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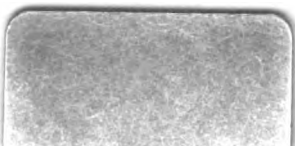
*The Arms of y<sup>e</sup> most Ancient & Honorable Fraternity  
of Free and Accepted Mas<sup>o</sup>ns.*



*Memorials of the masonic union  
of A.D. 1813, compiled by W.J. ...*



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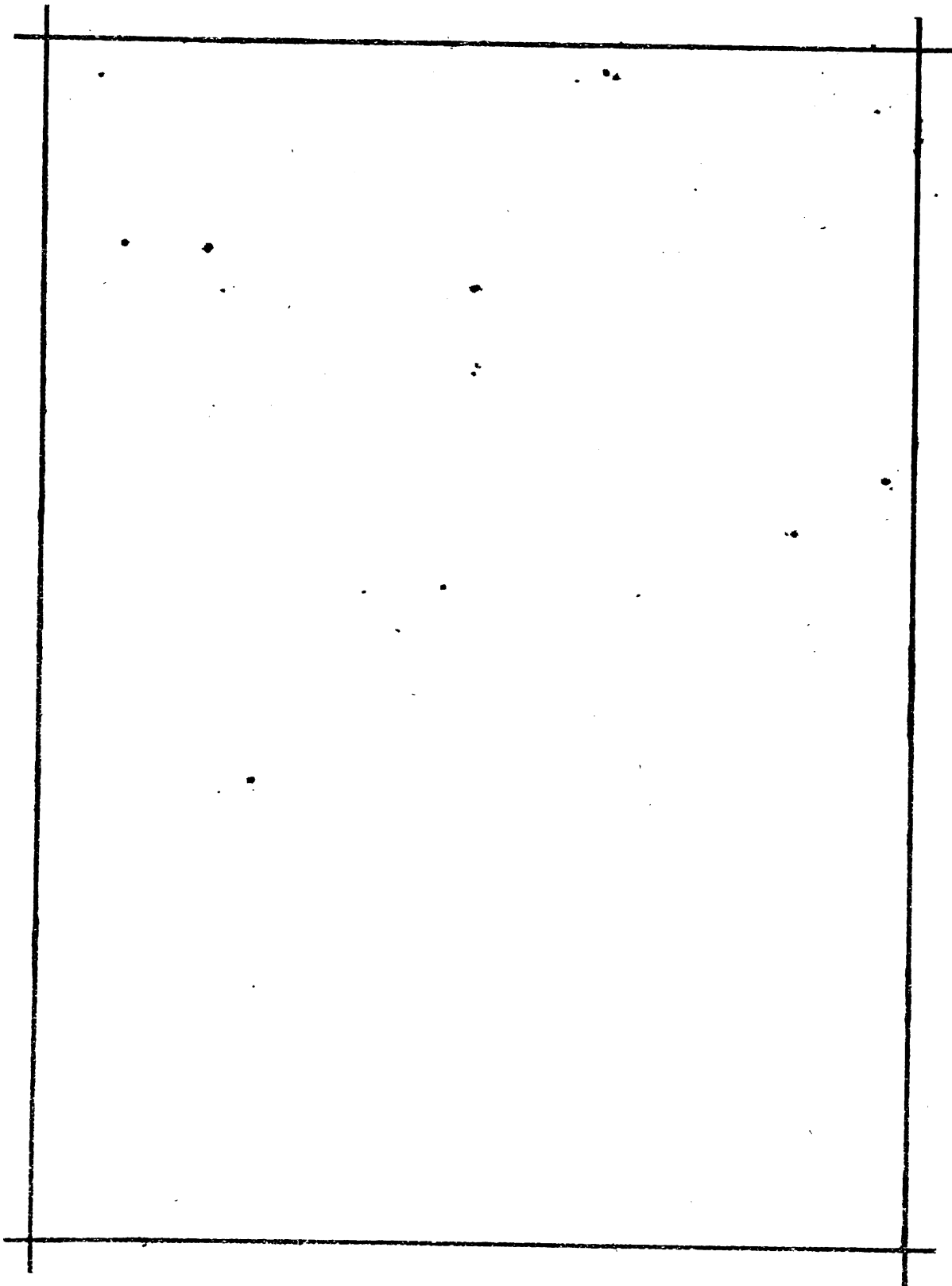




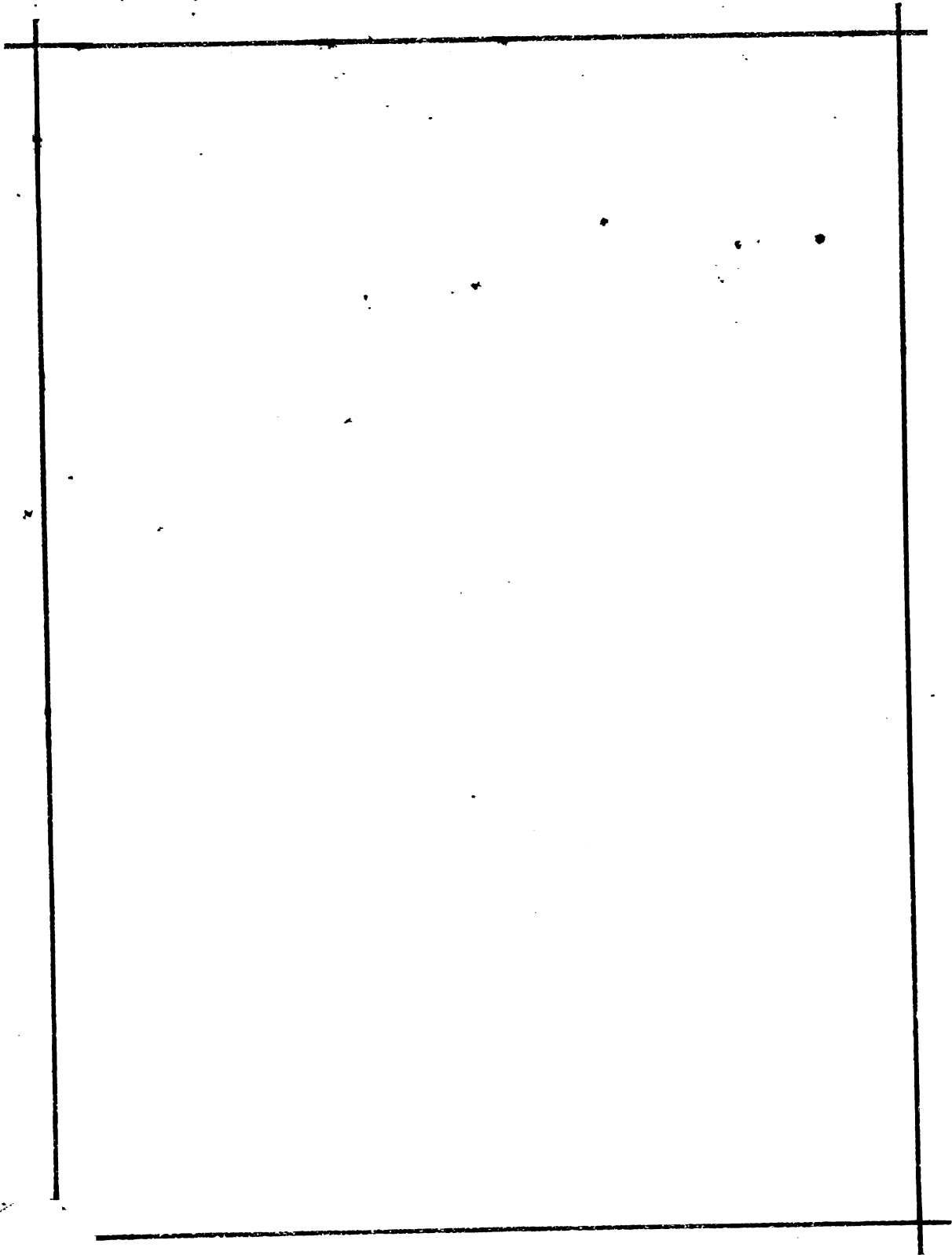
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FRONTISPIECE TO "AHIMAN REZON" (1764)

MEMORIALS  
OF THE  
MASONIC UNION  
OF A.D. 1813,

CONSISTING OF AN  
INTRODUCTION ON FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND;  
THE ARTICLES OF UNION;  
CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, A.D. 1815,  
AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS;

A LIST OF LODGES  
UNDER THE GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND, WITH THEIR NUMBERS,  
IMMEDIATELY BEFORE, AND AFTER THE UNION, &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN,

*Past Senior Grand Deacon of England;  
Representative of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania;  
&c., &c., &c.*

ALSO, AN EXACT REPRINT OF

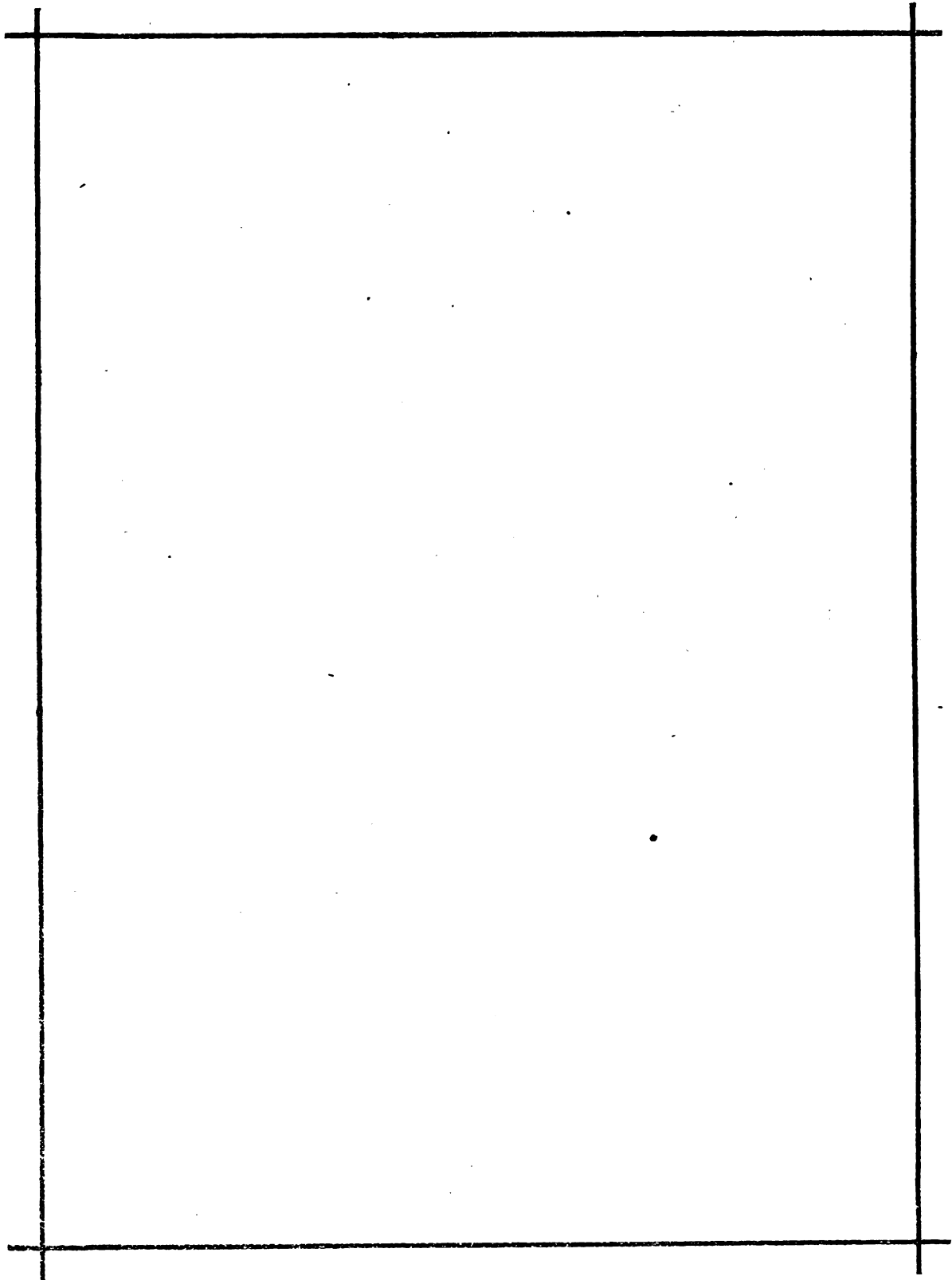
DR. PASSIGNY'S "SERIOUS AND IMPARTIAL INQUIRY,"  
*Which contains the earliest known reference to Royal Arch Masonry.*

LONDON :  
CHATTO AND WINDUS, PICCADILLY.  
TRURO :  
WILLIAM LAKE, PRINCES STREET.  
PHILADELPHIA (U.S.A.):  
CHARLES EUGENE MEYER, 722, ARCH STREET.

1874.

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*To the Officers and Members*

*of the*

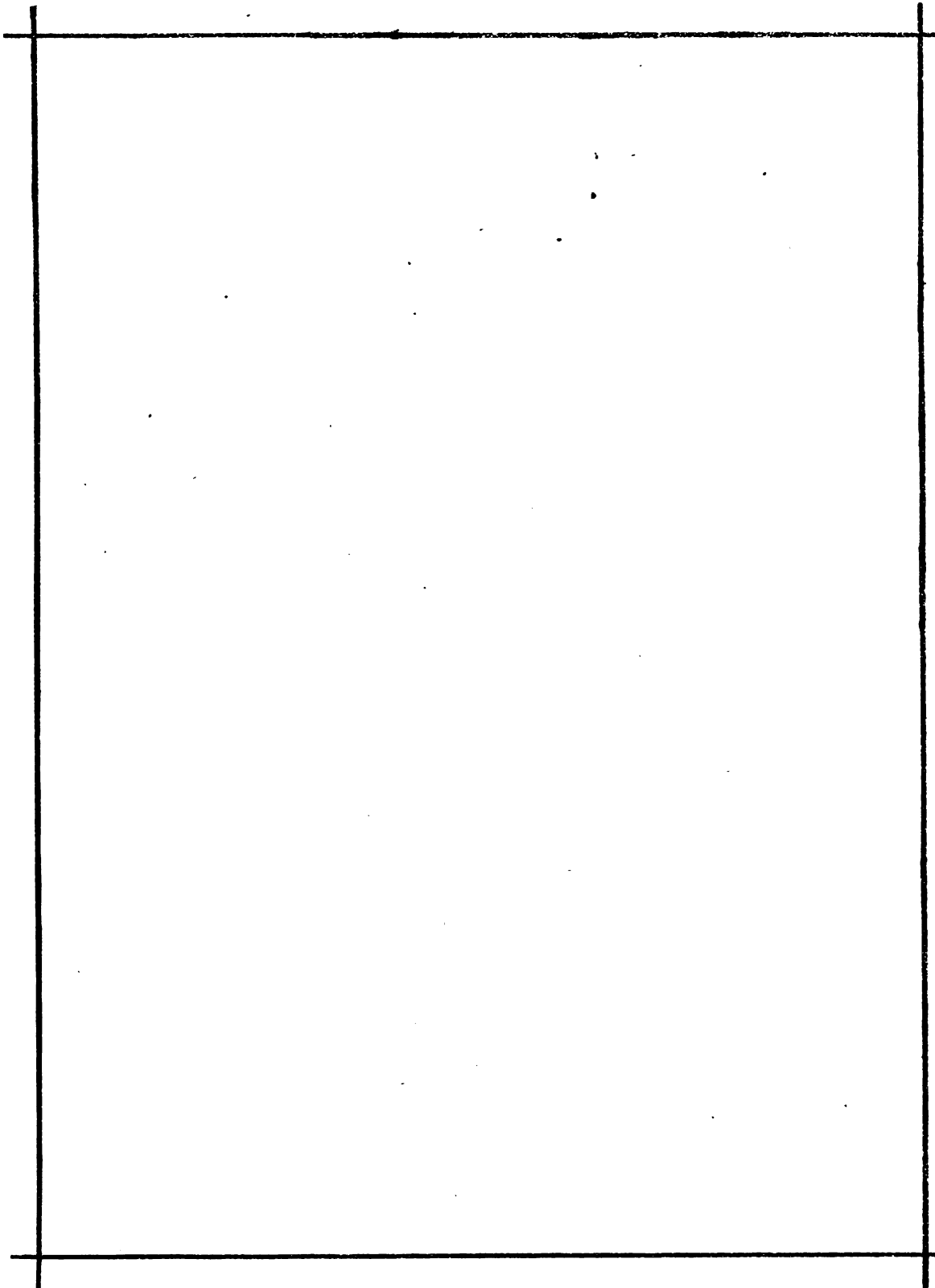
- "Mother Lodge of Kilwinning," No. O, Kilwinning,*  
*"Lodge of Edinburgh," (Mary's Chapel,) No. 1, Edinburgh,*  
*"Cannongate and Leith" Lodge, No. 5, Leith.*  
*"Lodge of Love and Honour," No. 75, Falmouth,*  
*"St. John's" Lodge, No. 279, Leicester,*  
*"One and All" Lodge, No. 330, Bodmin,*  
*"Cappagh" Lodge, No. 350, Omagh,*  
*"Athole" Lodge, No. 413, Glasgow,*  
*"John of Gaunt" Lodge, No. 523, Leicester,*  
*"Druids' Lodge, of Love and Liberality," No. 589, Redruth,*  
*"La Cesaree" Lodge, No. 590, Jersey,*  
*"Kingston" Lodge, No. 1010, Hull,*  
*"Marquis of Dalhousie" Lodge, No. 1159, London,*  
*"Jerusalem" Chapter, No. 3, Philadelphia,*  
*"Lafayette" Chapter, No. 5, Washington, (D.C.)*  
*"St. Paul's" Chapter, No. 18, Ayr,*  
*"St. John's" Chapter, No. 238, Torquay,*  
*"La Cesaree" Chapter, No. 590, Jersey,*  
*and the*  
*"Inkerman" Chapter, No. 1222, Weston-Super-Mare,*

*These Memorials of the Masonic Union*  
*Are Fraternally Dedicated*

*By their Faithful Brother and Companion,*

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN,

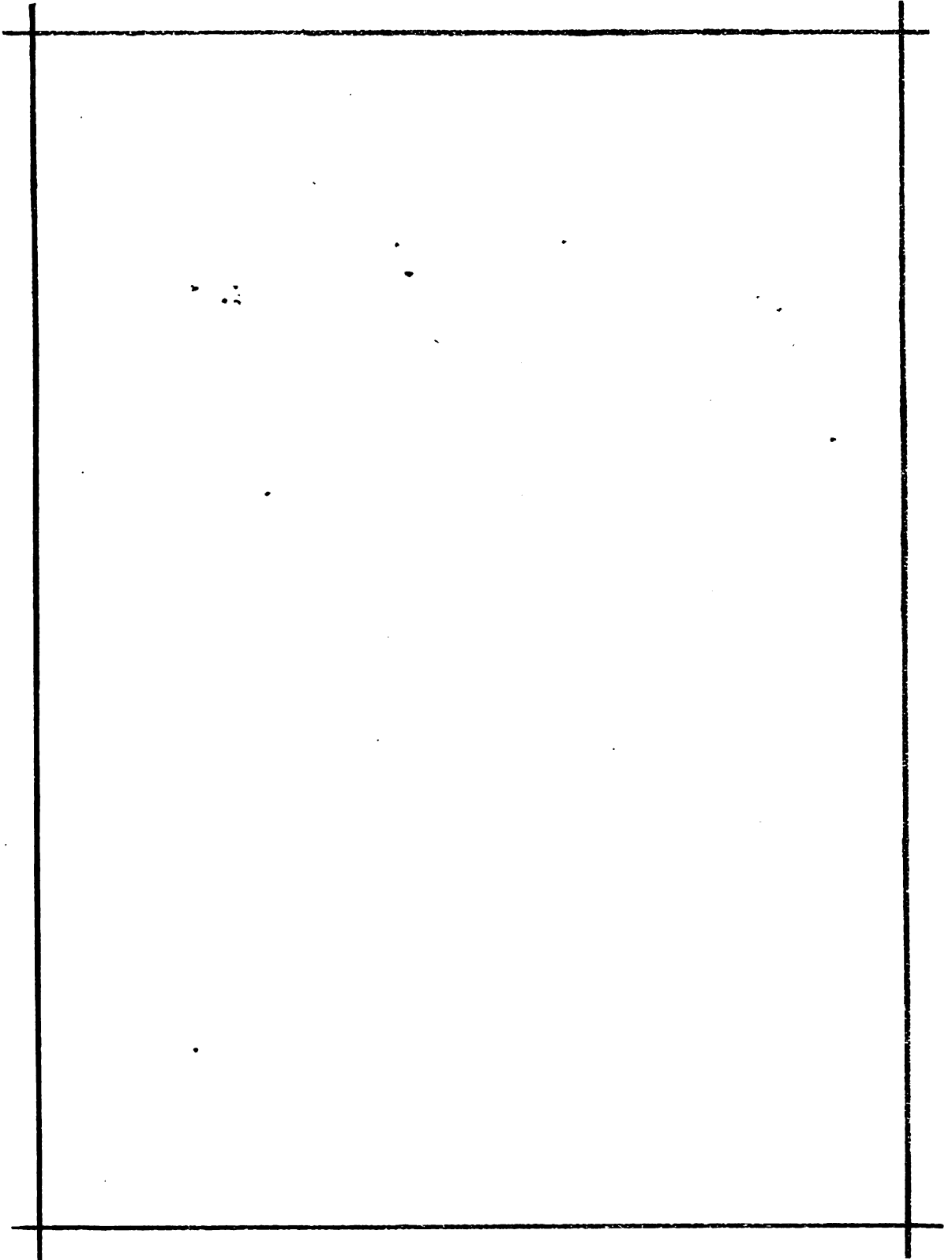
*Honorary Member of the above.*



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# MEMORIALS

OF THE

## Masonic Union of 1813.

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### INTRODUCTION.

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RAND Lodges are a modern outgrowth of operative Freemasonry, the first of which was instituted in the metropolis of England on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, A.D. 1717, and was the vigorous offspring of four old Lodges, two of which exist to this day.

But little is known of the former history of these old Lodges, for all their early records have been destroyed or lost, and the Minutes of the Grand Lodge do not commence until the 24th June, 1723, but we are informed of the members that in 1716 "They and *some old Brothers* met at the said Apple-Tree, and having put into the chair the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) they constituted themselves a Grand Lodge pro Tempore in Due Form," and at the next annual meeting "the Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons, who being forthwith invested with the Badges of Office and Power by the said oldest Master, and Install'd, was duly congratulated by the Assembly who pay'd him Homage. Captain Joseph Elliot, Mr. Jacob Lamball, *Carpenter*, Grand Wardens."<sup>1</sup>

Such was the advent of the premier Grand Lodge of the world, the members of which agreed to "chuse a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a Noble Brother at their Head," and from so unpretentious an organization all other Grand Lodges wherever located, have derived their authority or have been the imitators thereof.

---

1. "Book of Constitutions," By James Anderson, D.D., London, MDCCXXXVIII, pp. 109-20.

Some have supposed that until early in the eighteenth century speculative freemasonry was unknown, and that consequently what was termed the "Revival of 1717" was actually the commencement of the non-operative period of the Society. Such a belief however is contrary to fact, for in the Records of the Lodge of Edinburgh which have been made public by Mr. D. Murray Lyon,<sup>2</sup> of Ayr (the earliest being dated "ultimo July 1599"), there is a minute of the "aucht day of Janij the zeir of God 1600 yeirs," to the effect that John Boswell, Esqr., of Auchinleck, was present, took part in its deliberations, and agreed to the decisions of the members, the same being attested by his *mark*, as with the operatives who attended.

The records of several ancient *Ateliers* prove to a demonstration that many non-professionals or "Geomatic Masons" were not only initiated and accepted as Craftsmen, but elected to office during the seventeenth century.

At Kilwinning The Right Hon. John Earl of Cassillis, *an apprentice* was chosen Deacon in 1672, and two years earlier "Harrie Elphington, Tutor of Airth, Collector of the King's Customes," was Master of the Lodge at Aberdeen, in which capacity he presided over a large number of brethren, including<sup>3</sup> "The Earle of Findlator; The Lord Pitsligo; Mr. William Frasser, *Minister*; Mr. Georg Alexander, *Advocat*; Alexander Charles (younger), *Glassier*; James King, *Wrighte*; Maister Georg Liddell, *Professor of Mathematics*; William Rickard, *Merchand*; William Youngson, *Chyrurgeon*; Earle of Dunfermline; Earle of Errole; Mr. Georg Seatton, *Minister*; John Duggade, *Sklaiter*; Robert Gordon, *Carde Maker*; Alexander Moore, *Hook Macker*; and Mr. Georg Irwing, *Preacher*"; all of whom were members during the year mentioned.

There are many such instances of noblemen and gentlemen being members and officers of Scottish Lodges; the earliest so far known in England is that of Elias Ashmole (and Colonel Mainwaring) at Warrington, in October 16, 1646, particulars of which are afforded in the Diary of that celebrated antiquary.

As these facts cannot now be gainsayed, having all been duly verified within the last few years, other writers of late, whilst acknowledging the speculative character of Freemasonry prior to 1717,

2. "History of the Lodge of Edinburgh" (Mary's Chapel). Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons. London: G. Kenning.

3. These names we have obtained from a careful transcript of the earliest records (A.D. 1670) made by consent of the Lodge.

maintain that the elimination of the operative purposes, for which members congregated into Lodges was not consummated until the institution of the first Grand Lodge. In opposition to this view the evidence is not abundant, and until recently but little was known as to the matter, though it was generally believed by careful students that some lodges were not exclusively operative even before the period mentioned; now, however, we have sufficient data to warrant us in declaring that the changes effected at the "Revival" were neither such as to introduce the "speculatives" for the first time nor to exclude the "operatives;" records having been published<sup>4</sup> of a Lodge whose members assembled as Theoretical Freemasons from 1702, so that anterior to Grand Lodges "Geomatic," as well as "Domestic" Lodges flourished in Great Britain, and we are also able to prove, that many of the latter class continued long after 1717, as exclusive and independent combinations of masons, seeking the protection and welfare of their trade organizations. Hence, whilst there is sufficient in our esoteric ceremonies to illustrate their operative origin, the minutes of many Lodges plainly confirm our statement that for centuries Freemasonry has not been exclusively operative, and that the incorporation of the *ancient* with the *modern* mode of reception appears to have been amply secured through the adhesion of a considerable number of working masons—especially in Scotland.

It was however for the promotion of Freemasonry as "a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols," that the Rev. James Anderson, D.D., the Rev. J. T. Desaguliers, L.L.D., F.R.S., and other brethren constituted the Grand Lodge of England, in consequence of which the old operative system was gradually superseded by an unsectarian and universal brotherhood. From 1717 to 1738 the new organization progressed most rapidly, and modernized Freemasonry was introduced not only into the various countries of Europe but both hemispheres participated in the "mysteries," the great increase of Lodges and members being little short of marvellous. There were but three degrees practised, known as *Entered Apprentice*, *Fellow Craft*, and *Master Mason*, titles representing the different grades under the operative regime of former centuries. The brethren belonging to the ancient Lodge at York soon followed the example set them in London by

4. "Freemasons' Magazine," August 20th, 1870. The old Lodge at York was also speculative as far back as the minutes date, though originally it assembled for *operative* purposes, according to the evidence of the several MS. constitutions from the sixteenth century.

founding the Grand Lodge of *all* England in 1725. A similar movement was inaugurated in Ireland 1729, in Scotland 1736, and in other countries some few years later, until there was not a nation of any importance which did not nourish a section of the fraternity. The hundred Grand Lodges of to-day, with their ten thousand Lodges and three millions of craftsmen are all the lineal descendants of the Grand Lodge of 1717.

Before 1753 there were but two Grand Lodges in England—London and York. On the 5th February, 1752,<sup>5</sup> commence the records of a rival institution then in process of formation. On that day John Morgan, "G. Sec. of the Grand Committee," resigned. On the 5th December, 1753, Robert Turner, W.M.,<sup>15</sup> was elected the first Grand Master by the representatives of some dozen lodges, all attempts to induce a nobleman (Lord George Sackville) to assume that position having failed.

The precise origin of the secession of 1730-52 has not yet been exactly ascertained, but we may safely assume that the disagreement which arose was mainly fostered by the operatives, in whose practical minds the institution of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons on a cosmopolitan basis was evidently regarded as directly opposed to their ancient customs and privileges. The struggle for supremacy commenced in earnest on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1723, when the election of the learned natural philosopher, Dr. Desaguliers, as Deputy Grand Master, met with opposition, forty-two adverse votes being registered out of a total of eighty-five. In 1730 (15th Sept.) Anthony Sayer, the Premier Grand Master, was publicly admonished and well nigh expelled for taking part in illegal assemblies of dissatisfied masons, who were seeking to undermine the authority of the society they and others had so recently constituted.

The birth of the Stewards' Lodge, with its unique privileges in 1735, and the appointment in 1736 of Brethren to office by the Earl of Loudoun, M.W.G.M., who were most unpopular with the malcontents, were in all probability the immediate causes of the rupture, and soon after certain members were charged with working a "different master's part," particularly during the Grand Master-ships of the Marquess of Carnarvon and Lord Raymond in 1738, 1739,<sup>6</sup> when several meetings were held in open defiance of the

5. It is stated in these minutes by the G. Sec. "No book of transactions was previously kept."

6. "Grand Lodge \* \* \* \* \* proceeded to examine a complaint exhibited against certain Brethren suspected of being concerned in an irregular making of Masons," June 30, 1739 (Const. 1756, p. 228-9.)

Regulations. Expulsions and secessions rapidly succeeded one another, and for a time the lofty principles of Freemasonry were forgotten in unseemly recriminations fostered by the rebellion.

The more effectually to debar the expelled brethren from visiting the regular lodges a transposition was effected in some esoteric portions of the two first degrees, which was an exhibition of weakness on the part of the regular masons, gave point and apparent justification to the attacks of the schismatics and strengthened them in their opposition.

The actual outburst of hostilities was doubtless due to an alteration in conferring the "third degree" being persisted in by certain brethren, who refused admission to regularly raised Master Masons. On such being reported to Grand Lodge, and the offence being repeated, the innovators were expelled. The chief feature in the new Ritual, consisted in a division of the third degree into two sections, the *second* of which was restricted to a few Master Masons who were approved as candidates, and to whom the peculiar secrets were alone communicated. Thus it came to pass that the arrangement as we have it now, was practically set on foot by the "Ancients."

The regular Grand Lodge opposed the "Ancients," because of their infringement of the "old landmarks" on every opportunity; but the innovations were so persistently and ably advocated, that all attempts to stay their progress completely failed, the "Moderns" were compelled to accept the alteration in the Master Mason's degree, or the "Masonic Union" so ardently desired by the fraternity would not have been cemented, as it was, in 1813, and ultimately the *third* degree in its unfinished state became the adopted "work" of nearly all the Grand Lodges in the universe.

It will thus be seen that the special object of the seceders from 1740 or earlier, was the promotion of Royal Arch Masonry, and as many gentlemen preferred joining the Grand Lodge of "Four Degrees" to associating with the society which worked but *three*, the rival body was successful in its career of innovation, and from its numerical position was even able to dictate the chief clauses of the contemplated "Articles of Union."

It is important to trace the precise origin of the degree known as the Royal Arch, for many deny its existence at so early a date as we have mentioned, and yet its adoption by the discontented brethren about 1736-9 is susceptible of proof, and affords a clue to

the reasons for the rival Grand Lodge being formed, as well as illustrates the cause of its success. The earliest printed reference to the *Royal Arch* known was said to be contained in the "Ahiman Rezon" of 1756. In this work there occurs "A Prayer repeated in the Royal Arch at Jerusalem," and a quotation from "Our Worshipful Brother Doctor *Fifield D'Assigny*, printed in the year 1744," respecting the qualification of Royal Arch Masons (Page 48). Dr. Dassigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry" from which Laurence Dermott obtained the confirmation of his statements has been lost for a century, all attempts to discover even a single copy, either in the "British Museum," or any of the libraries in Ireland having failed, though the search has been personally instituted by Dr. Kloss, J. G. Findel, the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., and other well known masonic students. Recently however we became possessed of a copy, and being so valuable a book, fixing as it does the introduction of the Royal Arch as a separate degree, at a period anterior to 1744, and as the commencement of the schism is intimately connected with the origin of this so-called "Fourth degree," we have inserted a *verbatim et literatim* reprint of the "Enquiry" as an appendix to the present volume, omitting, however, the remaining portion of the work, a description of which we append.<sup>7</sup> After its publication the names of the subscribers were printed and inserted immediately after the *Dedication*, consisting of about 400 brethren, the first being the Grand Master of Ireland (Lord Allen). The next name is the "Hon. Eliz. Alldworth," the Lady-Freemason. If the initiation of this lady into the mysteries of the craft were doubted, the name occurring as it does in a list of subscribers<sup>8</sup> to a work of 1744 certainly furnishes ample confirmation of the occurrence, and proves that her Ladyship must have been admitted at an early date.

The references to the degree under consideration are to be found at pages 16 and 32. The first is in a *foot note*, and speaks of an assembly of Royal Arch Masons at York, of which no proof exists, and it is doubtful if ever such a body met in that city so early as 1744, for there is no trace of such a degree until many years later in any of the Records preserved, and no authoritative documents

7. (a) "The General Regulations of the Free and Accepted Masons In the Kingdom of Ireland, Pursuant to the *English* Constitutions, approved of and agreed upon by the Grand Lodge in Dublin, on the 24th of *June*, 1741. Tullamore, Grand Master. Dublin: Printed by *Edward Bate* for the author MDCCXLIV," Dedicated "to the Right Worshipful And Right Honourable John Lord Visct. Allen, Grand Master, Anno Dom. 1744, Anno Lap. 5744." (b) "Some Select Songs of Masons" (VIII in number), and (c) "A list of the regular Lodges in the City of Dublin, together with the names of the respected Masters and Wardens, their times and places of meeting."

8. "Mr. Lawrence McDermott" was also a subscriber, probably the Grand Secretary of the "Ancients."

allude to such a ceremony being worked in that decade anywhere in Great Britain, though there is collateral testimony of its existence in London about that period.

Another curious point is elucidated by the "Royal Arch" being proved to be older than 1744, viz., that Laurence Dermott could not have been its inventor, (though he is generally so credited) as that indefatigable brother after his installation as Master of a Lodge in Dublin, 1746, proceeded to London, and did not join the "Ancients" before 1748, for during that year he expressly acknowledges being a "Modern Mason," and his connection with the "Ancients" was subsequent to his membership of a regular Lodge in London. (Vide his "Address to the Fraternity" 1778.)

At page 32 of "Enquiry" Dr. Dassigny refers to the *Royal Arch* as being taught by a "propagator of a false system some few years ago in this city" (Dublin), but whose deception was ultimately exposed by a "Brother of probity and wisdom who had some small space before attained that excellent part of Masonry in London." The unmasonic teacher claimed to have brought his Royal Arch degree from York, and not unlikely gave rise to the statement forming the "foot note" already alluded to.

Laurence Dermott speaks of a "certain evil Designer" acting similarly to the one at Dublin, in "Ahiman Rezon" (1756), and then quotes from the "Enquiry" of 1744, but does not give the whole of the paragraph. We have only succeeded in tracing one other writer who was apparently familiar with Dr. Dassigny and his works, viz., the author of "A Defense of Freemasonry as practised in the regular lodges, both foreign and domestic, under the constitution of the English Grand Master, in which is contained a refutation of Mr. Dermott's absurd and ridiculous account of Freemasonry in his book entitled Ahiman Rezon, and the several queries therein, reflecting on the regular Masons, briefly considered and answered," &c., &c. London, 1765.<sup>9</sup>

In reference to Mr. Dermott the writer observes that "notwithstanding his sneers in the History of Masonry he has quoted some things which require a regular Historical account to set them in a clear light, and though he has contemptuously treated and refused the assistance of several authors who have wrote on the subject of Masonry, he has nevertheless thought proper to quote Dr.

9. This work is said to be "exceedingly rare" in "Masonic Bibliography" by Mr. E. T. Carson, of Cincinnati (U. S. A.), and is No. 319 in his extensive and unique collection of work on Freemasonry.



Dassigny (who was one of them) in defence of the Royal Arch Masons" (page 33). The earliest Royal Arch<sup>10</sup> minute known is dated 4th March, 1752, but still earlier records are *said* to be in existence, all efforts however to trace them have so far proved unsuccessful, hence we await their production before accepting the statement that the degree was worked in Scotland in a Chapter at Stirling during A.D. 1743.

Laurence Dermott was elected Grand Secretary of the seceders 5 February, 1752, and soon gave evidence of his ability to *rule* as well as to *direct* his supporters. Throughout his eventful career he always managed to secure a good working majority in his favour, and the extraordinary success of the schism was an argument in confirmation of his views which the most of his followers acknowledged, and those who opposed his propositions invariably found themselves in the minority. We append a carefully prepared list of ALL the Grand Masters of the "Ancients" and "Moderns," including those who presided over the "Grand Lodge of *all* England," held at York, which will serve to prove the important fact that they were independent and entirely distinct societies.

In this country we can obtain confirmation of the following chronological List of Grand Masters at the Grand Secretary's office, but other countries are not so favourably circumstanced, and doubtless owing to the difficulty of procuring authentic information, quite recently a work has been issued in the United States on "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges," in which we are told that "The story of a *third* Grand Lodge is wholly mythical," the "irregular meetings in London were lodges of York Masons," and Dermott was "Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge York"! In order to "stamp out" such serious misstatements we wrote a review of the work in "Mackay's National Freemason," Washington, U.S.A. (reprinted in the "Freemason," London), in which we not only proved that the *third* Grand Lodge was constituted by the body known as the "*Ancients*" or "*Atholl Masons*," but presented abundant evidence of the existence of four Grand Lodges in England during the latter part of the preceding century.

10. The second minute of the "Ancients." The first allusion to Royal Arch Masonry in the records of the "Moderns" is on the 21st of November, 1792, when a Brother Sampson complained of certain acts of the Grand Chapter when it was resolved "That this Lodge do agree with its committee that the Grand Lodge has nothing to do with the proceedings of the Society of Royal Arch Masons." The Grand Chapter of the "Moderns" was constituted about the year 1766, and virtually, though not actually, was countenanced by the Grand Lodge. It was purely a defensive organization to meet the wants of the regular brethren, and prevent their joining the "Ancients" for "*exaltation*."

GRAND MASTERS FROM A.D. 1717.

“MODERNS.”

- \* 1717. Anthony Sayer.
- 1718. George Payne.
- 1719. J.T. Desaguliers, L.L.D., F.R.S.
- 1720. George Payne (re-elected).
- 1721. Duke of Montague.
- 1722. Duke of Wharton.
- 1723. Earl of Dalkieth.
- 1724. Duke of Richmond.
- 1725. Lord Paisley.
- 1726. Earl of Inchiquin.
- 1727. Lord Coleraine.
- 1728. Lord Kingston.
- 1729-30. Duke of Norfolk.
- 1731. Lord Lovel (Earl of Leicester).
- 1732. Lord (Viscount) Montague.
- 1733. Earl of Strathmore.
- 1734. Earl of Crawford.
- 1735. Lord (Viscount) Weymouth.
- 1736. Earl of Loudon.
- 1737. Earl of Darnley.
- 1738. Marquess of Carnarvon.
- 1739. Lord Raymond.
- 1740. Earl of Kintore.
- 1741. Earl of Morton.
- 1742-3. Lord (Visct.) Dudley and Ward.
- 1744. Earl of Strathmore.
- 1745-6. Lord Cranstoun.
- 1745-51. Lord Byron.
- 1752-3. Lord Carysfort.
- 1754-6. Marquess of Carnarvon  
(Duke of Chandos).
- 1757-61. Lord Aberdour.
- 1762-3. Earl Ferrers.
- 1764-6. Lord Blaney.
- 1767-71. Duke of Beaufort.
- 1772-76. Lord Petre.
- 1777-81. Duke of Manchester.
- 1782-90. H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland.
- 1791 } H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
- 1812 } (*His Majesty George IV*).
- 1813. H.R.H. Duke of Sussex.

“YORK MASONS.”

NOTE.—The earliest roll of Masters preserved of the ancient Lodge held at York commences 1705, when Sir George Tempest was “the chief officer:” and down to the year 1724 the chairman was either styled Master or President, in which capacity Lord Bingley, Sir William Robinson, Bart., Sir Walter Hawkesworth and others served the lodge, but it was not until 1725 that the members constituted themselves into the “Grand Lodge of all England, held at York,” at which date the list of their Grand Masters begins.

- 1725. Charles Bathurst.
- 1729. Edward Thompson, jun.
- 1733. John Johnson, M.D.
- 1734. John Marsden.
- \* \* \* \* \*
- 1761-2. Francis Drake, F.R.S.
- 1763-4. John Sawry Morritt.
- 1765-6. John Palmer.
- 1767. Seth Agar.
- 1768-70. George Palmer.
- 1771-2. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart.
- 1773. Charles Chaloner
- 1774-5. Henry Stapleton.
- 1776-79. William Siddall.
- 1780. Francis Smyth.
- 1781. Robert Sinclair.
- \* \* \* \* \*
- 1792. Edward Wolley  
(*Grand Lodge collapsed.*)

“ANCIENTS.”

- 1753. Robert Turner.
- 1754-5. Edward Vaughan.
- 1756-59. Earl of Blessington.
- 1760-65. Earl of Kelly.
- 1766-70. The Hon. Thomas Matthew.
- 1771-4. John, 3rd Duke of Atholl.\*
- 1775-81. John, 4th Duke of Atholl.
- 1782-90. Earl of Antrim.  
(Marquess of Antrim).†
- 1791 } John, 4th Duke of Atholl.
- 1813 } H.R.H. Duke of Kent.
- 1813. H.R.H. Duke of Kent.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

- 1813-42. H.R.H. Duke of Sussex, K.G.
- 1843-69. Earl of Zetland, K.T.
- 1870- MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G.

\* First Grand Master of Freemasons.

† Died Nov., 1774. † Grand Master of Ireland, 1773-9.

## GRAND SECRETARIES FROM A.D. 1723.

## "MODERNS."

1723.	William Cowper.
	{ No such officer mentioned in the Records before June 24th, 1723. }
1727.	Edward Wilson.
1727-33.	William Reid.
1734-56.	John Revis.
1757-67.	Samuel Spencer.
1768.	Thomas French.
1769-80.	James Heseltine.
1780-84.	{ James Heseltine. William White.
1784-1809.	William White.
1810-12.	{ William White. William Henry White.
1813.	William Henry White.

## "YORK MASONS."

1761.	John Tasker.
1767.	David Lambert.
1775.	George Atkinson.
1776.	Jacob Bussey.
1779.	John Browne.
1786.	William Blanchard.

The List of G. Secs.  
under the Grand  
Lodge of all Eng-  
land from 1725 to  
1792 we have not  
yet completed.

## "ANCIENTS."

1751.	John Morgan.
1752-70.	Laurence Dermott.
1771-76.	William Dickey.
1777-8.	James Jones.
1779-82.	Charles Bearblock.
1783-4.	Robert Leslie.
1785-89.	John McCornick.
1790-1813.	Robert Leslie.

## FROM THE "UNION OF 1813."

1813-38.	{ William White. Edwards Harper.
1839-56.	William Henry White.
1857-68.	William Gray Clarke.
1868-	JOHN HERVEY.

The list of Grand Masters of the *three* Grand Lodges, and the foregoing of the Grand Secretaries, obtained from official sources, should surely be sufficient to convince any one of the fact that the "York" and "Atholl" Masons were not one and the same Body.

That Mr. Dermott was well aware of the existence of the *York* Grand Lodge, and of its separate and independent organization, is also further elucidated by reference to his "Ahiman Rezon" (1778), wherein he declares that "The lodges in the country, particularly in Scotland and at York, kept up their ancient formalities, customs, and usages, without altering, adding, or diminishing, to this hour."

It will be observed that the roll of Grand Masters at page 9, disproves the assertion of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., in his interesting edition of "Preston's Illustrations of Masonry," (R. Spencer, London,) that "The Ancients after their secession continued to hold their meetings without acknowledging a superior

till 1772, when they chose for their Grand Master the Duke of Athol," as the *first* who held that position in the society was elected in 1753.

Though the Grand Lodge of *all* England (York) never countenanced the seceders, the latter frequently were called *York Masons*, and have continued to be so described by many in consequence.

The only justification offered by Dermott in his Book of Constitutions<sup>11</sup> for such a title is that the "Ancients" were called "York masons because the first Grand Lodge in England was congregated at York, A.D. 926, by Prince Edwin, who (at the same time) purchased a free charter from King Athelstan for the use of the fraternity," Several Grand Lodges in the United States (in their capacity, first of all, as *Provincial Grand Lodges*), acknowledged the Seceders as the conservators of the "ancient landmarks," and to this day there are still some of their members who boast of being the descendants of the "York Masons of England" simply because of their original institution (or confirmation) by that Body. The Grand Lodge at *York* never issued any warrants, or constituted any Lodges *out of this country*.

To still further complicate matters, masonic writers were not always so exact in their descriptions of the rival Societies as they might have been, hence, no doubt, the confusion which existed in the minds of many, and the recognition which the "Ancients" received shortly after their constitution, by the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, and other supreme masonic authorities.<sup>12</sup>

That the *York* Grand Lodge was in no way connected with the "Ancients" (*Seceders*, or "Atholl Masons,") and was for many years on the most friendly terms with the "Moderns" (or *regular* masons) we have already proved in our "Masonic Sketches and Reprints." The *York* freemasons never published any printed "Constitutions," all their regulations being in MS. The Grand Lodge of England, *London* ("Moderns") however, issued their "Books of Constitutions" from 1723, the subsequent editions having appeared in 1738,<sup>13</sup>

11. "Ahiman Rezon," 1756 and subsequent editions.

12. In an "Address to His Grace the Duke of Athol on the subject of the Union, Between the masons that have lately assembled under his grace's sanction, and the Regular Masons of England, His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Grand Master," (London, 1804), the *regular* Grand Lodge, is styled the "Ancient Grand Lodge of *all* England," a title belonging only to the York organization, excepting the *prefix* "Ancient," which described the *seceders*, so that the author adopted the distinguishing names of two of the rival bodies to exalt the *third*.

13. The same edition was published in 1746, with the title page so dated.

1756, 1767,<sup>14</sup> 1776 (appendix to 4th edition), 1784, 1815,<sup>15</sup> 1819 (altered from 6th edition), 1827,<sup>15</sup> 1841, 1847, 1853, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1867, 1871 and 1873. The "Grand Lodge according to the Old Institutions" adopted the singular title of "Ahiman Rezon" for their Regulations, the various English editions we have succeeded in tracing, being dated 1756, 1764, 1778, 1787, 1800, 1801, 1807 and 1813.

The Grand Lodge of England, on the 20th March, 1755, "took into consideration a complaint against certain Brethren for Forming and Assembling under the Denomination of a Lodge of *ancient Masons*, who, as such, consider themselves as independent of this society, and not subject to our 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 the same were 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 into the Craft the *Novelties* and *Conceits* of opinionative Persons, and to create a Belief, that there have been other Societies of *Masons* more ancient than that of *this* ancient and honourable Society. And the Question being put, That the Meeting of any Brethren of this Society, as, or under any Denomination of *Masons*, other than as Brethren of this ancient 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 : It was carried in the Affirmative ; one of the Brethren, complained of, only dissenting. The *Deputy Grand Master*, in his great clemency, then 'moved, That the consideration of the irregular Proceedings of the said Brethren, might be postponed till next *Quarterly Communication*, hoping that a thorough sense of their misconduct, and a Determination not to be guilty of the like for the future would then appear, and reconcile them to the Grand Lodge, and agreed to." ("Book of Constitutions," p. 265, edit. 1756).

At the Grand Lodge held July 24th, 1755, it was ordered<sup>16</sup> " That the Brethren, complained of . . . persisting in their Disobedience

14. An unauthorized edition was sold in 1769 (8 *vo.*)

15. "Second part" only. The First portion has never been printed. The 1784 version is the last issued with the historical introduction, though it was promised to be revised and printed separately.

16. "The Transgressors, upon their submission, and Promises of future good behaviour" were pardoned December 12, 1739, but at that time the malcontents do not appear to have submitted to the authorities, for at the same Assembly it was ordered "That the Laws be strictly put in Execution against all such Brethren as shall for the future countenance, connive, or assist at any irregular meetings."

... be erased from the Book of Lodges; and that such of the Brethren thereof who shall continue their irregular meetings, be not admitted as visitors in any Lodge." (*Idem*, p. 268.)

The "Ancients" answered the foregoing by passing a somewhat similar resolution on June 1st, 1757, Earl of Blessington *Grand Master*. "Unanimously ordered, That if any Master Wardens or presiding officer, or any other person, whose business it may be to admit members, or visitors, shall admit or entertain in his or their Lodge, during Lodge hours, or the time of transacting the proper business of Freemasonry any member or visitor not strictly an *ancient* mason conformable to the Grand Lodge Rules and orders, such Lodge so transgressing shall forfeit their warrant, and the same may be disposed of by the Grand Lodge."<sup>17</sup> In the 5th edition "Constitutions" (1784) the "modern" view of the subject is given as follows: "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. . . . This illegal and unconstitutional claim obliged the regular masons to adopt new measures to detect these imposters, 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 *ANTIEN*T 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 the office of grand master, by electing a chief ruler under that designation, and other officers under the title of grand officers, appointed

17. From Printed "Communication" of Grand Lodge of "Ancients," 2nd Sep. 1807.

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 so far succeeded in their new plan, as to be acknowledged by many . . . Of late years, however, they have not been so successful . . . Many of their best members have deserted them." (p. 240-1). Of course the foregoing is an *ex parte* statement, but it is in the main quite correct.

At the *regular* Grand Lodge held April 7th, 1777, a resolution was passed to the effect "That it is the opinion of this grand lodge, that the persons styling themselves *antient masons*, and now assembling in England, or elsewhere, under the patronage of the Duke of Athol, are not to be countenanced or acknowledged by any lodge or mason acting under our authority." (*Idem.* p. 323). In return for their expulsion by the "*Moderns*," the "*Ancients*" (through their Grand Secretary, Dermott) caricatured and stigmatized the regular masons to such an extent that so far from the reply having the effect intended, it could only be regarded by competent brethren as an exhibition of weakness and intolerance, combined with a paltry attempt to throw doubts on the legality and masonic character of a Body from which they, as also the "*Moderns*" received their knowledge of the Craft. The Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland at first exclusively supported the seceders, but eventually retraced their steps; but during the period that they especially countenanced the refractory brethren, the latter made considerable capital out of the fact, and proclaimed their alliance with these two Grand Lodges far and near.

At the beginning of the present century more masonic feelings began to be cherished and manifested by both parties, and as the older members passed away, their places being filled by brethren who did not inherit the prejudices of their predecessors, the *union* of the *two* Grand Lodges soon began to be advocated, and met with the hearty support of the Fraternity in Scotland and Ireland, as well as of many influential brethren in this country. A considerable amount of skill was necessary at first to introduce the subject, and it is not surprising that after an independent existence of over forty years, the first resolution submitted to the "*Ancients*" to unite with the regular Grand Lodge was negatived in December, 1797. A similar motion was proposed in 1809, but the presiding officer refused to put it to the assembly ; however, at length the difficulties were either surmounted or left to be dealt with in a right spirit, and

the first meeting of the "Union Committee" for the "Ancients" was held January 24th, 1810, and the first of the united committees on 21st July, 1810, when the Earl of Moira, *acting Grand Master*, invited the "Atholl" brethren to dine with him at Freemasons' Tavern, which offer was accepted.

At the Grand Lodge of "Ancients" held September 5th, 1810, it was ordered that all resolutions respecting the "Union," be printed and circulated throughout the Craft; and about this time their regulations were also altered, so as to conform as much as possible to those of the regular Grand Lodge. December 4th 1811 it was agreed "No Brother shall be eligible for W.M. unless previously elected as W. M. for twelve months in the said lodge," and the privileges of a Past Master could only be obtained after the Brother had "served as W.M. of his lodge for twelve months." It was resolved that "no emblem of Knights Templars or other orders of Knighthood be worn at the Festival."

It is to the credit of the "*Moderns*" that they were the firm supporters of the "Union" even when the "*Ancients*" refused the right hand of fellowship, and on the 12th April, 1809, they *rescinded* the former resolutions forbidding the presence of the *seceders* in the *regular* lodges, notwithstanding the objections entertained by the latter to joining *the* Grand Lodge of England. The various resolutions preparatory to the great masonic event of this century, and other interesting matters are to be found in the "Illustrations of Masonry," edited by the revered Dr. Oliver (R. Spencer, London), to which we beg to refer those who desire more information on this important subject. The official list of the "Ancient" brethren entitled to attend the Grand Lodge was as follows: Grand Officers, Past and Present, 116, Masters and Wardens 147, and Past Masters, 375.

In November, 1813, the Duke of Athol, Grand Master of the "Ancients" resigned in favour of H. R. H. Duke of Kent (Prov. G. Master of Lower Canada from 6 June, 1792), who was forthwith elected.

On December 1st, 1813, His Royal Highness was installed Grand Master of the "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institutions," the resignation of the Duke of Athol having been formally accepted, particulars of which, and of the former assembly, are afforded in the following official account.



(COPY).

ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE  
OF  
*FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of ENGLAND.*

According to the *Old Institutions,*

HELD AT THE

*Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, Monday, November 8th, 1813.*

The R.W. Brother THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M., in the Chair,

WITH THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, GRAND WARDENS,  
AND THE OTHER GRAND OFFICERS IN THEIR PLACES,

*And the Masters, and Past Masters, of the Warranted Lodges in and adjacent to London.*

The Grand Lodge being opened in due form, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in September, and of the Stewards' Lodge of September and October, were read and confirmed.

A Letter from His Grace the Duke of ATHOLL was then read, intimating his desire of resigning the office of Grand Master, in favour of His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT.

The R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master PERRY moved the following Resolutions, which all passed in the affirmative, *namine contradicente*, viz.

1. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That the resignation of the high office of Grand Master, tendered by the Most Worshipful His Grace the **Duke of Atholl** be respectfully accepted.

2. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to our Most Noble Brother His Grace the **Duke of Atholl**, for his zealous, enlightened and successful exertions as Grand Master of Masons in England, to promote, extend, and secure the welfare of the Craft. That they feel, with the most lively sensibility, the recollection of the cheerfulness with which, in a moment of difficulty, His Grace took upon him the important office; and that also, on another trying emergency, when the existence of the Fraternity, as a recognised establishment, was at stake, he supported, by his high name, power, and influence, the just claims of the Body to be secured by a special provision from the enactments of a statute, which the safety of the State rendered necessary for the restraint and regulation of popular societies. And it is with the most heartfelt gratitude that they make their acknowledgements to His Grace for his long and unshaken patronage, under the encouragement and sanction of which they have advanced to their present high, respectable, and flourishing condition: And they fervently pray to the **Almighty Architect of the Universe** to bless and protect their Noble Brother and his Race.

3. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That a respectful application be made to His Grace the **Duke of Atholl** that he will be pleased to permit his portrait to be taken

by an artist of celebrity, that it may be placed conspicuously in the Grand Lodge, as a perpetual memorial of their love and reverence of his virtues, and of their gratitude for his services to the Craft.

4. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That our R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master, Brother THOMAS HARPER, be requested to continue his office as Deputy Grand Master, and fulfil the duties thereof until the appointment and installation of a Grand Master.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master HARPER, in a fraternal Address to the Grand Lodge, was pleased to accept the appointment, and was placed in the Chair by the Past Deputy Grand Masters. He was then saluted in due form.

5. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That His Royal Highness EDWARD, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, Grand Master of Masons in the Province of Canada, &c., &c., &c., be elected Grand Master of Masons in England, according to the Old Institutions.

6. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That the Most Worshipful His Royal Highness having been graciously pleased to signify his acceptance of the said office, his solemn Installation as Grand Master, with all the ancient forms and ceremonies, do take place in the Grand Lodge, at high noon, on Wednesday, the first day of December next.

7. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That it be referred to a Committee of Present and Past Grand Officers, to consider of and settle the order of Procession and proceedings on that occasion.

8. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—That ten Grand Stewards be appointed to assist in the solemnities of the day.

## ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE

FOR THE

INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT,  
GRAND MASTER.

*Wednesday, Noon, Dec. 1st, 1813.*

THE GRAND OFFICERS BEING PRESENT.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, in pursuance of a Resolution and order of the Grand Lodge, 1st September last—“That a Gold Jewel or Medal be presented to Brother EDWARDS HARPER, D.G.S. in testimony of the sense entertained by this Grand Lodge of the eminent services rendered the Ancient Craft, during the twelve Years he has so faithfully discharged the important duties of Deputy Grand Secretary,” presented the same, and Brother E. HARPER returned thanks in a suitable manner.

The Worshipful Masters, Wardens, Past Masters, and Members of the several Lodges in and adjacent to London, being all placed under their respective banners in the following manner, *viz.*, The Masters of the Lodges, with their Wardens in the front; the Past Masters and Master Masons behind them; the Hall being decorated with the colours and insignia of the several Lodges, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the important business for which they had been especially convened.

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His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, Grand Master of the other Fraternity of Masons, together with several others of his Grand Officers, *having been made Ancient Masons, in the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1* (in a room adjoining), took their places in the Procession, which entered the Grand Lodge in the following order:—

Grand Pursuivant, with his staff.

His Royal Highness's band of music, being Masons.

Two Grand Stewards, with their staves. { The Regalia of the Grand Master on a velvet cushion borne by a Grand Steward. } Two Grand Stewards, with their staves.

Nine Excellent Masters, three and three, bearing the implements of Masonry.

The first Three with those of the Entered Apprentice.

The second Three with those of the Fellow Craft.

The last Three with those of the Master Mason.

**Banner of the Royal Arch.**

GRAND PRINCIPAL OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH.

THE DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY, bearing the Book of Constitutions.

THE GRAND SECRETARY, bearing the Great Seal.

THE GRAND TREASURER, with his Key.

GRAND WARDENS OF SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and FOREIGN LODGES, visitors.

The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden on a Pedestal borne by a Master Mason.

THE JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, with his Gavel.

PAST GRAND WARDENS. { **The Standard of Ancient Masons.** } PAST GRAND WARDENS.

The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden, borne as before.

THE SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, with his Gavel.

THE DEPUTY GRAND CHAPLAIN, in his cassock, bearing the **Holy Bible**, square and compass, on a velvet cushion.

THE GRAND CHAPLAIN in his robes.

The two PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

**The Banner of the late Grand Master.**

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, with his Gavel.

**The Banner of the Grand Master.**

GRAND SWORD BEARER.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT, GRAND MASTER,

Supported by

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

TWO GRAND STEWARDS.

Grand Tyler.

The Procession moved thrice round the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master and Members, on passing the throne, making their due reverence, and all the Brethren giving the appropriate salutations: the first time as Apprentices; the second as Fellow Craft; and the third as Master Masons.

His Royal Highness was then conducted, by his Supporters, up the centre of the Lodge, the Grand Officers being ranged on both sides, to the throne. Having gone through the ceremonials, which cannot be written or printed, the Grand Steward bearing the Regalia advanced, and His Royal Highness was invested with the emblems, apron and gloves of Grand Master. After which he was installed in the Chair, the Banners used in the Procession placed over the Throne, and the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, laid before him.

The R. W. and Rev. Brother BARRY, D.D., Grand Chaplain, then proclaimed the Installation, after a sound of trumpet, in these words, thrice repeated—

“Hear ye—The Most Worshipful His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, **Duke of Kent and Strathearn**, Earl of Dublin, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Governor of Gibraltar, Colonel of the First or Royal Regiment of Foot, Grand Master of Masons in Canada, &c. &c. &c. is Installed **Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, according to the Old Institutions.**—WHOM MAY GOD LONG PRESERVE!”—

The band of music then performed a symphony.

The Grand Master, to constitute the Grand Lodge in ample form, appointed the Right Worshipful Brother THOMAS HARPER, his Deputy Grand Master, and desired the Grand Officers to present him for Installation.

The Deputy Grand Master Elect, supported by the two Past Deputies (his regalia carried before him), approached the throne in the same order as before; and the appropriate salutations took place. He was then clothed, installed, and proclaimed.

The Grand Master then announced the Grand Lodge to be in ample form, and addressed the Fraternity, on his appointment, in an impressive speech.

The Grand Chaplain having offered up a prayer to the Divine Architect of the Universe, and invoked a blessing on the Work, an Ode, written and composed for the occasion, and set to music by Brother Kelly, was then recited and performed: the recitation by Brother Pope, the vocal parts by Brothers Bellamy, Kelly, Phillips, Taylor, Dignum, Pyne, Danby, Bennett, Cook, Wilmshurst, &c.; Brother Horn, at the Piano-forte, accompanied by the Grand Master's personal band.

An exposition of the antiquity and principles of Ancient Masonry, with an exhortation to the Craft on the view which opens of the future prosperity of the Grand Lodge, by the union of all Masons under the high auspices of the Illustrious Princes of the House of Brunswick, was made by our Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Master Brother PERRY.

The Ceremony being ended the Grand Lodge was closed, with Holy Prayer, until 8 o'clock the same evening, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of KENT and SUSSEX, accompanied by the Grand Officers, Visitors, and a number of the Brotherhood, repaired to another great room, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT in the Chair, was supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX and His Excellency Count LA GARDJE, Past Grand Master of Masons in Sweden: the afternoon was spent with high Masonic conviviality.

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## GRAND LODGE,

(QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION),

*The Right Worshipful H.R.H. the DUKE of KENT,  
Grand Master, in the Chair.*

WITH THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, PAST  
DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, GRAND WARDENS, AND THE  
OTHER GRAND OFFICERS IN THEIR PLACES;

*Together with the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of the Lodges  
in and adjacent to London.*

The minutes of the Especial Grand Lodge of 8th November, and of the Stewards' Lodge, 17th November, were read and confirmed;

The following Right Worshipful and Worshipful Brothers were severally elected Grand Officers, for the year ensuing, or until they should be relieved from the duties thereof; *viz.*

The R. W. Brother JEREMIAH CRANFIELD, Senior Grand Warden.  
 The R. W. Brother ROBERT M'CANN, ..... Junior Grand Warden.  
 The R. W. Brother ROBERT LESLIE, ..... Grand Secretary.  
 The R. W. Brother W. C. CLARKSON, ..... Grand Treasurer.  
 The R. W. Brother REV. EDW. BARRY, D.D., Grand Chaplain.  
 The W. Brother JONATHAN PARKER..... Grand Sword Bearer.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master then announced that in consequence of the appointment which he had received from the Grand Lodge upon the 1st of September, in conjunction with the Right Worshipful Brother HARPER, Deputy Grand Master, and the R. W. Brothers PERRY and AGAR, Past Deputy Grand Masters, they had held several conferences with H. R. Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, Grand Master of the other Fraternity, who was also assisted by three of his Grand Officers, —The R. W. Brothers WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT, Provincial G. Master of the Ionian Isles, and Brothers TEGART and DEANS, Past Grand Wardens; the happy result of which was, that articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges of Masons of England were signed and sealed in duplicate at Kensington Palace, on the 25th November last, and His Royal Highness laid the same before the Grand Lodge. The announcement of this great event was received with masonic acclamation, and the said articles were read.

After which the R. W. Brother Perry moved the following resolutions, which were carried in the affirmative unanimously.

1. That the articles of union now read be Ratified and Confirmed.
2. That the most Worshipful His Royal Highness the Grand Master be requested and empowered to affix the Great Seal thereto, and to exchange the same with His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master of the other Fraternity.
3. That brotherly application be made to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, enclosing them a copy of the above articles, when ratified, and entreating them to delegate two or more enlightened members of their respective bodies to be present at the Assembly of Union, on Monday, the 27th December instant, pursuant to Article IV.
4. That the Grand Master do nominate nine worthy and expert Master Masons, or Past Masters to discharge the duties set forth in Articles V. and XV.
5. That a special dispensation, under the great seal, be issued to those nine Brothers, and their Secretary, to hold a Lodge of Reconciliation, in conjunction with an equal number to be appointed and empowered by His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, to fulfil the duties set forth and enjoined in the said Articles of Union.
6. That the Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, of the warranted Lodges, do attend the said Lodge of Reconciliation, according to notices to be addressed to them, for the purpose of being obligated, certified, and registered, to entitle them to be present at the assembly of Masons for the union of the two Grand Lodges of England, on Monday, the 27th December, instant.
7. That the Secretary of the said Lodge of Reconciliation shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all the regular Members of Lodges belonging to both Fraternities, so obligated and certified, that they may be registered, without fee or reward, in the books of the two Grand Lodges, and be thereby entitled to tickets of admission to the said Assembly of Union; and that a correct return of the whole be made to the Grand Secretary on or before the 23d December, instant.

8. That the Grand Treasurer be directed to issue a sufficient sum out of the fund, to defray the expenses of the said Union, upon the drafts of the Deputy Grand Master, who shall submit vouchers of the appropriation thereof to the Stewards Lodge.

9. That a number of copies of the above Articles of Union be printed, for the use of the Lodges at home and abroad.

10. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Secretary of the Society of Freemasons, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX is Grand Master, for the information of their Grand Lodge.

In conformity with the above Resolutions, a dispensation passed the Great Seal for the constitution of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and His Royal Highness, the Grand Master nominated the Brothers to form the same.

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## Articles of Union

BETWEEN

## THE TWO GRAND LODGES

OF

*Freemasons of England.*

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IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The Most Worshipful His Royal Highness Prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron Arklow, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Grand Master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons under the Constitution of England; the Right Worshipful WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT, Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Ionian Isles; the Right Worshipful ARTHUR TEGART, Past Grand Warden; and the Right Worshipful JAMES DEANS, Past Grand Warden, of the same Fraternity: for themselves and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the Society of Freemasons under the Constitution of England: being thereto duly constituted and empowered:—on the one part,

The Most Worshipful His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, Earl of Dublin, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, Governor of Gibraltar, Colonel of the First or Royal-Scots Regiment of Foot, and Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of England, according to the Old Institutions; the Right Worshipful THOMAS HARPER, Deputy Grand Master; The Right Worshipful JAMES PERRY, Past Deputy Grand Master; and the Right Worshipful JAMES AGAR, Past Deputy Grand Master; of the same Fraternity: for themselves and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, according to the Old Institutions: being thereto duly constituted and empowered:—on the other part,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS—

I. There shall be, from and after the day of the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist next ensuing, a full, perfect, and perpetual union of and between the two Fraternities of Free and Accepted Masons of England above described; so that in

all time hereafter they shall form and constitute but one Brotherhood, and that the said community shall be represented in one Grand Lodge, to be solemnly formed, constituted, and held, on the said day of the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist next ensuing, and from thenceforward for ever.

II. It is declared and pronounced, that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, *viz.* those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch. But this Article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the constitutions of the said Orders.

III. There shall be the most perfect unity of obligation, of discipline, of working the lodges, of making, passing and raising, instructing and clothing Brothers; so that but one pure unsullied system, according to the genuine landmarks, laws, and traditions of the Craft, shall be maintained, upheld, and practised, throughout the Masonic World, from the day and date of the said union until time shall be no more.

IV. To prevent all controversy or dispute as to the genuine and pure obligations, forms, rules, and ancient traditions of Masonry, and further to unite and bind the whole Fraternity of Masons in one indissoluble bond, it is agreed that the obligations and forms that have, from time immemorial, been established, used, and practised in the Craft, shall be recognized, accepted, and taken, by the members of both Fraternities, as the pure and genuine obligations and forms by which the incorporated Grand Lodge of England, and its dependent Lodges in every part of the World, shall be bound: and for the purpose of receiving and communicating due light and settling this uniformity of regulation and instruction (and particularly in matters which can neither be expressed nor described in writing), it is further agreed that brotherly application be made to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, to authorize, delegate, and appoint, any two or more of their enlightened members to be present at the Grand Assembly on the solemn occasion of uniting the said Fraternities; and that the respective Grand Masters, Grand Officers, Masters, Past Masters, Wardens and Brothers, then and there present, shall solemnly engage to abide by the true forms and obligations (particularly in matters which can neither be described nor written), in the presence of the said Members of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, that it may be declared, recognized, and known, that they are all bound by the same solemn pledge, and work under the same law.

V. For the purpose of establishing and securing this perfect uniformity in all the warranted Lodges, and also to prepare for this Grand Assembly, and to place all the Members of both Fraternities on the level of equality on the day of Re-union, it is agreed that as soon as these presents shall have received the sanction of the respective Grand Lodges, the two Grand Masters shall appoint each nine worthy and expert Master Masons, or Past Masters, of their respective Fraternities, with warrant and instructions to meet together at some convenient central place in London, when each party having opened in a separate apartment a just and perfect Lodge, agreeably to their peculiar regulations they shall give and receive mutually and reciprocally the obligations of both Fraternities, deciding by lot which shall take priority in giving and receiving the same; and being thus all duly and equally enlightened in both forms, they shall be empowered and directed, either to hold a Lodge under the warrant or dispensation to be entrusted to them, and to be entitled the LODGE OF RECONCILIATION, or to visit the several Lodges holding under both the Grand Lodges for the purpose of obligating, instructing and perfecting the Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and Members, in both the forms, and to make a return to the Grand Secretaries of both the Grand Lodges of the names of those whom they shall have thus enlightened.

And the said Grand Secretaries shall be empowered to enroll the names of all the Members thus remade in the Register of both the Grand Lodges, without fee or reward: it being ordered that no person shall be thus obligated and registered whom the Master and Wardens of his Lodge shall not certify by writing under their hands, that he is free on the books of his particular Lodge. Thus, on the day of the Assembly of both Fraternities, the Grand Officers, Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, who are alone to be present, shall all have taken the obligation by which each is bound, and be prepared, to make their solemn engagement, that they will thereafter abide by that which shall be recognized and declared to be the true and universally accepted obligation of the Master Mason.

VI. As soon as the Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and Members of the two present Grand Lodges, shall, on the day of their Re-union have made the solemn declaration in the presence of the deputation of Grand or enlightened Masons from Scotland and Ireland, to abide and act by the universally recognized obligation of Master Mason, the Members shall forthwith proceed to the election of a Grand Master for the year ensuing; and to prevent delay, the Brother so elected shall forthwith be obligated, *pro tempore*, that the Grand Lodge may be formed. The said Grand Master shall then nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, together with a Senior and Junior Grand Warden, Grand Secretary, or Secretaries, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tyler, who shall all be duly obligated and placed; and the Grand Incorporated Lodge shall then be opened, in due form, under the stile and title of the UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND.

The Grand Officers who held the several offices before (unless such of them as may be re-appointed), shall take their places, as Past Grand Officers, in the respective degrees which they held before; and in case either, or both of the present Grand Secretaries, Pursuivants, and Tylers, should not be re-appointed to their former situations, then annuities shall be paid to them during their respective lives out of the Grand Fund.

VII. The UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND shall be composed, except on days of Festival, in the following manner, as a just and perfect representative of the whole Masonic Fraternity of England; that is to say, of

The GRAND MASTER,  
 Past Grand Masters,  
 Deputy Grand Master,  
 Past Deputy Grand Masters,  
 Grand Wardens,  
 Provincial Grand Masters,  
 Past Grand Wardens,  
 Past Provincial Grand Masters,  
 Grand Chaplain,  
 Grand Treasurer,  
 Joint Grand Secretary, or Grand Secretary if there be only one,  
 Grand Sword Bearer,  
 Twelve Grand Stewards, to be delegated by the Stewards' Lodge, from among their Members existing at the Union; it being understood and agreed that, from and after the Union, an annual appointment shall be made of the Stewards if necessary,  
 The actual Masters and Wardens of all warranted Lodges,



Past Masters of Lodges, who have regularly served and passed the Chair before the day of Union, and who have continued without secession regular contributing Members of a Warranted Lodge. It being understood that of all Masters who, from and after the day of the said Union, shall regularly pass the Chair of their respective Lodges, but one at a time, to be delegated by his Lodge, shall have a right to sit and vote in the said Grand Lodge; so that after the decease of all the regular Past Masters of any regular Lodge, who had attained that distinction at the time of the Union, the representation of such Lodge shall be by its actual Master, Wardens, and one Past Master only.

And all Grand Officers in the said respective Grand Lodges shall retain and hold their rank and privileges in the United Grand Lodge, as Past Grand Officers, including the present Provincial Grand Masters, the Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, and Grand Chaplains, in their several degrees, according to the seniority of their respective appointments; and where such appointment shall have been contemporaneous, the seniority shall be determined by lot. In all other respects the above shall be the general order of precedence in all time to come, with this express provision, that no Provincial Grand Master, hereafter to be appointed, shall be entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge, after he shall have retired from such situation, unless he shall have discharged the duties thereof for full five years.

VIII. The Representatives of the several Lodges shall sit under their respective banners according to seniority. The two first Lodges under each Grand Lodge to draw a lot in the first place for priority; and to which of the two the lot No. 1 shall fall, the other to rank as No. 2; and all the others shall fall in alternately, that is, the Lodge which is No. 2 of the Fraternity whose lot it shall be to draw No. 1, shall rank as No. 3 in the United Grand Lodge, and the other No. 2 shall rank as No. 4, and so on alternately through all the numbers respectively. And this shall for ever after be the order and rank of the Lodges in the Grand Lodge, and in Grand Processions, for which a plan and drawing shall be prepared previous to the Union. On the renewal of any of the Lodges now dormant, they shall take rank after all the Lodges existing at the Union, notwithstanding the numbers in which they may now stand on the respective rolls.

IX. The United Grand Lodge being now constituted, the first proceeding after solemn prayer shall be to read and proclaim the act of Union, as previously executed and sealed with the great seals of the two Grand Lodges; after which the same shall be solemnly accepted by the Members present. A day shall then be appointed for the installation of the Grand Master and other Grand Officers with due solemnity; upon which occasion the Grand Master shall in open Lodge, with his own hand, affix the new great seal to the said instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Grand Lodge, and be the bond of union among the Masons of the Grand Lodge of England, and the Lodges dependent thereon, until time shall be no more. The said new great seal shall be made for the occasion, and shall be composed out of both the great seals now in use; after which the present two great seals shall be broken and defaced; and the new seal shall be alone used in all warrants, certificates, and other documents to be issued thereafter.

X. The regalia of the Grand Officers shall be, in addition to the white gloves and apron, and the respective jewels or emblems of distinction, garter blue and gold; and these shall alone belong to the Grand Officers present and past.

XI. Four Grand Lodges, representing the Craft, shall be held for quarterly communication in each year, on the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, on each of which occasions the Masters and Wardens of all the warranted Lodges shall deliver into the hands of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, a faithful list of all their contributing Members; and the warranted Lodges in and adjacent to London shall pay towards the grand fund one shilling per quarter for each Member, over and above the sum of half a guinea for each new made Member, for the registry of his name, together with the sum of one shilling to the Grand Secretary as his fee for the same, and that this contribution of one shilling for each Member shall be made quarterly, and each quarter, in all time to come.

XII. It shall be in the power of the Grand Master, or in his absence of the Past Grand Masters, or in their absence of the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence of the Past Deputy Grand Masters, or in their absence of the Grand Wardens, to summon and hold Grand Lodges of Emergency whenever the good of the Craft shall, in their judgment, require the same.

XIII. At the Grand Lodge to be held annually on the first Wednesday in September, the Grand Lodge shall elect a Grand Master for the year ensuing, (who shall nominate and appoint his own Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Secretary), and they shall also nominate three fit and proper persons for each of the offices of Treasurer, Chaplain, and Sword Bearer, out of which the Grand Master shall, on the first Wednesday in the month of December, chuse and appoint one for each of the said offices; and on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, then next ensuing, or on such other day as the said Grand Master shall appoint, there shall be held a Grand Lodge for the solemn Installation of all the Grand Officers, according to antient custom.

XIV. There may also be a Masonic Festival, annually, on the Anniversary of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, or of St. George, or such other day as the Grand Master shall appoint, which shall be dedicated alone to brotherly love and refreshment, and to which all regular Master Masons may have access, on providing themselves with tickets from the Grand Stewards appointed to conduct the same.

XV. After the day of the Re-union, as aforesaid, and when it shall be ascertained what are the obligations, forms, regulations, working, and instruction, to be universally established, speedy and effectual steps shall be taken to obligate all the Members of each Lodge in all the degrees, according to the form taken and recognized by the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and Representatives of Lodges, on the day of Re-union; and for this purpose the worthy and expert Master Masons appointed, as aforesaid, shall visit and attend the several Lodges, within the Bills of Mortality, in rotation, dividing themselves into quorums of not less than three each, for the greater expedition, and they shall assist the Master and Wardens to promulgate and enjoin the pure and unsullied system, that perfect reconciliation, unity of obligation, law, working, language, and dress, may be happily restored to the English Craft.

XVI. When the Master and Wardens of a warranted Lodge shall report to the Grand Master, to his satisfaction, that the Members of such Lodge have taken the proper enjoined obligation, and have conformed to the uniform working, cloathing, &c., then the Most Worshipful Grand Master shall direct the new Great Seal to be affixed to their warrant, and the Lodge shall be adjudged to be regular, and entitled to all the privileges of the Craft: a certain term shall be allowed (to be fixed by the Grand Lodge) for establishing this uniformity; and all constitutional proceedings of

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any regular Lodge, which shall take place between the date of the union and the term so appointed, shall be deemed valid, on condition that such Lodge shall conform to the regulations of the Union within the time appointed; and means shall be taken to ascertain the regularity, and establish the uniformity of the Provincial Grand Lodges, Military Lodges, and Lodges holding of the two present Grand Lodges in distant parts; and it shall be in the power of the Grand Lodge to take the most effectual measures for the establishment of this unity of doctrine throughout the whole community of Masons, and to declare the Warrants to be forfeited, if the measures proposed shall be resisted or neglected.

XVII. The property of the said two Fraternities, whether freehold, leasehold, funded, real or personal, shall remain sacredly appropriate to the purposes for which it was created; it shall constitute one grand fund, by which the blessed object of Masonic benevolence may be more extensively obtained. It shall either continue under the trusts in which, whether freehold, leasehold, or funded, the separate parts thereof now stand; or it shall be in the power of the said United Grand Lodge, at any time hereafter, to add other names to the said trusts; or, in case of the death of any one Trustee, to nominate and appoint others for perpetuating the security of the same; and in no event, and for no purpose, shall the said united property be diverted from its original purpose. It being understood and declared that, at any time after the Union, it shall be in the power of the Grand Lodge to incorporate the whole of the said property and funds in one and the same set of Trustees, who shall give bond to hold the same in the name and on the behalf of the United Fraternity. And it is further agreed, that the Freemasons' Hall shall be the place in which the United Grand Lodge shall be held, with such additions made thereto as the increased numbers of the Fraternity, thus to be united, may require. And it is understood between the parties, that, as there are now in the Hall several whole length portraits of Past Grand Masters, a portrait of the Most Worshipful His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Past Grand Master of Masons according to the Old Institutions, shall be placed there in some conspicuous manner.

XVIII. The fund, appropriate to the objects of Masonic benevolence, shall not be infringed on for any purpose, but shall be kept strictly and solely devoted to charity, and pains shall be taken to increase the same.

XIX. The distribution and application of this Charitable Fund shall be monthly, for which purpose a Committee, or Lodge of Benevolence, shall be held on the third Wednesday of every month, which Lodge shall consist of twelve Masters of Lodges (within the Bills of Mortality); and three Grand Officers, one of whom only (if more are present) shall act as President, and be entitled to vote. The said twelve Masters to be summoned by the choice and direction of the Grand Master, or his Deputy not by any rule or rotation, but by discretion; so as that the Members, who are to judge of the cases that may come before them, shall not be subject to canvas, or to previous application, but shall have their minds free from prejudice, to decide on the merits of each case with the impartiality and purity of Masonic feeling: to which end it is declared, that no Brother, being a Member of such Committee or Lodge, shall vote, upon the petition of any person to whom he is in any way related or who is a Member of any Lodge, or Masonic Society, to which he himself actually belongs, but such Brother may ask leave to be heard on the merits of such petition, and shall afterwards, during the discussion and voting thereon, withdraw.

XX. A plan, with rules and regulations, for the solemnity of the Union, shall be prepared by the Subscribers hereto, previous to the Festival of St. John, which shall be the form to be observed on that occasion.

XXI. A revision shall be made of the rules and regulations now established and in force in the two Fraternities, and the code of laws for the holding of the Grand Lodge, and of private Lodges; and, generally, for the whole conduct of the Craft, shall be forthwith prepared, and a new Book of Constitutions be composed and printed, under the superintendance of the Grand Officers, and with the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

Done at the Palace of Kensington, this 25th day of November, in the Year of our Lord, 1813, and of Masonry, 5813.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.	L.S.	EDWARD, G.M.	L.S.
WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT		THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M.	L.S.
P.G.M. Ionian Isles.	L.S.	JAMES PERRY, P.D.G.M.	L.S.
ARTHUR TEGART, P.G.W.	L.S.	JAMES AGAR, P.D.G.M.	L.S.
JAMES DEANS, P.G.W.	L.S.		

In Grand Lodge, this first day of December, A.D. 1813, Ratified and Confirmed, and the Seal of the Grand Lodge affixed.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.

In Grand Lodge, this first day of December, A.D. 1813, Ratified and Confirmed, and the Seal of the Grand Lodge affixed.

EDWARD, G.M.



WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

ROBERT LESLIE, G.S.

(Reprinted from a copy published by T. Harper, Junr., A.D. 1813.)

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

FOR THE

**Grand Assembly of Freemasons,**

ON THE

*UNION OF THE TWO GRAND LODGES,*

ON

ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1813,

*ADOPTED AT KENSINGTON PALACE, December 9th, 1813.*

**Present.**

M.W. H.R.H. the Duke of KENT, G.M.	M.W. H.R.H. the Duke of SUSSEX, G.M.
R. W. THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M.	R. W. HON. WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, P.G.W.
R. W. JAMES PERRY, P.D.G.M.	R. W. JAMES DEANES, P.G.W.
W. EDWARDS HARPER, D.G.S.	W. WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

Freemasons' Hall to be fitted up on a plan and drawing which was inspected and approved of. The whole House to be tiled from the outer porch.

The East shall be reserved for the Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and Visitors.

The Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of the several Lodges, who shall have been previously certified by the LODGE OF RECONCILIATION, and provided with tickets signed and countersigned by the two Secretaries thereof: shall be arranged on the two sides in the following manner; that is to say—

The Masters shall be placed on fixed chairs on the back.

The Wardens on benches behind them.

The Past Masters on rising benches behind them.

And the Lodges shall be ranked so that the two Fraternities may be completely intermixed.

A banner or shield placed over the Master's chair, with the new number of each Lodge, shall determine the place of every Brother.

The Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, all dressed in black (regimentals excepted), with their respective Insignia, and in white gloves, shall take their places by eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the 27th instant. No Member of a Lodge can be admitted without conforming to these directions.

The Grand Masters, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and distinguished Visitors of the two Fraternities, will assemble in two adjoining rooms, in which they will open two Grand Lodges, each according to its peculiar solemnities.

The grand Procession will then move towards the Hall of Assembly in the following order:—

Grand Usher, with his Staff.	Grand Usher, with his Staff.
The Duke of Kent's Band of Music, fifteen in number, all Masons, three and three.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	A Cornucopia, borne by a Master.
A Cornucopia, borne by a Master.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	Two golden Vases, by two Masters.
Two golden Vases, by two Masters.	The Nine worthy and expert Masons, forming
The Nine worthy and expert Masons, forming	The Lodge of Reconciliation,
The Lodge of Reconciliation,	in single files, rank opposite to rank, with the Emblems of
in single files, rank opposite to rank, with the Emblems of	Masonry.
Masonry.	The Grand Secretary, bearing the Book of Constitutions,
The Grand Secretary, bearing the Book of Constitutions,	and Great Seal.
and Great Seal.	
The Tuscan Light.	The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.
The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.	Grand Wardens of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.
Grand Wardens of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.	The Corinthian Light.
The Corinthian Light.	The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden, on a pedestal.
The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden, on a pedestal.	The Junior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.
The Junior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.	Past Provincial Grand Masters.
	The Grand Chaplain, with the Holy Bible.
The Grand Chaplain, with the Holy Bible.	Past Grand Wardens.
Past Grand Wardens.	Provincial Grand Masters, with their Gavels.
	The Doric Light.
The Doric Light.	The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden, on a pedestal.
The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden, on a pedestal.	The Senior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.
The Senior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.	Deputy Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.
Deputy Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.	Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.	
The Composite Light.	The Deputy Grand Master.
The Deputy Grand Master.	Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.
Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland, &c., Visitors.	PRINCES OF THE BLOOD, being Masons, Visitors.
PRINCES OF THE BLOOD, being Masons, Visitors.	The Royal Banner.
The Royal Banner.	

The Ionic Light.  
The Grand Sword Bearer.  
**THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND.**  
with the Act of Union, in duplicate.  
Two Stewards.  
Grand Tyler.

The Ionic Light.  
The Grand Sword Bearer.  
**THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND.**  
with the Act of Union, in duplicate.  
Two Stewards.  
Grand Tyler.

On entering the Hall, the Procession shall advance to the Throne, and shall open and face each other, the music playing the appropriate march.

The two Grand Masters will then proceed up the centre, followed by the Princes and Grand Masters, Visitors, the Deputy Grand Masters, &c., all in the order reversed, those the most advanced, returning in single file, to turn, re-advance, and take their places. The musicians ranging themselves in the gallery over the throne. The Brothers bearing the Cornucopia, Vases, &c., to place them on a table in the centre of the Hall.

The two Grand Masters will seat themselves, in two equal chairs, on each side of the Throne.

The Princes of the Blood Royal and Grand Masters, Visitors, will be seated on each side of them.

The other Grand Officers and Visitors all according to degree.

The Director of the Ceremonies shall proclaim silence.

The Grand Chaplain shall then commence the important business of the Assembly with holy prayer.

The Act of Union shall then be read by the Director of the Ceremonies.

A Grand Chaplain shall proclaim aloud, after sound of trumpet,—

“ Hear ye—This is the Act of Union, engrossed, in confirmation of Articles solemnly concluded between the two Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of England, and signed, sealed, and ratified by the two Grand Lodges respectively; by which they are to be hereafter and forever known and acknowledged by the style and title of **The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England.** How say you, Brothers, Representatives of the two Fraternities? Do you accept of, ratify, and confirm the same.” To which the Assembly will answer—“We do accept, ratify, and confirm the same.” The Grand Chaplain shall then say—“And may the Great Architect of the Universe make the Union perpetual!” To which all the Assembly will say—“So mote it be.”

The two Grand Masters will then affix the Great Seals of their respective Grand Lodges to the said Act of Union.

The other Grand Chaplain, after sound of trumpet, shall then proclaim—

“ Be it known to all Men, That the Act of Union between the two Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of England, is solemnly signed, sealed, ratified, and confirmed, and the two Fraternities are one, to be henceforth known and acknowledged by the style and title of **The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England;** and may the great Architect of the Universe make their Union eternal!”

And the Assembly will say “Amen.”

The Band of Music shall perform a Symphony.

The two Grand Masters, with their respective Deputies and Wardens, will then advance to the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, to be prepared for the edifice of the Union, and in all time to come to be placed before the Throne.

The Grand Masters standing in the East, with their Deputies on the right and left; the Grand Wardens on the West and South.

The square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, shall be successively delivered to the Deputy Grand Masters, and by them to the two Grand Masters who will apply the square to that part of the said Ark which is square, the plumb to the several edges of the same, and the level above it in three positions; and lastly, they will give it three knocks with the mallet; saying, "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us to uphold the Grand Edifice of Union, of which this Ark of the Covenant is the symbol, which shall contain within it the instrument of our brotherly love, and bear upon it the Holy Bible, square, and compass, as the light of our faith and the rule of our works. May he dispose our hearts to make it perpetual!" And the Brethren will say—"So mote it be."

The two Grand Masters will then place the said Act of Union in the interior of the said Ark.

The cornucopia, the wine, and oil, shall in like manner be presented to the Grand Masters, who will, according to the ancient rite, pour forth corn, wine and oil, on the said Ark, saying—"As we pour forth corn, wine, and oil, on this Ark of the Masonic Covenant, may the bountiful hand of Heaven ever supply this United Kingdom with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, with all the necessaries and comforts of life; and may He dispose our hearts to be grateful for all His gifts!" And the Assembly will say "Amen."

The Grand Officers shall then resume their places.

The Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation shall then withdraw to an adjoining apartment; where being congregated, the Members of the Deputation from Scotland and Ireland will be conducted by the Grand Stewards to the same.

Here an Ode shall be performed.

On their return, they shall proceed up the centre in double file; and as they approach the two Grand Masters they will open, and the Grand Visitors will approach; when the senior of them will declare the forms settled and agreed on by the Lodge of Reconciliation to be pure and correct.

This being declared, the same shall be recognised as the forms to be alone observed and practised in the United Grand Lodge, and all the Lodges dependant thereon, until time shall be no more.

The **Holy Bible** spread open, with the square and compass thereon, shall be laid on the said Ark of the Covenant.

The recognised obligation shall then be pronounced aloud, the whole Fraternity repeating the same; when they will all join hands, and declare—"By this solemn obligation we vow to abide, and regulations of Ancient Freemasonry now recognised strictly to observe." After which an Anthem, to be composed on words from the Psalmist, shall be performed—the whole body standing, and with hands joined.

The Brothers shall then proceed to constitute one Grand Lodge: to do which His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT has graciously declared his intention to propose His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX to be Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England—which will be seconded by the senior Grand Officer present of the other Fraternity, and put to the vote.

The result shall be accompanied with Masonic honours, according to the form previously recognised.

His Royal Highness will be placed on the Throne with Masonic ceremony, and obligated. The installation to be deferred to St. George's day. The Ark of the Covenant shall be placed before him, and he shall receive the homage of the Brethren. He will then nominate his Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, Grand Register, joint Grand Secretary, Grand Sword Bearer, and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary for the Administration of the United Craft; and they will be all placed, and obligated, and receive due honours. The former Grand Officers of the two Fraternities will take the places assigned them, and the Grand Stewards shall convey the implements and property not wanted to an adjoining apartment, to be carefully deposited.

It shall then be solemnly proclaimed that the two Grand Lodges are incorporated and consolidated into one, and the Grand Masters shall declare it to be open in due form according to ancient usage.

The grand chorus will be performed.

The cup of Brotherly love shall then be presented by the Junior Grand Warden to the Deputy Grand Master, who shall present the same to the Grand Master; he will drink to the Brethren—"Peace, good will, and Brotherly love, all over the world;"—and he will pass it. During its going round, the vocal band shall perform songs to be composed for the occasion.

A series of Motions will then be made, for the recognition of all the Proceedings, Rules, and Orders of the two Grand Lodges, and for carrying into execution the provisions of the Act of Union.

The United Grand Lodge shall then be closed with solemn prayer.

The Grand Master (with the Past Grand Masters, &c.) will then proceed to an adjacent room; where having taken his stand, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges shall pass in rotation, beginning with the Junior; the Master will receive the Grand Master's hand as he passes. They will then separate in peace.

*ROBERT LESLIE, G.S.*

(Re-printed from official Order of Proceedings).

The Grand Chaplains who officiated were the Rev. Edward Barry, D.D., ("Ancients") and the Rev. Lucius Coghlan, D.D. (Moderns,) The *Grand Director of Ceremonies*, Sir George Nayler, and the *Grand Superintendant of Works*, John Soane, R.A. also took part in the Proceedings. Samuel Wesley the "Great Musician of Masonry,"<sup>18</sup> composed an anthem for the auspicious occasion and presided as the Grand Organist.

The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland were not officially represented, in consequence of the summons convening the Assembly, having only been issued a few days prior to the Festival being held, but resolutions were duly forwarded from these Bodies in approval of the *Masonic Union* so happily consummated.

<sup>18</sup> "The Father of English organ-playing." (*Mendelssohn*).



The Members of the "Lodge of Reconciliation" nominated by the Grand Masters of the two Grand Lodges were as follows:—

## MODERNS.

WILLIAM SHADBOLT...					Grand Stewards' Lodge.		
W. MERRICK ... ..	No. 1	<i>now</i>	Lodge of Antiquity	...	No. 2		
S. JONES ... ..	" 1	"	do.		" 2		
L. THOMSON ... ..	" 54	"	Lodge of Felicity	...	" 58		
J. JONES ... ..	" 66	"	<i>extinct.</i>				
J. H. SARRATT ... ..	" 118	"	Moirra Lodge	...	" 92		
T. BELL ... ..	" 180	"	Caledonian Lodge	...	" 134		
Rev. S. HEMMING, D.D.	" 384	"	Harmony Lodge	...	" 255		
J. JOYCE ... ..	" 435	"	Bank of England Lodge...	...	" 263		

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, *Secretary.*

## ANCIENTS.

R. F. MESTAYER ... ..	No. 1	<i>now</i>	Grand Master's Lodge,	...	No. 1		
T. HARPER, JUN. ... ..	" 1	"	do.	do.	" 1		
J. H. GOLDSWORTHY ... ..	" 2	"	Lodge of Fidelity	...	" 3		
W. FOX ... ..	" 4	"	Royal York Lodge of Perseverance		7		
J. RONALDS ... ..	" 16	"	Robert Burns' Lodge	...	" 25		
WILLIAM OLIVER ... ..	" 77	"	Royal Jubilee Lodge	...	" 72		
M. CORCORAN ... ..	" 194	"	Middlesex Lodge	...	" 143		
R. BAYLEY ... ..	" 240	"	<i>extinct.</i>				
JAMES Mc.CANN ... ..	" 244	"	Tranquility Lodge	...	" 185		

EDWARDS HARPER, *Secretary.*

The members of the Lodge of Reconciliation in accordance with clause IV of the "Articles of Union" (excepting as respects the presence of the members of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland) accompanied by His Excellency Count Le Lagardie, Grand Master of the First Lodge of Freemasons in the North, and the distinguished Masons, withdrew to an adjoining apartment, and after the modes of recognition had been duly exchanged and other matters decided on, the Brethren returned, and through their distinguished visitor announced the result to the Grand Lodge, and received a formal recognition from the members assembled, as the accepted obligation was audibly pronounced by the Rev. Samuel Hemming, D.D.

The Brethren were then constituted as *one* Grand Lodge, and H.R.H. the Duke of KENT, in an eloquent address, stated that "the great view with which he had taken upon himself the important office of Grand Master of the Ancient Fraternity, as declared at the time, was to facilitate the important object of the Union which had that day so happily concluded. And now it was his intention to propose his illustrious and dear relative to be the

Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, for which high office he was in every respect so eminently qualified. He therefore proposed His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to be Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England for the ensuing year; this was seconded by the Honourable Washington Shirley, and being put to the vote, was unanimously carried in the affirmative, with Masonic Honours."

H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex nominated the Grand Officers for the year ensuing and subsequently the Grand Lodge having returned from refreshment, and as the first act of the United Fraternity, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, after some excellent introductory remarks, moved "That an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respectfully to acquaint him with the happy event of the re-union of the two Grand Lodges of Ancient Freemasons of England—an event which cannot fail to afford lively satisfaction to their illustrious patron, who had presided for so many years over one of the Fraternities, and under whose auspices Freemasonry has risen to its present flourishing condition. That the unchangeable principles of the Institution are well known to His Royal Highness, and the great benefits and end of this re-union are to promote the influence and operation of these principles, by more extensively inculcating loyalty and affection to their Sovereign, obedience to the laws and magistrates of their country, and the practice of the religious and moral duties of life—objects which must ever be dear to His Royal Highness in the government of His Majesty's United Kingdom. That they humbly hope and pray for the continuance of the sanction of His Royal Highness's fraternal patronage; and that they beg leave to express their fervent gratitude for the many blessings which, in common with all their fellow-subjects, they derive from his benignant sway. That the great architect of the universe may long secure these blessings to them and their country, by the preservation of His Royal Highness, their illustrious Patron."

Having been seconded by the Honourable Washington Shirley, the members accepted the resolutions in a most unanimous and hearty manner. It was also agreed,

"That books be opened by the Grand Secretaries for the regular entry and record of the proceedings of this *United Grand Lodge*; and that there be inserted therein, in the first instance, an account of all the resolutions and proceedings of both Grand Lodges with

F

respect to the negotiations for the union, and of the conferences of the Commissioners thereon, together with a copy of the articles of union, and the confirmation thereof," &c. &c.

The ONLY list of Lodges in existence at the "Union" of 1813 is to be found in the "Freemasons' Calendar" for 1815, of which we have not succeeded in tracing more than *one* copy, which is preserved in the Archives of the Grand Lodge of England. By permission of the obliging Grand Secretary we have carefully transcribed it, and after classifying the Lodges which were formerly under the "*Moderns*" and "*Ancients*" respectively, distinguishing their numbers *before* and *immediately after* the "Union," and as altered in 1832 and 1863, we have included the compilation in the present publication, and hope it may prove as useful, as it is unique.

In order to complete the "Memorials of the Masonic Union of 1813," we have likewise added, an exact reprint of the first edition of the "Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge of England," including the "Old Charges" of the Freemasons. These were compiled early last century, from the ancient MSS. of the Craft, forming an appropriate introduction to the premier "Book of Constitutions" issued in 1723, and all subsequent editions.

The following graceful resolution was unanimously adopted by the United Grand Lodge as an appropriate conclusion to the Proceedings.

"That the grateful thanks of this United Grand Lodge be given to the Most Worshipful their Royal Highnesses the Duke of KENT and Duke of SUSSEX, for the gracious condescension with which they yielded to the prayer of the United Fraternities to take upon themselves the personal conduct of the negotiaion for a re-union, which is this day, through their zeal, conciliation, and fraternal example so happily completed. To state to them that the removal of all the slight differences which have so long kept the Brotherhood assunder, will be the means of establishing in the metropolis of the British Empire one splendid edifice of Ancient Freemasonry, to which the whole Masonic world may confidently look for the maintenance and preservation of the pure principles of the Craft, as handed down from time immemorial, under the protection of the illustrious branches of the royal house of Brunswick; and may their Royal Highnesses have the heartfelt satisfaction of long beholding the beneficent effect of their work, in the extension and practice of the virtues of loyalty, morality, brotherly love, and benevolence, which it has ever been the object of Masonry to inculcate, and of its laws to enforce."

The United Grand Lodge was then closed in *ample form*, and with Solemn Prayer. *So mote it be.*

CONSTITUTIONS  
OF THE  
**Antient Fraternity**  
OF  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

---

PART THE SECOND.

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CONTAINING  
THE CHARGES, REGULATIONS,  
*&c. &c.*

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PUBLISHED, BY  
THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE,

BY  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.,

*Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset.*

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LONDON :

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LITTLE MOORGATE, LONDON WALL.

MDCCCXV.

(REPRINTED BY WILLIAM LAKE, PRINCES STREET, TRURO.)

M,DCCC,LXXIV.

AT the particular request of many members of the craft this Second Part of the Book of Constitutions is published, and will be delivered to the subscribers separately, that the lodges and brethren may, so much the sooner, possess the Laws and Regulations of the Society. The First Part, containing the History of Masonry, from the earliest period to the end of the year 1815, with Preface and copious Index to the whole work, will be printed with as little delay as possible.

Subscribers are requested not to bind their books till the expiration of three years, when, by a vote of the grand lodge, the laws are to be again revised. Should any alterations or additions be then made, the sheets in which such alterations occur will be reprinted and forwarded to each subscriber.

W. WILLIAMS.

*Belmont House,  
December 12, 1815.*

Subscribers are requested to apply for their copies to the Grand Secretaries, at Free Masons' Hall, by whom further subscriptions will be received. Any profit which may accrue will be given to the funds of the grand lodge.

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## SANCTION.

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AT a Grand Lodge, assembled on the 27th day of December, 1813, it was resolved, "That the Laws and Regulations which existed in the two societies previous to the re-union should be referred to the Board of General Purposes, with directions for them to form one system for the future government of the united craft;" and the board having attentively considered all the laws then existing, as well as those of most of the other grand lodges in Europe, prepared a Code of Laws, which was submitted to the consideration of a Special Grand Lodge, on the 1st day of February last; whereupon it was ordered, that copies should be made and left, at two convenient places, for the perusal of all the members of the Grand Lodge, for *one* month. During this month, the Board of General Purposes met weekly, to receive and discuss any alterations or amendments which might be suggested. The laws thus improved were again read and discussed, at a Special Grand Lodge, on the 31st of May, and were then ordered to lie open for another month, for the perusal of the brethren. At a Special Grand Lodge, held on the 23rd of August, these Laws were a third time read, discussed, and unanimously approved; and it was resolved that they should be in force for three years, from the 1st of November, 1815, and then be subject to revision.

In order to make these Laws as perfect as possible, and to enable the Grand Lodge to avail itself of the test of experience, it was further resolved, that any brother who can suggest any useful alteration or amendment be requested to transmit his opinion to the Grand Secretaries; and, when the Laws are revised, such suggestions will receive due consideration.

It being essential that these Laws should be printed for the use of the Lodges, and the copy-right preserved, the R.W. Brother William Williams, Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset, offered to take upon himself the printing and publishing, and to apply any profit which may accrue to the use of the Grand Lodge, which offer the Grand Lodge gratefully accepted; and thereupon unanimously resolved, that Brother WILLIAM WILLIAMS be authorized to print a new edition of the Book of Constitutions and that the copy-right thereof be vested in him.

THE  
CHARGES OF A FREEMASON :

EXTRACTED FROM

*The Ancient Records of Lodges beyond Sea,*

AND OF THOSE IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND,

**For the Use of Lodges.**

TO BE READ AT THE MAKING OF NEW BRETHREN, OR WHEN  
THE MASTER SHALL ORDER IT.

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*Now republished by Order of the Grand Lodge.*

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THE GENERAL HEADS, *viz.*

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- I. *Of God and Religion.*
- II. *Of the Civil Magistrate supreme and subordinate.*
- III. *Of Lodges.*
- IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows, and Apprentices.*
- V. *Of the Management of the Craft in Working.*
- VI. *Of Behaviour, viz.*
  1. *In the Lodge while constituted.*
  2. *After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.*
  3. *When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.*
  4. *In Presence of Strangers not Masons.*
  5. *At Home and in the Neighbourhood.*
  6. *Towards a strange Brother.*

## THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON, &c., &c.

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### I. *Concerning* GOD *and* RELIGION.

A MASON is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understand the Art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that GOD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but GOD looketh to the heart. A mason is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the order, provided he believe in the glorious architect of heaven and earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality. Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess. Thus Masonry is the centre of union between good men and true and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

### II. *Of the* CIVIL MAGISTRATE SUPREME *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 undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful authority; to uphold, on every occasion, the interest of the community and zealously promote the prosperity of his own country. Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace and been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion; so that kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promote the honour of the fraternity. Craftsmen are bound by peculiar ties to promote peace, cultivate harmony, and live in concord and brotherly love.

### III. *Of* LODGES.

A LODGE is a place where free-masons assemble to work and to instruct and improve themselves in the mysteries of their antient science. In an extended sense it applies to persons as well as to place; hence every regular assembly or duly-organized meeting of masons, is called a Lodge. Every Brother ought to belong to some lodge and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations of the craft. A lodge may be either general or particular, as will be best understood by attending it, and there a knowledge of the established usages and customs of the craft are alone to be acquired. From ancient times no master or fellow could be absent from his lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the master and wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons made masons or 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 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 therefore every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity. Candidates may, nevertheless, 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 part of a fellow-craft; nor a master until he has acted as a warden, nor grand warden until he has been master of a lodge, nor grand master unless he has been a fellow-craft 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 then be, or must have formerly been, the master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the grand master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by letter.

The rulers and governors supreme and subordinate, of the antient 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.

*N.B.—In antient times no brother, however skilled in the craft, was called a master-mason until he had been elected into the chair of a lodge.*

#### 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 disobliging 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; nor to give 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 a fellow-craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true both to master and fellows, 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.*

### I. IN THE LODGE WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent 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 them by appeal to the grand lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the mean while, 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 anything 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 universal 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.

### 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 same level, yet masonry takes no honour from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his 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 your 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 of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6.—BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS 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 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 cape-stone, the cement and glory, of this antient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, nor 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, 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 find the affair of masonry with the more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the master and brethren should 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 wrath and 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 REGULATIONS

*For the Government of the Craft, established by the Grand Lodge.*

THE public interests of the fraternity are managed by a general representation of all private lodges on record, together with the present and past grand officers, and the grand master at their head. This collective body is stiled THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND, and its members rank in the following order :

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Grand Master,              | 16. Past Grand Secretaries,            |
| 2. Past Grand Masters;            | 17. Grand Deacons,                     |
| 3. Deputy Grand Master,           | 18. Past Grand Deacons,                |
| 4. Past Deputy Grand Masters,     | 19. Grand Superintendant of the Works, |
| 5. Provincial Grand Masters,      | 20. Grand Director of the Ceremonies.  |
| 6. Past Provincial Grand Masters, | 21. Grand Sword Bearer,                |
| 7. Grand Wardens,                 | 22. Grand Organist,                    |
| 8. Past Grand Wardens,            | The Twelve Grand Stewards of the       |
| 9. Grand Chaplain,                | year.                                  |
| 10. Past Grand Chaplains,         | The Master, Past Masters, and War-     |
| 11. Grand Treasurer,              | dens, of the Grand Stewards            |
| 12. Past Grand Treasurers,        | Lodge,                                 |
| 13. Grand Registrar,              | The Masters, Past Masters, and         |
| 14. Past Grand Registrars,        | Wardens, of every Warranted            |
| 15. Grand Secretary,              | Lodge.                                 |

All past masters of lodges who had regularly served and past the chair, before the 27th day of December, 1813, and who have continued, without secession, regular contributing members of a warranted lodge, are members of the grand lodge ; but of the masters, who may have regularly served the office after that day, only one at a time, (to be delegated by his lodge,) shall have a right to sit and vote in the grand lodge ; so that, after the decease of all the regular past masters of any lodge, who had attained that distinction on the said 27th of December, 1813, the representation of such lodge shall be by its master, one past master, and its wardens.

Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the craft, may, by a vote of the grand lodge, duly confirmed, be constituted honorary members of the grand lodge, with such rank as may be thought proper.

1. The master or wardens of any lodge, not being able to attend their duty in grand lodge, may, by a written document, appoint other members of their lodge, duly qualified, to represent them : namely, a past master to represent the master, and any past warden, or one of the deacons, to represent a warden. Such appointment must be delivered to the proper officer at the entrance of the grand lodge.

2. No member of the grand lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing.

3. Should any lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the grand lodge during the last year, the master, wardens, and past masters, of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of the grand lodge until such returns and payments shall have been completed.

4. No brother shall hold more than one office in the grand lodge at one and the same time.

5. Four grand lodges shall be holden, for quarterly communication, in each year, viz. on the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which none shall be present but the proper members, without permission of the grand master, or other presiding grand officer. No visitor shall speak to any question without leave of the grand master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.

6. It being essential to the interests of the craft that all matters of business to be brought under the consideration of the grand lodge should be previously known to the grand officers and masters of lodges, that, through them, all the representatives of lodges may be apprised of such business, and be prepared to decide thereon, without being taken by surprise, a general committee, consisting of the present and past grand officers and the master of every regular lodge, shall meet on the Wednesday immediately preceding each quarterly communication; at which meeting, all reports or representations from the most worshipful grand master, or any board or committee appointed by the grand lodge, shall be read; and any member of the grand lodge intending to make a motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, state, in writing, the nature of his intended motion or business, that the same may be read. No motion or other matter, shall be brought into discussion in the grand lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to this general committee.

The committee, when assembled, shall be governed by the laws enacted for the regulation of the grand lodge, during the time of business. If the master of any lodge cannot attend, he may certify that fact by writing, under his hand, and, at the same time, appoint a past master of his lodge to represent him.

At this committee, six masters or past masters of lodges shall be nominated to attend, within the porch of the grand lodge, at each subsequent quarterly communication, to see that none, except those who are qualified, and who have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, be admitted.

7. It shall be in the power of the Grand Master, or, in his absence, of the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, of the grand wardens, to summon and hold grand lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in their opinion, require it; the particular reason for convening such lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

8. There shall be a masonic festival, annually, on the Wednesday next following the great national festival of St. George, which shall be dedicated to brotherly love and refreshment, and to which all regular masons may have access, on providing themselves with tickets from the grand stewards of the year. No private lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

9. If, at any grand lodge, stated or occasional, the grand master be absent, the lodge shall be ruled by the grand officer next in rank and seniority who may be present; and, if no grand officer be present, by the master of the senior lodge.

N.B. The grand lodge is declared to be opened in ample form when the grand master is present, in due form when a past grand master or the deputy presides, at all other times, only in form, yet with the same authority.

10. In the grand lodge resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them, provided that they continue to preserve the antient land-marks of the order. The grand lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding, all matters relative to the craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either by itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the grand lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges and expelling brethren from the craft, a power which it ought not to delegate to any subordinate authority in England.

11. All differences or complaints that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing, and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the proper board or committee appointed by the grand lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

12. When any memorial, petition, remonstrance, or other document, shall be presented by any member of the grand lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it shall declare, that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

13. The grand master shall be nominated, according to antient usage, at the quarterly communication in December, being the nearest to the winter solstice, as well as to St. John's day, and at the grand lodge nearest the vernal equinox; namely, in March the election shall take place. The grand master so elected shall, either on the day of the grand masonic festival, or on the day immediately preceding, as he may direct, be regularly installed. He is then to nominate his grand officers, who are thereupon to be installed or invested in antient form. The grand lodge shall also, at the quarterly communication in March, nominate three fit and proper persons for each of the offices of chaplain, treasurer, and sword-bearer, out of which the grand master is to chuse and appoint one for each office.

REGULATIONS *for the* GOVERNMENT *of the* GRAND LODGE  
*during the time of* PUBLIC BUSINESS.

THE grand lodge being opened, the by-laws are to be read. The minutes of the last quarterly communication and of any intervening grand lodge, are then to be put for confirmation and other business regularly proceeded on.

1. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote and the grand master two votes; unless the lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. 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 should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary.

2. At the third stroke of the grand master's gavel, or whenever the grand master shall call to order, there shall be general silence.

3. All members shall keep their seats, except the grand deacons or grand stewards, who are allowed to move about, from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

4. No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

5. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand master, nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless he shall be wandering from the point, or the grand master shall think fit to call him to order; but, after he has been set right, he may proceed, if he preserve due order and decorum.

6. If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence at the same meeting, the grand master shall peremptorily command him to quit the lodge for that meeting.

7. Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or what he has said, shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the communication, and declared incapable of being a member of any grand lodge, till, at another time, he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

8. No motion for a new law or regulation, or for the alteration or repeal of an old one, shall be made, until it shall have been proposed in or communicated to the general committee, which meets on the Friday preceding each quarterly communication, nor until it shall have been handed up in writing to the grand master. After having been perused and found by him not to contain any thing contrary to the antient landmarks of the order, the motion may be publicly proposed. If seconded, the question shall be put thereon for the opinion of the grand lodge. If approved and confirmed, at the next ensuing meeting of the grand lodge, it becomes a law of the society.

9. No vote for the grant of any money as a gratuity or reward to a brother shall be valid, unless it shall have been regularly proposed, seconded, and read, at a quarterly communication, and considered and confirmed at the subsequent grand lodge.

10. No motion on a new subject shall be made nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

#### *Of GRAND MASTER.*

1. THE grand master shall, according to antient usage, be nominated at the quarterly communication in December, in every year, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the grand lodge nearest to the vernal equinox, namely, in March, the election shall take place. The grand master, so elected, shall, either on the day of the grand masonic festival or on the day immediately preceding, as he may direct, be regularly installed. He is then to nominate his grand officers, who are thereupon to be installed or invested in antient form.

2. If the grand master should die during his mastership, or by sickness, absence, or otherwise, be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, the grand wardens, shall assemble the grand lodge immediately, to record the event; which grand lodge shall appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding grand master to act as grand master until a new election takes place; if he decline to act, then the last but one, and so on; but if no former grand master be found, the deputy or the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall proceed as principal. At the quarterly communication next ensuing, a new grand master shall be put in nomination, and the election shall take place at the subsequent quarterly grand lodge.

3. The grand master may, by warrant, appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent him in a sister grand lodge. He may also constitute any distinguished brother, who may be regularly deputed from a sister grand lodge, a member of the grand lodge of England with such rank as may be appropriate.

4. The grand master has full authority to preside in every lodge, and to order any of his grand officers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand. His wardens are also to act as wardens of that particular lodge during his presence; but if the grand wardens be absent, then the grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons, to act there as his wardens *pro tempore*.

5. The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge he may think proper.

6. Should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his grand officers, he may submit the cause of complaint to the grand lodge ; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint is well-founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another. But no grand officer can be removed unless with the approbation of the grand lodge.

7. The grand master may summon any lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If they do not comply or give sufficient reason for their non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated ; and, should they still persist in their contumacy, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

8. If the grand master should be satisfied that any brother has been illegally, or without sufficient cause, suspended, removed, or excluded, from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by any private lodge or other subordinate authority, he may order him to be reinstated or restored, and may also suspend, until the next ensuing quarterly communication, any lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

9. After the grand lodge shall have decided that the brethren holding a warrant have rendered themselves unworthy of longer possessing the same, the grand master may transfer such warrant to other brethren whom he may think deserving. Such warrant shall have a new number on the list, at the bottom of the lodges then on record.

10. The grand master shall not be applied to on business concerning masons or masonry, but through the deputy or other proper grand officer.

11. If the grand master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by the occasion ; because, hitherto, the antient fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event which they have presumed would never happen.

#### *Of DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.*

1. THIS officer is to be appointed, annually, by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, is to be immediately installed, according to antient usage. He must have been master of some regular lodge. In the absence of the grand master the deputy possesses all his powers and privileges.

2. The deputy grand master has full authority, unless the grand master be present, to preside in every lodge which he may visit, with the master of the lodge on his right hand. The grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of that particular lodge, during the deputy's continuance there ; but if the grand wardens be absent, then the deputy grand master may command the wardens of the lodge or any master masons to act as his wardens pro tempore.

3. If the deputy grand master should be absent from any grand lodge, the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall act pro tempore.

4. The deputy grand master cannot be removed unless for sufficient cause appearing to the grand lodge. But, should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of his deputy, he may submit the case to the grand lodge ; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint is well-founded, he may displace such grand officer, and nominate another, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

5. If the deputy grand master neglect to attend his duty in the grand lodge, he shall forfeit, for the first time, three guineas to the general fund of charity ; for the second neglect, this fine shall be doubled ; and if he neglect to attend a third time

during the year, or refuse to pay the fines when incurred, his office shall be considered as vacated, and any rank or distinction he may have acquired in consequence of such appointment shall be forfeited.

*Of GRAND WARDENS.*

1. THE grand wardens are appointed by the grand master, annually, on the day of his installation, and, if present, are to be immediately installed. The officers should have regularly served the office of master of a lodge. They cannot act as wardens of a private lodge while they continue grand wardens.

2. When the actual grand wardens are in the lodge no others can supply their places, but in their absence the senior past grand wardens present shall act pro tempore. If no past grand warden be present the grand master may direct any master of a lodge to act as grand warden for that occasion.

3. The grand wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the grand master, and while he presides in any particular lodge are to act there as his wardens.

4. A grand warden cannot be removed, unless for reasons which appear sufficient to the grand lodge ; but should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of his grand wardens, he may submit the case to the grand lodge ; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint is well founded, he may displace such grand warden and nominate another.

5. If the grand wardens do not attend their duty in grand lodge they shall be subject to the following fines, to be paid to the general fund of charity, viz., for the first neglect, the senior grand warden two guineas, the junior grand warden one guinea ; for a second neglect of duty the above fines shall be doubled ; and if they neglect to attend a third time within the year, 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 shall be forfeited.

*Of GRAND CHAPLAIN.*

1. THE grand chaplain is to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, from the three brethren to be nominated by the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

2. The grand chaplain shall attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge. and there offer up solemn prayer, suitable to the occasion, as established by the usage of the fraternity.

*Of GRAND TREASURER.*

1. THE grand treasurer is to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, from the three brethren to be nominated by the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

2. He shall, when required, give a joint bond, with two sureties, to the grand master, and to such other trustees as the grand lodge shall nominate, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient for the due performance of his trust.

3. To the treasurer shall be committed all money raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the society, of which he shall keep an account 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 accounts of receipts and disbursements before every quarterly communication ; and these accounts shall be annually audited by a committee, and their report made thereon to the quarterly communication in March.



*Of GRAND REGISTRAR.*

1. THE grand registrar is to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, invested according to antient custom.
2. He shall have the custody of the seals of the grand lodge, and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the grand lodge, as well as to such as the grand master, in conformity to the established laws and regulations of the craft, may direct.
3. He is to superintend the office of the records of the grand lodge, and to take care that the several documents issued from his office be in due form.

*Of GRAND SECRETARY.*

1. THE grand secretary is to be appointed by the grand master on the day of his installation ; he may have a clerk, or assistant, if he think fit. Such assistant must be a master-mason, but is not, by the appointment, a member of the grand lodge, and, therefore, he cannot attend therein without leave, nor, if present, speak without special permission.
2. The grand secretary is to issue summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards and committees, and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings, to receive the returns from the several lodges and enter them in the books of the grand lodge ; to transmit to all the lodges the accounts of the proceedings of the quarterly communications, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered, either by the grand master or grand lodge ; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c. and to lay them before the grand master or other proper authority ; to attend the grand master and to take to him any books and papers he may direct ; and, generally, to do all such things as heretofore have been done or ought to be done by a grand secretary.

*Of GRAND DEACONS.*

THE grand deacons are to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and must have regularly served the office of warden of a private lodge.

2. If the grand deacons be absent, the grand master may appoint any master of a lodge to officiate pro tempore.

*Of GRAND SUPERINTENDANT of the WORKS, GRAND DIRECTOR of the CEREMONIES, GRAND SWORD BEARER, and GRAND ORGANIST.*

1. THE grand superintendant of works, director of the ceremonies, and grand organist, are to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation. They must be master masons and are to attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.
2. The grand superintendant of works ought to be a brother well skilled in the science of geometry and in architecture. He is to advise with the board of works on all plans of building or edifices, undertaken by the grand lodge, and furnish plans and estimates for the same : he is to superintend their construction and see that they are conformable to the plans approved by the grand master, the grand lodge, and board of works : he is to suggest improvements, where necessary, in all the edifices of the grand lodge ; and, on the first meeting of the board of works in every year, report on the state of repair or dilapidation of such edifices, and make such farther reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient.
3. The grand sword bearer is to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, from the three master masons nominated by the grand lodge, at the quarterly communication in March.

4. None of the grand officers can be removed, unless for reasons which appear sufficient to the grand lodge ; but, should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his grand officers, he may submit the case to the grand lodge ; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint is well founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another.

*Of GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.*

GRAND standard bearers may be appointed by the grand master, as occasion shall require ; they must be master masons, and are to carry the standards of the grand lodge, grand master, and past grand masters, on all grand ceremonies. They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the grand lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a grand officer.

Any grand officer entitled to have a standard, may appoint a standard bearer whenever it shall be necessary, who must be a master mason.

*Of GRAND TYLERS.*

1. THE grand tylers are to be nominated by the grand master ; they must be master masons, and are to continue in office during pleasure.

2. The grand tylers are to receive, from the grand secretary, the summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards committees, and carefully to deliver the same. They are to attend all such meetings, assist in the arrangements, and see that none be admitted but those properly entitled.

3. If any grand tyler shall, without the special licence of the grand master or his deputy, attend at any masonic funeral, or other public procession, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master, or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler or attendant on a lodge, and be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

*GRAND FESTIVAL.*

1. THE annual masonic festival, in England, shall be on the Wednesday following the great national festival of St. George, to which all regular masons may be admitted on providing themselves with tickets from the grand stewards appointed for the occasion.

2. No lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

3. The grand stewards are strictly enjoined not to introduce any refreshment into the hall after the grand master and his officers shall have departed.

4. The grand festival shall be so regulated, by the grand stewards, that no expense whatever may be brought upon the grand lodge.

*Of GRAND STEWARDS.*

1. EIGHTEEN stewards shall be annually appointed, for the regulation of the grand festival, under the direction of the grand master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

2. The stewards for the year 1816 shall be appointed, by the grand master, from eighteen different lodges, each of which lodges shall, in future, recommend one of its subscribing members, who must be a master mason, to be presented, by the former steward of that lodge, for the approbation and appointment of the grand master.

3. The name and residence of the member recommended as steward for the year ensuing shall, at least fourteen days previous to the grand festival, be transmitted, by the lodge recommending, to the grand secretary.

4. No brother shall be presented as a grand steward unless he was made in the lodge by which he is recommended, or unless he shall have been twelve months a subscribing member to it.

5. No lodge shall (under the penalty of forfeiting the privilege of nomination) subscribe or in any manner contribute towards the expenses to be incurred by any steward in the discharge of the duties of his stewardship; and any steward who shall accept of any sum of money towards such expense shall forfeit all privilege of distinction which he had acquired in consequence of his nomination to or serving in that office.

6. Should any brother, recommended as a grand steward, decline or be incapable of discharging the duties of the office, the lodge which recommend him shall, when informed of the circumstance, transmit the name of another member to supply his place, in the manner before directed.

7. If any lodge possessing the privilege of recommendation shall neglect to send to the grand secretary the name of one of its members, or to supply the place of one who shall decline or become incapable of discharging the office, as required by the preceding articles, the lodge shall forfeit such privilege, and the grand master shall nominate another lodge to have the privilege of recommendation in future.

8. The grand stewards shall so regulate the festival that no expense whatever be brought upon the grand lodge.

9. The grand stewards for the year shall wear jewels of silver, (not gilded) pendant to red collars, bear white rods, and line their white leather aprons with red silk. Past grand stewards are entitled to wear similar aprons. (See article—Regalia.)

10. The grand Stewards shall have the exclusive privilege of becoming members of the grand stewards lodge, subject, however, to the bye-laws and regulations of that lodge.

11. The grand stewards lodge shall not have a number, but shall be registered in the books of the grand lodge, and placed in the printed lists at the head of all other lodges and rank accordingly, and shall be represented in the grand lodge by its master, wardens, and past master.

12. The grand stewards lodge, being constituted as a master masons' lodge, can have no power of making, passing, or raising masons.

#### *Of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.*

THE office of provincial grand master was found particularly necessary in the year 1726, on account of the great increase of the craft and the number of the country lodges, that there might be an immediate head in each province, to whom application might be made, without waiting for the decision or opinion of the grand lodge.

1. The appointment of this officer is a prerogative of the grand master, by whom, or, in his absence, by his deputy, a patent may be granted, during pleasure, to such brother of eminence and ability in the craft as may be thought worthy of the appointment. By this patent he is invested with a rank and power, in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the grand master himself, and is to be regularly installed at the first provincial grand lodge which he may hold after his appointment. A provincial grand master cannot, however, be appointed for any district, in Great Britain, in which there are not five regular lodges at the time of such appointment.

2. He is to preside in every lodge he may visit within his district, with his deputy provincial grand master on his right and the master of the lodge on his left

hand ; his wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of this particular lodge during his presence ; but, if they are absent, the provincial grand master may direct the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons, to act as his wardens *pro tempore*.

5. He is to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, within his district, and may proceed to admonition, or fine, or to suspension, according to the general laws of the craft, till the next meeting of the united grand lodge. A minute of all such proceedings, stating the offence and the law applicable to it, together with the decision, is to be transmitted to the grand master. When the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in the judgment of the provincial grand master, to require the erasure of a lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, he is to make a special report to the united grand lodge, with his opinion thereon.

The provincial grand master has no power to expel a mason, though he may, when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed, or excluded, from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a lodge, order him to be immediately restored, and may also suspend, until the next ensuing quarterly communication, the lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

N.B. An appeal, in all cases, lies from him to the grand lodge or grand master. (See article—Appeal.)

4. He is, by his office, a member of the united grand lodge, and ranks immediately after the past deputy grand masters. After acting in his office for five years he becomes a member of the grand lodge for life.

5. The provincial grand master may summon any lodge or brother, within his district, to attend him, or to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If they do not comply, or give sufficient reason for their non-compliance, the summons is to be repeated ; and, should they still persist in their contumacy, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the united grand lodge or grand master.

6. He has power to give or to refuse consent for the removal of a lodge, from town to town within his province, or from his province into another, or from another into his own.

7. He is to hold a provincial grand lodge in such place within his district as may seem to him most convenient, at least twice in each year ; one of which lodges may also be a masonic festival, and be held either on the festival of St. John the Baptist, or on such other day as the provincial grand master or his deputy may appoint. He may also convene provincial grand lodges of emergency, whenever, in his judgment, it may be necessary.

8. He is required by himself, or his deputy, to correspond with the united grand lodge, and to transmit to the grand secretary, at or prior to the quarterly communication in March, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, and of the state of masonry within his province, together with a list of such lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the united grand lodge.

9. He is empowered to appoint a deputy and other grand officers for the province, who must be residents in the district, and subscribing members to some lodge therein. They are entitled to wear the clothing and to enjoy every right and privilege of grand officers within their particular district, but not elsewhere ; nor are they, by such appointment, members of the united grand lodge. He may also appoint grand stewards for economical arrangements, who, while in office, are members of the provincial grand lodge, but who obtain no permanent rank or distinction in the province.

10. To insure the regular performance of the duties of the provincial grand master, and to prevent the inconveniences which must arise from neglect of them, he may authorise his deputy to execute all the functions of the office in his name, and may, for this purpose, invest him by patent, under his hand and seal, with all the requisite powers, during pleasure. The deputy must have regularly served as master of some warranted lodge, and have a constant residence within the province.

11. The provincial grand master must transmit the name and place of abode of his deputy, in writing, to all the lodges of his district, and also to the grand secretary, in order to have him registered, within one month of the appointment; and, at the same time, particularly specify to them, whether he intends the business of the province to be transacted through himself or his deputy.

12. If the provincial grand master die, resign, or be suspended, or removed, the authority of his deputy ceases, nor can any provincial grand lodge be holden until he be reinstated or a successor appointed.

13. The provincial grand master, holding his office at the will and the pleasure of the grand master, and the power of the deputy as well as of the provincial grand lodge emanating from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, he or his deputy must be responsible that the provincial grand lodge do not exceed its lawful powers; he is, therefore, to cause correct minutes to be kept of all its proceedings, and to produce them to the grand master or grand lodge when required.

#### *Of DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.*

It being most desirable and highly conducive to the prosperity of the craft that persons of high rank and consideration within the respective counties should take upon themselves the office of provincial grand master, it is permitted to such officer to appoint a deputy, by whom, when properly authorised, all the functions of the office may be performed.

1. The deputy provincial grand master must have previously served the office of master in some regular lodge, and be resident within the province. His name and place of abode must be communicated, in writing, by the provincial grand master, to all the lodges within the district, and also registered with the grand secretary in London, within one month of the appointment. It must also, at the same time, be specified, whether the business of the province is to be transacted by the provincial grand master or his deputy.

2. He holds his office during pleasure, and his authority ceases on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal, of the provincial grand master.

3. He is invested with the rank of a deputy grand master, and presides, unless the provincial grand master be present, in any lodge he may visit within his district. When the provincial grand master is present he is to be placed on his right hand, and the master of the lodge on the left. He is not, by his office, a member of the united grand lodge, nor entitled to wear the clothing of a grand officer out of his province.

#### *Of PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.*

1. THE provincial grand lodge of each province is to be assembled by the provincial grand master or his deputy at least twice in each year; one of which lodges may be on a masonic festival, and be held either on the festival of St. John the Baptist or on such other day as the provincial grand master or his deputy may appoint.

2. The present and past provincial grand officers, with the masters, wardens, and all past masters, if subscribing members of any lodge within the district, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall attend the same when duly summoned, or depute some brethren properly qualified to represent them.

Provincial grand stewards may be appointed for economical arrangements, who, while in office, are members of the provincial grand lodge, but who obtain no permanent rank or distinction in the province.

3. The provincial grand lodge has the power of framing bye-laws for its own government, and of making regulations for the guidance of the private lodges of the province, provided that none of these are contrary to or inconsistent with the laws and constitutions of the united grand lodge of England.

4. Various provinces having experienced great advantage from the establishment of a local fund, to be appropriated to charitable and other masonic purposes, power is, therefore, given to each provincial grand lodge to direct payments to be made by the lodges in the province for this desirable purpose, (exclusive of the fees payable to the united grand lodge). These payments shall not exceed the following sums, viz. six-pence per quarter for every contributing member of a lodge, five shillings for every person who may have been initiated, and one shilling for every member who may have joined any lodge since the last payment. This mode of contribution, in proportion to the number of members, shall, on no pretence, be changed, though the sums may be reduced, varied, or altogether omitted. Thus country lodges can, in no case, be subjected to fees exceeding those constantly paid by every lodge within the London district, while their members will have the advantage of a local as well as of the general fund of charity in London. (See article—Fees.)

5. The provincial grand lodge may enact such regulations as they shall think necessary for the application of this fund.

6. The provincial grand lodge shall elect a treasurer annually, by whom a regular account of the receipts and disbursements of this fund shall be kept. These accounts must be produced at every provincial grand lodge, and audited once in each year, and a copy thereof transmitted to the lodges within the province.

7. A correct account and minute of all the proceedings of the provincial grand lodge shall be kept in a book proper for the purpose, and which shall be produced, by the provincial grand master, for the inspection of the grand master or grand lodge whenever required.

8. As the provincial grand lodge emanates from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, it possesses no other powers than those here specified. It, therefore necessarily follows, that no provincial grand lodge can meet but by the sanction of the provincial grand master or his deputy, and that it ceases to exist on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the provincial grand master, until he be reinstated or a successor appointed, by whose authority they may again be regularly convoked. The provincial grand master or the deputy, as the case may be, is responsible that the provincial grand lodge does not exceed its lawful powers.

9. Should, however, the provincial grand master desire the opinion of his provincial grand lodge on the subject of any masonic complaint or irregularity which may have arisen within his province, they shall fully inquire into the matter and report their opinion thereon to the provincial grand master, with whom the final decision remains, unless there shall be an appeal to the united grand lodge against such decision.

### *Of DISTRICT GRAND LODGES,*

#### *IN COLONIES OR FOREIGN PARTS.*

It being necessary, on account of the distance of foreign district grand lodges, and the consequent delay in their communications with the grand lodge of England, that their powers should be more extensive the grand lodge delegates to its foreign district grand lodges, meeting under a grand master duly authorised and appointed

by the grand master of England, in addition to the powers before specified, that of expelling masons and dealing with lodges in the district in such way as may be found necessary after mature investigation, subject however to appeal to the grand lodge of England.

#### *Of PRIVATE LODGES.*

1. THE masonic officers of the lodge are the master and his two wardens, with their assistants, the two deacons, inner guard, and tyler; to which, for the better regulation of the private concerns of the lodge, may be added other officers, such as chaplain, treasurer, secretary, &c.

If a prince of the blood royal should honour any private lodge by accepting the office of master, he may appoint a deputy master, who shall be regularly installed, and entitled, when out of office, to all the privileges of a past master.

2. Every lodge shall annually elect its master and treasurer by ballot, such master having been regularly appointed and having served as warden of a warranted lodge; and at the next meeting after his election, when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be installed in the chair, according to antient usage; after which he is to appoint his wardens and other officers.

N.B. It is not essential, although very desirable, that a brother should be present when appointed to any office, provided it be known that he will accept the same.

3. No master of the tavern or house, at which the lodge meets, shall be appointed to and hold any office in the lodge, without a dispensation from the grand master or the provincial grand master.

4. Every lodge has the power of framing bye-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the grand lodge; the bye-laws must, therefore, be submitted to the approbation of the grand master, or the provincial grand master, and, when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master; and, when any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be transmitted.

5. Every lodge shall have its bye-laws fairly written, and shall also keep a book or books in which the master or some brother, appointed by him as secretary, shall enter the names of its members and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission, or initiation, passing and raising; and also their ages, as nearly as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades,\* together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written.

6. A lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called by the authority of the master or, in his absence, of the senior warden, but on no pretence without such authority first given. The particular reason of calling the lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and, afterwards, recorded on the minutes, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

7. If the meeting of a lodge at its usual place should, by any circumstance, be rendered impossible or improper, the master may appoint any other place, and consult his brethren what ought to be done on such emergency.

8. Every lodge, when regularly removed to a new place of meeting, (vide Removal of lodges,) or whenever the day of assembling shall be altered, shall immediately send notice thereof to the grand secretary, and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master.

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\* Books adapted to this purpose, corresponding with the returns to be made to the grand lodge, may (for the convenience of lodges) be had at the office of the grand secretary.

9. The precedence of lodges is derived from the number of their constitution, as recorded in the books of the grand lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged nor its officers admitted into the united grand lodge or a provincial grand lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

10. Any lodge which may not be distinguished by a name or title, being desirous of taking one, must, for that purpose, procure the approbation of the grand master or provincial grand master, and the name must be registered with the grand secretary. No lodge shall be permitted to alter its name without the like approbation.

11. No lodge can make a mason or admit a member without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions. For the regulations, see head of Proposing candidates, &c.

12. No lodge shall, on any pretence, make more than five new brothers in one day, unless by dispensation; nor shall a lodge be permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day; nor shall a higher degree in masonry be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, nor until he has passed an examination in open lodge in that degree.

Great irregularities having arisen, as well from the admission of candidates without due notice and inquiry into their character and qualifications as from the passing and raising of masons without due instruction in the respective degrees, to the great discredit of our antient and honourable fraternity, it is determined that no emergency can justify a violation of this antient law, but that every lodge offending herein shall be liable to erasure.

13. No other lodge shall initiate into masonry any non-commissioned officer or corporal belonging to a regiment or battalion to which a military lodge is attached, nor shall any lodge initiate any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as a serving brother, or by dispensation from the grand master.

14. No lodge shall make a mason for a less consideration than three guineas, exclusive of the registering fee, nor on any pretence remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum: the member who proposes any candidate must be responsible to the lodge for all the fees payable on account of his initiation.

This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated by the lodge which they are to serve; provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master be first obtained.

15. Every lodge must receive as a member, without further proposition or ballot, any brother initiated therein, provided such brother express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation, as no lodge should introduce into masonry any person whom the brethren might consider unfit to be a member.

16. Every lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the returns of its members, as no person is entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a lodge, except in the following cases, to which the limitation of two years is not meant to extend, *viz.* shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

17. No lodge shall admit a visitor, unless he be personally known, recommended, or well-vouched for, by one of the brethren present. Such visitor must comply with the regulations of the craft, as established for the first visit of any brother to a lodge, and, during his continuance, must be subject to the bye-laws of the lodge. The master is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.



18. No lodge shall grant a certificate to a brother, unless he was initiated therein, or has been admitted a member thereof, and which certificate must be signed by the master, wardens, and secretary, and the lodge seal affixed; the brother to whom it is granted must subscribe his name at full length in the margin, or it will not be valid.

19. No lodge nor any officer or member of a lodge shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable any mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

20. No lodge shall form any public masonic procession without a license from the grand master or a provincial grand master.

21. All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity and to cultivate a good understanding amongst free-masons, some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges, as often as shall be found convenient.

22. All monies received or paid on account of the lodge shall be entered in proper books to be kept for that purpose, in which the fees or dues received on account of, and payable to, the grand lodge shall be kept separate and distinct from the monies belonging to the private fund of the lodge, and the accounts shall be audited at least once in every year, by a committee to be appointed by the lodge.

23. If any brother behave in such a way as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be thrice formally admonished by the master, and, if he persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the by-laws of that particular lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

24. No lodge shall exclude any member without giving him due notice of the charge preferred against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, together with the cause of his exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master or his deputy.

25. 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 the lodge is held shall have no property therein: nor shall the master of any tavern or public-house be suffered to be the owner of the jewels or furniture of any lodge, for the purpose of having such lodge held at his house, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the constitution.

26. All minutes, lists, and books of account, belonging to a lodge, must be produced, by the master, when he shall be so required by competent authority.

27. No lodge shall presume to make application to the grand master, on business concerning masonry, but through the deputy or other proper officer.

28. The master and wardens and one past master, to be delegated by the brethren of each lodge, are members of the grand lodge, but they cannot be admitted without their proper jewels and clothing. By the articles of union, all brethren who were past masters on the 27th day of December, 1813, and who had continued members of a warranted lodge, are also members of the grand lodge; but this privilege ceases on the death of such past masters or their discontinuance as subscribing members of a lodge, and, in future, is to be confined to one past master only of each lodge, as above described.

29. The master or wardens of a lodge not being able to attend their duty in grand lodge may, by a written document, appoint other members of the lodge, duly qualified, to represent them: namely, a past master to represent the master, and any

past warden or one of the deacons to represent a warden ; such appointment shall be delivered to the proper officer, at the entrance of the grand lodge.

30. The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, wardens, and past masters, before the meeting of the grand lodge, because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

31. Each lodge shall make its returns regularly to the grand secretary, according to the regulations, under the heads London and country lodges ; and, if it become in arrear in its payments to the grand lodge for one year, or do not meet during that period, such lodge is liable to erasure ; nor can any of its officers be permitted to attend the grand lodge, until all arrears shall have been discharged.

32. If a lodge be dissolved, the constitution shall be delivered up to the grand master, and shall not on any account be transferred without his consent.

33. If the warrant or constitution of a lodge be sold or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the grand master, or a provincial grand master, such constitution shall be forfeited and the lodge erased.

34. As every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the grand lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant ; if, therefore, the majority of any lodge shall determine to quit the society, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. 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.

35. If the brethren holding a warrant for a lodge render themselves unworthy of longer possessing it, the grand master may, after the grand lodge shall have decided on that fact, transfer such warrant to other brethren, whom he may think deserving, with a new number, at the bottom of the lodges then on record. But no lodge shall be erased or its warrant declared forfeited, until the master or officers shall have been warned, in writing, of their offence, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

36. If any lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers, or accounts, to the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorised by the grand lodge, and do not comply or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, the summons is to be repeated ; and, if it still persist in its contumacy, such lodge may be suspended and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

37. A lodge offending against any law or regulation of the craft to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound nor more than five pounds ; for a second offence of a similar nature within three years, it shall be, not less than two nor more than ten pounds ; and if the lodge shall refuse to pay the fine or be guilty of a third offence, within three years of the second offence, the lodge shall be erased and its constitution forfeited.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general charity.

#### *Of LODGES within the LONDON DISTRICT.*

ALL lodges in London, or within ten miles thereof, are considered as London lodges, and, therefore, are not under the jurisdiction of provincial grand masters. These lodges are to observe the following regulations, in addition to all those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Each of these lodges shall transmit to the grand secretary, on or before the quarterly communications in June and December, a regular list of its members and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein, since its last return, with the dates of their admission, initiation, passing, and raising; and, also, their ages as near as possible at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades; which list must be signed by the master and secretary. All the contributions due must, at the same time, be transmitted to the grand lodge. (See article—Fees\*).

N.B. No person initiated into masonry can be entitled to partake of the general charity or other privilege, unless his name shall have been duly registered and the fees paid.

2. No lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

### *Of COUNTRY LODGES in DISTRICTS,*

#### FOR WHICH A PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER IS APPOINTED.

ALL lodges, at a greater distance than ten miles from London, are considered country lodges, and are to observe the following laws and regulations, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Country lodges are under the immediate superintendence of the grand master of their respective provinces, to whom, or to his deputy, they are to apply in all cases of difficulty or doubt, and to whom all complaints and disputes shall be transmitted; nor shall they correspond directly with the grand secretary, except in cases of emergency, or when particularly directed by the constitutions; but all applications and communications with the united grand lodge shall be transmitted through the provincial grand master or his deputy.

2. Every lodge shall, however, at least once in the year, either within one week after the festival of St. John the Evangelist or St. John the Baptist, transmit, by direct communication to the grand secretary, a regular list of its members and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein since their last return, with the dates of initiating, passing, and raising, every brother, also their ages as near as possible at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades, together with all monies due or payable to the grand lodge, which list is to be signed by the master and secretary. (For the fees payable see article—Fees).

N.B. No person initiated into masonry can be entitled to partake of the general charity or other privilege unless his name shall have been duly registered and the fees paid.

3. Applications for the grand lodge certificates are also to be made direct to the grand secretary, and if the name of the brother, wishing for the certificate, has not been previously registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such fee has been paid. (See article—Certificate).

4. The master, wardens, and all past masters, subscribing to any lodge, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall be bound to attend its meetings when duly summoned, or to depute some brethren properly qualified to represent them.

5. Every lodge shall make a return similar to that required to be made to the grand secretary, once in each year, or oftener if required, to their provincial grand master, at such times as he may appoint.

\* Books adapted to the purpose, corresponding with the returns to be made to the grand lodge, may (for the convenience of lodges) be had at the office of the grand secretary.

6. Every lodge shall also transmit, with the said return, to the provincial grand master, such sums of money as may have been directed by a vote of the provincial grand lodge, according to article 4, page 53.

7. Every country lodge shall have a local as well as a general rank, so that if any lodge be removed from one province to another, although it is to retain the original number in the grand lodge books and preserve the same rank in the united grand lodge, and in all public meetings out of the province into which it may have been removed, yet within the said province it is to rank immediately after the lowest numbered lodge previously existing, as well at the provincial grand lodge as at public ceremonies. The seniority of country lodges in their particular district is, therefore, ever to be determined by the date of their registry in the books of the provincial grand lodge.

8. No country lodge shall be removed out of its province, nor from place to place within the same province, without the consent of the provincial grand master; nor shall any lodge be moved into another province without the consent of the provincial grand master for that province.

*Country Lodges in Places, for which no Provincial Grand Master is appointed.*

THESE lodges must, in every case, make their communications, whether in regard to complaints or otherwise, direct to the grand secretary in London.

#### *Of MILITARY LODGES.*

It being essential to the interests of the craft, that all military lodges should be strictly confined to the purposes for which their warrants were originally obtained; and, very great abuses having arisen from the improper initiation of masons by such lodges, every warrant, therefore, which is held by a military lodge shall be forfeited, unless the following laws be complied with, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. No warrant shall be granted, for the establishment of a military lodge, without the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company, to which it is to be attached, having been first obtained.

2. No military lodge shall, on any pretence, initiate into masonry any inhabitant or sojourner in any town or place at which its members may be stationed, or through which they may be marching, nor any person who does not, at the time, belong to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as serving brethren, or by dispensation from the grand master, or some provincial grand master.

3. When any military lodge, under the constitution of England, shall be in foreign parts, it shall conduct itself so as not to give offence to the masonic authorities of the country or place in which it may sojourn, never losing sight of the duties it owes to the grand lodge of England, to which communication is ever to be made, and all fees and dues regularly transmitted. (See article—Fees).

4. If the regiment, battalion, or military body, to which a military lodge is attached, be disbanded or reduced, the brethren shall take care that the warrant be carefully transmitted to the grand lodge, that it may not fall into improper hands; but, if a competent number of the brethren remain together, they may apply for another warrant, of the same number, to be holden as a civil lodge, at such place as may be convenient, and which may be approved by the grand master. Such warrant to be granted without any additional expense.

#### *Of the MASTER and WARDENS of LODGES.*

1. The master, who must have previously been appointed and served as warden of some warranted lodge, shall be annually elected by ballot, and at the next lodge,

when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be installed in the chair, according to the antient usage: he shall then appoint his wardens and all other officers of the lodge, except the treasurer and tyler. If such master be a prince of the blood royal, he may also appoint a deputy master, who shall be regularly installed and entitled, when out of office, to all the privileges of a past master.

N. B. It is not essential, although very desirable, that a brother should be present when appointed to any office, provided it be known that he will accept the same.

2. No master of the tavern or house at which lodge meets shall be appointed an officer in such lodge, without a dispensation from the grand master or the provincial grand master.

3. Every master, when placed in the chair, shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old-established usages and customs, and to preserve the land-marks of the order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own lodge.

4. No person shall continue in the office of master for more than two years in succession, but he may be again elected after he has been out of that office one year. This regulation shall not extend to a prince of the blood royal appointing a deputy, but it shall to such deputy.

No brother shall continue in the office of warden for more than two years in succession.

5. The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conveniently can in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated amongst free-masons.

6. The master is to take care that the by-laws of the lodge be fairly written, and that books be kept in which he or some brother, appointed by him as secretary, shall enter the names of its members and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, initiation or admission, passing, and raising; also their ages, as near as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades, together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written. The accounts of of the lodge shall also be regularly kept, and the fees payable to and received on account of the grand lodge shall be entered in a separate and distinct account. The master is responsible for the correct insertion of all the above particulars, and is bound to produce such lists, minutes, and accounts, when required so to do by any lawful authority.

7. If the master should die, be removed, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden shall forthwith act as master, in summoning the lodge, till the next election of officers; and he shall, in the master's absence, rule the lodge, if no former master be present: if the immediate past master be present, he shall take the chair, and, if not, then the oldest past master present.

8. No master, warden, or other officer of a lodge shall grant a certificate to any brother, unless he was initiated in that lodge or was a member thereof. Nor shall he, under any circumstances, grant a certificate or recommendation to enable a mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

9. The master, or, in his absence, the senior warden has the right and authority of assembling a lodge, upon any emergency or occurrence, and to appoint the time of meeting; the cause of such emergency must be stated in the summonses, and afterwards inserted in the minutes, nor shall any other business be entered upon at that meeting.

If circumstances should render it improper for the lodge to assemble at its usual place of meeting, the master may appoint any other place and consult his brethren on the occasion.

10. The master and wardens of every lodge are bound to attend the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorised by the grand lodge; and also to produce the warrant, minutes, and books, belonging to such lodge, when summoned so to do, under pain of suspension and being reported to the next grand lodge.

11. The master, wardens, and one past master, to be delegated by the lodge, are members of the grand lodge, but they cannot attend without their proper jewels and clothing.

12. The master or wardens of any lodge, not being able to attend their duty in grand lodge, may, by a written document, appoint other members of such lodge, duly qualified, to represent them; namely, a past master to represent the master, and any past warden or one of the deacons to represent a warden: such appointment shall be delivered to the proper officer, at the entrance of the grand lodge.

13. The master, wardens, and past masters of a lodge, being the representatives of their lodge in the grand lodge, and supposed to speak the sentiments of their brethren, are bound to act upon such instructions as may be given to them, by the members, in a lodge duly assembled.

14. The master, wardens, and past masters of a lodge, which shall have neglected, for one whole year, to make its returns and payments to the grand lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the grand lodge, until those returns and payments have been completed.

15. The wardens or officers of a lodge cannot be removed, unless for a cause which appears to the lodge to be sufficient; but the master, if he be dissatisfied with the conduct of his wardens, or any of his officers, may lay the cause of complaint before the lodge; 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 officer and to nominate another.

*Of MEMBERS and their DUTY.*

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge, unless the laws of the craft, relating to the proposing and admitting of candidates, shall have been strictly complied with. (See article—Of proposing Members, &c.)

2. Every brother initiated in a lodge thereby becomes a member, without any farther proposition or ballot, provided he express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation.

3. The member of a lodge who proposes a candidate for initiation shall be responsible for the payment of the fees.

4. A brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who may form or assist in forming a new lodge, without the grand master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular lodge, nor partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, till he make due submission and obtain grace.

5. A brother shall not be entitled to partake of the general charity, unless his name shall have been duly registered, nor unless he shall have been at least for two years a contributing member of a lodge. He must also shew that, at the time of his initiation into masonry, he was in good, or at least tolerable circumstances.

The limitation of two years is not meant to extend to the following cases, *viz.* shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

6. No brother shall presume to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any lodge, nor any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the direction of the grand master, or the provincial grand master, under pain of being expelled from the order.

This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing, of any notice or summons, issued by the authority of the master of any lodge to its different members.

7. No brother shall presume to make application to the grand master, on business concerning masonry, except through the deputy grand master, or other proper officer.

8. The majority of the members of a lodge duly assembled have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, wardens, and past master, before the meeting of the grand lodge, because these officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

9. The majority of the members present at any lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of appealing to a higher masonic authority.

10. If any brother behave in such a way as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be thrice formally admonished by the master, and if he persist in his irregular conduct he shall be punished according to the by-laws of the lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

11. No member shall be excluded from his lodge without due notice being given to him of the charge preferred against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother so excluded, together with the cause for his exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master or his deputy.

12. If any member shall be excluded from his lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it, without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible to any other lodge, until that lodge shall have been made acquainted with his former neglect, so that the brethren may be enabled to exercise their discretion as to his admission. Whenever a member of any lodge shall resign, or shall be excluded, or whenever, at a future time, he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate, stating the circumstances under which he left the lodge; and such certificate is to be produced to any other lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

13. All differences or complaints, that cannot be accommodated privately or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the proper board or committee appointed by the grand lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made, as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

14. If any brother be summoned to attend the grand master or his deputy, or his provincial grand master or deputy, or any board or committee authorised by the grand lodge, and do not comply, or give sufficient reason for his non-attendance, the summons is to be repeated, and, if he still persist in his contumacy, he shall be suspended from all masonic rights, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

15. A mason offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge, or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; for a second offence of a similar nature, within three years, it shall be not less than two nor more than ten pounds; and if a brother shall refuse to pay the fine, or be guilty of a third offence within three years of the second offence, he shall be expelled from the craft.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general fund of charity.

### *Of PROPOSING MEMBERS,*

#### *OF MAKING, PASSING, AND RAISING.*

GREAT discredit and injury having been brought upon our antient and honourable fraternity from admitting members and receiving candidates, without due notice being given, or enquiry made into their characters and qualifications; and, also, from the passing and raising of masons without due instructions in the respective degrees, it is determined that, in future, a violation or neglect of any of the following laws shall subject the lodge offending to erasure, because no emergency can be allowed as a justification.

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge without a regular proposition in open lodge, nor till his name, occupation, and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons, for the next stated lodge meeting, at which meeting the certificate of his former lodge is to be produced, and the decision of the brethren be ascertained by ballot.

2. A brother, initiated in a lodge, thereby becomes a member, without any further proposition or ballot, provided he express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation.

3. No person shall be made a mason without a regular proposition at one lodge and a ballot at the next regular stated lodge, nor until his name, profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons.

In cases of emergency the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate is allowed. Any two members of a lodge may transmit in writing to the master the name, &c. of any candidate they may wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency, and the master, if the emergency is proper, shall notify the said recommendation to every member of his lodge, stating the name, age, profession, and place of abode, of the candidate; and may, at the same time, summon a lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven days from the issuing of the summons for the purpose of balloting for the candidate; and, if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry. The master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute-book of the lodge.

4. Not more than five new brothers shall be made in any one lodge on the same day, nor any man under the age of twenty-one years, unless by dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master. Every candidate must be a free man and his own master, and, at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or other of them, and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length to a declaration of the following import, viz.



To the worshipful master, wardens, officers, and members of the lodge of  
 No. I, being free by birth, and of the  
 full age of twenty-one years, do declare, that, unbiassed by the improper solicitation  
 of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motive, I freely and  
 voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of masonry ; that I am prompted  
 by a favourable opinion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge ; and  
 that I will cheerfully conform to all the antient usages and established customs of the  
 order. Witness my hand, this day of

Witness

*N.B. Copies of this declaration may be had of the grand secretary.*

5. No person can be made a mason in, or admitted a member of a lodge, if, on  
 the ballot, three black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such in-  
 dulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present, some admit  
 one black ball, some two ; the by-laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide them in  
 this respect, but if there be three black balls such person cannot, on any pretence,  
 be admitted.

6. No person shall be made a mason for less than three guineas, exclusive of the  
 registering fee, nor can a lodge, on any pretence, remit or defer the payment of any  
 part of this sum. The member who proposes the candidate must be responsible to  
 the lodge for all the fees payable on his initiation. This is not to extend to the  
 making of serving brethren, who may be initiated by the lodge they are to serve,  
 provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from  
 the grand master or provincial grand master be first obtained.

7. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the con-  
 stitutions, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft, intimated to  
 him in time and place convenient.

8. No candidate shall be permitted to receive more than one degree on the same  
 day, nor at a less interval than one month from his receiving a former degree ; nor  
 shall he receive a higher degree in masonry until he has passed an examination in  
 open lodge, in the previous degree. A grand lodge certificate may, however, be pro-  
 cured for a brother of the first degree, and when he shall have been regularly advanced  
 to a superior degree a new certificate of that degree may be granted to him in ex-  
 change for his old one, free from expense. (Vide article—Certificate.)

#### *Of BY-LAWS of LODGES.*

1. EVERY lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, pro-  
 vided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with, the general regulations of the  
 grand lodge. The by-laws must, therefore, be submitted to the approbation of the  
 grand master, or the provincial grand master, and when approved, a fair copy must  
 be sent to the grand secretary, and, also, to the provincial grand master, and when  
 any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be trans-  
 mitted.

2. The by-laws of the lodge shall be delivered to the master on the day of his  
 installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them  
 during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a mem-  
 ber of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them.

#### *Of LODGE-SEAL.*

EVERY private lodge should have a masonic seal, to be affixed to all certificates  
 and other documents proper to be issued.

An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and, also, by a  
 country lodge to the provincial grand master ; and, whenever changed, another im-  
 pression shall, in like manner, be transmitted.

Of VISITORS.

1. No visitor shall be admitted into a lodge, unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, by one of the brethren present, nor unless he shall comply with the regulations of the craft, as established for the first visit of any brother to a lodge ; and the master of the lodge is particularly bound to enforce this regulation.

2. Every visitor, during his continuance in a lodge, is strictly to conform to the by-laws thereof.

3. A brother, who is not a subscribing member, to some lodge, shall not be permitted to visit any one lodge more than once during his secession from the craft ; but this regulation is not to extend to brethren whose usual place of residence shall be in foreign parts.

4. Any person who has been concerned in making a mason clandestinely, or in a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who has assisted in forming any new lodge without the grand master's authority, cannot be admitted as a visitor into any lodge.

5. All lodges being particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs, it is recommended that some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as shall be found convenient, in order to preserve uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding amongst freemasons.

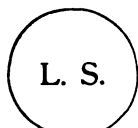
Of CERTIFICATES.

1. EVERY lodge certificate must be signed by the master, wardens, and secretary, and the lodge seal affixed ; the brother to whom it is granted must also sign his name, at full length, in the margin of the certificate, or it will not be valid. But no lodge shall grant a certificate to any brother unless he has been admitted a member thereof or was initiated therein.

2. The certificate must specify the name, place of abode, and age, of the brother, as well as the particular days on which he was made, and, if passed or raised, the days on which he received those degrees.

The following form of certificate is recommended.

Lodge		No.
Meeting at		
These are to certify, that brother		
<i>Ne varietur.</i>	of	was, at the age of
	and duly initiated into the mysteries of masonry in this lodge, on	years, regularly
	the	day of
	day of	(that he was passed on the
	and raised on the	day of
	) and having found him to be a worthy brother, we recommend him as such	
	to all masons and lodges to be received after due examination. To this	
	certificate the said brother	has,
	in our presence, signed his name, at full length, in the margin.	
	In testimony whereof we have subscribed our names in open lodge,	
	this	day of
		A.D. 18 , A.L. 58 .



W. M.  
S. W.  
J. W.  
Secy.

3. No brother shall obtain a grand lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of masonry on the same day, after the passing and notification of this law.

This regulation is not to extend to those brothers made previously to the passing of this law.

4. No certificate or recommendation shall, under any circumstance, be given by a lodge, or the officers or members of a lodge, to enable any mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

5. All applications for grand lodge certificates must be made direct to the grand secretary; and if the name of the brother, wishing for the certificate, has not been previously registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such fee has been paid.

6. When a lodge certificate is, in regular form, produced to the grand secretary, he is authorised to issue a certificate from the grand lodge, without which no travelling brethren will be entitled to relief, either in this country or in foreign parts.

7. Any brother who shall have obtained a grand lodge certificate of the first or second degree, will, after he has been regularly advanced to a superior degree, be entitled to exchange such certificate for one of a superior degree, without any further expense.

#### *Of REMOVAL of LODGES.*

ANY lodge may be removed from one house to another, within the same town or place, at the discretion of its members; but in order to prevent disputes and to ascertain how this power is to be exercised, it is declared that the following regulations must be strictly complied with.

1. No lodge shall be removed without the master's knowledge, nor shall any motion for removal be made in the master's absence; but, if the motion be regularly made and seconded, the master shall order summonses to every individual member, specifying the business and appointing a day for hearing and deciding the question, such day of meeting to be at least one week after the issuing of the summonses. The determination shall then be made by the majority, provided the master be one of that majority; but, if he be against removing, the lodge shall not be removed, unless the majority consist of two-thirds of the members present.

If the master should refuse to issue the summonses, either of the wardens may do it; and if the master neglect to attend on the day fixed, the wardens may preside in determining the question, in the manner prescribed; but they shall not, in the master's absence, enter upon any other business than what is particularly mentioned in the summons.

2. When any lodge shall have resolved to remove, the master or warden shall forthwith send a copy of the minutes of the lodge for such removal to the grand secretary, or to the provincial grand master or his deputy, that it may be ascertained whether the above law has been strictly complied with, and that the removal may be duly recorded.

3. If the meeting of a lodge at its usual place should, by any circumstance, be rendered impossible or improper, the master may appoint any other place, and consult his brethren on the occasion.

4. No lodge can be removed from one town or place to another, nor the constitution transferred, without the consent of the grand master or of the provincial grand master.

*Of PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.*

1. No masonic funeral or other public procession shall, on any pretence, be allowed, without the licence of the grand master or provincial grand master.
2. If any brother shall attend as a mason, clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any funeral or public procession, without the permission of the grand master or provincial grand master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever being an officer of a lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until the grand lodge shall determine thereon.

*Of TYLERS.*

1. THE tylers are to be chosen by the members of the lodge, and may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient by a majority of the brethren present, at a regular meeting of the lodge.
2. If any tyler, without the licence of the grand master or his deputy, should attend at any masonic funeral or other public procession, or should officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler, or attendant on a lodge, and shall be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

*Of APPEAL.*

As the grand lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any lodge or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the grand lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the grand secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

All appeals must be made in proper and decent language ; no others will be received.

*Of AUDIT COMMITTEE.*

A committee, consisting of the grand officers of the year and twenty-four masters of lodges in the London district, to be taken by rotation, shall meet between the quarterly communications in December and March, for the purpose of examining and auditing the grand treasurer's accounts for the preceding year, and making a report thereon to the grand lodge.

*Of the FUND of MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.*

1. The fund appropriated to the object of masonic benevolence shall not be infringed on for any purpose, but shall be kept strictly and solely devoted to charity.
2. The distribution and application of this charitable fund shall be made monthly ; for which purpose a committee or lodge of benevolence shall be holden, on the third Wednesday of every month, which lodge shall consist of thirty-six masters of lodges, within the London district, three members of the grand stewards' lodge, and nine grand officers, one of whom shall act as president : the said masters of lodges, grand stewards, and grand officers, to be summoned by the choice and direction of the grand master or his deputy, one week at least prior to the day of meeting, not by rotation but by discretion, so that the members shall not be subject to canvas or to previous application, but shall have their minds free from prejudice, to decide on the

merits of each case with the impartiality and purity of masonic feeling. No member, therefore, shall vote upon the petition of any person to whom he is related or who is a member of the lodge to which he himself belongs, though such brother may be heard on the merits of the petition. No master of a lodge shall be summoned a second time until all the masters of the lodges in the London district shall have been once summoned.

3. No master shall be a member of the lodge of benevolence if his lodge has neglected to contribute to the funds of the grand lodge during the preceding twelve months.

4. If any brother summoned as a member of the lodge of benevolence do not attend, he shall be fined, as follows ; a grand officer or member of the grand stewards lodge, five shillings ; the master of a lodge, two shillings and sixpence, to be applied to the fund of charity.

5. Applications for relief must be by petition, stating the name, occupation, place of abode, and present circumstances of the petitioner, together with the name and number of the lodge in which he was initiated, and the time when he was made a mason. The applicant, unless disabled by disease or accident, must sign his name to the petition.

6. To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open lodge, by the master, wardens, and a majority of the members then present, to which the petitioner does or did belong, or by some other contributing lodge, certifying (see the form at the end) that they have known him to have been in reputable or at least tolerable circumstances, and that he has been not less than two years a subscribing member to a regular lodge, with such other observations as they may think proper ; and the master or one of the wardens, or some member of the lodge, except it be a country petition, shall attend the committee, to speak to the truth of the statement set forth in the petition, and to certify that the signatures thereto are genuine.

7. No persons shall receive the benefit of this fund, but those who have been regularly initiated in a warranted lodge, who have paid the full consideration-fee, who have been registered in the books of the grand lodge, and who have continued members of a contributing lodge for at least two years, and have, during that period, paid their quarterly dues to the fund of benevolence. The limitation of two years, however, does not apply to the cases of shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

8. No petition for relief shall be presented to the committee, unless it have been left with the grand secretary three days at least previous to their meeting.

9. No petition shall be read, unless the petitioner attend the committee in person, except in case of sickness, lameness, imprisonment, or residence in the country, beyond the London district.

10. A brother, who has been once relieved, cannot petition a second time within one year.

11. The committee may order the payment of any sum not exceeding ten pounds towards the relief of a distressed brother, whom they may think a proper object.

12. The committee may also grant any sum, not exceeding five pounds, towards the relief of the indigent widow or orphan children of a deceased mason, who would himself have been qualified to receive assistance, provided that application be made to the committee within three months after the death of the husband or father, and that proper certificates and testimonials be produced. Should there be many children totally dependent on the widow, the grant may, at the discretion of the committee, be extended to any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

13. If cases of extraordinary distress should occur, in which the sum of ten pounds does not appear sufficient to afford adequate relief, the committee shall refer such cases to the most worshipful grand master, who may grant any sum which they shall recommend, not exceeding twenty pounds.

14. It being the intention of the fraternity to render the charity as extensive as prudence will admit, distressed brethren under the constitution of the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland, as well as of foreign grand lodges, will be entitled to relief, on the production of a certificate from their respective grand lodges.

15. These laws and regulations shall be read by the grand secretary previous to the committee entering on any business, and the master, in the chair, shall not, on any pretence whatever, allow any part of them to be dispensed with or infringed.

*To prevent mistakes in the recommendation of petitions the following form is proposed, which, however, may be altered as circumstances require.*

We, the undersigned, being the master, wardens, and majority of the members present, in open lodge assembled, of lodge No.            called            and held at this            day of            181            do hereby certify, that the within-named petitioner hath been a regular contributing member of this lodge, for the space of            years, and that we have known him in reputable circumstances, and do therefore recommend him to the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, having satisfactory grounds for believing the allegations set forth in his petition to be true.

*Of the BOARD of GENERAL PURPOSES.*

1. THIS board shall consist of a president and twenty other members, of which the grand master shall annually nominate the president and ten of the members, at the quarterly communication in June, and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the other ten, from among the actual masters of lodges; and they, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, and the grand wardens of the year, shall constitute the board: one-third of the members, at least, must go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. This board shall meet on the first Monday in every month, at one o'clock precisely; but, when business of importance requires special meetings, they shall be called by command of the grand master, or authority of the president.

3 Five members shall constitute a board and proceed to business. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes: the presiding officer, in case of equality, is to have a second vote.

5. The board have authority to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the society; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the grand lodge. But, should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a lodge or the expulsion of a brother, the board shall make a special report thereon to the grand lodge, with which body alone the power of erasure and expulsion resides.

6. The board may summon any lodge or brother to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of the lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If they do not comply or give sufficient reasons for their non-compliance, the summons shall be repeated; and, if they still persist in their contumacy, such lodge or brother shall be suspended and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

7. No recommendation, petition, or representation, of any kind shall be received by the board, from any lodge or brother, unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the board.

8. The members of the board shall be duly clothed in masonic form before they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint, or to the examination of witnesses.

9. When the board has investigated and decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires the admonition, fine, or suspension of any lodge or brother, the fact alleged as the offence shall be fully stated in the minutes, shall be declared to have been proved, the law relating to the offence (if particularly provided against) quoted, and the decision recorded and then acted upon.

10. The board shall have the care of the correspondence between the grand lodge and all its subordinate lodges and brethren, and also of the communications with sister grand lodges and brethren of eminence and distinction throughout the world.

11. The board may recommend to the grand lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the grand lodge and the arrangement of its general transactions.

12. All communications from the board to the grand master, grand lodge, other boards, private lodge, or brother, shall be made in writing.

13. The board shall proceed to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the grand master or grand lodge in preference to all other business.

14. All resolutions and transactions of the board shall be entered in the minute-book, by the secretary, read before the board adjourns, and signed by the presiding officer for the time being.

#### *Of the BOARD of FINANCE.*

1. This board shall consist of a president and twelve other members; the president and six of the members shall be nominated annually by the grand master, at the quarterly communication in June, and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the other six, from among the actual masters of lodges; and they, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, and the grand wardens of the year, shall constitute the board: one-third of the members at least must go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. This board shall meet on the second Monday in every month, at one o'clock precisely; but, when business of importance requires special meetings, they shall be called by command of the grand master or authority of the president.

4. Five members shall constitute a board. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, in case of equality, is to have a second vote.

5. This board shall have charge of all matters relative to the finances of the grand lodge, and see that no unnecessary or improvident expenditure takes place.

6. The board shall have full power to inspect all the books and papers relating to the accounts of the grand lodge, and to give orders for the correct arrangement of them, and also to summon the grand treasurer, grand secretary, or other brother, having possession of any papers or documents of accounts belonging to the grand lodge, and to give such orders as may be necessary for the execution of their functions.

7. The board shall examine all demands upon the grand lodge, and, if found to be correct, shall order the grand treasurer to discharge them. The order shall be in writing, and signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary, and also entered upon the minutes.

8. At the monthly meetings of the board the amount of receipts and expenditure for the last month shall be ascertained, and the balance, if any, shall be directed to be paid into the hands of the grand treasurer.

9. At the meeting immediately preceding each quarterly communication, the account of the receipt and expenditure of the last quarter shall be balanced, and stated, in a report to be made to the next grand lodge. An abstract of this report, together with the list of the contributions received at such quarterly communication shall be printed and transmitted to every lodge, within one month subsequent to the said quarterly communication.

10. At the meeting in January, of each year, the board shall investigate the accounts of the grand lodge for the last year, and prepare them for the audit committee, and shall, at the quarterly communication in March, state the amount of receipts and expenditure, under their respective heads, for such year, together with the amount of the property belonging to the grand lodge in the public funds or elsewhere ; and generally do all such matters as may be necessary to give the grand lodge full information respecting the receipt and application of its funds. An abstract of this report shall be transmitted to every lodge, as directed by the preceding articles.

*Of the BOARD OF WORKS.*

1. THIS board shall consist of the superintendant of the works, as president, and twelve other members, of which twelve the grand master shall nominate six, at the quarterly communication in June, and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the other six from among the actual masters of lodges ; and they, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, and grand wardens of the year, shall constitute the board. One third of the members at least shall go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. This board shall meet on the third Monday in every month, at one o'clock precisely ; but, when business of importance requires special meetings, they shall be called by command of the grand master, or by the authority of the president.

4. Five members shall constitute a board. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, the presiding officer, in case of equality, is to have a second vote.

5. This board is to have the direction of everything relating to the buildings and furniture of the grand lodge, and may suggest any alterations or improvements. They are to cause the necessary preparations to be made for the meetings of the grand lodge, as well as for the days of festival, public ceremonies, &c. and to take care that arrangements be made with the master of the tavern for the proper accommodation of the boards or committees appointed by the grand lodge, and of the private lodges meeting at Free Masons' Tavern.

6. This board shall give orders for all the usual and ordinary articles which may be requisite for the grand lodge ; but no extraordinary expenses of any kind shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the grand lodge.

*Of the BOARD of SCHOOLS.*

1. This board shall consist of a president and twelve other members, of which the grand master shall nominate the president and six of the members, at the quarterly communication in June, and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the other



six from among the actual masters of lodges ; and they, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, and wardens of the year, shall constitute the board. One-third of the members at least shall go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. This board is to certify to the grand lodge whether the money which may, from time to time, be voted or paid to any establishment, for the education of the children of masons, be applied towards its proper object, and to report generally on the condition and necessities of such institutions, and what sums of money may be requisite for their support or farther extension.

4. This board shall make a report of these matters annually to the grand lodge, holden in March.

5. This board may, for the above purpose, inspect the books of accounts, &c. belonging to these institutions, but it shall not in any way interfere with the privileges of the governors and subscribers thereto, in the management and controul of such establishment.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS *and other* PAYMENTS.

EVERY brother, on his appointment or re-appointment to either of the following offices, shall pay towards the fund for general purposes :

A Deputy grand master	- - - -	<i>Ten guineas</i>
Grand wardens	- . . . . .	<i>Eight guineas.</i>
Grand treasurer	- . . . . .	<i>Five guineas.</i>
Grand registrar	- . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand secretary	- . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand deacons	- . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand director of ceremonies	-	<i>Two guineas.</i>
Grand superintendant of works,		<i>Two guineas.</i>
Grand sword bearer	- . . . . .	<i>Two guineas.</i>

The deputy grand master, grand wardens, grand treasurer, grand registrar, or grand secretary, not having served the office of grand steward, shall pay, on his first nomination, an additional sum of twenty guineas, to the fund of benevolence, and the grand deacons ten guineas each.

A provincial grand master shall pay three guineas for his patent and twenty guineas to the fund of general purposes, and if he have not served the office of grand steward, an additional twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence.

A deputy provincial grand master shall pay two guineas for registering his name in the books of the grand lodge.

Reviving a dormant or granting a new warrant, five guineas ; a warrant of confirmation, two guineas.

Grand lodge certificates, twelve shillings.

Registering fee for a mason made within the London district, one guinea ; for a mason made in the country, foreign or military lodge, ten shillings and sixpence ; for a brother joining a lodge in the London district, he having been initiated in another lodge, five shillings ; and for a brother so joining a country, foreign, or military lodge, two shillings and sixpence.

Every member of each lodge within the London district shall pay, toward the fund for masonic benevolence, one shilling per quarter, or four shillings per annum, and every member of each country, foreign, and military lodge, sixpence per quarter, or two shillings per annum.

## Of REGALIA.

The following masonic clothing and insignia are to be worn by the craft, and no other, shall, on any pretence, be permitted in the grand lodge, or in any subordinate lodge.

## JEWELS.

*The Grand Master*, The compasses, extended to 45°, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold plate included, on which is to be engraven an irradiated eye within a triangle.

*Past Grand Masters*, A similar jewel, without the gold plate.

*Deputy Grand Master*, The compasses and square united, with a five-pointed star in the centre.

*Past Dep. Grand Masters*, The compasses and square only.

*Senior Grand Warden*, - - The level.

*Junior Grand Warden*, - - The plumb,

*Grand Chaplain*, - - - - - A book, within a triangle.

*Grand Treasurer*, - - - - - A chased key.

*Grand Registrar*, - - - - - A scroll, with seal appended.

*Grand Secretary*, - - - - - Cross pens, with a tie.

*Grand Superintendent of Works*, A semicircular protractor.

*Grand Director of Ceremonies* - - Cross rods.

*Grand Deacons*, - - - - - Dove and olive-branch.

*Grand Sword Bearer*, - - - - - Cross swords.

*Grand Organist*, - - - - - A lyre.

The jewels of the grand chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary, superintendent of works, director of ceremonies, deacons, sword bearer, and organist, are to be within a wreath of acacia and ear of corn.

All other past grand officers the jewel of their respective offices on a blue enamelled oval medal.

*Provincial Grand Master*, The compasses and square, in a circle.

*Prov. Dep. Grand Master*, The square.

All other provincial grand officers are to wear jewels of the same description as those worn by the officers of the grand lodge, but placed within a circle, on which the name of the province is to be engraven, instead of the wreath.

All the above jewels to be gold or gilt, and the hangings or collars to be garter-blue, four inches broad.

*Masters of Lodges*, The square.

*Senior Warden*, - The level.

*Junior Warden*, - The plumb.

*Past Masters*, - - The square and the diagram of the 47th prob. 1st B. of Euclid, engraven on a silver plate, pendent within it.

*The Treasurer* - - The key.

*The Secretary*, - - The cross pens.

*The Deacons*, - - - The Dove.

*The Tyler*, - - - - The sword.

The above to be in silver.—The hangings to be light-blue riband, four inches broad; if silver chain be used it must be placed over the light-blue riband.

## APRONS.

*Entered Apprentice*,—A plain white lamb skin, from 14 to 16 inches wide, 12 to 14 inches deep, square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings.

*Fellow Craft*,—The same, with two sky-blue rosettes at bottom, strings of the same colour, with silver tassels.

*Master Mason*.—The same with sky-blue lining and edging,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap.—No other colour or ornament shall be allowed, except to officers and past officers of lodges, who may have the emblems of their offices in silver or white in the centre of the apron.

*Present and Past Grand Officers*.—White lamb skin, of the same size, lined with garter-blue, edging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, ornamented with gold, and blue strings, and may have the emblems of their offices, in gold or blue, in the centre.

Grand stewards, formerly entitled, are to wear aprons of the same dimensions as above, lined and edged with crimson, and silver tassels, as heretofore.—The collars of the grand stewards lodge to be crimson riband, 4 inches broad.

The masters and past masters of lodges to wear, in lieu and in the places of the three rosettes on the apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles, the length of the horizontal lines to be two inches and a half each, and the perpendicular lines one inch; these emblems to be of riband, half an inch broad, and of the same colour as the lining and edging of the apron. If grand officers, a similar emblem, of garter-blue or gold.

#### Of CONSTITUTING a NEW LODGE.

Every application for a warrant to hold a new lodge must be by petition to the grand master, signed by at least seven regularly registered masons; and the lodges to which they formerly belonged must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the officers of some regular lodge and be transmitted to the grand secretary unless there be a provincial grand master of the district or province in which the lodge is proposed to be holden, in which case it is to be sent to him, or to his deputy, who is to forward it, with his recommendation or opinion thereon, to the grand master. If the prayer of the petition be granted, the provincial grand master may issue a dispensation, authorising the brethren to meet as a lodge, until a warrant of constitution shall be signed by the grand master.

The following is the form of the petition.

“To the M. W. Grand Master of the United Fraternity of  
Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England :

“We, the undersigned, being regular registered masons of the lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavours to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the art; and, for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named

In consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular lodge, at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ of every month, and there to discharge the duties of masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order and the laws of the grand lodge: and we have nominated and do recommend brother [A. B.] to be the first master, brother [C. D.] to be the first senior warden, and brother [E. F.] to be the first junior warden, of the said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the grand master and the laws and regulations of the grand lodge.”

In order to avoid irregularities, every new lodge should be solemnly constituted, by the grand master, with his deputy and wardens; or, in the absence of the grand master, by his deputy, who shall choose some master of a lodge to assist him. If the deputy be absent, the grand master may appoint some other grand officer or master of a lodge to act as deputy pro tempore.

The following is the manner of constituting a new lodge, as practised by his Grace the Duke of Wharton, when grand master, in the year 1722, according to the antient usages of masons.

"A lodge is duly formed; and, after prayer, an ode in honour of masonry is sung. The grand master is then informed, by the secretary, that the brethren present desire to be formed into a new lodge, &c. &c. The petition, the dispensation, and the warrant, or charter of constitution are now read. The minutes, of the lodge, while under dispensation, are likewise read; and, being approved, are declared regular and valid, and signed by the grand master. The grand master then inquires if the brethren approve of the officers who are nominated in the warrant to preside over them. This being signified in masonic form, an oration on the nature and design of the institution is delivered. The lodge is then consecrated, according to ceremonies proper and usual on those occasions, but not proper to be written, and the grand master constitutes the lodge in antient form."

"The candidates, or the new master and wardens, being yet among the brethren, the grand master asks his deputy, if he hath examined them, and found the candidate master well skilled in the noble science and the royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries, &c. The deputy answering in the affirmative, he shall (by the grand master's order) take the candidate from among his fellows, and present him to the grand master; saying, most worshipful grand master, I present this my worthy brother to be installed master of the lodge, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity, wheresoever 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 all the brethren, shall say: "I appoint you the master of this lodge, not doubting your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the lodge," &c. with some other expressions that are proper and usual on that occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the deputy shall rehearse the charges and regulations of a master, and the grand master shall ask the candidate, saying, "Do you submit to these charges and promise to uphold these regulations, as masters have done in all ages?" The candidate signifying his cordial submission thereunto, the grand master shall, by certain significant ceremonies and antient usages, instal him, and present him with the constitutions, the lodge-book, and the instruments of his office, not all together, but one after another; and, after each of them, the grand master, or his deputy, shall rehearse the short and pithy charge that is suitable to the thing presented.

After this, the members of this new lodge, bowing all together to the grand master, shall return him thanks, and immediately do their homage to their new master, and signify their promise of subjection and obedience to him, by the usual congratulation.

The deputy and the grand wardens, and any other brethren present, that are not members of the new lodge, shall next congratulate the new master; and he shall return his becoming acknowledgements to the grand master first, and to the rest in their order.

Then the grand master desires the new master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in choosing his wardens: and the new master, calling forth the two brothers, presents them to the grand master, for his approbation, and to the new lodge for their consent. That being granted, the senior or junior grand warden, or some brother for him, shall rehearse the charges of wardens; and the candidates being solemnly asked, by the new master, shall signify their submission thereunto.

Upon which, the new master, presenting them with the instruments of their office, shall, in due form, instal them in their proper places; and the brethren shall signify their obedience to the new wardens, by the usual congratulation. The other officers of the lodge are then appointed, and invested in antient form.

The lodge, being thus completely constituted, shall be registered in the grand master's book, and by his order notified to the other lodges.

#### Of PUBLIC CEREMONIES.

##### *Ceremony of laying a Foundation-Stone, &c. by the M. W. Grand Master.*

THE grand lodge having been opened, at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is adjourned. The brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels, and wearing white gloves, the procession moves in the following order, *viz.*

Two grand tylers, with drawn swords.

Music.

Brethren, not members of any lodge, two and two.

The lodges according to their numbers;

Juniors going first.

Members of grand stewards' lodge.

Officers of grand stewards' lodge.

Architect, or builder, with the mallet.

Grand organist.

Grand superintendant of works, with the plan.

Grand director of ceremonies.

Grand deacons.

Grand secretary, with book of constitutions, on a cushion.

Grand registrar, with his bag.

Grand treasurer, with his staff.

Grand chaplain.

Past grand wardens.

Past provincial grand masters.

Provincial grand masters.

Past deputy grand masters.

Visitors of distinction.

Junior grand warden, with plumb.

Steward, with wand.	} Standard of the grand lodge.	{ Steward, with wand.
------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------

Senior grand warden, with level.

Steward, with wand.	{ Volume of the sacred law, square, and compasses, on a velvet cushion.	{ Steward, with wand.
------------------------	---	--------------------------

Deputy grand master, with square.

Steward, with wand.	} Standard of the grand master.	{ Steward, with wand.
------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------

Grand sword bearer.

Most worshipful grand master.

Two stewards, with wands.

Grand tyler, with drawn sword.

Having arrived within a proper distance of the spot, the procession halts, the brethren open to the right and left, so as to leave room for the grand master to pass

up the centre, he being preceded by his standard, and sword bearer, the grand officers and brethren following in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of the procession. The grand master having arrived at his station, on a platform, an ode is sung or music played (as previously arranged). The stone being prepared and the plate with the proper inscription, the upper part of the stone is raised, by an engine, the grand chaplain repeats a prayer, and the grand treasurer having, by the grand master's command, deposited on the plate various coins of the present reign, the cement is laid on the lower stone, and the upper one is let down slowly, solemn music playing. Being properly placed, the grand master descends to the stone, proves that it is properly adjusted, by the plumb rule, level, and square, which are successively delivered to him, by the junior grand warden, senior grand warden, and deputy grand master ; after which, the architect or builder delivers to him the mallet, with which the grand master gives three knocks. The grand master then delivers to the architect or builder the several implements, for his use. The plan and elevation of the building are presented by the grand superintendant of the works, to the grand master, for his inspection, and, having approved them, he gives them to the architect, for his guidance. The grand master re-ascends the platform, music playing. An oration, suitable to the occasion, is delivered. Some money for the workmen is placed on the stone, by the grand treasurer.

If the building be for a charitable institution, a voluntary subscription is made, in aid of its funds.

The procession then returns to the place from which it set out, and the lodge is closed.

#### *Of MASONIC FUNERALS.*

No mason can be interred with the formalities of the order, unless it be at his own special request, nor unless he has been advanced to the degree of a master mason. When the wish of the deceased shall have been communicated to the master of the lodge of which he died a member, the master may apply to the grand master or provincial grand master for a dispensation.

A dispensation having been obtained, the master may invite other lodges to attend in form, but the whole ceremony, unless the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, be present, must be under the direction of the master of the lodge to which the deceased belonged ; and he is accountable for the regularity and conduct of the whole proceedings.

The lodges rank according to seniority, the junior preceding, (except the lodge to which the deceased belonged, which in every case is to go the last,) and each lodge forms one division.



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APPENDIX.

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A SERIOUS AND IMPARTIAL

# ENQUIRY

Into the Cause of the present Decay of

## FREE-MASONRY

IN THE

Kingdom of *IRELAND*,

Humbly Address'd to all the BRETHREN Accepted of before  
and since the *Constitutions*,

To which are added,

Such Instructive Remarks as may be found useful to revive  
the Honour of that ANTIENT CRAFT.

As likewise, by way of APPENDIX, will be inserted the OLD and NEW REGULATIONS  
of the *London* CONSTITUTIONS, by the Consent and Approbation of the  
GRAND-LODGE of *Ireland*, and Dedicated to the Right Worshipful and  
Right Hon. the Lord Viscount ALLEN, Grand-Master of this Kingdom.

The Whole adorned with a Curious Copper-Plate suitable to the Order and Design.

---

BY FIFIELD DASSIGNY, M.D.,

*Author of the Impartial Answer to the Enemies of FREE-MASONS.*

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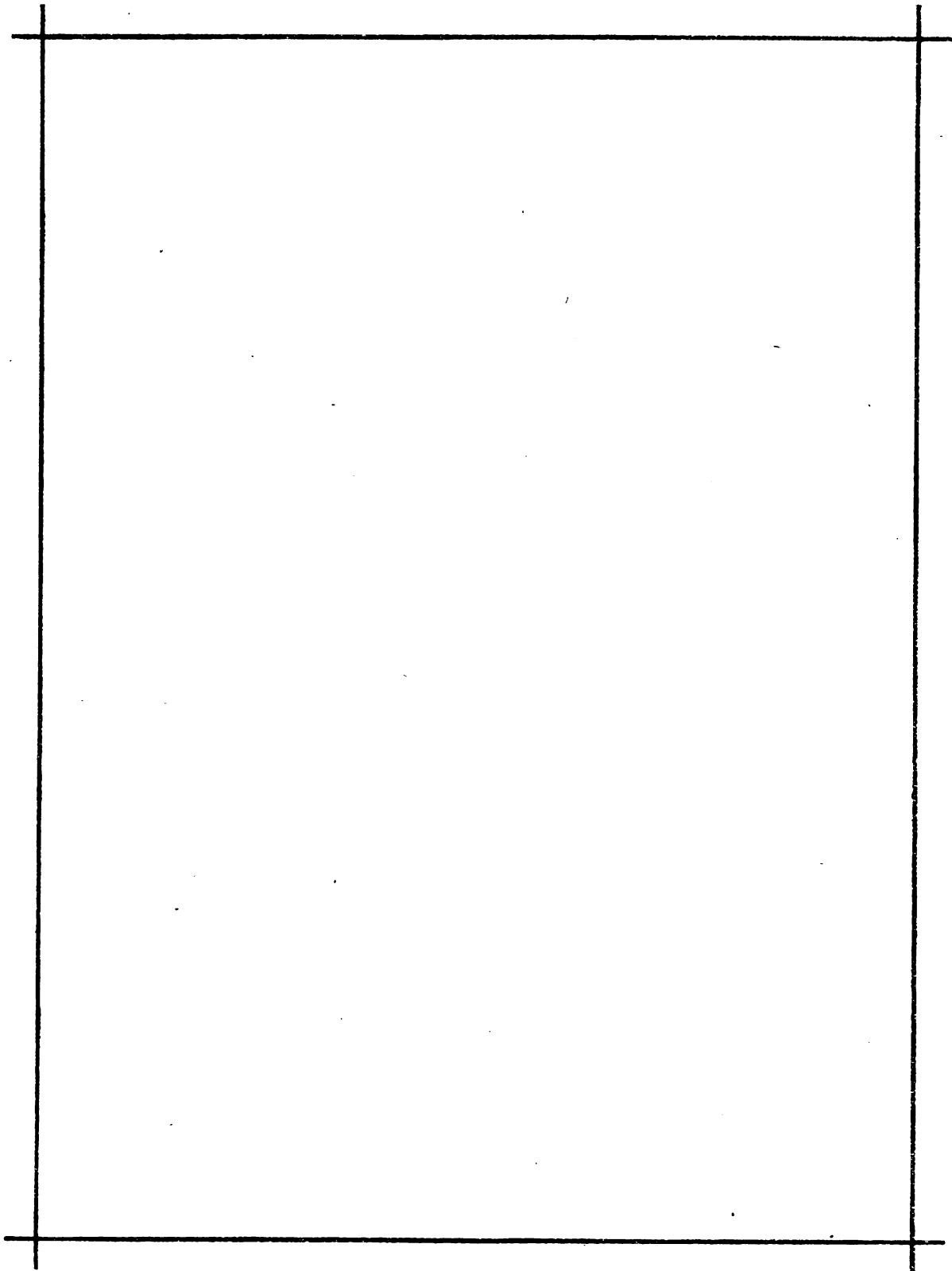
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M,DCCC,LXXIV.





To the Most Noble and Puissant PRINCE

# T R U T H .

*Dread Sir,*

YOUR excellent Wisdom in distinguishing Sincerity from Falshood, in discovering the Base and Impure from the Generous and Brave, emboldens me at this Time to lay before your Feet the following Enquiry; nor will I doubt your Royal Favour, since I have endeavoured to preserve those lasting and unalterable Principles which the Subjects of your Kingdom so remarkably possess; and notwithstanding that the deepest Arts have been contriv'd, the most subtile Machinations formed to overpower and destroy your Territories, to punish and oppress your stedfast and faithful Servants, you have hitherto had the pleasure to reflect, that all their barbarous and wicked Contrivances have met with a just Disappointment: Nay, Time, that general Depopulator of all other Provinces, hath shewn so eminent a Regard to your Government, that it hath brought to light the cruel Intentions of your Enemies, whereby you have been able to overturn their iniquitous Schemes; and as the Palm-tree, tho' depressed, with greater Glory Shone.

Thus may you live, most noble Prince, inheriting the Virtues and Honours of your Ancestors, insomuch that Tyranny, Faction, and Depravity of Nature, may at all Seasons submit, and pay due homage to your Power. I am,

*Dread Sir,*

*Your faithful Subject*

*and Servant,*

The AUTHOR.



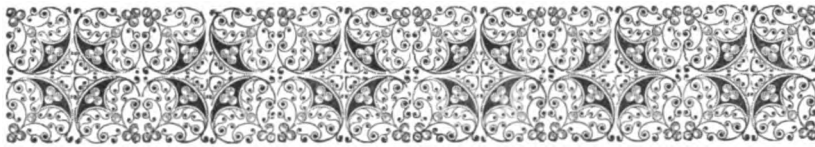
# P R E F A C E .

**N**O government can properly subsist without certain wholesome laws and regulations, and as our commonwealth not only pleads the pride of antiquity, but with equal justice boasts of the beauty, order, regularity, and happy disposition of its fundamental constitutions, and as the happiness of the craft also depends on a perfect intimacy with those rules handed down to us by our wise legislators, whose labours and skill, in the everlasting art of Architecture, will demand the praise and admiration of the learned brethren in future ages, I have endeavoured in the following sheets to represent some mistakes, irregularities, and unseemly transactions, which have been occasioned by the want of an acquaintance with them, nor will the brethren, I hope, take it a miss, (as I have chose Truth for my patron) that I should strictly adhere to its principles, and point out the base and impure from the generous and brave: neither is it to be wondered at, that there are some of the former disposition amongst us, since experience evidently convinces that in all sects of men some impious and turbulent spirits appear, whose unlawful actions ought rather to be exposed than concealed, that they themselves may see their evil deeds in a proper light, and turn from their iniquities: where such may be found belonging to our order, I have attempted, by cordial advice, to admonish and rouse them up from their fallen-state insomuch that they may not at any time wander from the paths of virtue, but enjoy fully with the true brethren the lasting relish of its ever pleasing fountain. Then will they meet with the reward of their Labours, be countenanced and approved of by their lords and masters, and like profitable and worthy servants meet with a general esteem from all mankind.

THE old and new regulations of the London constitutions have, by the worshipful secretary, been carefully transcribed and adapted to the regulations of the Grand Lodge of this kingdom, which will prove of general use to the brethren, who may hereafter have the honour of becoming members of that August assembly, and that my attempts to increase their welfare may not be fruitless, but meet with the intended success, I heartily implore from him alone who is able to grant my boon, and from whom I also crave that perfectness, plenty, peace, and unanimity, may crown the brethren's days, so that this life ended, they may receive the recompence of their toils, and dwell in the presence of that immortal stone belonging to our building, even the Alpha and Omega of our redemption.

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A SERIOUS



A SERIOUS and IMPARTIAL

# ENQUIRY

Into the Cause of the present Decay of

## FREE - MASONRY.

*Brethren,*

IT is with the utmost anxiety of mind that I have any occasion to employ my pen in representing the decay of Free-masonry; the increase of its welfare and advancement would have been a more pleasing task to me, but as the design of the present labour is to promote the latter, I shall proceed to make the following enquiries.

*First,* When or at what time the craft of Freemasonry was instituted.

*Secondly,* The cause or motive of its Institution.

*Thirdly,* The qualities or principles of the Craft.

*Fourthly,* The benefits arising from a strict observance of the principles thereof.

In order to solve the first question, 'twill be necessary to trace antiquity, even unto its infant state, and take a view of our parent *Adam* in his sylvan lodge, where the Almighty Architect imprinted on the very tablets of his heart the amazing symmetry and silent harmony of Geometrical proportion—with these principles our Primogenitor readily instructed his offspring, well knowing that they were absolutely essential to the discovery of the secret powers of nature, into whose adamantine gates, when once entered, we are struck with admiration at the wisdom, strength and beauty of its great Creator. *Cain*, inspired with his father's knowledge, soon erected a fair city and called it after the name of his eldest son *Enoch*, whose posterity daily improved in the discovery and cultivation of various arts, as the way of working in metal, the surprising harmony and modulation of sounds in musick, husbandry, tent-making, and formation of structures in stone and timber. *Enoch* (who by gift of prophecy foretold the deluge, and that great day yet to come of final conflagration) formed two pillars, the one made of brick, the other of stone, whereon he engraved the liberal arts and sciences, in order to preserve them from the implacable fury of the mighty waters, or the irresistible force of elements on fire.

*Noah* and his three sons, by the skill they had in geometrical masonry, and by the power of divine inspiration, built for themselves and their families a wooden world, which saved the faithful from the impending destruction.

In

In *Shinar's* plain the masons next appeared, who fraught with vain ambitious views of forming unto themselves a name, laid the foundation of *Babel's* stupendous tower which they intended should reach the summit of *Aether's* wide expanse ; but the Omniscient Power (whose edicts none dare dispute) thought it necessary to curb the pride of haughty man, and marr their grand design, for when they had rais'd the building to a prodigious height, having spent 53 years labour therein, he caused their lips to loose their usual sounds, and made each language flow in confus'd terms : yet still the faithful preserved their sacred mysteries, and formed a compact amongst themselves to hand them down to their successors, which valuable priviledges we are possessors of at this time.

The confusion of tongues did not obstruct the improvement of the royal art ; for *Nimrod* who founded the *Assyrian* monarchy, built after the general dispersion many famous cities, as *Ninevah*, *Rohoboth*, &c, upon the *Tygris* and *Euphrates* flourished afterwards many learned men, known by the names of *Magi* and *Chaldees*, who being skilful in mathematicks preserved and adorned that excellent science *Geometry*, which in succeeding ages became the favourite of royalty and nobility. But of these premises the Craft will receive a clearer information in a formed Lodge. So likewise did the descendants of *Shem*, *Ham* and *Japhet* in their respective colonies, viz. in *Asia*, *Africa* and *Europe*, give undeniable testimonies of their masterly designs, which are sufficient vestiges to demonstrate their skill in Masonry. But of these the *Assyrians* and *Egyptians* made the greatest progress, as *Babylon's* stately walls and the famous *Pyramids* of the latter most evidently prove, and so distinguishable was the early taste and genius of that antient kingdom, that they were justly stiled two of the seven wonders of the universe.

The glorious temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* next engages our admiration, which was finished by those excellent Master Masons *Dresiphon* and *Archiphron*, and bears the name of the third wonder ; nor shall the tomb of *Mausolus* king of *Caria* be passed over in silence, which together with the temple of *Babylon*, the famous light house, or tower of *Pharos*, and the colossus at *Rhodes*, claim characters not inferior to the rest.

The learned *Abraham* instructed his sons in the *Assyrian* learning, who made no great figure in Architecture while under *Pharaoh's* cruel yoke, or during their peregrination in the desarts of *Arabia*, until the inspired *Aholiab* and *Bazaleel* erected a most glorious tabernacle which afterwards proved the model of *Solomon's* temple, according to the pattern which God gave *Moses* in the mount, who then became the Grand Master Mason of the Lodge at *Israel*, and imparted to the Brethren such wise charges and orders, that they daily advanced in the art of *Geometry* and even excelled the *Canaanites* ; yet *Dagon's* temple, or the most beautiful structures of *Tyre* and *Sidon* could not equal that stupendous and finished piece, the Temple of the Eternal God, built by the peculiar influence of heaven, under the direction of that ever memorable Prince of peace and Architecture king *Solomon*, Grand Master of the Lodge at *Jerusalem*, whose father *David* was deprived of that immortal honour because he was unhappily engaged in wars, and seemed fond of destruction, whereby his hands were oft polluted with innocent blood.

This gorgeous and splendid edifice, fit for the special refulgence of the Almighty Glory must transcend the utmost bounds of our imagination, for it certainly was the most curious piece of masonry that ever yet appeared or ever will upon earth ; wherefore 'tis natural to believe, that such a beautifull structure soon engaged artists from all nations to view the excellency of the work, which was carried on by the wisdom and dexterity of the learned *Hiram*, Grand Master of the Lodge of *Tyre*,  
who

who together with the inspired *Hiram abif*, Master of the work, without the noise of tools, produced the most perfect pattern of Architecture the wonder and amazement of the travelling world.

Masonry, soon after the erection of *Solomon's* temple became in a most flourishing condition, and the artists employed in that grand work dispersed themselves thro' all the neighbouring nations, where they instructed the free-born sons of eminent persons in this useful and liberal art, insomuch that kings, princes, and potentates, became Grand Masters in their respective territories; and being filled with the glorious spirit of emulation, they strove to excell each other in improving and advancing the Royal Art.

This wonderful model of workmanship the Temple, in 416 years after being finished, felt the dreadful effects of war-like rage, and by the absolute and despotick power of that grand monarch *Nebuchadnezzar* was reduced to ashes; and tho' after a general peace proclaimed, his heart relented and he studied with the utmost diligence the rules of Architecture, and raised several stately piles, yet were they vastly inferior in the sublime perfection of masonry to the sacred and amiable Temple of God, which still remained inimitable.

In the reign of grand *Cyrus* the *Jews*, who were carried captives to *Babylon*, on their return to *Jerusalem* laid the foundation of the second Temple, but that monarch dying before it was finished, the cape stone was put on in the sixth year of *Darius* king of *Persia*, and was dedicated with joy and many large sacrifices by *Zerubabel*, their prince, and general master mason; and tho' this stupendous fabrick came infinitely short of the elegance and order of *Solomon's* temple, yet as it was raised exactly upon his foundation, and according to his model, it must be allowed to be a most regular symmetrical and glorious edifice, as the enemies of the *Jews* have frequently testified.

At length the royal art was carried into *Greece* whose inhabitants erected several noble structures, as the citadel of *Athens*, the temples of *Minerva*, *Theseus*, *Jupiter Olympius*, with many other publick halls, palaces, forums, gymnasiums, &c, do sufficiently witness, yet did they not arrive to any considerable knowledge in Geometry until *Thales Milesius*, and his scholar the greater *Pythagorus* appeared, who proved the author of the 47th proposition of *Euclid's* first book; which if rightly understood is the foundation of all Masonry sacred, civil, and military.

Geometry after *Pythagoras* became the darling study of *Greece*, and many learned philosophers arose, who invented sundry propositions and reduced them to the use of the mechanical arts; nor is it to be doubted but Masonry kept pace with that science, or rather followed it in gradual improvements, until the admirable *Euclid* of *Tyre* flourished at *Alexandria*, under the patronage of *Ptolomeus* king of *Egypt*, who gathered up its scattered elements, and digested into a method not yet excelled, for which laborious undertaking his name will always meet with renown, and his memory be ever green amongst us.

The next king of *Egypt*, *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, was a great improver of the liberal arts, as well as of all useful knowledge, who having collected the most curious library upon earth, he caused the old testament to be translated into *Greek*, and became an excellent Architect and General Master Mason.

We have no reason to scruple but that the *African* nations, even unto the *Atlantic* shore, did soon imitate *Egypt's* improvements, altho' history gives us no light therein, and travellers have not met with encouragement to discover the valuable remains of Masonry in those once renowned nations.

The



The learned isle of *Sicily* demands our remembrance, for their flourished that prodigious Geometrician *Archimedes*, and the antient *Romans* were obliged to that island, as well as to *Greece, Egypt, and Asia*, for their knowledge both in the science and in the art; for when they subdued nations mighty discoveries appeared, and the eminent professors were led captives to *Rome*, which then became the center of learning, and of imperial power, until the reign of *Augustus Cæsar* they advanced to their zenith of glory, at which time the Messiah came, who proved the great Architect of the church, and caused the uneasy multitude to taste delicacies of lovely quiet, and to enjoy the pleasing advantages of humble peace. In this happy state the Craft had great opportunities in making improvements, and giving due encouragement to their dexterous artists whose learned scholars and pupils, but particularly the great *Vitruvius* the father of all true Architects, erected several sumptuous buildings, which are the standard of Masonry at this day.

Therefore it is rationally believed, that the great *Augustus*, who patronized *Vitruvius*, and promoted the welfare of the fellow Craftsmen was the Grand Master of the Lodge at *Rome*, as appears by the many magnificent structures of his reign, which are an epitome of the *Asiatic, Egyptian, Grecian, and Sicilian* Architecture; and which we often express by the name of the *Augustan* stile, altho' as yet we are only imitators thereof not having arrived to its perfection.

From the beginning of the world the antient records of Masons afford indisputable proofs, that when the civil powers shewed an abhorrence to tyranny and slavery, and the bright and free genius of the Craftsmen had due scope, that then above all other artists they were the favourites of the most eminent who protected them in order to carry on their grand undertakings. Nor should it be forgot that all Craftsmen, who work by Geometrical Rules of building, deserve to be called good Masons as well painters, statuaries, as stone cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, &c. tho' no age hath since been adorned with a man so well versed in cunning in all parts of Masonry, as the renowned *Hiram abif*.

While the *Roman* empire continued in its glory, the Royal art was carefully propagated, even to the *Ultima Thule* and a lodge erected in almost every *Roman* garrison, whereby they generously communicated their cunning to the northern and western parts of *Europe*, which had grown barbarous before the *Roman* conquest; there being but few remains of good Masonry before that period.

But when the *Goths* and *Vandals* who had never been conquered by the *Romans*, like a general deluge overspread the *Roman* empire, with warlike rage and gross ignorance, few of their finished edifices escaped from being either defaced or totally destroyed.

The *Asiatic* and *African* nations, felt the weight of the same calamity by the conquest of the *Mahometans*, who in stead of cultivating the arts and sciences, designed to convert the world by the cruel method of fire and sword.

Thus upon the declension of the *Roman* empire, when the *British* garrisons were raised, the *Angles* and other lower *Saxons* being invited by the antient *Britons* to come over and help them against the *Scots* and *Picts*, who being related to the *Goths* or rather a sort of *Vandals*, possessed with the same warlike disposition and heathenish ignorance, encouraged nothing but war until they were converted into christianity, when they had cause to lament, tho' too late, the gross ignorance of their fathers in the loss of *Roman* Masonry, which they knew not how to repair. But becoming a free people (as the old *Saxon* laws testify) and having a disposition for Masonry, they soon began to imitate the *Asiatics, Grecians, and Romans*, in erecting of Lodges, and giving encouragement to Masons, being taught not only from the faithful tradition  
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and valuable remains of the *Britons* but even by foreign princes, in whose dominions the Royal Art hath been much preserved from *Gothic* ruins ; particularly by *Charles Martell* king of *France*, who according to the old records of Masonry, sent over several expert Craftsmen and learned Architects into *England*, at the request of the *Saxon* kings, so that during the Heptarchy the *Gothic* Architecture was as much encouraged here as in other christian lands.

And tho' the invasion of the *Danes* occasioned the loss of some records, yet many venerable *Gothic* buildings remained ; and after the *Saxons* and *Danes* were conquered by the *Normans*, *Gothic* Masonry was mightily encouraged even by *William* the conqueror, who built the tower of London, and many strong castles and religious edifices. His son *William Rufus* also built *Westminster Hall*, which is reputed to be the largest room upon earth.

Nor did the *Barons* wars or those of the subsequent *Norman* kings, and their contending branches, in any great measure hinder the clergy, or those who enjoy'd large revenues, from raising sumptuous and lofty buildings, for king *Edward III.* had an officer called the kings Free Mason, who was employed to survey all his buildings and did erect several abbeys, &c. but for the better instruction of candidates and younger Brethren, a certain record of Free Masonry, written in the reign of king *Edward IV.* gives the following authentick account, *viz.* "That tho' the antient records of the Brotherhood in *England* were many of them destroyed in the wars of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, yet king *Athelstan* (the grandson of king *Alfred* the great a mighty architect) the first anointed king of *England*, and who translated the holy Bible into the *Saxon* tongue when he had brought the land into rest and peace, built many great works, and encouraged many Masons from *France*, who were appointed overseers thereof, and brought with them the charges and regulations of the Lodges preserved since the *Roman* times who also prevailed with the king to improve the constitution of the Lodges, according to the foreign model, and to increase the wages of working Masons. "That the said kings youngest son, prince *Edwin*, being taught Masonry, and taking upon him the charges of a Master Mason for the love he had for the said Craft, and the honourable principles whereon it is grounded, purchased a Charter of king *Athelstan*, his father, for the Masons having a correction amongst themselves (as it was antiently expressed) or a freedom and power to regulate themselves, to amend what might happen amiss, and to hold a yearly communication and general assembly.

That accordingly prince *Edwin* summoned all the Masons in the realm to meet him in a congregation at *York*,\* who came and composed a General Lodge, of which he was Grand Master, and having brought with them all the writings and records extant, which were in *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, and other languages, from the contents thereof they framed the constitutions and charges of a Lodge, made a law to preserve and observe the same in all time coming, and ordained good pay for working Masons, &c. *Hal.*

"That in process of time when Lodges became numerous, the right worshipful the Master and Fellows, with consent of the Lords of the realm, (for most great men were then Masons) ordained, that for the future at the making or admission of a Brother, the constitution should be read, and the charges hereunto annexed by the Master or Warden, and that such as were to be admitted Master Masons or Masters of the work should be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve

\* I am informed in that city is held an assembly of Master Masons under the title of Royal Arch Masons, who as their qualifications and excellencies are superior to others they receive a larger pay than working Masons ; but of this more hereafter.

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“ their respective Lords, as well the lowest as the highest, to the honour and worship  
“ of the aforesaid art, and to the profit of their Lords; for they be their Lords who  
“ pay them for their service and travel.

“ And besides many other things the said record adds, that those charges and  
“ laws of Free Masons have been seen and perused by our late sovereign king *Henry*  
“ VI. and by the lords of his honorable council, who have allowed them, and said  
“ that they be good right and seasonable to be holden as they have been drawn out  
“ and collected from the records of antient times.”\*

Now although in the reign of King *Henry VI.* while an infant, a certain act of parliament passed affecting only the working Masons, who had contrary to the statutes for labourers combined together not to work, but at their own prices, yet as it was supposed that such confederacies were formed in the general Lodges, they thought it expedient to level the said act against Masons holding themselves in chapters and congregations†. But when the said king arrived to man's estate, and the records and charges were laid before him and some of his lords (who then must have incorporated themselves with that antient fraternity) they were solemnly approved of as good and fit to be holden.

But as there was not a single instance of the acts being put into execution in that or any other reign, the brethren continued to hold their Lodges, and thought it not worth their while to employ their noble and eminent Brethren to have it repealed; because working Masons, who are free of a Lodge, scorn to be guilty of any combination, and others accepted Masons have no concern in the trespasses against statutes for labourers.‡

The kings of *Scotland* very much encouraged the Royal Art, from the earliest time down to the union of the crowns, where Lodges were kept up without interruption, whose records testify the great regard those Kings paid to the honorable fraternity, who always give undeniable evidences of their love and loyalty, from whence sprung the old toast amongst *Scots* Masons, *viz. GOD bless the King and the Craft.* This royal example was followed by the nobility, gentry, and clergy, of *Scotland*, who with the utmost assiduity joined in the promotion of the Craft and Brotherhood, and so great a deference was paid to that noble order, that the Grand Master and Warden

\* In another manuscript more antient we read, that when the Master and Wardens meet in a Lodge, if need be, the sheriff of the county, mayor of the city or an alderman of the town, in which the congregation is held, should be made fellow and sociate to the Master, in help of him against rebells and for upbearing the rights of the realm.

That entered apprentices at their making were charged not to be thieves, or thieves maintainers, that they should travel honestly for their pay, and love their fellows as themselves, and be true to the King of *England*, to the realm and to the Lodge.

That at such congregations it shall be enquired, whether any Master or Fellow hath broke any of the articles agreed to; and if the offender, being duly cited to appear, prove rebel and will not attend, the Lodge shall determine against him that he shall forswear or renounce his Masonry, and shall no more use this Craft, the which if he presume for to do, the sheriff of the county shall imprison him and take all his goods into the Kings hands till his grace be granted him and issued: for this cause principally have these congregations been ordained, that as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served in the art aforesaid throughout the kingdom. *Amen so mote it be.*

† Tertio Henrici vi. Cap. 1. An Dom 1425. Co. inst. 3. p. 99.

‡ It is to be remarked that this act was formed when solid learning was a crime, and Geometry condemned for conjuration; wherefore the ignorance of these times are so apparent, that tradition informs us that the parliamentmen were influenced by the illiterate clergy, who understood neither the secrets of the Craft, nor true Architecture; but apprehending that they had an indefeasible right to the secrets of the people by auricular confession, were strongly disgusted that the Masons should preserve their grand benefits and valuable priviledges from them; whereupon they represented them as dangerous to the state, and artfully perswaded the members of both houses to make an act which might reflect dishonour even upon the whole Fraternity. But the opinion of the great judge Coke § clears all our doubts in regard to the statutes against Masons.

§ Vide Co. inst part 3. fol 99.

received an annual stipend from the crown as also an acknowledgment from every new Brother in the kingdom at entrance, who had power not only to regulate whatever might happen amiss in the brotherhood, but also to hear and finally determine all controversies between Mason and Lord, to punish the Mason if he deserved it, and to oblige both to equitable terms; and this privilege remained until the unfortunate civil wars, yet the great care the *Scots* took to preserve true Masonry proved afterwards very advantageous to *England*.

The learned and magnanimous Queen *Elizabeth* beginning her reign in troublesome times, was diffident of her subjects holding private assemblies, she therefore attempted to dissolve the annual communication of Free-Masonry as dangerous to her government and being a woman could not be introduced into the fraternity; but she thought it necessary to commission some noble persons to pay a visit to the Lodge at *York*, where being admitted, they threw aside their arms and returned the Queen a most honorable account of the antient fraternity, whereby her political fears and doubts were removed, and she let them alone as a people much respected by the noble and wise of all political nations.

Upon her demise king *James* the VI. of *Scotland* succeeding to the crown of *England*, (who was a Mason King) revived the *English* Lodges, and as he was the first king of *Great Britain*, he was also the first prince in the world that recovered *Roman* Architecture from the ruins of *Gothic* ignorance. For after many illiterate ages, when learning again its drooping head uplifted, and the science of Geometry recovered its ground, the polite nations then began to discover the confusion and impropriety of the *Gothick* Buildings, and in the 15 and 16 centuries the *Augustan* stile was raised from its rubbish in *Italy*, by many bright Architects, but more particularly by the Great *Palladio*, who tho' not imitated there, was justly rival'd in *England* by our Great Master Mason *Inigo Jones*.

And notwithstanding all true Masons pay due honour to the memories of those *Italian* Architects, yet the *Augustan* stile was not revived by any crowned head before king *James* the first of *England*, who employed the said glorious *Inigo Jones* to build his royal palace of *White-hall*; and upon the king's demise his son *Charles* the I, being also a Mason king, intended to carry on his royal father's design according to Mr. *Jones's* stile, but was unhappily diverted by the civil wars, and it is allowed by all skilful Architects, that Master *Jones's* designs and erections are originals, and at first view discover his mighty genius in Architecture, for which he was as much honoured by the nobility and gentry of *Scotland* as of *England*.

Masonry could not help feeling the dismal effects of the wars in those times, but when the royal family was restored and a general peace proclaimed throughout the nation, it then began to flourish again, as appears by the productions of Sr. *Christopher Wren* and Sr. *William Bruce*, who followed the inimitable designs of Master *Inigo Jones*.

In the reign of king *James* the II. the Lodges of Free Masonry in *London*, dwindled into ignorance, for want of being duly frequented and properly cultivated; but after the revolution anno 1688, the glorious King *William*, tho' a warlike prince, had an excellent tast of Architecture, which is evidently proved by his carrying on the building of the two famous hospitals, *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, together with the palace of *Hampton Court*, *Loo* in *Holland*, &c., and the bright example of that prince influenced the learned of *Great Britain* to affect the *Augustan* stile, as appears by the stately edifices erected since throughout the kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*, not only in the reign of Queen *Anne*, but likewise in that of King *George* the I. and his Royal successor, the present majesty of these Realms, whom God long preserve.

To

To describe the mighty influence of the Craft of Free-Masonry in every age, and in every nation since the beginning of the world, would require many volumes ; but were it expedient, it could easily be proved that the knights of *Malta* and many other religious orders and societies, did borrow their solemn usages from our antient fraternity, who can with the utmost truth assert that no set of men can be better instituted, more decently installed, or whose laws and charges in general have been more sacredly observed ; and tho' we have maintained and propagated our concerns in a method peculiar to ourselves, which hath hitherto resisted the violent attempts of the most learned and cunning in all ages, who have by several means strove to steal our secrets from us, while neither the loss of speech or the want of knowledge in different languages could prevent us from knowing and loving one another.

Having now described the antiquity of the Royal Art, and the honours paid to the Craftsmen by the learned and noble of all ages (for the most part of which particulars I confess myself indebted to the several tracts of Historical Masonry printed both in *London* and *Dublin*) I shall proceed to enquire into the cause or motive of its institution, which will appear more plain hereafter when we take a view of the principles of the Craft, and the benefits arising from a strict observance thereof ; but in the meantime shall inform you that without Masonry the world would have afforded a rude and irregular prospect, and its inhabitants liable to the severity of inclement seasons, to the raging dogstar's heat and piercing cold, to the greedy savage, whose voice in sounds, ungrateful to human ears, thro' all the forest rings, and to the daring insults and bold attempts of aspiring warriors, while by masons art majestic piles arise to defend mankind, and nature unpolished owns its harmonious and friendly influence. By Masons art religious domes appear, where the Almighty Architect is worshipped in spirit and in truth.

By Masons art the avaritious miser opens his iron bounded breast, and feels compassion's tender warmth.

By Masons art the injurious and unruly tongue falls down before the throne of awful silence ; and readily submits to her commands.

By Masons art the wings of loose desire are clipped, and the lascivious mind refrained from all immodest and unlawful bents.

By Masons art the puny fop (mankind's disgrace) rejects a vain and gaudy outside and gladly accepts of more valuable and permanent furniture within.

By masons art ensigns of state and princely ornaments (the nursery of pride, where ambition keeps her lofty seat) as useless toys by free born sons meet with disdain, since they can boast of a more lasting glory who are

Ennobled by the name they bear,

\*Distinguished by the badge they wear.

By Masons art impartial justice her equal balance holds, and fraud oppressive owns her gentle sway.

Since then by this noble art so many extraordinary advantages accrue, I presume it will of consequence be granted, that the welfare and good of mankind was the cause or motive of so grand an institution (no art yet ever being so extensively useful) which not only tends to protect them from external injuries, but to polish the rusty dispositions of iniquitous minds and to detain them within the limited and pleasant bounds of true religion, morality and virtue.

In the next place I shall beg leave to treat of the principles of the Craft, which

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\* Vide fellow Crafts song by Bro. G. Delasay, Esq.

I hope will meet with a just admiration because they were founded upon religion, morality, Brotherly-love, and good fellowship.

A Mason is obliged by his tenure to believe firmly in the true Worship of the Eternal GOD, as well as in all those sacred records which the dignitaries, fathers, and apostles of the church have compiled and published for the use of christians ; for that no one who rightly understands the art can possibly tread in the irreligious paths of the unhappy libertine, or be induced to follow the arrogant professors of atheism or deism ; neither is he to be stained with the gross errors of blind superstition, but may have the liberty of embracing what faith he shall think proper, provided at all times he pays a due reverence to his Creator, and by the world deals with honour and honesty, ever making that golden precept the standard rule of his actions, which engages *to do unto all men as he would they should do unto him*. For the Craft, instead of entering into idle and unnecessary disputes, concerning the different opinions and persuasions of men, admits into the fraternity all that are good and true, whereby it hath become the center of union, and hath brought about the means of reconciliation amongst persons, who without that assistance, would have remained at a perpetual variance.

A Mason, as a lover of quiet, is always subject to the civil powers, provided they do not infringe upon the limited bounds of religion and reason, and it was never yet known that a real Craftsman was concerned in any dark plot, designs or contrivances against the state ; because the welfare of the nation is alone his peculiar care, so that from the highest to the lowest step of magistracy, due regard and deference is paid by him.

But as Masonry hath at several times felt the injurious effects of war, bloodshed and devastation it was a stronger engagement to the Craftsmen to act agreeable to the rules of peace and loyalty, the many proofs of which behaviour, hath occasioned the antient kings and powers to protect and defend them, But if a Brother should be so far unhappily mistaken as to rebel against the state, he would meet with no countenance from his fellows, and tho' he could not for that crime alone be excluded the lodge, the Brethren would keep no private converse with him, whereby the government might have cause to be jealous or keep the least umbrage.

A Mason, in regard to himself, is carefully to avoid all manner of intemperance or excess, which might obstruct him in the performance of the necessary duties of his laudable profession, or lead him into any crimes which would reflect dishonour upon the antient fraternity.

He is to treat his inferiors as he would have his superiors deal with him, wisely considering that the original of all mankind is the same, and tho' Masonry divests no man of his honour, yet does the Craft admit, that strictly to pursue the paths of virtue, whereby a clear conscience may be preserv'd, is the only method to make any man noble.

A Mason is to be so far benevolent as never to shut his ear unkindly to the complaints of wretched poverty, but when a brother is oppressed by want, he is in a peculiar manner to listen to his sufferings with attention, in consequence of which pity must flow from his breast : and relief without prejudice according to his capacity.

A Mason is to pay due obedience to the authority of his master and presiding officers, and to behave himself meekly amongst his fellows, neither neglecting his usual occupation for the sake of masonry, nor to quarrel with the ignorant multitude for their ridiculous aspersions concerning it, but at his leisure hours he is required to study the arts and sciences with a diligent mind, that he may not only perform his duty to the great Creator, but also to his neighbour and to himself ; for to walk humbly in the sight

sight of God to do justice and to love mercy are the certain characteristics of a real Mason, which qualifications I humbly hope they will possess to the end of time, and I dare venture to say that every true brother will join with me in *Amen*.

The benefits arising from a strict observance of the principles of the Craft, are so apparent, that I must believe every christian would be fond to profess and practice the same, because those principles tend to promote the happiness of life as they are founded on the basis of wisdom and virtue.

Now as it is every man's wish and design to accomplish the business of an happy life, how comes it that we see so many fall short of it? the reason I believe will appear conspicuous, when we reflect that the giddy croud which are most numerous open a beaten tract which their erring and mistaken followers after their mad example pursue, leaving the light of reason behind them; and as the wise *Seneca* justly observes it fares "with us in human life, as in a routed army, one stumbles first and then "another falls upon him, and so they follow one upon the neck of another, till the "whole field comes to be but one heap of miscarriages. Wherefore how careful ought we then to be (if happiness is our aim) to leave this croud, for true felicity "is not to be found there, but in a sound mind which judges aright and perseveres in "such judgment, ever observing a due decorum in our actions and squaring our lives "according to the dictates of right reason." And surely it may engage the admiration of some that a Craft (whose antiquity is from time immemorial, and whose qualification are not only proveable by the touch-stone of true merit) should meet with contempt or fall into decay; but when daily circumstances are the evident marks of my assertions, I must with some regret lay open the irregular deeds of mistaken men, and should be well pleased that they, seeing their follies, may no longer continue in them, but rather pursue the antient land marks of our virtuous Brethren.

In the first place as our priviledges and instructions, when rightly are made use of, are not only productive of our welfare on this side of the grave, but even our eternal happiness hereafter, they ought to be communicated to those alone who might improve and enhance their value; whereas on the contrary in several Lodges, too many have been fond of a trifling treat, and have sold their birthrights at a mean price even for a mess of potage; and instead of taking a due and especial care to enquire into the reputation or character of a candidate, they have imprudently hurried him into the Craft, and that perhaps too at an age before he arrived to mature discretion, or while under bondage and servitude, contrary to the known constitutions.

#### REMARKS.

That this custom hath been too prevalent, I believe no one who hath been conversant with our Lodges will deny; and as it must give pain to every faithful Mason to see the sacred rules of the order profained or broke thro', I shall beg leave to acquaint the Brethren, that all persons admitted members of a Lodge should bear the character of being free in birth and from bonds, for in juvenile years it is not to be expected that any one can be capable to promote the welfare of the Craft, which is or ought to be the real intention of introducing any member therein, who likewise ought to be without maim or defect, either in body or mind; the former being sufficient to prevent them from serving their Lords and Masters as they ought, and the latter from falling into immoral or scandalous actions, which the Craft, instead of countenancing, ever showed the utmost abhorrence and detestation thereto.

And from the imprudence of introducing such members, various divisions and disputes have arose in Lodges, where the Brethren (instead of preserving the harmonious and friendly concord that ought to subsist amongst them) have unluckily fell into

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factions parties ; so that unanimity, which will ever be the lasting cement of the Brotherhood, hath been dissolved.

REMARKS.

As an house divided against itself cannot stand, so likewise is it absolutely essential that every community should preserve peace and harmony as the surest foundation of its welfare ; and I cannot help expressing my concern to hear of so many idle and trifling disputes as lately have happened amongst some of the fraternity, occasioned, as I must imagine, by the unfortunate and inconsiderate election of their members ; the examples of whom ought highly to engage us in a strict examination of the temper, disposition, and conduct of each candidate ; for one contentious man may subvert and spoil the peace and quiet of our harmless hours, and as the old Proverb alledges.

*Unica prava pecus inficit omnia pecus.*  
One scabby sheep may infect an whole flock.

But how ridiculous do partisans concerning religion appear amongst us ? Whereas the Craft, tho' founded upon that solid basis will admit of no such controversies, and provided we are not all of the same opinion in matters of faith, yet ought we ever to be of one mind in matters of Masonry ; that is to labour justly, not to eat any man's bread for nought, but to the utmost of our capacity to love and serve each other, as Brethren of the same household ought to do : nor can I help judging it as great an absurdity in one man to quarrel with another, because he will not believe as he does, as it would be in him to be angry because he was not exactly of the same size and countenance, &c. but the true Brotherhood are resolved never to suffer any strife to enter into the door of the Lodge upon that or any other point whatsoever.

Some years ago I had the honour to introduce to the Grand Lodge a remonstrance, setting forth the necessity of a strict scrutiny into the candidates behaviour and character, which I humbly proposed should be by their having one months notice and upon receiving such intelligence, they (as having power) should appoint two of their members nicely to examine into the requisites, and tho' that most revered and august assembly did not agree to it at that particular juncture, I cannot held believing it would greatly tend to the honour and welfare of the Craft, and prevent some complaints of which we at present have cause to make mention of ; but, however, shall always be fond to leave all matters of consideration to their mature and superior judgment.

The honours due to the Craft forbids me to pass over a certain set of unprofitable labourers, who under a pretence of knowledge in the art, strive to lead astray, after their irregular method, many persons of credit and reputation.

REMARKS.

It is too well known that in this city lately hath appeared a number of mean and low spirited wretches, who, (if ever just) have turned rebels to our well formed government and artfully brought into their iniquitous net several unguarded men, who from me shall meet with pity instead of blame (because they knew not the truth) wherefore I shall beg leave to acquaint them, that the laws of our constitution are so agreeable to the disposition of every good man, and so easily performed, that I dare say no one can have an excuse for not obeying ; but as these labourers work not to serve our worthy masters, they receive instead of the advantages accruing from our vineyard, the just reward of their actions, and in each honest breast are stigmatized with a name I here shall not mention.

These



These despicable traders or hucksters in pretended Masonry, every prudent Brother ought carefully to avoid holding any converse with them, but as the learned apostle, *St. Paul*, in his Epistle to the *Thessalonians*, very justly advises, *Withdraw yourselves from every Brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition he received of us; for yourselves know how you ought to follow us behaving orderly amongst you, neither eating any man's bread for nought, nor weary with well doing: but labouring night and day to raise up the fallen, not counting them as enemies, but admonishing them as Brethren.*

This doctrine of our great Apostle is perfectly consentaneous with the principles of the Craft, which commands to shew the utmost abhorrence to all evil, irregular, or unjust actions, to all rude or disorderly methods of behaviour; for as it is observable that a pestilential air may endanger the health of the best constitution, so likewise may the examples of dissolute men stagger and disappoint the designs of the virtuous, yet notwithstanding that we ought to withdraw ourselves from the converse of those engaged in iniquitous practices, we are not entirely to give them up, but to pity them as unhappy and fallen men, who have strayed from the ways of truth and virtue, and who have not followed the tradition which they received from us, nor pursued the equitable dictates of our excellent and antient commonwealth, whose laws are not only easy in their performance, but agreeable to the interest of each individual, and even essential to future happiness.

Regularity, virtue and concord, are the only ornaments of human nature (which is often too prone to act in different capacities) so that the happiness of life depends in a great measure on our own election, and a prudent choice of those steps, for human society cannot subsist without concord and the maintenance of mutual good offices; for like the working of an arch of stone, it would fall to the ground provided one piece did not properly support another.

Therefore to afford succour to the distressed, to divide our bread with the industrious poor, and to put the misguided traveller into his way, are qualifications inherent in the Craft, and suitable to its dignity, and such as the worthy members of that great body have at all times strove with indefatigable pains to accomplish.

Now as the landmarks of the constitution of Free Masonry are universally the same throughout all kingdoms, and are so well fixt that they will not admit of removal, how comes it to pass that some have been led away with ridiculous innovations, an example, of which, I shall prove by a certain propagator of a false system some few years ago in this city, who imposed upon several very worthy men under a pretence of being Master of the Royal Arch, which he asserted he had brought with him from the city of *York*; and that the beauties of the Craft did principally consist in the knowledge of this valuable piece of Masonry. However he carried on his scheme for several months, and many of the learned and wise were his followers, till at length his fallacious art was discovered by a Brother of probity and wisdom, who had some small space before attained that excellent part of Masonry in *London* and plainly proved that his doctrine was false; whereupon the Brethren justly despised him and ordered him to be excluded from all benefits of the Craft, and altho' some of the fraternity have expressed an uneasiness at this matter being kept a secret from them (since they had already passed thro' the usual degrees of probation) I cannot help being of opinion that they have no right to any such benefit until they make a proper application, and are received with due formality, and as it is an organis'd body of men who have passed the chair, and given undeniable proofs of their skill in Architecture, it cannot be treated with too much reverence, and more especially since the character of the present members of that particular Lodge are untainted, and their behaviour judicious and unexceptionable; so that there cannot be the least hinge to hang a doubt on, but that they are most excellent Masons. I

I cannot help informing the Brethren that there is lately arrived in this city a certain itinerant Mason, whose judgment (as he declares) is so far illumin'd, and whose optics are so strong that they can bear the view of the most lucid rays of the sun at noon day, and altho' we have contented ourselves with three material steps to approach our *Summum Bonum*, the immortal God, yet he presumes to acquaint us that he can add three more, which when properly plac'd may advance us to the highest heavens.

It is universally allowed that the *Italians* are excellent Masons, and have produced to the world the most masterly designs, but I cannot be of opinion that their private usages or customs are different from the general method exhibited throughout all other nations, and I never yet could hear that there was any order in Masonry, under that particular denomination of the *Italic* order, until this mighty Architect, or, I may rather say, extravagant climber, came to impart to his countrymen so valuable a production.

For my part I shall always profess a very great esteem for any one who shall add to the beauty of our glorious art, or by any means improve or enhance the value thereof, and were I assured that this adept had skill sufficient to demonstrate the truth of his assertion, I should pay him the utmost veneration; but until then he must excuse me from being one of his devotees, and I hope that no innocent and worthy Brother may at any time be misled by false insinuations, or foreign schemes.

In Ancient times Lodges were only schools of Architecture, and the presiding Masters were generally learned geometricians, who took care to instruct their Brethren and fellows in the study of the liberal arts and sciences, and for their better government they formed such laws and general regulations as were thought necessary to maintain the harmony and well being of each particular organiz'd body, and upon the neglect of attendance of either Master or fellow (when duly summoned) a severe censure was incurred, until he could prove unto the whole lodge that pure necessity was the motive of his absence.

#### REMARKS.

It is heartily to be wished that the knowledge of Geometry and Architecture, together with the rest of the sciences were the only entertainment of our modern lodges: if so what is often unhappily substituted in their places would not prevail as it does, neither ought a man to attain to any dignity in Masonry, without first having a competent knowledge in the liberal arts, and I am sorry to say that so few of that stamp are to be met with in the Lodges of this great metropolis, which defect is certainly owing (as heretofore observed) to the imprudent choice and introduction of their members, for every man formerly (tho' perhaps of a good and moral reputation) was not admitted into the Craft, nor allowed to share the benefits of our noble institution, unless he was endued with such skill in Masonry as he might thereby be able to improve the art either by plan or workmanship, or had such an affluence of fortune as should enable him to employ, honour, and protect the Craftsmen. I would not be understood by this to mean that no citizen or reputable tradesmen should receive any of our benefits, but on the contrary, am of opinion that they are valuable members of the common wealth and in consequence would prove real ornaments to our lodges; but how ridiculous is it to see daily so many persons of low life introduced amongst us, (some of whom can neither read or write) and when they are admitted into the company of their betters by the assistance of Masonry, they too often act beyond their capacities, and (if the expression may be allowed) soon turn Mason mad, and under pretence of searching for knowledge, they fall into scenes of gluttony or drunkenness, and thereby neglect their necessary occupations, and injure their families, which is not consistent with the known laws, constitutions, and principles of all true Brethren.

The

The bye-laws and general regulations of the Lodges in this city are exceedingly well calculated for the good management of the Craft, but what avails the best contrived and most salutary laws if they are not put into form and properly executed? To pass over indiscretions is in some measure granting a sanction or approbation of them, wherefore it highly concerns our worthy masters to let no crime to remain unremarked, but duly to admonish the offender, and if he repeats his transgression, to inflict such punishments as they and the Brethren shall judge necessary.

As my intention in taking notice of these transactions, is rather to reform than offend, I hope the guilty will answer my expectation, in laying aside these evil and too much frequented practices, and instead of affording blame for my advice, will attribute it to the real cause, *viz.* the overflowings of my respect, love, and sincere friendship for the Craft. 'Tis an indisputable maxim that authority and power ever produces awe and reverence, and consequently order and regularity amongst dependants.

#### REMARKS.

Altho' I am well ascertain'd that our principle commanders have always been noble, learned and wise, yet of late years we have cause to mourn at our unhappy state, in sharing so little of their converse at our solemn meetings; nor can they blame us for our concern, since experience tells us, that when we often had the happiness of their presence, the Craft was enlivened, and nothing but joy and alacrity ran through the whole; and had it not been for the vigilance, care, and constant attendance of a most worthy grand officer (whose name I need not mention, since it is imprinted in indelible characters on the breast of every true brother in this city) the Grand Lodge would have felt almost an irreparable shock; but he, like a prudent governor, gained the hearts of his Brethren by cherishing their languid spirits, and every one rejoiced in him.

If our noble Grand Master and his deputy would make a general visitation throughout the Lodges of this city (as hath been a custom according to the constitutions at least once in the year) the Brethren would be more careful in preserving that due harmony, and just decorum, which ought to shine amongst them, for as they would not be sensible of the hour of their Lord's coming, they would always be upon the watch, and keep so strict a guard that irregularity or indiscretion would take no place amongst them, but on the contrary, the Craft would then appear in its pristine state, adorned with true and lasting glory, and its virtues conspicuously appear to all mankind. Having now described the cause of the present decay of Free-Masonry together with some remarks, which I hope will be found useful to the Brethren shall give them the following friendly admonition, and then conclude.

As the Craft hath subsisted from times immemorial, and contains the most glorious precepts, of morality and virtue, let not the malicious world have cause to blame us for any base or degenerate actions, but let us industriously pursue the unerring rules which the Almighty Architect hath given us, let us all be united in one sacred bond of love and friendship, and if there is contention amongst us, let it be in striving who can out do each other in acts of religion, mercy, charity, and all other good offices.

Let us all endeavour to deserve the following true character.

If all the social virtues of the mind,  
 If an extensive love to all mankind,  
 If hospitable welcome to a guest,  
 And speedy charity to the distressed,  
 If due regard to liberty and laws,  
 Zeal for our king and for our country's cause,  
 If these are principles deserving fame,  
 Let Masons then enjoy the praise they claim:  
 For  
 Happy the innocent whose harmless thoughts,  
 Are free from anguish as they are from faults.

F I N I S .

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LIST OF LODGES

FROM 1814.

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## A LIST OF LODGES ON THE ROLL OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, A.D. 1814,

The numerical position of such Lodges in 1813 while under the "Grand Lodge of England" (Moderns), or the "Grand Lodge of England according to the old constitutions" (Ancients), and the alterations made in 1832 and 1863, with a separate list of those still in existence, A.D. 1874. Also the years in which the "Modern Lodges" were constituted, the whole compiled and arranged from official calendars and documents.

Nos. 1874	Description, A.D. 1874	Nos. since the "Union."			Description, A.D. 1814	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
		1863.	1832.	1814.				
1	Grand Stewards' *F.M.H., London	1	1	1	Grand Stewards' Lodge, London	...	1	1735
2	Grand Masters' F.M.H., London.	2	2	2	Grand Masters' Lodge, London	...	1	T. 1 †
3	Antiquity, F.M.H., London...	3	3	3	Lodge of Antiquity, F.M.H., London	...	1	
4	Fidelity, F.M.H., London	4	4	4	Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green	...	2	T. 1.
5	R. Somerset House & I. F.M.H. ...	5	5	5	Somerset House Lodge, F.M.H., London	...	3	
6	St. George's &c., F.M.H., London	6	6	6	The George, Commercial Road...	...	3	1721
7	Friendship, Willis' Rooms, London	7	7	7	Lodge of Friendship, St. James's Street	...	4	
8	R. York L. of Persev., F.M.H., do.	8	8	8	Percy Arms, Church Court, Strand	...	4	1721
9	British, F.M.H., London	9	9	9	British Lodge, F.M.H., London	...	5	
10	Albion, F.M.H., London	10	10	10	Antwerp Tavern, Threadneedle Street	...	5	1721
11	Westminster &c., F.M.H., London	11	11	11	Westminster & Key Stone, F.M.H., London	...	6	
12	Enoch, F.M.H., London	12	12	12	Old Crown Tavern, Swallow Street	...	6	1722
13	Fortitude and O. C., London...	13	13	13	Lodge of Fortitude, F.M.H., London...	...	7	
14	Union Waterloo, F.M.H., London	14	14	14	Ordnance Arms, Woolwich	...	7	1722
15	Tuscan, F.M.H., London	15	15	15	Lodge of St. Mary-la-bone. Oxford Street	...	8	
16	Kent, F.M.H., London	16	16	16	Golden Hart, Phoenix-street, Spitalfields	...	8	1722
18	R. Alpha, Willis's Rooms, London	18	18	18	United L. Ionic & Prudence, Oxford-street...	...	9	
19	Old Dundee, London	19	19	19	Royal Artillery, Quebec	...	10	1722
20	R. Athelstan, Cannon-st., London	20	20	20	Dundee Arms Lodge, P.R., Wapping	...	10	
21	Royal Kent L. of A., Chatham	21	21	21	Angel, High-street, Bloomsbury	...	11	1723
22	Emulation, Aldersgate-st., London	22	22	22	Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Chatham	...	11	1723
	Neptune, Gresham-st., London	22	22	23	Kings' Arms, Wandsworth	...	12	1723
					Lodge of Emulation, Threadneedle-street	...	12	
					Neptune, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe	...	13	

\* F.M.H. Freemasons' Hall, or Private Rooms.

† T. I., Time Immemorial.

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

23	Globe, F.M.H., London ... ..	23	24	Fraternal Lodge, Deal ... ..	13	1723
24	Newcastle-upon Tyne, N.-upon-T.	24	25	Globe Lodge, Holborn ... ..	14	1723
25	Robert Burns, F.M.H., London ...	25	26	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge, Newcastle	15	1724
26	Castle L. of Harmony, London ...	26	27	Hercules' Pillar, Great Queen-street ...	16	1724
27		27	28	Lodge of Antiquity, Portsea ... ..	15	1724
28		28	29	Castle Lodge of Harmony, Doctors' Coms...	18	1724
29		29	30	Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockton-upon-Tees	19	1725
30		30	31	Freemasons' Hall, Liverpool ... ..	20	1725
31		31	32	Lodge of Cordiality, Fulham ... ..	21	1725
32		32	33	The Crown, Essex-street, Strand ... ..	22	1727
33		33	34	Old Kings' Arms Lodge, F.M.H., London...	21	1730
34		34	35	St Alban's Lodge, F.M.H., London ... ..	22	1730
35		35	36	White Lion, Rotherhithe ... ..	23	1730
36		36	37	Saracen's Head, Canterbury... ..	24	1730
37		37	38	St. George's Lodge, Liverpool ... ..	25	1730
38		38	39	Castle Lodge, Tower-street, London ...	26	1730
39		39	40	Corner-Stone, F.M.H., London ... ..	27	1730
40		40	41	Prince Edward's Lodge, Gateshead, Durham	28	1730
41		41	42	Britannic Lodge, St. James'-street ...	29	1731
42		42	43	Alpha Lodge, Kensington Palace ... ..	30	1731
43		43	44	Union Lodge, Deal ... ..	31	1731
44		44	45	Lodge of Fortitude, Burnham, Essex ...	32	1731
45		45	46	Sociable Lodge, Cheapside ... ..	33	1731
46		46	47	The Two Sawyers, Minorities... ..	35	1731
47		47	48	Medina Lodge, West Cowes... ..	36	1733
48		48	49	Lodge of Unity, Werneth, near Oldham ...	37	
49		49	50	Glamorgan Lodge, Cardiff ... ..		
50		50	51	Anchor and Hope Lodge, Bolton-le-Moor ...		
51		51	52	Lodge of Harmony, F.M.H., Chichester ...		
52		52	53	St. John's Lodge, Exeter ... ..		
53		53	54	Derwent Lodge, Hastings ... ..		
54		54	55	Royal Cumberland Lodge, Bath ... ..		
55		55	56	Kings' Arms Tavern, Soho, London ... ..		
56		56				

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A. D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."				Description, A. D. 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns, Constitd.
		1863.	1832.	1814.	1813.				
42	Relief, Bury, Lancashire ...	42	50	57	Lodge of Relief, Bury, Lancashire ...	37		1733	
43	St. Paul's, F.M.H., Birmingham ...	43	51	58	St. Paul's Lodge, Birmingham ...	38		1733	
44	Friendship, F.M.H., Manchester...	44	52	59	Lodge of Friendship, Manchester ...		39		
45	Strong Man, S. John's Gate, Lond.	45	53	61	The Windmill Inn, Chelmsford ...		41	1734	
46	Old Union, Cannon-street, London.	46	54	62	Strong Man Lodge, Mansel-street, London...	43		1735	
47	Newstead, Nottingham ...	47	55	63	Union Lodge of Freedom & Ease, Strand, L.		44		
48	Industry, F.M.H., Gateshead ...	48	56	64	Milton's Head Inn, Nottingham ...	44		1735	
49	Gihon, Gresham-street, London ...	49	57	65	Lodge of Industry, Swallow, Durham...		46		
50	Knights of Malta, Hinckley ...	50	58	66	The George, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark		47		
51	Angel, Colchester... ..	51	59	67	Barley Sheaf, Hinckley, Leicestershire ...		47	1735	
52	Union, Norwich ... ..	52	60	68	Angel, Colchester ... ..	47		1736	
53	Royal Sussex, F.M.H., Bath ...	53	61	69	King's Head, Norwich ... ..	48			
54	Hope, Rochdale ... ..	54	62	70	The Gloucester Inn, Bath ... ..		49		
55	Constitutional, Cannon-st., London	55	63	71	The Tower Anchor, Rochdale ... ..	50		1736	
56	Howard L. of B. Love, Arundel ...	56	64	72	Constitutional Lodge, Blackfriars, London ...	51		1736	
57	Humber, F.M.H., Hull ... ..	57	65	73	Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love, Arundel		53		
58	Felicity, Bishopsgate-st., London...	58	66	74	The Humber Lodge, Hull ... ..	54			
59	Royal Naval, F.M.H., London ...	59	67	75	The Unicorn, Wigan, Lancashire... ..	55		1737	
60	Peace & H. Bishopsgate-st., London	60	68	76	Lodge of Felicity, Smithfield ... ..	55		1737	
61	Probity, F.M.H., Halifax ... ..	61	69	77	Loyal Vacation Lodge, F.M.H., Wivelscombe		56	1738	
62	Social, Manchester ... ..	62	70	78	Quebec, Lower Canada ... ..	56		1738	
63	St. Mary's Lodge, F.M.H., London	63	71	79	Mother Lodge, St. Christopher's Basseterre...	57		1738	
64	Fortitude, Manchester ... ..	64	72	80	Royal Naval Lodge, Tower-street, London...	58		1738	
			73	81	Royal Chester Lodge, Chester ... ..	60			
			74	82	Tholfordd Lodge, Haverfordwest... ..	61			
			75	83	L. of Peace and Harmony, Swithen's Lane, L.	62			
			76	84	Spurn & Humber L., F.M.H., Great Grimsby	63			
			77	85	Lodge of Probity, Halifax, Yorkshire ...	63			
			78	86	The Social Lodge, Manchester ... ..	63			
			79	87	The Black Boy, Wapping ... ..	63			
			80		Lodge of Fortitude, Manchester ... ..	63		1738	

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

65	Prosperity, Gresham-street, London	65	78	88	Duke of Cumberland, Whitstable ...	64	1739
66	Grenadiers, F.M.H., London ...	66	79	89	Lodge of Sincerity, Tooley-street, London ...	66	1739
67	Star in the East, F.M.H., Calcutta	67	80	90	Lodge of Peace & Plenty, Tooley-st., London ...	68	
68	Royal Clarence, F.M.H., Bristol...	68	81	91	Cock & Magpie, Finsbury-square, London...	68	1739
69	Unity, Bishopsgate-street, London	69	82	92	Grenadier's Lodge, Manchester ...	70	1740
70	St. John's, F.M.H., Plymouth ...	70	83	93	Star in the East, Calcutta ...	70	
71	Unity, Lowestoft ...	71	84	94	St. George's Lodge, Berwick-upon-Tweed ...	72	1742
72	Royal Jubilee, Fleet-street, London	72	85	95	Mariner's Lodge, Bristol ...	73	
73	Mount Lebanon, Southwark, London	73	86	96	Lodge of Unity, St. Martin's-lane, London...	74	1747
74	Athol, F.M.H., Birmingham ...	74	87	97	Abiff's Lodge, Saxmundham, Suffolk ...	74	
75	Love and Honour, Falmouth ...	75	89	98	St. John's Lodge, Exeter ...	77	1747
76	Economy, F.M.H., Winchester ...	76	90	99	Lodge of Unity, Lowestoft ...	77	
77	Freedom, Gravesend ...	77	91	100	Royal Jubilee Lodge, Minorities ...	79	1748
78	Imperial George, Middleton ...	78	92	101	The Falstaff Tavern, Portsmouth ...	79	1749
79	Pythagorean, Greenwich ...	79	93	102	Prince George Lodge, Plymouth ...	81	
80	St. John's, F.M.H., Sunderland ...	80	95	103	Black Bull, Norwich ...	81	
81	Doric, Woodbridge, Suffolk ...	81	96	104	Spread Eagle, Whitecross-street, London ...	83	
				105	Atholl Lodge, Birmingham ...	84	
				106	United Lodge of Friendship, Fowey ...	84	1750
				107	Clarence Lodge, St. Christophers ...	86	1751
				108	Swaffham Lodge, Swaffham, Norfolk ...	87	1751
				109	Good Intent Lodge, Stamford ...	88	
				110	Lodge of Love and Honour, Falmouth ...	88	1751
				111	King's Head, Winchester ...	89	1751
				112	Star Tavern, Great Yarmouth ...	91	1752
				113	Lodge of Freedom, Gravesend ...	93	1752
				114	The George Inn, Leicester ...	94	1753
				115	Imperial George Lodge, Middleton, Lanc...	95	
				116	Mitre Tavern, Greenwich ...	95	
				117	The Stewards' Lodge, F.M.H., Madras ...	95	
				118	St. John's Lodge, Sunderland ...	96	
				119	Old Cumberland Lodge, Golden-sq., London ...	96	
				120	Commercial Lodge, Aldborough, Suffolk ...	96	



*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D., 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D., 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
		1863.	1832.				
82	Foundation, F.M.H., Cheltenham	82	97	121	96		1753
83	U. L. of Prudence, London	83	98	122	97		1753
84	Doyle's L. of Fellowship, Guernsey	84	99	123	98	98	
85	Faithful, Harleston, Norfolk	85	100	124	99		1753
86	Loyalty, Prescott, Lancashire	86	101	125		101	1753
87	Vitruvian, Lambeth, London	87	102	126	103		1754
88	Scientific, Cambridge	88	103	127		104	1754
89	Unanimity, Dukinfield	89	104	128	105		1754
90	St. John's, Leadenhall-st., London	90	105	129	106		1754
91	Regularity, F.M.H., London	91	106	130	110		1754
92	Moderation, Bishopgate-street, London	92	107	131	111		1754
93	Phoenician, Norwich	93	108	132	112		1755
94	Sunderland	94	109	133	113		1755
95	Leadenhall-st., London	95	110	134	115		1755
			111	135	116		1755
			112	136	120		1755
			113	137	121		1755
			114	138	122		1755
			115	139	123		1755
			116	140	124		1755
			117	141	125		1755
			118	142	126		1755
			119	143	127		1755
			120	144	128		1755
			121	145	129		1755
			122	146	130		1755
			123	147	131		1755
			124	148	132		1755
			125	149	133		1755
			126	150	134		1755
			127	151	135		1755
			128	152	136		1755
			129	153	137		1755
			130	154	138		1755
			131	155	139		1755
			132	156	140		1755
			133	157	141		1755
			134	158	142		1755
			135	159	143		1755
			136	160	144		1755
			137	161	145		1755
			138	162	146		1755
			139	163	147		1755
			140	164	148		1755
			141	165	149		1755
			142	166	150		1755
			143	167	151		1755
			144	168	152		1755
			145	169	153		1755
			146	170	154		1755
			147	171	155		1755
			148	172	156		1755
			149	173	157		1755
			150	174	158		1755
			151	175	159		1755
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			155	179	163		1755
			156	180	164		1755
			157	181	165		1755
			158	182	166		1755
			159	183	167		1755
			160	184	168		1755
			161	185	169		1755
			162	186	170		1755
			163	187	171		1755
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			178	202	186		1755
			179	203	187		1755
			180	204	188		1755
			181	205	189		1755
			182	206	190		1755
			183	207	191		1755
			184	208	192		1755
			185	209	193		1755
			186	210	194		1755
			187	211	195		1755
			188	212	196		1755
			189	213	197		1755
			190	214	198		1755
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			202	226	210		1755
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			218	242	226		1755
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			221	245	229		1755
			222	246	230		1755
			223	247	231		1755
			224	248	232		1755
			225	249	233		1755
			226	250	234		1755
			227	251	235		1755
			228	252	236		1755
			229	253	237		1755
			230	254	238		1755
			231	255	239		1755
			232	256	240		1755
			233	257	241		1755
			234	258	242		1755
			235	259	243		1755
			236	260	244		1755
			237	261	245		1755
			238	262	246		1755
			239	263	247		1755
			240	264	248		1755
			241	265	249		1755
			242	266	250		1755
			243	267	251		1755
			244	268	252		1755
			245	269	253		1755
			246	270	254		1755
			247	271	255		1755
			248	272	256		1755
			249	273	257		1755
			250	274	258		1755
			251	275	259		1755
			252	276	260		1755
			253	277	261		1755
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			255	279	263		1755
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			257	281	265		1755
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			259	283	267		1755
			260	284	268		1755
			261	285	269		1755
			262	286	270		1755
			263	287	271		1755
			264	288	272		1755
			265	289	273		1755
			266	290	274		1755
			267	291	275		1755
			268	292	276		1755
			269	293	277		1755
			270	294	278		1755
			271	295	279		1755
			272	296	280		1755
			273	297	281		1755
			274	298	282		1755
			275	299	283		1755
			276	300	284		1755
			277	301	285		1755
			278	302	286		1755
			279	303	287		1755
			280	304	288		1755
			281	305	289		1755
			282	306	290		

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

96	Burlington, Aldersgate-st., London	96	113	152	Burlington Lodge, Oxford-street, London	128	1756
97	Palatine, F.M.H., Sunderland	97	114	153	Sea Captain's Lodge Sunderland	129	1757
98	St. Martin's, Burslem	98	115	154	St. Martin's Lodge, Burslem	130	131
99	Shakespeare, Aldersgate-st., London	99	116	155	Derwent Lodge, Buckland, Northumberland	131	1757
100	Friendship, Great Yarmouth	100	117	156	Shakespeare, F.M.H., London	133	1757
101	Temple, Leadenhall-street, London	101	118	158	St. Cuthbert's Lodge, F.M.H., Tweedmouth	134	1757
102	Unanimity, North Walsham	102	119	159	Lodge of Friendship, Norwich	134	135
103	Beaufort, F.M.H., Bristol	103	120	160	White Lodge, Staffordshire Potteries	136	1758
104	St. John, Stockport	104	121	161	Lodge of Apollo & St. George, London	137	1758
105	Fortitude, F.M.H., Plymouth	105	122	162	Royal Cambrian Lodge, Newport	138	1758
106	Sun, Exmouth	106	123	163	Queen's Head, Putney-street, Soho	139	140
107	Philanthropic, King's Lynn	107	124	164	Lodge of Unanimity, Bungay	141	1759
108	London, Leadenhall-street, London	108	125	165	Lodge of Unity, Crediton, Devon	142	1759
109	Indus. & Persev., F.M.H., Calcutta	109	126	166	Twelve Brother's Lodge, Portsea	143	1760
110	Loyal Cambrian, Merthyr-Tydvil	110	127	167	Beaufort Lodge, F.M.H., Bristol	144	1761
111	Restoration, F.M.H., Darlington	111	128	168	The Britannia, Stockport	144	1761
112	St. George's, F.M.H., Exeter	112	129	169	Lord Delaval's Lodge, Ford, Northumberland	145	1762
113	Unanimity, Preston	113	130	170	Lodge of Fortitude, Fore-st., Plymouth Dock	146	1762
114	British Union, F.M.H., Ipswich	114	131	171	Sun Lodge, Exmouth, Devon	147	1762
115	St. John's, Gibraltar	115	132	172	Maid's Head Inn, Lynn Regis	148	1762
116	Royal Lancashire, Colne	116	133	173	London Lodge, Cheapside	149	1762
117	Salopian L. of Charity, Shrewsbury	117	135	174	Lodge of Industry & Perseverance, Calcutta	150	1762
				175	Castle Tavern, Merthyr-Tydvil	150	
				176	Restoration Lodge, F.M.H., Darlington	153	
				177	Percy Lodge, F.M.H., Morpeth		
				178	St. George's Lodge, Exeter		
				179	Third Royal Lancashire Militia		
				180	British Union Lodge, Ipswich		
				181	Second Royal Battalion of Royal Artillery		
				182	Royal Lancashire Lodge, Colne		
				183	Temple Lodge, Folkestone		
				184	St. Alban's Lodge, Birmingham		
				186	In the Shropshire Militia		

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D., 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D., 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
		1863.	1814.				
119	Sun, S. & C., F.M.H., Whitehaven	118	136	Concord Lodge, Whitehaven		154	
		137	188	St. Andrew's Lodge, Halifax, Nova Scotia		155	
		138	189	Royal Horse Artillery, Colchester		156	
			190	The Blue Anchor, Whitehaven		157	1762
			191	Royal Navy Lodge, Deal	157		
			192	Union Lodge, Carmarthen		158	1762
		139	193	Lodge of Friendship, Lynn-Regis	158		
			194	Mitre Tavern, Hatten Garden, London		159	
			195	Hiram Lodge, Pontypool, Monmouth		160	
120	Palladian, Hereford	120	141	Palladian Lodge, Hereford	160		1762
			142	St. Paul's Lodge, Monkwearmouth		161	
			143	Jerusalem Lodge, Bristol		162	
			144	Union Lodge, Nottingham	162		1763
121	Mount Sinai, F.M.H., Penzance	121	142	Mount Sinai Lodge, Penzance		163	
		122	201	Derbyshire Lodge, Buxton		165	
123	Lennox, F.M.H., Richmond	123	144	Lennox Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire	165		1763
			145	King's Head Inn, Norwich		166	
124	Marquis of Granby, F.M.H., Durham	124	204	Marquis of Granby Lodge, F.M.H., Durham	166		1763
125	Prince Edwin's, Hythe, Kent	125	147	King's Head Inn, Hythe, Kent		168	
126	Silent Temple, Burnley	126	148	Lodge of Silent Temple, Burnley, Lanc.	168		1763
127	Union, Margate	127	149	Union Lodge, Margate, Kent, Westmoreland	169		1763
			150	The Crown, Wigton, Cumberland		170	
128	Prince Edwin's, Bury	128	150	Bury Bridge Inn, Bury, Lancashire	171		1764
			151	Union Lodge, Margate	173		1764
129	Union, F.M.H., Kendal	129	211	Private Rooms, Southampton		174	
130	R. Gloucester, F.M.H., Southampton	130	212	In Royal Regiment of Cornish Miners		175	
131	Fortitude, F.M.H., Truro	131	153	Lodge of Unity, Ringwood, Hants	175		1764
132	Unity, F.M.H., Ringwood	132	154	Lodge of Harmony, Faversham	176		1764
133	Harmony, Faversham	133	155	L. of Constitutional Attachment, Southwark	178		1764
			217	St. David's Lodge, Berwick-upon-Tweed		179	

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

134	Caledonian, Leadenhall-st., London	134	156	218	Caledonian Lodge, Fleet-street, London	180	1764
135	Perpetual Friendship, Bridgewater	135	157	219	Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, Bridgewater	181	1764
136	Good Report, Canon-st., London...	136	158	220	Royal Theatric, Hart Street, London	182	1765
				221	In the Ninth Regiment of Foot ...	183	
				222	British Social Lodge, Finsbury, London	183	1765
				223	Lufitanian, F.M.T., London...	184	1765
			159	225	Royal Jubilee Lodge, Leicester-sq., London	185	1765
				226	London Tavern, Newfoundland ...	186	1765
				227	Gothic Lodge, Harwich, Essex ...	186	1765
137	Amity, F.M.H., Poole ...	137	160	228	In the Ninth Battalion Royal Artillery	187	1765
				229	Lodge of Amity, Poole, Dorset ...	187	1765
				230	Corinthian & Constitutional Lodge, Honiton	188	1765
139	Britannia, F.M.H., Sheffield	138	161	231	All Saints' Lodge, Wooler, Northumberland...	189	1765
		139	162	232	Britannia's Lodge, Sheffield ...	191	1765
140	St. George's, Greenwich	140	163	233	First Battalion Ninety-first Regiment ...	191	1765
141	Faith, Fleet-street, London ...	141	164	234	St. George's Lodge, Deptford ...	192	1765
			165	235	The Bell, York-street, Westminster ...	192	1765
142	St. Thomas's, Cannon-st., London	142	166	236	Union Lodge, Norwich... ..	193	1765
143	Middlesex, Aldersgate-st., London	143	167	237	The Compasses, Golden-square, London ...	193	1765
144	St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, London	144	168	238	Royal Edwin Lodge, Bury-St-Edmunds ...	194	1765
145	Prudent Brethren, F.M.H., London	145	169	239	The George, Brook-street, Holborn, London	194	1765
146	Antiquity, Bolton-le-Moors ...	146	170	240	St. Luke's Lodge, Chelsea ...	195	1765
				241	Ship, Spitalfields, London ...	196	1765
				242	Lodge of Antiquity, Bolton-le-Moor	196	1765
147	Justice, Deptford ...	147	171	243	Lodge of Perfect Friendship, Bath	197	1765
148	Lights, Warrington ...	148	172	244	Lodge of Love and Unity, Falmouth...	198	1765
149	Peace, F.M.H., Meltham ...	149	173	245	The Jolly Potters, Deptford...	198	1765
150	Perfect Unanimity, Madras ...	150	174	246	Lodge of Lights, Warrington ...	199	1765
151	Albany, F.M.H., Newport, I. of W.	151	175	247	Travellers' Arms, Dewsbury...	200	1765
152	Virtue, F.M.H., Manchester ...	152	176	248	Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, Madras...	201	1765
153	Inhabitants, Gibraltar ...	153	177	249	Red Lion Inn, Newport, I of W. ...	202	1765
			178	250	The Fleece, Manchester ...	202	1765
				251	Inhabitant's Lodge, Gibraltar	202	1765

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D. 1874.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns, Constitd.
		1863.	1874.				
154	Unanimity, F.M.H., Wakefield ...	154	179	Lodge of Unanimity, Wakefield ...	202	203	1766
155	Perseverance, F.M.H., Liverpool	155	180	Love and Unity, Dover ...	203	204	1766
156	Harmony, F.M.H., Plymouth ...	156	181	Scientific Lodge, Crewkerne ...	205	205	1766
157	Bedford, F.M.H., London ...	157	182	Lodge of Perseverance, Preston ...	206	206	1766
158	Adams' F.M.H., Sheerness ...	158	183	Harmony Lodge, Plymouth ...	207	207	1766
159	Brunswick, F.M.H., Stonehouse ...	159	184	Bedford Lodge, F.M.T., London ...	208	208	1766
160	True Friendship, Rochford ...	160	185	Patriotic Lodge, Croydon ...	209	209	1766
162	Cadagon, F.M.H., London ...	161	186	Adams Lodge, Sheerness ...	210	210	1766
163	Integrity, F.M.H., Manchester ...	162	187	Phoenix Inn, Plymouth Dock ...	211	211	1767
164	Perseverance, Sidmouth, Devon ...	163	188	St. Nicholas Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	212	212	1767
		164	189	R. O. Regiment, Staffordshire Militia ...	213	213	1767
			190	Sion Lodge, North Shields ...	215	215	1767
			191	Lodge of True Friendship, Rochford ...	216	216	1767
			192	Lodge of St. John's, Halifax, Nova Scotia ...	217	217	1767
			193	Blackfriars Bridge Lodge, Blackfriars, London	218	218	1767
			194	Lodge of Integrity, Manchester ...	221	221	1767
			195	Golden Marine Inn, Stonehouse, Devon	222	222	1767
			196	Royal York Lodge of Union, F.M.H., Bristol	225	225	1767
			197	Royal Cumberland Militia ...	226	226	1767
			198	Lodge of Morality, Great Queen-st., London			
			199	East Devon Regiment of Militia ...			
				Mason's Arms, Whitehaven ...			
				Honour & Generosity, Doctors Commons ...			
				Lodge of Union, St. Margaret's Hill, Boro'			
				Crown and Anvil, Minorites, London ...			
				St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, London			
				Mariners' Lodge, F.M.H., Guernsey ...			
				Lodge of Amity, Steeton-in-Craven, Yorkshire			
				Shakespeare's Head, Clerkenwell, London...			
				The Red Lion, Greenwich ...			
				All Soul's Lodge, Weymouth ...			

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

171	.Amity, Greenwich	171	200	284	Ratcliffe Highway, London	227	1767
172	Old Concord, F.M.H., London	172	201	285	Lodge of Friendship, Barking, Essex	228	1768
173	Phoenix, F.M.H., London	173	202	286	In North Devon Militia	230	1768
174	Sincerity, Gresham-st., London	174	203	287	Lodge of Concord, St. Martin's Lane, London	231	1768
175	East Medina, F.M.H., Ryde	175	204	288	Red Lion, Woolwich	232	1768
176	Caveac, Westminster	176	205	289	The George, Brook-street, Holborn, London	233	1768
177	Domatic, Fleet-st., London	177	206	290	Lodge of Sincerity, Bermondsey, London	234	1768
178	Antiquity, Wigan	178	207	291	Bugle Inn, Ryde, Isle of Wight	235	1768
179	Manchester, Fleet-st., London	179	208	292	Caveac Lodge, Hammersmith, London	237	1768
180	St. James' Union, F.M.H., London	180	209	293	Hercules' Pillars, Great Green-street, London	238	1768
181	Universal, F.M.H., London	181	210	294	Queen's Head, Wigan	239	1768
182		182	211	295	Godolphin, St. Mary's, Scilly	240	1769
183	Unity, Bishopgate-st., London	183	212	296	Manchester L., Doctors Commons, London	241	1769
184	U. C. L. of B. Old Bromton, Kent	184	213	297	Hirsel Lodge, Berwickshire Militia	242	1769
185	Tranquility, Cannon-st., London	185	214	298	Angel Inn, Chorley Lane	243	1769
186	Industry, Mason's Hall, London	186	215	299	The Goat, Pall-Mall, London	244	1769
187	R. Sussex, L. of H., F.M.H., London	187	216	300	Universal Lodge, Fish-street-Hill, London	245	1769
			217	301	Queen's Head, Soho, London	246	1769
			218	302	St. John's, Quebec, Lower Canada	247	1769
			219	303	Lodge of Hope, Stourbridge, Worcestershire	248	1769
			220	304	F.M.H. Nassau, New Providence	249	1769
			221	305	Lodge of Unity, Doctors Commons, London		
			222	306	Globe Tavern, Chatham		
				307	Royal George Lodge, Bridport		
				308	The Angel, Minorities, London		
				309	Princess Royal, Finsbury-square, London		
				310	Green Dragon, Tipton, Worcestershire		
				311	Lodge of Virtue, Bath		
				312	Benevolent Lodge, St. John's, Newfoundland		
				313	Seventy-Sixth Regiment		
				314	R. Sussex L. of Hospitality, F.M.H., Bristol		
				315	Prince Edwin's Lodge, Woodbridge		
				316	St. Peter's Lodge, Newington Butts, Surrey		

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D. 1874.	Moderns, 1873.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
		1863.	1814.				
188	Joppa, Aldersgate-street, London...	188	318	In Twenty-third Regiment of Foot ...	...	252	
189	Sincerity, F.M.H., East Stonehouse	223	319	Green Man, Whitechapel, London ...	...	253	1769
190	Oak, F.M.H., London ...	224	320	Lodge of Sincerity, Plymouth Dock ...	254		
191	St. John, Bury, Lancashire ...	225	321	Rose Tavern, Bishopgate-street, London	...	255	1769
		191	322	Lodge of St. John, Manchester ...	255		
			323	Arimathea, Weymouth ...	...	256	
			324	Union Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica	...	257	
192	Lion & Lamb, Cannon-st., London	192	325	Hercules Tower, Threadneedle-st, London...	...	258	1770
193	Confidence, Fleet-street, London...	193	326	Lodge of Prosperity, Cornhill, London	258		
194	St. Paul's, Cannon-street, London...	194	327	The Porcupine, Newport-street, London	...	259	
195	Hengist, Bournemouth ...	195	328	Royal Marine, Chatham ...	...	260	
			329	Green Dragon, Poplar ...	...	261	1770
			330	Lodge of Hengist, Christ-Church, Hants	...	262	
			331	Seventh Regiment, Light Dragoons ...	...	263	1770
			332	Lodge of Concord, Barnard Castle ...	...	264	
196	Albion, Bridge Town, Barbadoes...	196	333	Albion, Barbadoes...	...	265	1771
197	Jerusalem, F.M.H., London...	197	334	Jerusalem, Holborn, London	...	266	
198	Percy, Leadenhall-street, London...	198	335	Percy Arms, Strand, London	...	267	
199	Peace & Harmony, Dover ...	199	336	Lodge of Peace & Harmony, Dover	...	268	
200	Old Globe, Scarborough ...	200	337	Old Globe, Scarborough ...	...	269	
201	Jordan, F.M.H., London ...	201	338	Three Tuns Tavern, Aldersgate ...	...	270	1771
202	Friendship, F.M.H., Devonport ...	202	339	Lodge of Friendship, Plymouth Dock...	268		
			340	St. John's, Windsor ...	...	271	
			341	Elm Tree Inn, Devizes...	...	272	
			342	The Angel Inn, Guildford ...	...	273	1771
			343	Lodge of Harmony, Carlisle...	...	274	1772
			344	Rising Sun, Fort Marlborough, East Indies...	...	275	
			345	Lodge of Fidelity, Manchester	...	276	
203	Ancient Union, F.M.H., Liverpool	203	346	Greenhalghs, Cable-street, Liverpool ...	...	277	1772
			244	Golden Lane, St. Lukes ...	...	277	
			245	Torbay, Paignton, Devon ...	...	277	1772

List of Lodges at the "Union."

204	Caledonian, F.M.H., Manchester	204	246	351	Caledonian Lodge, Manchester	278
205	Israel, Cannon-street, London	205	247	353	Lodge of Israel, Minories, London	280
206	Friendship, Leadenhall-st., London	206	248	354	Lodge of Friendship, Deptford Green	280
207	Royal, F.M.H., Kingston, Jamaica	207	249	355	Harmony Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica	281
208	Three G. P., F.M.H., Dewsbury	208	250	356	In Wiltshire Regiment of Militia	282
209	Etonian, Windsor	209	251	357	Royal Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica	283
			252	358	Lodge of Three Grand Principles, Dewsbury	1772
			253	359	Etonian Lodge, Eton	1772
				360	Royal Edmund Lodge, Bury-St-Edmunds	284
				361	Seventeenth Regiment Light Dragoons	285
				362	Union Lodge, Bridge Town, Barbadoes	286
				363	Lodge of Fortitude, St. Helier's, Jersey	287
				364	Lodge of Amity, Kingston, Jamaica	288
				365	Lodge of Unanimity, Calcutta	1772
210	Duke of Athol, Denton	210	254	366	Fox Tavern, Manchester	289
211	St. Michael's, Aldersgate-st., London	211	255	367	Coach and Horses, Soho, London	290
			256	368	Apollo Lodge, Merchants' Hall, York	1773
212	Euphreates, F.M.H., London	212	257	369	Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight	291
				370	In the West London Militia	292
				371	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta	1773
				372	Vine Inn, Exeter	293
213	Perseverance, F.M.H., Norwich	213	258	373	Lodge of Humility with Fortitude, Calcutta	1773
214	Hope and Unity, Romford	214	259	374	Angel Inn, St. Stephens, Norwich	294
				375	Windmill and Bell, Romford	*296
215	Commerce, Haslingden	215	260	376	Lodge of Union, Gateshead, Durham	1773
			261	377	Union Lodge, Bengal-st., Manchester	295
216	Harmonic, Ranelagh-pl., Liverpool	216	262	378	Prince of Wales, Miller-st., Manchester	297
217	Stability, Fleet-street, London	217	263	379	In the Eighty-fifth Regiment	298
			264	380	Castle Tavern, Liverpool	299
218	True Friendship, F.M.H., Calcutta	218	265	381	Saracen's Head, Bishopsgate, London	300
219	Prudence, F.M.H., Todmorden	219	266	382	Lodge of Liberty and Sincerity, Wellington	1774
				383	Lodge of True Friendship, Calcutta	301
				384	Lodge of Prudence, Leigh, Lancashire	1774

\* In "Ahiman Rezon" for 1813 this Lodge ranks as 296, and the "Union Lodge," Manchester, as 295, but in the List of Lodges after "Union" (1815), the order is as above.



*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D., 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D., 1874.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
		1863.	1832.				
220	Harmony, Garston ... ..	220	267	Shakspeare Tavern, Liverpool ... ..	...	302	
221	St. John's, Market-square, Bolton...	221	268	The Horse Shoes, Bolton-le-Moor ... ..	...	303	
222	St. Andrew's, Bishopsgate, London.	222	269	The Fortune of War, Woolwich ... ..	...	304	
223	Charity, F.M.H., Plymouth ... ..	223	270	St. Andrew's Lodge, East Smithfield, London	...	305	
224	Atlantic Phoenix, Bermuda ... ..	224	271	Royal Invalids' L., Fountain Inn, Plymouth	...	306	
225	St. Luke's, Ipswich ... ..	225	272	St. George's Lodge, Bermuda ... ..	...	307	
226	Benevolence, Littleborough ... ..	226	273	Concord Lodge, Barbadoes ... ..	...	308	1774
227	Ionic, Leadenhall-street, London...	227	274	St. Bede's Lodge, Morpeth ... ..	308	309	
228	United Strength, St. John's-gate, L.	228	275	St. Luke's Lodge, Ipswich ... ..	...	310	1775
229	Humility with Fortitude, Calcutta	229	276	King's Arms, Blackburn ... ..	...	311	
230	Fidelity, F.M.H., Devonport ... ..	230	277	Durnovarian, Dorchester ... ..	310	312	
231	St. Andrew's, F.M.H., London ... ..	231	278	In Sixth or Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons	...	313	
232	Marine, Calcutta ... ..	232	279	Ordnance Arms, Woolwich ... ..	...	314	
233	Prince Alfred, Somerset, Bermuda.	233	280	Sun and Sector, Workington ... ..	312	314	1775
234	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta ... ..	234	281	Saddler's Arms, Piccadilly, London ... ..	...	316	1775
			282	True and Faithful, Sudbury ... ..	314	317	
			283	Royal Lebanon, Gloucester ... ..	...	318	
			284	Lodge of Humility, Fort William, Calcutta...	...	320	
			285	The Harrow, Brompton, Kent ... ..	...	321	1776
			286	The Hotel, Kingsand, near Plymouth...	...	322	1776
			287	In the Ninety-first Regiment...	...	323	
			288	St. Andrew's, Fetter-lane, London ... ..	321	324	1776
			289	In the Seventy-eight Regiment ... ..	322	325	1776
			290	R. York L. of Perseverance, Coldstream Gds.	...	326	1776
			291	Marine, Calcutta ... ..	322	...	...
			292	Somerset, St. George's, Bermuda ... ..	...	...	...
			293	Royal Oak, Rippon, Yorkshire ... ..	324	...	...
			294	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta ... ..	325	...	...
			295	Lodge of Honour, Kensington, London ... ..	325	...	...
			296	In Garrison, Cape Breton, North America ... ..	326	...	...
			297	Industrious Lodge, Canterbury ... ..	326	...	...

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

235	Nine Muses, Bond-street, London	235	285	417	Etruscan Lodge, Stoke, Staffordshire	327
236	York, F.M.H., York	236	286	418	Royal Marine Lodge, Woolwich	328
237	Indefatigable, F.M.H., Swansea	237	287	419	Sixth Battalion Royal Artillery	329
238	Pilgrim, Leadenhall-st., London	238	288	420	Lodge of United Friendship, Northfleet, Kent	1776
239	Friendly, Kingston, Jamaica	239	289	421	The Nine Muses, St. James'-street, London	1777
240	St. Hilda, F.M.H., South Shields	240	290	422	Mount Horeb, Barbadoes	1777
241	Merchants', F.M.H., Liverpool	241	291	423	Union Lodge, York	1777
242	St. George's, Town Hall, Doncaster	242	292	424	Second Battalion Fifty-eighth Regiment	1777
243	Loyalty, F.M.H., Guernsey	243	293	425	Social Lodge, Malden, Essex	1777
			294	426	In Ninety-second Regiment	1777
			295	427	Indefatigable Lodge, Swansea	1777
			296	428	Lodge of Harmony, Guernsey	334
			297	430	Buckingham Arms, Stonehouse, Plymouth	336
			298	431	Lodge of Unity, Guernsey	337
			299	432	First Battalion Fourteenth Regt. of Foot	338
			300	433	Northumberland Lodge, Alnwick	1779
				434	Second Battalion Thirty-fourth Regiment	1779
				435	Pilgrim Lodge, F.M.T., London	1779
				436	Harmony Lodge, St. Helier's, Jersey	341
				437	Lodge of Fortitude, Maidstone	1779
				438	Trinity Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica	342
				439	In Fourth Garrison, Battalion, Guernsey	343
				440	St. Hilda's Lodge, South Shields	1780
				441	Neptune, Prince of Wales' I., East Indies	1780
				442	Merchants' Lodge, King-st., Liverpool	344
				443	Fourth Battalion Royal Artillery	345
				444	Union Lodge, Caracow	346
				445	Second Battalion Fourteenth Regiment	347
				446	Sixty-eighth Regiment	348
				447	St. George's Lodge, Doncaster	1780
				448	Loyalty Lodge, F.M.H., Guernsey	349
				449	Lodge of Charity, Royal Artificers, Jersey	350
				450	Veteran's Lodge, Harwich	351

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D., 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D., 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns, Constitd.,
		1863.	1814.				
244	Yarborough, F.M.H., Jersey ...	244	451	Rodney Lodge, F.M.H., Kingston, Jamaica...	351	352	1781
			452	Farmer's Lodge, Gronville, Jersey ...			
			453	Lodge of Friendship, Dartmouth... ..	352	353	1781
			454	In the Fifth Regiment of Foot ... ..			
			455	Lodge of Moral Reform, New Cross, Surrey	353	354	1781
245	Mechanics', F.M.H., Jersey... ..	245	456	In Tenth Battalion, Royal Artillery ... ..			
			457	Mechanic's Lodge, St. Helier's, Jersey		355	1781
			458	Hiram's Lodge, Leadenhall-street, London...	355	356	1782
			459	Tenth Battalion Royal Artillery ... ..			
246	Royal Union, F.M.H., Cheltenham	246	460	St. George's, East York Militia ... ..	356	357	
247	Union, Demerara, South America..	247	461	Royal Union Lodge, Cirencester ... ..		358	
			462	Union Lodge, Demerara ... ..		359	
			*463	L. of Chosen Friends, F.M.H., Martinique...			
248	True Love & Unity, Brixham ...	248	465	L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham ... ..	360		1782
249	Mariner's, F.M.H., Liverpool ...	249	466	Mariner's Lodge, Liverpool ... ..	362		1783
250	Minerva, F.M.H., Hull ...	250	467	Minerva Lodge, Princes-street, Hull	363		1783
			468	Union Lodge, Crewkerne... ..	364		1783
251	Loyal, F.M.H., Barnstaple ...	251	469	Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple ... ..	365		1783
			470	Apollo Lodge, Salisbury ... ..	366		1783
252	Harmonic, Stone-street, Dudley ...	252	471	Harmonic Lodge, Dudley ... ..	369		1784
			472	Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	371		1784
			473	Royal Gloucester Lodge, Gloucester	373		1785
			474	Lodge of Concord, Ilfracombe ... ..	374		1785
253	Tyrian, St. James-street, Derby ...	253	475	Tyrian Lodge, Derby ... ..	379		1785
254	Trinity, Coventry ... ..	254	476	Trinity Lodge, Coventry ... ..	382		1785
255	Harmony, Richmond, Surrey ...	255	477	Lodge of Harmony, Hampton Court... ..	384		1785
			478	Thanet Lodge, Margate ... ..	386		1785
			479	Good Intent, Leadenhall-street, London	387		1785
			480	Perfect Friendship, Ipswich ... ..	389		1785
256	Lodge of Unions, F.M.H., London	256	481	Lodge of Unions, Lambeth, London ... ..	390		1785
			482	Lodge of Independence, Chester... ..	391		1786

\*No. 463 is the last of the "Ancients" Lodges. No. 465 (now 247) still exists.

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

257	Phoenix, High-street, Portsmouth...	257	319	483	Friendship and Sincerity, Shaftesbury ...	394	1786
				484	Phoenix Lodge, Portsmouth...	395	1786
				485	Lodge of Goodwill, F.M.H., Braintree	401	1786
				486	Lodge of Sincerity, Wigan, Lancashire	402	1786
				487	Lodge of Harmony, Ormskirk ...	403	1786
				488	St. Matthews, Barton-upon-Humber	406	1787
258	Amphibious, Heckmondwike ...	258	320	487	Amphibious Lodge, Shears, High Town	407	1787
				321	Newtonian Lodge, Knaresborough ...	408	1787
				322	Lodge of Trade and Navigation, Northwich	410	1787
				323	Lodge of Unity, Longnor ...	411	1787
					Prince of Wales, St. James'-st., London	412	1787
259	Prince of Wales, W.R., London ...	259	324	493	Social Friendship, Madras, C. of Coromandel...	420	1787
260	L. of Rock, Trichinopoly, Madras.	260	325	494	Social Friendship, St. Thomas' Mt., do.	422	1787
				326	Prince of Wales, F.M.H., Gainsborough	423	1787
					Unanimity, Taunton ...	433	1788
261	Unanimity and Sincerity, Taunton.	261	327	497	Salopian Lodge, Shrewsbury...	434	1788
262	Salopian, Shrewsbury ...	262	328	498	Bank of England, Bermondsey-sq., London...	435	1788
263	Bank of England, London ...	263	329	499	Nelson of the Nile, Batley ...	436	1788
264	Nelson of Nile, F.M.H., Batley ...	264	330	500	Philanthropic, Melford, Suffolk ...	437	1788
				331	Duke of York's Lodge, Bingley ...	438	1788
265	Royal Yorkshire, F.M.H., Keighley	265	332	502	Royal Yorkshire, Keighley, Yorkshire...	439	1788
266	Naphtali, M.H., Heywood ...	266	333	503	Lodge of Naphtali, Fountain-st., Manchester	441	1788
267	Unity, Macclesfield ...	267	334	505	Lodge of Unity, Dean's Gate, Manchester ...	442	1788
268	Union, Ashton-under-Lyne ...	268	335	506	Lodge of Union, Dean's Gate, Manchester...	443	1788
269	Fidelity, Blackburn ...	269	336	507	Lodge of Fidelity, Burnley ...	444	1788
270	R.L. Faith & Friendship, Berkeley	270	337	508	R. L. of Faith and Friendship, Berkeley	449	1789
				337	Cambrian Lodge, Brecon, South Wales ...	451	1789
271	R. Clarence, R. P., Brighton.	271	338	510	R. Clarence Lodge, Brightelmstone, Sussex	452	1789
272	Harmony, F.M.H., Boston ...	272	339	511	Lodge of Harmony, Boston, Lincoln ...	453	1789
				339	Beneficent, Macclesfield ...	454	1789
273	Universal Charity, F.M.H., Madras.	273	340	513	Royal York, Cirencester ...	455	1789
274	Tranquility, Newchurch ...	274	341	514	Lodge of Tranquility, Rosendale ...	458	1789
				341	In L. of the U. Pottery, Lane End, Stafford...	459	1789
				516			

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D., 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D., 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns, Constitd. 1789.
		1863.	1832.				
275	Harmony, F.M.H., Huddersfield...	275	342	517			1789
276	Good Fellowship, Chelmsford ...	276	343	518			1789
277	Friendship, F.M.H., Oldham ...	277	344	519			1789
278	Friendship, Gibraltar ...	278	345	520			1789
				521			1790
				522			1790
			346	523			1790
			347	524			1790
279	St. John's, F.M.H., Leicester ...	279	348	525			1790
280	Worcester Lodge, Worcester...	280	349	526			1790
281	Fortitude, Athenæum, Lancaster ...	281	350	527			1790
				528			1791
282	Bedford, F.M.H., Tavistock ...	282	351	529			1791
283	Amity, Haslingden ...	283	352	530			1791
				531			1791
				532			1791
				533			1792
				534			1792
				535			1792
284	Shakespeare, F.M.H., Warwick ...	284	356	536			1792
285	Love & Honour, Shepton-Mallet ...	285	357	537			1792
				538			1792
286	Samaritan, Bacup ...	286	358	539			1792
				540			1792
				541			1792
287	Unanimity, Stockport ...	287	360	542			1792
				543			1792
				544			1792
288	Harmony, F.M.H., Todmorden ...	288	363	545			1792
289	Fidelity, F.M.H., Leeds ...	289	364	546			1792
290	Huddersfield, F.M.H., Huddersfield ...	290	365	547			1792
							1793

\*Called "Royal Gloucester" in Calendar A.D. 1813.

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

291	Rural Philanthropic, Highbridge...	291	366	548	Union Lodge, New-street, Birmingham	...	514	1793
292	Sincerity, F.M.H., Liverpool	292	367	549	Cambridge New Lodge, Cambridge	...	515	1793
293	King's Friends, Nantwich	293	368	559	Rural Philanthropic, Huntspill, Somerset	...	517	1793
294	Constitutional, Beverley	294	369	551	Lodge of Sincerity, Liverpool	...	518	1793
295	Combermere L., Macclesfield	295	370	552	Scarsdale Lodge, Chesterfield	...	519	1793
296	Royal Brunswick, F.M.H., Sheffield	296	371	553	The King's Friends Lodge, Nantwich	...	520	1793
297	Witham, F.M.H., Lincoln	297	372	554	Constitutional Lodge, Beverley	...	525	1793
298	Harmony, F.M.H., Rochdale	298	373	555	Union Lodge, Macclesfield	...	526	1793
299	Emulation, Dartford	299	374	556	Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield	...	527	1793
300	Minerva, Ashton-under-Lyne	300	375	557	Witham Lodge, City of Lincoln	...	530	1793
301	Apollo, Alcester	301	376	558	Lodge of Unity, Yarmouth	...	531	1793
302	Hope, F.M.H., Bradford	302	377	559	Lodge of Harmony, Rochdale, Lancashire	...	532	1793
303	Benevolent, F.M.H., Teignmouth	303	378	560	Royal Edward Lodge, Leominster	...	533	1793
304	Philanthropic, F.M.H., Leeds	304	379	561	Lodge of Emulation, Dartford	...	535	1794
305	Apollo, F.M.H., Beccles	305	380	562	Lodge of Minerva, Ashton-under-Lyne	...	536	1794
306	Alfred, Albion-street, Leeds	306	381	563	Apollo Lodge, Alcester, Warwickshire	...	537	1794
307	Prince Frederick, Hebden-Bridge	307	382	564	Lodge of Unity & Friendship, Bradford, Wilts	...	538	1794
308	Prince George, Bottoms	308	383	565	Lodge of Hope, Bradford, Yorkshire	...	539	1794
309	Harmony, Fareham	309	384	566	Benevolent, F.M.H., West Teignmouth, Devon	...	540	1794
310	Union, F.M.H., Carlisle	310	385	567	Lodge in Royal Regt. of Cheshire Militia	...	541	1794
311	South Saxon, F.M.H., Lewes	311	386	568	Philanthropic Lodge, Leeds	...	542	1794
			387	569	Apollo Lodge, Beccles, Suffolk	...	544	1794
			388	570	Lodge of St. Winifred, Holywell, Flintshire	...	545	1795
			389	571	Alfred Lodge, F.M.H., Leeds	...	546	1795
			390	572	St. Bartholomew's Lodge, Coldfield	...	547	1795
			391	573	Lodge of Prince Frederick, Hepstonstall	...	549	1796
			392	574	Lodge of Prince George, Bottoms, Stansfield	...	550	1796
			393	575	Lodge of Harmony, Town Hall, Gosport	...	551	1796
			394	576	Perfect Lodge, Woolwich	...	552	1796
			395	577	Lodge of Strict Benevolence, Wisbeach	...	553	1796
			396	578	Vectis Lodge of Peace & Concord, Newport	...	554	1796
			397	579	Union Lodge, Carlisle	...	555	1796
			398	580	Ebenezer Lodge, Pately Bridge, Yorkshire	...	556	1796
			399	581	South Saxon Lodge, F.M.H., Lewes, Sussex	...	557	1796

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D. 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd. 1797
		1863.	1814.				
312	Lion, F.M.H., Whitby ... ..	312	391	Prestonian Friendship, Grays Thurrock ...	560		1797
313	United Friends, Yarmouth ... ..	313	392	Lion Lodge, Whitby ... ..	561		1797
314	Peace and Unity, Preston ... ..	314	393	Norwich Theatrical Lodge, Great Yarmouth ...	563		1797
315	Royal York, R Pavilion, Brighton	315	394	Lodge of United Friends, Great Yarmouth ...	564		1797
				Lodge of Peace and Unity, Preston ... ..	565		1797
				Royal Cinque Port Lodge, Seaford ... ..	566		1797
				Lodge in the Island of St. Helena ... ..	568		1798
				The Jacob's Lodge, Ramsgate ... ..	570		1798
			395	Lodge of Truth, 1st Regt. Life Guards, London ...	571		1798
				Attention, Lynn, Norfolk ... ..	572		1798
			392	Innocence and Morality, Hindon... ..	573		1798
316	Unity P. & C. 2nd Batt. 1st R. Scots	316	396	Unity, Peace and Concord, Madras ... ..	574		1798
				Allman's Lodge, Aldermanbury ... ..	575		1799
				Mariner's Lodge, Selby ... ..	576		1799
			397	Three Grand Principles, Penryn ... ..	577		1799
			398	Industry, Bridgenorth ... ..	578		1799
				Prudence and Industry, Chard ... ..	579		1799
				Affability, Manchester ... ..	580		1799
317	Affability, F.M.H., Manchester ...	317	399	True and Faithful, Helston ... ..	582		1799
318	True & Faithful, F.M.H., Helston	318	400	Harmony, Hastings ... ..	583		1799
319	New Forest, Lymington ... ..	319	401	New Forest, Lymington ... ..	584		1799
320	Loyalty, Mottram ... ..	320	402	Loyalty, Mottram ... ..	585		1799
				Warren Lodge, Nottingham ... ..	595		1802
321	Unity, Crewe... ..	321	403	St. Peter's, Petersborough, Northampton ...	596		1802
322	Peace, Stockport ... ..	322	404	Unity, Stockport ... ..	599		1806
323	Concord, Stockport ... ..	323	405	Peace, Stockport ... ..	600		1806
324	Moira, Staleybridge ... ..	324	406	Lodge of Concord, Stockport ... ..	601		1806
				Moira, Staleybridge ... ..	602		1806
				La L. de l'Amitie des Freres Reunis, I. Hayti ...	603		1809
325	St. John's, F.M.H., Salford ... ..	325	407	La Loge de l'Heureuse Reunion, I. of Hayti ...	604		1809
326	Moira, F.M.H., Bristol... ..	326	408	St. John's, Eccles ... ..	605		1809
				Moira, F.M.H., Bristol ... ..	606		1809

328	St. John's, F.M.H., Torquay	328	411	623	At Torquay, Devonshire	615	1810
329	Brotherly Love, Yeovil...	329	412	624	Lodge of Brotherly Love, Martock	616	1810
330	One and All, F.M.H., Bodmin	330	413	625	Royal Cornwall Lodge, in Corn. Reg. Militia	617	1810
331	Phoenix L. of H. & P. F.M.H., Truro	331	414	626	Lodge of Union, Portsea, Hants.	618	1810
332	Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh	332	415	627	Phoenix L. of H. & P., Red Lion, Truro	619	1810
			416	628	Torrizonian L. Cape Coast Castle, Africa...	620	1810
			417	629	L. of Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh, Suffolk..	621	1811
				630	Lodge of Loyalty, Island of Guernsey...	622	1811
				631	St. David's L. of Perfect Friendship, Carmar...	623	1811
				632	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester...	624	1811
				633	Lodge of Virtue and Honour, Tonnes...	625	1711
				634	Union, York, 2nd Reg. West York Militia...	626	1811
				635	L. of Content & British Union, I. of Curacao	627	1811
333	Royal Preston, Fulwood, Lancash.	333	418	636	Royal Preston, Preston...	628	1811
334	British, Cape Town	334	419	637	British Lodge of the Cape of Good Hope...	629	1811
335	Rectitude, Corsham, Wiltshire	335	420	638	St. John's, Guildford	631	1812
336	Benevolence, Marple	336	421	639	Lodge of Rectitude, Westbury, Wilts	632	1812
337	Candour, Upper Mill, Yorkshire...	337	422	640	L. of Benevolence, Marple Bridge, Cheshire	633	1812
338	Vitruvian, Ross	338	423	641	Royal George, Newton-Bushel, Devon	634	1812
				642	Lodge of Candour, Delph, Yorkshire	635	1812
				643	Lodge of Perseverance, Great Yarmouth	636	1812
				644	Vitruvian, Ross, Hereford	637	1813
				645	La Loge les Freres Reunis, Kingston, Jamaica	638	1813
339	Unanimity, Penrith	339	424	646	Royal Sussex, Hackney	639	1813
				647	Lodge of Unanimity, Penrith	640	1813

\* A "Modern" Lodge of the same name as one under the "Ancients," both having been held at Guernsey.

† 640 (now 339) Lodge of the same name as the last Lodge warranted by the "Moderns," and No. 648, "Royal Inverness Lodge, Gray's Coffee House, Holborn," was the first new Lodge on the Roll of the United Grand Lodge of England, A.D., 1814, the members of which joined No. 4. The second Lodge was 649, now "340, Alfred, Masonic Hall, Oxford,"



Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 187	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Moderns Constitd.
312	Lion, F.M.H., Whitby ..	560		1797
313	United Friends, Yarmou	561		1797
314	Peace and Unity, Presto	563		1797
315	Royal York, R Pavilion	564		1797
		565		1797
		566		1797
		568		1798
		570		1798
		571		1798
316	Unity P. & C. 2nd Batt. 1	572		1798
		573		1798
		574		1798
		575		1799
		576		1799
		577		1799
		578		1799
		579		1799
317	Affability, F.M.H., Mar	580		1799
318	True & Faithful, F.M.H	582		1799
319	New Forest, Lymington	583		1799
320	Loyalty, Mottram ... ..	584		1799
		585		1799
		595		1802
		596		1802
		599		1806
321	Unity, Crewe... ..	600		1806
322	Peace, Stockport ... ..	601		1806
323	Concord, Stockport ... ..	602		1806
324	Moira, Staleybridge ... ..	603		1809
		604		1809
325	St John's, F.M.H., Salfo	605		1809
326	Moira, F.M.H., Bristol..	606		1809

*List of Lodges at the "Union."*

327	Wigton, St. John's, Wigton ...	327	409	614	Wigton, St. John's Lodge, Wigton, Cumber.	607	1809
				615	Phoenician Lodge, Collumpton ...	608	1809
				616	St. Andrew's Lodge, Whittlesea ...	609	1809
				617	Orange Lodge, Island of Guernsey ...	610	1809
				618	Mariner's Lodge, Island of Guernsey ...	611	1809
				619	Lodge of Harmony, Island of Guernsey ...	612	1809
				620	Lodge of Unity, Island of Guernsey ...	613	1809
			410	621	L. of Temperance and Morality, Lavington	614	1810
				*622	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship at Guernsey ...	615	1810
			411	623	At Torquay, Devonshire ...	616	1810
328	St. John's, F.M.H., Torquay ...	328	412	624	Lodge of Brotherly Love, Martock ...	617	1810
329	Brotherly Love, Yeovil... ..	329	413	625	Royal Cornwall Lodge, in Corn. Reg. Militia	618	1810
330	One and All, F.M.H., Bodmin ...	330	414	626	Lodge of Union, Portsea, Hants. ...	619	1810
331	Phoenix L. of H. & P. F.M.H., Truro	331	415	627	Phoenix L. of H. & P., Red Lion, Truro ...	620	1810
			416	628	Torrizonian L. Cape Coast Castle, Africa...	621	1810
332	Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh ...	332	417	629	L. of Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh, Suffolk..	622	1811
				630	Lodge of Loyalty, Island of Guernsey...	623	1811
				631	St. David's L. of Perfect Friendship, Carmar..	624	1811
				632	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester... ..	625	1811
				633	Lodge of Virtue and Honour, Totnes... ..	626	1811
				634	Union, York, 2nd Reg. West York Militia...	627	1811
333	Royal Preston, Fulwood, Lancash.	333	418	635	L. of Content & British Union, I. of Curacao	628	1811
334	British, Cape Town ... ..	334	419	636	Royal Preston, Preston..	629	1811
				637	British Lodge of the Cape of Good Hope...	631	1812
335	Rectitude, Corsham, Wiltshire ...	335	420	638	St. John's, Guildford ... ..	632	1812
336	Benevolence, Marple ... ..	336	421	639	Lodge of Rectitude, Westbury, Wilts ... ..	633	1812
				640	L. of Benevolence, Marple Bridge, Cheshire	634	1812
337	Candour, Upper Mill, Yorkshire...	337	422	641	Royal George, Newton-Bushel, Devon ... ..	635	1812
338	Vitruvian, Ross ... ..	338	423	642	Lodge of Candour, Delfh, Yorkshire ... ..	636	1813
				643	Lodge of Perseverance, Great Yarmouth ...	637	1813
				644	Vitruvian, Ross, Hereford ... ..	638	1813
				645	La Loge les Freres Reunis, Kingston, Jamaica	639	1813
339	Unanimity, Penrith ... ..	339	424	646	Royal Sussex, Hackney... ..	†640	1813
				647	Lodge of Unanimity, Penrith ... ..		

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 † 640 (now 339) was the last Lodge warranted by the "Moderns," and No. 648, "Royal Inverness Lodge, Grey's Coffee House, Holborn," was the first new Lodge on the Roll of the "United Grand Lodge of England," A.D., 1814, the members of which joined No. 4. The second Lodge was 649, now "340, Alfred, Masonic Hall, Oxford,"

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W. LAKE, STEAM PRESS, TRURO.

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