APPEAL TO THE EARNEST AND THOUGHTFUL, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE MEMBERS OF

The International Institute

FOR PRESERVING AND PERFECTING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CHARLES LATIMER, Pres't.

G. R. HARDY, Treas.

LUCIAN I. BISBEE, Sec'y.

Our venerated and beloved Garrield.* said, in a speech at Boston, in 1878, regarding the Standard of Weights and Measures: "I challenge the intelligence of any man who hears me, to think of such a thing as a measure of length, which has no length in itself! No; by laws HIGHER than human legislation—length, depth, height, were CREATED; men can only name and declare a definite length as the standard."

*Garfield was the first elected President of this Institute. He took a deep interest in the cause. In his letter of declension, Nov. 29, 1879, he says he thinks he can serve the cause more effectually, and without indelicacy as an independent judge, when Congress, of which he is a part, shall be memoralized in relation to measures the Institute may bring before it.

The Rev. President Barnard, of Columbia College, gives the influence of his exalted position in favor of those measurements which were *invented* by finite man, in time of the first Napoleon—when the BIBLE was publicly burned in the streets of Paris, and the declaration made "There is no God."

The eminently learned and Venerable Abue F. Moigno, of France, writes: "Paris, June 19th, 1882," in a letter to the President of the International In-

stitute:

"It is already a long while since I promised our Illustrious common friend, Mr. Piazzi Smyth, the revealer of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh to address you my congratulations, not only sincere, but also enthusiastic, for the now well secured success of your Society, as I stand most fully convinced of your brilliant campaign in behalf of the antique lineal measures, both human and Divine, viz.: the inch, the foot, the cubit.

"Should the metre—absurd in principle (the ten-millionth part of the meridian, which varies in every part of the globe); wrong in its valuation or measuration; expensive to an excess in its making; unmanageable, without being deformed; tyrannical and barbarous in its introduction—have been im-

posed on all countries, my sorrow would have been inconsolable."

Every man of genuine practical experience realizes the absurdity and impracticability of substituting this inconvenient French metric system for our Hereditary system of weights and measures, which has been in use from time immemorial, and which thousands believe is wonderfully exemplified in the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

Now, the great danger lies in the encouragement given to the persistent advocates of the metric system by those who are indifferent, unadvised or ignorant of its demerits in comparison with the merits of the system to which

it is opposed.

The design of Alexander H. Stephens' Bill, now before Congress is to make compulsory the use of the new French device in place of our present system of weights and measures, regardless of our great pecuniary loss, and the lamenta-

ble evils it would necessarily entail upon our people.

The International Institute, since its organization in 1879, has been incessantly engaged in promoting its important and beneficial objects, at the expense of much valuable time on the part of able and conscientious men at home and abroad. These men have been enabled by God's blessing to accomplish much in giving needed scientific and popular information to the civilized world, explanatory of the design and purposes embraced in this Great Undertaking,—turough Public Lectures, published Essays, valuable Letters, and publication of the current Proceedings of the Institute and Auxiliaries at their fortnightly meetings. The broad field it necessarily covers, for the adequate performance of its duties, requires immense labor. The correspondence alone, with scholars and practical men in all quarters of the globe, and the collection and preparation of reliable commercial and scientific information, involve to

small share of this labor. Add to this the executive duties connected with the work of endeavoring to establish Auxiliary Societies and Afilliated Associations, the collation of accumulating facts and data essential for their information and discussion, and it will be seen that not only a United States but an International organization becomes an imperative necessity in the prosecution and projectors of its world embracing principle.

and maintenance of its world-embracing principle.

The membership in America (Aug 30, 1882), numbers nearly 400, and thus far, there is not a dollar's deficit in the means of sustaining the Institute in furnishing members, every two or three weeks, the published matter of is Proceedings, besides a large and valuable chart of The Great Pyramid, and occasional Pamphlets of increasing interest. One of the latter, of 48 pages, and of unusual importance, is just out of the press, ready to mail to the members.

Deeply convinced that the International Institute, for the Preservation and Perfection of Weights and Measures, is established on an impregnable basis and is an Instrument under Divine guidance for more widely promulgating economic, practical and scientific knowledge among men; actuated also by an unyielding incentive to make available the facilities of the Institution for the extension of its acknowledged praiseworthy objects, in the judicious increase of its membership to many thousands, the Executive Committee urgently request those who are already participants in the labors and benefits of the Institute, to exert themselves to induce their friends and acquaintances to unite with them in the good work and in the glorious success yet to be achieved. In so doing you will have acted an important part in the work of discharging the solemn duty imposed by the command with promise: "Thou shalt have a perfect and Just weight; a perfect and Just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the Land which the Lord that good giveth these."

To the Divinely inspired character of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures it will be refreshing to realize, that here is added the testimony of the Great Pyramid in support of the Bible claim to inspiration, this Pillar of Witness in the land of Egypt, Isaiah xix. 19-20, erected centuries before Moses wrote the Pentateuch, which the Architect had recorded—not in written characters, or hieroglyphics, that might or could be defaced, or mistranslated; but in characters, fixed and unchangable as the earth's axis, the Three Great Dispensations of our Race, viz: That from the Flood to Moses; the Mosaic Dispensation; and the Christian Dispensation; foretelling, to a year, the birth of our blessed SAVIOUR, or, as some eminent Scholars firmly believe, to the time of the CRUCI-FIXION. The Architect who embodied the truths exhibited in the Great Pyramid must have been superhumanly inspired—for there cannot be found, except in the Great Pyramid, ONE object in Nature or Art, already existing, that contains within itself proportions which give—1st, The Sun's distance from Earth. 2—The exact length to a fraction of the Solar Year. 3—The pi proportion. 4—The length of the precessional Cycle. 5—The Earth's polar diameter. 6— The various proportions of length, breadth, etc., of the Ark of the Covenant in the Tabernacle of Moses. 7—The size of the Molten Sea in Solomon's Tem-9-The 1260, 1290, 1335, and 2300 days of 8—The size of Noah's Ark. ple. Daniel. 10—The exact number of years that elapsed from Adam to Noah, the Flood, to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the Exodus; Christ's birth, ministry, death; destruction of Jerusalem, and numerous other historical dates.

All these and many more are distinctly found in that ancient Monument, the

Great Pyramid of EGYPT!

YES. The little inch measure is found in the Great Pyramid. The "Boss," or knob on the Granite Leaf in the ante-chamber is 5 inches broad, jutting out from its stone just one inch, and also is removed from the center of the breadth of its stone exactly one inch.

The Pyramid's earth-commensurated cubit is exhibited on this "Boss" of the Granite Leaf, divided into fives, for it is just one-fifth of its width. We have thus the earth-commensurated Inch and Cubit, exhibited together, five times

five of the one constituting the other.

"When a concatanated chain of DESIGN is shown of the highest order of scientific knowledge, the *denial* of such design in the mind of the Architect, is of that class which refutes itself by the absurdity of its assertion."

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

The Great Pyramid of Jeezeh, in Egypt, was the largest of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and was accounted the most astonishing. So far as we have information, it was the first pyramid built, and is the only one which has held the attention of mankind in all ages. The others have appeared to be mere imitations, with no idea in them.

mere imitations, with no idea in them.

Herodotus, the "Father of History," B. C. 484-404, is the first of writers to mention it, except some allusions in the Bible, and from his day until ours no one has known what the building meant, or for what it was built; but to all

ages it has been a wonder and puzzle.

At length the solution of the puzzle was studied out, and declared to the world. In the last month of 1859, John Taylor, for many years publisher of the London University, London, England, and then eighty years old, after thirty years of earnest investigation, published a book entitled, "The Great Pyramid; Why was it Built? and Who Built it?" in which he disclosed the clue to all the secret meaning of the building. As one result, in November, 1864, C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, started for Egypt, and lived four months, with his brave and devoted wife, in a tomb near by, while he measured the Great Pyramid within and without, with a laborious patience and accuracy which have no parallel. The discoveries of Mr. Taylor, and those made through these measurements, are among the most extraordinary of modern times. They show the building to be even more wonderful, in the ideas which it contains, than in its unequaled vastness; and fully worthy the reverent study of all serious men. These discoveries divide into two classes.

I. The Great Pyramid is found to be a grand world standard of weights and measurer, for the whole globe, for all time, constructed according to the highest truth, and embodying a complete and perfect science. Indeed, the scientific knowledge which it displays, in its own field, surpasses all that has been mani-

fested among men in that field, since Christendom began.

II. A large and increasing number of devout people believe that they have found in it a system of Bible chronology, in which the chief biblical events of the past are recorded, and the outline of what is yet future is disclosed.

A brief statement of the more striking and important discoveries of the first

class may be given as follows in Pyramid Inches.

1. The height of the Great Pyramid is to twice the base as the diameter of a

circle is to its circumference.

2. The height of the Great Pyramid is the radius of a circle whose circumference is equal to the sum of the four sides. That is, the Great Pyramid is a squared circle. But what circle has it squared? The next great fact shows.

3. Along its diagonais, that is, along the slope at the corners, the Great Pyramid draws in 10, as it goes up 9. This teaches that 10 raised to the 9th power, and multiplied into the Pyramid's height, that is, the line along which the going up tukes place, will give the distance to the most notable object at which it points; that is, the distance from the earth to the sun, and which is thus found to be 91,840,000 miles. Now, this line is the radius which the Pyramid's height symbolizes, and the circle from this radius is the path of the earth round the sun, and is that circle which the Pyramid has in symbol squared. This is shown beyond doubt by the next great fact.

4. The sum of the four sides of the Great Pyramid in Pyramid inches, divided by 100, gives the exact solar year; *i. e.* 9131 multiplied by 4 and divided by 100 equals 365.24. The same is given by the circle of which the foregoing is the square. Multiply the height (equals the radius) by 2, (to get the diameter), then multiply by pi, (to get the circumference), and divide by 100, and you have the same result: $i.e.5813\times2\times3,14159+100=365.24+$. But within the period of written history this accurate knowledge of the length of the solar year has not been possessed by men till the most recent times. How came the

builders of the Great Pyramid to possess it?

5. The sum of the diagonals of the base of the Great Pyramid, in inches, counting an inch for a year, gives the length of time of the precession of the

equinoxes, or in which the equinoctial points pass backward through all the signs of the zodiae; which period is called the Pleiades year, and consists of 25,827 solar years. The best modern computation is 25,868 years.

6. The Great Pyramid was built to commemorate the year and the day when this vast cycle began, which was the day of the autumnal equinox 2170 B. C. This is shown by the structure of the building in itself, and by the position of the sun and stars as to the earth at that time; and it is called the Pleiades year, because that constellation dominates and is most conspicuous in the combination of the heavenly bodies which form the starting point of this vast period.

7. The Great Pyramid stands with close practical exactness on the 30th parallel of latitude, that line which divides into two equal parts the hemispheres

made by the equator.

8. The Great Pyramid also stands at the center of all the land on the globe; that is, of the whole habitable earth; thereby signifying that it was built for all

The Great Pyramid was built by those who, in pre-historic times, "divided the earth" with meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude,—the times of "Almodad," the Measurer, when a cuild was named "Peleg," "Division," to commemorate the event [see Gen. x. 25-26], and being at the land center of the globe, it is perfectly placed to mark the standard meridian of longitude from which all nations should measure all meridians on the globe. Moreover, they who built it so planned and shaped it as to make it a combination of geometrical, geodesical, and stellar truths, worthy to be the grand standard of a worldsystem of weights and measures; and so it gives, as the base line for its system, that one perfect line—the earth's polar diameter. This line it divides into 500,000,000 parts, each one of which is only a fifteen-hundredth longer than It also gives the earth's mean density as 5.7 times the standard British inch. that of weter. From these two elements the Great Pyramid unfolds its system according to the highest ideal truth. And certain close resemblances make it probable that the Israelitish and English systems of weights and measures were originally derived from it, or from those who built it.

10. From the multitude of deeply interesting facts which this building contains we draw forth but one more. The Great Pyramid gives a perfect scale

for a

THERMOMETER,

far surpassing in fitness, for human uses, anything now possessed by men. This scale places zero at freezing point, and makes boiling point 250°. And now come out certain remarkable traits. Just one-fifth of the way from zero to come out certain remarkable traits. Just one-fifth of the way from zero we freezing point is 50°, which, as the combination of the 5 with the 10, is the most perfect decimal, and which number the building proclaims with the greatest emphasis. Now this 50° just corresponds to 68° Fahrenheit, which is the "mean temperature of all lands inhabited by man," and is "that temperature most suitable" for the perfect health of man on the globe. Then multiply the 250° by 4 for the four sides of the base of the Pyramid, and we come to 1,000°, "that most notable and dividing line of heat, where it causes bedies to begin to give out light," and which has been called "from causes bodies to begin to give out light;" and which has been called "Iron Bright Red in the Dark." Multiply this again by 5 for the five sides or five angles of the building, and we come to 5,000°, the probable "melting point of platinum, the most dense and refractory of all metals "

The extraordinary harmony of this decimal scale, with the material facts in nature, places it beyond all comparison above every other scale known to man. But it has another strong excellence. Fahrenheit, the most finely graded scale now in use, has only 180° between freezing point and boiling point, while the Great Pyramid scale has 70° more. Thus, very much finer gradations of heat and cold can be read in even degrees from this scale, than from that of Fahrenheit; and as for Centigrade and Reaumer, they are too far away to be mentioned. Now this finer gradation is of great practical value to chemists, observers of the weather, and indeed all who have occasion to use a thermometer. Hence, a thermometer marked with this scale is altogether superior for human uses to any other now offered to men. JESSE H. JONES.

M. ABBE F. MOIGNO.

The following is translated from the French—an editorial news item in the celebrated journal Cosmos les Mondes, published in Paris, France:

"NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PRESERVING AND PERFECTING WEIGHTS MEASURES.

"Our director, M. L'Abbe Moigno, addressed a letter in English to Mr. Charles Latimer, the intrepid chief of the anti-metric crusade, a letter that we have not published in the Cosmos les Mondes, because the ideas that it expresses do not appear to us of a nature to be accepted in France.

But it would be to deny ourselves not to record here the welcome given beyond the Atlantic to the courageous initiative of our intrepid chief, as we are notified by the verbal report of the re-union of the Institute of the 19th of

July last.

"The enthusiastic letter of M. L'Abbe Moigno was read by the President himself, Mr. Charles Latimer, and applauded at its conclusion by a numer-

ous and intelligent assembly.

"ROLIN NOBLE, Esq., after a truly complimentary preamble, said: 'I am induced to profit by this favorable occasion to ask that M. L'abbe Moiono be elected an Honorary Member of the International Institute,' which was promptly seconded by Mr. Seaples, and being submitted to the approval of the assembly, it was sanctioned by a unanimous vote, with a cordiality which would have filled with joy, if he had been present, the distinguished man thus honored."

This able Scientific Journal has been under the very successful control of M. L'Arbe F. Moigno during the extended period of over thirty years, and deservedly possesses great influence with Scientific Societies and the learned world for its fearless independence in the advocacy of harmony between Reve-

LATION and SCIENCE.

It is therefore a valued compliment to The International Institute that an August number of that Periodical contains (translated into the French) the entire Paper of Mr. J. H. Dow, "Proving that many important measures of the Pyramid are related to the circumference of 360° and the British Inch," which was originally read before our Society and published with its Proceedings.

The London Bunner of Israel publishes the remarkable letter from the Abbe Moigno to Charles Latimer, President of the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, on the subject of the true meteorology of the Great Pyramid and of the Anglo-Saxon races, compared with the false metre and and mensuration adopted by France and other nations of the Earth, "and which Satan also desires to impose upon our brother. Mr. Charles Latimer, and a noble band of men, have withstood the impious attempt, and from the Abbe's letter we gather that the protest has proved successful. The metre will never supersede the British, God-given Pyramid standards in America, as they certainly never will in Israel's islands of the West."

AIMS—HOPES.—The International Institute will now turn its attention more directly to other departments specified in its Constitution: The perfecting and simplifying our own Weights and Measures; the general use of the Institute's Delicate Balances for saving human life in weighing powerful medicines; the establishment of a World's Meridian; also, an initial point of Temperature; the adjustment of differences between Nations. [The confederation of the English-Speaking Pomers with that of the German, could command the settlement between disputing Nations by Arbitration, instead of brute force.] Last, but not least PROOF that the Great Pyramid of Egypt is the "PILLAR OF WITNESS," See Isaiah 19: 19-20.

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

This is an auspicious period for taking a retrospective view of at least one of the encouraging results of three years incessant labor of the International Institute and its Ohio Auxiliary in Cleveland, which the Lord has so signally blessed

and prospered.

It has been frankly acknowledged by brethren across the water, that the effective dissemination by this INSTITUTE, of instructive information regarding the evils of the French Metric System, through the public press, auxiliary societies, lectures, pamphlets, etc., had created a strong determination for the extinction of even its permissive use throughout Great Britain, and which subsequently was verified by an act of Parliament.

It being expedient that even more aggressive steps should be taken for the extinguishment of this evil in the United States, another MEMORIAL was circulated for signatures, praying Congress that hereafter no weights or measures, other than the Anglo-Saxon—as modified and defended by the United States—shall be used in any branch of the public service whatever, until otherwise ordered

by act of that body.

The persistent efforts of those interested in imposing on our country a new and impracticable system of weights and measures, and the enormous expenditure it would entail, must be obvious to every mechanic, manufacturer, indeed

to the commercial world generally.

The Bill for the compulsory introduction of the French Metric System, which has been so long under the charge of Alexander H. Stephens, was generally, through ignorance of the subject, considered unobjectionable by many members, and it was understood many votes would be given in its favor. But the International Institute fully aware of the baneful effects which would result from the compulsory use of the system, promptly and vigorously took measures to prevent its adoption

When the Bill was brought before Congress, the members were surprised by receiving from their constituents, from all the States and Territories petitions numerously signed, praying Congress to take measures to prevent further legislation upon the subject. The members were unwilling to oppose this earnest expression of the opinions of their constituents, and the bill failing to receive

their support was therefore defeated.

Thus it may be seen, that at great expendit of money and time, this great evil to our people has been thus fer avoided. The thanks of the Institute are tendered to those gentlemen in the States and Territories, who have so efficiently co-operated in obtaining signatures to the Memorial. Let it be understood, however, that the Institute is not opposed to an International Co.nage, but to the use of the word GRAMME instead of our GRAIN.

This Institution annually receives LETTERS of great value, which emanate from some of the best minds of the age, both at home and abroad. They constitute volumes of MSS, for reference, and will be prized for years to come.

Our Treasurer, however, readily sees the immediate value of a letter just received from Mr. Thomas F. Rowland, of New York City, which contains this sentence: "Inclosed please find my check for \$25.00 to constitute me a Life Member of the International Institute."

It is hoped that those whom God has made his stewards will follow the example of Mr. Rowland, and likewise consider it a privilege to aid, according to

their ability, the noble work this Institute has undertaken.

MEMBERSHIP.—All interested persons, of either sex, who desire to become members, will please send their names, occupation and address. Those who pay annually \$2.00 or more, will be supplied with a copy of printed documents issued by the Institute during the year; also a correct and beautiful Chart of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, on a scale of 360ths of an inch, accompanied with a scale. Members who do not aid the great work by money contributions, are expected to aid it by efficient personal effort. The payment of not less than \$20.00 will constitute a Life Membership, exempt from all other payments.

All communications to be addressed to Charles Latimer, President, or Lucian I. Bisbee, Secretary, 349 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The same argument from design which leads us to believe that the world had a personal Creator, warrants the belief that the Great Pyramid was built to serve as a monument in stone, not only of the most important mathematical and astronomical truths, but also of the deepest mysterles of God's Reveletion.—The Churchman (Episcopalian), Jan. 18, 1878.

From the exhibition of facts, and the explanation of their correlative uses, I believe, that the elements of construction of the Great Pyramid and their use, agreeably to the intention of the achitect, have been proved, and that these are shown to be used as the foundation of the Bible structure from the first chapter of Genesis to the closing scenes of the New Testament. It is the realization of the existence and mental workings of the Divine Mind, by means of the little primal cube and its circle, which to us are taugible realities.—

J. Ralston Skinner, in Key to the Hebrew-Egyptian Mystery in the Source of Measures.

"OUR INHERITANCE," or "OUR CONCEIT?",

The Secretary of the International Institute recently wrote Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr ("the Vermont poet" with whom he was personally acquainted), inviting her to become a member of this Institution. Her polite response frankly acknowledges, that after reading the "Miracle in Stone," by Dr. Seiss, she fails to find what others have found there; but will read some of the records of our Society, and if converted, will communicate that result. Mrs. Dorr kindly enclosed (cut from the Boston Transcript) a Sonnet of which she is the author; the last two lines of which are emphatically unhopeful; as she implies that it is mun's conceit which calls for God's Smile or Frown upon those who believe the Great Pyramid was built under Divine Inspiration!

The Sonnet certainly evinces talents of high order, and is the production of a devout mind; but the two closing lines, of course, are objectionable to pyramid

students.

A Thought.

[Suggested by reading "A MIRACLE IN STONE."]

Oh, thou supreme, all-wise, eternal One, Thou who art Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, In whose high praise each flaming scraph sings; Thou, at whose word the morning stars begun With song and shout their glorious course to run; Thou, unto whom the sea lifts up its wings, and earth, with laden hands, rich tribute brings From every shore that smiles beneath the suu:—Thou who didst write Thy name upon the hills And bid the mountains speak for Thee alway; yet gave sweet messages to murmuring rills And to each flower that breathes its life away;—Oh, dost Thou SMILE, or FROWN, when man's conceit

Seeks in this pile of stone the impress of Thy

JULIA C. R. DORR.

Rutland, Vt., August 3d, 1882.

The Secretary of the Institute took the liberty of enclosing a copy of Mrs. Dorr's Sonnet to one of our members, Mrs. A. D. T. Willtney, the well known author, (Milton, Mass.) who soon responded with the following very acceptable words:

"I enclose to you some lines which I felt a ready impulse to write after reading the Sonnet of Mrs. Dorr, which you sent me. I have had them printed in the Boston Transcript, that I might send my "Arrow that self way." I know very well that these lines say but a small part of what I would have said; but they put the question, at least, upon the other side."

Yours very truly, ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY.

The Great Pyramid.

"OUR INDERSTANCE"-OR, OUR CONCEIT?

God is not vague,—extemporaneous:
He is not Lord Almighty by caprice:
Though all he fluent to immediate touch,
And all obedient to instant thought
Of Power and Will that in Hin are the Life,
Yet o'er the floods of possibility,—
The rolling waters of the worlds to be,—
Moved that great Thought in pondering of Law;
And held, as left hand in the grasp of right,
The waiting Act. His awful infinite,—
Space without space, and Time—that hath no
term,—

He put in measurement; made definite: Sent forth creation from a dread reserve, Causing sweet order to be slowly born, Instead of ruin from unstinted Force.

So in the waters laid He the great beams of fair and solid chambers; so He weighed The separate grains of each consider of earth, And in His meast re comprehended them; Mered the heaven with an accurate span; By the pure scale and balance of His truth Portioned out hill and mountain; held the drops of seas and rivers in His hollowed hand Before He let them fall to find their way In seeming of their free, sweet wanderings. Wherefore took He such counsel in that day?

Because He was to be the Lord of Hosts; Because His creature was to live, and know How absolute and righteons was His plan; Because there should be truth 'twixt God and

And right 'twist neighbor and the neighbor so, Because the perfect way the child must see, That as the Father he might perfect be. From such necessity,—to such dear end,—God wove in dust the wordless parable, And by calm hindrance of omnipotence,—Wonder of number,—miracle of line,—Set in each work his secret and his sign!

If, in this temple of the universe,—
This builded revelation,—of a pile
So reared and stretched that none may scan the
whole.

or lay, as this to that, by utmost thought, Proportion to proportion, or convey impression to impression; till he feel Any faint shadow of its sense complete,—If so, with eager, yet imadequate feet, We stand in entrance-ways of awful aisles That open through the eternal distances,—What word have we, if somewhere in its gates, Or grand foundation, or on corner stone, We find a graven rule and diagram So clear-compared with each initial known That none may doubt the unknown in it waits?

Because the finished plllars rise in light,
The lines severe blossom with sculptured grace,—
Because the arch is vast, and blue the height,
And the great tides of music sweep the place,—
Shall we the vouchsafed verity pass by
That doth the whole compel and underle,—
Dare to deny before we understand,
And spurn the witness of the Builder's hand?
A. D. T. W.

Milton, Mass., August, 1882.

WAS JOSEPH THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDER OF THE GREAT PYRAMID?

Dr. J. W. Redfield read before the Auxiliary Society of the Institute on the 16th August, 1882, an able paper to prove that Joseph was the Architect

and Builder of the Great Pyramid.

The interest of Dr. Redfield's Lecture on "The Sacred Chronology of the Precessional Cycle in relation to the Great Pyramid' turned mainly upon its proof of the proposition that the builder of the Great Pyramid was Joseph. After pointing out and explaining the relations of the four sides of the Pyramid to the four Zodiacal divisions of the circle, and the relations of the most significant internal parts of the Pyramid to the grand epochs of the Historic Period from Adam to the present time, he took up the Chronology from Adam to Joseph in detail, as recorded in the Hebrew Old Testament, according to our English translation of it, and proved that Joseph was elevated to power "over all the land of Egypt" before the foundation of the Great Pyramid; judging of the date of this event by the method accepted by all Pyramid Scholars. In explanation of this statement, it must be said, however, that his results of those methods are not precisely the same as those of other Pyramidologists. Precessional year is more nearly that of Bessel, the commonly accepted period, than that of Professor Smyth; and his date of the foundation of the Great Pyramid, as indicated by the range of its subterranean passage with a Draconis when this star was the pole star of the heavens, is not so near to that of Professor Smyth as to that of Sir John Herschell. In a word, his foundation of the Great Pyramid is 2156 B. C. and A. M., instead of 2170 B. C., and his eleva-tion of Joseph to that power which would enable him to be the builder of the Great Pyramid is 2152 A. M., or 2160 B. C. This is the very date of the position of a Draconis as aforesaid according to both Sir John Herschell and Richard A. Proctor, but Dr. Redfield's chronology brings Joseph to power four years before this, and thus gives what may have been time chough for prepara-tion for the beginning of the great work. The point of greatest interest in the argument was the date of the birth of Abraham, this being the point in which his chronology differs most from that of USHER, coming just enough short of it to make the elevation of Joseph and the erection of the Pyramid contemporane-The marginal chronology attached to our English version of the Hebrew Bible makes Abraham born when Terah, his father, was 130 years old; but the Doctor said that this position was totally untenable, and made it apparent that Abraham was the oldest of Terah's three sons, and born when Terah was 30 years old, rather than the youngest, and born when Terah was 130. course, the arguments cannot be re-produced here. The chronology of the Egyptologists, that of the Septuagint, that of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and that of Petavius and Usher, were waived in deference to the chronology of Moses, pure and simple, as understood in connection with the historical statements, and by a mind untrammeled and unsophisticated by surrounding influences.

The Doctor said he did not claim to be the original or only one whose convictions led him to the belief that the Lord had exalted Joseph with this additional and crowning mark of His favor—that Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, had long since advanced the opinion that Joseph was the architect of the Great Pyramid. Mr. Latimer, at the close of the reading, indicated his favorable impressions of the learned and exhaustive arguments presented. He stated that other distinguished gentlemen were firm believers in this view.

Evidence places it beyond doubt, that the purpose of the building of the Great Pyramid was to preserve inviolate certain Divine truths of incalculable value.—WM. ROWBOTTOM, in Mystery of Bible Dates Solved.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Life Memoers are indicated by a † Honorary Members are indicated by a ‡

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
PROF. ASAHEL ABBOTT	333 Dean st Brooklyn, N. Y.
REV. E. P. ADAMS	Dunkirk, N. Y.
W. T. ALAN. h	Greenville, Pa
T C Aparemposic	Iamestown, N. Y.
Cupited Discussion h	ar Court et Boston, Mass,
E. D. BALDWIN, M.E. tr	560 Chestnut st Manchester, N. H.
RT. REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D. tr	560 Chestnut stManchester, N. H. 158 Huron stCleveland, O.
A. F. BLOOD	
C. I. BATES, C. E	143 to 140 La Salle St Unicago, 111.
Mrs. J. A. Bigelow. t	Dunkirk, N. Y.
MRS. E. C. BACON	Dunkirk, N. Y.
John E. Blunt	W. & St. P. R. R Winona, Minn.
P. BRINDLINGER	77 Fourth ave
S. B. BROWN.	Meadville, Pa.
Chapan Boyon F	res't Nat. BkSharon, Pa.
Cure T Drivery	Forest Grove, Pa.
T T Brain C & A R R	Greenville, Pa.
PROF SAMI SATES	Meadville, Pa,
W RATES C.E.	143 to 149 LaSalle st Chicago, Ill.
L. H. BUGBEE, D. D	143 to 149 LaSalle st Chicago, Ill. Pres't Allegheny College Meadville, Pa.
P. Bowen	Cochranton, Pa.
W. C. Cox	Cochranton, Pa. 166 Carondelet st. New Orleans, La.
MRS. M. M. COLLIER	westneid, iv. x.
I CHURCHVARD OR	Buffalo, N. Y.
E. COLLOPY	
A. Coffin	Phœnixville, Pa.
‡CHARLES CASEY	Pollerton CastleCarlow, Ireland.
W. B. COFFIN	Supt. N.Y.L.E. & W.R.R. Hornellsville, N. Y
W. A. COFFEEN	Danville, III. Ian'gr. tFr. 869 Euclid ave. Cleveland, O. Titusville, Pa. 82 Devoushire st
J. H. DEVEREUX, C.E. & K.K.	Titusville. Pa.
C H Deem h	82 Devonshire st Boston, Mass.
M. S. Douglass	
A. L. DUNBAR, Sup't R R. F	
GEO B DELAMATER	
G W DELAMATER	Meadville, Pa.
P H Duniev C E	New York City.
WALTER W. EVANS. C. E.A	Victoria FiotelNew York City.
F M Epstrin M D h (Hebr	ew Scholar)
REV ATEX S FAILS	
CHRISTOPHER FALLON	3739 Locust st Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. C. FALLON (Amelia Lewi	s) 3739 Locust st
REV. JAMES FRENCH	1420 Chestnut st Finladelpina, 1 a.
IFSSE BOSDICK	Salamanca, N. Y. Battle Creek, Mich.
JOSEPH W. FREY	Sharpsville, Pa.
LOUNT GOODWIN CE	Sharpsville, P8.
F. S. GATES. M.E. h.	90 Auburn st

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
S. C. GOULD tr	Manchester N H
S. C. GOULD tr	Scharmarharn et Brooklun N V
Drop F W From h and Dat	Chicago III
Prof. E. W. Fish.h 309 Rob	ey st
MRS. LOUISA B. GASTON 177 Mar	boro st Boston, Mass.
Dr. W. Gatesh 376 Colu	mbus ave Boston, Mass.
MRS. LOUISA B. GASTON	Int. Inst Springfield, Mass.
I. F. HOLLOWAY, V-P. Ohio Aux, Socoa	180 Franklin ave. Cleveland, O.
J. F. HOLLOWAY, V-P. Ohio Aux. Socoa J. E. HILGARD Chief U. S. Co	ast Survey Washington D. C.
W. A. HAVEN, C. E. tr Tifft Hou	Ruffalo N V
MRS. W. A. HAVEN. tr Tifft Hou	Duffalo N V
Cue M. Herring d	SeDunaio, IV. 1.
Geo. M. Howells. t	Flushing, N. 1.
REV. CHAS. HARDONh	
GEO. F. HARRISt.	New York City.
GEO. F. HARRIS. t. L. F. HASKELL. t	er st San Francisco, Cal.
REV. THOS. W. HASKINS	Alton, Ill.
REV. E. G. INGERSOLLh	Rosedale, Kans.
*HON IOUN R IEDVIS C F A	Pome N V
+REV IRSEE H JONES A	North Abbington, Mass.
Cro A Iouncon h	nont et Roston Mass
I C louvent	Dandalah N V
J. G. JOHNSON	
CHAS. KELLOGG. t Bridge Engineer	Atnens, Fa.
†CHARLES LATIMER, C.E. President Inter	North Abbington, Mass. North Abbington, Mass. Boston, Mass. Randolph, N. Y. Athens, Pa. national Institute. Cleveland, O.
Ex-Gov. R. P. Loweh Capitol H	(ill Washington; D. C.
Ex-Gov. R. P. Loweh Capitol H. S. W. Libbyh 375 Tree	nont stBoston, Mass.
IOHN IAV LAMAN. C. E	
R. B. LOCKWOOD	Binghampton, N. Y.
N P MANN Ir 7 Dog	ne st Boston Mass
P A Mercury In C F th 600 N	orth et Philadelphia Pa
C. C. Marriage 4	Ashana Da
C. S. MAURICE. t	Athens, ra.
H. L. MESSERVEY	
M. MERRIMAN	Bethlenem, Pa.
WM. METCALF	
E. M. McCoy	Detroit, Mich.
R. D. McCreery, C. Et	Oil City, Pa.
PAUL McWhorteri	
GEN. C. B. NORTON.h	Boston, Mass.
GEN. C. B. NORTON.h JAMES P. MURPHY, Assist. Cash'r Jordan	& Marsh Boston, Mass.
Mice Receip Nichote	Sparta Hancock co. Ga.
Watern Direct Drest Chargeille D. I.	Sparta, Hancock co. Ga. Sharpsville, Pa.
† Thos. F. Rowland, C. E 329 Mac	Non-York City
T THOS. F. KOWLAND, C. E 329 Mac	lison aveNew York City.
‡M. ABBE F. MOIGNO. h. Editor Cosm.	os les Mondes St. Denis. Paris, France.
PROF. W. A. ROGERS, Astronomer.h	Cambridge, Mass. Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter
Mrs. N. Ricksecker h	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter
Dr. J. V. REYNOLDSt	
REV. A. R. RICH	Sandy Lake, Pa.
Hon. H. L. Richhond . t	
S. H. REEVES h	South Elliott, Me.
J. P. REED. t	Sharon Pa
Grok Page a get S I	Division st Ruffalo N V
Thomas T Document	ort Monuscot Chicago III
The William Francisco State St	est Monroe st Chicago, 111.
TREAT T. PROSSER	Wilmington, Del.
#1'IAZZI SMYTH (Ast'r Royal forScotland)	15 Royal Terrace. Edinburgh, Scotland.
H. W. SNYDER	Chicago, III.
W. H. SHELTONt	Dunkirk, N. Y.
W. H. SHELTONt	Syracuse, N. Y.
J. D. Sholest	Tecumseh, Mich.
I. RALSTON SKINNER. Author of "Source	ce of Measures," etc. Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. W. STAPLES	W. Mills Creek Pa
HORACE G. SMITH	Titueville Pa
J. D. SHOLES. t. J. RALSTON SKINNER, Author of "Source G. W. STAPLES. HORACE G. SMITH. MRS. J. F. STONEMAN.	McGregory Lows
T D CT. DI	Town-stewn N. W.
J. B. SHAW	
W. J. SPICER, Sup't Grand Trunk Railw	ay Montreal, Canada.

ţ

RESIDENCE,

H. H. SAVAGE Boston, Mass.
PROF. ALFRED TAYLOR Philadelphia, Pa.
E. S. TOBY, P.MBoston, Mass.
+ REV JOSEPH WILD D. D. A
W. B. WHITING (Com. U. S. Navy) h 824 Racine st Milwaukee, Wis.
THOS. WILSON. h 182 S. Clark st Chicago, Ills.
JNO. WAINWRIGHT, C. E t 77 4th ave Pittsburgh, Pa.
PROF. E. S. WAGNER, Chemist
I. C. WHITE, Geologist W. Va. UniversityBloomsburg, Pa.
E. L. WILSON. t
W. G. WILLIAMS, Prof. Moderr LanguagesMeadville, Pa.
FRANK M. WILDER, M. E. t
FRANK H. WYMAN
HON. E. A. WHEELERSharon, Pa.
MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEYfAuthoressMilton, Mass.
JOSEPH D. WEEKS, Ed. "Iron Age"
HERBERT WALLIS, Supt. & Mech. EngMontreal, P. Q.
MRS. EMMA WALLACE
E W WILLIAMS f
LEROY WHITFIELDStowe, Chautauqua co. N. Y.
REV. H. G. WOOD. tSharon, Pa.
ARTHUL S. C. WURTELE. t
MRS. JULIA L. WILLIAMS 303 E. 18th st New York City.
MRS. JULIA IA WILLIAMS 303 2. Total State S

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED.
I. AUSTIN t	34 South Water st Cleveland	Dec. 10, 1879
II C ATTEN	18 Jennings aveCleveland	Dec. 10, 1879
W E ADAMS	Office. 245 Superior st., Cleveland	Jan. 7, 1880
S M APTHUR	122 Seneca stCleveland	Apr. 20, 1000
II M ADDICON A	X Pier et	Tune 23. 1000
II II ADAMS	215 Franklin aveCleveland	Niay 25, 1001
CHAUNCEV H ANDREWS	Youngstown, O	Dec. 11, 1882
IND HITTE ADDRESS t	OA Superior st Cleveland	. Apr. 4, 1002
IAC AIREN	Seneca Falls, O	
I W Arean		
I M BLACKBURN Architect	471 Euclid aveCleveland	Dec. 10, 1079
D. H. Boccis t	133 Prospect stCleveland	Dec. 10, 1879
C & BALTOWIN	Marietta, O	Dee. 10, 1879
TAMES BARNETT	61 Lake stCleveland	Dec. 10, 1879
Y M Drewey	447 Euclid aveCleveland	Dec. 10, 1879
T C Director f	Sandusky, O	May 10, 1001
J. C. DREWER. C	522 Euclid aveCleveland	. Dec. 10, 1879
D. J. DOARDMAN	2257 Euclid aveCleveland	Dec. 17, 1879
RUSSELL BOTTSFORD	1679 Euclid aveCleveland	Dec. 17, 1879
G. W. BILLINGS	1015 Willson aveCleveland	Ian. 21, 1880
M. G. BROWN	377 Prospect stCleveland	Mar. 31, 1880
C. E. BURKE	109 Lake st Cleveland	Apr. 17, 1880
W. F. BEECHER. P	216 Erie stCleveland	May 12, 1880
MISS AUGUSTA BARR. t	Voungetown C	Dec. 8, 1880
J. G. BUTLER, Jr	Youngstown, C	Sep. 12, 1882
W. A. BEECHER	Youngstown, C	,,, 13, 1002

NAMES. RESIDENCE. WH N. SCTED
 LLOYD BOOTH
 Youngstown, O. Dec. 8, 1880

 A. G. Bryan.t
 Galion, O. Dec. 22, 1880
 DR. D. H. BECKWITH.... 273 Prospect st......Cleveland......Apr. 6, 1881 WILLIAM BOWLER...... 473 Prospect st......Cleveland......June 22, 1881 MRS. S. T. BALLARD. tr.. 550 Willson ave..... Cleveland..... May 25, 1881 CLARK I. BUTTS..t...... 426 Case ave.......Cleveland......Nov. 9, 1881 I. B. BASSETT.t..... 7 Franklin Court...Cleveland..... Nov. 9, 1881 J. A. BIDWELL, M E.t.... 275 Prospect st...... Cleveland..... Dec. 21, 1881 C. E. BOLTON.t..... 90 Leonard st......Cleveland..... Jan. 18, 1882 WILLIAM CHISHOLM. tF... 423 Superior st...... Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879 P. COLLOPY. 41 University st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879
W. B. CHISHOLM. *tF*. 316 Prospect st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879 W. B. CHISHOLM. LF. 316 Prospect st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879
M. B. CLARK. 322 Prospect st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879
EDWIN COWLES, Editor. 449 Superior st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879
STEWART CHISHOLM. LF. 423 Superior st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879
N. S. COBLEIGH. Plain Dealer Office. Cleveland. Jan. 7, 1880
J. M. CARRINGTON. Peoples Gas Light Co. Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1880
JOHN COON. 575 Case ave. Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1880
L. H. CLARKE, C. E. Cor. St. Clair & Seneca sts., Cleveland. Mar. 17, 1880
T. D. CROCKER. 836 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Mar. 17, 1880
E. COLGROVEL. N. Y. P. & O. Shops. Cleveland. Apr. 17, 1880
MISS ROSA KRAMPFORT. 272 Sibley st. Cleveland. May 12, 1880 MISS ROSA KRAMPFORT. t.. 272 Sibley st.......Cleveland..... May 12, 1880 | 1 G. CHAMBERLIN, C. E. tr. | Leetonia, O. | Sep. 1, 1880 |
D. A. CARTMILL	New Portage, O. Oct. 27, 1880		
G. W. CROSSETTE.tr.	52 Beech st.	Cleveland.	Nov. 17, 1880
I. M. CHESEBROUGH	323 Euclid ave.	Cleveland.	Nov. 17, 1880
LEVI C. CATTELL	1091 Forest st.	Cleveland.	May 25, 1881
GEORGE F. ELY. tF. 492 Case ave ... Cleveland ... Oct. 12, 1881

 REV. A. F. FROST. h.
 1041 First ave.
 Cleveland.
 Aug. 4, 1880

 S. A. FULLER. t.
 127 Superior st.
 Cleveland.
 Aug. 4, 1880

 JOSEPH W. FREY.t......Battle Creek, Mich. June 7, 1882 REV. SAML. J. FRENCH... 5 Arlington Court. Cleveland......Jul. 5, 1882 GURET G. FINN h. 313 Euclid ave. Cleveland. July 19, 1882 WM. A. GALPIN. 1977 Miles ave. Cleveland. Jan. 21, 1880 GEORGE W. GARDNER.... 472 Euclid ave......Cleveland......Feb. 4, 1880 EDWARD W. GRISWOBD. t. 237 Garden st...... Cleveland Sept. 13, 1882 E. B. GROVER.t..... 8 Case Place..... Cleveland May 12, 1880

H. M. GROUT. 323 Euclid ave. Cleveland. June 9, 188 R. GURLEY. 337 Cedar ave. Cleveland. June 9, 188 ERASMUS GEST. Cincinnati, O. Feb, 1, 188 MR. W. GAYLORD. 931 Fuclid ave. Cleveland. Apr. 27, 188 MRS. W. GAYLORD. 931 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Apr. 27, 188 MRS. M. B. GARY. 1298 Hough ave. Cleveland. Nov. 9, 188 MARTIN HAENDIGES h. 20 Grand ave. Cleveland. May 17, 188 GEORGE F. HARRIS. Lima, O. Mar. 25, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HENRY HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188 MRS. HIBBEN. B. Burnet', House. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 17, 188
R. GURLEY
MR. W. GAYLORD. 931 Fuclid ave. Cleveland. Apr. 27, 188 MRS. W. GAYLORD. 931 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Apr. 27, 188 MRS. M. B. GARY.t. 1298 Hough ave. Cleveland. Nov. 9, 188 MARTIN HAENDIGES 20 Grand ave. Cleveland. May 17, 188 GEORGE F. HARRIS Lima, O. Mar. 25, 188
MRS. W. GAYLORD
MRS. M. B. GARY.t
MARTIN HAENDIGES .h 20 Grand aveClevelandMay 17, 188. GEORGE F. HARRISLima, OMar. 25, 188.
George F. HarrisLima, O
Man Hanna Hanna h Danatt Hanna Cincinnati O T an acc
J. F. HOLLOWAY, M.E. oa 189 Franklin aveClevelandDec. 3, 1870
CHARLES HEISS 13 Parkman st Cleveland Dec. 10. 1870
CHARLES HEISS 13 Parkman st Cleveland Dec. 10, 1870 A. J. HORTH, M.E N. Y. P. & O. Shops. Cleveland Feb. 4, 1880
MRS. E. P. HUTCHINSON 801 Euclid aveClevelandMay 12, 188
M. S. HINMAN. <i>h</i> . 46 Ariington st. Cleveland. Sep. 1, 188 A. A. HONSBERG, C. E. <i>t</i> . 181½ St. Clair st. Cleveland. Oct. 27, 188
W. Holcomil. t
M. A. HONSBERG, C. E. 1. 181/2 St. Clair St. Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1888 W. HOLCOMB. 1. 19, 1881 Youngstown, O. Jan. 19, 1881 W. J. HITCHCOCK Youngstown, O. Aug. 31, 1881 P. HUBERTY. 571 St. Clair st. Cleveland. Sep. 14, 1881 F. HEYER. 1. 29 Cedar ave. Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1881 MR. B. C. HERRICK. 1. Akron, O. Jan. 2, 1882 MR. D. C. HERRICK. 1. 1882 MR. 1883 C. HERRICK. 1884 MR. 1885 C. HERRICK. 1884 MR. 1885 C. HERRICK. 1885 MR.
W. J. HITCHCOCK
P. HUBERTY 571 St. Clair st Cleveland Sep. 14, 188
Mr. B. C. Herrick.t
MRS. B. C. HERRICK. Akron, O. Jan. 2, 188: JUSTIN HOLLAND. t. 303 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Jan. 2, 188:
JUSTIN HOLLAND.t 303 Euclid ave ClevelandJan. 2, 1882
J. W. HARKNESS, t 554 Willson ave Cleveland Apr. 12, 1882
RORT M HAZRITINE C. E. t. Voungstown O. Inp. 21 188
J. W. HARKNESS. t
DR. D. C. HUSMRN 230 Lorain stClevelandSep. 13, 1882
T. S. Ingraham Room 5 Blackstone Build'g. Cleveland Apr. 28, 1880
GEN G A JONES Mount Vernon O Apr 27, 1880
GEO. E. HARRISON. 375 Euclid ave. Cleveland. 4. Aug. 30, 1882. DR. D. C. HUSMEN 230 Lorain st. Cleveland. Sep. 13, 1882. T. S. INGRAHAM. Room 5 Blackstone Build'g. Cleveland. Apr. 28, 1886. G. L. INGERSOLL. Wickliffe, O. Aug. 17, 1889. GEN. G. A. JONES. Mount Vernon, O. Apr. 27, 1886. DR. D. R. JENNINGS. 319 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Apr. 27, 1886. MR. EVERETT G. JONES. 560 Superior st. Cleveland. Jun. 21, 1882. MRS. EVERETT G. JONES. 560 Superior st. Cleveland. Jun. 21, 1882. H. S. JULIER. 1. 973 Willson ave. Cleveland. Jun. 21, 1882. M. W. KINGSLEY. 401 Superior st. Cleveland. Dec. 3, 1876. GEORGE KELLEY. 1197 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Jul. 21, 1886. ANDREW KUHL. 1. Foreman "Leader" Job Rooms. Cleveland. Sep. 27, 1886. O. W. KYLE. Youngstown, C. Dec. 8, 1886.
MR. EVERETT G. JONES. t 560 Superior st Cleveland Jun. 21, 1882
MRS. EVERETT G. JONES. t. 560 Superior st Cleveland Jun. 21, 1882
M. W. Kingsiev 401 Superior st Cleveland Dec. 2, 1876
GEORGE KELLEY.tr1197 Euclid ave Cleveland
ANDREW KUHL. t. Foreman "Leader" Job Rooms. Cleveland Sep. 27, 1882
O. W. KYLE
S I LEWIS Dec 10 1876
S. J. LEWIS. 12 Dexter Place. Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1876 MR. CHAS. B. LEWIS 4. 420 Lake st. Cleveland. Mar. 17, 1880
MRS. CHAS. B. LEWIS h 420 Lake st Cleveland Mar. 17, 1880
G. F. LEWIS
MR. R. H. LEWIS
MR. CHAS. B. LEWIS J
E. J. LEIGHTON (Ex. Mach. Werks) Hamilton st Cleveland May 25, 1881
JAMES L. LAWRENCE. t Clarendon House Cleveland Mar. 29, 1882
P. W. LEPREVORT
W. I. McKinnie 343 Prospect st Cleveland Dec. 17, 1879
J. McIntyre 323 Euclid ave Cleveland Dec. 17, 1879
W. H. McCurdy 329 Prospect st
ARCH MCLAREN 570 Logan st Cleveland Aug. 4, 1880
REV. SAML. MAXWELL
O. B. MAINE t
GEORGE MORGAN
WILLIS II. MASTERS 471 Prospect st Cleveland August 1881
JAMES L. LAWRENCE. t. Clarendon House Cleveland Mar. 29, 1882

NAMES. RESIDENCE. WHEN PLECTED

 REV. M. MURPHY
 32 Fremont st.
 Cleveland.
 Aug. 17, 1881

 MILES R. MARTIN
 250 Case ave.
 Cleveland.
 Apr. 13, 1881

 ROBT, M. MCCURDY.
 Youngstown, O. Feb. 13, 1881

 ROBT, M. MCCURDY. 1011gstown, О. Feb. 13, 1881 W. J. MORGAN. 141 St. Clair st. Cleveland. June 8, 1881 Rev. R. E. McDaniels t. 359 Broadway. Toledo, О. June 20, 1882 Dr. W. S. Marhews. Youngstown, О. Apr. 28, 1800 Isaac Newton. 101 York st. Cleveland. Apr. 28, 1880 DR. G. NEWCOMMER.h... 40 Woodland ave.... Cleveland..... Jun. 23, 1880 ROLIN D. NOBLE. .t..... Case Building...... Cleveland..... Oct. 12, 1881 REV. B. T. NOAKES 1649 Euclid ave... ... Cleveland Sep. 13, 1882 I. T. PANKHURST..... 79 Clinton st...... Cleveland..... Dec. 10, 1879 J. T. PANKHURST. 79 Clinton St. Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1079

E. S. PAGE. t. 415 Prospect st. Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1879

WM. PAYNE t. 130 Bank st. Cleveland. Apr. 28, 1880

DR. WM. PARMELEE New Portage, O. Oct. 13, 1880

IRVIN W. POPE. Chagrin Falls, O. Oct. 13. 1880 MISS ADA PIPER.t..... 268 Sibley st....... Cleveland..... Mar. 29, 1882 R. K. PELTON II Fulton st Cleveland..... Mar. 29, 1882 E H. PERDUE, Business Man'gr Leader Printing Co. . Cleveland Aug. 30, 1882 H. L. PATTERSON t. 59 Bond st. Cleveland Aug. 30, 1882

MISS M. A. QUIRK. tr. 138 Bolivar st. Cleveland June 22, 1881 M. E. RAWSON, M. E..h.. 628 Superior st...... Cleveland. Dec. 3, 1879 ETHAN ROGERS. 37 Hamilton st. Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1879
H. C. RANNEY. 789 Euclid ave. Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1879
FELIX ROSENBERG. Plain Dealer Office. Cleveland. Mar. 3, 1880
J. W. RICHARDSON, J. Architect, 204 Superior st. Cleveland. Jul. 21, 1880 JAMES M. RENO, C. E. f. Youngstown, O. Dec. 8, 1880 HUGH Ross, M. E. Fr. Galion, O. Dec. 22, 1880 LEVI T. SCOFIELD, Architect..t..Case Block.....Cleveland......Jan. 7. 1880 C. SchoenhutStrong, Cobb & Co....Cleveland......Jan. 7, 1880 7, 1880 7, 1880 4, 1880 S. H. SPROULS...... III Literary st...... Cleveland..... Mar. 17, 1880 F. B. SAUMENIG...... 218 St. Clair st...... Cleveland..... .. Mar. 31, 1880 A. G. STONE. tr. 12 Nat. Bank Bldg. Cleveland. July 21, 1881

J. WYLIE SMITH. Cleveland. Aug. 4, 1880 E. M. STARK 566 Hamilton st (rear). Cleveland Sep. 1, 1880

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ELECTED
REV. M. L. STREETER	Ravenn	a, OOct. 13. 1880
Z. S. STOCKING	155 Prospect stClevela	nd Oct. 13, 1888
MR. A. M. SEARLES. tr	326 Sibley st Clevela	nd May 25, 1881
MRS. A. M. SEARLES. tr	326 Sibley st Clevelar	nd May 25, 1881
T. S. Sanford. t		
	364 Superior Clevelar	
	1191 Euclid aveClevela	
	349 Euclid ave Clevelar	
	349 Euclid ave Clevelar	
	110 BroadwayCincinn	
REV. GEO. F. STEARNS. h.	East Ro	ockport, O 1880
II. SABINE	Com'r. R. R. & TelColumb	us, U
	344 Prospect stClevelar	
E. B. THOMAS	95 Water stClevelar	nd 7, 1880
H. C. THOMPSON, C.E	323 Euclid ave Clevela: Oberlin,	O Mar of 1880
JOHN VIAL, M. E		Dec 22, 1000
Join Whitelaw, C. E	37 Granger st Clevelai	Dec. 2, 1870
	95 Water stClevelar	
	122 Cedar stClevelar	
N. B. Wood. tr		
	N. Y. P. & O. Shops. Clevelar	
	267 Scovill ave Clevelar	
	323 Euclid ave Clevela	
HON, THO, H. WILSON	Youngs	town, O., Dec. 8, 1880
G. S. WHEATON, t Room	4, 9 Public SquareClevela	nd Dec. 22, 1880
WM. F. WILLIAMS.t	Mineral	Ridge O.May 25, 1881
Myron C. Wick		town, O . May 25, 1881
	Youngst	
R. C. Wilson	102 Public SquareClevelar	ndJan. 18, 1882
FRED. C. WEIR. M. E t 1	Burnett House Cincinn	atiDec. 22, 1880
W. F. WALWORTH	107 Public SquareClevela	ndFeb. 4, 1880
GEO. H. WADSWORTHt	323 Public ave Clevelar	nd Feb. 3, 1882
JOSEPH WELLSTED.t	23 Chestnut stClevelar	ndFeb. 3, 1882

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Perhaps some members do not consider the fact that the \$2.00 annual dues do not cover the EXPENSE OF THE CHART AND PRINTED MATTER supplied to them. Nor the further fact, that independent of the chart, the printed matter alone furnished each member yearly could not be purchased for the amount of the annual dues; and it is doubtful if some of the important facts and information given could be obtained other than through the Institute.

Those who are "waiting for a collector to call upon them," will confer a great favor by sending per mail to the Secretary or President any monies for the objects named, and a receipt will be returned at once. Send money only by P. O. order, registered letter, bank check or draft.

LUCIAN I. BISBEE, Secretary,

349 Euclid Avenue,

CLEVELAND, O.