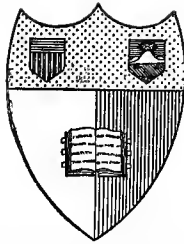


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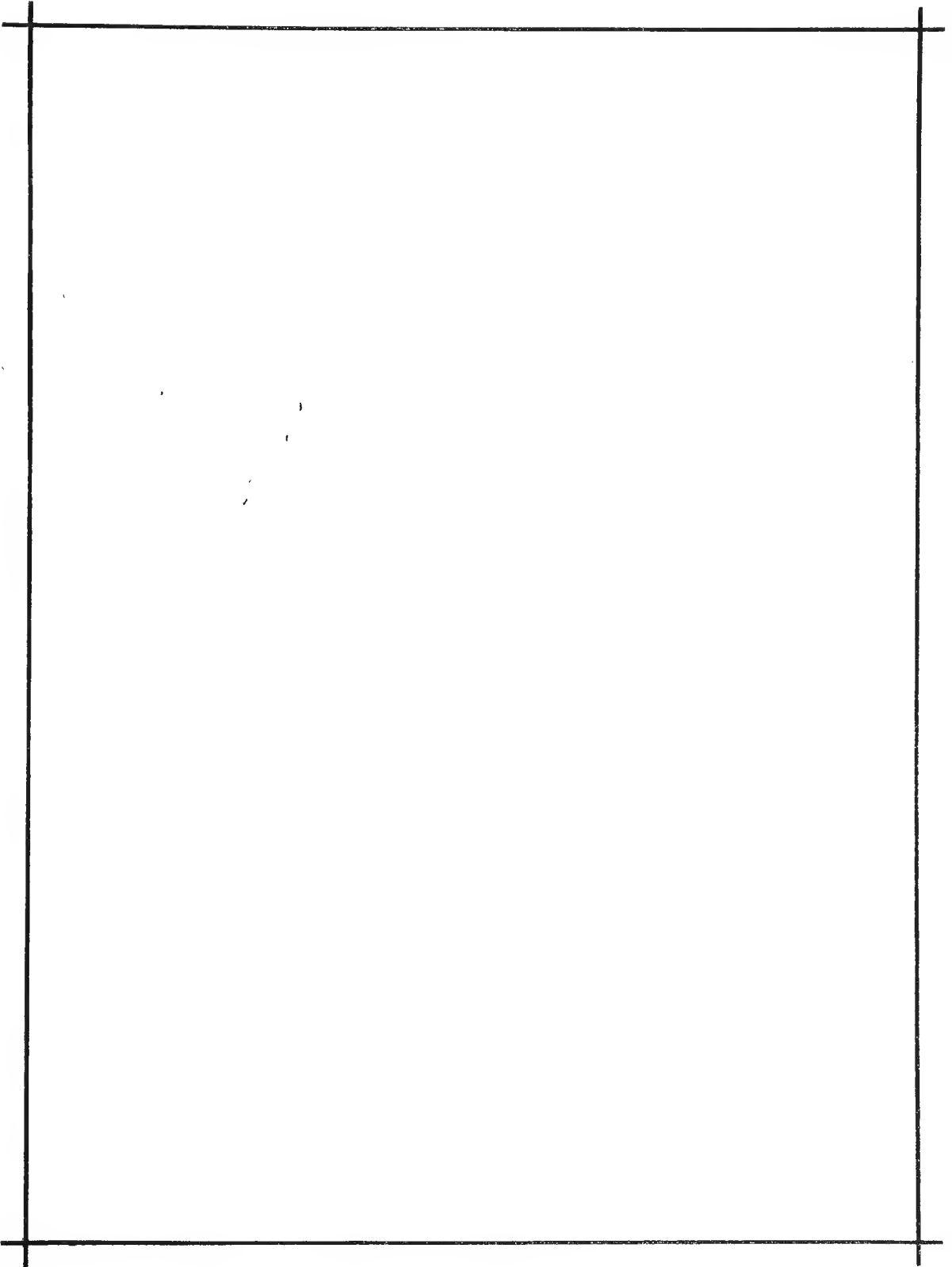


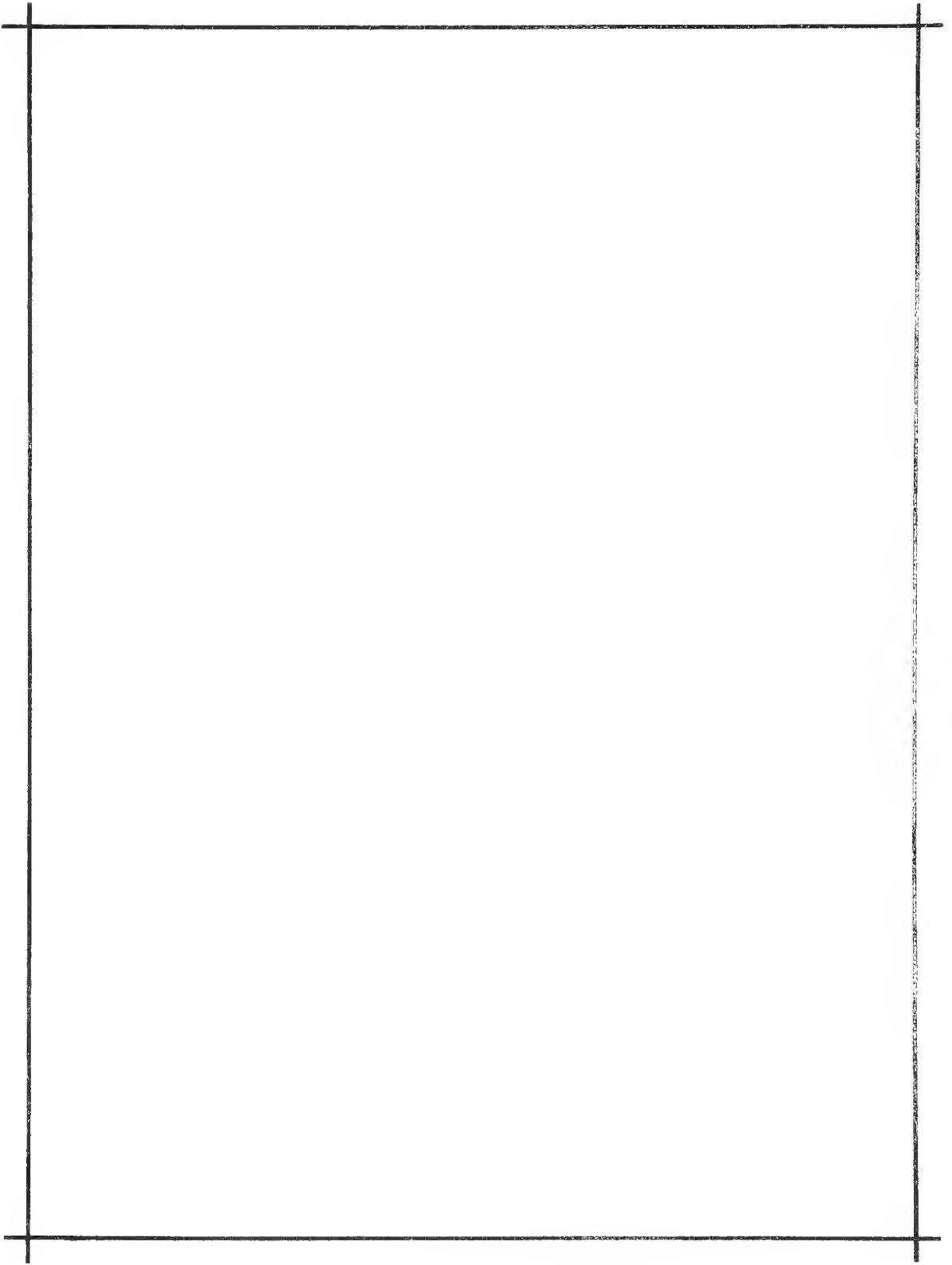
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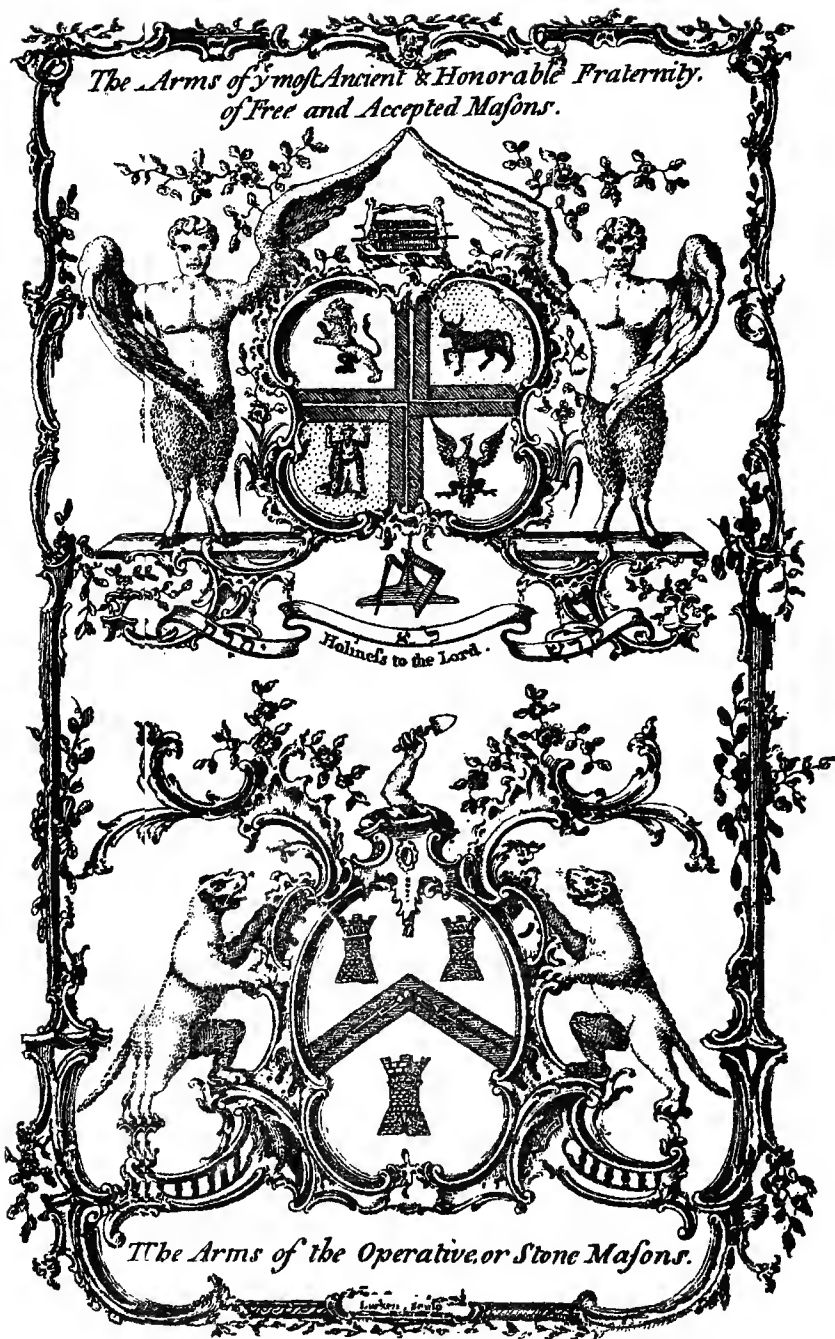
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FRONTISPIECE TO "AHIMAN REZON" (1764)

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. DASSIGNY'S "SERIOUS AND IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY"
Which contains the earliest known reference to Royal Arch Masonry.

REVISED AND AUGMENTED EDITION

BY

JOHN T. THORP, F.R.Hist. S., &c.

LEICESTER :
PRINTED BY JOHNSON, WYKES & PAINE,

1913,

B
-D.Y. 00

(Dedication of the original edition.)

*To the Officers and Members
of the*

- "Mother Lodge of Kilwinning," No. 0, Kilwinning,
 "Lodge of Edinburgh" (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, Edinburgh,
 "Canongate 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 Fraternaly Dedicated*

By their Faithful Brother and Companion,

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN,

Honorary Member of the above.

Foreword to the present (1913) Edition.

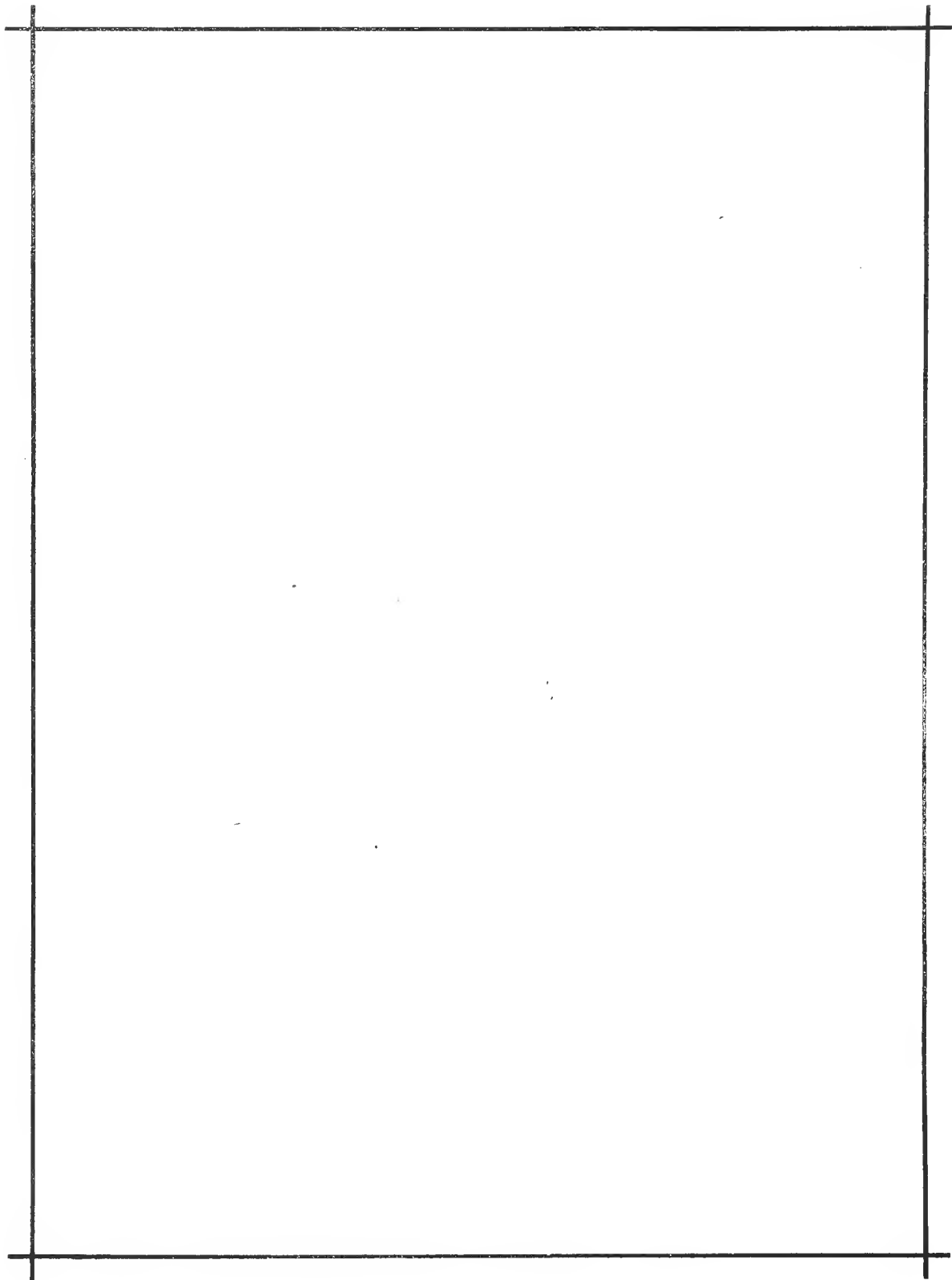
The Centenary of the "Union" of the two English Grand Lodges seemed in itself to suggest a re-issue of the volume published by Bro. W. J. Hughan in 1874, entitled "THE MEMORIALS OF THE MASONIC UNION, A.D. 1813." This happy "Union" put an end for ever to the differences which, for a period of sixty years, had divided the "Moderns" and "Ancients" Grand Lodges, and cemented the whole English Craft with harmony and brotherly love. Surely the centenary of such an event should not be allowed to pass without attention being in some manner called to it.

The original volume of Bro. Hughan is now unobtainable, and as enquiries for it are becoming numerous, the members of the Lodge of Research, who own the copyright of all Bro. Hughan's books, have re-printed the interesting volume, as very appropriate to the occasion.

The new edition has been revised, and augmented by some official documents, which add materially to the interest and value of the book, while the general appearance of the volume approximates very closely to the original of forty years ago.

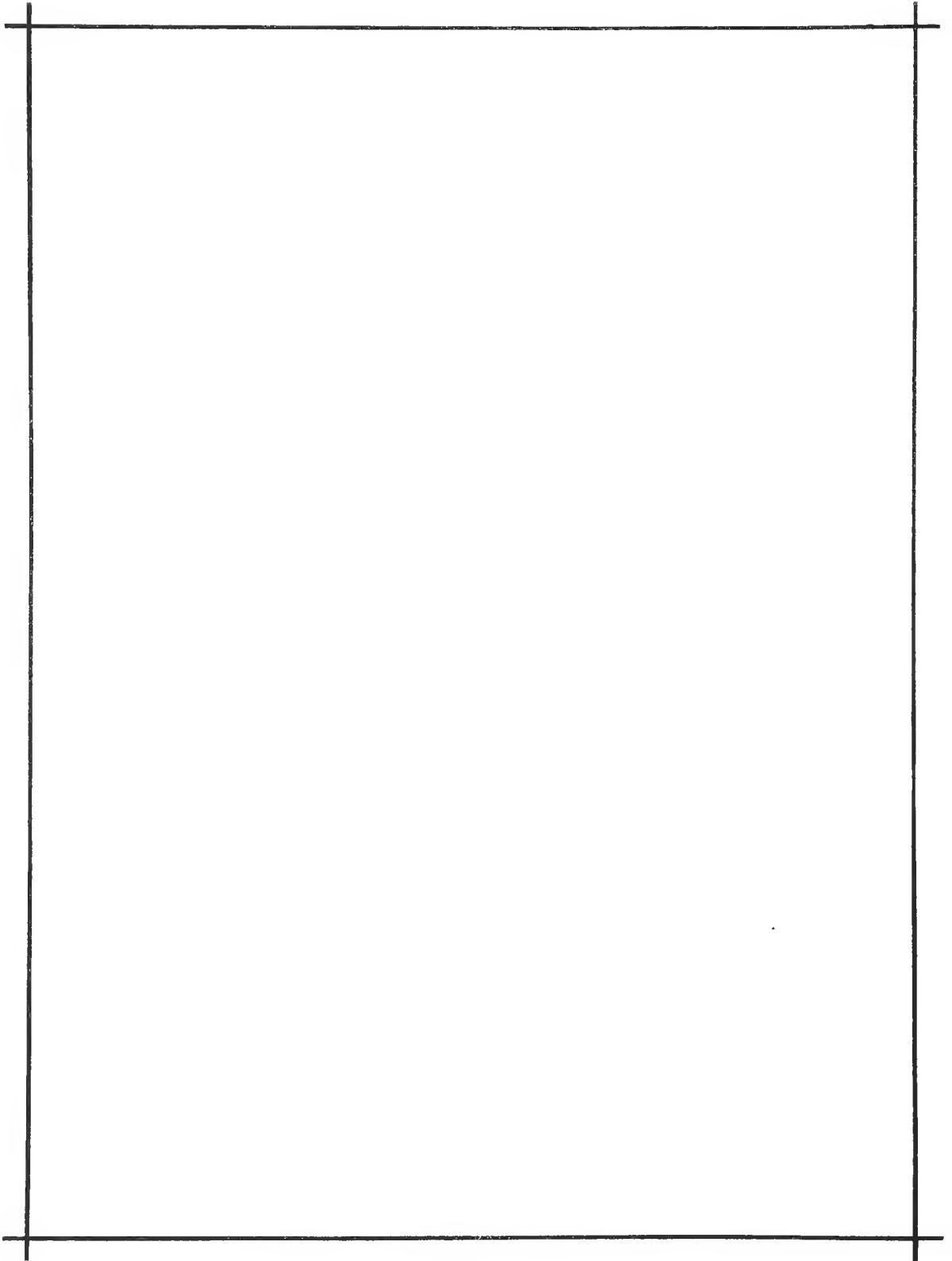
In this work the Brethren have a further example of the value of Bro. Hughan's labours for Freemasonry, and while the new edition serves in some measure to celebrate the centenary of the "Union," it stands also as another monument to Bro. Hughan's memory.

JOHN T. THORP,
Editor.



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MEMORIALS

OF THE

Masonic Union of 1813.

INTRODUCTION.

GRAND 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. Antony 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 the *Homage*. Capt. *Joseph Elliot*, Mr. *Jacob Lamball*, Carpenter, *Grand Wardens*."¹

¹, "Book of Constitutions," by James Anderson, D.D., London, MDCCXXXVIII, pp. 109-10.

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.

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 Lyon² of Ayr, (the earliest being dated "ultimo July 1599"), there is a minute of the "aucht day of Junij the zeir of God 1600 zeirs," 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 Elphingston, 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, including³ "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 Errolle; Mr. Georg Seaton, *Minister*; John Duggade, *Sklaiter*; Robert Gordon, *Carde Macker*; Alexander Moore, *Hook Macker*; and Mr. Georg Irving, *Preacher*"; all of whom were members during the year mentioned.

1. "Book of Constitutions," By James Anderson, D.D., London, MDCCXXXVIII, pp. 109-10.

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

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

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, 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, 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 published⁴ 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, LL.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.

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.

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 founding the Grand Lodge of *all* England in 1725. A similar movement was inaugurated in Ireland in 1725, in Scotland in 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 thousands of Lodges and millions of craftsmen are all the lineal descendants of the Grand Lodge of 1717.

Before 1751 there were but two Grand Lodges in England—London and York. In that year a similar institution was started, which in the course of a very few years became a strong rival of the Grand Lodge in London. This was the "Atholl" or "Ancients" Grand Lodge, of which for so many years the famous Laurence Dermott was the ruling and guiding genius. At the outset the organization seems to have been governed by a Grand Committee, but on December 5th, 1753, Robert Turner, Master of No. 15, was elected the first Grand Master by the representatives of a dozen or more Lodges, all attempts to induce a nobleman (Lord George Sackville) to assume that position, having failed.

The origin of the "Ancients" Grand Lodge was, up to quite recent times, attributed to a secession of members from the earlier Grand Lodge, and every writer, from William Preston onward, refers to it as "the great schism." But in 1887 Bro. Henry Sadler, in his "Masonic Facts and Fictions," brought forward strong evidence to shew, that its establishment was due primarily to Irish Masons resident in London, and that "the head and backbone of the 'Ancient' fraternity for the first twenty or thirty years of its existence—were Irish Masons."⁵

5. "Masonic Facts and Fictions," p. 128, (J. T. T., Ed. 1913.)

The new organization was probably assisted to some considerable extent, by the struggle for supremacy in the original Grand Lodge of England, between the operative and speculative members of the Fraternity. This struggle commenced apparently in the early days of the Grand Lodge, the disagreement being 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. This struggle for supremacy shewed itself in earnest at 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.) Antony 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 many of the brethren, increased the discontent, while soon after certain members were charged with working a "different master's part," particularly during the Grand Masterships of the Marquess of Carnarvon and Lord Raymond in 1738 and 1739,⁶ when several meetings were held in open defiance of the 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 besides being an exhibition of weakness on the part of the regular masons, gave point and apparent justification to the attacks of the malcontents, and strengthened them in their opposition.

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).

But the greatest hostility was aroused by 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 and probably later joined the "Ancients." 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" being eventually 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 one special object of the "Ancients" Grand Lodge from its institution 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 1736-39 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, had 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 was personally instituted by Dr. Kloss, J. G. Findel, the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., and other well known masonic students. About 1874, however, a copy came to light, 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 success of the "Ancients" was intimately connected with the origin of this so-called "Fourth degree," a *verbatim et literatim* reprint of the "Enquiry" is added, as an appendix to the present volume, omitting, however, the remaining portion of the work, a description of which is appended.⁷ 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 subscribers⁸ 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 as 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 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

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 respective Masters and Wardens, their times and places of meeting."

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

not have been its inventor, (though he is generally so credited), as that indefatigable brother after his installation as Master of a Dublin Lodge in 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 the "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, 1765.⁹

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. Dassigny (who was one of them) in defence of the Royal Arch Masons" (page 33). The earliest Royal Arch¹⁰ minute known is

9. This work is exceedingly rare, only two or three copies being known.

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*."

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 "Ancients" on February 5th, 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 his Grand Lodge was an argument in confirmation of his views which most of his followers acknowledged, for 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 at 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.

GRAND MASTERS FROM A.D. 1717.

"MODERNS."

- * 1717. Anthony Sayer.
 1718. George Payne.
 1719. J. T. Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S.
 1720. George Payne (re-elected).
 1721. Duke of Montague.
 1722. Duke of Wharton.
 1723. Earl of Dalkeith.
 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 Loudoun.
 1737. Earl of Darnley.
 1738. Marquess of Carnarvon.
 1739. Lord Raymond.
 1740. Earl of Kintore.
 1741. Earl of Morton.
 1742-43. Lord (Visct.) Dudley and Ward.
 1744. Earl of Strathmore.
 1745-46. Lord Cranston.
 1747-51. Lord Byron.
 1752-53. Lord Carysfort.
 1754-56. Marquess of Carnarvon
 (Duke of Chandos).
 1757-61. Lord Aberdour.
 1762-63. Earl Ferrers.
 1764-66. Lord Blayney.
 1767-71. Duke of Beaufort.
 1772-76. Lord Petre.
 1777-82. Duke of Manchester.
 1782-90. H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland.
 1790 } H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 1813 } (*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.
 * * * * *
 1761-62. Francis Drake, F.R.S.
 1763-64. John Sawry Morrith.
 1765-66. John Palmer.
 1767. Seth Agar.
 1768-70. George Palmer.
 1771-72. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart.
 1773. Charles Chaloner.
 1774-75. Henry Stapleton.
 1776-79. William Siddall.
 1780. Francis Smyth.
 1781. Robert Sinclair.
 * * * * *
 1792. Edward Wolley.
 (*Grand Lodge collapsed.*)

"ANCIENTS."

1753. Robert Turner.
 1754-56. Edward Vaughan.
 1756-59. Earl of Blesinton.
 1760-66. Earl of Kelly.
 1766-70. The Hon. Thomas Mathew.
 1771-74. John, 3rd Duke of Atholl.†
 1775-81. John, 4th Duke of Atholl.
 1783-91. Earl of Antrim.
 (Marquess of Antrim).‡
 1791 } John, 4th Duke of Atholl.
 1813 }
 1813. H.R.H. Duke of Kent.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

- 1813-43. H.R.H. Duke of Sussex, K.G.
 1844-70. Earl of Zetland, K.T.
 1870-74. Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
 1874-1901. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 (*Afterwards King Edward VII.*)
 1901- H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

* First Grand Master of Freemasons.

† Died Nov., 1774.

‡ Grand Master of Ireland, 1772, 1773 and 1779.

GRAND SECRETARIES FROM A.D. 1723.
 "MODERNS." "YORK MASONS."

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.

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.
 1777-78. James Jones.
 1779-82. Charles Bearblock.
 1783-84. Robert Leslie.
 1785-89. John McCormick.
 1790-1813. Robert Leslie.

FROM THE "UNION OF 1813."

1813-38. { William Henry White.
 { Edwards Harper.
 1839-56. William Henry White.
 1857-68. William Gray Clarke.
 1868-80. John Hervey.
 1880-91. Col. Shadwell Henry Clerke.
 1892- Sir Edwd. Letchworth.

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 10, 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 Atholl," 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 "Ancients," 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*¹¹ 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 them 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.¹²

That the *York* Grand Lodge was in no way connected with the "Ancients" (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, editions having appeared in 1738,¹³

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 youngest body, 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, 1767,¹⁴ 1776 (appendix to 4th edition), 1784, 1815,¹⁵ 1819 (altered from 6th edition), 1827,¹⁵ 1841, 1847, 1853, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1863, and many others. 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 our 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 ordered¹⁶ "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. Some "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 Makings*."

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

The "Ancients" answered the foregoing by passing a somewhat similar resolution on June 1st, 1757, Earl of Blesinton, *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."¹⁷ In the 5th edition "Constitutions" (1784) the "Moderns" 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 impostors, and debar them and their abettors from the countenance and protection of the regular lodges. To accomplish this purpose more effectually, some variations were made in the established forms; which afforded a subterfuge, at which the refractory brethren readily grasped. They now assumed the appellation of *antient masons*, proclaimed themselves enemies to all innovation, insisted that they preserved the antient usages of the order, and that the regular lodges, on whom they conferred the title of *modern masons*, had adopted new measures, illegal and unconstitutional; thus by a new species of deceit and imposition they endeavoured to support an existence; using the necessary precautions taken by the grand lodge to detect them, as grounds for a novel and ridiculous distinction of *antient* and *modern masons*. This artifice strengthened their party in some degree; the uninformed were caught by the deception; and in order to procure farther support to their assumed authority, they also determined to interrupt the regular mode of succession to 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 the Grand Lodge of the "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 calling 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 "*Ancients*," but eventually retraced their steps. 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 the "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. On December 4th, 1811, it was agreed that "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 their presence 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 last 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 Atholl, Grand Master of the "Ancients," resigned in favour of H.R.H. the 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 Atholl 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, *nemine 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 acknowledgments 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.

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.

Proceedings
OF THE
TWO GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND

In Ratification of the Union.

At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institutions, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1813,

Present.

The M.W. H.R.H. the DUKE of KENT,
G.M.

ON THE THRONE.

The R. W. THOMAS HARPER, . . D.G.M.
R. W. JAMES PERRY, . . . P.D.G.M.
R. W. JAMES AGAR, . . . P.D.G.M.
R. W. ARCHIBALD HERRON, . . S.G.W.
R. W. JEREMIAH CRANFIELD, J.G.W.
R. W. ROBERT GILL, . . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. THOMAS SCOTT, . . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. MALCOLM GILLIES, . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. THOMAS MAHON, . . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. WILLIAM OAKS, . . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. ROBERT LESLIE, . . . G.S.
R. W. WILLIAM C. CLARKSON, G.T.
R. W. REV. EDW. BARRY, D.D., G.C.
W. EDWARDS HARPER, . . . D.G.S.
W. REV. HENRY KNAPP, . . D.G.O.
W. ROBERT MCANN, . . . G.S.B.

The MASTERS, WARDENS, and PAST MASTERS of the fifty-eight Lodges in and adjacent to London.

The Grand Lodge was opened with solemn prayer, and in ample form.

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 en-

At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1813.

Present.

The M.W. H.R.H. the DUKE of SUSSEX,
G.M.

ON THE THRONE.

The R. W. & HON. W. SHIRLEY, P.S.G.W. as D.G.M.
R. W. SIMON M'GILLIVRAY, J.G.W. as S.G.W.
R. W. ARTHUR TEGART, . . P.J.G.W. as J.G.W.
R. W. JOHN DENT, P.S.G.W.
R. W. SHERBORNE STEWART, . . P.S.G.W.
R. W. ROBERT BRETtingham, . . P.J.G.W.
R. W. WILLIAM FORSSTEEN, . . P.J.G.W.
R. W. ALEXANDER S. GORDON, . P.J.G.W.
R. W. JOHN ELLIOT, P.S.G.W.
R. W. JAMES EARNSHAW, . . . P.J.G.W.
R. W. JAMES DEANS, P.J.G.W.
R. W. REV. JOHN AUSTIN, P.S.G.W.
R. W. The Earl of POMFRET, Prov. G.M. for Northamptonshire.
R. W. WILLIAM WIX, Prov. G.M. for Essex.
R. W. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Prov. G.M. for Wiltshire.
R. W. ANDREW D. O'KELLY, Prov. G.M. for Bedfordshire.
R. W. H. J. DA COSTA, Prov. G.M. for Rutlandshire.
R. W. His Exc. the Count LA GARDJE, G.M. of the First Lodge of the North.
R. W. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, G.S.
R. W. REV. LUCIUS OOGHLAN, D.D. G.C.
R. W. WILLIAM SHADBOLT, Master of Grand Stewards' Lodge, as G.S.B.
W. SAMUEL WESLEY, G. Organist.
W. CHARLES BONNOR,
W. The WARDENS and ASSISTANTS of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.
The MASTERS and WARDENS of fifty-eight other Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and the Laws relating to the conduct of Masons in Grand Lodge were read.

suing or until they should be relieved from the duties thereof; *viz.*

The R. W. JEREMIAH CRANFIELD, S.G.W.
 R. W. ROBERT M'CANN,J.G.W.
 R. W. ROBERT LESLIE,.....G.S.
 R. W. W. C. CLARKSON,G.T.
 R. W. REV. EDW. BARRY, D.D., G.C.
 W. JONATHAN PARKER,.....G.S.B.

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. Brother Waller Rodwell Wright, Provincial Grand Master of the Ionian Isles, the R. W. Brothers A. Tegart and J. 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, 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, so 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.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, holden on Wednesday, the 24th of November last, were read and confirmed.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master then announced that by virtue of the power delegated to him by the Grand Lodge on the 23d June last, he had selected the R. W. Brother Waller Rodwell Wright, Provincial Grand Master for the Ionian Isles, and the R. W. Brothers Arthur Tegart and James Deans, Past Grand Wardens to assist him in the negotiation for an Union with the other Fraternity of Masons in England; that they had had several conferences with His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, assisted by three Grand Officers—the R. W. Brother Thomas Harper, Deputy Grand Master, and the R. W. Brothers James Perry, and James Agar, Past Deputy Grand Masters, the happy result of which was that Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges of Masons of England, had been signed and sealed in duplicate at Kensington Palace on the 25th ult.—His Royal Highness the Grand Master then laid the same before Grand Lodge. The announcement of this great event was received with masonic acclamations, and the said Articles were read by the Grand Secretary.

After which upon motions severally made, and seconded, the following Resolutions were passed in the affirmative unanimously—

1. That the articles 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 KENT, 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, so 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.

4. That the Grand Master do nominate nine worthy and expert Master Masons, or Past Masters, to discharge the duty 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 KENT, 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 pay such sums out of the funds of the Grand Lodge, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the said Union.

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 KENT 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 following Brothers to form the same:—

Bro. R. F. Mestayer,	No. 1
T. Harper, jun.,	1
J. H. Goldsworthy,	2
W. Fox,	4
J. Ronalds,	16
W. Oliver,	77
M. Corcoran,	194
R. Bayley,	240
J. M'Cann,	244

And Brother E. Harper, Secretary thereof.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master then signed the said Articles, and affixed the great seal thereto in Grand Lodge; and the same was countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and adjourned to Thursday, the 23d instant, at seven o'clock in the evening.

At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institutions, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Thursday, 23d December, 1813.

The R.W. Brother Thomas Harper,
D.G.M.

IN THE CHAIR;

Together with the Present and Past Grand Officers, and the Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, of the fifty-eight Lodges in and adjacent to London.

The Meeting was also honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, G.M. of the other Fraternity.

The Minutes of the Especial Grand Lodge, on the 1st of December, instant, for the Installation of His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, as Grand Master of Masons, according to the Old Institutions, were read and confirmed.

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 following Brothers to form the same:—

Bro. Rev. S. Hemming, D.D.,	No. 384,	R.W.M.
W. Meyrick,	1,	S.W.
W. Shadbolt, G.Stewards'		
	L.,	J.W.
S. Jones,	1	
L. Thompson,	54	
J. Jones,	66	
J. H. Sarratt,	118	
T. Bell,	180	
J. Joyce,	435	

And Brother W. H. White, Secretary thereof.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master then signed the said Articles, and affixed the great seal thereto in Grand Lodge; and the same was countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

On a motion made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the most sincere and grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and be humbly presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the unremitting attention which he has graciously condescended to bestow to the general interest and welfare of the Craft;—for the great portion of time he has devoted in transacting and regulating the concerns of the Society, and particularly for the anxious solicitude evinced by His Royal Highness for the honour of the Fraternity in renewing the negotiation for an union of the two Grand Lodges in England;—for the zeal, ability, and conciliation, which he displayed in the progress of the negotiation, firmly and with brotherly affection upholding and maintaining the ancient land-marks, and the rights, privileges, and dignity of this Grand Lodge, and the several Lodges under the Constitution of England, founding the negotiation upon principles of perfect equality, and purity and unity of obligation, discipline, and working, to be established

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, on the evening of the same day, were also read and confirmed.

The Minutes of the Stewards' Lodge, of 15th December, were likewise read and confirmed.

Upon motion of the R.W. Past Deputy Grand Master Perry, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the most grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Most Worshipful His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT and STRATHEARN, Grand Master of Masons of England according to the Old Institutions, for the gracious condescension with which he came forward in a most interesting moment, and yielded to our earnest and unanimous desire to take upon himself the truly important task of negotiating an Union with the Fraternity of Masons of which His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX is Grand Master;—for the zeal, ability and conciliation which he displayed in all the conferences that took place in the progress of the same; for the firm and brotherly determination with which he asserted, maintained, and secured the ancient land-marks of the Craft, as well as the rights and privileges of this Grand Lodge, and of all its constituents;—for the earnest and strict attention which he paid to the principles of perfect equality upon which the Union was to be founded, and of the pure unity of obligation, discipline and working to be established, by which alone the Union which was effected, could be rendered truly cordial, and one unsullied System of Masonry be consolidated in the Metropolis of the British Empire. And they beg leave to express the lively and warm sense which they entertain of the noble generosity which His Royal Highness has manifested in the intimation that he has made to us of his design to move in the General Assembly of the two Fraternities, to be held on the day of St. John the Evangelist, that his illustrious brother the Duke of SUSSEX should be elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England—a proof of the disinterested spirit by which His Royal Highness has been actuated through the whole of this concern, so important to the cause and interests of

—thereby erecting the edifice of the Masonic Union on a basis constituted of such materials as must be rendered more firm and compact by revolving years, and on which the hand of time can work only to prove that Masons possess the art of raising a structure which storms cannot destroy.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful Brothers Waller Rodwell Wright, Arthur Tegart, and James Deans, for the zeal, ability, and attention, with which they have assisted His Royal Highness the Grand Master in the said negociation; and for their long continued and successful exertions to promote the interests and respectability of the Craft.

All business being ended, the Grand Lodge was closed in solemn and ample form, and adjourned to Monday, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

At the Quarterly Communication, on the 24th November, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, be respectfully solicited to sit for his Portrait to some Artist of Celebrity, to be placed in their Hall as a further token of the affection of the Craft for the Illustrious Prince who does them the honour to preside over the Order.

Masonry throughout the world. And further to beseech His Royal Highness to be graciously pleased to sit for his picture in quality of their Grand Master, that the same may be placed in the Hall of the United Fraternity.

Upon motion made and seconded, it was also

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful Brother Thomas Harper, Deputy Grand Master, for his indefatigable, zealous and honourable conduct during a period of more than twenty-eight years that he has been an Officer in this Grand Lodge; but more especially for his constant and unwearied attention for the last thirteen years, in the discharge of the arduous and important duties of Deputy Grand Master.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

That the especial thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to our Right Worshipful Brother, Past Deputy Grand Master Perry, for the very distinguished services which he has at various times and for a series of years rendered to the Craft.

That the members of this Grand Lodge are led to the performance of this duty, peculiarly gratifying to them, from the high sense they entertain of the purity of the principles from which he has acted, from their unqualified admiration of the talents and eloquence which he has constantly displayed in their behalf, and from the pleasing anticipation of those happy and glorious consequences which his exertions have so eminently contributed to produce.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with holy prayer till St. John's Day next, to meet at Freemasons' Hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Articles of Union
BETWEEN
THE TWO GRAND LODGES
OF
Freemasons of England.

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 WALLER 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 as 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; *vis.* 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 dependant 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 all are 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 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 ample 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 other Lodges 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 dependant 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 said 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 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 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 the same 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 canvass, 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 a 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 superintendence 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.	EDWARD, G.M.	L.S.
L.S.	THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M.	L.S.
WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT, P.G.M. Ionian Isles.	JAMES PERRY, P.D.G.M.	L.S.
L.S.	JAMES AGAR, P.D.G.M.	L.S.
ARTHUR TEGART, P.G.W.	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.



WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

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.



ROBERT LESLIE, G.S.

Grand Assembly of Freemasons,
FOR THE
UNION OF THE TWO GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND,
ON
ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1813.

The important event of the re-union of Ancient Freemasons of England, after a long separation, took place, with great solemnity, this day.

The following order of proceedings, which had been previously settled, was strictly observed:—

Freemasons' Hall having been fitted up agreeably to a plan and drawing for the occasion, and the whole House tiled from the outer porch;

The platform on the East was reserved for the Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and Visitors.

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

The Masters were placed in the front.

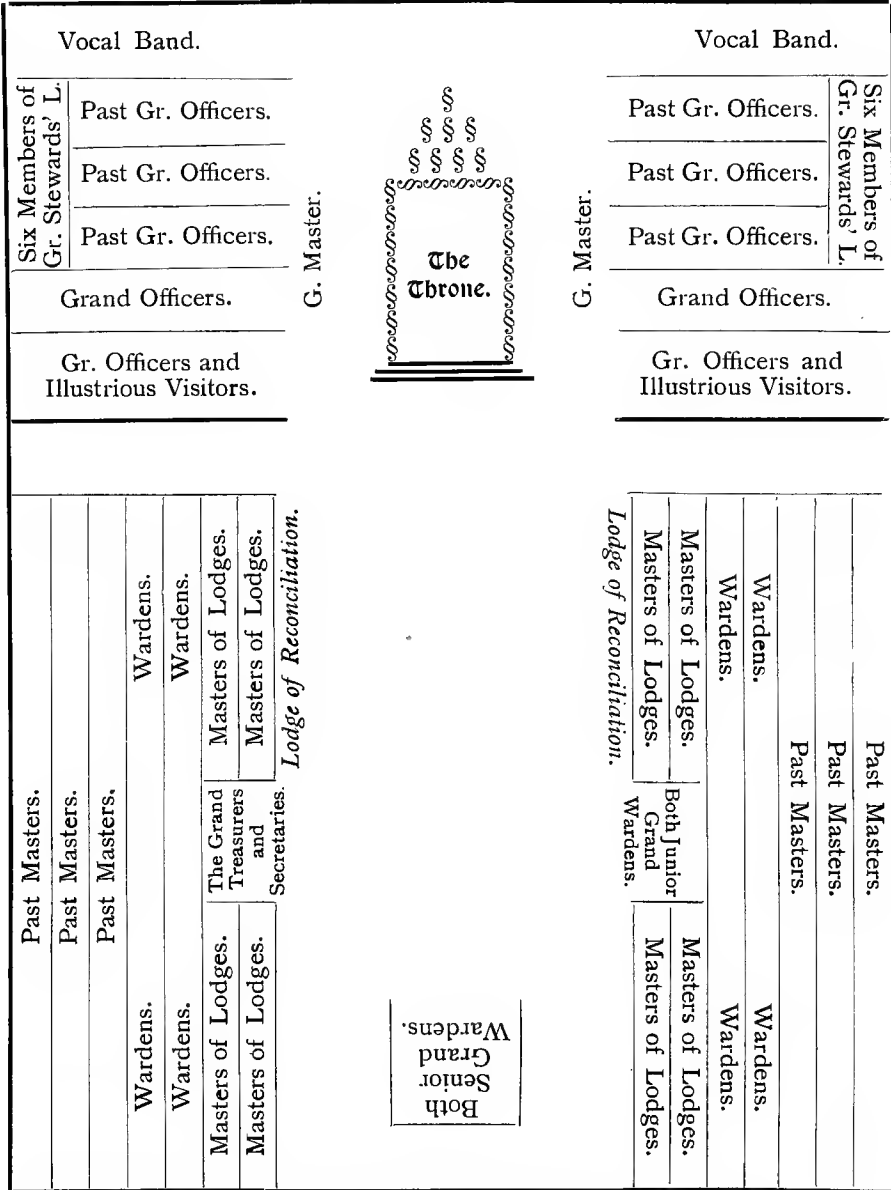
The Wardens on benches behind.

The Past Masters on rising benches behind them.

And the Lodges were ranked so that the two Fraternities were completely intermixed.

The Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, all drest in black (regimentals excepted), with their respective Insignia, and in white aprons and gloves, took their places by eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

*Plan of Freemasons' Hall, on the occasion of the Grand Assembly of Masons, for the Union of the Two Grand Lodges of England, Dec. 27, 1813.**



*From Preston's "Illustrations of Masonry," 1861 Ed. (J. T. T., Ed. 1913.)

The Grand Masters, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Officers, and distinguished Visitors of the two Fraternities, assembled in two adjoining rooms, in which they opened two Grand Lodges, each according to its peculiar solemnities, and the grand Procession moved 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.	Two Grand Stewards.
A Cornucopia, borne by a Master Mason.	A Cornucopia, borne by a Master Mason.
Two Grand Stewards.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two golden Ewers, by two Master Masons.	Two golden Ewers, by two Master Masons.
The Nine worthy and expert Masons, forming The Lodge of Reconciliation, in single file, rank opposite to rank, with the Emblems of Masonry.	The Nine worthy and expert Masons, forming The Lodge of Reconciliation, in single file, rank opposite to rank, with the Emblems of Masonry.
The Grand Secretary, bearing the book of Constitutions, and Great Seal.	The Grand Secretary, bearing the book of Constitutions, and Great Seal.
The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.	The Grand Treasurer, with the golden Key.
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.
The Deputy Grand Chaplain, with the Holy Bible.	
The Grand Chaplain.	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.
Two Past Deputy Grand Masters.	
The Deputy Grand Master.	The Acting Deputy Grand Master.
His Excellency the Count de LAGARDJE, Grand Master of the First Lodge of the North, Visitor.	
The Royal Banner.	
	The Ionic Light.
The Ionic Light.	The Grand Sword Bearer.
The Grand Sword Bearer.	THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND,
THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND,	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT,	with the Act of Union, in duplicate.
with the Act of Union, in duplicate.	Two Grand Stewards.
Two Grand Stewards.	Grand Tyler.
Grand Tyler.	

On entering the Hall, the Procession advanced to the Throne, and opened and faced each other, the music playing a march composed for the occasion by Brother Kelly.

The two Grand Masters then proceeded up the centre, followed by the Grand Master, Visitors, the Deputy Grand Master, &c., all in the order reversed, those the most advanced, returning in single file, to turn, re-advance, and take their places. The music ranging themselves in the gallery over the throne. The Brothers bearing the Cornucopias, Vases, &c. placing themselves in the seats assigned them.

The two Grand Masters seated themselves, in two equal chairs, on each side the Throne.

The Visiting Grand Master, and other Visitors of distinction, were seated on each side.

The other Grand Officers and Visitors all according to degree.

The Director of the Ceremonies, Sir George Nayler, having proclaimed silence;—

The Rev. Dr. Barry, Grand Chaplain to the Fraternity under the Duke of Kent, commenced the important business of the Assembly with holy prayer, in a most solemn manner.

The Act of Union was then read by the Director of the Ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Coghlan, Grand Chaplain to the Fraternity under the Duke of Sussex, proclaimed 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, signed, sealed, and ratified by the two
 “Grand Lodges respectively; by which they are to be hereafter and for ever
 “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 answered—“We do
 “accept, ratify, and confirm the same.” The Grand Chaplain then said—
 “And may the Great Architect of the Universe make the Union per-
 “petual!” To which all the Assembly replied—“So mote it be.”

The Two Grand Masters and the six Commissioners signed the Instruments and the two Grand Masters then affixed the Great Seals of their respective Grand Lodges to the same.

Dr. Barry, after sound of trumpet, then proclaimed—

“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 from 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 said “AMEN.”

Brother Wesley, who was at the organ, performed a symphony.

The two Grand Masters, with their respective Deputies and Wardens, then advanced to the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, prepared, under the direction of the W. Brother John Soane, Grand Superintendent of the Works, 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 in the West and South.

The square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, were successively delivered to the Deputy Grand Masters, and by them presented to the two Grand Masters, who severally applied the square to that part of the said Ark which is square, the plumb to the sides of the same, and the level above it in three positions; and lastly, they gave 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 said—" So mote it be."

The two Grand Masters placed the said Act of Union in the interior of the said Ark.

The cornucopia, the wine, and oil, were in like manner presented to the Grand Masters, who, according to ancient rite, poured 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 said " AMEN."

The Grand Officers then resumed their places.

A Letter was read from the R. W. Brother Lawrie, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, transmitting Resolutions of that Grand Lodge in answer to the letter of the M. W. the Grand Masters of the two Grand Lodges, announcing to them the happy event of the Union and requesting them to appoint a deputation agreeably to Art. IV of the Act of Union. And it was ordered that these Resolutions be inserted on the minutes of this day.

A Letter was also read from the W. Brother W. F. Graham, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, transmitting Resolutions of that Grand Lodge, in answer to a similar communication from their Royal Highnesses the two Grand Masters of the respective Fraternities in England. It was ordered that these Resolutions be entered on the minutes of this day.

In consequence of its having been found impracticable from the shortness of the notice for the sister Grand Lodges, to send deputations to this Assembly according to the urgent request of the two Fraternities, conferences had been held with all the most distinguished Grand Officers and enlightened Masons resident in and near London, in order to establish perfect agreement upon all the essential points of Masonry, according to the Ancient Traditions and general practice of the Craft. The members of the Lodge of Reconciliation accompanied by the Most Worshipful His Excellency Count De Lagardje, Grand Master of the first Lodge of Freemasons in the North, the Most Worshipful Brother Dr. Van Hess, of the Grand Lodge of Hamburgh, and other distinguished Masons, withdrew to an adjoining apartment, where, being congregated and tiled, the result of all the previous conferences was made known.

The Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and distinguished Visitors, on their return, proceeded slowly up the centre in double file; and as they approached the two Grand Masters they opened, and the Grand Visitors advanced; when His Excellency the Grand Master of the First Lodge of the North, audibly pronounced that the forms settled and agreed on by the Lodge of Reconciliation were pure and correct.

This being declared, the same was 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, was laid on the Ark of the Covenant, and the two Grand Chaplains approached the same.

The recognized obligation was then pronounced aloud by the Rev. Dr. Hemming, one of the Masters of the Lodge of Reconciliation, the whole Fraternity repeating the same, with joined hands, and declaring—"By this solemn obligation we vow to abide, and the regulations of Ancient Free-masonry now recognized strictly to observe."

The Assembly then proceeded to constitute one Grand Lodge, in order to which the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and other acting Grand Officers of both Fraternities, divested themselves of their Insignia, and Past Grand Officers took the chairs; *viz.* the R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master Perry in the chair as Deputy Grand Master; the R. W. Robert Gill, as Senior Grand Warden, and the R. W. James Deans, as Junior Grand Warden.

His Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, then in an eloquent address, in which he 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 been 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 year ensuing. This was seconded by the R. W. the Hon. Washington Shirley, and being put to the vote, was unanimously carried in the affirmative, with masonic honours.

His Royal Highness was placed on the Throne by the Duke of KENT and the Count LAGARDJE, and solemnly obligated. The Grand Installation was fixed for St. George's Day.

Proclamation was then made that the Most Worshipful Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of SUSSEX, Earl of Inverness, Baron Arklow, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was elected and enthroned Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England. And His Royal Highness received the homage of the Fraternity.

H. R. Highness the Grand Master previous to nominating his Grand Officers, took occasion to observe that he had written to an exalted and distinguished Nobleman to be his Deputy Grand Master, who being absent from London, and not able to return an answer in time for this meeting, his Royal Highness did not feel himself at liberty to name him, but would take the earliest opportunity of communicating the appointment. He then nominated the following Brothers, to be Grand Officers for the year ensuing.

The Rev. SAMUEL HEMMING, D.D.	Senior Grand Warden.
ISAAC LINDO, Esq.....	Junior Grand Warden.
JOHN DENT, Esq.	Grand Treasurer.
WILLIAM MEYRICK, Esq.	Grand Register.
WILLIAM HENRY WHITE }	Grand Secretaries.
EDWARDS HARPER }	
Rev. EDWARD BARRY, D.D. }	Grand Chaplains.
Rev. LUCIUS COGHLAN, D.D..... }	
Rev. HENRY ISAAC KNAPP	Deputy Grand Chaplain.
JOHN SOANE, Esq.	Grand Superintendent of the Works.
SIR GEORGE NAYLER	Grand Director of the Ceremonies.
Captain JONATHAN PARKER	Grand Sword Bearer.
SAMUEL WESLEY, Esq.	Grand Organist.
BENJAMIN ALDHOUSE	Grand Usher.
WILLIAM V. SALMON	Grand Tyler.

It was then solemnly proclaimed that the two Grand Lodges were incorporated and consolidated into one, and the Grand Master declared it to be open in due form according to ancient usage.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment, and the cup of Brotherly love was delivered by the Junior Grand Warden to the Past Deputy Grand Master, who presented the same to the Grand Master; he drank to the Brethren—"Peace, good will, and Brotherly love, all over the world;"—and he passed it. During its going round, the vocal band performed a song and glee.

The Grand Lodge was re-called to labour, when as the first act of the United Fraternity, his Royal Highness the Duke of KENT, after an elegant introduction, moved—

"1. 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 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 all 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 to their country, by the preservation of his Royal Highness, their Illustrious Patron!"

This motion was seconded by the Honourable Washington Shirley, and passed unanimously, and with Masonic honours. This was followed by a motion—

“ 2. That this Address, signed by the Grand Master, be presented to his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Past Grand Masters, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and his Grace the Duke of Athol.”

The R. W. Brother Williams, Provincial Grand Master for Dorsetshire, moved—

“ 3. 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 Negotiation 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 asunder, 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 to them 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 effects of their work, in the extension and practice of the virtues of loyalty, morality, brotherly love, and benevolence, which it has been ever the great object of Masonry to inculcate, and of its laws to enforce.”

which was also unanimously approved; and this was followed by a Motion, made by John Dent, Esq. Grand Treasurer—

“ 4. That the Thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful James Perry, James Agar, and Thomas Harper, Past Deputy Grand Masters; the Right Worshipful Waller Rodwell Wright, Provincial Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Arthur Tegart and James Deans, Past Grand Wardens; Commissioners appointed by the two Fraternities to assist the illustrious Princes in the said Negotiation—for the zeal, conciliation, and ability with which they discharged their important trust therein.”

The following Resolutions were also severally put, and carried in the affirmative unanimously:—

“ 5. 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 respect to the Negotiation for the Union, and of the conferences of the Commissioners thereon; together with a copy of the Articles of Union, and the confirmation thereof; also copies of the Letters written by their Royal Highnesses the two Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries, addressed to the Most Worshipful the Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries, of Scotland and Ireland, announcing the same, together with the Resolutions of these Grand Lodges in reply.”

“ 6. That the proceedings of this day be communicated to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, and to express to them that this United Grand Lodge feels with the most sensible satisfaction the Fraternal interest which they take in the important event of this day. To assure them that it

is the anxious desire of this Grand Lodge to maintain the most constant cordial and intimate communion with the Sister Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, to which end they are persuaded that nothing is so essential as the preservation of one pure and unsullied system founded on the simple and ancient traditions of the craft."

"7. That all the Rules, Orders, Regulations, and Acts of the two Grand Lodges, previous to their consolidation and union, be upheld, maintained, and enforced, by the United Grand Lodge, subject to reconsideration, on the establishment of a new code."

"8. That a New Code of Laws, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the Grand Lodge, for private Lodges, and generally for the whole government of the Craft, together with a Book of Constitutions for the same, be made out with all convenient speed, and submitted to the Grand Lodge for their consideration and approval. And that the Commissioners for the Union be empowered to take the necessary steps for the preparation of the same, by engaging such assistance as they may deem expedient thereto."

"9. That there be established Committees, or Boards of Grand Officers, for the administration of Finances, of the Works, of the Schools, and of General Purposes, who shall meet on days to be fixed and announced. And that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Treasurer, Grand Register, Grand Secretaries, and the Grand Wardens for the time being, together with the other three Commissioners of the Union, be Members of all the Boards; the Senior Grand Officer present to take the chair. That one of the two Grand Secretaries shall attend these Boards, to keep regular minutes of their proceedings, and that the same shall be reported to the Grand Lodge ensuing, for their consideration and approval."

Several other Resolutions were also passed relative to the internal management of the Grand Lodge; and the Most Worshipful Grand Master announced, that in order not to interrupt the course of masonic benevolence, he should direct summonses to be issued to twelve masters of lodges, to assemble on the third Wednesday of every month as a Committee of Benevolence agreeably to Article XIX of the Act of Union, to take into consideration such petitions as might be presented to them for masonic aid. And that it would be expected, in case either of the said twelve masters so summoned, could not attend, he should delegate a Past Master of his own Lodge to represent him, properly clothed in the insignia of master.

And further the Grand Master announced, that he should permit and authorize his own private Seal of Arms to be used on the issuing of Certificates and other documents, until the new great seal should be prepared.

The United Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

The Grand Officers and the Brotherhood then repaired to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where a grand Banquet was provided. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the chair; supported on the right by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and on the left by His Excellency Count De Lagardje, and other distinguished Foreigners. The auspicious day was concluded with the most festive harmony and brotherly love.

Grand Assembly of Freemasons.

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

The following Ode, Anthem, Songs, and Glee, were recited, sung, and performed, during the Grand Ceremony at Freemasons' Hall, on the occasion of the Union of the Two Grand Lodges of England, and at the Banquet which followed at the Crown and Anchor Tavern:—

Ode.

Written for the occasion by WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT, Esq.; and
recited by Brother POPE.

STROPHE I.

Oh for a hand, whose magic pow'r
Might wake the lyre of other days
To lofty and immortal lays
Such as in bold majestic swell
Burst from the Theban's classic shell,
Where through Olympia's consecrated
shade,
Alpheus rolls his turbid course,
That linger'd oft those shades among,
And listen'd to the mighty song;
Or those melodious strains,
Whose gentle but resistless force
Bœotias' very rocks obey'd
What time amidst her wild and desert plains,
The sacred dome and high embattled
tow'r
In self compacted order rose,
And taught the wand'ring Sons of Greece,
Unfelt before, the happiness that flows
From social union, harmony and peace.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Or rather, for that holy extasy,
Which bade the Royal Bard of Jesse's
line
Attune his harp's inspired minstrelsy
To songs of seraphim and themes divine,
For, while in this auspicious hour,
Our hands and hearts we thus unite,
And seek in closer folds to bind
The compact of fraternal love,
The vow which Angels might approve,
Of peace and charity to all mankind;
While taught by Faith, before the throne
Of heaven's High Architect we bend,
With hope that rests on Him alone,
While stars like these their radiance blend,
Their genial influence deign to pour
On this our high and solemn rite;
Like Sion's hallow'd strain the song should
rise
That wafts our grateful tribute to the skies.

EPODE I.

Vain is the hope—no Master's hand
To-day explores the breathing lyre;
No gifted bard whose Heaven-imparted
fire,
Subdues the yielding soul to his command;
But simple are the votive lays,
That breathe our gratitude and praise
To that creative Pow'r,
Whose wisdom sketched the vast design
Of Nature's universal plan;
Whose mighty fiat o'er the realms of night,
Shed the first glories of eternal light;
Whose spirit, hov'ring on the vast
profound,
Laid the foundations sure and wide
By Truth's unerring geometric line,
Above, below, on every side
Life, harmony, and beauty breath'd
around;
The orbs of Heav'n their circling course
began;
And angels hail'd Creation's natal hour.

STROPHE II.

One last and greatest work remain'd
Hush'd was the strain; in silent awe
The host of Heaven with wonder saw
The cold and senseless mass that lay
Uniform'd, amidst its native clay,
Now kindling with a spark divine,
True to the laws of that mysterious spell,
Which binds in one concordant chain
The earth, the air, the ambient main,
Its latent powers unfold—
Each limb in due proportion swell,
In beauteous symmetry combine
To frame a structure of immortal
mould.
But when in this fair form its Maker deign'd
To breathe an intellectual soul;
Then first the angelic hymn began,
Which the bright spheres still echo as they
roll,
Glory to God in Heav'n, and peace to
man.

ANTISTROPHE II.

And shall the heir of immortality,
 Alone regardless of this high behest,
 Quench the celestial glow of charity
 Which Heav'nly love hath kindled in his
 breast?
 Perverting reason's holy light,
 Deny the Power by which 'twas given?
 Or arrogantly deem it just,
 To close with wild fanatic hate
 Fair Mercy's everlasting gate,
 Against his erring brother of the dust?
 Far, far from such unhallow'd strife,
 In man a kindred soul we view,
 To all who share the ills of life,
 Our pity and relief are due;
 Nor ask we what religious rite
 Conveys his orisons to Heaven,
 Enough for us if comfort we impart,
 Or soothe the anguish of a breaking heart.

EPODE II.

Lo where our silent emblems breathe
 Their sacred influence o'er the soul,
 In mystic order rang'd; while round the
 whole
 A starry zone the sister Virtues wreath.
 Ye, who by compass, square, and line,
 Those hidden truths can well divine,
 To all besides unknown.
 In each symbolic form pourtray'd—
 Ye, who with firm undaunted mind,
 Have pierc'd the vaulted cavern's awful
 gloom,
 And mark'd the holy secrets of the tomb;
 Still let your actions to the world proclaim,
 The secret lessons of our art,
 By whatsoever mystic rite convey'd,
 The rules of moral life impart;—
 Nourish bright charity's ætherial flame;
 And breathing love and peace to all man-
 kind,
 Like incense rise at Heaven's eternal
 throne.

STROPHE III.—IRREGULAR.

Fair Queen of science, nurse of ev'ry art
 That crowns the happiness of social life,
 Whose dictates from the desolating
 strife
 Of warring passions, purify the heart—
 In ev'ry clime, through ev'ry age,
 The Prince, the Poet, and the Sage
 Have knelt before thy hallow'd shrine;
 And nations own'd thy origin divine.—
 Great HERMES founder of the Memphic rite;

And MITHRAS erst through Persia's realm
 rever'd;
 And he, who to ELEUSIS bore
 The treasures of thy mystic lore,
 But chiefly those by holy truths inspir'd;
 The chosen servant of the living God,
 Who Sinai's holy precinct trod,
 And he, with love of sacred wisdom fir'd,
 The Mighty Prince, whose pious hand,
 To the eternal fount of truth and light
 That holy temple rear'd,
 The pride and wonder of Judea's land—
 His great and comprehensive mind
 A nobler edifice design'd,
 That time and envy should defy—
 Founded on truth's eternal base,
 Vast as the ample bounds of space,
 And sacred to fraternal unity.

ANTISTROPHE III.—IRREGULAR.

Long were the task, and arduous to recount
 What streams deriving from the sacred
 source,
 Of Sion's pure and unpolluted fount,
 Through ev'ry clime have roll'd their
 devious course—
 From where Phœnicia greets the eastern
 tide,
 To fair Crotona's western tow'rs;
 Or where, amidst Athenian bow'rs,
 Ilissus bids his waters glide
 In gentle course to meet th' Ægean main;
 Or how, in later times, 'midst dire
 alarms,
 When fierce contending nations rush'd to
 arms,
 And delug'd Palestine's ensanguin'd plain,
 The vanquish'd victor cast aside his sword,
 Yielding his stubborn pride to thy com-
 mand,
 With humble soul the God of Peace ador'd,
 And turn'd repentant to his native land.
 Yes; from that memorable hour,
 The western world has own'd thy
 pow'r;
 And tho' Ambition's frantic strife
 Will sometimes blast the joys of life,
 Thy influence bade her feudal discords
 cease,
 And taught her sons the nobler arts of
 Peace.
 Before the brightness of thine orient ray,
 The shades of Prejudice and Error fled,
 And languid Science rais'd her drooping
 head,
 To greet the fervid blaze of thy advancing
 day.

EPODE III.—IRREGULAR.

Alas! that e'er a cloud should rise,
 To dim the glories of thy name—
 Or little jealousies divide
 The souls by kindred vows allied;—
 But see! while thus our rites we
 blend,
 The mingled sacrifice ascend,
 And borne to Heaven in one united
 flame,
 Chase every ling'ring shadow from the
 skies.
 And as the sea-worn mariner
 When darkness shrouds each guiding
 star,
 With transport greets the polar orb of
 light,
 Piercing the murky veil of night;
 Or those twin stars, whose milder
 beams assuage
 The tempest in its wildest rage,
 And pours his tributary strain
 To the propitious Rulers of the main;
 Such joy is ours: be such the lay

That celebrates this happy day.
 Join then, ye Sons of Art, in triumph join!
 To hail the Ruling Star of Brunswick's
 Royal line.
 And ye fraternal stars, whose gentle
 sway
 Our sever'd powers have gloried to obey,
 Edward! Augustus! Hail! Illustrious
 names!
 Whose Princely Souls confess a nearer tie
 Than birth and kindred blood alone
 supply,
 Accept the tribute each so justly claims;
 While thus our former pledges we renew
 Of grateful homage, and affection true.
 And though to one alone be giv'n
 To bear the ensign of supreme command,
 And rule our free united band;
 In all our orisons to Heav'n
 Your blended names shall still be found,
 To both the votive goblet shall be
 crown'd;
 And both, while life and memory remain,
 Hold in our grateful hearts your undivided
 reign.

Antem.

Composed by Brother WESLEY.

(The vocal parts in this, and the following Pieces, written by the R. W. Brother Perry, were sustained by Brothers Kelly, Bellamy, Taylor, Phillips, Pyne, Dignum, Leele, Evans, Clark, &c., &c.)

Behold! how good a thing it is,
 And how becoming well,
 For Brethren, such as Masons are,
 In Unity to dwell.
 Oh! 'tis like ointment on the head;
 Or dew on Sion hill!
 For then, the Lord of Hosts hath said,
 Peace shall be with you still.

Song.

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Mountains may fall and rocks decay,
 And Isle on Isle be swept away—
 But Masonry's primeval truth,
 Unbroke by force, unchanged by time,
 Shall bloom in renovated youth,
 And energy sublime.

Glee.

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Lo! see from Heaven the peaceful dove,
 With Olive branch descend!
 AUGUSTUS shall with EDWARD join,
 All rivalry to end;
 And taught by their fraternal love,
 Our arms our hearts shall intertwine,
 The union to approve.

Chorus.

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Royal AUGUSTUS, EDWARD hail!
 For now, beneath the BRUNSWICK line,
 One system shall prevail,
 O'er all the earth, with truths divine,
 Shall Masonry extend its sway,
 Till time itself shall pass away,
 In unity to shine.—

Glee.

Composed by Brother KELLY.

The well known sign we mark, and fly
The wound to heal—to still the sigh—
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
For ours the aim is, ours the art
To meliorate the human heart;
Of wild desires to stem the flood,
And act as if of kindred blood.

Song.

Composed by Brother KELLY.

Hark! I hear the Warden call—
“Masons to your sports away;
“Join the banquet in the hall;
“Give your hearts a holiday!”
When around the festive bowl,
We delight in song and glee:
Gay and open is the soul,
When it feels secure and free.
Joyous as the jest goes round,
Taunt nor gibe can Masons fear;
None, by sacred pledges bound,
Prate again of what they hear.

When we toast the fair we prize,
Not a tongue shall slander tell;
Masons' hearts, by honour's ties,
Guard the sex they love so well.

And tho' we fill our glasses high,
Feeling still shall warm the breast;
We have not left the poor man dry—
So the cheerful cup is blest.

Glee.

Composed by Brother ATTWOOD,
for three Voices.

In Masons' hearts let joy abound!
Let the fraternal health go round!
Fill up the bowl, then!—fill it high!
Fill all the goblets there!—for why
When Masons meet should they be dry?
Why, Sons of Candour, tell me why?
Our work is done. We've fed the poor;
We've chased the wolf from sorrow's door
Fill up the bowl, then!—fill it high!
Fill all the goblets there!—for why
Should ev'ry mortal drink but I?
Why, Sons of Morals, tell me why?

[The foregoing Ode, Anthem, etc., as well as the following reduced fac-simile of the Glee by Attwood, are added to the present edition, as affording an example of the literary and musical entertainment provided for the enjoyment of the Brethren at Masonic gatherings a century ago. The Glee is reproduced from a copy in the possession of Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, of Chichester, while the Anthem of Wesley is well-known and still frequently performed.

Samuel Wesley (1766-1837), who was appointed Grand Organist by the Duke of Sussex in 1814, was a most distinguished musician. He composed many songs and glees for the use of the Craft, and was often spoken of as the "Great Musician of Masonry." He was the son of the Rev. Charles Wesley and nephew of the celebrated John Wesley.—J. T. T., Ed. 1913.]



MASONIC GLEE

Sung at

The Union of the Grand Lodges

of

Ancient Freemasons of England

on

The Festival of S^t. John

27th. December 1813.

Dedicated to

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex,

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER

of the United Grand Lodge of England,

by his faithful Brother in Masonry

& devoted humble Servant,

Pr. 2/-

Thomas Attwood,

LONDON,

*Printed & Sold for the Author by Preston, at his Wholesale Warehouses,
97, Strand.*

GLEE.

ALLEGRO CON ANIMA

By T. Attwood.

for
In Ma - sons' hearts let joy a - bound,
for
In Masons' hearts let joy a - bound abound.
for
In Masons' hearts let joy a - bound

Let a fra - ter - - - nal health go round go round
Let a health go round
Let a fra - ter - - - nal health go round

for
go
Let a fra - ter - nal health go round Let a frater - nal health go round
for
Let a fra - ter - nal health Let a frater - nal health go

round go round Let let a health go round
go round Let a fra - ter - nal health go round
round go round Let let a health go round V. S

T. A.

fill all the bowls up

Fill all the bowls up fill them high

Fill all the bowls up fill them high

high

fill for why when

Fill all the gob-lets then for why when

Fill all the gob-lets then for why when

Ma - - sons meet should they be dry?

Ma - - sons meet should they be dry? why *pia*

Ma - sons meet should they be dry?

pia why sons of Can - dour tell me why? *for* tell me why

why why? tell me why *for*

why sons of Can dour tell me why? tell me why *v.s.*

Dolce Larghetto

Our work is done we've fed the poor, our work is done we've
 Our work is done we've fed the poor, our work is done we've
 Our work is done we've fed the poor, our work is done we've

fed the poor we've chased the wolf from sorrow's door our
 fed the poor we've chased the wolf from sorrow's door
 fed the poor we've chased the wolf from sorrow's door

work is done we've fed the poor we've chased the wolf from
 our work is done we've fed the poor we've chased the wolf from
 our work is done we've fed the poor we've chased the wolf from

sorrow's door from sor - row's door
 sorrow's door from sor - row's door ad libitum
 sorrow's door from sorrow's door from sorrow's sorrow's door

sf
Then fill the bowls up fill all the bowls up
Then fill the bowls up fill them high
Then fill the bowls up fill them high

high fill for why should
fill all the gob - - lets there for why for
fill all the gob - - lets there for why should

eve - ry mor - tal drink but I why? why?
why - - - - - should eve - ry mor - tal
eve - ry mor - tal drink but I why eve - ry mor - tal

sf
why why sons of mo - rals tell me why?
drink but I why sons of mo - rals tell me why?
drink but I why sons of mo - rals tell me why?

why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why sons of
 why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why sons of
 why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why? sons of mo - rals

mo - rals tell me why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why
 mo - rals tell me why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why
 tell me why why sons of mo - rals tell me why? why

sons of mo - rals tell me why why sons of mo - rals
 sons of mo - rals tell me why - - - - -
 sons of mo - rals tell me why why sons of mo - rals

tell me why tell me why tell me why - Repeat the last Allegro
 as Chorus
 tell me why tell me why tell me why FINIS
 tell me why tell me why tell me why

UNITED GRAND LODGE
OF
Antient Free-Masons of England.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, &c., &c., &c.,
PATRON.
AT A GRAND LODGE, HOLDEN AT
Free-Masons' Hall, Great Queen-Street, London,
ON MONDAY, THE 2d OF MAY, 1814,
BEING THE DAY APPOINTED FOR THE
INSTALLATION OF THE M.W. GRAND MASTER.

Present.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX,
&c., &c., &c., M.W.G.M.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, &c., &c., &c.,
P.G.M.

HIS GRACE, JOHN, DUKE OF ATHOLL, &c., &c., &c., P.G.M.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS, LORD DUNDAS, &c., &c., &c., D.G.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COUNT DE LAGARDE, G.M. of the First Lodge
of the North.

THE R.W. DR. VON HESS, of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

THE R.W. JOHN BOARDMAN, of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

R.W. JAMES PERRY, P.D.G.M.

R.W. JAMES AGAR, P.D.G.M.

R.W. THOMAS HARPER, P.D.G.M.

R.W. REV. SAMUEL HEMMING, D.D., S.G.W.

R.W. ISAAC LINDO, J.G.W.

R.W. JOHN DENT, Prov. G.M. for Wor-
cestershire, P.S.G.W. & G.T.

R.W. COLONEL JOHN MACDONALD, Prov.
G.M. for Sumatra.

R.W. COLONEL SHERBORNE STEWART, Prov.
G.M. for Hampshire, and P.S.G.W.

R.W. SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON, Bart.,
Prov. G.M. for Buckinghamshire.

R.W. The EARL OF POMFRET, Prov. G.M.
for Northamptonshire.

R.W. ALEX. S. GORDON, Prov. G.M. for
Herefordshire, and P.J.G.W.

R.W. WILLIAM WIX, Prov. G.M. for Essex.

R.W. The HON. WASHINGTON SHIRLEY,
Prov. G.M. for Warwickshire, and P.S.G.W.

R.W. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Prov. G.M.
for Lincolnshire.

R.W. COLONEL A. D. O'KELLY, Prov. G.M.
for Bedfordshire.

R.W. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Prov. G.M. for
Dorsetshire.

R.W. H. J. DA COSTA, Prov. G.M. for
Rutlandshire.

R.W. PHILIP GODSAL, Prov. G.M. for Car-
narvonshire.

R.W. His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
Prov. G.M. for Derbyshire.

R.W. ARTHUR TEGART, P.J.G.W.

R.W. GEORGE CORRY, P.J.G.W.

R.W. ROBERT GILL, P.S.G.W.

R.W. ROBERT BRETtingham, P.J.G.W.

R.W. THOMAS BRAND, P.J.G.W.

R.W. SIR WILLIAM RAWLINS, P.S.G.W.

R.W. WILLIAM FORSSTEEN, P.J.G.W.

R.W. COLONEL JOHN ELLIOT, P.S.G.W.

R.W. THOMAS SCOTT, P.S.G.W.

R.W. WILLIAM CAMAC, P.J.G.W.

R.W. MALCOLM GILLIES, P.S.G.W.

R.W. THOMAS H. FARQUHAR, P.S.G.W.

R.W. JAMES EARNSHAW, P.J.G.W.

R.W. JAMES DEANS, P.J.G.W.

R.W. JOHN ALDRIDGE, P.S.G.W.

R.W. SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, P.J.G.W.

R.W. ROBERT McCANN, P.J.G.W.

V.W. WILLIAM MEYRICK, G. Regr.

V.W. WILLIAM H. WHITE, } G.S.

V.W. EDWARDS HARPER, } G.S.

V.W. REV. EDWARD BARRY, D.D. } G.C.

V.W. REV. LUCIUS COGHLAN, D.D. } G.C.

W. REV. HENRY J. KNAPP, D.G.C.

W. JOHN SOANE, G. Superintendent of
Works.

W. SIR GEORGE NAYLER, G. Direc.
Cerem.

W. CAPTAIN JONATHAN PARKER,
G.S.B.

W. REV. G. A. BROWNE, S.G. Deacon.

W. HUMPHREY DONALDSON, J.G.
Deacon.

W. WILLIAM C. CLARKSON, P.G.T.

W. WILLIAM WHITE, P.G.S.

W. ROBERT LESLIE, P.G.S.

W. J. C. BURKHARDT, P.G.S.B.

W. SAMUEL WESLEY, G. Organist.

The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of
the Grand Stewards Lodge; the Masters,
Wardens, and Past Masters of Lodges, and
Visitors from Foreign Lodges.

The Grand Lodge, after a Trumpet Prelude on the Organ, was opened at twelve o'clock at noon, by His Royal Highness the DUKE of KENT, Past Grand Master, assisted by Past Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge being duly formed, the Procession moved in the following Order: The Duke of Kent's Band playing a slow March.

The Grand Usher with his Staff,

Two Grand Stewards,

A Grand Steward, { The Regalia of the Deputy Grand
Master on a Cushion, borne by a } A Grand Steward,
Master-Mason,

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

The first Three those of the Entered Apprentice, the second Three those
of the Fellow Craft, the last Three those of the Master-Mason,

Officers of the Grand Stewards Lodge,

A Grand Steward, { The Gloves and } { The Collar and } A Grand Steward,
Apron of the } Jewel of the }
Grand Master } Grand Master }
on a Cushion, } on a Cushion, }
borne by a } borne by a }
Master-Mason, } Master-Mason,

Past Grand Treasurer,

Past Grand Secretaries, &c.,

The Grand Deacons,

Grand Superintendent of the Works. Grand Director of the Ceremonies,

The Grand Secretaries, bearing the Books of Constitutions on Cushions,

The Grand Registrar, bearing the Great Seal,

The Grand Treasurer, with his Gold Key,

A Grand Steward, { The Deputy Grand Chaplain, } A Grand Steward,
bearing the Holy Bible, Compass, }
and Square, on a Cushion, }

The Two Grand Chaplains,

Past Grand Wardens, two and two,

Provincial Grand Masters, each preceded by his Banner,

The Junior Grand Warden,

A Grand Steward, { The Standard of the United } A Grand Steward,
Grand Lodge, borne by a }
Master-Mason, }

The Senior Grand Warden,

Past Deputy Grand Masters, two and two,

Illustrious Visitors, two and two,

The Right Honourable Lord Dundas, D.G.M.

A Grand Steward,—Banner of H.R.H. the PRINCE—A Grand Steward,
REGENT, Patron of the Order,

His Excellency the Count de la Gardje, Past Grand Master,
His Grace the Duke of Atholl,

A Grand Steward,—The Banner of H.R.H. the Grand—A Grand Steward,
Master,

Grand Sword Bearer,

H.R.H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX, Grand Master,

Two Grand Stewards,

Grand Tyler.

The Procession moved thrice round the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and Officers, making their reverence on passing the Throne, and all the Brethren giving the appropriate salutations in the three Degrees.

His Royal Highness was then conducted, by his Supporters, up the centre of the Lodge, to the Throne, the Grand Officers being ranged on both sides. Having gone through the ceremonials, which cannot be written or printed, the Brethren bearing the Regalia advanced, and His Royal Highness was invested with the Ensigns of his high Office. After which he was installed by the most Worshipful the Past Grand Masters, the Banners used in the Procession were placed over the Throne, and the Holy Bible, Compass, and Square, laid on the Ark before him.

The W. the Grand Director of the Ceremonies then proclaimed the Installation, after sound of trumpet, in these words, thrice repeated—

“ Be it known—The Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious
“ PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Duke of
“ Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight Companion of the
“ most noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., &c., is installed GRAND
“ MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE-
“ MASONS OF ENGLAND,—WHOM MAY GOD LONG PRESERVE!”

A Symphony was performed on the Organ.

The Procession again moved round the Grand Lodge, and the proper Salutation, in the Third Degree, was given to the Noble Lord, the Deputy Grand Master, when he approached opposite to the Throne. He was then conducted up the Centre of the Lodge to the Throne, the Grand Officers being ranged as before, when, with ceremonies, that can neither be written nor described, he was duly obligated and installed.

Upon which, after sound of Trumpet, he was proclaimed, in these words:

“ Be it known—The Right Honourable and Right Worshipful THOMAS
“ LORD DUNDAS, Lord-Lieutenant, and Vice-Admiral of Orkney and Shetland,
“ &c., &c., &c., is installed DEPUTY GRAND MASTER of the United Grand
“ Lodge of Antient Free-Masons of England for the Year of our Lord 1814,
“ whom may God long preserve!”

The Music performed a Symphony.

The Grand Wardens and other Grand Officers, having been duly installed on St. John's Day, took their respective Places, after approaching the Throne in Succession and making due Reverence to the Grand Master.

After which several Pieces of Music, composed by Brother Kelly, were sung. And an Ode was recited by Brother Pope.

The M. W. Grand Master acquainted the Brethren that he should, attended by the Past Grand Masters and the Deputy Grand Masters, present, at the first Levee, the Address of the United Grand Lodge to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Grand Patron of Antient Free-Masons of England.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, Past Grand Master, in an eloquent Speech, presented to the M. W. the Grand Master the Address of Thanks, voted at the Grand Lodge on the 27th of December last.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master then, in a most interesting and impressive manner, presented to the Past Grand Masters, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and His Grace the Duke of Atholl, the Addresses of Thanks, severally voted on the same Day.

The Report of the Board of Works, presented at the Quarterly Communication, on the 2d. of March last, was read and confirmed; and it was thereupon

ORDERED, that the following Masonic Clothing and Insignia be worn by the Craft, and that no other be permitted in the Grand Lodge, or any Subordinate Lodge,—viz.

JEWELS.

<i>The Grand Master</i>	The Compass, 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.
<i>Past Grand Masters</i>	A similar Jewel, but without the Gold Plate.
<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	The Compass and Square united, with a five-pointed Star in the Centre.
<i>Past Deputy Grand Masters</i>	The Compass and Square only.
<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	The Level.
<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	The Plumb.
<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	A chased Gold Key.
<i>Grand Registrar</i>	A Scroll, with the Seal appended, in a Wreath of Acacia and Ear of Corn.
<i>Grand Secretaries</i>	Cross Pens, with a tie, within ditto.
<i>Grand Chaplains</i>	A Book, within the Wreath, charged with a Triangle.
<i>Grand Superintendant of the Works</i>	A semicircular Protractor, within the Wreath.
<i>Grand Director of the Ceremonies</i>	Cross Rods, within ditto.
<i>Grand Deacons</i>	A Dove, with an Olive-Branch, within ditto.
<i>Grand Sword-Bearer</i>	Cross Swords, within ditto.
<i>Grand Organist</i>	A Lyre, within ditto.

All other Past Grand Officers the Jewel of their respective Offices on a blue enamelled oval Medal.

- Provincial Grand Master*The Compasses and Square, within a Circle.
Provincial Deputy Grand MasterThe Square, with the exterior Angle upwards, within a Circle.
Provincial Senior Grand WardenThe Level, within a Circle.
Provincial Junior Grand WardenThe Plumb, ditto.
Provincial Grand TreasurerA chased Key, ditto.
Provincial Grand SecretaryCross Pens, ditto.
Provincial Grand ChaplainA Book within a Triangle, surrounded by a Glory.
Prov. Grand Direct. Cerem.Cross Rods, within a Circle.
Prov. Grand DeaconsA Dove and Olive Branch, ditto.
Provincial Grand Sword-BearerCross Swords, ditto.

The above to be Gold or Gilt, the Name of the Province to be engraven on the Circle, and the Hangings or Collars to be Garter-blue four Inches broad.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Masters of Lodges</i> | The Square. | <i>The Treasurer</i> | The Key. |
| <i>Senior Warden</i> | The Level. | <i>The Secretary</i> | The Cross Pens. |
| <i>Junior Warden</i> | The Plumb. | <i>The Deacons</i> | The Dove. |
| <i>Past Masters</i> | The Square, with
a Quadrant. | <i>The Tyler</i> | The Sword. |

The above to be in Silver,—the Hangings to be Light-blue Ribband four Inches broad; if Silver Chain be used it must be placed over the Light-blue Ribband.

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 Rosettes at bottom, Sky-blue, and Strings of the same Colour, with Silver Tassels.

Master Mason—The same, with Sky-blue lining, and bound with same, 1½ 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 Emblem of their Offices in Silver or White in the Centre of the Apron.

Present and Past Grand Officers—White Lamb Skin of same Size, lined with Garter-blue, Edging ¾ Inches, ornamented with Gold, and blue Strings.

Grand Stewards formerly entitled, are to wear Aprons of the same Dimensions as the above, lined and edged with Crimson and Silver Tassels as heretofore.—The Collars of the Grand Stewards Lodge to be Crimson Ribband four 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 Perpendicular Lines to be Half the Horizontal Lines, which are to be Two Inches and an Half each; these Emblems to be of Ribband Half an Inch broad, and of the same Colour as the lining and edging of the Apron.

The following Anthem, composed by Brother Wesley, was sung, accompanied by the Organ.

Behold! how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
For Brethren, such as Masons are,
In Unity to dwell.

Oh! 'tis like ointment on the head;
Or dew on Sion hill!
For then, the Lord of Hosts hath said,
Peace shall be with you still.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with Holy Prayer.

The M. W. Grand Master with his Grand Officers afterwards, in an adjoining Apartment, received the Masters of Lodges in rotation, and gave each of them his Hand.

The Grand Banquet, which could not be on the same Day, took place at Free-Masons-Hall, on Saturday, the 7th of May, at which His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master presided, supported by the President and Past Grand Officers and a numerous Assemblage of Brethren.—It was a Festival of the highest Masonic conviviality.

*Patterns of the Aprons, &c. may be seen at the Office of the Grand Secretaries,
Free-Masons' Hall.*

(The account of this Meeting, pp. 55 to 60, was not included in the original edition of 1874.—J. T. T., Ed. 1913.)

CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
Antient Fraternity
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

~~~~~  
PART THE SECOND.  
~~~~~

CONTAINING
THE CHARGES, REGULATIONS,
Ec., Ec.

—◆—
PUBLISHED, BY
THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE,
BY
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ.
Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset.

=====
LONDON :
PRINTED BY W. P. NORRIS, PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY,
LITTLE MOORGATE, LONDON-WALL.
MDCCCXV.

—
(REPRINTED BY JOHNSON, WYKES & PAINE, MARBLE STREET, LEICESTER.
1913.

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 alteration or additions be then made, the sheets in which such alterations occur will be re-printed 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.

SANCTION

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 FREE-MASON:

EXTRACTED FROM

The Antient Records of Lodges beyond Sea,

AND OF THOSE IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

For the Use of Lodges.

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

Now republished by Order of the Grand Lodge.

THE GENERAL HEADS, *viz.*

- 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 FREE-MASON, &c., &c.

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, in every age, have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answer 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-organised 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 antient 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 and sound judgment, 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 singularly 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 have formerly been, the master of a particular lodge, and who 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.

These 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 be 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 impertinently or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens, or any brother speaking to the master: nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens, and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry 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 antient 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, | 17. Grand Deacons, |
| 2. Past Grand Masters, | 18. Past Grand Deacons, |
| 3. Deputy Grand Master, | 19. Grand Superintendant of the Works, |
| 4. Past Deputy Grand Masters, | 20. Grand Director of the Ceremonies, |
| 5. Provincial Grand Masters, | 21. Grand Sword Bearer, |
| 6. Past Provincial Grand Masters, | 22. Grand Organist, |
| 7. Grand Wardens, | The Twelve Grand Stewards of the Year, |
| 8. Past Grand Wardens, | The Master, Past Master, and Wardens, of the Grand Stewards Lodge, |
| 9. Grand Chaplain, | The Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, of every Warranted Lodge. |
| 10. Past Grand Chaplains, | |
| 11. Grand Treasurer, | |
| 12. Past Grand Treasurer, | |
| 13. Grand Registrar, | |
| 14. Past Grand Registrars, | |
| 15. Grand Secretary, | |
| 16. Past Grand Secretaries, | |

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 landmarks 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 meeting 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 observe 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. These 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.

1. 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 superintendent 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 superintendent 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 or 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 license 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 expense 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 or 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 recommended 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 may 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 by-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 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 his 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 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 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 by-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 a 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 by-laws for its own government, provided 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, 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 by-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.

9. The precedency 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 by-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 freemasons, 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 superintendance 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 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.

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 80.

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 interest 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 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 a 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 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 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 his 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 sollicitation 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, it, on the ballot, three black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such indulgence, 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 constitutions, 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 procured 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 exchange 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, provided 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 transmitted.

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 member 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 impression 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 a 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 _____ years, regularly	
	and duly initiated into the mysteries of masonry in this lodge, on	
	the _____ day of _____ (that he was passed on the	
	day of _____ 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 tiler, 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 tiler, 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 upon 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.

4. 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 board 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 a 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 control 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 a 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.

<i>Masters of Lodges,</i>	The square.
<i>Senior Warden,</i>	The level.
<i>Junior Warden,</i>	The plumb.
<i>Past Masters,</i>	The square and the diagram of the 47th prop. 1st B. of Euclid, engraven on a silver plate, pendent within it.
<i>The Treasurer,</i>	The key.
<i>The Secretary,</i>	The cross pens.
<i>The Deacons, - -</i>	The dove.
<i>The Tyler, - -</i>	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, 1½ 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 3½ 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 the 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 acknowledgments 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.
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Senior grand warden, with level.

Steward, with wand.	} Volume of the sacred law, square, and compasses, on a velvet cushion. }	Steward, with wand.
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Deputy grand master, with square.

Steward, with wand.	} Standard of the grand master. {	Steward, with wand.
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Grand sword bearer.

Most worshipful grand master.

Two stewards, with wands.

Grand tyler, with drawn sword.

Having arrived within 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.

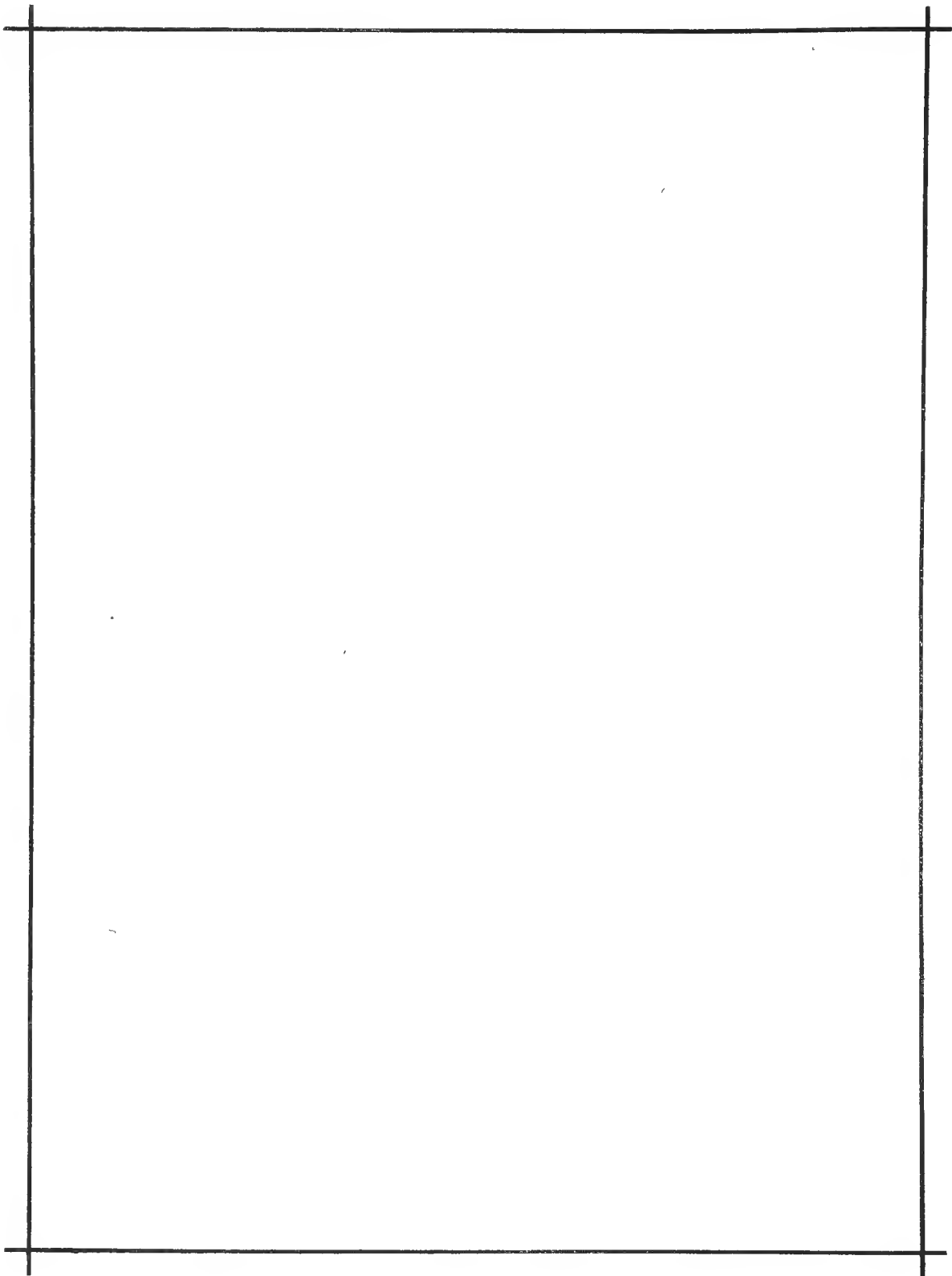
A dispensation having been obtained, the master may invite other lodges to attend in form, but the whole ceremony, unless the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, be present, must be under the direction of the master of the lodge to which the deceased belonged ; and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

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.



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.,

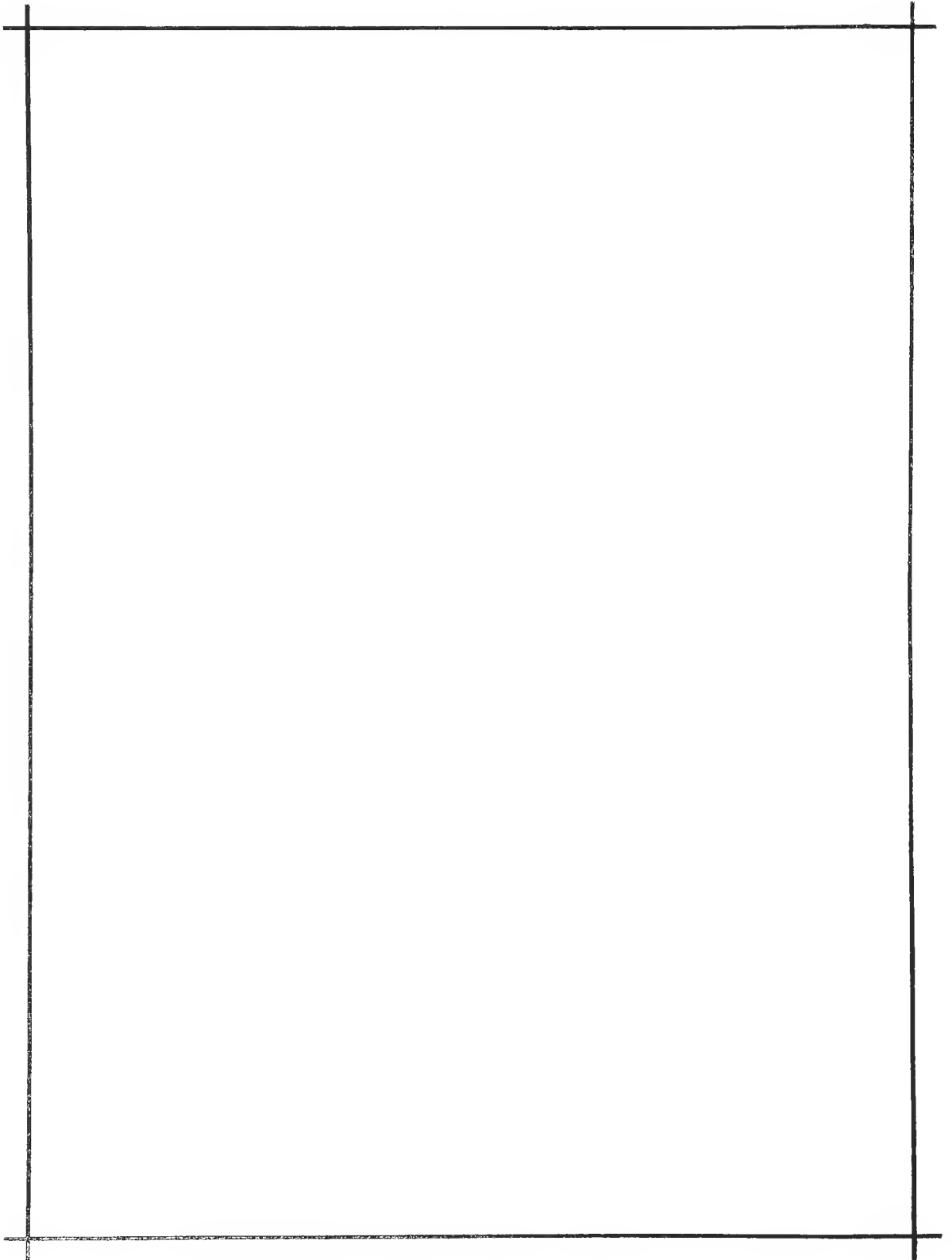
Author of the Impartial Answer to the Enemies of FREE-MASONS.

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1913.



To the Most Noble and Puissant PRINCE

TRUTH.

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 faithfull Subject

and Servant,

The AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E .

NO 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 recompense of their toils, and dwell in the presence of that immortal stone belonging to our building, even the Alpha and Omega of our redemption.

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 *Æther'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 *Ninrod*, who founded, the *Assyrian* monarchy, built after the general dispersion many famous cities, as *Nineveh*, *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 *Bezaleel* 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

will upon earth ; wherefore 'tis natural to believe, that such a beautiful 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 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 *Nebuchadnezar* 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 *Zerubbabel*, 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 *Pythagoras* 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 *Ægypt*, 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 *Ægypt*, *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 *Ægypt'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 learned isle of *Sicily* demands our remembrance, for there 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 in 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 the 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

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 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 to the said Craft, and the honourable principles whereon it is grounded, purchased a free 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,

* 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,

“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 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 honourable 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 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 honourable fraternity, who always gave 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

* 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 rebels and for upholding 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, then 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 parliament men 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 statute against Masons.

§ Vide Co. inst part 3. fol. 99.

promotion of the Craft and Brotherhood, and so great a deference was paid to that noble order, that the Grand Master and Warden 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 honourable 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 the *Roman* Architecture from the ruins of *Gothick* 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 built his royal palace of *White-hall*; and upon that 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 taste of Architecture, which is evidently proved by his carrying on the building of the two famous hospitals, *Greenwich*,
and

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 kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, not only in the reign of her majesty *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 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 concernments 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 restrained from all immodest and unlawful bents.

By Masons art the puny fop (mankinds 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 ballance holds, and fraud oppressive owns her gentle sway.

* Vide Fellow Crafts song by Bro. G. Delafay, Esq.

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 I hope will meet with a just admiration because they are 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; so 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 his great Creator, but also to his neighbour and to himself; for to walk humbly in the sight of God to do justice and to love mercy are the certain characteristicks 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 crowd 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 crowd, 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 qualifications are only provable 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 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 pottage; and instead of taking a due and especial care to enquire into the reputation or character of the 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.

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

REMARKS.

As an house divided against itself cannot stand, so likewise it is 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 infectet 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 help believing it would greatly tend to the honour and welfare of the Craft, and prevent some complaints of which we at present have

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 despicable traders or bucksters in pretended Masonry, every prudent Brother ought carefully to avoid holding any converse with them ; but as that 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 which 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

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 characters 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 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

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 commonwealth 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 by-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 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

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.

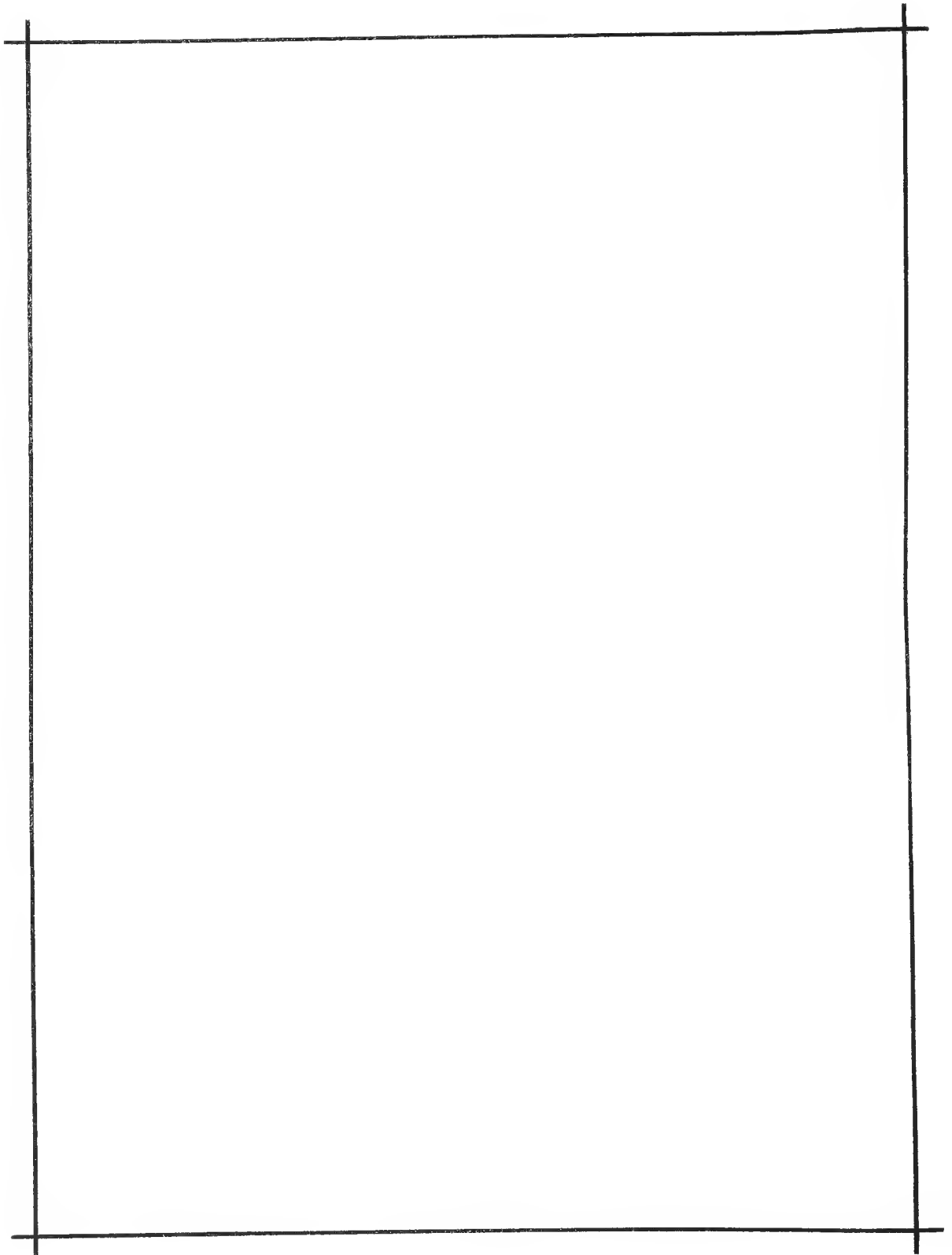
If our noble Grand Master and his deputy would make a general visitation throughout the Lodges of this city (as hath been a custom according to the constitutions at least once in the year) the Brethren would be more careful in preserving that due harmony, and just decorum, which ought to shine amongst 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.

FINIS.



A
LIST OF LODGES
ON THE ROLL OF THE
UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

A. D. 1814.

Compiled and Arranged from Official Calendars and
Documents.

BY

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN,

Past Senior Grand Deacon of England ;

Representative of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

&c., &c., &c.

LEICESTER :
JOHNSON, WYKES AND PAINE, MARBLE STREET.
1913.

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

Revised by the official Masonic Year Book and Lane's "Masonic Records." (J.T.T., Ed. 1913.)

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 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.	Constitd.
		863.	1832.	1814.				
1	Grand Stewards' † F.M.H., London	1	1	1	Grand Stewards' Lodge, London	...	1735	
2	Grand Masters' F.M.H., London...	2	2	2	Grand Masters' Lodge, London	...	1759	
3	Antiquity, F.M.H., London	3	3	3	Lodge of Antiquity, F.M.H., London	...	T. I. S.	
4	Fidelity, F.M.H., London	4	4	4	Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green...	...	1754	
5	R. Somerset House & I., F.M.H. ...	5	5	5	Somerset House Lodge, F.M.H., London...	...	T. I.	
6	St. George's &c., F.M.H., London	6	6	6	The George, Commercial Road	...	1756	
7	Friendship, Willis' Rooms, London	7	7	7	Lodge of Friendship, St. James's Street...	...	1721	
8	R. York L. of Persev., F.M.H., do.	8	8	8	Percy Arms, Church Court, Strand	...	1769	
9	British, F.M.H., London	9	9	9	British Lodge, F.M.H., London	...	1722	
10	Albion, F.M.H., London...	10	10	10	Antwerp Tavern, Threadneedle Street	...	1769	
11	Westminster &c., F.M.H., London	11	11	11	Westminster & Key Stone, F.M.H., London	...	1722	
12	Enoch, F.M.H., London	12	12	12	Old Crown Tavern, Swallow Street	...	1754	
13	Fortitude and O.C., London	13	13	13	Lodge of Fortitude, F.M.H., London	...	1723	
14	Union Waterloo, F.M.H., London	14	14	14	Ordnance Arms, Woolwich	...	1761	
15	Tuscan, F.M.H., London	15	15	15	Lodge of St. Mary-le-bone, Oxford-street...	...	1722	
16	Kent, F.M.H., London	16	16	16	Golden Hart, Phoenix-street, Spitalfields...	...	1752	
18	R. Alpha, Willis' Rooms, London	17	17	17	United L. Ionic & Prudence, Oxford-street...	...	1722	
19	Old Dumdee, London	18	18	18	Royal Artillery, Quebec...	...	1787	
20	R. Athelstan, Cannon-st., London	19	19	19	Dumdee Arms Lodge, P.R., Wapping	...	1723	
21	Royal Kent L. of A., Chatham	20	20	20	Angel, High-street, Bloomsbury	...	1769	
22	Emulation, Aldersgate-st., London	21	21	21	Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Chatham	...	1723	
23	Neptune, Gresham-st., London	22	22	22	King's Arms, Wandsworth	...	1723	
		23	23	23	Lodge of Emulation, Threadneedle-street...	...	1723	
					Neptune, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe	...	1757	

* The Nos. still remain the same. (J.T.T., Ed. 1913.)

† F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall, or Private Room.

List of Lodges at the "Union."

23	Globe, F.M.H., London	23	Fraternal Lodge, Deal	13	1803
24	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N.-upon-T.	24	Globe Lodge, Holborn	14	1723
25	Robert Burns, F.M.H., London ...	25	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge, Newcastle	15	1805
26	Castle L. of Harmony, London ...	26	Hercules' Pillar, Great Queen-street ...	16	1810
27		27	Lodge of Antiquity, Portsea	17	1724
28		28	Castle Lodge of Harmony, Doctors' Coms.	18	1725
29		29	Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockton-upon-Tees	19	1756
30		30	Freemasons' Hall, Liverpool	20	1792
31		31	Lodge of Cordiality, Fulham	21	1725
32		32	The Crown, Essex-street, Strand	22	1728
33	Egyptian, Fleet-street, London ...	33	Old King's Arms Lodge, F.M.H., London	23	1777
34	Old King's Arms, F.M.H., London	34	St. Alban's Lodge, F.M.H., London ...	24	1806
35	St. Alban's, Aldersgate-st., London	35	White Lion, Rotherhithe	25	1786
36	United Mariners', Gresham-st., Lon.	36	Saracen's Head, Canterbury	26	1730
37	United Industrious, Canterbury ...	37	St. George's Lodge, Liverpool	27	1813
38	St. George's, Liverpool	38	Castle Lodge, Tower-street, London ...	28	1730
39		39	Corner-Stone, F.M.H., London	29	1812
40		40	Prince Edwin's Lodge, Gateshead, Durham	30	1809
41		41	Britannic Lodge, St. James'-street ...	31	1775
42	Britannic, F.M.H., London	42	Alpha Lodge, Kensington Palace ...	32	1761
43		43	Union Lodge, Deal	33	1804
44		44	Lodge of Fortitude, Burnham, Essex ...	34	1808
45		45	Sociable Lodge, Cheapside	35	1732
46		46	The Two Sawyers, Minorities	36	1812
47	Mount Moriah, F.M.H., London ...	47	Medina Lodge, West Cowes	37	1732
48	Medina, Cowes	48	Lodge of Unity, Werneth, near Oldham ...	38	1813
49		49	Glamorgan Lodge, Cardiff	39	1733
50		50	Anchor and Hope Lodge, Bolton-le-Moor ...	40	
51		51	Lodge of Harmony, F.M.H., Chichester ...	41	
52		52	St. John's Lodge, Exeter	42	
53		53	Derwent Lodge, Hastings	43	
54		54	Royal Cumberland Lodge, Bath	44	
55		55	King's Arms Tavern, Soho, London	45	
56		56		46	

List of Lodges at the "Union."

Nos. 1874.	Description, A. D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."			Description, A. D. 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constid.
		1863.	1832.	1811.				
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	1803
				60	The Windmill Inn, Chelmsford ...		41	1812
45	Strong Man, S. John's Gate, Lond.	45	53	61	Strong Man Lodge, Mansel-street, London	41		1733
46	Old Union, Cannon-street, London	46	54	62	Union Lodge of Freedom & Ease, Strand, L.	43		1735
47	Newstead, Nottingham ...	47	55	63	Milton's Head Inn, Nottingham ...	44		1755
48	Industry, F. M. H., Gateshead ...	48	56	64	Lodge of Industry, Swalwell, Durham ...	44		1735
49	Gihon, Gresham-street, London ...	49	57	65	The George, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark		46	1810
50	Knights of Malta, Hinckley ...	50	58	66	Barley Sheaf, Hinckley, Leicestershire ...	47		1803
51	Angel, Colchester ...	51	59	67	Angel, Colchester ...	47		1736
52	Union, Norwich ...	52	60	68	King's Head, Norwich ...	48		1736
53	Royal Sussex, F. M. H., Bath ...	53	61	69	The Gloucester Inn, Bath ...	49		1812
54	Hope, Rochdale ...	54	62	70	The Lower Anchor, Rochdale ...	50		1813
55	Constitutional, Cannon-st., London	55	63	71	Constitutional Lodge, Blackfriars, London	50		1736
56	Howard L. of B. Love, Arundel ...	56	64	72	Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love, Arundel	51		1789
57	Humber, F. M. H., Hull ...	57	65	73	The Humber Lodge, Hull ...	53		1809
				74	The Unicorn, Wigan, Lancashire ...	54		1805
58	Felicity, Bishopsgate-st., London...	58	66	75	Lodge of Felicity, Smithfield ...	54		1737
			67	76	Loyal Vacation Lodge, F. M. H., Wiveliscombe	55		1802
			68	77	Quebec, Lower Canada ...	40		1790
			69	78	Mother Lodge, St. Christopher's Baseterre	56		1739
59	Royal Naval, F. M. H., London ...	59	70	79	Royal Naval Lodge, Tower-street, London	57		1739
			71	80	Royal Chester Lodge, Chester ...	58		1739
				81	Hwifford Lodge, Haverfordwest ...		59	1812
60	Peace & H., Bishopsgate-st., London	60	72	82	L. of Peace and Harmony, Swithin's Lane, L.	60		1738
				83	Spurn & Humber L., F. M. H., Great Grimsby		61	1811
61	Probity, F. M. H., Halifax ...	61	73	84	Lodge of Probity, Halifax, Yorkshire...	61		1738
62	Social, Manchester ...	62	75	85	The Social Lodge, Manchester ...		62	1811
63	St. Mary's Lodge, F. M. H., London	63	76	86	The Black Boy, Wapping ...		63	1757
64	Fortitude, Manchester ...	64	77	87	Lodge of Fortitude, Manchester ...	63		1739

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65	Prosperity, Gresham-street, London	65	88	Duke of Cumberland, Whitstable	66	64	1813
66	Grenadiers, F.M.H., London	66	89	Lodge of Sincerity, Tooley-street, London	67		1739
67	Star in the East, F.M.H., Calcutta	67	90	Lodge of Peace & Plenty, Tooley-st., London	68	68	1739
68	Royal Clarence, F.M.H., Bristol ..	68	91	Cock & Magpie, Finsbury-square, London	70	70	1740
69	Unity, Bishopsgate-street, London	69	92	Grenadiers' Lodge, London	72	72	1758
70	St. John's, F.M.H., Plymouth	70	93	Star in the East, Calcutta	73	73	1807
71	Unity, Lowestoft	71	94	St. George's Lodge, Berwick-upon-Tweed	74	74	1742
72	Royal Jubilee, Fleet-street, London	72	95	Royal Mariners' Lodge, Bristol	76	76	1808
73	Mount Lebanon, Southwark, London	73	96	Lodge of Unity, St. Martin's-lane, London	77	77	1759
74	Athol, F.M.H., Birmingham	74	97	Abiff's Lodge, Saxmundham, Suffolk ...	79	79	1748
75	Love and Honour, Falmouth	75	98	St. John's Lodge, Exeter	80	80	1750
76	Economy, F.M.H., Winchester	76	99	Lodge of Unity, Lowestoft	81	81	1760
77	Freedom, Gravesend	77	100	Royal Jubilee Lodge, Minorities	83	83	1811
78	Imperial George, Middleton	78	101	The Falstaff Tavern, Portsmouth	84	84	1813
79	Pythagorean, Greenwich	79	102	Prince George Lodge, Plymouth	86	86	1750
80	St. John's, F.M.H., Sunderland	80	103	Black Bull, Norwich	87	87	1803
81	Doric, Woodbridge, Suffolk	81	104	Spread Eagle, Whitecross-street, London...	88	88	1751
			105	Athol Lodge, Birmingham	89	89	1761
			106	United Lodge of Friendship, Fowey	91	91	1761
			107	Clarence Lodge, St. Christophers	92	92	1805
			108	Swaffham Lodge, Swaffham, Norfolk ...	93	93	1786
			109	Good Intent Lodge, Stamford	94	94	1805
			110	Lodge of Love and Honour, Falmouth ...	95	95	1753
			111	King's Head, Winchester			1812
			112	Star Tavern, Great Yarmouth			
			113	Lodge of Freedom, Gravesend			
			114	The George Inn, Leicester			
			115	Imperial George Lodge, Middleton, Lanc...			
			116	Mitre Tavern, Greenwich			
			117	The Stewards' Lodge, F.M.H., Madras ...			
			118	St. John's Lodge, Sunderland			
			119	Old Cumberland Lodge, Golden-sq., London			
			120	Commercial Inn, Aldborough, Suffolk ...			

List of Lodges at the "Union."

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Totem."			Description, A.D. 1811.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1868.	1832.	1814.				
82	Foundation, F.M.H., Cheltenham	82	97	121	Foundation Lodge, Abingdon	96		1807
83	U. L. of Prudence, London	83	98	122	U. L. of Prudence, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Lond.	97		1753
84	Doyle's L. of Fellowship, Guernsey	84	99	123	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, Guernsey		98	1806
85	Faithful, Harleston, Norfolk	85	100	124	Faithful Lodge, Norwich	99		1753
				125	Fifth Battalion Royal Artillery		101	1812
86	Loyalty, Prescott, Lancashire	86	101	126	Lodge of Loyalty, Prescott, Lancashire	101		1753
			102	127	Druids' Lodge of Love & Liberty, Redruth	103		1754
87	Vitruvian. Lambeth, London	87	103	128	Hercules' Pillars, Great Queen-st., London		104	1810
			104	129	Phoenix Lodge, Stowmarket	104		1802
			105	130	L. of Harmony & Industry, Ingatestone, Essex	105		1803
88	Scientific, Cambridge	88	105	131	Scientific Lodge, Cambridge	106		1762
				132	White Hind Inn, Newark-upon-Trent		107	1806
				133	Friendly Brothers' Lodge, Newcastle, Stafford	110		1799
				134	Lodge de l'Esperance, Freemasons' Tavern		111	1754
89	Unanimity, Dukinfield	89	106	135	Woolpack Inn, Colchester			1804
				136	Lodge of Unanimity, Duckinfield			1807
				137	In the Fiftieth Regiment			1808
90	St. John's, Leadenhall-st., London	90	107	138	The Roman Eagle, Deptford		113	1809
				139	Gloucester Lodge, Portsea	113		1809
				140	Sea Captains' Lodge, Liverpool	115		1755
				141	Orange Lodge, Guernsey		116	1789
91	Regularity, F.M.H., London	91	108	142	Lodge of Regularity, Freemasons' Tavern	117		1755
92	Moir, Bishopsgate-street, London	92	109	143	Moir Lodge, Bishopsgate-street, London	118		1755
				144	Second Regiment of Lancashire Militia		120	1804
93	Social, F.M.H., Norwich	93	110	145	Social Lodge, Norwich	120		1755
94	Phoenix, F.M.H., Sunderland	94	111	146	Phoenix Lodge, Sunderland	121		1755
				147	Lodge of Virtue, Reading		122	1808
				148	Loyal British Lodge, Chester	123		1755
				149	The Sea Lion, Hanley		124	1805
				150	Ancient Britons' Lodge, Caerphilly, Wales		126	1807
95	Eastern Star, Leadenhall-st., London	95	112	151	Globe Tavern, Blackwall		128	1802

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 Captains' Lodge, Sunderland	129	1757
98	St. Martin's, Burslem	98	115	154	St. Martin's Lodge, Burslem	130	1805
99	Shakespeare, Aldersgate-st., London	99	116	155	Derwent Lodge, Blanchland, Northum'land	131	1813
100	Friendship, Great Yarmouth	100	117	156	Shakespeare, F.M.H., London	132	1757
101	Temple, Leadenhall-street, London	101	118	157	Moreton Hampstead, Devon	133	1803
102	Unanimity, North Walsham	102	119	158	St. Cuthbert's Lodge, F.M.H., Tweedmouth	133	1764
103	Beaufort, F.M.H., Bristol	103	120	159	Lodge of Friendship, Norwich	134	1757
104	St. John, Stockport	104	121	160	White Lion, Staffordshire Potteries	135	1805
105	Fortitude, F.M.H., Plymouth	105	122	161	Lodge of Apollo & St. George, London	136	1757
106	Sun, Exmouth	106	123	162	Royal Cambrian Lodge, Newport	136	1809
107	Philanthropic, King's Lynn	107	124	163	Queen's Head, Pulteney-street, Soho...	137	1813
108	London, Leadenhall-street, London	108	125	164	Lodge of Unity, Bungay	138	1814
109	Indus. & Perseus, F.M.H., Calcutta	109	126	165	Twelve Brothers' Lodge, Portsea	138	1808
110	Loyal Cambrian, Merthyr-Tydvil...	110	127	166	Beaufort Lodge, F.M.H., Bristol	139	1758
111	Restoration, F.M.H., Darlington	111	128	167	The Britannia, Stockport	140	1806
112	St. George's, F.M.H., Exeter...	112	129	168	Lord Delaval's Lodge, Ford, Northum'land	140	1766
113	Unanimity, Preston	113	130	169	Lodge of Fortitude, Fore-st., Plymouth Dock	141	1759
114	British Union, F.M.H., Ipswich	114	131	170	Sun Lodge, Exmouth, Devon	141	1804
115	St. John's, Gibraltar	115	132	171	Maid's Head Inn, King's Lynn	142	1810
116	Royal Lancashire, Colne...	116	133	172	London Lodge, Cheapside	142	1768
117	Salopian L. of Charity, Shrewsbury	117	135	173	Lodge of Industry & Perseverance, Calcutta	143	1761
				174	Castle Tavern, Merthyr-Tydvil	144	1810
				175	Restoration Lodge, F.M.H., Darlington	144	1761
				176	Percy Lodge, F.M.H., Morpeth	145	1810
				177	St. George's Lodge, Exeter	146	1762
				178	Third Royal Lancashire Militia	147	1812
				179	British Union Lodge, Ipswich	147	1762
				180	Second Battalion of Royal Artillery	148	1767
				181	Royal Lancashire Lodge, Colne	149	1762
				182	Temple Lodge, Folkestone	150	1802
				183	St. Alban's Lodge, Birmingham	151	1762
				184	Prov. Grand Lodge, Montserrat and Nevis	151	1767
				185	In the Shropshire Militia	153	1810
				186			

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Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D. 1814.	Modernus, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1863.	1814.				
119	Sun, S. & C., F.M.H., Whitehaven	118	136 137	187 188 189		154 155 156	1805 1768 1809
		119	138	190	157	157	1807
				191			1762
			139	192	158	158	1811
				193			1762
				194			1805
				195			1812
120	Palladian, Hereford	120	141	196	160	160	1762
				197			1812
				198		161	1762
				199		162	1769
121	Mount Sinai, F.M.H., Penzance ...	121	142	200	162	162	1763
		122	143	201		163	1813
123	Lennox, F.M.H., Richmond	123	144	202		165	1810
			145	203			1763
124	Marquis of Granby, F.M.H., Durham	124	146	204	166	166	1770
125	Prince Edwin's, Hythe, Kent ...	125	147	205			1763
126	Silent Temple, Burnley	126	148	206	168	168	1807
127	Union, Margate	127	149	207	169	169	1763
				208			1813
128	Prince Edwin's, Bury	128	150	209	171	171	1803
			151	210			1764
129	Union, F.M.H., Kendal	129	151	211	173	173	1764
130	R. Gloucester, F.M.H., Southampton	130	152	212			1772
131	Fortitude, F.M.H., Truro	131	153	213		174	1772
132	Unity, F.M.H., Ringwood	132	154	214	175	175	1764
133	Harmony, Faversham	133	155	215	176	176	1764
				216	178	178	1764
			217	217		179	1772

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134	Caledonian, Leadenhall-st., London	134	156	218	Caledonian Lodge, Fleet-street, London ...	180	1764
135	Perpetual Friendship, Bridgwater	135	157	219	Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, Bridgwater	181	1764
136	Good Report, Cannon-st., London	136	158	220	Royal Theatric, Hart-street, London...	182	1765
				221	In the Ninth Regiment of Foot ...	183	1803
				222	British Social Lodge, Finsbury, London ...	183	1765
				223	Lusitanian, F.M.T., London ...	184	1765
				224	Crown Inn, Bicester, Oxford ...	185	1774
				225	Royal Jubilee Lodge, Leicester-sq., London	185	1765
			159	226	London Tavern, St. John's, Newfoundland	186	1774
				227	Gothic Lodge, Harwich, Essex ...	186	1806
137	Amity, F.M.H., Poole ...	137	160	228	In the Ninth Battalion Royal Artillery	187	1812
				229	Lodge of Amity, Poole, Dorset ...	187	1765
				230	Corinthian & Constitutional Lodge, Honiton	188	1806
139	Britannia, F.M.H., Sheffield ...	138	161	231	All Saints' Lodge, Wooler, Northumberland	189	1802
		139	162	232	Britannia Lodge, Sheffield ...	189	1765
140	St. George's, Greenwich ...	140	163	233	First Battalion Ninety-first Regiment	191	1808
141	Faith, Fleet-street, London ...	141	164	234	St. George's Lodge, Deptford ...	191	1765
		141	165	235	The Bell, York-street, Westminster ...	192	1774
142	St. Thomas's, Cannon-st., London	142	166	236	Union Lodge, Norwich ...	192	1765
				237	Three Compasses, Golden-square, London	193	1775
143	Middlesex, Aldersgate-st., London	143	167	238	Royal Edwin Lodge, Bury-St.-Edmunds ...	193	1765
144	St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, London	144	168	239	The George, Brook-street, Holborn, London	194	1775
145	Prudent Brethren, F.M.H., London	145	169	240	St. Luke's Lodge, Chelsea ...	194	1765
146	Antiquity, Bolton-le-Moor ...	146	170	241	Ship, Spitalfields, London ...	195	1806
				242	Lodge of Antiquity, Bolton-le-Moor ...	196	1776
				243	Lodge of Perfect Friendship, Bath ...	196	1765
147	Justice, Deptford ...	147	171	244	Lodge of Love and Unity, Falmouth	197	1808
148	Lights, Warrington ...	148	172	245	The Jolly Potters, Deptford ...	198	1801
149	Peace, F.M.H., Meltham ...	149	173	246	Lodge of Lights, Warrington ...	198	1765
150	Perfect Unanimity, Madras ...	150	174	247	Travellers' Rest, Dewsbury ...	199	?
151	Albany, F.M.H., Newport, I. of W.	151	175	248	Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, Madras...	199	1786
152	Virtue, F.M.H., Manchester ...	152	176	249	Red Lion Inn, Newport, I. of W.	200	1801
		153	177	250	The Fleece, Manchester ...	201	1796
			178	251	Inhabitants' Lodge, Gibraltar	202	1777
				251			

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Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."			Description, A.D. 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1863.	1832.	1814.				
154	Unanimity, F.M.H., Wakefield ...	154	179 180	252 253	Lodge of Unanimity, Wakefield ...	202	213	1766 1777
155	Perseverance, F.M.H., Liverpool ...	155	181	254	Love and Unity, Dover ...	203	204	1807
156	Harmony, F.M.H., Plymouth ...	156	182	255	Scientific Lodge, Crewkerne ...	203	205	1803
157	Bedford, F.M.H., London ...	157	183	256	Lodge of Perseverance, Preston ...	205	205	1804
158	Adam's, F.M.H., Sheerness ...	158	184	257	Harmony Lodge, Plymouth ...	206	207	1766
159	Brunswick, F.M.H., Stonehouse ...	159	185	258	Bedford Lodge, F.M.T., London... ..	208	208	1783
160	True Friendship, Rochford ...	160	186	259	Patriotic Lodge, Croydon ...	209	209	1766
162	Cadogan, F.M.H., London ...	161	187	260	Adam's Lodge, Sheerness ...	210	211	1803
163	Integrity, F.M.H., Manchester ...	162	188	261	Phoenix Inn, Plymouth Dock ...	211	211	1766
164	Perseverance, Sidmouth, Devon ...	163	189	262	St. Nicholas' Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	212	212	1780
165	Honour & Generosity, London ...	164	191	263	Staffordshire Militia ...	213	213	1766
166	Union, Bishopsgate-st., London ...	166	192	264	Sion Lodge, North Shields ...	215	215	1813
167	St. John's, Hampstead ...	167	193	265	Lodge of True Friendship, Rochford... ..	217	217	1773
168	Mariners', Guernsey... ..	168	194	266	Lodge of Integrity, Manchester ...	218	218	1807
169	Temperance, Deptford ...	169	195	267	St. John's, Halifax, Nova Scotia... ..	218	220	1781
170	All Souls', F.M.H., Weymouth ...	170	199	268	Blackfriars Bridge Lo, Blackfriars, London	221	221	1813
				269	Lodge of Integrity, Manchester ...	221	222	1767
				270	Golden Marine Inn, Stonehouse, Devon ...	221	222	1786
				271	Royal York Lodge of Union, F.M.H., Bristol	221	222	1784
				272	Royal Cumberland Militia ...	222	225	1767
				273	Lodge of Morality, Great Queen-st., London	222	226	1786
				274	East Devon Regiment of Militia ...	222	226	1781
				275	Masons' Arms, Whitehaven ...	222	226	1813
				276	Honour & Generosity, Doctors' Commons... ..	222	226	1767
				277	Lodge of Union, St. Margaret's Hill, Boro'	222	226	1781
				278	Provincial Grand Lodge, Gibraltar ...	222	226	1786
				279	Crown and Anvil, Minorities, London ...	222	226	1784
				280	St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, London ...	222	226	1767
				281	Mariners' Lodge, F.M.H., Guernsey ...	222	226	1784
				282	Lodge of Amity, Steeton-in-Craven, Yorkshire	222	226	1810
				283	Shakespeare's Head, Clerkenwell, London... ..	222	226	1784
					The Red Lion, Greenwich ...	222	226	1789
					All Souls' Lodge, Weymouth ...	222	226	1804

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171	Amity, Greenwich	171	200	284	Ratcliff Highway, London	227	1784
172	Old Concord, F.M.H., London ...	172	201	285	Lodge of Friendship, Barking, Essex ...	228	1807
173	Phoenix, F.M.H., London	173	202	286	In North Devon Militia	230	1812
174	Sincerity, Gresham-st., London ...	174	203	287	Lodge of Concord, St. Martin's-lane, London	231	1764
175	East Medina, F.M.H., Ryde	175	204	288	Red Lion, Woolwich	232	1785
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	1785
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 ...	236	1786
180	St. James' Union, F.M.H., London	180	209	293	Hercules' Pillars, Great Queen-st., London	237	1768
181	Universal, F.M.H., London	181	210	294	Queen's Head, Wigan	238	1787
183	Unity, Bishopsgate-st., London ...	183	211	295	Godolphin, St. Mary's, Scilly	239	1768
184	U. C. L. of B., Old Brompton, Kent	184	212	296	Manchester L., Doctors' Commons, London	240	1790
185	Tranquility, Cannon-st., London ...	185	213	297	Hirsel Lodge, Berwickshire Militia	241	1787
186	Industry, Masons' Hall, London ...	186	214	298	Angel Inn, Chorley, Lancs.	242	1775
187	R. Sussex L. of H., F.M.H., Bristol	187	215	299	The Goat, Pall Mall, London	243	1787
			216	300	Universal Lodge, Fish street-Hill, London	244	1769
			217	301	Queen's Head, Soho, London	245	1787
			218	302	St. John's, Quebec, Lower Canada	246	1804
			219	303	Lodge of Hope, Stourbridge, Worcestershire	247	1788
			220	304	F.M.H., Nassau, New Providence	248	1769
			221	305	Lodge of Unity, Doctors' Commons, London	249	1804
			222	306	Globe Tavern, Chatham	250	1788
			223	307	Royal George Lodge, Bridport		
			224	308	The Angel, Minories, London		
			225	309	Princess Royal, Finsbury-square, London...		
			226	310	Green Dragon, Tipton, Staffs.		
			227	311	Lodge of Virtue, Bath		
			228	312	Benevolent Lodge, St. John's, Newfoundland		
			229	313	Seventy-sixth Regiment		
			230	314	R. Sussex L. of Hospitality, F.M.H., Bristol		
			231	315	Prince Edwin's Lodge, Woodbridge		
			232	316	St. Peter's Lodge, Newington Butts, Surrey		
			233	317	Placentia, Newfoundland		

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Nos. 1874.	Description, A. D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A. D. 1814.	Modernus, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1868.	1814.				
188	Joppa, Aldersgate-street, London ...	188	318	In the Twenty-third Regiment of Foot ...	...	252	1788
189	Sincerity, F. M. H., East Stonehouse	189	319	Green Man, Whitechapel, London ...	...	253	1789
190	Oak, F. M. H., London ...	190	320	Lodge of Sincerity, Plymouth Dock ...	...	254	1769
191	St. John, Bury, Lancashire ...	191	321	Rose Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London...	...	255	1789
			322	Lodge of St. John, Manchester ...	...	255	1769
			323	Arimathea, Weymouth ...	...	256	1809
192	Lion & Lamb, Cannon-st., London	192	324	Union Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica ...	...	257	1789
			325	Hercules Tavern, Threadneedle-st., London	...	258	1789
193	Confidence, Fleet-street, London ...	193	326	Lodge of Prosperity, Cornhill, London ...	...	259	1770
194	St. Paul's, Cannon-street, London...	194	327	The Porcupine, Newport-street, London ...	...	260	1790
195	Hengist, Bournemouth ...	195	328	Royal Marine, Chatham ...	...	261	1790
			329	Green Dragon, Poplar ...	...	261	1770
			330	Lodge of Hengist, Christchurch, Hants. ...	...	262	1807
			331	Seventh Regiment, Light Dragoons ...	...	262	1770
			332	Lodge of Concord, Barnard Castle ...	...	263	1790
196	Albion, Bridge Town, Barbados ...	196	333	Albion, Barbados ...	...	263	1771
197	Jerusalem, F. M. H., London ...	197	334	Jerusalem, Holborn, London ...	...	264	1791
198	Percy, Leadenhall-street, London ...	198	335	Percy Arms, Strand, London ...	...	266	1801
199	Peace and Harmony, Dover ...	199	336	Lodge of Peace & Harmony, Dover ...	...	267	1791
200	Old Globe, Scarborough ...	200	337	Old Globe, Scarborough ...	...	268	1810
201	Jordan, F. M. H., London ...	201	338	Three Tuns Tavern, Aldgate ...	...	268	1771
202	Friendship, F. M. H., Devonport ...	202	339	Lodge of Friendship, Devonport ...	...	269	1791
			340	St. John's, Windsor ...	...	270	1792
			341	Elm Tree Inn, Devizes ...	...	272	1809
			342	The Angel Inn, Guildford ...	...	273	1792
			343	Prov. Grand Lodge, Quebec, Lower Canada	...	273	1771
			344	Lodge of Harmony, Carlisle... ..	...	274	1792
			345	Prov. Grand Lodge, Montreal, Lower Canada	...	274	1772
			346	Rising Sun, Fort Marlborough, East Indies	...	275	1792
			347	Lodge of Fidelity, Manchester ...	...	276	1792
			348	Greenhalgh's, Cable-street, Liverpool...	...	277	1792
			349	Golden Lane, St. Luke's ...	...	277	1792
			350	Torbay Lodge, Paignton, Devon... ..	...	277	1772
203	Ancient Union, F. M. H. Liverpool	203					

List of Lodges at the "Union."

204	Caledonian, F.M.H., Manchester ...	204	246	351	Caledonian Lodge, Manchester ...	...	...	1802
205	Israel, Cannon-street, London ...	205	247	352	Crown and Anchor, Stockport, Cheshire	...	...	1793
206	Friendship, Leadenhall-st., London	206	248	353	Lodge of Israel, Minories, London ...	...	...	1793
				354	Lodge of Friendship, Deptford Green ...	...	280	1784
207	Royal, F.M.H., Kingston, Jamaica	207	249	355	Harmony Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica ...	...	...	1793
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	...	283	1794
			253	359	Etonian Lodge, Eton ...	...	...	1804
				360	Royal Edmund Lodge, Bury-St.-Edmunds	...	284	1813
				361	Seventeenth Regiment Light Dragoons ...	...	...	1772
				362	Union Lodge, Bridge Town, Barbados ...	...	...	1794
				363	Lodge of Fortitude, St. Heliers, Jersey ...	...	...	1794
				364	Lodge of Amity, Kingston, Jamaica...	...	...	1795
				365	Lodge of Unanimity, Calcutta ...	...	288	1771
210	Duke of Atholl, Denton ...	210	254	366	Fox Tavern, Manchester ...	...	...	1795
211	St. Michael's, Aldersgate-st., London	211	255	367	Coach and Horses, Soho, London ...	...	...	1795
			256	368	Apollo Lodge, Merchants' Hall, York...	...	290	1773
212	Euphrates, F.M.H., London ...	212	257	369	Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight ...	...	...	1795
				370	In the West London Militia ...	...	...	1812
				371	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta ...	...	292	1793
				372	Vine Inn, Exeter ...	...	...	1803
213	Perseverance, F.M.H., Norwich ...	213	258	373	Lodge of Humility with Fortitude, Calcutta	...	293	1773
214	Hope and Unity, Romford ...	214	259	374	Angel Inn, St. Stephen's, Norwich ...	...	...	1795
				375	Windmill and Bell, Romford ...	...	...	1795
				376	Lodge of Union, Gateshead, Durham...	...	295	1773
215	Commerce, Haslingden ...	215	260	377	Union Lodge, Bengal-st., Manchester	...	...	1796
			261	378	Prince of Wales, Miller-st., Manchester	...	...	1796
			262	379	In the Eighty-fifth Regiment ...	...	...	1801
216	Harmonic, Ranelagh-pl., Liverpool	216	263	380	Castle Tavern, Liverpool ...	...	...	1796
217	Stability, Fleet-street, London ...	217	264	381	Saracen's Head, Bishopsgate, London ...	...	300	1797
218	True Friendship, F.M.H., Calcutta	218	265	382	Lodge of Liberty and Sincerity, Wellington	...	300	1804
219	Prudence, F.M.H., Todmorden ...	219	266	383	Lodge of True Friendship, Calcutta ...	...	301	1797
				384	Lodge of Prudence, Leigh, Lancashire	...	301	1774

* In "Ahiman Rezon" for 1818 this Lodge ranks as 206, 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. 1814.	Moderns, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1863.	1832.	1814.				
220	Harmony, Garston	220	267	385	Shakspeare Tavern, Liverpool	302	1796	
221	St. John's, Market-square, Bolton...	221	268	386	Four Horse Shoes, Bolton-le-Moor	303	1797	
222	St. Andrew's, Bishopsgate, London	222	269	387	The Fortune of War, Woolwich	304	1797	
223	Charity, F.M.H., Plymouth	223	270	388	St. Andrew's Lodge, East Smithfield, London	305	1797	
224	Atlantic Phoenix, Bermuda	224	271	389	Royal Invalids' L., Fountain Tavern, Plym'th	306	1799	
225	St. Luke's, Ipswich	225	272	390	St. George's Lodge, Bermuda	307	1797	
226	Benevolence, Littleborough	226	273	391	Concord Lodge, Barbados	308	1797	
227	Ionic, Leadenhall-street, London ...	227	274	392	St. Bede's Lodge, Morpeth	308	1774	
228	United Strength, St. John's-gate, L.	228	275	393	St. Luke's Lodge, Ipswich	309	1804	
229	Humility with Fortitude, Calcutta...	229	276	394	King's Arms, Blackburn	310	1797	
230	Fidelity, F.M.H., Devonport... ..	230	277	395	Durnovarian, Dorchester	311	1775	
231	St. Andrew's, F.M.H., London	231	278	396	In Sixth or Inniskilling Regt. of Dragoons	311	1797	
232	Marine, Calcutta	232	279	397	Ordinance Arms, Woolwich	312	1810	
233	Prince Alfred, Somerset, Bermuda	233	280	398	Sun and Sector, Workington	312	1774	
234	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta	234	281	399	Saddler's Arms, Piccadilly, London	314	1798	
			282	400	True and Faithful, Sudbury... ..	314	1805	
			283	401	Royal Lebanon, Gloucester	316	1799	
			284	402	Lodge of Humility, Fort William, Calcutta	317	1798	
			285	403	The Harrow, Brompton, Kent	318	1799	
			286	404	Lisbon (in Garrison)	319	1799	
			287	405	The Hotel, Kingsand, near Plymouth	320	1810	
			288	406	In the Ninety-first Regiment	321	1800	
			289	407	St. Andrew's, Fetter-lane, London	322	1776	
			290	408	In the Seventy-eighth Regiment	322	1801	
			291	409	R. York L. of Perseverance, Coldstream Gds.	323	1776	
			292	410	Marine, Calcutta	323	1801	
			293	411	Somerset, St. George's, Bermuda	324	1801	
			294	412	Royal Oak, Ripon, Yorkshire	324	1776	
			295	413	Anchor and Hope, Calcutta	325	1801	
			296	414	Lodge of Honour, Kensington, London ...	325	1776	
			297	415	In Garrison, Cape Breton, North America	326	1801	
			298	416	Industrious Lodge, Canterbury	326	1776	

List of Lodges at the "Union."

235	Nine Muses, Bond-street, London	235	417	Etruscan Lodge, Stoke, Staffordshire...	...	327	1803
			418	Royal Marine Lodge, Woolwich	...	328	1810
			419	Sixth Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	329	1802
			420	Lodge of United Friendship, Northfleet, Kent	...	329	1776
236	Nine Muses, Bond-street, London	235	421	The Nine Muses, St. James'-street, London	...	330	1777
			422	Mount Horeb, Barbados	...	331	1804
			423	Union Lodge, York	...	331	1777
			424	Second Battalion, Fifty-eighth Regiment	...	332	1805
			425	Social Lodge, Maldon, Essex	...	332	1802
			426	In the Ninety-second Regiment	...	333	1805
237	Indefatigable, F.M.H., Swansea	237	427	Indefatigable Lodge, Swansea	...	333	1800
			428	Lodge of Harmony, Guernsey	...	334	1805
			429	Sixth (Inniskilling) Regt. of Dragoons	...	335	1777
			430	Buckingham Arms, Stonehouse, Plymouth	...	336	1808
			431	Lodge of Unity, Guernsey	...	337	1806
			432	First Battalion Fourteenth Regt. of Foot	...	338	1807
			433	Northumberland Lodge, Alnwick	...	338	1779
			434	Second Battalion, Thirty-fourth Regiment	...	340	1807
238	Pilgrim, Leadenhall-st., London	238	435	Pilgrim Lodge, F.M.T., London	...	340	1779
			290	Harmony Lodge, St. Heliers, Jersey	...	341	1809
			436	Lodge of Fortitude, Maidstone	...	341	1779
239	Friendly, Kingston, Jamaica	239	438	Trinity Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica	...	342	1809
			439	In Fourth Garrison Battalion, Guernsey	...	343	1809
240	St. Hilda, F.M.H., South Shields	240	440	St. Hilda's Lodge, South Shields	...	343	1780
			293	Neptune, Prince of Wales' I., East Indies	...	344	1809
241	Merchants', F.M.H., Liverpool	241	442	Merchants' Lodge, King-st., Liverpool	...	344	1780
			294	Fourth Battalion, Royal Artillery	...	345	1809
			295	Union Lodge, Curaçoa	...	346	1809
			296	Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment	...	347	1810
			297	Sixty-eighth Regiment	...	348	1810
242	St. George's, Town Hall, Doncaster	242	447	St. George's Lodge, Doncaster	...	348	1780
243	Loyalty, F.M.H., Guernsey	243	448	Loyalty Lodge, F.M.H., Guernsey	...	349	1810
			449	Lodge of Charity, Royal Artificers, Jersey	...	350	1810
			300	Veterans' Lodge, Harwich	...	351	1810

List of Lodges at the "Union."

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."		Description, A.D. 1811.	Members, 1813.	Annulars, 1813.	Consolid.
		1863.	1814.				
244	Yarborough, F.M.H., Jersey	244	451 452 453 454 455 456 457	Rodney Lodge, F.M.H., Kingston-upon-Hull Farmers' Lodge, Grouville, Jersey Lodge of Friendship, Dartmouth In the Fifth Regiment of Foot Lodge of Moral Reform, New Cross, Surrey In the Tenth Battalion, Royal Artillery Mechanics' Lodge, St. Heliers, Jersey Hiram's Lodge, Leadenhall-street, London Tenth Battalion, Royal Artillery... .. St. George's, East York Militia Royal Union Lodge, Cirencester... .. Union Lodge, Demerara L. of Chosen Friends, F.M.H., Martinique Mount Sinai Lodge, St. John, Antigua L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham Mariners' Lodge, Liverpool Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green Royal Gloucester Lodge, Gloucester... .. Lodge of Concord, Ilfracombe Tyrian Lodge, Derby Trinity Lodge, Coventry Harmony, Richmond, Surrey... ..	301 302 303 304 305 306	351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359	1781 1812 1780 1812 1781 1812 1813 1781 1813 1782 1813 1813 1813 1782 1782 1783 1783 1806 1783 1783 1784 1784 1785 1802 1785 1785 1785
245	Mechanics', F.M.H., Jersey	245	458 459 460 461 462 463 464	Hiram's Lodge, Leadenhall-street, London Tenth Battalion, Royal Artillery... .. St. George's, East York Militia Royal Union Lodge, Cirencester... .. Union Lodge, Demerara L. of Chosen Friends, F.M.H., Martinique Mount Sinai Lodge, St. John, Antigua L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham Mariners' Lodge, Liverpool Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green Royal Gloucester Lodge, Gloucester... .. Lodge of Concord, Ilfracombe Tyrian Lodge, Derby Trinity Lodge, Coventry Harmony, Richmond, Surrey... ..	307 308	355 356	1785 1785
246	Royal Union, F.M.H., Cheltenham	246	465 466	Mount Sinai Lodge, St. John, Antigua L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham	359 360	1782 1782	
247	Union, Demerara, South America... ..	247	467 468 469 470 471 472	Mariners' Lodge, Liverpool Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	362 363 364 365 366 369	1783 1783 1806 1783 1783 1784	
248	True Love & Unity, Brixham	248	473 474	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	362 363 364 365 366	1783 1783 1806 1783 1783	
249	Mariners', F.M.H., Liverpool... ..	249	475 476	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	362 363 364 365 366	1783 1783 1806 1783 1783	
250	Minerva, F.M.H., Hull	250	477 478	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	363 364 365 366 369	1783 1783 1806 1783 1783	
251	Loyal, F.M.H., Barnstaple	251	479 480	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	
252	Harmonic, Stone-street, Dudley	252	481 482	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	
253	Tyrian, St. James-street, Derby	253	483 484	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	
254	Trinity, Coventry	254	485 486	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	
255	Harmony, Richmond, Surrey... ..	255	487 488	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	
256	Lodge of Unions, F.M.H., London	256	489 490 491 492	Minerva Lodge, Prince-street, Hull Union Lodge, Crockernwell Loyal Lodge, Barnstaple Apollo Lodge, Salisbury Harmonic Lodge, Dudley Lodge of Truth, Richmond Green	364 365 366 369	1806 1783 1783	

* No. 463 is the last of the "Ancient" lodges. No. 462 (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
258	Amphibious, Heckmondwike ...	258	320	488	St. Matthew's, Barton-upon-Humber ...	406	1787
				489	Amphibious Lodge, Shears, High Town ...	407	1803
				490	Newtonian Lodge, Knaresborough ...	408	1785
				491	Lodge of Trade and Navigation, Northwich ...	410	1786
				492	Lodge of Unity, Longnor ...	411	1811
259	Prince of Wales, London ...	259	324	493	Prince of Wales, St. James'-st., London ...	412	1787
260	L. of Rock, Trichinopoly, Madras...	260	325	494	Social Friendship, Madras, C. of Coromandel ...	420	1787
				326	Social Friendship, St. Thomas' Mt., do. ...	422	1787
261	Unanimity and Sincerity, Taunton.	261	327	496	Prince of Wales', F.M.H., Gainsborough ...	423	1787
262	Salopian, Shrewsbury ...	262	328	497	Unanimity, Taunton ...	433	1788
263	Bank of England, London ...	263	329	498	Salopian Lodge, Shrewsbury ...	434	1788
264	Nelson of Nile, F.M.H., Batley ...	264	330	499	Bank of England, Bermondsey-sq., London ...	435	1788
				331	Nelson of the Nile, Batley ...	436	1801
265	Royal Yorkshire, F.M.H., Keighley	265	332	502	Philanthropic, Melford, Suffolk ...	437	1788
				503	Duke of York's Lodge, Bingley ...	438	1788
				504	Royal Yorkshire, Keighley, Yorkshire ...	439	1788
266	Naphtali, M.H., Heywood ...	266	333	505	Globe Lodge, Scarborough ...	440	1788
267	Unity, Macclesfield ...	267	334	506	Lodge of Naphtali, Fountain-st., Manchester ...	441	1788
268	Union, Ashton-under-Lyne ...	268	335	507	Lodge of Unity, Deansgate, Manchester ...	442	1788
269	Fidelity, Blackburn ...	269	336	508	Lodge of Union, Deansgate, Manchester ...	443	1788
270	R.L. Faith and Friendship, Berkeley	270	337	509	Lodge of Fidelity, Burnley ...	444	1788
				510	R. L. of Faith & Friendship, Berkeley ...	449	1802
271	Royal Clarence, Brighton ...	271	338	511	Cambrian Lodge, Brecon, South Wales ...	451	1789
272	Harmony, F.M.H., Boston ...	272	339	512	R. Clarence Lodge, Brightelmstone, Sussex ...	452	1789
				513	Lodge of Harmony, Boston, Lincoln ...	453	1806
273	Universal Charity, F.M.H., Madras	273	340	514	Beneficent, Macclesfield ...	454	1789
274	Tranquility, Newchurch ...	274	341	515	Royal York, Cirencester ...	455	1811
				516	Lodge of Tranquility, Rosendale... ..	458	1809
					In L. of the U. Pottery, Lane End, Stafford	459	1805

List of Lodges at the "Union."

Nos. 1874.	Description, A.D. 1874.	Nos. since the "Union."			Description, A.D. 1814.	Modernus, 1813.	Ancients, 1813.	Constitd.
		1863.	1832.	1814.				
275	Harmony, F.M.H., Huddersfield	275	342	517	Lodge of Harmony, Halifax...	461	...	1789
276	Good Fellowship, Chelmsford	276	343	518	Good Fellowship, Chelmsford	462	...	1789
277	Friendship, F.M.H., Oldham...	277	344	519	Friendship, Oldham ...	463	...	1789
278	Friendship, Gibraltar	278	345	520	Calpean Lodge, Gibraltar ...	465	...	1789
				521	Friendly Lodge, Fleet-street, London...	466	...	1790
				522	Harmony Lodge, New Shoreham ...	468	...	1800
			346	523	Royal Clarence Lodge, Frome ...	469	...	1790
			347	524	Corinthian Lodge, Newark ...	470	...	1790
279	St. John's, F.M.H., Leicester...	279	348	525	St. John's Lodge, Leicester ...	471	...	1790
280	Worcester Lodge, Worcester...	280	349	526	Reindeer, Worcester ...	483	...	1790
281	Fortitude, Athenæum, Lancaster	281	350	527	Fortitude, Church-street, Lancaster ...	484	...	1789
				528	Mercian Lodge, Ludlow, Shropshire ...	485	...	1805
282	Bedford, F.M.H., Tavistock ...	282	351	529	Bedford Lodge, Tavistock ...	487	...	1791
283	Amity, Haslingden ...	283	352	530	Lodge of Amity, Rochdale ...	488	...	1791
			353	531	Shakespeare Lodge, High-st., Birmingham	492	...	1811
				532	Loyal and Prudent Lodge, Leeds ...	493	...	1790
			354	533	Phoenix Lodge, Rotherham, Yorkshire	496	...	1808
			355	534	St. George, North Shields ...	497	...	1792
				535	Faithful Lodge, Bideford ...	499	...	1792
284	Shakespeare, F.M.H., Warwick	284	356	536	Shakespeare Lodge, Warwick ...	501	...	1792
285	Love & Honour, Shepton-Mallet	285	357	537	Love and Honour, Shepton Mallet ...	502	...	1792
				538	Lodge Concord, Guildhall, Southampton*	503	...	1792
286	Samaritan, Bacup ...	286	358	539	Samaritan Lodge, Accrington ...	504	...	1792
			359	540	Philanthropic, Skipton ...	505	...	1792
				541	Lodge of the Three Graces, Haworth	506	...	1806
			360	542	Noah's Ark Lodge, Middlewich ...	508	...	1792
287	Unanimity, Stockport ...	287	361	543	Lodge of Unanimity, Stockport ...	509	...	1792
				544	Apollo Lodge, F.M.H., Great Grimsby	510	...	1811
288	Harmony, F.M.H., Todmorden	288	363	545	Lodge of Harmony, Haslingden ...	511	...	1792
289	Fidelity, F.M.H., Leeds ...	289	364	546	Lodge of Fidelity, Briggate, Leeds ...	512	...	1792
290	Huddersfield, F.M.H., Huddersfield	290	365	547	White Hart Lodge, Huddersfield ...	513	...	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	1795
292	Sincerity, F.M.H., Liverpool ...	292	367	549	Cambridge New Lodge, Cambridge ...	515	1793
293	King's Friends', Nantwich ...	293	368	550	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	1793
306	Alfred, Albion-street, Leeds ...	306	381	563	Apollo Lodge, Alcester, Warwickshire ...	537	1794
307	Prince Frederick, Hebdon-Bridge ...	307	382	564	Lo. 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., 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. Wilmfred, Holywell, Flintshire ...	545	1795
			389	571	Alfred Lodge, F.M.H., Leeds ...	546	1795
			388	572	St. Bartholomew's Lodge, Sutton Coldfield ...	547	1795
			389	573	Lodge of Prince Frederick, Hepstonstall ...	549	1809
			310	574	Lodge of Prince George, Bottoms, Stansfeld ...	550	1812
			311	575	Lodge of Harmony, Town Hall, Gosport ...	551	1796
			310	576	Perfect Lodge, Woolwich ...	552	1796
			310	577	Lodge of Strict Benevolence, Wisbech ...	553	1805
			310	578	Vectis Lodge of Peace & Concord, Newport ...	554	1796
			310	579	Union Lodge, Carlisle ...	555	1796
			311	580	Ebenezer Lodge, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire ...	556	1796
			311	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. 1811.	Moderns, 1818.	Ancients, 1818.	Constitel.
		1868.	1832.	1814.				
312	Lion, F. M. H., Whitby	312	391	582	Prestonian Friendship, Gray's Thurock ...	560		1797
313	United Friends, Yarmouth	313	392	583	Lion Lodge, Whitby	561		1797
314	Peace and Unity, Preston	314	393	584	Norwich Theatrical Lodge, Great Yarmouth	563		1797
315	Royal York, R. Pavilion, Brighton	315	394	585	Lodge of United Friends, Great Yarmouth	564		1797
				586	Lodge of Peace and Unity, Preston	565		1797
				587	Royal Cinque Port Lodge, Seaford	566		1797
				588	Lodge in the Island of St. Helena	568		1798
				589	The Jacob's Lodge, Ramsgate	570		1798
				590	Lo. of Truth, 1st Regt. Life Guards, London	571		1798
				591	Attention, Lynn, Norfolk	572		1798
				592	Innocence and Morality, Hindon	573		1798
316	Unity P. & C., 2nd. Batt. 1st. R. Scots	316	396	593	Unity, Peace and Concord, Madras	574		1808
				594	Allman's Lodge, Almonbury	575		1799
				595	Mariners' Lodge, Selby	576		1799
				596	Three Grand Principles, Penryn	577		1799
				597	Industry, Bridgnorth	578		1799
				598	Prudence and Industry, Chard	579		1799
317	Affability, F. M. H., Manchester ...	317	399	599	Affability, Manchester	580		1799
318	True & Faithful, F. M. H., Helston	318	400	600	True and Faithful, Helston	582		1799
319	New Forest, Lymington	319	401	601	Harmony, Hastings	583		1799
320	Loyalty, Mottram	320	402	602	New Forest, Lymington	584		1814
				603	Loyalty, Mottram	585		1799
				604	Warren Lodge, Nottingham	595		1802
				605	St. Peter's, Peterborough, Northampton	596		1802
321	Unity, Crewe	321	403	606	Unity, Stockport	599		1806
322	Peace, Stockport	322	404	607	Peace, Stockport	600		1806
323	Concord, Stockport	323	405	608	Lodge of Concord, Stockport	601		1806
324	Motra, Stalybridge	324	406	609	Motra, Stalybridge	602		1806
				610	La L. de l'Amitie des Freres Reunis, J. Hayti	603		1809
325	St. John's, F. M. H., Salford	325	407	611	La Loge de l'Heureuse Reunion, I. of Hayti	604		1809
326	Motra, F. M. H., Bristol	326	408	612	St. John's, Eccles	605		1809
				613	Motra, 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 Phœnician Lodge, Cullompton ...	607	1809
				615	St. Andrew's Lodge, Whitlensea...	608	1809
				616	Orange Lodge, Island of Guernsey ...	609	1809
				617	Mariners' Lodge, Island of Guernsey ...	610	1809
				618	Lodge of Harmony, Island of Guernsey ...	611	1809
				619	Lodge of Unity, Island of Guernsey ...	612	1809
				620	L. of Temperance and Morality, Lavington	613	1809
				621	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship at Guernsey...	614	1809
				*622	At Torquay, Devonshire ...	615	1810
				623	Lodge of Brotherly Love, Martock	616	1810
				624	Royal Cornwall Lodge, in Corn. Reg. Militia	617	1810
				625	Lodge of Union, Portsea, Hants.....	618	1810
				626	Phoenix L. of H. & P., Red Lion, Truro ...	619	1810
				627	Torrifonian L., Cape Coast Castle, Africa	620	1810
				628	L. of Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh, Suffolk	621	1810
				629	Lodge of Loyalty, Island of Guernsey ...	622	1811
				630	S. David's L. of Perfect Friendship, Carmar.	†623	1810
				631	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester ...	†623	1811
				632	Lodge of Virtue and Honour, Totnes ...	624	1811
				633	Union York Lo., and Reg. West York Militia	625	1811
				634	L. of Content & British Union, I. of Curaçoa	626	1811
				635	Royal Preston, Preston ...	627	1811
				636	British Lodge of the Cape of Good Hope ...	628	1811
				637	St. John's, Guildford ...	629	1811
				638	Lodge of Rectitude, Westbury, Wilts.	631	1812
				639	L. of Benevolence, Marple Bridge, Cheshire	632	1812
				640	Royal George, Newton-Bushel, Devon ...	633	1812
				641	Lodge of Candour, Delph, Yorkshire ...	634	1812
				642	Lodge of Perseverance, Great Yarmouth ...	635	1812
				643	Vitruvian, Ross, Hereford ...	636	1812
				644	La Loge les Freres Reunis, Kingston, Jamaica	637	1813
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329	Brotherly Love, Yeovil ...	329	412	624			
330	One and All, F.M.H., Bodmin ...	330	413	625			
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331	Phoenix L. of H. & P., F.M.H., Truro	331	415	627			
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				647			

* A "Modern" Lodge of the same name as one under the "Ancients" both having been held at Guernsey. † Owing to an error two Lodges received the same number. § 640 (now 339) was the last Lodge warranted by the "Moderas," 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 648, now "310, Alfred, Masonic Hall, Oxford."

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No. 2429.

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January, 1914.

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At the same time I beg to draw your attention to this literary Lodge, which works on the same lines as the famous "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge of London. Subscribers to the Correspondence Circle pay five shillings yearly, and receive the Annual Transactions in August.

I shall be pleased to hear from you and give any further information you may desire.

Yours fraternally,

JNO. T. THORP,

Editor.

