, because the Almighty has been pleased to reveal more of His will by that holy book, than by any other means. The Compasses, being the chief instrument used in the construction of architecture and plans, are assigned to the Grand Master, in particular, as emblems of his dignity, he being the head and ruler of the Craft. The Square is given to the whole Masonic body, because we are all obligated within it, and are consequently bound to act thereon."

GAVEL.

The common gavel is one of the working tools of an E. A. It is used by operative Masons in beating off the rough edges of the stone, so as to fit it better for the builder's use. The shape of the gavel is that of a stone mason's hammer, that is with one end having a cutting edge, so as to break off projections. Hence the name, from its resemblance to the gable of a house. It is also in the hands of the master as an emblem of his office.

GENUFLEXION,

Or bending the knee, has from the most remote times been looked upon as an act of reverence and humility. At the consecration of the Temple, Solomon placed himself in this position while he prayed, and Masons, in certain portions of their ceremonies, use the same position, as a token of solemn reverence.

GIBLIM-GIBLUM

Were the inhabitants of the antient city of Gebal. The word is Phœnician, and means "stone squarer."

GLOVES.

White gloves form part of a Freemason's costume, and should be always worn in lodge or any public ceremony.