

they could successfully be adopted to constitute trade-marks, or parts of trade-marks, and be displayed before the public in that capacity? The case of these masonic symbols is in some respects different, to be sure, yet it is in important particulars similar, and the same objections lie to their use in the manner proposed.

I am early of opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trade-mark. Among Masons, with whom this token has a moral significance, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes, while with others its mystic force would often dissipate its virtue as a trade-mark, and, perhaps, in some instances, place the article it appeared upon under a ban.

Thus, if these trade-marks could be sanctioned, they would tend to defeat the fundamental object of the *ancient* mark now, which is an off-shoot of the ancient "law merchant," and, like that, designed to advance trade and manufactures.

The decision of the Examiner of Trade-Marks must be affirmed.

## BRO. HUGHAN ON THE OLD GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND

TRURO, CORNWALL, ENGLAND, AUG. 8th, 1872,

DEAR BRO. DR. BATCHELOR,

*G. Sec'y G. Lodge & G. Chapter of Louisiana, &c.*

I am duly in receipt of your letter of inquiry, dated 18th July, and proceed at once to answer it, with much pleasure, as I am always ready and willing to impart information to the Craft universal; and it is for that end that I have studied hard to master the History of Freemasonry over the Globe, from the earliest period to the union in England of A. D. 1813.

Subsequently the excellent Masonic magazines, particularly those published in the United States, render close study unnecessary. I will take your questions *seriatim*.

1st. To whom (what bodies) did the appellation of "Ancients and Moderns" apply, (about the middle of the last century?)

To the *seceding* Masons and the regular Grand Lodge, respectively, both bodies being resident in London. The secession commenced about 1738, and a few years afterwards a *Grand Committee* was formed, with John Morgan as *Grand Secretary*. On the 5th of December, 1753, Robert Turner was elected the *first* Grand Master, (of the seceders,) and styled the "Grand Lodge of England, according to the *Old Constitutions*." The minutes of this body, generally known by the name of "Ancients," commence 5th February, 1752, and are now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, London, the Grand Secretary of which, Bro. John Harvey, will confirm my statements. All I have stated in this letter may be relied on, and I am prepared to challenge contradiction, and will undertake to make every statement *good*, as I have investigated the whole subject, personally inspected the records of *all* the Grand Lodges, and have all the published works.

I mention these facts because of the new work by Bro. Leon Hyneman, of Philadelphia, who has been most useful to the fraternity, and has earned a good reputation as a masonic scholar; but who, unfortunately, in his last work, on the London and York Grand Lodges, has sadly gone astray, and prostituted his ability to a most absurd purpose by seeking to prove that the "Ancients" of London were the Masons belong-