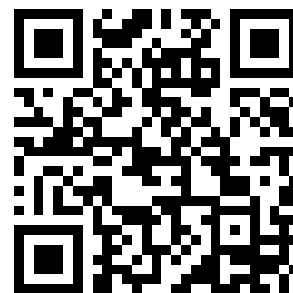


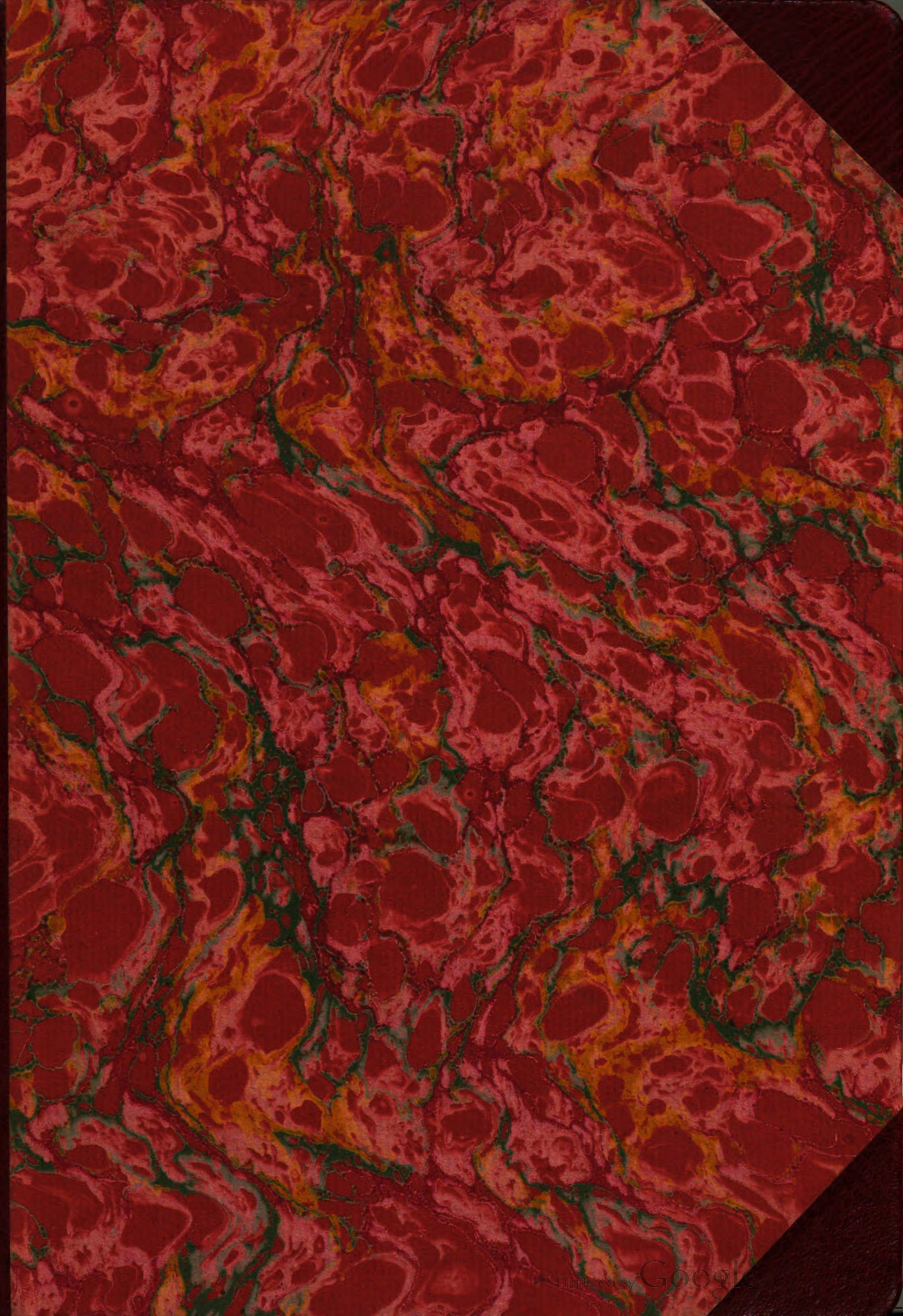
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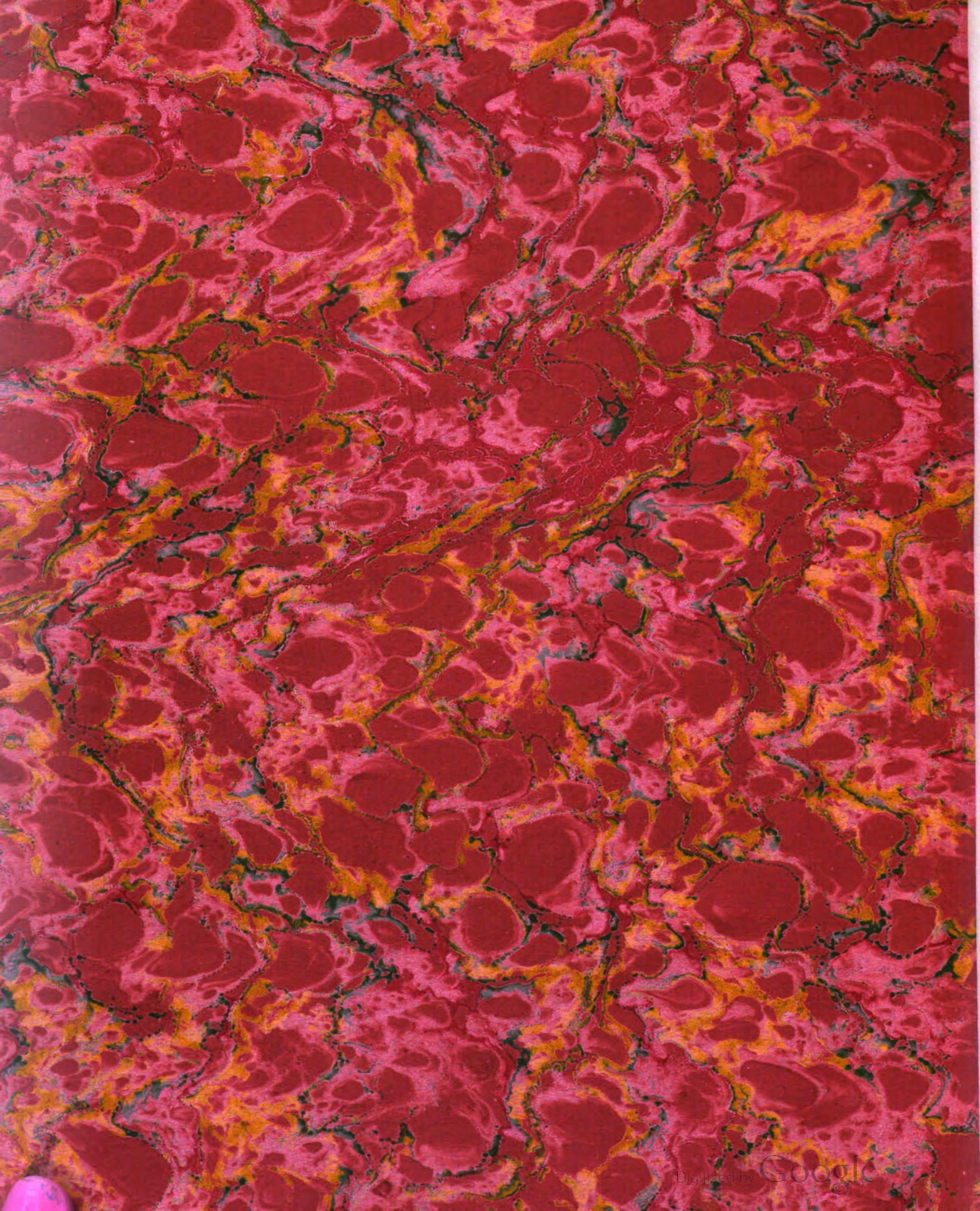
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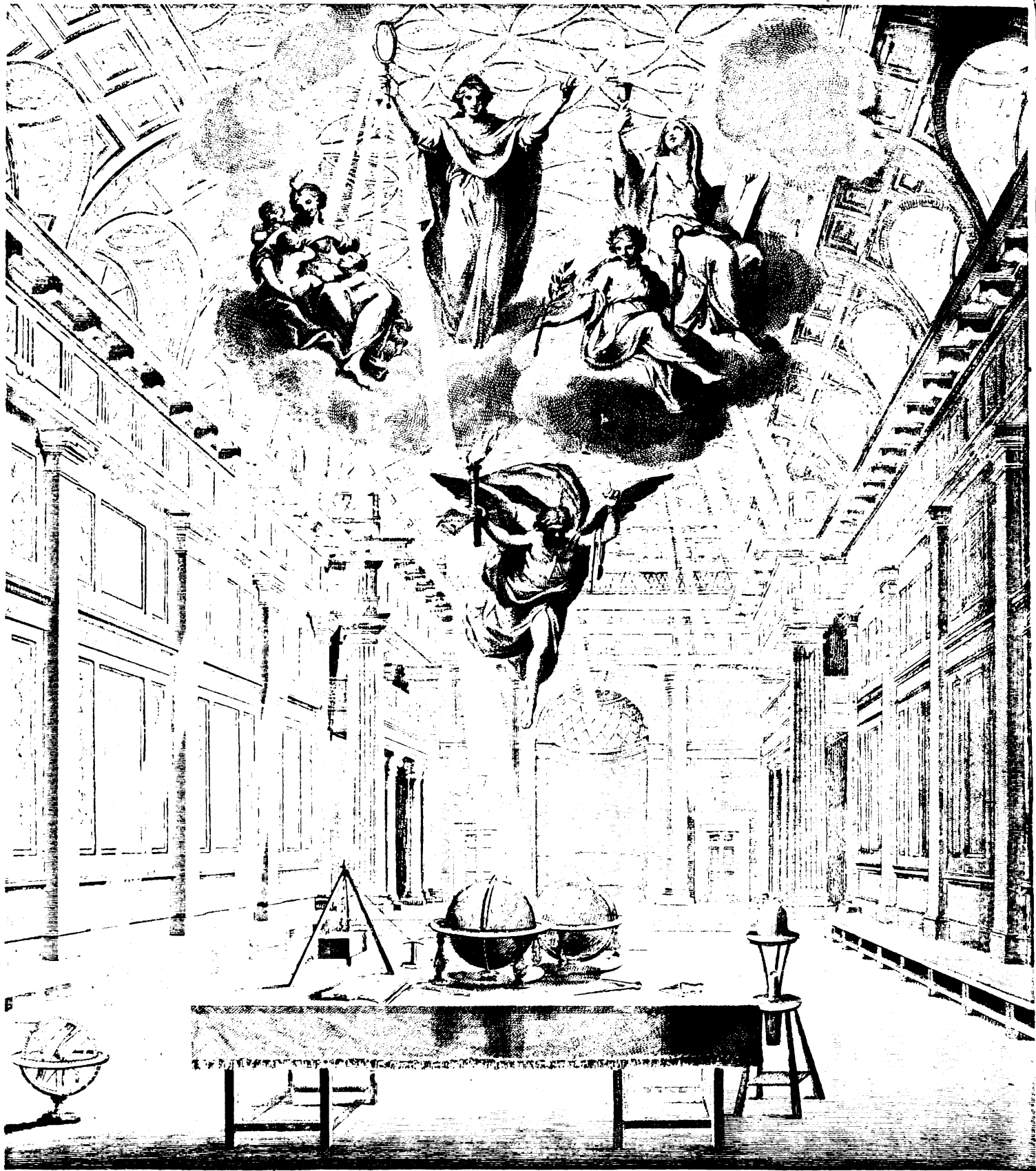
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*John Ward 1789.*

*Jos. W. Ward*

*Joseph Septimus Ward, 1841.*

# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

ANTIEN T FRATERNITY

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED

M A S O N S :

CONTAINING

Their HISTORY, CHARGES, REGULATIONS, &c.

FIRST COMPILED BY ORDER

OF THE

G R A N D L O D G E,

From their old RECORDS, and TRADITIONS,

By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

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A NEW EDITION revised, enlarged, and brought down to the year  
1784, under the direction of the HALL COMMITTEE,  
By JOHN NOORTHUCK.

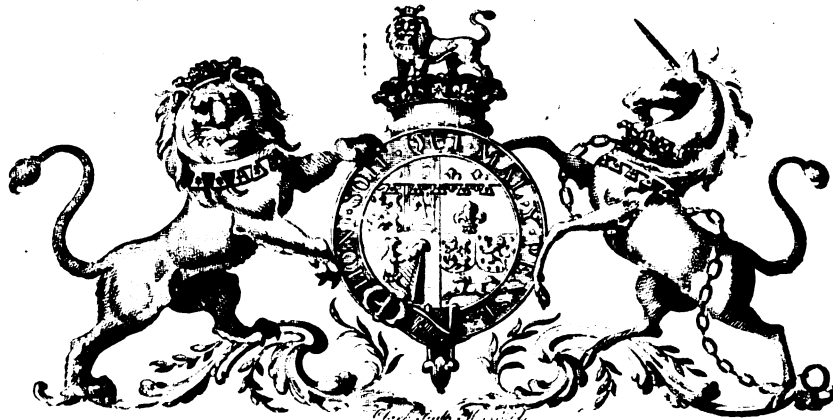
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L O N D O N :

Printed by J. ROZEA, Printer to the SOCIETY, No. 91, Wardour Street,  
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187633



TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
HENRY FREDERIC,  
DUKE of CUMBERLAND and STRATHERN,  
EARL of DUBLIN, KNIGHT of the GARTER,  
ADMIRAL of the WHITE, RANGER of WINDSOR GREAT PARK;  
AND  
GRAND MASTER  
OF THE  
ANTIEN T and HONOURABLE SOCIETY  
OF  
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

**I**MPRESSED with the warmest sense of the honour derived from the patronage of your Royal Highness, the society of Free and Accepted Masons intreat your favourable acceptance of the History and Constitutions of the Order; republished at the desire, and for the direction, of a fraternity dispersed over almost every part of the earth.

The

The Committee intrusted with the superintendence of this work are well assured, that in expressing the most unfeigned gratitude to their illustrious Grand Master; they do but fulfil the desires of their brethren at large; and they have presumed thus to address your Royal Highness, from a conviction that it was by a knowledge of this institution being calculated to form good men and good subjects, your Royal Highness was first induced to take the society under your protection. Such being the laudable principles of our Order, these sketches of the history of masons, however imperfect, with a full state of those public regulations, by which their union of brotherly love is in a great degree maintained; are with the utmost propriety inscribed to their present much honoured Patron, under whom they are proud to mark one of the most flourishing æras that ever distinguished the antient society of Free Masons in Great-Britain.

With the utmost deference and respect,

We are, S I R,

Your Royal Highness's

True and faithful brethren,

and most humble servants,

Freemasons'-Hall,  
May 1. 1784. }

The HALL COMMITTEE.

## EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

**T**HE architectural part represents the inside of **FREE-MASONS'-HALL**. The uppermost figure is **TRUTH**, holding a mirror, which reflects its rays on divers ornaments of the Hall, and also on the Globes and other Masonic Furniture and Implements of the Lodge. **TRUTH** is attended by the three Theological Virtues, **FAITH**, **HOPE**, and **CHARITY**: under these, the **GENIUS of MASONRY**, commissioned by **TRUTH** and her Attendants, is descending into the Hall, bearing a lighted Torch; she is decorated with some of the Masonic Emblems, and on her arm hangs a ribbon with a Medal pendant, with which she is to invest the **GRAND MASTER**, in token of the Divine approbation of a Building sacred to Charity and Benevolence.



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# A B S T R A C T

O F T H E

*L A W S*

R E L A T I N G T O

## The General F U N D O F C H A R I T Y.

**T**HE laws relating to the General Fund of Charity having been made at several different times, are of course dispersed in the Book of Constitutions, and some of them become obsolete; it was therefore thought expedient to select such as are now in force, and as relate to the mode of petitioning, the authenticating of petitions, and the extent of relief to be granted to unfortunate brethren; as it may prevent improper persons from applying, and those who are deserving objects from being disappointed of relief through any informality of application.

### I.

Every Lodge is obliged to contribute annually, such a sum of money as may suit its circumstances, and be reasonably expected, towards the general charity.

### II.

No petitioner can be relieved by the Committee, unless the petition expresses his name, and be signed by a majority of the members of the lodge to which he does or did belong, or by some other contributing lodge, in open lodge





lodge assembled, certifying, that they have known the petitioner to have been in reputable, or at least tolerable circumstances; with such other observations as they may think proper to make.

III.

No relief can be granted, unless some brother who has signed the petition be *present* to attest the truth thereof, or at least that the subscriptions thereto are genuine (except as to country petitions): but this to be without any prejudice to the petitioner's renewing his application; the lodge recommending, and not the object, being in that case culpable.

IV.

No person made a mason in a private or clandestine manner, for small or unworthy considerations, \* can act as a grand officer, or as an officer of a private lodge, or can he partake of the general charity.

V.

A brother being intitled to and receiving relief from a particular lodge, is no objection to his being relieved out of the general charity.

VI.

No person made a mason subsequent to the 29th of October, 1768, at which time the Registering Regulations took place, can be intitled either to receive charity from the grand lodge, or partake of any other privileges of the society, unless his name, &c. be regularly registered, and the fee paid.

VII.

Every petitioner for charity, initiated since the 29th of October, 1768, is to set forth in his petition the lodge where, and time when he was made a mason; in order that the grand secretary may certify to the committee, whether the petitioner has been duly registered or not.

\* Petre, G. M. Nov. 24, 1775, Resolved, That no person shall in future be made a mason, for a less sum than Two Guineas.

VIII.

No brother is to partake of the charity until he has been three years a member of a regular contributing lodge.

IX.

No petition for charity is to be presented to the committee, unless it hath been left with the grand secretary ten days at least before the meeting thereof.

X.

No petition is to be read, unless the petitioner attends the Committee in person, except in case of sickness, lameness, imprisonment, or residence in the country.

XI.

No brother who has been once relieved, can petition a second time, without some new allegation well attested.

XII.

The Committee have power to dispose of any sum not exceeding Five Pounds towards the relief of any distressed brothers whom they may think a proper object.

XIII.

If the case of any distressed petitioning brother, appears to merit more than Five Pounds, the committee are to recommend and refer the same to the next Quarterly Communication.

XIV.

It being the intention of the society to render the charity as extensive as possible, *foreign* brethren may, after proper examination, be immediately relieved at the discretion of the Committee.

XIV. All

XV.

All other petitions, complaints, and informations respecting the society, are first to be brought before and examined by the Committee of Charity; who are to report their opinion thereon to the ensuing Quarterly Communication.

XVI.

An extraordinary Committee of Charity is to be held annually in the last week in July, or first week in August; with power to give to any petitioner recommended agreeably to the laws of the society, any sum as a temporary relief, not exceeding Five Pounds: But such Committee are not to enter into any other business.

To prevent Mistakes in the Recommendations of PETITIONERS, the following FORM is proposed, but may be varied as circumstances require.

*WE the undersigned, being the Majority of the Members of the*  
*held at*  
*in open Lodge assembled, this*                      *Day of*                      *17*  
*do hereby certify, That the within Petitioner hath been a contributing Member of a*  
*Lodge for the space of three Years; and that we have known him in reputable \**  
*circumstances: And do recommend him to the COMMITTEE OF CHARITY for*  
*Relief, knowing † the Allegations set forth in his Petition to be true.*

\* Or, tolerable, as the case is.

† Or, believing, as may be.

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## S A N C T I O N.

**W**HEREAS on the 25th of November 1723, the Grand Lodge resolved, "That no alterations shall be made in their printed Book of Constitutions, without leave of the Grand Lodge:"

And whereas in the years 1738, 1756, and 1767, new editions of the Book of Constitutions were printed, under the inspection of committees appointed by the Grand Lodge; which are now become very imperfect, by the many laws made, and proceedings that have taken place in the Society, since the dates of their respective publications; and which will, if they continue to be consulted and used as authorities, not only fail in affording full information, but frequently furnish what is erroneous:

And whereas a new Book of Constitutions being indispensably necessary, the Grand Lodge, on the 20th of November 1782, ordered their Constitutions to be revised, and a new edition to be prepared, under the inspection of the Hall Committee, which has accordingly been executed and accommodated to the present state of the Society:

We the acting Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and other members composing the Hall Committee, do hereby recommend this present edition as the only Book of Masonic Constitutions for Free and Accepted

b

Masons;

Masons; disallowing all other publications that have not the sanction of the Grand Lodge: and do warn all the Brethren against being concerned in writing, printing, or publishing, any other book concerning Masons, or Masonry; and against using any such book in their respective private lodges, as they shall be answerable to the Grand Lodge.

EFFINGHAM, Acting Grand Master.

ROWLAND HOLT, Deputy Grand Master.

WASHINGTON SHIRLEY,

GEO. WM. CARRINGTON,

} Grand Wardens.

JAMES HESELTINE, }  
WILLIAM WHITE, } Sec.

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## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE present editor esteems it a duty incumbent on him to advertise his brethren of the general alterations the following work has undergone with a view to improvement.

The fidelity he owed to his trust has been inviolably observed, by adhering carefully to every essential circumstance recorded; and in some instances the facts have been materially amplified. In the early stages of the history, where several stupendous works of antient masons are cited, they were glanced at too slightly, considering their importance; in such cases therefore the opportunity was taken, of supplying descriptive particulars from authentic historians and travellers, to give masonic readers some idea of what their brethren were able to accomplish in times beyond the reach of letters. It was with peculiar satisfaction, in treating of masonry in Scotland, that a recent discovery in the Highlands of that country, enabled him to introduce an account of erections of a very singular nature and of unknown date; in which walls appear to have been raised by fire instead of water! A novelty, if the discovery of lost usages may be so termed, which it is presumed will be accepted as a valuable addition to these masonic collections. Like opportunities have been taken of occasionally adding other necessary illustrations where points of history were so dryly stated, or so loosely mentioned, as to be unsatisfactory or obscure: for however previously well informed any reader may be, a work professing information, ought not to be left defective to some, in compliment to the supposed knowledge of others.

others. Every one must be duly sensible of the unavoidable imperfections that will remain, even after all the pains that can be taken to collect scattered notices, concerning matters of high antiquity.

Should it be objected, that operative masonry occupies too large a share of the former part of this work, while it is totally dropped in the latter; it is to be replied, that the direct object throughout the whole, is speculative masonry, of which the practical art is only considered as the substratum. The history of operative masonry is therefore merely introductory to that of free-masonry; but claims the greater regard, as the first elements of the latter are borrowed from it. So long then as the two professions remained united in the same persons, and until the records of the latter become distinguished; stone and mortar appear the most conspicuous objects in the fore ground of the picture. But when speculative masons became a separate correlative body of men, we then have no farther concern with practical masonry, than the reference that free-masonry has to the art on which it is founded. Our peculiar institutions, it is well known, are never committed to writing, being exclusively reserved for true professors according to their diligence and merit: the remainder of the volume is therefore employed solely in recording our general transactions and regulations, as a public body. As to any thing beyond these, if a simile may be indulged, it will be sufficient to hint, that upon the arts of building and architecture, the order of free and accepted masonry, rises, like a fair stupendous pyramid, from a broad square basis; tending regularly up to a summit of attainments, ever concealed by intervening clouds from the promiscuous multitude of common observers below!

Having cursorily intimated in what respects the work has been extended, it remains to account for its not being proportionably increased in size. This was guarded against by an enlargement of the page, by a greater attention to method than had been hitherto observed, and by cancelling some very uninteresting regal genealogical tables, from the consideration that our object was

masonic,

mafonical, not political hiftory: whatever therefore is foreign to the fubject, ought not to be expected in this work, but be fought for in proper hiftorians. Room was alfo gained in the latter part of the hiftory, by curtailing the details of members and ftewards prefent at the ftated meetings of the fraternity; and by omitting the constant repetition of the meer formal bufinefs tranfacted in thofe conventions. Thefe are properly retained in the minutes taken by the grand fecretary, but are of no ufe beyond fuch manufcript records; not being fuitable objects for the general hiftory of the fociety. Chronological tables of grand officers and ftewards are given at the end of the volume; where all thofe who acted together at the fame time, are brought under the eye at one view, the only form in which they can be referred to, for any fatisfactory purpofe.

The reader is affifted with running head titles to the pages, and marginal dates, throughout; and a full index is added, without which no publication beyond the fize of a pamphlet, can be deemed compleat. The labour of turning over a book for particular paffages, deftitute of fuch a guide, muft have been too often experienced to render it neceffary to infift on the utility of a table of reference to all the fubjects contained in the work.

Writers on mafonry by the overwarmth of their zeal are fometimes betrayed into the ufe of hyperbolical epithets, and fuperfluous effufions of panegyric, on particular occafions, that to readers who are not of the fraternity, appear extravagant, and of courfe counteract their intention. If our inftitution be of a laudable nature, there is the lefs occafion to arrogate the reward of praife to ourfelves; for fo long as a tree is known by its fruit, the world will do us juftice. Mafonry, whether operative or fpeculative, neither requires, nor can receive, better difplay, than by a plain modeft representation of real facts: the former as constructing buildings in which are united wifdom, ftrength, and beauty; and the latter by its cogent moral and benevolent influence on the hearts of its fincere profefors. So that one article of the prefent editor's care has been, wherever he

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P R E F A C E.

met with any tumid expressions, to reduce the language nearer to the unaffected stile of simple narration.

To conclude; the pleasure received by the editor in the execution of his task, can only be increased by his labours proving acceptable and useful to his brethren; and by having candid allowances made for his deficiencies. His warmest and sincerest wishes accompany the volume wherever it goes, for the prosperity of the order; and of every individual member of it, in proportion as he acts up to the genuine spirit and dignity of his profession, and intitles himself to the emphatic appellation of—a MASON.

Bernard's Inn, London.

May 1. 1784.

J. N.

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# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

PART I.

*History of Masonry from the Creation, till true Old Architecture demolished by the Goths, was revived in Italy.*



CHAP. I.

*Introductory Observations; and State of Masonry from the Creation to the Flood.*

**W**HEN we contemplate the wonders of the universe, in a philosophical point of view; we perceive the celestial bodies, the earth we inhabit, ourselves, with all other animals and natural productions, to be constructed and governed in their various operations by general laws; wise and unerring in their tendency, to the harmony and support of the whole system!

“ All nature, is but art unknown to thee;

“ All chance, direction which thou canst not see;

“ All discord, harmony not understood;

“ All partial evil, universal good \* !”

It has been by the attentive study of these laws, so far as they are discoverable by finite abilities, that human industry has been enabled

\* Pope.

B

to

## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

to deduce those principles, which digested and classed under different sciences, or distinct departments of knowledge, furnish the elements of all learning and mechanical arts.

Great as our present stock of knowledge may be, it accumulated by very slow progressions; for what are termed profane histories, commence everywhere in obscurity and barbarism. The instinctive impulses of self-preservation and accommodation, were undoubtedly the first that actuated the rude natives of every climate; and of these, the providing habitations to shelter themselves from the inclemencies of the seasons, must have been the earliest. The several fruits of the earth succeeding each other through the course of the year, offered a regular supply for daily subsistence; but protection against the chilly darkness of the night, and the vicissitudes of weather, required mental contrivance and bodily labour: the art of building must therefore have been the first that called for an exertion of the human faculties. The art first exercised, would be the first improved. The next tree might screen a man from the scorching rays of the meridian sun, or from the sudden fury of a storm; but a hut fenced round with the boughs of trees, and covered with grass or reeds, would afford a more commodious shelter: yet even this would be thought deficient, upon comparison with a warm cavern under a hill. Caverns, however, are not everywhere to be met with, and would be frequently inconvenient in formation, situation, or entrance. Detached masses and beds of stone offered materials to imitate such warm subterranean retreats upon level ground; and as these would be found and applied long before the composition and baking of bricks could have occurred to the human invention, we are justified, without indulging any farther conjectures, in the high antiquity ascribed to the practice of masonry; however rude it must have been in the first essays. It scarcely need to be intimated that *operative masonry* solely, is the object now in view; for the scientific and moral refinements that grew from the profession, and are now implied under the term *free masonry*, could not have taken root, until

## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS!

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until the art and the artists, as well as the institutions of civil society, had attained some degree of maturity.

The earliest history extant, as well as that of the most established authority, being recorded in the Holy Scriptures, we shall trace the history of masonry from that high source until it brings us down to other histories, at æras when they become intitled to our confidence. But if, in any parts of this work, facts and circumstances should be occasionally asserted, for which no historical vouchers are to be produced, it is hoped those readers who are not masons, will candidly accept the following apology.—Antient traditions have often afforded occasional assistance to history, by stepping in to supply the want of existing monuments and records: and even at this time, in remote country places, where letters are little if at all known, common tradition hands down past events with an artless sincerity sometimes wanting where such advantages are liable to be perverted for indirect purposes. But masonic traditions stand upon much firmer ground; the chief bond of connection among masons in all ages, having been *fidelity*. It is well known, that in former times, while learning remained in few hands, the antients had several institutions for the cultivation of knowledge, concealed under doctrinal and ritual mysteries, that were sacredly withheld from all who were not initiated into a participation of the privileges they led to; that they might not be prostituted to the vulgar\*. Among these institutions may be ranked that of Masonry; and its value may be inferred from its surviving those revolutions of government, religion, and manners, that have swallowed up the rest! It was by the aid of memorials carefully transmitted down through so trusty a channel, that this work was originally compiled: and the traditions of so venerable an institution, claim an attention far superior to the loose oral relations or epic songs, of any uncultivated people whatever.

\* See an ample account of these mysteries, in *Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses*.

### INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

That a society formed on *leges non scriptæ* should not be able to produce very antient records, is perfectly consistent: whatever old writings the brethren might possess in different places, the revolutions of time, and accidents of various kinds, continually diminish. Dr. Anderson, however, who prepared the first printed book of Constitutions, is highly commended by Dr. Defaguliers, in his dedication of that work to the Duke of Montague, for his pains and accuracy in compiling the book from *old records*: and his use of such materials is mentioned by the author himself, in the prefatory advertisement to the second edition. What losses the society sustained in the year 1720, when the ignorant zeal of some rash brethren induced them to burn their manuscripts, from a dislike probably of having their constitutions printed, cannot now be estimated; but we may congratulate ourselves that such a Gothic principle was not general enough to frustrate the undertaking.

Thus much being offered in behalf of the historical use made of masonic authorities, it remains only to account for the history of masonry beginning with the Mosaic history of mankind. It has already been noted, that the art of building was the first that mankind had occasion for; and the masonic character being formed on those principles that dignify human nature, may of course be traced beyond the known existence of any exclusive society under the distinction of masons. In this view, though the order may not be traced higher than the building of Solomon's temple, the practice of the masonic art, and the principles on which this order is founded, are coeval with man. Whoever, therefore, from the earliest ages is recorded as exercising or promoting masonic operations, and acting conformable to the rules of the order, may justly be claimed and enrolled as members of the fraternity.

These necessary considerations being premised, we may proceed to relate, that the Almighty architect of the universe having prepared this

## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

this globe, and replenished it with all its animal, vegetable and mineral furniture, as a habitation fit to receive the class of rational beings his wisdom determined to place in it \*; he created man in his own image, and endued him with a capacity of mind, and powers of body, for acquiring those sciences, and exercising those arts, that are so successfully cultivated by every civilized nation. How Adam forfeited the state of felicity in which he was originally placed, is not our peculiar province to inquire, farther than we are informed by the inspired penman: it is sufficient to remark, that he incurred banishment from the garden of Eden, by too eager a desire for knowledge, which he ventured to anticipate the possession of, by a prohibited act. Hence he entailed upon himself and all his sinful posterity, the severe punishment of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow; and of having a life of labour closed by the extinction of their vital powers in death!

Man being, as we have seen, destined to labour, possesses a fund of industry, and a happy facility in inventing arts and sciences, whether mechanical or liberal; all of which have a tendency to the benefit of social intercourse. Therefore we need not question but that the all-wise God, by implanting these propensities in our nature, intended that we should not only live happily as individuals, but be mutually assistant to each other for the good of human society; which, in the

\* The first Christians computed their times as the nations did among whom they lived, till A. D. 516, when Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, taught them to compute from the birth of Christ: but he lost four years, by fixing the Christian era four years later than the truth. Therefore though according to the Hebrew chronology, and other good authorities, Jesus Christ was born in the year of the world 4000; yet if we add to those years, the present year of our Lord, or A. D. 1783, the sum, 5783, will not be the true *anno mundi*, or year of Masonry, without the farther addition of these four lost years. But this being a degree of accuracy, that masons in general do not attend to, we must, after this intimation, still follow the vulgar mode of computation, to be intelligible.

Scripture



Scripture phrase, is to be all of one mind, having compassion one for another, and to love as brethren.

- ‘ See him from nature rising flow to art !
- ‘ To copy instinct then, was reason’s part.
- ‘ Thus then to man, the voice of nature spake—
- ‘ Go, from the creatures thy instructions take :
- ‘ Learn from the birds, what food the thickets yield ;
- ‘ Learn from the beasts, the physic of the field ;
- ‘ Thy arts of building, from the bee receive ;
- ‘ Learn of the mole to plow, the worm to weave ;
- ‘ Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
- ‘ Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale :
- ‘ Here too, all forms of social union find,
- ‘ And hence let reason, late, instruct mankind \*.”

We may be well assured that Adam instructed his descendants in all the knowledge he himself possessed; which, when we consider his immediate communications with his Maker, and the extraordinary perceptions he purchased at so dear a price, contrary to express command, must have been far greater than that of an ordinary man born amid the wild scenes of nature, with no farther opportunities of information than the mere supply of immediate wants afforded.

A. M.  
129. Bcf.  
C. 3875.

Accordingly we find cultivation soon attended to in Adam’s family; for, of his two sons, Abel was a keeper of sheep, and Cain a tiller of the earth. After their separation, upon the murder of Abel, Cain, with his family, being expelled from Adam’s altars, built a city, and called it *Dedicate* or *Consecrate*, after the name of his eldest son Enoch; whose race following this example, improved themselves not only in geometry and masonry, but made discoveries of other curious arts †. Thus Jabal, the eldest son of Lamech, first invented the use of tents, as moveable dwellings adapted to grazing; and taught the art of managing herds of cattle, which heretofore had been dispersed wild through the

\* Pope.

† See Gen. iv. 19—22.

land;

land: Jubal, his third son, was the inventor of music, and musical instruments; and Tubal Cain, his youngest son, found out the art of forging and working metals.

The descendants of Seth, the third son of Adam, came nothing behind those of Cain, in the cultivation of useful arts: this patriarch of the other half of mankind, must have greatly profited under the continual tuition of Adam, with whom he lived till the year of the world 930, and succeeded him then with the assistance of Enoch, Kainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, and Enoch \*. The latter, as a monument of his superior abilities and love to posterity, foreseeing the universal desolation which would soon happen by water or fire, and deprive mankind of those arts and sciences already improved, raised two large pillars, one of brick, the other of stone, and inscribed thereon an abridgment of the arts and sciences; that if the pillar of brick happened to be overthrown by the flood, the other of stone might remain; which Joseph † tells us was to be seen, in his time, in the land of Siriad, by the name of Seth's or Enoch's pillar.

It is more than probable that about this time astronomy began to be studied; for, as there is nothing more surprising than the regularity of the heavenly luminaries, it is easy to judge that one of the first objects of attention for mankind, would be to consider their courses, and to observe their periods. It could not be curiosity only that prompted men to apply themselves to astronomical speculations; necessity itself must have dictated them. For if the seasons are not observed, which are distinguished by the planetary motions, it is impossible to succeed in agriculture. If the duration of the month and year were not determined, a certain order could not be established in civil affairs; nor could the days allotted to the exercise of religion be fixed. Thus, as neither agriculture, polity, nor religion could dispense with the want of astronomy; it is evident that mankind were obliged to apply themselves to the sciences from the beginning of the world.

\* See Gen. v. 6—25.

† Jos. Antiq. lib. i. c. 2.

The

## PATRIARCHAL HISTORY

The posterity of Seth, who had for many ages retained their integrity in the true worship of God, and a close application to sciences, were at last infected with the same contagion of profaneness and immorality as the race of Cain; so that all sorts of wickedness overspread the earth: this depravity at last ended in their destruction and extirpation by the deluge, in which all the human race perished, except Noah and his family\*. Here was a dismal face of things; instead of the earth, adorned with the productions of nature, and the improvements of art, a watery desert appeared, which offered nothing to the view of Heaven, but the floating wrecks of man and his fellow-creatures, swept away in one common destruction! This was the most dreadful and amazing judgment, the most horrid and portentous catastrophe that nature ever yet saw †.

\* See Gen. vi. 11, 12, 13.

† Gen. vii. 18, &c.

C H A P.

## C H A P. II.

*State of Masonry from the Flood to the Building of Solomon's Temple.*

**P**REPARATORY to this awful desolation, God commanded Noah to build a great ark \*, or floating castle, wherein his family, with an assortment of every species of animals might be preserved to replenish the earth, when the intended judgment was compleated; and the assistance of his three sons in this great undertaking may be conceived as in the capacity of a deputy and two wardens. Geometrical principles, and architectural proportions, being common to all buildings, composed of whatever materials, and calculated for whatever purposes, it cannot be construed into an unwarrantable liberty, to consider *naval architecture* as closely allied to the masonic art: and in this particular and most extraordinary instance, the great Architect of nature is represented as condescending to dictate the plan, and to assign the proportion of its parts. On board of this stupendous vessel, Noah, with his three sons, their four wives, and the proper number of animals necessary for continuing the several species, were preserved from the irresistible torrents that overwhelmed all the rest of animated nature; the marine tribes excepted, which, during the flood, remained in their proper element †. From these masons, or four grand officers, thus miraculously preserved, the whole present race of mankind are descended.

A. M:  
1656.  
Bef. C.  
2348.

\* See Gen. vi. 14, &c.

† What then, it has been asked, became of all the fresh water fish? The most obvious reply to this difficulty is, that if the water descending from the clouds mixed with that of the sea, it must by the union, have made the whole as much too fresh for the one class, as too salt for the other. But though the bulk of each might have been thus destroyed, enough might survive for the purpose of renovation. It is left to more philosophical brethren to determine how far the different gravities of fresh and salt water, might tend to keep such immense bodies of each, in any degree apart.

This chosen family brought with them over the flood, and afterward communicated to their children, all the knowledge possessed by the old world. The first thing Noah did upon his landing, was to build an altar \*, and offer a burnt sacrifice of every clean beast and fowl. God having accepted the sacrifice, blessed Noah, and gave him power over all living creatures, with a permission to eat them as freely as of the produce of the ground: he forbade him, however, to eat the blood of animals, or to shed the blood of man; commanding him to punish manslaughter with death, and to replenish the earth with inhabitants.

Year of  
the flood  
101. Bef.  
C. 2247.

Being all of one language and speech, *it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east toward the west* †, they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and dwelt there together, as Noachidæ, or sons of Noah, the first name of masons. And when Noah ordered his sons, and grandsons, in the year 101, in which Peleg was born to Heber, to disperse and take possession of the several parts of the earth, according to the partition he had made; they through fear of the bad consequence of separation, and resolving to keep together, assembled in great numbers on the plains of Shinar ‡, to build a city and a tower, whose summit might reach up to heaven! This extravagant idea was conceived in an age by far too remote and obscure for us to possess any authentic particulars concerning it; but beside the account we have of this tower from Moses, the enormous pyramids of Egypt, which are probably not far short of it in antiquity, are to this day standing monuments of the grand designs mankind were then capable of forming. The incontrovertible evidence of these pyramids encourages us to repeat the loose notices which have been handed down to us relating to the tower of Babel.—The foundation is reported to have been a square of half a mile in compass; and the building to have consisted of eight square towers, rising in stages above each other, with an ascending passage on the outside, all the way up to an observatory on the top, which was

\* Gen. viii. 20, 21. † See Gen. xi. 1, &c. ‡ Gen. xi. 4, &c.

600 feet from the ground. In the grand tower were apartments with arched roofs, supported by pillars 75 feet high, intended for a temple, in which the idolatrous worship of the god Belus was performed.

As this was to make themselves a name, and prevent their dispersion, God for their vanity confounding their speech \*, occasioned what they endeavoured to avoid. Hence this tower was called *Babel*, or *confusion*. By the benefit of the observatory on the top of the tower it was, that the Babylonians advanced their skill in astronomy beyond all other nations; for when Alexander took Babylon †, Calisthenes the philosopher, who accompanied him thither, found they had astronomical observations for 1903 years backward from that time; which carry up the account as high as the 115th year after the flood, and fifteen after the building of the tower of Babel. All which shews that, after the dispersion, they still preserved the knowledge of masonry, and improved it to a great degree of perfection.

Nimrod ‡, or Belus §, the son of Cush, the eldest son of Ham, kept possession of the plain, and founded this first great empire at Babylon. He built many splendid cities in Shinar; and under him flourished those learned mathematicians whose successors were stiled *Magi*, or *wise men*, by way of eminence for their superior knowledge. The migration from Shinar commenced 53 years after they began to build the tower, or 154 years after the flood: and they went off at various times, travelling north, south, east, and west, with their masonic skill, and found the good use of it in settling their colonies. From Shinar the science and the art were carried to the distant parts of the earth, notwithstanding the confusion of dialects, by the masonic practice of conversing without speaking, and of knowing each other by signs and tokens; which expedient, according to an old tradition, they

\* Gen. xi. 7, 8, 9.

† Year of the flood 2017, before Christ 331.

‡ i. e. *rebel*, a name given to Belus by the Israelites, by way of invective.

§ i. e. *lord*.

contrived upon the dispersion, in case any of them should meet in distant parts, who had been before in Shinar.

Thus the earth was again planted and replenished with masons, whose various improvements we shall proceed to trace.

Yr of the  
Fl. 160.  
Bef. Ch.  
2188.

Mizraim, or Menes, the second son of Ham, carried to, and preserved in Egypt, or the land of Mizraim, their original skill, and much cultivated the art: for ancient history \* celebrates the early fine taste of the Egyptians, their many magnificent edifices, and great cities, as Memphis, Heliopolis, Thebes, with an hundred gates, &c. beside their palaces, catacombs †, obelisks and statues, particularly the colossal statue of sphinx, whose head was 120 feet round; and their famous pyramids, the largest of which was reckoned the first of the seven wonders of art, after the general migration. These pyramids are standing evidences of the extraordinary works of masons in ages too remote to be ascertained: and indeed their form and solidity, as beginning from a broad square base, tapering as they rose, up to a narrow apex, and with few interior cavities, were the best security that could be conceived for durability. They are described by various writers and travellers; and the following particulars respecting them will certainly prove interesting to a masonic reader.

The principal pyramids are situated on the western bank of the Nile; in the neighbourhood of the ancient city of Memphis; and of these, there are four which claim particular notice. They stand in a diagonal line, about 400 paces distant from each other; and their sides correspond exactly with the four cardinal points of the compass. They are founded on a rock which is covered with sand; and among the various measurements given of the largest pyramid, it may, in round

\* Diod. Sicul. lib. i.

† A very entertaining description of these catacombs is given by Aaron Hill in his *Account of the Ottoman Empire*. But this florid writer is thought to have indulged himself rather too much in the licence sometimes attributed to travellers, to intitle that juvenile production to much regard as an authority.

numbers,

numbers, be esteemed 700 feet square at the base, and 480 feet in perpendicular height. The summit of this pyramid from below, seems to be a point; but as travellers may ascend, by the stones forming steps on the outside, all the way up, the top is found to be a platform composed of large stones; and the sides of the square to be 16 or 18 feet. Opinions differ as to the quarries where the stones for these huge piles were procured; but while some are so extravagant as to suppose them to have been brought from Arabia or Ethiopia, captain Norden, who examined them about forty years since, declares that the stones were cut out of the rocks along the Nile, where the excavations are still visible. The second of these pyramids is exactly like the first, excepting that it is so smoothly covered with granite that it is impossible to ascend it. The third pyramid is not so high as the two former by 100 feet; and the fourth is as much inferior in size to the third. These four are surrounded by a number, all of a much smaller size, and several of them ruinous.

Of the four large pyramids, the first mentioned only, has been opened; the entrance is on the north side, and leads to five different passages successively, of which some ascend, some descend, and some run level, being only three feet and a half square. These passages are entered by torch light, and lead to different chambers in the body of the pyramid; the last of them terminates in an upper chamber, in which is an empty coffin or sarcophagus of granite, in the form of a parallelepipedon, entirely plain and destitute of all decoration\*.

In the description of this proud mausoleum, we have a pregnant illustration of the fable of the mountain and the mouse: for the expence and labour of so astonishing a building were incurred to prepare a tomb for the founder, which after all he does not enjoy. A mountain of

\* Templeman's translation of the Copenhagen edition of Norden's Travels, folio, 1757.

stone



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stone was raised to contain a coffin; and that coffin contains nothing! \*

The genius of the Egyptians for hieroglyphical representations appears from the enormous figure of the sphinx just mentioned above; which stands about 300 paces to the east of the second pyramid. This exhibits the body of a lion with a virgin's head, cut out of the solid rock; though the body is now overwhelmed by the sand. This figure is understood to indicate the season for the annual rising of the waters in the Nile, when the sun enters *Leo* and *Virgo*; from which two constellations they formed the sphinx: this word, in the Chaldee dialect, signifies *to overflow*; and as the cause of the overflowing of the Nile was a riddle to the antients, we hence perceive why the sphinx was said to be a propounder of riddles.

The Egyptians excelled all nations also in their amazing labyrinths. One of them covered the ground of a whole province, containing many fine palaces, and 100 temples, disposed in its several quarters and divisions, adorned with columns of porphyry, and statues of their gods and princes; which labyrinth the Greeks, long afterward, endeavoured to imitate, but never succeeded in their attempts.

The successors of Mizraim, who stiled themselves the sons of antient kings, encouraged the royal art down to the last of the race, the learned king Amasis,

History fails us in the south and west of Africa; nor have we any just accounts of the posterity of Noah's eldest son Japhet, who first replenished antient Scythia, from Norway eastward to America; nor of the Japhetites in Greece and Italy, Germany, Gaul and Britain, &c.

\* Antient historians, who yet were but moderns in comparison with the pyramids, relate, that the kings who built them, excited such a degree of public hatred, by the cruel oppression of their subjects to raise these tombs, that they did not dare to trust their bodies in them: but were interred in obscure places, to secure their remains from the vengeance of the populace. *Rollin.*

till

till their original skill was lost: but they were good architects at their first migration from Shinar.

Shem, the second son of Noah, remained at Ur of the Chaldees in Shinar, with his father and great grandson Heber, where they lived private, and died in peace; but Shem's offspring travelled into the south, and east of Great Asia, *viz.* Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram, with Sala the father of Heber; and propagated the art as far as China and Japan: while Noah, Shem, and Heber, employed themselves at Ur, in mathematical exercises, teaching Peleg the father of Rehu, father of Serug, father of Nahor, father of Terah, father of Abraham, a learned race of mathematicians and geometricians\*.

Thus Abraham, born two years after the death of Noah, had learned well the science and the art, before the God of glory called him to travel from Ur of the Chaldees, and to lead a pastoral life in tents. Travelling, therefore, with his family and flocks through Mesopotamia, he pitched at Haran, where old Terah, in five years, died; and then Abraham, aged 75 years, travelled into the land of the Canaanites: but a famine soon forced him down to Egypt; from whence returning next year, he began to communicate his great skill to the chiefs of the Canaanites, for which they honoured him as a prince.

Abraham transmitted his learning to all his offspring; Isaac did the same; and that Jacob well instructed his family, we have a clear example in his son Joseph, who retained such strong ideas of the early instructions received in his father's house, that he excelled the Egyptian masons in knowledge; and, being installed their grand master by the command of Pharaoh, employed them in building many granaries and store-cities throughout the land of Egypt, to preserve them from the direful effects of a long and severe famine, before the arrival of Jacob and his household.

\* The old constitutions affirm this strongly, and expatiate on Abraham's great skill in geometry, and of his teaching it to many scholars, all sons of the free-born only.

The

Y of the  
Fl. 774.  
Bef. Ch.  
1574.

The descendants of Abraham, being sojourners and shepherds in Egypt, practised very little of architecture, till about eighty years before their exodus; when, by the over-ruling hand of Providence, they were trained up to the masonical use of stone and brick, and built for the Egyptians the two strong cities of Pithom and Raamasis; in the exercise of which tasks they recovered their dexterity in the craft, before they migrated to the promised land.

After Abraham left Haran 430 years, Moses marched out of Egypt, at the head of 600,000 Hebrew males, marshalled in due form; for whose sake God divided the red sea, to afford them a ready passage, and then caused the waters to return upon, and drown Pharaoh and his Egyptian forces, who pursued them. In this peregrination through Arabia to Canaan, God was pleased to inspire their grand master Moses\*, Joshua his deputy, and Aholiab and Bezaleel, grand wardens, with

\* The learned Dr. Stukeley has been ingenious enough to trace the several divinities in the heathen mythology, from their symbolical representations on medals, up to the antient progenitors of mankind, and patriarchs in sacred history, whose memorable transactions we have been reviewing: with what success this has been accomplished, remains for our learned brethren to determine. According to this profound antiquarian, the idea of the most antient *Hercules*, is formed from that of Adam; bearded, rough, with the skin of a beast to cover his nakedness, and a club in his hand to fray wild animals from him. Eve was consecrated under the name of *Hebe*, the goddess of youth and beauty; the *Juventa* of the Latins. She has the adequate figure of Eve, holding the fatal apple in one hand, and leans the other on a spear, as the mark of divinity. So her husband often had the apple in his hand, taken from the garden of Hesperides, a word seemingly corrupted from Paradise, guarded by a watchful dragon and four nymphs, which are the four rivers recited by Moses. By this latitude of interpretation, he makes Cain, the *Ganymede* of the antients; cup-bearer at the feasts of the gods. Lamech the first bigamist, was the *Jupiter* of mount Casius; Tubal Cain, *Vulcan*; Jubal the inventor of music, was *Pales* the shepherd; *Apollo* is originally taken from him in the quality of a harper. Noah was consecrated after his death, and called *Deucalion*, which means, the god the preacher, whom mythologists make to be the first builder of cities and temples. The name of his wife was *Beroc*, called *Pyrrha* by the Greeks; in honour of whom was founded the city *Berilus*,

with wisdom of heart \*; and so next year they raised the tabernacle or tent, where the divine Shechinah resided, and the holy ark or chest, the symbol of God's presence; which, though not of stone or brick, was framed by true symmetrical architecture, according to the pattern that God dictated to Moses on Mount Sinai, and which was afterward the model of Solomon's temple.

Moses being well skilled in all the Egyptian learning, and also divinely inspired, excelled all grand masters before him, and ordered the more skilful to meet him, as in a grand lodge, near the tabernacle,

Berilus, esteemed the most antient city in the world, built by her son Ham, who is the *Saturn* of profane story; and Shēm is celebrated under the picture of *Mitbras*.

The heroic effigies of Ham is also exhibited in innumerable cities, under the name of *Jupiter Hammon*; he is often horned, the ram's horn intimating sacred unction, or regality. His son Phut, was *Apollo Pythius*; Mizraim the son of Ham, was the Egyptian *Osiris*; Canaan their brother, is understood in all the figures of *Mercury*. Hamor, his son, father of the powerful nation of the Amorites, was the great *Jupiter* of the antients. Tarsus, the son of Javan, grandson of Noah, was the celebrated *Neptune* of old; and from the personal appearance of Jehovah to the patriarchs, the heathens framed their *Bacchus*. The Egyptian *Serapis*, with the bushel on his head, is the patriarch Joseph, the deity of reviviscence, in imitation of whom all their mummies are formed. Moses the Hebrew legislator, is couched under the characters of *Silenus*, and *Sylvanus* in antiquity; and Joshua is the antient *Pan*.

Again: the twelve signs of the zodiac, we are told, were the banners of the twelve tribes of Israel, as they encamped in their passage through the wilderness. The table of shew bread, part of the furniture of the Mosaic tabernacle, is seen imitated in several heathen coins: as also the *sedes Deorum*, denoting the presence of a deity; taken from that called the mercy seat in the Mosaic ark, whereon rested the *Shechinah*; sometimes there is a thunderbolt laid on it, as in a coin of Titus. This sacred throne of the temple at Jerusalem, and the two cherubims, Titus placed in a temple at Antioch, as we are informed in the *Chronicon Alexandrinum*. Other parts of the sacred spoils, as the golden candlestick and shew-bread table, after being carried in triumph by Vespasian, were deposited in the temple of Peace; from whence they were finally taken by the Goths, in the sackage of Rome.

Those who wish to see this argument more at large, with references to the authors and cabinets, where vouchers may be found to justify the preceding interpretations and facts; will find them in *Stukeley's Medallie History of Carausius*, 2 vols, 4to, 1760.

\* Exod. xxxi. 2, &c.

D

in

in the passover-week, and gave them wise charges, regulations, &c. though the tradition thereof has not been transmitted down to us so perfect as might have been wished.

Y of the  
Fl. 897.  
Bef. Ch.  
1451.

Joshua succeeded in the direction, with Caleb his deputy; and Eleazar the high-priest, and Phineas his son, as grand wardens: he marshalled the Israelites, and led them over Jordan, which God made dry for their march into the promised land. The Canaanites had so regularly fortified their great cities and passes, that without the special intervention of *El Shaddai*, in behalf of his peculiar people, they were impregnable. Having finished his wars with the Canaanites, he fixed the tabernacle at Shiloe, in Ephraim; ordering the chiefs of Israel to serve their God, cultivate the land, and carry on the grand design of architecture in the best Mosaic style.

The Israelites made a prodigious progress in the study of geometry and architecture, having many expert artists in every tribe that met in lodges or societies for that purpose, except when for their sins they came under servitude; but their occasional princes, called judges and saviours, revived the Mosaic style along with liberty, and the Mosaic constitution. But they were exceeded by the Canaanites, Phœnicians, and Sidonians in sacred architecture; they being a people of a happy genius, and frame of mind, who made great improvements in the sciences, as well as in other learning. The glass of Sidon, the purple of Tyre, and the exceeding fine linen they wove, were the product of their own country, and their own inventions; and for their skill in working of metals, in hewing timber and stone: in a word, for their perfect knowledge of what was solid, great, and ornamental in architecture, it need but be remembered, the great share they had in erecting the temple at Jerusalem; than which nothing can more redound to their honour, or give a clearer idea of what their own buildings must have been. Their fame was so extensive for taste, design, and invention, that whatever was elegant, was distinguished with the epithet of *Sidonian*, or as the workmanship of Tyrian artists: and yet the temple or tabernacle of the true God at Shiloh exceeded them all in wisdom and beauty, though not in strength and dimensions. Mean-

Meanwhile in Lesser Asia, about ten years before the exodus of Moses, Troy was founded, and stood till destroyed by the confederated Greeks, about the twelfth year of Tola judge of Israel.

A. M.  
2819.

Soon after the exodus, the famous temple of Jupiter Hammon in Libyan Africa was erected; and stood till it was demolished by the first Christians in those parts.

The city of Tyre was built by a body of Sidonian masons from Gaba, under their grand master, and proper princes, or directors; who finished the lofty buildings of the city, with its strong walls and aqueducts, in a manner greatly to the honour and renown of those who had the conducting of this grand design.

Y of the  
Fl. 1096.  
Bef. Ch.  
1252.

The Phœnicians built, in a grand and sumptuous manner, under the direction of Sanchoniathon, grand master of masons in that province, the famous temple of Dagon at Gaza, and artfully supported it by two slender columns, which proved not too big for the grasp of Samson; who pulling them down, the large roof fell upon 3000 of the lords and ladies of the Philistines, and killed them all, himself sharing the fate he drew down upon his enemies.

Y of the  
Fl. 1231.  
Bef. Ch.  
1117.

In after times, Abibal king of Tyre repaired and beautified that city, and so did his son Hiram; under whom the kingdom of Tyre was in a very flourishing condition: he also repaired and improved several cities in the eastern parts of his dominions; and being himself a mason, he undertook the direction of the craft, and became a worthy grand master. He enlarged the city of Tyre, and joined it to the temple of Jupiter Olympius, standing in an island: he also built two temples, one to Hercules, and the other to Astarte; with many other rich and splendid buildings.

Y of the  
Fl. 1292.  
Bef. Ch.  
1056.

Y of the  
Fl. 1302.  
Bef. Ch.  
1046.

During all this period, the Israelites, by their vicinity to the artists of Tyre and Sidon, had great opportunities of cultivating the royal art, which they failed not diligently to pursue, and at last attained to a very high perfection; as well in operative masonry, as in the regularity and discipline of their well formed lodges.

## C H A P. III.

*State of Masonry from the Foundation of Solomon's Temple, to its Consecration.*

**D**AVID king of Israel, through the long wars he had with the Canaanites, had not leisure to employ his own craftsmen, or those he had obtained from his steady friend and ally, King Hiram of Tyre: for almost his whole reign was one continued series of wars, fatigues, and misfortunes. But at length, having taken the city of Jebus, and strong-hold of Zion from his enemies, he set the Craft about repairing and embellishing the walls, and public edifices, especially in Zion, where he fixed his residence; and which was from him called the city of David; as in his time, also, the old Jebus obtained the name of Jerusalem. But being denied the honour of building the intended temple therein, on account of his being a man of blood, he, worn down with years and infirmities, and drawing near his end, assembled the chiefs of his people, and acquainted them with his design to have built a magnificent repository for the ark of God; having made great preparation for it, and laid up immense quantities of rich materials; as also plans and models for the different parts of the structure, with many necessary regulations for its future establishment: but, as he found it was the Divine Will that this great work should be accomplished by his son Solomon, he requested them to assist in so laudable an undertaking.

Y of the  
Fl. 1301.  
Bef. Ch.  
1047.

Y of the  
Fl. 1333.  
Bef. Ch.  
1015.

King David died soon after, in the 70th year of his age, after having reigned seven years in Hebron over the house of Judah, and thirty-three over all the tribes.

Upon the death of David, and the succession of Solomon to the throne, the affection Hiram had ever maintained for the father, prompted him to send a congratulatory embassy to the son, expressing his joy to find the regality continued in the family. When these ambassadors returned,

Y of the  
Fl. 1336.  
Bef. Ch.  
1012.

ed,

ed, Solomon embraced the occasion, and wrote a letter to Hiram in these terms:

*“ King Solomon to King Hiram greeting,*

**B**E it known unto thee, O King, that my father David had it a long time in his mind to erect a temple to the Lord; but being perpetually in war, and under a necessity of clearing his hands of his enemies, and make them all his tributaries, before he could attend to this great and holy work; he hath left it to me in time of peace, both to begin and finish it, according to the direction, as well as the prediction, of Almighty God. Blessed be his great name for the present tranquillity of my dominions! And, by his gracious assistance, I shall now dedicate the best improvements of this liberty and leisure to his honour and worship. Wherefore I make it my request, that you will let some of your people go along with some servants of mine to Mount Lebanon, to assist them in cutting down materials toward this building; for the Sidonians understand it much better than we do. As for the workmens’ reward, or wages, whatever you think reasonable shall be punctually paid them.”

Hiram was highly pleased with this letter, and returned the following answer:

*“ King Hiram to King Solomon.*

**N**OTHING could have been more welcome to me, than to understand that the government of your blessed father is devolved, by God’s providence, into the hands of so excellent, so wise, and so virtuous a successor: his holy name be praised for it. That which you write for, shall be done with all care and good-will: for I will give order to cut down and export such quantities of the fairest cedars  
“ and



“ and cypress trees as you shall have occasion for: my people shall  
 “ bring them to the sea-side for you, and from thence ship them away  
 “ to what port you please, where they may lie ready for your own  
 “ men to transport them to Jerusalem. It would be a great obligation,  
 “ after all this, to allow us such a provision of corn in exchange, as  
 “ may stand with your convenience; for that is the commodity we  
 “ islanders want most.”

Solomon, to testify his great satisfaction from this answer of the Tyrian king, and, in return for his generous offers, ordered him a yearly present of 20,000 measures of wheat, and 20,000 measures of fine oil for his household; beside a like quantity of barley, wheat, wine and oil, which he engaged to give Hiram's masons, who were to be employed in the intended work of the temple. Hiram was to send the cedars, fir, and other woods, upon floats to Joppa, to be delivered to whom Solomon should direct, in order to be carried to Jerusalem. He sent him also a man of his own name, a Tyrian by birth, but of Israelitish descent, who was a second Bezaleel, and honoured by his king with the title of Father: in 2 Chron. ii. 13, he is called Hiram Abbif, the most accomplished designer and operator upon earth\*; whose abilities

\* In 2 Chron. ii. 13. Hiram King of Tyre (called there Hiram) in his Letter to King Solomon, says, *I have sent a cunning man*, el Hiram Abbi; which is not to be translated, like the Vulgate Greek and Latin, *Hiram my father*; for his description, verse 14, refutes it; and the words import only *Hiram of my father's*, or the chief master mason of my father Abibalus. Yet some think that King Hiram might call the architect Hiram his father, as learned and wise men were wont to be called by royal patrons in old times: thus Joseph was called *abreeb*, or the king's father; and this same Hiram the architect is called Solomon's father, 2 Chron. iv. 16.

*Gnafab Thuram Abbif la-Melech Sbalomob.*

*Did Hiram his father make to King Solomon.*

But the difficulty is over at once by allowing the word Abbif to be the surname of Hiram the artist, called above Hiram Abbi, and here called Hiram Abbif, as in the lodge

abilities were not confined to building only, but extended to all kinds of work, whether in gold, silver, brass, or iron; whether in linen, tapestry, or embroidery; whether considered as an architect, statuary, founder or designer, he equally excelled. From his designs, and under his direction, all the rich and splendid furniture of the temple, and its several appendages, were begun, carried on, and finished. Solomon appointed him, in his absence, to fill the chair, as deputy grand master; and in his presence to officiate as senior grand warden, master of the work, and general overseer of all artists, as well those whom David had formerly procured from Tyre and Sidon, as those Hiram should now send.

Dius, the historian, tells us, that the love of wisdom was the chief inducement to that tenderness of friendship betwixt Hiram and Solomon; that they interchanged difficult and mysterious questions, and points of art, to be solved according to true reason and nature. Me-

lodge he is called Hiram Abbif, to distinguish him from King Hiram: for this reading makes the sense plain and compleat, *viz.* that Hiram, King of Tyre, sent to King Solomon the cunning workman Hiram Abbif.

He is described in two places, 1 Kings vii. 13, 14, 15. and 2 Chron. ii. 13, 14. in the first he is called *a widow's son of the tribe of Naphtali*, and in the other he is called *the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan*; but in both, that his father was *a man of Tyre*: that is, she was of the daughters of the city of Dan, in the tribe of Naphtali, and is called *a widow of Naphtali*, as her husband was a Naphtalite; for he is not called a Tyrian by descent, but a man of Tyre by habitation, as Obed Edom the Levite is called a *Gittite*, and the Apostle Paul *a man of Tarsus*.

But though Hiram Abbif had been a Tyrian by blood, that derogates not from his vast capacity; for Tyrians now were the best artificers, by the encouragement of King Hiram: and those texts testify that God had endued this Hiram Abbif with wisdom, understanding, and mechanical cunning to perform every thing that Solomon required; not only in building the temple with all its costly magnificence, but also in founding, fashioning, and framing all the holy utensils thereof, and to *find out every device that shall be put to him!* And the scripture assures us, that he fully maintained his character in far larger works than those of Aholiab and Bezaleel; for which he will be honoured in lodges till the end of time.

ander

## HISTORY OF MASONRY

nander of Ephesus, who translated the Tyrian annals out of the Philistine tongue, into Greek, also relates, that when any of these propositions proved too hard for those wise and learned princes, Abdeymonus, or Abdomenus, the Tyrian, called, in the old constitutions, Amon, or Hiram. Abbif, *answered every device that was put to him*, 2 Chron. ii. 14; and even challenged Solomon, though the wisest prince on earth, with the subtilty of the questions he proposed.

To carry on this stupendous work with greater ease and speed, Solomon caused all the craftsmen, as well natives as foreigners, to be numbered, and classed as follows, *viz.*

1. <i>Harodim</i> , princes, rulers, or provosts, in number	300
2. <i>Menatzchim</i> , overseers and comforters of the people } in working, who were expert master masons	3,300
3. <i>Ghiblim</i> , stone-squarers, polishers and sculptors; and } <i>Isb Chotzeb</i> , men of hewing; and <i>Benai</i> , setters, } layers or builders, being able and ingenious fellow } crafts	80,000
4. The levy out of Israel, appointed to work in Leba- } non one month in three, 10,000 every month, un- } der the direction of noble Adoniram, who was } the junior grand-warden	30,000
All the free masons employed in the work of the } temple, exclusive of the two grand wardens, were }	<hr/> 113,600

Beside the *Isb Sabbal*, or men of burthen, the remains of the old Canaanites, amounting to 70,000, who are not numbered among masons.

Solomon distributed the fellow crafts into separate lodges, with a master and wardens in each\*; that they might receive commands in a regular manner, might take care of their tools and jewels, might be

\* According to the traditions of old masons, who talk much of these things.

regularly

regularly paid every week, and be duly fed and cloathed, &c.; and the fellow crafts took care of their succession by educating entered apprentices. Thus a solid foundation was laid of perfect harmony among the brotherhood; the lodge was strongly cemented with love and friendship; every brother was duly taught secrecy and prudence, morality and good fellowship; each knew his peculiar business, and the grand design was vigorously pursued at a prodigious expence.

When the workmen were all duly marshalled, Solomon, who had been still adding immense quantities of gold, silver, precious stones, and other rich materials to those which David had laid up before his death; put them into proper hands, to be wrought into an infinite variety of ornaments. The vast number of hands employed, and the diligence, skill, and dexterity of the master of the work, the overseers and fellow crafts, were such, that he was able to level the foot-stone of this vast structure in the fourth year of his reign, the third after the death of David, and the 480th after the children of Israel passed the Red Sea. This magnificent work was begun in Mount Moriah, on Monday the second day of the month *Zif*, which answers to the twenty-first of our April, being the second month of the sacred year; and was carried on with such speed, that it was finished in all its parts in little more than seven years, which happened on the eighth day of the month *Bul*, which answers to the twenty-third of our October, being the seventh month of the sacred year, and the eleventh of King Solomon. What is still more astonishing, is, that every piece of it, whether timber, stone, or metal, was brought ready cut, framed and polished to Jerusalem; so that no other tools were wanted, or heard, than what were necessary to join the several parts together. All the noise of axe, hammer, and saw, was confined to Lebanon, the quarries and plains of Zeredathah, that nothing might be heard among the masons of Sion, save harmony and peace.

The length of the temple, or holy place, from wall to wall, was sixty cubits of the sacred measure; the breadth twenty cubits, or one

E

third

A. M.  
2992.  
Year of  
the flood  
1336.  
Bef. Ch.  
1012.

third of its length; and the height thirty cubits to the upper ceiling, distinct from the porch: so that the temple was twice as long and large every way as the tabernacle. The porch was 120 cubits high; its length twenty; and breadth ten cubits. The symmetry of the three dimensions in the temple is very remarkable; and the harmony of proportions is as pleasing to the eye, as harmony in music is to the ear. The oracle, or most holy place, was a perfect cube so twenty cubits, thereby figuratively displaying the perfection of happiness: for Aristotle says, "That he who bears the shocks of Fortune valiantly, and demeans himself uprightly, *is truly good, and of a square posture without reproof.*" Beside, as the square figure is the most firm in building, so this dimension of the oracle was to denote the constancy, duration, and perpetuity of heaven. The wall of the outer court, or that of the Gentiles, was 7,700 feet in compass; and all the courts and apartments would contain 300,000 people: the whole was adorned with 1453 columns of Parian marble, twisted, sculptured, and voluted; with 2906 pilasters, decorated with magnificent capitals; and about double that number of windows; beside the beauties of the pavement. The oracle and sanctuary were lined with massy gold, adorned with sculpture, and studded with diamonds, and other kinds of precious stones.

No structure was ever to be compared with this temple, for its correct proportions and beautiful dimensions, from the magnificent portico on the east, to the awful *sanctum sanctorum* on the west; with the numerous apartments for the kings, princes, sanhedrim, priests, Levites, and people of Israel, beside an outer court for the Gentiles; it being an house of prayer for all nations. The prospect of it highly transcended all that we are capable to imagine, and has ever been esteemed the finest piece of masonry upon earth, before or since\*.

The

\* Among the variety of valuable articles in the cabinet of curiosities at Dresden, is a model of the temple of Solomon cut in cedar, according to its description in the Old

The old constitutions aver, that, some short time before the consecration of the temple, King Hiram came from Tyre, to take a view of that mighty edifice, and to inspect the different parts thereof, in which he was accompanied by King Solomon, and the deputy grand master, Hiram Abbif; and that after his examination, he declared the temple to be the utmost stretch of human art! Solomon here again renewed the league with Hiram, and made him a present of the sacred scriptures, translated into the Syriac tongue; which, it is said, is still extant among the Maronites, and other eastern Christians, under the name of the old Syriac version.

Yr of the  
Fl. 1356.  
Bef. Ch.  
992.

The temple of Jehovah being finished, under the auspices of the wisest and most glorious king of Israel, the prince of architecture, and grand master mason of his day; the fraternity celebrated the cape-stone with great joy: but their exultations were soon checked by the sudden death of their dear and worthy master Hiram Abbif; to the great concern of King Solomon, who, after some time allowed to the craft to indulge their sorrow, ordered his obsequies to be performed with great solemnity, and buried him in the lodge, near the temple, according to the antient usages among masons.

After Hiram Abbif had been mourned for, the tabernacle of Moses and its holy reliques being lodged in the temple, Solomon, in a general assembly, dedicated, or consecrated it by solemn prayer, sacrifices, and music, vocal and instrumental, praising Jehovah, upon fixing the holy ark in its proper place, between the cherubims; when Jehovah filled his own temple with a cloud of glory!

But leaving what must not, and, indeed, what cannot be committed to writing, we may certainly affirm, that, however ambitious and emulous the Gentiles were in improving the royal art, it was never perfected till the building of this superb house of God; suited, as far as human

Old Testament and other antient authorities; which cost 12,000 crowns. It represents the ark, the *sanctum sanctorum*, the sacrifices, and all other rites of the Moïaic law. *Hanway's Travels*, 1753.

power could extend, to the special refulgence of his glory upon earth, where he dwelt between the cherubims, on the mercy-seat, above the ark, from whence he condescended frequently to give his people oracular responses.

The fame of this grand edifice soon prompted the inquisitive of all nations to travel to Jerusalem, and survey its excellencies, as far as was allowed to the Gentiles; and they soon found, that the joint skill of all the world came infinitely short of the Israelites, in the wisdom, strength, and beauty of their architecture; when the wise King Solomon was grand master of all masons at Jerusalem, when the learned King Hiram \* was grand master at Tyre, and the inspired Hiram Abbif had been master of the work: when true masonry was under the immediate care and direction of Heaven; and when the noble and the wise thought it an honour to be associates of the ingenious craftsmen in their well formed lodges. Accordingly the temple of Jehovah became the just wonder of all travellers, by which, as by the most perfect pattern, they resolved to correct the architecture of their own countries upon their return.

\* The tradition is, that King Hiram had been grand master of all masons; and when the temple was finished, came to survey it before its consecration, and to commune with Solomon about wisdom and art; when finding the great Architect of the universe had inspired Solomon above all mortal men, Hiram very readily yielded the pre-eminence to Solomon *Jedidiah*, i. e. the beloved of God.

C H A P.

## C H A P. IV.

*State of Masonry from the Consecration, to the Destruction of Solomon's Temple, and Captivity of the Jews.*

WHEN Solomon had accomplished this great undertaking of erecting a temple to Jehovah, for the purpose of national devotion, he engaged the fraternity in carrying on other works; viz. two palaces at Jerusalem for himself and his queen, the stately hall of judicature, with his ivory throne, and golden lions; a Royal Exchange, made by filling up the great gulf between Mount Moriah and Mount Zion, with strong arches, upon which many beautiful piazzas were erected, with lofty colonades on each side. Between the columns a spacious walk led from Zion castle to the temple, where men of business met; the house of the forest of Lebanon, built upon four rows of cedar-pillars, being a summer-house to retire to from the fatigue of business; with a watch-tower that looked on the road to Damascus: several cities on the road between Jerusalem and Lebanon; many store-houses west of the Jordan, and several store-cities east of that river, well fortified; and last of all Tadmor, in the desert towards Syria\*, one day's journey from the Euphrates, and six from Babylon, called in later times by the Greeks Palmyra, with a lofty palace in it. This was one of his frontier towns; and the reason why he built a city so far from the inhabited parts of Syria, was that in the upper parts there was no water. Under Rehoboam it probably revolted with the rest of Syria, when Rezin became king of Damascus; but whether it submitted to the power of Rezin, or formed itself then into a commonwealth, as it was afterward, or what its government was until the days of the Emperor Augustus, there are no records to inform us. Under the Emperor

\* 2 Chron. viii. 3.

Gallienus,



HISTORY OF MASONRY

Gallienus, Odenatus king of Palmyra, for his victorious services in the east, was associated with him in the empire; but after his death, his queen Zenobia incurred the resentment of the Emperor Aurelian, who destroyed this noble city, and carried the queen in triumph to Rome. Owing to its remote situation, it never recovered this disaster, but was by degrees reduced to the lowest state of poverty; and the district where it stood is now under an Arabian chief, tributary to the Ottoman empire \*.

The ruins of this noble city were discovered by some English merchants from Aleppo in 1678; but they being plundered by the Arabs, were obliged to return, without satisfying their curiosity. Thirteen years after, the same gentlemen made a second attempt, when they staid four days among the ruins; and their account of them was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. But it is to the full and accurate description of these magnificent remains published by Messieurs Dawkins and Wood, † that the public are indebted for their present knowledge of this long lost and forgotten city.

When such curious remains of antiquity, so interesting both to the mason and the antiquarian, come in our way, it is hoped this little digression may be pardoned: we shall now resume our direct subject.

Y of the Fl. 1369. Bef. Ch. 979. All these, and many more public works, were finished in the short space of thirteen years after the temple, by the care of 550 masters of works: for masonry was cultivated throughout all the kingdom of Israel, and many lodges were constituted under grand master Solomon; who, as the old constitutions relate, annually assembled a grand lodge at Jerusalem, to preserve the cement of the fraternity, and transmit their affairs to the latest posterity.

Even during his idolatry, this prince built some curious temples, Chemosh, Moloch, and Ashtaroth, the gods of his concubines, till about

\* Seller's Antiquities of Palmyra, 8vo, 1705.  
† Folio, 1753; illustrated with fine engravings.

three years before he died, when he composed his penitential song, the Ecclesiastes; and fixed the true motto on all earthly glory, viz. *Vanity of vanities, all is vanity, without the fear of God, and the keeping of his commands; which is the whole duty of man!* and died aged 58 years. A. M. 3029. Bef. C. 975.

Many of Solomon's masons, before he died, began to travel; and carried with them their skill and taste in architecture, with the secrets of the fraternity, into Syria, Lesser Asia, Mesopotamia, Scythia, Assyria, Chaldæa, Media, Bactria, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Great Asia and Africa: and probably also into Europe; though we have no history early enough to assure us as yet of the transactions of Greece and Italy. The tradition is, that they travelled to Hercules's pillars on the west, and to China on the east: and the old constitutions affirm, that one called Ninus, who had been at the building of Solomon's temple, carried the art into Germany and Gaul.

In many places being highly esteemed, they obtained special privileges; and because they taught their liberal art only to the free-born, they were called *Free Masons*; constituting lodges in the places where they built stately piles, by the encouragement of the great and wealthy, who soon requested to be accepted as members of their lodges, and brothers of the craft; till by merit those free and accepted masons came to be masters and wardens. Even princes and potentates became grand masters, each in his own dominion, in imitation of King Solomon; whose memory, as a mason, has been duly revered, and will be, till architecture shall be consumed in the general conflagration.

The division of Solomon's dominions into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, did not much affect the fraternity, or disturb their lodges: for Jeroboam ordered them to build him two palaces, the one at Sichem, and the other at Penuel; and also to erect two statues of the golden calves, with temples for their worship, the one in Bethel, and the other in Dan, which were worshipped by the Israelites till they were carried away by Shalmaneser and Tiglath-Pileser. King Baasha built Tirzah for his palace; and King Omri built Samaria for his capital; where his son, King Y of the Fl. 1374. Bef. Ch. 974.

King Ahab, built a sumptuous temple for his idol Baal, afterward destroyed by King Jehu; and a palace of ivory, beside many castles and fenced cities.

Solomon's successors on the throne of Judah, succeeded him also in the grand master's chair; or deputed the high-priest to preserve the royal art. Their care of the temple, with the many buildings they raised, are mentioned in holy writ down to Josiah the last good king of Judah. The masons formed in his school, and who travelled, improved the Gentiles beyond expression: thus the Syrians adorned Damascus with a lofty temple and a royal palace. Those of Lesser Asia became excellent workmen; particularly at Sardis in Lydia, and along the sea coasts in the mercantile cities, as at Ephesus.

There the old temple of Diana, built by some Japhetites about the days of Moses, being burnt down about 34 years after Solomon's death; the kings of Lesser Asia refounded and adorned it with 127 columns of the best marble, each 60 feet high, of which 36 were of the most noble sculpture; under the direction of Oresiphon and Archiphron, the disciples of Solomon's travellers: but it was not finished till after 220 years in the seventh year of Hezekiah king of Judah, under the direction of the grand Ephesian masters in this royal craft, Demetrius and Polonius.

A. M.  
3283.

This temple was of the Ionic order, in length 425 feet, and in breadth 220 feet, with a duly proportioned height; so magnificent, so admirable a fabric, that it became the third of the seven wonders of art; the charming mistress of Lesser Asia, which even Xerxes, the avowed enemy of image worship, left standing, while he burnt all the other temples in his way to Greece. At last it was burnt down by a vile fellow only for the infamous ambition of being talked of in after ages, (whose name therefore shall not be mentioned here), on the birth-day of Alexander the Great; after it had stood 365 years: when it was jocosely said, the goddess was so deeply engaged at the birth of her hero in Pella of Macedonia,

A. M.  
3680.

cedonia, that she had no leisure to save her temple at Ephesus! It was rebuilt by the architect Denocrates, at the expence of the neighbouring princes and states.

The Assyrians, ever since Nimrod and Ninus, had cultivated the royal art, especially at their great Nineveh, down to King Pul, to whom Jonah preached; and his son Sardan Pul, the mean and effeminate Sardanapalus, who was besieged by his brother Tiglath Pul Eser and his general Nabonassar; till he burnt himself with his concubines and treasure in old Nimrod's palace in the twelfth year of Jotham king of Judah. The empire was then partitioned between Tiglath Pul Eser, who succeeded in Nineveh, and Nabonassar who established himself in Chaldæa. A. M. 3257.

Nabonassar, called also Belesis or Baladan, an excellent astronomer and architect, built his new metropolis upon the ruins of a part of old Nimrod's works near the great old tower of Babel, then standing; and called it Babylon; which was founded in the first year of the Nabonassarian, or famous astronomical æra: for this city is not noticed by any author before Isaiah, who both mentions its rise, and foretells its ruin.

The science and the art did not only flourish long in eastern Asia to the farthest East-Indies; but also before the days of Nebuchadnezzar the Great, we find that masonry took a western course: for the disciples of Solomon's travellers, by the encouragement of princes and states west of the Assyrian bounds, built, enlarged, and adorned a great number of cities and towns; such as Boristhenes and Sinope in Pontus; Nicomedia, Prusias, and Chalcedon in Bithynia; Bizantium, now Constantinople, Cizicus also, and Lampfacus in the Hellespont; Abdara in Thrace: also in Greece, Tarentum, Regium, Rome, Ravenna, Grotona, Florence; and many more in Italy; Granada, Malaga, Gades, &c. in Spain; Massilia, and others on the coast of Gaul; Britain being then unknown.

F

The

**Bef. Ch.** 740. The Syrians adorned Damascus, by the assistance of Solomon's masons, with a lofty temple, a royal palace, and a public altar of most admirable workmanship; which last so ravished Ahaz, king of Judah, that he caused a model of it to be taken, and sent it to Urijah, the high-priest of Jerusalem; and upon his return, having removed the altar of the Lord out of its place in the temple, ordered this new altar to be set up in its stead.

After the good Josiah king of Judah fighting for his superior Nabopolassar, was slain in the battle of Hadah Rimmon by Pharoah Necho, all things went wrong in Judah; for the grand monarch Nebuchadnezzar, first his father's partner, having defeated Necho, made Josiah's son Jehoiakim his vassal; and, for his revolting, he ruined him. At length he captivated all the remaining royal family of Judah with the flower of the nobles, especially of the more ingenious craftsmen; laid waste the whole land of Israel, burnt and demolished all the fine edifices, and also the inimitable temple of Solomon, after it had been finished and consecrated 416 years. For, on the seventh day of the fifth month, answering to the end of our July, came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guards to the King of Babylon, to Jerusalem, and after having taken out all the sacred vessels; the two famous pillars that were in the temple, and all the riches that could be found in the king's palace, and the city; he did, pursuant to the command of his master, set both the temple and city on fire, overthrew all the walls, and towers belonging thereto, wholly razing it to the ground, till he had effected a thorough desolation!

**Yr of the** Fl. 1778. **Bef. Ch.** 570. Nebuchadnezzar being now at rest from all his wars, and in full peace at home, applied himself with great industry to the grand design of finishing his buildings at Babylon; and employed therein all the able artists of Judea, and other captives beside his own Chaldean masons; who by their joint labour made it the fourth of the seven wonders of art. The most famous works therein were the walls of the city, the temple

temple of Belus, in which were placed the brazen sea, the pillars, &c. brought from Jerusalem, the palace and hanging gardens, the river and the artificial lake and canals, made for draining that river. In the magnificence and expence of which works, he much exceeded whatsoever had been done by any king before him; and excepting the amazing wall of China, nothing has been since attempted that can be placed in competition with them. This splendid grand master also caused to be erected in the plains of Dura, a golden image of their god Baal, sixty cubits high, and six broad; containing 7000 Attic drachmas of gold, according to Diodorus; which amount to three millions and a half of our money.

The Medes and Persians had rivalled the Assyrians and Chaldeans in masonry at Ecbatana, Susiana, Persepolis, and many other fine cities, before they conquered them in war; though they had nothing so large as Nineveh and Babylon, nor so accurate as the temple, and other edifices of Solomon.

The Jewish captives, after Nebuchadnezzar's death, kept themselves at work, and consoled themselves by brotherly communion in regular lodges, until the appointed time of their deliverance. They were thus the more capable at the rebuilding the holy temple and city of Salem upon the old foundations; which was ordered upon the decree of Cyrus, according to God's word, which had foretold his exaltation and that decree. For Belsazzar being slain, Cyrus, the Persian, soon after removed the imperial seat to Susiana in Persia, and thereby put an end to the Babylonian empire, after it had stood 209 years; and he promised the Israelites great favour, and a speedy restoration to their own land. A. M. 3468. Bef. Ch. 538.

The Medes and Persians had much improved in the royal art, and had even out-done the Assyrians in masonry at Ecbatana; which, being repaired, beautified, and vastly enlarged by Deioces, king of the Medes, who reigned there with great wisdom, honour, and prosperity Bef. Ch. 707.

for above fifty years; during which time he constantly employed the fraternity; and it becoming a great city, he is, for this reason, by the Greeks, esteemed as the founder of it: also Susiana and Persepolis, with many more fine cities, were built before the Persians had overcome the Assyrians and Babylonians in war, where they had shewn admirable skill; but yet none of these masonical works came up to the accuracy of the temple, and other structures of King Solomon.

C H A P.

## C H A P. V.

*State of Masonry from Grand-master Cyrus, to Grand-master Seulecus Nicanor.*

**C**YRUS, who had been fore-ordained to restore the children of Bef. Ch. 536. Israel, and to rebuild the holy temple at Jerufalem, having found-  
ed the Perfian empire, iffued out his decree for thofe welcome pur-  
pofes. He conftituted Zerubbabel, the fon of Salathiel, his provincial  
grand mafter in the land of Judea, the lineal heir of David's royal race  
and prince of the reduction, with the high-prieft Jeshuah his deputy;  
under the title of Tirshatha, by immediate commiffion from him. All  
the veffels of gold and filver brought to Babylon from Jerufalem, were,  
by this decree, ordered to be delivered to Zerubbabel, who carried  
them back to Jerufalem. The veffels at this time reftored, amounted  
to 5,400: the remainder was brought back by Ezra, in the reign of  
Artaxerxes Longimanus many years after: but before the temple was  
half finished, Cyrus died, which put a flop to the work.

Cambyfes, the fucceffor of Cyrus, neglected the temple; being whol-  
ly intent upon the conquest of Egypt, that had revolted under Amafis,  
the laft of Mizraim's race; a learned grand mafter, for whom the  
fellow crafts cut out of a rock an houfe, all of one ftone, 21 cubits long,  
12 broad, and 8 deep, the labour of 2000 mafons for three years, and  
brought it fafe to Memphis. He built many costly ftructures, contri-  
buted largely to reftoring Apollo's temple at Delphi in Greece, and A. M. 3478-  
died much lamented, juft as Cambyfes had reached to Egypt.

Cambyfes conquered the land, and destroyed many temples, palaces,  
obelisks, and other glorious monuments of the antient Egyptian ma-  
sonry, and died on his way home. The false Smerdis, the Magian, A. M. 2482-  
taking advantage of this event, ufurped the throne by the name of Arta-  
xerxes, according to Ezra, and ftopped the building of the temple; but  
was



was soon dethroned, and succeeded by Darius Hystaspes, one of the seven princes that conspired to cut him off. Darius married Artistona the daughter of Cyrus, and confirmed his decree.

**Bef. Ch.** 520. Darius was a prince of wisdom, clemency, and justice; and hath the honour to have his name recorded in holy writ for a favourer of God's people, a restorer of his temple, and a promoter of his worship therein. He was blessed with a numerous issue, a long reign, and great prosperity. In his sixth year, just twenty years after the founding of the temple, Zerubbabel finished it, and celebrated the cape-stone; and next year its consecration or dedication was solemnized: and though it came far short of Solomon's temple in extent and decorations, nor had the cloud of glory or divine Shechinah, and the holy reliques of Moses; yet being reared in the Solomonian style, it was the finest building upon earth.

**A. M.** 3489.  
**Bef. Ch.** 515.

The Sidonians were as frank and liberal toward this work as in the days of Hiram; bringing down cedar-planks in abundance from Libanus to the sea-shore, and from thence to the port of Joppa, as they had been ordered first by Cyrus, and after him by Darius. Here, also, the curious craftsmen held stated and regular lodges, as in the days of Solomon; associated with the master masons, giving lectures, and strictly adhering to good old usages.

In this reign Zoroaster flourished, the Archimagus or grand master of the Magians, who worshipped the sun and fire made by his rays; who became famous everywhere, called by the Greeks, The teacher of all human and divine knowledge: and his disciples were great improvers of the liberal arts, erecting many palaces and temples throughout the empire, and long flourished in eastern Asia, even till the Mahometans prevailed. A remnant of them are scattered in those parts to this day, who retain many of the old usages of the free masons, for which they are here mentioned; and not for their religious rites, which we do not interfere with. We leave every brother to liberty of conscience;

science; but strictly charge him carefully to maintain the cement of the lodge, and the three articles of Noah.

Zoroaster was slain by Argasp the Scythian, A. M. 3517; and Darius Hystaspes died in the following year.

Xerxes his son succeeded, who encouraged the Magian masons, and destroyed all the image temples, except that of Diana at Ephesus, in his way to Greece, with an army of five millions, and ships innumerable.

Ahasuerus, called Artaxerxes Longimanus, having married the beautiful Jewess, Queen Esther, became a favourer of the Jews. In the third year of his reign, he made a great feast in his palace of Suza; *And the drinking was according to the law, none did compel: For so the king had appointed to all the officers of his house, that they should do according to every man's pleasure* \*. He appointed Ezra, the learned scribe, to succeed Zerubbabel in the direction of the craft; who built many synagogues, as well in Jerusalem, as in other cities of Judea; and next to him Nehemiah, who built the strong walls of Jerusalem. He for that purpose divided his workmen into classes, or more properly lodges, and assigned to each of them the quarter where they were to work, and their places of refreshment; but reseryed to himself the reviewal and direction of the whole, in which he laboured so effectually as to compleat the work, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of his enemies, both within and without the walls, to retard his design. While part of the craft were carrying on the building, the other stood to their arms to defend them against any sudden attack: all had their arms at hand, even while they worked, to be ready, at a signal given, to draw together to any part, where the enemy should be discovered approaching to molest them.

Darius Nothus gave leave to Sanballat, the Horonite, the friend and advocate of the Samaritans, to build a temple upon Mount Gerizim, near Samaria, and so far insinuated himself into the favour of Darius,

\* Esther i. 8.

as to procure the high-priesthood for Manasses, his son-in-law, and brother to Jaddua the high-priest of Jerusalem. This temple stood in splendor till demolished by John Hyrcanus, who levelled the city and temple with the ground; and compelled all the Idumæans to conform to the law of Moses. After Nehemiah, the high-priest of Jerusalem was usually the provincial grand master of Judea, as well under the Persians, as the Greeks and Romans.

Bef. Ch. 353. Under Darius Ochus, Mausolus king of Caria, in Lesser Asia, died; which accident was rendered famous by the great grief which Artemisia, who was both his sister and his wife, expressed at his loss. Before she died, she took care for the erecting that famous monument for him at Halicarnassus, which was reckoned the fifth of the seven wonders of the world; and from whence all monuments of more than ordinary magnificence are called *mausoleums*. It was in length, from north to south, sixty-three cubits, in circuit 411 feet, and in height 140 feet, surrounded with 136 columns of most admirable sculpture; and the fronts, east and west, had arches seventy-three feet wide, with a pyramid on the side wall, ending in a pointed broach, on which was a coach with four horses of one marble stone. All was performed by the four best masons of the age, Scopas, Leochares, Timotheus, and Briax.

After the erection of Solomon's, or, as some think, the second temple, the royal art was brought into Greece, where the craft was encouraged to the utmost, and geometry every where cultivated with uncommon industry; many noble structures were erected, which to this day shew their former magnificence and grandeur; though many of those early performances of the Greeks in architecture have been lost in the ruins of time. Indeed, we read of Dedalus, and his sons, as imitators of the Egyptians and Phœnicians; of the little labyrinth in Crete, and the larger at Lemnos; of the arts and sciences early at Athens and Sicyon, Candia, and Sicily, before the Trojan war; of the temples of Jupiter Olympius, Esculapius, &c.; of the Trojan horse, and other things: but we are all in darkness, fable, and uncertainty, till the Olympiads; which began

began in the 34th year of Uzziah king of Judah, when some of their bright men began to travel. So that their most antient famous buildings, as the citadel of Athens, the court of Areopagus, the Parthenion, or temple of Minerva, the temples of Theseus and Apollo, their porticos and forums, theatres and gymnasiums, stately public halls, curious bridges, regular fortifications, ships of war, and magnificent palaces, with their best statues and sculpture; were all of them either at first erected, or else rebuilt, after the temple of Zerubbabel. For Thales Milefius, their first philosopher, who originally brought geometry, with great improvements, out of Egypt into Greece, died eleven years only before the decree of Cyrus; and the same year, Pythagoras, his scholar, travelled into Egypt; while Pisistratus, the tyrant of Athens, began to collect the first library in Greece.

A. M.  
3228.  
Before  
found. of  
Rome 28  
years.  
Bef. C.  
776.

Bef. Chr.  
547.

Pythagoras lived twenty-two years among the Egyptian priests, till sent by Cambyfes to Babylon and Persia, where he acquired great knowledge among the Chaldæan Magians, and Babylonish Jews; and returned to Greece in the year that Zerubbabel's temple was finished. He became not only the founder of a new religion, but likewise of an academy, or lodge of good geometricians; to whom he communicated as a secret, \* that invaluable proposition which is the foundation of all masonry, of whatever materials or dimensions, called by masons his *Heureka*; because they think it was his own invention.

A. M.  
3480.

A. M.  
3489.

After Pythagoras, geometry became the darling study of the Greeks; and their learned men applied its principles to mechanical purposes in general, as well as to operations in stone or brick. And, as masonry kept pace with geometry, so, many lodges appeared, especially in the Grecian republics, where liberty, trade, and learning flourished; as at Sicyon, Athens, Corinth, and the cities of Ionia, till they perfected their beautiful Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

From this time we date the strict union between the free and the accepted masons, which has subsisted ever since in all regular lodges.

\* Euclid. lib. I. prop. 47.

## HISTORY OF MASONRY

Greece now abounded with the best architects, sculptors, statuaries, painters, and other fine designers, most of them educated at the academies of Athens and Sicyon; who instructed many artists, and fellow-crafts, to be the best operators upon earth: so that the nations of Asia and Africa, who had taught the Greeks, were now taught by them. No country but Greece could now boast of such men as Mycon, Phidias, Demon, Androcides, Meton, Anaxagoras, Dipænus and Scyllis, Glycon, Alcámenes, Praxiteles, Polycletus, Lyfippus, Peneus, Euphronor, Perfeus, Philoftratus, Zeuxis, Apollodorus, Parbafius, Timanthes, Eupompus, Pamphilus Apelles, Artemones, Socrates, Eudoxus, Metrodorus, who wrote of masonry, and the excellent Theodorus Cyrenæus, who amplified geometry, and published the art analytic, the master of the divine Plato, \* from whose school came Zenocrates, and Aristotle the preceptor of Alexander the Great.

The Greeks rightly judging, that the proportions in architecture should be taken from those of the human body, their painters and statuaries were esteemed architects: nor could they have been fine painters without being architects. Hence it is, that several of those excellent painters and philosophers are in the list of antient architects: nay, they all openly taught geometry, and many of them practised masonry. They were generally at the head of the fraternity, highly useful to the fellow-crafts, by their designs and drawings, and bred them up able artists: only by a law in Greece, no slave was allowed to learn the seven liberal sciences, † or those of the free born; so that in Greece also they were called free masons, and, in their many lodges, the noble and learned were accepted as brothers.

Bef. Ch.  
334

Alexander, king of Macedon, having overcome Darius Codomanus at the Granicus, and in the battles of Issus and Arbela, taking Tyre

\* Plato died A. M. 3856. B. C. 538:

† According to the old constitutions. These are, 1. Grammar. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Logic. 4. Arithmetic. 5. Geometry. 6. Music. 7. Astronomy.

and

and Gaza, soon over-run all Egypt; poor Darius fled into Bactria, and was murdered by Bessus, one of his own Generals. After a continuance of 207 years, in him ended the Persian, and in Alexander began the Grecian empire. In one of Alexander's drunken frolics, he burnt the rich and splendid city of Persepolis, which was truly a city of palaces in the best stile; but all its beauty and splendor could not preserve it from the licentious ravages of this insolent disturber and common enemy of the human race; who, however dignified by the epithet of *Great*, will not be allowed to rank in the list of true masons. \*

Nevertheless, his architect, the renowned Denocrates before-mentioned, prevailed with him to undertake some grand design, and to encourage the fraternity: he proposed to him to dispose Mount Athos into the form of that prince's statue, with a city in one hand, and in the other a large lake to water that city; but this great design never took effect. The ambition of Alexander prompted him to build a new city in Egypt, in a very convenient place over-against the island of Pharos, which he called Alexandria, and which became the capital of that kingdom. It is remarked by Varro, that at the time of building Alexandria, the use of the papyrus was first found out, and used in that city by the fellow crafts to draw their designs upon, and for other uses. The papyrus is a sort of great bulrush, growing in the marshes of Egypt. It runs up into a triangular stalk to the height of about fifteen feet, and usually a foot and half in circumference. The stalks may be separated into thin pellicles or *lamine*; two of which being gummed or glued together transversely, so that the grain, or direction of the fibres, crossed each other, composed a sheet of the paper used by the antients; and

Bef. Ch.  
332.

\* No more than nineteen columns of the splendid palace of Persepolis, are now remaining; each of them about 15 feet high, of fine Parian marble. The ruins of many other antient buildings are visible in various parts of Persia, but they fall very short of the elegance displayed in the relics of Grecian architecture.

which, from the name of the rush that produced it, they called also *papyrus*. \*

Bef. Ch. 323. Denocrates was the architect of Alexandria, according to a plan drawn by himself, which Alexander commissioned him to execute, and which afforded ample employment for the craft: but Alexander closed his mad career by dying drunk at Babylon soon after; and left his overgrown dominions to be contended for by his ambitious generals.

This city became the emporium of the world, and by means of the Red Sea, afterward furnished Europe and a great part of Asia, with the rich commodities of India. It stood 40 miles west from the Nile, and 120 north-west from Cairo; and was rendered famous for the noble lighthouse erected on the opposite island of Pharos for the direction of mariners. Many of the materials of the old Alexandria were applied to building new Alexandria, now known by the name of Scandaroon: this by comparison is but a mean town; while the remaining ruins of the original city adjoining, still preserve an inexpressible air of majesty. Among the ruins in the neighbourhood of the present Alexandria, stands a single detached column of granite, distinguished from all the rest by its size, and by the name of *Pompey's pillar*; though Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, who examined it with great attention, declares from circumstances, and in particular from a medal of Vespasian, which he assures us he dug out from a decayed part of the base, his belief that it must have been erected in honour of that emperor. By the measurements taken by that gentleman, the pedestal is 10 feet 5 inches high, the diameter of the shaft 9 feet 1 inch; and the whole height from the ground, 92 feet. There is an inscription on the west side of the base, but so injured, not only by time but by evident marks of violence, that though some Greek characters may be imperfectly traced, no one word can be even conjectured †. Had it not been for

\* Pliny's Nat. Hist. B. xiii. ch. 11. 12. See also Chambers's Cyclopædia, art. *Paper*.

† Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxiii. part 1. for the year 1767.

the frolic of some English captains of vessels in the port of Alexandria, a few years since, we should not have known that there had been originally a statue upon this pillar. These jovial sons of Neptune, not satisfied with the liquor they had been drinking on board one of their ships, formed a sudden resolution to drink a bowl of punch on the top of Pompey's pillar; and the astonished Turks thronged out of the city on the rumour of what was going forward, to see the result of this strange freak! By flying a paper-kite over the top of the pillar, and letting it fall on the other side, they lodged the string upon the capital; and thus drew over a two-inch rope, for a sailor to ascend by: and in less than an hour a kind of shroud was constructed, by which the whole company went up, and drank their punch amidst the shouts of the multitude assembled below. They found the capital of the pillar able to contain eight persons very conveniently; and in the middle, saw the remaining stump of the leg of some statue which had probably fallen down many ages ago\*.

\* Irvine's Voyage up the Red Sea, 4to, 1780.

C H A P.



## C H A P. VI.

*State of Masonry from Grand-master Seleucus Nicanor to the death of Herod the Great.*

SELEUCUS NICANOR proved an excellent grand master; he founded the great Seleucia on the Euphrates for his deputy on the east, and in the west he built his stately capital city Antioch in old Syria, with the grove of Daphne, a sacred asylum: in the middle of which he reared the temple of Apollo and Diana, though it became afterward the temple of Venus and Bacchus; and also the lesser cities of old Syria, as Apamia, Beraea, Seleucia, Laodicea, Edeffa, Pella, &c.

Bef. Ch. 304. But Masonry flourished most in Egypt, \* where the Grecian architecture was highly admired, and where Ptolemy Soter, another of Alexander's generals, had set up his throne. Euclid, the famous geometer of Tyre, who had in his travels collected the scattered elements of geometry, came to the court of Ptolemy Soter, and was by him encouraged to teach that noble science; especially to the children of the great lords and estates of the realm, who, by continual wars and decay of the sciences in former reigns, were reduced to the want of means to get an honourable livelihood. For this purpose, says an old record of masonry, ' Euclid having received commission, he taught ' such as were committed to his charge, the science of geometry in ' practice, to work in stone all manner of worthy work that belongeth ' to building of altars, temples, towers, and castles, and all other manner of buildings, and gave them a charge in this form:

" First, That they should be true to their king, and to the lord they  
" serve, and to the fellowship whereof they are admitted: and that

\* See an Account of the Pyramids, &c. p. 12.

" they

“ they should be true to, and love one another : and that they should  
 “ call each other his Fellow or Brother ; not servant, nor knave, nor  
 “ any other foul name : and that they should truly deserve their pay  
 “ of their lord, or the master of the work, that they serve.

“ Secondly, That they should ordain the wisest of them to be the  
 “ master of the work ; and neither for love nor lineage, riches nor  
 “ favour, to set another that hath but little cunning to be master of the  
 “ lord’s work ; whereby the lord should be evil served, and they ashamed  
 “ ed : and also that they should call the governor of the work ma-  
 “ ster, in the time that they work with him.”

“ And many other charges he gave them that are too long to relate ;  
 “ and to all these charges, he made them swear a great oath, that men  
 “ used at that time.

“ And he ordained for them a reasonable pay, whereby they might  
 “ live honestly ; and also that they should come and assemble together  
 “ every year once, to consult how they might work best to serve the  
 “ lord, for his profit, and to their own credit ; and to correct, within  
 “ themselves, him that had trespassed against the craft.

“ And thus was the craft grounded there ; and that worthy clerk  
 “ Euclid gave it the name of geometry, which now is called masonry.”

He accordingly digested his elements of geometry into such order,  
 improved and demonstrated them so accurately as to have left no room  
 for any others to exceed him in that science ; for which his memory  
 will ever be fragrant in the lodges. According to the old constitutions,  
 Ptolemy, grand master, with his wardens, Euclid the geometrician, and  
 Straton the philosopher, built his palace at Alexandria, and the curious  
 museum or college of the learned, with the library of Bruchium, near  
 the palace, that was filled with 400,000 manuscripts, or valuable vo-  
 lumes, before it was burnt in the wars of Julius Cæsar.

Ptolemy Philadelphus succeeded his father in the throne, and in  
 Solomon’s chair : and in his second year he carried on the great tower  
 of

of Pharos, founded by his father, \* the sixth of the seven wonders of art, built on an island, as a light-house for the port of Alexandria, (whence light-houses in the Mediterranean are called *faros*) a piece of amazing architecture, by the care of his grand wardens Deriphanes and his son Sostratus : the father built the Heptastadium or mole, for joining the island to the continent, while the son reared the tower.

Philadelphus founded the city Myos Hormus on the Red Sea for the East-India trade, built the temple of the Zephyrian Venus in Crete, Ptolemais in Palestine, and rebuilt old Rabbah of the Ammonites, calling it Philadelphia. Nay, he was so accurate an architect, that for a long time all fine masonry was called *Philadelphian*, or after the style of Philadelphus.

Bef. Ch. 246. Ptolemy, the son of Philadelphus, called Euergetes, succeeded, and was the last good old grand-master in Egypt: his wardens were his two learned librarians, Eratosthenes of Cyrene, and Apollonius of Rhodes. The library of Bruchium being nearly full, he erected another at Seraphium, which in time contained 300,000 manuscripts; and Cleopatra afterward added 200,000 more from the library of Pergamos, given to her by Mark Anthony. But all this vast library was burnt by the ignorant, stupid, and bigoted Saracens, when they took the city of Alexandria, to the irreparable loss of the learned. It had often been rifled on the revolutions and commotions that happened in the Roman empire; yet was as often repaired and replenished again with its full number of books, till this its final destruction; which happened as follows:

A. D. 642. When Alexandria was taken and plundered by the Saracens, Johannes Grammaticus, the famous Aristotelian philosopher, being then

\* Some prefer to this, the great obelisk of Queen Semiramis, 150 feet high and 24 feet square at bottom, all of one stone like a pyramid, that was brought from Armenia to Babylon; also an huge rock cut into the figure of Semiramis, with the smaller rocks by it in the shape of tributary kings; if we may believe Ctesias, against the authority of Berofus and Aristotle: for she is not so antient as is generally thought, and seems to be only the Queen of Nabonassar.

living

living at Alexandria, and having much ingratiated himself with Amrus Ebnol As, the general of the Saracen army, and, by reason of his great learning, made himself acceptable to him, he begged of him the royal library; to this Amrus replied, that it was not in his power, but was wholly at the disposal of the caliph, or emperor of the Saracens, to whom he would write about it. The caliph returned for answer, that if those books contained what was agreeable to the Koran, there was no need of them, for that alone was sufficient of itself for all truths; but if they contained what disagreed with the Koran, they were not to be endured: therefore he ordered, that whatsoever the contents of them were, they should all be destroyed. They were accordingly distributed among the public baths, and served as fuel for six months to heat all the baths of Alexandria; which shews how great the number of them was, and what an inestimable treasure of antient learning was devoted to destruction, for a contemptible quibble generated by barbarous zeal founded on ignorance!

When Egypt became a Roman province, the antient learning and peculiar genius of the natives sunk under the military power and manners of their conquerors; and was totally extinguished when the furious narrow-minded followers of Mahomet over-ran the country: it therefore at present exhibits nothing but a depraved race of wretched inhabitants living among the sad ruins of works too stupendous even for the ravages of time and conquerors to destroy; and which only exist to shew what the Egyptians once were, and how low human nature can degenerate! We shall therefore leave the melancholy scene, and sail over to the Hellespont, where in the island of Cyzicus, there was once to be seen a superb temple, with threads of beaten gold in the joints of the marble stones, that cast a fine lustre on all the statues and images; and the curious eccho of the seven towers at the Thracian gate of Cyzicus; with the large Bouleutorion or town house, without one pin or nail in the carpenters work; so that the beams and rafters could be taken off, and again put on, without laces or keys to bind them.

H

The

Bef. Ch.  
300.

The Rhodians employed the famous architect, Chares, of Lindus, to erect the great Colossus, at Rhodes, which employed him and his craftsmen for twelve years. It was esteemed the last of the seven wonders of art, and the greatest human statue under the sun, to which it was dedicated. It was 70 cubits high, and duly proportioned in every part and limb, striding over the mouth of the harbour which was 50 fathoms wide; and capable of receiving the largest ships under sail: in one hand it held a light-house for the direction of mariners, and the face of the colossus was a representation of the sun. It was thrown down by an earthquake, after it had stood 66 years, and lay where it fell 894 years more; till at length, in the year of Christ 672, Moawias, the sixth caliph of the Saracens, having taken Rhodes, sold the brass to a Jew merchant, who loaded with it 900 camels: allowing therefore only 800 pounds weight to every camel's burden, the brass of this colossus, after the waste of so many years, by the corrosion of the metal, and occasional embezzlements, amounted to 720,000 pounds weight!

The Grecian islands, at present held in such a dispirited state of subjection under the haughty Turks, exhibit the most convincing evidences of antient prosperity and vigorous cultivation of the polite arts; by the multitude of magnificent ruins yet scattered about them. These remains strike the curious traveller with the most respectful ideas of the people capable of such rich and ornamental structures. The isle of Paros in particular, one of the most considerable of those called the Cyclades, is abundant in such masonical relics; columns, statues, cornices, architraves of exquisite workmanship, are discernible in great abundance in the walls of modern buildings, where they are lavished without taste, and placed without any order or arrangement. There is an old castle in the island, built with no other materials than ruins of the most magnificent edifices. Paros was the native country of Archilochus, the Aretin of antient times; of Agoracrites, the disciple of Phidias; and of Polignotes, Arcefilas, and Nicanor, who carried the art  
of

of encaustic painting to a considerable degree of perfection. This island is also famous for having furnished the Arundel marbles, which comprehend the principal epochs of Grecian history, from Cecrops to Alexander; and which are justly considered as one of the most noble literary ornaments of the university of Oxford. \*

While the Greeks were propagating the science and the art in the very best manner, founding new cities, repairing old ones, and erecting statues beyond number, the Africans imitated the Egyptians, southward in Ethiopia down to the Cape of Good Hope; and also westward to the Atlantic shore; though history fails, and no travellers have yet discovered the remains of those many powerful nations. Only we know that the Carthaginians formed a republican state long before the Romans; had built some stately cities and strong castles, and made their great capital Carthage the terror of Rome, and her rival for universal empire. They manifested their skill in geometry and masonry of all sorts, in temples, statues, palaces, forts, and stout ships that carried on the chief trade of the known world: therefore the emulous Romans long meditated its destruction, according to a current proverbial maxim among them—*Delenda est Carthago! Carthage must be demolished*; which, after long and strenuous efforts, they at length accomplished.

Thus Hannibal, their greatest general, who so long withstood the Roman arms, in his retreat from Carthage to Armenia, shewed his great skill in drawing for King Artaxes the plan of the city Artaxata, and surveyed the palace, temples, and citadel thereof.

The learned Sicilians, descended from the Greeks, followed their instructions in architecture very early, at Agrigentum, Messina, Gela, &c. especially at Syracuse: for when that city was besieged by the Romans, as being an ally to the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, it was 22 miles round; and Marcellus could not storm it, because of

\* See the Count de Choiseul's magnificent publication, intitled *Voyages Pittoresques de la Grèce*. Paris, 1778, et seq. ann.

the amazing devices of that skilful mechanic and engineer Archimedes, \* who appeared to counter-act the approaches of the assailants by supernatural powers. The relations transmitted down to us of his schemes to destroy their shipping, are almost incredible. He is said to have contrived a speculum, or reflecting mirror, of such power, and with the *focus* at such a distance, that he set the Roman gallees on fire by the rays of the sun. † Against the vessels which came close under the walls, he prepared a formidable kind of lever or crow, with an iron grapple at the end, fastened to a strong chain: this being projected over the wall, and let down upon the prow of a vessel, fastened hold of it; and being then raised up by a counterpoise within the wall, lifted the vessel upright, endwise upon her poop; when letting it drop suddenly, the vessel, as if it fell from the wall, dashed down into the sea, and filled with water, to the inexpressible terror of the mariners! But though he thus defeated the efforts of the Romans by sea, they were more successful in their attacks by land; for, after a siege of three years, by seizing an ill-guarded tower, the city was taken by surprise on a festival day. Marcellus gave a strict charge to save Archimedes; but a common soldier slew him, while not conscious of the uproar, this learned man was abstracted in mechanical speculations on schemes to repulse the Romans, and preserve Syracuse. Marcellus generously shed tears for him as a public loss to the learned, gave him an honourable burial, and granted his protection to every one who could claim affinity to him §.

A. M.  
3792.  
A. R.  
546.  
Bef. Ch.  
212.

\* He was nearly related to King Hiero, and was called by old masons, the noble and excellent grand master of Syracuse. He wrote many scientific treatises, of which some are still in being.

† It is probable that the celebrated M. de Buffon availed himself of the accounts given of this surprising mirror, in constructing his speculum composed of 168 little plain mirrors, which would set wood on fire at 209 feet distance; melt lead at 120; and silver at 50! *Dutens's Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns.*

§ An ample account of this famous siege, may be seen in Hampton's translation of Polybius.

Many

Many of the Grecian, Carthaginian, and Sicilian masons had travelled into the north and west of Europe, and propagated their useful skill, particularly in Italy, Spain, the Balearic islands, and the coast of Gaul; but history fails, till the Roman armies came there: nor have we certain accounts of the Chinese and other East-Indians, till the Europeans navigated thither in these later times; only the wall of China makes a figure in the map, though we know not yet when it was built: but their great cities and splendid palaces, as described by travellers, evidently discover that those antient nations had long cultivated arts and sciences, especially geometry and masonry.

Hitherto we find that masons, above all other artists, have distinguished themselves in the most conspicuous manner; and been the favourites of the eminent, who wisely joined the lodges for the better conducting of their various undertakings in architecture. From Sicily we pass into Italy, to trace the improvements of the Romans, who, originally little better than a nest of robbers, for many ages affected nothing but war; till by degrees they learned the science and art from their neighbours. But, in the mean time, the Etrurians, or Tuscans, originally invented and used their own Tuscan order, \* before they learned the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders from the Greeks; and the royal art became conspicuous under their king Porfenna, who built a stately labyrinth, not inferior to that of Lemnos, and the highest mausoleum on record.

The Romans were as yet only engaged in extending their small territory by subduing their neighbours in Italy; and their taste was very

\* *Order* in architecture, implies a system of proportions and ornaments which are discoverable in the column with its base and capital; surmounted by an entablature, consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice; and sustained by a pedestal. All these members have their peculiar characteristics in each order, which cannot mix or interfere, without producing confusion and deformity. Of these orders, three appear by their names to be of Grecian origin: the Tuscan, as already observed, was formed in Tuscany in Italy; and the fifth order was afterward composed by the Romans out of the other four, and hence is called the Composite order.

low



A. M. low in every thing but arms; until Turrenus, the last king of the Tus-  
 3721. cans, bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, in the sixth year of Phila-  
 A. R. delphus, while Pyrrhus distressed Italy. The Tuscans had built many  
 475. fine strong places; and now their disciples were invited to Rome, and  
 taught the Romans the royal art; though their improvements were not  
 considerable, till Marcellus triumphed in the spoils of Syracuse, upon  
 the death of Archimedes. Becoming then a patron of arts and sciences,  
 he employed his fellow crafts to build at Rome his famous theatre, with  
 a temple to Virtue, and another to Honour.

It was not until the Romans were enabled to carry their arms into  
 the more polished nations in the east, that they brought home a taste  
 for sciences and elegant arts. Thus, when Scipio Asiaticus led them  
 against Antiochus Magnus king of Syria, and took from him all the  
 country west of Mount Taurus, they beheld with astonishment the  
 beauties of the Grecian and Asiatic architecture, standing in full splen-  
 dor, which they resolved to imitate; and continued improving, till  
 Scipio Africanus, who had always a set of the learned attending him  
 as their patron, took the great rival of Rome, Carthage, which he de-  
 molished, against his own inclination, by command of the senate; while  
 their consul Mummius the same year sacked Corinth, the wealthy queen  
 of Greece.

A. M. Nothing can better illustrate the crude conceptions the Romans as  
 3858. yet entertained of polite arts, than the ignorant stipulation their vic-  
 A. R. torious consul Mummius made with the masters of the transports, by  
 603. whom he sent to Rome, among his spoils, some exquisite paintings,  
 Bef. Ch. statues, and other masterpieces of Grecian workmanship—‘ that what-  
 146. ever was lost, broke, or damaged, they should supply their places with  
 ‘ others *equally good*!’—Both these generals displayed rich collections of  
 portable works of art, which they acquired by their swords; but the  
 Romans at length grew wise enough to furnish themselves in a more  
 laudable manner, by inviting home the most able professors both of  
 sciences and mechanical arts. After which, stately edifices began to  
 rise

rife at Rome, in the fineft Grecian ftile; as the famous palace of Paulus Emilius of the beft Phrygian marble; the triumphal arch of Marius at Orange in Gaul, the three furprifing theatres of Scaurus at Rome, &c. the one held 80,000. people at fhews or plays. It had three fcenes or lofts, one above another, with 360 columns; the firft row of marble, each 38 feet high; the fecond row was of crystal, and the third of gilded wood: between the columns were 3000 ftatues of brafs. The other two theatres were of wood, fufained on great axles, whereon they could be turned round, and joined in one great amphitheatre.

• Sylla brought the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius from Greece, to adorn the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; after the old one, built by Tarquinius Superbus, was burnt; in whose time Jupiter was only of clay, but was now of pure gold. Lucullus, the learned and brave, erected a fine library, and a splendid houfe with gardens, in the Afatic ftile. Pompey the Great built a theatre that held 40,000 people at the fhews, near his palace, and his temple of Hiftory.

These, and other great men, during the Roman republic, much encouraged architects and mafons as their patrons; and in their abfence, the conful refident, or the high-priest of Rome, or the arch-flamin, or fome other great man on the spot, thought it his honour to be the patron of arts and fciences (what we now call grand mafter), attended duly by the moft ingenious of the fraternity, till the republic was near its exit by the competition of Pompey and Cæfar for pre-eminence in tyranny over their country. But Pompey being routed at Pharfalia, and murdered by the Egyptians in his flight, the republic expired under the feet of Julius Cæfar.

Cæfar, now perpetual dictator and imperator, was a learned geometrician, architect, engineer, and aftronomer. Being high-priest, he called in the affiftance of the beft mathematicians and philofophers of his time, to fettle the Roman calendar, which was then very irregular; not having been regulated fince the time of Numa, and then according

ing to very imperfect ideas of astronomical correctness. The Julian calendar continued in use till it was again reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; which reform, after being received by a great part of Europe, was at length adopted in Britain in 1752; and thus put an end to the almost continual occasion of adverting to the distinction betwixt old stile and new stile, in public and private transactions with foreign countries.

A. M.  
3960.  
B. C. 44.

Julius Cæsar and his legions had built much in Gaul; and at Rome he raised his great circus, three furlongs in length, and one in breadth, that held 260,000 people at the shews; with his stately palace, and temple of Venus: he also ordered Carthage and Corinth to be rebuilt; about 100 years after they had been demolished. He had attained that supremacy over the republic to which he so strenuously aspired; but we cannot know certainly the use he intended to make of the plenitude of power he possessed, because he was prematurely cut off by assassination in the senate-house; at a time when this act of treacherous violence, so far from restoring liberty to a worn-out republic, only left the place Cæsar occupied, to be contended for again by a renewal of all the horrors of unprincipled ambition and civil discord. But when, after a copious evacuation of the best and most illustrious blood in the state, supreme power once more centred in the hand of Octavius, afterward so famous under the name of Augustus, this proud mistress of the world became as truly the unrivalled seat of arts as of empire.

The death of Julius Cæsar was soon followed by the conquest of Egypt, the death of Cleopatra, the end of the Grecian monarchy; and the commencement of the Roman empire, by the victory Augustus gained over Pompey the younger at Actium.

Bef. Ch.  
29.

This illustrious patron of architecture, with his minister Agrippa, erected the great portico of the Pantheon, which has the following inscription on the frieze:

M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIUM FECIT.

This inscription has given rise to a general opinion that the whole of this

this beautiful temple was of his erection; yet several antiquarians and artists have concluded that the Pantheon existed from the time of the commonwealth. Dion Cassius, in treating of the magnificence of Agrippa, says, 'And he also finished or perfected the Pantheon:' and Michael Angelo was persuaded that the body of the temple, and the portico leading into it, were the work of three several architects; because the roof, and the order which supports it, do not correspond with each other, and want much of that elegance and symmetry so striking in the portico. The body of this temple, which was consecrated to all the gods, is round, or cylindrical, crowned with a dome; it is 144 feet diameter within, and of the same height from the pavement up to the large aperture at the summit, from which the building receives its light. It is of the Corinthian order; and the inner circumference is divided into seven grand niches, wrought in the thickness of the wall; six of which are flat at the top, but the seventh opposite the entrance is arched. Before each nich are two columns of antique yellow marble, fluted; each of one entire block, the finest in Rome. This grand temple, which is richly decorated, and is still in being, under the name of the Rotunda, suffered much in the destruction of Rome by the northern invaders; and still more by injudicious alterations and repairs, incongruous with its original stile, when it was converted into a Christian church.

It was during the reign of Augustus that the learned Vitruvius became the father of true architecture by his admirable writings. This imperial patron first employed his fellow crafts in repairing or rebuilding all the public edifices, much neglected, if not injured during the civil wars. He also built the bridge of Arminium; and at Rome, the temple of Mars the Avenger, the temple of Apollo, the great and sumptuous Forum, the palace of Augustus; with some lesser palaces; the fine mausoleum, the accurate statue in the Capitol, the curious library, the Portico, and public walks for the people. The temples of Rome were filled with the most costly statues; and that of Cleopatra,

Bef. Ch.

29.

of massy gold, brought from Egypt, was, with some satirical humour, placed in the temple of Venus.

In those golden days of Augustus, the patricians following his example, built above an hundred marble palaces at Rome, fit for princes; and every substantial citizen rebuilt their houses in marble; all uniting in the same disposition of adorning Rome; whereby many lodges arose and flourished of the free and accepted masons: so that Augustus, when dying, justly said, 'I found Rome built of *brick*, but I leave it built 'of *marble*!' Hence it is, that in the remains of ancient Rome, those of his time, and of some following emperors, are the best patterns of true masonry extant, the epitome of old Grecian architecture, now commonly expressed by the *Augustan stile*; in which are united wisdom, strength, and beauty. But before the death of Augustus, we must return into Judea; where the high-priests of Jerusalem had been provincial grand masters under the kings of Egypt, at that time sovereigns of the Jews, till Seleucus Philopater king of Syria seized Judea.

A. M.  
3824.  
Bef. Ch.  
180.

Antiochus Epiphanes, his son, cruelly persecuted the Jews till they were rescued by the valiant Asmonæan priest Judas Maccabæus: for long after Zerubbabel and Jeshua the high-priest, an ordinary priest, called Asmonæus, appeared, not of the house of Jeshua, but only of the course of Joarib, the great-grandfather of Mattathias, the brave priest of Moden and father of Maccabæus.

For the lineal successor of Jeshua was Onias IV. (son of Onias III. the last good high-priest) who, being deprived of his right by the Syrian kings, went to Egypt, where he got leave to build a temple at Heliopolis, like that of Jerusalem, for the Jews in Egypt and Cyrene, who were then more numerous and opulent than even those in Judea\*. But the Asmonæans, or Maccabees, fought their way, to pre-eminence against the Syrian kings, and also obtained it as high-priests and princes

A. M.  
3855.  
Bef. Ch.  
149.

\* This temple stood 222 years, until A. D. 73. when it was destroyed by the emperor Vespasian.

of

of the Jews, during about 130 years; till Mark Anthony and Octavius got the senate of Rome to create Herod the Edomite, or Idumean Jew, King of Judea in the Capitol; and, by the help of the Romans, Herod conquered Antigonus, and mounted the throne at Jerusalem.

A. M.  
3967.  
Bef. Ch.  
37.

He got rid of all the Asmonæans, made the Sanhedrim useles, and set up high-priests at his pleasure. But with all his great faults, Herod became the greatest builder of his day, the patron or grand master of many lodges, and sent for the most expert fellow crafts of Greece to assist his own Jews: for, after the battle of Actium, Herod, being reconciled to Augustus, began to shew his skill in masonry, by erecting a splendid Grecian theatre at Jerusalem; and next built the stately city Sebaste, (so called from Sebastos or Augustus) formerly Samaria, with a curious little temple in it like that of Jerusalem. He made the city Casarea the best harbour in Palestine, and built a temple of white marble at Paneas; the cities Antipatris, Phasaelis and Cypron; and the tower of Phasael at Jerusalem, not inferior to the Pharos of Alexandria, &c.: but his most amazing work was his rebuilding of the temple of Zerubbabel.

Herod, being in full enjoyment of peace and plenty, formed a design of new building the temple at Jerusalem, whereby he thought he should not only reconcile to himself the affections of the Jews, but also erect a monument of lasting honour to his own name. The temple built after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, though an admirable building, 500 years being elapsed since its erection, was greatly decayed, both by the length of time, and also by the violence of enemies. Herod proposed to build the whole temple a-new; but when, in a general assembly of the people, he found them startled at the proposal; to deliver them from their fears, he assured them that he would not take down the old temple, till he had all the materials ready for erecting a new one in its place. Accordingly, he forthwith made all manner of preparations for it; employing therein 1000 waggons for carrying of the stone and timber; 10,000 masons, beside labourers,

Bef. Ch.  
19.

to fit all things for the building; and marshalled them into lodges under 1000 priests and Levites, skilful in all parts of architecture, to supervise and direct them in the work. Himself acted as grand master, with his wardens, Hillel and Shammai, two learned rabbins of great reputation; and, in two years time, he had got all things ready for the building; when, and not before, he pulled down the old temple to the very foundation.

The foot-stone of the new temple was levelled just forty-six years before the first passover of Christ's personal ministry; at which time the Jews told him, John ii. 20, *Forty and six years hath this temple been in building*: for, although then forty-six years had passed from the time it was begun, yet that part which was most properly the temple, that is, that which contained the holy place, the holy of holies in the east, and the porch in the west, through which was the passage leading to both, were finished at an amazing cost, in the short space of one year and six months, and the rest designed by Herod, in eight years more; when the fraternity celebrated the cape-stone with great joy, and in due form; and the king solemnized its dedication with extraordinary pomp: for the day appointed for it, falling in with the anniversary of his accession to the Jewish crown, augmented the solemnity.

Bef. Ch. 7.

A great number of masons were continued at work for the carrying on the out-buildings, all the time of our Saviour's being here on earth, and for some years after, till the coming of Gessius Florus to be governor of Judea; who caused 18,000 masons to be discharged at one time, which gave great offence to the Jews. This was, perhaps, one cause of those mutinies and seditions which at last drew on the destruction of Jerusalem, and the temple with it; for it seems unjust to charge the masons with being the fomenters of those disturbances, for want of employment, when all the Jews looked upon this behaviour of the Roman governor as levelled not only against their temple, but their worship also.

Josephus

Josephus\* describes the temple of Herod, as a most magnificent fabric of marble, set off with the greatest profusion of costly decorations, and the finest building upon earth, since the days of Solomon; being much larger than the temple of Zerubbabel, beside the advantage of the Grecian stile, and the Corinthian order of architecture, with all its later improvements. It was not compleatly finished, in all its apartments, till about six years before it was destroyed.

A. D.  
64.

It was in the 26th year of the reign of Augustus, when, after the conquest of Egypt, the temple of Janus was shut, as an intimation that all the Roman empire was in peace, the Word was made flesh, or the Lord JESUS CHRIST *Immanuel* was born, the Great Architect or grand master of the Christian church,

After Solomon's death	971		In the year of the Julian period	4710
In the year of Rome	745		In the year of masonry	4000
In the year of Herod	34		Before the Christian æra †	4

King Herod died a few months after the birth of Christ, and, notwithstanding his vast expence in masonry, he died rich.

During the long reign of Augustus the craft was well cultivated: worthy craftsmen were every where employed and encouraged, as well in Europe as in Asia, till his death, which happened at Nola, in Campania, after a glorious reign of forty-four years.

\* Book xv. chap. 14.

† See note, p. 5.



## C H A P. VII.

*State of Masonry from the Birth of Christ, and Death of Herod the Great, to the Destruction of the Western Empire, and Introduction of the Gothic Style in Architecture.*

A. M.  
4036.  
A. D.  
34

**T**IBERIUS, the colleague of Augustus, having attained to the imperial throne, became a patron and encourager of the fraternity. Under his reign the Lord Jesus Christ was crucified without the walls of Jerusalem, by Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, and rose again the third day for the justification of all that believe in him. Tiberius afterward banished Pilate for his injustice to Christ.

The Augustan stile was much cultivated, and the expert craftsmen met with great encouragement; even Nero raised his own statue of brass, 110 feet high, and built a most superb gilded palace.

Vespasian sent his gallant son Titus to subdue the Jews, and take Jerusalem; when a soldier, in the sack of the town, contrary to the orders of that generous conqueror, set fire to the temple. Soon after this sad conflagration, the whole city was levelled with the ground, *not one stone being left upon another*; and the conqueror ordered a plough to pass over the ruins thereof, as a testimony of its irrecoverable state and final desolation, agreeable to the prophecies that foretold its destruction!

A. D. 70. Vespasian shut the temple of Janus, and built the temple of Peace. He raised his famous amphitheatre, in which the rich Composite order was first used. He ordered the Jewish temple in Egypt to be demolished, and died A. D. 77.

Upon the return of Titus from the overthrow of the Jewish nation, he caused a triumphal arch, adorned with splendid engravings and sculptures,

tures, to be built; and soon after, his noble palaces, with the famous statue of Laocoon of one stone.

Domitian built the temple of Minerva, and rebuilt that of Capitoli-  
nus, which he overlaid with plates of gold; and had all the columns  
cut out at Athens. He also built a palace more rich and grand than  
that of Augustus, with stately galleries in the portico, beside halls, baths,  
and beautiful apartments for his women. He died A. D. 63, succeed-  
ed by Nerva, who died in 95, after he had adopted Trajan.

Trajan, by his warden, the renowned architect Apollodorus, laid a <sup>A. D.</sup>  
wonderful bridge over the Danube, built a noble circus and palace, two <sup>114.</sup>  
triumphal arches, and his famous column, that exceeds all admiration;  
being 128 feet high, and the ascent to the top of it by 123 stairs, with  
forty-four windows. The ashes of this emperor, inclosed in an urn,  
are deposited on the top of this stately column; which is moreover adorn-  
ed with figures in basso relievo, ascending in spiral lines from the base  
to the capital; representing the military achievements of that emperor  
against the Dacæ. The Roman columns were not raised without some  
mystical signification, or historical reference; and in this respect they  
followed the Egyptian masons; some being monuments of Stability and  
Firmness, some to commemorate noble achievements; and others,  
captivity, reproach, and overthrow. Adrian repaired the public build- <sup>A. D.</sup>  
ings, and first built the Roman rampart, in Britain, of earth covered <sup>130.</sup>  
with turf, between the river Tyne and the Solway Firth, eighty miles  
in extent, to check the inroads of the Caledonians. This rampart not  
being sufficient to answer its purpose, the Emperor Severus afterward  
built a wall of stone, whose remains are yet to be seen in Northumber-  
land, where it is distinguished by the name of the *Picts' wall*. This  
wall was 12 feet high, and 8 feet thick, with castles and turrets at pro-  
per intervals for guards and centinels to be within call of each other,  
from one extremity of the wall to the other. Antoninus Pius raised his <sup>A. D.</sup>  
curious column of white marble, 168 feet high, beside 7 feet of the <sup>159.</sup>  
pedestal, now under ground. Marcus Aurelius countenanced the ar- <sup>A. D.</sup>  
tists; <sup>178.</sup>

A. D. 191. tists; but Commodus, though educated with care by an excellent father, turned vicious; and, in his time, painting and sculpture began to decline at Rome; though Caracalla afterward erected a splendid circus.

A. D. 306. Thus flourished the royal art down to Constantine the Great, who reared at Rome the last triumphal arch of the Augustan stile; for he removed his throne to Byzantium, which he named Constantinople; and carried away all the portable monuments of art from Italy, and the best artists, to embellish his new metropolis. \* He built there many artful piles, forums, hippodromes, temples or churches, porticoes, fountains, a stately imperial palace and senate-house, a pillar of porphyry of eight stones, about 87 feet high above the pedestal, and the amazing serpentine pillar with his equestrian statue, &c.

A. D. 336. Constans brought with him to Rome the famous architect Hormisdas, the king of Persia's son, who was justly astonished at the antient structures and statues, and declared them inimitable: for now all the arts dwindled at Rome, as they flourished at Constantinople. Nay, the Christians, in zeal against heathen idolatry, demolished many curious things, till the Roman empire was partitioned between two brothers, Valentinian and Valens.

Valentinian was emperor of the west at Rome; but this empire was soon engrossed by the eastern: Valens, emperor of the east at Constantinople, was distressed by the Goths, and died without issue.

A. D. 378. To the empire of the east succeeded Theodosius the Great, who gloried in being a patron of all the designers and operators, the same as grand master; and loved them so well, that by a law he exempted all the craft from taxation.

The northern nations of Europe, the Goths, Vandals, Huns, Allemans, Herules, Sueves, Dacians, Alans, Franks, Gepidans, Saxons, Angles, Longobards, and many more, had gradually grown strong as

\* See Petrus Gyllius's *Antiquities of Constantinople*, translated into English, by Mr. Ball, 1729.

the Roman power decayed, and invaded divers parts of the empire, even Italy itself; over-running the polite world like a deluge, with warlike rage and gross ignorance, the enemies of arts and sciences. But Theodosius for a while checked their career, and established himself sole emperor of the east and west. Unhappily he partitioned it again between his two sons, Honorius and Arcadius; the latter of whom enriched the city of Constantinople with many superb structures, and a lofty pillar, with a flight of stairs in the centre of it, 147 feet high. Theodosius the Younger, also, enriched the same city with many spoils of war from Greece, Egypt, and Asia; and employed the craft in repairing and erecting additional works to the great church of St. Sophia.

Justinian I. supported the lodges of artists or craftsmen, and restored the Roman empire to some degree of respect. In pure zeal for the sciences, now in the extremest peril of being lost, he sent his general, Belisarius, with a powerful army against Toula, the Goth, who with a multitude of savages had taken old Rome, and set it on fire! The city continued burning for thirteen days together; when about two thirds of it was laid in ashes; and all must have undergone the same fate, but the dastardly crew were forced to fly on the approach of Belisarius. What they had demolished, soon brought on the destruction of the rest; so that at this period may be fixed the total departure of arts and learning from Italy and the west; the Augustan stile, with all its improvements; the craft of masonry, and the harmony of the lodges being subverted by Gothic ignorance, and forgotten! A. D. 526. A. D. 547.

Justinian collected the body of the civil law, or *Codex Justinianus*, which, by the judgment and industry of Trebonian, and other coadjutors, was digested into the form we now have it: he also expended thirty-four millions of gold, in rebuilding the church of St. Sophia, which he intended should equal, if not excel, the temple of Solomon; but in vain. This emperor is reported to have caused the eyes of Belisarius to be put out, on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy against

against him: and it is added, that the old veteran general was afterward forced to beg at the great gate of St. Sophia, *Dare obolum Belisario, quem virtus extulit, invidia depressit.* \* Many great and noble actions were performed by Justinian; but all of them would not atone for his ingratitude to so worthy a man, if the fact be true; but there is some consolation in finding authors who dispute the worst circumstances of the story.

From this period the sciences and arts began to decline apace in the east, as we have already observed they had done in the west. Bloody persecutions and wars were for several ages carried on; most of the emperors being murdered by their successors; with millions of other brutal actions that degraded and disgraced the Christian name: their wickedness did not, however, go unchastised; for the Mahometans † now began to be very powerful, and every where triumphed over their wretched and wicked opponents; overthrowing with fire and sword all the monuments of art in their way. Every thing that had the least appearance of elegance, or of being dedicated to learned uses, was doomed to immediate destruction; so that arts and sciences, with the craft of masonry, now suffered more in Asia and Africa than at any period of time before; and the Augustan stile in the east is thereby, in all probability, buried for ever in oblivion.

A. D.  
710.

When the Goths, and those whom they conquered, began to affect stately buildings, their architecture, which probably they had but at second hand from the Arabs and Moors, was so coarse, that the greatest of their architects knew nothing of just designing: they wanted both heads and hands to imitate the antients; nor could they do it for many ages. Yet, neither wanting wealth nor ambition, they did their best; and so the more ingenious gradually drew together in societies or lodges,

\* 'Give a halfpenny to Belisarius, whom virtue had raised, and envy depressed.'

† In the year of our Lord 622, the Mahometans began their æra called the *Higira*, commencing with the retreat of their prophet Mahomet from Mecca,

in

in imitation of the antients, according to remaining traditions not quite obliterated; and cultivated a stile of their own, called the *Gothic*.

Authors distinguish two kinds of Gothic architecture; antient and modern, with respect to each other. The antient is that which the Goths brought with them from the north in the fifth century; and was probably no more than rude imitations of Roman buildings, unassisted by any knowledge of architectonic principles. The edifices built in this stile are exceedingly heavy and coarse; their characteristics are, that the walls are very thick, and generally without buttresses; the arches semicircular, supported by clumsy columns; with a kind of regular base and capital. In short, plain solidity is the striking feature of this mode of building; though ornament was not wholly unattempted, as may be seen in some remains of the old Saxon architecture still existing in this country.

The modern Gothic, or, as it should rather be called, the Arabesque, or Saracenic, was introduced about the tenth century, when pilgrimages and crusades to the Holy Land became fashionable; for there were no people at that time known by the name of Goths. This improved stile ran into the other extrem; being light, delicate, and rich to excess: witness Westminster abbey, the cathedrals of Litchfield and Salisbury, the cross at Coventry, &c. This last kind continued long in use, especially in Italy; all the old cathedrals, from the thirteenth century to the restoration of Grecian architecture in the sixteenth century, being in this stile. The marks which constitute the character of the modern Gothic, are its numerous and prominent buttresses, its lofty spires and pinnacles, its large and ramified windows, its ornamental niches or canopies, its sculptured saints, the delicate lace work of its fretted roofs, and a profusion of roses, crosses, and other ornaments lavished indiscriminately over the whole building. But its more peculiar characteristic is, to see lofty vaults of pointed arches raised on slender clustered pillars, which, though they have stood for ages, a timid spectator is in apprehension of their tumbling every

minute!\* The first appearance of this stile in our country, was toward the latter end of the reign of Henry II. ; and hence it is, that our antient cathedrals and churches are in the modern Gothic. † About the time of Henry VIII. it began to decline, being succeeded by a mongrel stile, in which the Gothic and Grecian are incongruously blended together.

Agreeable to a position advanced at the opening of this history, the rudiments of art are to be sought in nature; a truth, which our great didactic poet has happily recommended to the attention of every designer :

- ‘ To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
- ‘ To rear the column, or the arch to bend,
- ‘ To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot ;
- ‘ In all, let Nature never be forgot.’ ‡

Being

\* It is a known truth, that a semicircular arch will not sustain its own weight, the crown crushing out the sides ; it depends, therefore, on abutment for support. The only arch, the bearing of which is true in all points of the curve, is the catenarian arch. If a slack chain or rope be suspended by two hooks, the curve it falls into, is called the catenarian curve ; and this inverted, is the mechanical arch of the same name. Such an arch, truly constructed, will stand independent of any collateral aid whatever. Elliptical, or Gothic pointed arches, formed of two intersecting portions of circles, approach the catenarian curve, and generally contain it in the thickness of the materials ; they are therefore naturally stronger than the semicircular arch ; especially, when they exceed it in altitude : the incumbent weight on such an arch, fixing it so firmly in its due bearing, that little or no abutment is required. Hence arises our admiration at the lightness of some lofty Gothic structures !—Sir Christopher Wren has furnished a direct illustration of this doctrine, in the steeple of the church of St. Dunstan in the East ; see p. 179.

† Unity of design is essential in all undertakings ; and many of these venerable piles are now grossly injured by the intrusion of Grecian architecture in altar-pieces, pulpits, organ-galleries, and other modern repairs and additions : a Gothic church thus decorated internally, wants nothing but the tower to be rebuilt in the stile of a Chinese pagoda, to claim the admiration of all beholders ! But deans, chapters, and churchwardens, are often blessed with more money than taste ; and artists, whether with taste or without, are well convinced of their obligation to obey the lords of the work.

‡ Pope.

Being therefore now in possession of sufficient *data*, the speculative mason will scarcely be displeased at an invitation to pause a little; to try if we cannot discover the primitive ideas, or original models, on which architecture was founded. These *data* are the Grecian and Gothic styles, or, which are nearly the same, the two Gothic styles; assuming the former of them for the rude infancy of the Grecian architecture, and the latter as a style distinguished by peculiar characteristics. The trunk of a tree presented to the first builders a column fashioned by the hand of Nature; the swell, where it expands into roots below, and a corresponding enlargement, where it parts into branches above, might suggest the idea of a base and capital; and by such columns, in all probability, were the primitive habitations of mankind supported. The column being thus found, variation and ornament might be dictated by those sparry concretions sometimes observable in caverns. In such subterranean recesses, when water, loaded with stony particles, distils from any part of the roof, it forms a petrification hanging down like an icicle; while on the floor where the drops fall, a similar conical concrete rises. If the roof be not too high, and if the operation be constant, the two points at length meet, and, thickening at the junction, unite into a column, which seems designedly placed for support; and the very irregularities of its form might assist invention in fluting, and other fanciful decorations.

The Grecian column being suggested by the trunk of a tree, felled, and dismembered of its branches, some bold genius, at the revival of architecture, struck out a new design, which was, to adopt the tree in full growth; and, as far as the nature of the materials would admit, to imitate in stone those awful sacred groves, wherein the heathen nations used to worship their divinities. Then it was that mankind saw churches formed, as it were, by assemblages of trees, whose lofty intersecting branches composed a vaulted roof, with many ribs, angles, and points of junction, where they met; light being received through windows of painted glass, divided into compartments by stone ribs, that meeting also  
in



in angles, resembled the branches and leaves of an opening grove! There was sublimity in the idea; and with what art it was executed, will appear from the long vistas in a Gothic cathedral, and of a close lofty grove, mutually exciting the recollection of each other. \*

It has perhaps been too much the fashion to depreciate the Gothic architecture, out of compliment to that of Greece and Rome: but, while the great age of many of our churches and collegiate buildings, justifies the principles and proportions of the former, there appears no call to sacrifice the one to the other, as their merits are sufficiently distinct for both to be received. Good designs in either will be a source of sublimity; but the impression will depend on the agreement of the stile with the purpose of a building. It is not easy in all cases to define our feelings; and to attempt discriminating the sublimity of architecture into species, is perhaps an act of temerity: but under this acknowledgment, the Greek architecture appears calculated to elevate the mind to an admiration of beauty and magnificence; and the Gothic, to impress us with emotions of solemnity and awe! The cathedral of St. Paul, in London, surprizes us, indeed, by the harmony and grandeur of the several parts of so vast an edifice; but that of St. Peter, in Westminster, strikes us, moreover, at the first entrance, with a reverential awe, that disposes the mind to pious meditation, and offices of devotion. If there be any justice in this distinction, the inference will be, that the five Grecian orders are best adapted to civil purposes; and that the Gothic may rank as a sixth, peculiarly applicable to ecclesiastical structures, and might be termed—the *Collegiate order*.

\* The sincere thanks of the committee, the editor, and those of the fraternity at large, are due to Thomas Sandby, Esq. G. A. and professor of architecture to the Royal Academy, for the assistance received in this part of the work, by the very obliging communication of his MS. *Lecture on Gothic Architecture*.

## C H A P. VIII.

*The Revival of Old Architecture, or the Augustan Style.*

**D**URING the dark ages of brutal violence and monkish superstition, that followed the destruction of neglected Rome by northern ravagers; there are but few thinly scattered desirable objects to engage our attention. The arts and artists were all either chased away or extinguished, by an ignorant race of lawless plunderers, whose savage fierceness nothing but superstition and bigotry could tame. As yet they were neither able to reason themselves, nor even to judge of the reasonable of what might be proposed to them; and so the monks had the labour and the honour of *preparing* such untractable pupils for civilization; for they could not teach more than they actually knew themselves: it was not often their interest to teach quite so much! We are nevertheless under greater obligations to the monks on another account than may at first be conceived, or than even themselves intended. Whatever relics of antiënt learning escaped the general wreck, found an asylum in monastic libraries; where, if the possessors were not always qualified to profit by the treasures they kept, they at least imputed a value to them; and proved good stewards in handing them down to times in which the languages they were written in, became the study of the learned. But knowledge did not come within the reach of common people, until the art of printing unlocked the doors of libraries; and, by multiplying the copies of books, became a security against the rich literary legacies of former times being again swept away by any general calamity.

It was the superior genius of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, A. D. 771. king of France, who, about the close of the eighth century, reduced the Longobards of Italy, and revived the western empire, that first gleamed

## REVIVAL OF THE AUGUSTAN

gleamed through the darkness we have been describing. He contributed his strenuous endeavours to restore antient architecture, kept up some lodges, and gave great encouragement to the craft. The French made also very great progress in the same grand design, under Hugh Capet. His son Robert vigorously prosecuted the views of his father; and by degrees old architecture attained almost as great an excess of delicacy, as the Gothic had done before in massiveness.

A. D. 1013. True masonry began to revive again in Tuscany, where Buschatto, the Greek, began a faint imitation of the antients in the church of St. John, at Pifa, and formed a new lodge there. Il Buono made a farther progress therein at Ravenna, and built the steeple of St. Mark, at

A. D. 1152. Venice.

A. D. 1174. Oltromontano and Bonnano built the steeple of Pifa.

A. D. 1216. Marchione of Arezzo raised the marble chapel of Presepio at St. Mary Majore.

A. D. 1298. James the German built the first fine edifices of Florence, whose son Jacobo Arnolpho Lapo, with the painter Cimaboius, designed the cathedral of St. Mary Delfiore.

Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, was the first prince that publicly encouraged the revival of the arts of designing, by employing the said Cimaboius and Nicholas Pisan to build an abbey in the plain of Taglia Cozzo, where Charles had defeated the pretender Conradin. John Pisan, son of Nicholas, built for the king his new castle of Naples; where this royal patron of the revivers died. His successors enriched the kingdom of Naples with learned architects and splendid edifices.

A. D. 1300. Cimaboius, and the Pisans, educated many fine masters and fellow crafts; particularly, Giotto the architect; till the Florentines arrived at a tolerable imitation of the antients, which was discovered in all the parts of the church in St. Miniato.

Giotto, and his pupils, formed an academy of designers, or a learned lodge at Florence; who, like those of old at Athens and Sicyon, enlightened

## STILE OF ARCHITECTURE.

71

lightened all Italy, by sending forth excellent connoisseurs and dexterous operators in all the arts of designing. Andrew Pisano, one of them, was made a magistrate of Florence; and many of them afterward flourished at Pisa, Ravenna, Venice, Urbino, Rome, and Naples.

Laurentio Ghiberto, educated in the same school, conducted for some time the raising of the said St. Mary Delfiore, and framed the brazen gates of St. John's; of which, long afterward, Michael Angelo said in rapture, that they were worthy of being the gates of paradise.

Donatello next appeared, with Andrea Verrochio, the master of Pietro Perrugino and Leonardo da Vinci, prodigious men! Also Domingo Ghirlandaio, the master of Michael Angelo and Maiano, and other sublime and profound architects.

But the Gothic stile was not quite left off at Florence, where a learned lodge of designers was established, till Brunelleschi, having studied at Rome the beauty and justness of the old Roman buildings, there standing or prostrate, established the complete use of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; which event happened 853 years after the devastation of Totila. This happy restoration of the Augustan stile was also much owing to the princes of the house of Medicis; for John de Medicis, duke of Florence, became the patron or grand master of the aforesaid lodge or academy: and his son Cosmo I. educated in that same academy, succeeded his father as duke of Florence, and grand master of the revivers. He formed a fine library of the best manuscripts brought from Greece and Asia, and a curious cabinet of the rarest and most valuable things that could be gathered. He established an extensive commerce by sea and land, and justly acquired the title of *pater patriæ*, the father of his country. Peter I. de Medicis upheld the lodge; but he was not so eminent as either his father or his son.

A. D.

1400.

A. D.

1464.

John Julian de Medicis, the most beautiful youth and the most excellent connoisseur in architecture in all Florence, was also an excellent operative mason. His grandson, Lorenzo I. enriched the same at a vast expence,

## REVIVAL OF THE AUGUSTAN

expenſe, and built a great gallery in his garden for educating the moſt promiſing youth, of whom Michael Angelo was his favourite. His ſecond ſon John, elected Pope Leo X. was grand maſter in rearing the cathedral of St. Peter at Rome. His couſin Julius, afterward Pope Clement VII. carried on St. Peter's as grand maſter: and ſo that whole family thought it their honour to encourage arts and ſciences, and to promote the intereſts of the fraternity, down to Coſmo II. created Grand Duke of Tuſcany, who was the Auguſtus of his day, as the patron of true architecture.

A. D.  
1561.

Coſmo II. de Medicis, ſucceeded Duke Alexander as abſolute duke of Florence. He inſtituted the order of the knights of St. Stephen, 1561: Pope Pius V. and the Emperor Ferdinand I. gave him the title of Great Duke of Tuſcany. He was the chief patron, or grand maſter of all the Italian deſigners and craftſmen in architecture, painting, ſculpture, ſtatuary, carving, and plaſtering. He inſtituted the famous academy, or lodge at Piſa, for the improvement of diſciples and entered apprentices. He made ſuch beautiful alterations in the buildings of Florence, that, like Auguſtus when dying, he ſaid, 'I found the city built of brick and coarſe ſtone, but I leave it built of poliſhed marble.'

A. D.  
1569.

A. D.  
1574.

After the revival of the Auguſtan ſtile in Italy, Leon Baptiſta Alberti was the firſt modern who wrote of architecture; and many excellent maſons flouriſhed in this fifteenth century: but more were born and educated, who proved the wonders of the world in the following age, and will be ever mentioned in the lodges with the greateſt honour, for their improvements; as if the Auguſtan age itſelf had revived, under the generous encouragement of the popes, princes, and ſtates of Italy, the patrons of the many lodges then conſtituted.

Bramante, the learned monk of Urbino, ſtudied maſonry at Milan under Cæſariano; and, after having narrowly examined all the remains of the antients throughout Italy, was employed by three ſucceſſive popes to build at Rome the cloiſter of the church of Peace, the palace  
of

of the Chancery, and St. Laurence in Damaso. He adorned many old churches with frontispieces of his own designing, built the pretty little St. Peter's in Mount Orio, raised some buildings in the Vatican, and in the palace of Belvidere.

Pope Julius II. the learned patron or grand master of Rome, retained Bramante as his architect and grand warden; and ordered him, as master of work, to draw the grand design of St. Peter's new cathedral in Rome, the largest and most accurate temple now in all the earth: and the said pope, with Bramante, led a solemn assembly of cardinals, clergymen, and craftsmen, to level the foot-stone of St. Peter's in due form. Bramante conducted that work seven years, till he died: he was buried in it by Pope Leo X. duly attended by his craftsmen.

A. D.  
1503.

A. D.  
1507.

Raphael of Urbino, the prince of painters, had learned masonry of his uncle Bramante, and succeeded him in surveying St. Peter's till he died, aged only 37 years, on his own birth-day, April the 6th, 1520, when he was to have been made a cardinal by Pope Leo X. and with a universal mourning was buried in the Rotunda or Pantheon.

Jocunde of Verona and Antony San Gallo succeeded Raphael at St. Peter's, till they died; when Pope Paul III. preferred to that office Michael Angelo, the greatest designer of his time, and, in his last years, the greatest architect; who, finding fault with San Gallo's draughts, made a new model of St. Peter's, according to which that lofty temple was finished. This grand master, leaving his warden Piero Ligorio at St. Peter's, erected the new Capitolium, the palace of Farnese, and other accurate structures. He had before built the Mausoleum in St. Peter's *ad Vincula*, with the curious statue of Moses, the fine front of St. Laurence at Florence, by order of Pope Leo X.; the sepulchre of the house of Medicis, by order of Duke Alexander, and the Apostolical Chamber at Rome.

A. D.  
1535.

Michael Angelo certainly carried on masonry to its highest perfection, till he died at Rome, aged 90 years, highly esteemed by all the princes of Europe: and Cosmo, the Great Duke of Tuscany, stole his

A. D.  
1564.

L.

corpse

corpse from Rome, resolving that since he could not have Angelo alive, he would have him dead. He solemnly buried him in St. Cross in Florence, attended by the fraternity; and ordered Vasario to design his tomb, enriched with the three great marble statues of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.

James Barozzi da Vignola succeeded Michael Angelo at St. Peter's, by order of Pope Paul V.; but Ligorio, the grand warden, for altering Angelo's design, was turned out by Gregory XIII. Vignola, beside his accurate edifices at Rome and elsewhere, designed for Philip II. of Spain, the famous Escorial and St. Laurence, masterpieces of art. He published a book of the Orders; and the beauty of his profiles is much admired. He designed the church of Jesus at Rome, the castle of Caprarola, the side of the palace of Farnese, next the Tiber; and died at Rome, aged 66.

A. D.  
1573.

Maderni succeeded Vignola at St. Peter's, and built the stately frontispiece of that vast temple, about the time that Pope Gregory corrected the calendar, or began the new stile, called from him the Gregorian.\* Gregory dying 1585, was succeeded by Pope Sixtus Quintus, who employed Dominico Fontana in many curious buildings, and to move the Egyptian obelisks into public places erect: after which Fontana was chief engineer at Naples, and built the magnificent palace of the viceroy.

It is endless to mention the ingenious cotemporaries of those great masters, the other accurate revivers and improvers of the royal art: such as Baldassare Peruzzi, who designed and made the model of the palace of Chighi, and his disciple Sebastian Serglio; Julio Romano, the chief disciple of Raphael, who built for the duke of Mantua his palace of Delta; Lombard of Milan; James Sansovino, recommended by Pope Leo X. to the Venetians; Jerom Genga who built for Duke Guido Baldo his palaces at Urbino and Pesaro; Pellegrino Tibaldi who built the great church of Milan, the dome of which was made by John James de la Porta; Sir

\* See p. 55.

Baccio Bandinelli, who was knighted by Pope Clement VII. for being a most excellent sculptor; Benvenuto Cellini; Daniel da Volterra who built St. Helen's in the great church of Trinity del Monte at Rome; Perrin del Vaga who built at Genoa the grand palace of Prince Doria; and was an inimitable plaisterer, a fine art then much in request.

At Venice also the revival was carried on; for Jocunde of Verona, above-mentioned, built the stone bridge, and erected the stately gates of Verona.

When Charles V. besieged Rome, 1525, Michael Angelo retired to Venice, where the Doge got him to design the famous bridge of Rialto.

James Sansovino constituted a lodge of architects, or masters, at Venice; he artfully supported the dome of St. Mark, then in danger, embellished the palace and treasury, and fortified the whole republic as grand master of masons. But at Venice the Augustan stile was also well improved by the learned Vincent Scamozzi, Daniel Barbaro, and the great Andrea Palladio.

A. D.  
1527.

Palladio's excellent genius was fully displayed in sacred edifices, palaces, and other buildings, throughout the state of Venice. He wrote also with great judgment of the orders of old architecture, and of the temples of the antients; which is a noble monument of his merit. He died renowned in 1580.

Thus Italy became again the mistress of the world; not for imperial power, but for the arts of designing restored from Gothic rubbish: and from the first revival, the masons began to form new lodges, called by the painters, academies or schools, as all true lodges ought to be; read lectures, communicated their secrets and hints of knowledge; and performed all other good old usages that are preserved among masons to this day, and it may be hoped, will be to the end of time.

Upon the perfect re-establishment of old architecture, the fraternity were not only engaged in raising many great works, but their lodges were supported and encouraged by many illustrious personages becoming



ing brethren of the craft; which presaged them a happy prospect of quietly enjoying their freedom down to many ages.

Here, then, the general history of masonry must close; it being impossible even to enumerate the numberless structures since raised in every part of the known world! If the works of antient masons surprize us by their magnitude, those of modern masons are, though generally upon smaller scales, equally astonishing in their numbers! The cause of this difference in their employments is sufficiently obvious. In very antient times, when the ignorant race of mankind were kept in slavish penury, subservient to the monarchs of extensive empires; these despots, when they conceived grand designs, could instantly command the labour of thousands to carry them into execution, on their own terms. But now, when the rights of humanity are better understood, and more freely enjoyed, monarchs must purchase that labour which, happily, they can no longer extort; and are of course obliged, in common with their subjects, to suit their designs to their abilities of carrying them into execution. The same cause enables wealthy individuals to employ the craft in erecting private houses of all sizes and degrees of elegance; which are now, more or less, scattered through every part of Europe, and perhaps nowhere more freely, or in better stile, than in our own island. The remainder of this work will be confined to the history and state of masonry in Britain; in which, though our view is much contracted, every object will in proportion become more interesting.

CON-

# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

PART II.

*History of Masonry in Britain, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the Accession of James I. to the Crown of England.*



CHAPTER I.

*From the Time of Julius Cæsar, to the Invitation of the Saxons into Britain.*

THE most early histories of this country are so incorporated with fables, and perplexed with contrarieties, that authors agree not where to begin, or how to go on; so as that the parts may connect together with any tolerable colour of probability. We are indeed told by monkish writers that Britain was first peopled, and received its name from Brutus, a Trojan prince, the grandson of Æneas, who after many peregrinations settled here; and before his death divided the island among his three sons. To *Locrin*, he gave Locria, now called England; to *Camber*, Cambria or Wales; and to *Albanac* the youngest, the northern extremity of the island called from him Albania, and afterward Scotland. We are farther told, that the Trojan race

race of Britons built many towns; one of them, named Ebrank, commended for a very great builder, is said to have founded the cities of York and Edinburgh. His successors in the craft are reported to have built Canterbury, Winchester, and Shaftesbury; with many temples to Apollo, Diana, &c. King Bladud is asserted to have been bred at Athens; and from thence, returning a great mathematician and architect, brought four philosophers with him, whom he placed at Stamford; which town he erected into a kind of university. He also built Bath, and produced the hot springs there, committing the conservation thereof to Minerva: but presuming to fly with artificial wings, he fell from Apollo's temple in Troynovant; which, according to ancient tradition, stood on or near the present scite of St. Peter's church in Westminster, and so ended his days.

But quitting these obscure apocryphal legends, the earliest materials that we dare appeal to relating to Britain are, the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar; which, as well on account of the abilities as the character of the illustrious writer, are fully intitled to our confidence. According to Cæsar's description, we find that the native inhabitants of this island in his time, about eighteen centuries ago, bore a strong resemblance in dress and manners, to the present Indians in North America! But rude as these aborigines in Britain were, they, as well as their neighbours in Gaul, had among them a most venerable order of priests called Druids, who possessed all the learning then cultivated: they had many of the uses of masons amongst them, probably gathered from the Magians: they maintained the immortality of souls, held their assemblies in woods and groves; which was also the practice of the patriarchs; and what they taught was committed to memory, and not, on any account, allowed to be written. They were legislators as well as priests; determined all causes, ecclesiastical and civil; taught philosophy, astrology, politics, rites and ceremonies, and poetry; and in songs recommended the heroic deeds of great men, to the imitation of posterity.

But

But however barbarous the inhabitants of Britain might be at the time when Cæsar first explored the coast, there are remains of ancient masonry still existing in different parts of the island, particularly that named *Stonehenge* on Salisbury plain; so stupendous, and at the same time so very unlike any stile of building either the Romans or their successors in this country ever practiced; that we are obliged to refer them to ages far remote, even from the Roman invasion. When we reflect on the amazing pyramids of Egypt, already described, and on the vitrified forts lately discovered in Scotland, which will be mentioned in their proper place; it will not perhaps appear improbable to suppose that the rude natives encountered by Cæsar, were altogether unequal to the construction of such enormous piles of stone, and might have been as utter strangers to the builders, or to the purposes of their erection, as we are at this day!

Stonehenge being constructed in an age prior to all English history, and every thing wrote concerning it by antiquarians, resting on no surer ground than conjecture; the only proper place for describing so singular a masonical phenomenon appears to be at the commencement of the masonical history of Britain. This venerable monument of ancient construction stands upon the Downs, about six miles north-west from Salisbury; the appearance even at half a mile distance is awful; it is situated near the summit of a gentle hill, and upon advancing up the avenue on the north-east side, the extent of the contour fills the eye in an astonishing manner! The plan, when entire, consisted of two circles and two ovals respectively concentrical, including an area; the exterior circle being 180 feet in diameter. This circle was formed by 60 single stones standing upright at three feet and a half distance from each other; and connected at the top by over-thwart stones, with tenons fitted to mortices in the uprights, to keep them firm in their places. These uprights are amazingly large, measuring two yards in breadth, one in thickness, and seven in height; tapering somewhat from the ground.

ground upward: of these uprights seventeen are now standing, with five imposts upon them. The lesser circle, which never had any imposts over them, is somewhat more than eight feet within the other, and consisted of forty smaller stones, leaving a circular walk between the two ranges: there are only nineteen of this circle remaining. The stones which compose the ovals form an area, which is called the *adytum*, or cell; and these also are upright, with imposts over them: of these there are five remaining, three of which are entire; and there are nine in a ruinous state. Toward the upper end of this *adytum*, lies what is supposed to have been the altar, a very large stone of coarse blue Derbyshire marble; at present squeezed into the ground, by the weight of ruins upon it. The number of stones remaining of this famous temple is 140. The whole is inclosed in a circular ditch, still to be traced; and when a spectator is among these ruins, the vast stones standing and fallen in all directions, the ponderous imposts aloft, the chafms of sky between, exhibit as it were the bowels of a mountain turned inside out!

After all the descriptions that have been given of, and dissertations upon, this celebrated monument of antiquity, nothing satisfactory has been determined about it. It has exercised the pens of antiquarians from the indefatigable Leland down to the enthusiastic Dr. Stukeley, who was capable of many extravagant conceits on favourite points of antiquity. Inigo Jones conceived it to be a Roman temple; but surely nothing can be more remote from the correct style of Roman workmanship, than the rude sublimity displayed in this vast pile! Stukeley determined it to be a Druidical temple; but the worship of the Druids was celebrated, and their assemblies held, in sacred groves.

Monuments of a like kind with Stonehenge, but upon far inferior scales, are met with in Cumberland, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, Marlborough Downs, and other parts of England, as well as in Scotland, and the isles.

In

In the neighbourhood of Stonehenge there are many regular circular hills, called barrows; several of which being dug into, appear to be sepulchral *tumuli*, wherein the ancient Britons deposited their dead, and afterward raised these mounts to their memory.

A. M.  
3949.  
Bef. Ch.

Cæsar landed on the Kentish shore, betwixt Deal and Dover, on the 26th of August; but did not reach London till next year, when he landed a second time: nor did he even then pursue his conquests, because his attention was engaged in usurping a sovereignty over the Roman republic.

55.

A. D.  
42.

The empire was afterward so distracted with civil wars, that the Romans did not resume any hostile intentions against Britain, till Aulus Plautius came from the Emperor Claudius, who was encouraged to attempt the conquest of the country by Bericus, a British fugitive. Afterward Claudius came himself, conquered the Britons, and acquired the name of Britannicus: he then sent several Roman lieutenants, who soon formed lodges for building castles and other forts, to secure their conquests. About the year of Christ 77, the Emperor Vespasian sent his brave lieutenant Julius Agricola, who conquered as far as the isthmus, between the firths of Clyde and Forth; which he fortified by a wall of earth against the Picts, a barbarous people, who from the north disturbed the new settlers, and their friends, with continual inroads, plunder, and murders. Beside his military operations, Agricola's attention was engaged in softening the rough disposition of the Britons, and instilling into them a desire to adopt the manners of the Romans: nor was his labour bestowed in vain. Britain soon after began to be adorned with stately temples, noble porticos, and many fine structures both public and private; in a far different taste from what had been hitherto seen. The British nobles even prided themselves in speaking the Latin tongue, to which, a short time before, they had been utterly averse. They dressed themselves also in the Roman manner; and, in brief, as Tacitus observes, were brought to esteem, as politeness and good breeding, what was only a badge of their slavery.

M

Agricola

Agricola made seven campaigns here, and gave a finishing blow to the liberty of the Britons. By his prudent conduct no less than by his valour, all that part of the island lying southward of the two firths, was reduced to a Roman province: as to the northern parts, they were left to the inhabitants as a wild uncultivated country, neither worth conquering nor keeping; strong garrisons only were placed in fortresses built on this side of the firths. The loss of a savage liberty was in a great degree compensated to the Britons, by the great alteration for the better in their manners and customs. In a short time, they were seen to relinquish their rude habits, and assume the politeness of their conquerors: arts and sciences little attended to before this revolution, flourished among them as much as in any other part of the Roman dominions. In a word, from mere savages, the Britons arrived at a degree of civilization that the inhabitants at the northern extremity of the island, have scarcely yet attained.

A. D.  
120.

When Agricola was recalled, the Picts passed the wall, and continued their ravages into the south, till Adrian the emperor came in person; and, finding the war tedious and hazardous, rather chose to fence the Roman province from those invaders by a rampart called Adrian's Wall, reaching from Tine-mouth to Solway Firth. But afterward Antoninus Pius sent Lollius Urbicus, who subdued the Brigantes, and repulsed the northerns, even beyond Agricola's wall, which he fortified with castles.

A. D.  
131.

A. D.  
207.

After this, we read of Lud, or Lucius, a British king under the Romans, who became a Christian, and built churches: while the war was carried on in the north with various success, till the northerns forced Virius Lupus to purchase peace with a great sum of money. This enraged the Emperor Septimus Severus, who came with a great army, vowing to extirpate them; but he could not, though he penetrated to the northern sea: for, having lost 50,000 men in the expedition, he was forced to retire within the old rampart built by Adrian, which he raised

raised into a stone wall, called of old Mur Sever, \* Græme, or Graham's Dyke, † and the Piets' Wall.

When Nonnius Philippus came from the Emperor Gordian, Emilius Crispinus, his master of horse, a fine architect, built a pretty temple at Carlisle, the altar-stone of which was lately found there, near the old wall of Severus. A. D. 238.

The South-Britains had been long softened in their manners by the Romans, and affected their politeness, wearing the Roman dress, and speaking Latin: they applied to commerce, improved in arts and sciences, and found the Roman conquest a great benefit to the conquered, beholding with pleasure their country, formerly all wild, now adorned with temples, courts of justice, palaces and mansions, large and beautiful cities, regular forts and castles, and convenient bridges.

The joint emperors Dioclesian and Maximilian employed Carausius as admiral against the Saxon pirates, who being at peace with the Piets, and gaining the army, assumed the purple, and was recognized and admitted into partnership of the empire by the other two. A. D. 287.

Carausius encouraged the craft, particularly at Verulam, now St. Albans in Hertfordshire, by the worthy knight, Albanus. ‡ This Albanus was afterward converted to the Christian faith, by the preaching of Amphibalus of Caërleon; who, hearing of his worthy deeds and great fame, came to him, and accomplished his conversion. St. Alban was the first who suffered martyrdom in Britain. A. D. 303.

The old constitutions assert, and the old English masons as firmly believe, that Carausius employed St. Alban to ' environ the city of ' Verulam with a stone wall, and to build him a fine palace; for

\* Contracted from *Murus Severi*, the wall of Severus.

† The etymology of this name is not settled. Graham is a common Scottish name, and it is conjectured that some chief so called, might, by a successful invasion of the borders, have left his name behind him.

‡ This is asserted by all the old copies of the Constitutions; and the old English masons firmly believed it.



‘ which that British king made St. Alban the steward of his household,  
‘ and chief ruler of the realm.

‘ St. Alban also loved masons well, and cherished them much, and  
‘ he made their pay right good, *viz.* two shillings *per* week, and three  
‘ pence to their cheer: whereas before that time, through all the land,  
‘ a mason had but a penny a day, and his meat. He also obtained of  
‘ the king a charter for the free masons, for to hold a general council,  
‘ and gave it the name of assembly, and was thereat himself as grand  
‘ master, and helped to make masons, and gave them good charges  
‘ and regulations.’

St. Alban was born at Verulam, of Pagan parents: in his youth he took a journey to Rome, in company with Amphibalus, of the city of Caerleon, supposed by many to have been by birth a Roman; and there served for seven years in the army of the Emperor Dioclesian. Leland tells us, that, at the time St. Alban flourished, learning, and polite arts, had been lately introduced by the Romans into Britain; which was now become a province of the empire; and that the youth of quality and distinction used to travel to Rome for improvement in knowledge and the sciences.\* Being returned home, he lived highly honoured in the town of Verulam; where, through the example and instructions of his fellow traveller, Amphibalus, he became a thorough convert to the Christian religion. In the tenth and last general persecution of the Christians, he was beheaded for his religion; a favour intended him, on account of his noble birth, † at Holmhurst, since called Deriswald, where now the town of St. Alban stands; to the lasting honour of whose name and merits, King Offa in after times founded a most magnificent monastery.

A. D.  
303.

The Emperor Carausius governed the empire of Britain with an upright and unstained reputation; and, above all, was a very great en-

\* Leland, Comment. de Script. Brit. cap. 18.

† Speed's Chronicle, Stowe, Echard, &c.

courager

courager of learning and learned men: he improved the country in civil arts, and made a great collection of workmen, and other artificers, from all parts: the people enjoyed perfect peace and tranquillity under him for several years; \* and builders, and other artificers, were employed by him in very large bodies.

Eumenius, the panegyrist, setting forth what great numbers of masons had then left the island; ‘ Even your city of Autun,’ says he, ‘ most devoted to your service, and in whose name I am especially to congratulate you, has been well stored with artificers (architects and masons) since your victory over the Britons, whose provinces abounded with them; and now, by their workmanship, the same city of Autun rises in splendor, by the rebuilding of their antient houses, erecting public works, and the instauration of temples: so that the antient name of a Roman brotherhood, which they long since enjoyed, is again restored, by having your imperial majesty for their second founder.’ † From hence it is beyond all doubt, that the reduction of Britain occasioned many excellent artificers to go over to the continent, who had been entertained by Carausius, and had so greatly contributed to the beauty, convenience, and magnificence of the island, that Constantius Chlorus chose to make it the seat of his empire.

When Dioclesian and Maximian abdicated, Constantius Chlorus succeeded as emperor of the west, a lover of arts and sciences; and much encouraged the craft, till he died at York, the same year that his British empress Helena inclosed London with a stone wall.

A. D. 303.

A. D. 306.

Constantine the Great, their son, born at York, in Britain, succeeded; who partitioned South-Britain into four provinces. During his reign the Christian religion flourished throughout his empire; the Britons enjoyed peace and plenty, and old Roman masonry appeared in many stately and curious piles, till he died.

A. D. 336.

\* Guthrie's Hist. Eng. vol. i. p. 58.

† Paneg. Emp. Maximian. Aug. Dict.

Until

Until the time of Constantine, the governor of Britain was termed the emperor's *proprator*, or lieutenant; but afterward, as appears in the *Notitiæ* of the empire, the island was governed by a vicar or deputy, under the *præfectus prætorio* of Gaul. The ensigns of his government were, 1st, A draught of the five provinces in Britain, expressed in several buildings, with their names on the triangular form of the island, as if they comprehended the whole island. 2d, The book of their instructions, covered with green, and the commission in a gilt cover, with several letters inscribed on the book. The letters were, F. L. I. N. T. A. L. L. C. O. M. O. R. D. P. R. R. i. e. *Frons libri jussu nostro transcripti a laterculis continentis mandata ordinaria principis*. There were two books, called *Laterculum majus*, and *Laterculum minus*; the former containing the names, instructions, &c. of the higher officers, and the latter, those of the inferior officers. \*

Constantine, by removing the seat of his empire from Rome to Constantinople, so weakened the former city, and drained the western provinces of their forces, that the imperial authority visibly declined under the disorderly advantages taken by the provincial lieutenants to establish themselves in independent sovereignties. Among others, those in the remote government of Britain often revolted, and assumed the purple with various degrees of success; until by these contests, added to the occasional depredations of the northern inhabitants, Britain was reduced to very wretched circumstances. While affairs were in such an unsettled state, little quiet was afforded for masonic cultivation; and they must therefore be cursorily passed over, as barren in the proper objects for this history. We shall only briefly observe, that the Roman power gradually declined in Britain, because the emperors were too much embarrassed elsewhere to pay much attention to so distant an object. At length, the year after the Goths, under Alaric, had sacked Rome, Honorius, to free himself from the importunities of the Britons,

\* Rapin, from Pancirollus in *Not. Imp.*

absolutely

absolutely resigned all pretensions to sovereignty over them, as an unprofitable incumbrance. Yet, after this, Ætius, the general of Valentinian III. being victorious in Gaul, out of compassion, sent the Britons one legion under Gallio, who repelled their northern persecutors beyond the Picts' wall; which he rebuilt of stone work eight feet broad, and twelve feet high: but being recalled, he left the South-Britons to defend themselves against the northerns, and carried off his legion; though the Roman soldiers did not depart till A. D. 430; after Cæsar's invasion, 486 years; and in the vulgar year of masonry, 4430. A. D. 426.

The Romans, during their residence in this island, propagated masonry in every garrison, and had built many fine places, even to the north border, or the wall of Agricola; near which, at the Forth, they raised a small temple of their god Terminus, a curious rotunda resembling the Pantheon at Rome, 20 feet high, and about as much in diameter: this temple is still existing, and is popularly called Arthur's Oven.

The military ways constructed through the country, give us the highest idea of the civil and military policy of our Roman conquerors. These were the high roads for the passage of their troops from station to station; and were so firmly made, that their vestiges may be still traced in many parts of England: that known by the name of *Watling-street*, crossed the country from south-east to north-west, leading from Dover through London, where its name is still preserved; to Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and extending as far as Anglesea in North Wales: the *Ikenild-street* stretches from Southampton, over the river Isis at Newbridge, to Camden and Litchfield; then passing the Derwent, near Derby, ends at Tinmouth: the *Fosse-way*, so called, because in some places it was never completed, but lies as a large ditch, leads from Cornwall through Devonshire, by Tetbury, near Stow on the Wold, beside Leicester and Newark, to Lincoln: lastly, the *Erming-street*, extends from Southampton to St. David's in South Wales. A critical account of Roman antiquities in England is among the *desiderata* of history;

tory; being perhaps too great a design for any one man to execute, as it cannot be duly performed without a personal examination of every object.

With the Roman legions, masonry also departed from Britain; for though many Roman families had settled in the south, and were blended with the Britons, who had been well educated in the science and the art; yet the subsequent wars, confusions, and revolutions in this island, ruined antient learning, till the fine artists were dead, without succession. For the Picts and Scots, hearing that the Roman legions were never to return, broke through the wall, seized the land north of the Humber, and ravaged the south the more easily, as the southerns were divided by petty kings, till they chose Vortigern their sovereign or general monarch; who, being unable to retrieve affairs, got the consent of his nobles to invite the Saxons of Lower Germany to come over to his assistance. Upon this invitation Prince Hengist with 2000 Saxons landed in Thanet, near the Kentish shore.

A. D.  
445.

A. D.  
449.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

*From the Arrival of the Saxons to William the Conqueror.*

**T**HE Saxons having assisted Vortigern to drive the Scots and Picts beyond the Humber, built Thong castle in Lincolnshire; and, being daily recruited from Lower Germany, and the river Elb, resolved to settle in Britain, and after much bloodshed, in many battles between the natives, they overpowered them, and founded an heptarchy, or seven kingdoms, viz.

- |   |   |            |
|---|---|------------|
| 1. Kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengist,           | - | A. D. 455. |
| 2. Kingdom of Suffex, by Ella,                    | - | 491.       |
| 3. Kingdom of Wessæx, by Cerdic,                  | - | 519.       |
| 4. Kingdom of Essex, by Erchenwyne,               | - | 527.       |
| 5. Kingdom of Northumbria, by Ida the Angle,      | - | 547.       |
| 6. Kingdom of East Angles, by Uffa,               | - | 571.       |
| 7. Kingdom of Middle Angles, or Mercia, by Crida, |   | 584.       |

As the Anglo-Saxons increased, the Britons lost ground; for after the death of Ambrosius Aurelius, and his brave son King Arthur, the Britons had no grand monarch, but only a few petty kings. Many of them submitted to Crida, and other Saxon kings; many fled to Cornwall, and by sea to Armorica, called still Bretagne in France; and many went to North-Britain among the Scoto-Walenses; though the greater part fled beyond the Severn, where they were cooped in between the mountains and the Irish sea. A. D. 589.

The Anglo-Saxons, who had always called the Britons Gualish or Walishmen, now called their settlement beyond the Severn, Walishland or Wales, called still by the French Galles, from the Gauls their ancestors: and here they elected the noble Cadwan their king, the progenitor of the Christian kings and princes of Wales.

N

The

A. D.  
597.

The Anglo-Saxons were all rough, ignorant heathens; and despising every thing but war, soon rooted out all the seeds of learning and arts that the Romans had planted in Britain; till some pious teachers from Wales and Scotland converted many of them by degrees to the Christian faith. But none of their kings relinquished Paganism till Augustin, with forty more monks, amongst whom the sciences at that time were preserved, were sent by Pope Gregory as missionaries into the island; who baptized Ethelbert king of Kent; and in sixty years after, all the kings of the heptarchy received the Christian religion. Then it was, that churches, monasteries, palaces, and beautiful mansions, began to be built; and they too late lamented the ignorant and destructive conduct of their fore-fathers: as they knew nothing of the Roman principles of architecture, they adopted that of the country they came from; and followed the Gothic stile in building cathedral churches; among which were,

The Cathedral of Canterbury, built	-	-	A. D.	600
That of Rochester,	-	-	-	602
St. Paul's, London,	-	-	-	604
St. Peter's, Westminster,	-	-	-	605

Beside many more described in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. They also erected many palaces and castles, and fortified their cities, especially on the borders of each kingdom. This required many masons, who soon formed themselves into societies or lodges, by direction of the foreigners who came over to help them.

But it was where the Welch dwelt that we find the earliest accounts, at least, of sacred architecture; as at Glastonbury in Devonshire; Padstow in Cornwall; Caerleon or Chester, afterward translated to St. Asaph's in Flintshire; Llan Twit, or church of Iltutus; Llan Cadarn Vawr, or church of Great St. Patern; the monastery of Llan Carvan; Bangor in Caernarvonshire; Holyhead in Anglesey; Llandaff in Glamorganshire; Menevia, or St. David's, in Pembrokehire; and many more churches, monasteries, and schools of learning.

These

These Saxon lodges continued to improve, till Kenred, king of Mercia, sent to Charles Martel, grand master of France, father of King Pepin, who had been educated by Brother Mimus Græcus, for a communication of worthy brethren to assist the craft, now in a flourishing condition in his dominions, and to strengthen their lodges. To this their royal brother Martel willingly agreed; and sent some expert masons to teach the Saxons those laws and usages of the craft that had been preserved from the havoc of the Goths; but not the Augustan stile; for that had been buried in its own ruins in the west. A. D. 710.

The clergy now studied geometry and architecture, such as it was; because the noble and wealthy, the kings and queens deemed it meritorious to build churches, and other pious foundations, where many of them retired to a recluse life, and ended their days: these monasteries were under the direction of the clergy, where the lodges usually were held; yet at first they built those houses mostly of timber only, till Bennet, the abbot of Wirral, introduced the use of brick and stone. So that even the Gothic style was but in its infancy during the heptarchy, which lasted 381 years from Hengist's first arrival. A. D. 680.

It was Egbert, king of Wesssex, who by policy and conquest, became sovereign of the other six kingdoms: and, the Angles being most numerous, he called his united kingdom England, and all the people Englishmen: he fortified his sea-ports; and his son Ethelwolf employed St. Swithin to repair the religious houses. A. D. 830.

Having nothing farther to do with the history of our Saxon kings than may relate to the progress of masonry under them; it will be unnecessary to trace their genealogical succession, and take up room by introducing persons and matters foreign to our professed subject; as those brethren who wish for more particular satisfaction respecting our Saxon history, may consult the general histories of England. The monarch who next claims our notice, and who found his kingdom cruelly harrassed by the piratical Danes, was Alfred, who subdued these plunderers, though he could not expel them: he increased his navy, fortified



tified and rebuilt many towns, and founded the university of Oxford. He kept about him the best architects, and employed the fellow crafts wholly in brick or stone.

This king was as celebrated for his civil regulations as for his military abilities, and attention to masoical arts. He divided his kingdom into counties, and these he subdivided into hundreds, for the more regular administration of justice; and instituted that most admirable mode of trial by juries—the grand security of the lives, liberties, and property of Englishmen. By a long, wise, and glorious reign he justly merited the title of *Alfred the Great*, and the founder of the English monarchy.

Edward the Elder, left masonry to the care, first of Ethred earl of Mercia, the husband of his sister Elfleda, a glorious heroine, who by her valour expelled the Danes out of Mercia, and fortified many towns and castles, to prevent their incursions. Next, the king put his learned brother Ethelward at the head of the fraternity, and founded the university of Cambridge, that had been long a nursery of the learned. This king died in 924, leaving three sons and a queen.

Athelstan, his eldest son, succeeded; though only the son of a concubine, and at first left the craft to the care of his brother Edwin; for in all the old constitutions it is recited:

‘ That though the antient records of the brotherhood in England  
 ‘ were most of them destroyed or lost in the wars with the Danes, who  
 ‘ burnt the monasteries, where the records were kept; yet King  
 ‘ Athelstan (the grandson of King Alfred) the first anointed king of  
 ‘ England, who translated the Holy Bible into the Saxon language,  
 ‘ when he had brought the land into rest and peace; built many great  
 ‘ works, and encouraged many masons from France and elsewhere,  
 ‘ whom he appointed overseers thereof: they brought with them the  
 ‘ charges and regulations of the foreign lodges, and prevailed with the  
 ‘ king to increase the wages.

‘ That

‘ That Prince Edwin, the king’s brother, being taught geometry and masonry, for the love he had to the said craft, and to the honourable principles whereon it is grounded, purchased a free charter of King Athelstan his brother, for the free masons to have among themselves a correction, or a power and freedom to regulate themselves, to amend what might happen amiss, and to hold a yearly communication in a general assembly.

‘ That accordingly Prince Edwin summoned all the free and accepted masons in the realm, to meet him in a congregation at York, who came and formed the grand lodge under him as their grand master, A. D. 926.

‘ That they brought with them many old writings and records of the craft, some in Greek, some in Latin, some in French, and other languages; and from the contents thereof they framed the constitutions of the English lodges, and made a law for themselves, to preserve and observe the same in all time coming.’

But this good prince Edwin died before the king, without issue, to the great grief of the fraternity; though his memory is revered in the lodges, and honourably mentioned in all the old constitutions. A. D. 938.

Some English historians say, that Edwin being accused of a plot, the king set him adrift in a boat without sail and oars; that Edwin, protesting his innocence, went aboard, and jumped into the sea; and that his esquire was driven into Picardy. The fact, as commonly received, is this: the king suspecting his younger brother Edwin, of designing to deprive him of his crown, caused him, notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, to be put on board a leaky ship, with his armour-bearer and page. The young prince, unable to bear the severity of the weather, and want of food, desperately drowned himself. Some time after, the king’s cup-bearer, who had been the prince’s accuser, happened, as he was serving the king at table, to trip with one foot; but recovering himself with the other, ‘ See,’ said he pleasantly, ‘ how one brother helps another!’ This remark striking the king with the remembrance

membrance of his treatment of Edwin, he caused that business to be more thoroughly examined; when finding his brother had been falsely accused, he caused his cup-bearer to be put to death, submitted to seven years sharp penance, and built the two monasteries of Middleton and Michelness, to atone for this rash act.\*

As this is the only stain historians have endeavoured to fix on the memory of Athelstan, it is of course destitute of any corroborating facts to strengthen its credibility: and it may be further observed, that William of Malmesbury, who wrote English history in the reign of King Stephen, after relating the current story, owns that it had no better foundation than some old ballads. † As to the tale of the cup-bearer, and his stumbling at the king's table, the same story is told of Earl Goodwin, who murdered the brother of Edward the Confessor. Lastly, nothing is clearer from history, than that Athelstan was remarkably kind to his brethren and sisters, for whose sake he lived single; and therefore his brother had less temptation to conspire against him.

King Athelstan built many castles in Northumbria to bridle the Danes, whom he had subdued; and the famous abbey of St. John at Beverley in Yorkshire, and Melton abbey in Dorsetshire: he rebuilt the city of Exeter, repaired the old church of the Culdees at York, and died without issue.

A. D.  
940.

Edmund I. who succeeded his brother Athelstan, repaired the cities and churches, and died A. D. 946.

Edred succeeded his brother Edmund, rebuilt Glastonbury, and died without issue, 955.

Edgar built and rebuilt about forty-eight pious houses, by the direction of St. Dunstan, grand master, and several more expert masters. He also rigged out a good navy, which checked the Danish invasions.

\* Speed's Chronicle, book vii. ch. 38.

† *De Gest. Reg. Anglorum*, lib. ii.

Canutus

Canutus the Dane, after the death of King Edmund Ironside, was crowned king of all England; he built the abbey of St. Edmund's-bury, and died 1036.

Edward the Confessor, who succeeded King Hardicanute in the throne of England, collected the Saxon laws in a body. In his reign arts and sciences flourished. Leofric, the wealthy earl of Coventry, at the head of the free masons, built the abbey of Coventry; and others founded twelve more religious houses. This king rebuilt Westminster abbey, and died without issue; when the nobles and people chose Harold, son of Earl Goodwin, who reigned nine months; till William Duke of Normandy, whom Edward had nominated as the heir to his crown, slew him in the battle of Hastings in Suffex, and in the vulgar year of masonry, 5066. A. D. 1041. A. D. 1066.

C H A P.

## C H A P. III.

*State of Masonry in England, from William the Conqueror to King Henry IV.*

**W**ILLIAM I. the Conqueror, having established himself on the throne of England, and settled his government, appointed Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, and other good architects, to be at the head of the fellow crafts; first in civil and military architecture, in building the Tower of London, and the castles of Dover, Exeter, Winchester, Warwick, Hereford, Stafford, York, Durham, Rochester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; whereby the proud Normans bridled the English. Then, in sacred architecture, by building Battle-abbey near Hastings, in memory of his victory over Harold; St. Saviour's, Southwark, and nine more religious houses: while others built forty-two monasteries, and five cathedrals. The king brought many expert masons from France, and died in Normandy.

A. D.  
1087.

William II. Rufus, succeeded his father, and employed his architects and craftsmen in building a new wall round the Tower, and in rebuilding London-bridge of wood: by advice of his grand lodge of masters, he built the great palace of Westminster, and four religious houses; while others founded twenty-eight more. He died without issue.

A. D.  
1100.

Henry I. Beau Clerc, succeeded his brother William, though the eldest brother, Robert duke of Normandy, was yet alive. Now the Norman barons, perceiving their great possessions in England depended only on royal pleasure; and finding the laws of the Anglo-Saxons better calculated for securing property than the laws of Normandy; began to call themselves Englishmen, and to assert the Saxon rights: they accordingly prevailed with this king to grant them the first *Magna Charta*,

*Charta*, or Great Charter, containing a specification and an acknowledgment of these rights, in the first year of his reign. A. D. 1100.

This king built the great palace of Woodstock, and a little one at Oxford to converse with the learned, and fourteen religious houses; while others built about hundred such, beside many fine mansions. He was succeeded by his nephew,

Stephen count of Bulloign, son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, by the power of the clergy, to the prejudice of Henry's daughter, the Empress Maud. During the civil wars between him and the empress, the nobles and gentry being courted by both, laid hold of the occasion to build about 1100 castles, that proved afterward very convenient for them in the barons' wars; so that the masons were as much employed as the soldiers, under their grand master Gilbert de Clare, Marquis of Pembroke; by whom the king built four abbies and two nunneries, with St. Stephen's chapel in the palace of Westminster; while others built about ninety religious houses. King Stephen died, after a troublesome reign, without issue male; and the Plantagenets \* of Anjou commenced, viz. A. D. 1135. A. D. 1154.

Henry II. son of the Empress Maud, by her second husband Geoffrey Plantagenet earl of Anjou, became king of England; who fortified some castles against the Welch and Scots, built some little palaces, and ten religious houses; while others built about 100 such. The grand master of the Knights Templars, a military order lately instituted at Jerusalem for the protection of the holy sepulchre, and of the pilgrims who flocked to it; who derived their name from stationing themselves on a spot near where Solomon's temple stood, and who soon spread themselves

\* The best etymology given by antiquarians of this name, is, that Fulk the first earl of Anjou of this family, being troubled with remorse for some wicked actions, went in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he submitted to be scourged before the holy sepulchre with a bundle of broom twigs, which grew in plenty there. From this penitential discipline, he was ever after called *Plantagenet*, i. e. broom stalk; which name was continued to his posterity.

over Europe; built their temple in Fleet-street, London. This king was succeeded by his son

A. D. Richard I. who was much abroad on his crusade to the Holy Land,  
1189. and in captivity in Germany: he died without issue. In this reign about twenty religious houses were built.

A. D. King John succeeded his brother Richard, and first made his chap-  
1199. lain Peter de Cole-church, grand-master of the masons in rebuilding London-bridge of stone; which was finished by the next master William Almain.

The continual expence of repairing a wooden bridge, being burdensome to the citizens, was the motive to this undertaking, the durability of which, in a situation so much exposed to the occasional attacks of two powerful enemies, air and water; and loaded, as it was for many centuries with a line of houses on each side of the passage over it; is the best evidence that can be produced of the skill of the architects who constructed so vast a work. A draw-bridge was contrived to give passage for vessels with provisions to Queenhithe; at the north end of which stood a tower to resist the attempts of an enemy. This tower was begun to be built in the year 1426, but the other buildings increased very slowly; however, in Stowe's days, both sides were built up: so that the whole had the appearance of a large well-built street; there being left only three openings, with stone breast-walls, and iron rails over them on each side for prospect. The width of the river at the bridge is 915 feet, which was the length of the bridge: the height whereof was 43 feet seven inches. The width of the street was 20 feet, and the depth of the houses on both sides, 53 feet; together, 73 feet. It consisted of twenty unequal arches; but, by the great number of piers, and extension of the sterlings, the passage of the water is obstructed, the rapidity of the stream increased, and the charge of repairs much enhanced. We are told that the master mason, not only erected the chapel on the sterling of the ninth pier from the north end, but likewise endowed the same for two priests, four clerks, &c. This was the first building

building on London-bridge, which was afterward augmented with so many chantries, that there were four chaplains belonging to it in the 23d Henry VI. This chapel was not destroyed until the houses were taken down in the year 1758.

It has been a vulgar notion that the foundation of this bridge was laid upon woolpacks; an error which might owe its origin to a tax laid upon wool toward its erection. But from the surveys taken of it preparatory to its late alterations, and more especially by taking up one pier to widen the centre arch; it is now discovered that the stone piers were founded on vast frames of piles, driven as close as art could effect. On the tops of these piles are laid long planks or beams of timber, ten inches thick, strongly bolted; whereon is placed the base of the stone pier, nine feet above the bed of the river, and three below the sterlings: on the outside of this wooden foundation, (and for its preservation) are driven the piles, called sterlings. It is also found that the lowermost course of stones in the piers, were laid in pitch, instead of mortar, to prevent the water damaging the work. \*

O 2

The

• After all, according to our present improved ideas, it appears difficult to account for the motives of building habitations on so strange, so inconvenient, and so perilous a spot as on each side a public bridge over a wide river! and at a time when *terra firma* was not rendered precious by assiduous agriculture, or by a land-tax. Yet this bridge was loaded with wooden houses, which reduced the passage over to a narrow street of 20 feet wide; and in this crowded state it remained for 500 years! That the absurdity below might correspond with that above, the passage under the arches was contracted by enormous platforms, built round the piers, called sterlings; which dam up the water so much that at the return of the tide, the river above the bridge is nearly five feet higher than it is below. So that during the ebb, the water through every arch forms so many cataracts; pouring down with a tremendous roar, and whirling round on the lower side in foaming eddies, as soon as disengaged from the confinement. Advantage was taken of this waterfall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to supply the neighbouring parts of London and Southwark with water, by fixing water wheels in the arches next the London side of the bridge: and the preservation of these water-works has ever since been thought a sufficient objection to the restoring a free passage to the current; though the navigation through the bridge

is





Peter de Rupibus bishop of Winchester, was the next grand master; and under him Geoffrey Fitz Peter was chief surveyor or deputy grand master, who built much for the king; while others built about forty religious houses. King John was succeeded by his son,

A. D.  
1216.

Henry III. a minor of nine years: when Peter de Rupibus, the old grand master, came to be the king's guardian; he levelled the footstone of Westminster abbey, in that part called Solomon's Porch; but this king, though he reigned long, did not live to compleat the work. Peter count of Savoy, brother of the queen's mother, built the palace of Savoy in the Strand, London; and John Baliol, lord of Bernard castle, in the county of Durham, father of John king of Scotland, founded Baliol College in Oxford. The Templars built their *Domus Dei* at Dover, and others built thirty-two religious houses.

A. D.  
1220.

A. D.  
1272.

Edward I. being deeply engaged in wars, left the craft to the care of several successive grand masters, as Walter Giffard archbishop of

is so dangerous, that not a year passes without the loss of many lives in these artificial streights. At the time when it became necessary to add the sterlings, in order to preserve the foundations of piers, it would have been wiser to have taken the bridge down, and built a new one upon more correct principles. The money expended in these preposterous additions, with the annual sums laid out in supporting them, exclusive of the last enormous charge, would have been more than sufficient to have reared a new fabric. It has often been ignorantly asserted, that the arches of the bridge were originally constructed in the present manner, to restrain the ebbing of the tide; and that if the arches were widened, there would be scarcely any navigation above the bridge a little after high water. But had these objectors once considered, that the river is navigable far above the reach of the tide, they would never have thought of advancing so weak an argument.

By virtue of an act of parliament, the houses, in 1758 were at last taken away, the bridge widened, and a handsome foot pavement made on each side, guarded with stone balustrades. Below, two of the middle arches were thrown into one semi-circular arch, by taking away the pier between them: but by injudiciously drawing up the piles originally driven there, the current washed away the soil so much as to endanger the two piers on each side. For the security of the bridge therefore an immense quantity of stones was thrown into the river under the new arch, to preserve the foundation; but even this precaution has not cleared all doubts of its safety.

York,

York, Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester, and Ralph lord of Mount Hermer, the progenitor of the Montagues: and by these the king fortified many castles, especially against the Welch, till they submitted to him; when Edward, the king's son and heir, was born at Caermarthen, and was the first English prince of Wales. This king celebrated the cape-stone of Westminster abbey, sixty-five years after laying the foundation-stone. This is the present pile, and its extent is very considerable; for it is 360 feet long within the walls; at the nave it is 72 feet broad, and at the cross 195. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of slender ones, and covered with ornaments. On entering the west door, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to view, the pillars, dividing the nave from the side aisles, being so disposed as not to obstruct the side-openings; nor is the sight terminated to the east but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confessor's chapel; which antiently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful shrine of that saint, must have afforded one of the finest prospects that can be imagined. This shrine was once esteemed the glory of England; but is now much defaced and neglected: it was composed of stones of various colours, beautifully enriched with all the cost that art could devise. No sooner was it erected, than the wealth of the kingdom flowed to it from all quarters; a lamp was kept continually burning before it; on one side stood a silver image of the Virgin Mary, which, with two jewels of immense value, were presented by Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III.; on the other side stood another image of the Virgin, wrought in ivory, presented by another saint, Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

The abbey church, which was stripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged both within and without during the unhappy civil commotions under Charles I. that defaced the antient beauty of most of the religious houses in this kingdom; had continued from the death of Henry VII. almost to the present time, without any considerable

considerable repairs, and was gradually falling to ruin, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence. \*

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry VII.'s chapel, which is indeed a separate building: the west end has been adorned with two new stately towers, that have been thought equal in point of workmanship to any part of the original building. But though such pains have been taken in the coating, to preserve the antient Gothic grandeur, that this church in its distant prospect has all the venerable majesty of its former state, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably lost: the buttresses, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidical forms, and topped with free stone; and the statues of our antient kings, that formerly stood in niches, near the tops of those buttresses, are for the most part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VII.'s chapel. Four of these statues are still standing next the towers on the north-side; and indeed that is the only side where a view of the abbey can be taken; the other sides being so encumbered with buildings, that even its situation cannot be distinguished.

What, next to the new towers, principally engages the attention on the outside, is the Gothic portico leading into the north-cross, which by some has been stiled the Beautiful, or Solomon's Gate. This was probably built by Richard II. as his arms carved in stone were formerly over the gate. It has been lately beautified; and over it is a new window admirably well executed: but the principal decorations of this pile are to be found within.—In this reign, too, Merton college, Oxford, the cathedral of Norwich, and about twenty more religious houses were founded.

\* Stat. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 14. 9 Ann. c. 22. sect. 2. 10 Ann. c. 11. sect. 32. 6 Geo. II. c. 25. sect. 20.

Edward

Edward II. made Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, grand master, A. D. 1307. who built Exeter and Oriel colleges in Oxford; while others built Clare-hall in Cambridge, and eight religious houses.

Edward III. became the patron of arts and sciences. He set up a table at Windsor, 600 feet round, for feasting the gallant knights of all nations; and rebuilt the castle of Windsor, as a royal grand master, by his several deputies or masters of work, viz. 1. John de Spoulee, called master of the Ghiblim, who rebuilt St. George's chapel; where the king constituted the order of the Garter. 2. William of Wykeham, at the head of 400 free masons, rebuilt the strong and stately castle; and when he was made bishop of Winchester, 3. Robert of Barnham succeeded at the head of 250 free masons; and finished St. George's great hall, with other works in the castle. 4. Henry Yevele, called at first, in the old records, the king's free mason, built for the king the London Charter-house, King's-hall, Cambridge, Queenborough castle, and rebuilt St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons in parliament. 5. Simon Langham, abbot of Westminster, who repaired the body of that cathedral as it now stands.

This king also founded the abbey of Eastminster near the Tower, upon whose site now stands the Victualling-Office; and his laudable example was well followed; for the queen endowed Queen's college, Oxford, while others built many stately mansions, and about thirty religious houses.

Notwithstanding the expensive wars in this reign, the Constitutions were improved; for an old record imports,—‘ That in the glorious reign of King Edward III. when lodges were many and frequent, the grand master with his wardens, at the head of the grand lodge, with consent of the lords of the realm, then generally free masons, ordained,

‘ That for the future, at the making or admission of a brother, the Constitutions and the charges shall be read.

‘ That

‘ That master masons, or masters of work, shall be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve their respective lords, as well the highest as the lowest, to the honour and worship of the foresaid art, and to the profit of their lords; for they be their lords that employ and pay them for their travail.

‘ That when the master and wardens preside in a lodge, the sheriff, if need be, or the mayor, or the alderman, if a brother, where the chapter is held, shall be sociate to the master, in help of him against rebels, and for upholding the rights of the realm.

‘ That entered prentices, at their making, shall be charged not to be thieves, nor thieves’ maintainers. \* That the fellow crafts shall travail honestly for their pay, and love their fellows as themselves; and, that all shall be true to the king, to the realm, and to the lodge.

‘ That if any of the fraternity should be fractious, mutinous, or disobedient to the grand master’s orders, and, after proper admonitions, should persist in his rebellion, he shall forfeit all his claim to the rights, benefits, and privileges of a true and faithful brother, &c.’  
Concluding with, ‘ amen, so mote it be.’

A. D.  
1376.

King Edward III. having buried his eldest son Edward, the scourge of France, and the hope of England, commonly called the Black Prince; died 21 June, 1377, and was succeeded by,

Richard II. his grandson; who employed William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, grand master, to rebuild Westminster-hall as it now stands. This building is of stone, in the Gothic stile, with a narrow front, and a tower on each side the entrance, adorned with abundance of carved work. The hall within is esteemed the largest room in Europe, unsupported with pillars; being 270 feet in length, and 74 in breadth; and the construction of the roof is greatly admired.\*

\* The need of this injunction is a pregnant evidence of the rude state of manners and civil policy at that time; as well as of the salutary tendency of an institution, that by its private regulations enforced what the laws had not yet effected.

\* The antient palace to which this hall appertained, not having been used as a royal residence, since the 23d Hen. VIII. the several apartments are converted to other uses.

William of Wykeham, at his own cost, built New-college in Oxford, and founded Winchester college; while others built about fifteen religious houses. At last, while King Richard, a weak prince, was in Ireland, his cousin Henry duke of Lancaster, landed in Yorkshire, raised a great army, seized the king upon his return, got the parliament to depose him, and succeeded to the throne. The next year Richard was murdered, leaving no issue.

uses. Two of them are occupied by the two houses of parliament; other rooms served for the courts of star chamber, requests, wards, and liveries, while those courts existed; but the courts of exchequer, and duchy of Lancaster, are still held in their respective chambers. The hall is now used for coronation feasts, and for holding the three great courts of justice, the chancery, king's bench, and common pleas.

P

C H A P.

## C H A P. IV.

*State of Masonry in England, from Henry IV. to the royal House of Tudor.*

A. D. 1399. **H**ENRY IV. duke of Lancaster, who supplanted and succeeded King Richard II. appointed Thomas Fitz-Allen earl of Surry, to be grand master; and after his famous victory at Shrewsbury, the king founded Battle-abbey there, and afterward that of Fotheringay. Others built six religious houses; and the Londoners founded their present Guildhall, a large and magnificent fabric.

A. D. 1413. Henry V. succeeded his father; and, while triumphing in France, ordered the palace and abbey of Sheen, now called Richmond-upon-Thames, to be rebuilt by the direction of the grand master Henry Chicheley archbishop of Canterbury; while others built eight religious houses. By his queen, Catharine of France, afterward the wife of Owen Tudor, he had

A. D. 1422. Henry VI. who came to the throne a minor of nine months, in whose third year the parliament endeavoured to disturb the lodges, by an act intitled,——‘*Masons shall not confederate in chapters and congregations.*

‘*Whereas, by yearly congregations and confederacies made by the masons in their general assemblies, the good course and effect of the statutes of labourers be openly violated and broken, in subversion of the law, and to the great damage of all the commons; our sovereign lord the king, willing in this case to provide a remedy, by the advice and consent aforesaid, and at the special request of the commons, hath ordained and established,*

‘*That such chapters and congregations shall not be hereafter holden: and, if any such be made, they that cause such chapters and congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convicted, shall*

‘*be*

‘ be judged for felons : and that other masons who come to such chapters and congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make fine and ransom at the king’s will.’

In Judge Coke’s Institutes, part III. fol. 19, we find that the cause why this offence was made felony, was, for that the good course and effect of the statutes of labourers was thereby violated and broken. But Lord Coke adds,

‘ All the statutes concerning labourers before this act, and whereunto this act doth refer, are repealed by the 5th Eliz. cap. iv. whereby the cause and end of making this act is taken away, and consequently the act is become of no force; for, *cessante ratione legis, cessat ipsa lex*: and the indictment of felony upon this statute must contain, that those chapters and congregations are to the violating and breaking of the good course and effect of the statutes of labourers; which now cannot be so alledged, because those statutes be repealed. Therefore this should be put out of the charge of justices of the peace.’

This act never obstructed the free masons in holding their chapters and congregations, because it was never enforced; and, being conscious of their own integrity, and the rectitude of their proceedings, they used no endeavours to get it repealed. The objects of their meetings being far different from those stated in the preamble of the statute, they contented themselves with doing their duty; and relied on their conduct as men and as subjects for justification. A good deal of light is however thrown upon the matter under consideration, by the publication of a curious manuscript that refers to this time; and which appeared at Frankfort in Germany in the year 1748: it is introduced by a letter from our famous Mr. John Locke, dated 6th May, 1696, said to have been found in the desk of a deceased brother. In this letter Mr. Locke informs his correspondent, that he has procured from the Bodleian library, a copy of that manuscript he was so desirous to see; and that he has sent it to him with his notes annexed to it: and he concludes



with expressing an intention of entering into the fraternity the next time he went to London. The manuscript from which it was copied appeared, he says, to be about 160 years old; yet, from the title, is itself a copy of one yet more antient by about 100 years: and that it appears to be the examination of some one of the brotherhood of masons, taken probably before King Henry VI. who entered himself among them when he came out of his minority; and then put a stop to the persecucion that had been raised against them.

The following is an exact copy of this examination, with Mr. Locke's notes.

“ CERTAYNE QUESTYONS, wyth AWNSWERES to the same, concerning the Mystery of MAÇONRYE;

“ Wryttenne by the Hande of Kinge HENRYE the Sixthe of the Name,  
 “ and faythfullye copyed by me (1) Johan Leylande, Antiquarius,  
 “ by the Commaunde of his (2) Highnesse.

“ They be as followethe :

“ *Quest.* What mote ytt be? (3):

“ *Answ.* Yu beeth the skylle of nature, the underftondyng of the myghte that ys hereynne, and its sondrye werckynges; sonderlyche, the skylle of rectenyngs, of waighmes, and metynges, and the treu manere of façonnyng all thynges for mannes use, headlye, dwellynges;

(1) ‘ *John Leylande* was appointed by King Henry VIII. at the dissolution of monasteries, to search for and save such books and records, as were valuable among them. He was a man of great labour and industry.’

(2) ‘ *His Highnesse*, meaning the said King Henry VIII. Our kings had not then the title of majesty.’

(3) *What mote ytt be?* ‘ That is, what may this mystery of masonry be?—The answer imports, that it consists in natural, mathematical, and mechanical knowledge. Some part of which, as appears by what follows, the masons pretend to have taught the rest of mankind, and some part they still conceal.’

“ and

“ and buyldynges of alle kindes, and alle odher thynges that make  
 “ gudde to manne.

“ *Quest.* Where dyd ytt begynne?

“ *Answ.* Ytt dyd begynne with the (4) fyrste menne yn the este,  
 “ which were before the (5) ffyrste manne of the weste, and comyngte  
 “ westlye, ytt hathe brought herwyth alle comfortes to the wylde and  
 “ comfortlesse.

“ *Quest.* Who dyd bryngte ytt westlye?

“ *Answ.* The (6) Venetians whoo beyngte grate merchaundes comed  
 “ ffyrste ffromme the este ynn Venetia, ffor the commoditye of mar-  
 “ chaundyfyngte beithe easte and weste, by the redde and myddle-  
 “ londe sees.

“ *Quest.* Howe commede ytt yn Engelonde?

“ *Answ.* Peter Gower, (7) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor kunnyngte yn  
 “ Egypte,

(4) (5) ‘ *Fyrste menne yn the este, &c.*—It should seem by this, that masons believe there were men in the east before Adam, who is called the ffyrste manne of the weste; and that arts and sciencies began in the east. Some authours of great note for learning have been of the same opinion; and it is certain, that Europe and Africa (which, in respect to Asia, may be called western countries,) were wild and savage, long after arts and politeness of manners were in great perfection in China and the Indies.’

(6) ‘ *The Venetians, &c.*—In the times of monkish ignorance it is no wonder that the Phoenicians should be mistaken for the Venetians. Or, perhaps, if the people were not taken one for the other, similitude of sound might deceive the clerk who first took down the examination. The Phoenicians were the greatest voyagers among the antients, and were in Europe thought to be the inventors of letters, which perhaps they brought from the east with other arts.’

(7) ‘ *Peter Gower.*—This must be another mistake of the writer. I was puzzled at first to guess, who Peter Gower should be, the name being perfectly English; or how a Greek should come by such a name: but, as soon as I thought of Pythagoras, I could scarce forbear smiling, to find that philosopher had undergone a metamorphosis he never dreamt of. We need only consider the French pronunciation of his name Pythagora, that is, *Petngore*, to conceive how easily such a mistake might be made by an unlearned clerk. That Pythagoras travelled for knowledge into  
 ‘ Egypt,

“ Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche lond whereas the Vēnetians  
 “ hadde plauntedde maçonrye, and wynnāge entraunce yn al lodges  
 “ of maçonnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde, and woned yn  
 “ Grecia Magna (8) wachfyngē, and becommynge a myghtye (9)  
 “ wyseacre, and gratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate lodge  
 “ at Groton (10) and maked manye maçonnes, some whereoffe dyd  
 “ journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye maçonnes, wherefromme,  
 “ yn proceffe of tyme, the arte passed yn Englelonde.

“ *Quest.* Dothe maçonnes descouer here artes unto odhers?

“ *Answ.* Peter Gower, whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was ffyrste  
 “ (11) made, and anonne techedde; evenne so shulde all odhers beyn  
 “ recht. Natheles (12) maçonnes hauethe always yn everyche tyme  
 “ from

‘ Egypt, &c. is known to all the learned; and that he was initiated into several dif-  
 ‘ ferent orders of priests, who in those days kept all their learning secret from the  
 ‘ vulgar, is as well known. Pythagoras also made every geometrical theorem a se-  
 ‘ cret, and admitted only such to the knowledge of them, as had first undergone a  
 ‘ five years silence. He is supposed to be the inventor of the XLVII. of the first book  
 ‘ of Euclid, for which, in the joy of his heart, it is said, he sacrificed a hecatomb.  
 ‘ He also knew the true system of the world, lately revived by Copernicus; and  
 ‘ was certainly a most wonderful man. See his life by Dion. Hal.’

(8) ‘ *Grecia Magna.*—A part of Italy formerly so called, in which the Greeks had  
 ‘ settled a large colony.’

(9) ‘ *Wyseacre.*—This word at present signifies simpleton, but formerly had a quite  
 ‘ contrary meaning. Weisager, in the old Saxon, is philosopher, wiseman, or wi-  
 ‘ zard; and, having been frequently used ironically, at length came to have a direct  
 ‘ contrary meaning in the ironical sense. Thus Duns Scotus, a man famed for the  
 ‘ subtilty and acuteness of his understanding, has, by the same method of irony,  
 ‘ given a general name to modern dunces.’

(10) ‘ *Groton.*—Groton is the name of a place in England. The place here meant  
 ‘ is Crotona, a city of Grecia Magna, which in the time of Pythagoras was very po-  
 ‘ pulous.’

(11) ‘ *Fyrste made.*—The word *made*, I suppose has a particular meaning among  
 ‘ the masons; perhaps it signifies *initiated*.’

(12) ‘ *Maçonnes haueth communicatedde, &c.*—This paragraph hath something re-  
 ‘ markable in it. It contains a justification of the secrecy so much boasted of by ma-  
 ‘ sons,

“ from tyme to tyme communicatedde to mankynde soche of her se-  
 “ crettes as generallyche myghte be usfulle; they haueth keped  
 “ backe soche allein as shulde be harmfulle yff they commed yn euylle  
 “ haundes, oder soche as ne myghte be holpyngge wythouten the  
 “ techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the lodge, oder soche as do  
 “ bynde the freres more stronglyche together, bey the proffytte, and  
 “ commodytie commyngge to the confrerie herfromme.

“ *Quest.* Whatte artes haueth the maçonnes techedde mankynde?

“ *Answ.* The arts (13) agricultura, architectura, astronomia, geo-  
 “ metria, numeres, musica, poesie, kymistrye, governmente, and rely-  
 “ gyonne.

“ *Quest.* Howe commethe maçonnes more teachers than odher  
 “ menne?

“ *Answ.* The hemfelse haveth allein in (14) arte of fyndyngge neue  
 “ artes, whyche art the ffyste maçonnes receaued from Godde; by  
 “ the whyche they fyndethe whatte artes hem plesethe, and the treu  
 “ way of techyngge the same. Whatt odher menne doethe ffynde out,  
 “ ys onelyche bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

“ *Quest.* Whatte dothe the maçonnes concele and hyde?

“ sons, and so much blamed by others; asserting, that they have in all ages discovered  
 “ such things as might be useful, and that they conceal such only as would be hurt-  
 “ ful either to the world or themselves. What these secrets are, we see afterwards.’

(13) ‘*The arts. Agricultura, &c.*—It seems a bold pretence this of the masons,  
 “ that they have taught mankind all these arts. They have their own authority for  
 “ it; and I know not how we shall disprove them. But what appears most odd is,  
 “ that they reckon religion among the arts.

(14) ‘*Arte of ffyndyngge neue artes.*—The art of inventing arts must certainly be a  
 “ most useful art. My Lord Bacon’s *Novum Organum* is an attempt towards some-  
 “ what of the same kind. But I much doubt, that if ever the masons had it, they  
 “ have now lost it; since so few new arts have been lately invented, and so many are  
 “ wanted. The idea I have of such an art is, that it must be something proper to be  
 “ applied in all the sciences generally, as algebra is in numbers, by the help of which  
 “ new rules of arithmetic are and may be found.’

“ *Answ.*

“ *Anſw.* They concelethe the art of ffyndyngne neue artes, and thatt  
 “ ys for here own proffytte, and (15) preiſe: they concelethe the art  
 “ of kepyngne (16) ſecrettes, thatt ſoe the worlde mayeth nothinge  
 “ concele from them. They concelethe the art of wunderwerckyngne;  
 “ and of fore ſayinge thynges to comme, that ſo thay fame artes may  
 “ not be uſedde of the wyckedde to an euylle end; they alſo con-  
 “ celethe the (17) arte of chaunges, the wey of wynnyngne the fa-  
 “ cultye (18) of Abrac, the ſkylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte  
 “ wythouten the holpynges of fere and hope; and the uniuerselle (19)  
 “ longage of maçonnes.

“ *Queſt.*

(15) ‘ *Preiſe.*—It ſeems the maſons have had great regard to the reputation as well  
 ‘ as the profit of their order; ſince they make it one reaſon for not divulging an art  
 ‘ in common, that it may do honour to the poſſeſſors of it. I think in this particu-  
 ‘ lar they ſhew too much regard for their own ſociety, and too little for the reſt of  
 ‘ mankind.’

(16) ‘ *Arte of kepyngne ſecrettes.*—What kind of an art this is, I can by no means  
 ‘ imagine: but certainly ſuch an art the maſons muſt have; for though, as ſome  
 ‘ people ſuppoſe, they ſhould have no ſecret at all, even that muſt be a ſecret which  
 ‘ being diſcovered, would expoſe them to the higheſt ridicule; and therefore it re-  
 ‘ quires the utmoſt caution to conceal it.’

(17) ‘ *Arte of chaunges.*—I know not what this means, unleſs it be the tranſmuta-  
 ‘ tion of metals.’

(18) ‘ *Facultye of Abrac.*—Here I am utterly in the dark.’

(19) ‘ *Uniuerselle longage of maçonnes.*’—An univerſal language has been much de-  
 ‘ fired by the learned of many ages: it is a thing rather to be wiſhed than hoped for.  
 ‘ But it ſeems the maſons pretend to have ſuch a thing among them. If it be true,  
 ‘ I gueſſe it muſt be ſomething like the language of the pantomimes among the antient  
 ‘ Romans, who are ſaid to be able, by ſigns only, to expreſs and deliver any oration  
 ‘ intelligibly to men of all nations and languages. A man who has all theſe arts and  
 ‘ advantages, is certainly in a condition to be envied: but we are told, that this is  
 ‘ not the caſe with all maſons; for though theſe arts are among them, and all have a  
 ‘ right and an opportunity to know them, yet ſome want capacity, and others indu-  
 ‘ ſtry, to acquire them. However, of all their arts and ſecrets, that which I moſt  
 ‘ deſire to know is, ‘ the ſkylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte;’ and I wiſh it  
 ‘ were communicated to all mankind, ſince there is nothing more true than the  
 ‘ beautiful

“ *Quest.* Wylle he teche me thay fame artes?

“ *Answ.* Ye shalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

“ *Quest.* Dothe alle maçonnes kunne more then odher menne?

“ *Answ.* Not so. Thay onlyche haueth recht, and occasyonne more then odher menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity, and manye more doth want industrye, thatt ys pernecessarye for the gaynyngge all kunnyngge.

“ *Quest.* Are maçonnes gudder menne then odhers?

“ *Answ.* Some maçonnes are not so vertuous as some odher menne: but, yn the moste parte, they be more gude then thay would be yf thay war not maçonnes.

“ *Quest.* Doth maçonnes love eidther odher myghtyly as beeth fayde?

“ *Answ.* Yea verylyche, and yt may not odherwise be: for gude menne, and true, kennyngge eidher odher to be foche, doeth always love the more as thay be more gude.

“ Here endethe the questyounnes and awnsweres.” \*

Even during this king's minority, there was a good lodge under grand master Chicheley, held at Canterbury, as appears from the Latin register of William Molart, † prior of Canterbury, in manuscript, pap. 88, in which are named Thomas Stapylton the master, and John Morris *custos de la lodge lathomorum*, or warden of the lodge of masons, with fifteen fellow crafts, and three entered apprentices, all named there. And a record in the reign of Edward IV. says, ‘The compa-

‘ beautiful sentence contained in the last answer, ‘ That the better men are, the more they love one another.’ Virtue having in itself something so amiable as to charm the hearts of all that behold it.’

● Gent. Mag. vol. XXIII. p. 417.

† Intitled, *Liberatio generalis Domini Gulielmi Prioris Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis erga Festum Natalis Domini 1429.*

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‘ny of masons, being otherwise termed free masons, of auntient  
 ‘standing and good reckoning, by means of affable and kind meet-  
 ‘ings dyverse tymes, and as a loving brotherhood use to do, did fre-  
 ‘quent this mutual assembly in the tyme of Henry VI. in the twelfth  
 ‘year of his most gracious reign.’

Grand-master Chicheley held also a lodge at Oxford, where he built All-souls’ college, and Bernard, now St. John’s college, &c. On his death, the king appointed William Wanefleet, bishop of Winchester, to be grand master, in building Eton college near Windsor, and King’s college in Cambridge; though, before the civil wars in this reign, the chapel of it was only finished, a masterpiece of rich Gothic that can hardly be matched. The king also founded Christ’s college, Cambridge, afterward finished by Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond; and his queen Margaret of Anjou founded Queen’s college, Cambridge. Wanefleet, also, at his own cost, built Magdalen college, Oxford; and others about twelve religious houses. So that, before the king’s troubles, the masons were much employed, and in great esteem; for the aforesaid record says farther, that ‘the charges and laws of the  
 ‘free masons have been seen and perused by our late sovereign King  
 ‘Henry VI. and by the lords of his most honourable council, who have  
 ‘allowed them; and declared, that they be right, good, and reason-  
 ‘able to be holden, as they have been drawn out, and collected from,  
 ‘the records of auntient tymes, &c. &c.’

Masonry was neglected during the seventeen years of the bloody civil wars between the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; for, Henry being a weak prince, parties against him grew strong; and Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, son of Richard earl of Cambridge, and Anne Mortimer, the heirs of Clarence, claimed the crown in right of his mother. After twelve battles, Henry lost the crown; for though Richard, duke of York, was slain at the battle of Wakefield, yet his son Edward, earl of March, seizing the metropolis, procured himself to be elected king.

A. D.  
1455.

A. D.  
1461.

Edward

Edward IV. employed the grand master Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Sarum, to repair the royal castles and palaces after the wars, and to make the castle and chapel of Windsor more magnificent; for which the bishop was made chancellor of the Garter. Great men also repaired and built apace; and now the Londoners rebuilt their walls and gates; while others raised seven religious houses.

Edward V. a minor, was proclaimed, but not crowned; being with his brother murdered in the tower, by order of their uncle and guardian, Richard duke of Gloucester. A. D. 1483.

Richard III. though his character is stained \* by the base expedients he employed to attain sovereign power, reigned a wise and valiant prince, till he was slain by Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, in the battle of Bosworth. Thus ended the house of York; and also the fourteen kings, called Plantagenets, of the house of Anjou. A. D. 1485.

\* Mr. Walpole has exerted no little ingenuity to exculpate Richard from the heavy accusations cast upon him; on the plea that his successor was interested in blackening his character, and that our accounts of him are through the medium of the Lancastrian historians, strengthened by the poetical misrepresentations of him in Shakespeare's plays, written under the same influence. (See *Walpole's Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.* 4to. 1768.) What this gentleman has urged on so paradoxical a subject will at least entertain, though it should fail in convincing, the reader; and indeed it is difficult to conceive that a uniform train of public facts, happening in our own country, in an age when the dawn of literature had already commenced, could be so totally perverted under any influence whatever.



## C H A P. V.

*State of Maspnry in England from King Henry VII. till the Union of the British Crowns.*

**W**HEN King Richard III. was slain at Bosworth, his crown was forthwith put upon the head of the conqueror, Henry earl of Richmond, in the field of battle; and the army proclaimed him Henry VII. king of England; nor did he ever affect any other title and claim. But his wife Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward IV. was truly the heirefs to the pretensions of the house of York, and conveyed her right to the children by this marriage.

A. D.  
1485.

In this reign the Gothic stile was brought to its highest perfection in England, while it had been wholly laid aside in Italy by the revivers of the old Augustan stile; for John Islip, abbot of Westminster, finished the repairs of that abbey, as it stood till the late reparations in our time.

The grand master and fellows of the order of St. John at Rhodes, now at Malta, assembled at their grand lodge, elected King Henry their protector.

A. D.  
1500.

This royal grand master chose for his wardens, or deputies, the fore-said John Islip, abbot of Westminster, and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the Garter; by whom he summoned a lodge of masters in the palace, and walked in ample form to the east end of Westminster abbey, where he levelled the footstone of his famous chapel; the splendor of which claims particular notice. This chapel, which deserves to have stood alone, instead of being made an appendage to another fabric, is stiled by Leland the wonder of the world! It is situated to the east of the abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that on a superficial view it appears to belong to the building. It is supported without by fourteen

A. D.  
1502.

teen

teen Gothic buttresses, all beautifully ornamented, projecting from the building in different angles; and is enlightened by a double range of windows that throws the light into such a happy disposition as at once to please the eye, and afford a kind of solemn gloom. These buttresses extend up the roof, and are made to strengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In these buttresses are niches, in which formerly stood a number of statues; but these, being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

This chapel is one of the most expensive remains of old English taste and magnificence; there is no looking upon it without admiration: yet, perhaps, its beauty consists much more in the workmanship than in the contrivance. It gives some idea of the fine stile of Gothic architecture in that age, which seems to have been then in its meridian. The entrance is from the east end of the abbey, by a flight of steps of black marble, under a very noble arch, that leads to the gates opening to the body of the chapel: for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and side aisles, to which you may enter by a door on each hand. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of brass frame work curiously wrought, and have in every other open pannel, a rose and portcullis alternately. Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, wrought in the most admirable manner, with an astonishing variety of figures, impossible to be described. The stalls on each side are of oak, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are also the seats. In the middle of the east end of the nave, is placed the magnificent tomb of the founder; inclosed with a screen of cast brass, most admirably designed and executed; this screen is 19 feet in length, 11 in breadth, and the same in height. It was ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. George, and St. Edward, are now remaining; and also with other devices alluding to the family of King Henry VII. as portcullises, signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned, in memory of the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York, by his marriage; and

and at each end, a crown in a bush, alluding to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn bush, near Bosworth field, where the famous battle was fought in which Richard lost his life. Within the rails are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwalladar, from whom King Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent, and the foot by an angel. The walls both of the nave and the side aisles are adorned with the most curious sculpture imaginable, and contain 120 statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors; under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, beside innumerable small ones; all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters are said to travel from abroad to copy them. The roof of the side aisles is flattish, and supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, turning upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage. The windows, beside a spacious one at the east end, are thirteen on each side above, and as many below; and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster; an H, the initial letter of the founder's name, or portcullises crowned, the badge of the Beauforts' family; of which there are some still remaining.

This chapel was originally designed as a sepulchre solely for the use of those of royal blood; and so far has the will of the founder been observed, that none have been yet interred there, but those of high quality, whose descent may generally be traced from some of our ancient kings.

This king employed his grand warden Bray to raise the middle chapel of Windsor, and to rebuild the palace of Sheen upon Thames, which the king called Richmond; and to enlarge the old palace of Greenwich, calling it Placentia; where he built the pretty box called the queen's house. He rebuilt Baynard castle, London; founded six monasteries, and turned the old palace of Savoy into an hospital; while others built Brazen-nose college, Oxford; Jesus's and St. John's colleges,

leges, Cambridge, and about fix religious houfes; till the king, aged only 54 years, died; leaving his crown, and the care of the craft, to his fon and fucceffor,

Henry VIII. in whose reign Cardinal Wolfey was chosen grand ma- A. D. fter, who built Hampton-court, and Whitehall palaces; the college of 1509. Chriff's church, Oxford; and feveral more good edifices; which, upon his difgrace, were forfeited to the crown. Thomas Cromwell, earl of Effex, was the next patron to the craft under this king; for whom he built St. James's palace, Chriff's hospital, London, and Greenwich caſtle. Meanwhile the king and parliament threw off the old yoke of the pope's ſupremacy; the king was declared the ſupreme head of the church in England, and the religious houfes, in number about 926, A. D. were ſuppreſſed. Cromwell, earl of Effex, being unjuſtly beheaded, 1539. John Touchet, lord Audley, became grand maſter.

But the ſuppreſſion of religious houfes did not hurt maſonry; on the contrary, architecture of a finer ſtile gained ground: for thoſe religious houfes and their lands being fold by the king, at eaſy rates, to the nobility and gentry, they built out of their ruins many ſtately manſions: thus grand maſter Audley built Magdalen college, Cambridge, and his great houſe of Audley-end.

Edward VI. born by Queen Jane Seymour, a minor of nine years, A. D. ſucceeded, under the regency of his mother's brother, Edward duke of 1547. Somerſet, who eſta bliſhed the Proteſtant religion; and, as grand maſter, built his palace in the Strand, called ſtill Somerſet-houſe: and, when the regent was beheaded, John Poynt, biſhop of Wincheſter, was the patron of the free maſons, till the king died without iſſue.

Mary, daughter of Queen Katharine of Arragon, ſucceeded her bro- A. D. ther Edward, as queen ſovereign. She reſtored the Romiſh religion, 1553. and perſecuted the proteſtants; married Philip II. king of Spain, loſt Calais, and died without iſſue.

Elizabeth, daughter of Queen Anne Boleyn, ſucceeded her fiſter A. D. Mary. She reſtored the Proteſtant religion, and was declared ſupream 1558. head

head of the church. Now learning of all sorts revived, the Augustan stile began to take place of Gothic architecture; and it would have soon made great progress, if the queen had possessed a taste for building; but hearing that the masons had certain secrets that could not be revealed to her, and being jealous of all secret assemblies, she sent an armed force to break up their annual grand lodge at York, on St. John's day, 1561: but Sir Thomas Sackville, grand master, took care to make some of the chief men sent on that errand free masons, who, then joining in that communication, made an honourable report to the queen; and she never more attempted to disturb them; but esteemed them as a peculiar sort of men, that cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in the affairs of church or state.

In this reign some colleges were built, and many stately mansions, particularly the famous Burleigh-house; for travellers had brought home goods hints of the happy revival of the Augustan stile in Italy, with some of the fine drawings and designs of the best architects; whereby the English began to slight the Gothic stile, and would have intirely left it off, if the queen had encouraged the craft.

Here it is proper to signify the sentiment and practice of the old masons, *viz.* that kings and other male sovereigns, when made masons, are grand masters, by prerogative, during life; and appoint a deputy, or approve of his election, to preside over the fraternity with the title and honours of grand master; but if the sovereign is a female, or not a brother, or a minor under a regent, not a brother: or if the male sovereign or the regent, though a brother, is negligent of the craft; then the old grand officers may assemble the grand lodge in due form, to elect a grand master, to be annually rechosen while it is mutually agreeable. Accordingly, when Grand-master Sackville declined, Francis Ruffel, earl of Bedford, was chosen in the north: and in the south Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the first royal exchange at London. Next, Charles Howard, lord of Effingham, was grand master in the south, till 1588; then George Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, till the

A. D.  
1570.

the queen died; when the crowns of England and Scotland were united in her successor, James VI. king of Scotland, son of Mary Stuart, daughter of King James V. son of King James IV, by his queen Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. king of England, by his queen Elizabeth Plantagenet, the heiress of England: and he was proclaimed at London, James I. king of England, France, and Ireland, on the 25th of March, 1603.

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C H A P.

## C H A P. VI.

*State of Masonry in Scotland till the Union of the British Crowns.*

**T**HE early history of Scotland, which some of their writers trace from incredible æras, commences, like similar chronicles of England, in dark fabulous legends, destitute of any authentic vouchers to establish facts, or the long race of kings they claim. No nation can carry their history up much higher than the introduction of letters among them; for loose tradition cannot ascertain a continued series of dates, or preserve a connected detail of circumstances, worthy of being accepted as history: yet, as has been observed, traditions are not to be altogether rejected; for whatever may be the result of the controversy excited by the recent publication of Ossian's poems, the fragments of ancient Celtic songs still in the mouths of the common people in remote parts of Scotland, and in the western isles, had, in all probability, their origin in events now irrecoverably sunk in the sea of oblivion. It is to the works of masons alone, that we can appeal for cotemporary evidences of the martial spirit of the times commemorated in the epic songs of the ancient Gaelic bards. This art, the first cultivated by the human race, preserves memorials of higher antiquity than any junior art can pretend to: accordingly, in taking up the masonic history of the northern part of this island, we are, by some late extraordinary discoveries, called back from the cultivated scenes we have just left, into the obscurities of unknown ages: and the remains we are now about to describe, are of so peculiar a nature for durability, that whatever may be their real age, there is a possibility at least, of their being more ancient than any other works of human hands now in existence. The remains alluded to, are truly masonic operations, because stone was the material employed in them; but it must be confessed, the application of

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of it was by a singular process that history is a stranger to, and the most expert masons have yet to learn!

The Highlands of Scotland, being remote, wild, and difficult of access, have been very little explored before the late rebellion in 1745; but Mr. Williams, a mineral engineer, has lately found among them some hills with the ruins of forts on them; the walls of which, instead of consisting of stones laid in mortar, are formed of stones all run and compacted into one vitrified mass, by the force of fire! This has been done so effectually, that most of the stones have been melted down; and where any parts of them have not been reduced to a state of fusion, they are, however, intirely enveloped in the vitrified substance of the rest: and in some places the vitrification has been so compleat, that the ruins now appear like vast masses of course glass or flags.

A fort of this kind was found on the hill of Knockfarril, on the south side of the valley of Strathpeffar, two miles west of Dingwall in Ross-shire: another is on the hill of Craig Phadrick, immediately above the house of Muirtoun, two miles west of Inverness: about twelve or fourteen miles from Inverness are two more, near the castle of Calder, in Nairn-shire: another within three miles of fort Augustus; and another about the same distance from fort William; beside others not necessary to enumerate.

These forts, though they have a level area within, yet they are all situated on hills difficult of approach, except by one pass, which is strengthened by additional works; and being in many places overgrown with heath and grass, may be the reason why these extraordinary ruins have not attracted earlier notice.

As to the formation of such singular walls, it rests wholly on conjecture; and they are supposed to have been rather *cast*, than built. It is imagined that two parallel dikes of earth must have been raised, in the direction of the intended buildings, with a space between them, for the intended width of the wall. This mould being filled with fuel, the



stones thrown in upon it, would be successively melted down, and retained by the side banks within the proper bounds: and when the wall was thus raised to its due height, by removing the earth from each side, the vitrified mass would remain erect and intire: As Scotland abounds with those kinds of stones, that will easily melt by fire, and as the greater part of the country was antiently overgrown with wood; the constructors of these forts were under no difficulty in procuring the necessary materials.\*

When we behold works of an uncommon kind, we are apt, in our moments of admiration; to attribute more of intention and skill to the workmen than may, upon reflection, appear to be due to them. Stone in a vitrified state, or even baked compositions, will ordinarily far outlast stone as dug from the quarry; witness Roman brick-work, and the great wall of China: but it is not likely that the antient rude Scots thought so deeply, or took such extraordinary labour from that motive; for as the common method of building would have been far more easily executed, and would have proved equally secure against the modes of attack then in use; it will appear more than probable, that these hills were thus fortified, before the natives had learned the use of mortar. On this suggestion therefore, we have a notable instance of the strange expedients mankind were driven to, before they attained a proficiency in the arts of human life!

The history of the first kings of the Scots in Albin, or the western parts beyond the Clyde, and the middle Grampian hills; and also that of the Picts in Caledonia, along the German sea-coast, and toward England, being obscure, and not containing much to our purpose; we may begin with the restoration of the kingdom of Albin (according to the Scottish chronicle) made by King Fergus II. Mac Erch. Even after that period, the history of both these nations consists mostly of hostile

A. D.  
403.

\* See Williams's *Account of some Remarkable Antient Ruins lately discovered in the Highlands*, 8vo. 1777. also *Archæologia*, vol. 4.

transactions.

transactions. We learn indeed, that the Picts were a more mechanical and mercantile people than the Scots, had built many cities, and first founded all the strong castles in their dominion; while the Scots affected rather to be a nation of soldiers.

Keneth II. Mac Alpin, king of Scots, demolished the kingdom of the Picts, and so became the first king of all Scotland. He repaired the public edifices after the wars: but both the branches of his royal race were mostly engaged in war till the time of King Malcolm II. A. D. 842.

This king first compiled the laws, in the famous book of Scotland, called *Regiam Majestatem*; partitioned the land into baronies, founded the bishopric of Aberdeen, in memory of his routing the Norwegians; cultivated arts and sciences, and fortified his towns and castles. A. D. 1017.

Macbeth, an usurper, built the castle of Dunfinnan and Lumfanun, &c. and much encouraged the craft, till cut off by Macduff.

Malcolm III. Canmore, was restored when Macbeth was slain. He built the old church of Dunfermling, a royal sepulchre, and levelled the foot-stone of the old cathedral of Durham, which he richly endowed. He fortified his borders, castles and sea-ports, as the royal grand master and patron of arts and sciences. A. D. 1057.

Alexander I. built the abbies of Dunfermling, and St. Colm's Inch, St. Michael's at Scone, &c. and patronized the craft. Died A. D. 1124.

David I. built the abbey of Holyrood-house, and the cathedrals of four bishoprics that he established. The clergy called him St. David, for his great endowments to the church; and the masons revered him as their beneficent grand master. Died A. D. 1153.

William the Lion, built a palace at Aberdeen, rebuilt the town of Perth after a fire; and was an excellent grand master, by the assistance of the nobility and clergy.

During the competition between Bruce and Baliol, masonry was neglected; but after the wars, King Robert I. Bruce, having settled his kingdom, employed the craft in repairing the castles, palaces, and religious houses; and the nobility and clergy followed his example.

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The particulars had been more amply and accurately discovered, if the learned of Scotland had published a *Monasticon Scoticum*, with an account of old palaces and castles, in a chronological deduction: a work long wished for.

A. D.  
1370.

King David II. Bruce, after his restoration, built David's Tower in Edinburgh castle, and much affected masonry. He died without issue, leaving the crown to his sister's son, who began the house of Stuart.

Robert II. Stuart, left the care of masonry to the eminent clergy, then very active in raising religious houses.

Robert III. being sickly, left the government to the care of his brother Robert duke of Albany, a great patron of the craft.

James I. lived many years a captive in England, and governed Scotland by his regent, the aforefaid Robert duke of Albany.

A. D.  
1411.

Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St Andrew's, was then grand master, and founded the university there, though it had been long before a seminary for education.

Robert duke of Albany died, and his son Duke Murdoch was regent till the king was ransomed, restored, and crowned.

A. D.  
1424.

King James I. who had received his education in England, proved the best king of Scotland, the patron of the learned, and countenanced the lodges with his presence, as the royal grand master.\* He settled a revenue of £.4 Scots (an English noble) to be paid by every master mason in Scotland to a grand master, chosen by the grand lodge, and approved by the crown; one nobly born, or an eminent clergyman, who had his deputies in cities and counties: and every new brother at entrance paid him also a fee. His office empowered him to regulate in the fraternity what should not come under the cognizance of law courts: to him appealed both mason and lord, or the builder and founder, when at variance, in order to prevent law pleas; and, in his absence, they appealed to the deputy or grand warden, that resided next to the premises.

\* This is the tradition recorded by the Scottish masons.

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This office remained till the civil wars, but is now obsolete; nor can it be revived but by a royal grand master. This excellent king repaired Falkland and his other palaces, fortified all his castles and sea-ports, and influenced the nobility to follow his example in employing the craft; till he was basely murdered in the Dominican abbey at Perth, by his uncle Walter Stuart, earl of Athol; being justly lamented by all.

A. D.  
1640.

A. D.  
1437.

In the reign of James II. William Sinclair, the great earl of Orkney and Caithness, was grand master, and built Roslin chapel near Edinburgh, a masterpiece of the best Gothic stile. Next Bishop Turnbull, of Glasgow, who founded the university there.

A. D.  
1441.

A. D.

James III. employed the craft more extensively than any king before him; particularly at Stirling, where he erected a spacious hall, and a splendid chapel-royal in the castle, by the direction first of Sir Robert Cochran, and next of Alexander Lord Forbes, grand masters.

1454.

Under James IV. grand-master William Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, by the king's orders, founded the university there. Elphinston, at his own cost, erected the curious bridge over the Dee, near Aberdeen, which was finished by his successor, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, an excellent grand master, who built many other fine structures. This king delighted most in ship building, and increased his royal navy; he was a very warlike prince, and lost his life in Flodden-field.

A. D.  
1494.

A. D.  
1513.

By his wife Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of Henry VII. king of England, he had James V. who became the ingenious patron of the learned, especially of the muses. In this reign the noble Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, was grand master, till he died. Next, George Creighton, abbot of Holyrood-house: and then Patrick earl of Lindsay, the progenitor of our late grand master Crawford. He was succeeded in that office by Sir David Lindsay, lion king at arms, \* still mentioned with respect among Scottish masons.

A. D.  
1522.

Mary,

\* This knight is however better known as a poet than as a mason: we have a volume of his poetical pieces, in which he took so many liberties with his words to make them

Mary, queen of Scotland, became queen consort of France; and, after the death of her first husband, King Francis II. without issue, she returned to Scotland, and brought with her some fine connoisseurs in the Augustan stile. She next married Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, eldest son of Matthew earl of Lenox, and has been strongly suspected of destroying him, to facilitate her third marriage with the earl of Bothwell. This odious marriage, her attachment to the Romish religion, and other disputes, operated to cause her to be dethroned; and, being defeated in battle, she fled for shelter into England; where Queen Elizabeth detained her for many years a prisoner; and, at last, for reasons of state, beheaded her.

A. D.  
1561.A. D.  
1565.A. D.  
1568.A. D.  
1587.A. D.  
1578.A. D.  
1589.

James VI. upon his mother's abdication, was crowned king of Scotland, aged thirteen months, was bred under four successive regents; and, when aged near twelve years, assumed the government. He founded the university of Edinburgh; and afterward sailed to Denmark, where he married Anne princess royal, and visited the noble Tycho Brahe, the prince of astronomers, in his Scarlet Island.

A. D.  
1603.

The nobility and gentry, having divided the inordinate revenues of the church, built many stately mansions out of the ruins of religious houses, as was done in England; and the masons began to imitate the Augustan stile, under the direction of several successive grand masters. For, after the death of Sir David Lindsay, Andrew Stewart, lord Ochiltree, was grand master; next Sir James Sandilands, knight of Malta: then Claude Hamilton, lord Paisley, progenitor of our late grand master Abercorn, who made King James a brother mason, and continued in office till the union of the crowns.

Before this period, not only the crown was possessed of many fine palaces and strong castles, but also the nobles and chiefs of clans had fortified themselves, because of their frequent feuds or civil wars; and

them rhyme with each other; that when the Scots meet with an unusual expression, it is proverbial among them to observe—*There is nae sic a word in a' Davy Lindsay's*

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the clergy had built many abbies, churches, monasteries, and other religious houses, of as fine Gothic as any in Europe. The fraternity in Scotland, according to the traditions of the Scots masons in the antient lodges of Killwinning, Stirling, Aberdeen, &c. used formerly to assemble in the monasteries in foul weather; but, in fair weather, they met early in the morning, on the tops of hills, especially on St. John the evangelist's day; and from thence walked, in due form, to the places where they were to dine.

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C H A P.

## C H A P. VII.

*State of Masonry in Ireland, till Grand-master Kingston, A D. 1730.*

THE vanity of tracing a people back until they reach a respectable origin, and can be connected with some eminent personages in very antient sacred or profane story; has operated upon the national partiality of Irish historians, as well as on those of other countries. Thus our Hibernian neighbours have been deduced from Partholan, a descendant from Magog, a son of Japhet, who is said to have landed in Ireland, about 278 years after the flood. Other colonizations are affirmed to have been made from Greece, and particularly from Phœnicia; a great correspondence being found between the customs of the Phœnicians, and the antient Irish.\* Many learned investigations have been eagerly pursued for the purpose of determining whether Scotland was first peopled from Ireland, or Ireland from Scotland: but not to spend our time amid the uncertainties of lapsed ages, where conjectures can only be encountered by probabilities, we shall endeavour to take up the history of this country at a humbler æra, that we may leave hypothetical contests behind us: for, as the Romans never invaded Ireland, we have no good vouchers of what happened there before St. Patrick, in the days of King Leoghair †, founded St. Patrick's at Armagh, and the priory of St. Avog at Loch-Derg, near the cave called St. Patrick's purgatory: but afterward many religious houses appeared throughout Ireland. Nor did the Anglo-Saxons invade Ireland; but the venerable Bede extols, in the highest manner, the learning, sanctity, and magnificence of the Irish nation; and informs us, that by them, the Saxons were first converted to Christianity: and that in the eighth century,

\* O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*

† Sir James Ware's *Antiq. Hibern.*

many

many Britons, Saxons, and Franks, resorted to the schools of Ireland for education. But the Norwegians and Danes conquered the most part of the island; and though, at first, they destroyed the religious houses, they built many castles and forts, with lofty beacons, to alarm the whole country in an hour of danger; till they were converted to Christianity by the Irish, when the Danes also built religious houses; as at Dublin, St. Mary's abbey, and Christ-church.

That letters were early cultivated in Ireland, is not to be disputed; very old Irish manuscripts having been brought to light, that establish the fact; particularly one intitled, 'Lessons for a Prince,' addressed to that celebrated monarch of Ireland, Brian Boiromhe, \* who defeated and expelled the Danes at the battle of Clontarfe. The stile of this composition is said to be not unlike that of the Proverbs of Solomon; and the fine moral and poetic spirit which animates the whole, sufficiently evinces that civilization had made a considerable progress there, before the invasion of Henry II. † On this defeat, the far greater part of the Danes were forced to sail home; and carried with them, as the Irish affirm, the most valuable records of Ireland! But the learned of other nations long to see the remaining manuscripts of Ireland published with good translations, and also a better *Monasticon Hibernicum*; that, among other antiquities, the vestiges of their old Celtic architecture might, if possible, be traced: for the Augustan stile had never been there, and the Gothic was only introduced by St. Patrick.

After the expulsion of the Danes, the Milesian kings of Ireland ordered the palaces, castles, and religious houses, to be repaired, and much employed the craft down to Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of all Ireland, who built the wonderful castle of Tuam, now demolished. But the royal branches, having made themselves petty sovereigns, were embroiled in frequent civil wars: one of them, Dermot king of

A. D.  
1168.

\* From whom our late Grand-master Inchiquin is lineally descended.

† *Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland*, 8vo, 1777.



Leinster, being defeated by the others, came to Henry II. king of England, and got leave to contract with some adventurers, viz. Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke; Robert Fitz-Stephen of Cardigan, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald; who brought over an army of Welch and English to Dermot's assistance, took Dublin, Waterford, and many other places, which they fortified and surrendered into the hands of their king Henry II. as soon as he had followed them into Ireland.

A. D.  
1172.

The Irish insist, that King Henry II. did not conquer Ireland; only that some of their petty princes, rather than be farther embroiled in civil wars, chose to come under his protection, and of their own accord received the laws of England, with the freedom of a parliament at Dublin. But, where the English prevailed, masonry and other arts were much encouraged: Thus the said Strongbow, lord warden of Ireland, built the priory of Kill-Mainham; while St. Bar founded the abbey of Finbar. John de Courcy, earl of Kinsale, rebuilt the abbey of St. Patrick in Down, the priories of Nedrum and St. John's, with St. Mary's abbey of Inny's, &c. In the reign of Richard I. Alured, a noble Dane, built St. John's in Dublin; and Archbishop Comin rebuilt St. Patrick's there, all of stone, which before was only of timber and wattles.

A. D.  
1199.

King John was king of Ireland; as the Irish affirm, till his brother Richard died; and afterward went into Ireland, and employed Henry Launders, archbishop of Dublin and lord justice, as grand master, in building the castle of Dublin; while William earl of Pembroke built the priory of Kilkenny.

A. D.  
1210.

A. D.  
1216.

King Henry III. granted Ireland a *Magna Charta*, the same with that of England: Felix O'Quadam, archbishop of Tuam, rebuilt St. Mary's, Dublin, and covered it with lead; while Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster, founded Carrick-Fergus, a friary in Down, the priory of Ards, and Trim castle, &c. as grand-master, or patron of the craft.

A. D.  
1230.

The native princes lived quietly with the English till the reign of King Edward II. when Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce,  
king

king of Scotland, headed the confederated Irish, conquered the island, was crowned king of all Ireland, and reigned three years; till Roger Mortimer, earl of March, landed with a strong English army, and slew King Edward Bruce in battle.

A. D.  
1312.

After this, masonry in the English settlements revived, and also in the north of Ireland; where the Scots had gradually settled, and brought with them good Gothic masonry. At last, the natives regarded the kings of England as the lawful sovereign lords of Ireland, down to King Henry VIII. who, in defiance of the pope, proclaimed himself king of Ireland, which was confirmed in the parliament at Dublin.

A. D.  
1542.

Henry, king of Ireland, was succeeded by his son Edward, and he by his sister Mary, who got Pope Paul IV. to make her queen of Ireland: she was succeeded by her sister Queen Elizabeth, who founded the famous university of Dublin.

A. D.  
1591.

Masonry made some progress in Ireland; in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. till the civil wars, when all arts were neglected till the restoration: after which, architecture was revived by some of the disciples of Inigo Jones, in the reign of Charles II. and till the wars of King James II; but, after King William had settled the country, sciences were again well cultivated in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I.

A. D.  
1660.

Many are the beautiful remains of the best Gothic architecture in this fine island, of which the learned of that country only, can give a chronological deduction. But, since the revolution, the Augustan stile has been much encouraged there, both by the government, and the nobility and gentry: so that the metropolis Dublin is now adorned with a stately tholsel, or town-house, an excellent custom-house, a curious armory in the castle, a fine library in the university, neat and convenient barracks for the garrison, a royal hospital for old soldiers; Stephen's-green square, the largest in Europe, being an English mile round; Stephen's hospital, beside churches and other edifices, raised by good architects, particularly by Thomas Burgh, Esq. late surveyor-general

neral of Ireland, and his successor Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, the architect of the magnificent parliament-house, founded when Lord Carteret was lord lieutenant.

A. D.  
1729.

At last the antient fraternity of the free and accepted masons in Ireland, being duly assembled in their grand lodge at Dublin, chose a grand master, in imitation of their brethren of England; this was James King, lord viscount Kingston, the very next year after his lordship had with great reputation, been the grand master of England. This nobleman introduced the same constitutions and antient usages, which are followed in England; and he has been annually succeeded by noble brothers in Solomon's chair; the grand lodge of Ireland continuing laudably zealous in propagating the science of geometry and the royal art of masonry.

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# CONSTITUTIONS.

OF THE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

PART III.

*History of Masonry in Britain, from the Union of the two Crowns, to the Revival of the Grand Lodge in 1717.*



CHAPTER I.

*State of the Augustan Stile in Britain, from the Accession of James I. in 1603, to the memorable Fire of London in 1666.*

**E**NGLISH gentlemen now began to travel for improvement, and returning full of laudable emulation, resolved, if not to excel the Italian artists, at least to imitate them in Roman and Grecian masonry. But no remains existing here of the Augustan stile, some ingenious travellers brought home fragments of old columns, Italian drawings, and their books of architecture.

Inigo Jones, the most eminent of those who distinguished themselves in reforming the stile of English architecture, was born at London in 1572, and was the son of Mr. Ignatius or Inigo Jones, a citizen and cloth-worker. He was bred up at Cambridge, naturally took to the art of designing, and first displayed his genius in landscape painting; for which he was patronized by the learned William Herbert, afterward earl

earl of Pembroke. He made the tour of Italy at his lordship's expence; and preferring Venice as the chief place of his residence, suffered nothing of real value to escape his industry: architecture at length engrossed his attention; and his reputation in this study extended so far, that Christian IV. king of Denmark, invited him to that kingdom, and appointed him his architect-general. After enjoying this post for some years, he obtained his dismissal; and returning to England, was appointed architect to the queen. By the command of James I. in 1620, he took an accurate survey of Stonehenge; and in his published account of that famous obscure erection, he oddly enough determines it to have been a Roman temple: but, as Mr. Walpole observes, whoever has treated of this monument, has bestowed on it that class of antiquity he was fondest of himself. Mr. Jones undertook a second tour to Italy, where he staid some years, improving himself still farther in his favourite art, until the place of surveyor-general, of which the king had promised him the reversion, became vacant; upon which he returned home, and sat down to enrich his country with the fruits of his study. The king, though a brother mason, and of course, royal grand master of the fraternity, approved of his being appointed acting grand master of England, to preside over the lodges.

To the interval between his two voyages to Italy, Mr. Walpole is inclined to refer those buildings of Inigo which are least pure, and border too much upon that bastard stile, which is called King James's Gothic. Inigo's designs of that period are not Gothic, but have a littleness of parts and weight of ornaments, with which the revival of Grecian architecture was encumbered; but which he shook off in his more mature grand designs \*. James employed him to plan a new palace at Whitehall, worthy the residence of the kings of England; and when the old Banqueting-house was pulled down, the king, with grand mas-

\* *Grecian Orders of Architecture delineated and explained from the Antiquities of Athens, &c. folio, 1768.*

ter Jones, and his grand wardens, William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Stone, Esq. master mason to his majesty, attended by many brothers in due form, and other eminent persons, walked to Whitehall gate, and levelled the foot-stone of the new Banqueting-house with three great knocks, loud huzzas, sound of trumpets, and a purse of broad pieces of gold laid upon the stone, for the masons to drink—to the king and the craft.

For want of a parliamentary fund, no more was built than the present Banqueting-house, which contains the finest single room of that extent since the days of Augustus, and the glory of this reign; intended for the reception of ambassadors, and other audiences of state. It is a regular and august building of three stories: the lowest has a rustic wall, with small square windows, and by its strength happily serves as a basis for the orders. Upon this is raised the Ionic, with columns and pilasters; and between the columns are well-proportioned windows, with arched and pointed pediments: over these is placed the proper entablature, on which is raised a second series of the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters like the other; column being placed over column, and pilaster over pilaster. From the capitals are carried festoons, which meet with masks, and other ornaments, in the middle: this series is also crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raised the balustrade with Attic pedestals between, which crown the work. Every thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture. To render this edifice as perfect as possible, the ceiling of the grand room is richly painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was ambassador here in the time of Charles I. The subject is the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of King James I. represented by Pagan emblems. It is esteemed one of his most capital

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performances, and may be pronounced one of the finest cielings in the world. This apartment is at present used for a chapel.

The best craftsmen from all parts resorted to Grand-master Jones, who always allowed good wages, and seasonable times for instruction in the lodges; which he constituted with excellent bye-laws, and made them like the schools or academies of the designers in Italy. He also held the quarterly communication \* of the grand lodge of masters and wardens, and the annual general assembly and feast on St. John's day; when he was annually re-chosen, till 1618; when William earl of Pembroke was chosen grand master: and, being approved by the king, he appointed Inigo Jones his deputy grand master. Masonry thus flourishing, many eminent, wealthy, and learned men, at their own request, were accepted as brothers, to the honour of the craft, till the king † died.

A. D.  
1625.

Charles I. was also grand master by prerogative; and, being well skilled himself in all the arts of masonry, he encouraged the best foreign painters, sculptors, statuaries, plaisterers, &c.; but wanted no foreigners for architecture, because none of them equalled Inigo Jones, and his excellent disciples.

A. D.  
1630.

Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, succeeded the Earl of Pembroke in Solomon's chair, by the king's approbation; and at his own cost, erected, according to the design of Jones, his deputy, the beautiful gate of the physic garden at Oxford.

Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel (the progenitor of our late grand master Norfolk) succeeded Danby, at the head of the fraternity, a most excellent connoisseur in all the arts of designing, and the great reviver of learned antiquities, who will be ever famous for his *Marmora*

\* According to brother Nicholas Stone, his warden, in a MS. burnt, 1720.

† From this king is descended the present house of Hanover, on the British throne, viz. his daughter Elizabeth married Frederic elector Palatine, and king of Bohemia; her daughter Sophia was married to the duke of Brunswic, elector of Hanover, and brought him George I. king of Great-Britain, father of his late majesty George II.

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*Arundeliana*: but Deputy Jones was never out of office; and joined Grand-master Arundel, in persuading Francis Ruffel, earl of Bedford, to lay out his grounds of Covent-Garden in rectangular form, east and west; where he built the regular temple of St. Paul, with its admirable portico.

A. D.  
1635.

This church never fails to attract the curious eyes of judges in architecture; some praising it as one of the most perfect pieces of architecture, in simplicity and grandeur; \* while others degrade it to a meer barn. † The front is a plain but noble portico of the Tuscan order; the columns are massy, and are four in number, the two extrem ones square, the inner round: and the intercolumniations being large, no criticisms can destroy the noble air of simplicity produced by the proportions. These columns support a large plain pediment that extends over the whole front, in the middle of which is a dial, and on the apex, a vane. However destitute of ornament this building may be, it is happily proportioned: the walls are of brick covered with plaister, and the corners of stone; the roof within is flat, and, though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone. The pavement is stone; the windows are of the Tuscan form like the portico; but the altar being placed as usual at the east end, what appears to be the grand door under the portico, is only a representation.

This church has the rare good fortune to be placed where it is seen to advantage; it stands on the west side of a fine square; and when Grand-master Bedford succeeded, he employed his deputy Jones to build the north and east sides of that square with large and lofty arcades, commonly called piazzas, which, with the church on the west end, have a grand effect; and the buildings over them are light and elegant. Had this square been completed according to Jones's plan, it would have been the most finished square in the world.

\* *Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings.*

† *Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London.*



A. D.  
1649.

Inigo Jones succeeded Bedford in Solomon's chair again; when the king employed him to build the stately great gallery of Somerset-house, fronting the Thames; and intended to carry on Whitehall according to Jones's plan, but was unhappily prevented by the civil wars: for the parliament's army conquered the king and parliament also, and murdered him, under a form of law, at his own gate!

Inigo Jones died in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in St. Bennet's church, near Paul's wharf. His days were closed in sorrow for the unfortunate end of his royal master Charles I. This prince knew the value of the fine arts, and had established a royal academy, with professors for every branch; but their existence ended with him. Jones was well skilled in the mathematics; and had some insight into the Greek and Latin languages, especially the latter; together with a taste for painting and poetry: but his great excellence was in architecture, so that no more than strict justice was done in styling him the British Vitruvius! He wrote some curious notes on a printed copy of Palladio's Architecture, which is still preserved in the library of Worcester college at Oxford.

Beside the buildings already specified, his taste was manifested in designing the magnificent row of Great Queen-street, and the west side of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with Lindsey-house in the centre; the late Chirurgeons'-hall and theatre, now Barbers'-hall in Monkwell-street, London; Shaftesbury-house, late the London lying-in hospital for married women, in Aldersgate-street; Bedford-house, Bloomsbury-square; Berkeley-house, Piccadilly, now the Duke of Devonshire's, lately burnt and rebuilt; York-stairs at Thames, &c.: and in the country, Gunnersbury-house near Brentford, Wilton-house in Wiltshire, Castle-Abbey in Northamptonshire; Stoke-park; part of the quadrangle at St. John's, Oxford; Charlton-house, and Cobham-hall in Kent; Colehill in Berkshire; and the Grange in Hampshire.

No arts but those of destruction are attended to in times of intestine commotion; and least of all was any regard to science and elegance to be

be expected from the four minds of the puritanical masters of the nation, between the fall of Charles I. and the restoration of his son. On the contrary, their bigotry prompted them on all occasions to maintain and destroy many curious works of art, which had escaped a like treatment from the hands of our first reformers; even down to the inoffensive tombs of their ancestors. But some temporary evils are palliated by procuring extensive and permanent good; and had the zeal of our reformers in church and government been so temperate, as to be in all respects clear of reproach, we might not perhaps at this time have enjoyed either civil or religious liberty! The pupils of Inigo Jones however met privately for their mutual improvement till the restoration; they preserved his drawings and designs, and after the restoration, cultivated the correct stile he introduced.

The return of regal government, which the confusions of the time called for, was, among other advantages, peculiarly favourable to useful arts and sciences; which had been long neglected for more turbulent pursuits. Peace encourages trade, trade produces opulence, opulence gives birth to taste; and it is these concurring circumstances that, seconded by royal munificence,

- Bid harbours open, public ways extend,
- Bid temples worthier of the God ascend;
- Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
- The mole projected break the roaring main;
- Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
- And roll obedient rivers through the land:
- These honours, peace to happy Britain brings,
- These are imperial works, and worthy kings!

Charles II. was magnificently restored on his own birth-day the 29th of May, 1660. In his travels he had been made a free mason; and having observed the best buildings in foreign countries, he resolved to

• Pope.

encourage

encourage the arts in his own kingdom; as appears most conspicuously from the following preamble of a charter to incorporate the Royal Society, drawn up by Dr. Christopher Wren.

‘ CHARLES, &c.

‘ **W**HEREAS among our regal hereditary titles, to which by Divine  
 ‘ Providence, and the loyalty of our good subjects, we are now  
 ‘ happily restored, nothing appears to us more august, or more suitable  
 ‘ to our pious disposition, than that of Father of our Country, a name  
 ‘ of indulgence as well as dominion; wherein we would imitate the  
 ‘ benignity of Heaven, which in the same shower yields thunder and  
 ‘ violets, and no sooner shakes the cedars, but, dissolving the clouds,  
 ‘ drops fatness. We therefore, out of a paternal care of our people;  
 ‘ resolve, together with those laws which tend to the well administration  
 ‘ of government, and the people’s allegiance to us, inseparably to join  
 ‘ the supreme law of *salus populi*, that obedience may be manifestly  
 ‘ not only the public but private felicity of every subject, and the great  
 ‘ concern of his satisfactions and enjoyments in this life.—The way to  
 ‘ so happy a government, we are sensible, is in no manner more faci-  
 ‘ litated than by the promoting of useful arts and sciences, which, upon  
 ‘ mature inspection, are found to be the basis of civil communities and  
 ‘ free governments, and which gather multitudes, by an Orphean  
 ‘ charm, into cities, and connect them in companies; that so, by lay-  
 ‘ ing in a stock, as it were, of several arts and methods of industry,  
 ‘ the whole body may be supplied by a mutual commerce of each  
 ‘ other’s peculiar faculties; and consequently that the various miseries  
 ‘ and toils of this frail life may, by as many various expedients ready at  
 ‘ hand, be remedied or alleviated; and wealth and plenty diffused in  
 ‘ just proportion to every one’s industry, that is, to every one’s deserts,  
 ‘ And there is no question but the same policy that founds a city,  
 ‘ doth nourish and increase it; since these mentioned allurements to a  
 ‘ desire of cohabitation do not only occasion populousity of a country,  
 ‘ but

but render it more potent and wealthy than a more populous, but more barbarous nation; it being the same thing to add more hands, or by the assistance of art to facilitate labour, and bring it within the power of the few.

Wherefore our reason hath suggested to us, and our own experience in our travels in foreign kingdoms and states hath abundantly confirmed, that we prosecute effectually the advancement of natural experimental philosophy, especially those parts of it which concern the increase of commerce, by the addition of useful inventions tending to the ease, profit, or health of our subjects; which will best be accomplished by a company of ingenious and learned persons, well qualified for this sort of knowledge, to make it their principal care and study, and to be constituted a regular society for this purpose, endowed with all proper privileges and immunities.

Not that herein we would withdraw the least ray of our influence from the present established nurseries of good literature and education, founded, by the piety of our royal ancestors, and others, to be the perpetual fountains of religion and laws; that religion, and those laws, which, as we are obliged to defend, so the holy blood of our martyred father hath inseparably endeared to us: but, that we purpose to make further provision for this branch of knowledge likewise, natural experimental philosophy, which comprehends all that is required towards those intentions we have recited; taking care in the first place for religion, so next, for the riches and ornament of our kingdoms; as we wear an imperial crown, in which flowers are alternately intermixed with the ensigns of Christianity.

And whereas we are well informed, that a competent number of persons of eminent learning, ingenuity, and honour, concurring in their inclinations and studies towards this employment, have for some time accustomed themselves to meet weekly, \* and orderly to confer about

\* Even the troubles that distracted the country during the civil war, though they certainly, in some respects, contributed to check, at the time, the progress of useful arts;

‘ about the hidden causes of things ; with a design to establish certain,  
 ‘ and correct uncertain theories in philosophy ; and, by their labours  
 ‘ in the disquisition of nature, to approve themselves real benefactors  
 ‘ to mankind : and that they have already made a considerable pro-  
 ‘ gress, by divers useful and remarkable discoveries, inventions, and  
 ‘ experiments, in the improvement of mathematics, mechanics, astro-  
 ‘ nomy, navigation, physics, and chymistry ; we have determined to  
 ‘ grant our royal favour, patronage, and all due encouragement, to  
 ‘ this illustrious assembly, and so beneficial and laudable an enterprize.’

Under the royal favour and protection, Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, was chosen grand master of masons, who appointed Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of the royal works. This Sir John Denham, the only son of Sir John Denham, knight, sometime one of the barons of the Exchequer, was a celebrated poet, and an eminent roya-

arts ; yet the powers of the human mind being called forth by the exertions of a spirit of freedom, acquired strength to burst through the restraints formerly imposed by the narrow principles of an arbitrary frame of government, and sowed the seed of those improvements that shot forth so vigorously upon the restoration of peace and monarchy. Beside the masonic meetings kept up after the death of our grand master Inigo Jones, as before mentioned, a philosophical society of learned men in London, first began to associate weekly in the year 1645 ; according to an idea, said to have been originally conceived by Mr. Theodore Haak, a German then resident in London. About the year 1648, some of them removing to Oxford, these met there in like manner, and joined the others on their return. After meeting at first privately at each other's houses, they at length met in Gresham college, until the death of the Protector ; when the confusions that ensued, and the college being converted into a barrack, dispersed them. On the restoration, their meetings were resumed, they purchased instruments, and entered into an obligation to defray the necessary charges of improving natural and experimental knowledge ; until they were honoured with the royal patronage. Their charter was dated the 22d April, 1663, and the king presented them with a handsome gilt silver mace to be carried before the president, beside other benefactions. This society has made itself sufficiently known by the many valuable improvements and discoveries published in their *Philosophical Transactions*.

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list. King Charles I. granted to him the reversion of the office of surveyor-general of the works, after the decease of Inigo Jones; which office he entered upon at the restoration of King Charles II. At the coronation of this monarch, he was made a knight of the Bath; and died at his office in Scotland-yard, near Whitehall, at the time above-mentioned.

Mr. Christopher Wren, \* and Mr. John Web, were at this period grand wardens.

\* Afterward Sir Christopher Wren. He was the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, and was born in 1632. His genius for arts and sciences appeared early; for at the age of thirteen he invented a new astronomical instrument, by the name of *Pan-Organum*, wrote a treatise on the origin of rivers; and invented a pneumatic engine, and a peculiar instrument of use in gnomonics, to solve this problem, viz. 'On a known plane, in a known elevation, to describe such lines with the expedite turning of rundles to certain divisions, as by the shadow of the stile may shew the equal hours of the day.'

In 1646, Mr. Wren was admitted at the age of fourteen a gentleman commoner in Wadham college, Oxon, where he profited greatly under the instruction and friendship of Dr. John Wilkins, and Dr. Seth Ward, who were both gentlemen of great learning, and afterward promoted by King Charles II. to the mitre.

His other juvenile productions in mathematics are highly worth our attention, and speak this grand warden a scholar of a most exalted genius; but are too many to be here recapitulated. He assisted Dr. Scarborough in anatomical preparations and experiments upon the muscles of the human body; from whence are dated the first introduction of geometrical and mechanical speculations in anatomy; and wrote discourses of the longitude; the variations of the magnetical needle; *De re nautica veterum*; to find the velocity of a ship in sailing; of the improvements of galleys; of an instrument perpetually noting soundings in shallows; to recover wrecks: a convenient way of using artillery on ship-board; to build in deep water; to build a mole into the sea, without *Puzzolan* dust, or cisterns; and, of the improvement of river-navigation, by the joining of the rivers.

Thus much appeared needful to introduce the first mention of a genius, who will soon afford us frequent opportunities of celebrating works that appear to be rather the united efforts of a whole century, than the production of one man!

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According to a copy of the old Constitutions, this grand master held a general assembly and feast on St. John the evangelist's day, 27th December, 1663, when the following regulations were made:

‘ 1st, That no person, of what degree soever, be made or accepted  
 ‘ a free mason, unless in a regular lodge, whereof one to be a master,  
 ‘ or a warden, in that limit or division where such lodge is kept, and  
 ‘ another to be a craftsman in the trade of free masonry.

‘ 2d, That no person hereafter shall be accepted a free mason, but  
 ‘ such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an  
 ‘ observer of the laws of the land.

‘ 3d, That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a free mason,  
 ‘ shall be admitted into any lodge or assembly, until he has brought  
 ‘ a certificate of the time and place of his acceptance from the lodge  
 ‘ that accepted him, unto the master of that limit or division where  
 ‘ such lodge is kept: and the said master shall enrol the same in a roll  
 ‘ of parchment to be kept for that purpose, and shall give an account  
 ‘ of all such acceptations at every general assembly.

‘ 4th, That every person who is now a free mason, shall bring to  
 ‘ the master a note of the time of his acceptance, to the end the same  
 ‘ may be enrolled in such priority of place as the brother deserves;  
 ‘ and that the whole company and fellows may the better know each  
 ‘ other.

‘ 5th, That, for the future, the said fraternity of free masons shall be  
 ‘ regulated and governed by one grand master, and as many wardens  
 ‘ as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual general  
 ‘ assembly.

‘ 6th, That no person shall be accepted, unless he be twenty-one  
 ‘ years old or more.’

Thomas Savage, earl Rivers, succeeded St. Albans as grand master, in June, 1666, who appointed Sir Christopher Wren, his deputy; but the deputy and wardens managed all things. The grand wardens were, Mr. John Web, and Mr. Grinlin Gibbons.

C H A P.

## C H A P . II.

*State of Masonry from the Fire of London, to the Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral.*

**T**HIS memorable year afforded a most singular awful occasion A. D. 1666.  
 for the utmost exertions of masonic abilities. The city of London being of progressive growth, no plan or even traces of regularity were to be expected in it. The streets were narrow, crooked, and incommodious; the houses chiefly of wood, close, dark, and ill contrived; with their several stories projecting beyond each other, as they rose, over the contracted streets. For during the turbulent insecurity of feudal times, all those who exercised mechanic arts, crowded into walled cities, to obtain municipal protection; where their numbers, their poverty, and confined limits, disposed them as closely as possible. The free circulation of the air was thus obstructed, the people breathed a stagnant unwholesome element, replete with foul effluvia, sufficient of itself to generate putrid disorders, and disposed to harbour any pestilential taint it might receive; \* and the buildings were obnoxious, moreover, to the ravages of fire. From this unwholesome crowded

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state,

- ' Ye, who amid this fev'rish world would wear
- ' A body free of pain, of cares a mind;
- ' Fly the rank city, shun its turbid air;
- ' Breathe not the chaos of eternal smook
- ' And volatile corruption, from the dead,
- ' The dying, sick'ning, and the living world
- ' Exhal'd, to sully heav'n's transparent dome
- ' With dim mortality. It is not air
- ' That from a thousand lungs reeks back to thine,
- ' Sated with exhalations rank and fell,

' The



A. D.  
1665.

state, the inhabitants were continually exposed to contagious disorders, particularly the plague; which in hot seasons proved fatal to great numbers. In the preceding year, particularly, nearly 100,000 are computed to have been swept away by this dreadful visitation! By the loss of such a multitude, and the desertion of all who were able to fly from the danger, the streets were so forlorn, that grass grew in them; and the refugees, with new comers, were scarcely settled in their houses, when they were turned out by a general conflagration that levelled the greatest part of the city within the walls. This dreadful fire broke out on September 2d, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, a wooden building, pitched on the outside, as all the rest in that lane also were: the lane was exceeding narrow, and the projecting stories on each side almost met at the top; for new regulations took place only as old houses were occasionally rebuilt. The house where the fire began, being full of faggots and brush-wood, the flames raged with great fury, and spreading four ways at once, fell upon the Star-inn, then full of hay and straw; in Thames-street they found magazines of all kinds of combustibles. The buildings on London-bridge were soon consumed, together with the water machines underneath; whereby the people were deprived of

- The spoil of dunghills, and the putrid thaw
- Of nature; when from shape and texture she
- Relapses into fighting elements:
- It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass
- Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things!

ARMSTRONG.

This is strong description; but for the comfort of the present inhabitants of London, it ought to be observed, that though the writer was a physician, he was also a poet; and that his former character, is in this instance subordinate to the latter. Hence we are justified in adding, that the above lines were better adapted to the state of London at the time we are now treating of, than at the time in which they were dictated, seventy or eighty years afterward. The application of such a description to the metropolis under its present improvements, would bear the name of invective; and Gay's *Trivia* is become, in like manner, obsolete.

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water from that source. The fire soon crossed Cornhill by the train of wood that lay in the street from houses pulled down to prevent its spreading, and then proceeded on both sides with equal fury. It appeared by the certificate of Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatrix, the surveyors appointed to examine the ruins, that the fire over-ran 373 acres within the walls; and burnt 13,200 houses, 89 parish churches, beside chapels: and that 11 parishes within the walls, only remained standing. To this account may be subjoined, the Royal-exchange, Custom-house, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, St. Paul's cathedral, Bridewell, the two Compters, fifty-two halls of the city companies, and three city gates. The loss has been computed at £.10,000,000 sterling.\*

After some temporary regulations, dictated by so sudden and extensive a calamity, had taken place, the king and grand master ordered the Deputy Wren to draw up the plan of a new city, with broad and regular streets; but private property hindered its taking effect: yet London was soon restored in a far better style than before. Dr. Christopher Wren was appointed surveyor-general and principal architect for rebuilding the city; the cathedral church of St. Paul; all the parochial churches enacted by parliament, in lieu of those that were destroyed, with other public structures; and for the disposition of the streets. A charge so important on a single person, disposed him to take to his assistance Mr. Robert Hook, professor of geometry in Gresham college, to whom he assigned chiefly the business of measuring, adjusting, and setting out the ground of the private streets to the several proprietors; reserving all the public works to his own peculiar care and direction. The successive calamities they had suffered from plague and fire, gave all people occasion seriously to reflect on the causes of both; viz. closeness of buildings, and combustible materials; and hence arose the wishes for a necessary amendment as well by widening the streets, as by building with stone and brick.

\* *Anderson's History of Commerce*, vol. II. p. 130.

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Some intelligent persons extended their views farther, and thought it highly requisite that the city, in its restoration, should rise with beauty, by the straightness and regularity of buildings; and convenience for commerce, by the well-disposing of streets and public places, and the opening of wharfs, &c. which the excellent situation, wealth, and grandeur of the metropolis of England justly deserved.

In order, therefore, to a proper reformation, Dr. Wren, pursuant to the royal commands, took an exact survey of the whole area, by tracing over, with trouble and hazard, the great plain of ashes and ruins. His idea was to enlarge the streets and lanes, to carry them as nearly parallel to one another as might be; avoiding, if compatible with greater conveniences, all acute angles; to seat all the parochial churches conspicuous and insular; to form the most public places into large piazzas, the centers of eight ways; to unite the halls of the twelve chief companies into one regular square annexed to Guildhall; and to make a commodious key on the whole bank of the river, from Blackfriars to the Tower. The streets were to be of three magnitudes; the three principal, leading straight through the city, and one or two cross streets, to be at least 90 feet wide; others 60 feet; and lanes about 30 feet, excluding all narrow dark alleys without thorough-fares, and courts. The Exchange to stand free in the middle of a piazza, and be, as it were, the nave or center of the town, from whence the 60 feet streets, as so many rays, should lead to all the principal parts of the city; the building to be contrived after the stile of the Roman Forum, with double porticos.

The key, or open wharf, on the bank of the Thames, to be spacious and convenient, without any interruptions; with some large docks for barges deep laden.

The churches to be constructed according to the best forms for capacity and hearing, adorned with porticos, and lofty ornamental towers and steeples, in the greater parishes. All church-yards, gardens, and unnecessary vacuities; and all trades that use great fires, or yield noisome smells; were to be placed out of the town.

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The model or plan formed on these principles, delineated by Dr. Wren, was laid before the King and the house of commons; and the practicability of the whole scheme, without the infringement of property, was demonstrated, and all material objections fully weighed and answered. The only, and, as it happened, the insurmountable difficulty remaining, was the obstinate averfeness of great part of the citizens to alter their old properties, and to recede from building their houses again on the same foundations; also, the distrust in many, and unwillingness to give up their properties into the hands of public trustees, till they might receive an equivalent with more advantage to themselves, than otherwise was possible to be effected. For by leaving out church-yards, gardens, &c. which were to be removed out of the town, there would have been sufficient room both for the augmentation of the streets; disposition of the churches, halls, and other public buildings; and to have given every proprietor full satisfaction. Thus, though few proprietors should happen to have been seated again, upon the ground they had possessed before the fire, yet no man would have been thrust any considerable distance from it, but been placed at least as conveniently, and sometimes more so, to their own trades than before.

The representation of all these improvements was lost upon the citizens; who chose to have their old city again, under all its disadvantages, rather than a new one, the principles of which they were unwilling to understand, and considered as strange innovations: and thus the opportunity was lost of making the new city the most magnificent, as well as commodious for health and trade of any upon earth; and the surveyor being confined and cramped in his designs, it required no small labour and skill to model the city in the manner it has since appeared.

The Custom-house for the port of London, situated on the south side of Thames-street, and erected in 1668, was adorned with an upper and lower order of architecture: in the latter are stone columns, and entablement of the Tuscan order; in the former are pilasters, entablature, and

and five pediments of the Ionic order. The wings are elevated on columns, forming piazzas. The length of this building is 189 feet, breadth in the middle part 27 feet, and at the west end, &c. 60 feet.

The king levelled the foot-stone of the new Royal Exchange, the finest in Europe, in solemn form, on the 23d of October, 1667; and it was opened by the mayor and aldermen on the 28th of September, 1669. Round the inside of the square, above the arcades, and between the windows, are the statues of the sovereigns of England. Afterward the merchant adventurers employed Grand-warden Gibbons to erect in the middle of the square the king's statue to the life, in a Cæsarean habit, of white marble, with the following elegant inscription:

CAROLO SECUNDO CÆSARI BRITANNICO  
 PATRIÆ PATRI.  
 REGUM OPTIMO CLEMENTISSIMO AUGUSTISSIMO  
 GENERIS HUMANI DELICIIIS  
 UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ VICTORI  
 PACIS EUROPÆ ARBITRO  
 MARIS DOMINO AC VINDICI  
 SOCIETAS MERCATORUM ADVENTUR. ANGLIÆ  
 QUÆ PER CCCC JAM PROPE ANNOS  
 REGIA BENIGNITATE FLORET  
 FIDEI INTEMERATÆ GRATITUDINIS ÆTERNÆ  
 HOC TESTIMONIUM  
 VENERABUNDA POSUIT  
 ANNO SALUTIS HUMANÆ MDCCLXXXIV.

Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, an excellent architect, shewed great skill in designing his famous *Theatrum Sheldonium* at Oxford, and at his cost it was conducted and finished by Deputy Wren and Grand-warden Web; and the craftsmen having celebrated the cape-stone, it was opened with an elegant oration by Dr. South, on the 9th.

9th of July, 1669. D. G. M. Wren built also that other masterpiece, the pretty Museum near the Theatre, at the charge of the university.

This Theatre, a work of admirable contrivance and magnificence, was the first public performance of brother Wren in architecture; which, however, had been executed in a greater and better stile, with a view to the antient Roman grandeur discernible in the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, but that he was obliged to put a stop to the bolder strokes of his pencil, and confine the expence within the limits of a private purse. What, among other beautiful and distinguished parts of this structure, has been esteemed very observable, is the geometrical flat roof; which Dr. Plot has particularly described, and writes thus of its invention:

‘ It was an excellent device, whoever first contrived it, of making  
 ‘ flat floors or roofs of short pieces of timber continued to a great  
 ‘ breadth, without either arch or pillar to support them, but sustained  
 ‘ only by the side walls, and their own texture; for by this means many  
 ‘ times the defect of long timber, or mistakes of workmen are sup-  
 ‘ plied, and rectified without any prejudice to the building. Of this  
 ‘ sort of work we have an example in the schools, in the floor of the  
 ‘ uppermost room of the Tower. There is also a diagram of such  
 ‘ work in the architecture of Sebastian Serlio: but Dr. Wallis was the  
 ‘ first that demonstrated the reason of this work, and has given divers  
 ‘ forms of it, beside the fore-mentioned, in his book *De Motu*.

‘ But of all the flat floors having no pillars to support them, and  
 ‘ whose main beams are made of divers pieces of timber, the most ad-  
 ‘ mirable is that of the Theatre of Oxford, from side wall to side wall,  
 ‘ 80 feet over one way, and 70 the other; whose lockages are so quite  
 ‘ different from any before-mentioned, and in many other particulars,  
 ‘ as perhaps not to be paralleled in the world.’ \*

In the year 1671, Deputy Wren began to build the great fluted column usually called the Monument, in memory of the burning and re-

\* *Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire.*

building of the city of London, and finished it in 1677. The artificers were obliged to wait sometimes for stones of proper scantlings; which occasioned the work to be longer in execution than otherwise it would have been. In forming this column, he took the liberty to exceed the received proportion of the order, one module, or semi-diameter. This column, which is 24 feet higher than Trajan's pillar at Rome, is built of Portland stone, of the Doric order, and fluted. Its altitude from the ground is 202 feet; the greatest diameter of the shaft or body of the column is 15 feet; the ground plinth, or bottom of the pedestal is 28 feet square; and this pedestal is 40 feet high. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. Within is a large stair-case of black marble, containing 345 steps, each ten inches and a half broad, and six inches thick. Sir Christopher, who was no less an astronomer than an architect, is said to have built the Monument hollow, that it might serve as a tube to discover the parallax of the earth, by the different distances of the star in the head of the Dragon from the zenith, at different seasons of the year; but finding it was liable to be shaken by the motion of the coaches and carts almost constantly passing by, he laid that thought aside. \*

In place of the brass urn, which is not artfully performed, and was set up contrary to his opinion, was intended a colossal statue in brass, gilt, of King Charles II. as founder of the new city, in the manner of the Roman pillars, which terminated with the statues of their Cæsars; or else the figure of a woman crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of maintenance, with other ensigns of the city's grandeur, and re-erection.

The west side of the pedestal is adorned with curious emblems by the masterly hand of Mr. Cibber, father to the late poet laureat, Colley

\* *Biograph. Diç. art. WREN.*

Cibber;

Cibber; in which the eleven principal figures are done in *alto*, and the rest in *basso rilievo*. That to which the eye is particularly directed is a female, representing the city of London, sitting in a languishing posture on a heap of ruins. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up; and, at her side, a woman representing Providence, gently touches her with one hand, while, with a winged scepter in the other, she directs her to regard two goddesses in the clouds; one with a cornucopia, denoting Plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of Peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, to shew that by industry and application the greatest misfortunes may be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, the supporter of the city arms, who endeavours to preserve them with his paw: still farther, at the north end, is a view of the city in flames; the inhabitants in consternation, with their arms extended upward, and crying for assistance. Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement stands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; who approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief: the first represents the Sciences, with a winged head, and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding Nature in her hand, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other. The third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, and shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the city's speedy recovery. Behind the king stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. The two figures behind him are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the pavement, in a vault, appears Envy gnawing a heart. In the upper part of the back ground, the re-construction of the city is represented by scaffolds and unfinished houses, with builders at work on them.



The inscriptions on the other sides of the base of this column, are copied and translated as under. \*

Sir,

\* The north and south sides of the pedestal have each a Latin inscription, one describing the desolation of this city, and the other its restoration. That on the north side runs thus :

‘ Anno Christi CIDDCLXVI. die 11. nonis Septembris, hinc in orientum, pedum CCII intervallo (quæ est hujusce columnæ altitudo) erupit de media nocte incendium, quod vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, &c. partes per omnes populum labundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili: **XXCIX** templa, portas, prætorium, ædes publicas, ptochotrophia, scolas, bibliothecas, infularum magnum numerum, domus **CCIDDDDD. OOOCC**, vicus **CD**, absumpsit: de **XXVI** regionibus, **XV** funditus delevit, alias **VIII** laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis cadaver ad **CIDXXXVI** jugera, hinc ab arce per Thamefis ripam ad templariorum fahum, illinc ab euro aquilonali portus secundum muros ad fossæ stetanæ caput, perrexit; adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illam mundi exustionem. Velox clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit civitatem florentissimam, & nullam. Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, iussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.’

Translated.

‘ In the year of Christ 1666, the second day of September, eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet, (the height of this column) about midnight, a most terrible fire broke out, which, driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also places very remote, with incredible noise and fury: it consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 400 streets; of 26 wards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate, along the city wall, to Holborn-bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the same city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all, as it were by the will of Heaven it stopped, and on every side was extinguished.’

The

Sir Christopher Wren, as it appears by an original drawing, had made a design of a pillar of somewhat less proportion, *viz.* 14 feet in diameter, and after a peculiar device: for, as the Romans expressed by relievo, on the pedestals, and round the shafts of the columns, the history

The inscription on the south is as follows.

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis, in solatium civium & urbis suæ ornamentum providit, tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad regni senatum, qui continuo decrevit, ut publica opera pecunia publica, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique ædes sacræ & D. Pauli templum a fundamentis omni magnificentia extruerentur; pontes, portæ, carceres novi fierent; emundarentur alvei, vici ad regulam responderent, clivi complanarentur, aperirentur angiportus, fora & macella in areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine confurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc lites de terminis orituras lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, refurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an splendore incertum: triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Translated:

Charles II. son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament, who immediately passed an act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty with public money, to be raised by an imposition on coal; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul, should be rebuilt from their foundations, with all magnificence; that bridges, gates, and prisons should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted that every house should be built with party walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick, and that no man should delay beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent all suits about their bounds.

Also

## HISTORY OF MASONRY

tory of such actions and incidents as were intended to be thereby commemorated; so this monument of the conflagration and resurrection of

‘ Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they have caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater speed, or beauty, may be made a question. Three years time saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age.’

The east side of the pedestal has an inscription, expressing the times in which this pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The words are these:

‘ Incepta

Richardo Ford, Eq;  
prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CIODCLXXI.

perducta altius

Geo. Waterman, Eq. præ.

Roberto Hanson, Eq. præ.

Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. præ.

Roberto Viner, Eq. præ.

Josepho Sheldon, Eq. præ.

perfecta

Thoma Davis, Eq. præ.

urb.

Anno Dom.

MDC LXXVII.’

In one line continued round the base of the pedestal, under the above inscriptions, are these following words in English.

‘ This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion, and Old English liberty, and introducing Popery and slavery.’

This inscription, upon the duke of York’s accession to the crown, was immediately erased; but soon after the revolution it was restored again. Mr. Pope the poet, who was of the Catholic religion, attacked this popular accusation with rather more address, when in his epistle to Lord Bathurst, he refers to this pillar thus;

‘ Where London’s column, pointing at the skies,  
‘ Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies.’

the

the city of London, was represented by a pillar in flames; the flames blazing from the loop-holes of the shaft, which were to give a light to the stairs within, were figured in brass-work gilt; and on the top was a phoenix rising from her ashes, of brass gilt likewise.

The rebuilding of the city of London was vigorously prosecuted; and the restoration of the cathedral of St. Paul claimed peculiar attention. Dr. Wren drew several designs, in order to discover what would be most acceptable to the general taste; and finding persons of all degrees declare for magnificence and grandeur, he formed a very noble one, according to the best stile of the Greek and Roman architecture, and caused a large model to be made of it in wood. But the bishops deciding that it was not sufficiently in the cathedral stile, the surveyor was ordered to amend it: he then produced the scheme of the present structure, which was honoured with the king's approbation. His first design, however, which was only of the Corinthian order, like St. Peter's at Rome, the surveyor set a higher value upon than on any other, and would have put it in execution with more cheerfulness, than that which is now erected. This elegant model is still kept in an upper apartment of the cathedral, and is a real curiosity: it is little to the honour of those who ought to preserve it, to suffer it to fall to ruin. The king, with Grand-master Rivers, his architects and craftsmen, nobility and gentry, lord mayor and aldermen, bishops and clergy, &c. in due form levelled the foot-stone of the present cathedral, designed by Deputy Grand-master Wren, in 1673; and was by him conducted as master of the work and surveyor, with his wardens Mr. Edward Strong and his son, upon a parliamentary fund.

The king, for the more speedy procedure in this vast building, issued letters patent under the great seal of England, dated November 12, 1673, unto several lords spiritual and temporal, and other persons of eminent rank and quality, and Christopher Wren, doctor of laws, surveyor-general of the royal works; authorising them to proceed in that great undertaking, according to rules and orders therein mentioned.

The

The pulling down the walls of the old building, being about 80 feet high, and five feet thick, was a great and troublesome work; the men stood above, and worked them down with pick-axes, whilst labourers below moved away the materials that fell, and dispersed them into heaps. The want of room made this way slow and dangerous, and some men lost their lives: the heaps grew steep and large; and yet this was to be done before the masons could begin to lay the foundations. The city, having streets to pave anew, bought, from the rubbish, most of the stone, called Kentish-rag, which gave some room to dig, and to lay foundations; which yet was not easy to perform with any exactness, but by this method. The surveyor placed scaffolds high enough to extend his lines over the heaps that lay in the way; and then by perpendiculars set out the places below, from the lines drawn with care upon the level plan of the scaffold.

Thus he proceeded, gaining every day more room, till he came to the middle tower that bore the steeple: the remains of the tower being near 200 feet high, the labourers were afraid to work above; for which reason he determined to facilitate this work by the use of gunpowder. He dug a pit of about four feet wide, down by the side of the north-west pillar of the tower, the four pillars of which were each about 14 feet diameter; and when he had dug to the foundation, he then wrought a hole two feet square, into the center of the pillar; in which he placed a little deal box, containing eighteen pounds of powder; a quick-match, within a cane, reached from the box to the ground above, and along the ground was laid a train of powder, with a match. After the mine was carefully closed up again with stone and mortar to the top of the ground, this little quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with two great arches that rested upon it; but also two adjoining arches of the aisles, and all above them: and this it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the walls to the top, lifting visibly the whole weight about nine inches, which suddenly dropped down into an enormous heap of ruins, without scattering. It

was

was half a minute before the heap already fallen opened in two or three places, and emitted some smoke. By this description may be observed the incredible force of gunpowder; 18 pounds only of which lifted up above 3000 tons, and saved the work of a thousand labourers. The fall of so great a weight, from an height of 200 feet, gave a concussion to the ground, which the inhabitants round about took for an earthquake!

Encouraged by the success, he thought to proceed this way; but, being obliged to go out of town, he left the management of another mine to the care of his next officer, who injudiciously used a greater quantity of powder, and took less care to secure it. Therefore, though it had the effect, yet one stone was shot out to the opposite side of the church-yard, through an open window, into the room of a private house, where some women were sitting at work. Though no harm was done, yet this accident frightened the neighbours to that degree, that application was made against the farther use of powder; and orders were issued from the council accordingly.

Being thus reduced to the necessity of having recourse to other expedients, he resolved to try the effect of the battering ram used in ancient sieges. He took a strong mast about 40 feet long, and armed the bigger end with a great spike of iron, fortified with bars along the mast, and ferrils: this mast, in two places, was hung up to one ring with strong tackle, and so suspended level to a triangle prop. Thirty men, fifteen on each side, vibrated this machine to and fro, and beat upon the same part of the wall a whole day, without any visible effect. He bid them not despair, but proceed another day: on the second day the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and in a few hours it fell to the ground. The reason to be given for this slow effect, may be, that it is not by instant violence the ram is able to overturn a wall of such bulk; but, incessantly vibrating by equidistant impulses, it makes a small internal motion through all parts of the wall, and by degrees loosens the bond of the mortar, and moves every stone from its bed: this motion

Y

once

once begun, hath its effect more and more, till at length it is quite loose, and falls. He made good use of this machine in beating down all the lofty ruins; and pleased himself that he had recovered this notable engine, of so great service to the antients.

In the progress of laying the foundations, Deputy Wren met with an unexpected difficulty. He began the foundations from the west end, and had proceeded successfully through the dome to the east end, where the bottom was good; but as he went on to the north-east corner, he met with a pit, where pot-earth had been taken by potters of old time; and here were discovered quantities of urns, broken vessels, and pottery-ware of divers sorts. How far this pit extended northward, there was no occasion to examine; but unluckily he wanted six or seven feet to compleat the design, and this fell in the very angle north-east: he knew very well, that under the layer of pot-earth there was no good ground to be found till he came to the low water-mark of the Thames. His artificers proposed to him to pile, which he refused; for though piles may last for ever, when always in water, yet if they are driven through sand, they will rot; and his endeavours were to build for eternity. He therefore sunk a pit of about eighteen feet square, till he came forty feet lower to a firm sea-beach; which confirmed the opinion of many, that the sea had been, in ages past, where Paul's church now stands. He bored through this beach till he came to the original clay; being then satisfied, he began from the beach a pier of solid masonry, ten feet square, till he came within fifteen feet of the present ground; then he turned a short arch under ground to the former foundation, which was broken off by the untoward accident of the pit. Thus the north-east quoin of the choir stands very firm, and no doubt will stand. This narrative may be of use to masons not to trust piles, unless always wet; for almost all sorts of timber under water will prove everlasting, but wet and dry will soon perish. The same cannot be said of iron, for that will decay under water; but it hath been observed, in taking out cramps from stone work, at least four hundred years old, which were

were so bedded in mortar, that all air was perfectly excluded, that the iron appeared as fresh as from the forge: therefore, in cramping of stones, no iron should lie within nine inches of the air, if possible; for air is a menstruum that consumes all materials whatever. To mention another caution of use to masons: some cornices of large projections, though the upper joints are as close fitted as good workmen can make them, yet, in the melting of snow, the water will dribble through, and stain the cornice. Deputy Grand-master Wren avoided this inconvenience by working the stone next the joint, so as to leave a small rising on each side, that the water might sooner fall off, than soak into the joint; and this he observed in paving the portico of the principal front: the joints are, moreover, run with lead; and the same is done, wherever he was obliged to cover with stone only.

Dr. Wren had several reasons for making choice of Portland stone for the superstructure, but chiefly because the largest scantlings were to be procured from thence: however, as these could not be depended upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter, this determined the architect to make choice of two orders instead of one, and an Attic story, as at St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice; otherwise the edifice must have fallen short of its intended height. Bramante in building St. Peter's at Rome, though he had the quarries of Tivoli at hand, where he could have blocks large enough for his columns of nine feet diameter, yet, for want of stones of suitable dimensions, was obliged to diminish the proportions of the proper members of his cornice; a fault against which Dr. Wren resolved to guard.

St. Paul's cathedral is planned in the form of a long cross: the walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a variety of enrichments, as well as those above.



The west front is graced with a most magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two stately turrets: when a spectator advances up Ludgate-hill toward the church, the elegant construction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vast dome behind, fill the mind with a pleasing astonishment. At this end, there is a noble flight of steps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above; these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series support a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant representation, in bas relief, of the conversion of St. Paul, executed by Mr. Bird, an artist, who, by this piece, has deserved to have his name transmitted to posterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to represent in bas relief than this subject, the most striking object being an irradiation of light; but even this is well expressed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, also, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four evangelists, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are also very judiciously disposed, and well executed: St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel; St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an ascent by twelve circular steps of black marble, and its dome is supported by six large Corinthian fluted columns. Upon this dome is a well-proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons; and over it is a pediment supported by pilasters in the wall, in the face of which are carved the royal arms, with the regalia, supported by angels. Statues of five of the apostles are placed on the top, at proper distances. The south portico answers to the north, and, like that, is a dome supported by six noble Corinthian columns: but, as the ground is considerably lower on this, than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. This portico has also a pediment above, in which is a phoenix rising out  
of

of the flames, with the motto *Resurgam* underneath it; as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had perhaps its origin from an accident which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Dr. Wren was marking out the dimensions of the building, and had fixed upon the center of the great dome; a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, from among the rubbish, to leave as a direction to the masons: the stone which the fellow brought for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumstance which Dr. Wren never forgot. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which correspond in situation with those on the apex of the north pediment.

At the east end of the church is a sweep, or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with sculpture; particularly a noble piece in honour of King William III.

The dome, which rises in the center of the whole, appears extremely grand! Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly against others within. These are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery adorned with a balustrade. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between; and from the entablature of these, the diameter decreases very considerably; and two feet above that, it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at 52 feet above. On the summit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its center rises the lantern adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, on which stands a cross, both elegantly gilt. These parts, which appear from below of a very moderate size, are extremely large.

This noble fabric is surrounded at a proper distance by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed the most magnificent balustrade of cast iron perhaps in the universe, of about five feet six inches in height, exclusive

five of the wall. In this inclosure are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the balusters, in number about 2500, weigh 200 tons and 85 pounds.

In the center of the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of Queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the base represent Britannia with her spear; Gallia, with the crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America with her bow. These, and the colossal statues with which the church is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations. As a superstitious regard to placing this cathedral due east and west, has given it an oblique situation with respect to Ludgate-street in front; so the great front gate in the surrounding iron rails, being made to regard this street rather than the church it belongs to; the statue of Queen Anne, which is exactly in the middle before the west front, is thus thrown on one side the straight approach from this gate to the church, and contributes to inspire an idea of the whole edifice being awry.

At the west end, under the grand portico, are three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief; the middle door, which is by far the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of basso relievo, in which St. Paul is represented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, the mind is struck by the extent of the vista: an arcade supported by lofty and massy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two aisles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir; subject nevertheless to the intervention of the organ standing across, and forming a heavy obstruction, for which all its powers of harmony cannot atone. The pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments. In the aisle, on one hand is the confistory, and opposite to it, on the other, is the morning-prayer chapel: these have  
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very beautiful screens of carved waincot, that are admired by the best judges.

Over the center, where the great aisles cross each other, is the grand cupola or dome; the vast concave of which inspires a pleasing awe. Under its center is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can no-where be so well seen as from the whispering gallery above. Here the spectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two aisles on the sides of the choir, as well as the choir itself, are enclosed with very fine iron rails and gates.

The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations below, are nine marble pannels; and above are six windows, in the two series. The floor of the whole church, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar, with porphyry, polished and laid in several geometrical figures.

In the great cupola, which is 108 feet in diameter, the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters; the former shews too low, the latter too high; St. Paul's is proportioned between both, which shews its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order. These strike down the light through the great colonnade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the abutment of the dome, which is brick of the thickness of two bricks; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of 18 inches long, banding through the whole thickness; and to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the weather by filling the  
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the groove with lead. The concave was turned upon a center; which was judged necessary to keep the work true, though a cupola might be built without a center; but it is observable that the center was laid without any standards from below for support; and as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself.

As the old church of St. Paul had a lofty spire, Dr. Wren was under an obligation to give his building an altitude that might secure it from suffering by the comparison. In order to do this, he made the dome without much higher than within, by raising a strong brick cone over the internal cupola, so constructed as to support an elegant stone lantern on the apex. This brick cone is concealed by a cupola formed of timber, and covered with lead; between which and the cone are easy stairs up to the lantern. Here the spectator may view contrivances that are indeed astonishing! He only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less Gothic than to stick it full of such little lights as are in the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without difficulty be mended, and, if neglected, would soon damage the timbers. As the architect was sensible that paintings are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inside of the cupola with mosaic work; which, without the least fading of colours, is as durable as the building itself: but in this he was unhappily over-ruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the most eminent artists in that profession from Italy. This part is therefore decorated by the pencil of Sir James Thornhill, who has represented the principal passages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments. These paintings are all seen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted with admirable effect from the lantern above; but they are already sadly cracked and decayed.

The choir of the cathedral was so far prepared for use, that divine service was performed in it for the first time, on the thanksgiving-day  
for

for the peace of Ryfwick, December 2, 1697.\* The last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the architect, in the year 1710; and this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, was begun and compleated in the space of 35 years, by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can bear a competition with it, continued 155 years in building, under twelve successive architects; assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see, and attended by the best artists in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work. †

As St. Paul's cathedral is the only work of equal magnitude that ever was compleated by one man, it is the greater curiosity, and may call for a few particular remarks. The division of the building into two orders, the reason of which has been already mentioned, has been censured as a great fault; as the effect would have been much more noble had only one been used. The lower part of the church is thought not to harmonize with the upper; and the church and dome appear to be the works of different masters. On a comparison with St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's is in some respects the superior; the west front is designed more in character as a building erected for public worship; where-

\* *Howell's Medulla Hist. Ang.*

† The names of the architects were, 1. Bramante, under Pope Julius II. A. D. 1503; 2. Julianus a Sancto Gallo, Frater Jucundus Veronensis Dominicanus, and 4. Raphael Urbino, under Leo X; 5. Balthazarus Perusius, under Hadrianus VI; 6. Michael Angelo Bonarota, under Clemens VII; 7. Pyrrhus Lygorius, under Paulus III; 8. Jacobus Barocius, under Julius III; 9. Jacobus a Porta, under Paulus IV; 10. Dominicus Fontana, under Pius IV. Pius V. Gregorius XIII. Sixtus V. Urbanus VII. and Gregorius XIV; 11. Carolus Modernus, under Innocentius IX. Clemens VIII. Paulus V. and Alexander VII; and, 12. Eques Berninus, under Urbanus VIII. and Innocentius X. 1648.

as that of St. Peter's has the air of the front of a palace, while the pediment is mean and paltry. The dome of St. Paul's is more elegantly shaped, and there is no comparison between the lanterns on the top; that of St. Peter's is heavy, clumsy, and produces an ill effect: but the body of the church being of one order, is very grand, though it suffers by an introduction of parts which are rather too minute. The interior of St. Peter's is extremely noble; the high altar, which was designed and executed by the celebrated Bernini, is most judiciously placed under the center of the great dome, and produces the finest effect imaginable: the monuments and decorations are introduced with propriety, though some capital errors may be pointed out in the design. St. Paul's is much more correct, but suffers greatly for want of embellishments both in painting and sculpture: the dome affords a most convincing proof of this; for by the painting and gilding bestowed on it, the spectator, after viewing that, finds nothing else worth attending to; nor can all the beauties of the most regular architecture make amends for the desolate appearance of the naked pannels which every-where present themselves to his notice.

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I N E N G L A N D.

Comparative table of the principal dimensions of the cathedrals of St. Peter at Rome, and of St. Paul at London, in English feet.

Dimensions compared.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Difference.
Length within - - -	669	500	169
Breadth at the entrance - -	226	100	126
Breadth of the front without -	395	180	215
Breadth at the cross aisles - -	442	223	219
Width of the cupola, clear -	139	108	31
Height of the cupola and lantern -	432	330	102
Height of the church - -	146	110	36
Height of the pillars in the front -	91	40	51



## C H A P. III.

*State of Masonry from the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the Revolution in 1689.*

**W**HILE the cathedral was carrying on as a national undertaking, the citizens did not neglect their own immediate concerns, but restored such of their halls and gates as had been destroyed. The old hospital for lunatics in Moorfields being greatly decayed, the foundation of the present Bethlehem hospital was laid in April, 1675. It is a magnificent building, 540 feet long, and 40 feet broad, beside the two wings, which were not added until several years after. The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilasters, entablatures, foliages, &c.; and, rising above the rest of the building, have each a flat roof, with an handsome balustrade of stone; and in the center an elegant turret, adorned with a clock, a gilt ball and a vane. The wings are not inferior to the rest of the building; and are set apart for incurables. The whole is built of brick and stone; and inclosed by a handsome wall, 680 feet long, built of the same materials. In the center of this wall, which goes in with a grand semicircular sweep, is a large pair of iron gates; and on the piers, upon which those gates are hung, are two images in a reclining posture, one representing raving, the other melancholy, madness. The expression of these figures, which are the workmanship of Mr. Cibber, who carved the emblematical figures on the Monument, has been much admired. This wall incloses a range of gardens neatly adorned with walks of broad stone, grass-plats and trees, wherein those of the lunatics, who are well enough to be suffered to go about, are allowed to walk for the benefit of fresh air and exercise.

Where

Where the fire stopped at Temple-Bar, the city built a fine Roman gate, with the statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. on the east side, and those of King Charles I. and Charles II. on the west side.

The physicians discovered fine taste by their college, near the north-east extremity of Warwick-lane; which, though little known, from its local disadvantages, is by good judges esteemed a delicate building. The entrance is through a grand octangular porch, or theatre, crowned with a dome which finishes in a cone; very capacious for admitting carriages, and well lighted. This was built by Sir Christopher Wren; but being in a narrow dirty lane, and the houses on each side built close to the front, it is almost hid from the passenger. This gate leads into a square court, where the building opposite, which contains the library, and other rooms of state and convenience, was the design of Inigo Jones. The ascent to the door is by a flight of steps, and in the under part is a basement story: the whole front is decorated with pilasters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In a niche over the door is a statue of King Charles II. and directly opposite, on the inner front of the octangular porch, stands that of Sir John Cutler. The buildings which compose the sides of the court are uniform, and have the window-cases handsomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice is both beautiful and commodious.

The frontispiece of the Middle Temple, over the gate, toward Fleet-street, was erected in the year 1684, of stone and brick, in the stile of Inigo Jones, and appears graceful, though narrow. The basis is a rustic arcade of stone, supporting four pilasters, entablature, and triangular pediment of the Ionic order, and the rest of rubbed brick.

The following parish churches, consumed by the great fire, were within the compass of a few years elegantly restored under the direction of Deputy Grand-master Wren.

Allhallows Bread-street church, in the ward of Bread-street, was finished in 1684, and the steeple in 1697. It is a pleasant church of  
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the Tuscan order; the length 73 feet, breadth 35, and altitude 30 feet. The steeple, as well as the church, is of stone, built square, of the Doric order, and well adorned; the key-stones over the windows being carved heads, and between each a large festoon: its height is about 86 feet.

Allhallows the Great, situated on the south side of Thames-street, in the Ward of Dowgate, was finished in 1683, of the Tuscan order; the walls are plain and maffy, and the ornaments few and simple. Its length is about 87 feet, breadth 60, height 33, with a square stone tower, 86 feet high.

Allhallows, Lombard-street church, situated on the north side of that street, in the ward of Langbourn, was finished in 1694. In the church is only one pillar, which, as also the pilasters, are of the Tuscan order. The length is 84 feet, breadth 52, height about 30; the altitude of the tower is about 85, built square.

St. Alban Wood-street church, situated on the east side of Great Wood-street, in the ward of Cripple-gate, was rebuilt and finished in 1685: the building both of the outside and inside is Gothic, as it was before the fire; and is in length about 66, breadth 59, and height 33 feet: the tower is of stone, built square, with Gothic pinnacles; its altitude is 85 feet 1-half, or to the top of the pinnacles 92.

The small church of St. Anne and Agnes, situated on the north side of St. Anne's-lane, within Aldersgate, was finished in 1680, and beautified in 1703: it is 53 feet square, and about 35 feet high; and the tower to the top of the turret about 84 feet. The roof is supported by four handsome Corinthian pillars, which are posited in a geometrical square from each other; its ornament consists of four arches of fret-work, with flowers, fruit, leaves, cherubims, &c.: at the four angles the roof is lower, and consists of four quadrangles, within each of which is a circle formed by a circumference of rich fret-work.

St. Andrew's Wardrobe church, situated on the east side of Puddledock-hill, in the ward of Castle-Baynard, was finished in 1692, of brick,

brick, but faced over in imitation of stone; the facies and corners are stone, with good rustic quoins. The roof is supported by twelve Tuscan pillars, and is well ornamented with fret-work. The length of this church is about 75, breadth 59, and the altitude 38 feet; and that of the square tower about 86 feet.

St. Andrew's Holborn church, situated on the south side of Holborn-hill, in the ward of Farringdon-without, was finished in 1687, beautiful and spacious; the columns that support a roof adorned with fret-work, are of the Corinthian order; the walls are of stone; the length is 105, breadth 63, and height 43 feet; and the altitude of the tower, or square steeple, is 110 feet. It has four large windows, one on each side, adorned with pilasters, architrave, frieze, cornice, and pediments, of the Doric order; and was finished in 1704.

St. Anthony's, alias St. Antholin's church, situated at the west end of Watling-street, in Cordwainer-street ward, was finished in 1682, of stone; the outside of the Tuscan order; but the roof within, which is an elliptical cupola adorned with fret-work of festoons, with four port-hole windows, is supported by eight pillars of the Composite order: the length is about 66, breadth 54, and height within 44 feet. It has a neat spire steeple, in altitude about 154 feet.

St. Augustin's neat little church, situated on the north-west side of Watling-street, near St. Paul's church-yard, was finished in 1683, and the steeple in 1695. The church and steeple are of stone, the latter being a tower with acroteria, a cupola, a lantern adorned with vases, and a spire, whose lower part is of a parabolical form. The roof is cambered, divided into pannels, adorned with fret-work, and supported with pillars of the Ionic order: the length of the church is about 51, breadth 45, and the height 30 feet; and that of the steeple 145 feet.

St. Benedict, or St. Bennet Grass church, situated on the east side of Gracechurch-street, in the ward of Bridge-within, was finished in 1685: its length within is about 60, breadth 30, and height 32: the steeple is 149 feet.

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St. Bennet's Paul's-wharf church, situated on the north side of Thames-street, in the ward of Castle-Baynard, was rebuilt in 1683, of brick and stone, ornamented on the outside with festoons carved in stone round the fabric; the quadrangular roof within is supported by four pillars and pilasters of the Corinthian order, with their architrave, frieze, and cantaliever cornice. The length within is 54, breadth 50, and the height 36 feet: the steeple, which is of brick and stone, like the church, consists of a tower, dome and turret; the altitude about 118 feet.

St. Benedict's, or St. Bennet Fink church, situated on the north side of Threadneedle-street, in the ward of Broad-street, was built in 1673, of stone, and is a fine piece of architecture. The body of the church within is a compleat ellipsis, a very commodious form for the auditory; and the roof is an elliptical cupola; at the center of which is a turret glazed round, environed with a cantaliever cornice, and supported by six columns of the Composite order; between each of which is a spacious arch, and six large light windows, with strong munion and transoms. The length, or greater diameter of the church is 63, the breadth, or lesser diameter, 48, and the altitude 49 feet. The steeple consists of a square tower, over which is a large cupola, and above that a spire, which are altogether above 110 feet; and the tower is adorned with fresco-work of festoons, &c.

St. Bartholomew's church, behind the Royal Exchange, situated on the east side of Bartholomew-lane, in the ward of Broad-street, was rebuilt in 1679: it is a strong building, the roof flat, adorned with fret-work, and supported with columns of the Tuscan order, and large arches. Here are three fine door-cases on the north, south, and west sides of the church, whose pilasters, entablature, and pediments are of the Corinthian order, and adorned with cherubims, shields, festoons, &c. that toward the south being more particularly spacious and fine: the length is 78, breadth 60, the height 41 feet; and that of the square tower is about 90 feet.

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St. Bridget, *alias* St. Bride's church, situated on the south side of Fleet-street, in the ward of Faringdon-without, was rebuilt with great beauty and strength in 1680, and further adorned in 1699; the roof is elevated on pillars and arches, with entablments of the Tuscan order: the length is 111, breadth 57, and the height 41 feet. The altitude of the steeple is 234 feet; by which it appears to be 32 feet higher than the Monument. The church has a plain regular body, the openings all answering each other: the altar-piece, like all the other parts of the building, is very magnificent; and the circular pediment over the lower part, is supported by six Corinthian columns. The steeple is a spire of extremely delicate workmanship, raised upon a solid, yet light tower; and the several stages by which the spire diminishes, are well designed, and executed with all the advantages of the orders.

Christ-church, situated on the north side of Newgate-street, was rebuilt in 1687: the fabric is of stone, spacious and beautiful, with the buttresses on the outside, and adorned with acroteria, pine-apples, pediments, &c. The steeple was not finished till 1704, which is likewise of stone, adorned with vases, &c.; the roof of the nave of the church is cambered, and those of the two side aisles are flat; the first supported by ten pillars of the Composite order, the others by as many pilasters of the same order: the length is 114 feet, breadth 81, and the height 38 feet: the altitude of the steeple, which consists of a tower crowned with a light handsome turret, is about 153 feet.

St. Christopher's church, situated at the north-west corner of Thread-needle-street, in the ward of Broad-street, was not totally destroyed by the great fire, the walls partly escaping the flames; and had probably fared better, had it not been filled with paper. It was repaired soon after the fire, and beautified in 1696; but has recently been wholly taken down to make room for building a west wing to the Bank of England. The late enlargements of the Bank had swallowed up great part of the parish before; and the church standing in the way of com-  
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pleating the design, was removed, and the remainder of the parish annexed to that of St. Margaret, Lothbury. \*

St. Clement Danes † church, situated on the north side of the Strand, a little westward of Temple-Bar, being greatly decayed, was taken down in the year 1680, and rebuilt in 1682, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The fabric is of stone, strong and beautiful, of the Corinthian order, with a tower, and a late addition thereon of an ornamental steeple. The east ends both of the church and chancel are elliptical; the roof is cambered, supported with Corinthian columns, and enriched with fret-work. On the south, fronting the Strand, is a circular portico of six Ionic pillars. The length is 96 feet, breadth 63, and the height 48 feet; the altitude of the tower is about 116 feet.

As the appearance of St. Paul's cathedral is injured by its oblique position with the street by which we approach to it; so the public highway through the Strand, is most absurdly contracted by superstitiously fixing St. Clement's church due east and west, instead of complying with the direction of the street! In confined situations, no ideal consideration ought to take place of general convenience.

St. Clement's East-cheap church, situated on the east side of St. Clement's-lane, near Great East-cheap, in the ward of Candlewick, was rebuilt of brick and stone, in 1686, of the Composite order; having a tower, flat roof, and pilasters round the inside of the church. The ceiling is adorned with a spacious circle, whose periphery is curious fret-work. The length is 64, breadth 40, the height 34; and that of the tower, 88 feet.

St. Dionis Back church, situated on the west side of Lime-street, in the ward of Langbourn, was rebuilt in 1674; and the steeple, in 1684. The building is chiefly of stone; the tower and pillars are strong; but

\* Stat. 21 Geo. III. c. 71.

† So named from having formerly been a burial-place for the Danes, before the Norman conquest.

part of the walls are brick finished over: the pillars and the pilasters that strengthen the walls within, and support the roof, are of the Ionic order; as is also the end fronting Lime-street. The length is 60 feet, breadth 59, and the height 34; that of the tower and turret is 90 feet.

St. Dunstan's in the East, situated in the middle-way between Tower-street, north, and Thames-street, south, in Tower-street ward, was only repaired and new-beautified; but the steeple was erected, as it now appears, in 1698. The windows and steeple are of a modern Gothic stile, but the pillars and arches within are Tuscan.

The steeple is 125 feet high, and well constructed in the Gothic stile. The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles; and divided into three stages, terminating at the corners by four handsome pinnacles. In the midst rises a spire, not from a solid base, but on the narrow junction of four Gothic arches; which though a bold attempt in architecture, and one proof among many of the skill of Sir Christopher Wren; has been censured as a capital fault, because it excites an apprehension of its falling whenever the wind blows hard. \*

St. Edmund's the King, situated on the north side of Lombard-street; in Langbourn ward, is built of stone, and of the Tuscan order: the roof is flat, and there are no pillars within to support it. The length is 69 feet, breadth 39, and the height 33; that of the tower is about 90 feet. This church was rebuilt 1690.

St. George Botolph-lane church, situated on the west side of Botolph-lane, in the ward of Billingsgate, was rebuilt of stone in 1674. The roof over the two side-aisles is flat, but that over the nave is cambered, and supported by columns of the Composite order. The outside of the east end is adorned with a stone cornice and pediment, enriched with a cherub and festoons; the roof with fretted arches, and an entablement above the columns. The length is 54 feet, breadth 36, and the height 36; that of the steeple is about 84 feet.

\* *English Architecture*, p. 47.



St. James's Garlick-hill church, situated on the east side of that hill, near Thames-street, in the ward of Vintry, was rebuilt of stone 1683; with handsome outer door-cases of the Corinthian order. The roof within is flat, and supported with 12 columns, beside pilasters, of the Ionic order. The length is 75, breadth 45, and the height 40 feet; that of the steeple, which is a tower, with rail and bannister above the cornice, is about 90 feet.

3 Jac. II. St. James's Westminster church, situated between the north side of Jermyn-street, fronting St. James's-square, and the south side of Piccadilly, was erected at the charge of Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, and of the inhabitants, owners and occupiers of the houses and lands in this precinct, by an act of parliament constituting this church parochial. The walls are of brick with rustic quoins, facies, doors, and windows of stone. The roof is arched, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order; and the door-cases of the Ionic order. The beauty of this church consists chiefly, 1st, In its roof within, divided into pannels of crocket and fret-work, and the twelve columns that support it; and in the cornice. 2dly, In the galleries. 3dly, In the door-cases, especially that fronting Jermyn-street. 4thly, In the windows, especially two at the east end; the upper order a Venetian window, adorned with two columns and two pilasters of the Composite order; the lower, of the Corinthian. The length is 84, breadth, 63, and the height 42; that of the steeple, which consists of a tower and clock-spire, is 149 feet.

St. Laurence Jewry church, situated on the north side of Cateaton-street, and south-west corner of Guildhall-yard, in the ward of Cheap, was rebuilt in 1677 of stone, and in the Corinthian order. The roof is flat, adorned with fret-work; and the columns, pilasters, and entablement, are of the same order. The length is 81, breadth 68, and the height 40 feet; that of the steeple, which is a tower lantern, and small spire, is about 130 feet.

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St. Magnus's church, situated at the north-east end of London bridge, was rebuilt in 1676, and the steeple in 1705, of stone. The roof over the nave, or middle aisle, is cambered, and enriched with arches of fret-work; also an architrave, frieze, and cornice, round the walls: over the two side aisles flat, supported by columns of the Ionic order, &c. The steeple consists of a tower, a lantern, a cupola, and spiry turret: from the tower a dial projects over the street, which is encumbered with ornament! When London bridge was eased of its unnatural load of houses, the west end of this church was found to interfere with the foot-way; the tower was therefore cleared of so much of the body of the church as inclosed it on each side, and a foot-passage was opened under it. This was esteemed a hazardous undertaking; but it appeared upon inspection, that Sir Christopher Wren, foreseeing the probability of such an alteration, had prepared for it whenever it should take place.

St. Margaret Lothbury church, situated on the north side of Lothbury, in the ward of Coleman-street, was re-edified and finished in 1690, of stone; with a steeple, consisting of a spacious tower, on which is a small dome, and on that a spire: the roof is flat, supported with columns on the south, and pilasters on the north side, of the Corinthian order. The length is 66, breadth 54, and the height 36 feet; that of the steeple is 140 feet.

St. Margaret Pattens church, situated on the north side of Little Tower-street, \* in the ward of Billingsgate, was rebuilt in 1687. The walls at the west end are of stone, but fronting southward of brick covered with a finishing, and quoins of stone. The tower is also of stone, with acroteria and spire, of the Doric order. The outer door-case at the west end is Tuscan, and the pillars and pilasters within are Corinthian. The roof is flat, having a quadrangle of fret-work, and

\* At the south-east angle of Rood-lane, formerly occupied by patten-makers; whence the name of the church.

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the arches adorned with the like. The length is 66, breadth 52, and the height 32 feet; that of the steeple, which consists of a spacious tower and spire, is 198 feet 2 inches.

St. Martin's Ludgate church, situated on the north side of Ludgate-street, in the ward of Farringdon-within, was rebuilt with the steeple, in 1684. The walls, and four columns near the four angles of the church that support the cambered roof, are of stone, of the Composite order. The steeple consists of a handsome tower, cupola, and spire, of the Tuscan order; above which cupola is a balcony. The length is 57, breadth 66, and the height 59 feet; that of the steeple, to the top of the spire, is 168 feet.

St. Mary Abchurch, situated on the west side of Abchurch-lane, in the ward of Candlewick-street, was built in 1686, of brick, with stone quoins, windows, and door-cases; the tower also is of the like materials, which has a cupola and spire. The length is 63, breadth 60, and the height 51 feet; that of the steeple is about 140 feet.

St. Mary's-at-hill church, situated on the west of St. Mary-hill, in the ward of Billingsgate, was rebuilt in 1672. The front toward the hill is stone; the inside of the roof over the middle aisle is a little arching, in the middle whereof is a handsome cupola: the roof of the cupola is adorned with cherubims, arches, and leaves; and the rest of the church cieling with quadrangular figures, all of fret-work; under which is a cantaliever cornice. The length is 96, breadth 60, altitude to the cieling of the roof 26, and to the center of the cupola 38 feet; that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and turret, is about 66 feet.

St. Mary's Aldermary church, situated on the east side of Bow-lane, in the ward of Cordwainers'-street, was rebuilt by a private benefaction, before the public fund was settled by parliament on coals, for rebuilding the churches demolished by the fire. The lower part of the tower was repaired by the surveyor, and the upper part new built in 1711. The altitude to the vertex of the pinnacles is 135 feet.

St.

St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-street church, situated on the north side of Little Knightrider-street, in the ward of Castle-Baynard, was rebuilt in the year 1685, mostly of stone; with rail and bannister round the outside. There are three aisles, and a handsome stone tower. The length is 60, breadth 48, and the height 30 feet; the tower is divided into two stages, in the upper part of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes by high steps, and on the summit of these is a turret, crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed a vase with flames.

St. Mary Somerset church, situated on the north side of Thames-street, in the ward of Queenhithe, was rebuilt in 1695 of stone, with the tower. Here are two aisles, with a flat roof, adorned with a cornice; and between the windows with fret-work of cherubims, &c. The length is 83, breadth 36, and the height 30 feet; that of the tower, to the top of the highest pinnacles, is 120 feet.

St. Mary-le-bow, situated on the south side of Cheapside, in the ward of Cordwainers'-street, was rebuilt and finished in 1683, upon the wall of a very antient church, about the early time of the Roman colony, which, by the rising of the ground in succeeding ages, was entirely buried under the level of the present street of Cheapside. It is built of brick and stone; the walls are covered with a finishing; the roof is arched, and supported with ten Corinthian columns; there are three aisles, beside the cross aisle at the west end; and the model is after that of the *Templum Pacis*.

But the principal ornament of this church is the steeple, erected at a little distance from the north-west angle, for the sake of bringing it forward to range in Cheapside; and is connected with the body of the church by a lobby. It is founded upon an old Roman causeway, lying about 18 feet below the level of the street; and is accounted by judicious artists an admirable piece of architecture, not to be paralleled by the steeple of any parochial church in Europe. It rises from the ground  
a square

a square tower, plain at bottom, and is carried up to a very considerable height in this shape; but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the door-case; a lofty noble arch, faced with a bold and well-wrought rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order, with well-proportioned columns, the frieze is ornamented with triglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes. There are some other slight ornaments in this part, which is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which rises a plain course, from which the dial projects. Above this, there is in each face an arched window, with Ionic pilasters at the sides. The entablature of the order is well wrought; it has the pulvinated or swelling frieze, and supports on the flat of the cornice an elegant balustrade, with Attic pillars over the Ionic columns. These sustain elegant scrolls, on which are placed urns with flames; and from this part the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, and upon this is raised an elegant circular series of Corinthian columns; and the body of the steeple is continued round within. These support a second ballustrade with scrolls; and above those is placed another circular series of columns. The order here is Composite, and from the entablature rises a set of scrolls supporting the spire, which for lightness is placed on balls, and is terminated by a globe, on which is fixed a dragon as a vane. The dimensions of the church within are, length  $65\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth 63, altitude 38 feet; and that of this famous steeple is 225 feet.

An accurate observer has remarked, that the steeple of Bow-church is a master-piece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rule to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty: that if we consider it only as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity; but if either considered in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city in prospect, it is not only to be justified, but admired. That it is beyond question as perfect as human imagination

imagination can contrive or execute; and till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled.\* . . .

St. Mary's Woolnoth church, situated on the south side of Lombard-street, was repaired in 1677, the sides, the roof, and part of the end, having been damaged by the great fire. The steeple was old, and wanted rebuilding, which, together with the whole church, is now very substantially performed by the ingenious and skilful architect Mr. Nicholas Hawksmoor; who was for many years, a fellow-craft to Deputy Grand Master Wren, and was afterward employed under him in public works. On the north side, which fronts Lombard-street, instead of windows there are three very large and lofty niches adorned with Ionic columns, and surrounded with a bold rustic. Over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance is at the west end by a lofty rustic arch, over which rises a broad thin tower, ornamented with six Composite columns in the front, and two on the sides; upon this are raised two small towers in front, crowned with balustrades, from one of which rises a flag-staff with a vane. The windows are on the south side, where the edifice is intirely surrounded with houses; and the front of the church, which is bold and majestic, is so obscured that it can no where be seen to advantage: nor can the tower be compleatly viewed but from the tops of the houses.

St. Mary Aldermanbury church, situated near the middle of Aldermanbury, in the ward of Cripplegate, was rebuilt in 1677, of stone, with the steeple, consisting of a tower and turret. The roof within is cambered, and supported with twelve columns of the Composite order: at the east end is a large cornice and pediment; also two large cartouches, and pine-apples of stone carved; the inside of the roof is adorned with arches of fret-work, and the said columns with an entablature; the cornice cantaliever. The length 72, breadth 45; and the height 38 feet; that of the steeple is about 90 feet.

\* *Ralph's Critical Review of Public Buildings*, p. 9.

St. Matthew Friday-street church, situated on the west side of Friday-street, near Cheap-side, in the ward of Faringdon-within, was rebuilt in 1685. The walls and tower are of brick, the windows and door-cases stone; as is all the front toward Friday-street. The length is 60, breadth 33, and the height 31 feet; that of the tower is 74 feet.

St. Michael Basinghall, *alias* Baffishaw church, situated on the west side of Basinghall-street, in the ward of Baffishaw, was rebuilt and finished in 1679. The walls are brick, the tower of stone; three aisles, the apertures of each side similar to those of their opposites in number and model; pillars of the Corinthian order: the roof is cambered, and divided into quadrangular pannels of crocket-work; also a cantaliever cornice, frieze, &c. enriched with foliage, &c. The length 70, breadth 50, and the height 42 feet; that of the tower 75 feet.

St. Michael Royal church, on the east side of College-hill, in the ward of Vintry, was rebuilt in 1694. The walls are of stone, and at the east end some brick; a flat square roof, adorned with fret and crocket-work. The length is 86, breadth 48, and the height 40; that of the tower about 90 feet.

St. Michael Queenhithe church, on the south-west angle of Little Trinity-lane, in Thames-street, in the ward of Queenhithe, was rebuilt in 1677. The walls are of stone; there are three aisles; the roof is square and flat, with the ornament of a quadrangle bounded with fret-work. The length 71, breadth 40, and the height 39 feet; that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, 135 feet.

St. Michael Wood-street church, on the west side of Great Wood-street, in the ward of Cripplegate, was rebuilt in 1675, of stone; the roof flat, and adorned with fret and crocket-work, the walls with arches and imposts; the front toward Wood-street, with stone pilasters, entablature, and pitched pediment of the Ionic order. The length within is 63, breadth 42, and the height 31 feet; that of the tower is 90 feet.

St. Michael Crooked-lane church, on the east side of St. Michael's-lane, in the ward of Candlewick, was rebuilt in 1688, of stone. The length

length is 78, breadth 46, and the height 32 feet; that of the tower, to the top of the pinnacles, is about 100 feet.

St. Michael Cornhill church, on the fourth side of Cornhill, in the ward of Cornhill, being demolished by the great fire, except the tower, was rebuilt in 1672, mostly of stone, and with three aisles; the roof cambered, having groins and imposts covered with lead, and supported with Tuscan columns. The length is 87, breadth 60, and the height 35 feet; that of the tower, to the top of the small ones at the angles, is 130 feet.

St. Mildred Bread-street church, on the east side of Bread-street, and in the ward of Bread-street, was rebuilt in 1683. The front toward Bread-street is well built of free-stone; the rest of the walls and tower, of brick: the four sides within the structure are uniform, each having one window under a spacious graceful arch; and the roof is a dome, whose circumference touches the four arches aforesaid. Here are two aisles, and the steeple is placed at the south-east angle of the church. The arches and walls within are adorned with great variety of fret-work, &c. The length is 62, breadth 36, height 40, and to the top of the dome 52 feet; that of the steeple to the top of the spire 140.

St. Mildred Poultry church, on the north side of the Poultry; near the Mansion-house, was rebuilt in 1676, of stone, and has three small aisles, with a flat quadrangular roof, adorned with fret-work, &c. The outside next the Poultry has a cornice, pediment and acroters, with enrichments of foliage, &c. all cut in stone. The length is 56, breadth 42, and the height 36 feet; that of the stone tower 75.

St. Nicholas Cole-abbey church, on the fourth side of Old Fish-street, in the ward of Queenhithe, was rebuilt in 1677. The walls are well built of stone; the steeple is a tower, and a frustrum of a pyramid covered with lead, and balcony at the upper end: there are three aisles; the roof is flat, adorned with pannels of crocket-work; and the walls with Corinthian pilasters. The length is 63, breadth 43, and the height 36 feet; that of the steeple is 135 feet.



St. Olave's Jewry church, on the west side of the Old Jewry, in the ward of Coleman-street, was rebuilt in 1673. The walls are partly brick, with stone facies, windows, and door-cases; the outside of the east end is adorned with pilasters, cornice, and a spacious pitched pediment; the upper part of the walls, at the meeting with the roof round the church, is enriched with cherubims, festoons, and cartouches: there are two aisles, and a very large chancel. The steeple is of stone, consisting of a handsome tower, with pinnacles. The length is 78, breadth 34, and the height 36 feet; that of the tower, to the top of its pinnacles, is about 88 feet.

St. Peter's church in Cornhill, was rebuilt in 1681, of stone, except part of the south side, and the tower, which is brick; the rest of the steeple, viz. the dome and spire, are timber covered with lead; the roof within is cambered, and supported with square pillars, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order; and there are three aisles. The length is 80, breadth 47, and the height 40; that of the steeple is about 140 feet.

St. Sepulchre's\* church, on the north side of Snow-hill, in the ward of Faringdon-without, being almost demolished by the great fire, except part of the wall and steeple, was rebuilt in 1670. The walls are of stone strengthened with buttresses; the tower is also of stone, with four small spires, one at each angle, which, as also the windows, are modern Gothic. The roof over the nave is cambered, but is flat; and lower about 8 feet over the side aisles, supported with twelve strong stone columns of the Tuscan order. The length, beside the passage or ambulatory to the west end, is 126 feet; breadth, excluding the chapel on the north side, 58; and the height of the roof over the middle-aisle 35; that of the tower and spires, is about 140 feet.

St. Stephen's Coleman-street, was rebuilt in 1676, chiefly of stone, with two aisles. The roof is flat, without pillars to support it. On the

\* This faint owes his being to a personification of the holy sepulchre, *Ecclesia Sancti Sepulchri*.

outside,

outside, the front of the east end is adorned with a cornice and circular pediment between two pine-apples, &c. The length is 75, breadth 35, and the height 44 feet; that of the tower, beside the turret, is 65 feet.

St. Stephen's Wallbrook church, behind the Mansion-house, was rebuilt in 1676. The building is of stone, the steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade; within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, and covered with a dome; from which rises the vane. The outside of this church is plain and void of ornament; but in the center of the roof is a large dome, which cannot however be seen to advantage, as it is hid by the surrounding buildings.

The encomiums bestowed on this church are for its interior beauties; where the dome is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lantern: the roof, also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals.

This church has three aisles and a cross aisle; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lantern. On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows; but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones; and at the east end are three very noble arched windows.

Wallbrook church, so little known among us, is famous all over Europe, and is justly reputed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with it in taste or proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our judgment in question for understanding its graces no better, and allowing it no higher a degree of fame.

St. Swithin's church, on the north side of Cannon-street, near London-stone, in the ward of Wallbrook, was rebuilt in 1679, of stone, with

with the tower; the roof supported with demi-columns of the Composite order. Here are three aisles; and the whole is commodious and pleasant, though small. The length 61 feet from north to south, from east to west 42, and height 40; that of the tower and spire is 150 feet.

St. Vedast Foster-lane church, on the east side of Foster-lane, in the ward of Faringdon-within, was rebuilt in 1697, of stone, with three aisles; the roof flat, supported on the south side with Tuscan columns, and adorned with an elliptical figure within a parrallelogram, environed with curious fret-work, &c. The length is 69 feet, breadth 51, altitude 36; and that of the tower, about 90 feet. This tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base.

A writer of some esteem recommends 'the steeple of Foster-lane to the attention of the passenger. It is not a glaring pile that strikes the eye at the first view with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well-proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually, that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared.' \*

While these churches, and other public buildings, were going forward under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; King Charles II. founded Chelsea-hospital as a comfortable retreat for disabled and aged soldiers; a new palace at Greenwich, from a design of Inigo Jones, which was conducted by Grand-warden Webb; and another palace at Winchester, designed by Wren, an excellent pile of the richest Corinthian order, covered in before the king's death, but never finished, and now left in ruins. It extends to the west 326 feet, and to the south 216 feet. There was particularly intended a large cupola, 30 feet above the roof, which would have been seen a great way to the sea; and also a regular street of handsome houses, leading in a direct line down the hill, from the front of the palace to the west gate of the cathedral; for which, and for the parks, the ground was procured;

\* *Ralph's Crit. Rev. of Public Buildings*, p. 10.

and

and preparations made for proper plantations, a necessary ornament for that open situation. Deputy Grand-master Wren had projected also to have brought from the Downs a river through the park, which would have formed a cascade of 30 feet fall. The whole disposition of this palace was such, as made it esteemed by the best judges an excellent model of a royal hunting-seat.

The king ordered Sir William Bruce, bart. grand master of Scotland, to rebuild his palace of Holyrood-house at Edinburgh, in the best Augustan stile, and the Scottish secretary's office at Whitehall. Grand-master Bruce built also a pretty seat at Kinross: so that the fellow-crafts were never more employed than in this reign, nor in a more perfect stile; and many lodges were constituted throughout the islands \* by leave of the several noble grand masters: for after Grand-master Rivers, George Villars, duke of Buckingham, an old mason, succeeded as grand master of England; but being indolent, he left all business to his deputy Wren and his wardens. A. D. 1674.

By an inscription in the middle of the church of St. Dunstan's Fleet-street, near the chancel, it appears that one Edward Marshal, Esq. had been master mason of England; probably under the protectorate: and that King Charles II. had also appointed his son, Joshua Marshal, Esq. master mason, at a time when the rebuilding of the city of London required a great increase of masters as well as fellow-crafts.

Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, succeeded Grand-master Villars; but he also was too deeply engaged in affairs of state, to visit the lodges: yet in his mastership the fraternity was considerable, and numbers of gentlemen solicited to be admitted among the brethren. But many of the records of the society of this and former reigns were lost at the revo-

\* For beside many other fine structures in and about London, many noble mansions in the country were built or founded; as, Wing-house, Bedfordshire; Chevening in Kent; Ambresbury in Wiltshire; Hotham-house and Stainborough, Yorkshire; palace of Hamilton in Clydesdale; Stirling-house, near the castle; Drumlanrig in Nithisdale, and many more.

lution;

lution; and many of them were too hastily destroyed in our time from a fear of making discoveries; so that we have not so ample an account as could be wished, of the proceedings of either the grand lodge or private lodges.

King Charles II. dying on the 6th of February, 1685, his brother James II. succeeded; of whom a most excellent statue stands in Whitehall. But James not being a brother mason, and engaging in pursuits not altogether so praise-worthy, the art was much neglected, and people of all sorts were otherwise occupied during his short reign: only upon the death of Grand-master Arlington, the lodges met and elected Sir Christopher Wren grand master, who appointed Mr. Gabriel Cibber, and Mr. Edward Strong, grand wardens; and while carrying on St. Paul's he annually met those brethren that could attend him, to keep up good old usages, till the revolution; when William of Nassau, prince of Orange, came over by invitation, was elected king; and King James retired to France, where he died in 1701.

A. D.  
1685.

A. D.  
1689.

CHAP.

## C H A P. IV.

*State of Masonry from the Revolution, to the Death of Queen Anne.*

UPON King James's abdication, the convention of states entailed the crown of England upon his two daughters, Mary princess of Orange, and Anne princess of Denmark, and their issue; and these failing, on William prince of Orange, whose mother, Mary Stuart, was King James's eldest sister; which settlement of their crowns was soon after followed in the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland. Thus was the constitution we now enjoy, finally perfected; but the seventeenth century which we are just arrived at the close of, had been very turbulent and full of commotions; masonry therefore, which can only flourish in times of peace, continued in a fluctuating state, and found many difficulties to struggle with. In such unsettled seasons, particular lodges could not be regularly attended in the southern parts of England, near the principal theatre of political action; but were held occasionally, when circumstances favoured the brethren, except in or near places where great works were carried on. Thus Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor of London, held an occasional lodge of his brother masters, at St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, to advise with the governors about the best design of rebuilding that hospital in its present elegant stile, near which a stated lodge continued for a long time afterward. Beside that, and the old lodge of St. Paul's, some brothers living in 1730, remembered another in Piccadilly, over against St. James's church; one near Westminster-abbey, another near Covent-Garden, one in Holborn, one on Tower-hill, with some more that assembled statedly.

A. D.  
1689.

A. D.  
1693.

King William was privately made a free mason, approved of their choice of Grand-master Wren, and encouraged him in rearing St. Paul's cathedral, and the new part of Hampton-court palace in the Augustan stile, by far the finest royal house in England; compleated after an old design of Inigo Jones, where an industrious lodge was held during the building. The façade, or king's apartment, fronting the Privy-garden, and Thames, extends 328 feet; the façade, or queen's apartment, fronting the house-park, extends 330 feet; the access to the principal stair-case leading to the king's side, is through a beautiful portico of about 90 feet long, consisting of a colonade of sixteen duplicated pillars, of the Ionic order. Both house and parks being environed on three sides with the river Thames, and consequently enjoying as pleasant a situation as its first founder Cardinal Wolfey could select for it, was indeed a piece of work of great beauty and magnificence for the age it was built in. But the addition made to it by King William and Queen Mary do so far excel what it was before, that they evidently shew what vast advancements architecture has received since that time.

*Sic partem ille domus, quam vix felicitior ætas  
Finiat, exegit.*—————

If the world had not been so soon deprived of the valuable life of Queen Mary, and had the surveyor been impowered to finish his design, Leland's description of Hampton-court would have been a truer resemblance of its latter than primitive state.

*Est locus insolito rerum splendore superbus,  
Alluiturque vagâ Tamisini fluminis undâ,  
Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona,  
Hic rex Wilhelmus tales hic condidit ædes  
Magnificas, quales toto sol aureus orbe  
Non vidit.*—————

The

The king also built his little palace of Kensington, and finished Chelsea Hospital. The industry, and conduct of Sir Christopher, and Sir Stephen Fox, jointly in the erection and settlement hereof, are worthy remembrance: Sir Stephen Fox, a lord of the treasury, took care for the due payment of the works; while the surveyor vigorously forwarded the buildings, and lastly prescribed the statutes, and whole economy of the house; which for cleanliness, health, and convenience, is deservedly esteemed one of the best regulated in Europe; well suited, in every particular the pious design, and munificence of its royal founders. William also converted the fine new palace of Greenwich into an hospital for disabled and superannuated seamen, and ordered it to be finished after Jones's old design. The surveyor was among the first who addressed their majesties to apply the buildings to this charitable use; which was also industriously promoted by the Lord Sommers, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Bridgman secretary of the admiralty, and Mr. Lowndes secretary of the treasury. It was not only calculated for the relief and support of veteran seamen, and such as had been wounded in the service, but also for the maintenance of such widows, and the education of such orphans, whose husbands and parents had lost their lives in the defence of the nation. A project seasonably adjusted for the encouragement and improvement of that other most important branch of the national defence—the naval arms of Great-Britain. After the grant had passed the great seal, and an ample commission been appointed, with powers to conduct all affairs relating to the building of the hospital; and the surveyor nominated a director, and chief architect of this great undertaking; he cheerfully engaged in the work, *gratis*. He contrived the new fabric extensive, durable, and magnificent, conformable to the graceful pavilion which had been erected there by King Charles II. originally for his own residence, contributing his time, labour and skill, for several years, with all the expedition the circumstances of affairs would allow: preferring in this, as in every other



pursuit of his life, the public service to any private advantage of his own; ever holding the acquisition of wealth in great contempt!

A. D.  
1698.

This year our noble brother Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond and Lenox, master of a lodge at Chichester, coming to the annual assembly and feast at London, was chosen grand master, and approved by the king. Sir Christopher Wren was his deputy grand master, and Edward Strong and his son were grand wardens. Sir Christopher was again chosen grand master the following year.

Naval architecture was now greatly improved; and the king discovered a good taste in his elegant palace at Loo in Holland. He died March 8, 1702.

A. D.  
1702.

Anne, the other daughter of King James II. succeeded as queen; and George prince of Denmark, her husband, was the patron of astronomers and navigators. This queen enlarged St. James's palace, and after the famous battle of Blenheim, demolished the old royal castle of Woodstock in Oxfordshire, and built in its stead the noble castle of Blenheim for the famous British general John Churchill duke of Marlborough.

A. D.  
1707.

In this reign the two nations of England and Scotland, heretofore so unnaturally hostile toward each other, after having continued subject to one sovereign during 104 years, were by the wisdom of both their supream councils, indissolubly united into one empire, under the name of Great-Britain. By this prudent measure, the antient jealousies and animosities that formerly desolated the borders, occasionally distracted both countries, and obstructed the joint prosperity of *two* nations, the *exclusive* proprietors of *one* island; were finally and happily terminated: and we may add our satisfaction in perceiving the remembrance of them on both sides thoroughly worn out and obliterated. The fruits of this brotherly union, that consolidated the interests, and combined the labours of all the island, have since fully justified the good policy of the authors of it; by a general improved value of lands, by an increase of trade; and, lastly, by the vigorous application to agriculture,  
manu-

manufactures, and arts, that are rapidly altering the face of the country all over Scotland.

- ‘ Then Commerce brought into the public walk
- ‘ The busy merchant ; the big warehouse built ;
- ‘ Rais’d the strong crane ; choak’d up the loaded street
- ‘ With foreign plenty ; and thy stream, O Thames,
- ‘ Large, gentle, deep, majestic king of floods !
- ‘ Chose for his grand resort. On either hand,
- ‘ Like a long wintry forest, groves of masts
- ‘ Shot up their spires ; the bellying sheet between
- ‘ Possess’d the breezy void ; the footy hulk
- ‘ Steer’d sluggish on ; the splendid barge along
- ‘ Row’d regular to harmony ; around,
- ‘ The boat light skimming, stretch’d its oary wings :
- ‘ While the deep varied voice of fervent toil
- ‘ From bank to bank increas’d ; whence, ribb’d with oak,
- ‘ To hear the British thunder black and bold,
- ‘ The roaring vessel rush’d into the main.
- ‘ Then, too, the pillar’d dome, magnific heav’d
- ‘ Its ample roof ; and Luxury within
- ‘ Pour’d out her glitt’ring stores : the canvas smooth,
- ‘ With glowing life protuberant, to the view
- ‘ Embodied rose ; the statue seem’d to breathe,
- ‘ And soften into flesh ; beneath the touch
- ‘ Of forming art, Imagination flush’d !
- ‘ All is the gift of *Industry* ; whate’er
- ‘ Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
- ‘ Delightful.’ ————— •

The queen and parliament enacted the building of fifty additional parish churches to answer the increase of the cities of London and Westminster : Grand-master Wren, being appointed not only surveyor, but one of the commissioners for carrying on the works, attended that service with all the attention his other avocations would permit ; and pre-

• Thomson.

paratory

paratory thereto, took occasion to impart his thoughts on the subject, in a letter to a friend in the same commission, to the following effect:

‘ **S**INCE Providence, in great mercy, has protracted my age, to  
 ‘ the finishing the cathedral church of St. Paul, and the parochial  
 ‘ churches of London, in lieu of those demolished by the fire; (all  
 ‘ which were executed during the fatigues of my employment in the  
 ‘ service of the crown, from that time to the present happy reign;) and  
 ‘ being now constituted one of the commissioners for building, pursu-  
 ‘ ant to the late act, fifty more churches in London and Westminster;  
 ‘ I shall presume to communicate briefly my sentiments, after long ex-  
 ‘ perience; and, without further ceremony, exhibit to better judgment;  
 ‘ what at present occurs to me, in a transient view of this whole affair;  
 ‘ not doubting but that the debates of the worthy commissioners may  
 ‘ hereafter give me occasion to change, or add to these speculations.

‘ 1. I conceive the churches should be built, not where vacant ground  
 ‘ may be cheapest purchased in the extremities of the suburbs, but  
 ‘ among the thicker inhabitants, for convenience of the better sort, al-  
 ‘ though the scite of them should cost more; the better inhabitants  
 ‘ contributing most to the future repairs, and the ministers and officers  
 ‘ of the church, and charges of the parish.

‘ 2. I could wish that all burials in churches might be disallowed;  
 ‘ which is not only unwholesome, but the pavements can never be kept  
 ‘ even, nor pews upright: and if the church-yard be close about the  
 ‘ church, this also is inconvenient; because the ground, being continu-  
 ‘ ally raised by the graves, occasions in time a descent by steps into the  
 ‘ church, which renders it damp, and the walls green, as appears evi-  
 ‘ dently in all old churches.

‘ 3. It will be enquired, where then shall be the burials? I answer  
 ‘ in cemeteries seated in the out-skirts of the town: and since it is be-  
 ‘ come the fashion of the age to solemnize funerals by a train of coaches,  
 ‘ even.

even where the deceased are of moderate condition, though the  
 cemeteries should be half a mile, or more, distant from the church,  
 the charge need be little or no more than usual; the service may be  
 first performed in the church: but for the poor, and such as must be  
 interred at the parish charge, a public hearse of two wheels and one  
 horse may be kept at small expence, the usual bearers to lead the  
 horse, and take out the corpse at the grave. A piece of ground of  
 two acres in the fields will be purchased for much less than two rods  
 among the buildings: this being inclosed with a strong brick wall,  
 and having a walk round, and two cross walks decently planted with  
 yew trees, the four quarters may serve four parishes, where the dead  
 need not be disturbed at the pleasure of the sexton, or piled four or  
 five upon one another, or bones thrown out to gain room. In these  
 places beautiful monuments may be erected; but yet the dimensions  
 should be regulated by an architect, and not left to the fancy of every  
 mason; for thus the rich, with large marble tombs, would shoulder  
 out the poor; when a pyramid, a good bust, or statue on a proper  
 pedestal, will take up little room in the quarters, and be properer  
 than figures lying on marble beds: the walls will contain escutcheons  
 and memorials for the dead, and the area good air and walks for  
 the living. It may be considered further, that if the cemeteries be  
 thus thrown into the fields, they will bound the excessive growth of  
 the city with a graceful border, which is now encircled with scavengers' dung-stalls.

4. As to the situation of the churches, I should propose they be  
 brought as forward as possible into the larger and more open streets,  
 not in obscure lanes, nor where coaches will be much obstructed in  
 the passage. Nor are we, I think, too nicely to observe east or west  
 in the position, unless it falls out properly; such fronts as shall hap-  
 pen to lie most open in view should be adorned with porticos, both  
 for beauty and convenience; which together with handsome spires,  
 or lanterns, rising in good proportion above the neighbouring houses,

(of



‘ (of which I have given several examples in the city of different forms)  
 ‘ may be of sufficient ornament to the town, without a great expence  
 ‘ for enriching the outward walls of the churches, in which plainness  
 ‘ and duration ought principally, if not wholly, to be studied. When  
 ‘ a parish is divided, I suppose it may be thought sufficient, if the mo-  
 ‘ ther-church has a tower large enough for a good ring of bells, and  
 ‘ the other churches smaller towers, for two or three bells: because  
 ‘ great towers and lofty steeples, are sometimes more than half the  
 ‘ charge of the church.

‘ 5. I shall mention something of the materials for public fabrics.  
 ‘ It is true, the mighty demand for the hasty works of thousands of  
 ‘ houses at once, after the fire of London, and the frauds of those who  
 ‘ built by the great, have so debased the value of materials, that good  
 ‘ bricks are not to be now had, without greater prices than formerly,  
 ‘ and indeed if rightly made, will deserve them: but brickmakers spoil  
 ‘ the earth in the mixing and hasty burning, till the bricks will hardly  
 ‘ bear weight; though the earth about London, rightly managed, will  
 ‘ yield as good bricks as were the Roman bricks, which I have often  
 ‘ found in the old ruins of the city, and will endure, in our air, beyond  
 ‘ any stone our island affords; which, unless the quarries lie near the  
 ‘ sea, are too dear for general use: the best is Portland, or Roch-abbey  
 ‘ stone; but these are not without their faults. The next material is  
 ‘ the lime; chalk-lime is the constant practice, which, well mixed with  
 ‘ good sand, is not amiss, though much worse than hard stone-lime.  
 ‘ The vaulting of St. Paul’s is rendering as hard as stone; it is compo-  
 ‘ sed of cockle-shell lime, well beaten with sand; the more labour in  
 ‘ the beating, the better and stronger the mortar. I shall say nothing  
 ‘ of marble, though England, Scotland, and Ireland, afford good, and  
 ‘ of beautiful colours, but this will prove too costly for our purpose,  
 ‘ unless for altar-pieces. In windows and doors Portland stone may be  
 ‘ used, with good bricks, and stone quoins. As to roofs, good oak is  
 ‘ certainly the best; because it will bear some negligence: the church-  
 ‘ wardens’

wardens' care may be defective in speedy mending drips; they usually white-wash the church, and set up their names, but neglect to preserve the roof over their heads: it must be allowed, that the roof being more out of sight, is still more unminded. Next to oak, is good yellow deal, which is a timber of length, and light, and makes excellent work at first, but if neglected will speedily perish, especially if gutters (which is a general fault in builders) be made to run upon the principal rafters, the ruin may be sudden. Our service for oak, and the wars in the north-sea, make timber at present of excessive price. I suppose ere long we must have recourse to the West-Indies, where most excellent timber may be had for cutting and fetching. Our tiles are ill made, and our slate not good; lead is certainly the best and lightest covering, and being of our own growth and manufacture, and lasting, if properly laid, for many hundred years, is, without question, the most preferable; though I will not deny but an excellent tile may be made to be very durable: our artificers are not yet instructed in it, and it is not soon done to inform them.

6. The capacity and dimensions of the new churches may be determined by a calculation. It is, as I take it, pretty certain, that the number of inhabitants, for whom these churches are provided, are five times as many as those in the city, who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown persons that should come to church, for whom these fifty churches are to be provided, (besides some chapels already built, though too small to be made parochial.) Now, if the churches could hold each 2000, it would yet be very short of the necessary supply. The churches therefore must be large; but still, in our reformed religion, it should seem vain to make a parish-church larger than that all who are present can both hear and see. The Romanists, indeed, may build larger churches; it is enough if they hear the murmur of the mass, and see the elevation of the host, but ours are to be fitted for auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold

D d

above

' above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear dis-  
 ' tinctly, and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this, in building  
 ' the parish church of St. James's Westminster, which, I presume, is  
 ' the most capacious, with these qualifications, that hath yet been built;  
 ' and yet at a solemn time, when the church was much crouded, I  
 ' could not discern from a gallery, that 2000 were present. In this  
 ' church I mention, though very broad, and the middle nave arched  
 ' up, yet as there are no walls of a second order, nor lanterns, nor but-  
 ' tresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the gal-  
 ' leries; I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such  
 ' the cheapest of any form I could invent.

' 7. Concerning the placing of the pulpit, I shall observe—A mode-  
 ' rate voice may be heard 50 feet distant before the preacher, 30 feet  
 ' on each side, and 20 behind the pulpit; and not this, unless the pro-  
 ' nunciation be distinct and equal, without losing the voice at the last  
 ' word of the sentence, which is commonly emphatical, and if obscured,  
 ' spoils the whole sense. A Frenchman is heard further than an Eng-  
 ' lish preacher, because he raises his voice, and not sinks his last words:  
 ' I mention this as an insufferable fault in the pronunciation of some of  
 ' our otherwise excellent preachers; which schoolmasters might correct  
 ' in the young, as a vicious pronunciation, and not as the Roman ora-  
 ' tors spoke: for the principal verb is in Latin usually the last word;  
 ' and if that be lost, what becomes of the sentence?

' 8. By what I have said, it may be thought reasonable, that the  
 ' new church should be at least 60 feet broad, and 90 feet long; be-  
 ' side a chancel at one end, and the belfrey and portico at the other.  
 ' These proportions may be varied; but to build more room, than that  
 ' every person may conveniently hear and see, is to create noise and  
 ' confusion. A church should not be filled with pews, but that the  
 ' poor may have room enough to stand and sit in the alleys; for to  
 ' them equally is the gospel preached. It were to be wished there  
 ' were to be no pews, but benches; but there is no stemming the tide of  
 ' profit,

‘ profit, and the advantage of pew-keepers; especially too, since by  
 ‘ pews in the chapels of ease, the minister is chiefly supported. It is  
 ‘ evident, these fifty churches are not enough for the present inhabi-  
 ‘ tants, and the town will continually grow; but it is to be hoped, that  
 ‘ hereafter more may be added, as the wisdom of the government  
 ‘ shall think fit; and therefore the parishes should be so divided, as to  
 ‘ leave room for sub-divisions, or at least for chapels of ease.’

About this time the masons, under the direction of their grand master, shewed their skill in Buckingham and Marlborough houses in St. James’s Park; Powis house in Ormond-street; the Opera-house in the Haymarket; and many more about town: and in the country, the Duke of Devonshire’s fine seat at Chatsworth in Derbyshire; Stourton in Wiltshire; the Earl of Carlisle’s seat called Castle-Howard near York; Helmsley house or Duncomb park; Mereworth house in Kent; Wilbury house in Wiltshire, &c. After the peace of Utrecht, many rich old officers in the army, returning home good connoisseurs in architecture, raised many stately mansions. But the Augustan stile was most richly displayed at Oxford in the new chapel of Trinity college by Dr. Barthurst; in Peck-water-square of Christ’s-church college by Dr. Aldridge; in Queen’s college by Dr. Lancaster, elegantly rebuilt; in All-hallow’s church, the new printing-house, &c.

Grand-master Wren, who had designed the cathedral of St. Paul’s at London, and, as master of work, had conducted it from the foot-stone, had also the honour and satisfaction to finish that noble edifice! The first stone was laid in the year 1675, and the works carried on with such care and industry, that by the year 1685, the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished, with the circular north and south porticos; and the great pillars of the dome brought to the same height. The last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by the grand-master’s son, Christopher Wren, Esq. deputed by his father in the presence of that excellent artificer Mr. Strong, and his son, grand wardens, and



other free and accepted masons, and the fellow-crafts, chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

The age and infirmities of the grand master, which prevented his attendance on this solemn occasion, confined him afterward to great retirement; so that the lodges suffered for want of his usual presence, in visiting and regulating their meetings; and were reduced to a small number.

Queen Anne died at Kensington, without leaving any issue behind her, August 1, 1714. She was the last descendant from King Charles I. upon the throne of Britain; for the others, being Catholics, are excluded by the statute for settling the crown upon the Protestant heirs of his sister Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia: and her daughter, the Princess Sophia, electress-dowager of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, dying a little before Queen Anne, her son George, elector of Hanover, became king of Great-Britain.

The history of the masonic art in this island, has thus been traced through all its stages, up to its present meridian splendor; an æra when a settled frame of government, and internal peace and plenty, imparted fresh vigour to the venerable institution of *Free and Accepted Masonry*, which now remains the immediate object of attention.

CON-

# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.



## PART IV.

*Succession of Grand Masters, and Proceedings of the Society,  
from the Revival of the Grand Lodge, to the Close of  
the Year 1783.*

**K**ING GEORGE I. arrived at London on September 20, 1714; and the few lodges at London wanting an active patron, by reason of Sir Christopher Wren's disability, (for the new king was not a free mason, and was moreover unacquainted with the language of the country), thought fit to cement under a new grand master, the center of union and harmony. For this purpose the lodges,  
No. 1. At the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's church-yard,  
2. At the Crown, in Parker's-lane, near Drury-lane,  
3. At the Apple-tree tavern, in Charles-street, Covent-Garden,  
4. At the Rummer and Grapes tavern, in Channel-row, Westminster,  
with some other old brothers met at the said Apple-tree; and having A. D. put into the chair the oldest master mason, being the master of a lodge, 1717. they constituted themselves a grand lodge, *pro tempore*, in due form. They resolved to revive the quarterly communication of the officers of lodges,

lodges, to hold the annual assembly and feast, and then to chuse a grand master from among themselves, until they should have the honour of a noble brother at their head.

A. D. 1717. Accordingly, on St. John Baptist's day, the **Assembly** and **Feast** of the free and accepted masons were held at the aforesaid Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's church-yard. Before dinner, the oldest master mason, being the master of a lodge, in the chair, proposed a list of proper candidates; and the brethren, by a majority of hands, elected Anthony Sayer, gentleman, grand master of masons; who being forthwith invested with the badges of office by the said oldest master, and installed; was duly congratulated by the assembly, who paid him the homage.

Mr. Jacob Lamball, carpenter, }  
Capt. Joseph Elliot, } grand wardens.

Sayer, grand master, commanded the masters and wardens of lodges to meet the grand officers every quarter in communication, \* at the place appointed in his summons.

A. D. 1718. The **Assembly** and **Feast** were held at the said place, June 24, where brother Sayer, having gathered the votes after dinner, proclaimed aloud our brother George Payne, Esq. grand master of masons, who being duly invested, installed, congratulated, and homaged, recommended the strict observance of the quarterly communication; and desired the brethren to bring to the grand lodge any old writings and records, concerning masons and masonry, in order to shew the usages of antient times: and this year several old copies of the Gothic constitutions were produced and collated.

Mr. John Cordwell, city carpenter, }  
Mr. Thomas Morrice, stone-cutter, } grand wardens:

\* It is called the Quarterly Communication, because it should meet quarterly, according to antient usage: and, when the grand master is present, it is a lodge in *ample form*; otherwise, only in *due form*, yet with the same authority.

To

To the active zeal of Grand-master Payne, the society are under a lasting obligation, for introducing brethren of noble rank into the fraternity; who have done honour to the craft, by their countenance and example: no other society or institution having ever enjoyed such a succession of dignified personages to preside over them, as the Free and Accepted Masons, in consequence of the exertions of this worthy grand master. They now began visibly to gather strength as a body; and the wish expressed at the grand feast for collecting old manuscripts, appears to have been preparatory to the compiling and publishing a body of masonic constitutions, though such an intention is not mentioned until three years after.

**Assembly and Feast** at the said place, June 24. Brother Payne, A. D. having gathered the votes, after dinner proclaimed aloud the reverend <sup>1719.</sup> brother John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL. D. and F. R. S. grand master of masons; who, being duly installed, revived the old peculiar toasts or healths drank by free masons.

Mr. Anthony Sayer, }  
Mr. Thomas Morrice, } grand wardens.

Several old brothers who had neglected the craft, began now to return to the lodges; some noblemen were also made brothers, and new lodges were constituted.

**Assembly and Feast**, at the aforesaid place, July 24. Brother Desaguliers, A. D. having gathered the votes after dinner, proclaimed aloud <sup>1720.</sup> George Payne, Esq. again grand master of masons, who being duly installed, began the usual demonstrations of joy, love, and harmony.

Mr. Thomas Hobby, stone-cutter, }  
Mr. Richard Ware, mathematician, } grand wardens.

This year, at some private lodges, several very valuable manuscripts, (for they had nothing yet in print) concerning the fraternity, their lodges, regulations, charges, secrets, and usages, particularly one written

ten by Mr. Nicholas Stone, the Warden under Inigo Jones, were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous brothers; that those papers might not fall into strange hands. \*

A. D.  
1720.

At the **Grand Lodge**, or Quarterly Communication, in ample form, on St. John the evangelist's day, at the said place, it was agreed, in order to avoid disputes on the annual feast-day, that the new grand master, for the future, should be proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast, by the old grand master; and, if approved, that the brother proposed shall be kindly saluted; or, if absent, his health shall be toasted as grand master elect. Also, that the new grand master, as soon as he is installed, shall have the sole power of appointing his deputy grand master and wardens, according to antient custom, when noble brothers were grand masters.

A. D.  
1721.

Accordingly, at the **Grand Lodge**, in ample form, on Lady-day, at the said place, Grand-master Payne proposed for his successor our noble brother John duke of Montague; who, being present, was saluted grand master elect, when the whole brotherhood expressed great joy at the happy prospect of being again patronized by noble grand masters, as in the prosperous times of free masonry.

Payne, grand master, observing the number of lodges to increase, and that the general assembly required more room, proposed the next

\* The above paragraph is copied literally as it was first written by Dr. Anderson; and though loosely and tenderly expressed, circumstances may perhaps lead to a discovery of the occasion of this extraordinary panic. Two years before, Grand-master Payne had desired that old masonic records might be brought in to the grand lodge, in order to discover the usages of antient times. In the year 1721, Dr. Anderson was employed to prepare a new body of constitutions. The rash act above related, was committed between these two events; and may therefore be ascribed to a jealousy in these over-scrupulous brethren, that committing to print *any thing* relating to masonry, would be injurious to the interests of the craft: but surely such an act of *fole de se* could not proceed from zeal according to knowledge!

assembly

assembly and feast to be held at Stationers'-hall, near Ludgate-street; which was agreed to. The grand wardens were then ordered, as usual, to prepare the feast, and to take some stewards to their assistance, brothers of ability and capacity, and to appoint some brethren, as waiters, to attend the tables; for that no strangers must be there. But the grand officers not finding a proper number of stewards, Josiah Ville-neau, upholder in the Borough of Southwark, generously took the whole regulations of the feast upon himself.

The **A**ssembly and **F**east being held at Stationers'-hall, June 24, A. D. 1721. Payne, grand master, with his wardens, the former grand officers, and the masters and wardens of twelve lodges, met the grand master elect, at the Queen's-arms tavern in St. Paul's Church-yard, in the morning; and having recognized their choice of Brother Montagu, they made some new brothers, particularly Philip lord Stanhope, afterward earl of Chesterfield; and walked from thence on foot to the hall, in proper cloathing and due form; where they were joyfully received by about 150 true and faithful brethren, all cloathed. They sat down in the antient manner of masons to a very elegant feast. After dinner, Brother Payne, the old grand master, made the first procession round the hall, \* and when returned, he proclaimed aloud the most noble prince and our brother, John Montagu, duke of Montague, grand master of masons; and Brother Payne having invested him with the ensigns and badges of his office, installed him in Solomon's chair, and sat down on his right hand; while the assembly owned the duke's authority with due homage and joyful congratulations, upon this revival of the prosperity of masonry. The grand master immediately called forth John Beal, M. D. as his deputy grand master, whom Brother Payne invest-

\* See the form as described at the grand feast, 1724, p. 214.

## JOHN DUKE OF MONTAGU, G. M.

ed, and installed in Hiram Abbiff's chair on the grand master's left hand. In like manner his worship appointed

Mr. Josiah Villeneau,  
Mr. Thomas Morrice, } grand wardens,

who were invested and installed by the late grand wardens.

Then Montagu grand master, with his officers and the old officers, having made the second procession round the hall, Brother Desaguliers pronounced an eloquent oration upon masonry. After great harmony, the effect of brotherly love, the grand master thanked Brother Villeneau for his care of the feast, and ordered him, as senior grand warden, to close the lodge.

A. D.  
1721.

The **Grand Lodge** met in ample form on September 29, at the King's-arms aforesaid, with the former grand officers and those of sixteen lodges.

The members of this grand lodge finding great fault with all the copies of the old Gothic Constitutions, Brother James Anderson, A. M. was ordered to digest them in a new and better method.

The **Grand Lodge** assembled in ample form on St. John's day, December 27, at the King's-arms tavern, with former grand officers, and those of twenty lodges; when Montagu-grand master, at the desire of the lodge, appointed fourteen learned brothers to examine Brother Anderson's manuscript of the Constitution book, and to make report: and this communication was made very entertaining by the lectures of some old masons.

A. D.  
1722.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Fountain tavern in the Strand, in ample form, March 25, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-four lodges.

The above-mentioned committee reported, that they had perused Brother Anderson's manuscript, *viz.* the *History, Charges, Regulations,*  
and

*and Master's Song*; and after some amendments, had approved of the same. Upon which the lodge desired the grand master to order it to be printed; and now ingenious men of all faculties and stations, being convinced the cement of the lodge was love and friendship, earnestly requested to be made masons; affecting this amicable fraternity more than other societies, which are often disturbed by warm disputes.

Grand-master Montagu's good government inclined the better sort to continue him in the chair another year; and therefore they delayed to prepare the feast. But Philip duke of Wharton, lately made a brother, though not then master of any lodge, being ambitious of the chair, got a number of brethren to meet him at Stationers'-hall, June 24, who having no grand officers present, put in the chair the oldest master mason, who as another instance of irregularity, was not the present master of a lodge; and without the usual decent ceremonials, the said old mason proclaimed aloud, Philip Wharton, duke of Wharton, grand master of masons; and Mr. Joshua Timson, blacksmith, and Mr. William Hawkins, mason, grand wardens: but his grace appointed no deputy, nor was the lodge opened and closed in due form. Therefore the noble brothers, and all those who would not countenance irregularities, disowned Wharton's authority, till Brother Montagu healed the breach of harmony by summoning the **Grand Lodge** to meet January 17, at the King's-arms aforesaid; where the Duke of Wharton promising to be true and faithful, Deputy Grand-master Beal proclaimed aloud the most noble prince and our brother Philip Wharton, duke of Wharton, grand-master of masons, who being duly installed by the former grand officers, and the officers of twenty-five lodges, appointed

Dr. Desaguliers, deputy grand master,

Joshua Timson,

James Anderson, A. M.

} grand wardens.

Grand-warden Anderson produced the new book of Constitutions in print, which was again approved, as was also the addition of—the ancient manner of constituting a lodge.



Now masonry flourished in harmony, reputation and numbers; many noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank desired to be admitted into the fraternity; beside other learned men, merchants, clergymen, and tradesmen, who found in a lodge a safe and pleasant relaxation from intense study, or the hurry of business, without politics or party: therefore the grand master was obliged to constitute more new lodges, and was very assiduous in visiting the lodges every week, with his deputy and wardens; and his worship was as well pleased with their kind and respectful manner of receiving him, as they with his affable and becoming conversation.

A. D.  
1723.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form, April 25, at the White-lion in Cornhill, with former grand officers, and those of thirty lodges, called over by Grand-warden Anderson; for no secretary was yet appointed: when Wharton grand master proposed for his successor the Earl of Dalkeith, afterward duke of Buccleugh, master of a lodge, who was unanimously approved, and duly saluted as grand master elect.

The tickets for the next feast were ordered to be ten shillings each, impressed from a curious copper-plate, and sealed with the grand-master's seal of office, to be disposed of by the grand wardens and the stewards.

**Assembly and feast** on Monday, June 24, at Merchant-taylors' hall, in Threadneedle-street.

The committee appointed to keep out strangers, and the stewards to receive the tickets, and direct the servants, attended early. The grand master came attended by some eminent brothers in their coaches; and walking with his deputy and wardens into the lodge-room, he sent for the masters and wardens of lodges, who came from the hall, and formed the grand lodge, called over by Brother William Cowper, Esq. now appointed secretary.

Some brethren observing that Brother Dalkeith was now in Scotland, proposed to the grand master to name another for his successor; but  
Dalkeith's

Dalkieth's wardens declared that his lordship would soon return. 'About 400 free masons, all duly clothed, dined elegantly in due form; and after dinner, Brother Wharton made the first procession round the tables, and when returned, proclaimed aloud our noble brother Francis Scott, earl of Dalkieth, grand master of masons. He had left with the wardens of his private lodge a power to appoint in his name, Dr. De-faguliers his deputy grand master, who filled the chair; and having thanked the stewards, ordered Grand-warden Sorrell to close the lodge in good time.

Francis Sorrell, Esq.	} grand wardens.
John Senex, mathematician,	

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown tavern in Threadneedle-street, No- A. D. vember 25, in ample form, with former grand officers, and those of <sup>1723</sup> thirty lodges. They framed several resolutions for the good of masonry, which, with other matters, afterward determined at grand lodges, are collected in the regulations at the end of this volume; and special care was taken to prevent disturbance, and preserve harmony on feast days.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form, at the aforesaid tavern, February 19, A. D. with former grand officers, and those of thirty-six lodges. 1724.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form, at the Crown aforesaid, April 28, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-one lodges.

Dalkieth grand master proposed for his successor the most noble Charles duke of Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny, who was joyfully saluted grand master elect.

**Assembly and feast** being held at Merchant-taylors' hall on June 24, Dalkieth grand master, with his deputy and wardens, waited on Brother Richmond in the morning at his house in Whitehall; who, with many

## CHARLES DUKE OF RICHMOND, G. M.

many brothers duly cleathed, proceeded in coaches from the west to the east, and were handsomely received at the hall by a vast assembly.

The grand lodge met, and having confirmed their choice of Brother Richmond, adjourned to dinner; which being ended, Grand-master Dalkeith made the first procession round the tables, viz.

Brother Clinch, to clear the way.

The stewards, two and two, with white rods.

Secretary Cowper with the bag, and on his left

The master of a lodge with one great light,

Two other great lights born by two masters of lodges.

Former grand wardens proceeding one by one, according to juniority.

Former grand masters, proceeding according to juniority.

Sorrell and Senex, the two grand wardens.

Desaguliers deputy grand master alone,

*On the left hand.*

The sword carried by the master of the lodge to which the sword belonged.\*

Richmond, grand master elect.

*On the right hand.*

The book of Constitutions on a cushion, carried by the master of the senior lodge present.

Dalkieth, grand master.

After the procession, Brother Dalkieth stood up, and bowing to the assembly, thanked them for the honour he had enjoyed, of being their grand master; and then proclaimed aloud the most noble prince, and our brother, Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, grand master of masons.

The duke having bowed to the assembly, Brother Dalkieth invested him with the proper ensigns and badges of his office and authority; installed him in Solomon's chair, and wishing him all prosperity, sat down on his right hand.

\* The office of sword-bearer was not then created.

Richmond

Richmond grand master standing up, appointed Martin Folkes, Esq. deputy grand master, who was invested and installed by the last deputy in the chair of Hiram Abbif.

George Payne, Esq. formerly G. M.  
Francis Sorrell, Esq. late G. W. } grand wardens.

William Cowper, Esq. was continued secretary by the grand master's returning him the books, and all of them were formally congratulated by the assembly.

Richmond grand master then made the second procession round the tables like the first, except that Brother Dalkieth walked first as the youngest late grand master, close after the former grand wardens; and Richmond walked alone last of all, with his deputy immediately before him, and his two grand wardens before the deputy; and before them the sword and Constitutions.

After which, the usual expressions of joy and friendship went round; and the assembly was most agreeably entertained with orations, music, and masonic songs, till the grand master ordered his senior warden Payne to close the lodge in good time.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form at the Crown aforesaid, November A. D. 21, with former grand officers, and those of forty lodges; when our noble brother Dalkieth proposed the establishment of a fund of general charity for poor brothers, which was agreed to by all. <sup>1724</sup>

**Grand Lodge** in ample form at the Bell tavern, Westminster, A. D. March 17, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-six lodges. <sup>1725</sup>

**Grand Lodge** in due form at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, May 20, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-eight lodges; when Deputy Grand-master Folkes in the chair held a most agreeable communication.

Grand

A. D.  
1725.

**Grand Lodge** in due form at the Crown aforesaid, on June 24, when the grand officers were desired to continue six months longer.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form at the Bell aforesaid, November 27, with former grand officers, and those of forty-nine lodges; when Richmond grand master proposed for his successor the Lord Paisley, afterward earl of Abercorn, who was gladly saluted as grand master elect. No stewards were appointed; but Grand-master Richmond desired our brother John James Heidegger to prepare the feast in the best manner.

**Assembly and Feast** at Merchant-taylors' hall on St. John's day, December 27.

Lord Paisley, being in the country, had by letter made the Duke of Richmond his proxy; and all things being regularly transacted as above, Brother Richmond proclaimed aloud our noble brother James Hamilton, lord Paisley, grand master of masons. Brother Richmond, as proxy, continued in the chair, and, in Grand-master Paisley's name, appointed Dr. Desaguliers deputy grand master.

Colonel Daniel Houghton, }  
Sir Thomas Prendergast, bart, } grand wardens.

In both processions the duke walked alone. The secretary was continued; and Brother Heidegger was thanked for the elegant and sumptuous feast.

A. D.  
1726.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Bell aforesaid, on Monday, February 28, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-six lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Crown aforesaid, on Monday, December 12, with former grand officers, and those of thirty lodges.

In

In this long interval the deputy grand master duly visited the lodges till the principal came to town, who now proposed for his successor the Earl of Inchiquin, master of a lodge, and he was gladly saluted as grand master elect.

No stewards were appointed; but Brother Edward Lambert undertook to provide the feast in an elegant manner, according to custom.

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers'-hall, on Monday, February 27. A. D. All things being regularly transacted as above, Brother Paisley proclaimed aloud our noble brother William O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin, grand master of masons; who appointed William Cowper, Esq. \* his deputy grand master.

Alexander Choke, Esq. }  
William Burdon, Esq. } grand wardens.

Mr. Edward Wilson was made secretary; and Brother Lambert was thanked for his care of the feast.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Crown aforesaid, on Wednesday, May 10, with former grand officers, and those of forty lodges in great harmony.

During the mastership of Lord Inchiquin, King George I. having reigned near fourteen years, died at Osnabrug, in his way to Hanover, where he was buried; and was succeeded by his eldest son George II.

In this reign, several of the fifty new churches in the suburbs of London were built in a fine stile upon the parliamentary fund; particularly that of St. Mary-le-Strand. But St. Martin's in the fields was, at the sole charge of the parishioners, rebuilt strong and regular; and, it being a royal parish church, King George I. sent Richard bishop of Salisbury, his lord almoner, as deputy, and Thomas Hewet, Esq. his surveyor-general, attended by Brother Gibbs, the architect, with many

\* Formerly secretary.

free masons, in a solemn procession from the palace, to level the foot-stone of the south-east corner, by giving it three great knocks with a mallet, in the king's name, and laying upon it a purse of one hundred guineas: when the trumpets sounding, all joined in joyful acclamations.

In this reign also, the art was displayed in the new buildings in and about Hanover-square, as in the neat houses of the Dukes of Bolton, Montrose, and Roxborough; of Sir Robert Sutton and General Wade; of the Earl of Burlington in Piccadilly; of the Duke of Chandos at Canons near Edgware; \* the court of the Rolls; Wanstead-house, on Epping-forest, by the Earl of Tilney; Houghton-hall in Norfolk, by Sir Robert Walpole; † Sir Gregory Page's house on Black-heath; and many more, either finished or founded before the king's death, that shew a fine improvement in the royal art.

Inchiquin, grand master, assembled the **Grand Lodge** in quarterly communication, with former grand officers, and those of forty lodges, at the Devil tavern, Tempe-bar, on Saturday, June 24:

A. D.  
1727.

King George II. with his queen Caroline, were crowned at Westminster, on October 11.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Bell aforesaid, on Saturday, October 28, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-five lodges. Deputy Grand-master Cowper in the chair.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Tuesday, December 19, with former grand officers, and those of only eighteen lodges. Deputy Grand-master Cowper in the chair, excused the grand master's absence in Ireland, and his sudden calling them together; for that the feast drew nigh, and that the grand master had, by letter, impowered him to propose, for his successor, the Lord Coleraine, who was forthwith saluted as grand master elect.

\* Since pulled down.

† Afterward Earl of Orford.

No stewards being appointed, Brother Lambert again undertook to provide the feast.

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers' hall, on St. John's day, Wednesday, December 27. All things being regularly transacted as above, Deputy Grand-master Cowper proclaimed aloud our noble brother Henry Hare, lord Coleraine, grand master of masons; who appointed Alexander Choke, Esq. deputy grand master, Nathanael Blackerby, Esq.<sup>1</sup> } grand wardens. Mr. Joseph Highmore, painter, }  
Mr. William Reid was made secretary, and Brother Lambert was thanked for his care.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Crown aforesaid, on Wednesday, April 17, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-seven lodges. A. D. 1727.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the King's-arms aforesaid, on Tuesday, June 25, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-eight lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Queen's-head tavern in Great Queen-street, on Tuesday, November 26, with the Earl of Inchiquin, and other former grand officers, and those of thirty lodges. Deputy Grand-master Choke in the chair, excused the grand master's absence, and in his name proposed, for successor, the Lord Kingston, who was well recommended also by Brother Inchiquin, and was saluted as grand master elect.

Brother Desaguliers moved to revive the office of stewards, to assist the grand wardens in providing the feast, and that their number be twelve, which was readily agreed to.



## JAMES LORD KINGSTON, G. M.

A. D.  
1728.

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers' hall, on St. John's day, Friday December 27. Deputy Grand-master Choke, with his wardens, several noble brothers, former grand officers, and many brethren, duly clothed, attended the grand master elect in coaches from his lordship's house in Leicester-square, and conducted him from the west to the east: and all things being regularly transacted, Deputy Grand-master Choke proclaimed aloud our noble brother James King, lord Kingston, of the kingdom of Ireland, grand master of masons; who appointed Nathanael Blackerby, Esq. deputy grand master.

Sir James Thornhill,  
Mr. Martin O'Connor, } grand wardens.

The secretary was continued.

A. D.  
1729.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Three Tuns, Swithin's-alley, near the Royal Exchange, on March 27, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-one lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, being at the King's-arms aforesaid, on Friday, July 11, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-six lodges. Deputy Grand-master Blackerby was in the chair.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, on Tuesday, November 25, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-seven lodges.

Kingston, grand master, at his own cost, provided a curious pedestal and a rich cushion, with golden knobs and fringes for the top of the pedestal; a velvet bag for the secretary, and a badge of two golden pens across on his breast: for which very handsome presents he received due thanks from the brethren present.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the aforesaid tavern, on St. John's day, Saturday, December 27, with our noble brother Inchiquin, and other

other former grand officers, and those of thirty-two lodges; when Blackerby, deputy grand master, in the chair, in the grand master's name, and by his letter, proposed for successor, the Duke of Norfolk, who was joyfully saluted grand master elect.

**Assembly and feast at Merchant-taylors' hall, on Thursday, January 29.** A. D. 1730.

Kingston, grand master, with his deputy and wardens, attended the grand master elect in the morning, at his grace's house in St. James's-square; where he was met by a vast number of brothers, duly cloathed; and from thence they went from west to east, in the following procession.

Brother Johnson, to clear the way.

Six stewards, with their badges and white rods. Two in each chariot.

Brothers without distinction, duly cloathed, in gentlemen's coaches.

The noble and eminent brethren, duly cloathed, in their own chariots.

Former grand officers, not noble, cloathed proper, in gentlemen's coaches.

Former noble grand masters cloathed proper, in their own chariots.

The secretary alone, with his badge and bag, cloathed, in a chariot.

The two grand wardens, cloathed proper, with their badges, in one chariot.

The deputy grand master alone, cloathed proper, with his badge, in a chariot.

Kingston, grand master, cloathed proper, with his badge, in one coach.

Norfolk, grand master elect, cloathed only as a mason.

The Duke of Norfolk's coach of state empty.

*Procession*

## THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK, G. M.

*Procession of Entry at the Hall Gate.*

The twelve stewards standing, six on each side of the passage, made a lane with their white rods.

Brother Johnson, cleared the way.

Former grand wardens walked one by one, according to juniority.

Former deputy grand masters walked one by one, according to juniority.

Former grand masters by juniority, *viz.*

Lord Coleraine, Earl of Inchiquin, Lord Paisley, Duke of Richmond,

Earl of Dalkieth, Duke of Montagu, Dr. Desaguliers,

George Payne, Esq. and Mr. Anthony Sayer.

The secretary alone.

Then the stewards closed, walking two and two.

The two grand wardens together.

The deputy grand master alone.

*On the left hand.*

The sword borne by the master of the lodge to which it belonged.

Norfolk, grand master elect.

Marshall Pine, with his truncheon blue, tipped with gold.

*On the right hand.*

The book of Constitutions on the new cushion, carried by the master of the senior lodge.

Kingston, grand master.

In this order they decently walked into the lodge-room, while the others walked into the hall, where the masters and wardens of lodges received their grand master with joy and reverence in due form. He sat down in his chair before the pedestal, covered with the rich cushion, upon which were laid the Constitutions and the sword; and the grand master elect on his right hand.

The lodge being open, the last minutes were read by the secretary; and the election of Brother Norfolk was solemnly recognized.

Dinner being ended, and the first procession made round the tables, Brother Kingston proclaimed aloud the most noble prince the first duke, marquis and earl of Great-Britain, and our brother, Thomas Howard, duke

duke of Norfolk, grand master of masons: and having invested him and installed him in Solomon's chair, he sat down on his right hand. Upon which the assembly joined in their homage and congratulations.

Nathanael Blackerby, Esq. deputy grand master.

Col. Geo. Carpenter, afterward Lord Carpenter, } grand wardens.  
 Thomas Batson, Esq. counsellor at law, }

The secretary was continued.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern near Temple- A. D.  
 bar, on Tuesday, April 21, with the noble brothers, Richmond, Inchi- 1730.  
 quin, Kingston, Coleraine, and other former grand officers, with those of thirty-one lodges. Much time was spent in receiving and bestowing charity.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, was again held at the Devil tavern, on Friday, August 28, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-four lodges. Deputy Grand-master Blackerby in the chair.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the King's-arms tavern aforesaid, on Tuesday, December 15, with our noble Brother Coleraine, and other former grand officers, and those of forty-one lodges. Deputy Grand-master Blackerby in the chair, moved to postpone the feast, the grand master being at Venice; which was agreed to.

A **Grand Lodge** was held in due form, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on January 29, with former grand officers, and those of thirty- A. D. 1731.  
 one lodges. Deputy Grand-master Blackerby acquainted the lodge, that though the grand master was now at Venice, he was not unmindful of the brotherhood, but had sent three kind presents, namely,

1st, Twenty pounds to the general fund of charity.

2d, A large folio book of the finest writing-paper for the records of the grand lodge, richly bound in turkey, and gilded; on the frontif-

## THOMAS LORD LOVELL, G. M.

frontispiece in vellum, the arms of Norfolk displayed, with a Latin inscription of his titles: and at the end, the arms of masonry, likewise amply displayed and illuminated.

3d, The old trusty sword of Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, that was worne next by his successor in war, Bernard duke of Saxe-Weimar, with both their names on the blade; which the grand master had ordered Brother George Moody, the king's sword-cutler, to adorn with the arms of Norfolk in silver on the scabbard; in order to be the grand master's sword of state for the future.

The lodge expressed their grateful acceptance of these generous presents, in a proper manner. The feast was again postponed.

A. D. 1731. **Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Wednesday, March 17, with our brothers Richmond and Coleraine, other former grand officers, Lord Lovell, and the officers of twenty-nine lodges: when Deputy Grand-master Blackerby in the chair, proposed, in the grand master's name, for successor, the Lord Lovell, who was saluted grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers' hall, March 27. The procession was very splendid, many noblemen and gentlemen clothed in white aprons and gloves, proceeded in coaches, with music, from Lord Lovell's house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the west, eastward to the hall; where the deputy grand master, in the absence of the Duke of Norfolk, proposed Thomas Coke lord Lovell, to succeed his grace in Solomon's chair, for the year ensuing. But Lord Lovell being ill of an ague, returned home, and left Lord Coleraine his proxy for the day. All things being regularly transacted, Deputy Grand-master Blackerby proclaimed aloud our noble brother Thomas Coke lord Lovell

Lovell grand master of masons. Lord Coleraine, being invested in his name, appointed

Thomas Batson, Esq. deputy grand master.

George Douglas, M. D.

James Chambers, jun. Esq. } grand wardens.

William Reid, the secretary, was continued; and Brother George Moody was appointed sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Rose tavern, in St. Mary-le-bonne, on Friday, May 14. A. D. 1731.

Present,

Lord Lovell, grand master,

Thomas Batson, Esq. deputy grand master,

George Douglas, M. D.

James Chambers, Esq. } grand wardens.

Former grand officers, and

The masters and wardens of thirty-seven lodges.

Lovell, grand master, moved that the lodge should now return personal thanks to Brother Norfolk for his noble presents to the fraternity; which was done in solemn form, and received by the duke with brotherly affection.

The treasurer, Brother Nathanael Blackerby, Esq. passed his accounts with general satisfaction. Several motions were made by the brethren in relation to the general charity, which promised great relief to distressed brethren. In order to come at a more certain knowledge of the necessities and merit of such poor brethren as should apply for charity, it was resolved, that all persons who had served the office of grand master, or of deputy grand master, should, for the future, be members of the committee of charity; also, that the said committee should be restrained from giving more than five pounds to any one petitioner for charity.

To ease the grand secretary of the almost-impracticable labour of writing the minutes of the quarterly communications, to be sent to

G g

every

every lodge; it was proposed to have the said minutes engraved for the future.

After these regulations were settled, a collection was made from the several lodges then present, for the general charity.

His Royal Highness Francis duke of Lorrain, afterward grand duke of Tuscany and emperor of Germany, was made an entered apprentice and fellow-craft, at the Hague, by virtue of a deputation for a lodge there, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers, master,

John Stanhope, Esq. } wardens;  
John Holtzendorff, Esq. }

and the other brethren, *viz.* Philip Stanhope earl of Chesterfield, lord ambassador, Jeremiah Strickland, Esq. nephew to the then Bishop of Namur, Mr. Benjamin Hadley, and a Dutch brother.

Our said royal brother Lorrain coming to England this year, Grandmaster Lovell formed an occasional lodge at Houghton-hall, Sir Robert Walpole's house in Norfolk, and made Brother Lorrain and Brother Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle, master masons.

A. D.  
1731.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Half-moon tavern in Cheap-side, on Thursday, June 24, present, Lord Lovell, grand master, and his grand officers, and the masters and wardens of twenty-nine lodges.

The treasurer passed his accounts; several petitions for charity were read; sums voted for the relief of distressed brethren; and a collection made for the general charity.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern, within Temple-bar, on Friday, December 3. Present, the deputy grand master and grand wardens, other grand officers, Captain Ralph Farwinter, provincial grand master of East-India; and the masters and wardens of forty-six lodges.

The minutes of the last quarterly communication and committee of charity, being read and confirmed, the treasurer's accounts were audited, and a collection made for the public charity.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern, within Temple-bar, Thursday, A. D.  
March 2. 1732.

Present,

Thomas Batson, Esq. deputy grand master,

Dr. George Douglas,

Dr. Misfaubin,

} grand wardens, *pro temp.*

and the masters and wardens of thirty-seven lodges.

The treasurer's accounts being audited, a collection was made for the fund of public charity.

The twelve brethren who accepted of the office of stewards for the ensuing feast, gave in a list of their names; and being confirmed by the grand master, it was resolved, that for the future the board of stewards, acting at the grand feast for the election of a grand master, should each of them annually, after dinner, nominate and present his successor to the grand master for his approbation.

Deputy Grand-master Batson proposed, in the grand master's name, for successor, the Lord Viscount Montacute, who was immediately saluted as grand master elect.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Thursday, April 13, with former grand officers, and those of twenty-seven lodges, to prepare for the ensuing feast.

**Assembly and Feast** at Merchant-tailors' hall, on Wednesday, April 19. Deputy Grand-master Batson with his wardens, attended the grand master elect at his house in Bloomsbury-square; and with some noble brothers, the Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, the Lord Coleraine, the Lord Carpenter, the Earl of Strathmore, and Lord Teynham, and many others, all duly cloathed, and in coaches, made the procession eastward to the hall; where all things being regularly transacted as above, Deputy Grand-master Batson proclaimed aloud our



**JAMES EARL OF STRATHMORE, G. M.**

noble brother Anthony Brown Lord Viscount Montacute, grand master of masons; who appointed

Thomas Batson, deputy grand master.

George Rook, Esq.

James Moor Smyth, Esq. } grand wardens.

The secretary and sword-bearer were continued.

A. D.  
1732.

**Grand Lodge** in due form, at the Castle in Drury-lane, on Thursday, June 8, with the Earl of Inchiquin, and other former grand officers, and those of thirty-nine lodges.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Tuesday, November 21, with Lord Coleraine, Lord Southwell, and other former grand officers, and those of forty-nine lodges.

A. D.  
1733.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Tuesday, May 29, with Lord Southwell, former grand officers, and those of forty-two lodges.

Deputy Grand-master Batson in the chair, proposed, in the grand master's name, the Earl of Strathmore, for his successor; who being then in Scotland, our noble brother Thomas Lord Southwell, undertook to act as his proxy at the next feast, and was saluted as grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers' hall, on Thursday, June 7, Deputy Grand-master Batson with his wardens attended Lord Southwell at his house in Grosvenor-street, and with some noble brothers, and many others, all duly cloathed, in coaches, made the procession eastward to the hall: and all things being regularly transacted as above, Deputy Grand-master Batson proclaimed aloud our noble brother James Lyon, earl of Strathmore, grand master of masons.

His

His proxy, Lord Southwell, being invested and installed, appointed  
 Thomas Batson, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 James Smyth, Esq. } grand wardens.  
 John Ward, Esq. }

The secretary and sword-bearer were continued.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on **A. D.**  
 Tuesday, December 13, with Sir Edward Mansell, bart. provincial <sup>1733</sup>  
 grand master of South Wales, former grand officers, the Earl of Craufurd,  
 and the officers of fifty-three lodges.

Strathmore grand master moved, that, business greatly encreasing,  
 the grand lodge do refer what they cannot overtake at one time, to the  
 committee of charity, who can make report to the next grand lodge:  
 which was unanimously agreed to.

Deputy Grand-master Batson recommended the new colony of Geor-  
 gia in North-America to the benevolence of the particular lodges.

Brother Thomas Edwards, Esq. warden of the Duke of Richmond's  
 lodge at the Horn tavern Westminster, acquainted this grand lodge,  
 that our Brother Capt. Ralph Farwinter, provincial grand master of  
 East-India, had sent from his lodge at Bengal a chest of the best arrack,  
 for the use of the grand lodge, and ten guineas for the masons' charity;  
 which the lodge gratefully received.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern aforesaid, on Monday, March **A. D.**  
 18, with former grand officers, and the officers of forty-seven lodges; <sup>1734</sup>  
 when Deputy Grand-master Batson in the chair, proposed, in the grand  
 master's name, for successor, the Earl of Craufurd, master of a lodge,  
 who was saluted as grand master elect.

**Assembly and feast** at Mercers' hall, on Saturday, March 30, De-  
 puty Grand-master Batson with his grand wardens attended the grand  
 master elect, at his house in Great Marlborough-street, with many noble  
 brothers,

brothers, and others, all duly cloathed and in coaches, made the procession eastward to the hall, with a band of music, to lead the van, and play at the gate till all arrived. Every thing was regularly transacted as usual on this solemn occasion. Deputy Grand-master Batson proclaimed aloud, our noble brother, and the first earl of Scotland, John Lindsay earl of Craufurd grand master of masons; who appointed

Sir Cecil Wray, bart. deputy grand master,

John Ward, Esq.

Sir Edward Mansell, bart. } grand wardens.

Brother John Revis was made grand secretary, and Brother Moody was continued sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1735.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Monday, February 24, the Dukes of Richmond and Buccleugh, and other former grand officers, the Earl of Balcarras, the Viscount Weymouth, and the officers of forty-seven lodges.

Craufurd grand master, made a very handsome apology for not calling them together sooner, on account of his being engaged in public business. He then proposed for his successor, the Lord Viscount Weymouth; who was saluted as grand master elect.

Brother Anderson, author of the book of constitutions, representing that a new edition was become necessary, and that he had prepared materials for it, the grand master and the lodge ordered him to lay the same before the present and former grand officers; that they might report their opinion to the grand lodge. At the same time a book called '*the Free Mason's Vade-mecum*' was condemned by the grand lodge, as a piratical silly production, done without leave; and the brethren were warned not to use it, nor encourage the sale thereof.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Monday, March 31, with former grand officers, and those of forty-one lodges.

Craufurd,

Craufurd, grand master, proposed several things for the good of the fraternity, which were approved, and are included among the regulations of the committee of charity.

Brother Anderson was ordered to insert in the new edition of the Constitutions, all the patrons of antient masonry that could be collected from the beginning of time; with the grand masters and wardens, antient and modern, and the names of the stewards since Grand-master Montagu. \*

**Assembly and Feast** at Mercers' hall, on Thursday April 17; when Craufurd, grand master, with his deputy and wardens, and the noble A. D. brothers the Dukes of Richmond and Athole, the Marquis of Beaumont, the Earls of Winchelsea, Wemyss, Loudon and Balcarras, the Lord Cathcart, and Lord Vere Bertie, with many other brothers, all duly clothed, attended the grand master elect; and from his house in Grosvenor-square in the west, made the procession, with a band of music leading the van, eastward to the hall. 1735.

All things being regularly transacted at the feast, Brother Craufurd proclaimed aloud our noble brother Thomas Thynne, lord viscount Weymouth, grand master of masons; who appointed

John Ward, Esq. deputy grand master,

Sir Edward Mansell, bart.

Martin Clare, A. M. and F. R. S. } grand wardens,

The secretary and sword-bearer continued.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern, on Thursday, June 24, with former grand officers, and those of thirty-one lodges.

Deputy Grand-master Ward in the chair, in an excellent speech recommended temper and decency.

\* At the end of this volume, they are now first given in a tabular form, regularly down to the publication of the present edition.

The

## JOHN EARL OF LOUDON, G. M.

The brothers that served the office of stewards since grand master the Duke of Montagu, addressed the grand lodge for certain privileges, which were granted, and are recorded in the Regulations.

A. D.  
1736.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Devil tavern on Thursday, December 11, with former grand officers, and those of fifty-seven lodges;

George Payne, Esq. formerly grand master, in the chair; Martin Clare the grand warden acting as deputy grand master.

James Anderson, D. D.  
Jacob Lamball, } grand wardens, *pro temp.*

Brother Rigby from Bengal brought from thence twenty guineas for the charity.

Sir Robert Lawley, master of the stewards' lodge, with his wardens and nine more, with their new badges, appeared, twelve in number, for the first time.

The lodge ordered a letter of thanks to be sent to the lodge at Bengal, for their generous and kind presents.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern, on Tuesday, April 6, with the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Craufurd, and other former grand officers, the Earl of Loudon, the stewards' lodge, and five present stewards, with the officers of sixty-one lodges.

Deputy Grand-master Ward in the chair, proposed some rules of communication that were approved, and now make part of the general regulations. Then he proposed in the grand master's name, for successor, the Earl of Loudon, who was forthwith saluted as grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast** at Fishmongers' hall, on Thursday, April 15, Deputy Grand-master Ward, with his wardens, and the noble brothers, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Craufurd and Albemarle, Viscount Harcourt,

Harcourt, Lord Erskine, Lord Southwell, Mr. Anstis garter king at arms, Mr. Brody lion king at arms, with many other brothers, all duly cloathed, attended the grand master elect; and from his house at Whitehall, made the procession in coaches, with the band of music, eastward to the hall.

Deputy Grand-master Ward proclaimed aloud our noble brother John Campbell, earl of Loudon, grand master of masons; who appointed

John Ward, Esq. deputy grand master,

Sir Robert Lawley, bart.

William Græme, M. D. and F. R. S. } grand wardens.

The secretary and sword-bearer were continued.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Thursday, A. D. June 17, with the Earl of Craufurd, and other former grand officers; <sup>1736.</sup> the stewards' lodge, the new stewards, and the officers of thirty-six lodges. Junior Grand-warden Græme acted as deputy grand-master *pro tempore*, Lord Erskine and Capt. — Young, grand wardens *pro tempore*.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Devil tavern, on St. John the Evangelist's day, Monday, December 27, with former grand officers, the stewards' lodge, the present stewards, and the officers of fifty-two lodges. Present, Sir Robert Lawley, senior grand warden, in the chair, as grand master *pro tempore*; William Græme, junior grand warden, as deputy grand master, *pro tempore*; Martin Clare, and Jacob Lamball, grand wardens, *pro temp.*

The bye-laws of the lodge at Exeter were publicly read and applauded, and a letter of thanks was ordered to be sent to them, for their handsome contribution to the general charity.

H. h.

Grand

## EDWARD EARL DARNLEY, G. M.

A. D.  
1737.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Thursday, April 13, with the Earl of Craufurd, and other former grand officers; the Earls of Wemyss, Hume, and Darnley; the Stewards' lodge, the present stewards, and the officers of seventy-five lodges.

After the affair of charity was over, Loudon, grand master, proposed for his successor the Earl of Darnley, master of a lodge, who was accordingly saluted as grand master elect.

**Assembly and feast** at Fishmongers' hall, on Thursday, April 28, when Loudon, grand master, with his deputy and wardens, the noble brothers, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Craufurd and Wemyss, Lord Grey of Grooby, the stewards, and many other brothers, all duly clothed, attended the grand master elect at his house in Pall-Mall, and went in procession eastward to the hall, in a very solemn manner, in coaches, having three bands of music, properly disposed in the march. All things being regularly transacted, the Earl of Loudon proclaimed aloud our noble brother, Edward Bligh, earl and viscount Darnley, lord Clifton, grand master of masons; who appointed.

John Ward, Esq. deputy grand master,

Sir Robert Lawley, bart.

William Græme, M. D. and F. R. S. } grand wardens.

The secretary and sword-bearer were continued.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Wednesday, June 29, with the Earl of Loudon, and other former grand officers, the stewards' lodge, new stewards, and the officers of forty-nine lodges.

On November 5, an occasional lodge was held at the Prince of Wales's palace at Kew, near Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Defaguliers, formerly grand master, as master; Mr. William Goston, senior, attorney at law, and Mr. Erasmus King, junior, mathematician, wardens; the Right Hon. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the Hon. Colonel

James

James Lumley, the Hon. Major Madden, Mr. De Noyer, Mr. Vraden; and when formed and tiled, His Royal Highness Frederic, late Prince of Wales, was in the usual manner introduced, and made an entered apprentice and fellow craft.

Our said royal brother Frederic was made a master mason by the same lodge, that assembled there again for that purpose. And ever after, both in the grand lodge, and in particular lodges, the fraternity joyfully remember his royal highness and his son, our present sovereign, in the proper manner.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Wednesday, January 25, with the Earl of Loudon, and other former grand officers, Lord George Graham, the stewards' lodge, the present stewards, and the officers of sixty-six lodges. The business of charity being finished, they approved of the new edition of the book of Constitutions, and ordered the author, Brother Anderson, to print the same, with the addition of a new Regulation. A. D. 1738.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, on Thursday, April 6. Present, Darnley, grand master; John Ward, Esq. deputy grand master; William Græme, senior, and James Anderson, junior, grand wardens, *pro tempore*; the Earl of Inchiquin, John Hammerton, Esq. provincial grand master of Carolina; Nathanael Blackerby, treasurer; the Marquis of Caernarvon; the stewards' lodge, the present stewards, and the officers of sixty lodges.

Nathanael Blackerby, Esq. the treasurer, having cleared his accounts, resigned his office; upon which the grand master and the lodge appointed the Secretary Revis to be treasurer.

Darnley, grand master, proposed for his successor the Marquis of Caernarvon, who was accordingly saluted as grand master elect.



## HENRY MARQUIS OF CAERNARVON, G. M.

A. D.  
1738.

**Assembly and feast** being at Fishmongers' hall, on Thurs. April 27. Darnley, grand master, with his deputy and wardens, the noble brothers Richmond, Inchiquin, Loudon, and Coleraine, late grand masters; Earl of Kintore, Lord Grey of Grooby, the stewards, and a great many other brothers, all duly clothed, attended the grand master elect, at his house in Grosvenor-street, and went in procession with a band of music, eastward to the hall. All things being regularly transacted as usual, the Earl of Darnley proclaimed aloud our noble brother Henry Brydges, marquis of Caernarvon, son and heir-apparent to the Duke of Chandos, knight of the Bath, and one of the bedchamber to our royal brother Frederick prince of Wales, grand master of masons; who appointed

John Ward, Esq. deputy grand master,

Lord George Graham,

Capt. Andrew Robinson,

} grand wardens.

The secretary and sword-bearer continued.

Brother Revis, the grand secretary, declined the office of treasurer; because one person should not take upon him both offices; for that the one should be a check upon the other.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Devil tavern, on Wednesday, June 28. Present, Lord George Graham, senior grand warden, in the chair, as grand master; William Græme, M. D. as deputy grand master, *pro tempore*; Capt. Andrew Robinson, as senior grand warden; and Mr. Benjamin Gascoyne, as junior grand warden; with former grand officers, the stewards' lodge, the present stewards, and the officers of sixty-one lodges.

Most of the time was spent in receiving the charity of the lodges, and in relieving poor brothers.

Brother

Brother Revis, the grand secretary, having declined the office of treasurer, the lodge desired him to act as such, till a proper treasurer was appointed.

**Grand Lodge** held at the Devil tavern, on Wednesday, January 31. A. D. 1739. Present, the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master; William Græme, Esq. as deputy grand master; Lord George Graham, and Andrew Robinson, grand wardens; Robert Tomlinson, Esq. provincial grand master of New-England; John Hammerton, Esq. provincial grand master of Carolina; several former grand officers, and the masters and wardens of ninety-two lodges.

A collection being made for the general fund of charity; it was, by a motion from Dr. Defaguliers, unanimously left to the grand master to appoint a grand treasurer; who accordingly named Brother John Jesse, Esq. comptroller of the post-office, and who was approved of by the communication.

A scheme was proposed for the placing out masons' sons apprentices; but after long debates the proposal was rejected, as a scheme too extensive for the fund of charity.

The grand master presented the society with a large jewel of gold for the use of their grand secretary, being two cross pens in a knot; the knot and points of the pens curiously enamelled.

**Grand Lodge** held at the Crown tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, on Friday, April 13. Present, the grand master, and all his grand officers; the Earls of Loudon and Darnley; several late grand officers, and the masters and wardens of sixty-five lodges.

A col-

## ROBERT LORD RAYMOND, G. M.

A collection was made for the general fund, of charity, and the grand master having assured the fraternity of his future protection, proposed the Right Hon. Robert Raymond, lord Raymond, baron of Abbots-Langley, for his successor; which declaration was received with great applause.

It was by this lodge ordained, that every lodge on removing from one house to another, should pay two shillings and sixpence to the engraver appointed by the society; and every lodge that should change the times of their meetings, one shilling for the necessary alterations in the engraved list.

A. D.  
1739.

**Assembly and Feast at Fishmongers' hall, May 3.**

The procession was made in carriages from the Braund's-head tavern in New Bond-street, by the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master, with his officers; the Earls of Loudon and Darnley, late grand masters; the Duke of Gordon, and many other noble and eminent brethren, attended by the grand master elect, in a regular manner, to Fishmongers' hall, with a band of music before them; where every thing was elegantly conducted.

The grand masters and his officers being withdrawn into a convenient room, the masters and wardens of the several lodges were called in, when the grand master renewed his proposal of the Right Hon. Robert Lord Raymond, for grand master for the year ensuing; which met with universal approbation.

After dinner, Grand-master Caernarvon made the first procession round the hall, and very affectionately took leave of the brethren. Being returned, and seated in the chair, he proclaimed aloud our noble brother Robert Lord Raymond, baron of Abbots-Langley, grand master of masons; placed him in Solomon's chair, and invested him with the proper jewel of his high office; when he appointed the following brethren his officers,

William

William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master,  
 John Harvey Thursby, Esq. } grand wardens,  
 Robert Foy, Esq. }  
 Mr. John Revis, grand secretary,  
 Mr. George Moody, sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, held on June 30, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, A. D. 1739. by the grand masters, all the grand officers, and the officers of fifty-seven lodges.

After a handsome contribution to the fund of the general charity, they proceeded to examine a complaint exhibited against certain brethren, suspected of being concerned in an irregular making of masons; but did not go through with the enquiry.

**Grand Lodge**, at the last-mentioned tavern, was held December 12, by the grand master, other grand officers, with the masters and wardens of seventy lodges.

Having gone through the necessary forms observed at the quarterly communications, and made a handsome collection for the general fund of charity, twenty pounds were ordered to be paid for the relief of a brother, who had been cruelly treated by the inquisition at Florence, on the sole account of his being a mason. The enquiry into the irregularities complained of at the last communication was finished, and the transgressors pardoned, upon submission, and promises of future good behaviour: it was then ordered, that the laws be strictly put in execution against all brethren who should, for the future, countenance, connive, or assist at any irregular makings. \*

**Grand**

\* The grand lodge justly considered such proceedings as an infringement on the original laws, an encroachment on the privileges, and an imposition on the charitable fund of the society. It was therefore resolved to discountenance those assemblies, and to enforce the laws against all brethren who were aiding or assisting in the clandestine reception

A. D.  
1740.

**Grand Lodge**, at the last-mentioned tavern, held March 28, in ample form. Present, William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master, as grand master, John Theophilus Defaguliers, LL. D. F. R. S. as deputy grand master, Robert Foy, Esq. and Samuel Berrington, gentleman, grand wardens, George Payne, Esq. the Earls of Loudon and

reception of any person into masonry, at any of these illegal conventions. This irritated the brethren who had incurred the censure of the grand lodge; who, instead of returning to their duty, and renouncing their error, persisted in their contumacy, and openly refused to pay allegiance to the grand master, or obedience to the mandates of the grand lodge. In contempt of the antient and established laws of the order, they set up a power independent, and taking advantage of the inexperience of their associates, insisted that they had an equal authority with the grand lodge to make, pass, and raise masons. At this time no private lodge had the power of passing or raising masons; nor could any brother be advanced to either of these degrees but in the grand lodge, with the unanimous consent and approbation of all the brethren in communication assembled. Under a fictitious sanction of the antient York constitution, which was dropped at the revival of the grand lodge in 1717, they presumed to claim the right of constituting lodges. Some brethren at York, continued indeed to act under their original constitution, notwithstanding the revival of the grand lodge of England; but the irregular masons in London never received any patronage from them. The antient York masons were confined to one lodge, which is still extant; but consists of very few members, and will probably be soon altogether annihilated. This illegal and unconstitutional claim obliged the regular masons to adopt new measures to detect these impostors, and debar them and their abettors from the countenance and protection of the regular lodges. To accomplish this purpose more effectually, some variations were made in the established forms; which afforded a subterfuge, at which the refractory brethren readily grasped. They now assumed the appellation of *antient masons*, proclaimed themselves enemies to all innovation, insisted that they preserved the antient usages of the order, and that the regular lodges, on whom they conferred the title of *modern masons*, had adopted new measures, illegal and unconstitutional: thus by a new species of deceit and imposition they endeavoured to support an existence; using the necessary precautions taken by the grand lodge to detect them, as grounds for a novel and ridiculous distinction of *antient* and *modern masons*. This artifice strengthened their party in some degree; the uninformed were caught by the deception; and in order to procure farther support to their assumed authority, they also determined to interrupt the regular mode of succession

to

and Darnley, late grand masters, the Earl of Kintore, grand master elect, James Keith, Esq. lieutenant-general in the service of Russia; with the masters and wardens of fifty-eight lodges.

The necessity and usual forms being observed, and a handsome collection made for the general fund of charity, Brother Græme, in the name of the grand master, proposed the Right Hon. John Keith, earl of Kintore, for grand master for the year ensuing; which proposal was received with great applause, and his health drank as grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast** at Haberdashers' hall in Maiden-lane, London, April 22. A. D. 1740.

The procession was made at the request of the grand master elect, from the Braund's-head tavern in New Bond-street, in the west, by the Lord Raymond, grand master; William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master; Robert Foy, Esq. as senior grand warden; Lord George Graham, as junior grand warden; George Payne, Esq. Dr. Desaguliers, the Earls of Loudon and Darnley, late grand masters; Martin Folkes, Thomas Batson, and John Ward, Esqrs. late deputy grand masters; twelve stewards, and a great number of former grand officers,

to the office of grand master, by electing a chief ruler under that designation, and other officers under the title of grand officers, appointed from their own body; convinced that the most probable means for establishing their opposition, would be by liberally conferring honours on their votaries, to secure their allegiance, and to induce others to join them. They framed a code of laws for their government, issued patents for new lodges, and exacted certain fees of constitution, from which they hoped to raise a fund sufficient to support their power. They so far succeeded in their new plan, as to be acknowledged by many; some gentlemen of family and fortune entered among them; and even many regular masons were so unacquainted with their origin, or the laws of the society, as to attend their lodges, and give a tacit sanction to their proceedings. Of late years, however, they have not been so successful. The laws being more generally known, the impropriety of countenancing their measures has been more clearly discovered, and their meetings have not only been less encouraged, but many of their best members have deserted them.

## JOHN EARL OF KINTORE, G. M.

and other brethren, properly cloathed, in coaches, and preceded by a band of music to Haberdashers' hall in the east.

Being arrived at the hall, the grand lodge assembled in a convenient apartment, and called in the masters and wardens of the several lodges; to whom Grand-master Raymond proposed the Right Hon. John Keith, Earl of Kintore, grand master for the year ensuing; who was thereupon duly and unanimously elected.

After dinner, the grand master made the first procession round the hall, and, being returned to his chair, declared the Right Hon. John earl of Kintore, lord Keith of Inverary and Keith-hall, grand master of masons; placed him in Solomon's chair, and invested him with the proper jewel of his high station; who having been congratulated, according to the forms of masonry, he appointed

William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master.

James Ruck, Esq.

William Vaughan, Esq. } grand wardens.

Brother John Revis, grand secretary; and Brother George Moody, sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1740.

**Grand Lodge** at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on July 23, in ample form, forty-seven lodges attending; who contributed handsomely to the general fund of charity. This lodge put in force the regulation, which requires every petitioner for charity to have been a member of some regular lodge within the space of five years: and three of the late stewards were complained of, for being present and assisting at irregular makings.

A. D.  
1741.

**Grand Lodge**, at the tavern aforesaid, was held on January 7, in ample form, fifty-nine lodges attending.

A large collection was made for the general fund of charity, by the addition of twelve guineas sent by the brethren of St. Michael's lodge,

lodge, in the island of Barbadoes; and several sums were given for the relief of indigent brethren, according to their circumstances.

**Grand Lodge** at the tavern aforesaid, was held February 24, by - A. D. William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master, as grand master, Martin Clare, A. M. F. R. S. junior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Benjamin Gascoyne, and Samuel Berrington, grand wardens; Attended by George Payne, Esq. Earl of Loudon, Lord Raymond, late grand masters; Lord Ward, late deputy grand master; the Earls of Morton and Hyndford; his excellency Major-general Count Troupes de Waldburg, ambassador from the King of Prussia; and the masters and wardens of forty-one lodges. 1741.

A collection was made for the general fund of charity, and a committee was appointed to examine the proceedings of the lodge at Calcutta in the East-Indies, transmitted to the grand lodge for their advice and directions; and to report their proceedings to the next communication.

Brother Græme, in the name of the Earl of Kintore, the present grand master, then proposed the Right Hon. James Douglas, earl of Morton, knight of the thistle, to be grand master for the year ensuing; to the great satisfaction of the brethren, who drank his health as grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast** at Haberdashers' hall, in London, on March 19.

Lord Keith, grand master, being in the north, his deputy William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. attended by Martin Clare, A. M. F. R. S. and Brother Benjamin Gascoyne, Esq. acting as grand wardens *pro tempore*; George Payne, Esq. Dr. Desaguliers, the Earls of Loudon and Darnley, the Marquis of Caernarvon, late grand masters; Martin Folkes, Esq. Lord Ward, late deputy grand masters; Sir Robert Lawley, bart. late senior grand warden; the Earls of Perth and Clanrickard; his excellency Major-general Count Troupes de Waldburg, ambassador



## JAMES EARL OF MORTON, G. M.

from the King of Prussia; Monf. Andrie, the Prussian envoy; Baron Wassenberg, envoy from the King of Sweden; Monf. Bielfield, secretary to the Prussian ambassy; Count Harrach, Count O'Daniel; the twelve stewards, and a great number of other brethren, in their proper cloathing, waited on the Earl of Morton, grand master elect, at his house in New Bond-street; and after being there kindly entertained at breakfast, made the procession in carriages, and three sets of music playing before them to Haberdashers' hall aforesaid.

At the hall gate, the stewards received the cavalcade, and conducted the grand officers through the hall into an inner chamber, the deputy grand master carrying the grand master's jewel. The deputy grand master having summoned the masters and wardens of all the regular lodges present to attend him in the said inner chamber, he there proposed the Right Hon. James earl of Morton, to be their grand master for the year ensuing; who was immediately and unanimously approved of and elected; and at the general request of the brethren, Lord Loudon was prevailed upon to act as grand master *pro tempore*.

The Earl of Loudon in the chair, and dinner being over, his lordship made the procession round the hall, and in the name of the present grand master, took leave of the brethren in due form; and, being returned to the chair, the grand secretary proclaimed the Right Hon. James Douglas, earl of Morton, grand master of masons for the year ensuing; whereupon his lordship was invested with the proper jewel of his high office, and received the homage of all the brethren.

Morton, grand master, appointed

Martin Clare, A. M. F. R. S. deputy grand master,

William Vaughan, Esq.

Benjamin Gascoyne, Esq. } grand wardens,

John Revis, gent. grand secretary,

George Moody, sword-bearer.

Particular thanks were given to Brother Vaughan, senior grand warden, for his present of a fine large Cornelian seal, engraved with the

the arms of masonry, set in gold, and properly embellished, to the society.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, was held at the Devil tavern, A. D. Temple-bar, on Wednesday, June 24. Present, the deputy grand master and the grand wardens, stewards, the masters and wardens of thirty lodges; who contributed handsomely to the general fund of charity. After the usual forms, it was resolved, that the treasurer of this society be elective at the Communication after the grand feast annually, and only by the brethren assembled in quarterly communication; and that the treasurer, secretary, and sword-bearer, be thenceforward members of every quarterly communication or grand lodge.

Brother John Jesse, Esq. was then put in nomination for grand treasurer, and was elected unanimously.

The order of the procession round the hall at all future grand feasts, was, at this time, prescribed in the form to be found among the regulations of the grand feast.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on January 12. Present, the grand master and his officers; the Earl of Loudon, late grand master, and the Earl of Hume; the stewards, and masters and wardens of fifty-nine lodges.

After a handsome collection had been made for the general fund of charity, the grand master presented a staff, painted blue, and tipped with gold, for the use of the treasurer in the exercise of his office, on all suitable occasions.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on March 23. Present, the grand master and his officers, the Earls of Loudon and Darnley, late grand masters; Lord Ward; other late grand officers; the stewards, and the masters and wardens of thirty-five lodges.

After

After a collection had been made for the general fund of charity, a motion was made to repeal a law made at the quarterly communication on June 24. last, for restraining the constitution of lodges within the bills of mortality; which, after a small debate, being found detrimental to the craft, was ordered to be repealed. Instead thereof, it was ordered, that every brother do conform to the law made at the quarterly communication, held February 19, 1723, 'That no brother 'belong to more than One Lodge within the bills of mortality.'

The grand master informed the brethren of his intention to fix the grand feast on the 27th of April following; and proposed the Right Hon. John lord Ward, baron of Birmingham, for his successor; which nomination was received with the highest satisfaction by all the brethren, and accepted, with great regard for the craft, by that noble lord, who had in every capacity distinguished himself by his freedom, fervency, and zeal, as a mason.

A. D.  
1742.

**Assembly and Feast** at Haberdashers' hall aforesaid, on April 27.

Morton, grand master, attended by his grand officers; the Earls of Loudon and Darnley, and the Marquis of Caernarvon, late grand masters; the Earl of Anglesea; former grand officers; the stewards, and a great number of other brethren, properly cloathed, waited on Lord Ward, at his house in Upper Brook-street; and after a kind entertainment at breakfast, made the procession from thence in carriages, and with three sets of music playing before them, to the hall aforesaid.

The stewards received the cavalcade at the hall gate, and conducted the grand officers through the hall to an inner chamber; where the grand master, having summoned into his presence the masters and wardens of the regular lodges attending without, proposed the Right Hon. John lord Ward, baron of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, for grand master for the year ensuing; who being unanimously approved of, was elected in due form.

Dinner

Dinner being over, Grand-master Morton made the first procession round the hall, and took his leave in a graceful and affectionate manner. Being returned to his chair, his lordship, after a handsome speech, caused the grand secretary to proclaim the Right Hon. John lord Ward, baron of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, grand master of masons; who being placed in Solomon's chair, invested, and recognized by the brethren, appointed

Sir Robert Lawley, bart. deputy grand master,  
 Edward Hody, M. D. F. R. S. } grand wardens,  
 Samuel Berrington,

And continued the grand secretary and sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on A. D. June 24. Present, Lord Ward, grand master, all his grand officers, <sup>1742</sup> several late grand officers, stewards, and the masters and wardens of twenty-six lodges, who contributed handsomely to the general fund of charity; and after the usual forms, proceeded to the election of a grand treasurer, and unanimously re-chose Brother John Jesse, Esq.

The master of the Turk's-head lodge in Greek-street, Soho, acquainted the grand master, that as the said lodge was greatly declined, he and the members had joined the King's-Arms lodge, No. 38, held at the Cannon, Charing-cross; and that by the consent of the said Turk's-head lodge, he did surrender the Constitution thereof: for which they were much applauded by the grand master, as worthy of example, where lodges were in a declining state.

Three lodges were erased out of the list, no longer to be esteemed regular lodges, for not attending the grand master in quarterly communication, pursuant to several notices sent them respectively.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on February 8. Present, the grand master, and all his officers; several late <sup>A. D. 1743</sup> grand

grand officers; stewards, and the masters and wardens of sixty lodges; who contributed generously to the general fund of charity.

The brethren were highly satisfied with the conduct of the lodge held at the Rose in Cheapside; who, finding their state in great decline, had joined themselves to the Swan and Rummer in Bartholomew-lane, near the Royal Exchange, and surrendered their Constitution to the grand master at the communication.

A. D.  
1743.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on April 9. Present, the grand master, and all his officers; several late grand officers; the stewards, and the masters and wardens of thirty-two lodges.

The king being gone abroad, and several of the brethren being absent with his majesty; and others having retired to their country seats; it was proposed to defer the annual assembly and feast; and to request Ward, grand master to continue in the chair for some time longer. The brethren approved of this motion, and upon alleging a precedent of the like sort, under Richmond grand master, his lordship condescended to continue in the chair till a more proper opportunity for chusing a successor.

The grand master then proposed, as there was to be no feast in town, to meet the brethren at Brother Vipont's in Hampstead, there to dine on the 16th of May.

Seven lodges were erased out of the list, for not attending the grand master in quarterly communication, pursuant to several notices sent them respectively.

A. D.  
1744.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on April 4. Present, the grand master, Lord Ward; all his officers; Lord Loudon, late grand master; several late grand officers; the Earl of Strathmore; the stewards, and the masters and wardens of fifty-four lodges.

Considered

Considered the petition of Brother Francis Byam, D. D. master of the Court-house lodge, in behalf of the brethren of the said lodge, on the island of Antigua; setting forth, that they had built a lodge-room, sixty feet long, and thirty wide, with a smaller room adjoining; and praying that the said new-built lodge, where they intended to meet for the future, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, might be entered in the book of lodges, by the name of *the Great Lodge of St. John's*; which was granted with this addition, that they might be named *the Great Lodge at St. John's in Antigua*.

The grand master proposed the Right Hon. Thomas Lyon, earl of Strathmore, for his successor, which was received with great applause; and his health was drank with ceremony, as grand master elect, when his lordship ordered the grand feast to be on the 2d of May next.

Two lodges were erased out of the list, for not obeying the summons of the grand master, to attend him in quarterly communication.

#### **Assembly and Feast at Haberdashers' hall, on May 2.**

Ward, the grand master, attended by his grand officers; the Earls of Loudon and Morton, late grand masters; several late grand officers; the stewards, and many other brethren, properly cloathed, waited on the Earl of Strathmore, and were entertained at breakfast by his lordship, at the Braund's-head tavern in New Bond-street, in the west: from whence they made the procession, in carriages, preceded by three sets of music, properly disposed, to the hall, in the east.

A. D.  
1744.

The stewards received the cavalcade at the hall gate, and conducted the grand officers to an inner chamber; where, having summoned the masters and wardens of the several lodges without to attend, the grand master proposed the Right Hon. Thomas Lyon, earl of Strathmore, for grand master for the year ensuing; who was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the first procession about the hall; and took his leave of the brethren. Being returned to the chair, after a seasonable and pathetic speech, and congratulation on

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their

## THOMAS EARL OF STRATHMORE, G. M.

their choice of a grand master, his lordship caused the grand secretary to proclaim the Right Hon. Thomas Lyon, earl of Strathmore, grand master of masons; who, being placed with ceremony in Solomon's chair, invested and recognized by the brethren, appointed

William Vaughan, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 William Græme, M. D. F. R. S. } grand wardens;  
 Fotherley Baker, Esq. }

And continued the grand secretary and sword-bearer.

A. D. 1744. **Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, on September 26, was held in ample form. Present, the masters and wardens of twenty-two lodges; who re-elected Brother Jesse into the office of grand treasurer.

A. D. 1745. **Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on February 26, in ample form. Present, the masters and wardens of twenty-nine lodges.

The master and wardens of the lodge No. 185, lately held at the Three-tuns, in Houghton-street, Clare-market, surrendered their Constitution to the grand master; the brethren having agreed to join the lodge No. 102, at the Magpye and Horse-shoe in Hollis-street, near Clare-market.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on March 25. Present, Lord Ward, as grand master; William Vaughan, deputy grand master; several late grand officers, the Earl of Loudon, Lord Cranstoun, the stewards, and the masters and wardens of nineteen lodges.

Eight lodges, not attending according to the summons sent by order of the last quarterly communication, were erased out of the book of lodges.

Lord

Lord Ward, in the chair, proposed the Right Hon. the Lord Cranstoun for grand master for the ensuing year, greatly to the satisfaction of the brethren, who drank his health as grand master elect.

Lord Cranstoun appointed the grand feast to be held at Drapers' hall, on the 18th of April following, and invited the brethren to breakfast with him on the morning of the same day, at the Braund's-head in Bond-street.

Assembly and Feast at Drapers' hall in Throgmorton-street, London, April 18. A. D. 1745.

Lord Ward, as grand master, attended by the deputy grand master, the grand wardens; the Earl of Loudon, late grand master; other late grand officers; the Earl of Eglington, the stewards, and many other brethren, breakfasted with Lord Cranstoun, at the Braund's-head tavern aforesaid, in the west, and made the procession, in carriages, preceded by three sets of music, to Drapers' hall, in the east.

The stewards received the cavalcade at the hall gate, and conducted the grand officers into an inner chamber; whither also the grand master *pro tempore* summoned the masters and wardens of the regular lodges in waiting to attend him, and proposed to them Lord Cranstoun for their grand master, who was elected with unanimity.

Dinner being ended, Lord Ward made the first procession round the hall; and, in the name of the absent grand master, took leave of the brethren. Being returned to the chair, he caused the grand secretary to proclaim

The Right Hon. James Cranstoun, Lord Cranstoun, grand master of masons; who, being placed in Solomon's chair, and having received the homage of the brethren, appointed

Edward Hody, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master,

Fotherley Baker, Esq.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

John Revis, gent. grand secretary,

Thomas Slaughter, the sword-bearer: brother George Moody

K k 2

having



having declined the office on account of bad health, and presented the grand lodge with a jewel he had usually worn, for the use of the future sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1745.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on November 21. Present, Lord Cranstoun, grand master; all his grand officers; several late grand officers; the stewards, and the masters and wardens of thirty-five lodges.

Brother Jesse was re-elected grand treasurer.

Twelve lodges were erased for not having attended the grand master at the general meetings of the society, nor regularly met so as to be summoned for some years.

A. D.  
1746.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held April 14, in due form, with the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of thirty-one lodges.

It was agreed to postpone the grand feast, and to request the grand master to continue in his office some time longer: and, at their desire, the grand master promised to continue in the chair; and desired their company to dine at brother Vipont's, on the 3d of May next.

Four lodges were erased out of the book for non-attendance, according to the order of the last quarterly communication.

A. D.  
1747.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on April 3. Present, the masters and wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of forty-one lodges; when the grand master informed the brethren, that the grand feast would be held at Drapers' hall, on the 30th day of April: and upon motion it was resolved to discontinue for the future the usual public procession of the society on the feast day.

The occasion of this prudent regulation was, that some unfaithful brethren, disappointed in their expectations of the high offices and honours

nours of the society, had joined a number of the buffoons of the day, in a scheme to exhibit a mockery of the public procession to the grand feast. This, as may well be supposed, furnished mirth to the gaping croud, and disgust to the fraternity; who wisely recollecting themselves, determined in future, to confine their operations within the limits of their own assembly.

The grand master then proposed the Right Hon. the Lord Byron for his successor; to the great satisfaction of the brethren, who drank his lordship's health as grand master elect.

One lodge was crazed for non-attendance, according to the order of the last quarterly communication.

**Assembly and Feast** at Drapers' hall, on April 30, present, the **A. D.** Lord Cranstoun, grand master; Edward Hody, M. D. F. R. S. deputy grand master; Fotherley Baker, Esq. and Thomas Smith, Esq. grand wardens; George Payne, Esq. and Lord Ward, late grand masters; several late grand officers; John Jesse, Esq. treasurer; Lord Byron, grand master elect; his Excellency Monf. Andrie, minister from the King of Prussia; his Excellency Monf. Hoffman, minister from the King of Poland; Baron Reydesel; the twelve stewards, and many other brethren, properly cloathed. <sup>1747.</sup>

The stewards, on the grand master's arrival at the hall, conducted him and the grand officers into an inner chamber; whither the masters and wardens of the several lodges present were summoned to attend: to whom his lordship proposed the Right Hon. the Lord Byron for his successor; who was thereon immediately elected.

Dinner being ended, the grand master made the first procession round the hall, took leave of his brethren; and, being returned to his chair, ordered the grand secretary to proclaim the Right Hon. William Byron, lord Byron, grand master of masons; who being placed in Solomon's

mon's chair, invested, and having received the homage of the brethren, appointed

Fotherley Baker, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 The Hon. Robert Shirley, Esq. } grand wardens,  
 Capt. Thomas Jeffreys, }  
 John Revis, gent. grand secretary,  
 Mr. Daniel Carne, the sword-bearer.

A. D. **Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held Decem-  
 1747. ber 16, in ample form; the master, wardens and nine assistants of the  
 stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of thirty-five regular  
 lodges attending.

It was ordered, that the lodge called the Third Lodge at Calcutta in  
 the East-Indies, at their request, be inrolled in the list of regular lodges,  
 agreeable to the date of their constitution:

The brethren unanimously re-chose Brother Jesse grand treasurer.

A. D. **Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held March 7,  
 1748. in ample form; the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of  
 thirty-two lodges attending.

Ordered, that the lodge No. 9, at the King's-arms tavern in New  
 Bond-street, be restored, and entered in the list of lodges; it appearing  
 that their non-attendance was occasioned by mistake.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on Decem-  
 ber 22, in ample form; the stewards' lodge, and the masters and war-  
 dens of fifty regular lodges attending.

Five lodges were erased for non-attendance, when summoned by  
 order of the grand master, to meet him in quarterly communication.

The lodge held at the White-Bear, in Old Broad-street, having de-  
 clined, the master, by the consent of the other members, surrendered  
 the Constitution into the hands of the grand master.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on May 26, A. D. in ample form; the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of thirty-nine lodges attending. <sup>1749</sup>

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to inspect the laws relating to the general charity; and to cause copies of such of them to be printed, as they should think proper; and that the grand secretary should send one of the said printed copies to each lodge, to be paid for by the treasurer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on June 25, A. D. in ample form; the masters and wardens of forty-nine lodges attending; when a very handsome collection was made for the general fund of charity. <sup>1750</sup>

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held September 4, in ample form; attended by the masters and wardens of sixty lodges. <sup>1751</sup>

Upon the petition of several worthy brothers, after a long debate, it was ordered, that in respect to Brother Payne, late grand master, the lodge No. 2, lately held at the Horn in Palace-yard, Westminster, should be restored, and have its former rank and place in the list of lodges. And the same favour was likewise granted to the brethren of the lodge held at the George in St. Mary-Axe; it appearing that their not meeting regularly, had been occasioned by unavoidable accidents.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on October 24, in ample form; the masters and wardens of thirty-three lodges attending; when the usual collection was made for the general fund of Charity. <sup>1752</sup>

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on March, 16, Present, Lord Byron, grand master; his grand officers; Lord Ward,

Ward, late grand master; other late grand officers; Lord Carysfort; the twelve stewards; the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of fifty-six lodges.

The brethren expressed their pleasure at the sight of their grand master, who had been abroad for several years, and lately returned in health and safety. The grand master also expressed his regard for the craft, and proposed the Right Hon. the Lord Carysfort for his successor, to the great satisfaction of the whole society.

A. D.  
1752.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Drapers' hall in Throgmorton-street, London, March 20. Present, Lord Byron, grand master, and many grand officers; amongst whom were, the Earl of Loudon and Lord Ward, attended by the twelve stewards, and a great number of other brethren.

The grand master and his officers being assembled in an inner chamber, ordered the masters and wardens of all regular lodges to attend him in the grand lodge, and proposed the Lord Carysfort to them for his successor; who was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the first procession round the hall; and having taken leave of the brethren, returned to his chair, and ordered the grand secretary to proclaim the Right Hon. John Proby, baron of Carysfort in the county of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland, grand master of masons. His lordship being placed in Solomon's chair, invested with the proper jewel of his office, and having received the homage of all the brethren in due form; appointed

Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master,	} grand wardens,
The Hon. James Carmichael, Esq.	
Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart.	
Brother John Révis, grand secretary,	
Brother Daniel Carne, sword-bearer.	

Much harmony, the old cement of the fraternity, abounded in the whole assembly; all expressing the greatest joy at the happy occasion of their meeting, after a longer recess than had been usual. This had been

been occasioned chiefly by the re-establishment of the public peace, which ever brought blessings to the antient and peaceable fraternity. However high the hopes of all that wished well to the cause might be, their most sanguine wishes were soon answered by the vigilance of their grand master; for his lordship had no sooner entered upon the exercise of his office, than his application to the real interests of the craft became visible to all, and their public fund in a very short time greatly increased.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on June 18. A. D. 1752. Thomas Manningham, M. D. as grand master, attended by many grand officers; the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of thirty-two lodges.

Brother Jesse was re-chosen treasurer, and gave bond accordingly.

The deputy grand master read a letter from the grand master, who was absent on account of bad health; in which his lordship earnestly requested that the laws and regulations might be punctually and faithfully executed; and recommended to the officers, that good decorum, peaceable and prudent behaviour be inculcated by them, and strictly observed in their lodges, that the craft might not suffer by the imprudence of those who ought continually to watch for its welfare: assuring them that he was ready, whenever called upon, to go in person, and see these injunctions every where executed according to the letter. All which was received by the brethren with universal applause. What added to the joy on this occasion; was a letter from the provincial grand master of the island of Minorca; which, amongst other things, informed the grand lodge, that the craft flourished in that island in full vigour: that the brethren there adhered to their rules so strictly, that neither the envious, malicious, nor inquisitive, could find the least ground to exercise their talents: and that some excellent discourses of a worthy clergyman there, preached on their festivals, and the decency

## JOHN LORD CARYSFORT, G. M.

and solemnity of their processions at those times, had forced applause even from those who had made it their study to traduce the craft.

A. D.  
1752.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on November 30, in due form. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of sixty-two lodges.

Three lodges were erased out of the book for not having attended the quarterly communications, or other meetings of the society, or paid any charity for five years past.

It was then resolved that, in order to render the masons' charity as extensive as possible, all foreign brethren, of what nation or profession soever they might be, should, after proper examination, be relieved with a certain sum immediately.

Several sums were ordered for the relief of distressed brethren, whose petitions had been referred from the committee of charity.

A. D.  
1753.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on March 6. Present, the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of forty-nine lodges.

The grand master informed the brethren, that the time drew near for them to chuse a grand master for the ensuing year; and that he proposed the 3d of April for that purpose: but the whole fraternity, truly sensible of the great obligations they lay under to his lordship for their present flourishing condition, most earnestly besought his lordship to continue in the chair for another year: to which his lordship consented in a most obliging manner, provided it should appear on the feast-day, to be the unanimous desire of the whole body of masons.

The grand master having then informed the brethren, that in regard the stewards might have time to make a suitable provision for such of them as intended to dine with him, he had given directions, that no tickets should be delivered after twelve of the clock on Saturday the

31st

31st inst.; and concluded with strongly recommending the strictest regard to the name and dignity of a free and accepted mason; and that such a decent and regular use might be made of their being free, as would always intitle them to be accepted.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Leatherfellers' hall in Little St. Helen's, A. D. 1753.  
Bishopsgate-street, London, on April 3.

The grand master and his officers being assembled in an inner chamber, ordered the stewards to summon the masters and wardens of all the regular lodges attending without, to appear before him; and informed them, that they were called in to proceed to the election of a grand master for the year ensuing: when the sentiments of all concurring with the request of the brethren at the last quarterly communication, his lordship was again intreated to continue grand master, at least for the next year; and his lordship, giving his consent, was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the procession about the hall; and, being returned to Solomon's chair, appointed

Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master; who had distinguished his abilities for that office, and zeal for masonry, by visiting the lodges in the remotest parts of the town, or where-ever his presence was thought necessary; redressing what was amiss in the execution of the laws, and giving them the most prudent advice for their future observance and lasting advantage: the whole of his proceedings being conducted with such candor and affability, as endeared him to all the brethren. James Carmichael, Esq. late junior grand warden, desiring permission to decline that office, on account of his ill health, the grand master appointed

Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart.	} grand wardens,
Francis Blake Delaval, Esq.	
John Revis, grand secretary,	
Daniel Carne, sword-bearer.	



A. D.  
1753.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on June 14. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of thirty-nine regular lodges.

The deputy grand master informed the lodge of the death of Brother John Jesse, late treasurer of this society; and recommended to their consideration the choice of some proper person for that office of trust. Previous to this election, it being proposed for the opinion of the grand lodge, whether the treasurer be a grand officer by virtue of his office, and as such to be elected from amongst the brethren who had served the stewardship; it was, after a long debate, carried in the affirmative almost unanimously; and Brother George Clarke, a late steward, proposed and recommended by the grand master, was unanimously elected, invested with the staff of office, and impowered to receive the cash, &c. then tendered from the executor of the deceased treasurer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on November 23. Present, Sir Robert de Cornwall, bart. provincial grand master; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of sixty regular lodges.

Several wholesome laws for the better regulation of masonry were proposed by the deputy grand master, relating to the making of masons, &c. which are inserted in the book of Regulations, under their proper titles.

A. D.  
1754.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on March 8. Present, the Duke of Chandos, late grand master; Marquis of Caernarvon; Sir Richard Glynn, knt. and alderman of London; the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of fifty-five lodges; who contributed generously to the general fund of charity.

The

The grand master having signified his great satisfaction with the conduct of the brethren toward himself, during his grand mastership, and recommended to them the continuance thereof to his successor, was pleased to propose the Marquis of Caernarvon for grand master for the year ensuing; and signified his pleasure, that the day for the grand feast and election should be on the 25th of March, and kept at Drapers' hall.

**Assembly and Feast** at Drapers' hall in Throgmorton-street, London, A. D. was kept on the 25th of March. Present, Lord Carysfort, grand master 1754; Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master; Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. senior grand warden; Thomas Apreece, as junior grand warden; Duke of Chandos and Lord Ward, late grand masters; Sir Robert Lawley, bart. and Fotherley Baker, Esq. late deputy grand masters; Brother George Clarke, grand treasurer; Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master elect; the twelve stewards, and near three hundred other brethren, properly clothed.

The grand master and his officers assembled in an inner chamber, having summoned the masters and wardens of the regular lodges attending without, to appear before him in the grand lodge, proposed the Marquis of Caernarvon for his successor, who was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the first procession round the hall, took leave of the brethren; and being returned to his chair, commanded the grand secretary to proclaim the most noble James Brydges, marquis of Caernarvon, son and heir-apparent to the Duke of Chandos, late grand master, grand master of masons; who, being placed in Solomon's chair with the usual ceremony, invested, and recognized with the congratulations of all the brethren, appointed

Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master,	} grand wardens,
The Hon. Capt. Charles Proby,	
Fleming Pinkstan,	
John Revis, grand secretary,	
Daniel Carne, sword-bearer.	

A. D.  
1754.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on June 27, in due form. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of forty-eight lodges.

The usual forms being gone through, the brethren proceeded to the election of a grand treasurer, and unanimously rechose Brother George Clarke.

Then they took into consideration the state of the country lodges; and it was resolved, that each brother should, according to his opportunity, make the utmost enquiry touching the meetings and conduct of the said lodges, and give proper intimations thereof to the next quarterly communication; and that such of those lodges of which no satisfactory account could be then given, should be erased from the book of lodges.

A memorial presented by Brother Jonathan Scott to the last committee of charity, being referred to this quarterly communication, shewing the necessity of a new edition of the book of Constitutions, proposing that the same might be henceforward printed by the subscriptions of such lodges as it suited, and the profits applied to the use of the general charity; and that a committee might be appointed to review the Constitutions, formerly prepared for the press by the Reverend Brother Anderson, and to make the necessary alterations and additions: it was

Resolved, that the said book of Constitutions should be revised, and necessary alterations and additions made, consistent with the laws and rules of masonry; and that the right worshipful grand master; the other present grand officers; George Payne, Esq. the Earl of Loudon, Duke of Chandos, Lord Ward, and Lord Carysfort, late grand masters; Sir Robert Lawley, bart. Edward Hody, M. D. late deputy grand masters; Thomas Smith, Esq. late junior grand warden; together with the Rev. John Entick, M. A. Arthur Beardmore, and Edward Bowman, gent. be the said committee: and that the grand master, or deputy grand master, with any three others of the said committee, have power

power to proceed to business, and to call in to their assistance any other brethren they might from time to time think proper.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on November 29, in due form. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of seventy-two lodges. A. D. 1754

The grand master having informed the brethren, that the Hon. Capt. Charles Proby, senior grand warden, being ordered on duty abroad, had resigned his said office, he did now appoint

Fleming Pinkstan, to be senior grand warden,

Arthur Beardmore, to be junior grand warden.

Several new regulations concerning the removal of lodges, funeral processions, and tilers, which had been recommended by the last committee of charity, for laws of the grand lodge, were taken into consideration, and unanimously agreed to; and ordered to be added to the new edition of the book of Constitutions.

The committee appointed by the last quarterly communication to revise the book of Constitutions, reported their proceedings, and desired farther time to finish their work, which was ordered accordingly.

Twenty-one country lodges having neither contributed to the general fund of charity, nor otherwise had any communication with the grand lodge, nor even met for several years, according to the best information that could be obtained; were erased out of the book of regular lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on March 20. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, the twelve stewards, and the masters and wardens of sixty lodges. A. D. 1755

The deputy grand master, to the great satisfaction of the brethren, informed them of the flourishing condition of the foreign lodges who hold

hold communication, from all parts of the world, with the grand master of England; from whom he had received several letters.

The grand lodge then took into consideration a complaint against certain brethren for forming and assembling under the denomination of *antient masons*, \* who, as such, deem themselves independent of this society, and not subject to the laws, or to the authority of our grand master: when the deputy grand master took notice of the great necessity there was to discourage all such meetings, not only as contrary to our laws, and a great insult on the grand master, and the whole body of Free and Accepted Masons; but as they likewise tended to introduce the novelties and conceits of opinionative persons, and to create a belief, that there have been other societies of masons more antient than *this* society. And the question being put, it was resolved, that the meeting of brethren under any denomination of *Masons*, other than as brethren of this our antient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, is inconsistent with the honour and interest of the craft, and a high insult on our grand master, and the whole body of masons.

The deputy grand master then moved, and it was agreed, that the consideration of the irregular proceedings of the said brethren be postponed till next quarterly communication; that a thorough sense of their misconduct, and a determination not to be guilty of the like for the future, might reconcile them to the grand lodge. The grand master having informed the lodge of his intention to hold the grand feast on the 10th of April next, the brethren unanimously requested and prevailed with his lordship to continue in the chair for another year.

A. D.  
1755.

Assembly and Feast, at Drapers'-hall was kept on the 10th of April.

\* See p. 239. *note*.

Present,

Present, the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy-grand master; Fleming Pinkstan, and Arthur Beardmore, grand wardens; the Earl of Loudon; Lord Ward, and Lord Carysfort, late grand masters; several former grand officers, the twelve stewards, and near three hundred more brethren, properly clothed.

The grand master and his officers being conducted into an inner chamber by the stewards, the music playing, assembled themselves in due form, and summoned the masters and wardens of the regular lodges to attend; when his lordship, at their repeated entreaty, was pleased to continue in the chair for the year ensuing.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the procession round the hall, with music playing, and in the midst of the joyful acclamations of the brethren, being returned to Solomon's chair, appointed

Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master,	} grand wardens,
The Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq.	
James Dickson, Esq.	
John Revis, grand secretary,	
Daniel Carne, sword-bearer.	

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern aforesaid, was held on July 24. A. D. 1755. Present, the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, and the masters and wardens of fifty-two regular lodges.

Brother George Clarke was re-chosen grand treasurer; and thanked for his great care.

The grand master then delivered to him a large silver jewel gilt, being cross keys in a knot enamelled with blue, as his present to the society, to be worn by the grand treasurer on all public occasions.

Ordered, That every certificate granted to a brother of his being a mason, shall, for the future, be sealed with the seal of masonry, and

M m signed

signed by the grand secretary; for which five shillings shall be paid to the use of the general fund of charity.

Ordered, that the brethren complained of at the last quarterly communication, persisting in their disobedience to the determination of the grand lodge, their lodge, No. 94, held at the Ben Johnson's Head in Pelham-street, Spitalfields, be erased from the book of lodges; and that such of the brethren thereof who shall continue those irregular meetings, be not admitted as visitors in any lodge.

A. D. **Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, on December 4.  
1755. Present, Dr. Manningham, as grand master; John Harvey Thursby, Esq. as deputy grand master; Arthur Beardmore, as senior grand warden; James Dickson, Esq. junior grand warden; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy-one lodges.

The usual forms being gone through, a collection was made for the general fund of charity.

A. D. **Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar,  
1756. April 8. Present, the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master; Dr. Manningham, deputy grand master; Arthur Beardmore, as senior grand warden; James Dickson, junior grand warden; Lord Carysfort, late grand master; George Clarke, treasurer; the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were audited.

The grand master appointed Brother Mark Adston, sword-bearer, in the place of Brother Daniel Carne, deceased; who was invested with the proper jewel; and the brethren requested, and prevailed on his lordship to continue in the chair another year.

**Assembly**

**Assembly and Feast** at Leatherfellers' hall, Little St. Helens, May 10. A. D.

Present, the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master; Arthur Beardmore, James Dickson, grand wardens; the Duke of Chandos, and Lord Ward, late grand masters; several other grand officers; with the stewards, and a great many brethren properly cloathed. <sup>1756.</sup>

The grand master and his officers being arrived at the hall, were conducted by the stewards (music playing before them) into a convenient room, where the master and wardens of the regular lodges were summoned to attend; when his lordship, at their request, was pleased to continue grand master another year.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the procession round the hall, and being returned to the chair, his lordship was pleased to appoint and invest the following brethren grand officers:

Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master,	
James Nash, Esq.	} grand wardens,
Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur,	
John Revis, grand secretary,	
Mark Adston, sword-bearer.	

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, August 13. Present, Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master, as grand master; James Nash, Esq. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Arthur Beardmore, as senior grand warden; Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur, junior grand warden; George Clark, treasurer, the master, wardens, and nine assistants, of the stewards' lodge; the masters and wardens of forty-four lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were audited; and this being the election night for a treasurer, Brother Clarke was again unanimously elected.

Ordered, that a copper-plate be engraved, for printing the certificate to be granted to a brother of his being a mason; and that a dye be cut, and an engine made, wherewith to seal the same; in consequence



JAMES MARQUIS OF CAERNARVON, G. M.

of the order of the quarterly communication the 24th of July, 1755, so that the whole expence thereof do not exceed twelve guineas; and that the treasurer do pay the same.

A. D.  
1757.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, January 14, in ample form. Present, the Marquis of Caernarvon, grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master; Arthur Beardmore, as senior grand warden; Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur, junior grand warden; George Clark, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; and the masters and wardens of fifty-two lodges.

Information was given that the fourteen following persons (among others) who are not masons, meet the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at the Marlborough-head, in Pelham-street, Spitalfields, and hold what they call a lodge; viz. Jacob Pierce, brewer; William Dupree, weaver; James Dupree, weaver; Peter Landy, dyer; William Castor, weaver; John Gill, ditto; Thomas Warrington, cooper; Thomas Malawson, dyer; Thomas Swain, weaver; Michael Bandy, ditto; Michael Reids, dyer; Daniel Marchant, weaver; Rowland Taylor, cooper; and Matthew Nicole, weaver.

Ordered, that a list of their names be printed, and sent to every lodge that they may be on their guard, lest any of those impostors should gain admittance amongst them.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, May 5. Present, Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master, as grand master; James Nash, Esq. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Fleming Pinkstan, as senior grand warden; Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur, junior grand warden; several former grand officers; George Clark, treasurer; the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge, with the masters and wardens of fifty-six lodges.

Three lodges, not having attended to the summons of the last quarterly communication, were erased out of the list.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were audited.

The

The deputy grand master proposed the Right Hon. Lord Aberdour for grand master for the year ensuing, who was unanimously approved of, and his health was drank, as grand master elect: whereupon his lordship was pleased to express his acceptance of the dignity intended him, and assured the brethren of his endeavours to promote the interest of the craft.

A letter to the grand master elect, dated the 22d of April, from Brother N. De Court, late commander of the French merchant ship St. James, captured the 29th of October last by his majesty's ship the Windsor, and now a prisoner of war, on his parole, at Launceston in Cornwall; wishing his lordship could procure his liberty to return to Bourdeaux, and promising all good offices to brethren prisoners in France, and praying relief; was, read, and spoke to: when it being observed, that as no cartel was as yet settled with the French king, it might not be possible to relieve our brother otherwise than by money.

Ordered, that the treasurer do pay twenty guineas to the order of Brother William Pye, Esq. provincial grand master for Cornwall, to be applied for the relief of Brother De Court, in case, on enquiry, he shall find him worthy of assistance.

**Assembly and Feast** at Leatherfellers' hall, Little St. Helen's, A. D.  
May 18. 1757.

Present; the Márquis of Caernarvon, grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. deputy grand master; James Nash, Esq. senior grand warden; Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur, junior grand warden; the Earl of Morton, the Duke of Chandos, and Lord Ward, late grand masters; Lord Aberdour, grand master elect; William Vaughan, Esq. late deputy grand master; together with the stewards, and many other brethren.

The grand master and his officers, being arrived at the hall, were conducted by the stewards (music playing before them) into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the regular lodges were

## SHOLTO LORD ABERDOUR, G. M.

were summoned to attend, when his lordship proposed Lord Aberdour, as grand master for the ensuing year, who was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master walked round the hall in procession (musick playing) and took leave of the brethren; when returned to the chair, he caused the secretary to proclaim the Right Hon. Sholto Douglas, Lord Aberdour, grand master for the year ensuing. He was thereupon seated in the chair, and invested with the ensigns of his office; after which he appointed the following brethren grand officers:

John Revis, deputy grand master,	
William Chapman,	} grand wardens,
Albert Vandevelde,	
Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,	
Mark Adston, sword-bearer.	

A. D.  
1757.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, 31st of October. Present, John Revis, deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; Fleming Pinkstan, as senior grand warden; Albert Vandevelde, junior grand warden, the late grand wardens, the master and wardens, with nine assistants, of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-nine regular lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts; which were audited; and he was re-chosen grand treasurer for the year ensuing.

Three lodges lately held at the King's-arms, St. Margaret's-hill, the Rising-Sun, in Fashion-street, Spitalfields, and the Queen's-head, in Great Queen-street, which were erased from the list of lodges, by order of the quarterly communication, held the 5th of May, 1757, having paid two guineas each, were at their desire, restored and entered again in the said list.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, in ample form, A. D. 1758.  
 the 14th of February. Present, Lord Aberdour, grand master; John Revis, deputy grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. late deputy grand master; Fleming Pinkstan, as senior grand warden; James Dickson, as junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; and the master and wardens of sixty-one regular lodges.

The deputy grand master delivered into the hands of the grand master, the jewel of our late Brother Vandevelde, deceased, whereupon the grand master called up to the chair the Rev. John Entick, and invested him with the said jewel, as junior grand warden.

The deputy grand master informed the brethren, that by an order of a former quarterly communication, Brother Scott had printed five hundred books of Constitutions of masonry on small, and two hundred and fifty on large paper, and produced bills and receipts for paper and printing, amounting to the sum of 100*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* of which sum 84*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was received by the sale of books, and 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was ordered to be paid by the treasurer, to make good the deficiency. It also appeared that there remained, unfold, one hundred and fifty-four copies on the large, and three hundred and sixty-eight on the small paper, the money arising from the sale of which, was ordered to be paid into the public fund of charity.

Ordered, that thanks be given to the grand officers, and the rest of the committee, for their care in revising the book of Constitutions.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, the 14th of April, in ample form. Present, the Right Honourable Lord Aberdour, grand master; John Revis, deputy grand master; William Chapman, and the Rev. John Entick, grand wardens; several former grand officers; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-nine regular lodges.

This

This being election-night for a grand master for the ensuing year, the deputy grand master acquainted the brethren, that several grand officers had waited upon the grand master, to desire he would continue another year grand master; his lordship declared, that upon being re-chosen, he was very ready to accept of it.

Resolved, that as India bonds are now at 103, and the 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities are 95 only, the treasurer be directed to sell the three East-India bonds in his hands, and with the money arising by the sale thereof, and such further sum as shall be necessary, to purchase 400/. consolidated annuities.

A. D.  
1758.

**Assembly and Feast** at Barber-Surgeons' hall, June 1. Present, the Right Hon. Lord Aberdour, grand master; John Revis, deputy grand master; William Chapman, and the Rev. John Entick, grand wardens; the Earl of Morton, the Duke of Chandos, Lord Ward, and the Marquis of Caernarvon, late grand masters; other grand officers, the twelve stewards, together with many other brethren.

The grand master and his officers being arrived at the hall, were conducted into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the regular lodges were summoned to attend; when his lordship, at their request, was pleased to continue another year.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the procession round the hall, music playing, in the midst of the joyful acclamations of the brethren. Being returned to Solomon's chair, the grand officers surrendered the jewels of their respective offices, when his lordship was pleased to appoint and invest the following brethren grand officers:

John Revis, deputy grand master,  
 James Dickson, } grand wardens,  
 Thomas Singleton, }  
 Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,  
 Mark Adston, sword-bearer.

Grand

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, the 14th of September. Present, John Revis, deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, senior grand warden; Thomas Singleton, junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-six lodges.

A. D.  
1758.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were audited, and he was re-chosen grand treasurer for the year ensuing.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, in due form, on the 5th of February. Present, John Revis, deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, senior grand warden; Arthur Beardmore, as junior grand warden; and George Clarke, grand treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six lodges.

A. D.  
1759.

The lodge No. 32. at the George in St. Mary-Axe, having represented, that they had not a sufficient number of members to hold a lodge; ordered, that for the future they be omitted in the list of lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, was held on the 24th of May, in due form. Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, senior grand warden; Arthur Beardmore, as junior grand warden; the late grand officers; and George Clarke, grand treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-two lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were read and approved.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, was held on the 24th January. Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master,

A. D.  
1760.

N n

master,

master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, senior grand warden; Thomas Singleton, junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the master and wardens of sixty-two lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were read and approved of, the balance in his hands being 85*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of 400*l.* three *per cent.* bank annuities consolidated, beside the sum of 128*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* received this night, and fifteen golden mohurs, sent from Calcutta, in the East-Indies.

Resolved, that the sum of fifty pounds be sent to Germany, to be distributed among the soldiers who are masons in Prince Ferdinand's army, whether English, Hanoverians, or Hessians.

The deputy grand master acquainted the brethren, that Major General Kingsley, now in Prince Ferdinand's army, was a mason; and that if it was agreeable he would write to him, and desire he would distribute the aforesaid sum amongst the masons; which passed unanimously.

Ordered, that the treasurer do pay fifty pounds into the hand of the deputy grand master, to remit to General Kingsley for the aforesaid purposes.

A. D.  
1760.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, 14th of May, in due form. Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, senior grand warden; Arthur Beardmore, as junior grand warden; and George Clarke, treasurer; the twelve stewards, the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, which were audited.

The deputy grand master produced a letter from Major General Kingsley, with a list of the masons in Prince Ferdinand's army; also  
a receipt

a receipt for the fifty pounds sent to Germany by order of the last quarterly communication.

The deputy grand master acquainted the brethren, that Lord Aberdour being in Scotland, attending the duties of his country, he had appointed the 2d of June next for the grand feast.

Ordered, that the treasurer do purchase 100*l.* bank annuities consolidated.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Haberdashers' hall, on the 5th of June. A. D.

Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master, as grand master; <sup>1760.</sup> Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; James Dickson, and Thomas Singleton, grand wardens; other grand officers, the twelve stewards, and two hundred brethren.

The grand officers being arrived at the hall, were conducted into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the several lodges were ordered to attend.

Lord Aberdour, our present grand master, attending the duty of the king in North Britain, was unanimously re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the grand officers walked round the hall in procession, music playing before them; when returning to the chair, the several ensigns of the late grand officers were surrendered to Thomas Manningham, M. D. late deputy grand master, who took the chair, and in the name of Lord Aberdour appointed,

John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master,

Casper Schombart, } grand wardens,  
Charles Maffey, }

Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,

Mark Adston, sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, the 17th of November. Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master;



Arthur Beardmore, as senior grand warden; Charles Maffey, junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; William Mackett, provincial grand master of Calcutta, in the East-Indies, ——— Franklyn, Esq. provincial grand master of Philadelphia; ——— Franklyn, Esq. provincial grand secretary of Philadelphia; and George Clarke, grand treasurer; the master, wardens and nine assistants of the stewards' lodges; with the masters and wardens of forty lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, and was re-chosen for the year ensuing.

Seven lodges were erased out of the list for non-appearance.

A. D.  
1761.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, the 5th of June, in due form. Present, John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master, as grand master; Thomas Manningham, M. D. as deputy grand master; Casper Schombart, senior grand warden; Arthur Beardmore, as junior grand warden; George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six lodges.

Resolved, that the grand officers have a power to dispose of the Constitution books remaining in Brother Scott's hands, and that they be sold to the best advantage before the next quarterly communication.

A brother present acquainted the grand lodge, that several persons meet at the Glaziers'-arms in Water-lane, Fleet-street, and make mafons for small and unworthy considerations, in a clandestine manner.

Ordered, that as soon as the names of the persons so meeting can be obtained, they be printed, and sent to all the regular lodges in London; that whoever appear to be the acting master and wardens, be expelled all lodges, and the others not admitted into any regular lodge.

A. D.  
1762.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, March 29, in ample form. Present, the Right Hon. Lord Carysfort, late grand master, as grand master; John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master; Casper Schombart, Schombart

Schombart, senior grand warden; Charles Maffey, junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; George Bacon, Esq. provincial grand master for the county of Norfolk; and George Clarke, treasurer; the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty lodges.

It was agreed that Brother Scott should have all the Constitution books that are unfold, both large and small paper, at 2s. 6d. each.

It was reported, that agreeable to the order of the last quarterly communication, the names of those persons who meet at the Glaziers' arms in Water-lane, Fleet-street, had been sent to all the lodges.

This being election night for a grand master for the ensuing year, the Right Honourable Lord Carysfort proposed the Right Honourable Earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth, master of the Horn lodge in Westminster, to be grand master for the ensuing year, which was received with the highest satisfaction. The deputy grand master acquainted the brethren, that his lordship was willing to accept of the honour of being grand master, and would do every thing in his power to make masonry flourish.

Several lodges not having attended for a considerable time at any quarterly communication, it was ordered, that letters be sent to them desiring them to shew cause at the next quarterly communication for their former non-attendance; otherwise they should be erased out of the list of lodges.

The lodges in the East-Indies having no provincial grand master, sent a petition to the grand master praying his worship would grant them one, and recommending Culling Smith, Esq. of Calcutta, to be provincial grand master for India: they also sent fifty guineas to be paid into the public fund of charity.

Ordered, that a deputation be made out in the neatest manner, appointing Culling Smith, Esq. to be provincial grand master for India, and the expence to be defrayed out of the fund of the grand lodge.

Assembly

A. D.  
1762.

**Assembly and Feast** at Vintners' hall, Thames-street, the 3d of May. Present, the Right Honourable Lord Ward, as grand master; John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master; Casper Schombart, and Arthur Beardmore, grand wardens; Washington Shirley earl Ferrers, grand master elect; several other grand officers; the twelve stewards, and near three hundred brethren properly cloathed.

The grand master and his officers, being arrived at the hall, were conducted (music playing before them) by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the lodges were ordered to attend; when Lord Ward, in the name of Lord Aberdour, proposed the Right Honourable Washington Shirley earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth, grand master of masons for the ensuing year; and he was thereupon unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the grand master walked round the hall in procession, and took leave of the brethren; and returned to the chair, invested the grand master with the badge of his office, and caused the secretary to proclaim the Right Honourable Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth, grand master; who appointed,

John Revis, deputy grand master,	
Col. John Salter,	} grand wardens,
Robert Groat, M. D.	
Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,	
Mark Adston, sword-bearer.	

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, 27th of July, in due form. Present, John Revis, as grand master; Colonel Salter, as deputy grand master; Robert Groat, M. D. as senior grand warden; Arthur Beardmore, as junior grand warden; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge, with the masters and wardens of forty-four lodges.

This being election-night for a treasurer, Brother George Clarke was unanimously re-elected.

Two

Two lodges were excused for non-attendance at the quarterly communication.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, 14th of Feb. in due form. Present, Col. John Salter, senior grand warden, as grandmaster; Robert Groat, M. D. junior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Thomas Singleton, as senior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the steward's lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-two lodges. A. D. 1763.

Brother John Bowman, who at a quarterly communication, February 1742, received fifteen guineas, being now deceased, left 20*l.* to the public fund of Charity, which was this night paid by his executors.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, 29th of April. Present, Earl Ferrers, grand master; John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master; Col. John Salter, senior grand warden; Robert Groat, M. D. junior grand warden; the late grand wardens; George Clarke, treasurer; the twelve stewards, the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge, with the masters and wardens of forty lodges.

The usual collection was made for the fund of charity.

**Assembly and Feast** at Vintners' hall, Thames-street, the 3d of May. Present, Earl Ferrers, grand master; John Revis, deputy grand master; Col. John Salter, and Robert Groat, M. D. grand wardens; several former grand officers; the twelve stewards, and near three hundred brethren.

The grand master and his officers on their arrival at the hall, were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, (with music playing) where the masters and wardens of the lodge were ordered to attend; when Earl Ferrers was unanimously re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

Dinner

Dinner being over, the grand master walked round the hall in procession, and being returned to the chair, his lordship was pleased to appoint and invest,

Colonel John Salter, deputy grand master,

Robert Groat, M. D. }

Thomas Edmonds, } grand wardens,

Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,

Mark Adston, sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1763.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, October the 24th. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; John Revis, as deputy grand master; Robert Groat, M. D. senior grand warden; John Smith, provincial grand master for Lancashire, as junior grand warden; George Clarke, treasurer; Samuel Spencer, secretary; Thomas Dyne of the stewards' lodge, as sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-five lodges.

The usual forms being gone through, a large collection was made for the fund of charity.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, and was unanimously re-elected.

Several lodges not having attended for a considerable time at any quarterly communication; it was ordered, that letters be sent to them, desiring them to shew cause at the next quarterly communication, for their former non-attendance, otherwise they should be erased out of the list.

A. D.  
1764.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, the 23d of January. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master, Robert Groat, M. D. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; James Dickson, as senior grand warden; Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur, as junior grand warden; the late grand officers; and George Clarke, treasurer; the masters, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-six lodges.

Four

Four lodges were erased out of the list for non-attendance.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, April 23. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; Robert Groat, M. D. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; James Dickson and Thomas Singleton, as grand wardens; several former grand officers; George Clarke, treasurer; the twelve stewards; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-eight lodges.

A. D.  
1764

The grand master in the chair proposed the Right Honourable Lord Blayney, to be grand master for the ensuing year, which met with universal applause, and he was declared duly elected grand master.

The petitions of several brethren, late members of the King's-arms in New Bond-street, praying to be re-instated, were read. The quarterly communication ordered, upon their paying two guineas, they should stand in the same rank in the list of lodges as before. Twenty guineas being received from the mother lodge at Jamaica, it was ordered, that the secretary write a letter, signifying the approbation of the grand master and grand lodge, and acknowledging the receipt of the above sum.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Vintners' hall, Thames-street, May 8. Present, Earl Ferrers, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Robert Groat, M. D. and Charles Maffey, grand wardens; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Mark Adston, sword-bearer; Rowland Berkeley, as grand treasurer, in the absence of Brother Clarke; several former grand officers, the twelve stewards, and near three hundred brethren, properly clothed.

The grand master and his officers, being arrived at the hall, were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, music playing before them; where the masters and wardens of the several lodges were

O o

ordered

CADWALLADER LORD BLAYNEY, G. M.

ordered to attend the grand master, when they unanimously elected Cadwallader Lord Blayney, grand master for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the grand master made the procession round the hall, with music playing, and being returned to the chair, the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers took an affectionate leave of the brethren, and invested

- John Revis, Esq. late deputy grand master, proxy for Lord Blayney,
- Col. John Salter, deputy grand master,
- The Hon. Thomas Shirley, Esq. } grand wardens,
- Thomas Alleyne, Esq. }
- Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,
- Mark Adfton, sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1764.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, October 31. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; John Revis, Esq. as deputy grand master; the Hon. Thomas Shirley, Esq. senior grand warden; Thomas Alleyne, Esq. junior grand warden; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-four regular lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts, and was unanimously re-elected treasurer.

A. D.  
1765.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, January 30. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; John Revis, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Alleyne, Esq. junior grand warden, as senior grand warden; Charles Maffey, Esq. as junior grand warden; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty lodges.

A committee was appointed, consisting of grand officers and masters of lodges, to the number of twenty-one, to receive designs of candlesticks

ricks and chairs for the use of the grand lodge, and report their opinion at the next quarterly communication.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, April 23. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. as deputy grand master; John Revis, Esq. late deputy grand master; Thomas Alleyne, Esq. junior grand warden, as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; and George Clarke, treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-five regular lodges. A. D. 1765.

The committee, appointed at the last quarterly communication, reported that they had seen several designs, and approved of one, for a set of silver candlesticks, valued at 21*l.* or thereabouts, and one design for three chairs, valued at 12*l.* or thereabouts, which they thought proper for the use of the grand lodge.

On this report, it was resolved that a voluntary subscription should be immediately opened at the grand secretary's, and continue till Michaelmas next, to raise the sum sufficient to carry the designs above-mentioned into execution; and that a circular letter be sent to each lodge, acquainting them therewith; and to desire they would send their names to the grand secretary, with an account of what sum they would chuse to subscribe.

The grand master in the chair proposed, that as our right worshipful grand master Lord Blayney had been out of England since his being grand master, and being expected to arrive every day, he might be re-elected; which met with universal applause; and he was accordingly declared duly elected grand master for the ensuing year.

**Assembly and Feast** at Merchant-taylors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 21. Present, the Duke of Chandos, as grand master; Col. Salter, deputy grand master; the Hon. Thomas Shirley, Esq. and Thomas Alleyne,



## CADWALLADER LORD BLAYNEY, G. M.

Alleyne, Esq. grand wardens; Lord Viscount Dudley, and the Marquis of Caernarvon, late grand masters; George Clarke, treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Mark Adston, sword-bearer; several former grand officers; the twelve stewards, and near four hundred brethren.

The grand officers, on their arrival at the hall, were conducted into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the several regular lodges were ordered to attend; when his Grace the Duke of Chandos proposed our present grand master, Lord Blayney, to be re-chosen grand master for the year ensuing; who was thereupon unanimously re-elected.

Dinner being over, the grand officers walked round the hall in procession; and his Grace the Duke of Chandos took the chair, and ordered the secretary to proclaim Lord Blayney, baron of Castle-Blayney, grand master for the ensuing year.

The grand master appointed

Col. John Salter, deputy grand master,	} grand wardens,
Richard Ripley, Esq.	
Capt. Charles Tuffnall,	
Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,	
Mark Adston, sword-bearer.	

**A. D.** **Grand Lodge,** at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, the 29th of October. **1765.** Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Captain Tuffnall, junior grand warden, as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, as junior grand warden; Thomas Dyne, as grand treasurer in the absence of Brother George Clarke; the masters, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-eight lodges.

The treasurer delivered in his accounts; and was unanimously re-elected treasurer for the year ensuing.

The

The memorial of several brethren, late at the Fountain in Shoreditch, praying to be restored, was read; and upon paying two guineas to the public fund of charity, were ordered to be reinstated.

**Grand Lodge** in ample form at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, the 29th of January. Present Right Hon. Lord Blayney, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. senior grand warden; Peter Edwards, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; other former grand officers; John Smith, Esq. provincial grand master for Lancashire; Thomas Dyne, in the absence of Brother George Clarke, as grand treasurer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the master and wardens of seventy lodges.

A. D.  
1766.

A letter was received from Brother George Clarke, grand treasurer, desiring to be excused serving that office any longer; whereupon the grand lodge declared the office vacant, and Brother Rowland Berkeley was duly elected in his room.

Information was received, that Brother Jonathan Scott had, for unworthy considerations, made William Morgan, carpenter and undertaker, near Clare Market, and William Bailey, at the Three Tuns, Brook-street, Clare Market, masons. Ordered, that a N. B. be put at the bottom of each summons, for the next committee of charity, and quarterly communication, desiring the lodges not to admit them as visitors.

The grand master appointed Brother William Cole, engraver and printer in Newgate-street, to be printer of the list of lodges.

An *Occasional Lodge* was held at the Horn Tavern, in New Palace Yard, February 16th. Present, Lord Blayney, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. and Charles Tuffnal, Esq. grand wardens; Horatio Ripley, Esq. as grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, as sword-bearer.

His

His Royal Highness William Henry, duke of Gloucester, was in the usual manner introduced, and made an entered apprentice, passed a fellow craft, and raised to the degree of a master mason.

A. D.  
1766.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, the 9th of April. Present, the Right Hon. Lord Blayney, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. senior grand warden; Thomas Singleton, late senior grand warden, as junior grand warden; Thomas Dyne, as grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Peter Edwards, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six regular lodges.

Brother Rowland Berkeley, in consequence of his being elected grand treasurer at the last quarterly communication, and his securities approved of, was installed as such, and invested with the ensigns of his office. It was thereupon ordered, that the grand master do give notice to Brother George Clarke, late grand treasurer, and Dr. Manningham, late deputy grand master, that on their transferring the stock standing in their names, and also paying such money, vested in their hands, the property of this society, to Brother Rowland Berkeley, and his securities; the secretary shall be ordered to deliver up their bond to be cancelled.

Brother Jonathan Scott, in obedience to the order of the last committee of charity, appeared, and asked public pardon for the indiscretion he had been guilty of in making masons irregularly, and for unworthy considerations; and he producing a certificate of such masons being since re-made, and promising never to be guilty of the like again, was thereupon restored to grace. He at the same time likewise promised to pay by instalments, all money due from him to this society, on account of the Constitution books; the first of which payments to be made on or before the quarterly communication, in October next.

This

This being the night for electing a grand master, Col. Salter, deputy grand master, proposed the Right Hon. Lord Blayney to be re-elected; which met with the unanimous consent of the brethren; and his Lordship returning thanks, expressed himself extremely happy to have it in his power to serve the craft.

A motion being made, by the deputy grand master, that it was necessary to print a new edition of the Constitutions, with such alterations and additions as shall be thought necessary; the same was approved of; and it was unanimously resolved, that the deputy grand master be empowered to appoint such brethren as he shall think proper, to revise and alter the same; and afterward to appoint a committee, consisting of the grand officers, and twenty-one masters of lodges, to whom such alterations shall be submitted, and, if approved, the same shall be signified to the first quarterly communication following.

Assembly and Feast, at Merchant-tailors' hall, Threadneedle-  
Street, 14th of May. Present, the Right Hon. Cadwallader Lord A. D.  
1766.  
Blayney, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master;  
Richard Ripley, Esq. senior grand warden; Charles Tuffnall, Esq.  
junior grand warden; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dudley, late  
grand master; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq.  
grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Mark Adston,  
sword-bearer; the twelve stewards, together with near five hundred  
brethren.

The grand officers, on their arrival at the hall, were conducted into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the several regular lodges were desired to attend; when Col. John Salter proposed our present grand master, Lord Blayney, to be re-chosen grand master for the year ensuing; and he was thereupon unanimously re-elected.

Dinner being over, the grand officers walked round the hall in procession; Lord Blayney, grand master, took the chair, and was proclaimed grand master for the ensuing year. His Lordship appointed

Col.

## CADWALLADER LORD BLAYNEY, G. M.

Col. John Salter, deputy grand master,  
 Peter Edwards, Esq. } grand wardens,  
 Horatio Ripley, Esq. }  
 Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,  
 Mark Adison, sword-bearer.

A. D.  
 1766.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, the 17th of October. Present, Col. John Salter, deputy grand master, as grand master; Peter Edwards, Esq. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Henry Jaffray, as senior grand warden; William Smith, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Mark Adison, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy-five lodges.

The treasurer delivered his accounts; and was unanimously re-elected.

Among other sums voted this night for charitable uses, the treasurer was ordered to pay 100*l.* into the hands of James Adams, Esq. merchant, for the relief of our distressed brethren, sufferers by the late fire at Barbadoes.

Several lodges not having attended for a considerable time at any quarterly communication, letters were ordered to be sent to them, to shew cause, at the next quarterly communication, for their non-attendance.

A. D.  
 1767.

**Grand Lodge**, in due form, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on the 28th of January. Present, the Right Worshipful Col. John Slater, deputy grand master, as grand master; Peter Edwards, Esq. senior grand warden, as deputy grand master; Horatio Ripley, Esq. junior grand warden, as senior grand warden; Richard Ripley Esq. past grand warden, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants

ants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of regular lodges to the number of sixty-five.

The minutes of the last committee for revising the book of Constitutions, were read; as were also the several alterations proposed to be made to the same; which were unanimously approved.

Ordered, that five hundred books be immediately printed under the direction of the deputy grand master; and that the treasurer do pay the expences attending the printing thereof, out of the public fund of the society: that the same when printed be lodged in the hands of the grand secretary, to be by him disposed of at such a price as shall be fixed on for each of them, and to account to the grand treasurer every quarterly communication, for such money as he shall receive from the sale.

An *Occasional Lodge* was held at the Thatched-house tavern, in St. James's-street, February the 9th, by Col. John Salter, Esq. as grand master; Horatio Ripley, Esq. as deputy grand master; Peter Edwards, and Richard Ripley, Esq. grand wardens; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; George Pater-son, Esq. as grand sword-bearer. A. D. 1767.

His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, was in the usual manner introduced, and made an entered apprentice, passed a fellow craft, and raised to the degree of a master mason.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, April, 15th. Present, Col. John Salter, as grand master; Peter Edwards, Esq. as deputy grand master; Horatio Ripley, Esq. as senior grand warden; Richard Ripley, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the Duke of Beaufort; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, with the master and wardens of sixty-five regular lodges.

P p

The

## HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT, G. M.

The grand master in the chair proposed the most noble Henry Somerset duke of Beaufort to be grand master for the ensuing year, which met with the unanimous approbation of all the brethren present; and his Grace was saluted as grand master elect accordingly.

Resolved, that the grand lodge entertains the highest sense of the honour conferred on the society by the initiation of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland.

Resolved, that each of their Royal Highnesses be presented with an apron, lined with blue silk, and that in all future processions they do rank as past grand masters, next to the grand officers for the time being.

A. D.  
1767.

Assembly and Feast, at Merchant-taylors' hall, Threadneedle-street, April 27. Present, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, as grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Peter Edwards, Esq. Horatio Ripley, Esq. grand wardens; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, sword-bearer; the twelve stewards, and many other brethren.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the regular lodges were ordered to attend, when they unanimously elected the Duke of Beaufort grand master for the year ensuing.

After dinner, the grand master in the chair with his officers made the first procession round the hall, preceded by the music, and being returned to the chair, proclaimed the most high, puissant, and noble prince Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, grand master of masons for the ensuing year. His Grace being installed by proxy, the grand master in the chair appointed

Col. John Salter, deputy grand master;  
The Hon. Charles Dillon,  
Capt. Alexander Campbell, } grand wardens,  
Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,  
Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer.

Grand

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. Friday, October 30. Present, Col. John Salter, as grand master; <sup>1767.</sup> the Hon. Charles Dillon, as deputy grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. as senior grand warden; Peter Edwards, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the master and wardens of seventy-nine regular lodges.

The usual business respecting the general charity, and regulations of the society, was transacted; after which the lodge was closed.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. Wednesday, January 27. Present, Col. John Salter, as grand master; <sup>1768.</sup> Peter Edwards, Esq. as deputy grand master; Thomas Dunckerley, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Friday, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and nine assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy-five regular lodges.

The grand master informed the brethren, that two letters had been received from the grand lodge of France, expressing a desire of opening a regular correspondence with the grand lodge of England; and the said letters being read, Resolved, that a mutual correspondence be kept up, and that a book of Constitutions, a list of lodges, and a form of a deputation, bound in an elegant manner, be presented to the grand lodge of France.

Nineteen lodges, one of them at Madrid, two in France, and the others in various parts of England, having ceased to meet, or neglected to conform to the laws of this society, were erased out of the list.

Brother Dunckerley, provincial grand master for Hampshire, reported, that the Bear lodge at Havant, had, in open contempt, disobeyed his orders; and moved, that the said lodge might be erased out of the list; the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.



A. D.  
1768.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, Friday, April 29. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, senior grand warden; Richard Ripley, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-eight regular lodges.

The deputy grand master proposed the Duke of Beaufort to be re-elected grand master for the ensuing year; and his Grace consenting thereto, was unanimously approved, and saluted as grand master elect.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Merchant-taylors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 2.

Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; Col. John Salter, deputy grand master; Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, past grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, senior grand warden; Richard Ripley, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Samuel Spencer, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; with the twelve stewards, and many other brethren.

The grand officers, on their arrival at the hall, were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the lodges were ordered to attend; when the Duke of Beaufort was duly re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the grand officers made the first procession round the hall, and the Duke of Beaufort being returned to the chair, was proclaimed grand master of masons for the year ensuing, and installed in ample form. His Grace appointed

The

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,

Rowland Holt, Esq. } grand wardens,  
Henry Jaffray, Esq. }

Samuel Spencer, grand secretary,

Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, A. D. 1768.  
Friday, October 28. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Friday, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Thomas French, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge, with the masters and wardens of seventy-nine regular lodges.

The deputy grand master informed the grand lodge, that the grand master had been pleased to appoint Brother Thomas French grand secretary, in the room of Brother Samuel Spencer, deceased.

The grand master in the chair then informed the brethren, that at a committee of charity held at the Horn tavern, Fleet-street, on the 21st instant, he had presented a plan for raising a fund to build a hall, and purchase jewels, furniture, &c. for the grand lodge, independent of the general fund of charity; that he apprehended the accomplishment of such a design would give a sanction to our assemblies; that the plan had been carefully perused by the brethren present at the committee; and several amendments having been made thereto, they were referred to this grand lodge for confirmation.

The several heads of this plan being proposed to the brethren, they resolved, that the said resolutions do meet with the approbation of this grand lodge; and that they be strictly enforced by all regular lodges and masons under the Constitution of England, under the title of "Regulations for raising a fund to build a hall, and purchase jewels, furniture, &c. for the grand lodge, independent of the general fund of charity;"  
that.

## HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT, G. M.

that they be forthwith printed and transmitted to all the lodges on record; that the above regulations do commence the 29th of October, and that all the money collected in consequence of the above regulations, be paid to the grand secretary on or before each grand lodge.

These regulations are entered among the rest, at the end of the volume, under the title of **HALL FUND**.

The grand treasurer was re-elected for the ensuing year.

A. D.  
1769.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, February 28. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Henry Jaffray, Esq. senior grand warden; Peter Edwards, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Thomas French, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-one regular lodges.

The usual business respecting the general charity, and regulations of the society, was transacted; after which the lodge was closed.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, April 28. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Thomas French, grand secretary; George Carnaby, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of ninety-nine regular lodges.

The deputy grand master proposed the Duke of Beaufort to be continued grand master for the ensuing year, which met with universal applause; and his Grace being present, and assenting thereto, was declared, and saluted, as grand master elect.

**Assembly**

**Assembly and Feast**, at Merchant-tailors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 5. Present, The Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; the Duke of Chandos, the Marquis of Caernarvon, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, past grand masters; Lord Viscount Gormanston; Rowland Holt, Esq. Henry Jaffray, Esq. grand wardens; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Thomas French, grand secretary; Thomas Dyne, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards, together with the masters and wardens of divers regular lodges, and a number of other respectable brethren.

A. D.  
1769.

On the arrival of the grand officers at the hall, they were conducted into a convenient room by the stewards, where the masters and wardens of lodges were ordered to attend, when the Duke of Beaufort was unanimously re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

After dinner, the procession was made round the hall, his Grace was installed in ample form, received due homage; and appointed.

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,  
 Rowland Holt Esq. } grand wardens,  
 Charles Taylor Esq. }  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 William Smith, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, October 27th. Present Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as deputy grand master; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Rigge, Esq. master of the lodge of Antiquity, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six regular lodges.

The grand treasurer was re-elected for the ensuing year.

Grand

A. D.  
1769.

**Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, November 29. Present, the Honourable Charles Dillon, as grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as deputy grand master; Thomas Singleton, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grand warden; Lord Gormanston; Obadiah Wright, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of one hundred regular lodges.

This lodge was called to obviate some difficulties that occurred in making the transfer required by the resolution of the preceding grand lodge; but these being merely of a personal temporary nature, it will be needless to specify them at this distance of time.

A. D.  
1770.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, February 7th. Present, the Honourable Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-five regular lodges.

As the right of the members of the stewards' lodge in general to attend the committee of charity appeared doubtful, and no mention of such right being made in the laws of the society, the grand lodge was of opinion that they had no general right to attend: a resolution was therefore moved and passed, that the master and three other members of the stewards' lodge be permitted to attend at every committee of charity on behalf of the said lodge.

The grand secretary represented that the present list of lodges was very incomplete on account of the great number which had declined meeting, and had consequently been erased; and as the printer was preparing

paring plates for a new impression, if the blanks were supplied by removing the numbers of the present lodges forward, the new impression would not only be rendered more complete, but be confined within a narrower compass.

Resolved, that all the blanks in the present list of lodges be filled up with the lodges on record in rotation; and that orders be given to the printer accordingly.

Resolved, that notice of this resolution be communicated to all the regular lodges under the constitution of England.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, April 25th. Present, the Honourable Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-six regular lodges. A. D.  
1770.

The provincial grand master for foreign lodges acquainted the grand lodge, that he had lately received a letter from Charles Baron de Boetzelaer, grand master of the national grand lodge of the United Provinces of Holland and their dependencies, requesting to be acknowledged as such by the grand lodge of England, whose superiority he acknowledged; and promising, that on condition the grand lodge of England did not in future constitute any new lodge within his jurisdiction, the grand lodge of Holland should observe the same restriction with respect to all parts of the world where lodges were established under the patronage of England: upon these terms he requested that a firm and friendly alliance might be executed in form betwixt the grand officers of each lodge; and that an annual correspondence might be carried on betwixt the two grand lodges, and each be acquainted with the most material transactions of the other during the year. A motion was then

Q q

made,

made, that such alliance or compact be entered into agreeably to Baron Boetzelaer's request, which passed in the affirmative.

The grand master in the chair proposed the Duke of Beaufort to be continued grand master for the ensuing year, which met with general approbation. His Grace was accordingly proclaimed grand master elect with the usual ceremonies.

A. D.  
1770.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Merchant-tailors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 7. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; the Duke of Chandos, the Marquis of Caernarvon, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, past grand masters; Rowland Holt, Esq. Charles Taylor, Esq. grand wardens; his Excellency Baron de Nolcken, minister from Sweden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; with the masters and wardens of several regular lodges, and a number of respectable brethren duly clothed.

On the arrival of the grand officers at the hall, they were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of lodges were summoned to attend. The grand lodge being opened in ample form, the Duke of Beaufort was re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

After dinner, and the usual processions round the hall, his Grace was proclaimed grand master of masons, and installed in ample form; when he was pleased to appoint

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,

Rowland Holt, Esq.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. } grand wardens,

James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,

William Smith, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand**

## HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT, G. M.

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**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. 1770. November 23. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Peter Edwards, Esq. as senior grand warden; Charles Taylor, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; Lord Gormanston; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of ninety-four regular lodges.

Brother Berkeley was re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. 1771. February 6. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. as deputy grand master; Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. as senior grand warden; Charles Taylor, Esq. as junior grand warden; former grand officers; Lord Gormanston; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-five regular lodges.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, April 26. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. senior grand warden; Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-six regular lodges.

The deputy grand master proposed the Duke of Beaufort to be continued grand master for the ensuing year, which met with universal applause; and his Grace was proclaimed and saluted grand master elect accordingly.

Q q 2

Assembly





## HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT, G. M.

A. D.  
1771.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Merchant-taylors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 6. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, past grand master; the Earl of Kingston; Rowland Holt, Esq. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. grand wardens; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; with the masters and wardens of divers regular lodges, and many other respectable brethren.

On the arrival of the grand officers at the hall, they were conducted by the stewards into a private room, where the masters and wardens of the lodges were summoned to attend, when the Duke of Beaufort was unanimously re-elected grand master for the year ensuing.

After dinner the usual processions were made round the hall, and the grand master was installed in solemn form, and invested with the badge of his high office. His Grace then appointed

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,  
 Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. } grand wardens,  
 William Hodgson, Esq. }  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 William Smith, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Mitre tavern, Fleet-street, November 29. Present, William Hodgson, Esq. as grand master; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as deputy grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as senior grand warden; Mr. James Bottomley, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-one regular lodges.

Brother Berkeley was re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

Grand

## ROBERT LORD PETRE, G. M.

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**Grand Lodge**, at the Mitre tavern, Fleet-street, February 28th. A. D. 1772.  
Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; William Hodgson, Esq. as deputy grand master; Charles Taylor, Esq. as senior grand warden; Mr. James Bottomley, master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Francis Johnston of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-four regular lodges.

The usual business respecting the general charity, and regulations of the society, was transacted, after which the lodge was closed.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, April 29. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; William Hodgson, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Lord Petre; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Francis Johnston, senior warden of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of ninety-four regular lodges.

The grand master proposed the Right Hon. Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre, as his successor for the ensuing year; and Brother Edwards, past senior grand warden, proposed Major-general John Salter. Both these propositions being seconded, the question was put, when there appeared a great majority in favour of Lord Petre, who was accordingly declared grand master elect; and being present, received the compliments of the grand lodge on the occasion.

**Assembly and feast**, at Merchant-tailors' hall, Threadneedle-street, May 4. Present, the Duke of Beaufort, grand master; Lord Petre, grand master elect; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Lord

## ROBERT LORD PETRE, G. M.

Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, past grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. William Hodgson, Esq. grand wardens; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William Smith, grand sword-bearer; twelve stewards; with the masters and wardens of divers regular lodges, and a number of respectable brethren.

The grand officers, on their arrival at the hall, were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the lodges were ordered to attend, and Lord Petre was unanimously elected grand master for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the grand officers and stewards walked round the hall in procession, after which the Duke of Beaufort being returned to the chair, his Grace in polite terms returned thanks to the society for the honours he had received, and invested Lord Petre with the ensigns of his high office. The grand secretary then proclaimed the Right Hon. Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre, baron of Writtle, in the county of Essex, grand master of masons, with the usual ceremonies; who was pleased to appoint

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,

Sir Peter Parker, Knt.

William Atkinson, Esq.

James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,

John Derwas, grand sword-bearer.

} grand wardens,

A. D.  
1772.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, Nov. 4. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; Sir Peter Parker, Knt. as deputy grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; Charles Taylor, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-two regular lodges.

Brother

Brother Berkeley was unanimously re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, **A. D.** February 5. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Sir Peter Parker, Knt. senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. junior grand warden; other past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy regular lodges. <sup>1773</sup>

The usual business respecting the general charity, and regulations of the society, was transacted, after which the lodge was closed.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, April 23. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; the Duke of Beaufort, past grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy-three regular lodges.

Eleven lodges, having neglected to conform to the laws of the society, were erased out of the list.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the present and past grand officers, the provincial grand masters, the master of the stewards' lodge, and the masters of ten lodges within the bills of mortality, to be nominated at the first meeting, be appointed to consider of and promote the plan for building a hall, &c. That such committee shall continue

tinue to act and report to every succeeding grand lodge, until the grand lodge think proper to discontinue the said committee\*.

The deputy grand master proposed Lord Petre to be continued for the year ensuing; which met with general approbation, and his lordship being present, was declared grand master elect, and received the compliments of the grand lodge on the occasion.

A. D.  
1773.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Merchant-tailors' hall, April 26. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, the Duke of Beaufort, past grand masters; Sir Peter Parker, Knt. William Atkinson, Esq. grand wardens; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; twelve stewards; with the masters and wardens of several lodges, and many other brethren of eminence and distinction.

The grand officers, on their arrival at the hall, were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of the lodges present being summoned to attend, Lord Petre was unanimously re-elected.

After dinner the usual processions round the hall were made, and his lordship being proclaimed and installed according to ancient usage, was pleased to appoint

The Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master,  
 John Croft, Esq.  
 Joseph Ferdinando Gillio, Esq. } grand wardens,  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 John Derwas, grand sword-bearer.

\* The purposes for which the hall committee was formed, have been so well answered, that its powers have been regularly continued by a particular motion at every grand lodge, to the time of the publication of this volume. This general intimation will therefore render the repetition of its continuance unnecessary.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. November 19. Present, the Hon. Charles Dillon, as grand master; 1773. John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; Joseph Ferdinando Gillio, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-eight regular lodges.

Brother Berkeley was re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

The grand secretary reported, that eight lodges had been constituted since last grand lodge.

The proceedings of the committee for building a hall, &c. were read and approved; and in consequence of a recommendation from the said committee, in order to procure a regular observance of the laws passed for raising a fund to build a hall; some regulations were made to enforce those passed in October 1768, for payments on the registering of new-made brethren; which are inserted at the end of the volume, under the article HALL FUND.

The grand secretary informed the grand lodge of a proposal for establishing a friendly union and correspondence with the grand lodge of Germany, held at Berlin, under the patronage of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse and Darmstadt, which met with general approbation.

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, A. D. February 25. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; John Croft, Esq. 1774. as deputy grand master; Joseph Ferdinando Gillio, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the masters, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy-seven regular lodges.

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The

The committee for building the hall was continued with its usual powers; and the brethren of the said committee were empowered to treat for and purchase any piece of ground they might think suitable for the purpose.

Resolved, That an *Extraordinary Grand Lodge* be held at the London tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, on the 14th of March next, to ascertain what sums can be raised from the several lodges, to enable the committee to complete the above-mentioned purchase; and in consequence of the sums that may be then offered, to consider what farther steps will be necessary to carry into execution the designs of the society.

A. D.  
1774.

**Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, held in ample form at the London tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, March 14. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; the Hon. Charles Dillon, deputy grand master; John Croft, Esq. senior grand warden; Joseph Ferdinando Gillio, Esq. junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Galloway, master of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the usual number of officers and brethren of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-five regular lodges.

The grand master informed the brethren, that this grand lodge was convened for the purpose of ascertaining what money can be at present raised to purchase ground for building a hall, &c. for the use of the society.

The several lodges in England being called over, the subscriptions voluntarily offered, amounted to 65*l.* 10*s.* which added to the cash in the grand treasurer's hands for this purpose, made in the whole 1422*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* toward the fund for building the hall.

Resolved, That as many lodges have with a becoming spirit exerted themselves on this occasion, and in a great measure ensured the success of the plan for building a hall, &c. the committee for carrying the  
scheme

scheme into execution, be desired to use their endeavours to purchase a proper piece of ground for that purpose, with all convenient speed; and that in the mean time thanks be transmitted to all the lodges who have contributed to this undertaking, with a request to continue their support.

**Grand Lodge**, at the London tavern in Bishopsgate-street, April 27. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as junior grandwarden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; the present board of stewards; with the masters and wardens of fifty-six regular lodges. A. D. 1774.

The grand secretary reported from the committee for building the hall, That the committee had contracted for the purchase of a plot of ground and premises, consisting of two large commodious dwelling-houses, and an extensive garden, situated in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, late in the possession of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. deceased; the particulars of which were specified in a plan delivered: that the premises had been surveyed, and found to be in good condition; and that the real value thereof appeared to be 3205*l.* at the least; that 3180*l.* was the sum contracted to be paid for the premises; that 1850*l.* were already lent on a mortgage; and that the mortgagee was desirous of continuing his money upon the security thereof: that, as the front house would be at present useless to the society, and upon a moderate calculation might produce 90*l.* per annum, it would defray the interest of the mortgage; that the back house would furnish commodious committee rooms, offices, kitchens, &c. without much alteration; and that the garden was sufficiently large to contain a complete hall for the use of the society, the expence of which it was imagined would not exceed 3000*l.*

R r 2

Resolved,



## ROBERT LORD PETRE, G. M.

Resolved, That this report be printed, and, with a plan of the premises, transmitted to the lodges; and that their farther assistance and support be requested to compleat the design.

Resolved, That those lodges who have neglected or shall neglect to send in at each succeeding quarterly communication, an accurate list of their members made or admitted since October 29, 1768, with the registering fees as stipulated by the regulations of that date, or give some satisfactory excuse for the omission, be erased out of the list of lodges.

Resolved, That the hall committee be continued, and be empowered to draw upon the grand treasurer for such sums of money as shall be found necessary to compleat the purchase of the ground and premises in Great Queen-street, above described; and to let the front house on a repairing lease, or otherwise, as may be most beneficial to the society; and that the committee be invested with full power to do every thing necessary toward compleating the plan for building the hall.

Lord Petre, the Dukes of Beaufort and Chandos, Earl Ferrers, and Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, were proposed to be trustees for the society; and that in their names the conveyance of the premises purchased should be made. This proposition being unanimously approved, the committee was desired to request the honour of these noblemen to accept the trust.

Brother Croft, senior grand warden, proposed Lord Petre to be continued grand master for the ensuing year, which passed unanimously in the affirmative. His lordship was thereupon declared grand master elect, and received the compliments of the grand lodge in antient form.

A. D.  
1774-

Assembly and Feast, at the London tavern, Bishopsgate-street, May 2. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; Joseph Ferdinando Gillio, Esq. as senior grand warden;

warden; Rowland Holt, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; with the masters and wardens of several lodges, and a number of other brethren of distinction.

The grand officers were conducted by the stewards into a convenient room, where the masters and wardens of lodges were ordered to attend; when Lord Petre was unanimously re-elected, and proclaimed grand master of masons with the usual ceremonies.

After dinner the processions round the room were made, according to antient usage, and his lordship was re-invested and saluted accordingly. His lordship was pleased to appoint

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,	
The Hon. Thomas Noel,*	} grand wardens,
John Hatch, Esq.	
James Hefeltine, grand secretary,	
John Derwas, grand sword-bearer.	

**Grand Lodge**, at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, November 25. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; John Hatch, Esq. as deputy grand master; Richard Ripley, Esq. as senior grand warden; Sir Peter Parker, Knt. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-nine regular lodges.

A. D.  
1774

Brother Berkeley was re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

The grand secretary reported, That the committee for building the hall had purchased the premises in Great Queen-street, at the sum of 3150*l.* and had paid one half year's interest of a mortgage to Mr. Carrington, amounting to 50*l.* according to agreement; that for

\* Since Lord Viscount Wentworth.

the

the purpose of paying off Mr. Carrington's mortgage, they had borrowed 2000*l.* of Stephen Lushington, Esq. upon a mortgage of the premises at 5*l.* per cent. per annum; that the title to the premises had been approved by counsel, and every thing with respect to the purchase completed.

The grand lodge approved of this report; and the committee was continued with its usual powers.

Ordered, That the regulations for raising a fund to build a hall, &c. be strictly enforced.

Resolved, That all lodges which have not contributed, or shall neglect to contribute to the general charity, within twelve months, agreeably to the laws, be apprised of their neglect by the grand secretary, and informed, that if no remittance is made, or satisfactory excuse given, at the next succeeding grand lodge, such lodges will be erased out of the list.

A. D.  
1775.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' tavern, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, February 22. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; Henry Jaffray, Esq. as senior grand warden; Charles Taylor, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-two regular lodges.

It having been represented to this grand lodge that the business of the society was so considerably increased of late years, and the correspondence so extensive, that the grand secretary could not execute the duties of his office without an assistant; and the advantages of having an assistant immediately appointed being obvious,

Resolved, That a deputy, or assistant secretary, be appointed, and that he be allowed a salary in proportion to the labour of the said office.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 28. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; John Hatch, Esq. as senior grand warden; Henry Dagge, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-six regular lodges. A. D. 1775.

Resolved, that the foundation-stone of the hall be laid on Monday the first day of May next, and that such brethren as shall attend at the ceremony shall be at liberty to proceed from Free-masons' coffeehouse, in Great Queen-street, to Leatherfellers' hall, St. Helen's, in procession, in gentlemen's carriages; but that no hackney-coaches be admitted in such procession, nor any insignia of the order publicly exposed.

The Hon. Thomas Noel, now Lord Viscount Wentworth, having resigned the office of senior grand warden, the grand master appointed John Hatch, Esq. senior grand warden, in his room; and Henry Dagge, Esq. to be junior grand warden, in the room of John Hatch, Esq. preferred.

The deputy grand master proposed Lord Petre to be continued for the year ensuing, which being generally approved, his Lordship was declared grand master elect, and received the usual compliments on the occasion.

Eighteen lodges not having contributed to the charity within twelve months, agreeably to the laws, or given any satisfactory excuse for the omission, though duly apprised thereof, were erased out of the list.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form at Free-masons' tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, May 1. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; John Hatch, and Henry Dagge, Esqrs. grand wardens; John Croft, Esq. and Sir Peter Parker, Knt. past senior grand wardens; Henry Jaffray, William

liam Hodgson, and William Atkinson, Esqrs. past junior grand wardens; Thomas Dunckerley, Esq. provincial grand master for Hants; John Allen, Esq. provincial grand master for Lancashire; Thomas Parker, Esq. provincial grand master for Surrey; Francis Minshull, Esq. provincial grand master for Suffex; Charles Frederick, Esq. provincial grand master for Kent; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards, and the masters and wardens of several lodges, with a number of other brethren of eminence and distinction.

This day being appointed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new hall for the use of the society, the grand officers and brethren assembled at Free-masons' coffeehouse, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At eleven, the grand master, preceded by the other grand officers, stewards, and masters and wardens of lodges, with an elegant band of music, entered the ground where the hall was to be built, in procession; when, an oration being delivered, and an anthem sung, the foundation-stone was laid, according to antient usage,\* amidst the acclamations of a croud of spectators. The brethren then proceeded to Leatherfellers' hall in their carriages, in procession.

*Assent*

*\* Ceremony at laying the Foundation-Stone.*

The grand master, his officers, and the brethren entered the ground in the following order of procession:

Two tylers, with drawn swords, to clear the way,

Music,

Brethren not in office, two and two,

Grand stewards, two and two,

Provincial grand masters, juniors walking first,

Past grand officers, juniors walking first,

Present grand officers.

After the procession had marched three times round the ground in this form, the grand officers, preceded by Thomas Sandby, Esq. the architect, entered a trench made for the occasion, and proceeded to the north-east corner.

The grand secretary then read the inscription on a plate, which was to be deposited in the foundation stone, as follows:

ANNO

ROBERT LORD PETRE, G.M.

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Assembly and Feast, at Leatherfellers' hall, Great St. Helen's,  
May 1. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; with the other grand  
officers, grand stewards, and masters, wardens, and brethren of many  
respectable lodges.

A. D.  
1775.

On

ANNO REGNI GEORGHII TERTII QUINDECIMO,  
SALUTIS HUMANÆ, MDCCLXXV. MENSIS MAII DIE PRIMO,  
HUNC PRIMUM LAPIDEM,  
AULÆ LATOMORUM,  
(ANGLICE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS)  
POSUERIT,  
HONORATISSIMUS ROB. EDV. DOM. PETRE, BARO PETRE, DE WRITTLE,  
SUMMUS LATOMORUM ANGLIÆ MAGISTER;  
ASSIDENTIBUS  
VIRO ORNATISSIMO ROWLANDO HOLT, ARMIGERO,  
SUMMI MAGISTRI DEPUTATO;  
VIRIS ORNATISSIMIS  
JOH. HATCH ET HEN. DAGGE,  
SUMMIS GUBERNATORIBUS;  
PLENOQUE CORAM FRATRUM CONCURSU;  
QUO ETIAM TEMPORE REGUM, PRINCIPIUMQUE VIRORUM FAVORE,  
STUDIOQUE SUSTENTATUM—MAXIMOS PER EUROPAM  
HONORES OCCUPAVERAT  
NOMEN LATOMORUM,  
CUI INSUPER NOMINI SUMMUM ANGLIÆ CONVENTUM PRÆESSE FECERAT  
UNIVERSA FRATRUM PER ORBEM MULTITUDO,  
E COELO DESCENDIT.  
ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ.

A translation of the above inscription being read by the grand secretary, the grand master deposited the foundation-stone.

The deputy grand master then presented the square to the grand master, who therewith tried the corners of the stone, and returned it to the deputy, who gave it to the architect.

The senior grand warden presented the level to the grand master, who therewith tried the stone horizontally, and returned it as before.

The junior grand warden presented the plumb-rule to the grand master, who applied it properly, and then returned it as before.

The grand master then struck the stone with a mallet three times; upon which the grand treasurer waved his wand, and the grand honours were given.

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The

## ROBERT LORD PETRE, G.M.

On the arrival of the grand officers at the hall, they were conducted into a private room, where the masters and wardens of lodges were summoned to attend, when Lord Petre was re-elected grand master for the ensuing year.

After dinner the usual processions were made round the hall, and his Lordship being proclaimed grand master of masons, was installed, and re-invested with the ensigns of his high office. After which the grand master was pleased to appoint,

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,

Thomas Parker, Esq. } grand wardens,  
John Hull, Esq. }

James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,

Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer.

The office of grand chaplain which had been discontinued for several years, was this day revived; and the grand master was pleased to appoint the Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. to be grand chaplain for the ensuing year.

A. D.  
1775-

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 24. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Hull, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Croft, Esq.

as

The grand master having deposited the inscription, the grand treasurer waved his wand, and the grand honours were repeated.

An anthem written for the occasion was then sung, with a grand chorus.

After which an oration was delivered by Brother James Bottomley, of the stewards' lodge.

The grand treasurer then waved his wand a third time, and the grand honours were again repeated.

A grand piece of solemn music was then performed, and the free-masons' ode pronounced.

The procession was next resumed, and continued round the ground three times, as at entrance, after which the brethren repaired to their carriages.

as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; John Derwas, as grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; and the masters and wardens of sixty-one regular lodges.

Brother Berkeley was unanimously re-elected grand treasurer for the ensuing year.

The grand secretary reported, that a considerable number of the last edition of the book of Constitutions remained undisposed of, and that the sale decreased daily, by reason that many laws and regulations of great importance, which had taken place since the publication of that edition, were not inserted therein.

In order, therefore, to make known these laws to the society, and to increase the sale of the book of Constitutions, it was resolved, That an appendix to that book be published, containing the principal proceedings of the grand lodge, since the publication of the last edition; and that the same be annexed to the copies which now remain unsold in the grand secretary's possession.

The grand secretary informed the grand lodge, that a Free-mason's Calendar for 1775 and 1776, had been published by the Company of Stationers without the sanction of the society; and that as he apprehended a publication of that kind, properly authorized, would be acceptable to the fraternity, and might be beneficial to the charity, he moved, That a Free-mason's calendar, under sanction of the grand lodge, be published, in opposition to that published by the Stationers' Company; and that the profits of such publication be appropriated to the general fund of the society. This motion being seconded, the question was put, and it passed in the affirmative. The farther consideration of this business was referred to the hall committee.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 14th. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Hull, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Croft, Esq.

A. D.  
1776.



as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain; Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-one regular lodges.

It being represented, that deferring the publication of the book of Constitutions, till after the ensuing grand feast, would be a means of rendering it more compleat,

Resolved, That the publication be deferred accordingly; and that the proceedings, previous to and at the said feast, be inserted therein.

**A. D.** **Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 24th. Present, Lord  
1776. Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. senior grand warden; John Hull, Esq. junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain; Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-four lodges.

Two lodges, which had ceased to meet, and neglected to conform to the laws, were erased out of the list.

Ordered, That the lodge, No. 68, held at the Globe in Titchfield street, lately erased out of the list of lodges, be re-instated.

The grand secretary, *pro tempore*, informed the grand lodge, that Lord Petre had generously subscribed at the last hall committee 200*l.* more, toward the compleating the hall.

Ordered, That the public thanks of this society be given to his lordship for his liberal subscription, and for his steady attachment to the order.

His lordship was then proposed to be continued grand master, which met with unanimous approbation. He was accordingly declared grand master elect, and received the compliments of the grand lodge on the occasion.

Resolved,

Resolved, That a list be published of all the lodges which had contributed to the fund for building a hall, with an account of their several subscriptions, and likewise of the voluntary contributions of the brethren who had encouraged the undertaking.

Ordered, That the hall be dedicated on Thursday the 23<sup>d</sup> of May next.

**Grand Lodge**, in ample form, at Free-masons' hall, May 23<sup>d</sup>. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, and John Hull, Esqrs. grand wardens; Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. John Croft, and John Hatch, Esqrs. past senior grand wardens; Henry Jaffray, Charles Taylor, William Hodgson, William Atkinson, Esqrs. past junior grand wardens; the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, provincial grand master for Rutland; John Allen, Esq. provincial grand master for Lancashire; John Joseph de Vignoles, Esq. provincial grand master for foreign lodges; Thomas Dunckerley, Esq. provincial grand master for Essex; Edmund Pascal, Esq. provincial grand master for Madras; Lord Charles Montague, provincial grand master for Hants; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; the Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; the members of the hall committee, and their assistants; and the masters and wardens of several lodges; with a number of other eminent and respectable brethren.

A. D.  
1776.

This day being appointed for the ceremony of dedicating the hall, the grand master was pleased to honour Thomas Sandby, Esq. who designed that building, with the title of grand architect to the society. The present grand officers, and a numerous and brilliant company of past grand officers, and other brethren of eminence and distinction, assembled in the committee-room, adjacent to the hall, where the  
grand

A. D. 1776. grand lodge was opened in ample form. About half past twelve o'clock, the procession entered the hall, \* when the usual ceremonies being observed, an exordium on masonry, not less instructive than elegant,

was

\* Upward of 160 ladies were admitted into the galleries of the hall. In the upper part an orchestra was built, where above 60 instrumental and 30 vocal performers were placed. The masters and wardens of lodges, and private brethren, were arranged in particular seats set apart for their reception. The procession was formed in the committee-room, and consisted only of present and past grand officers, grand stewards, members of the hall committee and their assistants, and the masters of the seven oldest lodges present.—About half past 12 o'clock, the procession entered the hall in the following order :

Grand tyler, with a drawn sword.—Four tylers carrying the lodge covered with white satin.—Master of the seventh lodge, carrying 2 silver pitchers, containing wine and oil.—The master of the 6th lodge, carrying a gold pitcher, containing corn.—Assistants to the hall committee, with white rods, two and two.—Members of the hall committee, who were not grand officers, two and two.—The brethren from the lodge of Alfred in Oxford, in their academical dress, two and two.—Grand stewards, two and two.—The first light carried by the master of the 4th lodge.—Wardens of the stewards' lodge.—Master of the stewards' lodge.—Past grand sword-bearer.—Architect, carrying square, level, and plumb-rule.—Master of the 5th lodge, carrying the Bible, compasses, and square, on a velvet cushion.—Grand chaplain.—Grand secretary with the bag.—Grand treasurer, with the staff.—Provincial grand masters, juniors walking first.—The second light, carried by the master of the 3d lodge.—Past junior grand wardens, juniors walking first.—Past senior grand wardens, juniors walking first.—The third light, carried by the master of the 2d lodge.—Junior grand warden.—Senior grand warden.—Deputy grand master.—Master of the senior lodge, carrying the book of Constitutions.—Grand sword-bearer, carrying the sword of state.—Grand Master.

On the procession reaching the grand master's chair, the brethren who formed the procession were proclaimed, and from that station walked round the hall three times, then the present grand officers repaired to their seats on a platform at the upper part of the hall, and the other grand officers to the upper part of the front seats on each side of the lodge; and the grand stewards and members of the hall committee to the lower part of the same seats. Immediately on the grand master being proclaimed, the music began to play, and continued to perform a grand piece till all the members in the procession were seated.—The lodge was then placed in the centre of the hall, and the

was given by the grand secretary, and an excellent oration suitable to the occasion, delivered by the grand chaplain. The hall being dedicated in solemn form to MASONRY, VIRTUE, UNIVERSAL CHARITY and

the three lights, with the gold and silver pitchers, containing the corn, wine, and oil, were placed thereon; the Bible, compasses, square and book of Constitutions, on a velvet cushion, being placed on the pedestal.—The foundation-stone anthem \* was sung; and an exordium on masonry given by the grand secretary; concluding with an intimation of the architect's desire to return the implements intrusted to his care at laying the foundation-stone; on which the architect addressed the grand master, who expressed his approbation of the architect's conduct, and commanded the grand officers to receive back the implements which had been delivered at laying the foundation-stone.—A solemn piece of music was next performed, during which the ladies withdrew to tea and coffee, and such of the musicians who were not masons also retired.—The grand master then ordered the hall to be tyled; on which the lodge was uncovered, and the grand secretary informed the grand master, that it was the desire of the society to have the hall dedicated to masonry; on which the grand master commanded his officers to assist in that ceremony, the organ meanwhile playing solemn music. The grand officers then walked round the lodge in procession three times, stopping each time for the ceremony of dedication.—At the end of the first procession, the organ was silent, and the grand master declared in solemn form the hall dedicated to Masonry, which being proclaimed by the grand secretary, the grand honours were given.—At the end of the second procession, the organ was silent, and the grand master in solemn form declared the hall dedicated to Virtue; which being proclaimed, the grand honours were given as before.—At the end of the third procession, the organ was silent, and the grand master in solemn form declared the hall dedicated to Universal Charity and Benevolence; which being proclaimed, the grand honours were given as before.—The lodge was then covered, and the ladies introduced, amidst the acclamations of the brethren.—A grand anthem, \* composed for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Hudson of St. Paul's, and others. An oration on masonry was then delivered by the grand chaplain, and the coronation anthem performed; after which donations from several respectable brethren were proclaimed.—A new ode, \* written by a member of the Royal Alfred lodge at Oxford, and set to music by Mr. Fisher, was performed; then the procession was resumed, and marched round the hall three times, preceded by tylers carrying the lodge as at entrance, during which the music continued to play a grand piece.—The procession being returned to the committee-room, the grand lodge was closed in ample form.

\* See the end of the vol.

## ROBERT LORD PETRE, G. M.

and BENEVOLENCE, the brethren expressed their zeal by loud acclamations, and liberal donations. After a new ode, written and set to music for the occasion, had been performed, the procession was resumed, and returned to the committee-room, where the grand lodge was closed in ample form.

A. D.  
1776.

**Assembly and Feast** at Free-masons' hall, June 3. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. and John Hull, Esq. grand wardens; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; the Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with a numerous company of brethren of distinction.

The grand lodge was opened in ample form in the committee-room, where Lord Petre was unanimously re-elected grand master for the ensuing year. The grand officers, preceded by tylers, music, and stewards, then entered the hall in procession; and after marching round, according to antient usage, the grand master took the chair, amidst the acclamations of the brethren.

After dinner the second procession was made round the hall, and on the grand master's taking the chair, his lordship resigned his badge of office, and being proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year, was re-invested, and installed with the usual ceremonies. His lordship then appointed

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,  
Col. John Deaken,  
George Harrison, Esq. } grand wardens,  
James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
The Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain,  
Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect,  
Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer.

Grand

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, Nov. 13. Present, Row- A. D.  
land Holt, Esq. as grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as deputy 1776.  
grand master; John Croft, Esq. as senior grand warden; Thomas  
Parker, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand  
treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Francis Johnston,  
grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the  
stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of seventy regular  
lodges.

The grand treasurer's accounts were passed; and he was re-elected  
for the ensuing year.

The lodge, No. 92, at the Bull in High-street, Bristol, which was  
erazed in 1775, was ordered to be re-instated.

Five lodges having ceased to meet, or neglected to conform to  
the laws, were erazed.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 5. Present, Row- A. D.  
land Holt, Esq. as grand master; Col. John Deaken, as deputy grand 1777.  
master; George Harrison, Esq. as senior grand warden; John  
Croft, Esq. as junior grand warden; Several former grand officers;  
Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand  
secretary; Richard Barker, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as  
grand sword-bearer; the master, *pro temp.* wardens, and assistants of  
the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-five re-  
gular lodges.

Resolved, on the motion of the grand secretary, That an extra-  
ordinary grand lodge, consisting of the grand and past grand officers,  
as usual, the master, &c. of the stewards' lodge, with the masters of  
all regular lodges, be held on April 7, next, to take into consideration  
the proper mode of discouraging and suppressing the irregular assem-  
blies of persons calling themselves *antient masons*;\* and also, of raising  
the fees for constituting new lodges, and the fees of initiation into  
masonry.

\* See page 239, note.

The method of calling over the list of lodges, at the quarterly communication, in order to receive their contributions to the general fund of charity, having been found, not only tedious on account of their number, but an encroachment on the other business of the grand lodge, and attended with many inconveniencies; a plan proposed by Brother James Bottomley, and approved at the committee of charity, for the better conducting these contributions, was now offered to the brethren, and adopted in the form expressed by Art. XXXII. under the regulations of the committee of charity.

Brother Gahagan, from the lodge at Trichinopoly, near Madras, attended, with a donation of 10*l.* to the charity: he reported that the eldest son of the Nabob of the Carnatic had been initiated into masonry there, and professed a great veneration for the society:

Resolved, That a complimentary letter be sent to him on the occasion, accompanied with the present of a blue apron elegantly decorated; and a book of Constitutions, bound in the most superb manner.

Fifteen lodges were crazed for ceasing to meet, or neglecting to conform to the laws.

A. D. 1777. **Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, at Free-masons' hall, April 7. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Col. John Deaken, as deputy grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Hodgson, Esq. as junior grand warden; some former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Richard Barker, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, *pro temp.* wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters of seventy-five regular lodges.

The grand secretary informed the brethren, that the intention of calling this extraordinary lodge, was to take into consideration a report from the hall committee, concerning the proper means of discouraging the irregular assemblies of persons calling themselves *antient masons*;

*masons*; and for supporting the dignity of the society, by advancing the fees of initiation, and the fees of new constitutions, or the revival of old ones.

The report being read, the following resolution was passed,

That it is the opinion of this grand lodge, that the persons calling themselves *antient masons*, and now assembling in England, or elsewhere, under the patronage of the Duke of Athol, are not to be considered as masons; nor are their meetings to be countenanced or acknowledged by any lodge or mason acting under our authority. But that this censure shall not extend to any mason who shall produce a certificate, or give other satisfactory proof of his having been made a mason in a regular lodge under the constitution of Scotland, Ireland, or any foreign grand lodge in alliance with the grand lodge of England.

An advance in the fees for the grant or revival of constitutions, and for the initiation of masons, was then agreed to; the particulars of which are incorporated among the regulations at the end of the volume, under the proper heads.

On a representation that the Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. grand chaplain, had been convicted of forgery, and was confined in Newgate, he was unanimously expelled the society.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 18. Present, Lord A. D. Petre, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; <sup>1777</sup> Col. John Deaken, senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; Richard Barker, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, *pro temp.* wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-three regular lodges.

This being the time of nominating a grand master for the ensuing year, the grand master proposed the most noble George Duke of



Manchester, for his successor; who being unanimously approved, was declared grand master elect.

A. D. 1777. **Assembly and Feast**, at Free-masons' hall, May 14. Present, Lord Petre, grand master; the Duke of Manchester, grand master elect; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Col. John Deaken, senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. junior grand warden; several of the late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; Mr. Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer; twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, whither the attendance of the masters and wardens of lodges being desired, the grand lodge was opened in ample form, and the minutes of last grand lodge were read and confirmed.

The Duke of Manchester was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the procession round the hall took place, in conformity with antient usage. After which Lord Petre, in the most polite terms, returned thanks for the honours he had received in the society, and assured the brethren of his attachment to its interests. His lordship then invested the Duke of Manchester with the ensigns of his office as grand master, and resigned the chair to his Grace, who was then saluted as grand master of masons. The new grand master appointed:

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 Captain Michael Henry Pascal, } grand wardens,  
 John Allen, Esq. }  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 Francis Johnston, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 12th. Present, A. D. 1777.  
 John Allen, Esq. as grand master; John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Richard Barker, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, *pro tempore*, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-four lodges.

A letter from the lodge, No. 1, at Halifax in Nova Scotia, received by the committee of charity, stating the distressed situation of many masons there, on account of the American rebellion, and earnestly praying relief, was referred to this grand lodge by the committee, with the recommendation of a grant of 100*l.* for their relief; which sum was voted accordingly.

The grand treasurer's accounts were passed, and he was re-elected.

The Sarum lodge, No. 47, at Salisbury, crazed last February for non-conformity to the laws, was, upon proper application, now reinstated.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 4th. Present, A. D. 1778.  
 Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Michael Henry Pascal, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Allen, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Hodgson, Esq. as junior grand warden; several late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-three regular lodges.

The usual business respecting the general charity, and other matters being transacted, the lodge was closed.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 8th. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, esq. deputy grand master; Michael Henry Pascal, Esq. senior grand warden; John Allen, Esq.

Esq. junior grand warden; the Earl of Effingham; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-two regular lodges.

On the complaint of Brother Dunckerly, superintendant over the lodges in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, the lodge held at Devizes was struck out of the list of lodges for contempt.

This being the regular time for the election of a grand master for the ensuing year, the deputy grand master proposed the Duke of Manchester to be continued in the chair; which motion passed unanimously with every possible mark of respect, and his Grace was saluted accordingly.

The grand secretary reported, that the grand master had lately convened the present and past grand officers, at the Thatched-House Tavern in St. James's street, for the purpose of considering the state of the hall fund, and to concert means for discharging the debt due thereon; and also to consider of providing the grand master and his officers with cloathing suitable to the dignity and splendor of the grand lodge. That at this meeting his Grace proposed, that letters should be sent to all the lodges in England as soon as possible, and to those abroad as conveniency offered, acquainting them with the present state of the debt on the hall account, and with the average sum that would discharge the same by subscription, together with the sums that particular lodges had already subscribed, and to request their assistance; at the same time to intimate, that if 2000*l.* could be now raised, no further subscriptions would be wanted; that where provincial grand masters were appointed, their encouragement and support of this application should be desired.

Resolved, That this grand lodge do approve of his Grace's proposal, and that letters be sent accordingly.

At

At the abovementioned meeting it was also proposed, that in consideration of the flourishing state of this society, the elegance of the new hall, and in order to render the appearance of the assembly adequate to the structure in which all our public meetings are hereafter to be held; a robe of distinction should be worn in the grand lodge for the future by the grand master and his officers, to be provided at their own expence; and that past grand officers should be at liberty to wear a robe in like manner, if they think proper.

Resolved, That this grand lodge do approve of the proposal; and that the form and sort of the robes be settled by the hall committee.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Free-masons' hall, April 29th. Present, A. D. the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; John Allen, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Croft, Esq. as junior grand warden; Lord Viscount Wentworth; the Earl of Effingham; the Duke Pignatelli; the Marquis Gerardi de Chateau-Neuf; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; James Bottomley, Esq. grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction. <sup>1778.</sup>

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room; where the masters and wardens of lodges were desired to attend. The grand lodge was then opened in ample form, and the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed.

The Duke of Manchester was then re-elected, and proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year.

After dinner, the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession, according to antient usage; and then the grand master was installed in ample form, and invested with the ensigns of his high office. His worship appointed.

Rowland.

## GEORGE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G. M.

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 Henry Dagge, Esq. } grand wardens,  
 Charles Marsh, Esq. }  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer.

A. D.  
 1778.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 4th. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Charles Marsh, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Croft, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the masters, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty regular lodges.

On account of the absence of Brother Berkeley, when his general accounts were to have been reported, the passing of them, and the election of treasurer were postponed.

A. D.  
 1779.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 3d. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. as junior grand warden; Earl Ferrers; other late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-two lodges.

A representation was made by the master and other brethren of the stewards' lodge, that it had been usual of late for brethren who served the office of steward, to neglect all attendance upon the stewards' lodge afterward as members; and when summoned and called upon for their subscriptions, to declare they never considered themselves as members; whereby the fund of that lodge was greatly injured, their  
 books

books and accounts left in a very irregular state, and the actual members much disgusted. To obviate these complaints, a resolution was made in the following terms:

Whereas it appears from the book of Constitutions, to have been the invariable usage of the society, to appoint the officers of the grand lodge from such brethren only who have served the office of grand steward, Resolved, that in future, no brother be appointed a grand officer, until he shall have served the office of steward at a grand feast; nor unless he be an actual subscribing member of the stewards' lodge at the time of his appointment.

The grand treasurer's accounts were passed, and he was re-elected.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 7th. Present, Henry Dagge, Esq. as grand master; Charles Marth, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Croft, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Hatch, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Heselvine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-one regular lodges.

A. D.  
1779.

This being the usual time for chusing a grand master for the ensuing year, the Duke of Manchester was unanimously re-chosen, with every possible mark of approbation and respect.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Free-masons' hall, April 29th. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; the Duke of Beaufort, late grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Henry Dagge, Esq. senior grand warden; Charles Marth, Esq. junior grand warden; Earl Ferrers, late senior grand warden; several other late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer;

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the

## GEORGE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G. M.

the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, where the masters and wardens of lodges being desired to attend, the grand lodge was opened in ancient form, and the minutes of the last quarterly communication read and confirmed.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year.

Dinner being over, the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession; after which the grand master was installed in ample form, and re-invested with the ensigns of his high office. His worship was pleased to appoint,

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,  
 Lord Viscount Tamworth, } grand wardens,  
 George Hope, Esq. }  
 James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
 James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer.

A. D.  
1779.

**Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, at Free-masons' hall, June 21st. Present, George Hesse, Esq. as grand master; John Croft, Esq. as deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; other late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master and other members of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-six regular lodges.

This lodge was called to take into consideration the resolutions of the hall committee respecting the house in Great Queen-street, the property of the society, and then in the occupation of Brother Brookes; which Brother Reilly offered to take when Brother Brookes quitted it, to enlarge his tavern and coffeehouse.

The

The plan of alterations, and the terms proposed by the committee, and agreed to by Brother Reilly, being laid before the brethren, it was resolved, that this grand lodge doth approve of the proceedings of the hall committee, and that the committee be authorized to carry them into execution with all possible dispatch.

The grand secretary then informed the brethren, that the hall committee had also taken into consideration, and agreed upon a plan for raising money to pay off the debt still remaining due to several tradesmen on the hall account, which they wished to submit to the approbation of the grand lodge, to the following effect :

That a subscription be entered into of a sum not less than 25*l.* each, to be lent to the society without interest, upon an engagement of the grand lodge to pay off the debt in equal proportion, and at such times as the hall fund will admit; but that the grand lodge shall be obliged to make a dividend whenever the cash in hand will amount to 20*l.* *per cent.* upon the money advanced.

That as a mark of distinction for the service thus rendered, by relieving the society from the annual payment of a large sum for interest upon the present debt, each subscriber shall be complimented with a medal, of such form and value as the grand lodge determine, with a motto suitable to the occasion; and that the names of the subscribers shall be enrolled in the books of the grand lodge, as an honourable testimony of their services; and if any lodge should subscribe to this plan, a like medal shall be presented, to be ever after worn by the master for the time being.

This plan met with great approbation, and the thanks of the grand lodge were unanimously voted to the hall committee for their attention to the interests of the society. Thanks were also voted to the grand secretary for his services.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 4th: Present, A. D.  
George Hesse, Esq. as grand master; John Allen, Esq. as deputy grand master; 1779.



## GEORGE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G. M.

master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-one regular lodges.

The usual business being gone through, the treasurer was re-elected; and the laws for the contribution of lodges to the hall fund were ordered to be enforced.

A. D.  
1780.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 2d. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Hodgson, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; and the masters and wardens of forty-two regular lodges.

The grand master laid before the brethren a letter in the Persian language, inclosed in an elegant cover of cloth of gold, addressed to the grand master and grand lodge of England, from his Highness Omdit ul Omrah Bahaudar, son of the Nabob of Arcot; \* a translation of which was read to the brethren. As the good sense and warm spirit of benevolence that animate the whole of this generous letter, must be highly agreeable to every Englishman, and peculiarly so to English masons, the translation of it is inserted for their gratification.

\* See page 322.

“To

“ To the Right Worshipful his Grace the Duke of Manchester,  
“ Grand Master of the illustrious and benevolent society of Free  
“ and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, and  
“ the Grand Lodge thereof.

“ Much honoured SIR and BRETHREN,

“ AN early knowledge and participation of the benefits arising to  
“ our house, from its intimate union of councils and interests, with the  
“ British nation, and a deep veneration for the laws, constitution and  
“ manners of the latter, have for many years of my life led me to  
“ seize every opportunity of drawing the ties subsisting between us still  
“ closer and closer.

“ By the accounts which have reached me, of the principles and  
“ practices of your fraternity, nothing can be more pleasing to the  
“ Sovereign Ruler of the universe, whom we all, though in different  
“ ways, adore, or more honourable to his creatures; for they stand  
“ upon the broad basis of indiscriminate and universal benevolence.

“ Under this conviction I had long wished to be admitted of your  
“ fraternity; and now that I am initiated, I consider the title of an  
“ English mason, as one of the most honourable that I possess; for it  
“ is at once a cement to the friendship between your nation and me,  
“ and confirms me the friend of mankind.

“ I have received from the advocate general of Bengal, Sir John  
“ Day, the very acceptable mark of attention and esteem with which  
“ you have favoured me: it has been presented with every circum-  
“ stance of deference and respect, that the situation of things here,  
“ and the temper of the times would admit of; and I do assure your  
“ Grace, and the brethren at large, that he has done ample justice to  
“ the commission you have confided to him, and has executed it in such  
“ manner, as to do honour to himself and me.

“ I shall

GEORGE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G. M.

“ I shall avail myself of a proper opportunity to convince your  
 “ Grace, and the rest of the brethren, that Omdit ul Omrah is not an  
 “ unfeeling brother, or heedless of the precepts he has imbibed; and  
 “ that while he testifies his love and esteem for his brethren, by  
 “ strengthening the bands of humanity, he means to minister to the  
 “ wants of the distressed.

“ May the common Father of all, the one omnipotent and merciful  
 “ God, take you into his holy keeping, and give you health, peace, and  
 “ length of years;

“ Prays your highly honoured, and affectionate brother,

“ OMDIT UL OMRAH BAHAUDAR.”

This letter, and the contents of it, were so grateful to the brethren, that they unanimously resolved, that a proper letter be written to his Highness, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, expressing the high opinion the grand lodge entertains of his merits; and requesting a continuance of his friendship and protection to the masonic institution.

That the translation of his letter be copied on vellum, and with the original be elegantly framed and glazed, and hung up in the grand lodge at every public meeting of this society.

That the thanks of this grand lodge be transmitted to Sir John Day, for the particular attention paid by him in execution of the commission with which he was entrusted to his Highness Omdit ul Omrah Bahaudar.

A. D.  
1780.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 12. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as deputy grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Allen, Esq. as junior grand warden; several former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Heselune, Esq. grand secretary;  
 James

James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of fifty-four regular lodges.

This being the usual time for electing a grand master, the Duke of Manchester was unanimously re-chosen, with every mark of respect.

Nine lodges within the bills of mortality, and nine held in different parts of England, were erased, for not having contributed to the general fund of charity, according to the laws of the society.

**Assembly and feast** at Free-masons' hall, May 1st. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Lord Viscount Tamworth, senior grand warden; George Hesse, Esq. junior grand warden; Earl Ferrers, and several other former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; Thomas Sandby, Esq. grand architect; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction. A. D. 1780.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, where the masters and wardens of lodges being desired to attend, the grand lodge was opened in antient form, and the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed.

The Duke of Manchester was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the year ensuing.

After dinner the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession, according to antient usage; and the grand master was then installed, and re-invested with the ensigns of his high office. His Grace appointed

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,

John Peach Hungerford, Esq. senior grand warden;

but upon declaring his intention of appointing Captain George Smith, then

then provincial grand master for the county of Kent, to be his junior warden, the grand secretary objected, that his being a provincial grand master was a disqualification for serving the office of grand warden. Captain Smith urged that there was no express law declaring those two offices incompatible in the same person; and after several arguments, he offered to resign the provincial grand mastership, should the union of both offices in the same person be proved inconsistent. The farther consideration of the subject was postponed; on account of this being a day of festivity; and the objection being waved, the grand master proceeded to appoint

Captain George Smith, junior grand warden,  
James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary,  
James Bottomley, grand sword bearer.

A. D.  
1780.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, Nov. 1. Present, William Atkinson, Esq. as grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Allen, Esq. as senior grand warden; Charles Marsh, Esq. as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. grand secretary; William White, master of the stewards' lodge, as grand sword-bearer; the master, *pro temp.* wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of twenty-seven regular lodges.

A letter of resignation of the office of junior warden having been received by the grand secretary from Captain Smith, on the plea of ill health, the grand master appointed Theophilus Tompson Tutt, Esq. junior grand warden for the remainder of the year.

Though by this resignation the question respecting the propriety of Captain Smith holding two offices in the grand lodge at one time no longer existed, yet, to prevent any such difficulty arising in future, the brethren resolved,

That it is incompatible with the laws of this society, for any brother to hold more than one office in the grand lodge at the same time.

The

The grand master having represented by letter to the grand secretary, that for want of a power to bestow charity during the summer recess to real objects, many a worthy brother might be exposed to total ruin, where a small sum given at a pressing moment, would be of more real service than a much larger donation at a distant period; a resolution made in the committee of charity was now confirmed, for holding an extraordinary committee in the summer, solely for the purpose of distributing charity to deserving petitioners, not exceeding 5*l.* to each. See the regulations under *Committee of charity*.

On account of the great increase of business in the society, it was resolved, that the grand master be empowered to appoint a joint grand secretary, with equal power and rank in the society. Upon which Brother Hefeltine informed the brethren, that the grand master appointed Brother William White to that office.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 7. Present, Theophilus Tompson Tutt, Esq. as grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Frith, Esq. of the stewards' lodge, as senior grand warden; G. W. Carrington, Esq. of ditto, as junior grand warden; some former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-two regular lodges. A. D. 1781.

A request was received from the grand lodge of Germany to be allowed a representative in this grand lodge, that they might, from time to time, be informed of the state of the society; and that Brother John Leonhardi might be their representative. This proposal being taken into consideration by the grand lodge, was granted accordingly; and Brother Leonhardi was allowed to take place next after the past grand officers.

X x

Brother

Brother Birch, of the royal lodge, delivered a letter and thirty gold mohurs \* from Charles Stafford Pleydell, Esq. provincial grand master of Bengal, which were ordered to be divided equally between the charity and hall funds.

A. D.  
1781.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 11. Present, Theophilus Tompson Tutt, Esq. as grand master; William Hodgson, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Hull, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; several late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-nine lodges.

This being the regular night for the election of a grand master, the Duke of Manchester was unanimously re-chosen, with every possible mark of approbation and respect.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Free-masons' hall, April 30. Present, the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; John Peach Hungerford, Esq. senior grand warden; Theophilus Tompson Tutt, Esq. junior grand warden; Lord Petre, Earl Ferrers, Lord Viscount Tamworth, and several other former grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, where the masters and wardens were desired to attend, and the grand lodge being opened in antient

\* 46l. 2s. 6d. sterling.

form,

form, the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read for confirmation.

The Duke of Manchester was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year.

After dinner the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession, according to antient usage; and then the grand master being installed in ample form, was re-invested with the ensigns of his high office. His Grace was pleased to appoint

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,	
Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.	} grand wardens,
James Galloway, Esq.	
James Hefeltine, Esq.	} grand secretaries,
William White,	
James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer,	
The Rev. Sydney Swinney, D. D. grand chaplain.	

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, October 31. Present, A. D. 1781.  
 James Galloway, Esq. as grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as deputy grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Frith, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as junior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-five regular lodges.

Three lodges were erased for having ceased to meet, or for neglecting to conform to the laws of the society.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 6. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; James Galloway, Esq. as deputy grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq.

X x 2

and



GEORGE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G. M.

and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-eight regular lodges.

The usual current business was transacted, and five lodges were erased for having ceased to meet, or for neglecting to conform to the laws of the society.

A. D. **Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 10. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; James Galloway, Esq. as deputy grand master; John Hatch, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Hodgson, Esq. as junior grand warden; Earl Ferrers, Lord Viscount Tamworth, and other late grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-seven regular lodges.

It having been observed that there was a prospect of establishing a correspondence with the grand lodge of Scotland; the brethren concurred in a resolution, that it be recommended to the grand master, to use every means which in his wisdom he may think proper, for promoting a correspondence and good understanding between this grand lodge, and the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland, so far as may be consistent with the laws of this society.

This being the usual time for electing a grand master, the grand secretary read a letter from the Duke of Manchester, by which his Grace proposed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to be grand master for the year ensuing, which motion was duly seconded. Brother Preston, of the stewards' lodge, then proposed Earl Ferrers to be grand master; which motion was also duly seconded: on the question being put, the Duke of Cumberland was elected by a very great majority, accompanied with every possible mark of approbation and respect.

A mo-

A motion was then made by Brother Dagge, that whenever a prince of the blood did the society the honour to accept the office of grand master, he should be at liberty to nominate any peer of the realm to be the acting grand master, \* which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Five lodges were erased from the list.

**Assembly and Staff**, at Free-masons' hall, May 1. Present, A. D. the Duke of Manchester, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; James Galloway, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Croft, Esq. as junior grand warden; Lord Petre, the Earl of Effingham, Earl Ferrers, Lord Viscount Tamworth, and other past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; with many other brethren of distinction.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, where the masters and wardens of lodges being desired to attend, the grand lodge was opened in antient form, and the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed.

Henry Frederic Duke of Cumberland was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the year ensuing.

After dinner the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession, according to antient usage.

The Duke of Manchester then informed the brethren, that his Royal Highness, by virtue of the power vested in him, had appointed the Earl of Effingham to be acting grand master for the ensuing year. Accordingly, the Earl of Effingham, as proxy for the Duke of Cum-

\* See page 120.

## HENRY FRED. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, G. M.

berland, was installed in ample form, and invested with the ensigns of his high office.

The acting grand master then appointed

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,

Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. }

Philip Crespigny, Esq. }

James Hefeltine, Esq. }

William White, }

James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer.

grand wardens,

joint grand secretaries,

A. D.  
1782.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 20. Present, William Atkinson, Esq. as grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as deputy grand master; Charles Marsh, Esq. as senior grand warden; George William Carrington, Esq. master of the stewards' lodge, as unior grand warden; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of forty-four regular lodges,

The treasurer's accounts were read and passed, and he was re-elected for the year to come.

The grand secretary reported to the brethren, that the books of Constitutions were all sold; and it was resolved upon his motion, that a new edition should be published.

Resolved also, that the reprinting of the book of Constitutions be left to the management of the hall committee.

Resolved, that a special grand lodge, to consist of the present and past grand officers, with the masters of lodges only, be held on the 8th of January next, to take into consideration the state of the society's finances, and the most eligible means to be adopted for discharging the hall debts, and other business.

Seven

Seven lodges were erased from the list for having ceased to meet, or to conform to the laws of the society.

**Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, at Free-masons' hall, Jan. 8. Present, A. D. the Earl of Effingham, acting grand master; Sir Peter Parker, bart. <sup>1783</sup> as deputy grand master; Henry Dagge, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Hull, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master and treasurer of the stewards' lodge; with the masters of fifty-two regular lodges.

The grand master opened the business to the brethren now met by stating the present condition of the hall debt; and recommended to them the use of their best endeavours to discharge it without loss of time. His Lordship particularly adverted to the loan of 25*l.* each, \* without interest, as a laudable and proper plan for paying off this incumbrance, and such as merited every encouragement and support.

The masters of the lodges present were then called over, for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the sentiments of those lodges on the plan of subscription above-mentioned, when a very great majority of the members promised, on the behalf of their lodges, that their utmost endeavours should be exerted to promote a plan so beneficial to the society, and that they would give in their answers shortly.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed on the motion of Brother Bottomley, the grand sword-bearer, that

All those brothers, being master masons, who already have, or hereafter shall, become subscribers of the sum of 25*l.* as a loan, without interest, to the hall fund, according to the printed conditions of that loan, shall be henceforth members of the grand lodge; and that

\* See p. 331.

a list of such subscribers shall be recorded in the new edition of the book of Constitutions now preparing. \*

That every lodge which has already subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe, the like sum of 25*l.* to the hall fund, shall have the privilege of sending one of its members, being a master mason, to every future grand lodge, beside the master and wardens, as representatives of the lodge, until the money advanced is repaid.

That as it is supposed one hundred subscriptions, will, with other resources, be sufficient for the purposes intended, when the number of subscriptions amounts to one hundred, the subscription shall be closed.

That as some brethren who have not arrived to the degree of master masons, may subscribe to this fund; all such subscribers shall be members of the grand lodge, when they become master masons.

Brother James Smith, master of the Tuscan lodge, then delivered the following motion to the grand master, which passed unanimously in the affirmative,

That the debt of 1000*l.* due from the hall to the charity fund, be annihilated; and that the interest thereon from henceforth cease.

Brother White, grand secretary, next delivered to the grand master the following motions, which on being proposed, were also resolved unanimously in the affirmative:

Resolved, (after a recital of the regulations made October 28, 1768, and November 19, 1773, for raising a hall fund †) that to render the said resolution of November 19, 1773, more productive and beneficial to the society, it shall from henceforth be strictly enforced; and for that purpose it is ordered,

That no brother initiated since October 29, 1768, shall be appointed to the honour of wearing a blue or red apron, unless the

\* See the tables at the end of the volume.

† See Part V. under that head.

grand

grand secretary certifies that his name has been registered, and the fees paid.

That no brother initiated since that time, shall be appointed master or warden of a lodge, or to attend at a committee of charity, or grand lodge, unless his name has been registered and the fees paid.

That every petitioner for charity, initiated since that time, shall set forth in his petition, the lodge in which, and the time when, he was made a mason; in order that the grand secretary may certify by indorsement on the back of the petition, whether his name has been registered, and the fees paid.

That every lodge shall transmit to the grand secretary, on or before the grand feast in every year, a list of all persons initiated, or members admitted, together with the registering fees; or notice that they have not initiated or admitted any, that their silence may not be imputed to contempt.

That to prevent the pleas of ignorance or forgetfulness, a blank form shall be printed and sent to each lodge, to be filled up and returned to the grand secretary.

That the grand secretary shall lay before the first quarterly communication after each grand feast, an account of such lodges as have not registered their members within the year preceding the grand feast, that they may be erased from the list of lodges, or be otherwise dealt with as the grand lodge may think expedient.

That to prevent any injury to individuals, by being excluded the privileges of the society, through the neglect of their lodges, in their names not being duly registered, any brethren, on producing sufficient proof that they have paid the due registering fees to their lodges, shall be capable of enjoying all the privileges of the society; but the offending lodges shall be rigorously proceeded against, for detaining fees that are the property of the society.

After the passing of these resolutions, the grand secretary gave notice, that at all future quarterly communications the contributions of the different

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rent lodges to the charity and hall funds, would be collected at the door of the hall, instead of calling over the lodges as usual. \*

The grand master appointed another extraordinary grand lodge, for the purpose of taking into farther consideration the state of the hall debt, with the most effectual means for discharging it; to be held on the 30th instant; and requested the masters present to consult their respective lodges on the subject before that time.

A. D.  
1783.

**Grand Lodge** Extraordinary, at Free-masons' hall, January 30th. Present, Rowland Holt, Esq. as grand master; Sir Peter Parker, bart. as deputy grand master; William Atkinson, Esq. as senior grand warden; George Harrison, Esq. as junior grand warden; James Hefeltine, Esq. as grand treasurer; William White, grand secretary; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters of twenty-six regular lodges.

Several subscriptions to the hall fund were received from masters present, on the behalf of their lodges, more were promised by others, and several subscriptions were paid in by private brethren. The great zeal and unanimity that appeared to discharge this debt, with the prospect of its speedy accomplishment, gave visible pleasure to every brother present.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, February 14. Present, the Duke of Cumberland, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. senior grand warden; Thomas Parker, Esq. as junior grand warden; Lord Petre, and the Duke of Manchester, past grand masters; several other past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of sixty-five regular lodges.

\* See page 322.

The receipt of several subscriptions to the hall loan was reported by the grand treasurer.

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, April 9. Present, the Earl of A. D. Effingham, as grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; <sup>1783</sup> John Croft, Esq. as senior grand warden; Thomas Parker, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of thirty-eight regular lodges.

Among the minutes of the preceding committee of charity, now confirmed, was one, representing that Brother Hefeltine, the grand secretary, had requested the opinion of the committee, on an application made to him by Captain George Smith; to procure the sanction of the grand lodge for a book he intended to publish, intitled; *The Use and Abuse of Free Masonry*; and that the committee, after mature consideration, had resolved, that it be recommended to the grand lodge not to grant a sanction for any such publication. \*

This being the regular time for electing a grand master, the Duke of Cumberland was unanimously re-chosen for the ensuing year, accompanied with every possible testimony of approbation and respect:

\* No particular objection being stated against the abovementioned work, the natural conclusion is, that a sanction was refused on the general principle, that considering the flourishing state of our lodges, where *regular* instruction and suitable exercises are ever ready for all brethren who zealously aspire to improve in masonic knowledge; new publications are unnecessary on a subject which books cannot teach. Indeed, the temptations to authorship have effected a strange revolution of sentiments since the year 1720, when even *antient* manuscripts were destroyed, to prevent their appearance in a *printed* book of Constitutions! for the principal materials in this very work, then so much dreaded, have since been retailed in a variety of forms, to give consequence to fanciful productions that might have been safely withheld, without sensible injury either to the fraternity, or to the literary reputation of the writers.



## HENRY FRED. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, G. M.

Seven lodges were erased from the list for ceasing to meet, or for not conforming to the laws of the society; and several subscriptions to the hall loan were reported.

A. D.  
1783.

**Assembly and Feast**, at Free-masons' hall, May 3. Present, the Duke of Cumberland, grand master; Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master; Thomas Parker, Esq. as senior grand warden; William Atkinson, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Theophilus Tompson Tutt, Esq. as grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the twelve stewards; the masters and wardens of several lodges; and many other brethren of distinction.

On the arrival of the grand officers, they were conducted by the stewards into the committee-room, where the masters and wardens were ordered to attend; and the grand lodge being opened in antient form, the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed.

The Duke of Cumberland was then proclaimed grand master of masons for the ensuing year.

After dinner the grand officers, stewards, &c. walked round the hall in procession, according to antient usage; after which his Royal Highness informed the brethren, that agreeable to the power vested in him, he had appointed the Earl of Effingham to be acting grand master for the ensuing year. Being then installed, and re-invested with the ensigns of his high office, he was pleased to appoint and invest,

Rowland Holt, Esq. deputy grand master,

The Hon. Washington Shirley,  
George William Carrington, Esq. } grand wardens,

James Hefeltine, Esq.  
William White, } grand secretaries,

James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer.

**Grand**

**Grand Lodge**, at Free-masons' hall, November 19. Present, A. D. 1783.  
 the Honourable Washington Shirley, as grand master; George William Carrington, Esq. as deputy grand master; George Harrison, Esq. as senior grand warden; John Allen, Esq. as junior grand warden; several past grand officers; Rowland Berkeley, Esq. grand treasurer; James Hefeltine, Esq. and William White, grand secretaries; James Bottomley, grand sword-bearer; the master, wardens, and assistants of the stewards' lodge; with the masters and wardens of eighty-four regular lodges.

Information had been given to the previous committee of charity, November 14th, that two brethren had lately held an irregular lodge in the King's Bench prison, where they had unwarrantably pretended to make masons; and one of the grand secretaries having been ordered to write those brethren, that unless they could disprove the charge, the next grand lodge would proceed to such censure as their conduct merited. \_\_\_\_\_

Brother White accordingly reported that he had written to them, and now read the answer he received; from which it appeared, that several masons being in the said prison, they had assembled in that character, and had raised some brethren to the third degree; but a doubt arising as to the propriety of their conduct, the Royal Military Lodge at Woolwich, adjourned with their constitution to their master in the prison; and this being one of those itinerant lodges that move with the regiment, the master judged, that wherever he might be, he had a right to hold lodges, and make masons: nevertheless, it having been hinted that the grand lodge might take umbrage at their proceedings, they had desisted from meeting; nor would they meet again without leave.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the principles of masonry, for any free masons' lodge to be held, for the purposes of making, passing, or raising masons, in any prison, or place of confinement.

Resolved, That the master and wardens of the Royal Military lodge at Woolwich, be summoned to attend at the next committee of charity,

to

## HENRY FRED. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, G. M.

to answer for their conduct in making masons in the King's Bench prison, as stated in the letter now read. \*

It having been particularly remarked, that some of the grand officers did not regularly attend their duty in the grand lodge, as the honour and welfare of the society required, a resolution passed, at the motion of the grand master in the chair, for subjecting the deputy grand master and grand wardens to certain fines for non-attendance on their duty; which will be found among the regulations, under the article GRAND LODGE. †

The hall committee was continued with its usual powers.

Three lodges were erased for not having registered any of their members, nor having contributed any thing toward the hall fund.

\* This lodge, No. 371, formerly held at the Ship tavern, Woolwich, being found not to have met there for some years, and no notice having been given of its removal, was erased from the list by order of the succeeding grand lodge, February 11th, 1784.

† Confirmed, February 11th, 1784.

CON-

# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE FRATERNITY

OF

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

PART V.

*Containing the Antient Charges, General Regulations of  
the Fraternity, Necessary Tables, &c.*



ANTIEN T CHARGES;

COLLECTED FROM OLD RECORDS.

*I. Concerning God and Religion.*

**A** MASON is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law, and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in antient times masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was; yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves: that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons, that must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

*II. Of*

II. *Of the Civil Magistrate, Supream and Subordinate.*

A MASON is a peaceable subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works; and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself un dutifully to inferior magistrates: for as masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion, so antient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honour of the fraternity, who ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the state, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being; they cannot expel him from the lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. *Of Lodges.*

A LODGE is a place where masons assemble and work; hence an assembly, or duly organized society of masons, is called a Lodge: and every brother ought to belong to one, and ought to be subject to its byelaws and the general regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the regulations of the general or grand lodge hereunto annexed. In antient times, no master or fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the master and wardens, that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a lodge, must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral, or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV. *Of*

IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.*

ALL preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the royal craft despised; therefore no master or warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing; and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity. Only candidates may know that no master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother; and then a fellow-craft in due time, after he has served such a term of years, as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honour of being the warden, and then the master of the lodge, the grand warden, and at length the grand master of all the lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a warden, until he has passed the degree of a master mason; nor a master, until he has acted as a warden; nor grand warden, until he has been master of a lodge, and served the office of steward at a grand feast; nor deputy grand master, until he has served the office of grand warden; nor grand master, unless he has been a master of a regular lodge before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable discharge of his office, the grand master has a power to chuse his own deputy grand master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the master of a particular lodge; and has the privilege of acting whatever the grand  
 Z z master,

master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.

V. *Of the Management of the Craft in working.*

ALL masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the fellow craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the master or overseer of the lord's work; who is to be called master by those that work under him. The craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliving name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge.

The master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; not giving more wages to any brother or apprentice, than he really may deserve.

Both the master and the masons receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and draughts of him that began it.

When:

When a fellow-craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true to both master and fellows, and shall carefully oversee the work in the master's absence, to the lord's profit; and his brethren shall obey him.

All masons employed, shall meekly receive their wages without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the master till the work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the grand lodge.

No labourer shall be employed in the proper work of masonry; nor shall *free masons* work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach labourers and unaccepted masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI. *Of Behaviour, viz.*

1. *In the Lodge, while constituted.*

YOU are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the master, nor to talk of any thing impertinently or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens, or any brother speaking to the master: nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens, and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the grand lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred, un-



less a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile; in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge.

2. *Behaviour after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability; but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state-policy, we being only, as masons, of the catholic religion above-mentioned: we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all *politics*, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome.

3. *Behaviour when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.*

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other Brother, freely giving mutual instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard; and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a mason: for though all masons are as brethren upon the level, yet masonry takes its honour from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honour,

honour, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4. *Behaviour in Presence of Strangers not Masons.*

You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honour of the worshipful fraternity.

5. *Behaviour at Home, and in your Neighbourhood.*

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly, not to let your family, friends, and neighbours know the concerns of the lodge, &c. but wisely to consult your own honour, and that of the ancient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after lodge hours are past; and by avoiding gluttony and drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. *Behaviour toward a strange Brother.*

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved: you must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But  
you

## A N T I E N T   C H A R G E S .

you are not charged to do beyond your ability ; only to prefer a poor brother, that is a good man and true, before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally, All these *charges* you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way ; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and cap-stone, the cement and glory of this antient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, not permitting others to slander any honest brother ; but defending his character and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honour and safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge ; and from thence you may appeal to the grand lodge at the quarterly communication, and from thence to the annual grand lodge, as has been the antient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation ; never taking a legal course, but when the case cannot be otherwise decided ; and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of master and fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law-suits, that so you may mind the affair of masonry with the more alacrity and success. But with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the master and brethren shall kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren ; and if that submission is impracticable, they must however carry on their process, or law-suit, without rancour (not in the common way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love, and good offices to be renewed and continued ; that all may see the benign influence of masonry, as all true masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time.

**Amen, so mote it be.**

**GENERAL**

# GENERAL REGULATIONS

ESTABLISHED AT SUNDRY TIMES

BY

## THE GRAND LODGE.



### REGULATIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

ART. I. **T**HE public interests of the fraternity, as a collective body, are managed by a general convocation of all the private lodges on record, by their representatives, the respective masters and wardens, including nine other assistants from the stewards' lodge; \* who with the grand master of the order at their head, attended by his proper officers, compose the grand lodge.

By this general description, the members of the grand lodge appear to be of a mutable nature, all of these specified classes being elective; the grand master and his officers annually, and the masters and wardens of private lodges according to their own bye laws.

\* To these regular members are now associated an additional deputy, which every lodge that subscribed to the hall loan is allowed the privilege of sending, until repayment of their money; together with such individual brethren, who by like subscriptions have obtained for themselves a personal right of becoming members of this assembly. See p. 331. and 343.

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The proper officers of the grand lodge, at the head of the general body, are,

The Grand Master ; \*

His Deputy ;

Two Wardens ;

Treasurer ;

Secretary ;

Chaplain ; †

Sword-bearer ;

All provincial Grand Masters :

But as those brethren once elected to these offices, gain thereby a permanent right of being members of the grand lodge ever after ; to the above list are to be added,

All past Grand Officers.

ART. II. These have three quarterly communications in the year, beside the grand feast ; at which none are to be present but the proper members, without permission : and while any stranger (though a brother) stays, he is not to vote, nor to speak to any question, without leave of the grand lodge, unless he is desired to give his opinion.

ART. III. If at any grand lodge, stated or occasional, the grand master and deputy should both be absent, then the present senior grand warden shall take the chair, and preside as grand master *pro tempore*, and shall be vested with all his honour and power for the time being ; and, in his absence, the present junior grand warden ; and in his absence, the oldest former grand warden in company ; provided, no past

\* When a prince of royal blood is grand master, there is also an *Acting Grand Master*. See p. 341.

† At present there is also a *Grand Architect* ; but this is a personal compliment to Mr. Sandby, as designer of Freemasons' hall, and no stated office. See p. 317.

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grand master or deputy grand master be present; and if no former grand officer be found, then the master of the stewards' lodge; or, in his absence, the master of the senior lodge present.

**ART. IV.** None but grand officers shall wear their jewels in gold, pendant to blue ribbons about their necks, and white leather aprons with blue silk; which sort of aprons may be also worn by former grand officers.

But by a late regulation all past grand officers are permitted to wear a particular jewel, to be approved by the grand lodge, as a mark of distinction. The said jewel to be gold or gilt; and each officer is to be distinguished by the jewel he wore whilst actually in office; with this difference, that such honorary jewel shall be fixed within a circle, or oval, upon the border of which may be inscribed the name of the person, and the year in which he served the office; and the ground of such jewel is to be enamelled blue. This is to be worn in grand lodge, pendant to a blue ribband, in the manner of those worn by the acting grand officers; but on other occasions it shall be affixed to the breast by a narrow blue ribband.

**ART. V.** The grand officers present and former, each of them, who attend the grand lodge in communication, except on the feast-day, shall pay half-a-crown toward the charge of such communication when he attends.

**ART. VI.** Masters and wardens of lodges shall never attend the grand lodge without their jewels and cloathing.

If any officer cannot attend, he may send a brother of that lodge (provided he is a master mason, and has been such for twelve months) with his jewel, to supply his room, and support the honour of his lodge.\*

**ART. VII.**

\* A latitude is here allowed, to suit the conveniency of officers, under a restriction wisely provided, and which, for the welfare, no less than the credit of the society,

## THE GRAND LODGE.

ART. VII. All differences, or complaints, that cannot be made up, or accommodated privately, nor by a particular lodge, shall be reduced into writing, and delivered to the grand secretary; who shall summon all parties concerned to attend at the next committee of charity, where the same shall be seriously considered; and finally decided.

ART. VIII. The grand master, or his deputy, has authority always to command the treasurer and secretary to attend him, with their clerks and books, for his examination; and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergency.

ART. IX. The grand lodge, in ample form, assembled, has a power to amend or explain any of the printed regulations in the book of constitutions, while they deviate not from the antient rules of the fraternity. For it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make any alteration or innovation in masonry, without the consent first obtained of the grand lodge.

No motion for a new regulation, or for the alteration of an old one, shall be made, till it is first handed up in writing to the chair; and after it has been perused by the grand master, the subject may be publicly proposed; and shall then be audibly read by the secretary. If it

ought to be strongly enforced. Nothing is more usual than to accommodate a young mason as soon as possible with a warden's jewel, even from another lodge, if it cannot be readily procured in that wherein he was made; in order that he may see the grand lodge, as a matter of amusement: and what is the immediate consequence of this gross indiscretion? The grand lodge in quarterly communication is a convocation of the fraternity, by the deputies from their several lodges, to deliberate on the general interests of the society; each of which sending their master and two wardens, it follows, that there are commonly twice the number of wardens as there is of masters present in that assembly. Therefore, if a great part of these wardens should at any time consist of young inexperienced members, who have not attained a due conception, either of the nature of the assembly, or of the business in which they find themselves called upon for a voice, a hazard is incurred, unbecoming the prudence of any public body of men whatever!

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be seconded, it must be immediately committed to the consideration of the whole assembly, that their sense may be fully heard about it : after which the grand master shall put the question *pro* and *con*.

ART. X. All matters in the grand lodge are to be determined by a majority of votes ; each member having one vote, and the grand master two votes ; unless the lodge leave any particular thing to the determination of the grand master for the sake of expedition. The votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding up one of his hands ; which uplifted hands the grand wardens are to count, unless the number be so unequal as to render counting needless : nor should any other kind of division be ever admitted on such occasions.

ART. XI. At the third stroke of the grand master's hammer, always to be repeated by the grand wardens, there shall be a general silence ; and he who breaks silence, without leave from the chair, shall be publicly reprimanded. Under the same penalty every brother shall take his seat, and keep strict silence, whenever the grand master or his deputy think fit to call to order.

In the grand lodge, every member shall keep in his seat, and not move about from place to place, during the communication ; except the grand wardens, as having more immediately the care of the lodge.

According to the order of the grand lodge, no brother is to speak more than once to the same affair, unless to explain himself, or when called upon by the chair to speak.

Every one who speaks shall rise and keep standing, addressing himself to the chair : nor shall any other brother presume to interrupt him, under the aforesaid penalty ; unless the grand master, finding him wandering from the point in hand, shall think fit to reduce him to order ; for then the said speaker shall sit down : but after he has been set right, he may proceed, if he pleases.



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If, in the grand lodge, any member is twice called to order, at one assembly, for transgressing these rules, and is guilty of a third offence of the same nature, the chair shall peremptorily command him to quit the lodge-room for that night.

Whoever shall be so rude as to hiss at a brother, or at what he has said, shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the communication, and declared incapable of ever being a member of any grand lodge for the future, till at another time he publicly owns his fault, and grace be granted.

ART. XII. There shall be a book kept by the grand secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the lodges, with the usual times and places of their forming, and the names of all the members of each lodge; also all the affairs of the grand lodge that are proper to be written.

ART. XIII. No brother shall smoke tobacco in the grand lodge, at the quarterly communication, or committee of charity, till the lodge be closed.

ART. XIV. At every committee of charity, and quarterly communication, the several masters of lodges, shall, before the opening of the grand lodge, either produce his hall ticket, as a voucher for his being deputed to attend, or be answered for by the master of some other lodge present.

ART. XV. No brother is to hold more than one office in the grand lodge, at one and the same time.

ART. XVI. No brother shall be appointed a grand officer until he shall have served the office of steward at a grand feast; nor unless he be an actual subscribing member of the stewards' lodge at the time of his appointment.

ART. XVII.

## THE GRAND MASTER.

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ART. XVII. The following grand officers for the time being, who neglect to attend their duty in the grand lodge, shall forfeit for the first time to the hall fund,

The deputy grand master,	three guineas.
The senior grand warden,	two guineas.
The junior grand warden,	one guinea.

For a second neglect the above fines shall be doubled; and if they neglect to attend a third time, or refuse to pay the fines incurred as above, their offices shall be considered as vacated, and any rank or distinction they may have acquired in consequence of their appointment for the current year, shall be forfeited.

### *Of the GRAND MASTER.*

ART. I. A new grand master shall be proposed by the present acting master to the grand lodge, at the communication preceding the day of the annual feast; and if approved of then, and no objection made, he shall, if present, be saluted grand master elect; or if absent, his health shall be toasted as such, and he is to walk at the feast on the left hand of the present grand master.

ART. II. If the grand master of last year, upon application made to him by the acting master, deputy grand master, or by any other grand officer with their approbation, consents to continue in office for the year ensuing; and if the brethren agree by a majority to continue him; he shall, in the name of the grand lodge, be humbly requested to do the fraternity the honour of continuing to be their grand master for the year ensuing; and on declaring his consent, the proposing member shall drink to him as grand master elect of masons. All the members shall

## THE GRAND MASTER.

shall salute him as such in due form, and declare their satisfaction and congratulation.

ART. III. If the grand master should die during his mastership, or by sickness, absence, or otherwise, be rendered incapable of discharging his office; the acting grand master, or in his absence the deputy, or in his absence the senior grand warden, or in his absence the junior grand warden, or in his absence some other past grand officer, according to his right of seniority; shall assemble the grand lodge immediately, in order to advise together upon that emergency; and shall send two of their number to invite the last grand master to resume his office, which now of course reverts to him: if he refuse to act, then the next last, and so backward; but if no former grand master be found, the present acting master shall proceed as principal, till a new grand master is chosen; or if there be no acting grand master, then the present deputy, or in his absence the senior grand warden, or in his absence the junior grand warden, or in his absence some other past grand officer, according to seniority.

ART. IV. No grand master, acting grand master, other grand officer, or whoever acts in their stead *pro tempore*, can, at the same time, act as warden of a particular lodge; but as soon as any of them has discharged his public office, he returns to that station in his particular lodge, from which he was called to officiate.

ART. V. The grand master or acting grand master may, if he pleases, with the rest of the grand officers, visit all the lodges about town, during his mastership, or send his grand officers to visit them.

The grand master, acting grand master, or deputy, enjoys full authority not only to be present, but also to preside in every lodge, with the master of the lodge on his left hand; and to order the grand wardens to attend him, where they are to act as wardens of that particular lodge

## THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

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lodge during his presence; for the grand master cannot deprive them of their office, without shewing cause fairly appearing to the grand lodge: but if the grand wardens are absent, the grand master, while in a particular lodge, may command the wardens of that lodge, or any master masons, to act there as his wardens *pro tempore*.

ART. VI. The grand master should not receive any private intimations of business concerning masons and masonry; but from his deputy; except in such cases as his worship can easily judge of: and if the application to the grand master be irregular, his worship can order the grand wardens, or any other so applying, to wait upon the deputy, who is immediately to prepare the business, and to lay it orderly before him.

ART. VII. If the grand master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy the obedience of the lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation dictated by the occasion; because hitherto the ancient fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event that they presume never will happen.

### *Of the* DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

ART. I. The person nominated deputy grand master, and also the grand wardens, cannot be discharged, unless for some cause clearly appearing to the grand lodge; for the grand master, if he is dissatisfied with the conduct of his grand officers, or either of them, may call a grand lodge on purpose, and lay the cause before them, for their advice and concurrence; and if it shall appear to the majority of the brethren present, that the complaint is well founded, he shall have power to displace such grand officer, and to nominate another in the stead of him so displaced, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

ART.

## GRAND WARDENS—GRAND TREASURER.

ART. II. If at any grand lodge the deputy be absent, then the present senior grand warden shall act as deputy *pro tempore*; or in his absence the junior grand warden; or in his absence the oldest former grand warden in company, provided no past deputy be present: if no former grand officer be found, then the master of the stewards' lodge, or in his absence the master of the senior lodge present.

### *Of the GRAND WARDENS.*

ART. I. None can act as grand wardens, but those actually in the office, when they are present; if absent, the oldest former grand wardens shall supply their places *pro tempore*; or if no past grand wardens are present, then the grand master, or he that presides, may call forth whom he pleases to act as grand wardens for that occasion.

ART. II. The grand wardens, or any others, are first to advise with the deputy about the affairs of the lodges, or of private single brothers; and are not to apply to the grand master, without the knowledge of his deputy, unless he refuse his concurrence.

This is intended for the ease of the grand master, and for the honour of the deputy.

In which case, or in case of any difference of sentiment between the deputy and grand wardens, or other brothers, both parties are to go to the grand master by consent; who, by virtue of his authority, can easily decide the controversy, and compose the difference.

### *Of the GRAND TREASURER.*

ART. I. The grand treasurer is chosen annually at the first quarterly communication after each grand feast; at which time he shall give a joint bond with two other brethren, approved by the grand lodge, to the grand master, deputy grand master, and grand wardens for the  
time

## THE GRAND TREASURER.

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time being, in the penalty, and with such condition, as shall be approved by the grand lodge, for the due performance of his trust.

The grand master, deputy grand master, and grand wardens for the time being, to whom the grand treasurer gives security, shall also give security, by a joint bond to three past grand masters, to be approved by the grand lodge, as trustees for the society at large, that they will enforce every order of the grand lodge, with respect to its fund: by which means the society will always have a double and certain security for its property.

ART. II. To the treasurer shall be committed all money raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the society; which he shall keep an account of in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall disburse the same in such manner as the grand lodge shall direct; and produce his account of receipts and disbursements, fairly before every quarterly communication, with the vouchers: the particulars of the account are to be then publicly read over; and if any dispute or difficulty arise concerning them, the matter is to be referred to five brethren, nominated by the grand master, and approved of by the grand lodge, to examine into the merits of the same, against the next quarterly communication; where they are to report their proceedings, with the state of the case, for the final judgment of the grand lodge.

ART. III. The treasurer's accounts are to be approved and allowed from time to time by the grand lodge, and signed by the grand master, or deputy grand master then presiding; and the account so signed is to be entered by the grand secretary, in the grand master's book.

ART. IV. If it should be found necessary for the treasurer to employ under him an assistant or clerk, he may be at liberty so to do, such clerk or assistant being a brother and a master mason; who shall have

## GR. SECRETARY—PROVINCIAL GR. MASTERS.

such allowance, from time to time, as the grand lodge think fit, out of the money passing through the treasurer's hands, not exceeding one shilling in the pound; and this allowance is to be credited in the treasurer's accounts: but such assistant or clerk is not to be considered as a member of the grand lodge; nor is to speak therein, without being allowed or commanded so to do.

*Of the GRAND SECRETARY.*

The grand secretary is nominated yearly at the grand feast, by the grand master; and is by his office a member of the grand lodge. He may have a clerk or assistant, if he thinks fit, who must be a brother and a master mason; but who is not, during such time, to be considered as a member of the grand lodge; nor is he to speak therein, without being allowed or commanded so to do.

Two joint secretaries, with equal power and rank, were appointed. Nov. 1, 1780.

*Of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.*

ART. I. The office of provincial grand master was found particularly necessary in 1726; when the extraordinary increase of the craftsmen, and their travelling into distant parts, and convening themselves in lodges, required an immediate head, to whom they might apply in all cases, where it was not possible to wait the decision or opinion of the grand lodge.

ART. II. The appointment of this grand officer is a prerogative of the grand master; from whom, or in his absence from his deputy, a deputation may be granted to such brother of eminence and ability in the craft, as either of them think proper; not for life, but during pleasure.

ART. III.

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ART. III. The provincial grand master thus deputed, is invested with the power and rank of a grand master in his particular district; and is intitled to wear the cloathing of a grand officer, and to constitute lodges within his own province: he is by his office a member of the grand lodge, and in all public assemblies to walk immediately after the grand treasurer. He is also empowered to appoint grand officers for his province, who are entitled to wear the cloathing, and to enjoy every other privilege of grand officers, while they officiate within their particular district; but at no other time or place; nor are they members of the grand lodge.

ART. IV. He is enjoined to correspond with the grand lodge, and to transmit a circumstantial account of his proceedings, at least once in every year. At which time he is required to send a list of those lodges he has constituted; their contributions for the general fund of charity; and the usual demand, as specified in his deputation, for every lodge he has constituted.

See COMMITTEE of CHARITY, Art. XXXI.

### *Of the* COMMITTEE of CHARITY.

BY the original constitution of nature, men are so framed, as of necessity to require each other's assistance for their mutual support and preservation: being fitted by an implanted disposition to live in societies, and establish themselves into distinct bodies, for the more effectual promulging and propagating a communication of arts, labour, and industry, of which, Charity and mutual Friendship are the common bond. In this respect only, the human race stand upon a level, having all the same wants and desires, and all finding the same need of each other's assistance: by this common cement, every one is bound to look upon himself as a member of this universal community, and especially the rich and great; for the truly noble disposition never shines so

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## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

bright, as when engaged in the laudable purposes of social Love, Charity, and Benevolence. Influenced by these great and good principles,

ART. I. The grand lodge came to a resolution to consider of the most prudent and effectual method of collecting and disposing money lodged with them, in charity, toward the relief of true brothers only, fallen into poverty and decay.

To this end it was resolved, That each particular lodge might dispose of their own charity, according to their own bye-laws; until all the lodges should, by a new regulation, agree to carry in the charity, collected by them, to the grand lodge, to make a common stock for the more general relief of poor brethren.

ART. II. In consequence of which regulation, at the grand lodge on Nov. 21, 1724, the Duke of Richmond being grand master;

Brother Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith (afterward the Duke of Buccleugh) the past grand master, proposed, That in order to promote the charitable disposition of Free Masons, and to render it more extensively beneficial to the society, each lodge may make a certain collection, according to ability, to be put into a joint-stock, and lodged in the hands of a treasurer, at every quarterly communication; for the relief of distressed brethren recommended by the contributing lodges to the grand officers from time to time: which proposal being readily agreed to, the grand master desired all present to come prepared to give their opinion of it at next grand lodge; which was held in ample form, on March 17, 1725. When,

ART. III. At the lodge's desire, Grand Master Richmond named a committee for considering of the best methods to regulate the masons' intended charity: they met; and chose for chairman, William Cowper, Esq. clerk of the parliament, who drew up the report. But the affair requiring great deliberation, the report was not made till the grand lodge

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lodge met in ample form, on Nov. 27, 1725, when Richmond, grand master, ordered the report to be read. It was approved, and recorded in the book of the grand lodge; the committee received public thanks; and copies of it were ordered to be sent to the particular lodges, in this form:

‘ The committee, to whom it was referred to consider of proper methods to regulate the general charity, after several meetings for that purpose, came to the following resolutions, which they submit to the judgment of the grand lodge, as conducive to the end proposed by the reference.

‘ 1. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the contributions from the several lodges be paid quarterly and voluntarily.

‘ 2. That no brother be recommended by any lodge, as an object of this charity, but who was a member of some regular lodge, which shall contribute to the same charity, on or before the 21st day of November, 1724, when the general charity was first proposed in the grand lodge.

‘ 3. That no brother, who has been admitted a member of any such lodge, since that time, or shall hereafter be so admitted, be recommended till three years after such admission: and as to the methods or rules to be observed by the grand lodge, in relieving such brethren, who shall be qualified as aforesaid, whom they shall think fit upon application to themselves, to relieve, viz. those concerning the circumstances of the persons to be relieved, the sums to be paid, the times or terms of payment, the continuance, suspending, or taking off such allowance, with the reasons thereof, whether arising from the circumstances of the assisted brother being bettered, or from his behaviour, in any respect, rendering him unfit to have it continued; and, in general, all other circumstances attending the regular and ordinary distribution of the charity, where the grand lodge think fit to put any one upon it; the committee are of opinion, they are most decently and securely left to the wisdom, care, and discretion of the grand

## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

' grand lodge, to act therein, from time to time, as cases shall happen,  
 ' in a manner most agreeable to the exigencies of them: which, as  
 ' the committee cannot foresee with any certainty, so they are unable  
 ' to lay down any fixed proposals concerning them. But as it may fall  
 ' out that a brother, who is in all respects qualified for relief, and in  
 ' need of it, may by the pressure of his circumstances be forced to ap-  
 ' ply, perhaps, a good while before a quarterly communication may  
 ' be had, or the grand lodge assembled, for a present relief or subsist-  
 ' ence, till he can make his case known to the grand lodge, for their  
 ' further favour; the committee took that case into their particular  
 ' consideration; and as to that, are humbly of opinion,

' 4. That three pounds, and no more, may be given to any parti-  
 ' cular distressed brother, who shall be recommended by any lodge as  
 ' an object of this charity, without the consent of the grand lodge.

' 5. That the abovesaid casual charity of three pounds or under, be  
 ' disposed of as there shall be occasion, by a standing committee of  
 ' five, to consist of the grand master, deputy, and senior grand war-  
 ' den for the time being, and two other members of the grand lodge,  
 ' to be named by the grand master, of which committee three always  
 ' to be a *quorum*. And it being absolutely necessary that, for collecting  
 ' and disbursing the sums which shall be given for so charitable a pur-  
 ' pose, there should be a receiver or treasurer publicly entrusted and  
 ' known,

' 6. The committee think it necessary, that every treasurer, upon  
 ' his appointment, be desired to give the earliest general notice he  
 ' can, where he may be applied to, from time to time, for the pur-  
 ' poses of this charity, as need shall require. All which they submit to  
 ' your judgment and direction.

' Alexander Hardine,

' Dalkeith,  
 ' Paisley,  
 ' Tho. Edwards,  
 ' William Petty,

' Dan. Houghton,  
 ' G. Taylor,  
 ' W. Richardson,  
 ' J. T. Defaguliers.'

ART. IV.

## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

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ART. IV. Yet no treasurer was appointed in consequence of this representation, till at the grand lodge on June 24, 1727, when, Inchi-quin, grand master, requested brother Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq. to accept that office.

Then also it was resolved, that the four grand officers, for the time being, together with brother Martin Folkes, Francis Sorell, and George Payne, Esqrs. as a committee of seven, should, upon due recommendations, dispose of the intended charity; and fresh copies of the report were sent to the lodges.

ART. V. At last this good work of charity was begun at the grand lodge, on Nov. 25, 1729, Kingston being grand master: in his absence deputy grand master Blackerby, the treasurer in the chair, after a warm exhortation, ordered the lodges to be called over a second time, when some officers gave in the benevolence of their respective lodges, for which they were thanked; and their charity, being forthwith recorded, was put into the hands of the treasurer, as an hopeful beginning; other lodges following the good example.

ART. VI. At the grand lodge, on Dec. 27, 1729, deputy grand master Blackerby, the treasurer, in the chair, had the honour to thank many officers of lodges, for their liberal charity: when on a motion made by brother Thomas Batson, counsellor at law, the grand lodge ordained, that every new lodge, for their constitution, shall pay two guineas toward this general charity of masons. Ever since, the lodges, according to their ability, have, by their officers, sent their benevolence to every grand lodge, except on the grand feast day; and great numbers of distressed brothers have been comfortably relieved from the fund thus raised.

ART. VII. The committee of seven being thought too few for this good work, the grand lodge, on Aug. 28, 1730, resolved, that the  
committee

## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

committee of charity shall have added to them twelve masters of contributing lodges; that the first twelve, in the printed list, shall be succeeded by the next twelve, and so on: and that for dispatch, any five of them shall be a *quorum*, provided one of the five is a present grand officer.

The committee of charity met on Nov. 13, 1730, when they considered the petitions of some poor brethren, whom they relieved, not exceeding three pounds to each petitioner: and adjourned, from time to time, for supplying the distressed according to their powers; or else recommended them to the greater favour of the grand lodge.

ART. VIII. This committee had not all their powers at once: for, at the grand lodge on Dec. 15, 1730, it was ordained, that for dispatch, all complaints and informations about charity shall be referred, for the future, to the committee of charity; and that they shall appoint a day for hearing the same, shall enter their proceedings in their own book, and shall report their opinion to the grand lodge.

From this time the minutes of the committee of charity have been read and considered at every grand lodge, except on the grand feast day.

ART. IX. At the committee of charity, March 16, 1731, it was agreed, that no petition shall be read, if the petitioner do not attend the committee in person; except in the cases of sickness, lameness, or imprisonment.

ART. X. At the grand lodge on May 14, 1731, upon the motion of Lovell, grand master, it was resolved, that all former grand masters and deputies shall be members of the committee of charity.

That the committee shall have a power to give five pounds, as casual charity, to a poor brother, but no more, till the grand lodge assemble.

ART. XI.

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ART. XI. At the committee of charity, on June 18, 1731, it was agreed, that no poor brother who has been once assisted, shall, a second time, present a petition, without some new allegation well attested.

ART. XII. At the grand lodge on June 8, 1732, deputy grand master Batson in the chair, having signified, that notwithstanding the general charity, some poor brothers had molested noblemen and others (being masons) with private applications for charity, to the scandal of the craft; it was resolved, that any brother who makes such private applications for the future, shall be for ever debarred from any relief from the committee of charity, the grand lodge, or any assemblies of masons.

ART. XIII. At the committee of charity, on July 5, 1732, it was agreed, that no brother shall be relieved, unless his petition be attested by three brothers of the lodge to which he does, or did once, belong.

ART. XIV. At the grand lodge, on Nov. 21, 1732, it was resolved, that all former and present grand officers, viz. grand masters, deputies, and wardens, with twenty masters of contributing lodges in a rotation, according to the printed list, shall be members of the committee of charity. And,

ART. XV. At the grand lodge, on Dec. 13, 1733, upon the motion of Strathmore, grand master, in the chair, it was resolved, that all masters of regular lodges that have contributed to the charity, within twelve months past, shall be members of the committee, together with all former and present grand officers.

ART. XVI. Considering that the usual business of a quarterly communication was too much for one time, whatever business cannot be dispatched here, shall be referred to the committee of charity, and their opinion reported to the next grand lodge.

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ART. XVII.

## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

ART. XVII. All questions, debated at the said committee, shall be decided by a majority of the brethren present.

ART. XVIII. All petitions for charity, presented to the grand lodge, shall be referred to the said committee, who are to report their opinion to the next grand lodge, viz. whether or not the case of any distressed brother deserves more relief than is in the power of the committee to give.

ART. XIX. The said committee shall twice give public notice, in some newspaper, of the time and place of their meetings.

ART. XX. At the grand lodge, on Feb. 24, 1735, it was recommended by the committee, and then resolved, that no master of a lodge shall be a member of the said committee, whose lodge has not contributed to the general charity during twelve months past.

ART. XXI. One of the brethren, signing and certifying a poor brother's petition, shall attend the committee to attest it.

ART. XXII. At the grand lodge, on March 31, 1735; upon the motion of Craufurd, grand master, in the chair, it was resolved, that no extraneous brother, that is, one not regularly made, but clandestinely, or only with a view to partake of the charity; nor any assisting at such irregular makings, shall be ever qualified to partake of the masons' general charity.

ART. XXIII. The brothers, attesting a petition for charity, shall be able to certify, that the petitioner has been formerly in reputable, at least, in tolerable circumstances.

ART. XXIV.

## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

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ART. XXIV. Every petition received, shall be signed or certified by the majority of the lodge, to which the petitioner does, or did belong.

ART. XXV. The name and calling of the petitioner shall be expressly mentioned.

ART. XXVI. At the grand lodge, on April 6, 1736, upon the motion of the committee of charity, it was resolved, that no petition for charity shall be received, which has not been offered first to the secretary, and deposited in his hands ten days at least before the meeting of the committee of charity, that he may have time to be informed of its allegations, if they are dubious.

ART. XXVII. At the grand lodge, on March 20, 1739, it was resolved, that a brother being intitled to, and receiving relief out of, the charity of a particular lodge, in pursuance of the laws thereof, shall be no objection to his being relieved out of the general charity, in case such lodge shall contribute to the said general charity, according to the laws of the society.

ART. XXVIII. At the grand lodge, on Dec. 3, 1741, it was resolved, that before the brethren proceed to business in any committee of charity, all the laws relating to the disposal of the general charity of this society be read; and that no petition shall be received, unless every brother shall, at the time of his signing the same, be a member of some regular lodge, and the name of such his lodge be specified.

ART. XXIX. At the grand lodge, on June 18, 1752, it was ordered, that three guineas be paid to the grand secretary, at every communication and annual assembly, for his own incidental charges, and that of an assistant secretary, out of the public fund.

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Any



## COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

Any foreign brother, after due examination, may be relieved by this committee, with a sum not exceeding five pounds.

ART. XXX. At the grand lodge, on July 24, 1755, it was ordered, that, for the future, every certificate granted to a brother of his being a mason, shall be sealed with the seal of masonry, and signed by the grand secretary; for which five shillings shall be paid to the general fund of charity.

ART. XXXI. At the grand lodge, Jan. 27, 1768, it was resolved, that every provincial grand master hereafter appointed, who shall not have served the office of steward, do pay ten guineas to the fund of charity, on his appointment.

ART. XXXII. The representatives of each lodge, in quarterly communication, shall, on entering the hall, pay their respective subscriptions to the charity and hall funds, to the clerk or clerks appointed by the grand treasurer and secretary to receive the same: and the subscriptions so paid in, shall be declared publicly in grand lodge.

ART. XXXIII. An extraordinary committee of charity shall be held annually, in the last week of the month of July, or in the first week of August, with power to grant petitioners, recommended agreeably to the laws of the society, any sum of money for temporary relief, not exceeding five pounds to each petitioner. But this committee shall not take cognizance of any other business than is above expressed.

Thus the committee of charity has been established among the Free and Accepted Masons of England, who have very generously contributed to their general fund, and still persevere in that good work.

The committee regularly meets, according to the summons of the grand master, or his deputy, and has relieved many distressed brothers with

with small sums, not exceeding five pounds to each: but the grand lodge has ordered the treasurer to pay to some petitioners, ten, fifteen, or twenty pounds, as the case required. So that the distressed have found far greater relief from this general charity, than can be expected from particular lodges; and the contributions, being paid by the lodges, at various times, have not been burdensome.

The treasurer's accounts have been audited and balanced at every grand lodge; whereby all brethren know the stock in hand, and how every particular of the charity has been applied; every thing being duly recorded in the grand lodge-book, and in that of the committee, of which every master of a contributing lodge is a member.

See *Constitutions*, Art. I. *Hall Fund*, Art. XI.

#### Of the S T E W A R D S.

It having been formerly the custom, for the two grand wardens to take upon themselves the regulating and conducting the annual grand feast, it was thought proper, in order to relieve them from that extraordinary trouble; that the grand master, or his deputy, should have a power to appoint a certain number of stewards, to whom the conduct and care of the same should be committed; and that all circumstances relative to the feast should be decided among them by a majority of votes; unless the grand master, or his deputy, should interfere. In consequence, the following regulations have been established, viz.

ART. I. That at the feast, the stewards shall open no wine till dinner be laid on the tables; that the members of each lodge shall sit together as much as possible; that after eight of the clock at night, the stewards shall not be obliged to furnish wine or other liquors; and that either the money or tickets shall be returned to the stewards.

ART. II.

ART. II. On Nov. 26, 1728, the office of stewards, that had been disused at three preceding feasts, was revived by the grand lodge, and their number settled to be always twelve.

ART. III. The stewards for the year are allowed to have jewels of silver (not gilded) pendant to red ribbons, about their necks, to bear white rods, and to line their white leather aprons with red silk.

Former stewards are allowed to continue the same aprons.

ART. IV. Each of the acting stewards is allowed, at the feast, the privilege of naming his successor in that office, for the ensuing year.

ART. V. On June 24, 1735, upon an address from those who had served the office of steward, the grand lodge, in consideration of their past service and future usefulness, ordained, that they should be constituted a lodge of masters, to be called the stewards' lodge; to be registered as such in the grand lodge book and printed lists, with the times and place of their meetings.

ART. VI. The stewards' lodge shall have the privilege of sending a deputation of twelve to every grand lodge, viz. the master, two wardens, and nine more; and each of the twelve shall vote there, and pay half-a-crown toward the expence of the grand lodge.

ART. VII. No brother, who has not been a steward, shall wear the same sort of aprons and ribbons.

ART. VIII. Each of the twelve deputies from the stewards' lodge shall, in the grand lodge, wear a particular jewel suspended by a red ribbon; the pattern of which was then approved.

ART. IX.

## G R A N D F E A S T.

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ART. IX. On February 7, 1770, the grand lodge resolved, that the stewards' lodge be allowed the privilege of sending a number of brethren, equal to any other four lodges, to every future committee of charity; and that as the master alone of each private lodge only has a right to attend, in order to make a proper distinction between the stewards' lodge and the other lodges, the master and three other members of that lodge be permitted to attend at every succeeding committee on behalf of the said lodge.

See under *Grand Lodge*, Art. XVI.

### *Of the* G R A N D F E A S T.

ART. I. The brethren of all regular lodges shall meet annually in Free-masons' hall; either on St. John Evangelist's day, or St. John Baptist's day, or on such other day as the grand master shall appoint: and no particular lodge shall have a separate feast on the day of the general feast.

ART. II. The stewards shall be early at the hall, to receive every person who brings a ticket; and shall have power to examine him, if they think fit, in order to admit or reject him, as they see cause: provided they send no man away before they have acquainted all the brethren with the reasons; that no true brother be excluded, nor a pretender admitted.

ART. III. The stewards shall appoint two or more trusty brethren to be porters and door-keepers, who are also to be early at the hall for good reasons; and are to be at the command of the stewards. The tylers and other servants within and without doors, shall be appointed by the stewards.

ART. IV.

## G R A N D F E A S T.

ART. IV. All the members of the grand lodge must be at the hall a convenient time before dinner, with the grand master or his deputy at their head; who shall retire and form themselves: and there shall be no petitions or appeals on the day of the general assembly and feast; such business being unsuitable with the intention of a day of festivity.

ART. V. The grand lodge must be formed before dinner.

ART. VI. The master and wardens of the several lodges present shall be called into the lodge-room, when the minutes of the last quarterly communication shall be read and confirmed, and the grand master elect recognized; from whence they shall proceed to dinner in usual form.

ART. VII. Dinner being over, the grand master shall make the procession round the hall in the following order:

Tyler to clear the way before the music,

The music,

The stewards, two and two,

The first light carried by the master of the 4th lodge,

The wardens of the stewards' lodge,

The master of the stewards' lodge,

The grand architect,

The grand chaplain,

The grand secretary with the bag,

The grand treasurer with the staff,

Provincial grand masters, juniors to walk first,

All past junior grand wardens, juniors to walk first,

All past senior grand wardens, juniors to walk first,

The second light carried by the master of the 3d lodge,

All former deputy grand masters, juniors to walk first,

All former grand masters, juniors to walk first,

The

## GRAND FEAST.

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The third light carried by the master of the 2d lodge,  
The junior grand warden,  
The senior grand warden,  
The deputy grand master,  
The master of the senior lodge with the Constitutions on a cushion,  
The grand master elect,  
The sword-bearer carrying the sword of state,  
The grand master.

And being returned to the chair, the grand secretary shall proclaim the grand master elect

### GRAND MASTER of MASONS

for the ensuing year, who shall, by the late grand master, be placed with ceremony in Solomon's chair, and be by him invested with the proper jewel of his high office, and receive the homage of all the brethren.

ART. VIII. The grand master thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his deputy grand master; who shall be also proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, in due form. He shall then appoint his grand wardens, who shall also be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due form; and shall at the same time appoint his grand secretary and sword-bearer. But if the brother elected grand master shall, by sickness, or any other necessary occasion, be absent, in that case, the old, or some past grand master present, shall act as proxy, and in his name nominate the deputy grand master, wardens, secretary, and sword-bearer, and receive the usual honours. In case no past grand master is present, then the past deputy grand master, or, in his absence, some other past grand officer, according to his right of seniority, shall act as proxy on that occasion. But the new deputy grand master and grand wardens are not allowed proxies when they are appointed.

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FUND

## H A L L F U N D.

F U N D *for Building a H A L L.*

AT the Grand Lodge, October 28, 1768, in order to raise a fund, independent of the general fund of charity, to build and furnish a hall, for the general meetings of the society in grand lodge; the following regulations were confirmed.

ART. I. That every grand officer shall contribute annually, in proportion to the dignity of his office, not less than the following sums:

Grand master, -	£	20	0	0	} <i>per annum.</i>
Deputy grand master,		5	5	0	
Senior grand warden, -		3	3	0	
Junior grand warden, -		2	2	0	
Grand treasurer, - -		3	3	0	
Grand secretary, - -		3	3	0	
Grand sword-bearer, -		1	1	0	

ART. II. That every provincial grand master shall pay one guinea\* for registering his name, and half-a-guinea for drawing out his deputation on parchment.

ART. III. That every provincial grand master who chuses to have his patent drawn with the usual embellishments on vellum, shall pay five guineas.

ART. IV. That every lodge constituted shall pay one guinea for being registered, and half-a-guinea for drawing the constitution on parchment.

ART. V. That every lodge who chuse to have the constitution drawn with the usual embellishments on vellum, shall pay five guineas.

\* The fees for deputations, constitutions, and dispensations, are perquisites of the grand secretary, till a salary is annexed to the office.

ART. VI.

ART. VI. That every new-made brother, at his admission, shall pay a sum not less than two shillings and sixpence for registering his name.

ART. VII. No present member of any lodge to be affected by this charge, unless he joins another; when he is to pay two shillings and sixpence for having his name registered as member of every such lodge.

ART. VIII. That every lodge shall pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence for every mason they shall hereafter make, when such brother is registered.

ART. IX. As there are many cases, according to the constitutions, wherein particular lodges cannot act without a special power from the grand master, an annual dispensation will be granted, when applied for, (in all such circumstances, as are prescribed by our laws, excepting funerals and other public exhibitions, or making masons under age) to every lodge within the bills of mortality at half-a-guinea each, and to every lodge in the country or abroad at a quarter of a guinea.

ART. X. That a book shall lie open in every lodge for the voluntary contributions of the members, to be applied to the purposes of the grand lodge.

ART. XI. Resolved, Nov. 19, 1773, that each lodge do transmit to the grand secretary, on or before every grand lodge, \* a regular list of its members, with the dates of their admission or initiation; also their ages as near as possible at that time; together with their titles, professions, or trades; and that for every person initiated into masonry, five shillings be transmitted, and for each person admitted a member, two shillings and sixpence, for registering their names, &c. in the books of the grand lodge, agreeably to the regulations of October, 1768: and that no person initiated into masonry, subsequent to that period,

\* See under *Committee of Charity*, Art. XXXII.

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shall



## FORMS OF CONSTITUTING

shall be entitled to partake of the general charity, or any other of the privileges of the grand lodge, unless his name be duly registered, and the fees paid as above.

ART. XII. Resolved, Feb. 22, 1775, that 5000*l.* be raised to carry the designs of the society into execution, by granting annuities for lives in the manner following, viz. that there shall be one hundred lives at fifty pounds each; that the whole premises belonging to the society in Great Queen-street, with the hall to be built thereon, be vested in trustees, as a security to such persons as may chuse to subscribe for that purpose; that the subscribers shall be paid 5*l.* *per cent.* for their money advanced; so that the whole interest upon the hundred lives will amount to 250*l.* *per annum*; that this interest be divided among the subscribers, and the survivors and survivor of them; and upon the death of the last survivor, the whole to determine for the benefit of the society.

ART. XIII. Subscribers of 25*l.* as a loan, without interest, toward paying off the hall debts, to be presented with a medal, to wear as an honourable testimony of their services, and to be members of the grand lodge; a like medal to be given to every lodge that subscribes, to be worn by the master; and every subscribing lodge is allowed to send one other representative to the grand lodge, beside the master and wardens, until the money be repaid.

See *Grand Lodge*, Art. I. *note*, and Art. XIV.

## Of CONSTITUTIONS.

*The antient Manner of constituting a Lodge.*

A NEW lodge, for avoiding irregularities, should be solemnly constituted by the grand master, with his deputy, wardens, and other grand officers; or, in the grand master's absence, by the deputy, with the other officers necessary.

If

If the deputy be also absent, the grand master may depute either of his grand wardens, with the officers; and the wardens may also appoint other officers to be assistant for that occasion.

The lodge being opened, and the candidates, or the new master and wardens being yet among the fellow-crafts; the grand master shall ask his deputy, if he has examined them, and finds the candidate master well skilled in the royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries, &c. The deputy, answering in the affirmative, shall, by the grand master's order, take the candidate from among his fellows, and present him to the grand master, saying, 'Right worshipful grand master, the brethren present desire to be formed into a lodge; and I present my worthy brother A. B. to be their master, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity dispersed over the face of the earth.' Then the grand master, placing the candidate on his left hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the brethren, shall say, 'I constitute and form these good brethren into a new lodge, and appoint you Brother A. B. the master of it, not doubting your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the lodge, &c.'—with other expressions proper and usual on that occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the deputy shall rehearse the charges of a master; and the grand master shall ask the candidate, saying, 'Do you submit to these charges, as masters have done in all ages?' And the new master signifying his cordial submission thereunto, the grand master shall, by certain significant ceremonies and antient usages, instal him, and present him with the book of constitutions, the lodge-book, and the instruments of his office, separately; and after each of them, the grand master or his deputy shall rehearse the charge suitable to the article presented.

The members of the new lodge, bowing all together to the grand master, shall then return him their thanks; and shall immediately do homage to their new master, and signify their promise of obedience to him

## FORMS OF CONSTITUTING

him by the usual congratulation. The deputy grand master, grand officers, and any other brethren present, not members of the new lodge, shall next congratulate the new master; who shall return his becoming acknowledgments to the grand master first, and to the rest in their order.

The grand master shall then order the new master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in choosing his wardens: this is done by his calling forth two fellow-crafts, master masons, and presenting them to the grand master for his approbation, and to the new lodge for their consent. Upon which the senior or junior grand warden, or some other brother for him, shall rehearse the charges of each warden of a private lodge; they signifying their cordial submission thereunto, the new master shall present them singly, with the several instruments of their office, and in due form instal them in their proper places: when the brethren of the new lodge shall signify their obedience to those new wardens by the usual congratulation.

The grand master shall then give all the brethren joy of their new master and wardens, and recommend harmony; hoping their only contention will be a laudable emulation in cultivating the royal art and the social virtues. Upon which, all the new lodge are to bow together, returning thanks for the honour of this constitution.

The grand master also orders the secretary to register the new lodge in the grand lodge book, and to notify the same to the other particular lodges; and after the master's song, the grand warden is to close the lodge.

This is a summary of the regular forms of constitution, which the grand officers may extend or abridge at pleasure; explaining things peculiar to the occasion: and none but those, who have acted as grand officers, can accurately go through all the several parts and usages of a new constitution, in the just solemnity.

ART. I.

**ART. I.** Formerly every new lodge paid two guineas for their constitution, to the general fund of charity: but

On April 15, 1767, it was resolved, that for every newly constituted lodge within the city or suburbs of London, four guineas shall be paid to the fund of charity; and for every lodge in the country, or abroad, two guineas.

April 7, 1777, resolved, that no constitution be granted for holding a lodge within the bills of mortality, under six guineas; nor for a country lodge under four guineas, exclusive of the fees for writing the patent, and registering the lodge, as heretofore; and that the advanced money on every such new constitution, be paid into the hall fund.

**ART. II.** The precedency of lodges is grounded on the seniority of their constitution.

**ART. III.** No new lodge is owned, nor their officers admitted into the grand lodge, unless it be regularly constituted and registered; and upon the dissolution of a lodge so constituted, the constitution shall be delivered up to the grand master, or his deputy; for a constitution shall upon no account be sold, or otherwise transferred.

**ART. IV.** The jewels and furniture of every lodge belong to, and are the property of, the master, wardens, and brethren of such lodge; and the master of the house where such lodge is held, shall have no property therein: and no master of any public house shall be suffered to own, or purchase, jewels and furniture, for the purpose of having a lodge held at his house, under the penalty of forfeiting the constitution.

**ART. V.** If any number of masons take upon themselves to form a lodge, without the grand master's warrant, the regular lodges are not to countenance, or own them as brethren, duly formed, nor approve

approve of their acts and deeds; but must treat them as rebels, until they humble themselves, as the grand master shall in his prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his warrant signified to the other lodges; as the custom is, when a new lodge is to be registered in the grand lodge book.

ART. VI. If any warrant or constitution of a lodge shall be sold, or disposed of for a valuable consideration, or any illegal means be used to obtain the constitution of a lodge, such constitution shall be forfeited, and the lodge be erased out of the list.

ART. VII. As every regular private lodge is a constituent part of the grand lodge, in which assembly all the power of the society resides, it is clear that no other authority can withdraw that power: if therefore the majority of any lodge should determine to quit the society, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance; and if all the members of a lodge withdraw themselves, their constitution ceases, and becomes extinct; and all the authority thereby granted or enjoyed, reverts to the grand lodge.

### Of M A K I N G S.

ART. I. No lodge shall make more than five new brothers at the same time, without an urgent necessity; nor any man under the age of twenty-one years, who must be also his own master, unless by a dispensation from the grand master or his deputy.

ART. II. No lodge shall ever make a mason without due inquiry into his character; \* nor shall any lodge be permitted to make and raise

\* It is to be lamented that the indulgence subjoined to this wholesome injunction, should weaken the regard seriously due to it; for as no man will build a house upon a bog

raise a brother, at the same meeting, without a dispensation from the grand master or his deputy, on very particular occasions.

N. B. This

bog or a quicksand, a man of suspicious integrity will be found equally unfit to sustain the character of a true mason : and if some corresponding regard to worldly circumstances were included, it would operate more for the welfare and credit of the society. There is no violation of truth in affirming, that, in London especially, propositions for initiation into masonry, are often too easily, if not eagerly received, on the bare general recommendation of the proposer, and payment of the customary fees. But if character and circumstances were cautiously weighed, in the qualification of candidates ; though the society might not be quite so numerous, the members of it would in proportion be more respectable, both as men and as masons. Charity is a leading feature in the masonic character ; we deem ourselves bound to assist a distressed brother to the utmost of our power : but surely this humane obligation does not extend to receiving men among us, whose imprudence and precarious circumstances obviously tend to reduce them to be objects of charity. Nothing is more common than for giddy young men just entering into life, to join the society with the meer sinister view of extending their connexions : such men dissipate their time, money, and attention, in running about from one lodge to another, where they rather aim to distinguish themselves in the licentious character of jolly companions, than in the more discreet one of steady good masons ; and finally close their masonic career, by loading the table in the committee-room with petitions for charity ! The number of these applications reduces our benefactions to such scanty portions, that instead of being of effectual service in extricating men from the occasional difficulties of life, they seldom amount to more than the instant supply of pressing necessities, without reaching the cause of those necessities : whereas were the brethren more select, fewer distresses would come before them, those which did come would be more deserving of relief, and might obtain it from a more liberal hand.

Once more ; the fraternity of masons being every where distinguished by their kind reception and friendly assistance of strange brethren on journies, or, on their arrival to settle among them, gives rise to another abuse, teeming with evil effects. A man on the point of removing to a distant country, recollects that the certificate of being a mason, will be a convenient general letter of recommendation. He accordingly gets himself proposed through a second, third, or fourth hand, and must be hurried through all the degrees in one evening, because he is to set off early the next morning. Thus, by trusting to a vague recommendation, a lodge prostitutes the institution for a paltry fee ; vests an utter stranger with a character he knows nothing of, and furnishes him with a credential, empowering him, should he be safely disposed,

N. B. This article is not to extend to foreigners, or natives, whose particular business obliges them immediately to go abroad; but if the master thinks proper to make, and raise any such person on the same night, he must give the first convenient notice to the grand secretary of his having so done.

ART. III. No lodge shall ever make a mason for less money than two guineas; to be applied either to the private fund of the lodge, or to the public charity, without deduction; under forfeiture of their constitution. But this not to extend to the making of waiters, or menial servants, who may be instituted by the lodge they are to serve; provided such institution be done without fee or reward.

ART. IV. Every new brother, at his entry, is decently to cloath the lodge; that is, all the brethren present; and to deposit something for the relief of indigent brethren, over and above the small allowance stated in the bye-laws of that particular lodge. The candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the constitutions, and other good usages, intimated to him in time and place convenient.

ART. V. A brother concerned in making masons clandestinely, shall not be allowed to visit any lodge till he has made due submission, even though the brothers so made may be allowed.

disposed, to abuse the generous confidence of the brethren wherever he goes; to the injury of worthy men who may afterward travel the same road. Such hasty compliances with interested views ought not therefore to be heedlessly countenanced.

These are remarks which naturally occur, which experience justifies, and which, as they are too general to give particular offence, can apply to no one who is not conscious that his own conduct, or that of his lodge, is censurable under them. The settled fund for the support of every lodge ought to be sufficiently liberal for the purpose, without resting on contingent advantages that may warp the judgments of the members.

ART. VI.

ART. VI. None, who form a stated lodge without the grand master's leave, shall be admitted into regular lodges, till they make submission and obtain grace.

ART. VII. If any brethren form a lodge without leave, and shall irregularly make new brothers, they shall not be admitted into any regular lodge, till they render a good reason, or make due submission.

ART. VIII. Seeing that some brothers have been made lately in a clandestine manner, that is, in no regular lodge, nor by any authority or dispensation from the grand master, and for small and unworthy considerations, to the dishonour of the craft; the grand lodge decreed, that no person so made, nor any of those concerned in making him, shall be a grand officer, nor an officer of a particular lodge; nor shall partake of the general charity, should they ever be reduced to apply for it.

*Of the MASTERS and WARDENS of particular LODGES.*

ART. I. If the master of a particular lodge should die, resign, or be deposed, the senior warden shall forthwith fill the master's chair, till the next time of election; and he ever does, in the master's absence, fill the chair, even though a former master be present.

The master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge into a chapter, upon any emergency or occurrence; as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming.

ART. II. Masters, wardens, and the members of particular lodges, if they chuse to line their white leather aprons, are to do it with white silk; and the officers are to wear their jewels pendant to white only.



## D U T Y O F M E M B E R S .

ART. III. The master of each particular lodge, one of the wardens, or some other brother, by appointment of the master, shall keep a book, containing their bye-laws, the names of their members, and a list of all the lodges in town, with the usual times and places of their forming; and also all the transactions of their own lodge, that are proper to be recorded.

*Of the* D U T Y o f M E M B E R S .

ART. I. No man, unless by dispensation, can be accepted a member of a particular lodge, without one month's previous notice given to the lodge; in order to make due enquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate.

ART. II. But no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, or admitted a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members present, when the candidate is proposed, and when their consent is formally asked by the master. Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular lodge must be the best judges who are likely to prove suitable associates; and because if a turbulent member should be imposed upon them, he might disturb the freedom of their communication; or even break and disperse the lodge, which ought to be avoided by all true and faithful brethren. But it being found inconvenient to insist upon unanimity in several cases, the grand masters have allowed lodges to admit a member, if not above three ballots are against him; though some lodges desire no such allowance.

ART. III. The majority of every particular lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their master and wardens, before the meeting of the grand chapter or quarterly communication;

munication ; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak the sentiments of their brethren.

Upon a sudden emergency, the grand lodge has allowed a private brother to be present, and with leave asked and given, to declare his sentiments upon maſonical buſineſs.

ART. IV. All particular lodges are to obſerve the ſame uſages as much as poſſible ; in order to which, and alſo for cultivating a good underſtanding among free maſons, ſome members of every lodge ſhall be deputed to viſit the other lodges, as often as ſhall be thought convenient.

The ſame uſages, for ſubſtance, are actually obſerved in every lodge ; which is much owing to viſiting brothers, who compare uſages.

ART. V. If any lodge, within the bills of mortality, ſhall ceaſe to meet regularly, during twelve ſucceſſive months, its name and place ſhall be erazed from the grand lodge book and engraved liſt : and if they petition to be again inſerted, and owned as a regular lodge, they ſhall, on paying the ſum required for the grant of a new conſtitution at that place, be admitted into their former place and rank.

See *Conſtitutions*, Art. I.

ART. VI. Before any lodge is ſtruck out of the grand lodge-book for non-appearance, a ſummons ſhall be left at the houſe where ſuch lodge is held, for the officers to appear at the next quarterly communication, to ſhew cauſe for their non-attendance ; and upon appearance of ſuch lodge, the ſaid officers ſhall pay 2s. 6d. for the ſummons.

ART. VII. If any brother ſo far miſbehave himſelf as to render his lodge uneaſy, he ſhall be thrice duly admoniſhed by the maſter and wardens in a lodge formed ; and if he will not refrain his imprudence, nor obediently ſubmit to the advice of his brethren, he ſhall be dealt with according

## VISITORS—REMOVALS.

according to the bye-laws of that particular lodge; or else in such a manner as the quarterly communication think fit, according to the circumstances of the case.

ART. VIII. No brother shall presume to print, or cause to be printed, the proceedings of any lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, but by the direction of the grand master, or his deputy, under pain of being disowned for a brother, and not to be admitted into any quarterly communication or grand lodge, or any lodge whatsoever; and of being rendered incapable of bearing any office in the craft.

ART. IX. No master of a public house or tavern, shall be a member of any lodge held at his house.

*Of VISITORS.*

No visitor, however skilled in masonry, shall be admitted into a lodge, unless he is personally known to, or well vouched for and recommended by one of that lodge present. Nor shall any person made a mason in England, under any other constitution than this, be admitted as a visitor.

REMOVAL *of* LODGES.

ART. I. If a particular lodge remove to a new place for their stated meeting, the officers shall signify the same to the grand secretary, and pay two shillings and sixpence, for the necessary correction in the engraved list: and whenever a lodge changes the times of their meeting, one shilling shall be paid for the like purpose.

ART. II.

ART. II. Whereas disputes have arisen about the removal of lodges from one house to another, and it has been questioned in whom that power is vested; it is declared, that no lodge shall be removed without the master's knowledge; that no motion be made for removal, in the master's absence; and that if the motion be seconded, the master shall order summonses to every individual member, specifying the business, and appointing a day for hearing and determining the affair, at least ten days before it is to take place; and the determination shall be made by the majority, provided the master be one of that majority: but if he be of the minority against removing, the lodge shall not be removed, unless the majority consists of full two thirds of the members present.

But if the master refuse to direct such summonses, either of the wardens may do it; and if the master neglects to attend on the day fixed, the wardens may preside in determining the affair in the manner prescribed: but they shall not in the master's absence enter upon any other cause than what is particularly mentioned in the summons. If the lodge be thus regularly ordered to be removed, the master or warden shall send notice thereof to the secretary of the grand lodge for publishing the same at the next quarterly communication.

ART. III. No lodge shall be deemed regularly removed, until the removal thereof be approved by the grand master, or his deputy, for the time being.

ART. IV. No lodge shall be deemed regularly removed, unless the laws relating to removals be strictly complied with; and that the same may be duly ascertained, it is ordered, that the books of every lodge within the bills of mortality, intended to be removed, be particularly inspected by the grand secretary before any removal takes place; and that the country lodges be frequently reminded of the laws concerning removals, and the consequences of a violation thereof.

P U B L I C .



## P R O C E S S I O N S — T Y L E R S .

## P U B L I C P R O C E S S I O N S .

IF any mason shall, without the special licence of the grand master, or his deputy for the time being, attend as a mason clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any funeral or other procession; he shall be rendered incapable of ever being an officer of a lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

## T Y L E R S .

ART. I. If any tyler shall, without the special licence of the grand master or his deputy for the time being, attend as such at any funeral or other procession; he shall be rendered incapable of ever attending any lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

ART. II. If any tyler shall officiate at the meetings, or pretended lodges of persons calling themselves masons, not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master, nor conforming to the laws of the grand lodge; he shall be rendered incapable of ever being a tyler or attendant on a lodge, or partaking of the general charity.

A C H R O -

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A  
**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE**  
 OF  
**P A T R O N S,**  
*GRAND MASTERS, OFFICERS, and STEWARDS,*  
 In ENGLAND, from the Time of the ANGLO-SAXONS.

A. D.

597. **A**USTIN the Monk.  
 680. Bennet, abbot of Wirral.  
 857. St. Swithin.  
 872. King Alfred the Great.  
 900. Ethred king of Mercia.  
     Prince Ethelward.  
 924. King Athelstan.  
 926. Prince Edwin, brother of Athelstan.  
 957. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.  
 1041. King Edward the Confessor; and,  
     Leofric earl of Coventry.  
 1066. Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel.  
     Gundulph bishop of Rochester.  
 1100. King Henry I.  
 1135. Gilbert de Clare, marquis of Pembroke.  
 1154. The grand masters of the knights Templars.  
 1176. Peter de Colechurch.  
 1212. William Almaine.  
 1216. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester.  
     Geoffrey Fitz-Peter.

A. D.

1272. Walter Giffard, archbishop of York.  
     Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester.  
     Ralph lord of Mount Hermer.  
 1307. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter.  
 1327. King Edward III.  
 1350. John de Spoulee, master of the Ghiblim.  
 1357. William of Wykeham, bp of Winchester.  
 1375. Robert of Barnham.  
     Henry Yevele, called the king's free mason.  
     Simon Langham, abbot of Westminster.  
 1399. Thomas Fitz-Allen, earl of Surrey.  
 1413. Henry Chicheley, abp of Canterbury.  
 1443. William Wainfleet, bp of Winchester.  
 1471. Richard Beauchamp, bp of Salisbury.  
 1485. King Henry VII.  
 1493. John Islip, abbot of Westminster.  
 1502. Sir Reginald Bray.  
 1515. Cardinal Thomas Wolfey.  
 1539. Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex.  
 1540. John Touchet, lord Audley.

3 F

1549. Edward

## A. D.

1549. Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset.  
 1551. John Poynt, bishop of Winchester.  
 1561. Sir Thomas Sackville.  
 1567. Francis Ruffel, earl of Bedford.  
     Sir Thomas Gresham.  
 1579. Charles Howard, earl of Effingham.  
 1588. George Hastings, earl of Huntingdon.  
 1603. King James I.  
 1607. Inigo Jones.  
 1618. William Herbert, earl of Pembroke.  
 1623. King Charles I.  
 1630. Henry Danvers, earl of Dauby.  
 1635. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel.  
     Francis Ruffel, earl of Bedford.  
     Inigo Jones.  
 1660. King Charles II.  
     Henry Jermy, earl of St. Albans.  
 1666. Thomas Savage, earl of Rivers.  
 1674. George Villars, duke of Buckingham.  
     Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington.  
 1685. Sir Christopher Wren.  
 1695. Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond  
 1698. Sir Christopher Wren.

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1717. G. M. Anthony Sayer, gent.  
     G. W. { Capt. John Elliott, sen.  
           { Jacob Lamball, jun.

1718. G. M. George Payne, esq.  
     G. W. { John Cordwell,  
           { Thomas Morrice.

1719. G. M. J. T. Desaguliers, L.L. D. F. R. S.  
     G. W. { Anthony Sayer, esq.  
           { Thomas Morrice.

1720. G. M. George Payne, esq.  
     G. W. { Thomas Hobby,  
           { Richard Ware.

1721. G. M. John duke of Montagu.  
     D. G. M. John Beal, M. D.  
     G. W. { Josiah Villeneau,  
           { Thomas Morrice.  
     G. steward, Josiah Villeneau.

1722. G. M. Philip duke of Wharton.  
     D. G. M. J. T. Desaguliers, L.L. D. F. R. S.  
     G. W. { Joshua Timson,  
           { J. Anderson, A. M.  
     G. S. William Cowper, esq.

1723. G. M. Francis Scett, earl of Dalkieth.  
     D. G. M. J. T. Desaguliers, L.L. D. F. R. S.  
     G. W. { Francis Sorrel, esq.  
           { John Senex.  
     G. S. William Cowper, esq.  
     G. Stewards.

Henry Prude	Capt. Benj. Hodges
Giles Clutterbuck	Edward Lambert
John Shepherd	Charles Kent.

1724. G. M. Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond  
     D. G. M. Martin Folkes, esq.  
     G. W. { George Payne, esq.  
           { Francis Sorrel, esq.  
     G. S. William Cowper, esq.  
     G. Stewards.

Capt. Sam. Tuffnell	Rich. Crofts
Giles Taylor	Peter Paul Kemp
Capt. Nath. Smith	North Stainer.

1725. G. M. James Hamilton, Lord Paisley.  
     D. G. M. J. T. Desaguliers, L.L. D. F. R. S.  
     G. W. { Col. D. Houghton,  
           { Sir Tho. Prendergast, bart.  
     G. S. William Cowper, esq.  
     G. steward, John James Heidegger.

TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

A. D.

1726. G. M. Wm. Obrien, earl of Inchiquin.  
 D. G. M. William Cowper, esq.  
 G. W. { Alexander Choke, esq.  
       { W. Burdon, esq.  
 G. S. Edward Wilfon.  
 G. steward, Edward Lambert.

1727. G. M. Henry Hare, lord Coleraine.  
 D. G. M. Alexander Choke, esq.  
 G. W. { Nathanael Blackerby, esq.  
       { Joseph Highmore.  
 G. S. William Read.  
 G. steward, Edward Lambert.

1728. G. M. James King, lord Kingston.  
 D. G. M. Nathanael Blackerby, esq.  
 G. W. { Sir James Thornhill, knt.  
       { Mart. O'Connor, esq.  
 G. S. William Read.

G. Stewards.

John Revis, esq.	William Wilfon,
Edwin Ward,	William Tew,
Samuel Stead,	William Hopkins,
Theod. Cheriholm,	Thomas Reason,
William Benn,	Thomas Alford,
Gerard Hatley,	H. Smart.

1729-30. G. M. Tho. Howard, duke of Norfolk.  
 D. G. M. Nathanael Blackerby, esq.  
 G. W. { Col. Geo. Carpenter,  
       { Thomas Batson, esq.  
 G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.  
 G. S. William Read.

G. Stewards.

John Revis, esq.	William Serjeant,
Samuel Stead,	James Chambers, esq.
Edwin Ward,	— Pread,
William Wilfon,	— Bardo, senior,
Thomas Reason,	— Bardo, Junior,
William Tew,	Charles Hoar.

A. D.

1731. G. M. T. Coke, lord Lovel.  
 D. G. M. Thomas Batson, esq.  
 G. W. { George Douglas, M. D.  
       { James Chambers, esq.  
 G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.  
 G. S. William Read.

G. Stewards.

G. Douglas, M. D.	John Haines,
J. Chambers, esq.	William Milward,
Tho. Moore, esq.	Roger Lacy,
John Atwood, esq.	Charles Trinquand,
Tho. Durant, esq.	John Calcot,
George Page,	John King.

1732. G. M. Ant. Brown, lord visc. Montacute.  
 D. G. M. Thomas Batson, esq.  
 G. W. { George Rooke, esq.  
       { James Moor Smyth, esq.  
 G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.  
 G. S. William Read.

G. Stewards.

George Rook, esq.	Claud Crespigny, esq.
J. Moor Smyth, esq.	William Blunt, esq.
John Bridges, esq.	Col. John Pitt,
Wyriott Ormond, esq.	Henry Tatam,
Arthur Moore, esq.	Thomas Griffith,
Vinal Taverner, esq.	Solomon Mendez.

1733. G. M. James Lyon, earl of Strathmore.  
 D. G. M. Thomas Batson, esq.  
 G. W. { James Moor Smyth, esq.  
       { Hon. John Ward.  
 G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.  
 G. S. William Read.  
 G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

John Ward, esq.	J. Misfabin, M. D.
John Pollexfen, esq.	John Dwight,
H. Butler Pacy, esq.	Richard Baugh,
John Read, esq.	Thomas Shank,
William Busby, esq.	James Cosens,
Philip Barnes, esq.	Charles Robinson.

3 F 2

1734. G. M.



A. D.

1734. G. M. John Lindsay, earl of Craufurd.

D. G. M. Sir Cecil Wray, bart.

G. W. { Hon. John Ward,  
Sir Edward Mansell, bart. }

G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Sir Ed. Mansell, bart. Richard Matthews, esq.

R. Rawlinson, L.L.D. Fotherly Baker, esq.

F. R. S. Sam. Berrington, esq.

C. Holtzendorf, esq. John Pitt, esq.

Isaac Muere, esq. Wm. Verelst, esq.

Percot Pepper, esq. H. Hutchinson, esq.

Christ. Nevile, esq.

1735. G. M. T. Thynne, lord visc. Weymouth.

D. G. M. Hon. John Ward.

G. W. { Sir Edward Mansell, bart. }  
Mart. Clare, A. M. F. R. S.

G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Sir Ro. Lawley, bart. Ch. Flectwood, esq.

W. Græme, M. D. F. R. S. Tho. Beech, esq.

Mart. Clare, A. M. F. R. S. Robert Wright,

J. Theobald, M. D. Tho. Slaughter,

M. Schomberg, M. D. James Nash,

Capt. Ralph. Farwinter, William Hogarth.

1736. G. M. John Campbell, earl of Loudon.

D. G. M. Hon. John Ward.

G. W. { Sir Robert Lawley, bart. }  
W. Græme, M. D. F. R. S.

G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

E. Hody, M. D. F. R. S. John Gouland,

I. Schomberg, jun. M. D. Benj. Gascoyne,

Ja. Ruck, jun. esq. Walter Weldon,

A. D.

1736.

John Jesse, Richard Sawle,

— Ross, esq. James Pringle,

Cha. Champion, Francis Blythe.

1737. G. M. Edw. Bligh, earl of Darnley.

D. G. M. Hon. John Ward.

G. W. { Sir Robert Lawley, bart. }  
W. Græme, M. D. F. R. S.

G. T. Nath. Blackerby, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Sir Bouch. Wray, bart. Peter M'Culloch,

Lew. Theobald, M. D. Tho. Jeffreys,

Geo. Bothomly, esq. Peter Leige,

Cha. Murray, esq. Tho. Boehm, esq.

Capt. John Lloyd, Benjamin Da Costa,

Capt. Cha. Scott, Nath. Adams.

1738. G. M. H. Brydges, marq. of Caernarvon.

D. G. M. Hon. John Ward.

G. W. { Lord George Graham, }  
Captain Andrew Robinson.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Capt. And. Robinson, St. Beaumont, M. D.

Robert Foy, esq. Moses Mendez,

Ja. Colquhoun, esq. Geo. Monkman,

Wm. Chapman, esq. Stephen Le Bas,

Henry Higden, esq. Christopher Taylor,

Harry Leigh, esq. Simon de Charmes.

1739. G. M. Robert lord Raymond.

D. G. M. W. Græme, M. D. F. R. S.

G. W. { J. Harvey Thursby, esq. }  
Robert Foy, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stew.

TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

A. D.

1739.

G. Stewards.

Jn. Chichester, esq.	Nath. Oldham,
Edward Masters,	Alex. Pollock,
Jof. Harris,	Tho. Adamson,
Rich. Robinson,	Thomas Parry,
Paul Hen. Robinson,	Geo. Armstrong,
Isaac Barret,	Sam. Lowman.

1740. G. M. John Keith, earl of Kintore.  
D. G. M. Wm. Græme, M. D. F. R. S.

G. W. { James Ruck, esq.  
W. Vaughan, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Esquire Cary,	James Bernard,
Mansel Bransby,	David Dumouchel,
W. Vaughan, esq.	Bryan Dawson,
John Faber,	William Ruck,
John Saint,	Mich. Comburne,
John Soudon,	George Mafon.

1741. G. M. James Douglas, earl of Morton.  
D. G. M. Martin Clare, A. M. F. R. S.

G. W. { W. Vaughan, esq.  
Benjamin Gascoyne, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Count E. Fr. Taube,	William Salt,
Daniel Carne,	William Arnold,
James Wallace,	Lewis De Vaux,
John Gordon,	Edward Rudge,
Peter Hemet,	Richard Shergold,
George Caton,	James Spranger.

1742. G. M. John, lord visc. Dudley and Ward.  
D. G. M. Sir Robert Lawley, bart.

G. W. { E. Hody, M. D. F. R. S.  
S. Berrington, esq.

A. D.

1742. G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

Edward Trevor,	John Traile, A. M.
Talbot Waterhouse,	Henry Liel, esq.
Rob. Bateman Wray,	Edm. Brydges,
Ant. Bean,	William Vol,
Stephen Rogers,	Thomas Pownal,
Peter Le Maistre,	Jof. Lycett.

1743. G. M. John, lord visc. Dudley and Ward.

D. G. M. Sir Robert Lawley, bart.

G. W. { E. Hody, M. D. F. R. S.  
S. Berrington, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

No Grand Feast.

1744. G. M. Tho. Lyon, earl of Strathmore.

D. G. M. William Vaughan, esq.

G. W. { W. Græme, M. D. F. R. S.  
Fotherly Baker, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. George Moody.

G. Stewards.

John Coggs,	H. & Rev. Godf. Dawnay,
Tho. Clipperton,	William Mountaine,
Tho. Leddiard, esq.	Thomas Griffiths,
Charles Dubuy,	Tho. Smith, esq.
Luke Aider,	John Torr,
Robert Mitchel,	Peter Gordon.

1745. G. M. James, lord Cranstoun.

D. G. M. Edw. Hody, M. D. F. R. S.

G. W. { Fotherly Baker, esq.  
Thomas Smith, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Thomas Slaughter.

3 G

G. Stew-

A. D.

1745.

G. Stewards.

Francis Jackman, John Stone,  
 George Pile, M. D. James Bennet, esq.  
 John Villeneuve, James Wilsford,  
 Geo. Powlett, esq. Tho. Chaddocke,  
 James Whitworth, Robert Cheeke,  
 William Rogers, Fleming Pinkstan.

1746. G. M. James lord Cranstoun.

D. G. M. Edw. Hody, M. D. F. R. S.

G. W. { Fotherly Baker, esq.  
 { Thomas Smith, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

No Grand Feast.

1747. G. M. William, lord Byron.

D. G. M. Fotherly Baker, esq.

G. W. { Hon. Robert Shirley,  
 { Thomas Jefferys, esq.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

G. Stewards.

Mat. Creighton, Jos. Lycett,  
 John Feary, John Spranger,  
 Peter Clerke, T. Manningham, M. D.  
 Rob. Shirley, esq. Pheasant Hartley  
 Robert Young, George Clarke,  
 William Rogers, Col. S. Berrington.

1748. The same.—No Grand Feast.

1749. The same.—No Grand Feast.

1750. The same.—No Grand Feast.

1751. The same.—No Grand Feast.

1752. G. M. John lord Carysfort.

D. G. M. Tho. Manningham, M. D.

A. D.

1752. G. W. { Hon. J. Carmichael,  
 { Sir R. Wrottesley, bart.

G. T. John Jesse, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

G. Stewards,

Hon. J. Carmichael, Richard Lane,  
 Sir R. Wrottesley, bart. Thomas Taylor,  
 Ber. Joach. Botefour, Charles Wale,  
 Robert Marcellus, John Jourdan,  
 George Steidell, Jos. Breuitt,  
 Stephen Younge, George Forbes.

1753. G. M. John lord Carysfort.

D. G. M. Tho. Manningham, M. D.

G. W. { Sir R. Wrottesley, bart.  
 { Francis Blake Delaval, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

G. Stewards.

Peter Leigh, esq. James Shrudder,  
 John Price, William Bizet,  
 Tho. Apreece, esq. Mark Adston,  
 Hon. Capt. W. Montague Henry Smith,  
 Fran. Blake Delaval, esq. Buckle Banfon,  
 Capt. Edward Eyre, Richard Savage, esq.

1754. G. M. Ja. Brydges, marq. of Caernarvon.

D. G. M. Tho. Manningham, M. D.

G. W. { Fleming Pinkstan,  
 { Arthur Beardmore.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

G. Stewards.

Arthur Beardmore, Martin Capron,  
 James Dickson, Hon. Cap. Ch. Proby,  
 Samuel Markham, William Singleton,  
 Samuel Spencer, John Atkinson,  
 George Diemar, Godfrey Springal,  
 David Humphrys, Thomas Douglas.

1755. G. M. James

# TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

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A. D.

1755. G. M. Ja. Brydges, marq. of Caernarvon.

D. G. M. Tho. Manningham, M. D.

G. W. { Hon. H. Townsend,  
James Dickson, esq.

G. S. George Clarke, esq.

G. T. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Daniel Carne.

G. Stewards.

Hon. H. Townsend, Christian Heineken,

Rev. John Entick, Caspar Schombart,

Rev. Martin Desprez Frederic Maurer,

James Shephard, Thomas Singleton,

James Gifford, William Townsend,

Albert Vandevelde, Charles Pearce.

1756. G. M. Ja. Brydges, marq. of Caernarvon.

D. G. M. Tho. Manningham, M. D.

G. W. { James Nash, esq.  
Bern. Joach. Boetefeur, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. John Revis, esq.

G. S. B. Mark Adstou.

G. Stewards.

Thomas Hayward, Henry Gunter,

Charles Hoyle, Th. Marriott Perkins,

Martin Klencke, Mark Goodfesh,

William Andrews, Jos. Axtell

Thomas Cobb, Gabriel Rifoliere,

James Pollard, Charles Maffey.

1757. G. M. Sholto lord Aberdour.

D. G. M. John Revis, esq.

G. W. { William Chapman, esq.  
Albert Vandevelde, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. Samuel Spencer.

G. S. B. Mark Adstou.

G. Stewards.

Humphry Jackson, Kenrick Peck,

Richard Hill, John Darby,

Fred. Van. Gehren, Langford Millington,

A. D. 1757.

Paul Berthon,

John Young,

Robert Lloyd,

Thomas Glegg,

John Wildsmith,

Adam Nuttal.

1758. G. M. Sholto lord Aberdour.

D. G. M. John Revis, esq.

G. W. { J. Dickson, esq.  
Thomas Singleton, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. Samuel Spencer.

G. S. B. Mark Adstou.

Adam Nuttal,

Philip Scriven,

Abraham Hart,

George Rudd,

Jonathan Scott,

Capt. Cha. Tuffnall,

Frederic Kohte,

Thomas Williams,

Ralph Bates, esq.

Obadiah Wright,

John Rowley,

Capt. James Wheeley.

1759. G. M. Sholto lord Aberdour.

D. G. M. John Revis, esq.

G. W. { J. Dickson, esq.  
Thomas Singleton, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. Samuel Spencer.

G. S. B. Mark Adstou.

No Grand Feast.

1760. G. M. Sholto lord Aberdour.

D. G. M. John Revis, esq.

G. W. { C. Schombart, esq.  
Charles Maffey, esq.

G. T. George Clarke, esq.

G. S. Samuel Spencer.

G. S. B. Mark Adstou.

G. Stewards.

William Smith,

William Barber,

William Potier,

John Burrell,

Robert Harding,

John Atk, esq.

John Friday,

John Ramsfey,

Rowl. Berkeley, esq.

Thomas Smith,

George Restell,

Robert Jones.

1761. G. M. Sholto

A. D.

1761. G. M. Sholto lord Aberdour.  
 D. G. M. John Revis, esq.  
 G. W. { G. Schombart, esq.  
       { Charles Maffey, esq.  
 G. T. George Clarke, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 No Grand Feaff.

1762. G. M. Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers.  
 D. G. M. John Revis, esq.  
 G. W. { Col. John Salter,  
       { Robert Groat, esq.  
 G. T. George Clarke, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer,  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 G. Stewards.

Col. John Salter,	William Chapman,
Robert Groat,	Francis Bickerton,
Robert Laurie,	Thomas Dyne,
Henry Jaffray,	——— Dun,
Sir Rich. Glynn, bart.	John Benfon,
Stephen Day,	Bryan Troughton.

1763. G. M. Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers.  
 D. G. M. Col. John Salter.  
 G. W. { Robert Groat, esq.  
       { Thomas Edmonds, esq.  
 G. T. George Clarke.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 G. Stewards.

Joseph Power,	William Hodgson,
Thomas Alleyne,	Thomas Edmonds, fen.
Christian Poppe,	Cha. Churchman,
Capt. Moller,	George Carnaby,
Richard Wright,	Richard Hearne,
Philip Cole,	Hon. Tho. Harley.

1764. G. M. Cadwallader lord Blayney.  
 D. G. M. Col. John Salter.

A. D.

1764. G. W. { Hon. Thomas Shirley,  
           { Thomas Alleyne, esq.  
 G. T. George Clarke, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 G. Stewards.

Thomas Treslove,	Jonathan Michie,
John Nix,	John Colleck,
James Alleyne,	James Burgefs,
Thomas Shirley, esq.	Thomas Edmonds,
Edward Hoare,	Thomas Woolfey,
William Ashburner,	William Wray.

1765. G. M. Cadwallader lord Blayney.  
 D. G. M. Col. John Salter.  
 G. W. { Richard Ripley, esq.  
       { Captain Charles Tuffnal, esq.  
 G. T. George Clarke, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 G. Stewards.

Ant. Keck, esq.	Christ. Cotterell,
Richard Ripley, esq.	John Nix,
Ant. Tenbroeke,	Joseph Dixon,
John Forbes,	Rice Williams,
Peter Edwards,	Horatio Ripley, esq.
Joshua Kitfon,	Geo. Forbes.

1766. G. M. Cadwallader lord Blayney.  
 D. G. M. Col. John Salter.  
 G. W. { Peter Edwards, esq.  
       { Horatio Ripley, esq.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Mark Adfton.  
 G. Stewards.

——— Pye, esq.	Ant. Deveyer,
William Cuthbertfon,	Peter Laimillier,
Robert James,	Richard Dickfon,
Pinkft. Blackwood,	Ant. Girardot, esq.
Dr. St. John,	Geo. Paterfon, esq.
William Collins,	John Michie, esq.

1767. G. M. Henry

TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

A. D.

1767. G. M. Henry duke of Beaufort.  
 D. G. M. Col. John Satter.  
 G. W. { Hon. Charles Dillon,  
 Capt. A. Campbell.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. Samuel Spencer.  
 G. S. B. Thomas Dyne,  
 G. Stewards.
- \*P. Cap. Al. Campbell, Thomas French,  
 T. Lieu. Col. Twisleton, Hon. Charles Dillon,  
 S. F. Twisleton, esq. Nathaniel Serjeant,  
 Charles Taylor, H. V. Oudermeulen,  
 Thomas Brooke, Edw. Shepherd, esq.  
 James Hefeltine, esq. Samuel Way, esq.
1768. G. M. Henry duke of Beaufort.  
 D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
 G. W. { Rowland Holt, esq.  
 Henry Jaffray, esq.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. Thomas French,  
 G. S. B. Thomas Dyne.  
 G. Stewards.
- P. Rowland Holt, esq. William Settree,  
 T. Major John Deaken, Jervis Critchley,  
 S. John Derwas, John Maddocks,  
 Rich. Rose Drewe, Francis Johnston,  
 John Bowman, James Leishman,  
 John Richardson, Peter Ranert.
1769. G. M. Henry duke of Beaufort.  
 D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
 G. W. { Rowland Holt, esq.  
 Charles Taylor, esq.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
 G. S. B. William Smith.  
 G. Stewards.
- P. Col. Ch. Rainsford, Eph. Gotlieb Muller,  
 T. \* \* \* \* \* John Allen, esq.  
 S. William Birch, esq. William Paterson,

\* Those marked P. were presidents, T. treasurers, and S. secretaries of their respective boards.

A. D. 1769.

- Thomas Settree, Peter Vestenburg,  
 Edward Keightley, Capt. P. Hardwicke,  
 Thomas Lecon, John Anderson.
1770. G. M. Henry duke of Beaufort.  
 D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
 G. W. { Rowland Holt, esq.  
 Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
 G. S. B. William Smith.  
 G. Stewards.
- P. Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. James Farmer,  
 T. John Dobbins, Joseph Binley,  
 S. Stephen Freneau, John Wilson,  
 Hon. H. Seym. Conway, Henry Dagge, esq.  
 William Eden, esq. George Hayter,  
 Peter Ans. Delius, John W. Holwell, esq.
1771. G. M. Henry duke of Beaufort.  
 D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
 G. W. { Sir W. Williams Wynne, bart.  
 William Hodgson, esq.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
 G. S. B. William Smith.  
 G. Stewards.
- P. Sir T. Tancrpd, bt. Thomas Brown, esq.  
 T. Wm. Atkinson, esq. Alexander Moultrie, esq.  
 S. George Gillio, esq. John Brockbank,  
 Sir John Blois, bart. James Bottomley,  
 Dominick Mead, esq. James Harrison,  
 Henry Chittick, esq. Thomas Williamson.
1772. G. M. Robert Edward lord Petre.  
 D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
 G. W. { Sir Peter Parker, knt.  
 William Atkinson, esq.  
 G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
 G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
 G. S. B. John Derwas.

3 H

G. Stewards.

40 TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

A. D.  
1772. G. Stewards.  
P. Sir Peter Parker, bt. Thomas Parker, esq.  
T. Ja. Galloway, esq. John Shaw,  
S. J. Ferd. Gillio, esq. John Johnson,  
Theob. Burke, esq. Hon. Edm. Butler,  
John Townson, esq. John Bailey, esq.  
Tho. Evance, esq. Barth. Ruspini.

1773. G. M. Robert Edward lord Petre.  
D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
G. W. { John Croft, esq.  
J. Ferdinando Gillio, esq.  
G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
G. S. B. John Derwas.

G. Stewards.  
P. John Croft, esq. Naph. Franks, esq.  
T. James Nield; William Croft,  
S. John Hull, esq. John Ainslie,  
Hon. Tho. Noel, John Hewitt,  
Robt. Sparrow, esq. Lowen Hoad,  
William Harris, esq. Thomas Dawe.

1774. G. M. Robert Edward lord Petre.  
D. G. M. Hon. Charles Dillon.  
G. W. { Hop. T. Noel,  
John Hatch, esq.  
G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
G. S. B. John Derwas.

G. Stewards.  
P. Fra. Minshull, esq. George Durant, esq.  
T. Rich. Barker, esq. Tho. Martin,  
S. Peter Simond, esq. Rich. Templar,  
John Hatch, esq. Alexander Dow,  
Sir T. Fowke, knt. James Mist,  
Robert Butler, esq. Robert Brown, esq.

1775. G. M. Robert Edward lord Petre.  
D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.  
G. W. { Thomas Parker, esq.  
John Hull, esq.

A. D.  
1775. G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
G. S. B. John Derwas.  
G. Stewards.

P. Capt. C. Frederick, Walter Smith, esq.  
T. Th. Tomson Tutt, esq. William Atkinson,  
S. William White, John Turner,  
Capt. A. Murray, Curthbert Potts,  
Capt. Geo. Smith, Edmund Smith,  
Thomas Lynch, esq. Alexander McKowl.

1776. G. M. Robert Edward lord Petre.  
D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.  
G. W. { Col. John Deaken,  
George Harrison, esq.  
G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
G. S. B. Francis Johnston.  
G. Stewards.

P. Capt M. H. Pascal, Rd. Drake, esq.  
T. C. Marsh, esq. James Crosby,  
S. G. Harrison, esq. Edward Trelawney,  
Tho. Meggison, esq. John Bain,  
Rd. Troward, esq. John Duckett,  
Fr. Sey. Cosby, esq. Aaron Bateman.

1777. G. M. George duke of Manchester  
D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.  
G. W. { Capt. M. H. Pascal,  
John Allen, esq.  
G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.  
G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.  
G. S. B. Francis Johnston.

G. Stewards.  
P. James Wortley, esq. Richard Gamon, esq.  
T. F. Franco, esq. Dr. Reynolds,  
S. John Frith, Row. Dawk. Mansel,  
George Hesse, esq. Edward Halfhide,  
John Cooper, Adam Dunford,  
Dr. Isaac Sequeira, John Mills.

1778. G. M. George

# TABLE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

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A. D.

1778. G. M. George duke of Manchester.

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { Henry Dagge, esq.  
Charles Marsh, esq.

G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Hon. Ld C. Montague, Thomas Wright,

T. Benjamin Lyon, esq. Jonathan White,

S. G. W. Carrington, esq. J. Richiardi,

T. H. Broadhead, esq. John Yeomans,

Rt. Biggin, esq. William Omans,

George Lempricre, esq. John Pilkington.

1779. G. M. George duke of Manchester.

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { Lord Viscount Tamworth,  
George Hesse, esq.

G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. James Hefeltine, esq.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Lord Visc. Tamworth, George Grieve, esq.

T. Joseph Newton, esq. John Hemsted,

S. James Pearce, Joseph Newnham,

Annesley Shee, Jacob Torban,

T. B. Handasyd, Rowland Minns,

Fred. Abel, esq. Andrew O'Brien.

1780. G. M. George duke of Manchester.

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { John Peach Hungerford, esq.  
Theophilus Tompson Tutt, esq.

G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. { James Hefeltine, esq.

{ William White.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Francis Franco, esq. Percival Pott, esq.

T. C. Vanderstop, esq. Sherborne Stuart, esq.

S. O. Cromwel Vile, J. P. Hungerford, esq.

A. D.

1780.

J. Johnston,

John Serjeant,

Joseph Smith,

John Mettenius,

William Fry,

Wm. Collins, jun. esq.

1781. G. M. George duke of Manchester.

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.  
James Galloway, esq.

G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. { James Hefeltine, esq.  
William White.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Moses Levy, esq.

John Kupky,

T. Peter Planck,

William Fleming,

S. John Marshall,

George Hartman,

Henry Cotton,

Frederick Bach,

John Ratcliffe,

William Hough,

Philip Crespigay, esq. Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

1782. G. M. Henry Fred. duke of Cumberland.

Act. G. M. Thomas earl of Effingham

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart.  
Philip Crespigny, esq.

G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. { James Hefeltine, esq.  
William White.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Sir H. Mackworth, bart. Robert Pingston,

T. Thomas Preston, esq. Fleming French,

S. Edward Hill, William Mayne,

Benjamin Lancaster, George Barclay,

Samuel Benge, John Paiba,

Benjamin Skutt, James Carr.

1783. G. M. Henry Fred. duke of Cumberland.

Act. G. M. Thomas earl of Effingham.

D. G. M. Rowland Holt, esq.

G. W. { Hon. Washington Shirley,

{ Geo. Wm. Carrington, esq.

1783. G. T. Row-



A. D.

1783. G. T. Rowland Berkeley, esq.

G. S. { James Hefeltine, esq. \*  
William White.

G. S. B. James Bottomley.

G. Stewards.

P. Hon. Wash. Shirley, Abr. Nunes,

T. James Meyrick, esq. Thomas Settree, jun.

S. William Faden, James Rowley,

William Tyler, esq. Simeon Pope.

W. Mitch. Sale, esq. Samuel Fulham,

William Morfe, William Miller.

\* Resigned at the Grand Feast, 1784.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

*AMERICA, North*, H. Price, esq. of Boston.*Antigua*, William Jarvis, esq.*Armenia*, Dionysius Manasse.*Austrian Netherlands*, the Marquis de Gages of Mons.*Bahama Islands*, James Bradford, esq.*Barbados*, Hon. Benjamin Gittens.*Berkshire*, Col. John Deaken, Great Lodge, Windsor Park.*Bermuda Islands*, William Popple, esq.*Bombay*, James Todd, esq.*Brunswick and Lunenburg*, his serene highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.*Canada*, John Collins, esq. of Quebec.*Cheshire*, Hon. John Smith Barry, esq. of Belmont.*Cornwall*, Steph. Bell, esq. of Falmouth.*Cumberland*, Hen. Ellison, esq. Whitehaven.*Devon*, Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart.*Dorsetshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire*,

Thomas Dunckerley, esq. Hampton-court Palace.

*Georgia*, Hon. Noble Jones.*Grenada, &c.* his excellency Robert Melvill, esq.*Guernsey, Jersey, &c.* T. Dobree, esq.*Jamaica*, Sir Peter Parker, bart. Portman-square.*Lancashire*, John Allen, esq. Clement's Inn, London.*Leicestershire*, Sir T. Fowke, Clarges-street,*Madras*, Capt. Edmund Pascal.*Maryland*, Henry Harford, esq.*Montserrat*, William Ryan, esq.*Naples and Sicily, kingdoms of*, Duke de Sandemetricio Pignatelli.*Norfolk and city of Norwich*, Edward Bacon, esq., of Erletham.*Northumberland*, John Errington, esq.*Nottinghamshire*, Tho. Boothby Parkyns, esq.*Piedmont*, in Italy, Count de Bernez.*Poland*, Count de Hulsen, Palatine of Mscislaw.*Radnor*, C. Marsh, esq. War-office.*Russia*, his excellency John Yelaguine, senator, privy counsellor, member of the cabinet, &c. to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, and knt. of the Polish order of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus.*St. Croix*, John Ryan, esq.*Suffolk*, Rowland Holt, esq. of Redgrave.*Surry*, Thomas Parker, esq. Puttenham, near Guildford.*Sweden*, Cha. Fred. Count Scheffer, &c.*Wales, South*, Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. Cavendish-square.*Yorkshire*, Sir Walter Vavasor, bart.

LIST

L I S T  
O F  
S U B S C R I B E R S  
T O T H E  
H A L L L O A N ; \*  
T o A U G U S T , 1784.

HIS Royal Highn. the D. of Cumberland, G.M.  
Earl of Effingham, Acting G. M.  
His Grace the Duke of Manchester, P. G. M.  
Right Hon. Lord Petre, P. G. M.  
Earl Ferrers, P. S. G. W.  
Earl of Antrim.  
Right Hon. Visc. Tamworth, P. S. G. W.  
Rowland Holt, esq. D. G. M. and Prov. G. M.  
for Suffolk.  
Hon. William Ward, S. G. W.  
James Meyricke, esq. J. G. W.  
Rowland Berkeley, esq. G. T.  
James Hefeltine, esq. P. G. S.  
Thomas Sandby, esq. G. A.  
Mr. James Bottomley, G. S. B.  
Sir Peter Parker, bart. Prov. }  
G. M. for Jamaica, }  
John Croft, esq. }  
Thomas Parker, esq. Prov. } P. S. G. Ws.  
G. M. for Surrey, }  
Henry Dagge, esq. }  
Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. }

Sir Herb. Mackworth, bart. Prov. } P. S. G. W.  
G. M. for South Wales, }  
William Hodgson, esq. }  
William Atkinson, esq. }  
John Hull, esq. }  
George Harrison, esq. }  
J. Allen, esq. Prov. G. M. for Lanc. }  
Charles Marsh, esq. Prov. G. M. } P. J. G. Ws.  
for Radnorshire, }  
George Hesse, esq. }  
Theophilus Tompson Tutt, esq. }  
James Galloway, esq. }  
Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. }  
George William Carrington, esq. }  
Thomas Dunckerley, esq. Pr. G. M. for Essex, &c.  
Henry Harford, esq. Pr. G. M. for Maryland.  
Bartholomew Ruspini, esq. No. 408, Lodge of  
the Nine Muses.  
Mr. William Rigge, No. 1; Lodge of Antiquity.  
Mr. Peter Planck, No. 2, Somersfet-houfe Lodge.  
John Beardsworth, esq. ditto.

\* See p. 331, and 343.

414 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HALL LOAN.

- William Pickett, esq. alderm. of London, No. 163, London Lodge.
- Mr. John Pilkington, No. 47, Stewards' Lodge.
- Mr. John Hodges, No. 98, Sea Captains Lodge.
- Benjamin Lyon, esq. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Mr. Joseph Procter, No. 19, Castle Lodge of Harmony.
- Percival Pott, jun. esq. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Mr. Edward Hill, ditto.
- John Philip Merckle, esq. of Holland.
- Mr. James Nicld, No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- M. J. Levy, esq. ditto.
- Francis Franco, esq. ditto.
- Lionel Darel, esq. ditto.
- Stephen Luffington, esq. No. 29, Britannic Lodge.
- Sir Barnard Turner, knt. alderman of London, No. 12, Lodge of Emulation.
- William Shard, esq. No. 163, London Lodge.
- Mr. William Fry, No. 47, Stewards' Lodge.
- John Harris, esq. ditto.
- James Barbut, esq. No. 24, Lodge of Attention.
- Jacob Appleby, esq. No. 163, London Lodge.
- Mr. Richard Cox, No. 105, Foundation Lodge.
- Mr. J. Rozea, No. 4, British Lodge.
- Mr. Hen. Strickland, No. 105, Foundation Lodge.
- Mr. Alex. M'Kowl, No. 47, Stewards' Lodge.
- Mr. Benj. Lancaster, No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Mr. Robert Cook, No. 270, Great Ilford, Essex.
- Mr. George Donadieu, No. 4, British Lodge.
- Mr. William Barker, No. 1, Lodge of Antiquity.
- Mr. John Piper, No. 8, Ionic Lodge.
- Robert Ingram, esq. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Robert Butler, esq. No. 3, Lodge of Friendship.
- Sir Nicholas Nugent, bart. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Nathaniel Newnham, esq. alderman of London, No. 3, Lodge of Friendship.
- Redmond Simpson, esq. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Christopher Parker, esq. No. 3, Lodge of Friendship.
- Isaac Serra, esq. No. 2, Somerset-house Lodge.
- Tho. West, esq. No. 458, Royal Cumb. Lod. Bath.
- The Rev. Edmund Gardiner, ditto.
- Charles Phillott, esq. ditto.
- 
- The Stewards' lodge, Free-masons' tavern.
- 2 Somerset-house lodge, Free-masons' tavern
- 3 Lodge of Friendship, Thatched-house tavern, St. James's-street.
- 12 Lodge of Emulation, Paul's Head tavern.
- 19 Castle lodge of Harmony, Horn tavern, Doctors Commons.
- 23 St. Alban's lodge, Thatched-house tavern, St. James's-street.
- 29 Britannic lodge, Star & Garter tav. Pall-mall.
- 46 Bell, Exeter-street, Strand.
- 86 Prince George, Plymouth.
- 95 Lodge of Love and Honour, Royal Standard, Falmouth.
- 114 Rose and Crown, Crown street, Westminster.
- 146 Shakespeare, Covent-garden.
- 162 London lodge, London coffee-house, Ludgate-street.
- 209 Caledonian lodge, Half-moon, Cheap-side.
- 216 Tuscan lodge, Old Crown and Rolls tavern, Chancery-lane.
- 218 Gothic lodge, Adam and Eve, Bowling-street, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
- 238 George and Crown, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
- 294 Lodge of Virtue, York House, Bath.
- 358 Lodge of Jehofaphat, Bristol.
- 403 Lodge of Honour, Coopers'-arms, Strutton-ground, Westminster.
- 407 Lodge of Nine Muses, Thatched-house tavern, St. James's-street.
- 412 Gnoll lodge, Neath, Glamorganshire.

THE

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THE  
M A S O N I C M U S E.

ANTHEM, *fung by Mr. Du Bellamy, at laying the Foundation Stone, and by Mr. Hudson of St. Paul's Cathedral, at the Dedication, of Free-Mafons' Hall.*

TO Heaven's high Architect all praise,  
All praise, all gratitude be given,  
Who deign'd the human foul to raife,  
By myftic fecrets sprung from Heaven.

C H O R U S.

Sound aloud the great Jehovah's praise,  
To him the dome, the temple raife.

---

ANTHEM, *set to Music by Dr. Fisher, and fung by Mr. Hudson, at the Dedication of Free-mafons' Hall.*

C H O R U S.

BEHOLD, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!

A I R.

It is like the dew of Hermon, which fell upon the hill of Zion: for there the Lord promised his blessing and life for evermore. Pfal. 133.

## RECITATIVE.

Oh pray for the peace of Jerufalem; they fhall prosper that love thee.

## . C H O R U S .

Yea, becaufe of the houfe of the Lord, I will feek to do thee good!

ODE, *written by a Member of the Alfred Lodge at Oxford, fet to Mu-  
fic by Dr. Fisher, and performed at the Dedication of Free-mafons'  
Hall.*

## S T R O P H E .

A I R. *Norris.*

**W**HAT folemn founds on holy Sinai rung,  
When heavenly lyres, by angel fingers ftrung,  
Accorded to th' immortal lay,  
That hymn'd creation's natal day!

RECITATIVE, accompanied. *Vernon.*

'Twas then the shouting fons of morn  
Bles'd the great omnific word;—  
Abafh'd hoarfe jarring atoms heard,  
Forgot their pealing strife,  
And foftly crouded into life,  
When order, law, and harmony were born.

C H O-

## C H O R U S.

The mighty master's pencil warm  
 Trac'd out the shadowy form,  
 And bade each fair proportion grace  
 Smiling Nature's modest face.

A I R. *Vernon.*

Heaven's rarest gifts were seen to join  
 To deck a finish'd form divine,  
 And fill the sovereign artiff's plan;  
 Th' Almighty's image stamp'd the glowing frame,  
 And seal'd him with the noblest name,  
 Archetype of beauty, Man.

## A N T I S T R O P H E.

## S E M I C H O R U S and C H O R U S.

Ye spirits pure, that rous'd the tuneful throng,  
 And loos'd to rapture each triumphant tongue,  
 Again with quick instinctive fire,  
 Each harmonious lip inspire:  
 Again bid every vocal throat  
 Dissolve in tender votive strain:

## A I R.

A I R. *Vernon.*

Now while yonder white-rob'd train  
 Before the mystic shrine  
 In lowly adoration join,  
 Now sweep the living lyre, and swell the melting note:

R E C I T A T I V E. *Reinhold.*

Yet ere the holy rites begin,  
 The conscious shrine within,  
 Bid your magic song impart,

A I R. *Reinhold.*

How within the wasted heart  
 Shook by passion's ruthless power,  
 Virtue trimm'd her faded flower,  
 To op'ning buds of fairest fruit.  
 How from majestic Nature's glowing face  
 She caught each animating grace,  
 And planted there th' immortal root.

E P O D E.

R E C I T A T I V E, accompanied. *Norris.*

Daughter of gods, fair Virtue, if to thee,  
 And thy bright sister, Universal Love,  
 Soul of all good, e'er flow'd the soothing harmony  
 Of pious gratulation;—from above  
 To us, thy dutious votaries, impart  
 Prefence divine.

A I R.

A I R. *Norris.*

———The sons of antique art,  
 In high mysterious jubilee,  
 With Pæan loud, and solemn rite  
 Thy holy step invite,  
 And court thy list'ning ear,  
 To drink the cadence clear  
 That swells the choral symphony.

## C H O R U S.

To thee, by foot profane untrod,  
 Their votive hands have rear'd the high abode.

R E C I T A T I V E. *Reinhold.*

Here shall your impulse kind  
 Inspire the tranced mind :

A I R. *Reinhold.*

And lips of Truth shall sweetly tell  
 What heavenly deeds befit,  
 The soul by Wisdom's lesson smit;  
 What praise he claims, who nobly spurns  
 Gay vanities of life, and tinsel joys,  
 For which unpurged fancy burns.

## C H O R U S.

What pain he shuns, who dares be wise ;  
 What glory wins, who dares excel !

O D E



## ODE ON MASONRY.

*The Words by Brother JACKSON, and set to Music by Brother GILDING.*

## I.

WAKE the lute and quiv'ring strings,  
 Mystic truths Urania brings;  
 Friendly visitant, to thee  
 We owe the depths of masonry:  
 Fairest of the virgin choir,  
 Warbling to the golden lyre,  
 Welcome here thy art prevail:  
 Hail; divine Urania, hail!

## II:

Here in friendship's sacred bower,  
 The downy wing'd and smiling hour,  
 Mirth invites, and social song,  
 Nameless mysteries among:  
 Crown the bowl, and fill the glass,  
 To ev'ry virtue, ev'ry grace;  
 To the brotherhood refund,  
 Health, and let it thrice go round.

## III.

We restore the times of old,  
 The blooming glorious age of gold;  
 As the new creation free,  
 Bless'd with gay Euphrosyne;  
 We with godlike science talk,  
 And with fair Astrea walk;  
 Innocence adorns the day,  
 Brighter than the smiles of May.

IV. Pour

Pour the rosy Wine again,  
 Wake a louder, louder strain;  
 Rapid zephyrs, as ye fly,  
 Waft our voices to the sky;  
 While we celebrate the Nine,  
 And the wonders of the Trine;  
 While the angels sing above,  
 As we below, of peace and love.

---

## O D E.

By BROTHER DUNCKERLEY.

**A**Lmighty fire! our heav'nly king,  
 Before whose sacred name we bend,  
 Accept the praises which we sing,  
 And to our humble prayer attend.  
 All hail, great Architect divine!  
 This universal frame is thine:

Thou who did'st Persia's king command,  
 A proclamation to extend,  
 That Israel's sons might quit his land,  
 Their holy temple to attend,  
 All hail! &c.

That sacred place, where three in one  
 Compris'd thy comprehensive name;  
 And where the bright meridian sun,  
 Was soon thy glory to proclaim.  
 All hail! &c.

3 K

Thy

## THE MASONIC MUSE.

Thy *watchful eye*, a length of time  
 The wondrous *circle* did attend:  
 The glory and the power be thine,  
 Which shall from age to age descend.  
 All hail, &c.

On thy omnipotence we rest,  
 Secure of thy protection here:  
 And hope hereafter to be blest,  
 When we have left this world of care.  
 All hail, &c.

Grant us, great God, thy powerful aid,  
 To guide us through this vale of tears;  
 For where thy goodness is display'd,  
 Peace sooths the mind, and pleasure cheers.  
 All hail, &c.

Inspire us with thy grace divine,  
 Thy sacred law our guide shall be:  
 To ev'ry good our hearts incline,  
 From ev'ry evil keep us free.  
 All hail, &c.

ANOTHER.

## A N O T H E R.

*By the same* AUTHOR.

**H**AIL, univerfal Lord!  
 By heav'n and earth ador'd;  
 All hail! great God!  
 Before thy name we bend,  
 To us thy grace extend,  
 And to our pray'r attend,  
 All hail! great God!

## O D E.

*Set to Music by* Dr. ARNOLD.

**A**SSIST me, ye fair tuneful Nine,  
 Euphrosyne, grant me thy aid;  
 Whilst the honours I sing of the Trine,  
 Prefide o'er my numbers, blithe maid!  
 Cease Clamour and Faction, oh, cease,  
 Fly hence all ye cynical train;  
 Disturb not, disturb not the lodges' sweet peace,  
 Where filence and secresy reign.

## II.

Religion, untainted, here dwells,  
 Here the morals of Athens are taught;  
 Great Hiram's tradition here tells  
 How the world out of chaos was brought.

3 K 2

With

With fervency, freedom, and zeal  
 Our master's commands we obey ;  
 No cowan, no cowan, our secrets can steal,  
 No babbler our myst'ries betray.

## III.

Here Wisdom her standard displays,  
 Here nobly the sciences shine ;  
 Here the temple's vast column we raise,  
 And finish a work that's divine.  
 Illum'd from the East with pure light,  
 Here arts do their blessings bestow ;  
 And, all perfect, all perfect, unfold to the fight,  
 What none but a mason can know.

## IV.

If on earth any praise can be found,  
 Any virtue unnam'd in my song,  
 Any grace in the universe round,  
 May these to a mason belong :  
 May each brother his passion subdue,  
 Practise charity, concord, and love ;  
 And be hail'd, and be hail'd by the thrice happy few  
 Who preside in the Grand Lodge above !

O D E.

## O D E.

## I.

URANIA, hail! to thee we sing,  
 And all with pleasure own the lay.  
 Which from thy sacred fountain spring,  
 To glad the free-born sons of day;  
 O still attend our meetings here  
 With peace serene, and joy sincere.

## II.

True joys unruffled, calm repose,  
 In friendship's sacred band behold,  
 The happy recompense of those  
 Who laws and liberty uphold;  
 Who scorn all base unmanly views,  
 From vice refrain, and virtue chuse.

## III.

May each free mason, good and true,  
 In Britain's isle be ever found;  
 And in remotest regions too,  
 May love and harmony abound;  
 And all confess true Wisdom's power,  
 'Till time and masons are no more.

O D E

## ODE to the FREE-MASONS.

## I.

**B**Y Masons' art, th' aspiring domes,  
 On stately columns shall arise ;  
 All climates are their native homes,  
 Their signal actions reach the skies.  
 Heroes and kings revere their name,  
 While poets sing their lasting fame.

## II.

Great, noble, gen'rous, good, and brave,  
 Are titles they most justly claim ;  
 Their deeds shall live beyond the grave,  
 Which those unborn shall loud proclaim.  
 Time shall their glorious acts enroll,  
 While love and friendship charm the soul.

## The Deputy GRAND MASTER'S SONG.

## I.

**O**N, on, my dear brethren, pursue your great lecture,  
 Refine on the precepts of old architecture :  
 High honour to masons the craft daily brings,  
 To those brothers of princes and fellows of kings.

## II.

We drove the rude Vandals and Goths off the stage,  
 Reviving the art of Augustus' fam'd age :  
 And Vespasian destroy'd the vast temple in vain  
 Since so many now rise, where our principles reign.

III. The

## III.

The noble five orders compos'd with such art,  
 Will amaze the fix'd eye, and engage the whole heart :  
 Proportion's sweet harmony gracing the whole,  
 Gives our work, like the glorious creation, a foul.

## IV.

Then master and brethren, preserve your great name,  
 This lodge so majestic will purchase you fame ;  
 Rever'd it shall stand, till all nature expire,  
 And its glories ne'er fade till the world is on fire.

## V.

See, see, behold here, what rewards all our toil,  
 Invigorates genius, and bids labour smile :  
 To our noble grand master let bumpers be crown'd  
 To all masons a bumper, so let it go round.

## VI.

Again my lov'd brethren, again let it pass :  
 Our antient firm union cements with the glass ;  
 And all the contention 'mong masons shall be,  
 Who better can work, or who better agree.

## The GRAND WARDEN'S S O N G.

By BROTHER O A T E S.

**L**ET masonry be now my theme,  
 Throughout the globe to spread its fame,  
 And celebrate each worthy brother's name :  
 Your praise shall to the skies resound,  
 In lasting happiness abound,

And



And with sweet union all your noble deeds be crown'd,  
And with sweet union, &c.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my muse, masonic glory,  
Your names are so rever'd in story,  
That all th' admiring world do now adore ye!

## II.

Let harmony divine inspire  
Your souls with love and gen'rous fire,  
To copy well wise Solomon your fire:  
Knowledge sublime shall fill each heart,  
Geometry its rules impart;  
While wisdom, strength and beauty, crown the glorious art.  
While wisdom, &c.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my muse, &c.

## III.

[*All charged.*]

Let our grand master's health go round,  
In swelling cups all cares be drown'd,  
And hearts united through the craft be found.  
May everlasting scenes of joy  
His peaceful hours of bliss employ,  
Which Time's all-conq'ring hand shall ne'er, shall ne'er destroy.  
Which Time's all-conq'ring hand, &c.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my muse, &c.

## IV.

My brethren, thus all cares resign;  
Let all hearts glow with thoughts divine,  
And venerate our founder's awful shrine.

Our

Our annual tribute thus we'll pay,  
 That late posterity shall say,  
 We've crown'd with joy this glorious happy, happy day. } All sing.  
*Chorus.* Sing then, my muse, masonic glory,  
 Your names are so rever'd in story,  
 That all th' admiring world do now adore ye! }

The T R E A S U R E R ' S S O N G .

I.

**G**RANT me, kind Heav'n, what I request;  
 In masonry let me be blest;  
 Direct me to that happy place  
 Where friendship smiles in ev'ry face:  
 Where freedom and sweet innocence  
 Enlarge the mind, and cheer the sense.

II.

Where scepter'd Reason from her throne  
 Surveys the lodge, and makes us one;  
 And harmony's delightful sway  
 For ever sheds ambrosial day;  
 Where we blest Eden's pleasure taste,  
 Whilst balmy joys are our repast.

II.

Our lodge the social virtues grace,  
 And Wisdom's rules we fondly trace;

3 L

Whole

Whole nature open to our view,  
 Points out the paths we should pursue.  
 Let us subsist in lasting peace,  
 And may our happiness increase:

## IV.

No prying eye can view us here;  
 No fool or knave disturb our cheer;  
 Our well-form'd laws set mankind free,  
 And give relief to misery:  
 The poor oppress'd with woe and grief,  
 Gain from masonic hands relief.

## The MASTER'S SONG.\*

## I.

**W**E sing of masons' antient fame!  
 Lo, eighty thousand craftsmen rise,  
 Under their masters of great name,  
 More than three thousand just and wise;  
 Employ'd by Solomon the fire,  
 And gen'ral master mason too,  
 As Hiram was in stately Tyre,  
 Like Salem built by masons true.

\* Part of a Song originally of twenty-eight stanzas, divided into five parts; by Dr. Anderson.

## II. The

## II.

The royal art was then divine,  
The craftsmen counsell'd from above,  
The temple was the grand design,  
The wond'ring world did all approve.  
Ingenious men from ev'ry place,  
Came to survey the glorious pile ;  
And when return'd, began to trace  
And imitate its lofty stile.

## III.

At length the Grecians came to know  
Geometry, and learn'd the art,  
Pythagoras was rais'd to show,  
And glorious Euclid to impart :  
The great Archimedes appear'd,  
And Carthaginian masters bright ;  
Till Roman citizens uprear'd  
The art with wisdom and delight.

## IV.

But when proud Asia had been quell'd,  
And Greece and Egypt overcome,  
In architecture they excell'd,  
And brought the learning all to Rome :  
Where wise Vitruvius, warden prime  
Of architects, the art improved  
In great Augustus' peaceful time,  
When arts and artists were belov'd.

3 L 2

V. They

## V.

They brought their knowledge from the east,  
 And as they made the nations yield,  
 Diffus'd it thro' the north and west,  
 And taught the world the art to build.  
 Witness their citadels and tow'rs,  
 Where policy and safety join;  
 Their temples, palaces, and bow'rs,  
 That spoke the masons' grand design.

## VI.

Thus mighty eastern kings, and some  
 Of Abram's race, and monarchs good,  
 Of Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Rome,  
 True architecture understood.  
 No wonder then if masons join  
 To celebrate those mason-kings,  
 With solemn note and flowing wine,  
 Whilst ev'ry brother jointly sings.

## C H O R U S.

Who can unfold the royal art,  
 Or shew its secrets in a song?  
 They're safely kept in masons' heart,  
 And to the antient lodge belong!

The

## The WARDEN'S SONG.\*

**F**ROM henceforth ever sing  
 The craftsman and the king;  
 With poetry and music sweet  
 Resound their harmony compleat:  
 And with geometry in skilful hand,  
 Due homage pay,  
 Without delay,  
 To our grand master, royal CUMBERLAND!  
 He rules the freeborn sons of art  
 By love and friendship, hand and heart.

## C H O R U S.

Who can rehearse the praise  
 In soft poetic lays,  
 Or solid prose, of masons true,  
 Whose art transcends the common view?  
 Their secrets ne'er to strangers yet expos'd,  
 Preserv'd shall be  
 By masons free,  
 And only to the antient lodge disclos'd;  
 Because secur'd in masons' heart,  
 By brethren of the royal art.

\* Conclusion of a song of thirteen stanzas, by Dr. Anderson.

The

## The FELLOW CRAFT'S SONG. \*

## I.

**H**AIL Masonry! thou craft divine!  
 Glory of earth! from Heaven reveal'd!  
 Which doth with jewels precious shine,  
 From all but masons eyes conceal'd:  
 Thy praises due who can rehearse,  
 In nervous prose or flowing verse?

## II.

As men from brutes distinguish'd are,  
 A mason other men excels;  
 For what's in knowledge choice and rare,  
 But in his breast securely dwells?  
 His silent breast and faithful heart  
 Preserve the secrets of the art.

## III.

From scorching heat and piercing cold,  
 From beasts whose roar the forest rends,  
 From the assaults of warriors bold,  
 The masons art mankind defends:  
 Be to this art due honour paid,  
 From which mankind receives such aid.

## IV.

Ensigns of state that feed our pride,  
 Distinctions troublesome and vain,  
 By masons true are laid aside,  
 Arts freeborn sons such toys disdain:

\* By Charles Delafaye, Esq. *Anderfon.*

Ennobled

Ennobled by the name they bear,  
Distinguish'd by the badge they wear.

## V.

Sweet fellowship from envy free,  
Friendly converse of brotherhood,  
The lodge's lasting cement be,  
Which has for ages firmly stood:  
A lodge thus built for ages past  
Has lasted, and shall ever last.

## VI.

Then let us celebrate the praise  
Of all who have enrich'd the art,  
Let gratitude our voices raise,  
And each true brother bear a part:  
Let chearful strains their fame resound,  
And living masons' healths go round.

## THE ENTERED APPRENTICE'S SONG. \*

## I.

COME, let us prepare,  
We brothers that are  
Assembled on merry occasion,  
To drink, laugh, and sing;  
Be he beggar or king,  
Here's a health to an accepted mason.  
[ *All charged.* ]

\* This old song, with its proper tune, are ascribed by Dr. Anderson, in the first edition of the Constitution Book, to a Mr. Matthew Birkhead, then deceased.

The



## II.

The world is in pain  
 Our secrets to gain,  
 And still let them wonder and gaze on;  
 Till they're shewn the light,  
 They'll ne'er know the right  
 Word or sign of an accepted mason.

## III.

'Tis this and 'tis that,  
 They cannot tell what,  
 Why so many great men of the nation,  
 Should aprons put on,  
 To make themselves one  
 With a free and an accepted mason.

## IV.

Great kings, dukes and lords  
 Have laid by their swords,  
 Our myst'ry to put a good grace on;  
 And ne'er been ashamed  
 To hear themselves nam'd  
 With a free and an accepted mason.

## V.

Antiquity's pride  
 We have on our side,  
 To keep us upright in our station;  
 There's nought but what's good  
 To be understood,  
 By a free and an accepted mason.

VI. We're

## VI.

We're true and sincere,  
 And just to the fair;  
 Who will trust us on any occasion:  
 No mortal can more  
 The ladies adore,  
 Than a free and an accepted mason.

## VII.

Then join hand in hand,  
 By each brother firm stand,  
 Let's be merry, and put a bright face on;  
 What mortal can boast  
 So noble a toast  
 As a free and an accepted mason?

## C H O R U S.

No mortal can boast  
 So noble a toast  
 As a free and an accepted mason.

---

## S O N G.

TUNE, *God save the King.*

**H**AIL, MASONRY divine;  
 Glory of ages, shine,  
 Long may'st thou reign:

3 M

Where'er

Where'er thy lodges stand,  
 May they have great command,  
 And always grace the land;  
 Thou art divine!

Great fabrics still arise,  
 And grace the azure skies,  
 Vast are thy schemes:  
 Thy noble orders are  
 Matchless beyond compare;  
 No art with thee can share,  
 Thou art divine!

Hiram, the architect,  
 Did all the craft direct  
 How they shou'd build;  
 Sol'mon, great Israel's king,  
 Did mighty blessings bring,  
 And left us room to sing,  
 Hail, royal Art!

} *Chorus three times.*

S O N G.

TUNE, *Rule, Britannia.*

**W**HEN earth's foundation first was laid,  
 By the almighty Artist's hand,  
 'Twas then our perfect, our perfect laws were made,  
 Establish'd by his strict command:  
*Cho.* Hail, mysterious; hail, glorious masonry!  
 That makes us ever great and free.

In

In vain, mankind for shelter fought,  
 In vain, from place to place did roam,  
 Until from Heaven, from Heaven he was taught  
 To plan, to build, and fix his home :

Hail, mysterious, &c.

Illustrious hence, we date our art,  
 Our works in beauteous piles appear ;  
 Which shall to endless, to endless time impart,  
 How worthy and how great we are :

Hail, mysterious, &c.

Nor we less fam'd for every tie,  
 By which the human thought is bound ;  
 Love, truth, and friendship, and friendship socially,  
 Join all our hearts and hands around :

Hail, mysterious, &c.

Our actions still by virtue blest,  
 And to our precepts ever true ;  
 The world admiring, admiring shall request  
 To learn, and our bright paths pursue :

Hail, mysterious, &c.

S O N G.

TUNE, *Mulberry Tree.*

**Y**E fons of fair Science, impatient to learn,  
 What's meant by a mason you here may discern ;  
 He strengthens the weak, he gives light to the blind,  
 And the naked he cloathes—is a friend to mankind.

3 M 2

All

## THE MASONIC MUSE

All shall yield to Masonry,  
 Bend to thee,  
 Bless'd Masonry;  
 Matchless was he who founded thee,  
 And thou, like him, immortal shall be.

He walks on the level of honour and truth,  
 And spurns the wild passions of folly and youth;  
 The compass and square all his frailties reprove,  
 And his ultimate object is brotherly love.

The temple of Knowledge he nobly doth raise,  
 Supported by Wisdom, and Learning its base;  
 When rear'd and adorn'd, strength and beauty unite,  
 And he views the fair structure with conscious delight.

With Fortitude bless'd, he's a stranger to fears,  
 And govern'd by Prudence, he cautiously steers;  
 Till Temperance shews him the port of Content,  
 And Justice unask'd, gives the sign of consent.

Inspir'd by his feelings, he bounty imparts,  
 For Charity ranges at large in our hearts;  
 And an indigent brother reliev'd from his woes,  
 Feels a pleasure inferior to him who bestows.

Thus a Mason I've drawn, and expos'd to your view,  
 And truth must acknowledge the figure is true;  
 Then members become, let's be brothers and friends,  
 There's a Secret remaining, will make you amends.

SONG.

## S O N G.

TUNE, *Attic Fire.*

**A**RISE, and blow thy trumpet, Fame!  
 Free Masonry aloud proclaim,  
 To realms and worlds unknown:  
 Tell them of mighty David's son,  
 The wife, the matchless Solomon,  
 Priz'd far above his throne.

The solemn temple's cloud-capt towers,  
 Th' aspiring domes are works of ours,  
 By us those piles were rais'd:  
 Then bid mankind with songs advance,  
 And through th' ethereal vast expanse,  
 Let Masonry be prais'd.

We help the poor in time of need,  
 The naked cloathe, the hungry feed,  
 'Tis our foundation stone:  
 We build upon the noblest plan,  
 For Friendship rivets man to man,  
 And makes us all as one.

} *Chorus three times.*

Still louder, Fame! thy trumpet blow;  
 Let all the distant regions know  
 Free Masonry is this:  
 Almighty Wisdom gave it birth,  
 And Heaven has fix'd it here on earth,  
 A type of future bliss!

SONG.

## S O N G.

TUNE, *In Infancy, &c.*

LET Masonry from pole to pole  
 Her sacred laws expand,  
 Far as the mighty waters roll,  
 To wash remotest land:  
 That Virtue has not left mankind,  
 Her social maxims prove;  
 For stamp'd upon the Mason's mind,  
 Are Unity and Love.

Ascending to her native sky,  
 Let Masonry increase;  
 A glorious pillar rais'd on high,  
 Integrity its base:  
 Peace adds to olive boughs, entwin'd,  
 An emblematic dove;  
 As stamp'd upon the Mason's mind,  
 Are Unity and Love.

## S O N G. By J. N.

LET drunkards boast the power of wine,  
 And reel from side to side;  
 Let lovers kneel at Beauty's shrine,  
 The sport of female pride:  
 Be ours the more exalted part,  
 To celebrate the masons' art,  
 And spread its praises wide.

To

To dens and thickets dark and rude,  
For shelter beasts repair ;  
With sticks and straws the feather'd brood,  
Suspend their nests in air :  
And man untaught, as wild as these,  
Binds up sad huts with boughs of trees,  
And feeds on wretched fare.

But Science dawning in his mind,  
The quarry he explores ;  
Industry and the arts combin'd,  
Improv'd all Nature's stores :  
Thus walls were built, and houses rear'd,  
No storms or tempests now are fear'd  
Within his well-fram'd doors.

When stately palaces arise,  
When columns grace the hall,  
When tow'rs and spires salute the skies,  
We owe to masons all :  
Nor buildings only do they give,  
But teach men how within to live,  
And yield to Reason's call.

All party quarrels they detest,  
For Virtue and the arts,  
Lodg'd in each true free mason's breast,  
Unite and rule their hearts :  
By these, while masons square their minds,  
The state no better subjects finds,  
None act more upright parts.

When



When Bucks and Albions are forgot,  
Free mafons will remain;  
Mushrooms, each day, spring up and rot,  
While oaks stretch o'er the plain :  
Let others quarrel, rant, and roar;  
Their noify revels when no more,  
Still Mafonry fhall reign.

Our leathern aprons may compare  
With garters red and blue;  
Princes and kings our brothers are,  
While they our rules purfue :  
Then drink fucces and health to all  
The craft around this earthly ball,  
May brethren fill prove true !

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Page 19. <i>line the last,</i>	<i>for</i> disciple,	<i>read</i> discipline.
53. <i>head title,</i>	<i>for</i> Egypt,	<i>read</i> Italy.
69. <i>line 8.</i>	<i>for</i> reasonable,	<i>read</i> reasonableness.
154: <i>line 11.</i>	<i>for</i> cone,	<i>read</i> circular turret.
220. <i>line 1.</i>	<i>for</i> Mercers' hall,	<i>read</i> Stationers' hall.
330. <i>line 16.</i>	<i>for</i> George Hope,	<i>read</i> George Hesse.
388. <i>line 7. from the bottom, for</i> XIV.		<i>read</i> XVII.

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