

Repenables.

QUATUOR CORONATORUM ANTIGRAPHA.

# Masonic Reprints

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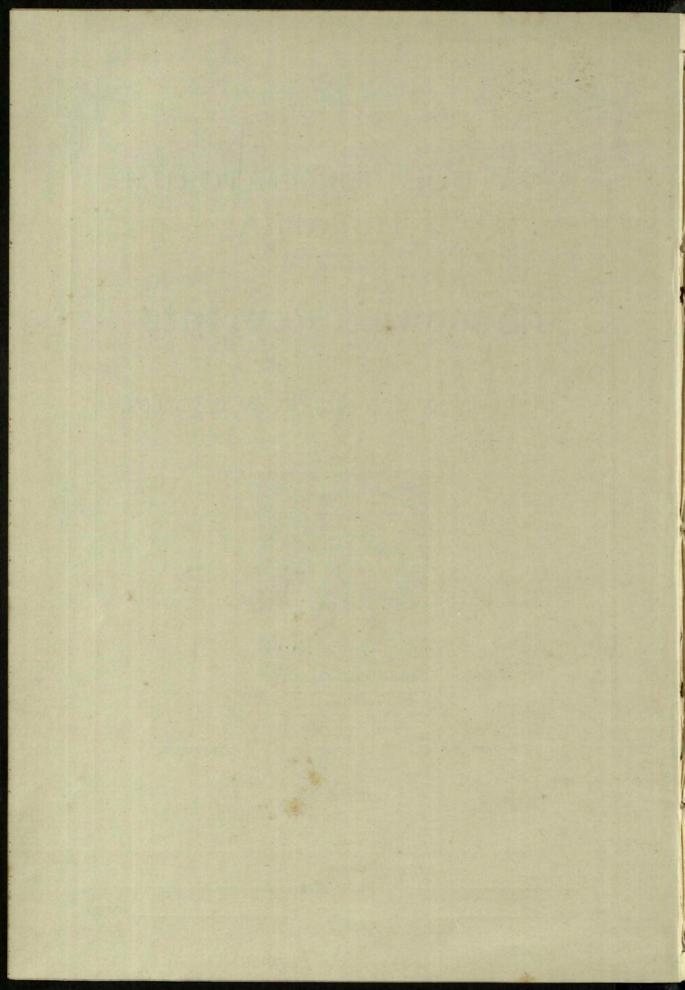
OF THE



EDITED BY G. W. SPETH, P.M., SECRETARY.

VOLUME VII.

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Rependbled.

VOLUME VII.

# THE NEW BOOK OF

# CONSTITUTIONS,

BY

# JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.,

MDCCXXXVIII.,

IN THE VULGAR YEAR OF MASONRY, 5738,

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION

BY WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.M.,

PAST GRAND DEACON.

# THE

# HISTORY and CONSTITUTIONS

## OFTHE

# Moft ancient and honourable Fraternity

F

# Free and Accepted MASONS:

#### CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of MASONRY. I. From the Creation, throughout the known Earth, till true Architecture was demolished by the Goths, and at last revived in Italy. II. From Julius Cæfar to the first Arrival of the Saxons in Britain. III. From the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, in the Perfon of King James the First, to the prefent Time.

#### TO WHICH ARE ADDED

- I. A Lift of the GRAND MASTERS OF Patrons of the Free Masons in England, from the coming in of the Anglo Saxons to these Times, who are mentioned in this Work.
- II. The old Charges of the Malons, collected from their earlieft Records, at the Command of his Grace the Duke of Montague.
- 111. The Manner of conftituting a Lodge.
- IV. The general Regulations of the free and accepted Mafons, both ancient and modern, in diftinct Columns.
- V. The Conflitution of the Committee of their Charity.
- VI. A Lift of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster ; with the Deputations of feveral grand Masters for the forming of Lodges in Wales, the remote Parts of England, and ! for reign Realms.
- VII. The Songs lung at the Lodges. VIII. A Defence of Malonry, occasioned by a Pamphlet called Majorry Diffetted : With Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author against unjust Cavils.

#### By JAMES ANDERSON D. D.

LONDON: Printed; and fold by J. ROBINSON, at the Golden-Lion in Ludgate-street.

In the vulgar Year of MASONRY 5746



## INTRODUCTION.



HE first "Book of Constitutions" for the premier Grand Lodge was published in 1723, and was by the Rev. James Anderson. As Dr. J. T. Desaguliers wrote the Dedication, his name has been quoted as the Editor, but in error, for in the list of twenty Masters (with their Wardens) who united with the Grand Master and Grand Officers in their approbation of the volume, the 17th Lodge has conspicuously displayed, "JAMES ANDERSON, A.M., The Author of this Book."

The Society then was called the "Right Worshipful FRATER-NITY of Accepted Free MASONS," but towards the end of the book the more lengthy and appropriate title is noted of "The Right

Worshipful and most ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons." Another change is observable in the second edition of 1738 by James Anderson, D.D., the words "Antient and Honourable" being introduced.

The original Regulations, numbered I. to XXXIX. were "Compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Haster," but were "digested" and arranged by the "Author of this Book, for the Use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster." From 1724, Lodges were constituted in the Provinces, and from 1728-9 also abroad, so that the Laws soon needed considerable revision and additions. Accordingly, at the Grand Lodge on February 24th, 1735,

> "Bro. Dr. Anderson, formerly Grand Warden, represented that he had spent some thoughts upon some alterations and additions that might fittly be made to the Constitutions, the first Edition being all sold off. *Resolved*. That a Committee be appointed \* \* \* \* to revise and compare the same," etc.<sup>2</sup>

The "New Book of Constitutions" was approved by the Grand Lodge, and the members "order'd the Author Brother Anderson to print the same," on January 25th, 1738. In the work Dr. Anderson is supposed to have reprinted the "**OID** REGULATIONS," and added "the **Iterv** REGULATIONS in a distinct opposite Column," but even a cursory examination of the former, side by side, with the first edition of 1723, will reveal the fact that the reproduction was not only carelessly done, but in several instances distinct departures from the original text are to be detected, so much so as to considerably lessen the value of the reprint. The unwarrantable alterations are just those which tend to introduce Masonic terms, as of 1723, which were then unfamiliar or unknown, such as "Master Mason" instead of "Fellow Craft;" hence due care must be exercised in accepting any part of the reproduction of these Rules as being in exact accord with the originals.

There is thus no lack of confirmation of the statement in Scott's "Pocket Companion," (1754, etc.), that the "Constitutions of 1738 appeared in a very mangled condition." But whatever may be its merits or demerits, according as we look at the volume leniently or critically, the fact remains that to it, and to it alone, we are indebted for a history of the Grand Lodge of England from its inauguration in 1717 to 1723, when the official Records begin, and from that period for an able extract of the Proceedings; hence the work has been described as the "basis of Masonic History" by Professor Robison, and its author is termed by the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford "the Father of English Masonic History," both titles being fairly earned in respect to the sketch of the premier Grand Lodge.

The importance of the work, united with its admitted scarcity, sufficiently justify the Committee in selecting it as one of the series of Reprints which are a special feature of the

<sup>1</sup> Constitutions 1723, p. 58. (Lodge Catalogue No. 1074.)

<sup>2</sup> Bro. Gould's "History of Freemasonry," chapter xii. (Catalogue No. 242, etc.)

"Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, and contribute considerably to its usefulness as a Masonic organization.

The major portion of the Historical Chapters "from the Creation" to the "Grand Mastership of Sir Christopher Wren," had better be left in the hands of those brethren who care to test the statement of the compiler that "most of the Facts are generally well known in Sacred, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Histories," and likewise that the omission of any "necessary vouchers" is supplied by an "exact Chronology."

As to these points, as Dr. Anderson observes, "It is good to know what not to say ;" but unfortunately his practice was quite the reverse of the advice he gave, "from his Study in Exeter Court, Strand, 4th November, 1738," on completing the Address "to the Reader."

The extracts from the "Old Charges" of the mainly operative régime in the two editions of the "Constitutions" call for a few words of explanation. The first excerpt, relative to St. Alban, p. 57 edit. 1738, was not in the original issue, and seems to have been taken from "A Book of the Antient Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons," engraved and published by B. Cole, 1728-9, and also in 1731. Very few of the Scrolls have the wages noted at so low a rate as "two shillings a week and three pence to their chear," and it is probable that only one or two of these, which agree with Cole and Anderson, were known to the latter Brother. Not one, however, of all the versions of the "Old Charges, etc.," traced and collated of late years and numbering over fifty (ranging from the 14th to the present century), confirm the pernicious interpolation of that modern title, "Grand Master," made by Dr. Anderson, who was lamentably prone to modernize the phraseology of ancient documents, and alter them to suit his whims, whenever he had occasion to cite their testimony.

The second extract (page 63) is somewhat after the style of the 1723 edition, only that now Edwin is described as the "King's Brother," according to the "Inigo Jones" and "Cole's" texts; whereas formerly that Prince was termed the "King's youngest son," thus favouring the reading of "Roberts' MS.," 1722, "Briscoe's MS.," 1724-5, and most other texts, manuscript and printed. Possibly Anderson preferred to follow the lead of Dr. Plot in his "History of Staffordshire," 1686, which work may not have been known to him in the year 1723. In this garbled extract the "General Lodge" of 1723 is altered to "Grand Lodge," and the year 926 is added. The "Inigo Jones MS." has 932; no more evidence existing for the one than the other, as the MSS. generally are silent as to the date.

The third quotation (page 71) immediately follows the foregoing citation, in the 1723 edition; nothing being said about "the glorious Reign of KING EDWARD III." The fourth and two succeeding paragraphs in the 2nd edition occur in a foot note in the senior publication, with the intimation that they were taken from "another transcript more ancient."

The document thus noted was probably one of the "old Copies of the Gothic Constitutions produced and collated" in 17181; possibly the "Matthew Cooke MS.,"2 which in 1728 tions produced and collated " in 1718<sup>4</sup>; possibly the "Matthew Cooke MS.,"<sup>2</sup> which in 1728 was copied by Grand Secretary Cowper, who styled it " a very ancient Record of Masonry."<sup>3</sup> This handsome transcript, known as "Woodford's MS.," is now the property of our Lodge, No. 2076.<sup>4</sup> On June 24th, 1721, Dr. Stukeley states in his Diary, "Grand Master Pain [Payne] produced an old MS. of the Constitutions," and exhibited it to the members of Grand Lodge. Dr. Stukeley copied the opening sentences, which are still preserved, and from these we know that it was the "Cooke MS.," or a similar text.<sup>5</sup> The most important extract from the "Old Charges" occurs at page 101, but is not in the 1723 edition. The first typographical reproduction of these Regulations was by Roberts in 1722, in which rare mamphlet they are entitled. pamphlet they are entitled,

"Additional Orders and Constitutions made and agreed 

I daresay Roberts supplied the above title, but in what may fairly be classed as the original text, viz., the "Harleian MS., No. 1942" (British Museum) these Rules are simply termed "The New Articles,"<sup>6</sup> and are peculiar to that Codex. Dr. Anderson apparently was not satisfied with the date selected, so changed it to "St. John's Day, 27th Dec., 1663," in order to give it a Masonic flavour! This, however, is far from being the most serious of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Constitutions, 1738, p. 110. <sup>2</sup> Vol 2 "Quatuor Coronatorum Antiger, p. 4. <sup>3</sup> Hughan's "Old Charges of British Freemasons," 1872, p. 4. (Catalogue No. 239.) <sup>5</sup> Bro. T. B. Whytehead, "Freemason," 31st July, 1880. <sup>6</sup> O.C. p. 56, and Q.C. Antigrapha, Vol. 2.

the alterations and departures from the "Harleian MS." or of the "Roberts' "pamphlet. Clause 1 has added, "unless in a regular Lodge," and in the 5th "Master" is transformed into "Grand Master," whilst the 7th is omitted !

Into the larger question of the actual age of the "Harleian MS., No. 1942," or of the "Inigo Jones MS.," I must not now enter, save to state that the latter part of the 17th century appears to me a very safe estimate. The period of fifty years earlier has been assigned to the former by a very eminent paleographist, but Dr. Begemann favours a much later date for both these MSS. At present, however, I can only refer my readers to the arguments of that industrious Masonic student,<sup>2</sup> and to a careful consideration of the texts of both documents.

Dr. Anderson undoubtedly consulted several copies of the "Old Charges" whilst preparing the 2nd edition of his "Book of Constitutions." These or similar versions are still preserved, and are well known to Masonic experts. To them may possibly be added the "Aberdeen MS." of A.D. 1670 (the unusual reference to "Ninus," page 16, agreeing with that document), and also the missing York MS. of A.D. 1630.3

The author did not think enough of the Abraham-Euclid legend to cite it (both of these old worthies, however, are incidentally alluded to), though common to all the regular MSS. except the "Lansdowne" and "Antiquity." The order of the "Seven Liberal Sciences" accords with nearly all the complete Masonic MSS. known, and so does the paragraph concerning CHARLES MARTEL and his Teacher Minus Gracus (with variations), the few exceptions as to the latter legend ("Inigo Jones" family or group) scarcely requiring particularization.

Happily, in due time, the whole of the valuable copies of the "Old Charges" of English and Scottish Freemasons (which communicate light and information during centuries when the minutes of Lodges are silent), will be reproduced, with scrupplous exactitude, by the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, and then intelligent and earnest Craftsmen throughout the "wide, wide world" will be able to study those ancient documents for themselves, both in relation to this work of 1738, and to the much more important and extensive question of the usages and customs of the Freemasons during the past five centuries and still earlier times. We are already being prepared to welcome such extensive publications and reproductions by the scholarly labours of Bro. R. F. Gould in relation to the "Regius MS."4 (the venerable senior of the series), and the able services of Bro. G. W. Speth in relation to the second oldest document, the "Matthew Cooke MS."5

"The Charges of a Free-Mason," which introduce the "General Regulations" of 1723, are mainly to be found in the 2nd edition of 1738, but again the insatiable desire of Anderson to modernize and alter is conspicuously manifest. Strictly speaking, the second issue is not the same as that "Ordered to be printed in the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions on 25 March 1722," though the compiler says otherwise. The first charge, concerning "God and Religion," is an old favourite, and substantially remains to this day, save in the vexatious alterations in the 1738 edition. No better exposition, in brief, of the true basis of the Fraternity, or description of its aims and tendency, has ever been written.

Of course, these Charges, which preface the Laws from 1723 onwards, were not actually "collected by the Author from the old Records of the Free and Accepted Masons," but were the composition of Dr. Anderson, who thus produced, in modern verbiage, a more or less accurate digest of the Laws that formerly governed the Lodges.

The Dedication to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, "A Master MASON, and Master of a LODGE," was by order of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge. The Author had the honour of an introduction to the Prince early in 1739, and in the name of the Fraternity presented a copy of the new Book of Constitutions to His Royal Highness, which was graciously accepted.

It is remarkable that "the geniuses to whom the world is indebted for the memorable invention of Modern Masonry" in 1717, according to Bro. Thomas Grinsell (cited by Bro. Laurence Dermott in the "Ahiman Rezon," 1778, etc., and declared to be "a man of great veracity") were the brethren who were present at the palace of Kew, and formed the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Vide Reproduction of the Harleian MS., No. 1942, Vol. 2 " Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Vide Reproduction of the Harlenan ans. No. 1942, Vol. 2, Car.
<sup>6</sup> "Freemason," July 9th and 16th, 1887. Transactions, Vol. 1.
<sup>8</sup> Hargroves "History of York," Vol. 2, 1818, pp. 475-480.
<sup>4</sup> Commentary, Vol. 1, "Masonic Reprints."
<sup>5</sup> Introduction to the "Matthew Cooke MS." etc., Vol. 2, M.R.

"occasional Lodge" for the initiation of H.R.H. Frederic, Prince of Wales, on 5th Nov., 1737 ! From 1778 to 1881 no one seems to have detected the anachronism, but in the latter year Bro. Gould ably exposed the treacherous memory of Dermott's friend and completely shattered the pretentious declaration.1

When and where Dr. Anderson was born we know not, and we are in like ignorance as to his initiation. Bro. Gould thinks he may have first "seen the light" at Aberdeen, and there is much to favour that supposition, though no actual facts. Anderson certainly was familiar with Scottish phraseology, and in all probability the visit of Dr. Desaguliers, F.R.S. to Edinburgh in 1721 for scientific purposes contributed also to the same result. Of " the creationist school of Masonic Historians he is the *facile princeps*,"<sup>2</sup> but those who would discard his labours on that account would commit a grave error, as it is not difficult to distinguish between his facts and his fancies, and the value of the former to a great extent counterbalances the frequency of the latter.

The Rev. James Anderson was the minister of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Swallow Street, Piccadilly, and known to fame as the author of the 'Royal Genealogies,' 1732 (2nd edition, 1736). He was Master of a Lodge as early as 1722, was appointed J.G.W. by the Duke of Wharton, G.M., on 17th January, 1723, and was a member of the Lodge known as "Original No. 4" (now No. 4), with his friends Grand Masters Payne and Desaguliers. As the author of the Constitutions 1723-38, and for his devotion to the Fraternity Desaguhers. As the author of the Constitutions 1723-38, and for his devotion to the Fraternity his name will be gratefully remembered so long as Freemasonry exists. Dr. Anderson's last appearance in Grand Lodge was on April 6th, 1738, when he acted as J.G.W., and his death occurred on May 28th, 1739. He was described in the latter year as "a gentleman of uncommon abilities and most facetious conversation."<sup>5</sup> Dr. Desaguliers was equally devoted to the Craft, his last attendance in Grand Lodge being on Feb. 8th, 1742, his death occurring just two years later (Feb. 29th). The third of the zealous trio, George Payne, was present in Grand Lodge so late as November 29th, 1754, and was appointed on the Committee for the revision of the Constitutions 1738, (April, 1754), preparatory to the publication of the 3rd edition of 1756. He died soon afterwards, viz., on Jan. 23rd, 1757.

Bro. Gould's noble History should be consulted as to the period 1717-38, particularly in relation to these three respected Masonic veterans, for, much as I should wish, any attempt to dwell on that interesting subject must resolutely be deferred.

It only remains for me now to say a few brief words on the bibliographical aspect of the question. First of all, the edition of the "Book of Constitutions" for 1723 claims attention.<sup>4</sup> It became the model or standard of all the Laws of the Craft promulgated by other Grand Lodges, was reprinted in Philadelphia, U.S.A., so soon as 1734, by Bro. Benjamin Franklin, and also reproduced in other Regulations abroad, being accepted almost as veritable "Old Landmarks." An excellent reprint of this very scarce book is to be found in Bro. Kenning's "Archæological Library," Vol. 1., which includes a reproduction of one of the "Phillipps' MSS." of the 17th century.<sup>5</sup> Another capital reissue of the work forms one of Bro. Spencer's "Old Constitutions," 1871, which also contains the "Roberts' MS." of 1722, "Spencer's "1726 circa ("Cole's" text), and the Laws of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for 1730.

The 2nd edition of 1738 has never been reprinted in this country, and the reproduction by Bro. Hyneman in America was poorly and imperfectly done, so that virtually this is the first of the kind worthy of the name. It is in exact facsimile, by Charles Praetorius, Clareville Grove, Hereford Sq., S.W. The process is so perfect that had it been printed on paper of the period it would almost pass as the original work.

As a few were left on hands of the publishers in either 1742 or 1746, but most likely the latter year ("Year of Masonry, 5746"), a new title page was inserted in lieu of the one of 1738, of rather an elaborate character, which by my desire Bro. Speth has had reproduced, and which faces p. v., supplied from Bro. John Lane's copy, who fraternally placed it at the Editor's disposal. Save in this respect, through possibly a change of publishers, the 1728 and 1746 are one and the same work the latter heing the marge of the two. I have the 1738 and 1746 are one and the same work, the latter being the rarer of the two. I have only succeeded in tracing twenty-six of the original issue, and nineteen of the one with the new title page, making forty-five in all, (about one-third "large paper" and two-thirds "small paper,") of which eleven of each have been reported as having Frontispieces the same

2 Gould, Vol. 1 p. 105.

<sup>1</sup> "Freemason," Feb. 12th and April 9th, 1881.
<sup>2</sup> Gould, Vol. 1 p. 105.
<sup>3</sup> "Scot's Magazine," 1739, Vol. 1, p. 236.
<sup>4</sup> One of the original edition, with Frontispices, is in the Library of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge ue No. 1074).
<sup>6</sup> Cat. No. 1085.
<sup>6</sup> Cat. No. 944. (Catalogue No. 1074).

#### VIII.

as those of 1723, only without the lettering at foot.1 These are located in England and the United States, so that probably there are a few more in existence elsewhere.

Bro. John E. Le Feuvre (who has a complete set of the Constitutions 1723-1888),2 kindly lent his copy of A.D. 1738, having the Frontispiece, for reproduction in our series of Reprints, and I feel assured this tangible proof of his interest in the spread of Masonic literature will be warmly appreciated by all the members of the "Inner" and "Outer" Circles of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge.

From internal evidence, I do not think this edition was out of the hands of the printers until early in 1739.3

Bro. W. H. Rylands has directed my attention to the leaf pp. 129-30, which was substituted for one cancelled in consequence of its errors. I had not noticed it, neither has anyone else to my knowledge. In his copy, curiously enough, he found, attached to the cover, the central part of the confiscated leaf, which shows some of the errors, such as "STEPHEN," instead of "FRANCIS, Dake of Lorrain," and also some other mistakes.

Bro. Rylands tells me that in the "History of the Works of the Learned for the year 1739," (issued in November) vol. II., pp. 317-352, is a long series of extracts from this Book of Constitutions, but not a review proper. It is headed "An incorrect Sketch of this Article was communicated to us by Dr. Anderson himself, a little before his Decease."

The "Defence of Masonry," in answer to Prichard's "Masonry Dissected," is supposed to have been originally published in 1730, but no copy of that date is known. The edition reprinted in the first volume of the "Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha" was taken from the "Pocket Companion" of 1738, which was doubtless printed and circulated in the year named, and consequently prior to the publication of the "Constitutions" of 1738. As to its authorship, which is uncertain, I must again forbear extending the limits of this introduction, but evidently Dr. Anderson did not write it, though he has been credited with so doing. Neither do we know who wrote Euclid's letter.

The 3rd edition of the "Book of Constitutions" edited by the Rev. John Entick, was published in 1756, and the 4th in 1767, both having a frontispiece by B. Cole, the Arms of the Grand Lodge forming a special feature of the design. In 1776 an Appendix was issued, written by Bro. William Preston, but now rarely met with. An unauthorized edition was published in 1769 (Svo.) by G. Kearsly, London, and, with another title page and plates, by Thomas Wilkinson, Dublin, in the same year.

The 5th edition is a volume of noble proportions, and though published in 1784, the plate by Bros. Bartolozzi, Cipriani, etc., does not appear to have been ready before 1786. It was edited by Bro. John Noorthouck, and is the last that contains either the long Historical Introduction, or the Transactions of the Grand Lodge and other particulars.4

The 6th edition of 1815<sup>5</sup> was the first after the "Union" of December 27th, 1813, and with the 7th of 1819 (corrected sheets) and 8th of 1827 were entitled "Second Part," the first portion containing the Historical Summary, being deferred, but ultimately was dropt, so that the 9th edition of 1841 began the regular series, since continued, with the plates of jewels, etc. The year 1819 saw the last of the quarto series. The 10th, 11th, and 12th editions were published in 1847, 1853, and 1855, respectively, the last mentioned being also issued in 32mo., termed "a Pocket Edition,"—but is very rare now.

The 13th of 1858, and 14th of 1861 are still often to be met with, the junior of the two commencing their sale at the reduced price of 1/6 each. The 15th, of 1863, is now difficult to procure, especially in the larger size, though 2000 were published in 8vo. and 4000 in 32mo. Two editions in 32mo., of 1865 and 1866, (16th and 17th) are very scarce, particularly the former, only two having been traced quite recently. In 1867 the 18th, and in 1871 the 19th appeared, followed in 1873 by the 20th. An entirely new issue began in 1884, being the 21st; the "Book of Constitutions" having been thoroughly revised and re-arranged, after considerable labour was bestowed on its compilation by the Board of General Purposes, and a draft of the proposed revision was circulated by order of the Grand

<sup>1</sup> Vide letter by Bro. Le Feavre, "Freemason," Oct. 9th, 1886.
<sup>2</sup> Exhibited at the Plymouth Masonic Exhibition, June 27th, 1887 (Catalogue No. 109).
<sup>3</sup> See Bro. Lane's "Handy Book to the Lists of Lodges, 1723-1814" (pp. 35-8) as to this point, and also concerning the Roll of Lodges given by Dr. Anderson, pp. 185-196. (Catalogue No. 901).
<sup>4</sup> I gave a brief sketch of the "Constitutions 1723-1888" in the "Freemason," Sept. 15th, 1888, and at more length in a series of articles in that paper for 1886. (Catalogue No. 582).
<sup>5</sup> Reprinted in Hughan's "Memorials of the Union," (1872).

Lodge, June 7th, 1882. Meetings of that Body were held on June 29th and August 8th, 1883, and on 5th December following the revision was settled to the complete satisfaction of the many concerned. Although 10,000 were printed of the 8vo. and 20,000 of the 32mo. sizes, another edition was soon demanded, and was issued A.D. 1888, in 32mo., (slips were inserted in those that remained of the 8vo. edition) thus making twenty-two editions in all from 1723 to 1888. I have already alluded to a complete set being owned by Bro. Le Feuvre; another was also exhibited by Bro. George Taylor at the Masonic Exhibition, Shanklin September 1886.<sup>1</sup> I am not aware that any other brethren have been so fortunate. Shanklin, September 1886.<sup>1</sup> I am not aware that any other brethren have been so fortunate.

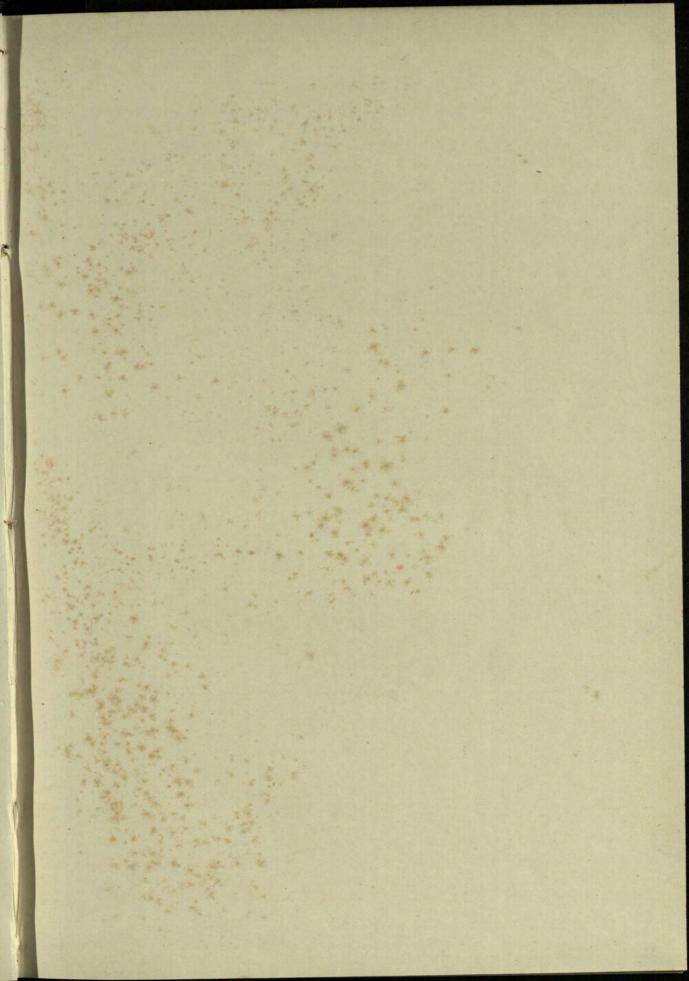
It may be as well to state that the Regulations published for the "Ancient" Grand Lodge or "Atholl Masons," and known as the "Ahiman Rezon," were eight in number, viz., 1. 1756; 11. 1764; 111. 1778; 1V. 1787; V. 1800; VI. 1801; VII. 1807; VIII. 1813; the last two having Lists of Lodges.

W. J. HUGHAN.

<sup>1</sup> Lodge Catalogue No. 324



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## THE

# NEW BOOK

OF

# CONSTITUTIONS

#### OFINE

Antient and Honourable FRATERNITY

O F

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

CONTAINING

Their Hiftory, Charges, Regulations, &c.

COLLECTED and DIGESTED

By Order of the GRAND LODGE from their old Records, faithful Traditions and Lodge-Books,

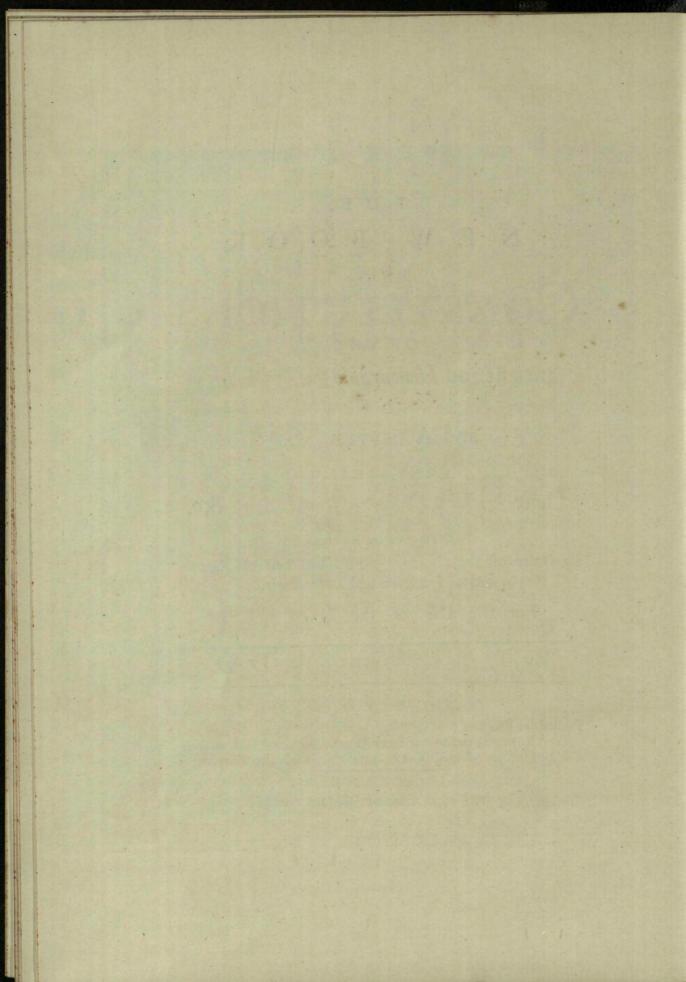
For the Use of the LODGES.

# By JAMES ANDERSON, D. D.

#### L O N D O N:

Printed for Brothers CÆSAR WARD and RICHARD CHANDLER, Bookfellers, at the Ship without Temple-Bar; and fold at their Shops in Coney-Street, YORK, and at SCARBOROUGH-SPAW.

> M DCC XXXVIII. In the Vulgar Year of Patonty 5738.





TOTHE Most High, Puissant and most Illustrious PRINCE FRIDERICK LEWIS, Prince Royal of GREAT-BRITAIN, Prince and Stewart of SCOTLAND, PRINCE of WALES, Electoral Prince of Bunfwick-Luneburg, Duke of Cornwall, Rothfay, and Edinburgh, Marquis of the Ifle of Ely, Earl of Chefter and Flint, Eltham and Carrick, Viscount Launceston, Lord of the Ifles, Kyle and Cunningbam, Baron of Snaudon and Renfrew, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Fellow of the Royal Society, A Master MASON, and Master of a LODGE. GREAT SIR,

# DEDICATION.

# GREAT SIR,



HE Marquis of CAERNARVON OUR Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, with his Deputy and Master, and the Fraternity, have ordered

me their Author humbly to dedicate, in their Name, this their Book of **Conflictutions** to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS.

It was perused and approved by the former and present Grand Officers, and was order'd to be publish'd by our late Grand Master the Earl of DARNLEY with his Deputy and **Chardens**, and by the GRAND LODGE in his Mastership.

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS well knows, that our *Fraternity* has been often patronized by *Royal* Perfons in former Ages; whereby *Architecture* early obtain'd the Title of the **Royal Art**: And the *Free-Mafons* have always endeavour'd to deferve that Patronage by their Loyalty.

For

iv

# DEDICATION.

For we meddle not with Affairs of State in our Lodges, nor with any Thing that may give Umbrage to Civil Magistrates, that may break the Harmony of our own Communications, or that may weaken the Cement of the LODGE.

And whatever are our different Opinions in other Things (leaving all Men to Liberty of Confcience) as *Mafons* we harmonioufly agree in the noble *Science* and the *Royal Art*, in the *Social* Virtues, in being *True* and *Faithful*, and in avoiding what may give Offence to any Powers round the Globe, under whom we can peaceably affemble in *Ample Form*; as now we happily do in thefe Iflands under Your *Royal Father*, and our Sovereign Lord

## King GEORGE II.

The Fraternity being All dulv fenfible of the very great Honour done them by your becoming their ROYAL Brother and Patron, have commanded me thus to fignify their Gratitude, their brotherly Love to your Royal Perfon, and their

V

# DEDICATION.

their humble Duty to Your Royal PRINCESS, wishing her to be the happy Mother of many Sons, whose Descendants shall also prove the Patrons of the Fraternity in all future Ages.

In this the *Free* and *Accepted* **Datons** are unanimous, and none can more heartily with it, than in all Humility,

# GREAT SIR,

# Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's.

True and Faithful

James Anderson.

# The Author to the Reader.

HE FREE-MASONS had always a Book in Manufcript call'd the Book of **Conflitutions**, (of which they have feveral very antient Copies remaining) containing not only their Chorges and Regulations, but alfo the Hiftory of Architesture from the Beginning of Time; in order to fhew the Antiquity and Excellency of the Craft or Art, and how it gradually arofe upon its folid Foundation the noble Science of GEOMETRY, by the Encouragement of Royal, Noble and Learned Patrons in every Age and in all polite Nations.

But they had no Book of **Conflictutions** in Print, till his Grace the prefent Duke of MONTAGU, when Grand Master, order'd me to peruse the old Manuscripts, and digest the **Conflictutions** with a just Chronology.

This new Book is above twice as large, having many proper Additions, efpecially the principal Transactions of the Grand Lodge ever fince.

The Hiftory is now in three Parts, and each Part in feven Chapters, viz.

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The History of MASONRY from the Creation throughout the known Earth, till good old Architesture, demolish'd by the Goths, was revived in Italy.

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Most regular Societies have had, and will have, their own Szcrets; and, to be fure, the Free-Masons always had theirs, which they never divulged in Manuscript; and therefore cannot be expected in Print: Only, an expert Brother, by the true Light, can readily find many useful Hints in almost every Page of this Book, which Cowans, and Others not Initiated, cannot difcern.

It had been tedious, and of no great Ufe, to have pointed at all the *Authors* confulted and collated in compiling the *Hiftory* of this Book; efpecially as most of the Facts are generally well known in *Sacred*, *Civil* and *Eeclefiaftical* Hiftories: Only fome Authors are quoted as more neceffary Vouchers. But the Omiffion is well enough fupply'd by an exact Chronology, viz.

A

The

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# The Author to the Reader.

The Hebrew CHRONOLOG Y before the Christian Era, according to Cather, Spanheim, Prideaur, and other fuch accurate Chronologers. And after the Christian Era begins, the History is here deduced according to the Vulgar Anno Domini, or the Year of the Christian Era; as on the Margin of Page 2.

Some few Genealogies are put in the Margin (not to hinder the Reader) that are needful for the Connection of the Hiftory. But in PART II. and III. they flow more diffinctly how the Craft has been well encouraged in the feveral Periods and Succeffions of the Saxon, Danish, Norman, Plantagenet, Welch and Scots Kings of England, down to the prefent ROYAL Family.

But the *Hiftory* here chiefly concerns MASONRY, without meddling with other Transactions, more than what only ferves to connect the *Hiftory* of MASONRY, the ftrict Subject of this Book. It is good to know WHAT NOT TO SAY! Candid *Reader*, farewell.

From my Study in Ereter=Court, Strand. 4 Nov. 1738. James Anderson.



X

# The SANCTION.

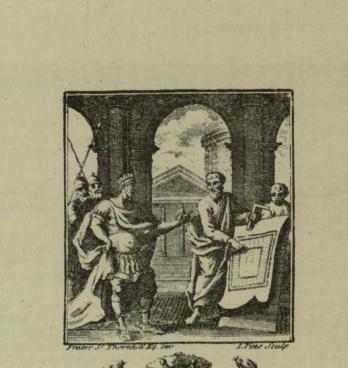
WHEREAS on 25 Nov. 1723. the Grand Lodge in ample Form refolved, That no Alterations shall be made in their printed Book of CONSTITUTIONS without Leave of the Grand Lodge:

And whereas fome have written and printed Books and Pamphlets relating to the Fraternity without Leave of the Grand Lodge; fome of which have been condemn'd as pyratical and flupid by the Grand Lodge in Ample Form on 24 Feb. 173<sup>‡</sup>. when the Brethren were warned not to use them nor encourage them to be sold:

And whereas on 25 January 1738, the laft Grand Moster the Earl of DARNLEY, with his Deputy and Wardens, and the Grand Lodge, after due Approbation, order'd our Brother Anderson, the Author, to print and publish this our new Book of CONSTITUTIONS, which they recommended as the only Book for the Use of the Lodges, as appears by their APPROBATION, Page 199.

Therefore we allo, the prefent GRAND MASTER, Deputy and **MATORING**, do hereby RECOMMEND this our new printed Book as the only Book of CONSTITUTIONS, to the Free and Accepted MASONS; and difclaiming all other Books, that have not the Sanction of the Grand Lodge, we warn all the Brethren againft being employ'd or concern'd in writing and fpreading, printing and publishing any other Books relating to Masons or Masonry, and againft using any other Book in any Lodge as a Lodge-Book, as they shall be answerable to the Grand Lodge.

John Rebis, Secretary. CAERNARVON, Grand Matter, John Ward, Deputy Grand Matter, George Graham, & Grand Andrew Robinson, J Wardeng.





The Right Konourable. the Marguis of Carnarvon. Gentloman of the Bed-Chamber to. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and K. of the mast. Hon!" Onler of the Bath. AD 1738. Frand Master. AL 5738.

## THE

# CONSTITUTIONS OF THE

# Right Worshipful FRATERNITY

## OFTHE

# Free and Accepted MASONS.

Collected from their old Records and faithful Traditions.

#### TO BE READ

At the Admiffion of a NEW BROTHER, when the Master or Warden shall begin, or order some other Brother to read, as follows.

## PART I.

The Hiftory of Mafonry from the Creation throughout the known Earth; till true old Architecture was demolish'd by the Goths and at last Revived in Italy.

## CHAPTER I.

#### From the Creation to Bland Gatter NIMROD.

HE ALMIGHTY Architect and Grand-Master of the Universe having created all Things very Good and according to Geometry, last of all formed ADAM after his own Image, ingraving on his Heart the said noble Science; which Adam soon discover'd by surveying his Earthly Paradise and the Fabrication of the Arbour or Silvan Lodgment that God had prepared B (2)

for him, a well proportion'd and convenient Place of Shelter from Heat, and of Retirement, Reft, and Repaft after his wholefome Labour in cultivating his Garden of Delights, and the first Temple or Place of Worship, agreeable to his original, per-A. M. or Year of the World \* B. C. or before the Chriftian Era 40035 fect and innocent State.

But tho' by Sin Adam fell from his original happy State, and was expell'd from his lovely Arbour and Earthly Paradife into the wide World, he still retain'd great Knowledge, especially in GEOMETRY; and its Principles remaining in the Hearts of his Offspring, have in Procefs of Time been drawn forth in a convenient Method of Propositions, according to the Laws of Proportion taken from Mechanism : and as the Mechanical Arts gave occasion to the Learned to reduce the Elements of Geometry into Method; fo this noble Science, thus reduced and methodized, is now the Foundation of all those Arts (especially of Architesture) and the Rule by which they are conducted and finish'd ...

A D A M, when expell'd, refided in the most convenient natural Abodes of the Land of Eden, where He could be beft fhelter'd

World or A. M. 4000. yet these 4 Years added make \_\_\_\_\_\_ Not before the Birth of Christ, but before the Christian Era, viz. -For the true Anno Domini or Year after Christ's Birth is \_\_\_\_\_ 4004 2 1740 . But the MASONS being used to compute by

the Vulgar Anno Domini or Christian Era 1737 and adding to it not 4004 as it ought, but the Arich Years before Christ's Birth, viz. 4000

and fo these Letters A. M. fignify Anno Mundi or Year of the World : and here B. C. is not Before Chrift but Before the Christian Era.

They usually call this the Year of MASONRY 5737 Inftead of the accurate Year 5740

and we must keep to the Vulgar Computation. The A. M. or Anno Mundi is the fame follow'd by Ufber and Prideaux, Sec.

from

<sup>\*</sup> The first Christians computed their Times as the Nations did among whom They lived till A. D. 532. when

Disnufias Exiguus, a Roman Abbot, taught them first to compute from the Birth of Cibrifi: but He lost 4 Years or began the Christian Era 4 Years later than just. Therefore, tho' according to the Hebrew Chronology of the old Testament and other good Vouchers, CHRIST was truly born in fome Month of the Year of the

from Colds and Heats, from Winds, Rains and Tempefts and from Wild Beafts; till his Sons grew up to form a Lodge, whom he taught Geometry and the great Ufe of it in Architesture, without which the Children of Men muft have liv'd like Brutes, in Woods, Dens and Caves, Sc. or at beft in poor Huts of Mud or Arbours made of Branches of Trees, Sc.

Thus KAIN, when expell'd \* with his Family \* A.M. 130. and Adherents from Adam's Altars, built forthwith

a ftrong City, and call'd it DEDICATE OF CONSECRATE, after the Name of his eldeft Son *Enoch*; whofe Race follow'd the **Example**, improving the Arts and Sciences of their Patriarch: for TUBAL KAIN wrought in *Metals*, JUBAL elevated *Mufick*, and JABAL extended his *Tents*.

Nor was his Brother SETH lefs inftructed, the Patriarch of the other half of Mankind, who transmitted Geometry and Majonry to his late Posterity, who were the better skill'd by Adam's living among them till he died. A. M. 930.

ADAM was fucceeded in the Grand Direction of the Craft by SETH, ENOSH, KAINAN, MAHALALEEL and JARED, whole Son Godly ENOCH died not, but was translated alive, Soul and Body, into Heaven, aged 365 Years \*. He was \* A. M. 987 expert and bright both in the Science and the Art, and being a Prophet, He foretold the Deftruction of the Earth for Sin, first by Water, and afterwards by Fire : therefore ENOCH erected Two large PILLARS\*, the one of \* Some call them SETH'S Stone and the other of Brick, whereon he Pillars, but the old Majons engraved the Abridgment of the Arts always call'd them ENOCH's Pillars, and firmly believ'd and Sciences, particularly Geometry and this Tradition : nay Josephus Majonry. (Lib. i. cap. 2.) affirms the Stone-Pillar fill remain'd

JARED liv'd after his Son Enoch Years Stone-Pillar fill remained 435. and died aged 962 A. M. 1422. in Syria to his Time. the oldeft Man except his

Grandfon METHUSELAH the Son of Enoch, who fucceeded Jared; but Methufelah ruled not long: for the Immoral Corruption univerfally prevailing,

METHUSELAH, with his Son LAMECH and Grandfon NOAH, B 2 retired (4)

retired from the corrupt World, and in their own peculiar Family preferved the good old Religion of the promifed Meffiab pure, and alfo the Royal Art, till the Flocd: for LAMECH died only five Years before the Flood, and METHUSELAH died a few Days before It, aged 969 Years: and fo He could well communicate the Traditions of his learned Progenitors to Noab's 3 Sons; for JAPPET liv'd with him 100 Years, SHEM 98, and HAM 96.

At laft, when the World's Deftruction drew nigh, God commanded NOAH to build the great ARK or floating Caftle, and his 3 Sons affifted like a Deputy and two Wardens: That Edifice though of Wood only, was fabricated by Geometry as nicely as any Stone Building (like true Sbip-Building to this Day) a curious and large Picce of Architesture, and finish'd when Naab enter'd into his 600 Year; aboard which he and his 3 Sons and their 4 Wives paffed, and having received the Cargo of Animals by God's Direction, they were faved in the

Ark, while the reft perifh'd in the Flood \* \* B. M. — 1656.7 for their Immorality and Unbelief. A. C. — 2348.5

And fo from these MASONS, or four Grand Officers, the whole present Race of Mankind are descended.

After the Flood, NOAH and his 3 Sons, having preferved the Knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, communicated It to their growing Off-fpring, who were all of one Lang uage and Speech. And it came to pa/s, \* as they journeyd from

the East (the Plains of Mount Ararat, \* Gen. XI. 1, 2. where the Ark rested) towards the West,

they found a Plain in the Land of SHINAR, and dwelt there together, as NOACHIDE\*, or Sons of

Noab: and when Peleg was born there to \* The first Name of Heber, after the Flood 101 Years, Fa- Masons, according to ther Noab partition'd the Earth, ordering fome old Traditions, them to difperfe and take Posseffion; but

from a Fear of the ill Confequences of Separation, they refolved to keep together.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. II.

#### Irom NIMROD to Grand-Matter Solomon.

TIMROD the Son of Cufb, the Eld- NIMROD fignifies a N eft Son of Ham, was at the Head Rebel, the name that of those that would not difperse; or if they the Israeltes gave him; must separate, They resolved to transmit but his Friends call'd their Memorial illustrious to all future him Belus LORD. Ages ; and fo employed themfelves under

Grand Master NIMROD, in the large and fertile Vale of Shinar along the Banks of the Tygris, in building a great and stately Tower and City, the largest Work that ever the World faw (defcribed by various Authors) and foon fil.'d the Vale with fplendid Edifices ; but They over-built it, and knew not when to defift 'till their Vanity provoked their Maker to confound their Grand Design, by confounding their Lip or Speech. Hence the City was called Babel Confusion.

Thus they were forced to difperfe about 53 \* A. M. 1810.7 Years after they began to build, or after the B. C. 2194.5 Flood 154 Years, \* when

The General MIGRATION from Shinar commenced.

They went off at various Times, and travell'd North, South, East and West, with their mighty Skill, and found the good Ufe of it in fettling their Colonies.

But NIMROD went forth no farther than into the Land of Allyria, and founded the first Great Empire at his Capital Dinively, where he long reign'd; and under him flourish'd many learned Mathematicians, whofe Succeffors were, long afterwards, called Chaldees and Magians : and though many of them turned Image-Worshippers, yet even that Idolatry occafion'd an Improvement in the Arts of

Defaning: \* for NINUS King of Nineveb or Astria, ordered his best Artists to frame the Statue of Baal, that was worshipped in a gorgeous Temple.

viz. \* Architeaure, Sculpture, Statuary, Plastering and Painting.

From

(6)

From SHINAR, the Science and the Art were carried to the diffant Parts of the Earth, notwithstanding the Confusion of Dialetts: That indeed gave Rife to the Masons Faculty and universal Practice of conversing without speaking, and of knowing each other by Signs and Tokens (\* which

they fettled upon the Difpersion or Migration, in cafe any of them should meet in distant Parts, who had been before in

Sbinar) but It hinder'd not the Propagation of Masonry, which was cultivated by all the first Nations; till the Negligence of their Chiefs, and their horrid Wars, made them turn ignorant, and lose their original Skill in Arts and Sciences.

Thus the *Earth* was again planted and replenish'd with MAsons from the Vale of SHINAR, whose various Improvements we shall trace.

MITZRAIM or Menes, the fecond Son of HAM, led his Colony from Shinar to EGYPT (which is Mitzraim in Hebrew, a dual Word, fignifying both Egypts, Upper and Lower) after the Flood 160 Years, and after the Confusion fix Years, A. M. 1816. where they preferved their original Skill, and much cultivated the Art: for antient Hiftory informs us

\* of the early fine Tafte of the Egyptians, their many magnificent Edifices and great \* Diod. Sicul, lib. 1.

Cities, as Memphis, Heliopolis, Thebes with 100 Gates, &c. befides their Palaces and Sepulchres, their Obelisks and Statues, the Coloffal Statue of SPHINX, whole Head was 120 Foot round, and

their famous **Pyramits**, the greateft \* being reckoned the first or earliest of the seven Wonders of Art after the general Migration.

The Egyptiaus excell'd all Nations alfo in their amafing LABY-RINTHS, One of them cover'd the Ground of a whole Province, containing many fine Palaces and

\* Some fay it was built of Marble Stones brought from the Quarries of Arabia; for there is no Veftige of a Quarry near it. Others call them artificial Stones made on the Spot, most of them 30 Foot long. The Pile at Bottom was 700 Foot fquare, and 48t Foot high; but Others make it much higher: And in rearing it 360,000 Mafons were employ'd for 20 Years, as if all the People had join'd in the GRAND DESIGN.

100

100 Temples, disposed in its several Quarters and Divisions, adorned with Columns of the best Porphyre, and the accurate Statues of their Gods and Princes; which Labyrinth the Greeks, long afterwards, endeavour'd to imitate, but never arrived at Its Extension and Sublime.

The Succeffors of Mitzraim (who filed themfelves the Sons of antient Kings) encouraged the Royal Art down to the last of the Race, the learned King AMASIS. See Chap. IV.

But Hiftory fails us in the South and Weft of Africa. Nor have we any juft Accounts of the fair and gallant Pofterity of Noab's eldeft Son JAPHET, that first replenish'd vast old Scytbia, from Norway Eastward to America; nor of the Japhetites in Greece and Italy, Germany, Gaul and Britain, &cc. 'till their original Skill was lost: But, no doubt, they were good Architects at their first Migration from Sbinar.

SHEM, the fecond Son of Noab, remain'd at UR of the Chaldees in Shinar, with his Father and great Grandfon HEBER, where they liv'd private and died in Peace; but Shem's Off-fpring travell'd into the South and Eaft of

Great Afta, viz. ELAM, ASHUR, AR-PHAXAD, LUD and ARAM, with SALA the Father of Heber; and their Off-fpring propagatd the Science and the Art as far as CHINA and Japan: while NOAH, SHEM and HEBER diverted themfelves at Ur, in Mathematical Studies, teaching Peleg the Father of Rebu, Father of Serug, Father of Nachor, Father of Terab, Father of ABRAM, a learned Race of Mathematicians and Geometricians \*.

\* The old Conftitutions affirm this ftrongly, and expatiate on ABRAM's great Skill in Geometry, and of his teaching it to many Scholars, tho' all the Sons of the Freeborn only.

Thus ABRAM, born two Years after the

Death of Noab, \* had learned well the Science and \* A. M. 2008. the Art, before the GOD of GLORY call'd him

to travel from Ur of the Chaldees, and to live a Peregrin, not in Stone and Brick, but in **Cents** erected alfo by Geometry. So travelling with his Family and Flocks through Mefopotamia, he pitched

A. M. 2078.

at Charran\*, where old TERAH in 5 Years died and then ABRAM aged 75 Years, travell'd into the Land of the Canaanites\*: but a Famine foon forced him down to Egypt; and returning next Year, he began to communicate his great Skill to the Chiefs of the Canaanites, for which they

\* A. M. 2083.7 B. C. 1921.5

honour'd him as a Prince. ABRAM transmitted his Geometry to all his Off-fpring; Isaac did the fame to his two Sons, and JACOB well inftructed his Family; while his Son JOSEPH was Diand-Matter of the Egyplian Masons, and employ'd them in building many Granaries and Store-Cities throughout the Land of Egypt before the

Defient of Jacob and his Family.

Indeed this peculiar Nation were chiefly conversant in Tents and Flocks and military Skill, for about 350 Years after Abram came to Canaan, till their Perfecution began in Egypt, about 80 Years before the Exodus of Mofes : But then the Egyptiang having spoil'd and enflaved the Hebrews, train'd them up in Mafonry of Stone and Brick, and made them build two ftrong and stately Cities for the Royal Treasures, Pithom and Raamses. Thus the divine Wildom appeared in permitting them to be thus employ'd, before they poffefs'd the promis'd Land then abounding with fine Architecture.

At length, after Abram left Charran 430 Years, MOSES marched out of Egypt at the

A. M. --- 2.513.7 Head of 600,000 Hebrew Males, marshall'd B. C. ---- 1491. 5 in due Form; for whofe fake God divided

the Red Sea, to let them pals through, and drowned Pharaob and the Egyptians that purfu'd them.

While marching through Arabia to Canaan, God was pleafed to infpire their Gzand Matter MOSES, Jofbuab his Deputy, and Aboliab & Grant & with Wildom of

Bezaleel Wardens. S Heart; and fo next Year they raifed Exod XXXII. 6.

the curious TARERNACLE or Tent (where the divine Shethinah refided

refided, and the holy Ark or Cheft, the Symbole of God's Prefence) which, though not of Stone or Brick, was framed by Geometry, a most beautiful Piece of true fymmetrica! Architecture, according to the Pattern that Gop discover'd to Moses on Mount Sinai, and it was afterwards the Model of SOLOMON'S Temple.

Moszs being well skill'd in all the Egyptian Learning, and alfo divinely infpired, excell'd all Grand Masters before him, and ordered the more skillful to meet him, as in a Grand Lodge, near the Tabernacle in the Passour-Week, and gave them wile Charges, Regulations, &c. though we wish they had been more distinctly transmitted by Oral Tradition. But of this enough.

When Moses King of Jessurun died A. M. 2553.

JOSHUAH fucceeded in the Direction, with Kaleb as Deputy, and Eleazar with his Son Phineas as Grand Wardens He marshall'd his Ifraelites, and led them over the fordan (which God made dry for their March) into the promis'd Land : and foshuab foon found the Canaanites had fo regularly fortified their great Cities and Passes, that without the special Intervention of EL SHADDAI, in behalf of his Peculiar, They were impregnable and invincible.

JOSHUAH having finish'd his Wars in 6 Years, A. M. 2559. fixed the **Labernacle** at Shilob in Ephraim, ordering the Chiefs of Ifrael not only to ferve JEHOVAH their God, and to cultivate the Land, but also to carry on the Grand Defign of Architecture in the best **Dolait** Stile.

Indeed the Ifraelites, refined in Cities and Manfions, having many expert Artifts in every Tribe that met in Lodges or Societies for that Purpofe, except when for their Sins they came under Servitude; but their occafional Princes, call'd Judges and Saviours, revived the Mosaic Stile along with Liberty and the Mosaic Constitution; and only came short of the Phenicians and Canaanites in facted Architecture of Stone; for the Phenicians had many **Cemples** for their many Gods : and yet the one Temple or **Cabernacle** of the one true God at Shilob, exceeded them all in Wisdom and Beauty, though not in Strength and Dimensions.

C

Mean

Mean while, in Leffer Afia, about 10 Years before the Exodus of Moses, TROY was founded and stood sublime till destroy'd by the emulous Greeks, about the 12th Year of Tola Judge of Israel. A. M. 2819.

And foon after the *Exodus*, the famous *Temple* of JUPITER HAMMON in *Libian Africa* was erected, that ftood till demolifh'd by the first Christians in those Parts.

The SIDONIANS alfo, expert Artifts, first built Tyre, and a Colony of Tyrians first built CARTHAGE; while the Greeks were obscure, and the Romans existed not yet.

But the *Phenicians* improved in their facred Architecture; for we read of the Temple of **Dagon** in Gaza, very magnificent and capacious of 3000 People under its Roof, that was artfully fupported only by Two Columns, not too big to be grafped in the Arms of SAMSON, who tugg'd them down; and the large Roof, like a Burft of Thunder, fell upon the Lords and Ladies, the Priefts and People of the Philiftins; nay Samfon was also intangled in the fame Death that he drew upon his Enemies for the Loss of Liberty and Eyes. After the Exodus of Moses 379. Before the Temple of Solomon 101\*.

ABIBALUS, King of Tyre, beautified that City; and fo did his Son King HIRAM who built 3 ftately Temples to Jupiter, percules, and Affarte, the Tyrian Gods, and affifted David King of I/rael in erecting his Palace of Cedar.

Many Monuments of the primitive Architecture are obfcured with Fables; for the true old Hiftories are loft, or worn out by the Teeth of Time, and alfo the *oral* Tradition is darkened by the Blending of the Nations.

CHAP.

<sup>\*</sup> The *Tradition* of old Mafons is, that a learned *Phenician* called SANCONIATHON was the Architect, or *Grand Mafter*, of this curious *Temple*: And that SAMSON had been too credulous and effeminate in revealing his Secrets to his Wife, who betray'd him into the Hands of the *Philiftins*; for which he is not numbered among the antient *Mafons*. But no more of this.

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#### CHAP. III.

## From SOLOMON to Grand Master CYRUS.

BUT the most magnificent Structures of Gaza, Gath and As-kelon, Jebusi and Hebron, Tyre and Sidon, Egypt and Assria, &c. were not comparable to the Eternal's Temple at Jerufalem, built by that wifest mere Man and most glorious King of Ifrael, SOLOMON, (the Son of David; who was denied that Honour for being a Man of Blood) the Prince of Peace and Architecture, the GRAND MASTER MASON of his Day, who performed all by divine Direction, and without the Noife of Tools; all the Stones, Timbers and Foundings being brought ready cut, fram'd and polish'd to Jerusalem.

It was founded in the 4th Year of SOLOMON, on the fecond Day of the fecond Month of the Year after the Exodus 480 and SOLOMON employ'd about it, tho' not all A. M. 2993.7 upon it, the following Number of Operators, viz. B. C. 1011.5 1. Harodim, Rulers or Provosts, call'd alfo See 1 Kings V. 16.18.

2 Chron. II. 18. menatschim, Overseers and Comforters of the People in Working, that were ex-3600 pert Master Masons, in Number

2. Bhiblim, Stone-Cutters and Sculptors, and Jih Chotseb, Men of Hewing, and Bonai, Setters, Layers or Builders, or bright Fellow-Crafts, in Number ----- 80000

2. The Levy of Affiftants, under the noble ADONIRAM - 30000 who was the Junior Gand-Warden. In all Free-Masons

113600

Befides the Labourers called, 3th Sabbal, or Men of Burden, who were of the Remains of the old Canaanites, and \$ 70000 being Bondmen, are not to be reckoned among Masons, )

In all - 183,600

C 2

SOLOMON

#### SOLOMON had the Labourers of his own; but was much obliged to HIRAM King of Tyre, for many of the **Childium** and **Bonai**, who lent him his beft Artifts, and fent him the Firs and Cedars of Lebanon : But above all, he fent his Name fake \* HIRAM ABBIF, the most accomplish'd Designer and Operator upon Earth, who in Solomon's Absence fill'd the Chair as Deputy **Crand Faster**, and in his Prefence was the Senior **Crand Warben**, or principal Surveyor and Master of Work.

#### SOLOMON

\* In 2 Chron. II. 13. HIRAM King of Tyre (called there HURAM) in his Letter to King SOLOMON, fays, I have fent a Cunning Man le Huram Abbi; which is not to be translated, like the Vulgate Greek and Latin, HURAM my Father; for his Defcription verse 14 refutes it; and the Words import only HURAM of my Father's, or the Chief Master Mason of my Father ABIBALUS. Yet fome think that King HIRAM might call the Architect HIRAM his Father, as learned and wife Men were wont to be call'd by Royal Patrons in old Times: Thus JOSEPH was call'd ABRECH, or the King's Father; and this fame HIRAM the Architect is called SOLOMON's Father, 2 Chron. iv. 6.

#### Gnalah Churam Abbif la Belech Shelomoh

#### Did HIRAM his Father make to King SOLOMON.

But the Difficulty is over at once by allowing the Word ABBIF to be the Surname of HIRAM the Artift, call'd above Hiram Abbi, and here call'd Huram Abbif, as in the Lodge he is called HIRAM ABBIF, to diffinguifh him from King HIRAM : For this Reading makes the Senfe plain and compleat, viz. that HIRAM King of Tyre, fent to King SOLOMON the cunning Workman call'd HIRAM ABBIF.

He is defcribed in two Places, 1 Kings vii. 13, 14, 15. and 2 Chron ii. 13, 14. In the first he is call'd a Widow's Son of the Tribe of Naphtali, and in the other he is called the Son of a Woman of the Daughters of Dan; but in both, that his Father was a Man of Type: That is, she was of the Daughters of the City Dan, in the Tribe of Naphtali, and is call'd a Widow of Naphtali, as her Husband was a Naphtalite; for he is not call'd a Tyrian by Delcent, but a Man of Tyre by Habitation, as Obed Edom the Levite is call'd a Gittite, and the Apostle Paul a Man of Tarfus.

But

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SOLOMON partition'd the Fellow Crafts into certain Lodges, with a Master and Wardens in each; that they

might receive Commands in a regular Manner, might take Care of their Tools and Jewels, might be regularly paid every

According to the Traditions of cld Mafons, who talk much of these Things.

Week, and be duly fed and clothed, &c. and the Fellow Crafts took Care of their Succession by educating Enter'd Prentices.

Thus a folid Foundation was laid of perfect Harmony among the Brotherhood, the Lodge was ftrongly cemented with Love and Friendship, every Brother was duly taught Secrecy and Prudence, Morality and good Fellowship, each knew his peculiar Bufinefs, and the Grand Defign was vigoroufly purfued at a prodigious Expence.

For befides King DAVID's vaft Preparations, his richer Son SOLOMON, and all the wealthy Ifraelites, nay even the Princes of the neighbouring Gentiles, largely contributed towards It, in Gold, Silver and rich Jewels, that amounted to a Sum almost incredible : but was all needful ;

For the Wall round It was in Compass 7700 Foot, the Materials were the best that the Earth produced, and no Structure was ever like it for exactly proportion'd and beautiful Dimensions, from the most magnificent PORTICO on the East, to the glorious and reverend Sandum Sandoum on the West, with numerous Apartments, pleafant and convenient Chambers and Lodgings for the Kings and Princes, the Sanbedrin, the Priefts and Levites of

But the' HIRAM ABBIF had been a Tyrian by Blood, that derogates not from his wast Capacity ; for the Tyrians now were the best Artificers, by the Encouragement of King HIRAM : and those Texts teftify that God had endued this HIRAM ABBIF with Wildom, Understanding, and mechanical Cunning to perform every Thing that SOLOMON required, not only in building the TEMPLE with all its costly Magnificence; but also in founding, fashioning and framing all the holy Utenfils thereof, according to Geometry, and to find out every Device that shall be put to him ! and the Scripture affures us that He fully maintain'd his Character in far larger Works than those of Aboliab and Bezaleel, for which he will be honoured in the Lodges till the End of Time.

of Ifracl, and the outer Court of the Gentiles too, It being an House of Prayer for all Nations, and capable of receiving in all its Courts and Apartments together about 300000 People.

It was adorned with 1453 Columns of Parian Marble twifted, or fculptured or fluted, with twice as many Pillasters, both having exquisite Capitels or Chapiters of feveral different noble Orders, and about 2246 Windows, besides those in the curious Pavement; and it was lined with massive Gold, fet with innumerable Diamonds and other precious Stones, in the most harmonious, beautiful and costly Decoration: tho' much more might be faid, if it had not been so often delineated, particularly by Villalpandus.

So that its Profpect highly transcended all that we are now capable to imagine, and has been ever effected the fineft Piece of Mafonry upon Earth, before or fince, the 2d and Chief of the 7 Wonders of  $\Delta rl$ , fince the general Migration from Sbinar.

it was finish'd in the short Space of 7 Years and 6 Months, to the Amazement of all the World; when the Cape-Stone was celebrated by the Fraternity with great Joy. But their Joy was foon inter-

rupted by the fudden Death of their dear Master HIRAM ABBIF, whom they decently interr'd in the Lodge near the Temple according to antient Usage.

After HIRAM ABBIF was mourn'd for, the **Labernacle** of MOSES and its holy Reliques being lodged in the **Lemple**, SOLOMON in a General Affembly dedicated or confectated It by folemn Prayer and coftly Sacrifices paft Number, with the fineft Music, vocal and inftrumental, praising JEHOVAH, upon fixing the Holy ARK in its proper Place between the Cherubians; when JEHOVAH fill'd his own **Lemple** with a Cloud of Glory !

But leaving what must not, and indeed what cannot be committed to Writing, we may certainly affirm, that however ambitious and emulous the *Gentiles* were in improving the *Royal Art*, it was never perfected till the building of this **gozgeous** House of Gop fit for the special Refugence of his Glory upon Earth, where he dwelt dwelt between the Cherubims on the Mercy Seat above the Ark, and from thence gave his People frequent oraculous Refponfes. This glorious Edifice attracted foon the inquifitive Connoiffeurs of all Nations to travel, and fpend fome Time at Jerusalem, to furvey its peculiar Excellencies, as much as was allow'd to the Gentiles; and they foon difcover'd that all the World, with their joint Skill, came far fhort of the Ifraelites in the Wildom, Strength and Beauty of Architecture ; when the wife King SOLOMON was Grand Staffer of all Mafons at Jerufa-

lem, and the learned King HIRAM \* was Grand Master at Tyre, and inspired HIRAM ABBIF, had been Master of Work ; when true compleat Majonry was under the immediate Care and Direction of Heaven ; when the NOBLE and the Wife thought it their Honour to be the Affociates of the ingenious Craftimen in their well form'd Lodges; and fo the Temple of JEHOVAH, the one true God, became the just Wonder of all Travellers, by which, as by the most perfect Pattern, they refolved to correct the Architesture of Beloved of God. their own Countries upon their Return.

\* The Tradition is, that King HIRAM had been Grand Master of all Masons; but when the TEMPLE was finish'd, HIRAM came to furvey It before its Confecration, and to commune with SOLOMON about Wifdom and Art ; and finding the Great Architect of the had inspired Universe, SOLOMON above all mortal Men, HIRAM very readily yeelded the Pre-eminence to SOLOMON JEDIDIAH, the

SOLOMON next employ'd the Fraternity in carrying on his other Works, viz. - His two PALACES at Jerusalem for himfelf and his Queen .--- The stately HALL of Judicature with his Ivory Throne and Golden Lyons .--- MILLO, or the Royal Exchange, made by filling up the Great Gulph, between Mount Moriab and Mount Zion, with ftrong Arches, upon which many beautiful Piazzas were erected with lofty Collonading on each Side, and between the Columns a spacious Walk from Zion Castle to the Temple, where Men of Business met .---- The House of the Forrest of Lebanon built upon 4 Rows of Cedar-Pillars, his Summer-Houfe to retire from the Heat of Bufinefs, with a Watch-Tower that looked to the Road to Damafcus. Several Cities on the Road between Jerusalem and Lebanon. Many Store-houses West of the

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the Jordan and feveral Store Cities East of that River well fortitify'd,—and the City **Latmor** (call'd afterwards by the Greeks Palmyra) with a fplendid Palace in it, the glorious Ruins of which are feen by Travellers to this Day.

All these and many more costly Buildings were finish'd in the short Space of 13 Years after the *Temple*, by the Care of 550 **Darovim** and **Denat; thim**: for *Masonry* was carried on throughout all his Dominions, and many particular *Lodges* were constituted under *Grand Master* SOLOMON, who annually affembled the **Grand Lodge** at *Jerusalem* for transmitting their Affairs to Posterity: tho' still the Loss of good HIRAM ABBIF was lamented.

Indeed this wife Grand Master SOLOMON shew'd the Imperfection of buman Nature, even at its Hight of Excellency, by loving too much many strange Women, who turn'd him from the true Religion : But our Business with him is only as a MASON; for even during his Idolatry he built fome curious Temples to **Chemosh**, **Spoleth** and **Athtaroth**, the Gods of his Concubines, till about 3 Years before he died, when he composed his penitential Song, the Ecclesiastes; and fixed the true Motto on all earthly Glory, viz. VANITY of VANITIES, ALL is VANITY without the Fear of God and the keeping of his Commands, which is the whole Duty of Man! and died aged 58 Years. A. M. — 3029.7

Many of SOLOMON'S Majons before he & C. - 975.5 died began to travel, and carry'd with

'em the High Tafte of Architecture, with the Secrets of the Fraternity, into Syria, Leffer Afia, Mefopotamia, Scythia, Affyria, Chaldaa, Media, Battria, India, Perfia, Arabia, Egypt, and other Parts of great ASIA and AFRICA; also into EUROPE, no doubt, tho' we have no Hiftory to affure us yet of the Tranfactions of Greece and Italy: But the Tradition is that they travell'd to HERCULES PILLARS on the Weft, and to CHINA on the Eaft: And the old Conflitutions affirm, that one call'd NINUS, who had been at the building of Solomon's Temple, brought the refined Knowledge of the Science and the Art into Germany and Gaul.

In

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In many Places being highly efteem'd, they obtain'd special Privileges; and because they taught their liberal Art only to the Freeborn, They were call'd FREE MASONS; conflicuting Lodges in the Places where they built stately Piles, by the Encouragement of the Great and Wealthy, who soon requested to be accepted as Members of the Lodge and Brothers of the Crassit; till by Merit those Free and accepted Masons came to be Masters and Wardens.

Nay Kings, Princes and Potentates became **Grant Mafters**, each in his own Dominion, in Imitation of King Solomon, whofe Memory, as a Mafon, has been duly worfhipp'd, and will be, till Architesture fhall be confumed in the general Conflagration; for he never can be rivall'd but by one equally infpired from above.

After SOLOMON'S Death, the Partition of his Empire into the Kingdoms of Ifrael and Judab, did not demolifh the Lodges: For in Ifrael, King JEROBOAM crected the curious Statues of the two **Golven Calves** at Dan and Betbel, with **Cemples** for their Worfhip; King Baa/ba built Tirzab for his Palace, and King Omri built Samaria for his Capital; where his Son King ACHAB built a large and fumptuous **Temple** for his Idol Baal (afterwards deftroy'd by King Jebu) and a Palace of Ivory, befides many Caftles and fenced Cities.

But SOLOMON'S Royal Race, the Kings of Judah, fucceeded him alfo in the GRAND MASTER'S Chair, or deputed the High Prieft to preferve the Royal Art. Their Care of the Temple with the many Buildings they raifed, and ftrong Forts, are mention'd in holy Writ down to JOSIAH the laft good King of Judah.

SOLOMON'S Cravellers improved the Gentiles beyond Expreffion. Thus the Syrians adorned their Damascus with a lofty Temple and a Royal Palace. Those of Leffer Asia became excellent Masons, particularly at Sardis in Lydia, and along the Sea Coasts in the mercantil Cities, as at Captelus.

There the old Temple of Diana, built by fome Japhetites about the Days of Mofes, being burnt down about 34 Years after Solomon's Death, the Kings of Leffer Afia refounded and adorn'd it with 127 Columns of the best Marble, each 60 Foot

D

high,

### (18)

high, and 36 of them were of the most noble Sculpture, by the Direction of Direction and Archiphron, the Disciples of Solomon s Travellers; but it was not finished till after 220 Years in the 7th Year of Hezekiab King of Judab. A. M. 3283.

This Temple was in Length 425. Foot, and in Breadth 220 Foot with a duly proportion'd Height, fo magnificent, fo admirable a Fabrick, that it became the 3d of the 7 Wonders of Art, the charming Miftrefs of Leffer Afia, which even Xerxes, the avowed Enemy of Image Wor/bip, left ftanding, while he burnt all the other Temples in his Way to Greece.

But at last, it was burnt down by a vile Fellow, only for the Lust of being talkt of in after Ages (whose Name therefore shall not be mention'd here) on the Birth Day of Alexander the Great, after it had stood 365 Years, about A. M. 3680. when jocofe People faid, The Goddel's was so deeply engaged at the Birth of ber Hero in Pella of Macedonia that she had no Leisure to save ber Temple at EPHESUS. It was rebuilt by the Architect Denocrates at the Expence of the neighbouring Princes and States.

The ASSYRIANS, ever fince NIMROD and NINUS, had cultivated the Royal Art, efpecially at their Great NINIVEH, down to King PUL (to whom Jonah preached) and his Son Sardan Pul or SARDANAPALUS, call'd alfo Tonos Concoleros, who was befieged by his Brother Tiglath Pul Efer and his General Nabonassar, till he burnt himfelf with his Concubines and Treasure in old Nimrod's Palace in the 12th Year of Jotham King of Judab, A. M. ----3257. when the Empire was partition'd between TIGLATH PUL ESER who fucceeded at NINIVE H, and NABONASSAR who got CHALDÆA. See the Margin of next Page.

NABONASSAR, called alfo Belefis or Baladan, an excellent Aftronomer and Architect, built his new Metropolis upon the Ruins of a Part of old Nimrod's Works near the Great old Tower of Babel then standing, and call'd It BABYLON, founded in the first Year of the Nabanassarian Erg. A. M. 3257.

of the Nabonaffarian Era. A. M. 3257. For this City BABYLON is not mentioned by any Author before Ifaiab, who mentions both Its Rife and Its Ruin See Marsban's Ch XXIII. 13.

NABONASSAR reign'd 14 Years, fucceeded by Canon, Sec.

4 Kings,

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4 Kings, who reign'd 12 Years, till his Son was of Age, viz. MERODACH BALADAN, or Mardoch Empadus, who reign'd 12 Years: and after him 5 more Kings, tho' not of his Iffue, who reign'd 21 Years. Then follow'd an Interregnum of 8 Years, ending An. Nabon. 67.

		Inc
* Assy RIA A. M. 3257. Sardanapalus bein 1. TIGLATH PUL ESER, called alfo A fucceeded at Niniv	ng dead irbaces and NINUS janior, seb, and died A. M. 3275	MEDIA. The Medes revolting from Senacherib King of Affyria A.M. 3296
2 SALMAN ESER died 3289, and his Son 3	SENACHERIB died 3297	chole for their King
took in BABYLO Interregnum An I	acherib, and after he ineveh 27 Years he Nat the End of the Nabon 67. A. M. 3324 Chaldæa again to	I DEJOCES, who in- larged and adorned his Capital EKBATA- NA till flain in Battel by the Affyrians 3348
Affyria. He die	d 3336	2 PHRAORTES died
5 SAOSDUCHINUS, call'd in Judith, NABUG	CHODONOSOR, died 3635	3 CYAXARES I. was the Patron of the
6 CHINILADANUS flain by his General Nat	Learned in the East and died 3410	
7 Saracus flain by Nabo- polaffar 3392 of old NABON years	sign'd in the Throne NASSAR at Babylon, 14 Saracus, A. M. 3392 lies the Medes, demolifh'd now the Capital of the	4ASTYACES married ARIENA Sifter of Croefus King of Ly- dia. He died 3445, leaving a Son and two Daughters vie.
2. NEBUCHADNEZZAR AMYTIS the o- who captivated the ther Daughter Jews and adorned Ba- bylon, died 3442. of Media.	5 CYAXARLS II. K. of Media, call'd in Scrip- ture DARIUS the Mede, join'd his Nephew and Son-in-Law CYRUS in fome King of Perf	
3 EVILMERODACHflain A. M3444 NERIGLISSAR who flew Evil-	his Wars, reign'd at Babylon after Belfhaz- zar 2 Years, died 3467	the Father and Mo ther of
6 BELSHAZZAR fuc- ceeded Laborofoarchod, and was flain by CYRUS A. M. 3465 5 LABOROSO- ARCHOD I Year.	CASSENDANA the Heirefs of Media and Wife of CYRUS.	CYRUS the Great, began the Perfian Monarchy 3468
	CAMBYSES King of Per	fia, fee Chapter IV

The

### (20)

The Science and the Art long flourish'd in Eastern Asia to the farthest East Indies. But also before the Days of Nebuchadnezzar the Great, we find that old Masonry took a Western Course : For the Difciples of Solomon's Travellers, by the Encouragement of Princes and States West of the Assyrian Bounds, built, enlarged and adorn'd Cities paft Number, as appears from the Hiftory of their Foundations in many Books of Chronology. \*

After godly JOSIAH King of Judab fighting for his fuperior Nabopolassar, was flain in the Battel of Hadad Rimmon by Pharoab Necho, A. M. 3394. } all Things went wrong in Judah. B. C. 610. }

For the Grand Monarch NEBUCHADNEZZAR, first his Father's Partner having defeated Necho, made Josiah's Son Jeboiakim his Vaffal, and for his revolting He ruin'd him, and at length captivated all the remaining Royal Family of Judab with the Flower of the Nobles, especially of the more ingenious Craft/men, laid wafte the whole Land of Ifrael, burnt and demolifht all the fine Edifices, and also the glorious and Inimitable Temple of SOLOMON, after It was finisht and confectated 416 Years,

# A. M. 3416. oh lamentable ! B. C.--- 588. oh lamentable !

Mean while, Nebuchadnezzar was carrying on his Grand Defign of inlarging and beautifying BABYLON, and employ'd the more Skillful Artifts of Judab. and of his other captivated Nations, to join his Chaldees in raifing the Walls, the Palaces, the Hanging Gardens, the amazing Bridge, the Temples, the long and broad Streets, the Squares, &c. of that proud Metropolis, accounted the 4th of the 7 Wonders of Art, described at large in many Books, and therefore needlefs to be rehearfed particularly here.

But

<sup>\*</sup> Such as Borifibenes and Sinope in PONTUS : Nicomedia, Prusias and Chalcedon in BITHYNIA : Bizantium (now Conftantinople) Cyzicus alfo and Lampfacus in the HELLESPONT : Abdera in THRACE : Many Cities in GREECE : Tarentum, Regium, Rome, Ravenna, Crotona, Florence, and many more in ITALY : Granada, Malaga, Gades, &c. in SPAIN : Maffilia and others on the Coaft of GAUL : while BRITAIN Was unknown.

But for all his unspeakable Advantages of Wealth and Power, and for all his vast Ambition, he could not arrive at the *fublime* of the Solomonian Stile. 'Tis true, after his Wars, He was a mighty Encourager of Architecture, a fumptuous Giano Matter; and his Artifts discover'd great Knowledge in raising his Golden Image in the Vale of Dura 60 Cubits high and 6 broad, and also in all the beautiful Parts of his Great BABYLON: Yet It was never fully peopled; for his Pride provoked God to afflict him with Brutal Madnets for 7 Years, and when reftored, He liv'd about one Year only and died A. M. 3442, but 23 Years after, his Grandfon Belshazzar was flain by CYRUS, who conquer'd that Empire and foon removed the Throne to SUSIANA in Persia.

The MEDES and PERSIANS had much improved in the Royal Art, and had rivall'd the Affyrians and Chaldeans in Masonry at Ektatana, Suliana, Persepolis, and many more fine Cities, before They conquer'd 'em in War; tho' They had nothing so large as Minively and Bahylon, nor so accurate as the Temple and the other Structures of SOLOMON.

The *fewifb* Captives, after *Nebuchadnezzar's* Death, kept themfelves at Work in regular *Lodges*, till the fet Time of their Deliverance; and were thus the more capable, at the *Reduction*, of Rebuilding the *Holy Temple* and *City* of *Salem* upon the old Foundations; which was ordered by the *Decree* of CYRUS, according to God's Word that had foretold his Exaltation and that Decree, publifit *A. M.*------3468.?

B.C. \_\_\_\_\_ 536.5

CHAP.

# (22)

#### CHAP IV

#### From CYRUS to Grand Master SELEUCUS Nicator.

1. CYRUS now King of Kings, ha-

ving founded the Persian Monarchy 5A. M. — 3468.2 made his famous Decree to rebuild the B. C. — 536.5 Temple of Jerufalem and conftituted, for

his Provincial Grand Master in Judah, ZERUBBABEL the lineal Heir of DAVID'S Royal Race and Prince of the Reduction, with the High Priest Jeshuah his Deputy; who next Year founded the fecond TEMPLE. CYRUS built a great Palace near Saras in Persia. but before Zerubbabel had half finish'd, the good CYRUS died A. M. 3474.

2. CAMBYSES neglected the Temple, being wholly Intent upon the Conquest of Egypt, that had revolted under AMASYS, the last of Mitzraim's Race, a learned Grand Master; for whom the Fellow Crasts cut out of a Rock an House all of one Stone 21 Cubits long, 12 broad and 8 deep, the Labour of 2000 Masense for 3 Years, and brought it safe to Memphis.

He had built many costly Structures, and contributed largely to the Rebuilding of Apollo's famous Temple at Delphi in Greece, and died much lamented just as Cambyfes had reached to Egypt, A. M. 3478.

Cambyfes conquer'd the Land, and deftroy'd many Temples, Palaces, Obelisks and other glorious Monuments of the antient Egyptian Mafonry, and died on his Way home, A. M. 3482.

3. The false Smerdis, the Magian, usurped during Part of this Year, call'd by Ezrab Artarerrez, who stopt the building of the Temple.

4. DARIUS HYSTASPES, one of the 7 Princes that cut off Smerdis, fucceeded, married Artistona the Daughter of CYRUS, and confirmed his Decree.

So

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So that in his 6th Year, just 20 Years after the Founding of the Temple; ZERUBBABEL finish'd it \* and celebrated the Cape Stone; and next Year Its Confectation or Dedication was folemnized.

 $\begin{cases} * A. M. - 34^{89.7} \\ BC. - 515.5 \end{cases}$ 

And tho' It came far short of SOLOMON's Temple in Extent and Decorations, nor had in it the Cloud of Glory or Divine Shechistah, and the holy Reliques of Moses; yet being rear'd in the Solomonian Stile, It was the finest Building upon Earth.

In his Reign Zovaltres flourish'd, the Archimagus or Grand Master of the Magians (who worshipped the Sun and the Fire made by his Rays) who became famous every where, call'd by the Greeks, the Teacher of all human and divine Knowledge; and his Disciples were great Improvers of Geometry in the liberal Arts, erecting many Palaces and Fire Temples throughout the Empire, and long flourish'd in Eastern Asta, even till the Mahometans prevail'd. Yet a Remnant of 'em are scatter'd in those Parts to this Day, who retain many of the old Usages of the Free Masons, for which They are here mention'd, and not for their Religious Rites that are not the Subject of this Book : For we leave every Brother to Liberty of Conscience; but strictly charge him carefully to maintain the Cement of the Lodge, and the 3 Articles of NOAH.

Zoroastres was flain by Argasp the Scythian, A. M. 3517. and Hystospes died 3518.

5. XER XES his Son fucceeded, who encouraged the Magian Majons, and deftroy'd all the Image-Temples (except That of Diana at Epbejus) in his Way to Greece, with an Army of 5 Millions, and Ships paft Number: But the confederated Greeks fhamefully beat this common Enemy both at Sea and Land. A. M. 3525, at laft Xerxes was murder'd, A. M. 3539.

6. A-RTAXERXES Longimanus his Son fucceeded, call'd Abafbuerus; and he married the handfome Jewel's Queen Hefter. In his 3d Year he made a Feaft during 6 Months, for all his Princes and Servants, at his Palace of Sufa or Sufiana; and the Drinking mas

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was according to the Law; None was compell'd, for fo the King had appointed to all the Officers of his Houfe, that they should do according to every Man's Pleasure, Eft. I. 5. Sc.

He fent EZRAH the learned Scribe to fucceed Zerubbabel, who built Synagogues in every City: And next NEHEMIAH who rebuilt the Walls of *Jerufalem*, and obliged the richer People to fill that City with fine Houses; whereby it recover'd its antient Splendor. When Abafbuerus died A. M. 3580.

7. XERXES his Son by Queen HESTER fucceeded, but reign'd only 45 Days, being murder'd by

8. SOGDIANUS the Baftard of Abafbuerus who reign'd 6 Months till deftroy'd by

9. DARIUS NOTHUS, another Bastard of that King who reign'd 19 Years

In his 15th Year Nehemiab made his laft Reformation; and Malachi being dead, we B. C. 3595. read no more of the Prophets. B. C. 409.

This Year NOTHUS gave Leave to Sanballat to build the Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizzim, like That of Jerusalem, and made his Son - in - Law

Manasse the High Prieft of it; and It flood fplendid till JOHN HYRCANUS, the Association King and High Priest demoliss til: when also he made the Idumeans or Edomites conform to the Law of Moses. from the faid A. M. 3595.2 during Years — 279.5 till — A. M. 3874.2 B. C. --- 130.5

After Nebemiab, the Digh Difett of Jerusalem for the Time being, was the Provincial Grand Master of Judza, first under the Kings of Persia, and afterwards under the Grecian Kings of Egypt and Syria. Darius Nothus died A. M. 3599.

10. ARTAXERXES Mnemon his Son fucceeded 46 Years. He was a great Encourager of the Craft, especially after the Ascent of his Brother Cyrus, and the Retreat of Xenophon A. M. 3603.

In

In his 12th Year the brave CONON rebuilt the Walls of Albans, The King died, A. M. 3645.

11. DARIUS OCHUS his Son fucceeded 21 Years.

In his 6th Year, A. M. 3651. MAUSOLUS King of Caria, in Leffer Afia died, and next Year his mournful Widow ARTEMISIA (allo his Sifter) founded for him a moft fplendid Sepulchral Monument at Halicarnaffus, of the beft Marble, (Hence all great Tombs are call'd Maufoleums) in Length from North to South 63 Cubits, in Circuit, 411 Foot, and in Height 140 Foot, furrounded with 136 Columns of moft accurate Sculpture, and the Fronts Eaft and Weft had Arches 73 Foot wide, with a Pyramid on the fide Wall, ending in a pointed Broch, on which was a Coach with 4 Horfes of one Marble Stone. All was perform'd by the 4 beft Mafons of the Age, viz. Scopas, Leochares, Timotheus and Briax. It is reckoned the 5th of the 7 Wonders of Art.

Ochus was murder'd by his favourite Eunuch Bagoas, who fet up,

12. A RSES his youngeft Son, (the reft being murder'd) 3667. But Bagoas fearing ARSES, murder'd him in two Years, and let up one of the Royal Family, viz.

13. DARIUS CODOMANNUS, who began to reign 3669. Bagoas prepared a Dofe of Poifon for him, but Darius made him drink it himfelf. He reign'd 6 Years, till conquer'd by Alexander the Great.

At length the ROYAL ART flourish'd in Greece. Indeed we read of the old Dedalus and his Sons, the Imitators of the Egyptians and Phenic. 118, of the little Labyrinth in Crete, and the larger at Lemnos, of the Arts and Sciences early at Athenes and Sicyon, Candia and Sicily before the Trojan War; of the Temples of Jupitz Olympius, Etculapius, &c. of the Trojan Horse, and other Things: But we are all in Darkness, Fable and Uncertainty till the Olympiads.

E

Now

### (26)

Now the 35th Year of Uzziab King of Judab is the first Year of the first OLYMPIAD  $\lesssim A. M. 3228.7$  before the Founding when fome of their bright  $\langle B. C. 776.5 \rangle$  of Rome 28 Years. Men began to travel.

So that their most antient famous Buildings, as the Cittadel of Athenes, the Court of Areopagus, the Parthenion or Temple of Minerva, the Temples of Thefeus and Apollo, their Porticos and Forums, Theatres and Gymnafiums, stately publick Halls, curious Bridges, regular Fortifications, stout Ships of War, and magnificent Palaces, with their best Statues and Sculpture, were All of 'em, either at first erected, or elfe rebuilt fine, even after the Temple of ZERUBBABEL; for

THALES MILESIUS, their firft Philosopher, died eleven Years only before the *Decree* of *Cyrus*; and the fame Year 3457, PYTHAGORAS, his Scholar, travell'd into *Egypt*; while PISISTRATUS, the Tyrant of *Athenes*, began to collect the *firft Library* in *Greece*.

PYTHAGORAS liv'd 22 Years among the Egyptian Priefts till fent by Cambyfes to Babylon and Perfia, A. M. 3480, where he pickt up great Knowledge among the Chaldwan Magians and Babylonifb Jews; and return'd to Greece the Year that Zerubbabel's Temple was finish'd A. M. 3489.

He became, not only the Head of a new Religion of Patch Work, but likewife of an Academy or Lodge of good Geometricians, to whom he communicated a Se-

cret \* viz. That amazing Proposition which \* Euclid. lib. 1. Prop. is the Foundation of all Masonry, of what- XLVII.

ever Materials or Dimensions, call'd by

Majons his HEUREKA; because They think It was his own Invention.

But after Pythagoras, GEOMETRY was the darling Study of the Greeks, and their learned Men reduced the noble Science to the Use of the ingenious Mechanicks of all Sorts, that perform by Geometry as well as the Operators in Stone or Brick.

And

And as MASONRY kept pace with Geometry, fo many Lodges appear'd, efpecially in the Grecian Republicks, where Liberty, Trade and Learning flourish'd; as at Sicyon, Athenes, Corinth and the Cities of Ionia, till They arrived at their beautiful DORIC, IONIC and CORINTHIAN Orders: And their Improvements were foon difcover'd to the Persians with a Vengeance, when They defeated Xerxes, A. M. 3525.

GREECE now abounded with the beft Architetts, Sculptors, Statuaries, Painters and other fine Defigners, most of 'em educated at the Academies of Athenes and Sicyon, who Instructed many Artists and Fellow Crafts to be the best Operators upon Earth : So that the Nations of Afia and Africa, who had taught the Greeks, were now taught by 'em.

The learned Greeks rightly judging, that the Rules of the beautiful Proportions in Architetture should be taken from the Proportions of the Human Body, their fine Painters and Statuaries were esteem'd Architetts, and were then actually so (even as afterwards true old Masonry was revived in Italy

by the *Painters* \*) nor could They have been \* See Chap.VII. fine *Painters* without being *Architetts*.

Therefore feveral of those in the Margin below, excellent Painters and Philosophers, are in the Lift of antient Architects: Nay They all openly taught Geometry, and many of 'em practis'd Masonry; and being Gentlemen of good Repute, They were generally at the Head of the Crast, highly useful to the Fellow Crasts, by their Designs and fine Drawings, and bred them up

\* No Country but Greece could now boaft of fuch Men as Mycon, Phidias, Demon, Androcides, Metor Anaxagoras, Dipænus and Scyllis, Glycon, Alcamenes, Praxitiles, Polycletus, Lysppus, Peneus, Eupbranor, Perseus, Philostratus, Zeuxis, Appollodorus, Parbasius, Timanthes, Eupompus, Pamphilus, Apelles, Artemones, Socrates, Eudoxus, Metrodorus (who wrote of Masory) and the excellent Theodorus Cyrenæus; who amplity'd Geometry, and

publisht the Art Analytic, the Master of the divine \* Plato died A.M. 3656. PLATO\*, from whole School came Xenocrates and Ariflotle the Preceptor of ALEXANDER the Great. B. C.-..348, 5

E 2

clever

### (28)

elever Artifts: Only by a Law in Greece, no Slave was allowed to learn the 7 liberal Sciences, or those They were call'd FREE MASONS, and in Conflictutions Thefe are, their many Lodges, the Noble and Learned 1. Grammar. 2 Rhetoric. were accepted as Brothers, down to the Days of ALEXANDER the Great and 7. Afronomy. afterwards for many Ages.

That warlike Prince began to reign in A. M. 3669.7 Macedonia a little before DARIUS Codomannus B. C. 335.5 began in Persia, and next Year ALEXANDER entering Afia, won the Battel of Granicus; and next Year the Battel of Iffus, and next Year took in Tyre and Gaza, and overran Egypt ; and next Y-ar won the Battel of Arbela, after which poor DARIUS, flying into Baltria, was murder'd by his General Beffus, after he had reign'd A. M. 3674. When the Perfian Monarchy 6 Years. After Cyrus began B.C.--- 330. Smenced. 207 Years.

But the' from Ambition ALEXANDER order'd Denocrates the Architett to found Alexandria in Egypt, yet he is not reckon'd a MASON; because at the Inftigation of a drunken Whore, in his Revels, he burnt the rich and splendid persepolis, a City of Palaces in the best Stile, which no true Mason would do, was he ever so drunk.

He found the Lofs of that fine City when He returned from India, but did not retrieve it : Nor did he encourage the noble Proposal of Denocrates to dispose Mount Athos in the Form of the King's Statue, with a City in one Hand, and in the other Hand a large Lake to water the City : Only He deftroy'd no more Monuments of Art. Indeed he lov'd Apelles who drew his Picture, and Lysippus who formed his Statue, and intended to encourage Arts and Sciences throughout the World ; but he was prevented by dying drunk at Babylon, 6 Yearsafter CODOMANNUS. A. M. 3680. 7 B. C --- 324.5

ALEXANDER

#### (29)

ALEXANDER left his new Grecian Monarchy to be partition'd among his Generals, which may be faid to commence 12 Years after his Death, when SELEUCUS Nicator took in BABYLON and began the Seleucian Era.

A. M. 3692.7 B. C.---- 312.5

#### CHAP. V.

### From SELEUCUS to Grand Master Augustus CÆSAR.

S ELEUCUS Nicator prov'd an excellent Grand Master, founded the Great Seleucia on the Eupbrates for his Deputy in the East; and in the West He built his stately Capital City the famous ANTIOCH in old Syria, with the Great Grove of Daphne, a facred Asylum, in the Middle of which He rear'd the Temple of APOLLO and DIANA (tho' It prov'd asterwards the Temple of Benus and Facthus) and also the leffer Cities of old Syria, as Apamia, Berræa, Seleucia, Laodicea, Edessa, Pella, &c. and having reigned 33 Years He died A. M. 3725.

ANTIOCHUS Soter fucceeded his Father, and died A. M. 3744.

ANTIOCHUS Theos fucceeded his Father, and died A. M. 3759. the Progenitor of a long Royal Race that were all fet afide by POMPEY. But in the 4th Year of Theos

ARSACES, a noble Parthian, revolted from the Syro Grecian Kings, and founded the famous Kingdom

of Parthia, Anno Eræ Seleuci 57. in A. M. 3748. Eastern Afia, that in Time set Bounds to B. C. 256.5 the Romans.

Yet the Arfacida, and also the Seleucida, being chiefly converfant in War, we must travel into Egypt, to find the best Free-Malons. Majons, where the Grecian Architecture flourish'd under the Ptolemaidæ. For

PTOLEMY SOTER had fet up A. M. -----3700.7 his Throne at Alexandria, which he much A. C. \_\_\_\_\_ 304.5 inlarged and beautify'd.

EUCLID the Tyrian came to Ptolemy in this first Year, who had collected in his Travels the fcatter'd Elements of Geometry, and digefted them into a Method that was never yet mended ; for which his Memory will be fragrant in the Lodges to the End of Time.

PTOLEMY, Grand-Master, \* with EUCLID the Geometrician and STRATON the Philosopher, as Grand-Wardens, built Traditions and the old his Palace at Alexandria, and the curious Conftitutions. Musaum or College of the Learned, with

\* According to the

the Library of Brucheum near the Palace, that was fill'd with 400000 Books, or valuable Manufcripts, before It was burnt in the Wars of JULIUS CÆSAR. Soter died - A. M. 3719.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS fucceeded his Father in the Throne and Solomon's Chair too: And in his 2d Year he carried on the Great Tower of Phazo, founded by his Father, \* the 6th of the 7 Wonders of Art, built on an Island, as the Light House for the Harbour of Alexandria, (whence Light Houses in the Mediterranean are call'd Faros) a Piece of amazing Architecture, by the Care of his Grand-Wardens Deriphanes and his Son Softratus, the Father built the Heptastadium for joining the Island to the Continent, while the Son rear'd the Tower.

PHILADELPHUS

(30)

<sup>\*</sup> Some prefer to This the great Obelisk of Queen SEMIRAMIS 150 Foot high and 24 Foot fquare at Bottom, all of one intire Stone like a Pyramid, that was brought from Armenia to Babylon ; alfo an huge Rock cut into the Figure of Semiramis, with the fmaller Rocks by it in the Shape of tributary Kings: If we may believe Ctefias against the Advice of Berofus and Ariftotle: For she is not so antient as is generally thought, and feems to be only the Queen of NABONASSAR.

PHILADELPHUS founded the City Myos Hormus on the Red Sea for the East India Trade, built the Temple of the Zephyrian Ulenus in Crete, Ptolemais in Palestine, and rebuilt old Rabbab of the Ammonites, calling it Philadelphia. Nay he was fo accurate an Architect that for a long Time all fine Masonry was call'd Philadelphian, or after the Stile of Philadelphus. He died A. M. 3757.

PTOLEMY EUERGETES his Son fucceeded the great Encourager of the Craft, with his Grand-Wardens his two learned Librarians, viz. Eratolthenes of Cyrene, and Apollonius of Perga. The Library of Brucheum being near full, He erected That of Serapium, which in Time contain'd 300000 Manuscripts, to which CLEOPATRA added 200000 more from the Library of Pergamus given to her by Mark Antony; but all were burnt in Ovens by the ignorant Saracens to bake Bread for

their Army\*, to the lafting and irreparable Da- \* A. D. 642. mage of the Learned.

EUERGETES was the last good Grand Master of Egypt; and therefore we shall fail over to the Hellespont to view the glorious Temple of Cyzicus, with Threads of beaten Gold in the Joints of the Insides of the Marble Stones, that cast a fine Lustre on all the Statues and Images: Besides the curious Eccbo of the 7 Towers at the Thracian Gate of Cyzicus, and a large Bouleutorion or Town-House, without one Pin or Nail in the Carpenter's Work; so that the Beams and Rasters could be taken off, and again put on, without Laces or Keys to bind 'em.

The RHODIANS also employ'd CARES (the Scholar of Lysippus) the Architest, to erect the great Colossus of Rhodes, the last of the 7 Wonders of Art, made of Metal, the greatest human Statue under the Sun, to whom It was dedicated.

It was 70 Cubits high and duly proportion'd in every Part and Limb, ftriding in the Harbour's Mouth, wide enough to receive between his Legs the largeft Ship under fail, and appearing at a Diftance like an high Tower.

(31)

It

(32)

It began in the 4th Year of *Ptolemy Soter* A.M. 3704 and finish'd in Years 125

A.M. 37162

It stood firm, Years — 66)

and fell by an Earthquake 3782 ? B. C. 222 5

the last Year of PTOLEMY Euergetes.

The great COLOSSUS lay in Ruins, Years — 894 even till A D. — 672 when Mabowias the 6. Caliph of the Saracens carried It off to Egypt, the Load of 900 Camels.

Tho' fome prefer to It the Statue of Jupiter Olympius fitting on a fine Throne in his old Doric Temple of Achaia, made of innumerable Pieces of Porphyre, Gold and Ivory, exceeding Grand and exactly proportion'd; for tho' the Temple was in Height 68 Foot clear, Jupiter could not ftand upright. It was perform'd by the great Phidias, as was That of Pemelis at Rhamnus, 10 Cubits high, and That of Minerva at Athens 26 Cubits high.

While the Greeks were propagating the Science and the Art in the very beft Manner, founding new Cities, repairing old ones, and erecting Statues paft Numbers, the other Africans imitated the Egyptians, Southward in Ethiopia down to the Cape of Good Hope; and also Westward to the Atlantic Shore: tho' History fails, and no Travellers have yet discover'd the valuable Remains of those many powerful Nations. Only we know that

The CARTHAGINIANS had formed a magnificent Republick long before the Romans; had built fome Thoufands of flately Cities and flrong Caftles, and made their great Capital CARTHAGE the Terror of Rome, and het Rival for univerfal Empire. Great was their Skill in Geometry and Masonry of all Sorts, in Marble Temples, golden Statues, flately Palaces, regular Forts, and flout Sbips that fail'd in all the known Seas, and carried on the Chief Trade of the known World: Therefore the Emulous Romans long defign'd its Deftruction, having a prophetical Proverb, Delenda eft Catbago! Cartbage must be demolisibility's which They accomplish'd, as in the Sequel.

Thus

(33)

Thus HANNIBAL the Warlike, in his Retreat from Carthage to Armenia, fhew'd his great Skill in drawing for King Artaxes the Plan of the City Artaxata, and furvey'd the Palace, Temples and Citadel thereof.

The learned SICILIANS, defcended from the Greeks, follow'd their Inftructions in Architecture throughout the Island very early, at Agrigentum, Messana, Gela, &c. especially at Syracusa; for when It was befieged by the Romans It was 22 Miles round, and Marcellus could not ftorm it, because of the amazing Devices of the learned Geometrician, Architect,

Mechanic and Ingenier, the Noble \* ARCHIMEDES, till by maftering an Masons the Noble and Exill-guarded Tower, the City was taken by Surprize on a Feftival Day. But tho'

\* Call'd by the old cellent Grand Master of Syracufe.

Marcellus gave a strict Charge to fave ARCHIMEDES, a comman Soldier flew him, while, not minding the Uproar, the noble and learned Man was deeply engaged in mechanical Speculations and Schemes to repulse the Romans and fave Syracufe. MARCELLUS shed Tears for him as a publick Loss to the Learned, and gave him an honourable Burial in the Year A. M. 3792. While Hannibal diffress'd of Rome 537. ----B. C .--- 212. 5 Italy.

Many of the Grecian, Carthaginian and Sicilian MASONS had travell'd into the North and West of Europe, and propagated their useful Skill, particularly in Italy, Spain, the Belearic Islands, and the Coaft of Gaul; but Hiftory fails, till the Roman Armies came there. Nor have we certain Accounts of the Chinefe and other East Indians, till the Europeans navigated thither in these later Times; only the Wall of China makes a Figure in the Map, tho' we know not yet when It was built : Alfo their Great Cities and most splendid Palaces, as described by Travellers, evidently discover that those antient Nations had long cultivated Arts and Sciences, especially Geometry and Masonry.

Thus hitherto the MASONS, above all other Artifts, have been the Favourites of the Eminent, who wifely join'd the Lodges for the better conducting of their various Undertakings in old F Architecture :

# (34)

Architecture: And still great Men continued at the Head of the Craft; as will appear in the Sequel.

From Sicily we foon pafs into ITALY, to view the first Improvements of the ROMANS, who for many Ages affected nothing but War, till by Degrees They learned the Science and the Art from their Neighbours. But

The HETRURIANS, or *Tuscans*, very early used their own natural TUSCAN ORDER, never used by the *Greeks*, and were the first in Italy that learned from the *Greeks* the DORIC, IONIC and CORIN THIAN Orders; till the Royal Art was there confpicuous under their King PORSENNA, who built a stately Labyrinth, not inferior to That of Lemnos, and the highest Mausoleum on Record.

PORSENNA died in the Year of Rome 303. A. M. 3558? the 19th Year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, while B. C. 446; the Romans were only engaged in fubduing their Neighbours in Italy, and their Tafte was yet but low; till

TURRENUS, the last King of the Tuscans, bequeathed his Kingdom to the Romans; in the 6th Year of Philadelphus, while Pyrrbus destress'd Italy. TURRENUS died A. M. — 3725 The Tuscans had built many fine strong Places; and now their Disciples were invited to Rome, and taught the Romans the Royal Art, tho' still their Improvements were not considerable, till

MARCELLUS triumphed in the fplendid Spoils of Syracufe, upon the Death of the Great ARCHIMEDES, as above.

MARCELLUS, the Patron of Arts and Sciences, employ'd his Fellow-Crafts to build at Rome his famous Cheatre, with a Temple to Clirtue, and another to Honour; yet the High Tafte of the Romans was not general till

SCIPIO Afiaticus led 'em against Antiochus Magnus King of Syria, and took from him all the Country West of Mount Taurus A. M. 3814 In the Year of Rome 559 In the 15th Year of Ptol. Epiphanes B.C. 1905 For then, with Astonishment, They beheld the unspeakable Beauties of the Grecian and Asiatick Architecture, standing in full Splendor, which They refolved to Imitate.

And

### And fo They went on Improving, till

SCIPIO Africanus (who had always a fet of the Learned at tending him as their Patron) took in the great Rival of Rome the glorious CARTHAGE, which he demolifh'd against his own Incli nation by Command of the Senate; for

(35)

Delenda est Carthago A.M. 3858 Year of Rome 603 The Account of its Destruction B.C. 146 Year of Rome 603 is lamentable

while Conful MUMMIUS the fame Year fack'd Corintb, the wealthy Oueen of Greece, who difcover'd his Ignorance, when he threatned those that carried home, from Corinth, the Inimitable Pictures of Dercules and Batchus, that if they loft 'em, They must make 'em good with new ones.

Both these Generals triumphed at Rome in the portable Monu ments of Art, brought from those Cities, that had been the most opulent and glorious upon Earth. But now the ROMANS were fo wife as to bring home too the ableft Profeffors of Science, and Practitioners of Art. After which we read of feveral flately Edifices at Rome, built in the fineft Grecian Stile : as the famous Palace of PAULUS EMILIUS of the best Phrygian Marble; the Triumphal Arch of MARIUS at Orange in Gaul, the Three furprizing Theatres of \* SCAURUS at Rome, &c.

The mighty SYLLA brought the Columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius from Greece, to adorn the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome, after the old one, built by Tarquinius Superbus was burnt ; in whofe Time Jupiter was only of Clay, but now of pure Gold.

LUCULLUS, the learned and brave, erected a fine Library, and a fplendid House with Gardens, in the Asiatick Stile.

<sup>+</sup> The one held 80000 People at the Shows or Plays. It had 3 Scenes or Lofts one above another, with 360 Columns: the first Row of Marble, each 38 Foot high, the 2d Row was of Chryftal, and the 3d of Gilded Wood : between the Co lumns were 3000 Statues of Brafs.

The other two Theatres were of Wood, fuftained on great Axles, whereby They could be turn'd round, and joined in one great Amphi-Theatre. Plin F 2 POMPEY

# (36)

POMPEY the Great, built a Theatre that held 40000 People at the Shows, near his fine Palace, and his Temple of Ulitory.

Thefe and other great Men, during the Roman Republick, much encouraged Architetts and Majons as their Patrons; and in their Absence, the Conful Resident, or the High Priest of Rome, or the Arch Flamin, or fome other Great Man on the Spot, thought it his honour to be the Patron of Arts and Sciences (what we now call Grand Master) attended duly by the most ingenious of the Fraternity; till the Republic was near its Exit by the Competition of Pompey and Casar for Pre-eminence.

But POMPEY being routed at *Pharfalia*, and murder'd by the *Egyptians* in his Flight, the Republic expired, and

JULIUS CÆSAR obtain'd the Pre-eminence — A. M. 3956 CÆSAR now perpetual Distator 5 Year of Rome 701 B.C. 485 and Imperator, a learned Geome- Before the Birth of Chrift 44 trician, Architect, Ingenier and Aftronomer, being High Prieft, re-

formed the Roman CALENDAR B.C. or before the Chriftian Era 45. He and his Legions had built much in Gaul, and at Rome he rais'd his Great Circus or Square, a true Oblong, 3 Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth, that held 260,000 People at the Shows: alfo his ftately Palace, and lovely Temple of Thenug, and ordered Carthage and Corintb to be rebuilt, about 100 Years after They were demolifh'd. See Pliny, who gives

But CÆSAR, intending first to quell the Partheans; and then, as Grand Master of the Ro-

a full Account of these Things.

man Republic, to encourage the Science and the Art beyond all before him in univerfal Peace, was bafely murder'd by his ungrateful Brutus under Pompey's Statue; upon which the Civil Wars ended, and the Preeminence was in Sufpence during 14 Years, B.C. 44

till firft Brutus and Callius were loft at Philippi, and next Mark Antony was defeated at Actium by Остачилии, who then conquer'd Egypt, and finish'd the Civil Wars: and fo the Grecian Monarchy being fully ended, the ROMAN Empire began

In the Year of Rome 719 — A. M. 39742 Before the Chriftian Era 305 CHAP.

# (37)

#### CHAP. VI.

#### From Augustus till the Havock of the Goths.

R OME, now the Miltrefs of the known World, became the Center of Learning a of Imperial Power, and arrived at her Zenith under

OCTAVIANUS, now called Sebaftos, or AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, who patroniz'd the Fraternity as their Illuftrious Grand Mafter, (fo call'd always by the old MASONS) with his Deputy AGRIPPA, who adorned the Campus Martius, and built the Grand Portico of the ROUTNDA Pantheon, with many more charming Piles mention'd in Hiftory.

VITRUVIUS the Learned, the rincipal Warden, by his Writings has Juftly acquir'd the Character of the Father or Teacher of all accurate Architects, and clever Connoiffeurs to this Day.

AUGUSTUS first employ'd his Fellow Crasts in repairing all the publick Edifices (a most needful Work after the Wars) and in rebuilding some of 'em. But also he built the Bridge of Ariminum; and at Rome the Temple of MARS the Avenger, the Temple of Spollo, the Rotunda call'd Galucio, the great and sumptuous Forum, the principal and magnificent Palace of AUGUSTUS, with some lefter Palaces, the fine Maufoleum, the accurate Statue in the Capitol, the curious Library, the Portico, and the Park for People to walk in, Sc. Nay, He fill'd the Temples of Rome with the most costly Statues, and wittily fet up That of CLEOPATRA (of massive Gold brought from Egypt) in the Temple of VENUS.

In those Golden Days of Augustus, the Eminent following his Example, built above 100 Marble Palaces at Rome, fit for the greatest greatest Kings; and every substantial Citizen rebuilt their Houses too in Marble, all joining in the same Disposition of adorning Rome: whereby many Lodges appear'd, in City and Suburbs, of the Free and Accepted Majons: so that AUGUSTUS, when a dying, justly said, I found Rome built of Brick, but I leave it built of Marble!

Therefore the prefent Remains of antient Rome in his Time, and of fome following Emperors, are fo accurate, that They are the beft Patterns of true Mafonry extant, the Epitome of all the old Grecian Architecture, commonly expressed by the AUGUSTAN STILE: and we now wish to arrive at its glorious Perfection in Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.

But before the Death of AUGUSTUS, we must travel into Judza. The High Priefts of Jerufalem had been Provincial Grand Masters there, under the Kings of Egypt then Sovereigns of the Jews, till SELEUCUS Philopater King of Syria feiz'd Judza, or Palestin. His Son viz.

ANTIOCHUS Epiphanes cruelly perfecuted the Jews till refcued by the valiant Afmonæan Prieft Judas Maccabæus: for long after Zernbbabel and Jefhua the High Prieft, an ordinary Prieft, call'd Afmonæus, appear'd, not of the House of Jefhua, but only of the Course of Joarib, the Great Grand Father of Mattathias, the brave Prieft of Modin and Father of Maccabæus.

For the lineal Succeffor of Jefbua was ONIAS IV. (Son of Onias III. the last good High Priest) who being depriv'd of his Right by the Syrian Kings, went to Egypt, where He got leave to build a Temple at Heliopolis, like That of Jerufalem, for the Jews in Egypt and Cyrene, then more numerous and opu lent than those in Judea. This Temple was founded A. M. 3855? But the Asmonaans or Maccabees fought their B. C. 149 Way to Pre-eminence, It flood fplendid till A. D. 735 during Years 222 against the Syrian Kings, and also obtain'd it as Till deftroy'd by Vespasion the Emperor. High Priests and Princes of the Jews, during about 130 Years, till Mark Antony and Ostavicnus got the Senate of Rome to create HEROD

# (39)

HEROD the Edomite, or Idumean Jew, King of Juaza in the Capitol A. M. 3964, and by the Help of the Romans, HEROD conquer'd ANTIGONUS, and mounted the Throne at Jerufalem

See the 7	A. M 336
Margin	Before the Christian Era 3
Below. )	Before the Birth of Chrift 3

\* MATTATHIAS the Almonican Prieft died A. M 3837. B. C. 167. And three of his Sons ruled the Jows, viz.

	2 JONATHAN owned a Free Prince and High Prieft. Murdsr'd 3860
acted as High Priest and Ruler	Prieft. Murder'd 38

3 SIMON the King and High Prieft, erected over Jonathan's Grave a lofty Monument of white Marble

72

ruled independent of the Gentiles, till murder'd A. M. 3868

4 JOHN HYRCANUS fucceeded Father Simon, till he died 3897

5 ARISTOBULUS I. reign'd one 6 ALEXANDER JANNÆUS reign'd 27 years, year, viz. A. M. 3898 and died A. M. 3925. leaving the Crown to 7 ALEXANDRA his Widow, and Hyrcanus wore the Mitre, till the died A. M. 3934

8 HYRCANUS, alter his Mother died. was King and High-Prieft 3 Months, till deprived by his Brother. He was reflored by POMPEY only to the Mitre, till captivated by the Parthians, who fet up ANTIGONUS 3964. and poisoned — 3955 Hyrcanus was beheaded by Hered, A. M. 3974

ALEXANDRA Wife of her first Coufin, viz.	beheaded 3995	10 ANTIGONUS fet up by the Por- thians 3964. reign'd 3 Years, till conquer'd by Herod and crucify'd by the Romans - 3967
---	---------------	---

HEROD I. an Iduman Jew, MARIAMNE Herod's Queen, was created at Rome K. of Judaca by him beheaded 3975. and by 3964 conquer'd Antigonus his Order her two Sons were and began to reign 3967 frangled, but they left a Royal of his Reign — 33

Chrift A. M. - 4000 was born but the first Year of our A. D. or Christian Era, is A. M. 4004. See Page 2.

He got rid of all the Afmonæans, made the Sanbedrim ufelefs, and fet up High Priests at his Pleasure. But for all his great Faults,

HEROD became the greateft Builder of his Day, the Patron or Grand Master of many Lodges, and fent for the most expert Fellow Crafts of Greece to affift his own Jews : For after the Battle of Actium B. C. 30. Before Christ's Birth 26.

HEROD, being reconciled to Augustus, began to shew his mighty Skill in Mafonry, by creeting a fplendid Grecian THEATRE at Ferusalem, and next built the stately City Sebaste, (fo called from Sebaflos or Augustus) formerly Samaria, with a curious little Temple in It like That of Jerusalem. He made the City Casarea the best Harbour in Palestine, and built a Temple of white Marble at Paneas --- the Cities Antipatris, Phasaelis and Cypron, and the Tower of Phafael at Jerufalem, not Inferior to the Pharo of Alexandria, &c.

But his most amazing Work was his Rebuilding of the Temple of ZERUBBABEL; for having prepared Materials (which with those of the old Temple were enough) and proper Instruments, HEROD employ'd 10000 Masons (befides Labourers) and marshall'd 'em in Lodges under 1000 Priefts and Levites that were skilful Architects, as Masters and Wardens of the Lodges, and acted as GRAND MASTER himfelf with his Wardens HILLEL and SHAMMAI, two learned Rabbins of great Reputation.

He began to pull down the Temple of Zerubbabel, not all at once, but Piece by Piece, and levelled the Foot-ftone of this Temple of Jerufalem, viz.

After the founding of the fecond Temple (

In the 21ft Year of Herod and 13 Year A. M. \_\_\_\_\_ 3987) Before the Chr. Æra 17 of Augustus and 29th Julian Year. In the 4th Year of Olympiad CXC. and

of Rome 732. Just 46 Years before the fecond Passover of Christ's Ministry Before Christ's Birth 14

for the Jews faid 46 Years was this Temple in Building, John xi.20.

The

The Holy Place, and the Holy of Holieft in the West, and the great Portico in the East, were finish'd at a wondrous Cost, and in the fhort Space of I Year and 6 Months (9Y.and 6M. and the Reft defign'd by Herod in 8 Years more. (9Y.and 6M.

When the Fraternity celebrated the Cape Stone with great Joy and in due Form, and the King folemniz'd Its Dedication by Prayer and Sacrifice, on his Coronation \* A. M. Day, of the 31ft Year of his Reign, Before the Christian Era 39972

Before Christ's Birth Josephus describes It +, as he

+ Antiq. lib. xv. cap. xi. view'd It, with the Additions built

after Herod died, a number of the most curious and magnificent Marble Edifices that had been rais'd fince the Days of SOLOMON ; yet more after the Grecian Stile, and much Inferior to Solomon's TEMPLE in Extent and Decoration, tho' larger than That of Zerubbabel, and was by the Romans effeemed the fame ; for Tacitus calls It the fame that Pompey walk'd thro'.

But It was not fully finish'd, in all Its Appartments, till about 6 Years before It was deftroy'd, viz. A. D. 64.

At length

Augustus having thut up the Temple of JANUS; for that all the World was at Peace, In the 26th Year of his Empire, after the Conquest of Egypt,

The WORD was made FLESH, or the LORD JESUS CHRIST IMMANUEL was born, the Great Architect or Grand Master of the Christian Church.

After Solomon's Death 9717 In the Year of the Julian Period 4710 745 In the Year of Masonry or A.M. 4000 34 B.C. or Before the Christ. Era 4 In the Year of Rome In the Year of Herod

King HEROD died a few Months after the Birth of CHRIST, and, notwithstanding his vast Expence in Majonry, He died rich.

After the Birth of Chrift 4 Years, or when CHRIST was going The CHRISTIAN Era begins A. M. 4004. in his 4th Year, Commonly call'd ANNO DOMINI, ---- I.

See the Margin of Page z.

And when Christ was aged near 18 Years, the Great Augustus A. D. died at Nola in Campania, Aug. 19. 14 ----In the Year of Rome 761 5 In the Vulgar Year of Masonry After he had reign'd 44 tho' the accurate Year is 4014 4018 Years : when TIBERIUS I. his Collegue began to reign alone, who also encouraged the Craft.

In his 20th Year after Augustus, or the Vulgar A. D. 34. The LORD JESUS CHRIST, aged 36 Years, and about 6 Months, was Crucified, without the Walls of Jerusalem, by Pontius Pilat the Roman Governor of Judæa, and rofe again from the Dead on the 3d Day, for the Justification of all that believe in him.

TIBERIUS banish'd Pontius Pilat for his Injustice to CHRIST; and next Year That Emperor died A. D. 35

The AUGUSTAN STILE was well cultivated, and the clever Craftsmen were much encouraged by fome following Emperors. Thus even

NERO, for all his groß Faults, rais'd his brazen Statue in Via Sacra 110 Foot high; and built his guilded Palace, a Nonfuch.

VESPASIAN, who commenced A.D. 68. fent his brave Son TITUS to subdue the Jews. TITUS took in Jerusalem, when a

Soldier, without Orders, fet fire to the TEMPLE A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ 70 VESPASIAN flut the Temple of Janus, and built after Chrift's 26 the Temple of PEACE. He rais'd his famous after Christes Amphi-Theatre, when the rich COMPOSITE 36

ORDER was first used. He order'd the Jewish Temple in Egypt to be demolifh'd, A. D. 73. and died A. D. 77.

He had built his Triumphal Arch with tine Ingravings; and a ftately Palace with the famous Statue of Laocoon of one Stone, and died A. D. 79.

TITUS reign'd but 2 Years. | DOMITIAN fucceeded Brother Titus, and rebuilt the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, moft magnificent, overlaid It with Plates of Gold, and had all the Columns cut at Athenes.

DOMITIAN built also the Temple of MINERVA, and That of the Flavians; and rais'd a Palace more Grand and Rich than That

That of Augustus, with stately Galleries in the Portico, besides Halls, Baths and beautiful Apartments for his Women. He died A. D. 93. fucceeded by NERVA, who died - 95. after he had adopted

TRAJAN, whole Warden was Apollodorus, the Architect, He laid his wonderful Bridge over the Danube, built his noble Circus and Palace, his two Triumphal Arches, the one at Ancona ftill ftanding, and the other at Rome, afterwards pull'd to Pieces to adorn the Arch of CONSTANTIN : besides Trajan erected his famous COLUMN, a Pattern of the Kind, well known to all Connoisseurs. He died A. D. 114.

ADRIAN fucceeded, a learned Defigner, and even a dexterous Operator, repair'd the publick Edifices, like a Wife Grand Master, built Adrian's Wall in Britain, his commodious Bridge at Rome, and his famous Maufoleum or MOLES ADRIANI, with accurate Collonading, and died A. D. 135.

ANTONINUS PIUS rais'd his curious Column, and died A. D. 159.

MARCUS AURELIUS countenanced the Artifts till he died A. D. 178.

COMMODUS, tho' educated a Defigner, turn'd vicious ; and, in his Time, Painting and Sculpture began to decline at Rome, tho' not yet Architetture. He died A. D. 191.

SEVERUS built his Corinthian Epizone at Rome, and Mursever in Britain. He died at York A. D. 209.

CARACALLA erected his fplendid Circus, and died A. D.215. Nor find we much more till

CONSTANTIN the Great, who commenced in Britain Emperor of Rome, A. D. 306. He repair'd and beautify'd Jerusalem, Drepanum, Troy, Chalcedon, Thessalonica, &c. and rear'd at Rome the last Triumpbal Arch in the Augustan Stile.

For He removed his Throne from Rome to Bizantium, which he call'd now Constantinople, and alfo carried off all the portable Monuments of Art from Italy, and the best Artists to embellish his G 2 new

new Metropolis, where He built at a vaft Rate, many artful Piles, Forums, Hippodroms, Temples or

See Petrus Gyllius his Antiquities of Conftantinople, translated into English by Mr Ball, A. D 1729.

Churches, Porticos, Fountains, a stately Imperial Palace and Senate House, a Pillar of Porphyre of 8 Stones, about 87 Foot high above the Pedestal, and the amazing Serpensin Pillar with his own Equestrian Statue, &c. He died A. D. 336.

CONSTANS brought with him to Rome the famous Architect HORMISDAS the King of Persia's Son, who was justly aftonish'd at the antient Structures and Statues, and declared them inimitable : for now all the Arts of Designing dwindled at Rome, as They floursch'd at Constantinople. Nay the Christians, in Zeal against Heathen Idolatry, demolish'd many curious Things; till

The Roman Empire was partition'd between two Brothers, viz.

VALENTINIAN I. Emperor of the West at Rome. Now the Cbristians at Rome adorn'd their old Church of St. Peter's with the Columns of Adrian's Mole, but could not follow the Just Proportions of the Antients. He died A. D. 374. and this Empire was soon ingrossed by the Eastern;

and VALENS Emperor of the *East* at *Constantinople*, who was diffrefs'd by the **Goths**, and died without Iffue, *A. D.* — 378

THEODOSIUS the Great fucceeded, who built a fine Column like That of Trajan, with his brazen Statue on the Top of It, and a great Circus.

THEODOSIUS gloried in being the Potron of all the Designers and Operators (the fame as Grand Master) and loved them fo well, that by a Law, he exempted all the Craft from Taxation.

The Northern Nations of Europe, the Gotbs, Vandals, Huns. Allemans, Herules, Sweves, Dacians, Alans, Franks, Gepidans, Saxons, Angles, Longobards, and many more, had gradually grown powerful as the Roman Empire decay'd, and invaded Greece, Afia, Gaul, Spain and Africa, nay Italy Itfelf, over-running the polite World like a Deluge, with warlike Rage and grofs Ignorance, the Enemies of Arts and Sciences.

But THEODOSIUS ftopt their Carrier, became fole Emperor of the East and West, and died A. D 395.

THO

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#### THEODOSIUS divided the Empire between his two Sons, viz.

HONORIUS, Emperor of the West at ARCADIUS Emperor of Rome, in whofe Reign Alaricus the warlike the East at Constantinople, Visogoth took in Rome A.D.409.

HONORIUS died A.D. 423.

VALENTINIANIII. fucceeded, in and his lofty Pillar, with whole Reign ATTILA the Hun laid Italy a Stair in the Heart of wafte, and would have deftroy'd Rome It, 147 Foot high. He but for the Prudence of the Bishop. When died A. D. 408. he died A.D. 455

Ten nominal Emperors fucceeded. Mean while GENSERICUS the Vandal came from Carthage, and plunder'd Rome 456 Obelisks, the Spoils of At laft

AUGUSTULUS, the Tenth of those repair'd the great Church Nominel Emperors, fairly abdicated for of St. Sophia, and died 449 fear of Odoacer King of the Herules 475 So ended the Western Empire,

#### when

The GOTHIC Kings of Italy fucceeded, viz. ODOACER King of Italy reign'd 17 Years, till flain by

THEODORIC the Goth. A. D. 492 began A. D. \_\_\_\_ 526. He and his Race reign'd Kings of Italy He reftor'd the whole during 48 Years, till A. D. 540. when Roman Empire almost TOTILA was elected King of Italy. to its Pristin Glory.

But malicioufly defigning to extinguish Nay, in laudable Zeal the Name and Memorial of old Rome, for the Augustan STILE, TOTILA fet it on fire during 13 Days, and He fent his General, the had demolifh'd about two Thirds of that brave BELLISARIUS, with lofty Metropolis of the World, before an Army against TOTILA he was beat off by Bellifarius, A.D. 547 the Goth, whom he forced

And here we may date the Total Depar-Bellifarius faved as much ture of the AUGUSTAN STILE in Italy of old Rome as he could and the West.

See Its Revival in the next Chapter.

who inriched that City with many fine Structures,

THEODOSIUS, Jun. erected there Statues, Columns and Greece, Egypt and Alia;

The following Emperors of the East supported the Lodges or Academies of the Artifts or Craftsmen, down to

JUSTINIAN I. who

O Gothic Ignorance ! to run away; and fo

A.D. 547

JUSTINIAN

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JUSTINIAN I. by his General Narfes, deftroy'd TOTILA 551 He collected the Roman Laws in his Codex Justinianus; and expended 34 Millions of Gold in rebuilding the Church of St. Sophia, which he intended to be equal, in Decoration, to Solomon's Temple, tho' in vain.

When this learned Grand Master died A. D. 565

JUSTIN II. fucceeded, who upon the Death of Teyas the laft Gothic King of Italy A.D. 568. appointed the EXARCHS of Ravenna to fucceed the Roman Confuls, to rule Italy by the Roman Laws, and to ftop the Incursions of the LONGOBARDS; which They did, till the last Exarch was expelled by Luitprandus King of Lombardy, A. D. 741.

The LONGOBARDS began to reign in the North of Italy (from them called Lombardy) the fame time with the Exarchs of Ravenna, till conquer'd by CHARLE MAIN, who captivated Defiderius the laft King of Lombardy, A. D. 771. But to return,

JUSTIN II., died A. D. 582. fucceeded by TIBERIUS II. and he by MAURICUS murder'd PHOCAS, and he was murder'd by

HERACLIUS, who commenced A. D. 610. Father of CONSTANTIN III. Father of CONSTANTIN III. Father of CON-STANTIN IV. Father of JUSTI-NIAN II. murder'd A. D. 710. When the Eastern Emperors called the Iconoclastes, or Deftroyers of Images, began. So that here we may date the Departure of the AUGUSTAN STILE from the East; after the Havock of TOTILA 163 Years.

Thus the Augustan STILE was quite loft, and the Lofs was publick. Now the 12th Year of HERA-CLIUS A.D. 622. is the first Year of the Mahometan HEGIRA. And fo if from this A.D. 1737 We fubstract Years 621

The prefent Anno Hegiræ is 1116 But the Grand Defign of the MAHOMETANS was not to cultivate Arts and Sciences, but to convert the World by Fire and Sword: So that Architecture in Afia and Africa fuffer'd by them as in Europe by the GOTHS.

For

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For when the Golbic Nations, and those conquer'd by them, began to affect flately Structures, They wanted both Heads and Hands to imitate the Antients, nor could They do it for many Ages (as in the next Chapter) yet not wanting Wealth and Ambition, They did their beft : and fo the more Ingenious gradually coalesced in Societies or Lodges, in Imitation of the Antients, according to the remaining Traditions that were not quite obliterated, and hammer'd out a New Stile of their own, call'd the GOTHIC.

But tho' This is more expensive than the old Stile, and difcovers now to us the Ignorance of the Architect, and the Improprieties of the Edifice ; yet the Inventions of the Artifis to fupply the Want of good old Skill, and their coftly Decorations, have manifefted their great Efteem of the Royal Art, and have render'd their Gotbic Structures Venerable and Magnificent ; tho' not Imitable by Thofe that have the true High Tafte of the Grecian or AUGUSTAN STILE.

#### CHAP. VII.

### The REVIVAL of Old Architecture, or the AUGUSTAN Stile.

HE Royal Art lies dead and buried still in the East, by the wilful Ignorance of the Mahometan Nations. But first in Italy It began to peep from under Its Rubbish in Tuscany : for the Pifans brought from

After TOTILA's Havnek, A. D. 547 Greece a few Marble Columns and other Fragments of old Majonry for their new Cathedral carried on by Buschetto

A. D. 1013

Years -----

466

the Greek, who first began to imitate the Antients.

He join'd with Others to form a New Lodge, for that laudable Imitation, built St. John's at Pifa, and educated many Artifts that long'd for the Revival, till IL BUONO flourish'd at Ravenna, and built at Venice the Steepie of St. Mark. A. D. 1152.

OLTRO.

#### OLTROMONTANO and BONNANO built the Steeple of Pija .174 MARCHIONE of Arezzo rais'd the Marble Chappel of

MARCHIONE of Arezzo rais'd the Marble Chappel of Preseptio at St. Mary Majore 1216

JAMES the German built the first fine Edifices of Florence, whole Son JACOPO ARNOLPHO LAPO, with the Painter CIMABOIUS, defign'd the Cathedral of St. Mary Delfiore 1298

CHARLES of Anjou, King of Naples, was the first Prince that publickly encouraged the Revival of the Arts of Defigning, by employing the faid Cimaboius and Nicholas Pifan to build an Abby in the Plain of Taglia Cotzo, where CHARLES had defeated the Pretender Conradin. JOHN PISAN, fon of Nicholas, built for the King his new Caftle of Naples. This Royal Patron, (the fame as Grand Master) of the Revivers, died A. D. 1285. And his Succeffors inriched the Kingdom of Naples with learned Architects, and fplendid Edifices.

CIMABOIUS and the Pifans, educated many fine Masters and Fellow Crafts; particularly,

GIOTTO the Architect; till the Florentines arrived at a pretty good Imitation of the Antients, which was difcover'd in all the Parts of the Church of St. Miniate. After TOTILA'S Havoke 547 Years 753 A. D. 1300

GIOTTO and his Pupils formed an Academy of Defigners, or a learned Lodge at Florence, who, like those of old at Athenes and Sicyon, inlightened all Italy, by fending forth excellent Connoiffeurs and dexterous Operators in all the Arts of Defigning.

ANDREW PISAN, one of them, was made a Magistrate of Florence; and many of 'em afterwards flourish'd Wealthy at Pisa, Ravenna, Venice, Urbino, Rome, and Naples.

LAURENTIO GHIBERTO, educated there, conducted for fome Time the Raifing of the faid St. Mary Delfiore, and framed the Two Brazen Gates of St. John's, of which, long afterwards, Michael Angelo faid in Rapture, that they were worthy of being the Gates of Paradife.

Do-

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DONATELLO next appear'd with Andrea Verrochio, the Master of Piedro Perrugino and Leonardo da Vinci, prodigious Men! Alfo Dominigo Ghirlandaio the Master of Michael Angelo and Maiano, and other fublime and profound Architects.

Yet the Gothic Stile was not quite left off at Florence; till

BRUNELESCHI, having fludied at Rome the Beauty and Accuracy of the old Roman Buildings there ftanding or proftrate, return'd full fraught to Florence, where He eftablish'd the ample and compleat Use of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite ORDERS ; and fo the GOTHIC STILE was wholly laid afide there, and the AUGUSTAN STILE was entirely After TOTILAH'S Haveck 547 2 Reviv'd. 8535

This bappy REVIVAL was Years just -A. D. 1400 alfo much owing to the Coun-

tenance and Encouragement given to the Learned, by the Princes of the Houfe of MEDICIS. Thus

1. JOHN de Medicis Duke of Florence, became the learned Patron of the Revivers, or their Grand Master, and carefully supported the faid Lodge, or Academy of Mafters and Connoiffeurs, at Florence, till he died A. D. 1428.

2. COSMO I. de Medicis, educated in that fame, LAURENTIO de Academy, fucceeded his Father as Duke of Flo- Medicis, a Lord rence, and Grand Master of the Revivers. He in Florence, flain erected a fine Library of the best Manufcripts 1474. brought from Greece and Afia, and a curious Cabinet of the rareft and most valuable Things JOHN JULIAN that could be gather'd. He establish'd very great de Medicis, the Commerce by Sea and Land, and juftly acquir'd most beautiful the Title of Pater Patria, the Father of his Country,

Youth and the most excellent Connoisseur in

3 PETER I. de Medicis upheld the Lodge, and died true old Architecture in all Duke of Florence A. D. 1472. But he was not fo Eminent as either his Father Florence. or his Son. 3. Peter I.

and died A. D. 1464.

This

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3. Peter I. 4 LAURENTIOI. de Medicis Duke of Florence. ftiled the Magnificent, was both Horace and Mecenas, and Grand Master of the Revivers. He inrich'd his Grandfather's Library and Cabinet at a vaft Expence ; and erected a great Gallery in his Garden for educating the more promifing Youth; among whom young Michael Angelo, as a Favourite, was admitted to the Duke's Table.

This kind Grand Mafter died 9 April 1492.

5 PETER II. de Me- JOHN de Medicis was dicis fucceeded Duke elected POPE LEO X. of Florence, upheld 1513. a zealous Patron till He died 1504. He died A. D. 1521.

By his Wife Duke Peter had

his Father's curious of the Revivers at Rome, Works, and coun- efpecially in Carrying tenanced the Aca- on the gorgeous Cathe demies and Lodges, dral of St. PETERS, till

By his Miftrefs Duke Peter had

6 LAURENTIO II. without Iffue. 1519 lute Duke A.D. 1531.

7 ALEXANDER de Mede Medicis succeed- dicis, who succeeded ed his Father 1504, Laurentio as Duke of Duke of Florence, Florence 1519, and by and Patron of the the Emperor CharlesV. Revivers, till he died | was made the first abfo-

He patroniz'd the Defigners and Operators, till He died without Isue, A. D. 1537.

JULIAN was alfo a JULIAN dexterous de Medicis operator. flain 1478 to the whole nagreatHotural Son nour of the Fellow **JULIUS** de Crafts. Medicis He died was elect-1498. ed POPE Clement 7. LEWIS, 1523. He call'd was be-JOHN de fieged by Medicis, Ch.v. and was eduforced the cated at Floren-Florence tines to fubmit to matical his Kinf-·L earnmanDuke Alexander his Ge-1531. He nius was wasa moft Ingenious and fo Architect affected and carrithe milied on St. tary Ar-Peter's at Rome, till He died he died, 1526. 1534.

This Jo.

inMatheing : but for War, chiteEture

LEWIS

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#### LEWIS, Or JOHN de Medicis.

8 Cosmo II. de Medicis, fucceeded Duke Alexander 1537. as absolute Duke of Florence. He Instituted the Knights of the Order of St. Stephen 1561. POPE PIUS V. and the Emperor Ferdinand I. gave him the Title of GREAT DUKE of Tuscany A. D. 1569.

He was the chief Patron, or Grand Master. of all the Italian Defiguers and Craftsmen in Architesture, Painting, Sculpture, Statuary, Carving and Plastering. He Inflituted the famous Academy or Lodge at Pifa for the Improvement of Difciples and Enter'd Prentices. He made fuch beautiful Alterations in the Buildings of Florence, that, like Augustus, when a dying, He faid, I found the City built of Brick and course Stone, but I leave It built of Polish'd Marble. He died aged only 55 Years, A. D. 1574. So much for the Revivers of the Art, in the House of Medicis. But to return.

After the Revival of the AuguSTAN STILE in Italy, A. D. 1400. LEON BAPTISTA ALBERTI was the first Modern that wrote of Architesture, and many excellent Masons flourish'd in this 15th Century ; but more were born and educated, that prov'd the Wonders of the World in the next Century, and will be ever mention'd in the Lodges with the greatest Honour, for Improving the Revival, as if the Augustan Age It felf had revived, under the generous Encouragement of the Popes, the Princes and States of Italy, the Patrons of the many Lodges then confli-Thus tuted.

BRAMANTE, the learned Monk of Urbino, fludied Masonry at Milan under CÆSARIANO; and after having narrowly examin'd all the Remains of the Antients throughout Italy, He was employ'd by 3 fucceffive Popes to build at Rome the Cloifter of the Church of Peace, the Palace of the Chancery, and St. Laurence in Damajo. He adorn'd many old Churches with Frontifpieces of his own Defigning, built the pretty little St. Peters in Mont Orio, rais'd fome Buildings in the Vatican and in the Palace of Belvidere.

Pope JULIUS II. the learned Patron or Grand Master of Rome, retain'd BRAMANTE as his Architect and Grand Warden, 1503 and order'd him as Mafter of Work, to draw the Grand Defign H 2

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of St. PETERS new CATHEDRAL in Rome, the largeft and most accurate Temple now in all the Earth: and the faid POPE with BRAMANTE led a folemn Affembly of Cardinals, Clergymen and Craftsmen, to level the Foot-Stone of Great St. PETER's in due Form, A. D. 1507.

BRAMANTE conducted that Work 7 Years, till he died, and was buried in It by POPE LEO X. duly attended by his *Craftfmen*, A. D. 1514.

RAPHAEL of Urbino, the Prince of Painters, had learn'd Mafonry of his unkle Bramante, and fucceeded him in furveying St. Peter's, till he died, aged only 37 Years, on his own Birth Day, 6 April 1520. when he was to be made a Cardinal by POPE LEO X. and with a univerfal Mourning was buried in the Rotunda Pantheon.

JOCUNDE of Verona, and ANTONY SAN GALLO fucceeded Raphael at St. Peter's, till They died A. D. 1535. when POPE PAUL III. preferr'd to that Office

MICHAEL ANGELO, the greatest Designer of his Time, and in his last Years the greatest Architest, who finding fault with San Gallo's Draughts, made a new Model of St. Peter's, according to which that losty Temple was finish'd.

This Grand Master leaving his Warden PIRRO LIGORIO at St. Peter's, erected the new Capitolium, the Palace of Farnese, and other accurate Structures. He had before built the Mausoleum in St. Peter's ad Vincula, with the curious Statue of Moses, the fine Front of St. Laurence at Florence, by order of Pope LEO X, the Sepulchre of the House of Medicis by order of Duke Alexander, and the Apostolical Chamber at Rome.

MICHAEL ANGELO certainly carried on Masonry to Its higheft Perfection, till he died at Rome aged 90 Years, on 17 Feb. 1564. highly efteem'd by all the Princes of Europe; and Cosmo, the Great Duke of Tuscany, stole his Corps from Rome, resolving that fince he could not have ANGELO alive, He would have him dead, and folemnly buried him in St. Cross at Florence, attended by the Fraternity, and order'd Vasario to defign his Tomb inrich'd with the three great Marble Statues of Architetture, Painting and Sculpture. Tames

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James Barotzi da VIGNOLA fucceeded Michael Angelo at St. Peters, by order of Pope PAUL V. but Ligorio the Grand Warden, for altering Angelo's Defign, was turn'd out by Pope GREGORY XIII. VIGNOLA, befides his accurate Edifices at Rome and elfewhere, defign'd for Philip II. King of Spain, the famous ESCURIAL, and St. Laurence, Mafterpieces of Art. He publifh'd a Book of the Orders, and the Beauty of his Profiles is much admired. He defign'd the Church of Jefus at Rome, the Caftle of Caprarola and the fide of the Palace of Farnefe that is next the Tiber, and died at Rome, aged 66. A. D. 1573.

MADER NI fucceeded Vignola at St. Peters, and built the ftately Frontifpiece of that vaft Temple, about the Time that Pope GREGORY XIII. made a New Calendar, or began the NEW STILE call'd, from him, the Gregorian, the first Year of which is A. D. 1582. Gregory dying 1585. was fucceeded by Pope SEXTUS QUINTUS, who employ'd

DOMINICO FONTANA in many curious Buildings, and to move the Egyptian Obelisks into publick Places erect. After which Fontana was chief Ingeneer of Naples, and tuilt the magnificent Palace of the Vice Roy.

Tis endless to mention the ingenious Contemporaries of those great Masters, the other accurate Revivers and Improvers of the Royal Art, such as

BALDASSARE PERUZZI, who defign'd and made the Model of the Palace of Chighi, and his Difciple Sebaftian Serglio. — Julio Romano, the chief Difciple of Raphael, built for the Duke of Mantua his Palace of  $\triangle$  Delta, — Lombard of Milan— James Sanfovino, recommended by Pope Leo X. to the Venetians — Jerom Genga built for Duke Guido Baldo his Palaces at Urbino and Pefaro. — Pellegrino Tibaldi built the great Church of Milan, and its Dome was made by John James de la Porta—Sir Baccio Bandinelli, who was knighted by Pope Clement VII. for being a most excellent Sculptor. — Benvenuto Cellini — Daniel da Volterra built pretty St. Helens in the great Church of Trinity dell Monte at Rome.— Perrin del Vaga built at Genua the Grand Palace of Prince Doria, and was an inimitable Plasterer, a fine Art then much in Request. At

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At Venice also the Revival was carried on; for Jocunde of Verona, above-mention'd, built the Stone Bridge, and erected the flately Gates of Verona.

When CHARLES V. befieged Rome 1525, MICHAEL ANGELO retir'd to Venice, when the Doge got him to defign the famous Bridge of Realto.

JAMES SANSOVINO conftituted a Lodge of Architetts (or Masters) at Venice, artfully supported the Dome of St. Mark then in \* 1527 Danger \*, embellish'd the Palace and Treasury, and fortify'd the whole Republick as Grand Datter of Masons.

But at Venice the Augustan Stile was also well improv'd by the learned VINCENT SCAMOTZI, DANIEL BARBARO, and the great ANDREA PALLADIO.

PALLADIO'S excellent Genius was highly difcover'd by the facred Edifices, the Palaces and Seats of Pleafure, and the other charming Buildings of his, throughout the State of Venice. He wrote alfo with great Judgment of the ORDERS of Old Architecture, and of the Temples of the Antients; which is a noble Monument of his Merit, ufeful to all Ages. He died renowned A. D. 1580.

Thus Italy was again the Mistress of the World, not for Imperial Power, but for the Arts of Designing revived from Gothic Rubbish.

But from the first Revival, the Masons began to form New Lodges (called by the Painters Academies or Schools, as all true Lodges ought to be) far more elegant than the former Gothic Lodges; for instructing Disciples or Enter'd Prentices, for preferving the Secrets of the Fraternity from Strangers and Cowans, and for Improving the Royal Art, under the Patronage of the Popes and the Italian Princes and States, as could be more amply prov'd.

After flewing in Part II. how the Romans brought the Augustan Stile into Britain, and carried it off with 'em; and how the Gothic Stile prevailed there, till the Union of the Crowns. I fhall flew how the Augustan Stile was revived in this Island by INIGO JONES, in Part III.

PART

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# PART II.

# The History of MASONRY in BRITAIN, from JULIUS CÆSAR, till the Union of the Crowns, 1603.

#### CHAP. I.

#### From JULIUS CÆSAR to the First Arrival of the SAXONS in Britain.

ISTORY fails to tell, how long the Europeans in the North and West had loft their original Skill brought from Shinar before the Roman Conquest: but leaving our Brother Masons of other Nations to deduce their History of the Royal Art in their own Manner, we shall carry on our Deduction in the Britannic Isles.

CÆSAR in his Commentaries gives us the first certain Account of Britain. He landed at Dover on the 20th of August, and next Year He reached London; but pursued not his Conquests, because of his Design to be the GRAND MASTER of the Roman Republick. Yet the Romans did not follow his Tract during about 97 Years, even till

AULUS PLAUTIUS came from the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 42 NextYear CLAUDIUS came himfelf, and afterwards he fent OSTORIUS SCAPULA, who was fucceded by feveral Roman Lieutenants, that foon formed Lodges for building Caftles and other Forts to fecure their their Conquests: till the Emperor VESPASIAN sent his brave Lieutenant, about A. D. 77. viz.

JULIUS AGRICOLA, who conquer'd as far as the Istmus, between the Firths of Clyde and Forth, which he fortifi'd by a Wall of Earth against the Northerns. But after he was recall'd, the Northerns got over the Wall, and made bold Incurfions into the South, till

ADRIAN the Emperor came himfelf, [A. D. 120] and finding the War tedious and hazardous, rather chofe to fence the Roman Provnice by a Rampart from *Tine Mouth* to *Solway Firth*. Bu afterwards *Antoninus Pius* fent

LOLLIUS URBICUS, who fubdued the Brigantes, and repuls'd the Northerns, even beyond Agricola's Wall, which he fortify'd with Caftles — A. D. 131.

After this we read of Lud, or LUCIUS, a Britifh King under the Romans, who became Christian, and built Churches: while the War was carried on in the North with various Success, till the Northerns forced VIRIUS LUPUS to purchase Peace with a great Sum of Money. This inraged the Emperor, viz.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, who came with a great Army [A. D. 207] vowing to extirpate them, but could not, even tho' he penetrated to the Northern Sea; and having loft 50000 Men in the Expedition, he was forced to imitate ADRIAN, and rais'd his old Rampart into a Stone Wall, call'd of old MUR SEVER, or Wall of Severus, alfo Greme's Dyke, or Pict's Wall.

When NONNIUS PHILIPPUS [A. D. 238] came from the Emperor Gordian, EMILIUS CRISPINUS, his Mafter of Horfe, a fine Architect, built a pretty Temple at Caerlifle, the Altar Stone of which was lately found there, near old Mur Sever.

The South Brittons had been long foftned in their Manners by the Romans, and affected their Politenefs, wearing the Roman Drefs, and fpeaking Latin; and abounding alfo in Commerce, they improv'd in Arts and Sciences, and found the Roman Conqueft was a great Bleffing to the Conquer'd, beholding with Pleafure their Country, formerly all grotefque and wild, now adorn'd with venerable Temples, folemn Courts of Juffice, ftately Palaces and Manfions,

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Manfions, large and beautiful Cities, regular Forts and Calles, convenient Bridges, &c.

The joint Emperors Dioclefian and Maximian employ'd CARAUSIUS as their Admiral against the Saxon Pirates, who being at Peace with the Pists, and gaining the Army, put on the Purple and was own'd by the other Two. A. D. 287.

CARAUSIUS encouraged the Craft, particularly at Verulam, (now St. Albans, Hertford/bire) by the

worthy Knight, ALBANUS, who after- | This is afferted by all the wards turn'd Chriftian, and was call'd old Copies of the Confti-St. Alban, (the Proto Martyr in Britain | tutions, and the old English under the Dioclefian Perfecution) whom | Majons firmly believ'd it. CARAUSIUSemploy'd (asthe old Consti-

" tutions affirm) to inviron that City with a Stone Wall, and to build " him a fine Palace; for which that Britif King made St. ALBAN " the Steward of his Houshold and chief Ruler of the Realm.

" St. ALBAN loved Majons well, and cherished them much, " and he made their Pay right good, viz. Two Shillings per Week, " and Three Pence to their Cheer; whereas before that Time, " through all the Land, a Mafon had but a Penny a Day, and his " Meat, until St. Alban amended it. He alfo obtained of the "King a Charter for the Free Masons, for to hold a general " Council, and gave it the Name of Affembly, and was thereat " himfelf as Grand Master, and helped to make Masons, and " gave them good Charges, &c.

When Dioclefian and Maximian abdicated, A. D. 303.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS fucceeded Emperor of the Weft, a Lover of Arts and Sciences, and much encouraged the Craft, till he died at York, A. D. 306. the fame Year that his Britifs Empress HELENA girt London with a Stone Wall.

CONSTANTIN the Great, their Son, born in Britain, fucceeded, who partition d South Britain into four Provinces. During his Reign the Christian Religion flourish'd, the Britons enjoy'd Peace and Plenty, and old Roman Masonry appear'd in many stately and curious Piles, till he died, A. D. 336.

After

After which, the Northerns joining the Saxon Pirates, invaded the South, till A. D. 367. when

THEODOSIUS (Father of the Emperor Theodofius the Great) came from the Emperor Valentinian I. and bravely beat them back, even over Agricola's Wall, which he fortified with new Cafiles and Forts; and recovering the Land of the old Meats between the two Walls, he made it a fifth Province, calling it Valentia. He alfo beautified London, repair'd all the Cities and Forts, and left Britain, A. D. 374.

MAXIMUS (call'd the Tyrant) came next from the Emperor Gratian, who put on the Purple, fail'd into Gaul but was defeated in Italy by Theodofius Magnus, and beheaded A. D. 388.

CONSTANTIN, a common Soldier, for the Sake of his fortunate Name, was chosen by the *Southerns* to be their Leader, who also put on the *Purple*, fail'd into *Gaul*, and was there defeated and beheaded by the Emperor Honorius. And now

HONORIUS, not being able to protect the Southerns against the Northerns, fairly renounced his Sovereignty over Britain, the next Year after ALARIC had took in Rome, viz. A. D. 4ro. Yet

ÆTIUS, the General of Valentinian III, being victorious in Gaul, from Pity fent the Britons one Legion under GALLIO, who repell'd the Northerns beyond Mur Sever, which he rebuilt of Stone Work 8 Foot broad, and 12 Foot high : and being recall'd, he left the South Britons to defend themfelves against the Northerns, and carried off his Legion, A. D. 426.

tho' the Roman Soldiers did not & All depart till A. D. 430. In the Vulgar Year of Masonry, 4430.

After Cæfar's Invalion, 486 Years.

After Aulus Plautius came, 389

During which Time, the Romans had propagated Mafonry in every Garrifon, and had built fine Places paft Number, even to the North Border, or the Wall of AGRICOLA, near which, at the Forth, they rais'd the little Temple of their God TERMINUS, that stands to this Day, now call'd by the Vulgar, Arthur's Oven, a curious Rotunda in Shape of the Pantheon at Rome, 20 Foot high

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high, and near 20 Foot in Diameter. Nay, in Times of Peace the Northerns might learn of the Romans to extend the Art to the farthest North and West, or the ULTIMA THULE.

But true old Majorry departed also from Britain, with the Roman Legions: for tho' many Roman Families had fettled in the South, and were blended with the Britons, who had been well educated in the Science and the Art, yet the fubsequent Wars, Confusions and Revolutions in this Island, ruin'd ancient Learning, till all the fine Artifts were dead without Succession.

For the Northerns heating that the Roman Legions were never to return, broke through Mur Sever, feiz'd all the Land North of the Humber, and ravaged the South the more eafily, that the Southerns were divided by petty Kings, till they chose a General Monarch, wiz. A. D. 445

VORTIGERN, who being unable to retrieve Affairs, got the Confent of his Nobles to invite the SAXONS in Lower Germany to come over and help him : and fo Prince HENGIST, with 2000 Saxons landed in Thanet upon Kent, A. D. 449.

#### CHAP. II.

## From the First Arrival of the SAXONS, To WILLIAM the Conqueror.

THE SAXONS having affifted Vortigern to repulse the Scots and Piets beyond the Humber, built THONG CASTLE in Lincoln/bire; and being daily recruited from lower Germany, and the River Elb, they refolved to fettle here; and after much Bloodsched in many Battles between the Britons and Saxons, they founded and eftablish'd their HEPTARCHY, or Seven Kingdoms, viz.

1.	Kingdom of KENT, founded by HENGIST, A. D.	455.
	Kingdom of Sussex, by ELLA,	491.
3.	Kingdom of WESSEX, by CHERDICK, -	519.
	Kingdom of Essex, by ERCHENWYNE,	527.
5.	Kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA, by IDA the Angle	547.
	Kingdom of EAST ANGLES, by UFFA,	571.
7.	Kingdom of MIDLE ANGLES OF MERCIA, by CRIDA.	.584.
	12	And

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And as the Anglo Saxons encreas'd, the Britons loft Ground; till after the Death of AMBROSIUS Aurelius, and his brave Son King ARTHUR, the Britons had no Grand Monarch, but only a few petty Kings: but after CRIDA landed, many of them fubmitted to him (as to other Saxon Kings) many fled to Cornwal, and by Sea to Armorica, (call'd ftill Bretagne in France) and many went to North Britain among the Scoto Walenfes; tho' the greater Part fled beyond the Severn, where they were coop'd in between the Mountains and the Irifb Sea, A. D. 589.

The Anglo Saxons, who had always call'd the Britons GUALISH or Walifomen, now call'd their Settlement beyond the Severn WALISHLAND or WALES, call'd ftill by the French GALLES from the GAULS their Progenitors. And here they elected the noble CADWAN their King, the Progenitor of the Christian Kings and Princes of WALES.

During the horrid Wars, fince the Departure of the Roman Legions, about 160 Years, Mafonry was extinguifh'd: nor have we any Veftige of it, unlefs we reckon that of STON E HENG, and allow, with fome, that AMBROSIUS, King of the Britons, rais'd that famous Monument on Salisbury Plain, by the Art of Marvellous MERLIN (whom the Populace counted a Conjurer and Prophet) in Remembrance of the bloody Congrefs, when HENGIST murder'd 300 British Nobles. Others think it an old Celtic Temple built by the Britons long before the Romans came here: and fome have counted it only a Danish Monument. But the great INIGO JONES, and his Kinfman

Mr. JOHN WEB, have learnedly prov'd it to be a *Roman Temple*, the largest Piece of Antiquity in the Island.

See STONE HENG reftored.

The ANGLO SAXONS came over all rough, ignorant Heathens, defpifing every Thing but War; nay, in Hatred to the Britons and Romans, they demolifh'd all acurate Structures, and all the glorious Remains of antient Learning, affecting only their own barbarous Manner of Life, till they became *Chriftians*; as appears from Bede, the Saxon Annals, and other good Vouchers: therefore we have no Account of Mafonry in their first Settlements.

But

But where the WELCH dwelt, we find the earlieft Accounts, at leaft, of Sacred Architecture ; as at GLASTONBURY in Devonshire ; Padstow in Cornwal; Caerleon or Chester, asterwards translated to St. Afaph's in Flintshire ; Llan Twit, or Church of Iltutus ; Llan Badarn Vawr, or Church of Great St. Patern; the Monastry of Llan Carvan ; Bangor in Caernarvonshire ; Holyhead in Anglesey ;

Llandaff in Glamorganshire ; Menevia, or St. David's in Pembroke-(bire; and many more Churches, Monastries, and Schools of Learning.

Some pous Teachers came from Wales and Scotland, and converted many of the Anglo Saxons to Christianity; but none of their Kings till A. D. 597. when AUSTIN, and forty more Monks, came from Pope GREGORY 1. and baptized ETHELBERT King of Kent; and in about 60 Years, all the Kings of the HEPTARCHY were baptized.

Then affecting to build Churches and Monastries, Palaces and fine Manfions, they too late lamented the ignorant and deftructive Conduct of their Fathers, but knew not how to repair the publick Loss of old Architecture : yet being zealous, they follow'd the Gothic Stile, then only used, and rear'd foon

They also built many Palaces and | The Cathedral of Canterbury, Castles, and fortified their Cities, efpecially on the Borders of each Kingdom. This requir'd many Masons, who foon form'd themfelves into Societies, or Lodges, by Direction of Forreigners that | fcrib'd in the Monasticon Ancame over to help them.

A. D. 600 That of Rechefter. 602 St. Paul's London, 604 St. Peter's Westminster, 605 And a great many more de-

glicanum.

#### Thefe many Saxon Lodges gradually improved, till

ETHELEBRY King of Mercia and general Monarch fent to CHARLES MARTEL, the Right Worshipful Grand Master of France (Father of King Pippin) who had been educated by Brother Mimus Græcus : He fent over from France [about A.D. 710] fome expert Majons to teach the SAXONS those Laws and Ulages of the antient Fraternity that had been happily preferv'd from the Havock of the Goths; tho' not the Augustan Stile that had been long loft in the

the West, and now alfo in the East. This is strongly afferted in all the old Constitutions, and was firmly believ'd by the old English Masons,

The CLERGY now found it convenient to fludy Geometry, and Architesture, fuch as it was; becaufe the noble and wealthy, nay Kings and Queens, thought it meritorious . to build Churches, and other pious Houfes, where fome of them ended their Days in fweet Retirement : for those boly Houses were all under the Direction of the Clergy; and the Lodges were held in Monastriesbefore the Inundation of the Danes. Yet at first they built mostly of Timber only, till

BENNET, the Abbot of Wirral, introduced the Use of Brick and Stone, about A. D. 680: fo that even the Gothic Stile was but in its Infancy during the Heptarchy, which lasted from Hengist's

At laft

Arrival. --- A. D. 449?

during Years 3815

EGBERT, King of Wesser, by Policy and Conquest, A.D. 830. became Sovereign of the other fix Kingdoms, and the Angles being most numerous, he call'd his united Kingdom ENGLAND, and all the People ENGI ISHMEN : tho' the Welch, the Irifh, and Scots Highlanders, call them ftill SAXONS, after those that first came with Hengist. Thus

I. EGBERT, the first King of All England, A. D. 830. fortified his Sea Ports, and died A. D. 836.

2. ETHELWOLPH employ'd St. Swithin to repair the pious Houses, and died, A. D. 857.

3. ETHEL- 4. ETHEL- 15. ETHEL- 1 BALD. BERT. RED I. died 860. | died 866. | died 872. in whofe Reigns the Danes fettled in East Anglia and Northumbria, pillaging and demolifhing the pious Houfes.

6. ALFRED the Great, the 4th Son, who commenc'd A.D.872 fubdu'd the Danes, tho' not expell'd them ; he increafed his Navy Royal, fortify'd and rebuilt many Towns, and founded the University of Oxford.

King

King ALFRED had about him the best Architetts, and employ'd the Fellow-Crafts wholly in Brick or Stone. The best KING of England, and died illustrious, A. D. 900.

7. EDWARD Senior, left Masonry to the Care, first of ETHRED, the Deputy King of Mercia, the Husband of Edward's Sister ELFREDA, the glorious Heroin, who by her Valour expell'd the Danes out of Mercia, and fortified many Towns and Castles to prevent their Incursions. Next the King put his learned Brother ETHELWARD at the Head of the Fraternity, and founded the University of Cambridge that had been long a Nursery of the Learned. The King died 924. leaving 3 Kings and a Queen.

8. ATHELSTAN the eldeft Son fucceeded, tho' only the Son of a Concubine, and at first left the Craft to the Care of his Brother Edwin, call'd in fome Copies his Son: for in all the old Constitutions It is written to this Purpose, viz.

"That tho' the antient Records of the Brotherhood in England, were most of them destroy'd or lost in the Wars with the Danes, who burnt the Monastries where the Records were kept; yet King Athelstan (the Grandson of King Alfred) the first anointed King of England, who translated the Holy Bible into the SAXON Language, when he had brought the Land into Rest and Peace, built many great Works, and encouraged many Masons from France and elsewhere, whom He appointed Overseers thereof: they brought with them the Charges and Regulations of the foreign Lodges, and prevail'd with the King to increase the Wages.

"That Prince EDWIN, the King's Brother, being taught Geometry and Mafonry, for the Love he had to the faid Craft, and to the honourable Principles whereon it is grounded, purchafed a Free Charter of King Athelftan his Brother, for the Free Mafons having among themfelves a CORRECTION, or a Power and Freedom to regulate themfelves, to amend "what " what might happen amifs, and to hold an yearly Communication in a General Affembly.

"That accordingly Prince EDWIN fummon'd all the Free and "Accepted Masons in the Realm, to meet him in a Congregation at YORK, who came and form'd the Grand Lodge under him as their Grand Master, A. D. 926.

" That they brought with them many old Writings and Records of the *Craft*, fome in *Greek*, fome in *Latin*, fome in *French*, and other Languages; and from the Contents thereof, they fram'd the CONSTITUTIONS of the *English Lodges*, and made a Law for Themfelves, to preferve and observe the fame in all Time coming, *Sc. Sc.*."

But good Prince EDWIN died before the King [A. D. 938] without Iffue, to the great Grief of the Fraternity; though his Memory is fragrant in the Lodges, and honourably mention'd in all the old Constitutions.

Some English Historians fay that EDWIN being accused of a Plot, the King fet him adrift in a Boat without Sail and Oars; that EDWIN protefting his Innocence, went aboard and jumpt into the Sea; and that his Esquire was drove into *Picardy*.

But the Hiftorian Malmsbury disbelieves the whole Story as grounded only on fome old Ballad, and becaufe of Athelftan's known Kindnefs and Love to all his Brothers and Sifters: and Huntingdon writes of the Lofs of EDWIN by Sea, as a very fad Accident, and a great Misfortune to Athelftan, who was very fond of him.

King ATHELSTAN built many Caftles in Northumbria to bridle the Danes (whom he had fubdu'd) and the famous Abby of St. John at Beverley (lately repair'd for Divine Service) and Melton Abby in Darfetshire; He rebuilt the City of Exeter, and repair'd the old Church of the CULDEES at York. He died without Iffue, 940.

9. EDMUND I.

(65) Saton Kings of England. Danify Kings of England.
9 EDMUND I. TO EDRED fucceeded fucceeded Bro- ther Atbelftan, built Glastonbury, and repaired the Ci- ties and Church- es, and leaving two Sons, died, A. D. 946.
Denmark. II EDWI fucceeded 12 EDGAR built his Uncle Edred, and died without Iffue, 48 pious Houfes, 959. Denmark. Swen Orro, King of Den- mark, who finding that E- thelred neglected his Fleet, allowed his Danes to invade England every Year, and they left many LUND Navy, which prevented the Invafions of the Danes, and died 975. Denmark. Denmark. Denmark. Swen Orro, King of Den- mark, who finding that E- thelred neglected his Fleet, allowed his Danes to invade England every Year, and they left many LUND Danes, to opprefs the poor Englifh. But hearing of the Maffacre, SWEN Orro
13 EDWARD Junior, 14 ET H E LRED call'd the Martyr, di- ll. was always di- dtreffed by the Danes, and con- trived their Maffacre, A. D. 1002. ETHELRED, upon the Death of Swen 'Atto, returned, but died inglorious 1016. By his firft Wife he had 16 EDMUND II. Iron- fides reigned in the West till murder'd, A. D. 1017. Father of 20. EDWARD Prince the I8 HA- K

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	Danish Kings of England.
Brince Edward who who fucceeded	IN HAROLD I. 19 HAR-
died at London 1057. King Hardy- Knut in the	narelool. Anglor-ANUL.
Prince Ed- MARGA-Throne of Hw-	ed without II- Ling with the
gar Albeling RET, Wife gland, 1041. died without of MAL-He collected	Jue. A.D. 1039. Tait of the Danish race,
Iffue. COLMKean-the Sayon Laws	died without Iffue, A.D. 1041.
of Scotland. In his Reign	

Arts and Sciences flourish'd. Leoftitk the Wealthy Earl of Coventry, at the Head of the Free Masons, built the Abby of Coventry, and Others built 12 more pious Houses. The King rebuilt Westminster-Abby, tho' not as it now stands, and died without Issue on 5 Jan.  $106_{\delta}$ , when the Nobles and People chose,

21. HAROLD II. Son of Earl Goodwin, who reign'd nine Months, even till WILLIAM the Baftard, the Duke of Normandy, flew Harold bravely fighting in the Battle of Haftings in Suffex, where the English were totally routed by the Normans, on the 14th of October, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1066.

In the vulgar Year of Masonry 5066.

After Hengift's Arrival \_\_\_\_\_ 617.

After the End of the Heptarchy, 236.

As for the Dances, having no Princely Head, They had fubmitted to the Saxon Kings, and daily lofing their Genealogy, They were gradually blended with the Anglo-Saxons, having much the fame Language.

#### CHAP.

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# CHAP. III.

## MASONRY in England from WILLIAM the Conqueror to King HENRY IV.

TATILLIAM I. the Conqueror, having fettled England, appointed Sundulph Bishop of Rochefter, Roner de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, and other good Architects, to be at the Head of the Fellow Crafts, first in civil and military Architecture, building for the King the Tower of London, and the Caftles of Dover, Exeter, Winchester, Warwick, Hereford, Stafford, York, Durbam, and New-Caftle upon Tine ; whereby the proud Normans bridled the English.

Next in facred Architecture, building Battle-Abby near Haftings, in memory of his Conquest, St. Saviour's Southwark, and 9 more pious Houses ; while Others built 42 fuch, and 5 Cathedrals. The King brought many expert Masons from France, and died in Normandy, A. D. 1087.

2. WILLIAM II. Rufus, fucceeded [ his Father, and employ'd his Archi- born at Selby in York (hire, tects and Craftsmen in building a new fucceeded Brother William, Wall round the Tower, and in rebuild- tho' the eldest Brother Roing London-Bridge; and by Advice bert Duke of Normandy, of his Grand Lodge of Masters, Hel built the Great Palace of Westminster, with large Westminster-Hall. 270 Foot rons, perceiving their great long, and 74 Foot broad, the largest Possessions in England deone Room upon Earth; and 4 pious Houses, while Others built 28 fure; and finding the Laws fuch. He died without Iffue, A. D. of the Anglo-Saxons to be 1100.

3. HENRY I. Beau Clerc, was alive.

Now the Norman Bapended only on Royal Pleabetter for fecuring Property than the Laws of Normandy ; 2

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Normandy; the Mommans began to call themfelves ENGLISHMEN, to affert the Saxon-Rights, and prevail'd with this King to grant them the first Magna Charta, or larger Paper and Deed of Rights in this first Year of his Reign, A. D. 1100.

This King built the great Palace of Woodstock, and a little one at Oxford to converse with the Learned, and 14 pious Houses, while Others built about 100 fuch, befides many fine Manfions. He died A. D. 1135. fucceeded by his Nephew, viz.

Daughter viz.

1127.

She came over, tho' Father had fworn the whole Kingdom, even and

King HENRY I. by 4. STEPHEN, Count of Boulloign, Son of his Wife MAUD ADELA Daughter of William the Conqueror, (Daughter of MAL- by the Power of the Clergy. During the COLM Keanmore King Civil Warsbetween him and MAUD the Em-of Scotland by his prefs, the Nobles and Gentry, being courted Wife MARGARET by both, laid hold of the Occasion to build the Saxon Heirefs of about 1100 Caftles, that proved afterwards England) left only a very convenient for them in the Barons Wars; fo that the Majons were as much employ'd as the Soldiers, under their MAUD the Empress, Grand Maffer Gilbert de Clare Marquis who next married of Pembroke, by whom the King built 4 Geofficey Plantagenet Abbies and 2 Nunneries, with St. Ste-Count of Anjou, A.D. phen's Chapel in the Palace of Westminster : While Others built about 90 pious Houfes. King Stephen died without Iffue Male,

Claim (to which her the laft of the  $2^{A.D.}$ - II54. After the Conquest 88 Royal Normans. Years.

fought like a brave Heroine; but refufing to confirm Magna Charta, fhe was deferted : And her best Friends dying, she was forced to return to Anjou, A. D. 1147. But her Son HENRY came over and afferted his Claim, till King Stephen agreed that Henry thould fuc ceed him,

Accordingly, when Stephen died,

The

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#### The PLANTAGENETS of Anjou commenced, viz.

1. HENRY II. Plantagenet, Count of Anjou became King of England, A. D. 1154, who fortify'd fome Caftles against the Welch and Scots, built fome little Palaces, and 10 pious Houses, while Others built about 100 such. The Grand Master of the Knights Templars erected their Society and built their **Cemple** in Fleetstreet, London. The King died A. D. 1189.

2. RICHARD I. much abroad, died without Iffue 1199; yet in this Reign about 20 pious Houfes were built. S. King JOHN fuceeded Brother *Richard*, and firft made his Chaplain

**Detet** de Cole-Church Giand Gafter of the Masons in rebuilding London-Bridge of Stone, which was finish'd by the next Master William Almain, A. D. 1209. Next Deter de Rupibus Bischop of Winchester was Giand Gafter, and under him Geoffrey Fitz Peter was chief Surveyor or Deputy Grand Master, who built much for the King; while Others built about 40 pious Houses. The King died A. D. 1216, succeeded by his Son,

4. HENRY III. a Minor of nine Years. When Peter de Rupibus, the old Grand Master, came to be the King's Guardian, he levell'd the Footstone of Westminster Abby, in that Part call'd Solomon's Porch, A. D. 1220.

PETER Count of Savoy (Brother of the Queen's Mother) built the Palace of Savoy in the Strand London: And John Balliol, Lord of Bernard Caftle in Durbam, (Father of JOHN King of Scotland) founded Balliol College in Oxford. The Templars built their Domus Dei at Dover, and Others built 32 pious Houfes. The King died A. D. 1272.

5. EDWARD I. being deeply engaged in Wars, left the Craft to the Care of feveral fucceffive Grand Masters, as Collatter Sifraid Archbishop of York, Stilbert de Clare Earl of Glocester, and Ralph Lord of Mount Hermer, the Progenitor of the Montagues; and by these the King fortify'd many Castles, especially against the the Welch, till they fubmitted to him, A. D. 1284, when Edward the King's Son and Heir was born at Caermarthen, the first English Prince of Wales.

The King celebrated the Cape-frone of Westminster Abby, A. D. 1285, juft 65 Years after it was sounded. But that Abby and the Palace being burnt down, 1299, the King order'd the Palace to be repair'd, but was diverted from repairing the Abby by his Wars in Scotland. In this Reign Merton College Oxford, the Cathedral of Norwich, and about 20 more pious Houses were founded. The King died in his Camp on Solway Sands, 7th of July, 1307.

6. EDWARD II. made **Malter Stapleton** Bishop of Exeter Grand Master, who built Exeter and Oriel Colleges in Oxford; while Others built Clare-Hall Cambridge, and 8 pious Houses. The King died A. D. 1327.

7. EDWARD III. became the Patron of Arts and Sciences. He fet up a Table at Windfor, 600 Feet round, for feafting the gallant Knights of all Nations, and rebuilt the Caftle and Palace of Windfor, as a Royal Grann Grann For the feveral Deputies or Mafters of Work, viz.

1. John de Spoulee, call'd Master of the Ghiblim, who rebuilt St. George's Chapel; where the King constituted the Order of the Garter, A. D. 1350.

3. Robert a Barnham fucceeded at the Head of 250 Free Majons, and finish'd St. George's great Hall, with other Works in the Castle, A. D. 1375.

4. Dentp Devele (call'd at first, in the old Records, the King's Free Mason) built for the King the London Charter-bousse, King's-Hall Cambridge, Queenborough Castle, and rebuilt St. Stephen's Chapel, now the House of Commons in Parliament.

5. Simon Langham, Abbot of Westminster, who repair'd the Body of that Cathedral as it now flands.

The

The King also founded the Abby of *Eastminster* near the *Tower*; and his laudable Example was well follow'd; for the Queen endow'd *Queen's College Oxford*, while Others built many flately Mansfions, and about 30 pious Houses, for all the expensive Wars of this Reign.

The CONSTITUTIONS were now meliorated; for an old Record imports, "that in the glorious Reign of King EDWARD III. when Lodges were many and frequent, the Grand Mafter with his Wardens, at the Head of the Grand Lodge, with Confent of the Lords of the Realm, then generally Free Masons, ordain'd,

That for the future, at the Making or Admission of a Brother, the Conftitutions shall be read, and the Charges bereunto annexed.

That Master Masons, or Masters of Work, shall be examined whether they be able of Cunning to serve their respective Lords, as well the Highest as the Lowest, to the Honour and Worship of the foresaid Art, and to the Prosit of their Lords; for they be their Lords that employ and pay them for their Travel.

That when the Master and Wardens preside in a Lodge, the Sheriff, if need be, or the Mayor, or the Alderman (if a Brother) where the Chapter is held, shall be fociate to the Master, in help of him against Rebels, and for upholding the Rights of the Realm.

That Enter'd Prentices at their Making shall be charged not to be Thieves, nor Thieves Maintainers. That the Fellow Crafts shall travel bonestly for their Pay, and love their Fellows as themselves; and, That all shall be true to the King, to the Realm, and to the Lodge.

That if any of the Fraternity should be fractious, mutinous, or difobedient to the Grand Matter's Orders, and after proper Admonitions, should persist in his Rebellion, He shall forfeit all his Claim to the Rights, Benefits, and Privileges of a true and faithful Brother, &c. Concluding with, AMEN, So mote it be.

ED-

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## King EDWARD III. died 21 June 1377.

EDWARD the Black Prince See the other Sons, with reof Wales died before his Father, fpect to the Succession, in the A. D. 1376. Margin below. \*

8. RICHARD II. fucceeded his Grandfather, A. D. 1377. He employ'd **Ulilliam** a Wickbam, Bishop of Winchester, Grand Master, to rebuild Westminster-Hall as it now stands; and **Ulil**liam, at his own Cost, built New College Oxford, and founded Winchester College, while Others built about 15 pious Houses. At last, while King Richard was in Ireland, his Cousin Henry

At laft, while King Richard was in Ireland, his Coufin Henry Duke of Lancaster landed in Yorkshire, rais'd a great Army seiz'd King Richard upon his Return, got the Parliament to depose him, and succeeded in the Throne, A. D. 1399; and next Year Richard was murder'd without Iffue.

* The other Sons	of King EDWARD	III. with respect to the Succeffion.
LIONLEL Duke of Clarence, the fecond Son, left only PHILIPPA of Cla- rence, Wife of Ed mund Mortimer, Earl of March, Mother of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, left only Ann Mortimer, the Heirefs of Clarence and March. Richard Duke of Yo	York, the fourth Son, Patriarch of the <b>Clihite Bole</b> , by his Wife Ifa- bella, fecond Daugh- ter of Piedro Gru- delis, King of Ca- file.	JOHN a Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, the third Son, Patriarch of the 1800 180fe. Wives. 1. Blanche of Lancaster, Mother of King Henry IV. 2. Constantia, eldest Daughter of Pie- dro Grudelis King of Castile, Mother of Katharine married to Henry III. King of Castile. 3. Katharine Roet, his Concubine, whom at last he married, and her Children were legitimated by Act of Parliament, but not to inherit the Crown. Mother of John Beaufort, (not Plantagenet) Earl of Somerfet.
King EDWARD IV.	KingRICHARDIII.	John Beaufort Duke of Somerfet.

Margaret Beaufort, Mother of King HENRY VII.

CHAP.

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#### CHAP. IV.

# MASONRY in England from HENRY IV. to the Royal TEWDORS.

# KING EDWARD III.

JOHN a Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Patriarch of the IRED Role, or the Royal Lancastrians, by his first Wife, Blanche of Lancaster, had

9. HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, who supplanted and succeeded King Richard II. A. D. 1399. He appointed **Thomas** Fitz-Allen Earl of Surrey, to be Grand Master; and after his famous Victory of Sbrewsbury, the King founded Battle-Abbey there, and afterwards that of Fotheringay. Others built 6 pious Houses, and the Londoners founded their present Guild-Hall, a large and magnificent Fabrick. The King died 1413.

10. HENRY V. while triumphing in France, order'd the Palace and Abbey of Sheen (now call'd Richmond upon Thames) to be rebuilt by the Direction of the Grand Master Denry Chichelep Archbishop of Canterbury; while Others built 8 pious Houses. The King died A. D. 1422.

By his Queen, Katherine of France (afterwards the Wife of Duen Temboz below.) He had

11. HENRY VI. a Minor of nine Months, in whofe third Year an ignorant Parliament endeavour'd to diffurb the Lodges, tho' in vain, by the following Act, viz.

3 Hen. VI. Cap. I. A. D. 1425.

Title. MASONS Shall not confederate in Chapters and Congregations.

L

WHEREAS

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WHEREAS by yearly Congregations and Confederacies made by the Masons in their General Assemblies, the good Course and Effett of the Statutes of Labourers be openly violated and broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the great Damage of all the Commons; Our Sovereign Lord the King willing in this Case to provide a Remedy, by the Advice and Consent aforefaid, and at the special Request of the Commons, Hath Ordain'd and Establish'd,

That fuch Chapters and Congregations shall not be bereafter holden: And if any fuch be made, They that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be alfembled and holden, if they thereof be convist, shall be judged for Felons: And that other Malons who come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by Prisonment of their Bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

But this Act is explain'd in Judge COKE'S Inftitutes, Part III. fol. 19. where we find that the Caufe why this Offence was made *Felony*, is for that the good Courfe and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers was thereby violated and broken. Now fays my Lord Coke,

All the Statutes concerning Labourers before this Act, and whereunto this Act doth refer, are repealed by the 5 ELIZ. Cap. 4. about A. D. 1562. whereby the Caufe and End of making this Act is taken away, and confequently the Act is become of no Force; for ceffante ratione legis ceffat ipfa lex! and the Inditement of Felony upon this Statute must contain, That those Chapters and Congregations are to the violating and breaking of the good Courfe and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers! which now cannot be so alledged, because those Statutes be repeal'd. Therefore this would be put out of the Charge of Justices of the Peace.

But this Act was never executed, nor ever frightned the Free Majons from holding their Chapters and Congregations, leffer or larger; nor did ever the Working Majons defire their Noble and Eminent Brothers to get it repeal'd, but always laugh'd at it: For they ever had, and ever will have their own Wages, while they coalefce in due Form, and carefully preferve the Cement under their own Grand Maiter; let Cowans do as they pleafe.

Nay even during this King's Minority, there was a good Lodge under under Grand Master **Chicheley** held at Canterbury, as appears from the Latin Register of William Molart \* Prior of Canterbury in Manuscript, peralis Domini Gulielmi pap. 88. in which are named Thomas Sta-Prioris Ecclessic Christi pylton the Master, and John Morris Cul-Cantuariensis erga Festum tos de la Lodge Lathomorum or Warden Natalis Domini 1429. of the Lodge of Masons, with fifteen Fellow-Crasts, and three Enter'd Prentices all named there. And a Record in the Reign of EDW. IV. fays, the Company of Masons, being otherwise termed Free Masons, of auntient Staunding and good Reckoning, by Means of associations diverse Tymes, and as a loving Brotherbood use to do, did frequent this mutual Associations Reign viz. A. D. 1434. when HENRY was aged thirteen Years.

Grand Master CHICHELEY held also a Lodge at Oxford, where he built All-Soul's-College, and Bernard, now St. John's College, Sc. till he died 1443. when the King appointed,

**CAlilliam Clautifiet**, Bishop of Winchester, to be Grand Master in building Eaton College near Windsor, and King's College Cambridge, they before the Civil Wars in this Reign, the Chapel of it was only finish'd, a Master-Piece of the richest Gothic that can hardly be matched. The King also founded Christ's College Cambridge (afterwards finish'd by Margaret Beaufort Counters of Richmond) and his Queen MARGARET of Anjou founded Queen's College Cambridge. While Ingenious Clautifiet at his own Cost built Magdalene College Oxford; and Others about 12 pious Houses.

So that before the King's Troubles, the Masons were much employ'd, and in great Esteem; for the forefaid Record fays farther, That the Charges and Laws of the Free Masons have been seen and perused by our late Soveraign King Henry VI. and by the Lords of his most bonourable Council, who have allow'd them, and declared, that They be right good and reasonable to be holden, as They have been drawn out and collected from the Records of auntient Tymes, &c. &c.

At last Masonry was neglected during the feventeen Years of the bloody Civil Wars between the two Royal Houses of Lancaster and York, or the Rev and Wilhite Roses: For

L 2

Richard

Richard Blantagenet. Duke of York, Son of Richard Earl of Cambridge, and Anne Mortimer the Heirefs of Clarence (as in the Margin Page 72.) claim'd the Crown in Right of his Mother, A. D. 1455. and after twelve fore Battles the Ren Role loft the Crown, poor King Henry VI. was murder'd, and all the Males of every Branch of Lancaster were cut off; after John a Gauni's Offspring had reigned 72 Years, A. D. 1471.

#### White Rose, fee Page 72.

Thus Richard Duke of York flain in the Battle of Wakefield, 1460.

12 EDWARD IV. crown'd 1561. fometimes a King, and fometimes not a King, till A. D. 1471. when EDWARD reigned without a Rival, and employ'd the Grand Mafter Richard Beauchamy, Bishop of Sarum, to repair the Royal Caftles and Palaces after the Wars, and to make the Caftle and Chapel of Windfor more magnificent; for which the Bishop was made Chancellor of the Garier.

Great Men alfo repair'd and built apace ; and now the Londoners rebuilt their Walls and Gates; while Others rais'd 7 pious The King died 9 April 1483. Houfes.

13 EDWARD V. Richard, Elizabeth Plana Minor, pro- Duke of tagenet, Wife of claim'd, but not York. below. crown'd.

Thefe two Sons were faid to be murder'd in the Tower And alfo the 14 Kings call'd Planta-23 May, 1483.

KingHenryVII.

14 RICHARD III. kill'd and took Pofffeffion, and was crown'd on 6 July, 1483. and reign'd a wife and valiant Prince, till he was flain, bravely contending for the Crown with his Rival HENRY Towdor Earl of Richmond, in the Battle of Befworth Leicestersbire, on the 22 Aug. 1485. without legal Iffue.

So ended the White Role, or House of York :

by Order of their Uncle and genets, of the Houfe of Anjou, who Guardian Richard III. on had reign'd from King Stephen's Death, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ 1154 during Years \_\_\_\_\_ 331 \$ till A. Dom, --- 1485

For

### For connecting the Hiftory. The GENEALOGY of the Royal TEWDORS They are clearly defcended (tho' not in Male Iffue) from CADWAN the First King of Wales, (Page 60.) down to RODERIC Mawr, who partition'd his Kingdom into 3 Principalities among his 3 Sons, and died A .D. 876.

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I. AMARAWDD, Prince of North Wales, whole Male Isue fail'd in LLEWELIN ap Daffyd, the last Sove- raign Prince of all Wales, flain in Battle, A. D. 1283. when the Welch began to submit to the Crown of England. ** EDWARD III. King of England.	2 CADELH, Prince of South-Wales, whole lineal FYN, Prince Male Iffue ended in GRUF- of Powis FYD ap Rhyle, the laft Prince of South Wales, fail'd. who died, A. D. 1202. But his Sifter, viz. GWENLIAN, was the Wife of Conyfed Fychan, Lord of Brymfeingle.	
JOHN a Gaunt, by his third Wife,	Gronw ap Ednyfed	
Katharine Roet, Page 72.	Theodoze, or Tecudor ap Gronew.	
JOHN BRAUFORT,	Gronto ap Tewdor.	
Earl of Somerfet JOHN BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerfet, After all the Males of John a Gaunt	Tembos ap Gronce, married MARGA- RET, Grand Daughter of LEWELIN ap Daffyd, the last Soveraign Prince of Wales. Meredith ap Tewdor.	
were extinct, left his only Child. viz. King Henry V.	OWEN TEWDOR, flain in the Battle of Mortimer's Crois, 1461.	
Bargaret Beau- Comund Ceb fort. Doz, Earl of Rich mond.	b of Bedford, without Monk. legal Iffue.	

HENRY VII. Tervitor, King of England.

CHAP.

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#### CHAP. V.

# MASONRY in England from King HENRY VII. till the Clinion of the Crowns, A. D. 1603.

WHEN King Richard III. was flain at Bofworth, his Crown was forthwith put upon the Head of the Conqueror, HENRY TEWDOR Earl of Richmond, in the Field of Battle, and the Army proclaim'd him.

1. HENRY VII. King of England, on 22 Aug. 1485. nor did he ever affect another Title and Claim.

But his Wife ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, Daughter of King Edward IV. was truly the Heirels of all the Royal Diantagenets, and conveyed hereditary Right to her Offspring.

New Worlds are now difcovered,

The Cape of Good Hope, A. D. 1487.

and America, \_\_\_\_\_ 1493.

In this Reign the **Gothic** Stile was brought to it's higheft Perfection in England, while it had been wholly laid aside in Italy by the Revivers of the old Augustan Stile; as in Part I. Chap. VII.

John Jflip, Abbot of Westminster, finished the Repairs of that Abby, A. D. 1493. fo as it stood till the late Reparations in our Time.

The Grand Master and Fellows of the Order of St. JOHN at Rhodes (now at Malta) affembled at their Grand Lodge, chose King HENRY their Protector, A. D. 1500.

This Royal GRAND MASTER chofe for his Wardens of England, the forefaid John Jflip, Abbot of Westminster, and Sir Reginalo Bray, Knight of the Garter.

East End of Westminster Abby, and

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and levell'd the Footftone of his famous Chapel on 24 June, 1502. tho' it well deferves to ftand clean alone, being juftly call'd by our Antiquary Leland the eighth Wonder of Art, the fineft Piece of Gothic upon Earth, and the Glory of this Reign. It's Capeftone was celebrated A. D. 1507.

The King employ'd Grand Warden Bay to raife the middle Chapel of Windfor, and to rebuild the Palace of Sheen upon Thames, which the King call'd Richmond; and to enlarge the old Palace of Greenwich, calling it Placentia, where he built the pretty Box call'd the Queen's-House.

He rebuilt Baynard Caftle, London, founded fix Monafteries, and turn'd the old Palace of Savoy into an Hospital: while Others built Brasen-Nose College Oxford, Jesus's and St. John's Colleges Cambridge, and about 6 pious Houses; till the King, aged only 54 Years, died at New Richmond, on 22 April, 1509. leaving three Children, viz.

	A summer was a summer of the s	
2. HENRY VIII. Tew-	MARGARET Tewdor,	MARY Tewdor,
dor, Prince of Wales,	first the Wife of James	first the Wife of
aged 18Years, fucceed-	IV. King of Scotland,	Lewis XII. King
ed his Father, A. D.	next of Archibald Dow-	of France; and
1,509.	glass, Earl of Angus;	next of Charles
Cardinal Cloolley was	next of Henry Stewart,	Brandon, Duke
choien Grand Master,	A CONTRACT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIP	Suffolk.
who built Hampton-		

Court; and next rear'd White-Hall, the College of Christ's Church Oxford, and feveral more good Edifices, which upon his Difgrace were forfeited to the Crown, A.D. 1530.

**Chomag Cromwell** Earl of Effex was the next Patron of the Graft under the King, for whom he built St. James's Palace, Chrift's Hofpital London and Greenwich Caftle. Mean while

The King and Parliament threw off the old Yoke of the **Pope's** Supremacy, and the King was declared the Supreme Head of the Church A. D. 1534. and Wales was united to England, A. D. 1536.

The

#### The pious Houses, in number about 926. were suppress'd, A.D. 1539. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, being unjustly beheaded, A. D. 1540. John Touchet, Lord Audley, became Grand Master.

But the Supprefion of the religious Houfes did not hurt Mafonry; nay Architecture of a finer Stile gain'd Ground: for those pious Houfes and their Lands being fold by the King at eafy Rates to the Nobility and Gentry, they built of those Ruins many ftately Manfions: Thus Grand Mafter Audley built Magdalen College Cambridge, and his great Houfe of Audley End.

King Henry VIII. aged near 56 Years, died on 28 Jan. 1545. and left three Children.

Internet produces in the second secon		
3. EDWARD VI. Tew-	4. MARY	5. ELIZABETH Tew-
dor, born by Queen Jane	Tewdor, Daugh-	dor, Daugh. of Queen
Sevmour, a Minor of q	ter of Oueen	Anne Bollen, aged 25
Years, under the Regen-	Katharine of	Years, fucceded Sifter
cy of his Mother's Bro-	Aragon, aged	Mary as Queen Sove-
ther, EDWARD Duke of	38 Years, fuc-	reign. She reftored
Somerset, who establisht	ceeded her Bro-	the Protestant Reli-
the Protestant Religion;	ther Edward,	gion, and was declar-
and as Grand Maffer	as Queen Sove-	ed Supreme Head of
built his Palace in the	reign.	the Church. Now
Strand, call'd ftill Somer-	She reftored	Learning of all Sorts
set-House, tho' forfeited	the Romish Re-	revived, and the good
to the Crown, A.D. 1552.		
and when the Regent was	fecuted the Pro-	in England began to
beheaded, JOHN POYNET,	testants; mar-	peep from under it's
Bishop of Winchester, was	ried Philip II.	Rubbish: And it would
the Patron of the Free-	King of Spain,	have foon made great
Mafons till the King died		
without Iffue, A. D. 1553.	out Issue, 17	had affected Archi-
	Nov. 1558.	tecture : But hearing
		the Masons had cer-

tain Secrets that could not be reveal'd to her (for that fhe could not be Grand Master) and being jealous of all fecret Affemblies, fhe

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the fent an armed Force to break up their annual Grand Lodge

at York, on St. John's Day, 27 Dec. 1561. This Tradition was But Sir **Chomas Sackville**, Grand firmly believ'd by all Master, took Care to make fome of the the old Enelis Masons. chief Men fent Free-Masons, who then joining in that Communication, made a very honourable Report to the Queen; and fhe never more attempted to diflodge or difturb them, but efteem'd them as a peculiar fort of Men that cultivated Peace and Friendship, Arts and Sciences, without meddling in the Affairs of Church or State.

In this Reign fome Colleges were built, and many stately Manfions, particularly famous Burleigh-Houfe : For Travellers had brought home fome good Hints of the happy Revival of the AUGUSTAN Stile in Italy, with fome of the fine Drawings and Defigns of the best Architects; whereby the English began apace to flight the Gothic Stile, and would have entirely left it off, if the Queen had frankly encouraged the Graft.

Here it is proper to fignify the Sentiment and Practice of the Old Majons, viz. That Kings and other Male Soveraigns, when made Mafons, are Grand Masters by Prerogative during Life, and appoint a Deputy, or approve of his Election, to prefide over the Fraternity with the Title and Honours of Grand Master; but if the Soveraign is a Female, or not a Brother, or a Minor under a Regent, not a Brother; or if the Male Soveraign or the Regent, tho' a Brother, is negligent of the Craft, then the old Grand Officers may affemble the Grand Lodge in due Form to elect a Grand Master, tho' not during Life, only he may be annually rechofen while he and they think fit.

Accordingly, when Grand Master SACK . | This is the Tradition VILLE demitted, A. D. 1567. FRANCIS of the Old Majons.

RUSSEL, Earl of Bedford was chosen in the North ; and in the South Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the first Royal Enchange at London, A. D. 1570. Next

CHARLES HOWARD Lord of Effingham, was Grand Master in the South till 1588. then GEORGE HASTINGS Earl of Huntington, M

#### Huntington, till the Queen died unmarried, on 24 March, 160<sup>+</sup>. when

The Crowns of England and Scotland (tho' not yet the Kingdoms) were united in her Succeffor, viz.

JAMES VI. Stewart, King of Scotland, Son of MARY Stewart Queen Soveraign, Daughter of King JAMES V. Son of King JAMES IV. by his Queen MARGARET TEWDOR eldeft Daughter of HENRY VII. King of England, by his Queen ELIZA-BETH Plantagenet the Heirefs of England. And he was proclaim'd at London, JAMES I. King of England, France and Ireland, on 25 March, 1603. See Part III.

#### CHAP. VI.

# MASONRY in Scotland till the UNION of the Crowns.

THE Hiftory of the first Kings of the Scots in Albin, or the Western Parts beyond the Clyde and the middle Grampian Hills; and also that of the Pitts in Caledonia along the German Sea Coast and towards England, not containing much to our Purpose, we may begin with the Restoration of the Kingdom of Albin (according to the Scottish Chronicle) made by

King FERGUS II. Mac Erch, A. D. 403.

And even after that Period, the Hiftory of both these Nations confists mostly of War; only we learn that the *Pists* were a more mechanical and mercantil People than the *Scots*, had built many Cities, and first founded all the old strong Castles in their Dominion; while the *Scots* affected rather to be a Nation of Soldiers, till

KENNETH II. Mac Alpin, King of Scots, Oce his Race in the demolifh'd the Kingdom of the Pists, and Margin of next Page. fo became the first King of all Scotland, A. D. 842. He repair'd the publick Edifices after the Wars, and died, 858.

But both the Branches of his Royal Race were mostly engaged in War till King MALCOLM II. Mac Kenneth, fucceeded his Coulin King Grimus, A. D. 1008. as on the next Page.

For

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For King Malcolm II. first compil'd the Laws in the famous Book of Scotland call'd REGIAM MAJESTATEM, partition'd the
Land into Baronies, founded the Bishoprick of Aberdeen (in Me- mory of his routing the Norwegians) A. D. 1017, cultivated Arte
and Sciences, and fortified his Towns and Caltles till he died, leaving only two Daughters, viz.

BEATRIX the Eldeft, Wife of Albanach Thane of the Isles.	Docha the Youn finleg Thane	
I. DUNCAN I fucceeded his Grandfather, A. D. 1033. murder'd by Mackbeth 1040. but King DUNCAN I. was the Patriarch of the follow- ing Kings on the next Page.	Poffession, 1040. Dunsinnan and La	a kill'd and took built the Caftle of umfannan, &c. and the Graft, till cut A. D. 1057.
6. DONALD VI. fuc ceeded Gregory. 8. MALCOLM I. fuc	cceeded Conftantin II.	2. DONALD V. fuc- ceeded his Bro- ther Kenneth II. 5. GREGORY, Son of King Congallar, (who had reign'd before Kenneth II.) fucceeded Ernus. He built Aberdeen.
<ul> <li>DUFFUS, who fucceeded Indul- pbus.</li> <li>I.Z. KENNETH ceeded Calena, 976. the Yee Edgar King</li> <li>Iand died. KENNETH enacted the bereditary in his Family, and died, A.</li> <li>MALCOLM II. fucceeded A. Dom. 1008.</li> </ul>	crown D. 994. Below	the Prince. s fucceeded Conflan- nd died 1008. arder'd by Mackbeth. King

### King Duncan I.

3. MALCOLM III. Keanmore, 4. DONALD Base, or or Head Great, was reftor'd when Macheth was flain, 1057. He built the old Church of Dunferm- A D. 1000 ordered, 1094. built the old Church of Dunferm- A D. 1093. and after ting, a Royal Sepulehre, and le-the Ufurper Duncan was vell'd the Footstone of the old Ca-flain 1095. Donald reign'd till his Ne-thedral of Durbam, which he phew King Edgar imprison'd him for richly endow'd. He fortified his Life. A. D. 1098.

Borders, Caftles and Seaports, as the Royal Grand Mafter and Patron of Arts and Sciences, till he died, A. D. 1093.

By his Queen MARGARET, Sifter of Prince Edgar Albeling, and Grand-Daughter of King EDMUND Ironsides, the Saxon Heirefs of England (by the Scots call'd St. Margaret.) He had

7. ALEXAN- 8. DAVIDI. fuc- MAUD, MARY, fucceeded Do DER I. fucceed- ceeded Brother A- Wife of Wife of nald, and died ed Brother Ed- lexander, built the Henry I. Eustace, without Iffue, gar, built the Abby of Holy-Rood King of Count of Abbies of Dun- House, and the Ca- England. Boulogne. 1107. fermlin, and St. thedrals of four Bi-~~ Colms's Inch, St. Michael's shopricks that he MAUD, MAUD, at Scone, &c. and patroniz'd establish'd. The the Em-Wife of the Craft till he died, A. D. Clergy call'd him prefs. phen. St. David for hisl 1124. without Iffue. great Endowments =

to the Church; and the Majons worshipped him as their beneficent Grand MASTER, till he died, A. D. 1153.

By his Q. MAUD, the Heirefs of Huntington, King DAVID I. had

Denry, Prince of Scotland, died before his Father, 1152. leaving three Sons, viz.

9. MALCOLMIV. call'd the 10. WILLIAM DAVID, Earl of See Huntingt on. Maiden, fucceededGrand-father the Lion. next Page. David, and died without Iffue, next Page. 10. WILLIAM A. D. 1165.

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10. WILLIAM the Lion fucceeded Brother Malcolm, built ain England, A. D. 1219. But Palace at Aberdeen, rebuilt the all King WILLIAM's Race failwhole Town of Pertb after a Fire, and was an excellent Grand mobility and Clergy, till he died A. D. 1214. See the next Page. David Earl of Huntington died David Earl of Huntington died David Earl of Huntington died King WILLIAM's Race failing in the Maiden of Norway, as on the next Page, the Right of Succeffion was in the Heirs of this David ; and they made the Competition for the Crown, as in the Margin below. 10. WIL-

Prince DAVID Earl of Huntingdon had 3 Daughters, viz.

I. MARGARET, Wife of Bian Lord of Galloway.	I
DORNAGILLA, Wife of John Balliol Lord of Bernard Caftle in Durbam.	a

1. JOHN BALLIOL, the Competitor, as deficeuded from David's Eldeft Daughter, was declar'd King of Scotland, by the Umpire of the Competition King EDW. I. of England, A. D. 1292. for John's owning him his Superior.

But JOHN revolting, Ed ward depos'd him, 1296. banish'd him into Normandy, and garrison'd Scotland for himfelf. But the English were expell'd first by Sir attitiam attallace, and next by King ROBERT BRUCE. See the next Margin. ROBERT BRUCE, an English Lord, made Lord of Anandale in Scotland.

2. ISABELLE, Wife of

ROBERT BRUCE, the Competitor, as the first Male from Prince David: But his Claim was over-ruled by the Umpire; and Robers foon died.

Robert Bince, Lord of Anandale, and by Marriage, Earl of Carrick, was by King ED WARD I. made Earl of Huntington to make him ealy: And after John Balliol was banifh'd, King ED-WARD promis'd to make BRUCE King of Scotland, in order to engage him againft Etallace But next Day after the Battle of Falkirk, A. D. 1298. at a Conference or Interveiw,

See the next Margin.

3. ADA, Wife of Lord Haftings.

Defcent of the ROYALSTEWARTS from GRIMUS King of Scotland who died 1008.

Bancho, Thane of Loch-Abyr, murder'd by Macheth, 1040. Page 83.

Fleance fled to Wales, and married Nersta, Daughter of GRUFFYD ap Llewelin, Prince of Wales, and died there.

-\_\_\_\_

Walter I.the young Welchman came to Scotland upon the Reftoration of King Malcolm Keanmore, who made him heritable Lord Digb Stewart.

WALTER I

	10. WILLIAM the Lion.
~	II. ALEXANDER II. rebuilt Coldingham, and died, A. D. 1249
	12. ALEXANDER III. the laft Male from Duncan I. died A.D. 1285.
(	MARGARET, Queen of Ericus King of Norway.
5	MARGARET, the Maiden of Norway, died coming over 1290.

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But from the Diffolution of the Pitlifh Kingdom, A. D. 842. the Othic Stile was well improv'd in Scotland during Years 448. till the Maiden of Norway died, and the Competition began. This

but expell'd 1341 Some fay his Race are flill in France. England at Bannockburn an honourable Peace, A. D. 1329. 4. DAVID II. Bruce ceeded, a Minor of 8 born of King Robert's fo Wife, was fent to Fran Edward Balliol was exp He was afterwards capti	2. ROBERT 1. 2011 fled to Scotland, and was crown'd 1306 And after many fore Con- flicts, he totally routed King ED WARD II. of a, A. D. 1314. obtain'd and died illuftrious, fuc- MARJORY BRUCE Years born of KingRobert's cond firft Wife, I/abella, ce till Daughter of Donald, pell'd, Earl of Mar, a no- vated ble Pitt.	the Royal Stewarts, by his
in England till ranfom'd died without Islue, 13		Stewart. See the next Margin.

This had been more amply and accurately difcover'd, if the Learn'd of Scotland had publish'd a Monasticon Scoticanum, with an Account of the old Palaces and Caftles (as fine as any in Europe) before the Competition of BRUCE and BALLIOL, in a Chronological Deduction : A Work long and much defiderated !

During the Competition, MASONRY was neglected ; but after the Wars, King ROBERT I. Bruce, having fettled his Kingdom, forthwith employ'd the Craft in repairing the Caftles, Palaces and pious Houfes ; and the Nobility and Clergy follow'd his Example till he died, A. D. 1329.

King DAVID II. Bruce, after his Reftoration, much affected Masonry, and built David's Tower in Edinborough Caftle, till he died without Iffue, A. D. 1370. leaving the Crown to his Sifter's Son, viz.

Royal Stewards. See the laft Margin.

I. ROBERT II. Stewart, who left the Care of Malonry to the Eminent Clergy, then very active in raifing fine religious Houfes, till he died A. D. 1390.

2. ROBERT III. Stewart, being fickly, left the Government to the Care of his Brother Robert Duke of Albany, a great Patron of the Graft, till the King died A. D. 1406.

2. ROBERT

ROYAL STEWARDS. See the laft Margin. I. ROBERT II. Stewart, fo call'd from his hereditary Office that now re-verted to the Crown: and hence the King's. Eldeft Son is filed the Prince and STEWART of Scotland. This King was first the Earl of Strathern, till his Uncle King David died, A. D. 1370. and King Robert II. died 1390. His first Wife ELIZABETH MUIR, | His 2d Wife E u

was only Countefs of Strathern, for fhe died before he was King : Yet her Son, viz.

His 2d Wife EUPHE-MIA Ross, was, Queen of Scotland.

2. ROBERT III. Stewart (call'd JOHN formerly) fucceeded his Father, A D 1390. Upon hear-ing that his only Son JAMES, in his Voyage to France, was captivated by King Henry IV. of England, tho' in Time of Peace, King Robert broke his Heart, 1406.

Walter Stewart, Earl of Athol who murder'd King Fames I. at Perib.

3. JAMES I. Steenart, after 18 Years was ranfom'd and crown'd, 1424.

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#### 2. Robert III.

3. JAMES 1. Stewart, tho' unjustly captivated, ruled by his Regent the faid Robert Duke of Albany.

penty alardiaw, Bishop of St. Andrews, was now Grand Master, and sounded the University there, A. D. 1411. tho' it was long before a Place of Education.

Robert Duke of Albany died A. D. 1420. and his Son Duke Soutosch was Regent till the King was ranfom'd, reftor'd and crown'd, A. D. 1424.

King JAMES I. prov'd the best King of Scotland, the Patron of the Learned, and countenanced the Lodges with his Prefence as the Royal Grand Matter; till he fettled an Yearly Revenue of 4 Pounds Scots (an English Noble) to be paid by every Master Mason in Scotland, to a Mand Matter This is the Tradition of the chosen by the Grand Lodge, and approv'd Old Scottish Masons, and found by the Crowa one nobly born, or an in their Records.

by the Crown, one nobly born, or an in their Records. eminent Clergyman, who had his Deputies in Cities and Counties: and every new Brother at Entrance paid him alfo a Fee. His Office impower'd him to regulate in the Fraternity what fhould not come under the Cognizance of Law-Courts: to him appeal'd both Mafon and Lord, or the Builder and Founder, when at Variance, in order to prevent Law-Pleas; and in his Abfence, they appeal'd to his Deputy or Grand Warden that refided next to the Premiffes.

This Office remain'd till the Civil Wars, A. D. 1640. but is now obfolete; nor can it be reviv'd but by a ROAYL Grand MASTER. And now the Majons joyfully toasted

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT.

This excellent King repair'd Falkland and his other Palaces, fortified all his Caftles and Sea-Ports, and influenc'd the Nobility to follow his Example in much employing the Craft, till he was bafely murder'd in the Dominicans Abby at Perth, by his Uncle Walter Stewart Earl of Atboll, A. D. 1437. and being juftly lamented by All, his Murderers were feverely punifh'd.

By

By his Wife JOAN BEAUFORT, eldest Daughter of John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, eldest Son of John a Gaunt, by his 3d Wife Katharine Roet, he had

4. JAMES II. Stewart, a Minor of 7 Years, under the Regency of Lord Calendar.

In this Reign **Cliffiam Sinclait** the great Earl of Orkney and Caitness was Grand Master, and built Rossin Chapel near Edinborough, a Master Piece of the best Gothic, A. D. 1441. next Bishop **Curnbull** of Glasgow, who founded the University there, A. D. 1454

And the King, when of Age, encouraged the Craft till 31460

By his Wife MARY, Daughter of Arnold Duke of Guelders,

5. JAMES III. Stewart, a Minor of 7 Years fucceeded, and when of Age, he employ'd the *Craft* in more curious Architecture than any King before him, particularly at Sterling, where he erected a fpacious Hall, and a fplendid Chapel Royal in the Caftle, by the Direction first of Sir Robert Cockeran Grand Master, and next of Alerander Lord Forbes, who continued in Office till the King died, A. D. 1488.

By his Wife MARGARET Daughter of Chriftiern I. K. of Denmark.

6. JAMES IV. Stewart aged 16 Years fucceeded, and by the Grand Master addition Elphinston Bishop of Aberdeen, the King founded the University there A. D. 1494. Elphinston at his own Cost founded the curious Bridge of Dee near Aberdeen, finish'd by his Successfor Bishop Gavin Dunbat an excellent Grand Master, who built many other fine Structures.

The King delighted most in Sbip Building, and encreas'd his Navy Royal, a very Warlike Prince : till affifting the French in a Diversion of War, he was lost in Flowden-Field, A. D. 1513.

By his Wife MARGARET TEWDOR, eldeft Daughter of Henry VII. King of England, He had

N

7. JAMES

7. JAMES V. Stewart, a Minor of 17 Months; and when of Age he became the ingenious Patron of the Learned, effectially of the Mules.

In this Reign the noble Gavin Downlas, Bishop of Dunkeld, was Grand Master till he died, A. D. 1522. Next

Scorge Creighton Abbot of Holyrood-House, till A. D. 1527. and then

PATRICK, Earl of Lindfay (the Progenitor of our late Grand Master CRAWFURD) who was succeeded in that Office by Sir Dabid Lindsay, Lion King at Arms, still mention'd among Scottish Masons by the Name of DAVY LINDSAY the learned Grand Master; till the King died, 13 Dec. 1542.

By his Wife MARY, Daughter of Claud of Lorrain Duke of Guife, He left only

8. MARY Stewart, Queen Soveraign of Scotland, a Minor of 7 Days, who became Queen Confort of France; and after the Death of her first Husband King Francis II. without Issue, the return'd to Scotland A. D. 1561. and brought with her fome fine Connoisseurs in the AUGUSTAN Stile.

She next married, A. D. 1565. HENRY STEWART, Lord Darnley, eldeft Son of **Matthew** Earl of Lennox, the lineal Male defcended from Sir Robert Stewart Lord Darnley of the Old Royal Race, as in the Margin of Page 86.

She fell out with her Nobles, who dethroned her; and being defeated in Battle, fhe fled for Shelter into England 1568. where Queen ELIZABETH detain'd her a Prifoner, and at last, for Reafons of State, beheaded her on 8 Feb. 1585.

9. JAMES VI. Stewart, born 19 June, 1566. Upon his Mother's Abdication he was crown'd King of Scotland, aged 13 Months, under 4 fucceffive Regents; and when aged near 12 Years he affum'd the Government A. D. 1578.

He founded the University of Edinburg A. D. 1580. He fail'd to Denmark, and married ANN Princess Royal, A. D. 1589. when he visited the noble Typha Brahe, the Prince of Astronomers, in his Scarlet Island.

The

The Nobility and Gentry having divided the Spoil of the Church's Revenues, built many ftately Manfions of the Ruins of the pious Houfes, as was done in *England*; and the *Mafons* began to imitate the *Augustan Stile*, under the Direction of feveral fucceflive Grand Masters.

For after the Death of Davy Lindjay, Andrew Stewart Lord Ocbiltree was Grand Master; next Sir James Sandilanus Knight of Malta: Then Claud Damilton Lord Paisley (Progenitor of our late Grand Master ABERCORN) who made King JAMES a Brother Mason and continued in Office till the Union of the Crowns, A. D. 1603.

Before this Period, not only the Crown was pollefs'd of many fine Palaces and ftrong Caftles, but also the Nobles and Chiefs of Clans had fortify'd themfelves; because of their frequent Feuds or Civil Wars; and the *Clergy* had built many Abbies, Churches, Monastries and other pious Houses, of as fine *Gothic* as any in *Europe*, most venerable, fumptuous, and magnificent.

The Fraternity of old met in Monasteries in foul Weather; but in fair Weather they met early in the Morning on the Tops of Hills, especially on St. JOHN Evangelist's Day, and from thence walk'd in due Form to the Place of Dinner, according to the Tradition of the old Scots Masons, particularly of those in the antient Lodges of Killwinning, Sterling, Aberdeen, &c.

#### CHAP. VII.

### MASONRY in Ireland till Grand Master KINGSTON, A. D. 1730.

THE antient Romans having never invaded Ireland, we have no good Vouchers of what happened there before St. Patrick in the Days of King LEOGHAIR, Dec Sur James Ware's about A. D. 430. He founded St. Patricks at Antiq. Hibern. N 2 Ardmagb. Ardmagb, and the Priory of St. Avog at Loch-Derg, near the Cave call'd St. Patrick's Purgatory: But afterwards many pious Houfes appear'd throughout Ireland.

Nor did the Anglo-Saxons invade Ireland: But Bette and Others, in the 8th Century affirm, that then many Britons, Saxons and Franks reforted to the Schools of Ireland for Education.

But the Norwegians and Danes conquer'd the most Part of the Island; and tho' at first they destroy'd the pious Houses, they built many Castles and Forts with losty Beacons, to alarm the whole Country in an Hour; till they were converted to Christianity by the Irish, when the Danes built many religious Houses; as at Dublin St. Maty's Abbey and Christ Church, about A. D. 984.

At length, BRIEN BOROM, the From whom our late Grand Grand Monarch of all Ireland of Heber's Mafter INCHIQUIN is de-Race, after defeating the Danes in many Cended in a lineal MaleRace. Battels, totally routed 'em, A. D. 1039.

So the far greater Part of the Danes were forced to fail home, and carried with 'em (as the Iri/b affirm) the beft old Records of Ireland, an irreparable Damage! But the Learned of Other Nations long to fee the remaining Manufcripts of Ireland publish'd with good Translations, and also a better Monasticon Hibernicum; that among other Antiquities, the Vestiges of their old Celtic Architecture might be trac'd, if possible; for the Augustan Stile had never been there, and the Gothic was only introduc'd by St. Patrick.

After the Expulsion of the Danes, the Milesian Kings of Ireland order'd the Palaces, Castles and pious Houses to be repair'd, and much employ'd the Crast down to RODERIC O CONNOR, the last Monarch of all Ireland, who built the wonderful Castle of Tuam (now demolish'd) A. D. 1168.

But the Royal Branches having made themfelves Petty Soveraigns, were imbroil'd in frequent Civil Wars : One of them, viz.

DERMOT King of Leinster, being deseated by the Others, came to HENRY II. King of England, and got Leave to contract tract with Adventurers, viz. Richard Stronghow Earl of Pembroke, Robert Fitz-Stephen of Cardigan, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald; who brought over an Army of Welch and English to DERMOT'S Affistance, took in Dublin, Waterford and many other Places, which they fortify'd and furrender'd into the Hands of their King HENRY II. as foon as he had follow'd 'em into Ireland, A. D. 1172.

Kings of ENGLAND now Lords of IRELAND.

The Irifs, not without Reason, fay, that King HENRY II. did not conquer Ireland; only fome of their Petty Kings and Princes, rather than be farther imbroil'd in Civil Wars, chose to come under his Protection, and of their own Accord receiv'd the Laws of England, with the Freedom of a Parliament at Dublin. But where the English prevail'd, Masonry and other Arts were most encouraged.

Thus the faid STRONGBOW Lord Warden of Ireland Built the Priory of Kill Mainham; while St. Bar founded the <u>A.D. 1174</u> Aboy of Finbar.

John De Couce, Earl of Kingsail, rebuilt the Abby A.D. 1182. of St. Patrick in Down, the Priories of Nedrum and St. John's, with St. Mary's Abby of Innys, &c.

In the Reign of RICHARD I. Alured, a noble Dane, built St. John's in Dublin; and Archbishop Comin rebuilt <u>A. D. 1190</u> St. Patrick's there, all of Stone, which before was only of Timber and Watles.

King JOHN was King of Ireland (as the Irif affirm) till his Brother Richard died, 1199. and afterwards went into Ireland, and employ'd Denry Launders Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Justice, as Grand Master, in building the Castle A. D. 1210 of Dublin; while Castleman Earl of Pembroke built the Priory of Killkenny.

King HENRY III. granted Ireland a Magna [4. D. 1216] Charta the fame with that of England. Felix D Duadant, Archbishop of Tuam, rebuilt St. Mary's Dublin, and cover'd it with Lead; while fough de Lacy, Earl of Ulfter, about A. D. 1220. founded

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founded Carrick-Fergus, a Friary in Down, the Priory of Ards, and famous Trim Castle, &c. as Grand Master, or Patron of the Crast.

The Native Princes liv'd pretty well with the English, till the Reign of King EDWARD II. when Prince EDWARD BRUCE (Brother of Robert Bruce King of Scotland) headed the confederated Irish, conquer'd the Island, was crown'd King of <u>A.D. 1315</u> all Ireland, and reign'd three Years, till Sir Roger Mortimer Earl of March landed with a strong English Army and shew King Edward Bruce in Battle.

After this, Masonry in the English Settlements revived; and in the North of Ireland too, where the Scots had gradually settled, and brought with them good Gothic Masonry. At last, The Natives regarded the Kings of England as the lawful So-

The Natives regarded the Kings of England as the lawful Soveraign Lords of Ireland down to King HENRY VIII. who in Defiance of the Pope, proclaim'd himfelf King of Ireland, which was confirm'd in the Parliament at Dublin, A. D. 1542.

Kings of ENGLAND now Kings of IRELAND.

HENRY King of Ireland was fucceeded by his Son King ED-WARD, and he by his Sifter Queen MARY Tewdor, who got Pope PAUL IV. to make her Queen of Ireland; fucceeded by her Sifter Queen ELIZABETH Tewdor, who founded the famous University of Dublin, A. D. 1591.

Majonry made fome Progrefs in Ireland in the Reigns of JAMES I. and CHARLES I. till the Civil Wars, when all the Fabrick was out of Joint till the Reforation A. D. 1660. After which it was revived by fome of the Difciples of Inizo Jones in the Reign of CHARLES II. and till the Wars of King JAMES II. But after King WILLIAM had fettled the Country, Arts and Sciences were again well cultivated in the Reigns of Queen ANNE and King GEORGE I.

Many are the beautiful Remains of the beft Gothic Architecture in this fine Ifland, of which the Learned of Ireland can beft give a Chronological Deduction. But fince the Revolution the AUGUSTAN STILE has been much encouraged there, both by the Government and the Nobility and Gentry: So that the Metropolis Dublin is now adorned with a ftately Tollfell or Town-boufe,

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an excellent Cuftom-boufe, a curious Armory in the Caftle, a fine Library in the University, neat and convenient Barracks for the Garrifon, a Royal Hofpital for old Soldiers, Stephen's Green-Square, the largeft in Europe, being an English Mile round, or 1760 Yards, Stephens's Hofpital, befides Churches and other Edifices rais'd by good Architects, particularly by Thomas Burnh Efg; late Surveyor General of Ireland, and his Successor Sir Edward Louer Ecarce, the Architect of the new magnificent Parliament-Houfe (far beyond that of England) founded on the 3d Feb. 1728, when Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant, the Lords Justices, feveral Peers and Members of Parliament, fome eminent Clergy, with many Free Mafons, attended by the King's Yeomen of Guard, and a Detachment of Horfe and Foot, made a folemn Proceffion thither, and the Lord Lieutenant, having in the King's Name levell'd the Footstone at the South-fide, by giving it 3 Knocks with a Mallet, the Trumpets founded, the folemn Croud made joyful Acclamations, a Purfe of Gold was laid on the Stone for the Mafons, who drank to the King and the Craft, &c. And in the Stone were placed Two Silver Medals of King GEORGE II. and Queen CAROLINE, over which a Copper Plate was laid with the following Infcription.

SERENISSIMUS ET POTENTISSIMUS Rex Georgius Secundus Per Excellent. Dominum Joannem Dominum Et Baron. de Hawnes Locum-tenentem, Et per Excellent. Dominos Hugonem Archiep: Armachan: Thomam Windham Cancell. Guliel: Conolly Dom: Com: Prolocut. Justiciarios Generales, Primum Hujusce Domus Parliament: Lapidem Posuit Tertio Die Februarie MDCCXXVIII.

At

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At last the antient Fraternity of the Free and accepted MASONS in Ireland, being duly assembled in their Grand Lodge at Dublin, choic a Noble Orand Dassfer, in Imitation of their Brethren of England, in the 3d Year of his prefent Majesty King GEORGE II. A. D. 1730. even our noble Brother

JAMES KING Lord Viscount Kingston, the very next Year after his Lordship, had, with great Reputation, been the Grand Maffer of England; and he has introduced the same Constitutions and antient Usages.

He has been annually fucceeded by noble Brothers in Solomon's Chair, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland are firmly refolved to perfevere in propagating the Knowledge of the Noble Science of GEOMETRY and the Royal Art of MASONRY.



#### PART

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### PART III.

The Difforty of MASONRY in Britain, from the UNION of the Crowns to these Times.

#### CHAP. I.

### The AUGUSTAN STILE in Britain, from the Union of the CROWNS 1603. till the RESTORATION 1660.

BEFORE this Period, fome Gentlemen of fine Tafte returning from their Travels full of laudable Emulation, refolved, if not to excel the Italian Revivers, at leaft to imitate them in old Roman and Grecian MASONRY. But no Remains being here, no Veftiges of the good old AUGUSTAN Stile, those ingenious Travellers brought home fome Pieces of old Columns, fome curious Drawings of the Italian Revivers, and their Books of ArchiteEture; effective

INIGO JONES, born near St. Paul's London, A. D. 1572. (Son of Mr. Ignatius or Inigo Jones, a Citizen of London) bred up at Cambridge, who naturally took to the Arts of Defigning, and was first known by his Skill in Landskip-Painting; for which he was patroniz'd by the noble and learned WILLIAM HERBERT (afterwards Earl of Pembroke) at whose Expence Jones made the Tour of Italy, where he was instructed in the Royal Art by some of the best Disciples of the famous

ANDREA PALLADIO.

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INIGO

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INIGO JONES, upon his Return, laid afide his Pencil, and took up the Square, Level and Plumb, and became the Clittutitus Bitannicus, the Rival of Palladio and of all the Italian Revivers; as it foon appear'd after

The UNION of the CROWNS, A. D. 1603.

When the ROYAL TEWDORS expired, and the ROYAL STEWARTS fucceeded.

### SCOTTISH Kings of all Britain.

1. JAMES I. Stewart, now the first King of all Britain, a Royal Brother Mason, and Royal Grand Master by Prerogative, withing for proper Heads and Hands for establishing the Augustan Stile here, was glad to find such a Subject as Jungo Jones; whom he appointed his General Surveyor, and approv'd of his being chosen Grand Master of England, to preside over the Lodges.

The King order'd him to draw the Plan of a new Palace at Whiteball, and fo when the old Banquetting-Houfe was pull'd down, the KING with Grand Master Jones and his Grand Wardens, (the forefaid WILLIAM HERBERT Earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Stone the Sculptor,) attended by many Brothers in due Form, and many eminent Perfons, walk'd to Whiteball Gate, and levell'd the Footflone of the New Banquelting-Houfe with 3 great Knocks, loud Huzza's, Sound of Trumpets, and a Purfe of broad Pieces of Gold laid upon the Stone for the Masons to drink

#### To the King and the Craft! A. D. 1607.

Tho' for want of a Parliamentary Fund, no more was built but the faid glorious BANQUETTING-HOUSE, the fineft fingle Room of that large Extent fince the Days of Augustus, and the Glory of this Reign. Afterwards the lofty Ceiling was adorned by the fine Pencil of Peter Paul RUBENS.

The beft Craftsmen from all Parts reforted to Grand Master JONES, who always allow'd good Wages and feafonable Times for Inftruction in the Lodges, which he conftituted with excellent By-Laws, and made 'em like the Schools or Academies of the Defigners

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Defigners in Italy. He alfo held the So faid Brother Micholas Quarterly Communication \* of the Grand Stone his Warden, in a Louge of Masters and Wardens, and the Manuscript burnt 1720. Annual General Affembly and Feast on St. John's Day, when he

was annually rechofen, till A. D. 1618. when the forefaid WILLIAM Earl of Pembroke was chofen Grand Mafter; and being approved by the King, he appointed Inigo Jones his Deputy Grand Maiter.

Masonry thus flourishing, many eminent, wealthy and learned Men, at their own Request, were accepted as Brothers, to the Honour of the Craft, till the King died 27 March 1625. leaving two Children, viz.

2. CHARLES I. Stew-	Elizabeth Stewart Queen of Bohemia.
ceeded; alfo a Royal Bro-	Princefs Sophia, Electrefs of Brunfwig.
ther and Grand Master	George I. King of Great Britain. Below.
well skill'd in all the Arts	

of Defigning, he encouraged the best foreign Painters, Sculptors, Statuaries, Plaisterers, &c. but wanted no Foreigners for Architecture, becaufe none of 'em equall'd his own Inigo Jones and his excellent Difciples. When Grand Master PEMBROKE demitted, A. D. 1630.

HENRY DANVERS Earl of Danby fucceeded in Solomon's Chair by the King's Approbation; and at his own Coft erected a finall, but most accurate Piece of the old Architecture, by the Defign of his Deputy Jones, even the famous beautiful Gate of the Phylic Garden at Oxford, with this Infcription.

#### GLORIÆ DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI HONORI CAROLI REGIS, IN USUM ACADEMIÆ ET REIPUBLICÆ, A. D. 1632. HENRICUS COMES DANBY.

THOMAS HOWARD Earl of Arundel (the Progenitor of our late Grand Master NORFOLK) then fucceeded Danby at the Head of 02

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of the Fraternity, a most excellent Connoisseur in all the Arts of Designing, and the great Reviver of learned Antiquities, who will be ever famous for his Marmora Arundeliana ! But Deputy JONES was never out of Office; and join'd Grand Master ARUNDEL, in perfuading Francis Russel Earl of Bedford, to lay out his Grounds of Covent-Garden in an Oblong-Square East and West, where he built the regular Temple of St. Paul with its admirable Portico, made Parochial A. D. 1635. when

Grand Master BEDFORD fucceeded, and employ'd his Deputy Jones to build the North and East Sides of that Square with large and lofty Arkades (commonly call'd Piazzas) which, with the faid Church on the West End, make a most beautiful Profpect after the Italian or antient Manner.

INIGO JONES fucceeded Bedford in Solomon's Chair again; and before the Wars the King employ'd him to build the ftately great Gallery of Somerfet-House fronting the Thames: And the King intended to carry on Whiteball according to Jones's Plan, but was unhappily prevented by the Civil Wars: For the Parliament's Army conquer'd the King and Parliament too, and murder'd him at his own Gate on 30 January  $164\frac{8}{5}$ .

Yet even during the Wars, the Majons met occasionally at feveral Places: Thus Elias allymole in his Diary Page 15. fays, I was made a Free Majon at Warrington, Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Manwaring, by Mr. Richard Penket the Warden, and the Fellow Crafts (there mention'd) on 16 Oct. 1646.

The Great INIGO JONES aged 80 Years died at London, and was buried in St. Bennet's Church at Paul's Wharf on 26 June 1652. the Grand Maffer of Architects, who brought the Augustan Stile into England.

He fhew'd his great Skill also in defigning the magnificent Rowe of great Queen-street, and the West Side of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with beautiful Lindsey-House, the Chirurgeons Hall and Theatre, Shaftsbury-House in Aldersgate-street, Southampton-House Bloom/bury (now the Duke of Bedford's) Berkeley-House Piccadilly (now the Duke of Devon/hire's) lately burnt and rebuilt; accurate York-Stairs at the Thames, &c. And in the Country, Gunnersbury-House

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#### Gunnersbury-House near Brentford, Wilton-House Wiltschire, Cafile-Abby Northamptonsbire, Stoke-Park, &cc.

Some of his best Disciples met privately for their mutual Improvement till the Restoration, who preferved his clean Drawings and accurate Defigns (ftill preferved by the skilful Architest, the noble RICHARD BOYLE the prefert Earl of Burlington) and after the Restoration they propagated his losty Stile.

#### CHAP. II.

### From the RESTORATION 1660. till the REVOLUTION 1688.

3. CHARLES II. Stewart, fucceeded his Father, and was magnificently reftor'd, aged 30 Years, on his own Birth-Day, 29 May 1660. In his Travels he had been made a Free Mason, and having observed the exact Structures of foreign Countries, he refolved to encourage the Augustan Stile by reviving the Lodges, and approv'd their Choice of

HENRY JERMYN Earl of St. Albans as their Grand Mafter, who appointed Sir JOHN DENHAM his Deputy Grand Mafter, Sir Christopher Wardens, Grand SAccording to a Copy of the Mr. John Weleb, Swardens. I constitutions, this Grand Master held a General Affembly and Feast on St. JOHN'S Day 27 Dec. 1663. when the following Regulations were made.

I. That no Person of what Degree soever, be made or accepted a Free Mason unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that Limit or Division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a Crastifman in the Trade of Free Masonry.

2. That no Person hereafter shall be accepted a Free Mason, but fuch as are of able Body, honest Parentage, good Reputation, and an Observer of the Laws of the Land.

3. That no Person bereaster who shall be accepted a Free Mason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or Assembly, until be bas brought a Certificate of the Time and Place of bis Acceptation from the Lodge

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Lodge that accepted him unto the Master of that Limit or Divifion where fuch Lodge is kept: And the faid Master shall enrol the same in a Roll of Parchment to be kept for that Purpose, and shall give an Account of all such Acceptations at every General Affembly.

4. That every Perfon who is now a Free Mafon, fhall bring to the Mafter a Note of the Time of his Acceptation, to the End the fame may be enroll'd in fuch Priority of Place as the Brother deferves; and that the whole Company and Fellows may the better know each other.

5. That for the Future the faid Fraternity of Free Masons shall be regulated and govern'd by One GRAND MASTER, and as many Wardens as the faid Society shall think fit to appoint at every Annual General Assembly.

6. That no Perfon shall be accepted unless he be 21 Years old or more.

THOMAS SAVAGE Earl of Rivers fucceeded St. Albans as Stand Spatter, 24 June 1666. who ap-SMr. John Web, Grand pointed Sir Chiffopher actiren Mr. Grinlin Gibbons, Wardens. his Deputy; but the Deputy and Wardens manag'd all Things.

This Year on 2 Sept. the Great Burning of London happen'd, and the Free Majons became necessary to rebuild it.

#### Accordingly,

The King and Grand Master order'd the Deputy **Ultern** to draw up a fine Plan of the new City, with long, broad and regular Streets; but tho' private Properties hinder'd it's taking Effect, yet that noble City was soon rebuilt in a far better Stile than before.

The King levell'd the Footflone of the New Royal-Exchange in folemn Form, on 23 Oct. 1667. and it was open'd, the fineft in Europe, by the Mayor and Aldermen on 28 Sept. 1669. Upon the Infides of the Square above the Arkades, and between the Windows, are the Statues of the Soveraigns of England. Afterwards the Merchant Adventurers employ'd Grand Warden Oibling, to crect in the Middle of the Square the KING's Statue to to the Life, in Cafarian Habit, of white Marble, with an elegant Infeription, \* below.

GILBERT SHELDON Archbishop of Canterbury, an excellent Architect, shew'd his great Skill in designing his famous Theatrum Sheldonianum at Oxford, and at his Cost it was conducted and finish'd by Deputy **Clircs** and Grand Warden **Cleb**; and the Crassifimen having celebrated the Cape-Stone, it was open'd with an elegant Oration by Dr. South, on 9 July 1669. D. G. M. **Clircs** built also that other Master Piece, the pretty Museum near the Theatre, at the Charge of the University. Mean while

LONDON was rebuilding apace; and the Fire having ruin'd St. Paul's Cathedral, the KING with Grand Master RIVERS, his Architects and Craftsmen, Nobility and Gentry, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Bishops and Clergy, &c. in due Form levell'd the Footstone of New St. Paul's, design'd by D. G. Master and Surveyor, with his Wardens Mr. Edward Strong Senior and Junior, upon a Parliamentary Fund.

The City rear'd beautiful Moor-Gate, and rebuilt Bedlam. Hospital in the best Old Stile, A. D. 1675. and where the Fire

\* CAROLO SECUNDO CÆSARI BRITANNICO PATRIÆ PATRI REGUM OPTIMO CLEMENTISSIMO AUGUSTISSIMO GENERIS HUMANI DELICIIS UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ VICTORI MARIUM DOMINO AC VINDICI SOCIETAS MERCATORUM ADVENTUR. ANGLIÆ QUÆ PER CCCC JAM PROPE ANNOS REGIA MAJESTATE FLORET FIDEI INTEMERATÆ ET GRATITUDINIS ÆTERNÆ HOC TESTIMONIUM VENERABUNDA POSUIT ANNO SALUTIS HUMANÆ MDCLXXXIV.

began

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began, the City rais'd the famous Monument of White Stone, a fine fluted Column of the Doric Order, 202 Foot high from the Ground, and the Shaft is 15 Foot in Diameter, with an eafy Stair of black Marble within the Shaft leading up to an Iron Balcony, guilded at the Top, the higheft Column upon Earth. It's Pedeftal. is 21 Foot Square and 40 Foot high, with most ingenious Emblems in Basso Relievo, wrought by the forefaid Gabriel Cibber, with Latin Inferiptions. It was finish'd A. D. 1677.

So where the Fire ftopt at Temple-Bar, the City built a fine Roman Gate, with the Statues of Queen ELIZABETH and King JAMES I. on the East Side, and those of King CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. on the West Side.

The **[Bhpficians** discover'd also their fine Taste by their accurate College, a Master-Piece; and the **Lawyers** by the Front of Middle Temple-Lane.

And after the Fire, the Parish Churches were many of 'em ele gantly rebuilt, especially St. Mary-le-Bow with it's Steeple of several Orders, and St. Mary Wool-Church with it's admirable Cupola, &c.

The KING also founded *Chelsea-Hospital* for old Soldiers, and a most curious New *Palace* at *Greenwich* from a Design of *Inigo Jenes*, conducted by *Grand Warden* **Clich** as *Master* of Work; and another *Palace* at *Winchesser*, design'd by *Grand Master* WREN, an excellent Pile of the richest *Corinthian* Order, cover'd in before the King's Death, but never finish'd, and now in Ruins.

The King order'd Sir WILLIAM BRUCE, Baronet, Grand Master of Scotland, to rebuild his Palace of Holyrood-House at Edinburg in the best Augustan Stile, and the Scottish Secretary-Office at Whiteball. G. Master BRUCE built also his own pretty Seat at Kinros. So that the Fellow Crafts were never more employ'd than in this Reign, nor in a more lofty Stile; and many Lodges were conftituted throughout the Iflands by Leave of the feveral noble G. Mafters: For after G. Mafter Rivers demitted, A. D. 1674.

GEORGE VILLARS Duke of Bucks, an old Mason, succeeded as G. Master of England; but being indolent, he left all Business to his Deputy Wiren and his Wardens; and when he demitted A. D. 1679.

HENRY BENNET Earl of Arlington fucceeded, who was too deeply engag'd in Affairs of State to mind the Lodges: Yet in his Mastership the Fraternity was confiderable still, and many Gentlemen requested to be admitted. Thus the forefaid Brother Association of the Association of the state of the

On the 10 March 1682. I received a Summons to appear next Day at a Lodge in Masons-Hall London, when we admitted into the Fellow/hip of Free Masons Sir William Wilson, Capt. Richard Borthwick, and four more. I was the fenior Fellow, it being 35 Years fince I was admitted; and with me were Mr. Thomas Wise (Master of the London Company of Masons) and eight more old Free Masons. We all dined at the Half-Moon Tavern in Cheapfide, a noble Dinner, prepared at the Charge of the new accepted Masons.

But many of the Fraternity's *Records* of this and former Reigns were loft in the next and at the *Revolution*; and many of 'em were too haftily burnt in our Time from a Fear of making Difcoveries: So that we have not fo ample an Account as could be wish'd of the *Grand Lodge*, &c.

King Charles II. dying on 6 February 168: his Brother fucceeded, viz.

4. JAMES II. Stewart, aged 51 Years. A most excellent Statue of him ftill stands in Whiteball. But not being a Brother Mason, the Art was much neglected, and People of all forts were otherwife

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otherwise engag'd in this Reign: Only upon the Death of Grand Master Arlington 1685 the Lodges met and elected

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN Grand Maffer, who appointed Mr. Gabriel Cibber, Grand Wardens. and while carrying on Mr. Edward Strong, Grand Wardens. St. Paul's, he annually met those Brethren that could attend him, to keep up good old Usages, till the Revolution, when

**Clilliam** of Naffau Prince of Orange, landed on 5 Nov. 1688. and King JAMES fail'd to France on 23 Dec. following, and died there on 6 Sept. 1701.

#### CHAP. III.

From the REVOLUTION to Grand Master MONTAGU, 1721.

U PON King James's going off, the Convention of States entail'd the Crown of England upon King James's two Daughters and their Iffue, viz. MARY Princefs of Orange, and ANN Princefs of Denmark: And failing them on WILLIAM Prince of Orange; for his Mother Mary Stewart was King James's eldeft Sifter: But ORANGE was to reign during Life. Accordingly on 13 Feb. 168<sup>5</sup>.

5. King WILLIAM III. aged 38 Years, were proclaim'd King and his Wife and Queen, Joint So-

6. Queen MARY II. Stewart, aged 26 veraigns of England; Years, and Scotland foon

She died at Kensington without Issue on proclaim'd them. 28 Dec. 1694.

Particular Lodges were not fo frequent and mostly occasional in the South, except in or near the Places where great Works were carried on. Thus Sir Robert Claytor got an Occasional Lodge of his Brother Masters to meet at St. Thomas's Hospital Southwark, A. D. 1693. and to advise the Governours about the best Design of rebuilding that Hospital as it now stands most most beautiful; near which a *flated* Lodge continued long afterwards.

Befides that and the old Lodge of St. Paul's, there was another in Piccadilly over against St. James's Church, one near Westminster Abby, another near Covent-Garden, one in Holborn, one on Tower-Hill, and some more that assembled statedly.

The King was privately made a Free Majon, approved of their Choice of G. Majter WREN, and encourag'd him in rearing St. Paul's Cathedral, and the great New Part of Dampton Court in the Augustan Stile, by far the fineft Royal House in England, after an old Defign of Inigo Jones, where a bright Lodge was held during the Building. The King also built his little Palace of Kensington, and finish'd Chelsea Hospital; but appointed the fine new Palace of Greenwich (begun by King Charles II.) to be an Hospital for old Seamen, A. D. 1695. and order'd it to be finish'd as begun after Jones's old Design.

This Year our most noble Brother CHARLES LENNOS Duke of Richmond and Lennox (Father of the prefent Duke) Master of a Lodge at Chichester, coming to the annual Assembly and Feast at London, was chosen Grand Master and approv'd by the King. Sir Christopher area was his Edward Strong, fen. Grand

D.G. Master, who acted as be-? Edward Strong, jun. SWardens. fore at the Head of the Craft, and was again chosen Grand Master, A. D. 1698.

In this Reign Naval Architecture was wonderfully improv'd, and the King difcover'd his High Tafte in building his elegant Palace at Loo in Holland, till he died at Kenfington 8 March 17C<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. when

7. ANN Stewart, the other Daughter of King James II. aged 38 Years, fucceeded as Queen Soveraign, Wife of GEORGE Prince of Denmark: He was the Patron of Aftronomers and Navigators, and died at Kensington 28 Oct. 1708.

Queen ANN enlarg'd St. James's Palace, and after the famous Battle of Blenbeim, A. D. 1704. demolifh'd the old Royal Caftle of Woodflock in Oxford/bire, and built in its ftead the Caftle of Blenbeim for her General John Churchill Duke of Marleborough.

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The

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The Queen, in her 5th Year, united the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland into the one Kingdom of Great-Britain which commenced on I May 1707.

After the Union of the Crowns 104 Years.

The Queen and Parliament enacted the building of 50 new Churches in the Suburbs of London; and the Surveyors flew'd their Skill in Buckingham Houfe and Marleborough Houfe in St. James's Park, Powis Houfe in Ormond fireet, the Opera Houfe in Haymarket, and many more about Town: As in the Country the Duke of Devon/hire's fine Chatfworth in Derby/hire, Stourton Wilt/hire, the Earl of Carlifle's Caftle Howard near York, Helm/ley Houfe or Duncomb-Park, Mereworth Houfe in Kent, Wilbury Houfe in Wilt/hire, &cc. Nay after the Peace of Utrecht many rich old Officers in the Army, returning home good Connoiffeurs in Architecture, delighted in raifing ftately Manfions.

But the Augustan Stile was most richly display'd at Oxford in the New Chapel of Trinity College by Dr. Bathurst, in Peek-Water-Square of Christ's-Church College by Dr. Allouige, in Queen's-College by Dr. Lancaster elegantly rebuilt, in Allhallow's Church, the new Printing House, &c.

Yet still in the South the Lodges were more and more difused, partly by the Neglect of the Masters and Wardens, and partly by not having a Noble Grand Master at London, and the annual Affembly was not duly attended.

G. M. WREN, who had defign'd St. Paul's London, A.D. 1673. and as Mafter of Work had conducted it from the Footftone, had the Honour to finish that noble Cathedral, the finest and largest Temple of the Augustan Stile except St. Peter's at Rome; and celebrated the Capestone when he erected the Cross on the Top of the Cupola, in July A. D. 1708.

Some few Years after this Sir Christopher Wren neglected the Office of Grand Master; yet the Old Ladge near St. Paul's and a few more continued their flated Meetings till

Queen Ann died at Kenfington without Iffue on I Aug. 1714. She was the laft of the Race of King Charles I. upon the Throne of Britain; for the Others, being Romans, are excluded by the Act

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Act of Parliament for fettling the Crown upon the Protestant Heirs of his Sifter ELIZABETH Stewart Queen of Bohemia above, viz. on her Daughter the Prince's SOPHIA Electre's Dowager of Brunfwig-Luneburg; and the dying a little before Queen ANN, her Son the Elector fucceeded on the faid I Aug. 1714.

#### Saron Kings of Great-Britain.

1. King GEORGE I. enter'd London most magnificently on 20 Sept. 1714. and after the Rebellion was over A. D. 1716. the few Lodges at London finding themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, thought fit to cement under a Grand Master as the Center of Union and Harmony, viz. the Lodges that met,

At the Goofe and Gridiron Ale-houfe in St. Paul's Church-Yard.
 At the Crown Ale-houfe in Parker's-Lane near Drury-Lane.
 At the Apple-Tree Tavern in Charles-Street, Covent-Garden.
 At the Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Channel-Row, Westminster.

They and fome old Brothers met at the faid Apple-Tree, and having put into the Chair the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) they conflituted themselves a GRAND LODGE pro Tempore in Due Form, and forthwith revived the Quarterly Communication of the Officers of Lodges (call'd the Grand Lodge) refolv'd to hold the Annual ASSEMBLY and Feast, and then to chuse a GRAND MASTER from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a Noble Brother at their Head.

Accordingly

On St. John Baptift's Day, in the 3d Year of King GEORGE I. A. D. 1717. the ASSEMBLY and Feast of the Free and accepted Masons was held at the foresaid Goose and Gridiron Alehouse.

Before Dinner, the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) in the Chair, proposed a List of proper Candidates; and the Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected

Mr.

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Mr. ANTONY SAYER Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons, who being forthwith in- S Capt. Jofeph Elliot (2) 7 Grand vefted with the Badges 2 Mr. Facob Lamball Carpenter, SWardens. of Office and Power by the faid oldest Master, and install'd, was duly congratulated by the Affembly who pay'd him the Homage.

SAYER Grand Mafter commanded . N. B. It is call'd the Quarterly the Mafters and Wardens of Lodges to Communication, because it should meet the Grand Officers every Quarter meet Quarterly according to an-in Communication, \* at the Place that When the Grand Male it and

he fhould appoint in his Summons fent fent it is a Lodge in Ample Form; by the Tyler.

otherwise, only in Due Form, yet

ASSEMBLY and Feast at the having the fame Authority with faid Place 24 June 1718.

Brother Sayer having gather'd the Votes, after Dinner proclaim'd aloud our Brother

GEORGE PAYNE E.fq; Grand Master of Masons who being duly invested, SMr. John Cordwell, City Carpenter, & Grand install'd, congra- (Mr. Thomas Morrice, Stone Cutter, ) Wardens. tulated and homaged, recommended the ftrict Observance of the Quarterly Communication; and defired any Brethren to bring to the Grand Lodge any old Writings and Records concerning Mafons and Mafonry in order to fhew the Ufages of antient Times: And this Year feveral old Copies of the Gothic Constitutions were produced and collated.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at the faid Place, 24 June 1719. Brother Payne having gather'd the Votes, after Dinner pro-

claim'd aloud our Reverend Brother JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, L.L.D. and F.R.S. Grand

Mafter of Mafons, and be- 5 Mr. Antony Sayer forefaid, 7 Grand ing duly invefted, initall'd, ¿Mr. Tho. Morrice forefaid, SWardens. congratulated and homaged, forthwith reviv'd the old regular and peculiar Toafts or Healths of the Free Masons.

Now feveral old Brothers, that had neglected the Craft, vifited the Lodges; fome Noblemen were alfo made Brothers, and more new Lodges were conflituted.

ASSEMBLY

### ( 111 )

ASSEMBLY and Feast at the forefaid Place 24 June 1720. Brother Defaguliers having gather'd the Votes, after Dinner proclaim'd aloud

GEORGE PAYNE Efq; again Grand Master of Masons; who being duly invested, SMr. Thomas Hobby, Stone-Cutter, Grand install'd, congratu- Mr. Rich. Ware, Mathematician, Wardens. lated and homag'd, began the usual Demonstrations of Joy, Love and Harmony.

This Year, at fome private Lodges, feveral very valuable Manuscripts (for they had nothing yet in Print) concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Ufages (particularly one writ by Mr. Nitholas Stone the Warden of Inigo Jones) were too hastily burnt by fome fcrupulous Brothers, that those Papers might not fail into strange Hands.

At the Quarterly Communication or Grand Lodge, in ample Form, on St. John Evangelist's Day 1720. at the faid Place

It was agreed, in order to avoid Difputes on the Annual Feaft-Day, that the new Grand Mafter for the future shall be named and proposed to the Grand Lodge fome time before the Feast, by the present or old Grand Master; and if approv'd, that the Brother proposed, if present, shall be kindly faluted; or even if abfent, his Health shall be toasted as Grand Master Elest.

Alfo agreed, that for the future the New Grand Master, as foon as he is inftall'd, shall have the fole Power of appointing both his Grand Wardens and a Deputy Grand Master (now found as necessfary as formerly) according to antient Custom, when Noble Brothers were Grand Masters.

#### Accordingly,

At the Grand Lodge in ample Form on Lady-Day 1721. at the faid Place Grand Master PAYNE proposed for his Successfor our most Noble Brother

JOHN Duke of MONTAGU, Master of a Lodge; who being present, was forthwith faluted Grand Master Elest, and his Health drank in due Form; when they all express'd great Joy at the happy Prospect of being again patronized by neble Grand Masters, as in the prosperous Times of Free Masonry.

PAYNE

#### ( 112 )

PAYNE Grand Master observing the Number of Lodges to encrease, and that the General Assembly required more Room, proposed the next Assembly and Feast to be held at Stationers-Hall Ludgate-street; which was agreed to.

Then the Grand Wardens were order'd, as ufual, to prepare the Feaft, and to take fome Stewards to their Affiftance, Brothers of Ability and Capacity, and to appoint fome Brethren to attend the Tables; for that no Strangers muft be there. But the Grand Officers not finding a proper Number of Stewards, our Brother Mr. Jofial Clilleneau, Upholder in the Burrough Southwark, generoufly undertook the whole himfelf, attended by fome Waiters, Thomas Morrice, Francis Bailey, &c.

#### CHAP. IV.

## From Grand Master the Duke of MONTAGU to Grand Master RICHMOND.

A SSEMBLY and Feast at Stationers-Hall, 24 June 1721. In the 7th Year of King GEORGE I.

PAYNE Grand Master with his Wardens, the former Grand Officers, and the Masters and Wardens of 12 Lodges, met the Grand Master Eless in a Grand Lodge at the King's-Arms Tavern St. Paul's Church-yard, in the Morning; and having forthwith recognized their Choice of Brother MONTAGU, they made fome new Brothers, particularly the noble PHILIP Lord Stanhope, now Earl of Chestersfield: And from thence they marched on Foot to the Hall in proper Clothing and due Form; where they were joyfully received by about 150 true and faithful, all clothed.

After Grace faid, they fat down in the antient Manner of Masons to a very elegant Feaft, and dined with Joy and Gladness. After Dinner and Grace faid,

Brother

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Brother PAYNE the old Grand Master made See the Form of it at the first Procession round the Hall, and when re-Richmond, Page 117. turn'd, he proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother.

I. JOHN MONTAGU Duke of **ADONTAGU** GRAND MASTER of *Majons*! and Brother *Payne* having invefted his *Grace's* WORSHIP with the Enfigns and Badges of his Office and Authority, inftall'd him in *Solomon's* Chair and fat down on his Right Hand; while the Affembly own'd the Duke's Authority with due Homage and joyful Congratulations, upon this Revival of the *Profperity* of *Mafonry*.

MONTAGU G. Master, immediately call'd forth (without naming him before) as it were carelesly, John Beal, M. D. as his Deputy Grand Master, whom Brother Payne invested, and install'd him in Hiram Abbiff's Chair on the Grand Master's Left Hand.

In like Manner his Worfbip 5 Mr. Josiab Villeneau 2 Grand call'd forth and appointed, 2 Mr. Thomas Morrice SWardens. who were invested and install'd by the last Grand Wardens.

Upon which the Deputy and Wardens were faluted and congratulated as usual.

Then MONTAGU G. Master, with his Officers and the old Officers, having made the 2d Procession round the Hall, Brother Defaguiliers made an eloquent Oration about Masons and Masonry: And after Great Harmony, the Effect of brotherly Love, the Grand Master thank'd Brother Villeneau for his Care of the Feast, and order'd him as Warden to close the Lodge in good Time.

-The Giand Lodge in ample Form on 29 Sept. 1721. at King's-Arms forefaid, with the former Grand Officers and those of 16 Lodges.

His Grace's Worship and the Lodge finding Fault with all the Copies of the old Gothic Constitutions, order'd Brother James Anderson, A. M. to digeft the fame in a new and better Method.

-The Grand Lodge in ample Form on St. JOHN'S Day 27 Dec. 1721. at the faid King's Arms, with former Grand Officers and those of 20 Lodges.

Q

MONTAGU

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MONTAGU Grand Master, at the Defire of the Lodge, appointed 14 learned Brothers to examine Brother Anderson's Manuscript, and to make Report. This Communication was made very entertaining by the Lectures of some old Masons.

- Stand Lodge at the Fountain Strand, in ample Form 25 March 1722. with former Grand Officers and those of 24 Lodges.

The faid Committee of 14 reported that they had perused Brother Anderson's Manuscript, viz. the History, Charges, Regulations and Master's Song, and after some Amendments had approv'd of it: Upon which the Lodge desir'd the Grand Master to order it to be printed. Mean while

Ingenious Men of all Faculties and Stations being convinced that the *Cement* of the *Lodge* was Love and Friendship, earnestly requested to be made *Masons*, affecting this amicable Fraternity more than other Societies then often disturbed by warm Disputes.

Grand Master MONTAGU'S good Government inclin'd the better Sort to continue him in the Chair another Year; and therefore they delay'd to prepare the Feast.

But Philip Duke of Wharton lately made a Brother, tho' not the Master of a Lodge, being ambitious of the Chair, got a Number of Others to meet him at Stationers-Hall 24 June 1722. and having no Grand Officers, they put in the Chair the oldest Master Mason (who was not the present Master of a Lodge, also irregular) and without the usual decent Ceremonials, the said old Mason proclaim'd aloud

Philip Wharton Duke of Wharton Grand Mafter of Masons, and Mr. Joshua Timson, Blacksmith, Grand 2 but his Grace ap-Mr. William Hawkins, Mason, SWardens. Spointed no Deputy, nor was the Lodge opened and closed in due Form.

Therefore the noble Brothers and all those that would not countenance Irregularities, difown'd Wharton's Authority, till worthy Brother MONTAGU heal'd the Breach of Harmony, by fummoning

- The Grand Longe to meet 17 January 1723. at the King's-Arms forefaid, where the Duke of Wharton promifing to be True and Faithful, Deputy Grand Mafter Beal proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother.

II. PHILIP

II. PHILIP WHARTON Duke of Wharton GRAND MASTER OF Mafons, who appointed Dr. Defaguifers the DeputyGrand Mafter, S Joshua Timson, forefaid, ? Grand for Hawkins demitted as al-James Anderson, A. M. SWardens. Ways out of Town.

When former Grand Officers, with those of 25 Lodges paid their Homage.

G. Warden Anderson produced the new Book of Constitutions now in Print, which was again approv'd, with the Addition of the antient Manner of Constituting a Lodge.

Now Masonry flourish'd in Harmony, Reputation and Numbers; many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first Rank defir'd to be admitted into the Fraternity, befides other Learned Men, Merchants, Clergymen and Tradefmen, who found a Lodge to be a fafe and pleafant Relaxation from Intenfe Study or the Hurry of Bufinefs, without Politicks or Party. Therefore the Grand Master was obliged to constitute more new Lodges, and was very affiduous in visiting the Lodges every Week with his Deputy and Wardens ; and his Worship was well pleas'd with their kind and refpectful Manner of receiving him, as they were with his affable and clever Conversation.

- Grand Lodge in ample Form, 25 April 1723. at the White-Lion Cornbill, with former Grand Officers and those of 30 Lodges call'd over by G. Warden Anderson, for no Secretary was yet appointed. When

WHARTON Grand Master proposed for his Successor the Earl of Dalkeith (now Duke of Buckleugh) Master of a Lodge, who was unanimoufly approv'd and duly faluted as Grand Master Elect.

The Tickets for the next Feast were order'd to be Ten Shillings each, impress'd from a curious Copper Plate, and feal'd with the G. Master's Seal of Office, to be disposed of by the Grand Wardens and the Stewards.

ASSEMBLY and Feast on Monday 24 June 1723. at Merchant-Taylors-Hall.

The Committee appointed to keep out Cowans came early, and the Stewards to receive the Tickets and direct the Servants.

Q 2

WHARTON

WHARTON Grand Master came attended by fome eminent Brothers in their Coaches; and forthwith walking with his Deputy and Wardens into the Lodge-Room, he fent for the Masters and Wardens of Lodges, who came from the Hall and form'd the Grand Lodge call'd over by Brother William Cowper, Efq; now appointed Secretary.

Some observing that Brother Dalkeith was now in Scotland, proposed to the G. Master to name another for Successfor; but Dalkeith's Wardens declar'd that his Lordship would soon return. Adjourn'd to Dinner.

About 400 Free Masons, all duly clothed, dined elegantly in due Form.

Dee Its Defcription After Dinner, Brother WHARTON made the at Richmond, G. M. first Procession round the Tables, and when return'd, proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother.

III. FRANCIS SCOT Earl of Dalkeith Grand Matter of Mafons. He had left with the Wardens of his Lodge a Power to appoint in his Name

Dr. Defaguliers his S Francis Sorrell, Efq; Grand -Deputy Grand Master, John Senex Bookfeller, S Wardens. who fill'd the Chair; and having thank'd the Stewards, order'd Grand Warden Sorell to close the Lodge in good Time. \*

- Giand Lodge at the Crown in Threadneedle-ftreet 25 Nov. 1723. in ample Form, with former Grand Officers and Those of 30 Lodges. They agreed on feveral Things for the Good of Masonry, which, with other Things afterwards determin'd at Grand Lodges, are dispers'd in the New Regulations, Committee of Charity, &c. below: and special Care was taken to prevent Disturbance and preferve Harmony on Feast-Days.

- Grand Lodge in ample Form at the forefaid Crown 19 Feb. 1723. with former G. Officers and Those of 26 Lodges.

- Giand Lodge in ample Form at the Crown forefaid 28 April 1724. with former G. Officers and Those of 31 Lodges.

* Stewards that acted at the Feaft on 24 3	June 1723. and were publickly thank'd
Mr. Henry Prude,	Capt. Benjamin Hodges, Mr. Edward Lambert,
Mr. Giles Clutterbuck,	Mr. Edward Lambert.
	Mr. Charles Kent.
	The It off

Dalkeith

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Dalkeith G. Master proposed for his Successor the Duke of Richmond and Lennex (now also Duke d'Aubigny) Mafter of a Lodge, who was joyfully faluted Grand Master Elect.

### CHAP. V.

From Grand Master RICHMOND to Grand Master NORFOLK.

SSEMBLY and Feast at Merchant-Taylors-Hall on 24 June 1724.

DALKEITH Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens waited on Brother Richmond in the Morning at Whiteball, who with many Brothers duly clothed, proceeded in Coaches from the Weft to the East, and were handfomely received at the Hall by a valt Affembly. The Grand Lodge met, and having confirm'd their Choice of Brother Richmond, adjourn'd to Dinner. After Dinner G. Mafter DALKEITH made the first Procession round the Tables, viz.

Brother Clinch to clear the Way. This, as a Specimen, The Stewards 2 and 2 a Breaft with white Rods. Ito avoid Repetitions. Secretary Comper with the Bag, and on his Left

the Master of a Lodge with One Great Light.

Two other Great Lights born by two Masters of Lodges. Former Grand Wardens proceeding one by one, according to Juniority. Former Grand Masters proceeding, according to Juniority.

Sozell and Sener the two Grand Wardens.

Delaguliers D. G. Master alone.

On the Right Hand.

On the Left Hand. The Sword carried by the Master | The Book of Constitutions on a Cushion carried by the Master of the Lodge to which the of the Senior Lodge. Sword belong'd.

RICHMOND Grand Master Elect. | DALKEITH Grand Master.

During the Procession, 3 Times round the Tables, the Brethren ftood up and fac'd about with the regular Salutations; and when return'd

Brother

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Brother Dalkeith ftood up, and bowing to the Affembly, thank'd 'em for the Honour he had of being their Grand Master, and then proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother

IV. CHARLES LENNOS Duke of Richmond and Lennox

#### Grand Master of Masons !

The Dake having bow'd to the Affembly, Brother DALKEITH invefted him with the proper Enfigns and Badges of his Office and Authority, inftall'd him in Solomon's Chair, and wifning him all Profperity, fat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the Affembly join'd in due Homage, affectionate Congratulations and other Signs of Joy.

RICHMOND Grand Master standing up, call'd forth (as it were by Accident) and appointed

Martin folkes, Elq: George Payne Elq; formerly G.M.? Grand his D. G. Master, Francis Sorell late G. Warden, SWardens. invested and install'd by the last Deputy in the Chair of Hiram Abbif.

William Cowper Efq; was continued Secretary by the G. Mafter's returning him the Books, and all of 'em were formally congratulated by the Assembly.\*

RICHMOND Grand Master made the 2d Procession round the Tables like the First, except that Brother DALKEITH walked first as the youngest late Grand Master, close after the former Grand Wardens; and RICHMOND walk'd alone last of all, with his Deputy immediately before him, and his two G. Wardens before the Deputy, and before them the Sword and Constitutions.

#### When return'd,

The G. Master began to toast the regular Healths, and due Respects to our noble Brothers present and absent, particularly to our last good Grand Master DALKEITH.

After which, the ufual Expressions of Joy, Love and Friendship

*Stewards that ac	ted at the Feaft on 24 June 1	729. and were publickly thank'd.
These first 6 acted at the last Feast.	Mr. Henry Prude.	Capt. Samuel Tuffnell. Mr. Giles Taylor Capt. Nathaniel Smith. Mr. Richard Grofts. Mr. Peter Paul Kemp. Mr. North Stainer.

went

went round; and the Affembly was most agreeably entertain'd with Orations, Musick and Mason Songs, till the G. Master order'd his Warden Payne to close the Lodge in good Time.

Now MASONRY was illustrious at home and abroad, and Lodges multiplied.

- Grand Lodge in ample Form at the Grown forefaid, 21 Nov. 1724. with former Grand Officers and Those of 40 Lodges. When

Our noble Brother DALKEITH, in Pursuance See the Committee of Regulation XIII. proposed a Fund of Gene. of Charity.

ral Charity for poor Brothers, which was agreed to by all.

- Grand Lodge in ample Form at the Bell Westminster 17 March 1724. with former G. Officers and Those of 36 Lodges.

- Giand Lodge in due Form at the Devil Temple-Bar 20 May 1725, with former G. Officers and those of 38 Lodges. D. G. Master

FOLKES in the Chair prompted a most agreeable Communication. Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Crown forefaid on 24 June 1725. when the Grand Officers were continued Six Months longer.

- Stand Lodge in ample Form at the Bell forefaid 27 Nov. 1725. with former G. Officers and Those of 49 Lodges. When

RICHMOND G. Master proposed for his Successfor the Lord Paisley (now Earl of Abercorn) Master of a Lodge, who was gladly faluted as Grand Master Elest. And no Stewards being appointed, G. M. RICHMOND defired our Brother John James Heidegger to prepare the Feast in the best Manner.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Merchant-Taylor's-Hall on St. JOHN'S Day 27 Dec. 1725.

Lord PAISLEY being in the Country, had-by Letter made the Duke of RICHMOND his Proxy, and all Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother Richmond proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

V. JAMES HAMILTON Lord Paisley Grand Master of Masons. Brother RICHMOND as Proxy continued in the Chair, and in G. Master PAISLEY'S Name appointed

Dr. Desaguiliers a- Colonel Daniel Houghton, Grand gain D. G. Master, Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart. S Wardens. The Secretary was continued, and in both Processions the DUKE walk'd alone. Brother Brother Heidegger was thank'd for the elegant and fumptuous Feaft, and the G. Master order'd his Warden Houghton to close the Lodge in good Time.

- Grand Lodge in ample Form at the Bell forefaid on Monday 28 Feb. 1725 with former G. Officers and Those of 36 Lodges.

-Giand Lodge in ample Form at the Crown forefaid, on Monday 12 Dec. 1726. with former G. Officers and those of 30 Lodges.

In this long Interval the D. G. Master duly visited the Lodges till the Principal came to Town, who now proposed for his Succeffor the Earl of Inchiquin Master of a Lodge and he was gladly faluted as Grand Master Elect.

No Stewards; but Brother Edward Lambert undertook to prepare the Feast.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall on Monday 27 Feb. 1725. All Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother Paifley proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

VI. WILLIAM O BRIEN Earl of Inchiquin Giand Daffer of Masons, who appointed

**Clilliam Compet** Efq; (formerly Secretary) his D. G. Master. *Alexander Choke* Efq; *Grand SMr. Edw. Wilson*, was made *William Burdon* Efq; *SWardens. Secretary*, and Brother Lambert was thank'd for his Care of the Feast.

- Giand Lodge in ample Form at the Crown forefaid on Wednefday 10 May 1727. with former G. Officers and Those of 40 Lodges, in great Harmony.

During the Mastership of INCHIQUIN

King GEORGE I. having reign'd near 13 Years, died at Ofnabruck where he was born, in his Way to Hannover, where he was buried, aged 67 Years, on 11 June 1727. when his Son fucceeded, viz.

2. King GEORGE II. aged 44 Years, who with his Queen CAROLINE were Crown'd at Westminster on 11 Oct. 1727.

In the last Reign fundry of the 50 new Churches in the Suburbs of London were built in a fine Stile upon the Parliamentary Fund, particularly the beautiful St. Mary le Strand. But St.

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St. Martin's in Campis was at the Charge of the Parishioners rebuilt strong and regular: And it being a Royal Parish Church, King GEORGE I. sent his Lord Almoner and Surveyor General, attended by Brother Gib, (the Architect of that grand Pile) with many Free Masons, in a solemn Procession from the Palace, to level the Foolftone of the South East Corner, by giving it 3 Great Knocks with a Mallet in the King's Name, and laying upon it a Purse of 100 Guineas: when the Trumpets sounded, all join'd in joyful Acclamations, and the Craftsmen went to the Tavern to drink

#### To the King and the Craft.

The Infcription below was cut in the Stone and Lead put upon it. \*

In this Reign alfo the Art was difplay'd in the New Buildings in and about Hanover-Square, as in the net Houles of the Dukes of Bolton, Montrofe, and Roxborough, of Sir Robert Sutton and General Wade, of the Earl of Burlington in Picadilly, of the Duke of Chandois at Canons near Edger, the Court of the Rolls, Wanstead-House in Epping-Forest by the Earl of Tilney, Houghton-Hall in

#### D. S.

SERENISSIMUS REX GEORGIUS PER DEPUTATUM SUUM REVERENDUM ADMODUM IN CHRISTO PATREM RICHARDUM EPISCOPUM SARISBURIENSEM SUMMUM SUUM ELEEMOSINARIUM ADSISTENTE (REGIS JUSSU) DOMINO THOMA HEWET EQUITE AURATO ÆDIFICIORUM REGIORUM CURATORI PRINCIPALI PRIMUM HUJUS ECCLESIÆ LAPIDEM POSUIT MARTII 19. ANNO DOMINI 1721.

ANNOQUE REGNI SUI OCTAVO.

Norfolk

R

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Norfolk by Sir Robert Walpole Knight of the Garter, Sir Gregory Page's Houfe on Blackbeath, and many more either finith'd or founded before the King's Death that shew a fine Improvement in the Royal Art.

#### In the First Year of King George II.

- INCHIQUIN Grand Master affembled the Grand Lodge in Quarterly Communication, with former G. Officers and Those of 40 Lodges at the Devil Temple-Bar on Saturday 24 June 1727.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Bell forefaid on Saturday 28 Oct. 1727. with former G. Officers and Those of 35 Lodges. D. G. Master COWPER in the Chair.

- Giand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Tuefday 19 Dec. 1727. with former G. Officers and those of only 18 Lodges. D. G. Master COWPER in the Chair, eloquently excused the Grand Master's Absence in Ireland, and his fudden Calling them together; for that the Feast drew nigh, and that the Grand Master had, by Letter, impower'd him to propose, for his Successfor, the Lord Colerane Master of a Lodge, who was forthwith faluted as Grand Master Elect.

No Stewards being appointed, Brother Lambert again undertook to prepare the Feaft.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall on St. JOHN'S Day Wednesday 27 Dec. 1727. All Things being regularly transacted as above, D. Grand Master COWPER proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

VII. HENRY HARE Lord Colerane Giand Master of Masons! who appointed Alexander Choke Esq; Deputy Grand Master, Nathaniel Blakerby, Esq; 7 Grand 7

S Nathaniel Blakerby, Elq; Grand Mr. Joseph Highmore Painter, Wardens. 3

Mr. William Reid was made Secretary, and Brother Lambert was thank'd for his Care.

Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the Crown forefaid on Wednefday 17 April 1728. with former G. Officers and Those of 27 Lodges. — Grand

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- Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the King's-Arms forefaid on Tuesday 25 June 1728. with former G. Officers and Those of 28 Lodges.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Queen's Head in Great Queen-fireet on Tuesday 26 Nov. 1728. with the Earl of IN-CHIQUIN and other former G. Officers and Those of 30 Lodges. D. G. Master Thote in the Chair excused the Grand Master's Absence, and in his Name proposed for Successfor the Lord Vifcount Kingston Master of a Lodge, who was well recommended alfo by Brother INCHIQUIN, and was forthwith faluted as Grand Master Elect.

Brother Defaguliers moved to revive the Office of Stewards to affift the Grand Wardens in preparing the Feast, and that their Number be 12, which was readily agreed to. See their Names in the Margin below. \*

ASEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall on St. JOHN'S Day Friday 27 Dec. 1728. D. Grand Master CHOKE with his Wardens, feveral noble Brothers, former Grand Officers, and many Brethren, duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect in Coaches from his Lordship's House in Leicester-Square to the Hall Eastward: And all Things being regularly transacted as above, D.G. M. Choke proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

VIII. JAMES KING Lord Viscount Kingston Grand Baffer of Mafons! who appointed Mathauter Blakerby Efq; D. G. Mafter, Sir James Thornhill, Grand and the Secretary was conti-Mr Martin O Connor, Wardens, and the Secretary was conti-

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the 3 Tons Swithin's-Alley near the Royal-Exchange 27 March 1729. with former G. Officers and Those of 31 Lodges.

\* Stewards that acted on 27 Dec. 1728. and were publickly thank'd.

R 2

- 1. Mr. John Revis.
- 2. Mr. Edwin Ward.
- 3. Mr. Samuel Stead.
- 4. Mr. Theodore Cheriholm.
- 5. Mr. William Benn.
- 6. Mr. Gerard Hatley.

7. Mr. William Wilfon. S. Mr. William Tew. 9. Mr. William Hopkins. 10. Mr. Thomas Reason. 11. Mr. Thomas Alford. 12. Mr. H. Smart.

- Giand

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- Giand Lobige in Due Form at the King's-Arms forefaid on Friday 11 July 1729. with former G. Officers and Those of 26 Lodges. D. G. M. BLAKEREY was in the Chair.

Grand Louge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Tuesday 25 Nov. 1729. with former G. Officers and Those of 27 Lodges.

KINGSTON Grand Master at his own Cost provided a curious Pedestal, and a rich Cushion with golden Knops and Fringes for the Top of the Pedestal; a fine Velvet Bag for the Secretary, and a Badge of Two golden Pens a-cross on his Breast: For which very handsome Presents the Lodge return'd hearty Thanks in folemn Manner.

Giand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on St. John's Day, Saturday 27 Dec. 1729. with our noble Brother INCHIQUIN and other former G. Officers, and Thofe of 32 Lodges: when Blakerby D. G. Mafter in the Chair, in the Grand Mafter's Name and by his Letter, proposed for Successfor the Duke of Norfolk Master of a Lodge, who was joyfully faluted Grand Mafter Elect.

#### CHAP. VI.

#### From Grand Master NORFOLK to Grand Master CRAUFURD.

A SSEMBLY and Feast at Merchant-Taylor's-Hall on Thurfday, 29 Jan. 1733. in the 3d Year of King GEORGE II.

KINGSTON Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, attended the Grand Master Elect in the Morning, at his Grace's House in St. James's-Square; where he was met by a vast Num-'This is a Specimen to ber of Brothers duly clothed, and from thence avoid Repetitions. I they went to the Hall Eastward in the following Procession of Smarch, viz.

Brother

### Brother Johnson to clear the Way.

\* Six of the Stewards clothed proper with their Badges and White Rods, Two in each Chariot.

Brothers without Diftinction duly clothed, in Gentlemen's Coaches. The noble and eminent Brethren duly clothed, in their own Chariots. Former Grand Officers not noble, clothed proper, in Gentlemens Coaches.

Former noble Grand Masters clothed proper, in their own Chariots. The Secretary alone with his Badge and Bag, clothed, in a Chariot. The Two Grand Wardens clothed proper with their Badges, in one Chariot.

The D. G. Master alone clothed proper with his Badge in a Chariot. KINGSTON GRAND Master clothed proper with his?

Badge. NORFOLK G. M. Elect clothed only as a Majon.

The Duke of Norfolk's Coach of State empty.

The Stewards halted at Charing-Cross till the Meffenger brought Orders to move on flowly, and till the Reft follow'd: And when the Grand Master moved from the Square, Brother John Pyne the Marshal made hafte to the Hall to conduct the

Procession of Entry at the Hall-Gate, viz.

The 12 Stewards standing, 6 on each Side of the Passage, with their White Rods, made a Lane.

Brother Johnson to clear the Way.

Former Grand Wardens walk'd one by one according to Juniority. Former D. Grand Masters walk'd one by one according to Juniority. Former Grand Masters by Juniority, viz.

* Stewards that acted 1. Mr. John Revis. 2. Mr. Samuel Stead. 3. Mr. Edwin Ward. 4. Mr. William Willow. 5. Mr. William Happings	7. Mr. <u>General Trapplety</u> 8. Mr. <u>William Tew</u> . 9. Mr. <u>Pread</u> 10. Mr. <u>Bardo</u> , Senior. 11. Mr. <u>Bardo</u> , Junior.	The j acted a Feaft, were lickly for the
6. Mr. Thomas Reafon.	12. Mr. Charles Hoar.	

ted at the last east, and they ere all pubckly thank'd or their Care.

firft Eight

Lord

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Lord COLERANE, Earl of INCHIQUIN, Lord PAISLEY, Duke of RICHMOND, Earl of DALKEITH, Duke of MONTAGU, Dr. DESAGULIERS, GEORGE PAYNE Efq; and Mr. ANTONY SAYER.

Then the Stewards closed, walking Two and Two. The Secretary alone.

The Two Grand Wardens together. The D. Grand Master alone.

On the Left Hand. The Sword born by the Master | The Book of CONSTITUTIONS of the Lodge to which it belong'd.

On the Right Hand. on the fine Culbion carried by the Master of the Senior Lodge.

NORFOLK Grand Master Elect. KINGSTON Grand Master. Marshal Pyne with his Truncheon Blew, tipt with Gold.

In this Order they decently walk'd into the Lodge Room (while the Others walk'd into the Hall) and there the Masters and Wardens of Lodges received their G. MASTER with Joy and Reverence in due Form. He fat down in his Chair before the Pedestal, cover'd with the rich Cushion, upon which were laid the Constitutions and the Sword ; and the G. M. Elect on his Right Hand.

After opening the Lodge, the laft Minutes were read by the Secretary, and the Election of Brother Norfolk was folemnly recogniz'd.

Adjourn'd to Dinner, a Grand Feast indeed !

As at Richmond, After Dinner and the first Procession round the Page 117. Tables, Brother Kingston proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince, the first Duke, Marquis and Earl of Great Britain, and our Brother

IX. THOMAS HOWARD Duke of Norfolk Grand Maffer of Mafons ! and having invetted him and inftall'd him in Solomon's Chair, fat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the Affembly join'd in their Homage and Congratulations.

NORFOLK Grand Master forthwith appointed

Mathaniel Blakerby Eiq; ( Col. Geo. Carpenter, now to continue D. G. M. Lord Carpenter, Grand The Secretary was conti- The. Batfon Efq; Coun- Wardens. nued. 'fellor at Law, And And having made the 2d Procession round the Tables (as at Richmond) great Harmony abounded, till the G. Master order'd G. Warden Carpenter to close the Lodge in good Time.

- Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Tuesday 21 April 1730. with the noble Brothers Richmond, Inchiquin, Kingston, Colerane, and other former G. Officers, with those of 31 Lodges. Much Time was spent in receiving and bestowing Charity.

Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Friday 28 Aug. 1730. with former G. Officers and Those of 34 Lodges. D. G. Master BLAKERBY in the Chair.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the King's-Arms forefaid on Tuefday 15 Dec. 1730. with our noble Brother Colerane and other former G. Officers and Those of 41 Lodges. D. G. Master BLAKERBY in the Chair, moved to postpone the Feast, the Grand Master being at Venice, which was agreed to.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid 29 Jan. 173<sup>o</sup>, with former G. Officers and Thofe of 31 Lodges. D. G. Mafter BLAKERBY acquainted the Lodge, that the our Right Worshipful G. MASTER was now at Venice, he was not unmindful of us, but had fent us 3 kind Prefents, viz.

1. TWENTY POUNDS to the Fund of Majons Charity, See the Constitution of it, below.

2. A Large Folio Book of the fineft Writing Paper for the Records of the Grand Lodge, most richly bound in Turkey and guilded, and on the Frontispiece in Vellum, the Arms of Norfolk amply display'd with a Latin Infeription of his noble Titles.

3. The Old Trufty Sword of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS King of Sweden, that was wore next by his Succeffor in War the brave Bernard Duke of Sax-Weimar, with both their Names on the Blade; which the Grand Master had order'd Brother George Moody (the King's Sword-Cutler) to adorn richly with the Arms of Norfolk in Silver on the Scabbard; in order to be the Grand Master's Summ of State for the future.

The Lodge express'd their grateful Acceptance in their own agreeable Manner. The Feaft was again postponed.

Gland

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- Orand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Wednefday 17 March 173°, with our Brothers RICHMOND and COLE-RANE and other former G. Officers, Lord LOVELL and the Officers of 29 Lodges, when D. G. M. BLAKERBY in the Chair proposed (in the Grand Master's Name) for Successfor, the Lord Lovel Ma-Iter of a Lodge, who was faluted Grand Master Elect.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall 27 March 1731. The Procession of March was from Lord Lovell's House in Great Ruffel-street Bloomsbury Eastward to the Hall: But Lord LOVEL being ill of an Ague, return'd home, and left Lord COLERANE his Proxy for the Day. All Things being regularly transacted as above,

D. G. Mafter Blakerby proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

X. THOMAS COOK Lord Lovel Grand Patter of Majons : and Lord Colerane being invefted in his Name, appointed

Thomas Bation forefaid George Dowglas, M. D.7 Grand Deputy Grand Master, James Chambers, Esq; Wardens. The Secretary was continued, and Brother George Moody was appointed Sword-Bearer. \* See the Stewards in the Margin below.

- Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the Role in Mary-la-Bonne on Friday 14 May 1731. with the noble Brothers NORFOLK, IN-CHIQUIN, COLERANE, and other former G. Officers, and Those of 37 Lodges. When LOVEL Grand Master moved that the Lodge should now return Thanks to kind Brother Norfolk for his noble Prefents to the Fraternity; which was forthwith done in folemn Form, and receiv'd by the Duke with Brotherly Affection.

Stewards that acted on 27 March 1731. who were all publickly thank'd. 1. George Dowglas, M. D. 7. Mr. John Haines. 2. James Chambers, 8. Mr. William Millward.

- fames Chambers, ) 2.
- 2. Thomas Moor, 4. John Atewood, 5. Thomas Durant, Efqs; 9. Mr. Roger Lacy 10. Mr. Charles Trinquand. 11. Mr. John Calcot,
- 6. Mr. George Page, 12. Mr. John King.

His

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His Royal Highness FRANCIS Duke of Lorrain (now Grand Duke of TUSCANY) at the Hague was made an Enter'd Prentice and Fellow Craft, by Virtue of a Deputation for a Lodge there, confifting of Rev. Dr. S John Stanbope, Esq; Grand DESAGULIERS Master, Jn. Holtzendorf, Eiq; Wardens. and the other Brethren, viz. PHILIP STANHOPE Earl of Chefterfield Lord Ambaffador, - Strickland Efq; Nephew to the Bishop of Namur, Mr. Benjamin Hadley and an Hollandifb Brother.

Our faid Royal Brother LORRAIN coming to England this Year, Grand Master LOVEL formed an Occasional Lodge at Sir Robert Walpole's House of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, and made Brother LORRAIN and Brother THOMAS PELHAM Duke of Newcastle Master Masons. And ever fince, both in the G. Lodge and in particular Lodges, the Fraternity joyfully remember His ROYAL HIGHNESS in the proper Manner.

- Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the Half-Moon Cheapfide, on Thursday 24 June 1731. with former G. Officers and Those of 29 Lodges.

- Grand Longe in Due Form at the Devil forefaid, on Friday Dec. 1731. with Lord Colerane and other former Grand Officers, Capt. Ralph Far Winter the Provincial Grand Master of East-India, and the Officers of 46 Lodges.

- Giand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Thurfday 2 March 1732. with the Duke of Richmond, and other former G. Officers, Viscount Montagu, and the Officers of 37 Lodges.

D. G. Master BATSON in the Chair proposed, in the Grand Mafter's Name, for Succeffor, the Lord Viscount Montagu Master of a Lodge, who was immediately faluted as Grand Master Elect.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid, on Thurfday 13 April 1732. with former G. Officers and Those of 27 Lodges.

ASSEMBLY and Feaf at Merchant-Taylor's-Hall on Wednefday 19 April 1732. D. Grand Master BATSON with his Wardens attended the G. Master Elect at his House in Bloomsbury-Square ; and with fome noble Brothers, the Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, the Lord Colerane, the Lord Carpenter, the Earl of Strathmore and Lord

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Lord Teynham, and many Others, all duly clothed in Coaches, made the Procession of Match Eastward to the Hall, where all Things being regularly transacted as above, D. G. M. Baison proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother.

XI. ANTONY BROWN Lord Viscount Montagu Grand Massifer of Masons, who appointed Chomas Bation to continue D. G. Master. Sceorge Rook, Esq; Grand SThe Secretary and Sword-James Moor-Smythe, Esq; Wardens. Bearer were continued.

— Giand Lodge in Due Form at the Castle in Drury-Lane, on Thursday 8 June 1732. with the Earl of Inchiquin and other former G. Officers and Those of 39 Lodges.

- Dand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid, on Tuefday 21 Nov. 1732. with Lord Colerane, Lord Southwell, and other former G. Officers and Those of 49 Lodges.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid, on Tuesday 29 May 1733. with Lord Southwell, former G. Officers and Those of 42 Lodges.

D. G. M. BATSON in the Chair, propofed, in the Grand Mafter's Name, for Succeffor, the Earl of Strathmore Mafter of a Lodge; who being in Scotland, our Noble Brother THO MAS Lord SOUTHWELL undertook to be Proxy at the next Feaft, and was faluted now as STRATHMORE Grand Mafter Elect.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall, on Thursday 7 June 1733. D. G. M. BATSON with his G. Wardens attended Lord Southwell at his House in Grosvenor-street, and with some Noble Brothers, and many Others, all duly clothed in Coaches, made the Procession of Match Eastward to the Hall. And all Things being regularly transacted as above, D. G. M. Batson proclaim'd aloud our Noble Brother

\* Stewards that acted at the Feaft 19 April 1732. who were all publickly thank'd.

Efq;

George Rook, James Moor Smythe, John Bridges, Wyrriot Ormond, Arthur Moor, Vinal Taverner, Colonel John Pitt, Claud Crefpigny, Efg; William Blunt, S Mr. Henry Tatam, Mr. Thomas Griffith, Mr. Solomon Mendez.

XII. JAMES

XII. JAMES LYON Earl of Strathmore Giand Masons! His Proxy Lord Southwell being duly invested and install'd, appointed

Thomas Bation to con-SJames Smythe, E.fq; 7 Grand

tinue D. G. Master ! John Ward, Efq; JWardens. The Secretary and Sword-bearer were continued. See the Stewards below. \*

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Tuefday 13 Dec. 1733. with Sir Edward Mansel, Bart. Pro. G. Master of South Wales, former G. Officers, the Earl of Crawfurd and the Officers of 53 Lodges.

STRATHMORE Grand Master moved, that Business greatly encreasing, the Grand Loage do refer what they cannot overtake at one Time, to the Committee of Charity, who can make Report to the next Grand Lodge; which was unanimoully agreed to. See the Committee of Charity below.

D. G. M. Bation recommended the New Colony of Georgia in North America to the Benevolence of the particular Lodges. And

Brother Thomas Edwards Efq; Warden of the Duke of Richmond's Lodge at the Horn Westminster, acquainted this Grand Lodge. that our Brother Capt. Ralph Farwinter, Provincial GRAND MASTER of East: India, had fent from his Lodge at Bengal a Cheft of the beit Arrack for the Use of the Grand Lodge, and TEN GUINEAS for the Masons-Charity; which the Lodge gratefully received and order'd folemn Thanks to be return'd to the Hudge at Bengal.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Monday 18 March 173<sup>2</sup>. with former G. Officers, the Earl of Craufurd, Sir George Mackenzy, Bart. and the Officers of 47 Lodges : when D. G. M. BATSON in the Chair proposed, in the Grand Master's Name, for Successfor, the Earl of Grausfurd, Master of a Lodge, who was gladly faluted as Grana Master Elect.

* Decemation that acted at the Feaft 7 June 1. John Ward 2. John Po exfen, 3. Henry Butter Pasy, 4. John Read, 5. Willion Bushy, 6. Pt Hip Barnes,	7. John Mizaubin, M. D. 8 Mr. John Davight.
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## CHAP. VII.

## From Grand Master CRAUFURD, To the present G. MASTER CAERMAR WON.

SSEMBLY and Feaf at Mercer's-Hall on Saturday 30 March 1734. D. G. M. BATSON with his G. Wardens attended the Grand Master Elect at his House in Great Marlboroughftreet, with Noble Brothers, and many Others, all duly clothed in Coaches, and made the Procession of MARCH Eastward to the Hall with a Band of Musick, viz. Trumpets, Hautboys, Kettle-Drums and French-Horns, to lead the Van and play at the Gate till all arrive : and all Things being regularly transacted as above,

D. G. M. Batson proclaim'd aloud, the first Earl of Scotland and our Noble Brother

XIII. JOHN LINDSAY Earl of Craufurd Grand ADaffer of Mafons, who appointed Sir Cecil ICirap, Baronet, D. G. Mafter, 7 Grand SBrother John Revis was Stohn Ward, Efg; Sir Edward Mansel, Bart. J Wardens. 2 made Grand Secretary, and Brother Mody was continued Sword-bearer. After the 2d Procession round the Tables, much Harmony abounded. \*

- Grand Longe in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Monday 24 Feb. 1735. the Dukes of Richmond and Buccleugh, and other former Grand Officers, the Earl of Belcarras, the Viscount Weymouth, and the Officers of 47 Lodges.

\* Stewards that acted at the Feaft 30 March 1734. who were all publickly thank'd.

7. Richard Rawlinfon, L. L. D. and F. R. S. 8. Febberby Baker, I. Sir Edward Manfell Baronet.

2. Charles Holtzendorf, ]

- 3. Ifaac Muere,
- 4. Prescot Pepper 5. Christopher Nevile,
- 6. Richard Matthews, 3
- 9. Samuel Berrington,

Escas; 10. John Pitt, 11. William Varelst 12. Henry Hutchinfon.

Elqs;

CRAWFURD

CRAUFURD Grand Master made a very handfome Speech, excusing his not calling them together soner, even because of the Elections for Parliament and other publick Business; and propofed for his Successfor the Lord Viscount Weymouth Master of a Lodge, who was forthwith faluted as G. Master Elect.

Brother Anderson, Author of the Book of CONSTITUTIONS, representing that a new Edition was become necessary, and that he had prepared Materials for it, the GRAND MASTER and the Lodge order'd him to lay the same before the present and former Grand Officers; that they may report their Opinion to the G. Lodge. Also the Book call'd the Free Mason's Vade Mecum was condemn'd by the G. Lodge as a pyratical and filly Thing, done without Leave, and the Brethren were warned not to use it, nor encourage it to be fold.

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Monday 31 March 1735. with former Grand Officers and Those of 41 Lodges.

CRAUFURD Grand Master, in a judicious Speech, proposed several Things for the Good of the Fraternity, which were approv'd, and the Substance of 'em are in the New Regulations and Committee of Charity, below.

Brother Anderson was order'd also to infert in the New Edition of the Conflitutions, the PATRONS of antient Datomry that could be collected from the Beginning of Time, with the Grand Masters and Wardens, antient and modern, and the Names of the Stewards fince G. M. Montagu. Never more Love and Harmony appear'd.

ASSEMBLY and Feast at Mercer's-Hall on Thursday 17 April 1735.

CRAUFURD Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, and the noble Brothers the Dukes of Richmond and Atholl, the Marquis of Beaumont, the Earls of Winchelsea, Weems, Loudoun and Balcarras, the Lord Cathcart and Lord Vere Berty, with many Other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect, and from his House in Grovenor-Square made the PROCESSION of March with the band of Musick leading the Van Eastward to the Hall. And

All

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All Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother Craufurd proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother \*

XIV. THOMAS THYNNE, Lord Viscount Weymouth Gland Bafter of Mafons ; who appointed John Clard Elq; D. G. Mafter. Sir Edward Mansel, Bart. Martin Clare, A. M. and F. R. S. Wardens. and Swordbearer continued.

- Giand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Thurfday 24 June 1735. with former G. Officers and Those of 31 Lodges.

D. G. Master WARD in the Chair, in an excellent Speech recommended Temper and Decency. The Brothers that ferved the Office of Stewards ever fince Grand Master the Duke of MONTAGU, addrefs'd the Grand Lodge for certain Privileges, which were granted. See the New Regulation 23.

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Thurfday 11 Dec. 1735. with former G. Officers and Those of 57 Louges. GEORGE PAYNE, Elq; formerly Grand Master, in the Chair ; Martin Clare the G. W. acted as Dep. Gr. Master, and

{ James Anderson, D. D. & Grand Jacob Lamball, Wardens. { pro Tempore.

Brother Rigby from Bengall, who brought from thence 2C GUINEAS for the Charity.

Sir Robert Lawley Mafter of the Stewards Lodge, with his Wardens and 9 more, with their new Badges, appear'd full 12 the first Time.

The Lodge order'd a Letter of Thanks to be feat to the Lodge at Bengal for their very generous and kind Prefents.

\* Stemards that acted at the Feast on 17 April 1735. who were all publickly thanked;

- Sir Rebert Laroley, Baronct,
   William Grame, M. D. and F. R.S.
   Martin Clarn, A. M. and F. R. S.
   Robert Wright, Contlemant,

- 4. John Theobaid, M. D.
- 5. Charles Fleetwood, E.fq;
- 6. Thomas Beech, E.G.

- 10. Thomas Slaughter, Laceman,
- 11. James Nafb, Gentleman,
- 12. William Hogarth, Painter.

Omo

- Grand Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Tuefday 6 April 1736. with the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Craufurd and other former G. Officers, the Earl of Loudoun, the Stewards Lodge and 5 prefent Stewards, with the Officers of 61 Lodges.

D. G. Master WARD in the Chair proposed fome Rules of Communication that were approved and now make the 40th GENERAL REGULATION. Below.

Then he proposed, in the Grand Master's Name, for Successor, the Earl of Loudoun Master of a Lodge, who was forthwith faluted as Grand Master Elect.

ASSEMBLY and feaff at Fishmongers-Hall on Thursday 15 April 1736. D. G. Master WARD with his Wardens and the noble Brothers, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Craufurd and Albemarle, Viscount Harcourt, Lord Ereskine, Lord Southwell, Mr. Anftis Garter King at Arms, Mr. Brody Lign King at Arms, with many other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect; and from his House in Whiteball made the Procession of March, with the Band of Mulick, Eastward to the Hall: Where all Things being regularly transacted as above, \*

D. G. Master Ward proclaim'd aloud, our noble Brother

XV. JOHN CAMPBELL Earl of Loudoun Giand Mafter of Masons, who appointed John Wird, Efq; to con-Grand tinue Deputy Sir Robert Lawley, Baronet, Grand Mafter, 2 Tuilliam Staeme, M. D. and F. R. S. J Wardens. and continued the Secretary and Sword-bearer.

\* STEWARDS that acted at the Feast on 15 April 1736. who were publickly thank'd. 1. Edward Hody, M. D. and F. R. S | 7. Mr. Benjamin Gafcoyne,

- 2. James Ruck, jun. Efq;
- 3. Mr. Charles Champion,

- 4. Mr. John Gowland, 5. John Jeffe, Eiq; 6. Ifaac Shamberg, jun. M. D.

- 8. James Styles, Efq; 9. Mr. Walter Weldon,
- 10. Mr. Richard Sacule,

12. Mr. Francis Blythe. - Grina

- - 11. Mr. Fames Pringle,

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Thursday 17 June 1736. with the Earl of Craufurd and other former G. Officers, the Stewards Lodge, the new Stewards, and the Officers of 36 Lodges.

G. Marden Graeme acted? Lord Ereskine, ? GrandWardens as D. G. Master pro tempore. S Capt. — Young, Spro tempore.

- Giano Lodge in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on St. JOHN Evangelist's Day, Monday 27 Dec. 1736. with former G. Officers, the Stewards Lodge, the present Stewards, and the Officers of 52 Lodges.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY Sen. G. W. was in the Chair as Grand Master pro tempore.

IIIIiam & aeme J. G. W. was Martin Clare, 5G. Wardens Deputy G. Master pro tempore, Jacob Lamball, Sprotempore.

The curious By-Laws of the Lodge at Exeter were publickly read and applauded, and a Letter of Thanks was order'd to be fent to them for their handfome Beneficence to the General Charity.

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Thursday 13 April 1737. with the Earl of Craufurd and other former G. Officers, the Earls of Weems, Hume and Darnley, the Stewards Lodge, the present Stewards, and the Officers of 75 Lodges. After the Affair of Charity was over,

LOUDOUN Grand Master proposed for his Successfor the Earl of Darnley Master of a Lodge, who was forthwith faluted as Grand Master Elect.

ASSEMBLY and feast at Fishmongers-Hall on Thursday 28 April 1737.

LOUDOUN G. Master with his Deputy and Wardens, the noble Brothers, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Crausurd and Weemes, Lord Grey of Grooby, the Stewards and many other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect at his House in Pall-Mall, and made the Procession of March Eastward to the Hall in a very folemn Manner, having 3 Bands of Musick, Kettle-Drums, Trumpets and French Horns, properly properly difposed in the March: Where all Things being regularly transacted as above, \*

The Earl of Loudoun proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother

XVI. EDWARD BLYTHE Earl and Viscount Darnley, Lord Cliston, Grand Baster of Majons, who continued

John Illard, Efq; Sir Robert Lawley, Baronet, Grand D. Grand Master, William Grame, M. D. and F. R. S. SWardens. and continued the Secretary and Sword-bearer.

- Giand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Wednefday 29 June 1737. with the Earl of Loudoun and other former G. Officers, the Stewards Lodge, the New Stewards and the Officers of 49 Lodges.

On 5th Nov. 1737. an Occasional Lodge was held at the Prince of Wales's Palace of Kew near Richmond, viz.

The Rev. Dr. DESAGULIERS (formerly Grand Master) Maffer of this Lodge,

Mr. William Gofton, Attorney at Law, Senior & Grand & Mr. Erasmus King, Mathematician, Junior Warden.

The Right Hon. Charles Calvert Earl of Baltimore, the Hon. Colonel James Lumley, the Hon. Major Madden, Mr. de Noyer, Mr. Vraden; and when formed and tiled,

His Royal Highness FRIDERIC Prince of WALES was in the usual Manner introduced, and made an Enter'd Prentice and Fellow Craft.

Our faid Royal Brother FRIDERIC was made a **Maifet Maion** by the fame Lodge, that affembled there again for that Purpofe. And ever fince, both in the Grand Lodge and in particular Lodges, the Fraternity joyfully remember his ROYAL HIGHNESS and his SON, in the proper Manner.

* STEWARDS that acted at the Feaft on 28 April 1737. who wore publickly thank'd		
7 Sir Rouchier Wray, Baronet I		
2. George Bothomley, Efq;	8. Mr. Thomas Jeffreys, Merchant,	
3. Charles Murray, 5 Eld;	9. Mr. Peter Leige,	
4. Capt. John Lloyd,	10. Mr. Thomas Boehm,	
5. Capt. Charles Scot,	11. Mr. Benjamin Da Coffa,	
6. Mr. Pet. Mac. G elloch, Surgeon.	12. Mr. Nathaniel Adams.	

T

George

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- Grand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Wednefday 25 January 1733. with the Earl of Loudoun, Dr. Defaguliers, George Payne, Nathaniel Blakerby, Thomas Batfon, Efq; Dr. Anderson, and other former Grand Officers, Lord George Graham, the Stewards Lodge, the present Stewards and the Officers of 66 Lodges: After the Affair of Charity was over,

The Giand Lodge approved of this New Book of Constitutions, and order'd the Author Brother Anderson to print the fame, with the Addition of the New Regulation IX. See the Approbation below.

-Stand Lodge in Ample Form at the Devil forefaid on Thurfday 6 April 1738.

DARNLEY G. Master in the Chair, John Mattato, D. G. Master, William Graeme, fen. G. W. Sprotem-The Earl of Inchi-James Anderson, Jun. G. W. Sprotem-The Earl of Inchi-James Anderson, Jun. G. W. Spore. Jauin, Dr. Desaguliers, George Payne, late G. Masters, John Hammerton Esq; Provincial G. M. of Carolina, Thomas Batson late D. G. M. Nath. Blakerby Treasurer, the Marquis of Caernervon, the Stewarts Lodge, the present Stewards and the Officers of 60 Lodges. After the Affair of Charity was over,

Bathaniel Blaketby, Efq; the Treasurer, having justly cleared his Accounts, demitted or laid down his Office. Upon which the Grand Maffet and the Lodge appointed the Secretary Revis to be Treasurer.

DARNLEY G. Master proposed for his Successor the Marquis of Caernarvon Master of a Lodge, who was forthwith faluted as Grand Master Elest.

ASSEMBLY and Frait at Fishmongers-Hall on Thursday 27 April 1738.

DARNLEY Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, the noble Brothers Richmond, Inchiquin, Loudoun and Colerane, late Gr. Masters, Earl of Kintore, Lord Grey of Grooby, the Stewards and a great many other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect at his House in Grovenor-street, and made the Procession of March, with the Band of Musick, Eastward to the Hall, where all Things being regularly transacted as above,

The

The Earl of Darnley proclaim d aloud our noble Brother

XVII. HENRY BRIDGES Marquis of Caernarvon, Son and Heir apparent to the Duke of Chandos, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Bed-Chamber to our Royal Brother FRIDERIC Prince of Wales, Grand Mafter of Masons, who appointed John Milato, Efq; to continue Deputy Grand Mafter,

Lord Deorge Draham, 5 Grand 7 and continued the Decretary Capt. Andrew Robinfon, & Wardens. S and Sword-bearer.

Brother Revis the Secretary declin'd the Office of Treasurer ; becaufe, he faid, that one Perfon should not take upon him both Offices, for that the One should be a Check upon the Other.

- Giand Lodne in Due Form at the Devil forefaid on Wednesday 28 June 1738.

Lord GEORGE GRAHAM, S. G. W. in the Chair, as Grand Master, Milliam Graeme, M. D. as D. G. Mafter pro tempore. Capt. Andrew Robinson as fen. 5 Grand 2 with former Grand Mr. Benjamin Gascoyne as jun. Warden. 5 Officers, the Stewards Lodge, the prefent Stewards and the Officers of 6.1 Lodges.

The Minutes of the last Quarterly Communication and of the Committe of Charity were read and approved. Most of the Time was spent in receiving the Charity of the Lodges, and in relieving poor Brothers.

Brother Revis the Secretary having declin'd the Office of Freafurer, the Lodge defired him to act as fuch, till One to their Mind can be found.

* STEWARDS	that acted at the	Feaft on thank'd.	27 April	1738. an	d were
	publicki	y mank G.		a series of the	

1. Capt. Andrew Robinfon.	7. Stephen Beaumont, M. D.
DI T TC. D	Q. Mr. Chathan In Rac

 Robert Foy, Elq;
 James Colqubon,
 Yames Colqubon,
 William Chapman,
 Mr. Mofes Mendez,
 Mr. Mofes Mendez,
 Mr. George Monkman,
 Mr. George Monkman,
 Mr. George Monkman,
 Mr. Simon de Charmes.
 Mr. Stewards named their Succeffors for next Annual Feaft, viz.
 Hon. "JOWN CHICHESTER, Elq; Capt. Charles Fitzroy, John Ciff, Elq; Na-tbaniel Oldbam, Elq; Mr. Alexander Pollock, Surgeon, Mr. Richard Robinfon, Con-tectioner, Mr. Henry Robinfon, Mr. Haac Barrett, Mr. Samuel Losyman, Mr. Edfectioner, Mr. Henry Robinson, Mr. Isaac Barrett, Mr. Samuel Lowman, Mr. Edward Mafters, Mr. Thomas Adamfon, Mr. Jofeph Harris. A Life

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# A Lift of the GRAND MASTERS or Patrons of the free malons in England, from the Coming in of the Anglo-Saxons to these Times, who are mention'd in this Book.

- A USTIN the Monk, the firf	-The GRAND MASTERS of the
Archbishop of Canterbury, ap-	Knights Templars under King
pear'd at the Head of the Craft in	Henry II. Page 69
founding the old Cathedral, unde	-PETER de Cole-Church, and ?
Ethelbert King of Kent. Page 61	-WILLIAM ALMAIN, [bid.
-BENNET Abbot of Wirrall under	under King John.
Kenred King of Mercia (call'd b)	-PETER de Rupibus, and 7
Miftake in this Book Ethelbert) who	-GEOFFREYFITZPETER, Fibid.
wrote to Charles Martel. 62	under King Henry III.
-ST. SWITHIN under the Saxon	
King Ethekushh Ibid	Archhilhon of Yark
King Ethekwolph. Ibid -King ALFRED the Great. Ibid.	-GILBERT de CLARE
-ETHRED the Deputy ]	Harl of Glacelter
Ving of Mania	-RALPH Lord of Mount- Ibid.
Frince ETHELWARD the > 63	Hermer all under King
	Edward I.
Learned, both under King Edward Senior.	-WALTER STAPLETON Bifhop
Ring Laward Senior.	of Exeter under K Edward II 70
	of Exeter under K. Edward II. 70
	-King EDWARD III. and under him.
-St. DUNSTAN Archbishop of Can-	
	-JOHN de SPOULEE Master
-King EDWARD the Confessor, and	of the Optolim,
- LEOFRICK Earl of Coventry. 66	-WILLIAM a WICKHAM
-ROGER de Montgomery	Bishop of Winchester,
	-ROBERT a BARNHAM, bid.
	-HENRY YEUELE the
	King's Free-Mason,
	-SIMON LANGHAM Abbot
and also under	of Westminster, also under
King William II. Rufus.	King Richard II. 72
	-THOMAS FITZ-ALLAN Earl of
-GILBERT DE CLARE Marquis	
of Pembroke under King Stephen.	
Ibid.	-HENRY

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-HENRY CHICHELEY Archbifhop	King CHARLES I. and under him	
of Canterbury under King Henry	-HENRY DANVERS Earl	
V and VI Page 72	of Danby. / Page	
-WILLIAM WANEFLEET Bifhop	-THOMAS HOWARD Earl 99	
of Winchester under	of Arundel. / and	
King Henry VI. 75	FRANCIS RUSSEL Earl of 100.	
-RICHARD BEAUCHAMP Bifhop		
of Sarum under	-INIGO JONES again.	
King Edward IV. 76	King CHARLES II. and under him	
-King HENRY VII. and un-7	-HENRY JERMYN Earl	
der him	of St. Albans,	
-JOHN ISLIP Abbot of West- 78	-THOMAS SAVAGE Earl of IOT.	
minister, and	100003	
-Sir REGINALD BRAY	-GEORGE VILLARS DUKE 1 105.	
Knight of the Garter.	of Bucks,	
-Cardinal WOOLSEY. 7	-HENRY BENNET Earl of	
-THOMAS CROMWELL	Arlington.	
Earl of Effex,	And under King James II.	
	-Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. 106	
Audley, all under King	King WILLIAM III. and under him	
Henry VIII.	-Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN	
-Edward SeymourDuke7	again, CHARLES LENNOS Duke [ 107	
of Somerfet, - JOHN POYNET Bifhop of 80		
J	And under Queen ANNE,	
Winchester, both under King Edward VI.	-Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN again,	
-Sir Thomas Sackville,	till he finish'd St. Paul's Cathedral	
-FRANCIS RUSSEL Earl of	A. D. 1708. 108	
Bedford,	After which, no Grand Dafter till	
-Sir THOMAS GRESHAM,	the Lodges met and choie one from	
-CHARLES HOWARD Earl > 81		
of Effingham,	-ANTONY SAYER in the 3d Year	
-GEORGE HASTINGS Earl	of King George I. A. D. 1717.	
of Huntington, all under	-GEORGE PAYNE, Efq; 110	
Queen Elizabeth.	-Rev. Dr. JESAGULIERS. Ibid.	
King JAMES I. and under him	GEORGEPAYNE again. III	
-INIGO JONES, 7	After whom, the Fraternity came	
-WILLIAM HERBERT 98	to be govern'd by the following Noble	
Earl of Pembroke,	Grand Malters, viz.	

I. JOHN

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1. JOHN MONTAGU Duke of 9. THOMAS HOWARD Duke of 113 Norfolk. Montagu. 2. PHILIP WHARTON Duke of 10. THOMAS COOKE Lord 128 Lovel. 115 Wharton. II. ANTONY BROWN Lord Vif-3. FRANCIS SCOT Duke of 130 116 count Montagu. Buccleugh. 4. CHARLES LENNOS Duke of 12. JAMES LYON Earl of Richmond, Lennox and d' Aubigny. 118 Strathmore. 131 5. JAMES HAMMILTON EARL OF 13. JOHN LINDSAY Earl of I. 14. THOMAS. THYNNE Lord Vif-Abercorn. Thefe were under King George I. And the following Noble Grand count Weymouth. 134 Maiters have acted under his pre- 15. JOHN CAMPBELL Earl of 135 Loudoun. fent Majesty King George II. viz. 6. WILLIAM O BRIEN Earl of 16. EDWARD BLYTHE Earl of 137 Darnley. 120 Inchiquin. 17. HENRY BRIDGES Marquis of 7. HENRY HARE Lord Caernarvon the prefent Grand 122 Colerane. 139 8. JAMES KING Lord Vifcount Malter. 123 Kingston.



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## THE OLD

# CHARGES

#### OF THE

# FREE and Accepted MASONS,

Collected by the Author from their old Records, at the Command of the Grand Master the present Duke of MONTAGU.

Approved by the Giand Lodge, and order'd to be printed in the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions on 25 March 1722.

I. CHARGE. Concerning GOD and Religion.



MASON is obliged by his Tenure to observe the Moral Law, as a true Noachida ; and if he rightly understands the Graft, he will never be a Stupid Atheift, nor an Irreligious Libertin, nor act against Confcience.

In antient Times the Christian Masons were charged to comply with the Christian Ulages of each Country where they travell'd or work'd : But Majonry being found in all Nations, even of divers Religions, they are now only charged to adhere to that Religion in which all Men agree (leaving each Brother to his own

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own particular Opinions) that is, to be Good Men and True, Men of Honour and Honefty, by whatever Names, Religions or Perfuafions they may be diftinguifh'd: For they all agree in the 3 great Articles of NOAH, enough to preferve the Cement of the Lodge. Thus Majonry is the Center of their Union and the happy Means of conciliating Perfons that otherwife must have. remain'd at a perpetual Diftance.

#### II. CHARGE. Of the Civil Dagiffrate, Supreme and Subordinate.

A Majon is a peaceable Subject, never to be concern'd in Plots against the State, nor difrespectful to Inferior Magistrates. Of old, Kings, Princes and States encourag'd the Fraternity for their Loyalty, who ever flourish'd most in Times of Peace. But tho' a Brother is not to be countenanced in his Rebellion against the State; yet if convicted of no other Crime, his Relation to the Lodge remains indefeasible.

### III. CHARGE. Concerning Lobges.

A LODGE is a Place where *Mafons* meet to work in: Hence the *Affembly*, or duly organiz'd Body of *Mafons*, is call'd a LODGE; just as the Word *Church* is expressive both of the *Con*gregation and of the *Place* of Worship.

Every Brother should belong to some particular Lodge, and cannot be absent without incurring Censure, if not necessarily detain'd.

The Men made *Mafons* must be *Freeborn* (or no Bondmen) of mature Age and of good Report, hail and found, not deform'd or difmember'd at the Time of their making. But no *Woman*, no *Eunuch*.

When Men of Quality, Eminenee, Wealth and Learning apply to be made, they are to be respectfully accepted, after due Examination: For such often prove Good Lords (or Founders) of Work, and will not employ Cowans when true Masons can be had; they also make the best Officers of Ledges, and the best Designers,

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Defigners, to the Honour and Strength of the Lodge : Nay, from a mong them, the Fraternity can have a Noble Grand Maffer. But those Brethren are equally subject to the Charges and Regulations, except in what more immediately concerns Operative Majons.

# IV. CHARGE. Of Maffers, Wardens, Fellows and Prentices.

All Preferment among Mafons is grounded upon real Worth and perfonal Merit only, not upon Seniority. No MASTER fhould take a Prentice that is not the Son of honeft Parents, a perfect Youth without Maim or Defect in his Body, and capable of learning the Mysteries of the Art; that fo the Lords (or Founders) may be well ferved, and the Craft not defpifed; and that, when of Age and Expert, he may become an Enter'd Prentice, or a Free-Mason of the lowest Degree, and upon his due Improvements a Fellow-Craft and a Master-Mason, capable to undertake a Lord's Work.

The WARDENS are chosen from among the Master-Masons, and no Brother can be a Master of a Lodge till he has acted as Warden somewhere, except in extraordinary Cafes; or when a Lodge is to be form'd where none fuch can be had : For then 3 Master-Masons, tho' never Masters or Wardens of Lodges before, may be conftituted Master and Wardens of that New Lodge.

But no Number without 3 Master-Masons can form a Lodge ; and none can be the GRAND MASTER OF a GRAND WARDEN who has not acted as the Master of a particular Lodge.

# V. CHARGE. Of the Management of the Craft in Working.

All Majons should work hard and honestly on Working-Days, that they may live reputably on Holy-Days; and the Working-Hours appointed by Law, or confirm'd by Cuftom, shall be observ'd.

A Master-Mason only must be the Surveyor or Master of Work, who shall undertake the Lord's Work reasonably, shall truly difpend

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difpend his Goods as if they were his own, and fhall not give more Wages than just to any Fellow or Prentice.

The Wardens shall be true both to Master and Fellows, taking Care of all Things, both within and without the Lodge, especially in the Master's Absence; and their Brethren shall obey them.

The Master and the Masons shall faithfully finish the Lord's Work, whether Task or Journey; nor shall take the Work at Task which hath been accustomed to Journey.

None shall shew Envy at a Brother's Prosperity, nor supplant him or put him out of his Work, if capable to finish it.

All *Mafons* fhall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not defert the *Mafter* till the *Lord's* Work is finish'd: They must avoid ill Language, calling each Other Brother or Fellow, with much Courtefy, both within and without the Lodge. They fhall instruct a younger Brother to become bright and expert, that the Lord's Materials may not be spoiled.

But Free and Accepted Masons shall not allow Cowans to work with them; nor shall they be employ'd by Cowans without an urgent Necessity: And even in that Case they must not teach Cowans, but must have a separate Communication.

No Labourer shall be employ'd in the proper Work of Free-Masons.

### VI. CHARGE. Concerning Masons Behabiour.

## 1. Behaviour in the Lodge before Clofing.

You must not hold private Committees or feparate Converfation without Leave from the *Master*; nor talk of any Thing impertinent; nor interrupt the *Master* or *Wardens*, or any Brother speaking to the *Chair*; nor act ludicrously while the *Lodge* is engaged in what is ferious and folemn: But you are to pay due Reverence to the *Master*, *Wardens* and *Fellows*, and put them to worship.

Every Brother found guilty of a Fault shall stand to the Award of the Lodge, unless he appeals to the Grand Lodge; or unless a Lord's

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Lord's Work is retarded: For then a particular Reference may be made.

No private Piques, no Quarrels about Nations, Families, Religions or Politicks must be brought within the Door of the Lodge: For as *Mafons*, we are of the oldeft *Catholick Religion* above hinted, and of all Nations upon the Square, Level and *Plumb*; and like our Predecessions in all Ages, we are refolv'd against political Disputes, as contrary to the Peace and Welfare of the Lodge.

### 2. Behaviour after the Lodge is closed and the Brethren not gone,

You may enjoy yourfelves with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excefs; not forc ing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his own Inclination (according to the Old Regulation \*-of King AHA-|\* Page 24. Line I. SHUERUS) nor hindering him from going home when he pleafes: For tho' after Lodge Hours you are like other Men, yet the Blame of your Excefs may be thrown upon the Fraternity, tho' unjuftly.

# 3. Behaviour at meeting without Strangers, but not in a Formed Lodge.

You are to falute one another as you have been or fhall be inftructed, freely communicating Hints of Knowledge, but without difclofing Secrets, unlefs to those that have given long Proof of their Taciturnity and Honour; and without derogating from the Respect due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: For tho' all Brothers and Fellows are upon the Level, yet Masonry divests no Man of the Honour due to him before he was made a Mason, or that shall become his Due afterwards; nay rather, it adds to his Respect, teaching us to give Honour to whom it is due, especially to a Noble or Eminent Brother, whom we should diffinguish from all of his Rank or Station, and serve him readily, according to our Ability.

U 2

4. Behabiour

## 4. Behabiour in Prefence of Strangers not Masons.

You must be cautious in your Words, Carriage and Motions; that fo the most penetrating Stranger may not be able to discover what is not proper to be intimated : and the impertinent or infnaring Questions, or ignorant Discourse of Strangers must be prudently manag'd by *Free Masons*.

### 5. Behaviour at Home and in your Neighbourbood.

*Mafons* ought to be Moral Men, as above charged; confequently good Hufbands, good Parents, good Sons, and good Neighbours, not ftaying too long from Home and avoiding all Excefs; yet wife Men too, for certain Reafons known to them.

#### 6. Behabiaur towards a foreign Brother or Stranger.

You are cautioufly to examine him, as Prudence shall direct you; that you may not be imposed upon by a *Pretender*, whom you are to reject with Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints. But if you discover him to be true and faithful, you are to respect him as a *Brother*; and if in want, you are to relieve him, if you can; or elfe to direct him how he may be reliev'd: you must employ him, if you can; or elfe recommend him to be employ'd; but you are not charg'd to do beyond Ability.

## 7. Behaviour behind a Brother's Back as well as before his Face.

Free and Accepted Majons have been ever charged to avoid all Slandering and Backbiting of a true and faithful Brother, or talking difrefpectfully of his Perfon or Performances; and all Malice or unjuft Refentment: Nay you must not fuffer any others to reproach an honeft Brother, but shall defend his Character as far as is confistent with Honour, Safety and Prudence; tho' no farther.

VIL. CHARGE.

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#### VII. CHARGE. Concerning Law Suits.

If a Brother do you Injury, apply first to your own or his Lodge; and if you are not fatisfy'd, you may appeal to the Grand Lodge; but you must never take a legal Course till the Cause cannot be otherwise decided: For if the Affair is only between Masons and about Masonry, Law-Suits ought to be prevented by the good Advice of prudent Brethren, who are the best Referees of such Differences.

But if that Reference is either impracticable or unfuccefsful, and the Affair muft be brought into the Courts of Law or Equity; yet ftill you muft avoid all Wrath, Malice and Rancour in carrying on the Suit, not faving nor doing any Thing that may hinder either the Continuance or the Renewal of Brotherly Love and Friendship, which is the Glory and Cement of this antient Fraternity; that we may shew to all the World the benign Influence of Masonry, as all wife, true and faithful, Brothers have done from the Beginning of Time, and will do till Architecture shall be diffolved in the general Conflagration.

#### AMEN! So mote it be!

All these *Charges* you are to observe, and also Those that shall be communicated unto you in a Way that cannot be written.

## 

#### The Antient Manner of Conffituting a Lodge,

A New Lodge, for avoiding many Irregularities, fhould be folemnly Constituted by the Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens: Or in the G. Master's Absence, the Deputy acts for his Worship, the Senior G. Illarden as Deputy, the Junior G. Illarden as the Senior, and a prefent Master of a Lodge as the Junior.

Or if the Deputy is also absent, the Grand Master may depute either of his G. Clardens, who can appoint Others to be G. Officers pro tempore. The Lodge being open'd, and the Candidates, or the New Master and Wardens being yet among the Fellow Crasts, the G. Master shall ask his Deputy, if he has examin'd them, and finds the Candidate Master well skill'd in the Noble Science and the Royal Art, and duly instructed in our Mysteries? &c.

The Deputy answering in the Affirmative, shall (by the G. Master's Order) take the Candidate from among his Fellows and present him to the G. Master, faying, Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the Brethren bere defire to be form'd into a Lodge; and I present my worthy Brother A. B. to be their Matter, whom I know to be of good Morals and great Skill, true and trusty, and a Lover of the whole Fraternity wheresoever dispers'd over the Face of the Earth.

Then the Grand Graffet placing the Candidate on his Left Hand, having afk'd and obtain'd the unanimous Confent of the Brethren, fhall fay, I conftitute and form these good Brethren into a New Lodge, and appoint you Brother A. B. the Mafter of it, not doubting of 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 of a Master; and the Grand Grafter shall ask the Candidate, faying, Do you submit to these Charges, as Masters have done in all Ages? And the New Master signifying his Cordial Submission thereunto,

The Giand Gaffer shall by certain fignificant Ceremonies and antient Usages, instal him and present him with the Book of Constitutions, the Lodge-Book and the Instruments of his Office; not altogether, but one after another; and after each of 'em the G. Master or his Deputy shall rehears the short and pithy Charge that is suitable to the Thing presented.

Next, the Members of this NEW LODGE, bowing all together to the G. Master, shall return his Worship their Thanks; and shall immediately do Homage to their New Master, and signify their Promise of Subjection and Obedience to him by the usual Congratulation. The Deputy and G. Wardens and any other Brethren prefent that are not Members of this New Lodge, fhall next congratulate the NEW MASTER, and he fhall return his becoming Acknowledgments to the G. Master first, and to the Reft in their Order.

Then the Grand Mafter orders the New Mafter to enter immediately upon the Exercise of his Office, viz. in chusing his Wardens: And calling forth two Fellow-Crasts (Master-Masons) presents them to the G. Master for his Approbation, and to the New Lodge for their Consent. Upon which

The Senior or Junior G. Clattell, or fome Brother for him, Ihall rehearse the Charges of each Warden of a private Lodge: And they fignifying their cordial Submission thereunto,

The NEW MASTER shall prefent them fingly with the feveral Instruments of their Office, and in due Form instal them in their proper Places: And the Brethren of this New Lodge shall fignify their Obedience to those NEW WARDENS by the usual Congratulation.

<sup>a</sup> Then the G. Master gives all the Brethren Joy of their New Master and Wardens, and recommends Harmony; hoping their only Contention will be a laudable Emulation in cultivating the Royal Art and the Social Virtues.

Upon which all the New Lodge bow together in returning Thanks for the Honour of this CONSTITUTION.

The Grand Grand Lodge Book, and to notify the fame to New Lodge in the Grand Lodge Book, and to notify the fame to the other particular Lodges; and after the Master's Song he orders the G. Warden to close the Lodge.

This is the Sum, but not the whole Ceremonial by far ; which the Grand Officers can extend or abridge at Pleafure, explaining Things that are not fit to be written : tho' none but Those that have acted as Grand Officers can accurately go through all the feveral Parts and Usages of a new Constitution in the just Solemnity.

THE

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# The General REGULATIONS

#### OFTHE

# FREE and Accepted MASONS.

Compiled first by Brother GEORGE PAYNE, Efq; when Grand Master, A. D. 1720. and approv'd by the General Assembly at Stationers-Hall on 24 June 1721. Next by Order of the Duke of MONTAGU when Grand Master, the Author James Anderfon compared them with the antient Records of the Fraternity, and digefted them into this Method with proper Additions and Explications from the faid Records; and the Grand Lodge having revis'd and approv'd them, order'd 'em to be printed in the Book of Constitutions on 25 March 1722.

To which are now added, in a diffinct opposite Column.

The REGULATIONS, or the Alterations, Improvements and Explications of the Dio, made by feveral Grand Lodges, fince the first Edition.

#### DID REGULATIONS.

#### Den REGULATIONS.

I. THE G. Master or Deputy has full Authority and Right, not only to be prefent, but alfo to prefide in every Hand ;

I.\* HAT is, only when the G. WARDENS are absent: For the G. Master cannot deprive 'em of their Office, without fhewing Caufe fairly appearing to the G. Lodge ac-Lodge, with the Master | cording to the Old Regulation XVIII. of the Lodge on his Left | fo that if they are prefent in a particular Lodge

#### DID REGULATIONS.

Hand; and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act as Wardens of particular Lodges but in his Prefence and at his Command: For the G. Master, while in a particular Lodge, may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any Other Master-Masons, to act there as his Wardens pro tempore. \*

II. The MASTER of a particular Lodge has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter upon any Emergency or Occurrence; as well as to appoint the Time and Place of their usual Forming : And in Cafe of Death or Sicknefs, or neceffary Absence of the Master, the SENIOR WARDEN shall act as Master pro tempore, if no Brother is prefent who has been Master of that Lodge before: For the Absent Master's Authority reverts to the last Master present, tho' he cannot act till the Senior Warden has congregated the Lodge.

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#### JACE REGULATIONS.

Lodge with the Grand Master, they must act as WARDENS there.

On 17 March 173?.

The Grand Lodge, to cure fome Irregularities, order'd, that None but the G. Master, his Deputy and Wardens (who are the only Grand Officers) shall wear their Jewels in Gold pendant to Blue Ribbons about their Necks, and White Leather Aprons with Blue Silk; which Sort of Aprons may be also worn by former G. Officers.

II. On 25 Nov. 1723.

It was agreed, that if a Master of a particular Lodge is deposed or demits, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the the Master's Chair till the next Time of chusing; and ever fince, in the Master's Absence, he fills the Chair, even tho' a former Master be present.

On 17 March 173.

Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges may line their white Leather Aprons with white Silk, and may hang their Jewels at white Ribbons about their Necks.

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III. The

III. In

#### DID REGULATIONS.

III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some Other Brother by Appointment of the Master, shall keep a Book containing their By-Laws, the Names of their Members, and a Lift of all the Lodges in Town; with the ufual Times and Places of their forming: And alfo all the Transactions of their own Lodge that are proper to be written. | the General Charity.

IV. No Lodge shall make more than Five New Brothers at one and the fame Time without an urgent Neceffity; nor any Man under the Age of 25 Years (who must be also his own Master) unless by a Difpensation from the G. Master.

V. No Man can be accepted a Member of a particular Lodge without previous Notice one Month before given to the Lodge; in order to make due Enquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the Candidate, unless by VI. But a Dispensation.

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#### Dem REGULATIONS.

III. In the Mastership of DALKEITH, a Lift of all the Lodges was engraven by Brother John Pyne in a very fmall Volume; which is ufually reprinted on the Commencement of every New Grand Master, and dispersed among the Brethren.

#### On 21 Nov. 1724.

If a particular Lodge remove to a New Place for their stated Meeting, the Officers shall immediately fignify the fame to the Secretary.

#### On 27 Dec. 1727.

The Precedency of Lodges is grounded on the Seniority of their Constitution.

On 27 Dec. 1729.

Every New Lodge, for the Future, shall pay two Guineas for their Constitution to

> IV. On 19 Feb. 1723. No Brother shall belong to more than one Lodge within the Bills of Mortallty (tho' he may vifit them all) except the Members of a foreign Lodge.

But this Regulation is neglected for feveral Reafons, and now obfolete.

> V. The Secretary can direct the Petitioners in the Form for a Dispensation, if wanted. But if they know the Candidate, they don't require a Difpenfation. VI. On

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#### DID REGULATIONS.

VI. But no Man can be enter'd a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted a Member thereof, without the unanimous Consent of all the Members of that Lodge then prefent when the Candidate is proposed, and when their Confent is formally afked by the Ma-They are to give their Confent fter. in their own prudent Way, either virtually or in Form, but with Unanimity. Nor is this inherent Privilege fubject to a Dispensation; because the Members of a particular Lodge are the best Judges of it; and because if a turbulent Member should be imposed on them, it might fpoil their Harmony or hinder the Freedom of their Communication, or even break and difperfe the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all True and Faithful.

VII. Every New Brother, at his Entry, is decently to clothe the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren prefent; and to deposite fomething for the Relief of indigent and decay'd Brethren, as the Candidate shall think fit to beftow, over and above the small Allowance that may be stated in the By-Laws of that particular Lodge: Which Charity shall be kept by the Cashier. \*

Alfo the *Candidate* fhall folemnly promife to fubmit to the *Conftitutions* and other good Ufages, that fhall be intimated to him in Time and Place convenient.

#### Dew REGULATIONS.

VI. On 19 Feb. 1723. NoVisitor, however skill'd in Masonry, shall be admitted into a Lodge, unless he is perfonally known to, or well vouched and recommended by one of that Lodge present.

But it was found inconvenient to infift upon Unanimity in feveral Cafes: And therefore the Grand Masters have allow'd the Lodges to admit a Member, if not above 3 Ballots are againft him; though fome Lodges defire no fuch Allowance.

> VII. \* See this explain'd in the Account of the Conflitution of the General Charity below.

Only particular Lodges are not limited, but may take their own Method for Charity.

X 2 VIII. No

VIII, On

#### DID REGULATIONS. VIII. No Set or Num-

ber of Brethren shall withdraw or feparatethemfelves from the Lodge in which they were made, or were afterwards admitted Members, unless the Lodge become too numerous; nor even then without a Dispensation from the G. MASTER or Deputy: And when thus feparated, they must either immediately join themfelves to fuch other Lodges that they shall like best, or elfe obtain the G. MASTER'S Warrant to join in forming a New Lodge to be regularly conftituted in good Time.

If any Set or Number of Majons shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge, without the G. Master's Warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair Bretbren duly formed, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but must treat them as Rebels until they humble themselves, as the G. Master shall in his Prudence direct (156)

## Dem REGULATIONS.

VIII. On 25 April 1723. Every Brother concern'd in making Masons clandestinely, shall not be allow'd to visit any Lodge till he has made due Submission, even tho' the Brothers so made may be allow'd.

On 19 Feb. 1724.

None who form a Stated Lodge without the G. Master's Leave shall be admitted into regular Lodges, till they make Submission and obtain Grace.

#### On 21 Nov. 1724.

If any Brethren form a Lodge without Leave, and fhall irregularly make New Brothers, they fhall not be admitted into any regular Lodge, no not as Vifitors, till they render a good Reafon or make due Submiffion. On 24 Feb. 173<sup>±</sup>.

If any Lodge within the Bills of Mortality shall cease to meet regularly during 12 Months successfue, its Name and Place shall be erazed or blotted out of the Grand Lodge Book and Engraven List: And if they petition to be again inferted and own'd as a regular Lodge, it must lose its former Place and Rank of Precedency, and submit to a New Constitution.

#### On 31 March 1735.

Seeing that fome extraneous Brothers have been made lately in a clandeftine Manner, that is, in no regular Lodge nor by any Authority or Dif penfation from the G. Master, and upon

direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant fignified to the Other Lodges; as the Cuftom is when a New Lodge is to be register'd in the Grand Lodge Book.

## (157) Dem Regulations.

upon fmall and unworthy Confiderations, to the Difhonour of the Craft;

The Grand Lodge decreed, that no Perfon fo made, nor any concern'd in making him, fhall be a Grand Officer, nor an Officer of a particular Lodge, nor fhall any fuch partake of the General Charity, if they fhould come to want it.

IX. On 25 Jan. 1733. The Grand Lodge made the following REGULATION.

Whereas Difputes have arifen about the *Remo*val of Lodges from One Houfe to Another, and it has been queftion'd in whom that Power is vefted; it is hereby declar'd,

That no Lodge fhall be removed without the Master's Knowledge; that no Motion be made for removing in the Master's Absence; and that if the Motion be seconded or thirded, the Master shall order Summons to every individual Member, specifying the Business, and appointing a Day for Hearing and Determining the Affair, at least Ten Days before: and that the Determination shall be made by the Majority, provided the Master be one of that Majority: but if he be of the Minority against Removing, the Lodge shall not be removed unless the Majority consists of full Two Thirds of the Members prefent.

But if the Master shall refuse to direct such Summons, either of the Wardens may do it : and if the Master neglects to attend on the Day fix'd, the Warden may preside in determining the Affair in the Manner prescribed; but they shall

IX. But if any Brother fo far misbehave himfelf as to render his Lodge uneafy, he shall be thrice duly admonish'd by the Master and Wardens in a Lodge formed : And if he will not refrain his Imprudence, nor obediently fubmit to the Advice of his he Brethren, shall be dealt with according to the By-Laws of that particular Lodge, or elfe in fuch a Manner as the [ Quarterly

Quarterly Communication shall in their great Prudence think fit; for which a New Regulation may be afterwards made.

#### shall not in the Mafter's Absence, enter upon any other Cause but what is particularly mention'd in the Summons: and if the Lodge is thus regularly order'd to be removed, the Master or Warden shall send Notice thereof to the Secretary of the G. Lodge for publishing the same at the next Quarterly Communication.

J2cm REGULATIONS.

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X. The Majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated (not elfe) fhall have the Privilege of giving Inftructions to their Mafter and Wardens before the meeting of the Grand Chapter or Quarterly Communication; because the faid Officers are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak the Sentiments of their Brethren at the faid G. Lodge.

XI. All particular Lodges are to obferve the fame Usages as much as possible: in order to which, and alfo for cultivating a good Understanding among Free-Masons, fome Members of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

XII. The GRAND LODGE confifts of, and is formed by, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all the *particular* Lodges upon Record, with the GRAND MASTER at their Head, the DEPUTY on his Left Hand, and the GRAND X. Upon a fudden Emergency the Grand Lodge has allow'd a private Brother to be prefent, and with Leave afk'd and given to fignify his Mind, if it was about what concern'd Masonry.

XI. The fame Ufages, for Substance, are actually observed in every Lodge; which is much owing to visiting Brothers who compare the Usages.

XII. On 25 Nov. 1723.

No New Lodge is own'd, nor their Officers admitted into the G. Lodge, unlefs it be regularly conftituted and register'd.

On 21 Nov. 1724.

All who have been or fhall be Grand Masters, fhall be Members of and vote in all G. Lodges.

On

GRAND WARDENS in their proper Places.

These must have 3 Quarterly Communications, before the Grand Feast, in fome convenient Place, as the Grand Master shall appoint; where none are to be prefent but it's own proper Members, without Leave afked and given: And while fuch a Stranger (tho' a Brother) ftays, he is not allow'd to vote, nor even to fpeak to any Queftion without Leave of the Grand Lodge; or unless he is defir'd to give his Opinion.

All Matters in the Grand Lodge are to be determin'd by a Majority of Votes, each Member having one Vote, and the GRAND Mafter two Votes; unlefs the Lodge leave any particular Thing to the Determination of the Grand Mafter for the Sake of Expedition.

XIII. At the G. Lodge in Quarterly Communication, all Matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular.

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#### MED REGULATIONS.

On 28 Feb. 1725.

All who have been or shall be D. Grand Masters shall be Members of and Vote in all G. Lodges.

On 10 May 1727.

All who have been or fhall be Grand Wardens fhall be Members of and Vote in all G. Lodges.

On 25 7 ne 1728.

Masters and Wardens of Lodges shall never attend the G. Lodge without their Jewels and Clothing.

On 26 Nov. 1728.

One of the 3 Officers of a Lodge was admitted into the G. Lodge without his fewel, becaufe the Jewels were in the Cuftody of the Officer absent.

If any Officer cannot attend, he may fend a Brother of that Lodge (but not a mere Enter'd Prentice) with his Jewel, to fupply his Room and fupport the Honour of his Lodge.

On 24 Feb. 173:

Upon a Motion made by the former Grand Officers, it was refolv'd that the GrandOfficers prefent and former, each of 'em who shall attend the Grand Lodge in Communication (except on the Feast Day) shall pay Half a Grown towards the Charge of fuon Communication when he attends.

XIII. On 13 Dec. 1733.

1. What Business cannot be transacted at one Lodge

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## DID REGULATIONS.

particular Lodges, or fingle Brothers, are fedately and maturely to be difcours'd of, I. Apprentices must be admitted Fellow Crafts and Masters only here, unless by a Dispensation from the Grand Master. 2.

Here also all Differences that cannot be made up or accommodated privately, nor by a *particular* Lodge, are to be ferioufly confider'd and decided: and if any Brother thinks himfelf aggrieved by the *Decision*, he may appeal to the *Annual Grand Lodge* next enfuing, and leave his *Appeal* in Writing with the *G. Master*, the *Deputy* or *G. Wardens.* 3.

Hither alfo all the Officers of particular Lodges fhall bring a Lift of fuch Members as have been made, or even admitted by them fince the laft Grand Lodge.

There fhall be a Book kept by the G. Master or Deputy, or rather by some Brother appointed Secretary of the Grand Lodge; wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with the usual Times and Places of their Forming and the Names of all the Members of Each Lodge: also all the Affairs of the G. Lodge that are proper to be written. 4.

The G. Lodge fhall confider of the moft prudent and effectual Method of collecting and difpoling of what Money fhall be lodged with them in *Charity*, towards the Relief only of any *true Brother* fallen into Poverty and Decay, but of none elfe.

But each particular Lodge may difpofe of their own Charity for poor Brothers according

## Dem REGULATIONS.

Lodge, may be referr'd to the Committee of Charity, and by them reported to the next Grand Lodge.

2. On 22. Nov. 1725.

The Master of a Lodge with his Wardens and a competent Number of the Lodge affembled in due Form, can make Masters and Fellows at Difcretion.

3. On 25 Nov. 1723.

It was agreed (tho' forgotten to be recorded in the Grand Lodge Book) that no Petitions and Appeals fhall be heard on the Feast-Day or Annual GrandLodge, nor fhall any Bufinefs be tranfacted that tends to interrupt the Harmony of the Assembly, but fhall be all referr'd to the next G. Lodge.

4. On 24 June 1723. The G. Lodgechofe WilliamCowper, Efq;

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### DID REGULATIONS.

HIEW REGULATIONS.

according to their own By-Laws; until it be agreed by to be their all the Lodges (in a NEW REGULATION) to carry in the Secretary. Charity collected by them to the G. Lodge at the Quar-But ever terly or Annual Communication; in order to make alince then, Common Stock for the more handfome Relief of poor the New G. M. upon Brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a Brother of his Comgood Worldly Substance, who shall be a Member of mencement the G. Lodge by Virtue of his Office, and shall be al-appoints the ways prefent, and have a Power to move to the Secretary, or G. Lodge any Thing that concerns his Office. continues

To him thall be committed all Money rais'd for the him by re-General Charity, or for any other Use of the G. Lodge; turning him which he shall write down in a Book with the respective the Books. Ends and Uses for which the feveral Sums are intended, His Badge is and shall expend or difburse the same by such a certain of two Gol-Order fign'd, as the G. Lodge shall hereafter agree to den Pens a. crofs on his in a New Regulation.

But by Vertue of his Office as Treasurer, without any Left Breast. other Qualification, he shall not vote in chusing a New And G. Mafter and Wardens; tho' in every other Transaction. On 19 Feb.

In like Manner the Secretary shall be a Member 1723. of the G. Lodge by Vertue of his Office, and shall vote TheOfficers in every Thing except in chuling Grand Officers. of particu-

The Treasurer and Secretary may have each a Clerk or lar Lodges Affiftant, if they think fit, who must be a Brother and thall bring a Master-Mason; but must never be a Member of the G. to the G. Lodge, nor speak without being allow'd or commanded. Lodge the

The GRAND MASTER or Deputy have Authority Lifts of all always to command the Treasurer and Secretary to at-the Memtend him with their Clerks and Books ; in order to feebers of their how Matters go on, and to know what is expedient to refpective Lodgestobe be done upon any Emergency.

Another Brother and Master-Mason should be ap-inserted in pointed the Tyler, to look after the Door ; but he must the G. Lodge Book. be no Member of the G. Lodge. But

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5. See

But these Offices may be farther explain'd by a New Regulation, when the Necessity or the Expediency of 'em may more appear, than at prefent, to the Fraternity.

XIV. If at any G. LODGE, stated or Occafional, Quarterly or Annual, the Grand Mafter and Deputy should both be absent; then the prefent Master of a Lodge, that has been longest a Free-Majon, thall take the Chair and prefide as Grand Master pro tempore, and shall be vested with all his Honour and Power for the Time being ; provided there is no Brother prefent that has been Grand Master or Deputy formerly; for the laft former Grand Master or Deputy in Company takes place, of Right, in the Abience of the prefent G. Master or Deputy.

XV. In the G. Lodge none can act as War-Com-

### Den REGULATIONS.

5. See This at large in the Constitution of the Committee of Charity, Below.

XIV. In the first Edition, the Right of the G. WARDENS was omitted in this Regulation; and it has been fince found that the Old Lodges never put into the Chair the Master of a particular Lodge, but when there was no Grand Warden in Company, present nor former, and that in fuch a Cafe a Grand Officer always took place of any Master of a Lodge that has not been a G. Officer.

Therefore in Cafe of the Absence of all G. Masters and Deputies, the present Sen. G. WARDEN fills the Chair, and in his Absence the present Jun.G.WARDEN, and in his Absence the oldest former G. WARDEN in Company; and if no former G. Officer be found, then the oldest Free-Mason who is now the Master of a Lodge.

But to avoid Difputes, the G. Master ulually gives a particular Commission under his Hand and Seal of Office, counterfign'd by the Secretary, to the Senior G. Warden, or in his Absence, to the Junior, to act as D. G. Master when the Deputy is not in Town.

XV. Soon after the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions, the GRAND dens but the present | LODGE finding it was always the an-G. WARDENS if in tient Ufage that the oldeft former G. WARDENS

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Company ; and if abfent, the G. Master shall order private Wardens to act as G. Wardens pro tempore; whofe Places are to be fupplied by two Fellow-Crafts, or Master-Masons of the fame Lodge, call'd forth to act or fent thither by the Master thereof; or if by him omitted, the G. MASTER, OI He that prefides, shall call 'em forth to act ; that fo the G. Lodge may be always compleat.

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#### Dem REGULATIONS.

G. WARDENS supplied the Places of those of the Year when absent, the G. Master ever fince has order'd them to take place immediately and act as G. Wardens pro tempore; which they have always done in the Absence of the G. Wardens for the Year, except when they have waved their Privilege for that Time, to honour some Brother whom they thought more fit for the prefent Service.

But if no former Grand Wardens are in Company, the GRAND MASTER, or He that prefides, calls forth whom he pleafes to act as Grand Wardens pro tempore.

XVI. The Grand Wardens, or any Others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the Affairs of the Lodges or of private fingle Brothers; and are not to apply to the G. Master without the Knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his Concurrence. I.

In which Cafe, or in Cafe of any Difference of Sentiment between the *Deputy* and *G. Wardens* or other Brothers, both Parties are to go to the *G. Mafter* by Confent; who, by Vertue of his great Authority and Power, can eafily decide the Controverfy and make up the Difference. 2.

The G. Mafter fhould not receive any private Intimations of Bufinefs concerning Mafons and Mafonry but from his *Deputy* firft, except in fuch Cafes as his *Worfbip* can eafily judge of: And if the Application to the G. Mafter be irregular, his Worfhip can order the G. Wardens, or any Other fo applying, to wait upon the *Deputy*, Y 2 who

XVI. 1. This was intended for the Eafe of the G. Master, and for the Honour of the Deputy.

2. No fuch Cafe has happened in our Time; and all *Grand Masters* have govern'd more by Love than Power.

3. No irregular Applications have been made to the G. Mafter

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DIN REGULATIONS. who is speedily to prepare the Business, and to | Master in our lay it orderly before his Worship.

3. XVII. No G. Master, D. G. Mafter, G. Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them or in their Stead pro tempore, can, at the fame Time, act as the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as foon as any of 'em has difcharg'd his publick Office, he returns to that Post or Station in his particular Lodge from which he was call'd to officiate.

XVIII. If the DEPUTY be fick or neceffarily abfent, the G. Master can chuse any Brother he pleafes to act as his Deputy pro tempore. 1.

But he that is chosen DEPUTY at the Annual Feaft, and also the G. WARDENS, cannot be discharg'd, unless the Cause fairly appear to the G. Lodge: For the G. MASTER, if he is uneafy, may call a G. Lodge on Purpose, to lay the Cause before 'em, for their Advice and Concurrence. 2.

And if the Members of the G. Lodge cannot reconcile the G. Master with his Deputy or Wardens, they are to allow the G. Master to discharge his Deputy or Wardens, and to chufe another Deputy immediately; and the fame G. Lodge, in that Cafe, shall forthwith chufe other G. Wardens; that fo Harmony and Peace may be preferved. 3.

DEW REGULATIONS Time.

XVII. Old G. Officers are now, fome of 'em, Officers of particular Lodges; but are not thereby deprived of their Privilege in the G. Lodge to fit and vote there as old G. Officers: Only he deputes one of his particular Lodge to act pro tempore as the Officer of that Lodge at the Quarterly Communication.

> XVIII. I. The Senior G. WARDEN now ever fupplie theDEPUTY's Place, the Junior acts as the SENIOR, the oldesi former G. Warden a the JUNIOR, alfo the oldest Mason a: above.

> 2. This was never done in our Time. See New Regulation I.

3. Should this Cafe ever happen, the G. MASTER appoints his G. Officers, as at firft. See Old Regulation XXXV.

XIX. If

XIX. The

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## DID REGULATIONS.

XIX. If the G. MASTER fhould abufe his great Power, and render himfelf unworthy of the Obedience and Subjection of the Lodges, he fhall be treated in a Way and Manner to be agreed upon in a New Regulation: Becaufe hitherto the antient Fraternity have had no Occasion for it.

JREW REGULATIONS. XIX. The Freeof Majons firmly hope that there never will o be any Occasion for - fuch a New Regud lation.

XX. The G. MASTER with his Deputy, G.Wardens and Secretary, fhall, at leaft once, go round and vifit all the Lodges about Town during his Mafterfhip.

XX. Or elfe he shall send his G. Officers to visit the Lodges. This old and laudable Practice often renders a Deputy necessfary: And when he visits them, the Senior G. WARDEN acts as Deputy the Junior as the SENIOR, as above: Or if both or any of 'em be absent, the DEPUTY, or be that presides for him, may appoint whom he pleases in their Stead pro tempore.

For when both the G. Masters are absent, the Senior or the Junior G. Warden may prefide as Deputy in visiting the Lodges, or in the Constitution of a New Lodge; neither of which can be done without, at least, one of the present G. Officers.

XXI. If the G. MASTER die during his Mastership, or by Sicknefs, or by being beyond'Sea, or any other Way should be render'd uncapable of discharging his Office, the Deputy, or in his Absence the Senior G. WARDEN, or in his Absence the Junior G. WARDEN, or in his Absence any 3 present Masters of Lodges, shall affemble the G. Lodge immediately; in order to advise together upon that Emergency, and to fend two of their Number to invite the last G. MASTER to refume his Office, which now of Courfe reverts to him : And if he refuse to act, then the next Last, and so backward.

XXI. Upon fuch a Vacancy, if no former G. MASTER nor former DEPUTY be found, the prefent Senior G. WAR-DEN fills the Chair, or in his Abfence the Junior till a N. G. Master is chosen: And if no present nor former G. Warden be found, then the Oldest Free-Mason who

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#### J2010 REGULATIONS.

ward. But if no former G. MASTER be found, the who is now profent DEPUTY shall act as Principal till a New the Master of G. Master is chosen: Or if there be no Deputy, then a Lodge. the oldest Mason the present Master of a Lodge.

XXII. The Brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet annually in fome convenient Place or publick Hall. I.

They shall assemble either on St. JOHN Evangelist's Day or St. JOHN Baptift's Day, as the G. Lodge shall think fit by a New Regulation ; having of late Years met on St. JOHN Baptift's Day. 2.

Provided the Majority of the G. Lodge, about Three Months before, shall agree that there shall be a Feast and a general Communication of all the Brethren : For if they are against it, others must forbear it at that Time,

But whether there shall be a Feast or not for all the Brethren, yet the G. Lodge must meet in fome convenient Place on St. JOHN's Day; or if it be a Sunday, then on the next Day, in order to chuse or recognize every Year a New G. Master, Deputy and Wardens.

XXIII. If.

XXII. 1. Or any Brethren round the Globe, who are True and Faithful, at the Place appointed, till they have built a Place of their own.

2. The annual Feast has been held on both the St. JOHN's Days, as the G. Master thought fit. And

On 25 Nov. 1723, it was ordain'd that one of the Quarterly Communications shall be held on St. JOHN Evangelist's Day, and another on St. JOHN Baptift's Day every Year, whether there be a Feast or not, unless the G. Master find it inconvenient for the Good of the Craft, which is more to be regarded than Days.

But of late Years, most of the Eminent Brethren being out of Town on both the St. JOHN's Days, the G. Master has appointed the Feast on fuch a Day as appeared most convenient to the Fraternity.

On 29 January 1737.

It was ordain'd that no particular Lodge shall have a separate Feast on the Day of the General Feast.

XXIII. The

XXIII. If the G. MASTER and Lodge shall think it expedient to hold the Annual General Astembly and Feast, according to the antient and laudable Cuftom of Mafons; then the G. WARDENS Shall have the Care of preparing Tickets feal'd with the G. Master's Seal of Office, of dispofing the Tickets, of buying the Materials of the Feast, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to feaft in, and of every other Thing that concerns the Entertainment.

But that the Work may not be too burdenfome to the Two Grand Wardens, and that all Matters may be expeditioufly and fafely

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#### Det REGULATIONS

XXIII. The GRAND WARDENS were antiently affifted by a certain Number of Stewards at every Feaft, or by fome general Undertaker of the Whole.

On 28 April 1724. the G. Lodge ordain'd, that at the Feaft, the Stewards fhall open no Wine till Dinner be laid on the Tables; that the Members of each Lodge fhall fit together as much as poffible: That after Eight a Clock at Night, the Stewards fhall not be oblig'd to furnish any Wine or other Liquors; and that either the Money or Tickets shall be return'd to the Stewards.

On 26 November 1728. The Office of STEWARDS, that had been difufed at 3 preceding *Feafts*, was revived by the *G. Lodge*, and their Number to be always 12. who, together with the *G. WARDENS*, fhall prepare the *Feast*.

On 17 March 173<sup>°</sup>. The STEWARDS for the Year were allow'd to have Jewels of Silver (tho' not guilded) pendent to Red Ribbons about their Necks, to bear White Rods, and to line their White Leather Aprons with Red Silk.

Former Stewards were also allow'd to wear the fame Sort of Aprons, White and Red.

the not low'd each of the acting STEWARDS for the future, at the Feast, the Privilege of Naming his Succeffor in that Office for the Year enfuing. On 24 June 1735. Upon an Address from Those that have been STEWARDS, the G. Lodge, in Confideration of their paft Service and future Ufefulness, ordain'd,

I. That

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fafely managed, theG. Master or his Deputy shall have Power to nominate and appoint a certain Number of STEWARDS, as hisWorship shall think fit, to act in Concert with the twoGWAR-DENS: And all Thingsrelating to the Feast shall be decided amongft 'em by a Majority of Votes; except the G. Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular Direction or Appointment.

#### I. That they should be constituted a Lodge of Masters, to be call'd the STEWARDS LODGE, to be register'd as such in the Grand Lodge

Dew REGULATIONS.

Books and printed Lift, with the Times and Place of their Meetings. 2. That the STEWARDS LODGE shall have the Privilege of fending a Deputation of 12 to every G. Lodge, viz. the Master, Two Wardens and Nine more, and Each of the 12 shall vote there, and Each of 'em that attends shall pay

Half a Grown, towards the Expence of the G. Lodge. 3. That no Brother who has not been a Steward shall wear the fame Sort of Aprons and

Ribbons. 4. That each of the 12 Deputies from the

Stewards Lodge shall, in the G. Lodge, wear a peculiar Jewel fuspended in the Red Ribbon; the Pattern of which was then approved.

5. That the 12 STEWARDS of the current Year shall always attend the G. Lodge in their proper Clothing and Jewels, paying at the Rate of 4 Lodges towards the Expence of the Communication : But they are not to vote, nor even to fpeak, except when defired, or elfe of what relates to the enfuing Feast only.

XXIV. The G. WARDENS and STEWARDS shall in due Time wait upon the G. Master or Deputy for Directions and Orders about the Premifes: But if both their Worfbips are fick or neceffarily absent, they may call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges, on Purpose for their Advice and Orders : Or elfe they may take the whole Affair upon themfelves and do the best they can.

XXIV. The STEWARDS now take the whole Affair uponthemfelves and do the beft they can.

Nor are their Accounts now audited

The

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The G. Wardens and Stewards are to account for all the Money they receive or expend, after Dinner, to the G. Lodge, or when the Lodge shall think fit to audite their Accounts.

XXV. The MASTERS of Lodges shall each appoint one experienced and different Brother of his Lodge, to compose a Committee confisting of One from every Lodge, who shall meet in a convenient Apartment to receive every Perfon that brings a Ticket ; and fhall have Power to difcourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit or debar him, as they shall fee Cause. Provided

They fend no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren within Doors with the Reafons thereof; that fo no true Brother may be debarr'd, nor a falle Brother or a This Committee mere Pretender admitted. must meet very early on St. JOHN's Day at the Place, before any Perfons come with Tickets.

XXVI. The G. MASTER shall appoint Two or more true and trufty Brothers to be Porters and Door-Keepers, who are alfo to be early at the Place for fome good Reafons; and who are to be at the Command of the faid Committee.

XXVII. The G. WARDENS or the STEWARDS shall before-hand, appoint such a Number of Brethren to ferve at Table as they think fit : and they may advise with the Officers of Lodges about | the the most proper Persons, if they please, or may 1 at Table ; who retain Z

J2cm REGULATIONS.

audited by the G. Lodge; for that generally the Stewards are out of Pocket.

XXV. On 25 Fan. 1723. The G. Lodgeorder'd that the Committee of Enquiry and the Stewards with Others, shall be early at the Place of the Feaf for those Purpofes mention'd in this Old Regulation, and the Order was confirm'd by the G. Lodge, viz. on 17 Nov. 1725.

XXVI. The Tylers and other Servants, within or without Doors, are now appointed only by the Stewards.

> XXVII. Now only the STEW-ARDS appoint Attenders are

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DIN REGULATIONS. retain fuch by their Recommendation : For none | are the more neare to ferve that Day but Free and Accepted Majons; that the Communication may be free | Cooks and Butlers and harmonious.

XXVIII. All the Members of the G. LODGE must be at the Place of the Feast long before Dinner, with the G. MASTIR or his DEPUTY at their Head ; who fhall retire and form themfelves. And this in order,

I. To receive any Appeals duly lodged as above regulated; that the Appellant and Respondent may both be heard, and the Affair may be amicably decided before Dinner, if possible.

But if it cannot, it must be delay'd till after the New G. Mafter takes the Chair.

And if it cannot be decided after Dinner, the G. Master must refer it to a special Committee, that thall quickly adjust it and make Report to the next G. Lodge; that fo brotherly Love may be preferved.

2. To prevent any Difference or Difgust which may be fear'd to arife that Day; that fo no Interruption may be given to the Harmony and Pleafure of the General Allembly and Grand Feast.

3. To confult about whatever concernstheDecency and Decorum | fent his Wardens for the faid of

Jhein REGULATIONS. ceffary if the are not Brothers.

XXVIII. No Petitions or Appeals on the Day of the General Affembly and Feast. See New Regulation XIII. at 25 Nov. 1723.

In antient Times the Mafter, Wardens and Fellows on St. JOHN's Day met either in a Monastery, or on the Top of the highest Hill near them, by Peep of Day: And having there chosen their New G. Officers, they defcended walking in due Form to the Place of the Feast, either a Monastery, or the House of an Eminent Mason, or some large Houfe of Entertainment as they thought beft tyled.

But of late they go in Coaches, as defcribed in the March of NORFOLK, Part III. Pag. 125.

Sometimes the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges have met the G. MASTER and his Retinue at the Door or Gate, and have attended him into the Lodge-Room : And fometimes he with his Retinue has gone in first, and Masters and Wardens. But

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Dia REGULATIONS. of the Grand Affembly, and to prevent ill Manners; the Affembly being promifcuous, that is, of all Sorts of Free-Masons.

XXIX. After thefe Things are difcuss'd, the G. MASTER, the DEPUTY, the G. WAR-DENS, the STEWARDS, the TREASURER, the SECRETARY, the Clerks and every other Perfon, shall withdraw and leave the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges alone; in order to their amicable Confulting about the Election of a New G. Master, or the Continuing of the Present another Year; if the faid Masters and Wardens have not met and done it the Day before.

And if they agree by a Majority to continue the prefent G. MASTER, his Wor/hip fhall be call'd in; and, after Thanks, fhall be humbly defir'd to do the Fraternity the Honour of ruling them another Year. And after Dinner, it will be known whether he accepts of it or not; for it fhould not Le difcover'd till then.

XXX. Then the *Masters* and *Wardens*, and all the Brethren may converse promiscuously, or as they please to fort together

#### Dem REGULATIONS.

But it is equal: for the G. LODGE must be formed before Dinner.

XXIX. This old Regulationwas found inconvenient : Therefore at the Assembly on 27 Dec. 1720. (Page III.) it was agreed that the New G. Master should by the Prefent be propos'd to the G. Lodge at their Communication, fome time before the Day of the Annual Feaft; and that if he was approv'd then, or no Objection made, he was to be forthwith faluted G. MASTER Elect, if there; or if absent, his Health was to be toafted as fuch ; and that as fuch he was to march to the Feast on the prefent G. MASTER's Left Hand.

Thus on Lady-day 1721.P.111. PAYNE G. Master proposed the Duke of MONTAGU: and All have fince been to proposed. Therefore

Now, before Dinner, there is no Election, but only a Recognizing of the former Approbation of the New G. Master, which is foon done.

XXX. The G. MASTER may fay Grace himfelf, or employ fome Brother who is a Clergyman, or elfe the Secretary, Z 2 to

ther until the Dinner is coming in, to fay Grace, both when every Brother takes his Seat at Table.

XXXI. Some Time after Dinner the G. LODGE is form'd, not in Retirement, but in Prefence of all the Brethren, who yet are not Members of it; and none of those that are not, must speak, until they are defir'd and allow'd.

XXXII. If the G. MASTER of laft Year has confented with the Masters and Wardens in private before Dinner to cont. nue for the Year enfuing, then One of the G. Lodge, deputed for that Purpofe, shall represent to all the Brethren bis Worship's good Government, &c. and turning to him, shall in the Name of the G. Lodge, humbly requeft him to do the Fraternity the great Honour (if nobly born, if not) the great Kind nefs of continuing to be their G. Mafter for the Year enfuing : And his Worfhip declaring his Confent by a Bow or a Speech, as he pleafes, the faid deputed Member of the G. Lodge shall proclaim him aloud

GRAND MASTER of MASONS! All the Members of the G. Lodge shall falute him in due Form; and all the Brethren shall, for a few Minutes, have leave to declare their Satisfaction, Pleasure and Congratulation.

XXXIII. But if either the Masters and Wardens have not in private this Day before. I has been no Oc-Dinner,

Dem REGULATIONS. before and after Dinner.

XXXI. This old Method was found inconvenient : Therefore as the whole Allembly fit together at Dinner in the Form of a Grand Lodge, there is no Alteration, but the Members of the G. Lodge continue promifcuous in their Seats.

> XXXII. There has been no Occafion yet in our Time of putting this Old Regulation in Practice; becaufe the New GRAND MASTER is propofed by the present GRAND MASTER, and approved by the G. Lodge, fome Time before the Feaft; as in the Regulation New XXIX. and because no G. Master has been yet requested to continue a 2d Year.

XXXIII. There cafron

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# Dinner, nor the Day before, defir'd the last

G. Master to continue in his Mastership another Year; or if He, when defir'd, has not confented, Then ;

The present G. MASTER shall nominate his Succeffor for the Year enfuing, who, if unanimoully approv'd by the Grand Lodge, and there prefent, shall be proclaim'd, faluted and congratulated the New G. MA-STER, as above hinted, and immediately install'd by the last G. Master according to Ulage. \*

XXXIV. But if that Nomination is not unanimoully approv'd, the New G. MASTER fhall be chosen immediately by Ballot; every Master and Warden writing his Man's Name, and the last G. Master writing his Man's Name too; and the Man whofe Name the last G. Master shall first take out casually or by Chance, shall be

### GRAND MASTER OF MASONS

for the Year enfuing; and if prefent, he shall be proclaim'd, faluted and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith initall'd by the last G. Master according to Usage.

XXXV. The last G. MASTER thus continued, or the New G. MASTER thus install'd, shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy G. MASTER, either the Last or a New One, who shall be alfo proclaim'd, faluted and congratulated in due Form.

The New G. MASTER shall also fignified before Hand nominate

#### Den REGULATIONS.

calion yet for putting this Old Regulation in Practice; becaufe no Grand Maßer has been requefted in our Time to continue a 2d Year. \* See the Manner of Instalment at RICHMOND, Part III. Page 117.

XXXIV. There has been no Occafion in our Time for this old Regulation, nor can be now; for that there must be no Ballot ing nor any Controverfy on the Feast-Day, according to Agreement. See New Regulation XIII. at 25 Nov. 1723.

XXXV. A DEPU-TY was always needful when the G. MA-STER was nobly born: And in our Time, the G. MASTER Eleft has not publickly the

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#### DID REGULATIONS.

nominate his New G. WARDENS; and if unanimoully approv'd by the G. Lodge, they shall be forthwith pro claim'd, faluted and congratulated in due Form,

But if not, they shall be chosen by Ballot in the fame Way as the G. Master was chosen, and as Wardens of private Lodges are chosen when the Members do not approve of their Master's Nomination.

XXXVI. But if the Brother whom the present G. MASTER shall nominate for his Succeffor, or whom the G. Lodge shall chuse by Ballot, as above, is by Sicknefs, or other neceffary Occafion, abfent, he cannot be proclaim'd G. MA-STER; unless the old G. Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of Lodges, can vouch upon the Honour of a Brother, that the faid Perfon, fo nominated or chofen, will readily accept of the Office. In which Cafe the old G. Master shall act as Proxy, and in his Name shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens; and in his Name shall receive the usual Honours, Homage and Congratulations.

XXXVII. Then the G. MASTER fhall allow any Brother, a Fellow-Craft, or Enter'd is not allow'd till Prentice, to speak, directing his Discourse to I the New G. MRhis Worship in the Chair; or to make any Mo- | STER has made tion for the Good of the Fraternity, which the 2d Procession fhall

Den REGULATIONS. the Names of his intended Deputy and Wardens, nor till he is first install'd in Solomon's Chair.

For then first he calls them forth by Name, and appoints them to officiate instantly, as foon as they are inftall'd.

> The XXXVI. Bary muft be either the last or a former G. MASTER; as the Duke of Richmond was for Lord Paifley, Page 119. or elie a very reputableBrother; asLord Southwell was for the Earl of Strathmore, Page 130.

But the New Deputy and G. Wardens are not allow'd Proxies when appointed.

> XXXVII. This round

shall be either immediately confider'd, or elfe re- I round ferr'd to the Confideration of the Grand Lodge at | their next Communication stated or occasional. When that is over,

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XXXVIII. The G. MASTER, or Deputy, or fome other appointed by him, shall harangue all the Brethren and give them good Advice. And laft!y,

After fome other Transactions that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may ftay longer or go away, as they pleafe, when the Lodge is clofed in good Time.

XXXIX. Every Annual G. LODGE has an inherent Power and Authority to make New Regulations, or to alter Thefe for the real Benefit of this antient Fraternity, provided always that the Old Land Marks be carefully preferved, and that fuch New Regulations and Alterations be propofed and agreed to at the 3d Quar terly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast; and that they be offer'd to the Perufal of all the Brethren before Dinner in writing, even of the youngest Enter'd Prentice; the Approbation and Confent of the Majority of all the Brethren prefent being absolutely neceffary to be made in this printed Book of make

## Dem REGULATIONS.

the Tables ; as at RICHMOND, Page 118.

XXXVIII. After the Oration, the 5 publick Healths may be toafted ; and before or after each. a Masons Song with the best Instruments of Mufick.

Other Things relating to the Charges, &c. of the G. MASTER, are belt known to the Fraternity.

XXXIX. On 24 June 1723. at the Feast, the G. LODGE before Dinner made this RE-SOLUTION, that it is not in the Power of any Man or Body of Men to make any Alteration or Innovation in the Body of Mafoury, without the Confent first obtain'd of the G. LODGE. And on 2,5 Nov. 1723. theG. LODGE in Ample Form refolved, that any G. Lodge duly met bas a Power to amend or explain any of the printed Regulations in the Book of Constitutions, while they break not in upon the antient Rules of the Fraternity.

But that no Alterations shall Constitutions

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## DID RECULATIONS.

Dem REGULATIONS.

make the fame Binding and Obliga- Constitutions without Leave tory; which must therefore after Din of the G. Lodge.

ner, and after the New G. Master is inftall'd, be folemnly defir'd; as it was defir'd and obtain'd for these Old REGULATIONS above writ-Regulations, when proposed by the character only for amending G. LODGE to about 150 Brethren at Stationers-Hall on St. JOHN Baptift's GULATIONS for the Good of Day 1721. All the Alterations or NEW All the Alterations or NEW

The End of the DID Regulations, in upon the antient Rules of the Fraternity, ftill preferv-

ing the Old Land Marks; and were made at feveral Times, as Occafion offer'd, by the GRAND LODGE; who have an inherent Power of amending what may be thought inconvenient, and ample Authority of making NEW REGULATIONS for the Good of Majonry, without the Confent of All the Brethren at the Grand Annual FEAST; which has not been diffuted fince the faid 24 June 1721. for the Members of the G. LODGE are truly the Reprefentatives of All the Fraternity, according to OLD REGULATION X.

#### And fo on 6 April 1736.

JOHN WARD, Efq; D. Grand Master in the Chair, proposed a New Regulation of 10 Rules for explaining what concern'd the Decency of Assemblies and Communications; which was agreed to by that Grand Lodge, viz.

XL. I. That no Brothers be admitted into the G. LODGE but those that are the known Members thereof; viz. The four prefent and all former G. OFFICERS, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Masters and Wardens of all regular Lodges, the Masters and Wardens and Nine more of the Stewards Lodge: except a Brother who is a Petitioner or a Witness in some Case, or one call'd in by a Motion.

2. That at the 3d Stroke of the G. MASTER'S Hammer (always to be repeated by the Senior Grand Warden) there shall be a general Silence; and that he who breaks Silence without Leave from the Chair shall be publickly reprimanded. 3. That

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3. That under the fame Penalty, every Brother shall take his Seat and keep strict Silence whenever the G. MASTER or Deputy shall think fit to rife from the Chair and call to order.

4. That in the G. LODGE every Member shall keep in his Seat, and not move about from Place to Place, during the Communication; except the G. WARDENS, as having more immediately the Care of the Lodge.

5. That according to the Order of the G. LODGE on 21 April 1730. (as in the Lodge-Book) no Brother is to fpeak but once to the fame Affair; unlefs to explain himfelf, or when call'd by the Chair to fpeak.

6. Every one that fpeaks thall rife and keep ftanding, addreffing himfelf to the *Chair*: Nor thall any prefume to interrupt him, under the forefaid Penalty; unlefs the G. MASTER, finding him wandering from the Point in Hand, thall think fit to reduce him to Order; for then the faid *Speaker* thall fit down: But after he has been fet right, he may again proceed, if he pleafes.

7. If in the G. LODGE any Member is twice call'd to Order, at one Affembly, for tranfgreffing these Rules, and is guilty of a 3d Offence of the fame Nature, the Chair shall peremptorily command him to quit the Lodge-Room for that Night.

8. That whoever shall be for rude as to bifs at a Brother, or at what another fays or has faid, he shall be forthwith folemnly excluded the Communication, and declared incapable of ever being a Member of any Grand Lodge for the Future, till another Time he publickly owns his Fault and his Grace be granted.

9. No Motion for a New Regulation, or for the Alteration of an Old One, fhall be made, till it is first handed up in writing to the CHAIR: And after it has been perused by the G. MASTER at least about Ten Minutes, the Thing may be moved publickly; and then it shall be audibly read by the Secretary: And if be be seconded and thirded, it must be immediately committed to the Consideration of the whole Assembly, that their Sense may be fully heard about it: After which the G. MASTER shall put the Question pro and con.

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10. The

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10. The Opinions or Votes of the Members are always to be fignified by each holding up one of bis Hands: Which uplifted Hands the G. WARDENS are to count; unlefs the Numbers of Hands be fo unequal as to render the Counting ufelefs. Nor fhould any other Kind of Division be ever admitted among MASONS. The End of the **Detu Regulations**.

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The CONSTITUTION of the COMMITTEE of Masons Charity first proposed at the Grand Lodge on 21 Nov. 1724.

CHARLES LENNOS Duke of Richmond and Lennox (and now alfo Duke d' Aubigny) being Grand Master; Mattin Folkes, Esq; Deputy Grand Scouge Dayne, Esq; Grand Swith several Master, Francis Sorell, Esq; Wardens, nobleBrothers,

and the Officers of 45 Lodges.

Brother FRANCIS SCOT Earl of Dalkeith (now Duke of Buckleugh) the laft Grand Master, proposed, in Pursuance of the Old Regulation XIII. That in Order to promote the charitable Dispostation of FREE-MASONS, and to render it more extensively beneficial to the Society, each Lodge may make a certain Collection, according to Ability, to be put into a Joint-Stock, lodged in the Hands of a Treasurer at every Quarterly Communication, for the Relief of distress'd Bretbren that shall be recommended by the Contributing Lodges to the Grand Officers from Time to Time.

The Motion being readily agreed to,

RICHMOND Grand Master defir'd all prefent to come prepar'd to give their Opinion of it, at next Grand Longe; which was held in Ample Form on 17 March 172; When

At the Lodge's Defire, G. M. RICHMOND named a Committee for confidering of the beft Methods to regulate the faid Majons General

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General Charity : They met and chose for Chairman William Downer, Efq; Clerk of the Parliament, who drew up the Report.

But the Affair requiring great Deliberation, the Report was not made till the Grand Longe met in Ample Form on 27 Nov. 1725. when RICHMOND G. M. order'd the Report to be read. It was well approved and recorded in the Book of the Grand Lodge; for which that Committee receiv'd publick Thanks, and Copies of it were order'd to be fent to the particular Lodges.

Yet no Treasurer was found, till at the Grand Lodge in Ample Form on 24 June 1727, INCHIQUIN G. M. requested Brother Mathaniel Blakerby, Elq; to accept of that Officer, which he very kindly undertook.

Then also it was refolv'd, that the 4 Grand Officers for the Time being, together with Brother Martin Folkes, Francis Sorell and George Payne, Esqs; as a COMMITTEE of 7, should, upon due Recommendations, difpose of the intended Charity ; and fresh Copies of the Report were fent to the Lodges.

At last this good Work of Charity was begun at the Grand Lodge on 25 Nov. 1729. KINGSTON being Grand Master, and in his Absence D. G. Master Blakerby, the Treasurer, in the Chair ; who after a warm Exhortation, order'd the Lodges to be call'd over a fecond Time, when some Officers gave in the Benevolence of their respective Lodges; for which they were thank'd, and their Charity being forthwith recorded, was put into the Hands of the Treafitrer, as an hopeful Beginning : and other Lodges following the good Example,

At the Grand Lodge in Due Form on 27 Dec. 1729. D. G. M. Blakerby the Treasurer, in the Chair, had the Honour to thank many Officers of Lodges, for bringing their liberal Charity : When by a Motion of Brother Thomas Bation Counfellor at Law, the Grand Lodge ordain'd that every new Lodge, for their Conftitution, shall pay two Guineas towards this General Charity of Masons.

And ever fince, the Lodges, according to their Ability, have, by their Officers, fent their Benevolence to every Grand Lodge, except on the Grand Feast Day : And feveral diftrefs'd Brothers have been handfomely reliev'd.

Aa 2

But

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But finding the forefaid Committee of Seven too few for the good Work, the Gand Longe in Due Form on 28 Aug. 1730. NORFOLK being Grand Mafter, and in his Abfence D. G. M. Blakerby, the Treasurer, in the Chair, refolv'd, That the Com-MITTEE of Charity shall have added to'em 12 Gaffers of contributing Lodges; that the first 12 in the printed Lift shall be fucceeded by the next 12, and so on : And that for Dispatch, any 5 of'em shall be a Quorum, provided one of the 5 is a present Grand Officer. Accordingly,

The COMMITTEE of Charity met the Treasurer Blaketing the first Time in the Mastership of NORFOLK-

#### On 13 Nov. 1730. When

They confider'd the Petitions of fome poor Brethren, whom they reliev'd, not exceeding 3 Pounds to each Petitioner: And ever fince they have adjourn'd, from Time to Time, for fupplying the Diffres'd according to their Powers; or elfe have recommended 'em to the greater Favour of the Grand Lodge.

Yet the COMMITTEE had not all their Powers at once : For at the Giano Longe on 15 Dec. 1730. NORFOLK being Grand Master, and in his Absence the Deputy Bianerby in the Chair, it was ordain'd, That for Dispatch, all Complaints and Informations about Charity, shall be referred, for the future, to the COM-MITTEE of Charity; and that they shall appoint a Day for bearing the same, shall enter their Proceedings in their own Book, and shall report their Opinion to the Grand Lodge.

And now hence forward, the Minutes of the COMMITTEE of Charity are read and confider'd at every G. Lodge, except on the G. Feast Day.

At the COMMITTEE of Charity 16 March 1737. it was agreed that no Petition shall be read, if the Petitioner don't attend the Committee in Person; except in the Cases of Sickness, Lameness or Imprisonment.

At the Sinni Longe on 14 May 1731. upon the Motion of LOVEL Grand Master it was refolv'd, I. That all former Grand Masters and Deputies shall be Members of the Committee of Charity.

2. That

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2. That the COMMITTEE shall have a Power to give 5 Pounds, as cafual Charity, to a poor Brother, but no more, till the Grand Lodge assemble.

At the COMMITTEE of Charity on 18 June 1731. it was agreed, that no poor Brother, that has been once assigned, shall, a second Time, present a Petition, without some new Allegation well attested.

At the Grand Lodge on 8 June 1732. Viscount MONTAGU being G. Master, and in his Absence D. G. M. Bation in the Chair, having fignified, That notwithstanding the General Charity, fome poor Brothers had molested Noblemen and Others (being Masons) with private Applications for Charity, to the Scandal of the Crast; it was refolv'd, that any Brother who makes such private Applications for the future, shall be for ever debarr'd from any Relief from the Committee of Charity, the Grand Lodge, or any Assertions of Masons.

At the COMMITTEE of Charity on 5 July 1732. it was agreed that no Brother shall be reliev'd, unless his Petition be attested by 3 Brothers of the Lodge to which be does, or did once, belong.

At the Grand Lodge on 21 Nov. 1732. Viscount MONTAGU being G. Master, and in his Absence Deputy Batson in the Chair, it was resolv'd, that all former and present Grand Officers, viz. G. Masters, Deputies and Wardens, with 20 Masters of contributing Lodges in a Rotation, according to the printed List, shall be Members of the Committee of Charity. And

At the Gland Lodge on 13 Dec. 1733. upon the Motion of SRATHMORE G. Master in the Chair, it was refolv'd,

I. That all Masters of regular Lodges, that have contributed to the Charity within 12 Months past, shall be Members of the COMMITTEE, together with all former and present Grand Officers.

2. That confidering the usual Business of a Quarterly Communication was too much for one Time; whatever Business cannot be dispatched here, shall be referr'd to the COMMITTEE of Charity, and their Opinion reported to the next Grand Lodge.

3. That

3. That all Questions debated at the faid Committee shall be deeided by a Majority of those present.

4. That all Petitions for Charity prefented to the Grand Lodge fhall be referred to the faid Committee, who are to report their Opinion to the next Grand Lodge, viz. Whether or not the Cafe of any diftrefs'd Brother deferves more Relief than is in the Power of the Committee to give?

5. That the faid Committee shall twice give publick Notice, in some publick News Paper, of the Time and Place of their Meetings.

At the Giand Lodge on 24 Feb. 173<sup>4</sup>. CRAUFURD G. Master in the Chair, it was recommended by the Committee, and now refolv'd here,

1. That no Master of a Lodge shall be a Member of the faid Committee, whose Lodge has not contributed to the General Charity during 12 Months past.

2. That one of the Brethren, figning and certifying a poor Brother's Petition, shall attend the Committee to attest it.

At the Giand Lodge on 31 March 1735. Upon the Motion of CRAUFURD Grand Master in the Chair, it was refolv'd,

1. That no extraneous Brothers, that is, not regularly made, but clandeftinely, or only with a View to partake of the Charity; nor any affifting at fuch irregular Makings, shall be ever qualified to partake of the Masons general Charity.

2. That the Brothers attesting a Petition for Charity shall be able to certify, that the Petitioner has been formerly in reputable, at least, in tolerable Circumstances.

3. That every Petition receiv'd shall be sign'd or certified by the Majority of the Lodge to which the Petitioner does, or did, belong.

4. That the Name and Calling of the Petitioner be expressly mention'd.

At the Giand Lodge on 6 April 1736. WEYMOUTH being Grand Master, and in his Absence, D. G. Master WARD in the Chair; upon the Motion of the COMMITTEE of Charity, it was resolv'd, That no Petition for Charity shall be receiv'd which has bas not been offer'd first to the Secretary and laid in his Hands Ten Days, at least, before the Meeting of the Committee of Charity, that he may have Time to be inform'd of its Allegations, if they are dubious.

> Thus the COMMITTEE of *Charity* has been eftablish'd among the FREE and Accepted MASONS of *England*, who have very handsomely contributed to their *General* Fund, and do still perfevere in the Good Work.

The COMMITTEE regularly meets and has reliev'd many diffress'd Brothers with small Sums, not exceeding 51 to each: And the Gaino Lodge have order'd the Treasurer to pay more to some Petitioners, according to Exigence; sometimes 10, or 15, or 20 Pounds, as they thought the Cafe requir'd: So that the Diffress'd have sound far greater Relief from this General Charity, than can be expected from particular Lodges; and the Contributions, being paid by the Lodges in Parcels, at various Times, have not been burdensome.

The **Creaturer's** Accounts have been audited and ballanced at every Grand Lodge; whereby all know the Stock in Hand, and how every Parcel of the Charity has been difpos'd of; every Thing being duly recorded in the Grand Lodge-Book, and in that of the COMMITTEE, of which every Master of a contributing Lodge is a Member.

The Treasurer Blaketby has not employ'd a Clerk or Affiftant for faving Charges; being hitherto affifted only by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge: And when the Treasurer is call'd abroad, he leaves Money with the Secretary REVIS to pay what is drawn upon him; and for all his generous Cares and good Conduct, the **Creaturer** is publickly and folemnly thank'd by every Grand Lodge.

At last on 6 April 1738. at the Grand Louge, the Treasurer Blakerby, having justly cleared his Accounts, and stated the Ballance, thought fit to demit or lay down his Office. Upon which the Secretary Revis was appointed Treasurer. But

At

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At the GENEBAL ASSEMBLY on 27 April 1738. Mr John Revis the Secretary declin'd the Office of Treasurer; for that both those Offices should not be reposed in one Man, the One being a Check to the Other: Yet the Grand Master CAER-NARVON and the Brethren, defir'd Brother Revis to act as Treafurer till one is appointed.

May this good Work of CHARITY abound, as one of the happy Effects of the Love and Friendship of true Masons, till Time and Architecture shall be no more!

## 

## A LIST of the LODGES in and about London and Westminster.

MANY Lodges have by Accidents broken up, or are partition'd, or elfe removed to new Places for their Conveniency, and fo, if fublifting, they are called and known by those new Places or their Signs.

But the *fubfifting Lodges*, whole Officers have attended the **Grand Lodge** or *Quarterly Communication*, and brought their Benevolence to the General Charity within 12 Months paft, are here fet down according to their Seniority of Constitution, as in the Grand Lodge-Books and the Engraven Lift.

Signs of the Houses.	Dates of Con- flitution.	Days of Forming,
Thus the LODGES at 1. KING'S-ARMS Tavern in St. Paul's Church-Yard, removed from the GOOSE and GRIDIRON, meet in Form. This is the Senior Lodge, whole Con- fitution is immemorial.		Every first Twe/day in the Month.
		2. Horn

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Signs of the Houfes.	Dates of Con- fitution.	Days of Forming.	
2. HORN Tavern in New Palace- Yard, Westminster, the Old Lodge removed from the RUMMER and GRAPES, Channel Row, whole Constitution is also immemorial, it being one of the four Lodges men- tion'd Page 109.		2d Thurfday.	
3. SHAKESPEAR'S-HEAD in Marle- borough-fireet.	17 Jan. 1727.	2d Monday.	
4. BELL in Nicholas-Lane near Lom- bard-fireet.	11 July 1721.	2d Wednesday.	
5. BRAUND'S-HEAD Tavern in New }	19 Jan. 172 <sup>±</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .	2d and 4th Inefday.	
6. RUMMER Tavern in Queen-fireet, }	28 Jan. 172 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .	2d and 4th Thursday.	
7. DANIEL'S Coffee-house within }	25 April 1722.	1ft Monday.	
S. RED-CROSS in Barbican	May 1722.	1st Wednesday.	
9. KING'S-ARMS Tavern in New?	25 Nov. 1722.	Laft Thurfday.	
Bond fireet. 10. QUEEN'S-HEAD in Knave's-Acre. This was one of the four Lodges mention'd Page 109. viz the APPLE-TREE Tavern in Charles- fireet, Covent-Garden, whole Confti- tution is immemorial: But after they removed to the QUEEN'S Head, upon fome Difference, the Members that met there came un- der a new Conflitution, tho' they wanted it not, and it is therefore placed at this Number. N B. The CR o WN in Parker's-Lane, the Other of the four old Lodges, is now extinct.	27 Feb. 1723.	1ft and 3d Wednefday.	
II. CASTLE Tavern in Drury-Lane	March 1722.	Ift and 3d Wednefday.	
12. BURY'S Coffee-house in Bridges- fireet, where there is also a Masters- Lodge.	28 March 1723.	2d and 4th Inefday.	
13. QUEEN'S-HEAD Tavern in ?	30 March 1723	Ift and 3d Monday.	
Great Queen-fireet.	ВЬ	14. BULL'S-	

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Signs of the Houles.	Dates of Con- stitution	Days of Forming.
14. BULL'S-HEAD Tavern in Southwark	1 April 1723.	2d Monday.
15. LE GUERRE Tavern in St.? Martin's-Lane.	3 April 1723.	Ift and 3d Wednesday.
16. SUN Tavern in Lower Holbourn -	5 May 1723.	ist and 3d Friday.
17 MOURNING BUSH Tavern at Z Alder (gate	1723.	2d and 4th Friday.
18. SWAN Tavern in Long-Acre, a French Lodge.	12 June 1723.	Ift and 3d Monday.
19. ANCHOR and Baptift's Head? Tavern Chancery Lane.	4 Aug. 1723.	2d and last Thursday.
20. Dog Tavern Billingsgate	II Sept. 1723.	ift Wednesday.
21. HALF-MOON Tavern Cheapfide.	18 Sept. 1723.	Ift and 3d Tuesday.
22. SWAN and COCOA-TREE in 3 White-crofs-fireet.	1723.	1ft Friday.
23. WHITE HORSE in Wheeler's- ftreet, Spittlefields.	24 Dec. 1723.	2d Monday.
24. FORREST'S Coffee-bousse Charing }	27 March 1724.	2d and last Monday.
25 The SASH and COCOA-TREE }	July 1724.	Ift and 3d Thursday.
26. SUN in Hooper's Square, Good- 3 man's-Fields.	1724	rft and 3d Monday.
27. SUN Tavern in St. Paul's Church-	April 1725.	4th Monday.
28. ANGEL and CROWN Tavern	1725.	Ift and 3d Wednesday.
29. KING'S-ARMS Tavern Strand.	25 May 1725.	Ift Monday.
30. SWAN Tavern in Long-Acre, an English Lodge.	Sept. 1725.	2d and laft Wednesday.
31. SWAN and RUMMER Tavern in Finch-Lane, where there is alfo a	2 Feb. 1725.	2d and 4th Wednesday.
Masters Lodge.	12 Jan. 1725.	Ift Thur (day.
32. MOUNT Coffee-boufe in Grovenor-fireer 33. GLOBE Tavern in Fleet-fireet.	9 Aug. 1727.	Ift and 3d Friday.
94. FISHER'S Coffee-bouse in Burling- ton-Gardens.	31 Jan. 1728	2d and 4th Friday.
35. HOOP and GRIFFIN Tavern in Leaden-ball-freet.	1728	. 2d and 4th Monday.
36. ROYAL-OAK in great Earl- Areet, Seven Dials.	1728	Ift and 3d Friday.
		37. OLD-MAN's

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Signs of the Houfes.	Dates of Con-	Days of Forming.
37. OLD-MAN's Coffee-House, 7 Charing-Gross.	1	Ift and 3d Friday.
38. ANCHOR and CROWN in King-3 freet, Seven Dials.	1728	Ift and 3d Thursday.
39. STAR and GARTER in St. Mar- tin's-Lane.	15 April 1728.	2d and 4th Wednesday.
40. St. GEORGE in St. Mary-Axe.	22 Jan. 1728.	2d and 4th Wednesday.
41. FOUNTAIN Tavern on Snow-hill.	24 Jan. 1731.	Ift and 3d Thursday.
42. BACCHUS in Greville street, 3 Hatton Garden.	1730	Ift and 3d Friday.
43. VINE Tavern in Long-Acre, ? where there is also a Masters Lodge. 5	28 April 1730.	2d and 4th Wednesday
44. BACCHUS in Bloomsbury Market	22 May 1730.	2d and 4th Monday.
45. GLOBE Tavern in Old-Jury.	26 June 1730.	Ift and 3d Monday.
46. RAINBOW Coffee bouje in York- Buildings.	17 July 1730.	2d and 4th Thursday.
47. QUEEN'S-HEAD in Old Bailey, ? where there is also a Master's-Lodge.	1730	2d and 4th Monday.
48. BLACK-LION in Jockey Fields	11 Jan 1730.	Ift and 3d Monday.
49. Two ANGELS and CROWN in? Little St. Martin's-Lane.	1731.	2d and 4th Friday.
50. THREE TONS Tavern in Newgate-	21 02. 1731.	2d and last Monday.
51. THREE TONS Tavern in Smith field.	17 Dec. 1731.	2d and 4th Wednesday.
52. OLD ANTWERP Tavern Threadneedle-fireet.	13 Nov. 1731.	1ft Tuefday.
53. FOUNTAIN Tavern in the? Burrough, Southwark.	24 Jan 1732.	Ift and 5d Tuesday.
54. KING'S-ARMS Tavern on St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark.	2 Feb. 1732.	3d Monday.
55. HORSESHOE and RUMMER Tavern in Drury-Lane.	II April 1732.	2d and 4th Tuesday.
56. SUN Tavern in Fleet-ftret	12 April 1732.	2d and last Tuesday.
57. KING'S-HEAD in Tower-fireet.	25 May 1732.	2d and 4th Friday.
58. KING and QUEEN in Rofemary-	21 June 1732.	2d and 4th Monday.
59. Oxford-Arms Tavern in Ludgate-ftreet.	29 June 1732.	2d and 4th Thurfday.
60. KING's-ARMS Tavern in Dorfet- fireet, Spittle-Fields.	12 July 1732.	2d and 4th Thursday.
	Bb 2	61. KING's-

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Signs of the Houses.	Dates of Con- flitution.	Days of Ferming.
61. KING'S-ARMS Tavern in Piccadully.	17 Aug. 1732.	2d and last Thursday.
62. HOOP and GRIFFIN Tavern	18 .Aug. 1732.	1st and 3d Friday.
. in Leadenball fireet, another Lodge. 5 63. CROWN in Upper Moor Fields	19 Aug. 1732.	2d Tuesday.
64 ROYAL VINEYARD Tavern in St. James's-Park.	5 Sept. 1732.	ist and 3d Saturday.
65. ROYAL STANDARD Tavern }	8 Sept. 1732.	Ist and 3d Tuesday.
66. SALMON and BALL in Wheeler-	15 Nov. 1732.	Ist and 3d Tuesday.
67. TURK'S-HEAD Tavern in Greek fireet, Sobo.	12 Dec. 1732.	3d Thursday.
68. SHIP Coffee-boufe rear the Her- ? mitage Bridge.	2 Feb. 1733.	Ist and 3d Thursday.
69. THEATRE Tavern in Goodman's- Fields.	17 Feb. 1733.	4th Monday.
70. KING'S-ARMS in Tower-fireet } near the Seven-Dials.	3 March 1733.	1ft and 3d Tuesday.
JI. FOUNTAIN Tavern in Katharine-	23 March 1733.	2d and 4th Thursday.
72. CROWN in Fleet Market	27 Der 1733.	ift and 3d Monday.
73. FORREST'S Coffee house Charing-	1734.	2d Wednesday.
74. KING'S-ARMS Tavern in Wild-fireet, where there is also a Master's Lodge.	1734.	1st and 3d Tuesday.
75. MARLEBOROUGH'S-HEAD in }	5 Nov. 1734.	2d and 4th Friday.
76. BELL in Nicholas-Lane near Lombard fireet, another Lodge, where there is also a Mafters Lodge.	11 June 1735.	2d and 4th Tuefday.
77. STEWARDS LODGE at Shake- fpear's-Head, Covent-Garden, in Ja- nuary April, July and October.	25 June 1735.	3.d Wednesday.
78. BBAR Tavern in the Strand.	26 Aug. 1735.	2d and 4th Thefday.
79. ANCHOR in Cock-Lane on Snow Hill. 80. ASHLEY'S London Punch-houfe 2	and the second se	1ft and 3d Tuesday.
on Ludgate-Hill. 5	1 March 1735.	Aft and 3d Thursday.
81. GREYHOUND in Lamb freet, Spittle-Fields.	11 June 1736.	ift and 3d Inefday. 82. SUN

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Signs of the Houfes.	Dates of Con- fitution.	Days of Forming.	
82. SUN Tavern on Fift-freet-Hill -	16 Aug. 1736.	Ift and 3d Monday.	
83. YORKSHIRE-GREY in Beer- Lane, Thames-fireet, where there is also a Masters Lodge.	2 Sept. 1736.	2d and 4th Wednesday.	
84. BLACK-DOG in Cafile-fireet, Seven Dials, where there is alfo a Mafter: Lodge.	21 Dec. 1736.	2d and 4th Tuesday.	
85. BLOSSOM'S-INN in Laurence- Lanz, Cheapfide, where there is a Mafters Lodge.	31 Dec. 1736.	ist and 3d Thursday.	
86. CITY of DURHAM in Swallow- 2	24 Fan. 1636.	Ift Thursday.	
ftreet, St. James's. 5 87. CROWN Tavern in Smithfield	14 Feb. 1735.	Ift and 3d Wednesday.	
88. KING'S - ARMS Tavern in Gatenton-fireet.	22 Feb. 1735.	Ift and 3d Wednesday.	
89. THREE TONS Tavern in? Wood fireet. 90. At the Sign of WESTMINSTER-?	22 March 1737.	Ift Monday.	
HALL in Dunning's-Alley, Bifbopf-	30 March 1737.	Ist and 3d Wednesday.	
91. Whitechapel COURT-HOUSE in }	18 April 1737.	2d and 4th Friday.	
92. THREE TONS Tavern on Snow-	20 April 1737.	2d and 4th Thursday.	
93. KINC'S-HEAD in Old Jewry	10 May 1737.	2d and 4th Wednesday.	
94 GUN Tavern in Jermyn fireet, St. James's. 95. BLACK-Posts in Maiden-Lane,	24 Aug. 1737.	2d and 4th Wednesday.	
where there is alfo a Mafter's {	21 Sept. 1737.	Ift 2d and 3d Thursday.	
96. KING'S-HEAD Tavern in St. }	8 Dec. 1737.	2d and 4th Tuesday.	
97. FOUNTAIN Tavern in Bartholo- mecu-Lane near the Exchange.	27 Jan 1738.	ift and 3d Monday.	
98. BACCHUS Tavern in little Bufb- Lane, Canon fireet, where there is alfo a Mafters Lodge.	17 Feb. 1737.	3d Wednesday.	
99. KATHARINE-WHEEL in S Windmill-fireet.	27 March 1738.	ist and 3d Tuesday.	
		IOC. ANGEL	

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Signs of the Houfes.	Dates of Con- fitution.	Days of Forming.
100. ANGEL in Grispin-fireet, Spittle-Fields.	1738.	Ift and 3d Tuefday.
strand.	16 May 1738.	1st and 3d Friday.
102. BELL and DRAGON in King- fireet, St. James's.	1738.	laft Wednesday.
103. SWAN Tavern upon Fild-	1738.	Ift and 3d Iburfday.
104, CHECKER Charing-Grofs have {		2d and 4th Monday.
105. CAMERON'S Coffee-Houle III S Bury freet. St. Fames's.		1st and 3d Friday.
106. KEY and GARTER Tavern in Pall-Mall.		Ift and 4th Friday.

## DEPUTATIONS

## Of feveral Grand Masters,

# To WALES, the Country of ENGLAND, and foreign Parts.

I. TO WALES. The Learned of that old Principality can beft deduce their own Hiftory of Masonry from the noble antient Briton CADWAN the first King of Wales, A. D. 589. down to King RODERIC MAWR, who partition'd his Kingdom into 3 Principalities among his 3 Sons, which again cemented into one Principality, till EDWARD I. King of England over-ran Wales,

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Wales, A. D. 1283. When, their Princes being flain without Iffue, their Nobles and Gentry willingly fubmitted to the Crown of England, till King HENRY VIII. united Wales to England, A. D. 1536. and fo down to thefe Times.

For in Wales there are many venerable Remains of most antient religious Houses, and many stately Ruins of the strongest Castles in the Gothic Stile. See Part II. Ch. 2.

But now the AUGUSTAN Stile is as well effeem'd in Wales as in England, and there also the Brethren of the Royal Art have coalesced into Lodges, as Branches of our Fraternity under our GRAND MASTER.

## Thus on 10 May 1727.

INCHIQUIN Grand Master granted a Deputation to HUGH WARBURTON, Esq; to be Doubincial Grand Master of North-Wales at Chester.

— And another on 24 June 1727. to Sir EDWARD MAN-SEL, Bart. to be Domincial Grand Master of South-Wales at Caermarthen.

## II. DEPUTATIONS have been requefted from and fent to feveral Countries, Cities and Towns of England.

#### Thus,

-LOVEL Grand Master granted a Deputation to Sir EDWARD MATTHEWS, to be Provincial Grand Master of Sbropsbire.

-CRAUFURD Grand Master granted a Deputation to EDWARD ENTWIZLE, Esq; to be Provincial Grand Master of Lancasbire.

— Another to JOSEPH LAYCOCK, Efq; to be Provincial Grand Master of Durbam.

- Another to MATTHEW RIDLEY, Efq; to be Prodincial Grand Master of Northumberland.

Thefe

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These and other Grand Masters have also granted Deputations. at the Request of some good Brothers in Cities and Towns throughout England, for Constituting the following Lodges, as recorded in the Grand Lodge-Books, and in the engraven List, who have their Rank of Seniority at the Grand Lodge, according to the Date of their CONSTITUTION, viz.

#### The LODGES at

- NORWICH at the 3 Tons, conflituted A. D. 1724. and meet every Month on the 1st Thurfday.

- CHICHESTER, at the White Horfe, conflicted 17 July 1724. and meet 3d Friday. - CHESTER at the Spread-Eagle,

- CHESTER at the Spread-Eagle, confirmed A. D. 1724. and meet ift Tuefday.

- DITTO at the Grown and Mitre, conffituted A. D. 1724. and meet 1ft Thungday

- CAERMARTHEN at the Bunch of Grapes, conflituted A. D. 1724.

- PORTSMOUTH at the Vine, confituted A. D. 1724 and meet Ift and 2d Friday.

-- CONGLTON in Chefbire, at the Red-Lion, conffituted A. D. 1724.

- SALFORD near Manchester, at the King's-Head, conflictuted A. D.

1727. and meet 1ft Monday. — WARWICK, at the Woolpack, conflituted 22 April 1728. and meet ift and 3d Friday.

-- SCARBOROUGH, at Vipont's Long Room conflituted 27 Aug. 1729. and meet 1ft Wednefday.

-LYN REGIS, Norfolk, at the Lion, constituted 1 Off 1729. and meet ift Friday.

- NORTHAMPTON, at the George, conflituted 16 Jan. 1729, and meet if Saturday.

- St. Rook's-Hitz near Chichefler, conflituted A. D. 1730. and meet once in the Year, viz. on Tuefday in Eafler Week.

- CANTERBURY, at he Red-Lion. confituted 3 April 1730 and meet ift and 3d Tuefday.

- LINCOLN, at the Saracen's-Head, confituted 7 Sept. 1730. and meet 1st Tuesday.

- LEICH in Lancashire, at the King's-Arms, conflituted 22 Feb. 1737.

- BURY St. EDMUND's, at the Fountain, conftituted A. D. 1731. meet 2v and 4th Tuefday.

- MACCLESFIESD in Chefbire, at the Angel, conflituted A. D. 1731. meet

BURY St. EDMUND's, at the Fleece, conflituted 1 Nov. 1731. meet 1ft and 3d Thurfday.

- WOOLVERHAMPTON in Staffordflire, at the Bell and Raven, conflituted 2S March 1732. and meet 1ft Monday.

- Ipswich, at the White Horfe, confituted A D. 1732 and meet 2d and 4th Thurfday.

- EXETER, at the New-Inn, confituted A. D. 1732. and meet 1st and 3d Wednesday.

- DARBY, at the Virgin's-Inn, conflituted 14 Sept. 1732. and meet

- BOLTON

- BOLTON LEE MOORS in Lanenfbire, at a private Room, conflituted 9 Nov. 1732. and meet after every Full Moon, 1st Wednesday.

- BURY St. EDMUND's, at the Seven Stars, conflituted 15 Dec. 1732. and meet 2d and 4th Thur/day.

- SALISBURY, at the Ram, conflituted 27 Dec. 1732. and meet 1ft and 3d Wednefday.

- BATH, at the Bear, conflicted 18 March 173<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, and meet ift and 2d Friday.

- BURY in Lancashire, at the Red Lion, conflitured 26 July 1733. and meet after every Full Moon, ift Thurfday.

-STOURBRIDGE in Worcester-Joire, at the Dog, confituted 1 Aug. 1733. meet each Wednesday.

- BIRMINGHAM, at the Swan, confiruted A. D. 1733. and meet laft Monday.

- PLYMOUTH, at the Mason's Arms, confituted A. D. 1734. and meet 1ft and 3d Friday.

- NEW CASTTE upon Tyme, at the Fencers, conflituted A. D. 1735. meet 1ft Monday.

- WARMINSTER in Wiltsbire, at Lord Weymouth's-Arms, conftituted A. D. 1735. meet 1ft Thursday.

- BRISTOL, at the Rummer, conflituted 12 Nov. 1735, and meet 1ft and 3d Friday.

- COLCHESTER, at the 3 Gups, conffituted A. D. 1735. and meet aft and 3d Monday.

- GATES-HEAD in the Billop rick of Durbam, at the Fountain, conflituted 8 March 1732, meet

- SHREWSBURY, at the Fountain, conflituted 16 April 1736. and meet 1ft Monday.

- WEYMOUTH and MELCOME REGIS in Dorfet/bire, at the 3 Growns, conflituted A. D. 1736. meet

- NORWICH, at the King's-Head, conftituted A. D. 1736. meet

- LIVERPOOL, at the George, confituted 25 June 1736. and meet ift Wednefday.

- BIRMIN GHAM, at the King's-Arms and Horfboe, confituted A. D. 1736. and meet 2d and laft Tuefday.

-BRAINTREE in Effex, at the Horn, conflicuted 17 March, 1735. meet on ift and 3d Tuefday.

- SHIPTON MALLET in Somerfetfbire, at --- conflituted 12 Dec. 1737. and meet - LINCOLN Above-Hill in the

- LINCOLN Above-Hill in the Baily Wyke, at the Angel, conflicted 23 Dec. 1737. and meet 1ft and 3d Monday.

- HEREFORD, at the Swan and Falcon, conflicted 16 Jan. 1737. If and 3d Monday.

-GLOUCESTER, BI the Wheat-Sheaf, confiruted 28 March 1738. meet

- HALLIFAX in Yorksbire, at the Black-Bull, conflictuted 1st Aug. 1738.

Cc

III. DEPU-

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#### III. DEPUTATIONS fent beyond Sea.

#### Thus

- INCHIQUIN Grand Master granted a Deputation to some Brothers in Spain, for conftituting a Lodge at Gibraltar.

- COLERANE Grand Master granted one for conftituting a Lodge at Sonblit.

-KINGSTON Grand Master granted one to Brother GEORGE POMFRET to conftitute a Lodge at Bengal in East India, that had been requested by some Brethren residing there.

- NORFOLK Grand Master granted one to Captain RALPH FAR WINTER, to be Plovincial Grand Master of EAST-INDIA at Bengal.

-Another to Monsieur DU THOM to be Provincial Grand Master of the Circle of Lower SAXONY.

- Another to Mr. DANIEL Cox to be Plauincial G. Master of New JERSEY in America.

- LOVEL Grand Master granted one to noble Brother CHE-STERFIELD Lord Ambassador at the Hague, for holding a Lodge there, that made his Royal Highness FRANCIS Duke of Lorrain (now Grand Duke of Tuscany) an Enter'd Prentice and Fellow Craft.

- Another to Capt, JOHN PHILIPS to be Diobincial G. M. of RUSSIA.

- Another to Capt. JAMES CUMMERFORD to be Plovincial G. M. of ANDALOUSIA in Spain.

- VISCOUNT MONTAGU Grand Master granted one for confituting a Lodge at Chalenciennes.

-Another for conftituting a Lodge at the Hotel de Buffy in PARIS.

- STRATHMORE Grand Master granted one to eleven German Gentlemen, good Brothers, for constituti a Lodge at Damburg.

-- Wermouth

--- WEYMOUTH Grand Master granted one to noble Brother RICHMOND for holding a Lodge at his Caftle D'Aubigny in France.

--- Another to RANDOLPH TOOKE, Efq; to be provincial G. M. of South-America.

--- Another to Brother GEORGE GORDON for conftituting a Lodge at Lisbon in Portugal.

--- Another to Mr. ROGER LACY, Merchant, for conftituting a Lodge at Sabannah of Georgia in America.

--- Another to RICHARD HULL, Efq; to be Babbincial. G. M. at GAMBAY in West Africa.

--- LOUDOUN G. M. granted one to ROBERT TOM-LINSON, Efq; to be Brobincial G. M. of NEW-ENGLAND in America.

--- Another to JOHN HAMMERTON, Efq; to be Diobincial G. Master of South-CAROLINA in America.

--- Another to DAVID CREIGHTON, M. D. to be P. G. M. at CAPE-COAST-CASTLE in Africa.

--- DARNLEY G. M. granted one to JAMES WATSON, Efq; to be Brobincial G. M. of the Island of MONTSERRAT in America.

--- Another to GEORGE HAMMILTON, Efq; to be Diovincial G. M. of Geneba.

--- Another to HENRY WILLIAM MARSHALCH, Eigs Hereditary Mareschal of Thuringia, to be probincial G. M. of the Circle of UPPER SAXONY.

--- Another to Capt. WILLIAM DOUGLAS to be 3200incial G. M. on the Coaft of AFRICA and in the Iflands of AMERICA ; excepting fuch Places where a propinciat G. M. is already deputed.

--- Another to Capt. RICHARD RIGGS to be Probincial G. M. of NEW-YORK.

--- CAERNARVON the prefent G. M. has granted a Deputation to his Excellency WILLIAM. MATTHEWS, Efq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majefty's Leeward Caribbee Cc 2

Caribbee Islands, Vice-Admiral and Chancellor of the fame, to be PROVINCIAL G. M. there.

All these foreign Lodges are under the Patronage of our Giand.

But the old Lodge at YORK City, and the Lodges of Scot-LAND, IRELAND, FRANCE and ITALY, affecting Independency, are under their own Grand Masters, tho' they have the fame Constitutions, Charges, Regulations, &c. for Substance, with their Brethren of England, and are equally zealous for the Augustan Stile, and the Secrets of the antient and honourable Fraternity.

Those inquisitive Europeans who travel and traffick in AFRICA and Western ASIA, have there discover'd such beautiful Remains of old magnificent Colonading, as give much Cause to lament the horrid Devastations made by the Mahometans, and heartily to wish for the Revival of the Arts of Designing in those Parts, that good old Masonry may also be revived there.

The antient Nations of Eastern ASIA, the Mogullistans, Chinese, Japonese, Siamese, &c. are shy of communicating their Histories and Antiquities to the Europeans; yet the Missionaries and Merchants have there discover'd many wonderful Monuments of the old Architecture.

We know not much of the AMERICANS before the Spaniards came there A. D. 1593. and till the Spaniards gave us a few Accounts of the two old Empires of MEXICO and PERU; where the Aborigines had built Cities and Caftles after their own Manner. But in the European Colonies of America, true Masonry has flourished, and will do more and more, along with Commerce and Learning.

But in EUROPE, even after the Devastations made by the. Goths, and in the darkeft Ages, while other Parts of Learning were lock'd up in Monastries, ARCHITECTURE appear'd abroad, tho' in the Gothick Stile, till the AUGUSTAN Stila See Part I. was revived in Italy.

Nay, in Process of Time, the Orders or Fraternities of the Warlike Knights (and some of the Religious too) borrow'd many folemn Usages from our more antient FRATERNITY that has existed crifted from the Beginning : For each Order of Knights have their GRAND MASTER, or one like him, and other Grand Officers, with their Constitutions, Charges, Regulations, their peculiar Jewels, Badges and Clothings, their Forms of Entrance, Promotion and Affembling, of their Seffions and Proceffions, their Communications and Secrets, with many other fuch Cufloms, &c. and as they were difperfed over Christendom, each Fraternity had in divers Places their feveral Meetings, or particular Chapters, or Lodges with proper Officers, accountable to the Grand Chapter of their refpective GRAND MASTER, who was often a King, or a Sovereign Prince, or fome Nobleman (as the Prince's Deputy Giand Maffet) reliding at a certain Place in great State and Magnificence, and who govern'd the Fraternity wherever they were difpers'd, fupported them in their Undertakings, and protected them in their Privileges, Rights and Poffeffions, &c. as plainly appears from the Histories of those Knightly Societies, and from those of 'em that exist in Spiendor to this Day.

From the Whole, it must be own'd

That no other ART has been fo much encouraged by the better Sort of Mankind from the Beginning in every Part of the Earth; as indeed none other is fo extensively useful: And the MASONS thus countenanced by their Royal, Princely, noble and learned Brothers and Fellows, did ever separate themselves from the common Croud of Artizans and Mechanicks in their well-form'd Lodges under their proper Officers.

And now the Freeborn BRITISH Nations, difengaged from Wars, and enjoying the good Fruits of Liberty and Peace, the Brothers of the Royal Art have much indulged their bright Genius for true antient Masonry, in many particular Lodges, quarterly Communications and annual ASSEMBLIES; wherein their Secrets and Usages are wifely preferved and propagated, the Science and the Art are duly cultivated, and the CEMENT of the Lodge is made fo firm, that the whole Body refembles a well-built ARCH of the beautiful Augustan Stile.

Nay

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Nay fome ROYAL Perfons, with many NOBLEMEN, many eminent Gentlemen, Citizens, Clergymen and Scholars of most Profeffions and Denominations, have join'd this amicable Fraternity, have strengthen'd and adorn'd the Lodge, and have frankly submitted to the Charges and wore the Badges of a FREE and Accepted MASON; especially from the Time of

Grand Haffer the Duke of MONTAGU, to our present Grand Masser the Marquis of CAERNARVON.



The

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## 

## The APPROBATION of this BOOK of the CONSTITUTIONS.

WHEREAS at the Grand Lodge on 24th February 173. the Earl of CRAUFURD Grand Mafter being in the Chair, the Author James Anderson, D. D. having represented that a New Book of CONSTITUTIONS was become necessary, and that he had prepar'd Materials for it; the GRAND MASTER and the Lodge order'd him to lay the same before the present and former Grand-Officers, as in the Grand Lodge-Book.

And our faid Brother Anderson having submitted his Manuscript to the Perusal of some former Grand Officers, particularly our noble Brother RICHMOND, and our Brothers Desaguilers, Comper, Dayne, and others, who, after making some Corrections, have signify'd their Approbation.

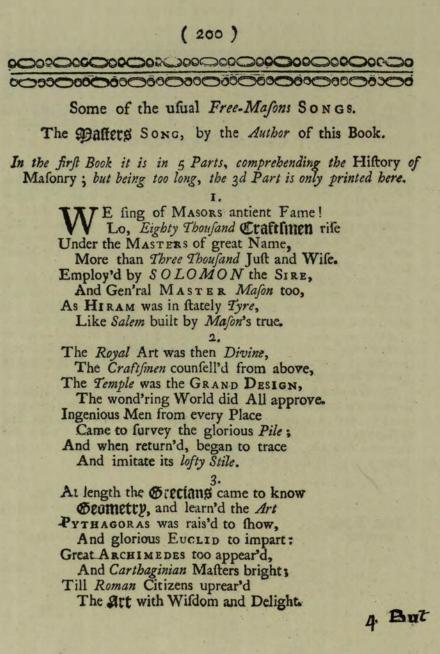
And having next, according to the forefaid Order, committed his Manufcript to the Perufal of the prefent Grand Officers, who having also review'd and corrected it, have declared their Approbation of it to the **Brand Lodge** assembled in ample Form on the 25th January 173<sup>3</sup>.

This GRAND LODGE then agreed to order our faid Brother Anderson to print and publish the faid Manuscript or New Book of CONSTITU-TIONS. And it is hereby approved and recommended as the only Book of CONSTITUTIONS, for the Use of the Lodges, of the FREE and Accepted MASONS, by the faid GRAND LODGE on the faid 25th January 1733. in the Vulgar Year of Masonry 5733.

> DARNLEY, Grand Baller, John Ward, Deputy Grand Baller, Robert Lawley, & Grand William GREME, Matthens.

John Revis Secretary.

Some



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But when proud Afia they had quell'd, And Greece and Egypt overcome,

In Architecture they excell'd,

And brought the Learning all to Rome: Where wife VITRUVIUS Warden prime,

Of Architects the Art improv'd

In great AUGUSTUS' peaceful Time, When Arts and Artists were belov'd.

5.

They brought the Knowledge from the East, And as they made the Nations yield,

They fpread it thro' the North and West, And taught the World the Art to build.

Witness their Citadels and Tow'rs

To fortify their Legions fine, Their Temples, Palaces and Bow'rs

That spoke the Masons GRAND DESIGN. 6.

Thus mighty Eastern Kings and fome Of ABRAM's Race, and Monarch's good

Of Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome,

True ARCHITECTURE understood. No wonder then if Masons join

To celebrate those MASON-KINGS, With folemn Note and flowing Wine, Whilft every Brother jointly fings.

#### Chozus.

Who can unfold the Royal Art, Or fhew its Secrets in a Song? They're fafely kept in Majon's Heart, And to the antient Lodge belong! To the KING and the CRAFT. Dd

II. The

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#### II. The Mardens Song, also by the Author of this Book.

In the first Book it was of 13 Verses, too long: But this last Verse and Chorus is thought enough to be sung.

F ROM henceforth ever fing The Craftfman and the King, With Poetry and Mufick fweet Refound their Harmony compleat, And with Geometry in fkilful Hand Due Homage pay, Without Delay, To great CAERNARVON now our MASTER GRAND. He rules the Freeborn Sons of Art By Love and Friendship, Hand and Heart.

#### Chozus of the Mardens Song.

Who can rehearfe the Praife In foft Poetick Lays, Or folid Profe, of *Mafons* true, Whofe Art transferends the common View? Their Secrets ne'er to Strangers yet expos'd, Preferv'd shall be By *Mafons Free*, And only to the antient Lodge difclos'd; Because they're kept in *Mafons Heart* By Brethren of the Royal Art.

To the GRAND MASTER.

III. The

## III. The Fellow Craft's Song, by Brother CHARLES DE LA FAY, Efq; in the First Book.

I.

HAIL MASONRY! Thou Craft divine! Glory of Earth! from Heaven reveal'd! Which doth with Jewels precious fhine, From all but Majons Eyes conceal'd.

#### Thozus.

Thy Praises due who can rehearse, In nervous Prose or flowing Verse?

2.

As Men from Brutes diftinguish'd are, A Mason other Men excels;

For what's in Knowledge choice and rare But in his Breaft fecurely dwells?

Cho2us.

His filent Breast and faithful Heart Preferve the Secrets of the Art.

3.

From fcorching Heat and piercing Cold, From Beafts whofe Roar the Foreft rends,

From the Affaults of Warriors bold The Majons ART Mankind defends.

#### Chozus.

Be to this Art due Honour paid. From which Mankind receives fuch Aid.

4.

Enfigns of State that feed our Pride, Diffinctions troublefome and vain,

By Masons true are laid aside, Arts Freeborn Sons such Toys disdain.

#### Thozus.

Innobled by the Name they bear, Diftinguish d by the Badge they wear.

5. Sweet

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5. Sweet Fellowship from Envy free, Friendly Converse of Brotherbood The Lodge's lasting CEMENT be, Which has for Ages firmly stood. Chous. A LODGE thus built for Ages past

Has lasted, and shall ever last.

Then in our Songs be Justice done To those who have inrich'd the Art, From ADAM to CAERNARVON down, And let each Brother bear a Part.

#### Cho2us.

Let noble Mafons Healths go round, Their Praise in Lofty Lodge resound. To the Deputy GRAND MASTER and Grand Mattens.

IV. The Enter'd **Pjentice's** Song, by Brother Matthew Birkhead, deceas'd, in the first Book. To be fung after grave Bufinels is over.

#### I.

COME let us prepare, We Brothers that are, Affembled on merry Occafion; Let's drink, laugh and fing, Our Wine has a Spring, Here's an Health to an Accepted Mafon. All Charged.

#### . 2.

The World is in Pain Our Secrets to gain, And ftill let them wonder and gaze on; Till they're fhown the Light, They'll ne're know the right Word or Sign of an Accepted Mafon.

3. Tis

## ( 205 )

Tis This and 'tis That, They cannot tell what, Why fo many great Men of the Nation, Should Aprons put on To make themfelves one, With a Free and an Accepted Mason. Great Kings, Dukes and Lords Have laid by their Swords, Our Myst'ry to put a good Grace on, And ne're been asham'd To hear themfelves nam'd With a Free and an Accepted Mason. Antiquity's Pride We have on our Side, And it maketh Men just in their Station ; There's nought but what's good To be underftood By a Free and an Accepted Mason. 6. We're true and fincere And just to the Fair ; They'll truft us on any Occafion : No Mortal can more The Ladies adore, Than a Free and an Accepted Mafon. Then join Hand in Hand, By each Brother firm itand, Let's be merry and put a bright Face on : What Mortal can boaft

So noble a Toaft, As a Free and an Accepted Majon?

Chozus.

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#### Chozus.

No Mortal can boast So noble a Toast, As a FREE and an ACCEPTED MASON. Thrice repeated in due Form. To all the Fraternity round the Globe.

The following SONGS are not in the first Book, but being usually fung, they are now printed.

## I. The Deputy Gland Maffer's Song.

N. B. Every two laft Lines of each Verfe is the Chorus.

O N, on, my dear Bretbren, pursue your great Lecture, And refine on the Rules of old Architecture : High Honour to Masons the Crast daily brings, To those Brothers of Princes and Fellows of Kings.

2.

We drove the rude **(Handals** and **Soths** off the Stage, Reviving the Art of Augustus' fam'd Age: And Vefpasian deftroy'd the vast TEMPLE in vain, Since fo many now rife in CAERNARVON's mild Reign,

3.

The noble five Orders compos'd with fuch Art, Will amaze the fixt Eye, and engage the whole Heart: Proportion's fweet Harmony gracing the Whole, Gives our Work, like the glorious Creation, a Soul.

4

Then Master and Bretbren, preferve your great Name, This LODGE fo majeflick will purchase you Fame; Rever'd it shall stand till all Nature expire, And it's Glories ne're fade till the World is on Fire.

5. See

See, fee, behold here, what rewards all our Toil, Infpires our Genius, and bids Labour fmile : To our noble GRAND MASTER let a Bumper be crown'd, To all Malons a Bumper, fo let it go round.

6.

Again, my lov'd Bretbren, again let it país, Our antient firm Union cements with the Glafs ; And all the Contention 'mongft Mafons shall be, Who better can work, or who better agree.

Additional Stanza by Brother Gofton, at the Time when the PRINCE was made a Mason, and while the PRINCESS was pregnant.

Again let it pass to the ROYAL lov'd NAME, Whofe glorious Admiffion has crown'd all our Fame: May a LEWIS be born, whom the World shall admire, Serene as his Mother, August as his Sire.

#### Tho2us.

Now a LEWIS is born, whom the World shall admire, Serene as his MOTHER, August as his SIRE.

To our Brother FREDERICK, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To our Brother FRANCIS, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany. To the Lewis.

II. The Stand Mardens Song. By Brother Oates.

ET Masonry be now my Theme, Throughout the Globe to fpread it's Fame, And eternize each worthy Brother's Name. Your Praife shall to the Skies refound, In lafting Happiness abound, And with fweet Union All your noble Deeds Repeat be crown'd.

Chozus.

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#### Chozus.

Sing then, my Muje, to Malon's Glory, Your Names are fo rever'd in Story, That all th' admiring World do now adore ye!

Let Harmony divine infpire Your Souls with Love and gen'rous Fire, To copy well wife SOLOMON your SIRE. Knowledge fublime shall fill each Heart,

The Rules of G'ometry t'impart,

While Wifdom, Strength and Beauty crown the & Repeat Sthis Line. glorious Art.

Chozus, Sing then my Muse, &cc.

All Charged.

Let Great CAERNARVON's Health go round. In fwelling Cups all Cares be drown'd, And Hearts united 'mongst the Craft be found,

May everlafting Scenes of Joy

His peaceful Hours of Blifs employ,

Which Time's all-conquering Hand shall ne'er, shall ? Repeat Sthis Line. ne'er destroy.

Chozus. Sing then my Mufe, &c.

My Brethren, thus all Cares refign, Your Hearts let glow with Thoughts divine, And Veneration fhew to Solomon's Shrine.

Our annual Tribute thus we'll pay,

That late Posterity shall fay, We've crown'd with Joy this glorious, Happy,

Happy Day.

All Sing.

#### Tho2us.

Sing then my Muse to Masons Glory, Your Names are so rever'd in Story, That all th' admiring World do now adore ye. To all the noble LORDS that have been GRAND MASTERS.

The

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#### III. The Treasurer's Song.

N. B. The two last Lines of each Verse is a Chous.

I.

G RANT me, kind Heaven, what I requeft; In Majonry let me bleft; Direct me to that happy Place Where Friend/bip fimiles in every Face; Where Freedom and fweet Innocence Enlarge the Mind and cheer the Senfe. 2. Where fcepter'd Reafon from her Throne Surveys the LODGE and makes us one;

And Harmony's delightful Sway For ever fheds Ambrofial Day;

Where we bleft *Eden*'s Pleafure tafte, Whilft balmy Joys are our Repaft.

3. Our Lodge the focial Virtues grace, And Wifdom's Rules we fondly trace; Whole Nature, open to our View, Points out the Paths we fhould purfue. Let us fubfift in lafting Peace, And may our Happines increase.

4. No prying Eye can view us here, No Fool or Knave difturb our Cheer; Our well-form'd Laws fet Mankind free, And give Relief to Mifery: The POOR oppress'd with Woe and Grief,

The POOR oppress'd with Woe and Grief, Gain from our bounteous Hands Relief.

> To all Charitable MASONS. E e

The

#### (210)

## IV. The Secretary's Song.

## N. B. The two last Lines of each Verse is the Chouse.

Y E Bretbren of the antient Craft, Ye fav'rite Sons of Fame, Let Bumpers cheerfully be quaff'd To great CAERNARVON'S Name. Happy, long happy may he be, Who loves and honours Majonry. With a Fa, la, la, la, la.

In vain would Danvers with his Wit \* Our flow Refertment raife;

What He and all Mankind have writ But celebrates our Praise.

His Wit this only Truth imparts, That MASONS have firm faithful Hearts. With a Fa, &c. \* That those who hang'dCapt, Portecus at Edinburgh were all Free Majons, because they kept their own Secrets. See Craft/man, 16 April 1736. Nº, 563.

3.

Ye British FAIR, for Beauty fam'd, Your Slaves we wifh to be; Let none for Charms like yours be nam'd That love not Masonry. This Maxim D'Anvers proves full well, That MASONS never kiss and tell. With a Fa, la, &c.

True Masons! no Offences give, Let Fame your Worth declare, Within your Compass wifely live, And act upon the Square : May Peace and Friendship e'er abound, And Great CAERNARVON's Health go round.

With a Fa; la, la, la, la, &c.

To All True and Faithful.

V. The

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## V. The Sword bearer's Song.

## N. B. The last two Lines of each Verse is the Choung.

#### x.

T O all who *Mafonry* defpife This Counfel I beftow: Don't ridicule, if you are wife, A Secret you don't know. Yourfelves you banter, but not it, You fhew your Spleen, but not your Wit. With a Fa, la, la, la, la.

2.

Infpiring Virtue by our Rules, And in ourfelves fecure, We have Compaffion for those Fools Who think our Asts impure: We know from Ignerance proceeds Such mean Opinion of our Deeds. With a Fa, &c.

#### 3.

Ee 2

If Union and Sincerity Have a Pretence to pleafe, We Brothers of the MASONRY Lay juftly Claim to thefe: To State-Difputes we ne'er give Birth, Our Motto Friend/hip is, and Mirth. With a Fa, &c.

4. Then

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#### 4.

Then let us laugh, fince we've impos'd On those who make a Pother, And cry, the Secret is disclos'd By fome false-hearted Brother: The mighty SECRET's gain'd, they boass, From Post-Boy and from Flying-Boy. With a Fa, la, la, la, la.

To all Masters and Wardens of regular Lodges.

#### VI. An DDe to the FREE MASONS.

N. B. The two last Lines of each Verse is the Choung.

I. ·

BY MASON'S Art th' afpiring Domes In ftately Columns fhall arife; All Climates are their Native Homes, Their learned Actions reach the Skies, Heroes and Kings revere their Name, While Poets fing their lafting Fame.

#### 2.

Great, Noble, Gen'rous, Good and Brave, Are Titles they most justly claim : Their Deeds shall live beyond the Grave, Which those unborn shall loud proclaim.

Time shall their glorious Acts enrol, While Love and Friendship charm the Soul.

To the lafting Honour of the FREE MASONS.

VII. An

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#### VII. An Due on MASONRY, by Brother J. BANCKS. N. B. The two last Lines of each Verse is the **Chous.**

I.

G ENIUS of MASONRY defcend, In myftick Numbers while we fing ; Enlarge our Souls, the *Craft* defend, And hither all thy Influence bring. With focial Thoughts our Bofoms fill,

And give thy Turn to every Will.

2.

While yet Batavia's wealthy Pow'rs-Neglect thy Beauties to explore;

And winding SEINE, adorn'd with Tow'rs, Laments thee wand'ring from his Shore; Here fpread thy Wings, and glad these Isles, Where Arts refide, and Freedom finiles.

3.

Behold the LODGE rife into View, The Work of Industry and Art;

'Tis Grand, and Regular, and True, For fo is each good *Mafon's* Heart. Friend/hip cements it from the Ground, And Secrecy shall fence it round.

4.

A ftately DOME o'erlooks our East, Like Orient Phabus in the Morn;

And two tall PILLARS in the West At once support us and adorn.

Upholden thus the Structure flands, Untouch'd by facrilegious Hands,

5. For

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For Concord form'd, our Souls agree, Nor Fate this Union fhall deftroy : Our Toils and Sports alike are free, And all is Harmony and Joy. So SALEM'S Temple rofe by Rule,

Without the Noife of noxious Tool.

As when Ampbion tun'd his Song, Ev'n rugged Rocks the Mulick knew; Smooth'd into Form, they glide along,

And to a THEBES the Defart grew: So at the Sound of HIRAM's Voice We rife, we join, and we rejoice.

Then may our Vows to Virtue move, To Virtue own'd in all her Parts :

Come Candour, Innocence and Love, Come and poffefs our faithful Hearts: Mercy, who feeds the hungry Poor, And Silence, Guardian of the Door.

#### 8.

And thou ASTRÆA (tho' from Earth, When Men on Men began to prey,

Thou fied'ft to claim celeftial Birth) Down from Olympus wing thy Way; And mindful of thy antient Seat, Be prefent ftill where MASONS meet.

#### 9.

Immortal SCIENCE too be near, (We own thy Empire o'er the Mind)

Drefs'd in thy radiant Robes appear,

With all thy beauteous Train behind; INVENTION young and blooming There, Here GEOMETRY with Rule and Square.

10. In

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10.

In Egypt's FABRICK \* Learning dwelt, And Roman Breafts could Virtue hide : But Vulcan's Rage the Building felt,

And Brutus, last of Romans, dy'd : Since when, dispers'd the Sisters rove, Or fill paternal Thrones above.

## 11.

But loft to half of human Race, With us the Virtues fhall revive ;

And driv'n no more from Place to Place,

Here SCIENCE shall be kept alive: And manly *Taste*, the Child of *Sense*, Shall banish Vice and Dulness hence.

12.

United thus, and for thefe Ends, Let Scorn deride, and Envy rail; From Age to Age the CRAFT defcends, And what we build fhall never fail: Nor fhall the World our Works furvey; But every Brother keeps the Key!

TO ARTS and SCIENCES.

A DEFENCE

\* The Ptolemans Library. 

## A DEFENCE of MASONRY, publish'd A. D. 1730. Occasion'd by a Pamphlet call'd Masonry Dissetted.

CHAP. I. A MONG the extraordinary Difcoveries of the prefent Age, nothing has been received with more Delight and Exultation, than a few Sheets, written, it feems, without Partiality, call'd Majonry Diffetted. The Grand Specter, which has long withflood the Batteries of Temptation, that neither Momey, the Mafter Key of the Heart, nor good Liquor, that unlocks the very Soul, nor Hunger, that breaks through Stone-Walls, nor Thirft, a fore Evil to a Working Majon, could bring to Light; has at laft been difgorged npon Oath, to the great Ealement of a tender Stomach, the eternal Scandal of the Fraternity, and the Good of the Publick never to be forgotten ! The Defign was no lefs then to diffurthen a loaded Confcience, to acquaint the World, That never did fo ridiculous an Impofition appear among Mankind; and to prevent fo many innocent Perfons being drawn into fo pernicious a Society!

What could induce the Diffector to take that Oath, or the Magistrate to admit it, shall not at this Time be decided.

However, I must give the World Joy of fo notable a Difcovery, fo honourable, fo circumftantiated! a mighty Expectation was raifed, and, without Doubt, is wonderfully gratified by this Courfe of Anatomy. It must be this, it can be nothing elfe: It is as ave always fuppofed, a whimfical Cheat fupported by great Names to feduce Fools, who, once guild out of their Money, keep the Fraud fecret to draw in ethers.

I confefs, I cannot come into this Method of Arguing; nor is it, in my Opinion, a fair Way of treating a Society, to run implicitly with the Cry, without examining whether these Reproaches are founded upon any Thing in the Mystery (as now represented) either wicked or ridiculous. For that flupid Imputation of drawing in Fools for the Sake of their Money, can have no Weight in the present Cafe; fince the Fraternity, as it now flands, conflits principally of Members of great Honour and Diffinction, much superior to Views to fordid and ungenerous.

For once then, let this Diffection contain all the Secrets of FREE MASONRY; admit that every Word of it is genuine and literally true, and that the whole Scheme confifts of no more nor no lefs: Yet under all these Concessions, under all the Difadvantages and Prejudices whatever, I cannot but still believe, there have been Impositions upon Mankind more ridiculous, and that many have been drawn into a Society more permicious.

I would

I would not be thought agitated upon this Occafion, as if I were any Way concern'd whether this Diffection be true or false? or whether the Credit of Free Mafenry be affected by it or not? These Confiderations can give me no Trouble. My Defign is to address to the fensible and ferious Part of Mankind, by making a few impartial Remarks upon this Diffection, without contending for the Reputation of Masonry on the one Hand, or reflecting upon the Diffector on the other.

CHAP. II. THE formidable Objection which has given Offence to the better Part of Men, is the Copy of the Oath as it lies in the Diffedium. It has been a Matter of Admiration, that fo many Perfons of great Piety, frict Confcience and unfpotted Character, fhould lay themfelves under fo folemn an Obligation, under Penalties fo terrible and aftonifhing, upon a Subject fo trifling and infignificant.

To obviate this Objection, I observe; that the End, the Moral and Purport of MASONRY, as defined in the Diffection, is to fubdue our Passions, not to do our own Will; to make a daily Progress in a laudable Art; to promote Morality, Charity, good Fellowsship, good Nature and Humanity. This appears to be the Substance, let the Form or Vehicle be ever so unaccountable.

As for the Terms relating to Architecture, Geometry and Mathematicks, that are differfed throughout the Diffection, it would be ftrange if a Society of fuch a Denomination, could fubfift wholly without them; tho' they feem (to me at leaft) to be rather Technical and Formal (yet deliver'd perhaps by long Tradition) than effentially attached to the Grand DESIGN.

Now where is the Impiety, where the Immorality, or Folly, for a Number of Men to form themfelves into a Society, whole main End is to improve in commendable Skill and Knowledge, and to promote universal Beneficence and the focial Virtues of human Life, under the folemn Obligation of an Oath? And This, in what Form, under what fecret Reftrictions, and with what innocent Ceremonies They think proper?

This Liberty all Incorporate Societies enjoy without Impeachment or Reflection: An Apprentice is bound to keep the Secrets of his Master, a Freeman is obliged to confult the Interest of his Company, and not to prostitute in common the Mysteries of his Trade: Secret Committees and Privy Councils are folemuly enjoin'd not to publish abroad their Debates and Refolutions. There appears to be fomething like Master (as the Diffector deferibes it) in all regular Societies of whatever Denomination: They are All held together by a Sort of Cement, by Bonds and Laws that are peculiar to each of them, from the Highess to the little Clubs and Nightly Meetings of a private Neighbourhood. There are Oaths administer'd, and fometimes folemn Obligations to Secrecy: There are a MASTER, two **ULATORTS**, and a Number of Affsstants, to make what the Diffector may call (if he pleases) a Perfect Lodge in the City-Companies. There is the Degree of Enter'd Prentices, Master of his Trade, or Fellow Crass, and a successive, a gradual Enjoyment of Offices, according to the feveral Rules and Limitations of Admission.

Ff

But

But it is reply'd, that the general Defign of *Mafoury* may be commendable, or at least innocent, and yet be carried on to the fame Advantage without the Solemnity of an *Oath*, especially pressed under fuch dreadful Penalties.

In answer, I observe, t at the Question is not whether the Purpose of Masonry may as well be ferved without an Oath? But whether an Oath, in the present Case, be lawful, and may be taken with a good Conscience? And to solve this Difficulty I

De Obligatione Juramenti Prælect. 3. Sect. 15.

shall introduce the Opinion of Bifloop SANDERSON, the most judicious Casuis that ever treated upon the Subject of Oaths; who fays, When a Thing is not by any Precept or Interdict, Divine or Human, so determin'd; but every Man, pro hic & nunc, may at his Choice do or not do, as he sees expedient; Let

bim do what he will, he finneth not, 1 Cor. vii. 36. As if Caius should fwear to fell his Land to Titius, or to lend him an hundred Crowns: The Anfwer is brief, an Oath in this Cafe is both lawful and binding.

Now I would know what Precept, Divine or Human, has any way determin'd upon the Contents of the Diffection? And whether the general Defign of Mafonry, as there laid down, is not at leaft of equal Benefit and Importance to the Publick, with the lending of an hundred Crowns to a private Man? The Anfwers to thefe Queftions are obvious, and the Confequence is equally plain, that an Oath upon the Subject of Mafonry is at leaft juftifiable and lawful.

As for the Terror of the Penalty, the World, upon that Occafion, is commonly miftaken; for the Solemnity of the Oath does not in the leaft add to the Obligation; or, in other Words, the Oath is equally binding without any Penalty at all. The fame Cafuift has this Expression: A Solemn Oath of itself, and in its own Na-Prælect. 5. Sect. 12. ture, is not more obligatory than a Simple One; because the Obligation of an Oath ariseth precisely from This, that God is invoked, as a Witness and Revenger, no less in a Simple Oath than in the folemn and corporal; for the Invocation is made precisely by the Pronunciation of the Words (which is the same both in the funple and folemn) and not by any corporal Motion or concomitant Sign, in which the Solemnity of the Oath confifts.

I write to intelligent Readers, and therefore this Citation wants not to be explain'd.

But further, if the Oatb in the Diffection be taken by all Majons upon their Admillion, no Member of the Fraternity, upon any Pretence whatfoever, dares violate the Obligation of it, without incurring the Guilt of Perjury; even fuppofing that Majoury were more trifling and indifferent, than in the Diffection it may appear to be. And therefore if the Conduct of the Diffector has ftagger'd the Conficience of any one of the Brotherhood, concerning the Obfervation of that Oath; and has induced him to trifle and play with the Force of it, I hope he will defife betimes, left he becomes actually forfivorn.

Prælect. 4. Sect. 11 This Cafe is thus determin'd by the fame Cafuift, A Vofuntary Oath is the more binding for being Voluntary; becaufe there is no firaiter Obligation than that which we take willingly upon ourfelves. And in another Place Prælect. 3. Sect. 15. the Cafuift is more particular, Where a Matter is fo trivial that

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that it is not worth the Deliberation of a wife Man, nor matters a Straw whether it be done or not done ; as to reach up a Chip or to rub one's Beard ; or for the Slightnefs of the Matter is not much to be efteem'd; as to give a Boy an Apple, or to lend a Pin; an Oath is binding in a Matter of the least Moment: Because weighty and trivial Things have a like Respect unto Truth and Falthood; And farther, because every Party favearing is bound to perform all he promifed as far as he is able, and as far as it is lawful: But to give an Apple to a Boy is both possible and lawful; he is bound therefore to perform it, he uught to fulfil his Oath,

CHAP. III. HAVING taken off the Weight of the great Objection, the Defign of this Chapter is to remove an Imputation, which has been often urged with great Confidence, viz. The Principles and the whole Frame of Free Masonry is so very weak and ridiculous, that it reflects. upon Men of the least Understanding to be concern'd in it ! And now, fay the merry Gentlemen, it appears evidently to be fo by the Diffection, which difcovers nothing but an unintelligible Heap of Stuff and Jargon, without common Senfe or Connection.

I confess I am of another Opinion ; tho' the Scheme of Majonry, as reveal'd by the Diffector, feems liable to Exceptions: Nor is it fo clear to me as to be fully underflood at first View, by attending only to the literal Construction of the Words: And for aught I know, the System, as taught in the regular Lodges, may have fome Redundancies or Defects, occasion'd by the Ignorance or Indolence of the old Members. And indeed, confidering through what Obscurity and Darknefs the Myltery has been deliver'd down; the many Centuries it has furvived; the many Countries and Languages, and Setts and Parties it has run through ; we are rather to wonder it ever arriv'd to the prefent Age, without more Imwe are rather to wonder it ever arrived to the present Age, without more im-perfection. In fhort, I am apt to think that MASONRY (as it is now explain'd) has in fome Circumfances declined from its original Purity! It has run long in muddy Streams, and as it were, under Ground: But notwithiftanding the great Ruft it may have contracted, and the forbidding Light it is placed in by the Diffector, there is (if I judge right) much of the old Fabrick ftill remaining; the effential Pillars of the Building may be diffected through the Rubbith, tho' the Superfructure be over-run with Mofs and Ivy, and the Stones, by Length of Time he disjointed. And therefore as the **Builto** of an add Husso Length of Time, be disjointed. And therefore, as the Bulto of an old HERO is of great Value among the Curious, tho' it has loft an Eye, the Nofe, or the Right Hand; fo MASONRY with all its Blemishes and Misfortunes, instead of appearing ridiculous, ought (in my humble Opinion) to be receiv'd with fome Candour and Effeem, from a Veneration to its Antiquity.

I was exceedingly pleas'd to find the Diffector lay the Original Scene of Ma-forry in the EAST, a Country always famous for Symbolical Learning fupported by Secrecy; I could not avoid immediately thinking of the old EGYPTIANS, who conceal'd the chief Mysteries of their Religion under Signs and Symbols, call'd Dicroglyphics : and to great was their Regard for Silence and Secrecy, that they Ff z had

Vid Imagines Deorum, had a Deity call'd HARPOCRATES, whom they respected a Vincentio Chartario. with peculiar Honour and Veneration. A learned Author has given us a Description of this Idol, thus; HARPOCRATES the God of Silence was formed with his Right Hand placed near the Heart, cover'd with a Skin before, full of Eyes and Eats; to fignify by this, that many Things are to be seen and heard, but little to be spoken. And among the fame People, their great Goddefs 1 is (the same as MINERVA, the Godde's of Strength and Wisdom, among the Greeks) had always the Image of a Sphinx placed in the Entrance of her Temples; because their Secrets should be preferved under facred Coverings, that they might be kept from the Knowledge of the Vulgar, as much as the Riddles of Sphinx!

PYTHAGORAS, by travelling into Egypt, became inftructed in the Myleries of that Nation; and here he laid the Foundation of all his Symbolical Learning. The Vid. JAMBLICHUS. Vit. Pythagoræ. LAERTIUS, Vit. Pythagoræ. FORPHYRIUS. CLEM. ALEX. Strom. Inftitutions, have convinced me fully, that FREE MASONRY, as publich'd by the Diffector, is very nearly allied to the old Pythagor ean Difcipline; from whence, I am perfwaded, it may, in fome Circumftance, very juftly claim its Defcent. To mention a few,

Upon the Admiffion of a Difciple, he was bound by a folemn Oath to conceal the Mysteries from the Vulgar and Uninitiated.

The principal and most efficacious of their Doctrines were (fays JAMBLICHUS) ever kept Secret among them jelves; they were continued unwritten, and preferved only by Memory to their Succeffors, to subom they deliver'd them as Mylteries of the Gods.

They conversed with one another by Signs, and had particular Words which they received upon their Admission, and which were preferved with great Reverence, as the Diflinction of their Sect: For (it is the judicious Remark of LAERTIUS) as Generals use Watch-Words to diffinguish their own Soldiers from Others, so it is proper to communicate to the Initiated, peculiar Signs and Words, as diffinctive Marks of a Society.

The PYTHAGOREANS profeffed a great Regard for what the Diffector calls the four Principles of MASONRY, viz. A Point, a Line, a Superficies, and a Solid; and particularly held that a SQUARE was a very proper Emblem of the Divine Vid. PROCLUS in Euclid. Effence; the Gods, they fay, who are the Authors of every Lib. 11. Def. 2. & 34. Thing established in Wildom, Strength and Beauty, are not improperly represented by the Figure of a Square.

Many more Inftances might be produced, would the Limits of my Defign admit; CLEM.ALEXANDE. I fhall only obferve, that there was a FalfeBrother, one HIPPAR-Strom. 5. CHUS, of this Sect, who, out of Spleen and Difappointment, broke through the Bond of his Oath, and committed the Secrets of the Society to Writing, in Order to bring the Doctrine into Contempt : He was immediately expell'd the School, as a Perfon most infamous and abandon'd, as one dead to all Senfe Sense of Virtue and Goodness; and the Pythagoreans, according to their Custom, made a Tomb for him, as if he had been actually Dead. The Shame and Disgrace, that juftly attended this Violation of his Oath, threw the poor Wretch into a Fit of Madnefs and Defpair, fo that He cut his Throat and perifh'd by his own Hands; and (which furprized me to find) his Memory was fo abhorred after Death, that his Body lay upon the Shore of the Island of Samos, and had no other Burial than in the Sands of the Sca!

The ESSENES among the Jews were a Sort of Pythagoreans, and corresponded, in many Particulars, with the Practice of the Fraternity, as deliver'd in the Dif-fection. For Example.

When a Perfon defired to be admitted into their Society, he was to pais through Two Degrees of Probation, before he could be perfect Master of their Mysteries. When he was received into the Clafs of Novices, he was prefented with a White Garment ; and when he had been long enough to give fome competent Proofs of his Secrecy and Virtue, he was admitted to further Knowledge : But still he went on with the Trial of his Integrity and good Manners, and then was fully taken into the Society.

But before he was received as an eftablish'd Member, Vid. PHILO de Vita Conhe was first to bind himself by folemn Obligations and Professions, To do Justice, to do no Wrong, to keep Fait with all Men, to embrace the Truth, to keep his Hands

templativa. Josephus Antiq. lib 8. cap. 2.

clear from Theft and fraudulent Dealing; not to conceal from his Fellow Profeffors any of the Myfteries, nor communicate any of them to the Profane, tho' it should be to fave bis Life; to deliver nothing but what he received, and to endeavour to preferve the Principle that he profeffes. They eat and drink at the fame Common Table; and the Fraternity that come from any other Place are fure to be received there. They meet together in an Affembly, and the Right Hand is laid upon the Part between the Chin and the Breatt, while the Left Hand is leid upon the Part between the Chin and the Breaft, while the Left Hand is let down fraight by their Side.

The CABALISTS, another Sect, dealt in hidden and mysterious Ceremonies. The Jews had a great Regard for this Science, and [Vid. BASNAGE's Hift. of the thought they made uncommon Difcoveries by means Jews, on CABALA.

of it. They divided their Knowledge into Speculative COLLIER'S Dictionary on and Operative. DAVID and SOLOMON, they fay, the Word Cabala.

were exquisitely skill'd in it; and no body at first prefumed to commit it to Writing : But (what feems most to the present Purpole) the Perfection of their Skill confifted in what the Diffector calls Lettering of it, or by ordering the

Letters of a Word in a particular Manner. The laft Inftance I fhall mention is That of the DRUIDS in our own Nation, who were the only Vid. CESARISCOMMENT.

Priefs among the antient Britons. In their Solem- SAM MS's Hiftory of Britain, nities they were clothed in White; and their Cere- Rock I Chan to Book I. Chap. 4. monies always ended with a good Feaft. POMPONIUS

MELA relates of 'em, that their Science was only an Effort of Memory; for they wrote down nothing, and they never faild to repeat many Verles, which they received received by Tradition. CESAR observes, that They had a Head or CHIEF, who had fovereign Power: This President exercised a Sort of Excommunication, attended with dreadful Penalties, upon such as either divulged or profaned their Mysteries. Thus, with reasonable Allowance for Distance of Time, Place, and other inter-

Thus, with reasonable Allowance for Diffance of Time, Place, and other intermediate Accidents, the preceding *Collections* different former, at least, like *Ma*foury, if the *Diffection* contains any fuch Thing.

CHAP. IV. W Hatever Reflections may attend the few Remarks that follow in this Chapter, arifing either from an Overflow of Wit, or ill Nature, I fhall be unconcern'd, and leave them wholly to the Mercy of the ferious Reader; only defiring them to remember that no more ought in any Cafe to be expected, than what the Nature of it will reafonably admit. I own freely, I received a great Pleafure in collecting, and was frequently furpriz'd at the Difcoveries that muft evidently occur to an obferving Eye.

The Conformity between the Rites and Principles of Majonry (if the Diffection be true) and the many Cultoms and Ceremonies of the Antients, must give Delight to a Perion of any Tafte and Curiofity; to find any Remains of Antique Ufage and Learning preferved by a Society for many Ages, without Books or Writing, by oral Tradition only.

I. The Number THREE is frequently mention'd in the Diffection; and I find that the Antients, both Greeks and Latins, professed a great Veneration for that Idyll, B. Number. THEOCRITUS thus introduces a Perfon who dealt in fecret Arts.

Ές τρις αποσπένδω η τρις τάδε πότνια Θωνώ!

Thrice, Thrice I pour, and thrice repeat my Charms!

Ovid. Metam. lib. 7.

Verbaque Ter dixit: Thrice be repeats the Words.

Virg. Ecl. 8.

Necte tribus Nodis ternos, Amarille, colores. Three Colours in Three Knots unite.

Whether this Fancy owes its Original to the Number THREE, because containing a Beginning, Middle and End, it seems to fignify All Things in the World; or whether to the Esteem the Pythagoreans and other Philosophers had for it, on Account of their TRIAD OF TRINITY; or lastly (to mention no more Opinions) to its Aptness to fignify the Power of all the Gods, who were divided into Three Glasses, Celeficial, Terresfrial and Informal; I shall leave to be determin'd by Others. The Gods had a particular Esteem for this Number, as Virgil afferts.

Eclog. 8. Numero Deus impare gaudet. Unequal Numbers please the Gods.

We find THREE fatal Sifters, THREE Furies, THREE Names and Appearances of Diana. Tria Virginis Ora Diana, Three different Forms does chafte Diana bear. Virgil. Æneid. lib. 4.

The

The Sons of Saturn, among whom the Empire of the World was divided, were THREE: And for the fame Reason we read of JUPITER's Fulmen Trifidum or Threeforked Thunderbolt; and of NEPTUNE's Trident, with feveral other Tokens of the Veneration they bore to this particular Number.

II. A particular Ceremony belonging to the Oatb (as declared by the Diffector) bears a near Relation to a Form of Swearing among the Antients mention'd by a learned Author The Person who took the Oath, was to be upon his bare Knees with a naked Sword pointed to bis Throat, invoking the Sun, Moon and Stars to be Witneffes to the Truth of what he favore.

III. A Part of the MASONS Catechifm has given Occafion to a great deal of idle Mirth and Ridicule, as the most triffing and despicable Sort of Jargon that Men of common Sense ever submitted to. The Bone Box and the Tow Line has given wonderful Diversion: I think there are some Verses in the last Chapter of the Book of Ecclession, which in some Manner resemble this Form of Expression: I shall transcribe them with the Opinion of the Learned upon them, without making any particular Application, viz.

In the Day when the Keepers of the Houfe shall tremble; and the Grinders cease, because they are few; and those that look out at the Windows be darkned; and the Doors shall be shut in the Streets; when the Sound of the Grinding is low; and he shall rife up at the Voice of the Bird; and all the Daughters of Musick shall be brought low: Or ever the Silver Cord be loofed; or the Golden Bowl be broken; or the Pitcher be broken at the Fountain; or the Wheel broken at the Cistern!

The Expositors upon these Verses are almost unanimous in their Opinion, that they ought to be thus explain'd, wiz. The fiteepers of the House are the Shoulders, Arms and Hands of an human Body; the Givinners are the Teeth: those that look out at the Utin-Forsterus,

the Ginders are the Sounders, Jarms and Hands of an human body; the Ginders are the Teeth; thole that look out at the Utinbows are the two Eyes; the Doors are the Lips; the Streets are the Mouth; the Sound of the Grinding is the Noife of the Voice; the Uloice of the Bird is the Crowing of the Cock; the Daughters of Mulick are the two Ears; the Stiller Cord is the String of the Tongue; the Geiven Bowl is the Pia Mater; the Sticher at the Fountain is the Heart, the Fountain of Life; the United is the Great Artery; and the Cistern

is the Left Ventricle of the Heart!

IV. There could not poffibly have been devifed a more fignificant Token of Love, Friendship, Integrity and Honesty, than the Joining of the RIGHT HANDS, a Ceremony made use of by all civilized Nations, as a Token of a faithful and true Heart. FIDES or Fidelity was a Deity among the Antients, of which a learned Writer has given us this Description, viz. The proper Refidence of Faith or Fidelity was thought to be in the Birth Hand and therefore this Deity for the Brith The Deity

proper Refidence of Faith or Fidelity was thought to be constrained in the activation in the Right Hand, and therefore this Deity fonetimes was reprefented by Two Right Hands Joined together; fonetimes by two little Images shaking each the Other's Right Hand; so that the Right Hand was by the Antients esteemed as a Thing Sacred. And agreeable to this are those Expressions in Virgil, Æneid. IV. Et

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En Dentra Fidesque ! as if shaking by the Right Hand was an inseparable Token of an honest Heart. And Æneid. I.

- cur Dextræ jungere Dextram Non datur, & veras audire & reddere Voces ?

that is, Why foculd we not join Right Hand to Right Hand, and bear and freak the Truth.

In all Contracts and Agreements (fays Archbishop POTTER, Vol. I. pag. 251. in his Antiquities of Greece) it was usual to take Each Other by the Right Hand, That being the Manner of plighting Faith. And this was done either out of Refpect to the Number Ten, as fome fay, there being Ten Fingers on the Two Hands; or becaufe fuch a Conjunction was a Token of Amity and Concord ; whence at all friendly Meetings they join Hands, as a Sign of the Union of their Souls.

It was one of the Cautions of PYTHAGORAS to his Difciples, Take beed to whom In Vit. Pythagr. you offer your Right Hand! which is thus explain'd by Jambli-chus. Take no One by the Right Hand but the Initiated, that is, in the Myflical Form ; for the Vulgar and the Profane are altogether unworthy of

the Mystery V. The Diffettor frequently taking Notice of the Number SEVEN, I inflantly Pignorius in Menf. recurred to the old Egyptians, who held the Number Seven to be Sacred; more especially they believ'd that whilf their Feaft of Seven Days lasted, the Crocodiles lost their inbred Cruelty : And Leo after, in his Description of Africa, Lib. VIII. fays, that even in his Time, the Custom of Feasting Seven Days and Nights, was still used for the happy Overstowing of the Nile. The Greeks and Latins professed the fame Regard for that Number, which

Nile. The Greeks and Latins proves. might be proved by many Examples. VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident, by which the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident his second was a second with the Body of Mafter HIRAM was found after his VI. The Accident his second was a second was Death, feems to allude, in fome Circumstances, to a beautiful Passage in the 6th Book of Virgil's Aneids. Anchiles had been dead for fome Time ; and ANEAS his Son professed fo much Duty to his departed Father, that he confulted with the Cumæan Sibyl, whether it were possible for him to descend into the Shades below, in Order to speak with him. The Prophetess encouraged him to go; but told him he could not fucceed, unless he went into a certain Place and pluck'd a golden Bough or Shrub, which he mould carry in his Hand, and by that means obtain Directions where he fhould find his Father. The Words are well translated by Dryden, viz.

> - In the neighbouring Grove There flands a Tree; the Queen of Stygian Jove Claims it her own: Thick Woods and gloomy Night Conceal the happy Plant from mortal Sight! One Bough it bears, but wondrous to behold, The ductile Rind and Leaves of Radiant Gold;

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This from the vulgar Branches muft be torn, And to fair PROSERPINE the Prefent born, Ere Leave be given to tempt the nether Skies; The first thus rent, a second will arife, And the fame Metal the fame Room fupplies. The willing Metal will obey thy Hand, Following with Eafe.

Following with East. ANCHISES, the great Preferver of the Trojan Name, could not have been difcover'd but by the Help of a Bongb, which was pluck'd with great Easte from the Tree; nor, it feems, could HIRAM, the Grand Masser of MASONRY, have been found but by the Direction of a Sbrub, which (fays the Diffeder) came eastly up. The principal Caufe of ÆNEAS'S Defect into the Sbades. was to enquire of his Father the Secrets of the Fates, which should fometime be fulfill'd among his Poflerity: The Occasion of the Bretbrens fearching fo diligently for their Master was, it feems, to receive from him the secret Word of Masonry, which should be deliver'd down to their Fraternity in After-Ages. This remarkable Verfe follows,

Præterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici,

Heu nescis!

The Body of your Friend lies near you dead,

Alas, you know not how ! ---- This was

MISENUS, that was murder'd and buried Monte fub Aerio, under an bigh Hill; as (fays the Diffector) Master HIRAM was.

But there is another Story in Virgil, that ftands in a nearer Relation to the Cafe of HIRAM, and the Accident by which he is faid to have been difcover'd; which is this: PRIAMUS King of Troy, in the Beginning of the Trojan War, committed his Son **PolyDorus** to the Care of Polymmeftor King of Thrace, and fent with him a great Sum of Money: But after Troy was taken, the Thracian, for the Sake of the Money, kill'd the young Prince and privately buried him; ENEAS coming into that Country, and accidentally plucking up a Shrub that was near him on the Side of an Hill, difcover'd the murder'd Body of **PolyDorus**, Æneid. III. By Dryden.

Not far, a rifing Hillock flood in View, Sharp Myrtles on the Sides and Cornels grew; There while I went to crop the Sylvan Scenes, And flade our Altar with the leafy Greens, I pull d a Plant: With Horror I relate A Prodigy fo firange and full of Fate! Scarce dare I tell the Sequel! From the Womb Of wounded Earth, and Caverns of the Tomb, A Groan, as of a troubled Gholt, renew'd My Fright; and then thefe dreadful Words enfued: Why doft thou thus my buried Body rend? O fpare the Corps of thy unbappy Friend!

The Agreement between these two Relations is so exact, that there wants no further Illustration,

Gg

VII We

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### ( 226 )

VII. We are told that a Sprig of Caffia was placed by the Brethren at the Head of HIRAM's Grave ; which refers to an old Cuftom of those Eastern Countries of Embalming the Dead, in which Operation CASSIA was always ufed, effectially in preparing the *Head* and drying up the *Brain*; as *Herodotus* more particularly explains. The Sweet-Wood, Perfumes and Flowers, ufed about the *Graves* of the Dead, occur to frequently in the old Poets, that it would he tedious to mention Metam. lib. 15. them. Ovid thus describes the Death of the PHOENIX.

> Upon a shady Tree she takes her Rest, And on the highest Bough her funeral Neft Her Beak and Talons build; then strews thereon Balm, CASSIA, Spikenard, Myrrh and Cinamon : Last on the fragrant Pile herfelf the lays, And in confuming Odours ends her Days !

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#### Brother EUCLID's Letter to the Author Against unjust Cavils.

BRother ANDERSON, after Thanks for printing the clever DEFENCE, by the Advice of our Brethren, I fend you this Epiftle, to answer fome lying

Cavils. But first we would acknowledge, that Indeed, the Free Majons are much obliged to the generous Intention of the un-biafs'd Author of the above Defence: Tho' had he been a Free-Majon, he had in Time perceived many valuable Things fuitable to his extended Views of Antiquity, which could not come to the Diffector's Knowledge; for that They are not intrusted with any Brothers till after due Probation : And therefore fome think the ingenious DEFENDER has fpent too much fine Learning and Reafoning upon the foolish Diffection, that is juftly defpiled by the Fraterning and recatoring upon the rotended Diffection, that is juftly defpiled by the Fraternity, as much as the other pretended Difcoveries of their Secrets in publick NeuverPapers and Pafquils, all of a Sort; for all of 'em put together don't difcover the profound and fublime Things of old Mafonry; nor can any Man, not a Mafon, make use of those incoherent Smatterings (interspers'd with ignorant Nonfense and groß Falities) among bright Brothers, for any Purpose but to be laught at; our Communications being of a

quite different Sort. Next, it is well known, That the Antiquity and Decorum of our Worshipful Fraternity have been envied by fome, who, very lately, have coalefced into Societies, in Imitation of the Free-Masons, and some in Opposition to them, tho' in vain ; as the Gozmagons, who foon difappear'd, and Others are going.

But

But tho' we envy not the Profperity of any Society, nor meddle with their Transactions and Characters, we have not met with such fair 'Treatment from Others; nay, even Those that never had an Opportunity of obtaining any certain Knowledge of us, have run implicitly with the Cry, and without Fear or Wit, have vented their Spleen in accusing and condemning us unheard, untry'd; while we, innocent and fecure within, laugh only at their groß Ignorance and impotent Malice.

Have not People in former Ages, as well as now, alledged that the Free Mafons in their Lodges raife the **Debil** in a Circle, and when they have done with him, that they have him again with a Noife or a Hu/b as they pleafe?

that they lay him again with a Noife or a Hufb as they pleafe? How have fome diverted themfelves with the wild Story of an old Woman between the Rounds of a Ladder? Only they fhould allow the Free-Mafons to laugh too in their Turn.

Others will fwear to the Cook's red bot Iron or Salamander, for making the Indelible Character on the new made Mason, in order to give him the Faculty of Taciturnity! Sure fuch Blades will beware of coming through the Fingers of the Free-Masons.

Some have bafely calumniated the Fraternity as the Enemies of the FAIR SEX, in Terms not fit to be rehears'd, and unworthy of a Reply: But tho' in Lodge Hours Masons don't allow of Womens Company (like many other Societies of Men) yet they make as good Husbands as any other Men, according to their laudable Charges.

Others wonder at their admitting Men of all Professions, Religions and Denominations: But they don't confider that Masons are true Moachibae, and require no other Denominations, (all other Diffinctions being of Yesterday) if the new Brother is a good Man and True: For Those of 'em that don't fludy Architecture, are often capable of encouraging the Craft, and help to support the poor decay'd Brethren.

Have not fome rigid People been difpleas'd at the Admilfion of fome worthlefs Men? But if the Free-Mafons are fometimes deceiv'd about Mens Characters, they are not the only Perfons fo deceiv'd: Yet when a Brother is obnoxious to Cenfure, if they don't expel him, they endeavour to reform him. However, the Grand Lodge has taken due Care of That.

Lodge has taken due Care of That. Others complain that the Mafons continue too long in the Lodge, fpending their Money to the Hurt of their Families, and come home too late, nay fometimes intoxicated with Liquor ! But they have no Occafion to drink much in Lodge Haurs, which are not long; and when the Lodge is clofed (always in good Time) any Brother may go home when he pleafes : So that if any flay longer and get intoxicated, it is at their own Coft, not as Mafons, but as other imprudent Men may do; for which the Fraternity is not accountable : And the Expence of a Lodge is not fo great as That of many a private Club.

of many a private Ciub. Some observing that Masons are not more religious, nor more knowing, than other Men, are associated as what they can be conversant about in Lodge Hours! But the a Lodge is not a School of Divinity, the Brethren are taught the great Lessons of their old Religion, Morality, Humanity and risend/hip, to abhor Persecution, and to be peaceable Subjects under the Civil Government wherever they reside : And as for other Knowsledge, they claim as large a Share of it, as other Men in their Situation. Gg 2 Indeed, the antient Lodges were to many Schools or Academies for teaching and improving the Arts of Defigning, especially Architecture; and the prefent Lodges are often employ'd that Way in Lodge-Hours, or else in other agreeable Convertation, the' without Politicks or Party Causes; and none of them are ill employ'd, have no Transactions unworthy of an honest Man or a Gentleman, no personal Piques, no Quarrels, no Cursing and Swearing, no cruel Mockings, no obscene Talk, nor ill Manners: For the noble and eminent Brethren are affable to the Meaness; and These are duly respectful to their Betters in Harmony and Proportion; and the' on the Level, yet always within Compass, and according to the Square and Plamb.

Nor can it be denied, that a Fraternity fo flrongly cemented, is more eligible and fafe than moft Others; efpecially that there is no Fear of betraying Conversation: and that fince Masonry has been fo much countenanced by Great Men, there have been more fine Architects and more expert Fellow Crasts in Britain, than, perhaps, in all Europe besides

This appears by the ftately and regular Buildings throughout these Illands, from the first Days of the Great Juigo Jones, the English PALLADIO; nor is the fine Taste abated in this present Reign of King GEORGE II. but is rather improved; witness the curious House for the Bank of England, the South-Sea House, the Front of the East-India House, the Lord Talbot's fine House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the many stately Fabricks in the Parishes of St. George Hanover and St. Mary la Bonne, and many more in and about London and Westminster, and other Towns and Cities, besides Country-Seats, raised in the good old AUGUSTAN Stile; and fome also design'd only, or begun, as the Lord MAYOR of London's New Palace, the admirable New Bridge at Westminster crois the Thames, &c. all which discover the English MASONS Grand Design of rivalling fair Italy in Architessure, even those eminent Reviewers of the AUGULTAN Stile mentioned Part I. Chap. VII.

May the ROYAL ART go on and profper, and fpread itself from Pole to Pole, from Eaf to Weft! As it certainly now does in all polite Nations, in fpite of the Ignorant and Malicious. I am

From our old Lodge, the HORN, in New Palace-Yard, Westmunster, this 2d Thursday, or oth Nov. in the Vulgar Year of MASONRY 5738. Your true and faithful Brother

#### Euclid.



## ( 229 ) While the BOOK was in the PRESS,

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### $(23\circ)$ LODGES.

--- TURK's HEAD in Greek-freet, Sobo. THE STEWARD'S Lodge. KING'S-ARMS in the Strand. -BELL and DRAGON near Golden-Square. --- FORREST'S Coffee-house. -BELL in Nicholas-Lane. --- Ditto the OLD LODGE. --- HALF-MOON in Cheapfide. -FOUNTAIN ON Snow bill. --QUEEN's-Head in Knaves- Acre. --- SWAN and RUMMBR in Finch-Lane. -SHAKESPEAR'S-HEAD in Marlebo--QUEEN'S-HEAD in Great Queenrough-fireet. --HORN in New Palace Yard. Areet. --- MOUNT in Grovenor-ftreet. -- CROWN in Fleet-Market. -MOURNING-BUSH near Alderfgate. ---KING'S-ARMS in New Bond-fireet. --KING'S ARMS in Wild fireet. -CROWN in Smithfield. -THREE TONS ON Snow-bill. THREE TONS in Smithfield. ---KING'S-ARMS in Piccadilly. -- THREE TONS in Newgate-fireet. --BRAUND'S-HEAD in New Bond-fireet. --- FOUNTAIN near the Royal-Exchange. ---GORDON's Punch-house in the Strand --- CHECQUER at Charing-Grofs. --- LA GUERRE in St. Martin's Lane. -- ANT WERP near the Royal-Exchange. ---HOOP and GRYFFIN in Leadenhall. --STAR and GARTER in St. Martin'sfreet. Lane. --- BERRY's Coffee house in Bridges ftreet. BEAR in the Strand. ---KEY and GARTER in Pall-Mall. FOUNTAIN in Katharine-freet. --- ROYAL STANDARD in Leicefter---CASTLE in Drury-Lane. --CAMERON'S Coffee-bouse in Berry-fireet --KATHARINE-WHEEL in Windmill-Square. ---BLACK Posts in Maiden-Lane. --- VINEYARD in St. James's Park. ftreet. --- SUN in Holbourn. -RAINBOW in York-Buildings. --- ANCHOR and CROWN near the -- DANIEL'S Coffee-bouse, Temple-Bar. Seven-Dials. -QUEEN'S-HEAD in the Old-Bailey. ---GUN in Jermyn-street. -KING'S-HEAD in St. John's ftreet. --- GUN at Billing gate. ---GLOBE in Fleet-freet. ---GLOBE in Old Jewry. --Sun in Fleet-street. -SUN in St. Paul's Church-Yard. --- RUMMER in Queen-ftreet, Cheapfide. --- BACCHUS in Bloomsbury-Market.

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FINIS.

# 

## Corrigenda.

Page Line	Page Line
8 32. for Grand read Grand.	110 2. for Capt. Joseph Elliot
for for A C read B C	Mr. Facob Lamball.
25 10. After the Word Cubits, make	read Mr. Facoh Lamball)
v 25 10. After the word Cuolis, make	Capt. Joseph Elliot. S
a Comma.	Capt. Jojepo Linors
1 27. In the Margin, Line 7. for the read the	118. In the Margin, Line 1. for 1/23
29 21. for Trees read Theos.	read 1724.
126 20 for Wars ended read Wars began.	125. In the Margin, initead of
43 28. for CORACALLA read CARA-	5. Mr. William Hopkins, read
CALLA.	5. Mr. William Serjeant.
46 9. for Coufuls read Confuls.	and for 7. Mr. Gerard Hatley, read
Ditto 18. After MAURICUS read who	7. James Chambers, Efg;
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161 20 for ETHELBERT read KENRED.	137. In the Margin read,
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