

Ezekiel VIII., 16, refers, with abhorrence, to a place where worshippers faced the east and worshipped the sun. This was 500 years B.C.

The description of the Great Pyramid, as given by the late Professor Piazzi Smith in his book, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," edition of 1880, was referred to, who declares that the Pleiades were there, as also in old Mexican temples, specially honoured; but it was shown that later writers, such as Gerald Massey, dispute much of this theory.

Mr. Massey, so, also, comes into conflict with the theories expressed by Ernest de Bunsen and R. G. Haliburton, and limits the cult of the Pleiades very much to Greece and Rome and the races sprung from them.

The late work of Sir N. Lockyer and Dr. Penrose, F.R.S., in orienting Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain was lastly discussed.

They show that there was here a great Temple of Apollo, after the Grecian or Egyptian model, oriented to the Sun, and declare that it was erected about 1680 B.C., or 500 years before the fall of Troy, by people who were not ignorant of astronomy, and whose priests knew more of the arts than they are generally credited with.

Stonehenge was assumed to be the place referred to in Diodorus Siculus II., 47, as a sacred enclosure dedicated to the Sun-God, and by Caesar, de Bello Gal. VI., where he stated that its Druid priests taught of the movements of the stars, the size of the world, the nature of things and the power of the immortal gods.

Mr. Hamilton referred to certain legends connecting Stonehenge with the Pleiades.