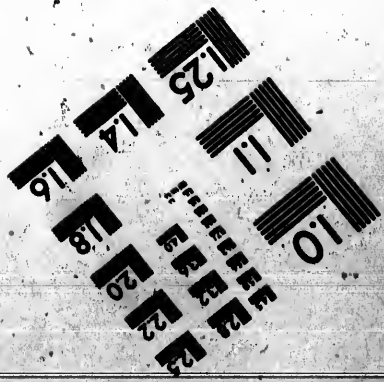
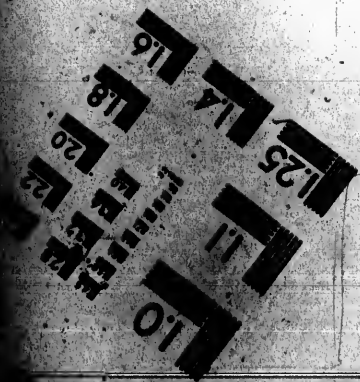
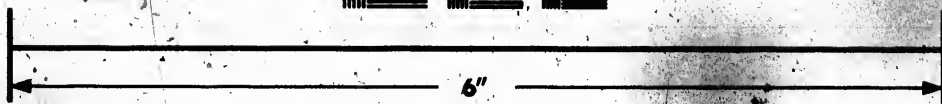


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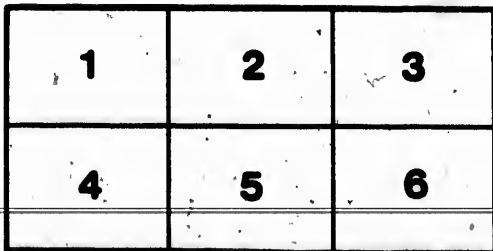
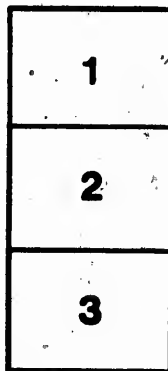
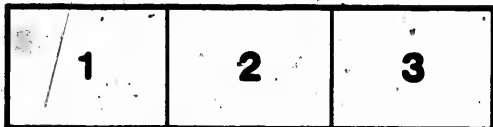
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# **THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK I**

**And the Masonic Emblems found at  
its base.**

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**HISTORY OF THE SYMBOLS.**

*With the opinions of leading Masons as to their authenticity,*

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# MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.

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## THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK.

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The interest taken by the Craft generally in the Masonic emblem found under the Rosetta Column, near at Alexandria, Egypt, and which is about to be conveyed to the United States, has led the compiler to offer a collection of articles on the subject, culled from leading American papers, and containing not only a description of the emblem found, but also the views of distinguished American Masons and European students as to the value of the symbols in the ceremony, and opinions as to their genuineness.



# MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.

## CHAPTER I.

ARE THE SYMBOLS THE SAME AS THE WORK OF THE BROTHERS OF THE MISTIC TIE?—VIEWS OF PATRIARCHAL MASON.

A telegram was received on January 25th, at the State Department, Washington, from the Honorable Commander Goring, of the United States Navy, now at Alexandria, Egypt, regarding the removal of one of the Masonic columns adjoining the Great Pyramid which was taken from the site of the discovered Masonic building in 1878, and that he would have photographs made of them, which would be sent to the United States without delay, while the columns were usually preserved. Gen. Goring, who is the Grand Commander of the Masonic Order in the United States, was asked if he could give any information bearing on the relation of Masonry in Egypt to the Order of Freemasonry as it exists in this country. He said that such he knew nothing of the relation in the discovery he had referred to. He had referred to the number of symbols which were used by the ancient Egyptians in the Great Pyramid, and he had seen the Great Pyramid in the Valley of the Kings, and he had seen the Great Pyramid in the Valley of the Kings, and he had seen the Great Pyramid in the Valley of the Kings. Upon the receipt of the telegram, the Honorable Commander Goring was informed that the work of the Masonic Order in Egypt was the same as the work of the Masonic Order in this country.

in discussing the character of the operative Masons of twenty centuries ago.

### MASONIC BUILDING IN EGYPTIAN RUINS.

Major Benjamin Percy Peere, who is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-third degree, was not surprised by the announcement from Lieutenant Commander Goring that he had found evidence beneath the Alexandria column. Major Peere, some thirty-five years ago, when a young man, he visited Egypt twice, and found in the ruins of the temple and the temple on the banks of the Nile abundant evidence of the existence of a society—evidently a secret society—which used numerous symbols to many of them now used by the brothers of the "mystic tie." This society, according to the tradition of the Egyptians, was the same as the society of the Pyramids and other independent sites of mystery, some of which were built up by way of the head of the Order progressed in his acquisition of the mysteries of the Order, and that the Great Pyramid was his burial place. Major Peere visited the various sites of mystery which were built up by the way of the head of the Order, and he found that the work of the Masonic Order in Egypt was the same as the work of the Masonic Order in this country.



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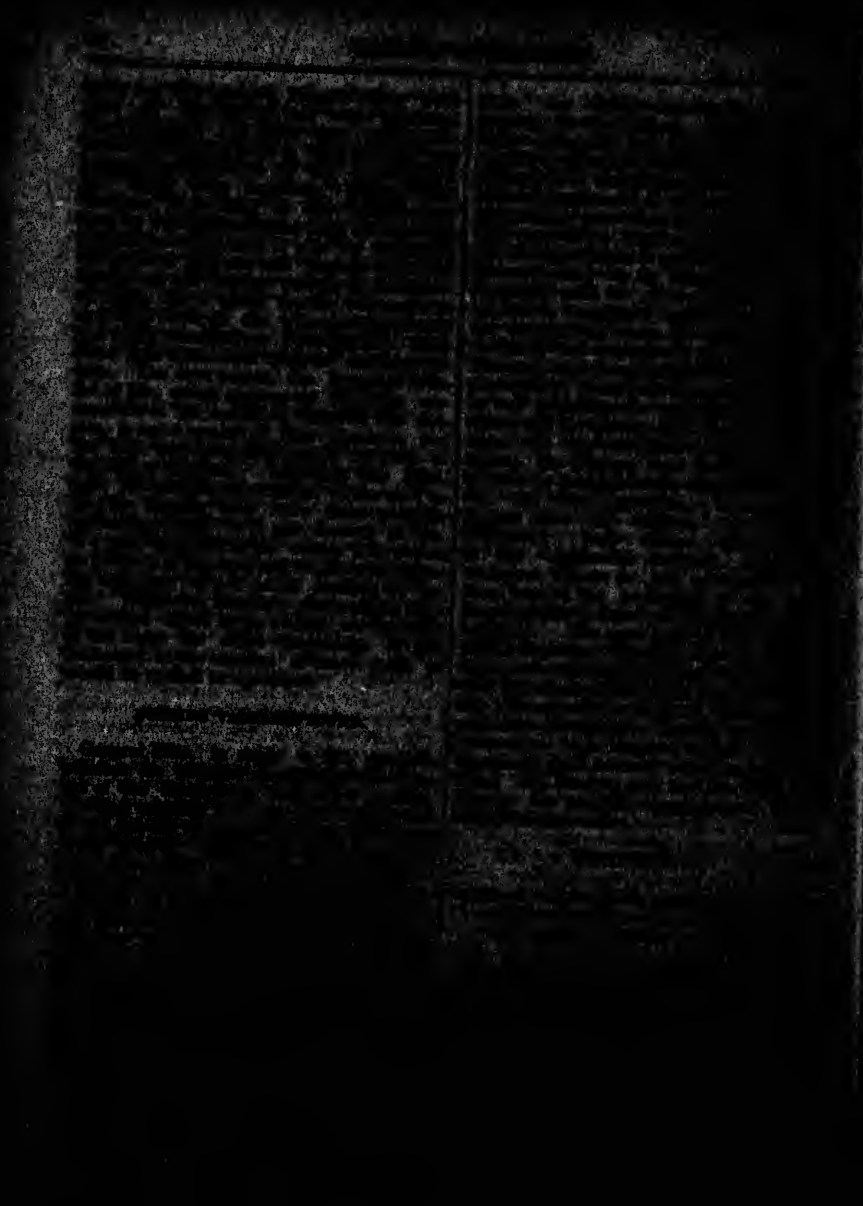
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BY  
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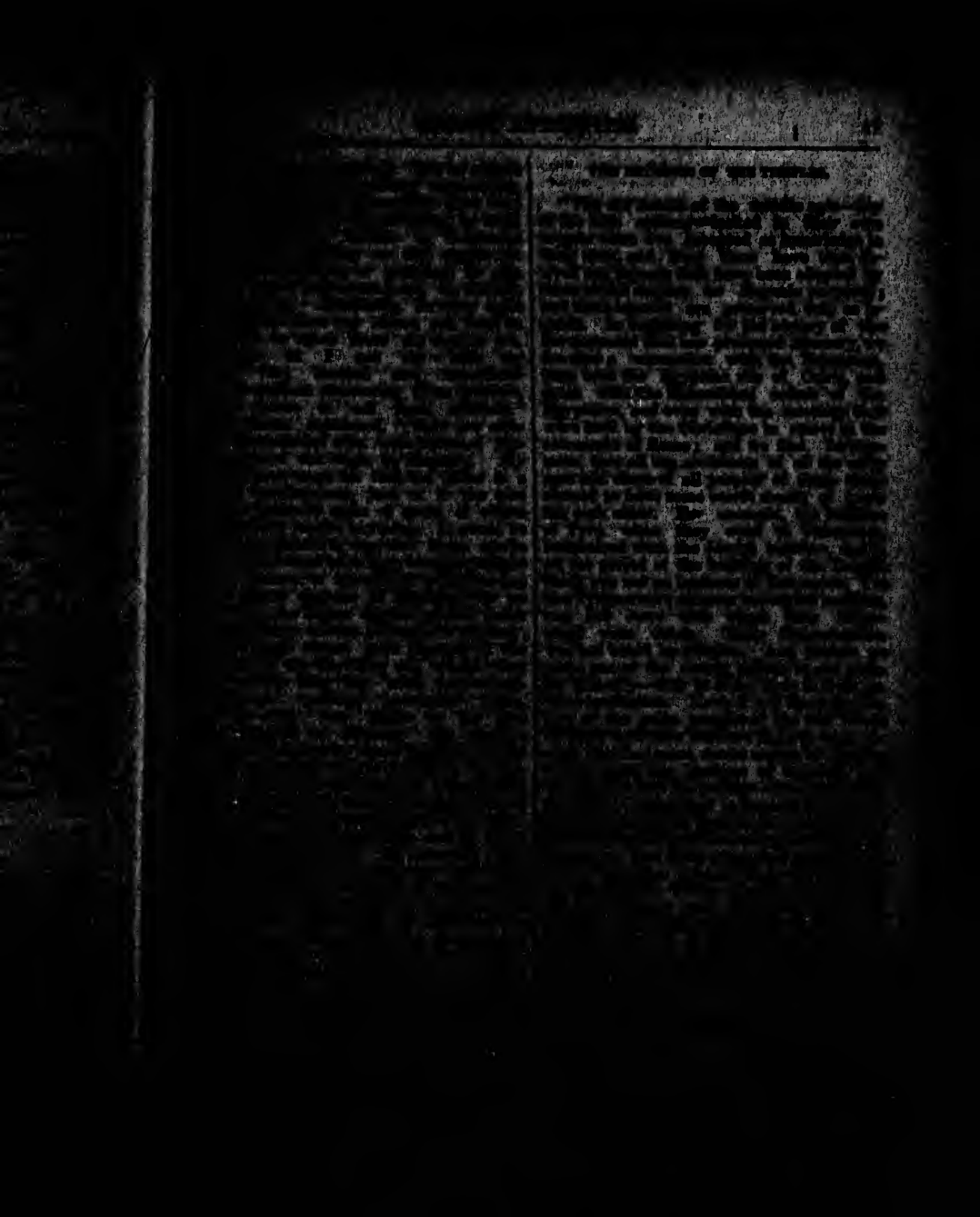
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The venerable and renowned Dr. W. R. ...

DR. BISHOP'S INTRODUCTION

The venerable and renowned Dr. W. R. ...

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CHAPTER VIII

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The Police Commissioner ...

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CHAPTER I

MASONIC RITES AND RITE MAKING

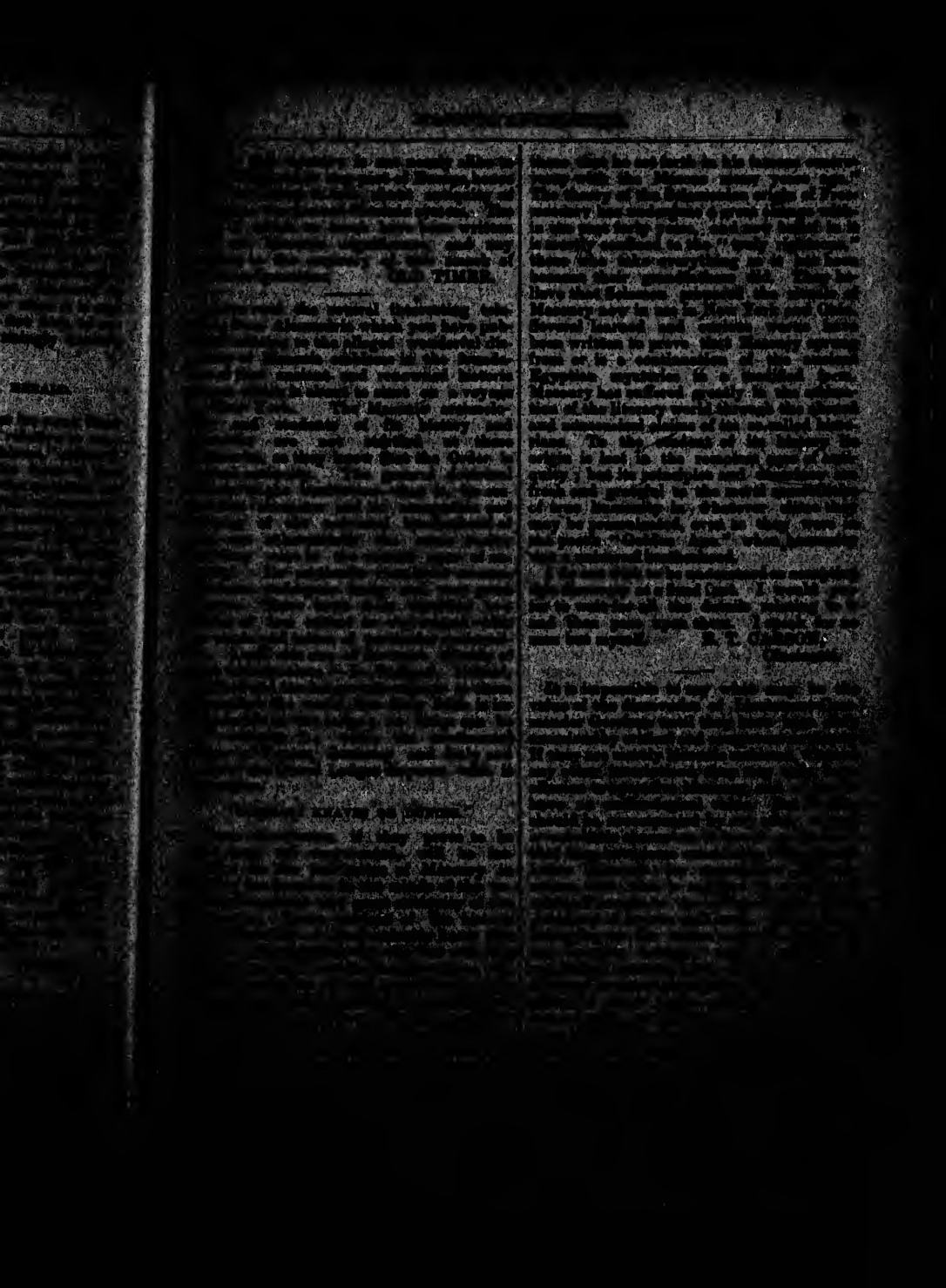
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The Grand Lodge ...

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shape of that trowel, and in many parts of this district he is not more definite than he was in the telegrams of a month ago. I cannot believe, after reading this morning's dispatch, that there is any reference especially to what are termed the higher degrees of Masonry; but I am willing to wait for the other marks that are spoken of, they possibly give us some definite conclusion." Mr. McClenahan chatted pleasantly for a while upon the discussion into which the discoveries in Alexandria have led the fraternity; but of that more hereafter.

THE RITE OF MEMPHIS.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, who joined his mother in founding the Mott Memorial Library, a free medical and surgical library of about three thousand volumes, among which the late Dr. Valentine Mott's large medical library is preserved, is Most Illustrious Grand Master General of the Ancient and Primitive Rite of Freemasonry in and for the Continent of America, and has been for twenty-six years a Mason. He was found in his office, on the north-west corner of Twenty seventh street and Madison avenue, surrounded by such works of art as a level-headed physician of taste and culture might be expected to collect among his household gods. He had been struck with the fairness and perfect clearness of Colonel Thomas Fiske's exposition of Masonry as it appeared in the Herald; but he felt constrained to say that some Masons had uttered what might not lead to the advancement of the fraternity. "For example," the Doctor said, taking down one volume of Webster's Unabridged—the work as printed before Oliver A. Gardner and Noah Porter mediated with it. "Some Masons have branded the Rite of Memphis as spurious. Now, let us see how Webster defines that word."

Here the Doctor read from the dictionary:—"Spurious—Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate; spurious. Laying aside the book, the Doctor drew from a large envelope and exhibited a broad parchment tablet inscribed with words:—"Look at this, it is the Rite of Memphis as it is given in the Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1812, and by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in 1818."

the operative Masonry of the ancients, and he agrees with Mr. Steinbrenner and others that the institution in its existing form dates back only to the time when Sir Christopher Wren's infirmities constrained him to neglect his duties, and his brethren, apprehensive of a falling off in numbers, under which their craft might be extinguished, began to accept men who were not operative Masons. Down to that time the fraternity had been, the Doctor has no hesitation in conceding, an organization not unlike the trade unions of modern times. "But," he continued, "from that germ we have formed a powerful and most beneficent, philosophical and benevolent society."

THE STONES IN EGYPT.

Notwithstanding his frank admission that the essence of Masonry is held in the first three degrees—the Blue Lodge, so called—a lodge that does not recognize those bodies that Mr. Hugh Gardner styles, with honest Scotch straightforwardness, the "crusts, mental," which are the degrees that are not recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York, and over which the Grand Lodge does not claim jurisdiction. The doctor nevertheless adheres to the text book of the Rite of Memphis as published under the auspices of the Sovereign Sanctuary 33, and as compiled and amended in June, 1874, wherein it is said:—

The Masonic Order of Memphis is the sole depository of high Masonic science, the true primitive rite, the supreme rite, that which has come down to us without any alteration, and consequently the rite that justifies its origin with a constant exercise of its rights by associations whose authenticity it is impossible to call into question. In fact, the Rite of Memphis is the true Masonic rite and all other systems, whatever they may be, are only detached branches of this institution, rendered respectable by its vast antiquity.

"But," the Doctor added, shutting the book, "the only Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Masons who have any authority of the body that was authorized by Joseph Cermant, in this city, in the Sovereign Grand Consistory, acknowledged by the Supreme Council of France, in 1812, and by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in 1818."

the builder! Now, suppose that 2,000 years hence the New York Post-office is torn down and some antiquary pulls the New York Herald and some of the coins of our day forth from the bronze box in the corner stone of that great structure, may that antiquary not look at those coins and say: "These are the emblems of an Order that had symbols like those that we are employing, and this is evidence that our Order existed 2,000 years ago?"

#### MR. BECKNER'S BOMBSHELL.

"Back up what Steinbrenner says? Why, he hasn't given you half an inkling of the injury these ornamental degrees are doing in our great and good Order." The speaker, Mr. Samuel W. E. Beckner, editor of the Cornar Stone, has been a constant visitor from lodge to lodge in this city for eighteen years past, and hence may be assumed to know many Masons' opinions. He continued:—"The first three degrees contain it all. The higher degrees are merely ornamental; nay, more, they are often positively hurtful; for many a Mason keeps up his standing in chapter and commandery at the expense of his family, simply to pamper his own self-glory, and the ineffable degrees have sent many a man to ruin. Let me tell you what I know of these 'angels' in Masonry." Here Mr. Beckner cited the case of an uptown tradesman and wound up with:—"They roped him in and went through him to the tune of \$20,000, and he went off and committed suicide. There are two classes of the Memphis Rite Masons—the original Carnea party, that has a charter, and the Northern Jurisdiction party, so called, that hasn't any charter to show. The latter are able drinkists—I call them Whiskey Masons. They are always on the alert for the gulls, as Mr. Steinbrenner styles these neophytes whom the sublime and ineffable Masons, especially of the Northern Jurisdiction, rope in to pay for their champagne banquet." Of course there are some honorable exceptions to this rule among the Northern Jurisdiction Memphis Rite Masons. I know some sterling men among them. The Mystic Shrine is another of the parties that they are starting, and may be drawn into that net as long as he has a dollar. They will quote John Smith saying:—"Masons who the first three degrees of the Order, only what may be called the true of Masonry, and this is the

balical manner, not intended to be fully understood." But after the victim has gathered the Mystic Shrine he will throw Fallover's book away. "I will yield to you, however, so far as to say that the photographs in his book that you show me are sound." The page that had been opened to Mr. Beckner has the following:—

"If it is worthy of remark that Masonry conforms to the practice of the Egyptians in prohibiting to slaves a participation of its mystic rites. It excludes also all those who possess any bodily defect. That a benevolent society, as the Masonic institution is, should make a misfortune of this kind the cause of debarring admission to its social and friendly communion, admits of no justification; no Mason can give a plausible reason for it. It is an outrage against humanity. Any one who, in fighting the battles of liberty and his country, should have lost a leg or an arm in the conflict would in vain apply for admission into this society. Every Mason has sworn not to be present at the initiation of a person thus situated. He is bound down with the adamant chains of precedent, which has often perverted the plainest principles of justice and common sense.

Recurring to the higher degrees of Masonry Mr. Beckner said:—"I had always supposed that Masonry eschewed both politics and religion; but when I examine the ritual I find that to be admitted into the Templar degree the candidate must be a Christian, and that neither Jew nor Mohammedan can be made one of the Knights Templar; and yet I have found better Christians among the Jews than among the Knights.

Mr. Beckner dates the birth of Masonry, as we know it back only to the time of Sir Christopher Wren, and views the marks of the apes that uphold the obelisk in Alexandria as of no importance whatever.

#### ORIGIN OF THE RITE OF MEMPHIS.

Mr. E. M. C. Graham, Deputy Master for the Supreme Council for New York of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, has just issued a pamphlet containing a history of the rite, and the attacks that have been made upon it by the higher degrees of the Order. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one that every Mason should possess.

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CHAPTER XII

SOME IT DATE FROM THE OLD AGE OF EGYPT... THE ORIGIN OF THE ORDER... ARE THE HIGHER DEGREES ESSENTIAL OR ARE THEY MERELY ORNAMENTAL?

(From the New York Herald.)

The drift of opinion, as ascertained seems to be on the side of those who hold that... The drift of opinion, as ascertained seems to be on the side of those who hold that... The drift of opinion, as ascertained seems to be on the side of those who hold that...

ESSENTIAL SYSTEM OF REGULAR MASONSRY.

Many readers will find it interesting... published in the Herald, wherein Mr. ...

It is not a book for an elaboration of the... but nothing of the kind is found in the book... it is a solid and deep... historical disquisition upon the real history of Masonry...

THE OPERATIVE MASONS

Having thus expressed his views... shall Mr. ...













upon which it is based for nearly two thousand years, is still the "Mosaic" union of sulphur, iron and tin, or, to forgive an injury of fact, of iron and tin.

3. The Ternary Mosaic Decimals.—These three degrees which are found in the base of the charcoal are composed of two kinds. The first is the system of the degree of approximation, the second represents the degrees of alloy, L and M. The union of the compound M. is most intimate, and consequently these five degrees are formed of one stone. Moreover, the step of composition is not so large as that of L and that of app., because the composition has less time to perfect himself than the approximates has to become completely solid.

Note.—It is unnecessary to speak here of the symbolic branches of the Lotus, the Halibut, or of the Acetovoyia, of the present day, or of other Mosaic symbols. But we think that all these symbols are to be found under the foundations of charcoal destroyed by time and not by the hand of man. Evidently the words stone will furnish indications and signs for the discovery of new information about the ancient Mosaic organization, and its consequent revelations as to the origin of ancient society. We do not for the moment wish to add anything more, and reserve for the future the full hearing and results of the discovery made by Lieutenant Commander Gorringe.

CHAPTER XVII.

MR. HOLLEY'S INTERESTING REPORT ON A PIECE OF IRON FOUND UNDER THE UMBELIA AT ALEXANDRIA.

Some time ago, the arrival in New York of a specimen of iron found under the pediment of the Umbel at Alexandria, the specimen was forwarded to Mr. Holley, who, upon a request from the writer, made good the character of the metal. Mr. Holley has kindly complied with this request in the herewith given paper. The specimen of the metal will give weight to what has been said all over the world, and will be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of the ancient metal industry.

THE ANALYSIS.

I sent the specimen to Dr. Wendell, the able chemist of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel works, who took such an interest in the matter that he made the following very complete analysis:

Iron.....	98.735
Carbon.....	0.521
Sulphur.....	0.009
Silicon.....	0.047
Phosphorus.....	0.043
Manganese.....	0.110
Nickel.....	0.078
Copper.....	0.108
Calcium.....	0.218
Waxenium.....	0.523
Aluminium.....	0.970
Slag.....	0.150

Total..... 100.000

If we had not known from the general history of the iron manufacture that the specimen must have been made by the Catalan process, the analysis would have so indicated. The notable facts are: About half a per cent. of carbon, giving the hardness of ordinary rail steel; very low silicon and phosphorus, due to the method of manufacture, and a remarkably large amount of calcium, indicating the plentiful use of lime as a flux in the process. The small amount of slag (for a Catalan product), as well as the gas fracture, indicates a recent re-working.

THE CATALAN PROCESS.

The Catalan process is a high red heat pulverization, or mixed with charcoal, enough to combine with its oxygen. The product is a mass of iron which is substantially pure chemically, excepting the little carbon it has got out of the fuel, but which is mechanically mixed with silica, phosphate of lime, alumina and other impurities the ore had. It is produced by heating the mass to a point sufficient to hammer it, the dirt is very easily expelled, and the product almost entirely is excellent wrought iron. The process is still in use, but the modern soft iron is more distinctly produced. It is a most valuable metal, and is the only one that is still produced in the Catalan process. The Catalan process is a high red heat pulverization, or mixed with charcoal, enough to combine with its oxygen. The product is a mass of iron which is substantially pure chemically, excepting the little carbon it has got out of the fuel, but which is mechanically mixed with silica, phosphate of lime, alumina and other impurities the ore had. It is produced by heating the mass to a point sufficient to hammer it, the dirt is very easily expelled, and the product almost entirely is excellent wrought iron. The process is still in use, but the modern soft iron is more distinctly produced. It is a most valuable metal, and is the only one that is still produced in the Catalan process.







body, and buried it. In endeavouring to raise the body, the two lower orders of masons failed, but it was accomplished by the highest order. It is this interesting event which is represented in our engraving. This is the oldest known form of the exemplification of the resurrection, and carries the Masonic legend far back to what is deemed to be its origin. The beautiful symbol of the weeping Virgo, broken column, scissas and Time standing behind her, combing the ringlets of her hair, is but the actual representation of Isis weeping at Byblos, over the column torn from the palace, which contained the body of Osiris, while Horus, God of Time, pours ambrosia on her hair.

The whole is, indeed, the warring of Evil against Good, and is the prototype of all the mysteries which have been successfully concealed by every nation, and in all countries, under various names. The Hebrews probably were instructed in that of Osiris, and afterwards changed the whole to accord with the wonderful and wise Solomon, and his master architect, Hiram. The discoveries now going on in Europe may lead to the key of these mysteries, and the Masonic students will find an elaborate exhibition of them in the twenty-fourth grade, or Prince of the Tabernacle, in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which is explained in your own language. One pointing to the same object, and no other, is the sign of the serpent, and all of these signs are found in the same order.

**THE ROYAL ART.**

REPORT BY THE HEAD OF EGYPTIAN MASONRY.

**SOLE INVESTIGATION: DEIPHERING**

**THE STONES WHICH THE ARKING OPERATED: EGYPTIAN MASONRY.**

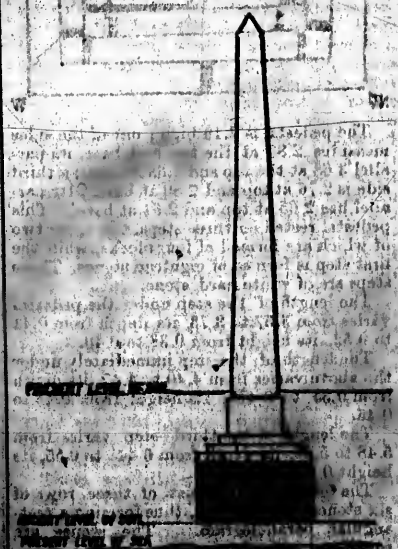
Mr. S. A. Zola, the Secretary and Grand Comptroller of the Egyptian Masonry, of the Avenue and Acropolis, Cairo, Egypt, the Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, and Chief of the Masonry in Egypt, has in his report, which is a translation from the original Arabic, and which is the only one of the kind, explained the meaning of the symbols of the Egyptian Masonry, and the history of the same. He has also explained the meaning of the symbols of the Egyptian Masonry, and the history of the same. He has also explained the meaning of the symbols of the Egyptian Masonry, and the history of the same.

ed that the entlings on these blocks were concealed in many instances by the coating of cement, the removal of which aided greatly to the difficulty of the work.

**THE REPORT.**

Report by Ill. Bro. S. A. Zola, 33 R. G. Com., upon the discoveries made by Bro. Lieutenant Commander Gorrings and himself at the base of Cleopatra's Needle:

Having learned that some stones bearing Masonic symbols had been brought to light by Lieutenant Commander Gorrings, I presented myself to him and accepted the offer courteously made to assist at the work, in spite of the stones discovered and express my opinion as to their Masonic significations. Bro. Gorrings being occupied with the more difficult task entrusted to him, requested me to make further researches.



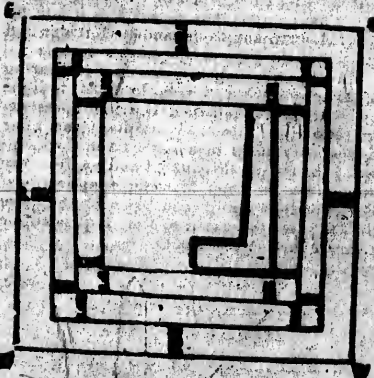
The blocks, known as Cleopatra's Needle, were discovered in 1868, and were brought from the carriage of which it was raised. It was supported by four masons, who are the only ones who have ever seen the blocks. The blocks were found in the ruins of the Temple of Isis, and were the only ones of the kind. The blocks were found in the ruins of the Temple of Isis, and were the only ones of the kind.





In volume it is 76 cubic metres, and in weight about 207 French tons.

One of the sides is 1.64 wide at the top and 2.63 at the base; its parallel 1.60 and 2.58 at the base. Another side is 1.50 wide at the top and 2.84 at the base; its parallel 1.40 and 2.25 at the base.



The pedestal is 2.10 high; one of the sides measures 2.80 at the top and base, its parallel 3.68 at the top and 2.63 at base; a third side is 2.76 at top and 2.80 at base. Its parallel has 2.65 at top and 2.64 at base. This pedestal rested on three steps, the upper two of which are formed of four blocks, while the first step is formed of eighteen stones. These steps are of white hard stone.

The length of the step under the pedestal varies from 2.57 to 2.72, its depth from 0.41 to 0.52, its height from 0.36 to 0.40.

The length of the step immediately under the above varies from 4.40 to 4.47, its depth from 0.35 to 0.475, its height from 0.45 to 0.48.

The length of the third step varies from 5.45 to 5.53, its depth from 0.445 to 0.55, its height 0.43.

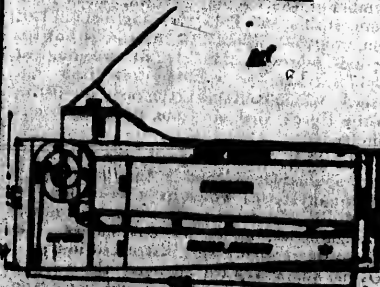
The foundations consist of three rows of six stones each per side, thus forming a rectangular parallelogram. The stones are rough and irregular.

These foundations have a depth of about 1.60, while the sides have a length of about 5.54 at the top, and about 5.64 at the bottom.

The perpendicular of the edifice from the apex to the base of the foundation is 25.32. It should be remarked that the present level of Alexandria is about 5 metres higher than that of the ancient city. The present level of the sea is about 1.20 higher than the ancient level of the sea.



BELIEVED VIEW OF STONE B.



A and A'.—The 'Garrigue' Stone No. 1 was found last January inside the foundations of the obelisk and on a line running from west to east. In form it is a rectangular parallelogram, having two sides partially worked and partially finished and polished. The lower surface finished and polished, the upper surface and remaining two sides in a rough state. On the two partially finished sides and by the line forming the angle are two serpents about two-thirds coiled, heads downward, meeting toward and reaching to the lower line. Toward the middle of the same sides are two other serpents with the heads turned toward the outer angle.

Dimensions.—The stone is 1.15 metres long, 0.96 wide, and three of the corners are 0.20 high and the fourth 0.37. Above the coils of the serpents and at the point where the two upper lines should meet, is cut in a right angle with the following dimensions: Right side, 0.97 1/2 high, 0.97 1/2 deep, 0.17 long; the remaining portion being 1/2 high; left side 0.60 high, 0.67 deep, 0.33 long.

Observations.—I consider this a piece of architecture offering at a glance the labours of the three symbolical degrees—the operations being represented by the work done, the craftsmanship by the various portions and the mastery by the finished and unworked parts of the stone. It should be remarked that in the stone itself the coiled serpents have not the heads, and the horizontal ones are completely wanting; but that cannot be so either that I could easily understand, and was then enabled carefully to measure them. The symmetry, moreover, of one of the heads

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is still visible. These ornaments have a relief of about one and a half centimetres.

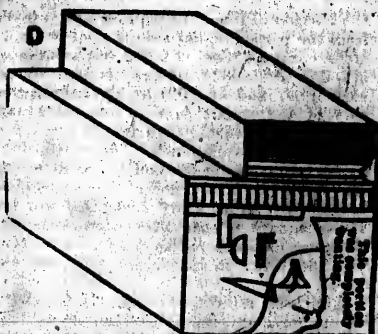


B.—Gorringe Stone No. 2 was found at about the same time inside a pit corresponding to the axis of the obelisk. It stood near stone A, but toward the west. In shape it is an irregular parallelogram. Five of the faces are rough, while the surface of the sixth is partly roughened down, in part dressed and the rest finished. The upper portion of this surface is 0.008 thicker than the rest. The first half of the said upper portion has, at different distances, ten double oblique cuttings, almost parallel. (See drawing.) The length of the cuttings is 0.10, their width 0.005.

Signification.—This may be a tracing stone representing the labours of the three degrees and also, probably, a sketch of the linear measure of those days.

C.—Gorringe Stone No. 3.—This was found near A, but placed more toward the west. In form it is a rectangular parallelogram and all its faces are roughened down. Toward the angle of one of its faces and pointing to it was found a thoroughly oxidized metallic trowel, rather larger than those at present in use. I did not see it entire, because three or four days after it was discovered the stone was broken and three-fourths of the upper part of the trowel was taken away, leaving only the portion near the handle. A second trace was subsequently committed, and there now remains only a portion of the handle of the trowel. The stone is 1.20 long, 0.08 thick and 0.28 high.

Signification.—Considering the roughened state of the stone and its proximity to stone A, and more especially toward the imperfect form of the latter, I regard this stone as representing the apparatus and fellow craft, while the presence of the trowel is emblematical of the master.



D.—Stone discovered by Brother Zela near B, but placed toward the east in the angle of the pit, forming a square. This stone presents the appearance of a parallelogram superposed on another, thus forming a step. Four faces are rough, while the two forming a step are roughened down and the base of the step is rough. Of the remaining face—the side of the step—the upper portion, about two-thirds of the total height, is rough, the remaining portion being perfectly finished and polished. The latter portion is divided horizontally into three equal parts, which, cut at obtuse angles, at the end opposite the step, represent the middle of an hexagonal column. Immediately under the representation and parallel thereto is a line in relief on the whole length of the surface. The distances between the lines forming the model are 0.014 and 0.015, their length varies from 0.212 to 0.246. The thickness of the lower line is 0.015 and the length 0.365. Under this line are placed in a row, at right angles with this face, twenty quadrilateroids, having a relief of about 0.02. They are 0.084 high and 0.012; and 0.018 at the top and 0.017; and 0.016 at the bottom, every alternate two being equal.

These quadrilateroids are confined at the base by another parallel line which, with a perpendicular line at right angles placed under the third quadrilateroid, forms a square the horizontal line of which reaches the middle of the twelfth quadrilateroid, and measures 0.181, while the perpendicular has a length of 0.0784. The width of the acute at the perpendicular side of this square is 0.0174, while at the end of the same side it is 0.015. The width (0.0174) above noted corresponds to the seven numbers of the quadrilateroids, while toward the angle formed by the horizontal line and precisely under the quadrilateroid formed by even numbers the width is 0.017. At a distance 0.005 from

the horizontal line of the square and at 0.008 from the perpendicular side is a perfect semi-circle having a relief of 0.002 and a diameter of 0.05. At 0.032 from the diameter of the semi-circle, and at 0.034 from the horizontal side of the square is seen another square having a horizontal line of 0.027, and a perpendicular line of 0.062. The width of the angle is 0.009, at the end of the horizontal line 0.008 and at the end of the perpendicular 0.074. At a short distance from the latter square is seen a level formed by two segments having a radius of 0.02, a horizontal line 0.062 in length and perpendicular 0.046.

This level is 0.002 in relief. In the centre of the horizontal line is a semi-circle having a radius of about 0.002. The length of this line is, therefore, equal to the long side of the small square. Under the level is visible another emblem or part of one formed by a horizontal line and a curve, which form an acute angle in the shape of a wedge with a relief of 0.002. The horizontal line is 0.098 in length and the curve is about the same.

Signification.—To my mind this stone, because of the rough, partly wrought and entirely finished parts, is also, whether taken by itself or in conjunction with the emblems cut upon it, emblematical of the symbolic degree. The equilateral, moreover, represents the proportions of the stones thus far discovered, and also of the whole edifice. This, therefore, was the general model by which the master tested the skill and proficiency of the craftsman in the royal art.

I should not omit here to mention that a perfect model was found in black granite of the hexagonal column above described.

Note.—Having sketched this stone I returned on the 7th of March to compare my sketch. While thus engaged I noticed a stranger coming toward me, and I concealed the stone with a view to make an agreeable surprise to Brother Gorrings. On the following day I showed him my sketch, but to our great astonishment a portion of it near the level had been broken off.

F.—This is a block of syenite granite similar to that of which the obelisk is made. It was found by Bro. Gorrings in the interior of the foundations. In shape it is a cube, and its faces are carefully dressed and finished. It is 1.06 long, 1.05 high, and 0.83 thick.

Signification.—Judging from the dimensions of this stone, as well as from its situation (between the east angle of the chamber and the east angle of the pit), this will have, to my mind, represents the perfect cube.

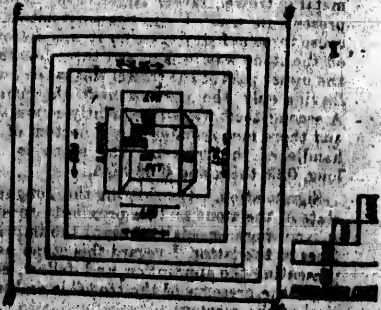
F.—This block is also of syenite granite. It is in shape a rectangular parallelogram. It was found by Bro. Gorrings in the interior of the chamber, between east and west. Four of its faces are rough and finished and the last rounded down. This stone is 1.60 in length, 1.05 in height, and 0.41 in thickness.

Signification.—This, I think, is meant to represent the rough sabbat as well as the work of the three degrees.

G.—In the interior of the foundations and under the first step Bro. Gorrings found a square, one side of which (the shorter) ran from west to north and the other from west to south. This square is also of syenite granite, cut in a block 0.84 thick, 2.57 long and 1.30 wide. The cutting is 0.20 deep and the inner sides of the square are ornamented with three parallel lines, forming three steps. These lines are 0.05 thick. The larger side is 0.47, wide, reaching to 0.50 at the angle, while the other is 0.44, at the angle and 0.44 at the end.

H.—A perfectly white stone found by Brother Gorrings in the centre of the eighteen stones forming the first step. This stone—in shape a rectangular parallelogram—is colourless and, at first sight, of light brown colour, but on breaking it presents a milky white appearance. It was found near the cube and has the following dimensions:—Length, 1.24; width, 0.60; thickness, 0.20.

This stone presents a curious phenomenon, its darkness perceptibly at the top and on exposure to the air. The natives know it by the appellation of the 'milky stone,' and ascribe to it the virtue of facilitating milk in cases of confinement. This stone is supposed to have been held sacred by the ancient Egyptians as a symbol of the sun and of other celestial bodies. I think that it is meant to represent the purity that should distinguish the applicant for initiation.



The interior of the foundations form a chamber, quadrilateral in shape. One of the sides is 0.10 wide, the second 0.33, the third 0.07 and the last 1.20. In the perimeter formed by these sides are three steps of calcareous stone and of granite. These steps, though not of the same dimensions, follow the lines of the outer steps.

In the centre of the chamber is a pit made of rubble and calcareous stones and covered with cement. At the eastern angle is built a wall in the form of a square. The longer side is 0.75 running to the north, and the other 0.63 extending to the south. The width of the longer side is 0.26 and the other 0.33. This pit is also a quadrilateral, one of the sides measuring 1.48, its parallel 1.22, the third side two metres, and the fourth 1.98.

As the excavations are not completed, we give no further details or rectify errors when the work is finished.

Le Grand Commandeur Sup. Comp. d'Egypte, S. A. Zola, 33.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, March 22, 1880.

Note.—It will be observed that C (stone with trowel), D (perfect babbles), F (rough matter) and G (pure white stone) are not represented in the sketches, because being simple blocks without intricate cuttings they are insufficiently described in the text of the report.

All measurements in arabic metres and decimals of a metre.

THE STONES OF MARIETTE PACHA

On March 24 your correspondent called at the newly restored Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Boulaq, near Cairo, on the banks of the Nile. The object of my visit was to hear what Mariette Pacha, who at present lives at the Museum, might have to say about the now famous stones found by Lieutenant-Commander Gorrings underneath the Cleopatra Needle. Mariette Pacha's claims to the highest rank as an Egyptologist need not be set forth here. Suffice it to say—and I think this will be pretty generally conceded—that the two living Egyptologists who stand head and shoulders above all others are Henri Brugsch-Bey and Mariette Pacha. Brugsch-Bey besides being an Egyptologist is also a Freemason, but is unfortunately in Berlin, so that there will be some delay before his views can be laid before the readers of the Herald. Upon being duly announced I was conducted to a large, pleasant room, overlooking the Nile, and decorated entirely in accordance with ancient Egyptian art. This is Mariette Pacha's study. Seated at a table near the

middle of the room and earnestly contemplating various models of Egyptian antiquities,

I found the Pacha. Above the middle height and size, snow-white hair, mustache and beard; prominent nose, bright intelligent eyes, Mariette Pacha—were it not for his florid complexion—would have the appearance of the typical antiquarian. He always wears the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur, and, when in Egypt, wears the farouch (Egyptian fez), which causes the eminent Egyptologist to resemble the finest and handsomest types of the Turkish pachas. Mariette Pacha is at present in very feeble health. His eyes have to be protected by smoked spectacles, and his voice is very much affected by bronchitis. I was accompanied during this visit by Dr. Fanton, who on that same day (March 24) had arrived in Cairo by rail, leaving Prince Osman Pacha at Sini. Dr. Fanton claims to have made most important discoveries at Denderah and Abydos in relation to Freemasonry and the Mysteries of Oaïris, and is now busy in working up his notes and sketches.

After a short preliminary conversation I asked the Pacha—'What do you think of these stones found under Cleopatra's Needle?'

Mariette Pacha (laughing incredulously)—'Come, come; are you not sure but that there is some joke about them? Let us talk of something serious.'

Correspondent—'Are you a Freemason?'

Mariette Pacha—'No.'

Correspondent—'None of the Freemasons think these stones are of the highest importance.'

Mariette Pacha—'Yes; but Prince Osman Pacha, who is not a Freemason, takes also an active interest in them. But somehow even the obelisk itself, under which the stones were found, has never seemed to be a really serious obelisk. In the first place it fell over at Heliopolis, then it went off to Alexandria to serve as a sort of plaything for Cleopatra, and now it is going to wander off, pour se prostrater, in America, far away from its native land.'

The Pacha here showed us a plate from the famous work 'L'Expedition Francaise en Egypte.' This plate represented the Cleopatra's needle, the pedestal and the three steps underneath. The Pacha asked, 'Where were these things found?'

Correspondent—'Inside the foundations underneath the lowest step. (The foundations are not represented in the plate because they were not known to exist.)'

Mariette Pacha—I could not venture to





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