THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

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THE FOUR OLD LODGES,

Founders of Modern Freemasonry,

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

A RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CRAFT IN ENGLAND AND OF THE CAREER OF EVERY REGULAR LODGE DOWN TO THE UNION OF 1813.

With an Authentic Compilation of DESCRIPTIVE LISTS *for* HISTORIC REFERENCE.

BY ROBERT FREKE GOULD,

LATE 31ST REGIMENT,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

BIBLIOTHECA
JUN 1879
BODLEIANA.

Past Ages have like Rivers conveied downe to us, (upon the floate) the more light and sophistocall pieces of Learning; but what were Profound and Misterious, the weight and solidity thereof, sunke to the Bottome; whence every one who attempts to dive, cannot easily fetch them up.

Brother ELIAS ASHMOLE (A.D. 1652).

LONDON:
SPENCER'S MASONIC DEPÔT,
OPPOSITE FREEMASONS' HALL.
1879.

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LONDON:
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

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TO

JOHN HAVERS, Esq.

Past Grand Warden,

In admiration of unrivalled Services rendered to English Masonry, within Living Memory;

This Record of *MASONIC PROGRESS*

Is Respectfully and Fraternally Dedicated,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

PART I.

§ 1.—I. It is the design of the following remarks, primarily, to elucidate the history and status of the survivors of the Four Old Lodges who, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist A.D., 1717, met and instituted the premier Grand Lodge of the World (1)—and, incidentally, to trace back to their earliest periods and places of assembly in the last century, various Lodges now existing, which were called into being during the half century immediately following such Masonic revival.

We all, as Masons, enter into the original inheritance of tradition, but there is no brother who has a larger share in that noble inheritance, than he who has had the good fortune to be received into the Craft, under the auspices of either of those old Lodges, whose vigorous offspring, the United Grand Lodge of England, has now attained such a meridian splendour.

An interest, however, in the Time Immemorial Lodges, is not restricted to their own members, since every brother holding under the English Constitution, is directly concerned in the history, privileges, and status, of the Masonic parents of all English Lodges now existing. But our "Old Lodges" have, in truth, been too much neglected and forgotten, to the lasting reproach of the English Craft; not so, however, under the Masonic government of a sister kingdom—the old Lodges of Scotland are encircled by a halo of prestige, enjoy an honourable precedency over all Lodges of later date, and in Bros. D. M. Lyon and Laurie (2) have found able chroniclers, with whom it has indeed been a labour of love, to dilate upon their unrivalled antiquity. The oldest Lodge records in the world, those of the Lodge of Edinburgh, St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1; the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; the store of manuscripts preserved in Mother Kilwinning, and other pre-eighteenth century Lodges, having each in turn been laid under contribution by these indefatigable brethren.

With us, however, a history of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of *England*, remains to be written; our premier Lodges yet await an adequate and enduring memorial, of their exertions as the pioneers of Masonic progress; neither have they been compensated for this neglect of the Craft, by any especial favours from Grand Lodge, which has not judged it unreasonable that the equanimity of its "Masonic parents" should be periodically disturbed, by having passed over their heads Lodges of later date, to higher positions of rank and precedency.

The following slight sketch of the history and privileges of the Four Old Lodges, is, in the main, based on materials accessible to the entire Craft, viz., the Constitutions, published from time to time by order of Grand Lodge; the various lists of Lodges, the "Illustrations of Masonry," by the late W. Preston, and other well known Masonic Text Books.

II. It is a curious coincidence, that the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on 30th Nov. 1736, was also due to the exertions of Four Metropolitan Lodges (Edinburgh), who convened a meeting "at St. Mary's Chapell," "in order to concur in the election of a Grand Master." Thirty-three Lodges are recorded to have been represented on this occasion, and at the first Quarterly Communication, all Lodges who were not regularly constituted were enjoined to apply for a new Constitution, in order that they might be enrolled on the Grand Lodge Registry; *and those who had been properly constituted* were required to exhibit their patents for *confirmation* thereof. In consequence of this, almost all the Lodges applied for *new Constitutions*, and by a ready and voluntary renunciation of their former rights, evinced the steadiness of their attachment to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and their unfeigned acknowledgment of her jurisdiction and power.(3)

It will be convenient to proceed, firstly, with a chronological record of the Four Old Lodges; secondly, with a consideration of the especial privileges (if any) stipulated

(1) Hughan, Masonic Memorials of the Union.

(2) History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, D. M. Lyon. History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Laurie.

(3) Laurie, pp 97, 101, § 33 (V.)

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for by, and accorded to them; and, thirdly, with some concluding observations on their status at the present day.

§ 2.—"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 Centre of Union and Harmony, viz., the *Lodges* that met—

1. At the *Goose* and *Gridiron* Ale-house in *St. Pauls Churchyard*.
2. At the *Crown* Ale-house in *Parkers Lane* near *Drury Lane*.
3. At the *Apple Tree* Tavern in *Charles Street, Covent Garden*.
4. At the *Rummer* and *Grapes* Tavern in *Channel Row, Westminster*.

"They and some old Brothers met at the said *Apple Tree*, and having put into the chair the *oldest Master Mason* (now the *Master* of a *Lodge*), they constituted a GRAND LODGE pro tempore in *due form*, and forthwith revived the *Quarterly Communication* of the *Officers* of Lodges (call'd the *Grand Lodge*), resolved 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 Baptist* day, in the 3rd year of King George the 1st, 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. ANTONY SAYER GENTLEMAN *Grand Master of Masons*,

who being forthwith invested with the BADGES *of Office* and *Power* by the said *Oldest* Master and install'd was duly congratulated by the Assembly who pay'd him the *Homage*." { Mr. Jacob Lamball, Carpenter, Capt. Joseph Elliot } Grand Wardens

§ 3.—LIST OF LODGES, No. 1.

The following is the first List of Lodges ever printed, and was appended to the earliest Book of Constitutions, published in 1723.

The "Approbation" of this work § 18 (VI.) immediately preceded the signatures of the undermentioned brethren. §§ 17 (V.) and 23 (IV).

PHILIP, DUKE OF WHARTON, GRAND MASTER.

J.T. DESAGULIERS(1), LL.D. and F.R.S., DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

JOSHUA TIMSON, Blacksmith; WILLIAM HAWKINS, Mason } GRAND WARDENS.

And the *Masters* and Wardens of particular Lodges, viz.:—

I.—THOMAS MORRIS SEN. . . . Master.
John Bristow . . . . } Wardens.
Abraham Abbot . . . . }

II.—RICHARD HALL . . . . Master.
Philip Wolverston . . . . } Wardens.
John Doyer . . . . }

III.—JOHN TURNER . . . . Master.
Anthony Sayer(2) . . . . } Wardens.
Edward Cale . . . . }

IV.—Mr. GEORGE PAYNE(3) . . . Master.
Stephen Hall, M.D. . . . } Wardens.
Francis Sorell, Esq. . . . }

V.—Mr. MATH. BIRKHEAD(4) . . Master.
Francis Baily . . . . } Wardens.
Nicholas Abraham . . . . }

VI.—WILLIAM READ . . . . Master.
John Glover . . . . } Wardens.
Robert Cordell . . . . }

VII.—HENRY BRANSON . . . . Master.
Henry Lug . . . . } Wardens.
John Townshend . . . . }

VIII.— .... Master.
Jonathan Sisson . . . . } Wardens.
John Shipton . . . . }

IX.—GEORGE OWEN, M.D. . . . Master.
Eman Bowen . . . . } Wardens.
John Heath . . . . }

X.— .... Master.
John Lubton . . . . } Wardens.
Richard Smith . . . . }

XI.—FRANCIS, EARL OF DALKEITH(5) . Master.
Capt. Andrew Robinson . . } Wardens.
Col. Thomas Inwood . . . }

XII.—JOHN BEAL, M.D. and F.R.S. . Master.
Edward Pawlet, Esq. . . . } Wardens.
Charles More, Esq. . . . }

XIII.—THOMAS MORRIS JUN. . . . Master.
Joseph Ridler . . . . } Wardens.
John Clark . . . . }

XIV.—THOMAS ROBBE, Esq. . . . Master.
Thomas Grave . . . . } Wardens.
Bray Lane . . . . }

XV.—Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD . . . Master.
John Senex . . . . } Wardens.
John Bucler . . . . }

XVI.—JOHN GEORGES, Esq. . . . Master.
Robert Gray, Esq. . . . } Wardens.
Charles Grymes, Esq. . . . }

XVII.—JAMES ANDERSON, A.M.(6) . . Master.
The [illegible] of this [illegible]
Gwinn Vaughan, Esq. . . . } Wardens.
Walter Greenwood, Esq. . . }

XVIII.—THOMAS HARBIN . . . . Master.
William Attley . . . . } Wardens.
John Saxon . . . . }

XIX.—ROBERT CAPELL . . . . Master.
Isaac Mansfield . . . . } Wardens.
William Bly . . . . }

XX.—JOHN GORMAN . . . . Master.
Charles Garey . . . . } Wardens.
Edward Morphey . . . . }

(1) Grand Master 1719.

(2) Grand Master 1717.

(3) Grand Master 1718 and 1720.

(4) The author of E.A. song, the words of which are bound up with this Edition of the Constitutions, headed "by the *late* Mr. Mat. Birkhead."

(5) Grand Master 1723.

(6) Author (or Editor) of the "Book of Constitutions," published by the "Grand Lodge of England" in 1723 and 1738 respectively.

The above list comprises the *four old Lodges*, together with sixteen *new* Lodges, constituted between 1717 and 1723. It will be seen that Bro. Anthony Sayer, the premier Grand Master of Freemasons, was a member of original No. 3, and Bro. George Payne, his successor in the Grand Mastership, a member of original No. 4. Indeed, to the close connection between Bro. Payne and this latter Lodge is entirely due its present continuance on the roll.

* Constitutions 1738, p 109.

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§ 4.—LIST No. 2.

LIST OF LODGES—1723.

EARL OF DALKEITH G.M. 1723.

Nos. on List No. 1.	Signs of the Houses.	
1	Goose and Gridiron ...	St. Paul's Church yard
3	Queen's Head	Knave's Acre
2	Queen's Head	Turnstile
5	Cheshire Cheese	Arundel St.
4	Horn	Westminster
	King's Head	Ivy Lane
9	Griffin	Newgate Street
	3 Cranes	Poultry
	3 Compasses	Silver Street
	Fountaine	In the Strand
	Rose and Crown	King's Street West
15	Greyhound	Fleet Street
	Crown	Near Cripplegate
11	Rummer	Charring Cross
	Half Moon	In the Strand
	St. John's Gate Coffee House	Clerkenwell
	Castle	Drury Lane
16	Duke of Bedford's Head ...	Southampton St., Covent Garden
13	Castle	St. Giles
	Cardigan Head	Charring Cross
	Swan	Fish Street Hill
	Bull Head	Southwark
	Anchor	Dutchy Lane, in the Strand
	Baptist Head	Chancery Lane
	Sun	Clare Market
	Half Moon	Cheapside
	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange
	Swan	Ludgate Street
20	Prince of Denmark's Head	Cavendish Street
	Ben's Coffee House ...	New Bond Street
	Ship	Bartholomew Lane
	King's Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard
	Queen's Head	Great Queens Street
	Crown	St. John's Wapping
19	St. George and Dragon ...	Charring Cross
	Ship	Behind y^e^ Royal Exchange
	Dolphin	Tower Street
	Duke of Chandos's Arms ...	At Edgworth
	Crown	At Acton
	The Busybody and Figure	Charring Cross, near the Hay Market
	Dick's Coffee House ...	By y^e^ New Church in y^e^ Strand
	Ship	Without Temple Barr
	Nag's Head	Princess Street by Drury Lane
	Ship	Fish Street Hill
	Bell	King's Street, Westminster
12	Crown and Anchor	Against St. Clement's Ch. in y^e^ Strand
	Blew Boar	Near Shoe Lane, Fleet Street
	The Old Devill Tavern ...	Near Temple Barr, Fleet Street
	Tom's Coffee House ...	Clare Street, near Clare Market
	Red Lyon	Tottenham Court Road
	Blew Posts	Near Middle Row, Holborn

Printed for, and sold by Eman Bowen, Engraver, in Aldersgate St.

This is the *earliest* of the engraved lists, and gives neither *numbers* or dates of *Constitution*: the "Signs of the houses," as continued to be the practice up to A.D. 1769 are shown in miniature, and their exact signification cannot always be conjectured, especially with regard to "Coats of Arms," and "effigies" of contemporary celebrities. To this rule, however, the above list is an exception, since, whilst the localities where the Lodges met are an exact reprint of the engraved list, the "Signs of the Houses" are copied from the *written* description of the Taverns in the earliest minute Book of Grand Lodge.

The identification of certain Lodges above, with their places in the previous list (Constit. 1723) has been effected by an examination of the register of members. § 13 (VI.)

LIST No. 3.

(ENGRAVED LIST 1725.*)

A List of the REGULAR Lodges as constituted till March 25th.

Printed for and sold by I. Pine, engraver, over against little Britain and in Aldersgate Street. (At bottom of 1st page.)

Signs of the Houses.	
Goose and Gridiron ...	St. Paul's Church yard
Queen's Head	Knave's Acre
Queen's Head ...	Turnstile
Out	
Horn	Westminster
King's Head	Ivy Lane
Griffin	Newgate St.
Out	
Three Compasses ...	Silver Street
Fountaine	In the Strand
Rose and Crown ...	King St., Westminster
Greyhound	Fleet Street
Out	
Rummer	Charring Cross
Half Moon	In the Strand
Out	
Out	
Duke of Bedford's Head ...	Southampton St., Covent Garden
Castle	St. Giles
Cardigan Head	Charring Cross
Swan	Fish St. Hill
Bull Head	Southwark
Anchor	Dutchy Lane in the Strand
Baptist's Head ...	Chancery Lane
Sun	Clare Market
Sun	South side of St. Paul's
Crown	Behind y^e^ Royal Exchange
Three Tuns	Newgate St.
Prince of Denmark's Head ...	Cavendish Street
Bull	Vere Street
Crown	Bow Lane
King's Arms	St. Paul's Church yard
Queen's Head	Great Queen St.
Queen's Head	Temple Barr (In MS.)
Lyon and Shield ..	Brewer Street
Ship	Behind y^e^ Royal Exchange
Dolphin	Tower St.
Duke of Chandos's Arms ...	At Edgworth
Crown	At Acton
King's Head	Pall Mall
Dick's Coffee House ...	By y^e^ New Church in y^e^ Strand
Ship	Without Temple Barr
Nag's Head	Princess St. by Drury Lane
Ship	Fish St. Hill
Bell	King St., Westminster
Garter	York St., Covent Garden
Blew Boar	Near Shoe Lane, Fleet St.
The Old Devill ...	Near Temple Barr, Fleet St.
Tom's Coffee House ...	Clare St., near Clare Market
Red Lyon	Tottenham Court Road
Crown and Sceptre ...	St. Martin's Lane
Lyon	Richmond in Surrey
Queen's Head	City of Bath
Nag's Head	City of Bristol
Queen's Head	City of Norwich
Swan	City of Chichester
	City of Chester
	City of Chester
Mason's Arms	Fulham
White Lyon	Wytch Street, near Drury Lane
Black Posts	Cock Pit Court, Great Wild St.
Swan	East St., Greenwich
Queen's Head	Hollis St., Oxford Square
Fleece	Fleet St.
Harp and Crown ...	St. Martin's Lane
Rummer	Henrietta St.
The Temple of Solomon ...	Corner of Castle St. and Hemming's
Globe	Bridges St. [Row
Red Lyon	Brentford

From the similarity of address (Aldersgate St.) it would

* From Grand Lodge. See Appendix, List 10.

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seem highly probable that Eman Bowen and John Pine were in some way connected in their business as engravers, the former, it may be, executing the order of the latter. The earliest edition of the Engraved Lists has no frontispiece, and bears the printer's name in very small letters at foot of the last page. The List for 1725, however, has a distinct heading, and exhibits Pine's name in fair sized type on the 1st page.

Both lists are evidently printed from the same plate, the places of the Lodges, which have lapsed in the interval between the two publications, being left vacant in the later List; also down to the 51st entry on either list, the "BLEW POSTS" (the last) in the earlier, and the "CROWN and SCEPTRE" in the later, the descriptions of the continuing Lodges are identical, except in nine instances where removals have occurred.

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§ 5.—LIST No. 4.

LIST OF LODGES 1729 (PINE).

		Constituted	
1	St. Paul's Church-yard		1691
2	Furnivals Inn, near Holborn		1712
3	Westminster		
4	Ivy-lane		
5	Poultry	July 11th	1721
6	Clare-street	Jan. 19th	1722
7	Behind the Royal Exchange	Jan. 28th	1722
8	Edgnorth	April 25th	1722
9	Noble-street	May	1722
10	Brewer-street	Nov. 25th	1722
11	Knave's-acre	Feb. 27th	1722
12	Swithin's-alley	May 27th	1723
13	Duchy-lane†	March 28th	1723

LIST OF LODGES 1730 (PRICHARD).*

			Constituted	
1	King's Arms	In St. Paul's Church-yard		1691
2	Rose and Buffler	Against Furnival's Inn in Holborn		1712
3	Horn Tavern	At Westminster		
4	Swan	At Hamstead	Jan. 17th	1722
5	Three Swans	In the Poultry	July 11th	1721
6	Tom's Coffee House	In Clare-street, near Clare-market	Jan. 19th	1722
7	Rummer	In Queen-street, Cheapside	Jan. 28th	1722
8	Devil Tavern	At Temple Bar	April 25th	1722
9	One Tun	In Noble-street	May	1722
10	Lion and Shield	In Brewer-street	Nov. 25th	1722
11	Queen's Head	In Knave's-acre	Feb. 27th	1722-3
12	Three Tuns	In Swithin's-alley	March 27th	1723
13	Anchor†	In Dutchy-lane	March 28th	1723

* For full list of 1730, see Appendix (List 11).

† This corresponds with the Lodge 23rd in order in the lists for 1723 and 1725 (§ 4).

In these lists we for the first time touch firm ground, and an examination of the numbers and dates of constitution given therein, tend to the inference that all four of the old Lodges were then in existence, this inference being strengthened and confirmed by the lists of later date, especially that appended to the Constitutions 1738 (List 5). In 1729-30 the old Lodges would seem to have been thus described, viz.:—

Original No. 1, as No. 1, King's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard, now No. 2, Antiquity.

Original No. 2, as No. 2, Rose and Buffler, Furnival's Inn, died out *circa* 1737.

Original No. 3, as No. 11, Queen's Head, Knave's Acre, now No. 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland.

Original No. 4, as No. 3, Horn, Westminster, now No. 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness.

§ 6.—LIST No. 5.

(From Anderson's Constitutions 1738.)

A LIST OF LODGES IN AND ABOUT *LONDON* AND *WESTMINSTER.*

Many *Lodges* have by accidents broken up, or are partitioned, or else removed to new places for their conveniency, and so, if subsisting, they are called and known by those new places or their *signs*.

But the *subsisting Lodges*, whose *Officers* have attended the GRAND LODGE or *Quarterly Communication*, and brought their Benevolence to the Grand *Charity* within twelve months past, are here set down according to their Seniority of *Constitution*, as in the GRAND LODGE *Books* and the Engraven List.

Nos.	Signs of the Houses.		
1	KING'S ARMS TAVERN	*St. Paul's Church-yard*	
	Removed from the Goose and Gridiron, meet in form. This is the *Senior Lodge*, whose Constitution is immemorial.		
2	HORN TAVERN	In *New Palace-yard, Westminster*	
	The *Old Lodge* removed from the RUMMER and GRAPES, *Channel Row*, whose *Constitution* is also immemorial, it being one of the *Four Lodges* mentioned p 109.—(See § 2.)		
3	SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD	*Marlborough-street*	17th Jan. 172$\frac{9}{1}$
4	BELL	*Nicholas-lane*	11th July 1721
5	BRAUND'S HEAD	*New Bond-street*	19th Jan. 172$\frac{1}{2}$
6	RUMMER TAVERN	*Queen's-street, Cheapside*	28th Jan. 172$\frac{1}{2}$
7	DANIEL'S COFFEE HOUSE	*Temple Bar*	25th April 1722
8	RED CROSS	*Barbican*	May 1722
9	KING'S ARMS TAVERN	*New Bond-street*	25th Nov. 1722
10	QUEEN'S HEAD	*Knave's Acre*	27th Feb. 172$\frac{2}{3}$
	This was one of the *four Lodges* mentioned p 109, viz., the APPLE TREE *Tavern*, in *Charles Street, Covent Garden*, whose Constitution is immemorial. But after they removed to the QUEEN'S HEAD, upon some difference, the Members that met there came under a *New Constitution*, tho' they wanted it not, and it is therefore placed at this number. N.B.—The CROWN, in *Parker's-lane*, the other of the *four* old *Lodges*, is now extinct.		
11	CASTLE	*Drury Lane*	March 172$\frac{2}{3}$
12	BURY'S COFFEE HOUSE	*Bridges Street*	28th March 1723

Where there is also a *Masters' Lodge.*

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§ 7.—LIST No. 6.

Description 1878.	Description 1736.*	No. in 1736*	No. in 1738*	No. in 1740*	No. in 1744*	No. in 1745*	No. in 1750*	No. in 1752*	No. in 1755*	No. in 1756*	No. in 1878	Constituted
Grand Stewards'	Stewards' Lodge	117	117	115	115	115	115	115	115	(8) 70	Head of List Without a No.(10)	25 June 1735
Antiquity	King's Arms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Time Immemorial
	Bull and Gate	2	Out(3)									Time Immemorial
Royal Somerset House	Horn	3	3	2	2	2	Out(7)	2	2	2	4	Time Immemorial
Friendship	Shakspear's Head	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	6	17 Jan. 1721
	Bell	5	5	3(4)	3	Out(6)						11 July 1721
British	Braund's Head	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	8	19 Jan. 1722
Westminster and Key Stone	Rummer	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	10	28 Jan. 1722
	Daniel's Coffee House	8	8	7	Out(5)							25 April 1722
Royal Alpha	Red Cross Barr(1)	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8(9)	16	May 1722
Tuscan	King's Arms	10	10	9	9	Out(6)	9	9	9	7	14	25 Nov. 1722
Fortitude and Old Cumberland	Queen's Head	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	6(9)	12	Time Immemorl. 27 Feb. 1723
Old Dundee	Castle	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	18	March 1723
Antiquity (Chatham)	Off the List (2)	Out	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	20	28 March 1723

(1) The words "Red Cross Barr" have been pasted over the original printed description of this Lodge.

(2) Replaced on the roll as Bury's Coffee House, Bridges Street, in 1738.

(3) In the List of 1738 (Constitutions) this vacancy is filled up, the Horn, No. 3, becoming No. 2.

(4) An example of the irregular manner in which vacant numbers were apportioned to Junior Lodges. (§ 14, List 7.)

(5) Erased 4th April 1744.

(6) Erased 25th March 1745.

(7) Erased 3rd April 1747. Restored 4th September 1751.

(8) With the exception of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which became No. 60 in 1770, and No. 47 in 1781, the numbers of the remaining Lodges above cited, remained unaltered by the general closing up of numbers in 1770, 1781, and 1792 respectively, and were numbered *as at present* at the Union in 1814.

(9) Nos. 8 and 10 of previous list have changed places.

(10) Placed at the head of list on the change of numbers 18th April 1792.

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

NOTE.—See Appendix for Lists from 1725 to 1813.

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§ 8.—It is a task of much nicety, identifying the old Lodges of to-day with those of a bygone period, since in most cases their early records have been destroyed or lost, and even where this has not happened, the occasions are rare in which any histories of the old *regular* Lodges have been compiled. In the absence therefore of positive information, it is in the generality of instances necessary to work "backwards," and laboriously trace the old Lodges of current date from one number to another, and, by the aid of the various lists published from time to time throughout the eighteenth century, from tavern to tavern, until, by a concurrence of all essential requirements, in number, place, day of meeting, and date of constitution, the happy result of identification is rendered presumably complete. Names are of great use in connecting the *present* with the *past*, whilst *dates* of *Constitution* are equally serviceable in identifying the latter with the former; the period, however, commencing about 1779, and ending with the century, during which the *numbers* of Lodges were *twice* closed up (1781 and 1792) is the hardest to bridge over, since the dates cease to be given in full, and distinctive names were not universally adopted by Lodges until after 1800. Much confusion, moreover, has ensued from the relative positions of Lodges constituted in a particular year being occasionally varied; also through many Lodges which have been temporarily struck off the list being re-entered—at one time, according to the date of re-admission, and at another reverting to the dates of their original constitution. On 24th February

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1734-5,(1) the following resolution was passed by Grand Lodge :—"If any Lodge, within the Bills of Mortality, shall cease to meet regularly during twelve months successive, 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 inserted and own'd as a *regular Lodge*, it must lose its former Place and Rank of *Precedency*, and submit to a *New* Constitution."(2) Under which rule, aided by a disposition of Grand Lodge, to visit with heavy penalties all Lodges who were irregular in attending the Quarterly Communications, a very wholesale clearing off of defaulting Lodges took place, though the reinstatements were very numerous. The present Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, then No. 9, meeting at the King's Arms, New Bond Street, was thus struck off in 1745, reappearing, however, on the list for 1750, to be again erased in 1764.(3)

On the 25th November 1774,(4) Grand Lodge further resolved "that all Lodges who have not contributed or shall neglect to contribute, to the General Charity . . . if no remittance is made, or satisfactory excuse given . . . the said Lodges will be erazed out of the list of Lodges."

§ 9.—Original No. 1, meeting at the Goose and Gridiron in 1717, removed from this tavern between 1723 and 1729, from which latter year, until 1767 (except for a short time in 1735, when it met at the Paul's Head, Ludgate Street), its description, on the lists was the King's (or Queen's) Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard, with the additional title from 1760, of the "West-India and American Lodge." Still retaining which designation it moved to the Mitre, Fleet-street, in 1768, and in 1770 became the Lodge of Antiquity. (See §§ 19-20.) In 1794 it absorbed the Harodim Lodge No. 467 (constituted March 25th 1790). At the Union in 1814, the rank of No. 1 having devolved by lot upon No. 1 "Ancient's"(5) (now the Grand Masters' Lodge), the *premier English Lodge*, was relegated to the position of No. 2 on the roll.(6)

(1) Constit. 1738, p 156. § 12 (II.)

(2) N.B.—Lodges reinstated in their former places in the list, if the same are not filled up, on paying two guineas for a Constitution, and two guineas to the publick Charity.—Constit. 1767.

(3) Constit. 1767.

(4) Appendix to Constit. 1767. Published 1775.

(5) Grand Lodge of England according to the "Old Institutions." See §§ 20, 22 and 26.

(6) The two first Lodges under each Grand Lodge to draw a lot in the first place for priority; and to which of the two the lot No. 1 shall fall the other to rank as No. 2; and all the others shall fall in alternately, that is, the Lodge which is No. 2 of the fraternity whose lot it shall be to draw No. 1, shall rank as No. 3 in the United Grand Lodge, and the other No. 2 shall rank as No. 4, and so on alternately through all the numbers respectively.—Articles of Union (VIII.) between the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons of England.—Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*. See § 28.

§ 10.—I. Original No. 2, meeting at the Crown, Parkers Lane, in 1717, was established at the Queen's Head, Turnstile, Holborn, in 1723, or earlier. It had removed to the Green Lettice, Brownlow St. by 1725, whence it migrated to the Rose and Rummer 1728, and to the Rose and Buffloe 1729. In 1730 it met at the Bull and Gate, Holborn, and, appearing for the last time in the engraved list for 1736, was struck off the roll at the renumbering in 1740.

The above summary, may, I think, be relied upon, but an entry in the minutes of Grand Lodge of "March 16 1752," is a little confusing :—

"The petition of several brethren meeting at the Crown in Parkers Lane (§ 2), praying that the Lodge formerly held there might be restored, and have its former place in the Lodge Book. But it appearing the said Lodge had been discontinued about 30 years, and that no one of the Petitioners had ever been a member thereof:—ordered—that the said Petition be rejected."

If this minute of Grand Lodge be literally accurate, the following difficulty is presented :—

The old or original Lodges meeting respectively at the Goose and Gridiron, the Apple Tree, and the Rummer and Grapes, having been identified, beyond cavil, with Nos. 1, 10, and 2, in Anderson's list for 1738 (§ 6), and the remaining old Lodge of 1717, the Crown (§ 2), having lapsed about 1722, whence came the No. 2 of 1729 with a Constitution dating from 1712, considering that only *four* Lodges were existent in 1717, *all of which* are otherwise accounted for?

The most natural explanation of this mystery would be some such hypothesis as the following :—viz., That an additional *Pre*-revival Lodge (§ 2) had somehow crept into the new organization?

II. Two solutions, however, of the difficulty present themselves :—

(*a*) The period of discontinuance attributed to the Lodge, may have been recorded as thirty instead of twenty years, an interval of almost precisely this latter period (May 29 1733) actually occurring between the latest attendance at Grand Lodge of the representatives of the then No. 2 (Bull and Gate), constituted 1712. (§ 18, II.)

(*b*) Assuming that *a* Lodge at the Crown had been discontinued "about 30 years," say in 1722, it is quite within the limits of probability that the Old Lodge at the Crown (1717) changed its place of meeting within a year or two of the Revival. Masonic taverns, as experience shows, almost always remained true to their calling, and when one Lodge left, another took its place; this happened at the Goose and Gridiron, the Apple Tree, the Horn, and indeed in almost every instance of Lodge removal. Is it not, therefore, a reasonable conjecture that the *old* Lodge (original No. 2) having left the Crown, its *successor* at

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that tavern dropped out about 1722, and consequently was omitted from the lists of the following year (1723)? (See § 26, IV., note.)

III.—It is submitted that the expression:—"It appearing that no one of the Petitioners had ever been a member thereof"—is by no means conclusive as to the fact it *assumes*. Also that the position assigned to this Lodge by Dr. Anderson in the Constitution book of 1723 (§ 3), that of *second* on the list, which it preserved at the arrangement by seniority in 1729, was accorded by the *same writer* in 1738 (§ 2) to the Lodge which met at the CROWN, Parkers Lane, in 1717, Bros. Payne and Desaguliers, it must be also remembered, assisting in both publications; indeed, in the Constitutions of 1738, containing the account of the Revival (§ 2), it is especially recorded that these latter brethren only signified their approbation "after making some corrections." (§ 13.)

§ 11.—Original No. 3 moved from the *Apple Tree Tavern* to the *Queen's Head, Knave's Acre*, in 1723 or *earlier*; thence to the *George and Dragon*, Portland St., Oxford Market, in 1740; to the Swan (same locality) in 1744; in 1750-67 it met at the *Fish and Bell*, Charles St., Soho Square; in 1768-93 it is described as the Lodge of Fortitude, *Roebuck*, Oxford Street; 1794-98 it met at the King's Arms, Old Compton St.; 1799-1803, Mill's Coffee House, Gerrard St.; 1804-11 The Wrekin, Broad Ct., Long Acre; 1812-15 F. M. Tav.

In 1818 it amalgamated with the *Old Cumberland* Lodge,(1) and is now the Fortitude and O.C. Lodge, No. 12.

§ 12.—I. Original No. 4 moved from the *Rummer and Grapes* to the *Horn* Tavern, Westminster, before 1723, and continued to meet there until 1766. In 1767 it met at the *Fleece*, Tothill-street, Westminster, taking the title of the "*Old Horn Lodge*" in 1768. In 1772-3, it met at the King's Arms, New Palace Yard; on 10th January 1774, it was united with, and took the name of, the *Sommerset* House Lodge, under which title it met at the Adelphi Tavern, Strand, in 1775 and at F. M. Tav. 1785-1815.

After the Union, on 25th Nov. 1828, it further absorbed the Royal Inverness Lodge,(2) and it is now the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4.

Original No. 4 became No. 3 in list of 1729, No. 2 on that of 1740 (1738 Constit.); but on List of 1750 there appeared but *one* Time Immemorial Lodge, as original No. 4, then No. 2, had been struck off the roll in pursuance of the following order of Grand Lodge:—

"April 3, 1747.—Ordered that the Lodge No. 2, at the *Horn*, in Westminster, not attending according to the order of the last *Quarterly* Communication, be erazed out of the Book of Lodges."(3)

Four years later,(4) this Lodge resumed its old position on the Roll, the following entry in the Constitutions explaining the reason of its restoration:—

"Sept. 4, 1751.—Upon the petition of several worthy brethren, after a long debate, it was ordered, that out of respect to Brother Payne, and several other late *Grand Masters* who were members thereof, the Lodge No. 2, lately held at the *Horn* in *Palace Yard*, Westminster, should be restored, and have its former rank and place in the list of Lodges."(5)

II. With the previous paragraph, an entry in the Grand Lodge minutes of about six months later date may be profitably compared:—

March 16, 1752.—"The Petition of several brethren belonging to the Lodge No. 83, erazed from the Book of Lodges, but lately held at the Sun in Ludgate St., praying that the said Lodge might be restored and have its former rank, was read. When a debate arising—It was moved that the Law made on the 24th day of February 1734, might be read (6),—and the same being read, and it thereby appearing that a Lodge erazed *must* lose its former rank, and submit to a new Constitution:—Ordered—that the said petition be rejected.

Later on, as will appear,(7) reinstatement followed erasure, as often as not. It is somewhat singular that the petition for the resuscitation of original No. 2 (§ 10), was summarily dismissed on the same evening (16th March 1752), and the speculation may be hazarded, that had it been presented either six months earlier or later, it is quite possible that all *four* of the original Lodges would now be found on the Roll!

§ 13.—I. The history of each of the "Four Old Lodges" has been briefly outlined, but it may here be appropriately remarked, that the statements of Dr. Anderson with regard to them, embodied in the Constitution Book 1738 (§ 6), *even had they stood alone*, without any corroboration from the early minutes of Grand Lodge, might well have been taken as absolutely conclusive.

Dr. Anderson (a Scotch Presbyterian minister in

(1) Constituted 1753. Met at the Lion and Goat, Grosvenor st., 1756-1770; Red Lion, Berkeley-sq., 1781; and styled in 1788 list the Old Cumberland *Lodge*.

(2) No. 648, "Royal Inverness Lodge," Gray's Coffee House, Holborn, was the first new Lodge on the Roll of the *United* Grand Lodge of England.—Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*.

(3) Constit. 1756, p 248.

(4) It is curious to reflect, that had one of the periodical closing up of numbers occurred during 1747-51, original No. 4 must have sunk to even a lower depth than original No. 3, with regard to position on the Roll.

(5) G. L. Min. Constit. 1756, p 252.

(6) § 8.

(7) Ibid. Note 2. See also Appendix, List 13 (Notes.)

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London) was a leading actor in the early Masonic history of the past century, and was appointed to arrange and digest the old Gothic Constitutions on 29th September 1721. He published the Book of Constitutions 17th January 1723, and was authorised to print a second edition, with improvements, 31st March 1735, which was approved 25th January 1738.(1) His remarks upon the Old Lodges (§ 6) were approved in manuscript by Grand Lodge, and were published with the *express* approval of Past Grand Masters Payne and Desaguliers, both of whom were regular attendants at the Communications of Grand Lodge until some years after 1740. All three brethren, moreover (Payne, Desaguliers, and Anderson), were members of Original No. 4 (Horn), and if tradition may be relied upon, theirs were the guiding minds which planned and carried out the Great Revival of Masonry in 1717.(2)

II. The merits of the Constitutions of 1738, as a record of eighteenth century *facts*, are unquestionable; but it is much to be regretted, that in his desire to exhibit the Craft to the best advantage, Dr. Anderson should have claimed as its rulers at some period or other, nearly every celebrity of ancient or modern times. Thus we have Noah and his sons, figuring as the "Four Grand Officers," and amongst the Grand Masters, are gravely recorded the names of Nimrod, Moses (with Joshua as his deputy), Solomon, Nebuchadnezzar, and Augustus Cæsar. An elaborate reason, moreover, is assigned for excluding Samson from his Masonic privileges!!

An acute critic of the last century (3) justly comments, "upon the heap of rubbish with which Anderson has disgraced his Constitutions of Freemasonry, *the basis of Masonic History*": and the almost invariable practice of succeeding Masonic writers, "in copying the one from the other with any amount of credulity and assurance," (4), has amply justified Hallam's uncomplimentary allusion to the Historians of the Craft (5):—

"The curious subject of Freemasonry has unfortunately been treated of only by panegyrists, or calumniators, *both equally mendacious.*

(1) Constit. 1738, pp 113, 199.

(2) Bro. D. M. Lyon ascribes Scotland's acquaintance with, and subsequent adoption of, English Symbolical Masonry to the conference which the co-fabricator and pioneer of the system (as he terms Dr. Desaguliers) held with the Lodge of Edinburgh in August 1721.

(3) Professor Robison (1798), who however goes much too far, in styling Anderson (D.D.) and Desaguliers (LL.D. and F.R.S.) persons of *little education and low manners.*

(4) Hist. of Freemasonry in York (Hughan), p 8.

(5) Middle Ages, Vol. III., p 435.

III. Dr. Anderson in 1738 makes the following disposition of the Four Original Lodges (§ 6).

No. 1 KINGS ARMS *Tavern*, St. Paul's Church Yard.

2 Formerly the CROWN in *Parkers Lane, now* (*i.e.* recently), extinct.

3 QUEEN'S HEAD, *Knaves Acre*, formerly the APPLE TREE *Tavern, Charles St., Covent Garden*, which having moved to the QUEEN'S HEAD, with its immemorial privileges intact, *afterwards*, "upon some difference, the members that met there came under a *new constitution*, though they wanted it not," (27th February 172$\frac{2}{3}$), and was subsequently given a *place* and *number* (1729) in accordance with the date of this alteration.

4 HORN *Tavern*, New Palace Yard, Westminster.

IV. It is satisfactory to find upon a careful examination of the early official lists, and the minutes of Grand Lodge, that the statements of Dr. Anderson meet with most ample confirmation.

Precedency amongst Lodges, whilst they continued to be *independent Masonic* communities, was necessarily unknown, nor did it become established (except possibly the broad distinction between Lodges by inherent right, and Lodges by creation of Grand Lodge) until 1729: the engraved list for that year being the first printed book in which Lodges were arranged in order of seniority.

It is important to bear this in mind, as otherwise much confusion will seem apparent, in the arrangement of the earlier engraved lists. The "Horn" for example, which is *known* to be original No. 4—standing 5th in order in the list for 1723, thereby conveying the impression that one *warranted* Lodge, at least, has been bracketed with the Time Immemorial Lodges, and whether the intruder is the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th on the list, appears at first view somewhat difficult to determine.

The minutes, however, of Grand Lodge, which commence 25th November 1723, afford a solution of the difficulty. The earliest volume of these records contains, entered in ledger form, the names of the Lodges subsisting in 1723, 1725, and 1730; together with, in many instances, a register of their members. These particulars, along with the minutes themselves, notably those referring to the precedency of Lodges (IX.) enable us to trace the old Lodges through the intricacies of the earlier engraved lists, until we bring up our investigation to A.D. 1729, from which year, under the guidance of *dates* and *numbers*, until A.D. 1778, when the last engraved list was issued (6) (of which a copy has been preserved), the task of identifying the Lodges in one numeration with those appearing on its successor, is an exercise rather of industry than of ingenuity.

(6) The *latest* engraved list probably appeared in 1779.

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V. The engraved list for 1723 (§ 4)(1) is identical with the list of Lodges appearing in the earliest minute book of Grand Lodge, indeed, the "Signs of the Houses" in the former correspond exactly with the written description of these taverns which appears in the latter, whilst the order of precedency is the same in both instances. Clearly, therefore, the engraver simply reproduced, though in a different form, the descriptions of the then existing Lodges, as roughly set down in the original minute book of Grand Lodge.

VI. The names of the members of the various Lodges, at that time (1723) are only occasionally entered in the book, but happily enough are shown to connect the brethren named as Masters and Wardens of the first four Lodges *of the earliest printed list* (§ 3) with the Lodges meeting respectively at the Goose and Gridiron; Queen's Head, Turnstile; Queen's Head, Knave's Acre; and Horn, Westminster, as shown in the engraved list for 1723 (§ 4).(2)

VII. It should be borne in mind, that though in the account of the revival (§ 2) *numbers* are prefixed to the old Lodges, who together constituted the "Premier Grand Lodge of the World;" this narrative was published in 1738, *twenty-one years* subsequent to the occurrence which it records, consequently in designating *by numbers*, or otherwise implying any *precedency* amongst the "Old Lodges," Dr. Anderson must have had in his mind a recollection of his own previous list of 1723 (§ 3), *also* of the scale of seniority introduced in 1727-29, which he evidently considered should properly relate to the period when the original Lodges met for combined action.

VIII. The numbers assigned to the old Lodges, in the narrative of the revival (§ 2) and in the *earliest* printed list (§ 3) confirm one another, Dr. Anderson being answerable for the numeration in both cases, and the Lodges numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively in § 2 may, without doubt, be identified with those bearing similar numbers in § 3.

IX. The following extracts from the minutes of Grand Lodge, have an important bearing upon the question of precedency.

Dec. 27th 1727. Ordered—"That it shall be referred to the succeeding Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, to inquire into the Precedency of the several Lodges, and to make report thereof at the next Quarterly Communication, in order that the same may be finally settled and entred accordingly."

April 17 1728. "Then most of the Lodges present delivered the dates of the time of their being constituted into Lodges, in order to have precedency in the printed book."

June 25th 1728. "The Lodges which had not complyed with the order to give in the exact time when they were severally constituted, were directed to do so before the next Quarterly Communication."

July 11th 1729. "The officers of the Lodge *at the Queen's Head in Knave's Acre, represented that their Lodge was misplaced in the printed book, whereby they lost their Rank*, and humbly prayed that the said mistake might be regulated."

"Bro. Chooke (late D.G.M.) acquainted the Grand Lodge that the several Lodges stood in the List according to the date of their Constitution.—*The said complaint was dismiss'd.*"

X. With the exception of the "Horne" (Original No. 4) which numbered 71 members in 1725, the Old Lodges were each composed of about 15 members. Bro. Anthony Sayer appears on the roll of Original No. 3, but those of Nos. 1 and 2 contain no brethren either of Masonic or of social mark.

Amongst the members of the "Horne" were then Bros. Payne and Desaguliers, late Grand Masters (this latter brother *not* being a member of Original No. 1 as commonly stated), Dr. James Anderson,(3) the compiler of the Books of Constitutions for 1723 and 1738, Lord Paisley, Duke of Queensborough, Sir Richard Manningham, Lord Waldegrave, Count La Lippe, Baron des Kaw, Sir Adolphus Oughton, Earl de Loraine, Sir Robt. Rich, Count Walsdorf, Marquis des Marches, Sir Thomas Prendergast, and Lord Carmichael.

XI. The status of the old Lodges, and especially that of original No. 3 (Fortitude and O. C.) will be hereafter considered, but it may not be inappropriate at this stage, to offer some remarks on the subject.

It appears highly probable that from 1723 to 1730, or after, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, represented the *operative*, and No. 4, the *speculative* elements of the Society (§ 26). It is scarcely conceivable that the vigorous protest recorded by original No. 3, (which by the way effectually disposes of the theory that they *surrendered* their rights) against their arbitary displacement from their ancient seniority, *by a coterie of Grand Officers*, would have been so contemptuously dismissed, had the three senior Lodges been represented on the Committee of enquiry. Bro. Anthony Sayer the "Premier Grand Master," though a member of No. 3, wielded no influence in

(1) NEW REGULATIONS. III.—In the Mastership of Dalkeith, a list of *all Lodges* was engraven by Brother *John Pyne* in a very small volume, which is usually reprinted on the commencement of every *New Grand Master*, and dispersed among the brethren—Constit. 1738, p 154.

(2) Lists of members of *all* the four Lodges, appear for the years 1723 and 1725; but of Nos. 1 and 3 *only*, in 1730.

(3) Also the author of "Royal Genealogies." He died 28th May 1739.

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Grand Lodge, having become, so early as in 1724, a suppliant for its bounty.(1)

XII.—Bros. Sayer (original No. 3), Payne, and Desaguliers (original No. 4), who head the roll of Grand Masters, are the only untitled brethren who have ascended the Masonic throne.

The premier Grand Master, Bro. Sayer, as stated above, became so reduced in circumstances as to be one of the earliest recipients of relief from the Committee of Charity, it being recorded that the sum of £15 was voted to him from this source on 21st April 1730, also a further amount of £2 2s on 17th April 1741.

Bro. George Payne was a learned Antiquarian; he originally compiled, in 1720, when he was Grand Master for the second time, the General Regulations, which were afterwards finally arranged and published by Dr. Anderson in 1723.

These General Regulations were called "Old Regulations," in contradistinction to those which were afterwards added. Brother Payne continued an active member of Grand Lodge until 1754, being appointed on 27th April of that year a member of the Committee to revise the Constitutions (afterwards brought out by Entick, in 1756). He attended Grand Lodge for the last time in the following November. His death occurred on 23rd January 1757.

Dr. J. T. Desaguliers, the son of a French Protestant clergyman, was born at Rochelle, on 12th March 1683, and was brought to England by his father in 1685, in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After completing his education at Oxford, he attained considerable eminence as a mechanician and natural philosopher. In 1705, he gave a course of public lectures on experimental philosophy (Buckle, in his History of Civilization, speaks of Desaguliers and Hill as being the two first writers who gave themselves up to popularising physical truths).

On 29th July 1714, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was much respected by the President, Sir Isaac Newton. He was excused from paying the subscription on account of the number of experiments which he showed at the meetings, and being subsequently elected to the office of Curator, communicated a vast number of curious and valuable papers, between the years 1714 and 1743, which are printed in the *Transactions*. He also published several works of his own, abounding with descriptions of the most useful machines and philosophical instruments. He received no fixed salary, but was remunerated according to the number of experiments and communications which he made to the Society.(2)

He had the honour of reading his lectures before George II., and was appointed Chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales. During the greater part of his residence in London, he lived at Channel-row, Westminster; but eventually moved to lodgings over the Great Piazza in Covent-Garden, where he carried on his lectures till his death, which occurred 29th February 1744. In June 1738, he had received the appointment of Chaplain to Bowle's regiment of Dragoons.

If credit is to be given to the poet Cawthorne, Dr. Desaguliers was in very necessitous circumstances at the time of his decease:—

> "How poor neglected Desaguliers fell!
> How he, who taught two gracious kings to view
> All Bayle ennobled, and all Bacon knew,
> Died in a cell, without a friend to save,
> Without a guinea, and without a grave."

(1) 21st November 1724, Bro. Anthony Sayer's petition was read and recommended by the Grand Master—G. L. Min.

(2) History of the Royal Society, Vol. I., p 385.

§ 14.—LIST No. 7.

	List of Lodges 1739* (Pine).		Constituted.
1	Kings' Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard	
2			
3	Horn	Westminster	
4	Shakespear's Head	Marlborough Street	17th Jan. 1722
5	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721
6	Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1722
7	Rummer	Queen Street, Cheapside	28th Jan. 1722
8	King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722
9	Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722
10	King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722
11	Queen's Head	Knave's Acre	27th Feb. 1724
12	Castle	Drury Lane	No date
13	Bury's Coffee House	Bridges Street	28th Mar. 1723

	List of Lodges 1740* (Pine).		Constituted.
1	King's Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard	
2	Horn	Westminster	
3	Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721
4	Shakespear's Head	Marlborough St.	17th Jan. 1721
5	Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1721
6	Rummer	Queen's St. Cheapside	28th Jan. 1721
7	King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722
8	Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722
9	King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722
10	George and Dragon	Portland St. Oxford Market	27th Feb. 1722
11	Crown	New Crane, Wapping	1722
12	Bury's Coffee House	Bridges St.	28th Mar. 1723

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

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It will be seen that the No. 5 (Crown) of 1739 becomes No. 3 in the list of the following year, also that the *dates* of *Constitution* of Nos. 4, 6, 7, 11, and 12 on the 1739 list, sustain a remarkable variation in the list for 1740: thus—

(1) No. 4 (1739) has its Seniority altered from 17th Jan. 1722 to 17th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 6 „ „ „ „ „ 19th Jan. 1722 to 19th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 7 „ „ „ „ „ 28th Jan. 1722 to 28th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 11 „ „ „ „ „ 27th Feb. 172¾ to 27th Feb. 1722.
(3) No. 12 „ „ „ „ „ March 172¾ to 1722.

(1) No date is assigned this Lodge in Pine's List of 1729. In the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, and 1738, it appears as in 1739; but in the Book of Constitutions for 1738 (See § 6) it is placed at 17th Jan. 172¾, therefore the alteration in 1740 is almost certainly correct.

(2) The dates given to these Lodges in the Engraved Lists for 1729, 1734, 1736, and 1738 agree with those given in the List for 1739; *also*, and this is of chief importance, with the dates assigned by Dr. Anderson in the *Constitutions for* 1738; consequently, the alterations made in 1740, and which appear in the Calendar of *current date* (1878) are probably incorrect.

(3) This Lodge appears, *without date*, in the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, 1738, and 1739; but is placed at March 1723, both in Pine's List 1729, and in the Constitutions 1738. Therefore, the alteration in 1740 (continued until this day) is probably incorrect.

NOTE.—One of the periodical closings up of numbers occurred in 1740. (Appendix Lists 12 and 13.)

LIST No. 8.

LIST OF LODGES 1755* (COLE).

			Constituted	
1	King's Arms			
2	Horn	Westminster		
3	Ont			
4	George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721
5	Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721
6	Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721
7	Ont			
8	Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722
9	King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722
10	Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722
11	Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722
12	Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723

LIST OF LODGES 1756* (COLE).

			Constituted	
1	King's Arms	St. Paul's Churchyard		
2	Horn	Westminster		
3	George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721
4	Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721
5	Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721
6	Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722
7	King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722
8	Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722
9	Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722
10	Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

The lapse of No. 3 on the 1740 list (Crown, constitd. 11th July 1721), together with the change of year, from 1722 to 1721, in the cases of Nos. 6 and 7 (1739) and from 172¾ to 1722 in the case of No. 11 (1739), has doubtless led to No. 11 (1739) being placed, at the general closing up of numbers in 1756, in what was *apparently* its true position, under the Regulation of 27th December 1727 (§ 13) (IX.); it does not, however, account for No. 10 (1739) being placed above No. 9 (1739); but it is *possible* that No. 9 (1739) having become No. 8 at the general re-numbering of 1740, may have elected to remain at its then existing number, instead of accepting a higher precedency, when the vacancies above it were closed up in 1756?

The fact of No. 5 (1739) being allowed to jump over No. 4 (1739) at the re-arrangement of numbers in 1740, may have afforded a precedent?(4)

(4) See Lists Nos. 6 and 7, and Appendix (Lists 13 and 14.)

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LIST No. 9.

FROM LIST OF LODGES, 1768 * (W. COLE).

1 The West India and American Lodge at y^e MITRE, FLEET ST		2 Wed. the 4th A Masters Lodge	Constituted Time Immemorial
2 Sign of a Fleece	Old Horn Lodg Tothil Street Westminster	2nd Thursday	Time Immemorial
3 THATCHD HOUSE	LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP St. James St.	2nd and 4th Wednes:	JAN. 17 1721
4 Sign of Crown and Rolls	Chancery Lane	2nd e 4th Tuesday	Jan. 19 1721
5 TYRIAN LODGE TALBOT		1st Thursday	Jan. 28 1721
6 LODGE OF FORTITUDE ROEBUCK Oxford St.		1st and 3d Wednesday	Feb. 27 1722
7 Sign of King's Arms	New Bond St.	1st and 3rd Wednesday	Nov. 25 1722
8 Ionic Lodge Sign of Running Horse	David street Grosvenor Square	3rd Tuesday	May 172$\frac{3}{4}$
9 Dundee Arms Sign of same	At their own Private Room Red Lion St. Wapping	2nd e 4th Thursday	1722
10 Sign of Mitre	The Globe Lane Chatham	1st e 3rd Monday	March 28 1723

* From Engraved List, Grand Lodge. See Appendix (Lists 14-17.)

The List for 1768 marks the period of transition in the nomenclature of Lodges; distinctive names being frequently, but not yet universally, adopted. With the exception of original No. 1, which appears in 1760 as the West India and American *Lodge*, and is scarcely a case in point, the first of the old Lodges (under which title I classify all the Lodges whose descriptions are exhibited above), to adopt a distinctive name, was the Lodge of Friendship, then No. 3, which is so styled in W. Cole's List for 1767; in the following year (1768), as shown above, this example was followed by Nos. 2 (Horn), 5 (Tyrian), 6 (Fortitude), and 8 (Ionic). No further steps were taken in this direction until 1770, when No. 1 became the Lodge of Antiquity, and No. 9 the Dundee Arms Lodge. In 1772 No. 4 blossoms into the British Lodge. In 1777 No. 7 becomes the Tuscan Lodge; but not until 1781 does No. 10 appear as the Kentish Lodge of Antiquity.

It should be noted that the date of constitution of No. 8 in the 1768 List (Ionic, *now* Royal Alpha) is given as May 172$\frac{3}{4}$. A similar date is shown in the Lists for 1767 and 1769. It will be observed that the "*signs of the houses*" are only shown with regard to *six* out of the ten Lodges above exhibited (see end of Part I.)

The Somerset House Lodge, with which original No. 4 (No. 2 Horn, above) amalgamated about 1774, was constituted May 22 1762, and is described in the Engraved List for 1763 as No. 299 "on Board H.M. Ship the Prince at Plymouth;" in 1764-66, as "on Board H.M. Ship the Guadaloupe;" and in 1767-73, as "the Sommerset House Lodge (No. 219 on the numeration of 1770-81) at ye King's Arms, New Bond St." (§ 18, IV.)

It is highly probable that the removal of this Lodge from Plymouth to London was effected at the instance of Bro. Thomas Dunckerley?

(*a*) This brother, whose period of service afloat, as a warrant officer in the Navy, was contemporaneous with the existence of this and other Lodges in King's ships, was probably initiated in a Lodge associated with the naval service.

(*b*) The name assumed by the Lodge on its removal to London (Somerset House), is identical with the place of residence of Bro. Dunckerley at that time, to whom quarters in "Somerset House" were assigned on the death of his mother.

(*c*) The date of its removal to London (1767) corresponds with the year in which a pension of £100 per annum was settled on Bro. Dunckerley by the King.

Since the above remarks on the Somerset House Lodge first appeared, I find, by the records of Grand Lodge, that Dunckerley was a member of present No. 4 (No. 2 before the Union), *after* the amalgamation of the two Lodges, and *had* been a member of one or both of them prior to 1768.

§ 15.—The FRIENDSHIP met in 1723-29 at the King's Head, Ivy Lane; 1730-35 the Swan, Hampstead; 1736-44 Shakespear's Head, Marlbro St.; 1750-60 George, Grafton St., St. Anne's; 1761-66 Sun and Punch Bowl, High Holborn, appearing as the *Lodge* of Friendship (Thatched House, St. James's St.), in 1767. It subsequently met at the Star, and Garter, New Bond St., 1770-81; and at the Thatched House, 1782-1815.

The "BRITISH" met in 1723-29 at Tom's Coffee House, Clare St., Clare Market; 1730 at the Coach and Horses, Maddocks St.; 1733-56 Braund's Head, New Bond St.; 1757-70 Crown and Rolls; and in the list for 1772 is styled the British *Lodge*; it afterwards met 1772-3 Crown, St.

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Giles; 1775-81 Sun, Curzon St., Mayfair; 1782 George, Wardour St.; 1783-94 White Horse, King St., Golden Sq.; 1795-1807 Nag's Head, Carnaby Sq.; 1808-09 St. James Tav., Mary-le-Bonne St., Golden Sq.; 1810-15 F. M. Tav.

The "WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE" met in 1729-44 at the Rummer, Queen St., Cheapside; 1750-57 Tower St., Seven Dials; 1758-66 Fox and Goose, Seven Dials; 1767-81 Talbot, Tottenham Court Road; 1782-84 Carlisle Arms, Soho; 1785-86 Greyhound, New Compton St.; 1787-90, Angel, St. Giles' Church; 1791-92 Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho; styled the Tyrian *Lodge* in 1768; appearing as the Westminster and Keystone *Lodge*, Horn Tavern, Palace Yard, in 1793-1800; 1801-13 King's Arms, Palace Yard; 1814-15 F. M. Tav.

The "ROYAL ALPHA" met 1729-37 at the One Tun, Noble St.; 1738-45 Red Cross Barr, Barbican; 1745 Mitre, within Aldersgate; 1750-4 Sun, Milk St.; 1755-61 Crown, Leadenhall St.; 1762-81 Running Horse, David St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1782-98 King's Arms, Brook St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1799-1804 Coach and Horses, Dover St., Piccadilly; 1805-08 Malpas Arms, Charles St., Grosvenor Sq.; 1809 Tower Coffee House, Bond St.; 1810 Malpas Arms; 1811-15 Worcester Coffee House, Oxford St.; styled the Ionic *Lodge* 1768; and the United Lodge Ionic and Prudence in 1814.

The "TUSCAN" (*original* No. 19) whose Master and Wardens for 1722, are shown as representing the nineteenth Lodge on the *earliest* List of Lodges (§3), met in 1723, at the George and Dragon, Charring Cross; 1725-30 Lion and Shield, Brewer St.; 1733-76 King's Arms, New Bond St.; styled the Tuscan *Lodge* (Freemasons' Tavern) in 1777-88. In 1789-91 it met at the Three Tuns, Strand, and in 1792-99 is styled the Lodge of St. Mary-la-Bonne, Cavendish Sq. Coffee House, retaining which distinctive title it met at the Manchester Coffee House, Manchester Sq. 1800-02; 1803-11 Mary-le-Bonne Coffee House, Titchfield St.; 1812-15 Stratford Coffee House, Oxford St.

The "OLD DUNDEE" met 1729-30 at the Three Tuns, Swithin's Alley; 1733-39 Castle, Drury Lane; 1740-45 New Crane, Wapping; 1750-1815 Dundee Arms, Wapping; styled in 1770 the Dundee Arms *Lodge*.

The "ROYAL KENT LODGE OF ANTIQUITY" met 1723-30 at the Anchor, Dutchy Lane; 1733-35 Bedford, Covent Garden; 1737 Two Posts, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden; 1738-45 Bury's Coffee House, Bridges St.; 1750-65 Grapes, Chatham; 1766 Globe, Chatham; 1767-69 Mitre, Chatham; 1770-90 Post Office, Chatham; 1791-1815 Sun Tavern, Chatham; was styled the Kent Lodge of Antiquity in 1781.

§ 16.—I. The practice of any one tavern, being common as a place of meeting, to *two* or *more* Lodges, seems to have been almost unknown in the last century: but it may not be so well understood, that Metropolitan brethren were then restricted, by Masonic law, to membership of a single Lodge ([1]):—

Feb. 19 1723-4.—"No brother shall belong to more than *one Lodge*, within the bills of mortality, though he may visit them all, except the members of a foreign Lodge."

This regulation, however, having become obsolete, was neglected for several years, until re-affirmed by Grand Lodge, March 23, 1742.([2]) Upon which occasion Lodges were directed to deliver lists of their members, in order that brethren belonging to *more than one Lodge*, might be called upon "to make their election to what Lodge they will belong for the time to come." The *custom* of the taverns, aided by the foregoing *regulation* of Grand Lodge, lessens the confusion that would otherwise be experienced, in tracing the steps of the earlier Lodges; inasmuch as, from the Revival (1717), to 1729, before *numbers* were assigned, or *dates* exhibited, there exists no means of identification, except so far as the ancient Lodges then subsisting, can be connected with taverns, the names of which have been handed down to us.

From 1729 onwards, though both *numbers* and *dates* are given in the lists, until some half century from the original establishment of the Grand Lodge, Lodges continue however to be designated in the Proceedings of Quarterly Communications, by the names of their taverns *only*, in the generality of instances. For example, it is recorded ([3]):—July 11, 1729, "Dr. Desaguliers spoke for the Horn Lodge," — and similar references occur until so late as October 17, 1766. This imperfect system of registering the decisions of Grand Lodge, in regard to private Lodges, rendered it a task of extreme difficulty to follow the erasures and restorations, which, I have shown in my notes to the engraved list of 1740.([4]) The names appearing in the official records being, as often as not, those which Lodges *had* borne in lists that were no longer available, and even where *numbers* were cited, these were frequently taken from an obsolete numeration; it happening moreover, in some instances, that when a Lodge was specified by *name*, *number*, and *locality*, each of these aids to identification referred to a *distinct* stage of the Lodge's career.

The taverns, therefore, continue to afford the best clue to the movements of Lodges, until the commencement of

(1) Constitutions 1738.
(2) G. L. Min.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Appendix.

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the present century. Such being the case, some remarks on the "Signs," distinguishing a few of the "Houses," where our oldest Lodges assembled, may be found interesting.(1)

II. "The Goose and Gridiron (Antiquity) occurs at Woodhull, Lincolnshire, and a few other localities: it is said to owe its origin to the following circumstances: 'The Mitre was a celebrated music-house, in London House Yard, at the N.W. end of St. Paul's; when it ceased to be a music-house, the succeeding landlord, to ridicule its former destiny, chose for his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron with his foot, in ridicule of the Swan and Harp, a common sign for the early music-houses. Such an origin does the *Tatler* give; but it may also be a vernacular of the coat of arms of the Company of Musicians, suspended probably at the door of the Mitre when it was a music-house. These arms are, a swan with his wings extended within a double tressure, counter, flory, argent. This double tressure might have suggested a gridiron to unsophisticated passers-by.'"

III. "In old times the ale-house windows (2) were generally open, so that the company within might enjoy the fresh air, and see all that was going on in the street; but as the scenes within were not always fit to be seen by the 'profanum vulgus' that passed by, a trellis was put up in the open window. This trellis, or lattice, was generally painted red, to the intent, it has been jocularly suggested, that it might harmonise with the rich hue of the customers' noses; which effect, at all events, was obtained by the choice of this colour.' Thus in the 'Last Will and Testament of Laurence Lucifer' 1604 :—

'Watched sometimes ten hours together in an ale-house, ever and anon peeping forth and sampling thy nose with the red lattice.'

The lattices continned in use until the beginning of the eighteenth century, and after they disappeared from the windows were adopted as 'signs,' and such they continue to the present day. 'The Green Lattice occurs on a trades token of Cock Lane, and still figures at the door of an ale-house in Billingsgate, whilst not many years ago there was one in Brownlow St., Holborn, which had been corrupted into the Green Lettuce.'" (Original No. 2).

IV. "The Sun Tavern (3) in Clare St., was one of the haunts of the witty Joe Miller, and is often given as the locality of his jokes." (§ 4.)

V. The Bell (4) was frequently added to the signs of public-houses in honour of the bell-ringers, who were in the habit of refreshing themselves there. Hence we have the Raven and Bell at Shrewsbury, *Wolverhampton*, (5) and Newport: the Dolphin and Bell on the token of John Warner, Aldersgate 1668; the Fish and Bell (evidently the same sign), Charles St., Soho. The Fish and Bell (Original No. 3) may either allude to the well-known anecdote of a certain numskull, who, when he caught a fish, which he desired to keep for dinner on some future grand occasion, put it back into the river, with a bell round its neck, so that he should be able to know its whereabouts the moment he wanted it, or it may be the usual Bell added in honour of the bell-ringers.

VI. "The Bull and Gate (6) is a corruption of the Boulogne Gates, which, after the capture of Boulogne, Henry VIII. ordered to be taken away and transported to Hardes, in Kent. The Bull and Gate was a noted inn in the seventeenth century in Holborn, where Fielding makes his hero Tom Jones put up on his arrival in London. It is still in existence, under the same name, though much reduced in size." (Original No. 2).

VII. The (7) French Horn was once a very common sign (Original No. 4). "The Horns (8) was a tavern of note in Fleet St. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Highgate was the headquarters for the swearing on the horn, and after taking the oath, the new-made member became fully acquainted with the privileges of a freeman, which consisted in :—

"If at any time you are going through Highgate, and want to rest yourself, and you see a pig lying in the ditch, you have liberty to kick her out and take her place; but if you see three lying together, you must only kick out the middle one, and lie between the other two."

VIII. "At the beginning of this century (9) there was a noted tavern in Bond St. called The Brawn's Head, and the general opinion was, that at one time it had a brawn or boar's head for its sign; this, however, was a mistake; the house was named after the head of a noted cook, whose name was Theophilus Brawn, formerly landlord of the Rummer Tavern in Great Queen St., and the article (as the letters The were supposed to be) was simply an abbreviation of the man's magnificent name." (British, No. 8).

(1) The History of Sign-boards, from the earliest times to the present day (Hotten and Larwood 1867), p 445.
(2) Ibid. p 374.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Hist. of Sign Boards, pp 165 and 230.
(5) Lists 12 and 13.
(6) Hist. of Sign Boards, p 61.
(7) Ibid. p 339.
(8) Ibid. p 166.
(9) Ibid. p 381.

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IX. "The THREE COMPASSES.(1) This sign is a particular favourite in London, where no less than twenty-one public-houses make a living under its shadow. Perhaps this is partly owing to the compasses being a Masonic emblem, and a great many publicans 'worthy brethren.' Frequently the sign of the Compasses contains between the legs the following good advice:—

'Keep within compass,
And then you'll be sure,
To avoid many troubles
That others endure.'" (§ 4.)

X. "The FOUNTAINE (2) Tavern in the Strand was famous as the meeting place of the Ultra-Loyal party in 1685, who have talked over public affairs before the meeting of Parliament. But 'the fate of things lies always in the dark;' in the reign of George II. this same house became a great resort for the Whigs."

The Kit Cat Club, in winter, used to meet at this house. The name of the Club is said to have been derived from the first landlord, who was called Christopher Cat; he excelled in the making of mutton pies, which were named after him Kit Cat, and were the standard dish of the Club:—

"Here did th' assembly's title first arise,
And Kit Kat's wits sprang first from Kit Cat's pies." (§ 4).

XI. "One of the most famous GLOBE (3) Taverns stood, till the beginning of this century, in Fleet St. It had been one of the favourite haunts of Oliver Cromwell; who, it appears, was never tired of hearing a certain 'tun of a man' sing 'Nottingham Ale.' Goldsmith's face was so well known here that a wealthy pork butcher, another *habitué* of the house, used to drink to him in the familiar words, 'Come, Noll, old boy, here's my service to you.'"

XII. In a masque of 1683, (4) the constituents of a tavern are thus described:—

"A flaminge red lattice, severall drinking roomes, and a backe doore, but especially a *conceited signe* and an *eminent bush*."

The Bush certainly must be counted amongst the most ancient and popular of signs. Indications of it are to be seen in the Bayeux tapestry, in that part where a house is set on fire, with the inscription, *Hic domus incenditur*, next to which appears a large building, from which projects something very like a pole and bush, both at the front and the back of the building. The custom came evidently from the Romans, and with it the oft-repeated proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." (Mourning Bush, *now* Emulation, No. 21.)

(1) Hist. of Sign Boards, p 147. (2) Ibid. p 414. Appendix, list 18.
(3) Ibid. p 494. (4) Ibid.

XIII. "Between Chancery Lane and Turnstile (says Pennant) (5) is to be seen a sign which I thought only existed in one of the prints of the humourous Hogarth: I mean that of *St. John's Head in a charger*, inscribed GOOD EATING WITHIN."

The THREE CRANES, in the Vintry, was a wharf allotted for the landing of wines, as the name imports, (6) but instead of the Three Cranes, which used to lift the barrels of wine, three *birds* were represented. (The compilers of our early *private* lists, who doubtless guessed the meaning of the signs from the pictured impressions in the engraved series, evidently possessed a very limited knowledge of ornithology, this sign being invariably described as the *Three Swans*.) (See §§ 4 and 5.)

XIV. The NAG'S HEAD (7) Tavern, Cheapside, was the fictitious scene of consecration of the Protestant Bishops, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1559, who, on the refusal of Anthony *Kitchen*, Bishop of Llandaff, to perform the ceremony (it was asserted), determined to consecrate one another, *Scorey* beginning with *Parker*, who instantly rose Archbishop of Canterbury. A refutation of this tale may, however, be read in Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, at p 57.

XV. The APPLE TREE (8) Tavern, in Dorrington St., was much resorted to by the discharged prisoners from the neighbouring House of Correction and their friends, "perhaps the only waggery in public-house customs (writes J. T. Smith in his "Vagabondia") now remaining is in the taproom of the APPLE TREE, opposite Cold Bath Fields Prison. There are a couple of handcuffs fastened to the wires as bell pulls, and the orders given by some of the company when they wish their friends to ring, are 'agitate the conductors.'" This house was at one time kept by Topham, "the Strong Man," whose amazing performances greatly interested Dr. Desaguliers, and are noticed in his "Course of Experimental Philosophy."

A print in Kirby's "Wonderful Museum," (9) also the sign at a public-house in East Smithfield, called the "STRONG MAN," represent Topham performing some of his wonderful feats of strength (No. 45.)

(5) Some Account of London, 1793, p 187.
(6) Ibid. p 335.
(7) Ibid. p 423.
(8) Hist. of Clerkenwell (Pinks), p 141.
(9) Hist. of Islington (Nelson), 1811, p 124.

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XVI. The HALF MOON, Cheapside.(1) Elias Ashmole, the eminent philosopher, chemist and antiquary, records in his Diary that he dined here with a company of Masons (he having been 35 years a member of the Craft) in 1682. The present Globe Lodge, No. 23, met at this tavern from 1723 until after 1740; and here also was Preston's "Mother" Lodge—formerly meeting at the WHITE HART on the roll of the "Ancients"—constituted for the second time in ample form, and became the CALEDONIAN Lodge under the Constitutional Grand Lodge of England (Moderns). (§ 4.)

XVII. The meetings of Grand Lodge were held at the KINGS ARMS and the FOUNTAINE, Strand, in 1721; at the WHITE LION, Cornhill, and the CROWN, Threadneedle Street, in 1723; at the BELL, Westminster, and the DEVIL, Temple Bar, in 1725. At the DEVIL was formed the celebrated Apollo Club, presided over by "rare Ben Jonson." Subsequent meetings of Grand Lodge took place at the QUEEN'S HEAD, Great Queen Street, in 1728; at the THREE TONS, Swithin's Alley, in 1729; at the ROSE, in Mary-la-Bonne, and the HALF MOON, Cheapside, 1731; and at the CASTLE, Drury Lane, in 1732.(2)

About sixteen sessions of Grand Lodge were held at the CROWN and ANCHOR, in the Strand. It was at this tavern that on the 8th November 1813, was held an "Especial Grand Lodge of the Ancients." In the following month the Union with the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns" was accomplished, and thus was formed "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England."(3)

XIX. The following minute, attests that the habits contracted by our ancestors, in the taverns at which their Lodges assembled, were not readily relinquished, during their attendance at the Communications of Grand Lodge:—

G.L.Min. "Dec. 4, 1755.—The Lodge took into consideration the Resolution of the last C.C. (Committee of Charity)—That the Smoaking Tobacco or other thing should not for the future be permitted at any C.C. or Q.C. (Quarterly Communication) until all Business is over, when the D.G.M. observed that it was not only highly disagreeable and inconvenient to the many not used to it, but it was also an indecency that should never be suffered in any solemn Assembly, and was a great interruption of the Business of the Lodge as it prevented that due attention which every Brother ought to have to what was transacting, and therefore moved that the said Resolution of the said C.C. be made a Law of the Grand Lodge. Which was agreed to, and ordered to be entered accordingly."

(1) Freemason's Magazine, Jan. 1794.

(2) Constit. 1738. Old and New London (Thornbury).

(3) Freemason's Chronicle, 13th Feb. 1875. Mas. Mem. p 16.

"Lists of Lodges" referred to:—

ENGRAVED LISTS (36).—1723; 1725; 1736; 1738-41; 1744-5; 1750; 1752-58; 1760-62; 1764-70; 1772-73; 1775-78.—(Grand Lodge.)
1729; 1734; 1763.—(Pub. by Bro. W. J. Hughan.)—1762 (British Museum.)

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.—1722; 1738; 1756.—(Constit.)
1730 (S. Prichard); 1733 (Rawlinson); 1735 (Picart); 1737 (Prichard); 1763-65 (*Pocket Companion*); 1765 J. Cooke; 1766; 1775-1815 (*Freemasons' Calendar*); 1797 (E. Newberry); 1813-14 (Hughan's Mas. Mem.)

The engraved lists commence in 1723, and the latest I have been able to trace is that for 1778. Of the 56 lists issued during this period, assuming the publication to have been an annual one, twenty are missing, viz., 1724; 1726-28; 1730-33; 1735; 1737; 1742-43; 1746-49; 1751; 1759; 1771 and 1774.

The recovery of the lists for 1726-28 and 1730-33 is very greatly to be desired.

John Pine was the engraver from 1723 to 1741, but the first work of the kind, *bearing his name*, in the Library of Grand Lodge, is the edition for 1725, the earlier one of 1723 having been printed by Eman Bowen. The lists for 1742-3 are missing, but in 1744 the engraver was again Eman Bowen. Benjamin Cole then followed during 1745-66, being in turn succeeded by *William* Cole, in 1767, who brought out, in 1778, the latest engraved list, which is now owned by our National Masonic Library.

The establishment of the *Freemasons' Calendar* in 1777, in opposition to an unauthorised publication of the same name, published by the Stationers' Company in 1775-76, seems to have gradually extinguished the older official list.

In the Calendar for 1778 appears the following note:—

"It being found impracticable to insert a correct list of the days of meeting in this annual publication, on account of the very frequent alterations that are made, the Lodges are arranged in alphabetical order, and the figures refer to the numbers in the engraved list, published under the authority of the Grand Master, by W. Cole, engraver to the Society, No. 109, Newgate-street, where new impressions of the lists, corrected every month, may be had,"—a similar announcement appears in 1779, but in no later editions.

The "signs of the houses" cease to be shown after 1769.

The engraved lists were renewed annually, certainly from 1738, and probably from the commencement of the series. Latterly, indeed, frequent editions were issued in a single year, which are not always found to harmonise with one another.

To facilitate reference, *the five changes of numbers*, which took place in the last century, viz., in 1740, 1756, 1770, 1781, and 1792, are all shown (Appendix) with, in each case, a distinct separate column, containing the numbers borne by Lodges on the *previous* numeration. This arrangement will enable the interested reader to identify any Lodge constituted prior to the Union (1813) with its *name*, *place*, and *date* on all previous lists from 1729 onwards.

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PART II.

§ 17.—Let us now apply ourselves to the inquiry, what are, or were the especial privileges of the four old Lodges? (1)

I. Prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge (1717) it seems to have been the settled usage that "a sufficient number of Masons, met together within a certain district, had at that time ample power to make Masons, and discharge all the duties of Masonry, without any warrant of Constitution, the privilege being inherent in themselves as individuals." At the *first meeting*,(2) however, of the Grand Lodge, the following regulation was passed, viz., that the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had hitherto been unlimited, should no longer be vested in the power of the Fraternity at large, but that every Lodge to be thereafter convened, *except the four old Lodges*, at that time existing, should be *legally* authorised to act by a Warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in Communication, and that without such Warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

II. In compliment to the brethren of the four old Lodges, by whom the Grand Lodge was first formed, it was resolved, "That every privilege which they collectively enjoyed, by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy, and that *no law, rule, or regulation, to be hereafter made*, should deprive them of such privileges, or encroach on any landmark, which was at that time established as the standard of Masonic Government."

III. This resolution being confirmed, the old Masons in the metropolis, agreeably to the resolution of the brethren at large, vested all their inherent privileges as individuals in the four old Lodges, in trust, that they would never suffer the old charges and ancient landmarks to be infringed.

IV. The four old Lodges then agreed to extend their patronage to every Lodge which should hereafter be constituted by the Grand Lodge according to the new regulations of the Society, and while such Lodges acted in conformity to the ancient Constitutions of the Order to admit their *Masters* and *Wardens* (3) to share with them all the privileges of the Grand Lodge, excepting precedence of rank. Matters being thus amicably adjusted, the brethren of the four Lodges considered their attendance on the future Communications of the Society as unnecessary; and, therefore, like the other Lodges, trusted implicitly to their *Master* and *Wardens*, resting satisfied that no measure of importance would be adopted without their approbation. The Officers of the Old Lodges, however, soon began to discover that the new Lodges, being equally represented with them at the Communications, might, in process of time, so far outnumber the old ones, as to have it in their power, by a majority, to encroach on, or even subvert, the privileges of the original Masons of England, which had been centred in the four old Lodges, with the concurrence of the brethren at large.

V. Therefore they very wisely formed a code of laws for the future government of the Society, and annexed thereto a conditional clause; which it was agreed that the Grand Master for the time being, his successors, and the Master of every Lodge to be hereafter constituted, should engage to preserve, and keep sacred and inviolable, in all time coming. To commemorate this circumstance, it has been customary (says Preston) ever since that time for the Master of the oldest Lodge to attend every Grand Installation: and, taking precedence of all present, the Grand Master only excepted, to deliver the book of the original Constitutions to the new installed Grand Master on his engaging to support the ancient Charges and the general Regulations. The conditional clause above referred to runs thus:—"Every *annual* GRAND LODGE has an inherent Power and Authority to make *new Regulations*, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this *ancient Fraternity;* Provided always that *the old* LAND MARKS *Be Carefully Preserved;* and that such alterations and *new regulations* be proposed and agreed to at the third *Quarterly Communication* preceding the *Annual Grand Feast;* and that they be

(1) Illustrations of Masonry, by Bro. W. Preston, Editions 1775, 1781, 1796, 1801, and 1804. See next page (notes 4 and 5) and § 18 (VII.)

(2) Bro. Findel (p 140) dates the passing of this resolution at 1723, but though a similar one was re-affirmed in that year (§ 18 VI.) old Regulation VIII. (Constit. 1723, p 60) approved in 1721, expressly forbids the formation of any Lodge without the Grand Master's Warrant. This regulation had probably been in force for some time prior to 1720, and was doubtless included in the code of rules then drawn up by Grand Master Payne.

(3) The privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was only extended to Past Grand Masters, 21st Nov. 1724; to Past Deputy Grand Masters, 28th Feb. 1726; and to Grand Wardens, 24th June 1727. This explains why Bros. Sayer and Payne (Past Grand Masters) appear at p 2 as Officers of private Lodges.

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offered also to the perusal of all Brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest *apprentice*; the approbation and consent of the *majority* of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory."(1)

This remarkable clause, with thirty-eight regulations preceding it, all of which are printed in the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions, was approved, ratified, and confirmed by one hundred and fifty brethren, at an annual Assembly and Feast held at Stationers' Hall, on St. John the Baptist's day 1721, and, in their presence, was subscribed by the Masters and Wardens of the four old Lodges on one part; and by Philip Duke of Wharton the Grand Master; Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D. and F.R.S., the Deputy Grand Master; Joshua Timson and William Hawkins the Grand Wardens, and the Master and Wardens of sixteen Lodges constituted betwixt 1717 and 1721, on the other part.(2)

[The Thirty-nine *old Regulations* were compiled first by Grand Master Payne, in 1720, and were approved by the representatives of *twelve* Lodges, and by one hundred and fifty brethren at the Annual Assembly and Feast held at Stationers' Hall on the 24th June 1721. On the 29th September following, "fault having been found with all the copies of the old Gothic Constitutions," Grand Lodge ordered Dr. Anderson "to digest the same in a new and better method."

On 27th December of the same year (the representatives of 20 Lodges being present) "fourteen learned brothers were appointed to examine Dr. Anderson's MS. and to make report." On the 25th March 1722 (the officers of 24 Lodges being present), "the said Committee of fourteen reported that they had perused Bro. Anderson's MS., viz.—the History, Charges, Regulations, and Master's Song, and after some amendments, had approved of it, upon which the Lodge desired the Grand Master to order it to be printed." On 17th January 1723, the Duke of Wharton was invested and installed as Grand Master, "the officers of twenty-five Lodges paying their homage," and "Grand Warden Anderson produced the *new* book of Constitutions, now in Print, which was *again* approved."(3)

According to Preston (ante) the Compact of 1721 was subscribed by the Grand Officers of 1723, who, moreever, are incorrectly named, Dr. Anderson having on 17th January 1723 been appointed Grand Warden in the place of Bro. William Hawkins, demitted," as always out of Town."(4)]

VI. By the above prudent precaution of our antient brethren, the original Constitutions were established as the basis of all future Masonic jurisdiction in the South of England; and the Ancient Landmarks, as they are emphatically styled, or the boundaries set up as checks to innovation or absolute dominion, were carefully secured against the attacks of future invaders. The four old Lodges, in consequence of the above contract, in which they considered themselves as a *distinct party*, continued to act by their original authority. And so far from surrendering any of their rights, had them frequently ratified and confirmed by the whole fraternity in Grand Lodge assembled, who always acknowledged their independent and immemorial power to practise the rites of Masonry. No regulations of the Society, *which might hereafter take place, could therefore operate with respect to those Lodges, if such regulations were contrary to, or subversive of, the origina Constitutions by which only they were governed;* and while their proceedings were conformable to those Constitutions, no power known in Masonry could legally deprive them *of any right or privilege which they had ever enjoyed.*(5)

§ 18.—The following circumstantial account of the Old Lodges,(6) by Bro. William Preston, P.M. Lodge of Antiquity (the Masonic historian), may here be appropriately inserted:—

I. "Of the four old Lodges there is only *one* extant, viz., No. 1. The old Lodge of St. Paul, now named the Lodge of Antiquity, formerly held at the Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's Church-yard.(7)

II. "The Lodge No. 2, formerly held at the Crown in Parker's Lane in Drury Lane, has been extinct above fifty(8) years, by the death of its members. § 10 (II.)

(1) Constitutions 1723, pp 58 to 70, Art. 39.

(2) See note 5, also §§ 3 and 18 (VII.), and Manifesto of Lodge of Antiquity, clause 4.—*Post.*

(3) Constit. 1738, pp 112, 115, and 152.

(4) The privileges of the old Lodges were *first* discussed by Preston in the third edition of his work (1781), in which he states, "when the former editions of this book were printed, the author was not sufficiently acquainted with this part of the History of Masonry in England," (p 224).

(5) Except where other authorities are cited, the Statements embodied in this Section (17) rest on Preston's unsupported narrative.

(6) See §§ 6, and 9-12.

(7) *Preston*, Ed. 1781, p 224. See p 19, note 2.

(8) Ibid. This statement first appears in this edition (1781), and is repeated verbatim in those of 1796, 1801, 1804, and indeed *every other*, including the 17th Edition, published in 1861.

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III. "Lodge No. 3, formerly held at the Apple Tree Tavern, in Charles-street, Covent-garden, has been dissolved many years. By the List of Lodges inserted in the Book of Constitutions, printed in 1738, it appears, that in February 1722-3, this Lodge was removed to the Queen's Head, in Knave's Acre, on account of some difference among its members; and that the members who met there came under a NEW Constitution, though, says the Book of Constitutions, THEY WANTED IT NOT:(1) and ranked as No. 10 in the list. Thus they inconsiderately renounced their former rank and every ancient privilege which they derived from their immemorial Constitution.

IV. Original No. 4, formerly held at the Rummer and Grapes, removed to the Horn Tavern, and then agreed to incorporate with the Somerset House Lodge, which immediately assumed their rank.(2) "The members of this Lodge," says Preston, "tacitly agreed to a renunciation of their rights as one of the four original Lodges, by openly avowing a declaration of their Master in Grand Lodge. They put themselves entirely under the authority of the Grand Lodge; claimed no distinct privilege, by virtue of an Immemorial Constitution, but precedency of rank, and considered themselves subject to every law or regulation of the Grand Lodge, over whom they could admit of no control, and to whose determination they and every Lodge were bound to submit."

It was resolved in Grand Lodge, that the members of the Lodge of Antiquity should agree to the same proposition, but they refused, it being, in their opinion, repugnant to the contract established at the first formation of the Grand Lodge, and to the original Constitutions of the Order, to which all Masons in England were bound to pay obedience.

V. Upon this the Lodge of Antiquity withdrew from the Grand Lodge, published a Manifesto in vindication of its conduct, resumed its original powers, and having asserted that the contract of 1721 had been violated by the Grand Lodge, proceeded to act as a Lodge in the same manner it was authorised to do before that contract was formed.

VI. Referring to the preceding paragraphs (I.—IV.), the following note on the four old Lodges, by the same writer, exhibits an entirely different view of their privileges and responsibilities.(3)—"It is a question that will admit of some discussion, whether any of the above old Lodges can, while they exist as Lodges, surrender their rights; as these rights seem to have been granted by the *old Masons of the metropolis* to them in trust, and any individual member of the Four Old Lodges might object to the surrender, and in that case they never could be given up."

The position thus advanced by Preston is confirmed by the Constitutions of 1723, containing the "old Regulations" so eulogised by him in § 17, to which is appended the following

APPROBATION.

THEREFORE WE, the *present Grand Master* of the Right Worshipful and Most Ancient *Fraternity* of *Free* and *Accepted Masons*, the *Deputy Grand Master*, the *Grand Wardens*, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of particular *Lodges*, [*with the consent of the Brethren and Fellows in and about the cities of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER (4)] having also perused this performance, do join our laudable Predecessors in our solemn *Approbation* thereof, as what we believe will fully answer the end proposed: all the valuable things of the old *Records* being retained.(4)

It admits of little doubt, that in its inception, the Grand Lodge of England was intended merely as a governing body for the Masons of the Metropolis. The minutes of Grand Lodge sufficiently attest this, as will be presently shown, but it may also be mentioned that no Provincial Lodges appear on the roll before 1724:—

Nov. 25 1723,(5)—Agreed—"That no new Lodge *in or near London*, without it be regularly constituted, be countenanced by the Grand Lodge, nor the Master or Wardens admitted to Grand Lodge."

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(1) From this expression it is evident that the members of this Lodge were understood to have an inherent right, at least *collectively*, without *any new* authority, to meet as a Lodge, and to discharge the duties of Masonry; and this in a more full and ample manner than any newly constituted Lodge could do; for it is very remarkable that the four Old Lodges always preserved their original power of *making*, *passing*, and *raising* Masons, being termed Masters' Lodges; while the other Lodges, for many years afterwards, had no such power, it having been the custom to *pass* and RAISE Masons at the Grand Lodge only.—(*Preston*, Ed. 1781, p 225).

REGULATIONS OF GRAND LODGE:—"Apprentices must be admitted *Masters* and *Fellow-craft* only here, unless by a dispensation."—*Constit.* 1723, p 61.

22nd Nov. 1725:—"The Master of a Lodge, with his *Wardens*, and a competent number of the Lodge assembled in due form, can make *Masters* and *Fellows* at discretion."—*Constit.* 1738, p 160; 1756, p 280.

(2) The remainder of this paragraph is omitted in the editions published *after* the restoration of No. 1. to its old place on the roll (1790), and Preston then speaks of the *two* old Lodges now extant which act by Immemorial Constitution.

(3) Preston, Ed. 1796, p 248. This note appears for the first time in 1796 and carries with it, therefore, greater weight than if it had been penned by Preston during the schism of 1778-90.

(4) This was followed by the names of Philip Duke of Wharton, G.M.; J. T. Desaguliers, D.G.M.; and others, as set out at p 2. Note the passage within brackets (4); and compare with § 17 (III. and VI.)

(5) G.L. Min.

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Nov. 21 1724,(1)—Ordered—"That if any brethren shall meet irregularly and make Masons at any place *within ten miles of London* (the new brethren excepted) shall not be admitted even as visitors into any regular Lodge whatsoever, unless they come and make such submission to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, as they shall think fit to impose on them.

The position of the London Building Societies, from the earliest times, was of a very exceptional character, as will be best illustrated by a brief reference to the Statute Book.

In 1514-15,(2) it was enacted:—"That no Freemason, Mastir Carpenter, Rough Mason, etc., take no more, ne gretter wages than in this Statute is lymytted"—but in the following year (3)—"on the Humble Petycyon of the Artificers of the Cytie of London," it was ordered "that the seid Artificers and their prentices workyn *wythin the seid Cytie, or the libtie of the same*, from hensforth may take lyke wages as they did take before the seid estatute hadde or made."

By one of the Clauses of a Statute of 1548,(4) it was forbidden "to interrupte, denye, lett, or disturb any Freemason, Rough Mason, Carpenter, Bricklayer, Playsterer, Joyner, Hard Hewer, Sawyer, Tyler, Pavyer, Glasyer, Lyme Burner, Brickmaker, Tylemaker, Plumber, or Laborer, borne in this Realme, or made Denizon, to worke in anye Cittie, Boroughe, or Towne Corporate; albeit the sayde pson or psons doe not *inhabyte* or *dwell* in the Cittie, Boroughe, or Towne, nor be *free* of the same."

Bro. Fort has noticed this law, "as *repealing* the statutes which prohibited the Craft of Builders from freely practising their trade according to anoient usage and custom." Almost identical language is used by Bro. Findel,(5) but a careful examination of its terms will render it quite clear, that the enactment was framed in *continuation* of the policy, of which the much quoted law of 1425 (3 Henry VI. cap. 1) was but an intermediate manifestation,(6) and constituted a further attempt to check the increasing abuses of the trade or craft guilds in their restraint of skilled labour, native or foreign, from a full and free participation in the privileges incident to the mechanical trades.(7)

That the privileges of the old trade guilds of London were not lightly suppressed is, however, clearly evidenced by the repeal of this obnoxious Clause in the following year (1549) on the express ground:—"That if Forrens (non-freemen) sholde come and worke within the libtyes of the Cittie, that the same sholde be a great decay of couynge and an ympoverishment and drivinge awaye of the *freemen* being Artificers of the Crafts, Artes, and Mysteries aforesaide within the saide Cittie of London."(8)

Though the legal effect of the foregoing enactment was a removal from Trade or Craft Guilds, in *all* Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, of the restrictions imposed upon them by the legislation of 1548: it may reasonably be inferred that the Building Trades of London, in whose interest it was passed, derived the chief, if not the exclusive benefit of its provisions.

The special consideration accorded by Parliament to the building trades of London, might indeed favour the supposition that, from the influential and highly privileged character of these societies, they preserved their ancient customs unimpaired long after those of the provincial Crafts had lapsed into desuetude; until becoming, in the end, the sole depositories of whatever traditions were common to the associations of builders(9)—the four old Architectural Lodges of 1717, the representatives of ancient Masonry in its latest phase—naturally enough, at the re-organisation of the institution on a speculative basis, only contemplated, in the first instance, its wider extension within the limits of the metropolis.

VII. It should be observed, in regard to Preston's connection with the Lodge of Antiquity, that having *previously* delivered a course of Masonic lectures at the Mitre, in Fleet-street, and published the first edition of his "Illustrations of Masonry," this Lodge, on the occasion of his appearing amongst them as a visitor, on 15th June 1774, not only admitted him a member, but actually elected him Master at the same meeting.(10)

Though writing with a great bias in favour of the Lodge,

(1) G.L. Min.

(2) 6 Henry VIII. cap. iii.

(3) 7 Henry VIII. cap. v.

(4) 2 and 3 Edward VI. cap. xv.

(5) Antiquities of Freemasonry, p 130; Hist of Freemasonry, p 80.

(6) Eden's State of the Poor (1797), Vol. I. p 35.

(7) Brentano, History and Developement of Gilds, p 148; see § 22 (III.)

(8) 3 and 4 Edward VI. cap xx.

(9) From the fact that almost identical versions of the Masonic legend and charges were in circulation among the Scotch, York, and London Masons in the middle of the seventeenth century, it may be contended that in all essential features the secrets of the old operative Lodges were the same throughout both kingdoms. The practice, however, in Scotland of authorising individual brethren to make Masons *out* of the Lodge, probably conduced to the same want of uniformity in the secret ceremonial of the Craft in the seventeenth as it admittedly caused in the eighteenth century (Lyon, pp 22 and 105). Masonry in York had practically died out in 1717, no meeting of the Old Lodge in that city taking place between 1716 and 1723, in which latter year it was probably galvanized into fresh existence by the impetus which Masonry everywhere received from the increasing importance of the Grand Lodge in the South.

(10) F. M. Mag. (1795), Vol IV. p 3. European Mag. (1811), Vol. LIX. p 323.

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which had paid him so signal a compliment, Preston's views on all points, excepting the *relative* merits of the "four old Lodges," carry with them great weight, and are entitled to our utmost respect.

Whilst holding the office of Deputy Grand Secretary (which he afterwards resigned) he was specially employed in arranging the general regulations of the Society, and in preparing for the press an Appendix to the Book of Constitutions; during this period he amassed a quantity of memoranda from which was afterwards formed his History of Masonry.

The early proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, during 1717-23, rest upon his almost unsupported narrative, but apart from the fact that the second edition of his great work (1775) was published with the formal sanction of the then Grand Master, it should be recollected that he wrote at a period when *some* were doubtless still living who had actually taken part in the "Revival," whilst *many* were competent to criticise his statements, from having been actively associated in Masonry with brethren who *made* the history, which Preston has so graphically narrated.

Preston, however, is clearly in error in describing the sixteen new Lodges constituted between 1717 and 1721 as a party to the contract of the latter year (§§ 17 and 23). The original constitutions were no doubt approved by the *then existing Lodges*, in 1721, but not being quite ready for the press, their final approbation was postponed until 17th January 1723, when it is beyond question (p 2) that the representatives of *sixteen* new or warranted Lodges duly signified their assent, including the present Tuscan Lodge, No. 14 (constituted 25th November 1722), then meeting at the George and Dragon, Charring Cross (*sic*). Preston died at his house in Dean-street, Fetter-lane, 1st April 1818, and on 10th April was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

It may be interesting now to turn to Bro. Preston's description of the temporary secession of the Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1, from the Regular Grand Lodge, as well as to his enumeration of the privileges enjoyed by the time Immemorial Lodges. (1)

§ 19.

I. On the 1st of May 1777, Lord Petre was succeeded by the Duke of Manchester, during whose administration the tranquillity of the Society was interrupted by private dissensions. An unfortunate dispute having arisen among the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, on account of some proceedings of the brethren of that Lodge on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, after his Grace's election, the complaint was introduced into the Grand Lodge, where it occupied the attention of every Committee and Communication for twelve months. It originated from the Master, Wardens, and some of the members, having, in consequence of a resolution of the Lodge, attended divine service at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, in the clothing of the Order, and walked back to the Mitre Tavern in their regalia, without having obtained a dispensation for the purpose. The Grand Lodge determined the measure to be a violation of the general regulations respecting public processions. Various opinions were formed on the subject, and several brethren highly disgusted. Another circumstance tended still farther to widen the breach. This Lodge having expelled three members for misbehaviour, the Grand Lodge interfered, and without proper investigation, ordered them to be reinstated. With this order the Lodge refused to comply, conceiving themselves competent judges in the choice of their own members. The privileges of the Lodge of Antiquity were then set up in opposition to the SUPPOSED uncontrollable authority of the Grand Lodge; and in the investigation of this important point the original cause of dispute was totally forgotten. Matters were agitated to the extreme on both sides; resolutions were precipitately entered into, and edicts inadvertently issued; memorials and remonstrances were presented. At last a rupture ensued. The Lodge of Antiquity supported its immemorial privileges; appointed Committees to examine records; applied to the old Lodge in York City, and to the Lodges in Scotland and Ireland, for advice; entered a protest against, and peremptorily refused to comply with, the resolutions of the Grand Lodge; discontinued the attendance of its Master and Wardens at the Committees of Charity and Quarterly Communications as its representatives; published a Manifesto in its vindication; notified its separation from the Grand Lodge; and avowed an alliance with the Grand Lodge of all England held in the City of York, and every Lodge and Mason who wished to act in conformity to the original Constitutions. The Grand Lodge enforced its edicts, and extended protection to the brethren whose cause it had espoused. Anathemas were issued, several worthy men in their absence expelled from the Society for refusing to surrender the property of the Lodge to three persons who had been regularly expelled from it; and printed letters were circulated, with the Grand Treasurer's accounts, highly derogatory to the dignity of the Society. This produced a schism, which subsisted for the space of ten years.

II. To justify the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution of the Committee of Charity, held in Feb. 1779, was printed and dispersed among the Lodges:—

"Resolved—That every private Lodge derives its authority from the Grand Lodge, and that no authority but the Grand Lodge can withdraw or take away that power. That though the majority of a Lodge may determine to quit the Society the constitution, or power of assembling remains with, and is vested in the rest of the members who may be desirous of continuing their allegiance; and that if all the members withdraw themselves, the constitution is extinct, and the authority reverts to the Grand Lodge."

III. This resolution, it was argued might operate with respect to a Lodge which derives its Constitution from the Grand Lodge, but could not apply to one which derived its authority from another channel, long before the establishment of the Grand Lodge, and which authority had been repeatedly admitted and acknowledged. Had it appeared upon record, that after the establishment of the Grand Lodge this original authority had been surrendered, forfeited, or exchanged for a warrant from the Grand Lodge.(2) The Lodge of Antiquity must have admitted the resolution of the Grand Lodge in its full force.

But as no such circumstance appeared upon record, the members

(1) Preston, Ed. 1781, 1796, 1801, and 1804.

(2) This is a hit all round at original Nos. 4, 2 and 3 respectively, and illustrates the absence of cohesion amongst the four old Lodges, who *unitedly* might have preserved their privileges for all time. The spoliation of No. 3 was powerfully assisted by a member of No. 4 (Bro. Chooke). The erasure of No. 4 elicited no protest from its fellow "Immemorials"—No. 2 passed off the scene unlamented; and on No. 1 availing itself of its undoubted right to retire from the Masonic Union in 1778, the remaining old Lodges raised no objection to the name, status and privileges of the senior Lodge, being vested in a few expelled members of it, who continued their allegiance to the Grand Lodge.

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of the Lodge of Antiquity were justified in considering their immemorial constitution sacred, while they chose to exist as a Lodge and act in obedience to the ancient Constitutions.

Considering the subject in this point of view, it evidently appears that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, could have no effect on the Lodge of Antiquity; especially after the publication of the Manifesto avowing its separation. The members of that Lodge continued to meet regularly as heretofore, and to promote the laudable purposes of Masonry on their old independent foundation.

IV. The Lodge of Antiquity, it was asserted, could not be dissolved, while the majority of its members kept together, and acted in conformity to the original Constitution; and no edict of the Grand Lodge *or its committees*(1) could deprive the members of that Lodge of a right which had been admitted to be vested in themselves, collectively, from time immemorial; a right which had never been derived from, or ceded to, any Grand Lodge whatever. To understand more clearly the nature of that Constitution, by which the Lodge of Antiquity is upheld, we must have recourse to the usage and customs which prevailed among Masons at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century. The Fraternity then had a discretionary power to meet as Masons, in certain numbers, according to their degrees, with the approbation of the Master of the work where any public building was carrying on, as often as they found it necessary so to do; and when so met, to receive into the Order brothers and fellows, and practise the rites of Masonry. The idea of investing Masters and Wardens of Lodges in Grand Lodge assembled, or the Grand Master himself, with a power to grant Warrants of Constitution to certain brethren to meet as Masons, on the observance of certain conditions at certain houses, had no existence. The Fraternity, were under no such restrictions. The ancient charges were the only standard for the regulation of conduct, and no law was known in the Society which those charges did not inculcate.

To the award of the Fraternity at large, in *general meeting* assembled, once or twice in a year, all brethren were subject, and the authority of the Grand Master never extended beyond the bounds of that general meeting.(2) Every private assembly or Lodge was under the direction of its particular Master, chosen for the occasion whose authority terminated with the meeting.(3) When a Lodge was fixed at any particular place for a certain time, an attestation from the brethren present, entered on record, was a sufficient proof of its regular constitution; and this practice prevailed for many years after the revival of Masonry in the South of England. By this authority, which never proceeded from the Grand Lodge, unfettered by any other restrictions than the Constitutions of Masonry, the Lodge of Antiquity has always been, and still continues to be governed.

V. [(4) And it is well known to have been an invariable rule, long after the establishment of the Grand Lodge in London, on its present system, for the Grand Master, at his installation, solemnly to engage to observe the ancient Constitutions, and to preserve the ancient privileges, of the Masons of England, as landmarks not to be removed.

From this state of the case, it must appear obvious that any regulation of the Society that is subversive of the original Constitutions, must be an encroachment on the ancient privileges of Masonry; and however, it may operate with respect to Lodges which have been constituted in conformity to that regulation, it can never affect others which are not warranted by their constitution to give it a sanction.]

VI. While I have endeavoured to explain the subject of this unfortunate dispute, I rejoice in the opportunity which the proceedings of the grand feast in 1790 have afforded of promoting harmony, by restoring to the privileges of the Society all the brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity who had been falsely accused and unjustly expelled in 1779. By the operation of our professed principles, and through the mediation of that true friend to genuine Masonry, William Birch, Esq., present Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, unanimity has been happily restored, the Manifesto published by that Lodge in 1779 revoked, and the Master and Wardens of that truly ancient Association, the first Lodge under the English Constitution, have resumed their seats in Grand Lodge as heretofore; while the brethren who had received the sanction of the Society as nominal members of the Lodge of Antiquity during the separation, have been reunited with the original members of the real Lodge, and all the privileges of that venerable body now centre in one channel.

§ 20.—Brother Preston, in the foregoing narrative, omits to mention, that during the pendency of the secession, the Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1, founded a separate Grand Lodge of its own, under the title of the "Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent." There being in consequence, at such time, four Grand Lodges of England in contemporaneous existence, viz.:—(5)

1. The Grand Lodge of England (Regular Grand Lodge), Established 1717.

2. The Grand Lodge of *all* England, York Masons,(6) 1725.

3. The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions ("Seceders"), 1753. §§ 22, 26 and 28.

4. The Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent (7) (Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1), 1779.

§ 21.—The exceptional privileges granted to the Grand Stewards will be noticed in Part III.; but Bro. Preston's commentary thereupon, may here be appropriately cited.(8) "A privilege has been lately granted to the Stewards' Lodge, of taking precedence of other Lodges; *a measure incompatible with the Constitutions, and which can never be sanctioned by the rules of the Society;* this privilege is said to have been irregularly obtained, and therefore several Lodges have entered protests against it in their private books, which in due time may have an effect, and probably induce a re-investigation of the subject."

Bro. Preston further states, "that it having been reported to the Lodge of Antiquity, that a member of the Stewards' Lodge, had threatened to enter a complaint, against the Master of a Lodge at Paddington, for having paid the usual compliment to the Master of the Lodge

(1) § 24 (V.)

(2) See § 22 (III.)

(3) *N.B.—In antient times no brother, however skilled in the Craft, was called a Master Mason until he had been elected into the chair of a Lodge.—Constit.* 1873, p 7.

(4) Preston, Ed. 1781 (*only*).

(5) Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*, p 9; *Masonic Sketches and Reprints*, p 59.

(6) Before this date, the chief officer was styled the President, and no such term as *Grand Lodge* is recorded.—Hughan, *History of Freemasonry in York*, p 41. See §§ 23 and 27.

(7) Established by Warrant of Confirmation from the Grand Lodge of *all* England (York). Held at the Queen's Head, Holborn. History of York (Hargrove), Vol. II. p 476.

(8) Preston, Ed. 1796, p 272. See § 24 (VI.)

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of Antiquity, on a visit, in preference to a member of the Stewards' Lodge, it was resolved by the members, 'That no Lodge, or member of a Lodge, under the constitution of England, shall take precedence of the Master of this Lodge. And that a letter be immediately transmitted to the Master of the Lodge at Paddington, thanking him for the respect shown to the Master of the oldest Lodge, and promising to defend him and his Lodge against the said complaint.' 'The complaint,' continues Preston, 'was never brought before the Society, and the matter dropt of course.'"

§ 22.—I. It should be recorded, that the power of the Four Old Lodges to erect a Grand Lodge in 1717, was somewhat rudely called into question, by the Ancient or Seceding Masons, and though the arguments adduced by them, command no weight whatever, and were probably invented by Bro. Laurence Dermott,(1) for the sole purpose of disparaging the Regular Grand Lodge—these, it must be recollected, were, up to the date of the Masonic Union of 1813, repeated in successive editions of the book of Constitutions *(Ahiman Rezon)*, published by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, "according to the Old Institutions," with which Masonic body, moreover, the *Regular* Grand Lodge of England eventually amalgamated, on terms of equality. With respect to the resolution passed by the Regular Grand Lodge, "after the first meeting in 1717 (Revival), '*that without a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, no Lodge should hereafter be deemed Regular or Constitutional*,' (2) the Seceding brethren contended that the above assembly (Grand Lodge of England) did not possess the power to pass such a resolution; because it was not only self-created, but defective in numbers, whereas, in order to form (what Masons mean by) a Grand Lodge, there should have been the Masters and Wardens of *five* regular Lodges, that is to say, five Masters and ten Wardens, making the number of installed Officers fifteen.

"This (they continued) is so well known to every man conversant with the ancient laws, usages, customs, and ceremonies of Master Masons, that it is needless to say more, than that the foundation was defective in number, and consequently defective in form and capacity.

"Nor can it be urged that such defection or irregular formation was owing to necessity, as there were numbers of old Masons then in (and adjacent to) London, from whom the present Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons received the old system without adulteration."(3)

II. The author or compiler of the *Complete Freemason*, or *Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets*, an anonymous work published about 1764-6, speaks of *six* Lodges being present or represented at the Revival; but as this statement is in direct contradiction to that of Dr. Anderson on the same subject, few will be found to differ from the opinion expressed by Bro. Hughan, "that the preference must be given to the account by Dr. Anderson, who clearly wrote at a time when many personally knew as to the facts narrated, and whose Book of Constitutions (1738) was really the official statement issued by the Grand Lodge, having indeed been written by its order, and agreed to in M.S. by the same body."(4)

III. The remarks, however, of Laurence Dermott (I.) possess, indirectly, some claim upon our attention, since they indicate that, in the opinion of this brother, there had been *Grand Lodges* prior to A.D. 1717; but though in this belief he was preceded by Anderson, and followed by Preston, I shall attempt to show that there is no historical evidence by which it can be sustained.

The terms of the famous statute—3 Henry VI. cap 1—(styled by Preston "An Act to abolish the Society of Masons") (5) "The yearly *congregations* and confederacies made by the Masons in their *general Chapiters assembled*" have been regarded as confirmatory of the "legend of the Guilds"—that there was an annual assemblage of the Masonic fraternity, or in other words, a periodical meeting of a governing body (or Grand Lodge) of the entire brother-

(1) Grand Secretary, "*Ancients*:" 1752-70. Hughan's *Masonic Memorials*, p 10. It is not a little curious that Bro. Preston, the historian and Deputy Grand Secretary of the Regular Grand Lodge (1717), should have been initiated in a Lodge ("the White Hart") on the Roll of the "Ancients," whilst Bro. Laurence Dermott, the Secretary, Deputy Grand Master, and General Chronicler of the Seceders (Grand Lodge of England, according to the Old Institutions") (1753), was a member of a "Regular" Lodge in London (Moderns) prior to his connection with the Ancients."

(2) See p 17, note 2.

(3) *Ahiman Rezon*, Ed. 1778, p 14. Origin of the English Royal Arch (*Oliver*), p 18.

(4) See §§ 10 (III.), and 13 (I.)

(5) Whereas by the yearly congregations and confederacies made by the Masons in their general chapiters assembled, the good course and effect of the Statutes of Labourers be openly violated and broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the great Damage of all the Commons: our said Lord the King, willing in this case to provide Remedy, by the Advice and Assent aforesaid, and at the special Request of the said Commons, hath ordained and established, That such Chapiters and Congregations shall not be hereafter holden; and if any such be made, they that cause such Chapiters and Congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be conviot, shall be judged for felons: and that all the other Masons that come to such Chapiters and Congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

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hood.(1) The construction thus placed upon the wording of this enactment was first promulgated in the Constitution book of 1723,(2) and has since been universally adopted, being relied upon by the more critical school of modern writers, as presenting *the one indisputable fact*, which alone prevents the old Guild Legend from being consigned to the region of fable and romance. Thus we find in a recent work, which may be characterised as a monument of learning and research—"From this phraseology"—"en leur generalz Chapiters assemblez"—"*There is no doubt*, the Freemasons had long been accustomed to meet in a general or Grand body each year, to legislate upon all matters pertinent to the well-being of the craft."(3)

Almost identical language, however, with what has been so particularly dwelt upon as occurring in the law of 1425 (3 Henry VI. c. i.) is used in the earlier statute of 1360-61 (34 Edward III. cap. ix.):—

"All Alliances and Covines of Masons and Carpenters, and *Congregations*, *Chapters*, *Ordinances*, or Oaths betwixt them made, or to be made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled."

To comprehend these laws (and therewith, the *import* of the language in which they were expressed), we must bear in mind that from the eighth century, the organisation of the Guilds was so complete, that their *ordinances* were imitated, or at least sanctioned in legislation, and that even when tolerating the presence of the non-freeman, they could bind him by their regulations.(4) Being organised, the Craft Guildmen provided for the maintenance of the customs of their Craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation, saw those ordinances properly executed, and punished the Guild-brothers who infringed them.(5) The maintenance of their independence against the City authorities, and the possibility of carrying out and making efficient their trade rules, depended, however, on the condition that all who carried on the trade should belong to the Guild.(6) It is therefore scarcely to be wondered at, that so summary a curtailment of their legislative prerogative, to enact ordinances for the control and regulation of their members, though directed in the *first instance* against the building trades only, should have defeated its own purpose by the sweeping and revolutionary character of its terms.

We find, accordingly, that in 1436-7 an endeavour was made to *regulate* what Parliament, confessedly, was powerless *to suppress*. The Statute 15 Henry VI. cap. vi., after reciting—"that the Masters, Wardens, and People of the many Guilds, fraternities, etc., make many unlawful and unreasonable ordinances," requires—"all Letters Patent and Charters to be registered, and all future ordinances to be approved by Justices of the Peace or by Governors of Cities and Towns."(7)

The particular expressions, "Congregations," and "Chapters," which we have seen are employed alike in the Statutes of 1425 and 1360-61, are further explained by the proceedings of an intermediate year.(8)

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(1) According to the "legend of the Guilds," the Masons were successively empowered by Euclid, St. Alban, and Edwin of York, to meet annually in general convention. To this convocation the name of "Assembly" was given, and all Masters and Fellows were required to attend, upon due notice, and if within fifty (or according to some MSS. ten) miles of the place where the same was convened. Trespassers against the Science of Masonry were to be called to account, though if any one felt aggrieved at the award of his brethren and fellows, he was not debarred from the exercise of his *legal* rights.

Halliwell's Early Hist. of Freemasonry in England, Art. II.

Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons, *passim*; and Fort's Antiquities of Freemasonry, pp 157-184.

Inigo Jones is *said* to have instituted Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, in place of the annual general meetings of the Fraternity. This supposition, however, rests *solely* on the authority of a manuscript by Nicholas Stone, which was *burnt* in 1720. See Constit. 1738, pp 99 and 111. The *myth* of an "annual assembly" having been accepted as a *fact*, this regulation of *Grand Master* (?) Inigo Jones has proved a very useful connecting link between the old and the new systems!

(2) P 35; Archæologia, Vol. IX. p 120. Preston states (on the authority of a record of the Society, *said* to have been in the possession of Elias Ashmole, *which was unfortunately destroyed*), "Notwithstanding the appointment of a Grand Master for the South (1567), the *general assembly* continued to meet in the City of York *as heretofore*, where all the records were kept, and to this assembly appeals were made, on all important occasions!! Ed. 1804, pp 148-151 and 178. See § 19 (IV.) Dalloway, indeed, observes (Discourses upon Architecture, Ed. 1833, p 427), "If the Chapters, or assembling of freemasons, had been injurious to the State by fomenting insurrections, it is scarcely probable that such fact would have been totally overlooked, not only by the English historians but in the Statutes."!

(3) Fort, Antiquities of Freemasonry (1876), p 126, Note 3. Bro. Findel says: "We must leave it undecided whether these meetings for the increase of wages were the same as the regular lodges held *according to the usual custom of the Bauhutten*. Hist. of Freemasonry (1871), p 97; see also pp 111 and 127.

(4) Brentano, Historical Essay on Gilds, pp 75-76. The Old English Guilds (Axon) Brit. Almanack and Companion, 1878, p 45.

(5) Also,—if any one of the said Trade will not be ruled or directed in due manner by the persons of his trade sworn thereunto. Such sworn persons are to make known his name under the Mayor; and the Mayor, by assent of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, shall cause him to be chastised by imprisonment and other punishment; that so, other rebels may take example by him, to be ruled by the good folks of their trade. Regulations for the Trade of Masons, 30 Edward III., A.D. 1356. Riley, Memorials of London (1868), p 280.

(6) Brentano, p 118. Their government was by ordinances or by-laws, framed by common assent amongst themselves, and which were anciently called POINTZ. They chiefly regarded the qualifications of members; keeping their Trade Secrets; the regulation of apprenticeships, etc. Herbert, Companies of London, Vol I. p 45.

(7) By the Statute 19 Henry VII. cap vii. (1503) Corporations or fellowships of Crafts, Guilds, and Fraternities, were further restrained from making by-laws or *ordinances* without the approval of the Chancellor. See § 18 (VI.)

(8) Smith's English Gilds, pp 128-130. Herbert's Companies of London, Vol I. p 36.

The earliest Masonic MS. we possess (Royal MSS., 17 A.I.) *if*

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In 1388 (12 Rich. II.) writs were issued to the Sheriffs of London and of every Shire in England, ordering them to make proclamation, calling on the Master and Wardens of *all Guilds and Brotherhoods whatsoever*, for returns as to the manner and form of the oaths, *gatherings*, feasts, and *General Meetings* of the brethren and sisteren.(1) The Masters, Wardens, and Overlookers of all the Mysteries and Crafts, were also to be called upon to send up in the same way, copies of their Charters or letters patent, when they had any. In a note to his "English Gilds," Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, who had critically examined over *five hundred returns* from these associations, observes:—"the distinction between the *gatherings* (congregationes) and *general meetings* (assemblias) is seen at a glance in most of the *ordinances*. The Gild brethren were bound to gather together, at unfixed times, for special purposes; but besides these *gatherings* upon special summons, *general meetings* of the Gilds were held on fixed days in every year, for election of officers, holding their feasts," etc.(2)

Though the preceding note refers to the "Social" as distinguished from the "Craft" Guilds, it applies with equal force to the latter of these associations. Mr. Smith says:—(P. 150) "The absence of any ordinances in the returns made (to the law of 1388) by the Craft Gilds is much to be regretted. The ordinances of the Gilds of Crafts would be of quite as much interest as those of the Social Gilds." This deficiency, however, he himself supplies, and we find (at p 315), amongst the ordinances of the Craft Guild of Tailors, at Exeter, that there were to be four days of regular meeting of the Guild—"and att that dayys, the othe and the Ordynawnse-ys and Constytusyons shall be radde."

In a petition to Parliament against this Guild (22 Edw. IV.), by the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, it is complained that "they oft-tymes haue made and caused to be made dyvers Conuenticles, Commocions" etc. The expression *Conventicles* would seem to be here employed in the sense of irregular or unlawful "Chapters," or secret meetings.(3) Colour is lent to this supposition by the phraseology of a proclamation of the "Mair, Shirreues, and Aldermen" of the City of London in 1383 (7 Rich. II.) which orders—"that noman make none Congraciouus, *Conuenticules*, ne assembles of people in priue neu apert (in private nor openly), withoute leue of the Mair; ne ouer more in none manere ne make alliances, confederacies, conspiracies, ne obligaciouns forto bynde men to gidre; upon peyne of empresonement, vche (each) man that is yfounde in swych defaute, and his bodi at the Kyngges will" etc.(4).

There can, it is conceived, be but little doubt that at the *General Meetings (or Assemblies)* of *all* Crafts, Mysteries and Fraternities, by which names the trade Guilds of the middle ages were indifferently described, it was the practice to regulate the price of their merchandise or of their labour, and to assert the prerogative of domestic legislation, by passing such *ordinances* as they deemed suitable and necessary for the proper government of their members.(5)

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the date assigned to it by Halliwell (1390) is correct, was probably copied from the return made by *one* of the Guilds of Masons, in conformity with the law of A.D. 1388? It is noteworthy that this MS. makes no mention of King Solomon, though it alludes to the "Holy Martyres' Foure." Bro. Fort observes:—The operative Mason of the Middle Ages in France and Germany, knew nothing of a Jewish origin of his Craft. In case the traditions current in the Thirteenth Century, or later, had pointed to the time of Solomon, in preparing the regulations for Corporate Government, and in order to obtain valuable exemptions, the prestige of the Israelitish King would have by far transcended that of the Holy Martyrs, or Charles the Hammer-Bearer." Antiquities of Freemasonry, p 181. The Constitutions, however, of later date, claim *both* King Solomon and Charles Martel as patrons of the Masons, and maintain that a pupil of the former, survived till the 8th Century of the Christian era, and became the instructor of the latter. ! !

(1) Women were freely admitted to Guild membership, as the records of these associations attest. There being scarcely five Guilds out of five hundred which were *not* formed equally of men and women. Introduction to Smith's English Gilds (Lucy Toulmin Smith), p xxx. The widow of a Guild brother, even if she married a man who was not free of the Guild, generally conferred on him that privilege by marrying him. Brentano, Hist. and Developement of Gilds, p 132. *Sisters* appear as members of the Guilds of Carpenters at Norwich, and of Tylers at Lincoln, whilst of 43 founders of a Guild at Hull, A.D. 1358, 18 were women. Smith's English Gilds, pp 37, 155, and 184. Bro. Fort (p 314) accounts for their exclusion from Lodges of Masons, by reason of their inability to take legal and formal oaths? The York MS., however, of 1693, containing regulations for the Masonic Craft, has the following:—"The one of the elders takeing the Booke, and that *hee* or *shee* that is to bee made mason shall lay their hands thereon." Hughan's Hist. of Freemasonry in York, p 74, and Old Charges of Brit. Freemasons, p 15. According to Herbert (Companies of London, Vol. I. p 193), Sisters disappeared as members of the fraternities early in the seventeenth century.

(2) English Gilds, p 128. Inclusive of the returns made to the law of 1388, Mr. Smith had analysed the constitutions of more than *six hundred* of these societies.

(3) The term "Chapter," is supposed to have originated in the fact that at the general meetings of religious orders, of which the *first* was held by the Cisteroians in A.D. 1116, it was customary to read some or all of the "Chapters" containing the rules of the Community.

For some interesting remarks on the Constitutions of the German Steinmetzen "held in the form of a Chapter" (*in Kapitelsweise*), see Findel, p 73.

(4) Riley, Memorials of London, p 480.

This extract from the Civic records, is noteworthy, as being the earliest entry in *English* in the Letter Books.

(5) By the rules of St. Katherine's Guild, London, the Wardens were to make "none newe Statutes, ne newe ordinances w'oute assent of alle ye bretherhede, and that it be don on ye day of here *Assemble*. Smith's English Gilds, p 8.

Every Gild had its appointed day or days of meeting, once a year, twice, three times, or four times, as the case might be, when all the brethren and sistren met together to transact their common affairs. At these meetings, called morn speeches (in the various forms of the word) or "dayes of spekyngges

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Such a remarkable occurrence moreover, as the Assembly of *all* the members of the building trades, in a general convocation, besides conflicting with the inherent and independent Constitutions of the individual Crafts, which were marked features of the Guild system, would have been handed down to us on more certain authority, than the preamble of an ancient statute, and the apocryphal records of our subsisting fraternity.

In a sister kingdom, where "the legend of the Guilds" points to Kilwinning as the birth-place of Scottish Masonry, the feature of an "annual assembly" has similarly been engrafted on the old Masonic tradition.(1) Commenting thereupon, Bro. D.M. Lyon observes:—

"He (Bro. Laurie) does not seem to have been staggered in his belief by reflecting on the improbability of Masons from Aberdeen, Perth, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and other places, in an age when long journeys were attended with both difficulties and dangers, travelling to a distant obscure hamlet to adjust differences in connection with their handicraft. Altogether, the story of the 'Hereditary Grand Master,' and his annual assemblies at Kilwinning, is so myth-like, that we decline to accept it as a historical fact."(2)

§ 23.

MANIFESTO OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, 1778.

Reprinted from HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN YORK (Hughan).

—:o:—

To all regular FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

I.

Original MS. in the Lodge of Antiquity, A.D. 1686. Book of Constitutions 1723, pp 32, 33——1738, p 63——1767, p 84. Illustrations of Masonry, 1775, p 186. Freemason's Calendar, &c. MS. in the British Museum, and a variety of Publications on the subject of Masonry. Old MS. in the hands of Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, written in the reign of K. Henry 8th.

WHEREAS the Society of Free Masons is universally acknowledged to be of ancient standing and great repute in this kingdom, as by our Records and Printed Constitutions, it appears that the first Grand Lodge in England was held at York, in the Year 926, by virtue of a Royal Charter, granted by King Athelstan—And, under the patronage and government of this Grand Lodge, the Society considerably increased; and the ancient charges and regulations of the Order so far obtained the sanction of Kings and Princes, and other eminent persons, that they always paid due allegiance to the said Grand Assembly.(3)

II.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 81——1767, p 108 & seq. Illustrations of Masonry, p 234 & seq. Old Records Constitution Book, 1723, pp 52, 60, 69, 73——1738, pp 150, 155——1767, pp 341, 344. Illustrations of Masonry, p 119, MS. in the Lodge of Antiquity.

AND WHEREAS it appears, by our Records, that in the year 1567, the increase of Lodges in the South of England being so great as to require some Nominal Patron to superintend their government, it was resolved that a person under the title of Grand Master for the South should be appointed for that purpose, with the approbation of the Grand Lodge at York, to whom the whole Fraternity at large were bound to pay tribute and acknowledge subjection.—And, after the appointment of such Patron, Masonry flourished under the guardianship of him and his successors in the South, until the Civil Wars and other intestine commotions interrupted the assemblies of the brethren.(4)

III.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 106——1767, p 176. Illustrations of Masonry, p 344. Biographia Britannica, Vol. I., Ashmole. Constitution Book, 1738, p 108——1767, p 188.

AND WHEREAS, it also appears that, in the year 1693, the Meetings of the Fraternity in their regular Lodges in the South became less frequent and chiefly occasional, *except* in or near places where great works were carried on.—At which time the Lodge of Antiquity, or (as it was then called) the Old Lodge of St. Paul, with a few others of small note, continued to meet under the patronage of Sir Christopher Wren, and assisted him in rearing that superb Structure from which this respectable Lodge derived its Title. But on completing this Edifice in 1710, and Sir Christopher Wren's retiring into the

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tokedere for here comune profyte," much business was done, such as the choice of officers, admittance of new brethren, making up accounts, reading over the *ordinances, &c.—one day*, where several were held in the year, being fixed as the *general day*. Introduction to Smith's English Gilds (Lucy Toulmin Smith), p 32.

From the records of the Grocers' Company, it appears, that in 1348, their *General Assembly* met at Ringed Hall, Thames Street. Herbert Vol. I. p 306. "The privileges granted" (says Herbert) (Taking the Merchant Tailors' Charter, 1328 for an instance) are, as to *General Meetings*, "that they may have and hold their Gild once a year," and may in the same "settle and govern their mysteries."

"The preserving of their Trade Secrets was a primary ordination of all the fraternities, whence arose the names of "mysteries" and "Crafts." Ibid. pp 44-45, and 423.

(1) History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, (Laurie) p 51.

(2) History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, p 65. See next Note.

(3) Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford lays great stress on the fact of all well-known existing MSS. from about the year 1550, concurring in naming York as the place of meeting of the Masonic Assembly (§ 22—III.) and is of opinion that the old Masonic tradition points to Edwin King of Northumbria, who in 627 aided in the building of a stone church in York, also that a Guild charter was granted to the operative Brotherhood under Athelstan in 927. The connection of York with the History of Freemasonry in England and Preface to Hughan's Old British Charges (Woodford), p xiv. Bro. Hughan also thinks "that so uniform an agreement respecting York, in manuscripts found in different parts of England and Scotland, must have their origin in something more stable than fiction." Hist. of Freemasonry in York, p 38. Bro. Findel, however, says:—The inventors of Masonic Legends were so blind to what was immediately before their eyes, and so limited in their ideas, that they preferred associating the Legends of their Guilds with some tradition or other. The English had the *York* Legend, reaching as far back as the year 926. The German Mason answers the question touching the origin of his Art, by pointing to the building of the Cathedral of Magdeburgh (876); and the Scotch Mason refers only to the erection of Kilwinning (1140). Findel (citing Kloss), pp 105-6.

(4) In 1567, it is stated in the famous Manifesto of the Lodge of Antiquity of 1778, the Grand Lodge permitted the creation of a Grand Master for the South, but of this no other proof is, as I am aware, so far forthcoming, and this is the only existing evidence that in 1567 there was a Grand Lodge at York.—"The Connection of York with the History of Freemasonry in England" (Rev. A. F. A. Woodford).

But York being in a remote part of the kingdom, it was many years ago thought proper, for the convenience of the Fraternity, to remove the Grand Lodge from that city to the Metropolis—and the present Grand Lodge of England are the true York Masons. (?)—"Principles of Freemasonry Delineated" (Trueman), Exeter, 1777, p 153. (For the reply of the York Masons to this Statement, see Mas. Sketches and Reprints. Hughan, p 40).

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country, the few remaining Lodges, in London and its suburbs, continued, without any nominal Patron, in a declining state for about the space of seven years.(1)

IV.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 109——1767, pp 188, 189. Illustrations of Masonry, pp 246, 247. Constitution Book, 1723, p 70. Ibid. Ibid, pp 73, 74. Constitution Book, 1723, p 69.

AND WHEREAS, in the year 1717, the Fraternity in London agreed to cement under a new Grand Master, and with that view the Old Lodge of St. Paul, jointly with three other Lodges, assembled in form, constituted themselves a nominal Grand Lodge *pro tempore*, and elected a Grand Master to preside over their future *general* meetings, whom they afterwards invested with a power to constitute subordinate Lodges, and to convene the Fraternity at stated periods in Grand Lodge, in order to make Laws, with their consent and approbation, for the good government of the Society at large—BUT SUBJECT to certain conditions and restrictions then expressly stipulated, and which are more fully set forth in the 39th article of the general regulations, in the first book of Constitutions. This article, with 38 others, was afterwards, at a meeting of the Brethren in and about the cities of London and Westminster, in the year 1721, solemnly approved of, ratified and confirmed by them and signed in their presence by the Master and Wardens of the Four Old Lodges on the one part, and Philip Duke of Wharton, then Grand Master. Dr. Desaguliers D.G.M., Joshua Timson and William Hawkins Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of sixteen Lodges which had been constituted by the Fraternity, betwixt 1717 and 1721, on the other part. *And* these articles the Grand Master engaged for himself and his successors, when duly installed, in all time coming to observe and keep sacred and inviolable—By these prudent precautions the ancient Landmarks (as they are properly styled) of the Four Old Lodges were intended to be secured against any encroachments on their Masonic rights and privileges.(2)

V.

See the alterations in the last Edition of the Book of Constitutions, by comparing it with former Editions. See also State of Facts, by Bro. Preston, passim.

AND WHEREAS, of late years, notwithstanding the said solemn engagement in the year 1721, sundry innovations and encroachments have been made, and are still making on the original plan and government of Masonry, by the present nominal Grand Lodge in London, highly injurious to the institution itself, and tending to subvert and destroy the ancient rights and privileges of the Society, more particularly of those members of it under whose sanction, and by whose authority, the said Grand Lodge was first established and now exists.

VI.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 185. State of Facts, by Brother Preston, pp 38, 49.

AND WHEREAS, at this present time, there only remains one of the said four original ancient Lodges—The Old Lodge of St. Paul, or, as it is now emphatically styled, The Lodge of Antiquity. Two of the said four ancient Lodges having been extinct many years, and the Master of the other of them having, on the part of his Lodge, in open Grand Lodge relinquished all such inherent rights and privileges which, as a private Lodge acting by an immemorial Constitution, it enjoyed.—BUT, The Lodge of Antiquity, conscious of its own dignity, which the members thereof are resolutely determined to support, and justly incensed at the violent measures and proceedings which have been lately adopted and pursued by the said nominal Grand Lodge, wherein they have assumed an unlawful prerogative over the Lodge of Antiquity, in manifest breach of the aforesaid 39th article, by which means the peaceable government of that respectable Lodge has been repeatedly interrupted, and even the original independent power thereof, in respect to its own Internal Government, disputed:(3)

VII.

State of Facts, passim.

THEREFORE, and on account of the Arbitrary Edicts and Laws which the said nominal Grand Lodge has, from time to time, presumed to issue and attempted to enforce, repugnant to the ancient Laws and principles of Free Masonry, and highly injurious to the Lodge of Antiquity.(4)

VIII.

WE, the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Lodge of Antiquity, considering ourselves bound in duty, as well as honour, to preserve inviolable the ancient rights and privileges of the Order, and, as far as in our power, to hand them down to posterity in their native purity and excellence, do hereby, for ourselves and our successors, solemnly disavow and discountenance such unlawful measures and proceedings of the said nominal Grand Lodge; and do hereby declare and announce to all our Masonic Brethren throughout the Globe, That the said Grand Lodge has, by such arbitrary conduct, evidently violated the conditions expressed in the aforesaid 39th article of the general regulations, in the observance of which article the permanency of their authority solely depended.(5)

IX.

And in consequence thereof, WE, do by these presents retract from, and recal, all such rights and powers, as We, or our predecessors, did conditionally give to the said nominal Grand Lodge in London; and do hereby disannul and make void all future Edicts and Laws which the said Grand Lodge may presume to issue and enforce, by virtue of such sanction, as representatives of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.(6)

(1) As against this disparagement of the other *old lodges*, it will be sufficient to remind the reader that the 1*st* Grand Lodge was held under the banner of the lodge, meeting at the *Apple Tree Tavern*, original *No.* 3, a member of which lodge was elected the *first Grand Master*, upon whose vacation of this office, the honour of supplying the head of the Craft *for the next three years*, devolved upon original No. 4.

"It must be borne in mind that the seventeenth century had been very turbulent and full of commotions: Masonry, therefore, which can only flourish in times of peace, continued in a fluctuating state, and found many difficulties to struggle with. In such unsettled seasons, *particular* Lodges could not be regularly attended in the Southern parts of England, near the principal theatre of political action; but were held occasionally when circumstances favoured the brethren, except in or near places where great Works were carried on. Thus Sir *Robert Clayton* held an *occasional* Lodge of his Brother *Masters* 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 beautiful; near which a *stated* Lodge continued for a long time afterwards. Besides that and the *Old* Lodge of St. *Pauls*, some brothers, living in 1730, remembered another in *Piccadilly* over against St. JAMES Church, one near Westminster Abby, another near *Covent Garden*, one in *Holborn*, one on *Tower Hill*, and some more that assembled statedly."—(Constit. 1738, p 106; 1756 and 1767, p 176; and 1784, p 193.)

(2) See §§ 3, 17, 18 (VI.-VII.) and 24.

(3) See §§ 6, 9-12, and 18.

(4) Compare with Part III. *post*.

(5) See § 24 (II.) *post*.

(6) Bro. Hughan says ("History of Freemasonry in York," p 56), "Reasons were not wanting to give a colour to the action on the part of the York authorities; on the other hand, the 'Lodge of Antiquity' presumed too much on their 'time immemorial' privileges

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X.

Records in the Grand Lodge of York. Constitution Book, 1723, p 60.

AND WHEREAS we have, on full enquiry and due examination, happily discovered, that the aforesaid truly ancient Grand Lodge at York does still exist; and have authentic Records to produce of their antiquity, long before the establishment of the nominal Grand Lodge in London, in the year 1717; We do, therefore, hereby solemnly avow, acknowledge, and admit the Authority of the said Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at York, as the truly ancient and only regular governing Grand Lodge of Masons in England, to whom the Fraternity all owe and are rightfully bound to pay allegiance.(1)

XI.

Private Correspondence.

AND WHEREAS the present members of the said Grand Lodge at York have acknowledged the ancient power and authority of the Lodge of Antiquity in London as a private Lodge, and have proposed to form an alliance with the said Lodge, on the most generous and disinterested principles,—We do hereby acknowledge this generous mark of their friendship towards us, and gratefully accept their liberal, candid, and ingenuous offers of alliance:—And do hereby, from a firm persuasion of the justice of our cause, announce a general union with all Regular Masons throughout the world, who shall join us in supporting the original principles of Free Masonry,—in promoting and extending the authority of the said truly ancient Grand Lodge at York, and under such respectable auspices in propagating Masonry on its pure, genuine and original plan.

XII.

AND LASTLY, we do earnestly solicit the hearty concurrence of all regular Lodges of the Fraternity in all places where Freemasonry is legally established, to enable us to carry into execution the aforesaid plan, which is so apparently beneficial to our most excellent institution,—and at the present critical juncture, so essentially necessary to curb the arbitrary power which has been already exerted, or which hereafter may be illegally assumed, by the nominal Grand Lodge in London,—and so timely prevent such un-Masonic proceedings from becoming a disgrace to the Society at large.

By order of the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, in open Lodge assembled, this 16th day of *December*, A.D. 1778. A.L. 5782.

J. SEALY, *Secretary*.

*** As a few Expelled Members of the Lodge of Antiquity have presumed to associate as Masons at the *Mitre* Tavern, in *Fleet Street*, under the denomination of this Lodge,—Notice is hereby given, that the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity, acting by an Immemorial Constitution, is removed from the said *Mitre* Tavern, to the *Queen's Arms* Tavern, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; where all letters to the Lodge are requested to be directed.

NOTE.—The circumstances attendant on the secession of No. 1 have been shown in § 19, but it may be added, that on 4th February 1778, Bro. Preston, "for having asserted an inherent right to be vested in the Lodge, No. 1, by virtue of its immemorial constitution, to discharge the duties of Masonry, and that it was not in the power of the Grand Lodge to deprive it of that authority"—"was desired to retract that doctrine, as it might tend to create a schism"—which declining to do, a motion for his expulsion was put and carried. At the same meeting, however, (Quarterly Communication) he eventually deposited the following declaration in the hands of the Grand Secretary:—"I am sorry I have uttered a doctrine contrary to the general opinion of the Grand Lodge, and I declare *I will never in future* promulgate or propagate a doctrine of any inherent right, privilege,

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after forming a part of the Grand Lodge of England, 1717." But with all deference to so high an authority, I venture to question the soundness of the conclusion he has drawn. (See §§ 17, 18 and 24).

The right to expel from the Union (exercised by the Grand Lodge in 1747, see § 12) would imply a right to secede from the Union; if many could withdraw from one, one could withdraw from many. If the Union could become inconvenient or disagreeable to all the Lodges but one, such majority might become disagreeable to that one. If the many, for that reason could expel, why could not the one for that reason retire? And if the logic of expulsion be sound, that of secession is equally sound. These rights it might be contended—if there was any right at all to break up the compact of Union—were correlatives.

But the privilege of secession, possessed by the time immemorial lodges, though fully justified by *precedent*, derived yet a higher sanction from *principle*. Since without conceding the rights of expulsion and secession to be correlatives, either of the four old Lodges could protest against ejection because it involved compulsion, and yet claim a right to retire, because if compelled to remain, that was equally a compulsory restraint. Both really involve the same principle, ejection and imprisonment, they are equally acts of compulsion, and this might be alike objected to in both cases.

A Lodge compelled to go or remain had a forcible restraint imposed on its will, but in seceding it imposed no restraint on the will of others—they remained free to follow (*i.e.*, the time immemorial lodges) or to continue as before. It may be urged that reasonable men would not have framed a system exposed to ruin at any time by the secession of its constituents. But the question is, not whether the terms of the compact were wise or prudent, but simply what those terms were, and the force they possessed.

("Ambrose's Letters," New York, 1865, pp 41, 205; "Spence's American Union," 2nd Ed., pp 198—200 and 210.) Many points of similarity will be found in the principle of State Rights (U.S.A.), and in that upon which the rights of the Old Lodges are, or were, based. A comparison is recommended between Art. 39 "Constitutions G. L. of England, A.D. 1723" (§§ 17 (V.) *ante* and 24 *post*), and Art. 2 "Constitutions U.S. of America, A.D. 1781," viz.: "Each State *retains* its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, by this confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." Compare also:

1. The four original Lodges—rights of?	1. The thirteen original States—rights of?
2. New Lodges—rights of—by Grant or Charter of Grand Lodge?	2. New States—rights of—by Grant or Charter of Congress?
3. The rights of all Lodges (1717 to 1813) original and new—as affected by Amendments of Constitution?	3. The rights of all States, original and new—as affected by Amendments of Constitution.

(1) It is much to be regretted that we know virtually nothing of the early recorded meetings of the four Lodges which met in A.D. 1716, and decided to revive Freemasonry in the *City* of Great Britain, whereas we can trace the old Lodge at York several years before that period. Hist. of Freemasonry in York (Hughan), p 7. Bro. Godfrey Higgins, however, states:—I have no doubt that the Masons were Druids, Culidei, or Chaldei and Casideans. The Chaldeans (Culdees) are traced downward to Scotland and York, and the Masons backwards from this day to meet the Culidei at York. The Masons of Southern England, *until amalgamated with those of York*, were in fact only a modern offset of some other Lodge. The reason was this. The Druids of Stonehenge, Abury, etc., etc., were all killed or banished to the Northern Counties or Wales by the Romans. Thus we have no Culdees in the South!! Anacalypsis—An Attempt to Draw aside the Veil of the Saitic Isis; or an Inquiry into the Origin of Languages, Nations and Religions (1836), Vol. I. pp 717-18, and 817.

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or preeminence in Lodge No. 1, more than any other Lodge, except its priority as the senior Lodge." (Signed) WILLIAM PRESTON. The motion for his expulsion was then rescinded.(1)

On 29th January 1779, Bro. William Preston (described as a journeyman Printer) along with ten other members of the Lodge of Antiquity was expelled from the Society by the committee of Charity, which sentence was confirmed by Grand Lodge on the 3rd February following. The alleged delinquencies of these brethren were thus announced to the Craft:—"That the same parties who had withdrawn themselves from that Lodge (Antiquity), as before mentioned, had, in defiance of every rule of Justice, Honour, and Decency, in the Deadest Hour of the Night, by Force, taken away all the Furniture, Jewels, and Books belonging to the said Lodge, which were the joint and equal Property of the Members at Large."(2)

The following notification, which appears in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge under date of 25th November 1789, constitutes the official record of the termination of the schism:—"Brothers John Wilson, Benjamin Bradley, John Sealy, Thomas Shipton, the Reverend Gilbert Buchanan, Samuel Goddard, Hugh Lloyd, and William Preston, late members of the Lodge No. 1, who were expelled this Society in the year 1779, having Signified their Concern, that through Misrepresentation, as they conceived, they should have incurred the displeasure of that Assembly, and their Wish to be restored to the Privileges of the Society, to the Laws of which they were ready to conform; the Grand Lodge thereupon being satisfied with their Apology, and also the Respectability of the Characters, and desirous of wiping away every Stigma against their Reputation, thought proper to order, that the said Brothers be restored to all the Privileges of the Society, and their grace granted, and that they be entitled to admission to every Lodge, as Members or otherwise, and to share all the Privileges of other regular Masons."

By order of the Grand Lodge,

WILLIAM WHITE, G.S.

(1) G.L. Min.

(2) Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

PART III.

§ 24.

I. The present status of the surviving "Old Lodges" having now to be considered, a retrospect of the Legislation of the Craft, so far as it bears upon the compact of 1721 becomes essential.(1)

It will be convenient, however, in the first instance, to examine into the power of amendment *actually* possessed by the Grand Lodge, together with that which it assumed the right of exercising. For this purpose, a comparison between Article XXXIX. of the *Old* and the *New* Regulations respectively, as shown in the Constitution Book for 1738, will be found useful.

The term "*Old*" *Regulations*, was used to denote the rules of the Society as published in 1723, whilst the expression "*New*" *Regulations* was applied to the various alterations that were subsequently made: these ("*Old*" and "New") are shown in parallel columns in the Constitutions 1738, from which the following extract is given.

(1) See §§ 3, 17, and 23 (IV.); also §§ 18 (VI.) and 33 (IV).

Old Regulations.

XXXIX.—Every *annual* G. LODGE has an inherent Power and Authority to make *New Regulations*, or to alter *These* for the real Benefit of this Antient *Fraternity*, provided always that the *Old Land Marks* be carefully preserved, and that such New *Regulations* and Alterations be proposed and agreed to at the 3rd *Quarterly* Communication preceding the *Annual* Grand *Feast*; and that they be offer'd to the Perusal of *all the Brethren* before Dinner in writing even of the Youngest *Enter'd Prentice*; the Approbation and Consent of the *Majority* of *all the Brethren* present being absolutely necessary to make the same Binding and Obligatory; which must therefore after Dinner, and after the *New G. Master* is install'd, be Solemnly desir'd; as it was desir'd and obtain'd for these *Old Regulations*, when proposed by the G. LODGE to about 150 Brethren at *Stationers Hall* on ST. JOHN *Baptist's* Day 1721.

THE END OF THE OLD REGULATIONS.

New Regulations.

XXXIX.—On 24th June 1723, at the *Feast*, the G. LODGE before Dinner made this RESOLUTION; that *it is not in the Power of any Man or Body of Men to make any Alteration or Innovation in the Body of Masonry, without the consent first obtain'd of the* G. LODGE. And on 25 *Nov.* 1723, the G. LODGE in *Ample Form* resolved, *that any G. Lodge* duly met *has 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 be made in this printed Book of Constitutions without leave of the G. Lodge.

Accordingly

All the *Alterations* or NEW REGULATIONS above written are only for amending or explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the Good of *Masonry*, without breaking in upon the Antient *Rules* of the *Fraternity*, Still preserving the *Old Land Marks*; and were made at Several Times, as Occasion 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 *Masonry*, without the consent of *all the Brethren* at the GRAND Annual FEAST; which has not been disputed since the said 24th June 1823, for the *Members* of the G. LODGE are truly the Representatives of *All the Fraternity*, according to OLD REGULATION X.

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II. It should be recollected, that virtually the contract of 1721 was *tripartite*, the parties thereto being,

1. The Four old Lodges.

2. The new Lodges constituted between 1717 and 1721.

3. The Masons of London and Westminster.(1)

From which it follows, as an obvious corollary, that the TRIPLE sanction was essential to any variation of its terms.(2)

"The Constitutions of 1723," says Findel,(3) ".have ever since been regarded as the legal foundation, in fact, of the Fraternity of Freemasons *under the form it should retain in the future.*

"That the laws and regulations therein contained were really those which were found in the ancient documents, and in use up to that period, the official character of the Book of Constitutions itself, as well as the repeated assurances of Anderson and Desaguliers, that everything was retained that was really ancient and authentic in the old Constitutions, is a sufficient security on the one hand; and on the other hand, the full and complete investigation of Kloss, who compared them with the old Constitutions themselves, has established it beyond doubt."(4)

III. A power of subsequent amendment was vested in the Grand Lodge, subject to certain well-defined conditions:—

1. It could be exercised at the Third Quarterly Communication, *only*, preceding the Annual Feast.

2. The old landmarks were not to be disturbed.

3. Every proposed alteration was to be submitted in writing to *all* the brethren, including the *youngest Enter'd Prentice.*

It will be shown, however, that the Grand Lodge soon proceeded to act, as though its power of amendment was without limitation, and that it possessed ample authority to change, one by one, every feature of the Constitution.

IV.—COMPOSITION OF GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge, by the Old Constitutions, could consist only of the *Masters* and *Wardens*(5) of regular Lodges, with the Grand Master and his Wardens at their head (6): and it had been customary even for these officers, at their annual election, and on other particular occasions, to withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the Lodges to consult together, that no undue influence might warp their opinion.(7) The first innovation upon the usages of the Society, occurred 27th December 1720, when the office of Deputy Grand Master was established, and the Grand Master was empowered to *appoint* that officer, together with the *two Wardens.* This encroachment upon the privileges of members, seems to have been strenuously resisted for several years, the nomination of the learned natural philosopher, Dr. Desaguliers, as Deputy Grand Master, being only approved on the 24th June 1723, by a majority of one; the votes being 43 for, to 42 against. On this occasion, the Duke of Wharton, late Grand Master, who presided, though nominating Dr. Desaguliers on behalf of the actual G.M., the Earl of Dalkeith, took care to vote against him, which led a Bro. Robinson to characterise his behaviour as "unprecedented, unwarrantable, and irregular;" the result being, to quote the minutes of Grand Lodge, "that the late G.M. went away from the hall without ceremony."

The question of nomination or election, was again debated at subsequent Quarterly Communications, not being finally settled until 28th April 1724.

The privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was soon afterwards extended to Past Grand Masters (1724), Past Deputies (1726), and Past Grand Wardens (1727); (8) and was styled by Preston "a peculiar favour."

The Treasurer and Secretary were gradually admitted

(1) See §§ 18 (VI.) and 33 (IV.)

(2) It is immaterial to the principle contended for, whether the resolution passed in 1721 is regarded as a *contract*, or as a solemn engagement entered into by the Masonic fraternity. Since in either case, comformably with "old Regulation" XXXIX., the course of future legislation was to be determined by the members of all Lodges, *old* and *new*, including the Masons of London and Westminster, or, in other words, by "the general vote."

(3) Page 147. Touching the names of those who signed the Book of Constitutions, as well as the extract from the Minutes of the year 1723.—See Kloss, History of Freemasonry in England, p 45.

(4) The Grand Lodge of England was fully entitled to propose the fundamental laws of the Fraternity, for she was the first regularly organized Masonic Association on the whole terrestrial globe. History of Freemasonry (Findel), p 148.

(5) § 17 (IV.)

(6) O.R. XII. Constit. 1723.

(7) Preston, Ed. 1804, p 227. O.R. XXIX.

(8) See p 17, Note 3.

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to full membership, it not having been settled till 1753 that the Treasurer "was a Grand Lodge officer, by vertue of his office, and as such to be elected from amongst the brethren who had served the Stewardship."(1)

Eventually, however, the privilege of voting in Grand Lodge was extended to *all* Grand Officers, present and past. By old Regulation XIV. in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, the right of presiding in Grand Lodge was vested "in the Master of a Lodge, who should be the longest a Freemason," providing there was no one present who had been Grand or Deputy Grand Master, but before 1738 this privilege was transferred to actual or Past Grand Wardens.

26th Nov. 1728, N.R. (New Regulation) XII. If any Officer (Master or Wardens) cannot attend, he may send a Brother of that Lodge (but not a mere *Enter'd Prentice*) with his jewel to supply his Room, and support the honour of his *Lodge*.(2)

It has been well observed, that in agreeing to the *old* Regulations, the single (private or original) Lodges, had to sacrifice some of their former independence, which signified the less, as *at first* the Grand Lodge was composed entirely of representatives from the Lodges.(3)

V.—Committee of Charity.—On 13th December 1733, the following regulation was made (4):—

1. "That considering the usual business of a Quarterly Communication was too much for one time; whatever business cannot be despatched here, shall be referred to the Committee of Charity, and their opinion reported to the next Grand Lodge.

That all questions debated at the said Committee, shall be decided by a majority of those present."

In consequence of this regulation, the Committee of Charity was considered as immediately dependent on the Grand Lodge; and the minutes of their proceedings were regularly read and confirmed at the Quarterly Communications.

2. The Grand Lodge,(5) thus, to a certain extent, voluntarily delivered over to this Committee the residue of that independence which had been left to it, in the passing of resolutions. This innovation, viz., the extension of the Committee for the administration of the Charity Fund, into a meeting of Master Masons, on whom power was conferred to make arrangements of the greatest importance, and to prepare new resolutions,(6) not only virtually annulled the authority vested in the Grand Lodge, but likewise greatly endangered the equality of the brethren in the different Lodges.

VI. — Privileges of the Grand Stewards. — 1. In the Grand Mastership of Lord Weymouth, the Stewards' Lodge was established (1735), and with its formation commenced the bestowal of those extraordinary privileges, which produced so widely spread a feeling of dissatisfaction among the Craft, and was, according to some high authorities, one of the chief causes of the great schism.

The twelve Stewards of the year(7) had to attend the Grand Lodge in their proper clothing and jewels, to pay at the rate of four Lodges towards the expense of the Communication, and (at first) "*were not allowed to vote, nor even to speak, except when desired, or else of what related to the ensuing feast only.*"

These privileges were rapidly extended, and it was soon passed, "that each of the twelve should vote in Grand Lodge.(8)

Also to encourage *gentlemen* to serve the office (of Steward) it was agreed on 31st March 1735 that all Grand Officers, the Grand Master excepted, should be elected out of that body.(9)

The following extract from the minutes of Grand Lodge attests the extreme unpopularity of these measures (10):—

"11 Dec. 1735. A petition and appeal was presented and read signed by several Masters of Lodges, against the privileges granted to the Stewards' Lodge at the last Quarterly Communication. The appellants were heard at large, and the question being put whether the determination of the last Quarterly Communication relating to this matter should be confirmed or not. In the course of the collecting the votes on this occasion, there appeared so much confusion that

(1) Constit. 1767, p 259.

(2) Nothing is more usual than to accommodate a young Mason as soon as possible with a Warden's jewel, even from another Lodge, if it cannot be readily procured in that wherein he was made, in order that he may see the Grand Lodge, as a matter of amusement, Constit. 1812, Calcutta. (Note).

(3) Findel, p 143. By a regulation passed 8th January 1783—all subscribers of £25 to the (Masonic) Hall Fund were constituted *members* of Grand Lodge—"Those brethren under the rank of Master Mason, to be members from the time they shall respectively be advanced to that degree." Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

(4) N.R. XIII., Constit. 1738, p 181.—*Freemasons' Calendar*, 1775, p 47.

(5) Findel, p 154.

(6) See § 19 (II.—IV.), and end of Part II. (P 29).

(7) Constit. 1738.

(8) Constit. 1756, p 305.

(9) G.L. Min.; Preston, Ed. 1796, p 269; Constit. 1784, p 364.

(10) G.L. Min.

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it was not possible for the Grand Officers to determine with any certainty what the numbers on either side of the question were. They were, therefore, obliged to dismiss the debate and close the Lodge.

On the 7th February 1770 it was passed in Grand Lodge: "As the right of the members of the Stewards' Lodge in general to attend the Committee of Charity appears doubtful, no mention of such right being made in the laws of the Society, the Grand Lodge are of opinion, *that they have no general right to attend;* but it is hereby resolved, that the Stewards' Lodge be allowed the privilege of sending a number of brethren, equal to *any other four Lodges*, to every future Committee of Charity, and that, as the Master of each private Lodge only has a right to attend, to make a proper distinction between the Stewards' Lodge and the other Lodges, that the Master and *three other members* of that Lodge be permitted to attend at every succeeding Committee on the behalf of the said Lodge." This resolution, however, was declared not to be intended to deprive *any Lodge which had been previously constituted* of its regular rank and precedence.(1)

Bro. Findel thus expresses himself:(2)

"The newly created Stewards' Lodge, which was permitted to send a deputation of twelve members to the Grand Lodge, having the privilege of voting as individuals, and wearing distinctive aprons and ribands, as it was resolved that in future all the Grand Officers should be elected out of that body. The office of Steward, which was a very expensive one, became by this means associat d with favouritism, in which rank and wealth had the preference, in total opposition to the liberal and equalising spirit of Masonry. The Grand Lodge, says Kloss, first introduced into Masonry that axiom, so abundantly practiced in the so-called higher degrees, that the more largely a brother contributes, the greater his weight in the Lodge. This unjust preference shown to the Stewards excited loud but righteous indignation among the Brethren, and such a disturbance ensued that Ward had to get up and make a speech calling for 'decency' and 'moderation.'"

The fortunes of the Stewards' Lodge culminated on 18th April 1792, when it was put over the heads of its Masonic parents, and placed at the head of the list without a number.(3)

VII.—From the date of the Union (1813), the Grand Officers ceased to be selected from the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which, in fact, was only saved from extinction by the perseverance of the late Bro. W. Williams, Prov. G.M. for Dorset. Eighteen Lodges received the privilege of annually nominating each a Grand Steward, to be approved by the Grand Master. Their duty is to assist in conducting the arrangements made for the Quarterly Communications, and to so regulate the Grand Festival, that no expense whatever may fall on the Grand Lodge.

Since 1847, when it was first proposed by Bro. John Bigg, P.M. Moira Lodge, now No. 92, that the distinction of the "Red Apron" should be thrown open to *all* Lodges in rotation, many motions to a similar effect have been submitted (though unsuccessfully) to Grand Lodge.

The fairest and most equitable proposal bearing upon the duties and status of Grand Stewards was made by Bro. John Havers (now Past Grand Warden) in 1848, to the effect that the Grand Festival should be converted into a charitable festival, and that Stewards serving all the Charities should rank as Past Grand Stewards.

VIII.—The preceding paragraphs (I.—VI.) will have amply illustrated the great abuses which had found their way into our ancient Society. The numerous new regulations, which were introduced, caused dissatisfaction, as the rights of individual Lodges were more and more encroached upon, and the Grand Lodge was made gradually to assume the character of an independent and arbitary power.(4)

The Summary erasure of Lodges, who were irregular in their attendance at the Quarterly Communications, or in their contributions to the General Charity has been noticed in Part I., and it will be sufficient to remark that the expulsion from the Masonic Union of original No. 4, and the high-handed supercession of original No. 3, amply attest, that in its career of innovation, the Grand Lodge was in no degree restrained from the full exercise of its assumed powers, by any sentimental feeling of gratitude toward the Lodges which had called it into being.

§ 25.—The disturbance of the "Ancient Land Marks,"(5)

(1) Preston, Ed. 1796, p 272. See § 21.

(2) P 155.

(3) *Freemasons' Calendar.*

(4) 18th April 1777:—Resolved, that all Lodges which have not complied with the orders and Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, in regard to the regulations for building a Hall, for the use of the Society, be erazed out of the List, unless they transmit to the Grand Secretary, on or before each Quarterly Communication, an accurate list of all members, made or admitted since 29th October 1768, with the registering fee stipulated by the Regulations of that date, or give some satisfactory excuse for the neglect. G.L. Min.

(5) Bro. Findel suggests *nine* landmarks, of which the ninth, "is the right of each Mason, even of the youngest apprentice, to participate in Masonic legislation, and to be represented in Grand Lodge," Kingston *Masonic Annual* (1871), p 20. Bro. Hughan, "prefers no enumeration of the landmarks, but advocates instead, the adoption of a general principle whereby to test all innovations or alterations;" "and that," he thinks, "should be, to *conserve the true welfare* of the Craft by agreeing only to such changes as *will not interfere* with the *settled customs, ceremonies,* and *obligations* peculiar to the Fraternity. Let the test (he adds) be sufficiently elastic to admit of needful regulations, according to the spirit of the age in which we live, and yet so exact as to reject all attempts at fanciful legislation or interference with the foundations of our ancient and honourable society. *Masonic Review* (Cincinnati Ohio), December 1876.

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as recorded in the previous section, or in other words, the repeated innovations upon the original constitutions, gradually effaced from the old Lodges all, or nearly all, their distinctive features of constitution, and in the result materially contributed to the great schism of 1739-1813, which was only healed at the cost of their permanent displacement from their Ancient precedency. (§ 28.)

§ 26.—I. The causes of the great schism of the last century are foreign to the scope of this work, except so far as they can reasonably be identified with the "Innovations" carried out by the Grand Lodge, which, no doubt, in the judgment of many worthy brethren, were rapidly effacing every vestige of the "Antient Landmarks." That the abuses, the leading features of which, only, have been outlined in § 24, produced great discontent, we know, but in the opinion of the writer, the great disruption of the Craft was attributable to three distinct causes.

II. (*a*) Speculative Masonry (1) was, so to speak, only on its trial, during the generation which succeeded the authors of the revival. The *institution* of a society of Free and Accepted Masons, on a cosmopolitan and unsectarian basis, was one thing; its *consolidation*, however, opposed as its practical working showed it to be, to the ancient customs and privileges of the operatives, was another and a very different affair.

(*b*) The importation from France of many varieties of spurious Masonry about 1740-50 had tended to disparage the primitive simplicity of the English Rite. (2) (§ 29.)

The introduction into this country of the then newly-devised and so-styled "High degrees" was doubtless greatly aided by the foresight of their originators, who whilst refraining from any direct rivalry with the Antient Craft *degree*, at the same time cleverly associated their invention therewith, by limiting the privilege of membership to Freemasons.(3) They thus instilled a belief that the alleged "High Grades" were a recovered portion of the ancient mysteries of the Fraternity, and thereby persuaded no inconsiderable section of the Craft, that their general adoption was "a return to the old lines," and instead of an innovation, but the raising of a more stately and perfect superstructure, *on the foundations* of the existing edifice of Masonry.(4)

"The seeds thus disseminated had the more time to thrive, as the Grand Master (Lord Byron), from 1747 to 1752, was constantly absent from this country; the Grand Lodge (says Findel) becoming completely powerless, as no regularity in the business was observed."(5)

(*c*) Assuming the influences above summarized, to have been in active operation for some years prior to 1752, it may, I think, be reasonably concluded that the arbitrary and unconstitutional behaviour of Grand Lodge at last turned the scale in favour of secession.

III. From 1717 to 1722, the claims of the operatives, had been very fairly recognized in the distribution of Grand Lodge office, as is attested by the appointments of the latter year, when Mr. Joshua Timson, *Blacksmith*, and

(1) It is stated by Preston (Ed. 1804, p 208) "that (about the first decade of the last century) in order to avert the total lapse of the Society, it was agreed that the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but should be extended to men of various professions, provided they were regularly approved and initiated into the Order." No authority is cited in support of this position; but it has, nevertheless, been adopted by succeeding Masonic historians, including Bros. Findel, Steinbrenner and Fort, the last named of whom (p 130) actually accords to this alleged decision of the operative Craft, the importance of a *formal proclamation!* The Diary, however, of Elias Ashmole, and Dr. Plot's History of Staffordshire (p 316, see also Lyon, p 51) conclusively establish that non-operatives were admitted into the Society in the seventeenth century, and it being the practice of all trade guilds, from their earliest existence, to admit occasional members, who were not of their "Craft," it seems, in the highest degree improbable, that either the "Masons," or the "Freemasons," should have constituted an exception to this general rule. Speculative Masonry, in the text, is considered in its later phase, that is to say, from the period of its becoming the sole representative of the *two* original elements of the Society.

(2) Even England, the *birthplace* of Masonry, has experienced the French innovations; and all the repeated injunctions, admonitions, and reproofs of the Lodges cannot prevent those in different parts of the kingdom from admitting the French novelties, full of tinsel and glitter, and high sounding titles.—*Proofs of a Conspiracy*, (Robison), 1797, p 9. The Abbé Barruel and Professor Robison wrote at the same era, without mutual consultation; one a French clergyman, the other a Scottish professor, *and both Freemasons*. Their works produced an immense sensation, and evoked an elaborate defence of the Order from the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master. This illustrious brother, however, in 1809, practically admitted the justice of the strictures, which ten years previously he had applied himself to refute, by speaking "of mischievous combinations on the Continent, *borrowing* and *prostituting* the respectable name of Masonry, and sowing *disaffection* and *sedition* through the communities within which they were protected."—Speech at Leith, N.B.

(3) See Preface to Findel's *History of Freemasonry*, 2nd Edition, by Bro. D. M. Lyon, p vii.

(4) Michael Andrew Ramsay opened the door (1740) to the so-called High Grades, of which the injurious effects, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of genuine Freemasons, are felt to this very day. *Findel*, p 204. Dr. Oliver (*Historical Landmarks*, Vol. I. p 9, 1846), speaks of the degrees practised on the Continent having settled down to about *forty*, though he mentions having before him a list of nearly *one thousand*, which had been or were then practised under one or other denomination of Freemasonry. In this respect, indeed, the palm must now be yielded to our American brethren, who, according to a recent writer (*Macmillan's Magazine*, June 1878), "can boast of more Grand Lodges, more members, *and more degrees of Masonic folly*, than the whole of the old world combined!!"

(5) Findel, p 173.

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Mr. William Hawkins, *Mason*, appear as Grand Wardens.(1) In 1723, however, a struggle for supremacy, between the operatives and speculatives, had set in, and the former from that time could justly complain of their total supercession in the offices of the Society.

IV. In 1730, Anthony Sayer, the Premier Grand Master, was publicly admonished and well nigh expelled for taking part in illegal assemblies of dissatisfied Masons, who were seeking to undermine the authority of the Society they and others had so recently constituted.(2) The following extract from a contemporary narrative (3) (1730), will further illustrate, the disagreement which then prevailed. "Some operative Masons (but according to the polite way of expression, Accepted Masons), made a visitation from the first and oldest Constituted Lodge (4) (according to the Lodge Book in *London*) to a noted Lodge in this city, and was denied admittance, because their old Lodge was removed to another house, which tho' contrary to this great Mystery, *requires another Constitution*,(5) at no less expence than two guineas, with an elegant entertainment, under the denomination of being put to charitable uses; which, if justly applied, will give great Encomiums to so worthy an Undertaking, but it is very much doubted, and most reasonable to think, it will be expended towards the forming another system of Masonry, the old Fabrick being so ruinous, that unless repaired by some occult Mystery, will soon be annihilated."

V. About 1738-39 certain brethren were charged with working a "different Master's part," when several meetings were held in open defiance of the regulations.(6) By way of detecting the schismatics, and thus excluding them from the orthodox Lodges, the expedient was adopted of introducing a slight alteration in the system,(7) or as otherwise expressed (8) "some trifling innovations were sanctioned, upon the ancient customs of the Order." This resolution was unfortunate, and produced the very evil it was intended to avert.

VI.—Schisms in Societies (says Laurie),(9) generally arise from misconduct on both sides, and the rule applies to the case now under consideration.

The "Moderns" undoubtedly departed from their usual custom and propriety of conduct, by authorising the slightest innovation upon the ceremonies of an ancient institution; but the "Ancients" were guilty of a greater impropriety, in being the active promoters of the schism, and still more by holding up their brethren to the ridicule of the public.

They propagated an opinion,(10) that the ancient tenets and practices of Masonry, were preserved by them; and that the regular Lodges, being composed of *modern* Masons, had adopted *new* plans, and were not to be considered as acting under the *old* establishment. Whilst, therefore, arrogating to themselves, the high sounding title of "Ancient" Masons, they branded the brethren of the *Regular* Lodges with the odious appellation of "Moderns," who they averred never existed till 1717 (§ 22). This has been rightly styled by a distinguished living writer, as (11) "a paltry attempt to throw doubts on the legality and Masonic character of a Body, from which they, as also the '*Moderns*,' received their knowledge of the Craft." A similar view was expressed by the late Dr. Oliver(12) :—"I shall use the words *ancient* and *modern* in their general acceptation, the former to designate the Seceders, and the latter the Constitutional Masons: although both were alike ancient or modern, being equally derived from the same source."

The two phrases are, indeed, very happily characterised in Bro. Findel's great work on Freemasonry, where we find, by way of commentary on the rituals of the rival Grand Lodges: "The simpler one, the Catechism of

(1) Besides the two brethren named in the text, we find amongst the Grand Wardens of previous years:—Mr. Jacob Lamball, *Carpenter*, 1717; Mr. John Cordwell, *City Carpenter*, 1718; Mr. Thomas Morrice (Morris), *Stone Cutter*, 1718-19 and 1721; and Mr. Thomas Hobby, *Stone Cutter*, 1721.

(2) 28th Aug. 1730—A paper signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Knave's-acre was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Bro. Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favours he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge. (See p 10.)

15th Dec. 1730—Carried by a majority that what Bro. Sayer had done was irregular only, and not clandestine—and was recommended by the D.G.M. to do nothing so irregular in future. G.L. Min.

(3) "Masonry Dissected." By S. Prichard, late member of a Constituted Lodge (1730). For an interesting criticism of this work, and of Dr. Anderson's reply, ("A Defence of Masonry, occasioned by a pamphlet called Masonry Dissected"—A.D. 1730). See Oliver's "Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers" (1847), Vol. I. p 47.

(4) Original No. 1, now Lodge of Antiquity.

(5) Query—Was the compliance and non-compliance respectively of original Nos. 3 and 2 with this regulation, the cause in one instance of degradation and in the other of effacement?

(6) Mas. Mem. p 4.

(7) Some account of the Schism amongst the Free and Accepted Masons in England (1847). Oliver, p 16.

(8) History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Laurie, p 59.

(9) Ibid. p 60.

(10) Preston, Ed. 1804, p 242.

(11) Hughan, Mas. Mem. p 14.

(12) Some Account of the Schism (Oliver), p 18, foot note.

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Moderns, is the *more ancient;* and that of the Ancients is the *more recent.*" (1)

On the 5th December 1753, Robert Turner, W.M. 15, was elected the first Grand Master of the "Seceders," by the representatives of some dozen Lodges. (2)

The distinctive epithets, "Ancients" and "Moderns," were commonly employed by both parties alike, to denote the seceding and the regular Masons respectively, as may be illustrated by two extracts from the minutes of the Moira Lodge, No. 92, constituted 1755 (Moderns).

"4th December 1758, Brother Glover of St. John's Lodge being an 'Ancient' Mason, having taken his obligation of this Lodge, paid the ujal fine of two shillings, and became a member."

"19th January 1761, Bro. Wright proposed Mr. Willm. Gee, to be made a Modern Mason in this Lodge, which was seconded and thirded properly."

VII. The chief feature of the new ritual (Seceders) consisted in a division of the third degree into two sections, the *Second* of which was restricted to a few Master Masons, who were approved as candidates. Thus it comes to pass (says Hughan), that the arrangement as we have it now, was practically set on foot by the Ancients: the Moderns were compelled to accept the alteration in the Master Masons' degree, or the "Masonic Union" of 1813 would not have been cemented.

The special object of the Seceders was the promotion of Royal Arch Masonry, and as many gentlemen preferred joining the Grand Lodge of "Four Degrees" to associating with the Society which worked but three, the rival body was successful in its career of innovation. A clue being thus afforded to the reasons which prompted its formation, as well as to the causes of its extraordinary success. (3)

The Grand Chapter of the "Moderns" was constituted about 1766, and (says Hughan), virtually, though not actually, was countenanced by the Grand Lodge: (4) this, however, is scarcely reconcileable with the action of their Grand Secretary, who, writing to the Prov. G. Lodge of Frankfort, in the *same year*, calls the Royal Arch, "a society which we do not acknowledge, and which we regard as an *invention* designed for the purpose of introducing *innovations* amongst the brotherhood; *and diverting them from the fundamental rules which our ancestors laid down for us.*" (5)

The same official (Spencer) who was Grand Secretary during 1757-67, had about two years previously thus expressed himself in reply to an applicant for Masonic relief:—

"Your being an Ancient Mason you are not entitled to any of our charity. The Ancient Masons have a Lodge at the FIVE BELLS in the Strand, and their Secretary's name is Dermott.

Our Society is neither ARCH, ROYAL ARCH, or *Antient*, so that you have no right to partake of our Charity."

Upon this Laurence Dermott remarks:—

"Such was the character given of them by their own Grand Secretary about fourteen years ago: How much they have changed for better or worse, is no business of mine at this time." (6)

§ 27.—The following remarks, expressed by the *oldest* Masonic body in England (1779) and styled by Bro. Hughan "a really dignified protest against the assertions of its rival," are of interest, as marking disapproval by a sister Grand Lodge of the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the Grand Lodge of England. (7)

"York being the established Place of Masonic Government, the whole fraternity successively paid Allegiance to its Authority, and whereas the Sacred Art flourished so much, that Masonry in the South came to require some Nominal Patron to Superintend its Government. A person under the Title of Grand Master for the South was appointed, with the Approbation of the Grand Lodge at York, to which the whole fraternity at large were still bound, as they were before, to pay Tribute and acknowledge Subjection. And thus Masonry flourished for many years in the South, as well as in the North, but afterwards became again at so low a Ebb in the South that in the year 1717, only four Lodges remained extant in those parts, but those Lodges ever gloried in Originating from the Ancient York Masons, which they constantly testified. And whereas these very Lodges cemented under a new Grand Master for the South, and hence arose what is now called the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, whose meetings have been by some considered as General Meetings, but without any Constitutional Authority to give such Meetings a Sanction to that Title.

"And whereas the Grand Lodge of All England, still existing at York, is the Supreme Legislature of Masonry in this kingdom. And hath, with Lamentations, beheld that the Nominal Grand Lodge, in London, have not only forgotten the Allegiance due to this Parent State of Masonry in England, but have proceeded to insult its Dignity, and depart from every ancient Landmark of the Order, assuming such arbitrary and unmasonick Measures, as ought not to be found among Masons.

"Besides, which, many Masters and Lodges under their Sanction have been struck off their Books on trifling occasions, and particularly on Pecuniary ones, Motives which Masons ought to blush at, and, in fine, they have adopted Measures altogether arbitrary and repugnant to the principles of the Masonic Institution, whereby the

(1) Findel (quoting Kloss), p 176.

(2) G.L. Min. (Ancients); Mas. Mem. p 4. See § 20.

(3) Mas. Mem. p 5.

(4) As a defensive organisation only; to obviate the necessity of the Regular Brethren joining the "Antients" for "Exaltation." *Ibid.* p 8.

(5) Findel, pp 183-4.

(6) Copy of an answer (in writing) given to Brother W——C——ll, a certified petitioner from Ireland—by Mr. Spencer, one of the Grand Secretaries (Moderns). Ahiman Rezon, Ed. 1778, p xv.

(7) Draft of a Manifesto: Grand Lodge of All England (York), May 1779. Unpublished Records of the Craft (Hughan), pp 37-40.

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true Spirit of Free Masonry in the South of England hath been subverted, and if not timely supported by the Masonic Legislature might become totally destroyed.

"Hence, however, the Grand Lodge in London, from its Situation, being encouraged by some of the Principal Nobility of the Nation, arose at Great Power, *and began to despise the origin from whence it sprang.* In an unbrotherly manner, wishing the Gr. Lodge at York annihilated, which appears by one of their Almanacks, insinuating, that though there are some Brethren remaining, who act under the Old Constitution of York, yet that they are few in number, and will be soon annihilated.(1)

"Upon the whole, let every dispassionate Mason but weigh impartially the several Facts here stated, and he must spurn at the daring Innovation offered by the Nominal Grand Lodge in London, to so sacred an Institution.

If he wishes to partake of Masonry in its Original Purity, he will turn his attention to that source, where it hath been Inviolably maintained and continued for Successive Ages to this Day, and, where the Legislature of Masonry for this Kingdom stands fixed by its true Title 'The Grand Lodge of All England, Established at the City of York.'"

§ 28.—I. On 27th December 1813,(2) the Union of the two Societies took place, under the Grand Mastership of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, there being at the period of this amalgamation 640 Lodges holding under the "Moderns," and 359 under the "Ancients."(3)

II. The articles of Union agreed to, by the rival Grand Lodges, were twenty-one (4) in number, of which three only bear distinctly upon the subject of the present work, viz., Nos. II., VII., and VIII.

III. Art. II. "It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft and the Master Mason, including *the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch.*(5) But this Article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of chivalry, according to the constitutions of the said Orders."(6)

IV. Art. VII. (Extract from, omitting the Grand Officers.) THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND shall be composed of—

"The actual Masters and Wardens of all Warranted Lodges,(7) Past Masters of Lodges, who have regularly served and passed the chair before the day of Union, and who have continued without secession regular contributing Members of a Warranted Lodge. It being understood that of all the Masters who, from and after the day of the said Union, shall regularly pass the chair of their respective Lodges, but one at a time, to be delegated by his Lodge, shall have a right to sit and vote in the said Grand Lodge, so that after the decease of all the regular Past Masters of any regular Lodge, who have attained that distinction at the time of the Union, the representation of such Lodge shall be by its actual Master, Wardens, and one Past Master only."

Past Masters are admitted to membership in many Grand Lodges, and by some the inherent right has been claimed to sit in these bodies. But the most eminent Masonic authorities have made a contrary decision, and the general opinion now is that Past Masters obtain their seats in Grand Lodge by courtesy, and *not* by inherent right.(8)

In the composition of the *United* Grand Lodge of England, the admission of Past Masters in 1813, in deference to the prevailing practice among the "*Ancients*," was a distinct innovation; it may be noted also that for many years subsequent to the Union (until 1834), Past Masters were ineligible for election to the Boards of General Purposes, Finance,(9) Works, and Schools, and the Committee of Benevolence. It was in consequence of this disability, that the late Bro. Peter Gilkes, in order to qualify for election to the Board of Benevolence, of which for the last sixteen years of his life he was a distinguished member,

(1) See Freemasons' Calendar 1783; and Constit. 1784. This uncharitable prediction was verified by the G. Lodge at York dying out about 1787 (or, according to Bro. Hughan, in 1792). Hist. of the Ancient City of York (Hargrove), Vol. II. p 476.

(2) Preston, Ed. 1861 (Oliver), p 309; Mas. Mem. p 27.

(3) Mas. Mem. pp 114-18. See Hughan's Numerical and Numismatical Register of Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England (1879).

(4) Mas. Mem. pp 21-27; Preston, Ed. 1861 (Oliver), p 309.

(5) This degree, according to the best authorities, was *introduced* about 1736-44; Masonic Reprints (Hughan), p 53; History of the Royal Arch (Oliver), p 38; Laurie, p 429; Findel, p 183; Lyon, pp 290-91. The earliest allusion to the Royal Arch degree, *extant*, is contained in Dr. Dassigny's "Serious Enquiry," (1744), reprinted in Masonic Memorials (Hughan). On its introduction into this country, it was practised with some other minor degrees, in the Temple Encampments, not on account of any pre-existing connection, but because these were the only places where it could be associated, *as the earliest Craft Lodges never recognised the degree.* Laurie, p 425. See Mas. Mem. pp 5-7, and §§ 26 (VII.) and 29 (IV.)

(6) The import of this last sentence can only be guaged by imagining the impression it would create if reproduced in the Book of Constitutions of current date.

(7) It was apparently not thought necessary to designate the old Lodges by their proper (*i.e.*, Time Immemorial) appellation.

(8) Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry. This grade seems to have obtained from very early times, in the old trade or craft guilds. A regulation of the Guild of Tailors, Exeter (1516), orders, that all Past Masters shall be on the Council of the Guild, and shall have the same authority as the Wardens. (Smith's English Gilds, p 328.)

(9) United with the Board of General Purposes about 1839. Four *Past Masters* added to the Boards of General Purposes and Finance, 1834.—F. Q. Review.

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during that period annually filled the chair of a Lodge, and discharged its arduous duties.(1)

V. Art. VIII. (Ante p 6, Note 6).

§ 29.—I. The prevailing theories with regard to Masonic history, are of so conflicting a nature, that the student may be sorely tempted to take refuge, in the sceptical solution of this difficulty, propounded by a notable mystic of the last century.(2) :—"No man can give any account of the Order of Freemasonry, of its origin, of its history, of its object, nor any explanation of its mysteries and symbols, *which does not leave the mind in total uncertainty on all these points.*"

The descent of modern Freemasonry has been variously traced;—(*a*) from the Roman *Collegia*; (*b*) the Oriental building (or other) fraternities; (*c*) the trade or Craft Guilds of the middle ages; (*d*) and from the German operative Stonemasons in the beginning of the eleventh century.(3)

Amongst the curious speculations, which, from time to time, have been indulged in by individual writers, not the least singular, is the theory advanced by Bro. Godfrey Higgins (author of the Celtic Druids), who states:—

"I am of opinion that a certain class of persons, initiated into the higher mysteries of the Ancients, were what are called Carmelites, Therapeutæ and Esseniens, or that they constituted a part of, or were formed out of these Sects, and were what we now call 'Freemasons.' They were also called Chaldei and Mathematici. I think that *the rite of circumcision* was originally instituted for the *characteristic mark* of the fraternity or society!!" (4)

"It is an extraordinary fact" (says Oliver) "that there is scarcely a single ceremony in Freemasonry, but we find its corresponding rite in one or other of the idolatrous mysteries."(5)

The resemblance between the practices of Masonry and those of the ancient mysteries, is thus accounted for by Bro. Sandys:—"The admission of Elias Ashmole, the Antiquarian, in the year 1646, caused a revision of the different forms for the reception of candidates, and to the simple and terse rites then in existence, and which were probably of a very high antiquity, were added others by Ashmole and his companions, who in arranging them, were, perhaps, swayed by the knowledge they, as men of letters, possessed of the ancient mysteries of Egypt and Greece and other Pagan ceremonies?"(6)

As regards the *foreign* origin, which has been claimed for Freemasonry, it may be observed, that in 1798, the common belief in this assumption, was animadverted upon by a much quoted Masonic writer, in language which, even at the present day, is not destitute of force:—"It is to be

(1) Peter William Gilkes was initiated in the British Lodge, No. 8. The Lodge of Unity, No. 69, first elected him their Master, and during his Masonic life he filled successively the chairs of Nos. 23 (Globe), 162 (Blackfriars Bridge Lodge, *now* Cadogan), 172 (Concord), 180 (Goat, Pall Mall, *now* St. James Union), 256 (Unions), 214 (Hope and Unity, Romford), and 7 (Percy Arms, Strand, *now* Royal York Lodge), several times each, and died the W.M. of the St. Michael's Lodge, *now* No. 211.

He declined the honour of an office in the Grand Lodge because he considered that his circumstances in life were not equal to the appointment.

(2) Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Founder of the Illuminati; Proof of the Existence of Illuminism, Charlestown, 1802, p 81; Memoirs of Jacobinism, by the Abbe Barruel, Vol. II. p 352; Proofs of a Conspiracy (Robison), p 110.

(3) See (*a*) Preston Ed. 1804, p 141; Laurie, Chapter I.; Masonic Mag. July 1873 (Woodford), and January 1879 (Art. Guilds); Findel, pp 20-23.

(*b*) Wren's Parentalia (1750), p 306; Sandy's Short View of the Hist. of Freemasonry (1829), p 31; Higgins Anacalypsis (1836), Vol. I. pp 767-69; Fort's Antiquities of Freemasonry, *passim*.

(*c*) Herbert's Companies of London, Vol. I.; Smith's English Gilds; Halliwell's Early History of Freemasonry, p 47; Constitutions 1723, p 82; Stow's Survey of London (Seymour), Ed. 1735, Bk. IV. p 381; Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons; Encyclopædia of Architecture (Papworth), p 128; Hist. of Architecture (Fergusson) 1865, Vol. I. pp 477-78.

(*d*) Steinbrenner's Origin and Early History of Freemasonry (1864), p 20; and Findel, pp 23 and 47-74.

Bro. K. R. H. Mackenzie justly observes of the various theories concerning the origin of Masonry, "There are of these so many, that each student may select his own favourite without prejudice to any other."—Royal Masonic Cyclopædia, p viii.

(4) Anacalypsis, or an Inquiry into the Origin of all Languages, Nations, and Religions (1836), Vol. I. p 304. Brother Higgins adds, at a later part of this work:—"Everybody knows the now ridiculous traditionary fancy that a Mason is, in some way, marked, or branded, or mutilated, before he can be admitted into the Order. I believe this, like most other traditions, had not its origin from nothing. I believe the higher classes of Masons were originally persons who were admitted into the mysteries of Eleusis and Egypt, and that they were Chaldæans and Mathematici; and I believe that what the above tradition of the branding alluded to, was circumcision, and that they were circumcised. Origen and Clemens Alexandrinus both affirm, that the secret learning of the Egyptians was only taught to such persons as had undergone the operation of circumcision, for which reason it was submitted to by Pythagoras. The *same word* in Hebrew means both *initiated* and *circumcised*." ? (Ibid. p 724.) There is not (says Clinch) one Mason existing, who understands the reason of Pythagoras, or comprehends his system; yet they own his peculiar symbols, which by no chance could have been marked except from tradition. Of Hiram and Solomon, I shall not make a serious mention, but to show that not even the brethren themselves knew their origin, since they cannot agree on their own pleasant mythology. To me, however, the opinion which seems decisive is, that the sect has penetrated into Europe by means of the *Gypsies*. Anthologia Hibernica (March and April, 1794), pp 185 and 279-80.

(5) Signs and Symbols (1826), Vol I. p 109.

(6) A Short View of the History of Freemasonry (1829), by W. Sandys, P.M. Grand Master's Lodge, page 52. As this writer, like the majority of Masonic historians, refrains from citing authorities in support of his positions, we must remain in ignorance of the source whence he deduced the theory enunciated in the text. So far as I am aware, Bro. J. M. Ragon is the only author of repute who has given expression to a similar belief. See p 40, Note 5.

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particularly remarked (says Professor Robison), that all our brethren abroad profess to have received the Mystery of Freemasonry from Britain. This is surely a *puzzle* in the history; and we must leave it to others to reconcile this with the repeated assertions, in Anderson's Book of Constitutions, "that the fraternity existed all over the world."(1) His contention being, that the extraordinary antiquity claimed for the Craft, was irreconcileable with the admitted fact, of Masonry having so totally disappeared from the Countries in which it was *originally* practised, as to have *been received back* in the form of an *importation* from Britain!

"What these causes were" (says Laurie) "which continued the societies of Freemasons longer *in Britain* than in other countries, *it may not, perhaps, be easy to determine*, but the fact itself is unquestionably true."(2)

The opinion of Sir Christopher Wren—"that a Fraternity of Architects, styling themselves 'Freemasons,' having procured many valuable indulgences and exemptions from successive Popes, ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built"(3)—has served to sustain, if indeed it has not established, the theory, that Masonry was *introduced* into England by peripatetic foreign artificers.(4)

To the professional, rather than to the Masonic eminence, of Sir Christopher Wren, must be attributed the very general reception of his conclusions; a comparison, therefore, may be profitably instituted, between the foregoing view of our early Masonic history, expressed by the celebrated designer of St. Paul's Cathedral, and some remarks bearing on the same subject, by a distinguished living architect. Writing in 1865, Mr. George Edmund Street observes: "I was strongly disposed once to regard the attempt to deprive us of our great clerical architects (Gundulph, Flambard, Walsingham and Wykeham) as a little sacrilegious; but I am bound to say that I have now changed my mind. In short, the common belief in a race of *Clerical Architects*, and in *ubiquitous bodies of Freemasons*, seems to me to be altogether erroneous."(5)

To those, indeed, who regard the "Guild" as the archetype of the "Lodge," the conclusion will seem neither forced or unnatural—that British Masonry is of indigenous growth, and not a transplantation from any foreign country. Dr. Lujo Brentano, in the well-known essay, which is referred to by all writers who touch ever so remotely upon the subject of Guilds, states:—

"England must be regarded as the *birthplace* of Gilds, and London perhaps as their *cradle*. Neither Wilda, the principal writer on Gilds, nor Hartwig, who has made the latest researches into their origin, is able to discover anything of the essential nature of Gilds, either in what has just been related about the old family and its banquets, or in the sacrificial assemblies: and it is only as to the one point of the custom of holding banquets on the occasion of Anniversary Festivals, that Wilda is inclined to derive the Gilds from them. But of the *essence* of the Gild, "the brotherly banding together in close union, which expressed itself in manifold ways in the rendering of help and support," he finds no trace. The banquets were either casual meetings, to which every one, as he thought proper, invited his friends, or which several people prepared in common, and which did not produce any more intimate relationship than that already existing from the actual bond of a family, or state, or neighbourhood, or they were meetings in which every one of the nation was able, or obliged to take part. There appears in them nothing of any closer voluntary confederacy of the members within or by the side of the union caused by the State or religion. Hartwig considers the objections of Wilda conclusive, and believes that from the continued existence of pagan ceremonies, even amongst the religious Gilds, and from the custom of holding feasts, nothing whatever can be deduced which is essential to the Gilds."(6)

In an instructive paper, "The Ordinances of some Secular Guilds of London, 1354 to 1496," Mr. H. L. Coote, thus comments on the views expressed by Dr. Brentano:—

"In the various hypotheses which I have refered to, the propounders all agree in one point, viz., in ignoring the past history of Britain. They seem to have forgotten that England was a Latin country for four centuries, and during that period, as she received Latin colonists, so she received also Roman Laws and Institutions. Amongst the latter the *collegia privata* were planted here. The *collegium fabrorum* which dwelt in the *Civitatis Regnorum*, is known to all antiquaries.

The Colleges remained in this country throughout the imperial rule, and with the provincial inhabitants survived the Anglo-Saxon occupation of Britain. They were subsequently, through that marvellous imitativeness which distinguished the German in the early stages of his national life, adopted by him also. That this is the true origin of the English Guild, it will not be very difficult to demonstrate.(7)

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(1) Proofs of a Conspiracy. Ed. 1798, p 26.

(2) History of Freemasonry, p 28. "Mr. Laurie has made it appear very probable that the Churches erected in Scotland in the twelfth century were built by foreign masons. Indeed the want of skill in the natives is a sufficient evidence of the fact. But this is no proof that they belonged to the Freemason Society. And the dissolution of the *trading associations on the Continent*, of which he speaks, as soon as the rage for Church building had ceased, while Freemasonry *held its ground in England*, is conclusive that there was no connection between them. There is every reason to believe that Freemasonry was first established in England, and that there it remained till the famous meeting of the brotherhood, at the Apple Tree Tavern, in 1717, when it took to wing, and visited all parts of the civilised world." "The Mysteries of Freemasonry" (Fellows), 1877, pp 246-48. See Findel, pp 65, 71, and 75.

(3) Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens (1750) pp 306-7.

(4) Pownall on Gothic Architecture (1788) Archæologia, Vol. IX., p 118. Preston Ed. 1804 p 183. Sandy's Short View (1829), pp 31, 35. Hope on Architecture (1835), pp 243-4; and Halliwell, Early Hist. of Freemasonry in England (1844), p 44.

(5) Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, p 464; see also Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture (1876), Wyat Papworth, p 130.

(6) History and Development of Gilds (1870), pp 68, 98. Mr. J. Toulmin Smith (see p 25, Note 2) seems to have shared in the belief, "that English Gilds were of English origin." Introduction to Smith's English Gilds (Lucy Toulmin Smith), pp xv. xvi.

(7) Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. IV. (Jan. 1871), p 21. The arguments *for* and *against* the derivation of the English Guilds from the Roman "Collegia," may be considered by comparing Mr. Coote's paper with Bro. Findel's remarks at pp 20-24 of his History of Freemasonry.

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If, however, we turn from *within* to *without*, the pale of the Craft, and seek for positive information concerning the origin of the *Society*, we are assured by one high authority:—(1) "that true Freemasonry, *of which Freemasons, as a rule, know nothing*, existed before the Templars." And by another (2):—"that Masonic writers who reject the hypothesis of descent from the Templars throw no light upon the matter; *in casting from them that theory they seem to have left themselves entirely in the dark.*"!

The fanciful conjectures of etymologists, serve but to envelope the subject in still greater obscurity, and though Bro. Godfrey Higgins asserts—"that etymology is not run down because it is *not* calculated to discover the truth, but because it is calculated to discover too much?"(3)—the less partial view of the value of etymological research, expressed by Bro. John Northouck, will, I apprehend, find more general acceptation — (of Etymologists) he says:—"There is little dependence to be had on their combinations of names; for by the latitude assumed of altering, adding, or subtracting letters, and upon occasion calling in two or three languages to expound the syllables, as best suits the hypothesis they set out in the establishment of; any name may be made to signify anything."!(4) Of conjectural etymology, I subjoin one specimen, which embodying a peculiarly *British* theory,(5) may interest, if it fails to convince, and shall pass on to a consideration of the essential simplicity of the original Masonic Rite.

II. From the earliest period, at which any distinct evidence is forthcoming of the usages and customs, which have finally crystallized into what we now know by the expression Freemasonry, a Simple Rite of one degree, or a single form of initiation, was the only ceremony (as we now understand that phrase) observed by the fraternity.

All the brethren were on an equal footing, and the "Master" only meant that member who was elected by vote to preside in the Lodge, or who was charged with the care of work, or with control over the workmen. The three titles, or in modern parlance, "*degrees*" of Apprentice, Fellow-craft (or Craftsman) and Master-Mason being only applied in reference to their art.(6)

The Apprentice, as the term signifies, being a learner; the Craftsman, an expert workman, who had acquired his trade; and the Master, an overlooker, or, possibly, an employer of labour.(7)

There were no secrets communicated by Lodges to either fellows of Craft, or Masters, that were not known to Apprentices, since members of the latter grade were necessary to the legal constitution of communications for the admission of Masters and Fellows.(8)

The MASON WORD is the only secret that is ever alluded to in the minutes of St. Mary's Chapel, or in those of Kilwinning, Atcheson's Haven, or Dunblane, or in any other, examined by Bro. D. M. Lyon, of a date prior to the erection of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1736).(9)

But that this talisman consisted of something more than a word, is evident from the "Secrets" of the "Mason Word" being referred to in the minute-book of the Lodge

(1) Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries (Heckethorn), 1875, Vol. I. p 196.

(2) Secret Societies of the European Revolution (Frost), 1876, Vol. I. p 22.

(3) Anacalypsis Vol. I. p 23. The curious reader may be interested to learn, that in the compilation of this work, Bro. Higgins was occupied nearly *ten* hours daily for almost *twenty* years. Preface p v.

(4) New History of London (1773), p 2.

(5) The adherents to Druidism had various names. *Guydelians, Paulicians, Manicheans, Leogrians, Oughers, May's-ons*, besides others. In the sense of the *bough*, or office of justice, the word *May* is primitive to the month of *May*, to *Maia*, the Goddess of *Justice*, to *Majestas*, and to the proper name among the Romans of Maius, Magus, or Majius. Considering, too, that the *May* (May-pole) was eminently the great sign of Druidism, as the Cross was of Christianity, is there anything forced or far fetched in the conjecture that the adherents to Druidism should take the name of *Men of the May*, or *May's-ons?*

The word *Hiram* (which is made the foundation of the now-adopted name of *Masonry*, and of the strange story of the architecture of the Temple of Jerusalem) signifies precisely the *high-pole* or *holy-bough*. This single word, however, of *Hiram*, not improbably furnished the hint afterwards inlarged into all that fabulous foundation of *Masonry*, after that the real cause of the name of *May's-on* had been abolished, and lost in the shades of antiquity. From the premises there also appears clearly the reason why the Society of the May's-ons, or adherents to the *Religion of the Grove*, should be more peculiarly national to Britain than to any other part of the world. This country was, in all probability, the parent of Druidism. Essay on the Real Secret of the Freemasons (Cleland), 1766, p 120.

It was a prevalent contention among the Masonic writers of the last century "that the most perfect remains of the Druid's rites and ceremonies were preserved in the customs and ceremonies of *Masons*." Hutchenson's Spirit of Masonry (1775), p 171; Smith's Use and Abuse of Freemasonry (1783), p 72; Preston Ed. (1796), p 165; and Constit. 1767, p 72. See also Borlase Ant. Corn, pp 53-146; Fort p 296; Anacalypsis (Higgins), Vol. I. pp 715-16; Polwhele Hist. Views of Devon, Vol. I.; and p 28, Note 1.

(6) Findel, p 81; Masonic Reprints (Hughan), p 10. Origin of Masonry (Steinbrenner), p 138; Fort, p 206.

( ) Brentano, p 145; Riley, p 280; Paley's Gothic Architecture p 209.

(8) Lyon, pp 20-23; Findel, p 108; Freemasons' Treasury, (Oliver), p 219.

(9) Lyon, pp 20-23. That Masonic Initiation was formerly a ceremony of great simplicity may be inferred from the curtness of the Warden-General's "item" on the subject (1598), and also from the fact that a century after the promulgation of the Schaw Statutes, the MASON WORD was wont occasionally to be imparted by individual brethren, in a ceremony extemporised according to the ability of the initiator. Ibid. See p 20, Note 9.

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of Dunblane, and from the further information drawn from that of Haughfoot, viz., that in 1707 the word was accompanied by a grip.(1) "The system of Masonic Degrees now existing in Scotland (says Lyon), was an *importation* from England. For seven years after the adoption by the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1) of the speculative system of Masonic *Degrees*, very few aspired to more than the first step. The minutes of 22nd November 1759 record the fact that on the brethren "resolving themselves into a Fellow-Craft Lodge, and then into a Masters' Lodge," the entered Apprentices were "put out"—an act indicative of the formal obliteration of an ancient landmark, and the rupture of one of the few remaining links uniting Operative with Symbolical Masonry."(2)

III. Brother W. J. Hughan says:—"I have carefully perused all the known Masonic MSS. from the fourteenth century down to A.D. 1717, (of which I have either seen the originals, or have certified copies), and have not been able to find any reference to *three* degrees. There exists printed evidence as early as A.D. 1686 that several 'signs' were communicated to the initiates, and manuscripts of about the same period also refer to more than the mere 'MASON WORD' as respects England; but none of these mention 'degrees,' and the laws then in force prove these secrets were known to all the members. An examination of the York Records proves that the Three Degrees were not worked by the Lodge of York until the third decade of the last century. It seems clear to me, that modern Freemasonry of Three Degrees, not only is of English origin and a continuation of ancient Operative Masonry, but that its introduction into the new arrangement took place in London, certainly not before A.D. 1717."(3)

The introduction of the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason was effected so imperceptibly that the exact date has not been recorded. It is very probable that the degree of Master Mason first originated as a reward for Masonic merit, especially for brethren who had passed the chair during 1717-20; and that the second degree has been intercalated afterwards, to complete the three steps of the operatives.(4) The third degree could hardly have been present to the mind of Dr. Anderson when, in 1723, he superintended the printing of his "Book of Constitutions, for it is therein stated, that 'the Key of a Fellow-Craft,' is that by which the secrets communicated in the Ancient Lodges could be unravelled."(5)

It was no common thing for many years after the revival to meet with members who had received a degree beyond the Fellow-craft,(6) which was all that was required of the Treasurer, Secretary, or Doorkeeper of Grand Lodge, by the Constitutions of 1723; all new regulations, moreover, remaining subject to the approval of the youngest apprentice.(7)

Fellow-crafts and *apprentices* (8) *only*, are named in O. R. XXXVII. and by the provisions of O. R. XVIII., in the sickness or absence of the Depnty G.M., the Grand Master was empowered "to chuse a discreet Fellow-craft to act as Deputy *pro tempore*."

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(1) Lyon, pp 20-23.

(2) "Hist. of the Lodge of Edinburgh," pp 76 and 153. The adoption in January 1735, by the Lodge of Kilwinning, of the distinguishing title of *Free*-masons, and its reception of English Symbolical Masonry, were of simultaneous occurrence. Ibid. p 80.

The third degree is referred to for the first time in the minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh on 1st Nov. 1738, and Bro. Lyon notices the presence of "severall visiting brethren" as proving that the *novelty* was then popular with Craftsmen of the Scottish metropolis. Ibid. p 212. See p 8, Note 2.

(3) Hughan, cited by Lyon, p 211. "Our present third degree is not architectural, but traditionary, historical and legendary; its traditions being unfortunately hyperbolical, its history apocryphal, and its legends fabulous." Freemasons' Treasury (Rev. G. Oliver, D.D.), 1863, p 222. See p 22, Note 3.

(4) Findel, pp 150-1.

(5) Constit. 1723, p 29; Lyon, p 210. Elias Ashmole records in his Diary (March 10th, 1682), "that being present at a meeting of Masons, he was the senior FELLOW amongst them, it having been 35 years since he was admitted." If a superior grade had been in existence, this eminent antiquary would hardly have remained 35 years a Mason without seeking to participate in its peculiar secrets. It is noteworthy, that the meeting chronicled by Ashmole, took place at the *Masons' Hall*, and that Mr. Thomas Wise, the Master of the *Masons' Company*, was present. Anderson and Preston both allude to the connection at one time subsisting between the Freemasons and the above named Company. Constit. 1723, p 82, and Preston Ed. 1804, p 183. Other authorities record that in the 50th year of Edward III. (1375), of 148 members chosen by the several "Mysteries" to be the Common Council of the City of London, 4 were furnished by the "Masons," and 2 by the "Freemasons;" the latter Company being subsequently (along with the "Marblers") absorbed by the former. Herbert, Companies of London, Vol. I. p 33; Strype, p 215; and Seymour, pp 381, 392. It is somewhat singular, that the Masonic MS. of A.D. 1714 (in the possession of Mr. Wyatt Papworth) bears the inscription:—"In the Lord is all our trust," which is identical with the motto of the existing Masons' Company? *Query*, were the "Masons," "Carpenters," and "Blacksmiths," who figure as Grand Wardens, in the early proceedings of Grand Lodge, *actual operatives*, or members of the various City Companies, bearing the distinguishing titles of what *had been* their respective Crafts?

(6) N.B.—When you are first made a Mason, you are only entered Apprentice; and till you are made a Master, or as they call it, pass'd the Masters' Part, you are only an entered Apprentice. NOTE.—There is not one Mason in a hundred that will be at the expence to pass the Masters' Part, except it be for interest.—The Mystery of Freemasons, 1750 (an engraved sheet in Brit. Museum).

(7) See §§ 17, 23, and 24.

(8) Then the GRAND MASTER shall allow any Brother, *Fellow-Craft* or *Apprentice* to speak, directing his discourse to his *Worship* or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, &c. Constit. 1723, p 70.

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In the minutes of the Moira Lodge, No. 92, which commence 17th July 1755—the first mention of anything beyond "*making masons*," is as follows, viz.

	£	s	d
"Perticular Night, 27 Aprill 1756			
For the Makeing Jn°. Simpson, Mariner ...			
He paid into the Lodg - - - one pound one Shill	1	1	0
And Rais[d]. Master the next lodg night and paid."	0	5	0
	£1	6	0

whilst the earliest reference (by name) to the *two first* degrees, appears under date of "Oct. ye 20th 1760," viz., "The Busness being over the Lodge was close in due form The Enter[d]. Apprintice and fellow Craft's parts."

IV. "The degrees recognised in 1723, being but three, the Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, undoubtedly all others not included in such a simple Rite are "Innovations" in the Body of Masonry."(1)

"It may be argued that so long as the consent of a Grand Lodge was obtained, any number of degrees would be legitimate, but as it was expressly declared by the first Grand Lodge that 'All the alterations were only for amending or explaining the old Regulations for the good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity, or infringing the OLD LANDMARKS;' it is evident that anything so revolutionary as *extra* degrees must be foreign to pure and Antient Freemasonry, and contrary to the ceremonies sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England at the Revival."(2)

On the 26th May 1800, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of *Scotland;* that they sanction the *Three Great Orders of Masonry*, and these alone, of APPRENTICE, FELLOW-CRAFT, and MASTER MASON, being the Ancient Order of St. John, and they *expressly prohibit* and discharge all Lodges having Charters from the Grand Lodge, from holding any other meetings than those of the Three Orders above described.(3)

Bro. Findel forcibly observes (4):—

"The three degrees of Masonry are perfectly independent of any other, and include within themselves the *whole of Masonry*. Everything superadded or appended thereto is contraband and illegal."

V. A non-Masonic writer, from whose pages I have already quoted, may here be profitably cited.(5)

"As to spurious Masonry, its almost countless degrees form an incoherent medley of opposite principles, founded chiefly on Christian traditions and institutions, orders of knighthood, contested theological opinions, historical events; in fact, every important event or institution has afforded models for Masonic mimicry."

"Masonry ought not to be an ambulance, but a vanguard. It is embarrassed by its excessive baggage, its superfluous symbols."(6)

Bro. William Preston has some quaint remarks on this subject.(7)

"It is well known to the Masons of this country, that some men of warm and enthusiastic imaginations have been disposed to amplify parts of the institution of Freemasonry, and in their supposed improvements to have elevated their *discoveries* into *new degrees*, to which they have added ceremonies, rituals, and dresses, ill-suited to the native simplicity of the Order, *as it was originally practised in this country.*

But all these degrees, though probably deserving reprehension, as improper innovations on the original system of Masonry, I can never believe that they have either proceeded from bad motives, or could be viewed in any other light *than as innocent and inoffensive amusements!!*"

Without wishing to detract, from the amiability of motive, which may have animated the fabricators of *new* degrees, the thoughtful upholder of our Ancient Landmarks, may well hold his judgment in suspense, whilst he pauses to inquire—whether even a tacit recognition of degrees, which did *not* form part of the system of Masonry, formally approved by the fraternity in 1721, and officially promulgated in the Constitutions of 1723—is compatible with the solemn pledge exacted of every Master at installation; viz.:—"That he will discountenance all *dissenters* from the *original plan* of Freemasonry?" (8)

An authoritative definition of "the original plan of Freemasonry," would seem therefore to be urgently needed, since, without espousing the side either of brethren who affirm, or who deny, that the element of finality was present in the arrangement of 1721—it may be postulated—that *if*

(1) Constitutions of the Freemasons (Hughan), p vii. "You admit that it is not in the power of any Man or Body of Men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry." Antient Charges, Constit. 1873, p 7.

(2) Constitutions of the Freemasons (Hughan), p vii; see § 24.

(3) Laurie, p 162. See § 28 (III.) The Grand Lodge of Scotland still withholds its recognition of other than Craft Masonry. Lyon, p 96.

(4) History of Freemasonry, p 186, Note 2.

(5) Secret Societies of All Ages and Countries (Heckethorne), Vol. I. p 266.

(6) Ibid. p 348.

(7) Illustrations of Masonry, Ed. 1804, pp 339-40.

(8) Antient Charges. Constit. 1873, p vii.

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a solemn engagement to discountenance any extension of the original scope of Freemasonry, is held by the governing Masonic body, to be an indispensable pre-requisite to filling the chair of Master; the brethren who dutifully submit to this regulation of the supreme authority, have an undoubted *right* to be preserved from inadvertent error in the fulfilment of their *trust*—"to support the antient charges, as Masters have done in all ages"—by being made acquainted with the precise limits within which the "original plan of Freemasonry" is contained.

The position of the Craft, as affected by a multiplication of degrees, is humorously illustrated by an antagonistic writer, in his general arraignment of Freemasonry (1) :—

"She professes to teach the seven liberal arts, and also the black art; proffers to give one a wonderful secret, which is, that she has none; who sprung from the clouds, formed by the smoke of her own records, which were burnt for the honour of the mystery; (2) who stood the shock of ages, and the revolutions of time, on the reputation of King Solomon; who is always and unchangeably the same glorious Fraternity, whether of *three* degrees, of *seven* degrees, of *thirty-three* degrees, or *forty-three* degrees, or *fifty-three* degrees, or of *ninety* degrees. Such a flood of innovation has gone over the ancient Landmarks, that Freemasonry's one science, Masonics, can never again run the lines, and establish the corners, without a very free use of the faculty of Abrac." (3)

VI. Reverting to the enquiry with which this Section commenced—viz., the most probable origin to be assigned to modern Freemasonry—the preceding paragraphs (II.—IV.) will have shown, that the usages and customs of Masons have been vastly extended, since they ceased to be (in the South of England) the peculiar and especial heritage of the "Four Old Lodges."

Masonry may therefore be termed the stock, and modern Freemasonry the scion; the pristine simplicity of our Ancient English Rite, being now only reflected in the mirror of tradition.

§ 30.—The power of *passing* and *raising* Masons, continuously possessed by the old Lodges, may be dismissed in a few words. Since, by what may be termed a process of "levelling up," viz., the extension of this privilege to *all* Lodges in 1725,(4) Lodges, old or new, are now on the same footing.

§. 31.—Original No. 1 (Lodge of Antiquity) would seem, in every way, to have avoided any surrender of its rights, and, indeed, to have powerfully asserted its independency.

The encomium passed upon this Lodge in 1811 (5) is equally merited at the present day :—

"The Lodge of Antiquity has long maintained a high degree of preeminence; not so much for its rank as the *first* Lodge under the English Constitution, as for its zealous care in sacredly preserving and constantly keeping in view the Antient Landmarks of the Order."

Speaking of St. John the Baptist's day 1717, and of the meeting at the Goose and Gridiron alehouse, which eventuated in the election of the Premier Grand Master of Masons, Bro. Findel says :—

"This day is celebrated by all German Lodges as the day of the anniversary of the Society of Freemasons. It is the high-noon of the year, the day of light and of roses, and it ought to be celebrated everywhere." (6)

§ 32.—Original No. 2 appears for the last time in the list of Lodges in 1736, and its place as No. 2 was filled up at the change of numbers in 1740, by the promotion of original No. 4. The latest attendance of its Master and Wardens at the Communications of Grand Lodge occurred on 29th May 1733, on which occasion it is recorded :—"That they paid in their charity £1 1s 0d." An attempt was made to resuscitate this Lodge (p 6) on 16th March 1752, but less fortunate than their brethren of the "Horn," under analogous circumstances, the petitioners were completely unsuccessful, in their laudable endeavour to retain on the roll, the oldest but one of our English Lodges.

§ 33.—I. Original No. 3 (Fortitude and Old Cumberland). The supercession of original No. 3 by *eight* junior Lodges in 1729, together with its partial restoration of rank in 1756, has introduced so much confusion into the history of this Lodge, that *for upwards of a century*, its identity with the "Old Lodge" meeting at the Apple Tree Tavern in 1717, appears to have been wholly lost sight of!

The status of this Lodge will now be discussed, but it should be premised that, hitherto, all authorities alike, have

(1) Cited in Hist. Landmarks of Freemasonry, Vol. II. p vi.

(2) "This year (1720) at some private Lodges, several very valuable *Manuscripts* (for they had nothing yet in print), concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Usages, (particularly one writ by Mr. *Nicholas Stone*, the Warden of *Inigo Jones*) were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers; that those Papers might not fall into strange hands." Constit. 1738, p 111. Dalloway says (Discourses on Architecture, p 428) :—"Perhaps they thought the new mode, though dependent on taste, was independent on science, and, like the Calife Omar, that what was agreeable to the new faith was useless, and that what was not, ought to be destroyed!" See p 24, Notes 1 and 2.

(3) The term "faculty" (or science) of ABRAC is used for the Science of Magic. Bro. Fort devotes an entire chapter (XXXVI.) to the consideration of this subject.

(4) See p 19, Note 1.

(5) European Mag. Vol. LIX. p 323.

(6) Hist. of Freemasonry, p 137. Not only would this great event in the history of the Lodge of Antiquity, seem worthy of annual commemoration; but also the *earlier* Grand Lodge meeting, at the Apple Tree Tavern? See § 33 (VII.)

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regarded this point as narrowed to the consideration of a short statement of eight lines only, viz., the note to Lodge 10 in § 6, upon which, therefore, it must especially be recollected, Preston entirely bases *his* estimate of this Lodge's position. (p 19.)

It should likewise be borne in mind, that the sweeping conclusions arrived at by Preston in 1778 and 1781 (pp 19 and 21), and which were expressed by him whilst a seceder from, and an expelled member of, the Grand Lodge of England, are quite irreconcileable with the views he placed on record in 1796. (§ 18, VI.)

II. Additional materials having recently been found available, in the records of Grand Lodge, for the formation of a more accurate judgment in regard to the *present* status of this Lodge, the enquiry will now be proceeded with. (§ 13.)

From the minutes of Grand Lodge, it appears that the "acceptance of a warrant" by original No. 3, on 27th February 1723, was followed by no *penal* consequences until 1729.

On or about 25th November 1723, when the names of the then subsisting Lodges were transcribed in what is *now* the earliest minute-book of Grand Lodge, the Queen's Head, Knave's-acre, forms the *second* entry, which position it again occupied on the later list of 1725. (1)

On 19th December 1727, at a Quarterly Communication, held at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, the names of 18 Lodges are entered on the minutes, as having been represented, and, for the *first time*, *numbers* are prefixed to their descriptions, viz.:—

1. Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's.
2. Rose and Rummer, Castle-yard.
3. Queen's Head, Knave's-acre.
4. Horn, Westminster.

It is, therefore, quite clear that, up to this date, the relative positions of the old Lodges, as published on the authority of Grand Lodge in 1723 (p 2), were entirely unaffected by the "coming under a new constitution" of original No. 3. It should be also stated that the above description of the "four Lodges," is thus prefaced in the minutes:—

"The Master and Wardens of the several Lodges following, attended and answered to their names." Which implies that the list was called over in the order of seniority *at that time prevailing*.

(1) § 4, and see Appendix (List 10).

11th July 1729, was the next date on which all four Lodges were present in Grand Lodge at the first call, and on this occasion the Goose and Gridiron, Rose and Rummer, and the Horn, were numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3; the Queen's Head figuring as No. 10.

It should be noted, however, that a protest by original No. 3, against "its misplacement in the printed book, whereby they lost their rank," was recorded *on the same day*. (§ 13, IX.)

III. The action of Grand Lodge in this matter, must be characterised as a glaring instance of *ex post facto* legislation, but, passing this by, as immaterial to the present inquiry, the loss of rank and precedency inflicted upon original No. 3, amounted to a distinct breach of faith, and was, in effect, nothing less than *a removal of the Ancient Landmarks*, set up as checks to innovation or *absolute dominion*; on the security of which alone, had the four old Lodges agreed to merge their inherent Masonic rights in the common stock.

In support of the foregoing statement, it may be mentioned, that *concurrently* with the delegation by the "four old Lodges" of a *qualified* power of warranting new Lodges to the Grand Master, it was expressly provided:—

"That every privilege which they (the Four Old Lodges) collectively enjoyed, by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy, and that *no law, rule, or regulation to be hereafter made*, should deprive them of such privileges, or encroach on any landmark, which was at that time established as the Standard of Masonic Government." (§§ 17, 19 and 23.)

IV. The foregoing *declaratory* law, as will be known, preceded the solemn compact of 1721, which will next come under consideration; but it may be shortly stated, that all authority conferred on the Grand Lodge by the latter, remained subject to the provisions of the former. Article 39 of the "Old Regulations,"(§ 24) defines very clearly the powers of Grand Lodge, with regard to alterations in the laws, which were only exercisable in a certain prescribed manner, and practically gave *to every member of the fraternity*, the privilege of voting upon such important occasions.

There can scarcely be a doubt, that at the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, the Masons of the metropolis, designed the creation of a Masonic Constitution, which should exclude thereafter, even the idea of original inherent power, in any *section*, *sub-division* or *fraction* of the brotherhood. Lodges (including the Masonic Government, the Grand Lodge itself), whilst regarded as useful, and, indeed, necessary organisms, were merely considered as *representatives* of supreme power; the actual power being resident only in the aggregate brethren, so that

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whatever power was vested in the "Grand Lodge" or governing body, coming by permission or appointment of the fraternity at large, was expected to conform itself *to the conditions of that permission.* (§ 24, III.)

New Regulation 39, having been passed without the observance of the prescribed (and essential) formalities, must, therefore, in strictness, be regarded merely as an arbitrary regulation of the Grand Lodge, but the opinion may, nevertheless, be somewhat confidently expressed, that assuming either the *old* or the *new* regulation to have been in full legal force in 1729, the loss of rank and seniority then inflicted upon original No. 3, constituted the assumption of an unlawful prerogative by the Grand Lodge over original No. 3, and that the Grand Lodge, by such arbitrary conduct, evidently violated the conditions expressed in the 39th Article of the General Regulations, in the observance of which article the permanency of their authority solely depended.(1)

It may be added, that:—"no regulations could operate with respect to the 'four old Lodges,' if, contrary to, or subversive of, the ORIGINAL CONSTITUTIONS, by which only they were governed; and, while their proceedings were conformable to those constitutions, no power known in Masonry could legally deprive them of any right or privilege *which they had ever enjoyed.*"(2) (§§ 17 (VI.), 19, 23 and 24.)

V. The contention that original No. 3 *voluntarily* surrendered its privileges, being no longer tenable, there remains for consideration, (*a*) whether, under any circumstances, a *surrender* of these would have been possible? And if possible, (*b*) whether the acceptance of a warrant necessarily involved an implied or constructive renunciation of its inherent rights?

(*a*) It would seem to be incompatible with the compact of 1721, for the brethren of this Lodge, whilst preserving an unbroken continuity of existence, to surrender rights inherent in themselves, and confirmed to them *in trust for and by the Masons of the Metropolis.*(3) These rights appear to have been inalienable; they were inherent in the members of original No. 3, and must have become the inheritance of succeeding generations, as well as *having been* the possession of the earliest one. The members are continuous; there has been no gap between one generation and another, and what was inherent in them must clearly be continuous also.

(1) See § 23 (VI.-VIII.)

(2) Preston Ed. 1796, p 246.

(3) §§ 17, 18 (VI.), and 24.

(*b*) Assuming a renunciation of its rights to have been *possible*, still, if authority and precedent be regarded, the "acceptance of a warrant" by original No. 3, could not have involved an implied or constructive surrender of its inherent privileges.

Under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it has been inferentially stated (4) that one of, if not both, the two senior Lodges, Mother Kilwinning and the Lodge of Edinburgh, accepted warrants from the Grand Lodge, and it is matter of history, not only that, believing their *ancient* privileges to be assailed, they subsequently retired from the Masonic Union, but also, that so far from their acceptance of warrants being construed into a renunciation of pre-existing privileges, these were increased rather than diminished on their return "within the fold." The Master of Mother Kilwinning, in particular (after the secession of this Lodge, from 1743 to 1807), being constituted *ipso facto* Provincial Grand Master for the Ayrshire district.

Reasoning also from the doctrine of merger [which will be further alluded to in paragraph VI.], it would follow, that a constitution by *grant* or *warrant* of Grand Lodge, must necessarily coalesce with, and be merged in, the *immemorial* rights of original No. 3, it being remembered that the delegated authority vested in the Grand Lodge, emanated from and originated in, the inherent powers possessed by the four old Lodges, who, whilst the Lodges constituted *subsequently* to the Revival necessarily derived their sanction from the Grand Lodge, themselves *continued* to act by their own inherent authority.

VI. It has, indeed, been urged by a very high authority (Bro. Hughan), that original No. 3 lost its privileges through amalgamation with a *junior* Lodge; but with great respect to Bro. Hughan (whose adverse opinion, I am assured, must militate greatly against the general reception of my conclusions)—

(*a*) I fail to see any evidence whatever of an amalgamation.

(*b*) If such an amalgamation did occur, I am unable to understand, how this step could possibly involve a loss of precedency in the case of the *older* Lodge, any more than happened on its further absorption of the Old Cumberland Lodge in the present century. In all amalgamations of this kind, *i.e.*, unions of two *existing* Lodges, the doctrine of merger has prevailed, and the lesser precedency has invariably been merged in the higher, as would

(4) Laurie, pp 100-1. See §§ 1 (II.) and 36.

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naturally occur under the old legal maxim, "*Omne majus continet in se minus*,"(1) as illustrated by the rule, that "whenever a greater estate and a less, coincide and meet in one and the same person or body, the less is immediately annihilated; or, in the law phrase, is said to be merged, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater.(2)

(*c*) The earliest *amalgamation* of Lodges, of which we possess any authentic record, occurred shortly before the 24th January 1742, on which day the Master of No. 95 (meeting at the Turk's Head, Greek-street, Soho), constituted 12th December 1732, surrendered the Warrant of Constitution in Grand Lodge, by reason of its having joined with No. 38 (meeting at the King's Arms, Strand), a Lodge which dated from 25th May 1725.(3) On 26th February 1744-5, a similar surrender of its Warrant by No. 185 (Three Tuns, Houghton-street, Clare Market, constituted 4th November 1740) is recorded, on its joining with No. 102 (Fountain, Katherine-street, Strand, constituted 23rd May 1733).(4)

(*d*) It should be added, moreover, that the precedency of original Nos. 1 and 4 (present Nos. 2 and 4) has been entirely unaffected by their various unions with junior Lodges.

VII. It appears indeed somewhat anomalous, that whilst the meeting at the Old Apple Tree Tavern, in 1716, is justly regarded as the most momentous event in the history of the Craft, the old Lodge *under whose banner that meeting took place*, and who furnished the *first Grand Master*, who was elected to preside over the *Premier Grand Lodge of the World*, has been so totally forgotten, that its ancient privileges have lapsed into abeyance, and even its very existence is disputed!!

§ 34.—Original No. 4 (Somerset House and Inverness). This Lodge, though spoken of rather disparagingly by Bro. Preston, who, indeed, loses no opportunity of extolling the Lodge of Antiquity at the expense of the other old Lodges, appears to have fully retained its Time Immemorial privileges.

Its expulsion from the Masonic Union (1747-51), does not necessarily imply, any break in the continuity of its existence, as an independent Masonic community, since it is most probable that on its restoration to the Union, the same members belonged to it who had been such on its erasure; although were this not the case, it would have been fully "within its rights" during the interim, in discharging the duties of Masonry, by the initiation or admission of members, conformably with its immemorial constitution.(5)

The entry in the minutes of Grand Lodge referring to its reinstatement is as follows:—

"4 Sept. 1751 — Bro. Lediard informed the brethren that the Right Worshipful Bro^{r}. Payne L.G.M. and several other members of the Lodge lately held at the Horn, Palace-yard, Westminster, had been very successful in their endeavours to revive the said Lodge, and that they were ready to pay two guineas to the use of the Grand Charity, and therefore moved that out of respect to Bro. Payne and the several other L.G.M. who were members thereof, the said Lodge might be restored, and have its former rank and place in the List of Lodges."

Which was ordered accordingly.

§ 35.—I. No very great antiquity can be claimed for our oldest English Lodges, who, in this respect, contrast unfavourably with the more ancient Lodges in Scotland. The minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel), range back into the sixteenth century, the earliest recorded entry appearing under date of 28th December 1598.(6)

The Atcheson's Haven Records, in point of antiquity, rank next to those of St. Mary's Chapel (26th Oct. 1636). (7) The earliest minutes of Mother Kilwinning date only from 20th Dec. 1642, but both the Lodge of Edinburgh and the Lodge of Kilwinning are referred to in the Supplementary Statutes issued by the Warden of the Masons in December 1599.(8) The Lodge of Glasgow is mentioned in the oldest minute book of the Masons Incorporation, under date of 22nd Sept. 1620.(9) The Lodge of Aberdeen *claims* to have been instituted in 1541, but it possesses no record of earlier date than 1670.(10) The minutes of Lodge Dunblane St. John extend back to January 1696.(11)

It is highly probable, that the dates placed opposite the names of original Nos. 1 and 2, in Pine's List for 1729 (p 4), express the precise periods of their establishment?

It is certain that, as an official of Grand Lodge, Pine would possess unusual facilities of information, besides

(1) Broom's Legal Maxims, 4th Ed. p 174.

(2) Ibid. p 176.

(3) Constit. 1767, p 239.

(4) Ibid. p 244.

(5) See §§ 17, 19 (IV.), and p 27 (Note 6).

(6) F. Q. Rev. (1839), p 45; Lyon, p 6.

(7) Lyon, pp 87, 407.

(8) Ibid. pp 243, 408.

(9) Ibid. p 412.

(10) Ibid. p 419.

(11) Ibid. p 414.

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being placed in a situation of responsibility as regarded accuracy of statement. In Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, a work written between 1656 and 1691, the following appears:—

Memorandum.—This day, May the 18th, being Munday, 1691, after Rogation Sunday, is a great convention at St. Paul's Church, of the fraternity of the adopted Masons, where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a brother, and Sir Henry Goodric, of the Tower, and divers others.(1)

This passage, besides disproving the statement of Preston (Illustrations of Masonry), that Sir C. Wren had been received into the Order at a much earlier date, would seem to justify the inference, that from about the period of his actual initiation (1691), the meetings of the old Lodge of St. Paul began to be held *statedly*, and that from being what was then termed an "*occasional*," it became a "*stated*" Lodge.(2)

The engraved list for 1729, by placing the date of constitution of the Lodge at 1691, adds weight to this supposition.

Original No. 4 was probably established between 1712 and 1717.

The age of original No. 3 cannot be even approximately determined, it having been entered *second* on the engraved lists, till at least 1725, and probably until 1728; it may or may not have been established later than original No. 2, a point now impossible to settle. Its position in 1729 must have been fixed solely with regard to the date of its warrant; and therefore affords no clue to its actual seniority.

§ 36.—I. The analogy between the Grand Lodges, in England and Scotland respectively,(3) derives another illustration, from the fact that the most ancient Lodge under the Masonic constitution of each of these countries, seceded for a time from the governing body.(4) In 1737, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of Scotland,(5) that all Lodges should be enrolled according to their seniority, which should be determined from the authentic documents they produced; those producing none, to be put at the end of the roll.

On 30th November 1743 (6) a letter was read from the Lodge of Kilwinning, complaining that they were only second on the roll, while, as the mother Lodge of Scotland, they were entitled to the *first* place. The Grand Lodge decreed, that as the Lodge of Kilwinning had produced no documents to show that they were the oldest Lodge in Scotland, and as the Lodge of St. Mary's Chapel had shewn their records as far back as 1598, the latter had an undoubted right to continue first on the roll.(7)

In consequence of this decision, Mother Kilwinning, although it had been a consenting party to the erection of the new Grand Lodge, withdrew from it in 1743, and, re-asserting its independence, continued to exercise all the functions of a Grand Lodge until, in 1807, a reconciliation was effected between it and the present Grand Lodge of Scotland.

It being conceded that Mother Kilwinning should be placed at the head of the roll of the Grand Lodge, and that her *daughter Lodges, as soon as the roll should be arranged and corrected, should be entitled to be ranked according to the dates of their original charters, and of those granted by the Grand Lodge;* also that the Master of the Mother Lodge Kilwinning for the time being, should be *ipso facto* Provincial Grand Master for the Ayrshire district.(8)

II. Here unfortunately the analogy ceases; our oldest English Lodge, original No. 1, now the Lodge of Antiquity, though it resumed, as a matter of course, its position as No. 1 on the roll of the "Constitutional"

(1) Ed. 1847 (Brittan), p 99.

(2) See p 27, Note 1. It was maintained by Bro. G. E. Lessing (1778) that Freemasonry took its rise from the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral; but though the works of this brilliant writer are still held in high esteem by Masonic students, his hypothesis concerning the origin of the Society, commands no adherents at the present day.

(3) § 1 (II).

(4) §§ 19, 20 and 23.

(5) Laurie, p 101.

(6) Laurie, p 106.

(7) It was well known, and universally admitted, that Kilwinning was the birthplace of Scottish Masonry; but, as the records of the original Lodge were lost, the present Lodge at Kilwinning could not prove that theirs was the identical Lodge which had first practised Freemasonry in Scotland. Laurie, p 101. Bro. D. M. Lyon says:—"The probability is, that the erection of the earliest Scotch Lodges, was of nearly simultaneous occurrence, as wherever a body of the mediæval masons were employed, there also were the elements to constitute a Lodge. The pretensions of the Lodge of Kilwinning to priority of existence, based as they are upon the story which makes its institution and the erection of Kilwinning Abbey (1140) coeval, are weakened by the fact that the Abbey in question, was neither the first nor second Gothic structure erected in Scotland. Besides, a minute inspection of its ruins, proves its erection to have been ante-dated by some eighty or ninety years." Hist. of the Lodge of Edinburgh (1873), p 242. Bro. Findel observes of the German *legend*:—"According to an old tradition, the handicrafts were first created into a Brotherhood in Magdeburg Cathedral, to which event the date 876 is most unaccountably fixed, whereas the building was not commenced till 1211!" p 58; see ante, p 26, Note 3; and § 22 (III.)

(8) Laurie, p 173.

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Grand Lodge, after the temporary secession of 1778-90,(1) it was shortly afterwards superseded by the Grand Stewards' Lodge, a creation of 1735, and, in 1813, became also junior to a Lodge dating from 1759 only(2): original Nos. 3 and 4 have experienced still harsher treatment.

III. It will doubtless be contended, that the Masonic re-union of 1813, was no mere healing of a schism, such as would admit of the rights of the parties being resumed, as they existed prior to the breach, but a union of two Masonic societies (by agreement), of coequal authority, who *each* contracted away its separate rights and privileges, in consideration of the ample power and authority which was thereby to vest in the *one* Masonic body, produced by the fusion of the two independent Grand Lodges.

IV. But, the Four Old Lodges were the "*Common Ancestors*" of both "Moderns and Ancients," and however indisposed the latter may have been, to yield precedence to *Warranted* Lodges (of the "Moderns"), though of prior date to their own, it is scarcely conceivable that the negociations pending in 1810–13, for a union of the rival Grand Lodges, would have been in any way jeopardised, had the "Moderns" made the precedency of the "*Old Lodges*" over all other Lodges ("Modern or Ancient,") a condition precedent to signing away their independent existence.

Indeed, the acquiescence of the "Ancients" in the precedency claimed for the Grand Stewards' Lodge (Moderns), negatives any such conclusion.(3)

V. If, however, the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with regard to "Mother Kilwinning," cannot be instanced, as at present coinciding, with the policy pursued by our own Grand Lodge, is it not possible to follow the precedent established by our Scottish brethren, and to replace the Old Lodges at the head of the roll in their proper relative positions, without numbers?

VI. The story of the great schism might have had a very different ending, had the Old Lodges wavered in their loyalty to the governing body they set up; a real flavour of antiquity would thereby have been communicated to the so-called "Ancients," the countenance of the creators of the Masonic Union of 1717, would doubtless have found general acceptation as a return to the "*Old Constitutions*," and the Masonic historian of to-day, might have hesitated to charactise as an anachronism, the familiar title by which the regular Masons have been distinguished from the "Seceders."

If, however, they could not reasonably have expected any *reward* for their fidelity, they at least merited an immunity from *punishment*, but in the result, as has been already narrated, the Old Lodges who did *not* secede (*i.e.* join the Ancients) were degraded, whilst the actual seceders (as represented by their Senior Lodge), were exalted to the highest position on the roll

History repeats itself—the charge preferred against the Grand Lodge of England, by the York Masons, a century ago, of "*despising the origin from whence it sprang*,"(4) has derived yet a further illustration, from the hard measure meted out to the survivors of the Four Old Lodges, who, as their creation, the "Premier Grand Lodge of the World," has advanced so as to have become a wonder and a pattern to the universal craft, have themselves steadily retrograded from the foremost position they once occupied, until, in the end, their ancient privileges have passed out of the domain of reality, and constitute an almost forgotten page of Masonic history.

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(1) P 21.

(2) Present No. 1, Grand Master's Lodge. Formerly No. 1, Ancients." See § 9.

(3) From the minutes of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge, it appears that *their* "Stewards' Lodge," (which was allowed to "drop out" at the Union) was established on the 6th November 1754.

(4) See § 27.

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APPENDIX.

LIST No. 10.

LIST OF LODGES 1725-1729.

(Fom the Minute Book of Grand Lodge).

THIS List, which was commenced 27th November 1725, seems to have been continued until 1729. It probably served as the official record of Lodges and their members, until succeeded by the revised list for 1730 (see next list, No. 11). The Lodges are entered in ledger form, two lodges to a page, and beneath them appear the names of members.

"A List of the Regular Constituted Lodges, together with the names of the Masters and Wardens and Members of each Lodge, as by account delivered at a Quarterly Communication held 27th November 1725."

Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Queen's Head, in Knaves Acre.
Green Lettice, in Brownlow Street.
Horn, at Westminster.
King's Head, in Ivy Lane.
Griffin, in Newgate Street.
Three Compasses, in Silver Street.
Ffountain Tavern, in the Strand.
Rose & Crown, in King-street, Westminster.
Globe Tavern, in Fleet Street.
Rummer Tavern, at Charing Cross.
Half Moon, in the Strand.
Bedford Head, Covent Garden.
Castle Tavern, St. Giles'.
Cardigan, at Charing Cross.
Swan Tavern, Ffish Street Hill.
Bull Head, in Southwark.
Anchor, in Dutchy Lane, Strand.
Baptist Head, Chancery Lane.
Sun Tavern, in Clare Market.
Sun, South side St. Paul's.
Crown, behind the Exchange.
Three Tuns, Newgate Street.
Denmark's Head, Cavendish Street.
Buffeloe, in Bloomsbury.
Globe Tavern, att Moore Gate.
King's Arms, St. Paul's.
Queen's Head, in Great Queen Street.
Lyon, in Brewer's Street.
Dolphin, in Tower Street.
Duke of Chandois Armes, Edgworth.
Crown, at Acton.
King's Head, in Pall Mell.
Dick's Coffee House, in the Strand.
Ship, without Temple Barr.
Nagg's Head, in Princes Street.
Ship, on Ffish Street Hill.
Bell Tavern, at Westminster.
Star and Garter, Covent Garden.

Devil Tavern, Temple Barr.
Tom's Coffee House, Clare Market.
Red Lyon, Tottenham Court Road.
Crown and Sceptre, St. Martin's Lane.
Red Lyon, at Richmond, Surrey.
Queen's Head, at Bath.
Nagg's Head, at Bristol.
Maid's Head, at Norwich.
Swan, in Chichester.
Sunn, in Chester.
Spread Eagle, in Chester.
Castle and Faulkon, in Chester.
Mason's Arms, in Ffulham.
Legg Tavern, in Ffleet Street.
Black Posts, in Great Wild Street.
Swan, in East Street, Greenwich.
Queen's Head, in Hollis Street.
Ffleece, in Ffleet Street.
Crown and Harp, St. Martin's Lane.
Rummer, in Henrietta Street.
Soloman's Temple, Hemming's Row.
Lebeck's Head, Maiden Lane.
Red Lyon, at Brentford.
Hand and Appletree, Little Queen Street.
King Hen. Head, Seven Dyalls.
Blew Posts, in Deveraux Court.
Mitre, at Reading.
Free Mason's Coffee House, New Belton Street.
Mitre Tavern, Covent Garden.
Golden Lyon, Dean Street.
Bell Tavern, Nicholas Lane.
Cock and Bottle, in Little Britain. **Constituted 7th Jany. 1725**
East India Arms, at Gosport, Mr. Timothy Raggett. **27th Ffeb. 1728**
Nagg's Head and Starr, in Carmarthen, South Wales. **9th June 1729**
King's Head, in Salford, near Manchester.
Castle and Leg, in Holborn.
Green Lettice, in Brownloe Street, in Holborn.
Wool Pack, in the town of Warwick.

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LIST No. 11.

List of Lodges 1730-32.

(From the Minute Book of Grand Lodge).

This List seems to have been continued from 1730 to 1732, and is thus headed in the earliest Minute Book of Grand Lodge:—

"List of the names of the Members of all the regular Lodges as they were returned in the year 1730. The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lovell being then Grand Master."

1 King's Arms in St. Paul's Church Yard.
2 Bull and Gate in Holbourn.
3 Horn in Westminster.
4 Swan at Hampstead.
5 Ship behind the Royal Exchange.
6 Coach and Horses in Maddocks St.
7 Rummer, Queen St. Cheapside.
8 Devil Tavern within Temple Bar.
9 One Tun in Noble St.
10 King's Arms in New Bond St.
11 Queen's Head in Knaves Acre.
12 Castle in Drury Lane.
13 Anchor in Dutchy Lane.
14 Queen's Head in Gt. Queen Street.
15 Bull Head in Southwark.
16 Goat at the Foot of the Haymarket.
17 Crown at St. Gyles's.
18 Crown, Ludgate Hill.
19 Queen's Arms, Newgate Street.
20 French Lodge, Swan, Long Acre.
21 Anchor and Baptist's Head, Chancery Lane.
22 Swan in Fish St. Hill.
23 Half Moon, Cheapside.
24 Crown without Cripplegate.
25 King's Head, Greenwich.
26 King's Arms, Strand.
27 Crown and Sceptres, St. Martin's Lane.
28 Queen's Head. Bath.
29 Nag's Head, Bristol.
30 Queen's Head, Norwich.
31 Swan, Chichester.
32 Pyot Bull, Northgate Street, Chester.
33 Castle and Falcon, Watergate St. Chester.
34 Nag's Head, Carmarthen, S. Wales.
35 East India Arms, Gosport, Hampshire.
36 Red Lyon, Congleton, Cheshire.
37 Three King's in Spittlefields (removed to the Sash and Cocoe Tree, Upper Moore Fields).
38 Swan in Tottenham High Cross (removed to the Three Tuns and Bull Head in Cheapside).
39 Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane.
40 St. Paul's Head, Ludgate St.
41 Vine, Holbourn.
42
43 Cross Keys, Henrietta St.
44 Swan, Long Acre.
45 White Hart, without Bishopsgate.
46 Mount Coffee Hous, Grosvenor St.
47 Three Crowns, Stoke Newington.
48 King's Head, Salford, near Manchester.
49 Castle and Legg, in Holbourn.
50 French Arms, St. Bernard's St. Madrid.
51 Gibralter Lodge.
52 Woolpack, Warwick.
53 Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall Street.
54 Rose and Crown, Greek St. Sohoe.
55 Red Lyon, Richmond.
56 Anchor and Crown, Short's Gardens.
57 Queen's Head, Hoxton.
58 Crown Corn Market, Oxford.
59 Three Tuns, Scarsburgh.
60 Three Tuns, Billingsgate.
61 King's Arms in Cateton Street.
62 The George at Northampton.
63 Bear and Harrow in the Butcher's Row.
64 Rose Tavern without Temple Bar.
65 St. Rooks Hill near Chichester.
66 Red Lyon in Canterbury.
67
68 Goldon Spikes in Bridges Street.
69 King's Head in Flat Street.
70 Duke's Head in Lynn Regis in Norfolk.
71 Bricklayers Arms in Barbican, now removed to Rose in the Cheapside.
72 East India Arms in Bengal.
73 Saracins Head in Lincoln.
74 University Lodge.
75 Rainbow Coffee House in York Buildings.
76 White Bear in King Street, Golden Square.
77 Black Lyon in Jockey Fields.
78 Fountain in Bury St. Edmunds.
79 Castle in Highgate.
80 Angel in Macclesfield in Cheshire.
81 Fleece in Bury St. Edmunds in Norfolk.
82 Three Tuns in Newgate Street.
83 Three Tuns in Smithfield.
84 Daniel's Coffee House in Lombard Street.
85 King's Arms in Russell Street.
86 King's Arms on St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark.
87 New King's Arms in Leigh in Lancashire.
88 Bell and Raven at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire.
89 Black Boy and Sugar Loaf in Stanhope Street.
90 King's Head at Paris.
91 Sun in Fleet Street.
92 King's Arms on Ludgate Hill.
93 Crown in Walbrook.
94 Oxford Arms in Ludgate Street.
95 Horn and Feathers, Wood Street.
96 White Horse in Ipswich.
97 New Inn in Exeter.
98 Prince Ugen's Head Coffee-house in St. Albans St.
99 Rummer in Charing X.
100 The George in the Butchers' Row.
101 Crown in Upper Moore Fields.
102 Royal Vine Yeard in St. James's Park.
103 Ship without Temple Bar.
104 Virgin's Inn in Derby.

(For dates of Constitution see corresponding numbers on the List for 1736-39).

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LIST No. 12.

THIS is the latest List in which all four of the Old Lodges appear. It will be seen that No. 13 is missing. See § 7, Note 2.

LIST OF LODGES 1736-39.(1)

"A List of Regular Lodges, *according to their seniority and constitution.*" (2)

1	King's Arms, St. Paul's Church-yard			
2	Bull and Gate in Holborn(3)			
3	Horn, Westminster			
4	Shakespeare's Head, Marlborough-street	17th	Jan.	1722
5	Bell, Nicholas-lane	11th	July	1721
6	Mr. Braund's Head, New Bond-street	19th	Jan.	1722
7	Rummer, Queen-street, Cheapside	28th	Jan.	1722
8	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar	25th	April	1722
9	Red Cross Barr(4)			
10	King's Arms, New Bond-street	25th	Nov.	1722
11	Queen's Head, Knave's-acre	27th	Feb.	172¾
12	Castle, Drury-lane			
14	Queen's Head, Great Queen-street	30th	March	1723
15	Bull's Head, Southwark	1st	April	1723
16	Turk's Head, Fleet-street(4)			
17	Crown, St. Giles'			1723
18	Sun, Holborn	5th	May	1723
19	Mourning Bush, Aldersgate	15th	May	1723
20	French Swan Lodge, Long-acre	12th	June	1723
21	Chain and Anchor, Chancery-lane	4th	August	1723
22	Bull's Head, Gracechurch-street(4)			
23	Half Moon, Cheapside	18th	Sept.	1723
24	Swan, Whitecross-street			
25	Horse, Spitalfields	24th	Dec.	1723
26	Key and Garter, Pall Mall			
27	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross	27th	March	1724
28	Queen's Head, City of Bath			
29	Nag's Head, Bristol			
30	Three Tuns, City of Norwich			
31	Dolphin, City of Chichester	17th	July	1724
32	Double Eagle, Castle-lane, City of Chester			
33	Crown and Mitre, Northgate-street, City of Chester			
34	Bunch of Grapes, Carmarthen, S. Wales			
35	Two Posts, Portsmouth			
36	Red Lion, Congleton, Cheshire			
37	—— Arms? Moore-fields		July	1724
38	Goat, Eagle-court, in ye Strand			
39	Swan and Rummer, Finch-lane		Feb.	1725
40	To the Tun, St. Paul's Church-yard(4)			
41	Tree, Holborn	20th	May	1725
42	Crown and Angel, Whitechappel			
43	King's Arms, Strand	25th	May	1725
44	Swan, Long-acre		Sept.	1725
45	Hart, Without Bishopgate	19th	Jan.	1726
46	Mount's Coffee House, Grosvenor-street, near Hanover-square	12th	Jan.	1727
47	Lion, Aldersgate-street	9th	Aug.	1727
48	King's Head, Salford			
49	Bunch of Grapes, Drury-lane	31st	Jan.	1728
50	—— Arms? St. Bernard-street, in Madrid			
51	Rock, Gibraltar		Nov.	1728
52	Woolpack, Warwick	22nd	April	1728
53	Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street			1728
54	Prince of Wales' Head, King-street, St. Ann's(4)			
55	Fountain, Fleet-street			1728
56	Crown and Sceptre, King-street, Seven Dyals(4)			
57	Ball and Red Lion, Red Lyon-street, Holbourn	15th	April	1728
58	Crown, Corn Market, Oxford	8th	Aug.	1729
59	Three Tuns, Scarborough	27th	Aug.	1729
60	George-street, Mary Axe(4)			
61	Fountain, Snow-hill	24th	Jan.	1730
62	George and Dragon, Northampton	16th	Jan.	1730
63	Bacchus and Grapes, Gravill-street, Hatton-garden			
64				
65	St. Rooks-hill, near Chichester, Sussex	In the reign of Julius Cæsar		
66	Red Lion, in ye City of Canterbury	3rd	April	1730
67	Castle, St. Giles'			
68	Vine, Long-acre, Masters' Lodge	28th	April	1730
69	Bacchus and Bunch of Grapes, Bloomsbury Market	22nd	May	1730
70	Lion, Lynn Regis	1st	Oct.	1729
71	Rose, Cheapside	26th	Jan.	1730
72	East Indian Arms, Bengal, in the East Indies			
73	Saracen's Head, Lincoln	7th	Sept.	1730
74	University Lodge, at the Bear and Harrow in the Butcher-row	14th	Dec.	1730
75	Rainbow Coffee House, York-buildings	17th	July	1730
76	Queen's Head, Old Baily, Masters' Lodge			
77	Black Lion, Jockey-fields	11th	Jan.	1731
78	Fountain, Bury St. Edmunds			1731
79	Crown and Angels, Little St. Martins-lane			
80	Angel, Macclesfield			
81	Fleece, Bury St. Edmunds	1st	Nov.	1731
82	Three Tuns, Newgate-street	21st	Oct.	1731
83	Three Tuns, Smithfield	17th	Dec.	1731
84	Old Castle of Antwerp, behind the Royal Exchange			
85	Fountain, Borough of Southwark	24th	Jan.	1732
86	King's Arms, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark	2nd	Feb.	1732
87	New King's Arms, Leigh, in Lancashire	22nd	Feb.	1732
88	Raven and Bell, Wolverhampton	28th	March	1732
89	Horse Shoe and Rummer, Drury-lane	11th	April	1732
90	At Hotel de Bussy, Rue de Bussy a Paris	3rd	April	1732
91	Sun, Fleet-street	12th	April	1732
92	King's Head, Tower-street(4)			
93	King and Queen, Rosemary-lane	21st	June	1732
94	Oxford Arms, Ludgate-street	29th	June	1732
95	King's Arms, Dorcett-street, Spittlefields	12th	July	1732
96	White Horse, Ipswitch			
97	New Inn, Exeter(5)	11th	July	1732
98	King's Arms, Picadilly	17th	Aug.	1732
99	Hoop and Griffin, in Leadenhall-street(4)			
100	George and Dragon, Butcher-row	19th	Aug.	1732
101	Crown, Upper Moore-fields	29th	Aug.	1732
102	Royal Vineyard, St. James's Park	5th	Sept.	1732
103	Royall Standard, Leicester-fields(4)			
104	Virgins Inn, Derby	14th	Sept.	1732
105	A Private Room, Bolton le Moors	9th	Nov.	1732
106	Clothworkers Arms, Upper Moor-fields	15th	Nov.	1732
107	Turks Head, Greek-street, Soho	12th	Dec.	1732
108	Seven Stars, Bury St. Edmunds	15th	Dec.	1732
109	Old Mitre, Salisbury	27th	Dec.	1732
110	Ship Coffee House, near the Hermitage Bridge	2nd	Feb.	173¾
111	Theatre Tavern, Goodman's-fields	17th	Feb.	173¾
112	King's Arms, Tower-street, near the 7 Dials	3rd	March	173¾

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113	Bear and Collar, City of Bath	18th	March	1733
114	The Fountain, in Catherine-street, Strand(4)			
115	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar			
116	Harrow and Boar, Master Masons' Lodge, Butcher-row			
117	Shakespeare's Head, Stewards' Lodge, Covent Garden	25th	June	1735
118	Red Lion, Bury, in Lancashire	26th	July	1733
119	Dog, Stourbridge, Worcester	1st	Aug.	1733
120	Oate's Coffee House, Masters' Lodge, Great Whild-street			
121	Crown, Fleet Market(4)			
122	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross			
123	Castle, Kingston, Middlesex			
124	Hamburgh, in Lower Saxony			
125	Swan, Birmingham			
126	Boston, in New England(5)	30th	July	1733
127	Valenciennes, in French Flanders			
128	D.M. and Figure, Petticoate-lane, Whitechapell	5th	Nov.	1734
129	Masons Arms, Plymouth			
130	Mitre, Mint-street, near St. George's Church, Southwark	11th	June	1735
131	At the Hague			1735
132	Two Fencers, Newcastle-on-Tyne	24th	June	1735
133	At the Castle, Aubigny, in France	22nd	Aug.	1735
134	Sun, Old Round-court	26th	Aug.	1735
135	Lisbon Lodge			
136	Lord Weymouth's Arms, Warminster, in Wiltshire			
137	Rummer, Bristol	12th	Nov.	1735
138	Anchor, Cook-lane, Snow-hill			
139	Savannah, in ye Province of Georgia			
140	Ashley's London Punch House, Ludgate-hill			1736
141	Three Cups, Colchester			
142	Fountain, Shrewsbury	16th	April	1736
143	Fountain, Gateshead	8th	March	1735
144	Greyhound, Lamb-street, Spittlefields	11th	June	1736
145	Three Crowns, Weymouth			
146	King's Head, Norwich			
147	George and Dragon, Tythe Barn-street, Liverpool	25th	June	1736
148	Sun, Fish-street-hill	16th	Aug.	1736
149	King's Arms, Edgeburton-street, Birmingham			
150	Yorkshire Grey, Beer-lane, Thames-street	2nd	Dec.	1736
151	Black Dog, Castle-street, Seven Dyals, Masters' Lodge	21st	Dec.	1736
152	Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside	31st	Dec.	1736

(1) From Engraved List (Grand Lodge).

(2) These words are prefixed to the 1729 and 1734 Lists, but the earlier List of 1725 is simply headed "List of Regular Lodges as constituted till March 25th."

(3) Crossed out.

(4) Pasted over the original printed description.

(5) Date written in.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1739.

153	City of Durham, Swallow St.	Jan.	24	1736
154	Crown, West Smithfield	Feb.	14	1736
155	King's Arms, Cateaton St.	Feb.	22	1736
156	Horn, Braintree in Essex	Mar.	17	1736
157	Three Tuns, Wood St.	Mar.	22	1736
158	Westminster Hall, Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate Street	Mar.	30	1737
159	Whitechappell Court House, Whitechappell	Ap.	18	1737
160	Half Moon and Three Tuns, Snow Hill	Ap.	20	1737
161	Head, Old Jewry	May	10	1737
162	Gun Tavern, Jermain Street	Aug.	24	1737
163	Black Posts, Maiden Lane	Sep.	21	1737
164	Head, St. John's St.	Dec.	8	1737
165	Angel, Shipton Mallet	Dec.	12	1737
166	Angel, above Hill in Baliwick of Lincoln	Dec.	27	1737
167	Eagle and Swan, City of Hereford	Jan.	16	1737
168	Fountain, Barth Lane, Rl. Exchange	Jan.	27	1737
169	Bacchus, Little Bush Lane, Cannon St.	Feb.	17	1737
170	St. Luke, Phœnix Alley, Cov. Garden	Mar.	27	1738
171	Wheat Sheaf, City of Gloucester	Mar.	28	1738
172	Crown and Angel, Crispin St. Spittlefields	May	3	1738
173	Gordon's New Exchange Coffee House	May	16	1738
174	Griffin and Bell, King St. Golden Square	June	19	1738
175	Swan, Fish Street Hill	July	10	1738
176	Bull's Head, Hallifax in Yorkshire	July	12	1738
177	Swan, Tewkesbury in Gloucester	Oct.	26	1738
178	Flower Pot, Bishopsgate St.	Jan.	19	1738
179	Chequers, Chequers Court, Charing Cross	Jan.	27	1738
180	Horse and Man, Foregate St. Chester	Feb.	1	1738
181	Lion, St. Albans	Feb.	10	1738
182	K. C. and Figure, Rumford in Essex	Mar.	13	1738
183	White Horse, Bloomsbury	Mar.	20	1738
184	K. W. and Figure, Portsmouth Common, Southampton	April	24	1739
185	British Coffee House, Charing Cross	April	28	1739
186	Black Bull, Spalding			

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LIST No. 13.

LIST of LODGES 1740-55.

The engraved list for 1740 constitutes one of the most important links in the chain of our Lodge History, marking, as it does, the *first change of numbers;* the previous (and earliest) numeration having extended from 1729 to 1739.

The numeration which this change inaugurates, ranged from 1740 to 1755 inclusive, being followed by those of 1756-69, 1770-80, 1781-91, and 1792-1813.

It is remarkable, moreover, for containing more errors in regard to dates, than will be found (appearing for the first time) in any other of the Official Lists. Successive engravers naturally perpetuated the mistakes of their predecessors, but to Pine belongs the distinction, after having had the bringing out of these lists for seventeen years, of placing the wrong dates of Constitution against no less than *four* out of the first *nine* Warranted Lodges on the 1740 List, which error, in its entirety, has survived to this day. (See List No. 7.) Also No. 43 is placed at the year 1727 *from* 1728; No. 98 at 1734 *from* 1733; and No. 99 at 1732 *from* 1733. The dates in each case *from* which the alterations were made having been those recorded in the Constitutions 1738, which was approved in manuscript by Grand Lodge.(1) The present positions of the last mentioned Lodges, Nos. 98 and 99, afford a good illustration of the inconveniences that have ensued; No. 98, the senior of the two, being placed *after* the fair date of its warrant as No. 45 (Strong Man), and No. 99, the junior, being placed higher than its proper seniority, as No. 35 (Medina). Present No. 35 (Medina) was a London Lodge up to 1761, but, in 1762, was removed, or its warrant transferred, to West Cowes, Isle of Wight. It was erased in 1773, but appears again in the numeration for 1781-91 as No. 33, having moreover gained *a further year's seniority* (1731), which it retains to this day?

No. 43 (present No. 29, St. Albans) is placed at the year 1727 *from* 1728—an error which has also survived to the present time. No. 93 (present No. 37, Anchor and Hope, Bolton) was permanently placed at the year 1731 *from* 1732 in the 1781-91 numeration.

It would appear that warrants changed hands very easily. Thus the present No. 64, Fortitude, Manchester, met at the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate St., London, until 1743, when it was erased; in 1744 it was off the list, but reappeared the following year, as the Hare and Hounds, Parsonage Lane, Manchester.

No. 165 (present No. 67, Star in the East), or its place or warrant, belonged to a London Lodge, meeting at the Three Tuns, Houghton-street, Clare Market, up to 1745, when the warrant of constitution was surrendered. In 1750, however, the blank was filled by the name of the *Third* Lodge, Calcutta, East India, dated at 1740. The list for that year showing *one other* Bengal Lodge only, namely: No. 66, the East India Arms, Bengall, dating from 1730 (which will also be found in the 1740 List). In 1756, at the change of numbers, these Lodges (Nos. 66 and 165 in 1745) are shown as No. 40 and 117, respectively, and in the following year, the earlier of the two has disappeared. It is somewhat singular that the present No. 67, though dated at 1740, never appeared on the roll till 1750, also that whilst its *first* name, the *third* Lodge, Calcutta, would imply that there were *two* Senior Bengal Lodges then in existence, no intermediate Lodge can be found on the lists. In 1778, present No. 67—then No. 93—is styled the *first* Lodge of Bengal. The anomaly, however, is explained by the Minutes of Grand Lodge, 16th December 1747, where it appears that this Lodge was duly constituted on 16th April 1740, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Calcutta.

No. 86 (present No. 39, St. John's, Exeter) has had a somewhat chequered career. Appearing as No. 97 in the List for 1734 (the earliest after its establishment now extant), it became No. 86 in 1740, but, on 29th November 1754, having been erased, along with nineteen other Lodges, was omitted from the List at the change of numbers in 1756, and, accordingly, on re-instatement in 1759, had to come in at the bottom of the roll; during the continuance, therefore, of this numeration (1756-69) its place was No. 239; in 1770, it resumed its proper seniority, as No. 48; becoming No. 38 in 1781, and 35 in 1792. During the continuance of the engraved lists, 1723-78, this Lodge was shown at its proper date (1732), but in the numerations of 1781-91, and 1792-

(1) §§ 13 and 22 (II.)

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1813, was placed *before* the fair date of its warrant, at 1731 where it has since remained.

The Lodges in this list (1740) which have ceased to appear on the roll, are shown in ordinary type, whilst the still subsisting Lodges are in italic.

The various erasures and re-instatements of Lodges constituted prior to 1744, chronicled in the Constitution books up to 1784, are, as far as practicable, noted below; these changes however, are very imperfectly recorded. (§ 16, I.)

A List of REGULAR LODGES *according to their* SENIORITY and CONSTITUTION, by order of the GRAND OFFICERS. Printed for and Sold by I. PINE, ENGRAVER, in Old Bond-street, near Piccadilly, LONDON.

No. 1728-39	No. and Name 1740		Constituted.
1	1 *King's Arms*	*St. Paul's Churchyard*	
3	2 *Horn* (1)	*Westminster*	
5	3 Crown (2)	Behind the Royal Exchange	July 11 1721
4	4 *Shakspeare*	*Marlborough-st.*	Jan. 17 1721
6	5 *Braund's Head*	*New Bond-st.*	Jan. 19 1721
7	6 *Rummer*	*Queen-st., Cheapside*	Jan. 28 1721
8	7 King's Arms (3)	Temple Bar	April 25 1722
9	8 *Red Cross*	*Barbican*	May 1722
10	9 *Kings Arms* (4)	*New Bond St.*	Nov. 25 1722
11	10 *St. George and Dragon*	*Portland St. Oxford Market*	Feb. 27 1722
12	11 *Crown*	*New Crane, Wapping*	1722
13	12 *Bury's Coffee House*	*Bridges St.*	March 28 1723
14	13 Queen's Head (5)	Great Queen St.	March 30 1723
15	14 Rummer (6)	St. Mary Overy's Church Yard	April 1 1723
16	15 Bedford Arms (7)	Covent Garden	April 3 1723
17	16 Shakspear's Head (7)	Covent Garden	1723
18	17 Sun (2)	Holborn	May 5 1723
19	18 *Mourning Bush*	*Aldersgate*	1723
20	19 French Swan (2)	Long Acre	June 12 1723
21	20 Baptist's Head and Anchor (5)	Chancery Lane	Aug. 4 1723
22	21 Dog	Billinsgate	Sep. 11 1723
23	22 *Half Moon*	*Cheapside*	Sep. 18 1723
24	23 Swan and Cocoa Tree (5)	Whitecross St.	1723
25	24 Running Dog	Lamb St. Spittlefields	Dec. 24 1723
26	25 Dog (7)	St. James Market	1723
27	26 Forrest's Coffee House (2)	Charing Cross	March 27 1724
30	27 Three Tuns	Norwich	1724
31	28 White Horse	Chichester	July 17 1724
32	29 Crown, Clasped Hands and Rose	Bridges St. Chester	1724
34	30 Bunch of Grapes	Carmarthen, S. Wales	1724
35	31 Tree	Portsmouth	1724
36	32 Red Lion (8)	Congleton, Cheshire	1724
37	33 Arms (10)	Moore Fields	July 1724
38	34 *Sun*	*Hooper Square, Goodmans Fields*	Jan. 22 1724
39	35 Swan and Rummer	Barth Lane, Royal Exchange	Feb. 1724
40	36 Sun	St. Pauls Churchyard	April 1725
42	37 Angel (11)	Whitechapel	1725
43	38 *Kings Arms*	*Strand*	May 25 1725
44	39 Mitre (3)	King St., Westminster	Sep. 1725
47	40 Globe (12)	Fleet St.	Aug. 9 1727
46	41 Mount's (11) Coffee House	Grosvenor Street	Jan. 12 1727
48	42 King's Head (9)	Salford nr. Manchester	1727
49	43 *Leicester Coffee House*	*Leicester Fields*	Jan. 31 1727
50	44 Arms (13)	St. Bernard St. Madrid	1727
57	45 E C and Figure (12)	Charing Cross	April 15 1728
52	46 Woolpack (9)	Warwick	April 22 1728
53	47 Rose	Cheapside	1728
54	48 Royal Oak (7)	Great Earl St. Seven dials	1728
55	49 Old Man's Coffee House	Charing Cross	1728
56	50 Crown and Anchor (14)	King St. Seven dials	1728
51	51 Rock	Gibralter	Nov. 1728
59	52 Three Tuns (9)	Scarborough	Aug. 27 1729
70	53 Lion (15)	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Oct. 1 1729
60	54 St. George and Dragon (16)	St. Mary Ax	Jan. 22 1729
61	55 Fountain (17)	Snow Hill	Jan. 24 1729
63	56 Masons Hall (12)	Madox St. Hannover Sq.	Mar. 25 1730
65	57 St. Rooks Hill (9)	Near Chichester	In the Reign of Julius Cæsar
66	58 Red Lion (9)	Canterbury	April 3 1730
67	59 Castle (12)	St. Giles	1730
68	60 Vine (11)	Long Acre	April 28 1730
69	61 Bacchus (14)	Bloomsbury Market	May 22 1730
75	62 *Gun* (18)	*Suffolk St.*	July 17 1730
73	63 Saracen's Head (19)	Lincoln	Sept. 7 1730
62	64 St. George and Dragon (9)	Northampton	Jan. 12 1730
71	65 Globe (22)	Old Jewry	Jan. 26 1730
72	66 East India Arms	Bengall, East India	1730
76	67 Queen's Head	Old Bailey	1730
79	68 Griffin	Snow Hill	1730
80	69 Angel	Macclesfield, Cheshire	1731
82	70 Three Tuns (20)	Newgate St.	Oct. 21 1731
81	71 Fleece (9)	Bury St. Edmunds	Nov. 1 1731
83	72 Three Tuns	Smithfield	Dec. 17 1731
84	73 Old Castle of Antwerp	Beyond ye Royal Exchange	Dec. 23 1731
77	74 Black Lion	Jockey Fields	Jan. 11 1731
86	75 Kings Arms (21)	St. Margarets Hill, Southwark	Feb. 2 1731
87	76 Kings Arms	Leigh, in Lancashire	Feb. 22 1731
88	77 Raven and Bell (9)	Wolverhampton	Mar. 28 1732
90	78 Ville de Tonnerre (13)	Rue de Boucheries, a Paris	April 3 1732
89	79 Head (7)	St. Paul's Churchyard	April 11 1732
91	80 Three Tuns (12)	Grosvenor Street	April 12 1732
92	81 Arms (6)	Newgate Street	May 25 1732
93	82 Bird	Without Bishopsgate	June 21 1732
94	83 Sun (20)	Ludgate Street	June 29 1732
95	84 Kings Arms (23)	Dorset St. Spittlefields	July 12 1732
96	85 White Dog	Ipswich	1732
97	86 *New Inn* (9)	*Exeter*	July 11 1732
98	87 Union Coffee House	Upper end of the Haymarket	Aug. 17 1732
99	88 Hoop and Griffin (10)	Leadenhall Street	Aug. 18 1732

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No. 1729-30	No. and Name 1740		Constituted.
101	89 Rummer (24)	Old Fish St. Hill	Aug. 29 1732
102	90 Royal Vineyard (24)	St. James' Park	Sept. 5 1732
103	91 King's Arms (14)	Leicester Fields	Sept. 8 1732
104	92 Virgin's Inn (25)	Derby	Sept. 14 1732
105	93 *A Private Room*	*Bolton-le-Moor*	Nov. 9 1732
106	94 Crown Coffee House (25)	Spittlefields	Nov. 15 1732
107	95 Turk's Head (26)	Greek Street, Soho	Dec. 12 1732
108	96 Seven Stars (9)	Bury St. Edmunds	Dec. 15 1732
109	97 Lamb	Katherine St. Strand	Dec. 27 1732
110	98 *Ship Coffee House*	*Nr. Hermitage Bridge*	Feb. 2 1734
111	99 *Fleece* (27)	*Goodmans Fields*	Feb. 17 1732
112	100 King's Arms	Tower St. Seven Dials	Mar. 3 1732
113	101 *Bear and Collar*	*Bath*	May 18 1733
114	102 Fountain (28)	Katherin St. Strand	May 23 1733
118	103 *Red Lion*	*Bury, Lancashire*	July 26 1733
119	104 Dog	Stonrbridge	Aug. 1 1733
121	105 Crown	Ludgate Hill	Dec. 27 1733
122	106 Forrest's Coffee House (24)	Charing Cross	1733
123	107 Fountain (7)	Snow Hill	1733
124	108	Hamburg, Lower Saxony	1733
125	109 *Swan*	*Birmingham*	1733
126	110 Royal Exchange	Boston, New England	July 30 1733
127	111	Valenciennes, French Flanders	1733
128	112 D. M. & Figure (7)	Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel	Nov. 5 1734
129	113 Mason's Arms (26)	Plymouth	1734
130	114 *Bell*	*Nicholas Lane*	June 11 1735
117	115 *Shakespears Head*	*Stewards Lodge, Covent Garden*	June 24 1735
131	116	Hague	1735
132	117 *Two Fencers*	*Newcastle*	June 24 1735
133	118 At the Castle (13)	Aubigny, in France	Aug. 12 1735
134	119 Bear with Collar (9)	Strand	Aug. 25 1735
135	120	Lisbon	1735
136	121 Weymouth Arms (9)	Warminster, in Wiltshire	1735
138	122 Queen Elizabeth	Hicks Hall	Oct. 30 1735
137	123 Rummer	Bristol	Nov. 12 1735
139	124 Arms	Savannah, Georgia	1735
140	125 Ashley's London Punch House (20)	Ludgate Hill	Mar. 1 1735
141	126 *Three Cups*	*Colchester*	1735
143	127 Fountain (28)	Gateshead	Mar. 8 1735
142	128 Fountain (29)	Shrewsbury	April 16 1736
144	129 Greyhound (21)	Lambs St. Spittlefields	June 11 1736
145	130 Three Crowns (9)	Weymouth and Melcome Regis, Dorset	1736
146	131 *King's Head*	*Norwich*	1736
147	132 St. George and Dragon	Tythe Barn St. Liverpool	June 25 1736
148	133 Bell (31)	Nicholas Lane	Aug. 16 1736
149	134 St. George and Dragon	Birmingham	Sept. 20 1736
150	135 *Kings Arms*	*Lombard Street*	Dec. 2 1736
151	136 *Black Dog*	*Castle St. Seven dials*	Jan. 31 1737
152	137 Blossom's Inn	Laurence Lane	Feb 17 1737
153	138 Durham Castle (23)	Swallow Street	Mar. 27 1738
154	139 Crown (12)	West Smithfield	
155	140 Kings Arms (10)	Cateaton Street	Mar. 28 1738
156	141 Horn (9)	Braintree, Essex	May 3 1738
157	142 Three Tuns (7)	Wood Street	
158	143 Westminster Hall (30)	Dunning's Alley, Bishopgate Street	May 16 1738 Dec. 21 1736
159	144 Three Tuns	Spittle Fields	Dec. 31 1736
160	145 Half Moon and Three Tuns (12)	Snow Hill	Jan. 24 1736 Feb. 14 1736
161	146 K.I.and Figure (2)	Old Jewry	Feb. 22 1736
162	147 *Gun*	*Jermain Street*	Mar. 17 1736
163	148 Black Posts	Maiden Lane	Mar. 22 1736
164	149 Sun	Aldersgate Street	Mar. 30 1737
165	150 Angel (13)	Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire	April 18 1737
166	151 Angel (9)	Above Hill in ye Bailiwick of Lincoln	April 20 1737
167	152 Swan and Dove (9)	Hereford	May 10 1737
168	153 Fountain (10)	Bartholomew Lane	Aug. 24 1837
	154 Parham Lodge	Parham Antigua	Sept. 21 1737
169	155 Mansion House (7)	Still Yard, Thames St	Dec. 8 1737
170	156 Red Lion (13)	Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell	Dec. 12 1737
171	157 Wheatsheaf (13)	Gloucester	Dec. 23 1737
172	158 *Crown and Angel*	*Crispin Street, Spittle-Fields*	Jan. 16 1737
173	159 D.G.and Figure (2)	Pall Mall	Jan. 27 1737
174	160 Bell and Dragon (7)	King Street, Golden Sqnare	June 19 1738
175	161 Swan (11)	Fish St. Hill	July 10 1738
176	162 *Black Bull*	*Halifax, Yorkshire*	July 12 1738
177	163 Swan (9)	Tewksbury, Gloucestershire	Oct. 26 1738
	164 Court House Lodge	St. John's, Antigua	Nov. 22 1738
178	165 *Flower Pot* (12)	*Bishopsgate Street*	Jan. 19 1738
179	166 *Crown and Anchor*	*King St. Seven dials*	Jan. 27 1738
180	167 Horse and Man	Foregate St. Chester	Feb. 1 1738
181	168 Cushion	St. Albans	Feb. 10 1738
182	169 K. C. and Figure	Rumford, Essex	Mar. 13 1738
	170 Bakers' Lodge	St. John's, Antigua	Mar. 14 1738
183	171 Horse Shoe and Magpie (7)	Fleet St.	Mar. 20 1738
184	172 K.W. and Figure (22)	Portsmouth	April 24 1739
185	173 British Coffee House (2)	Charing Cross	April 28 1739
	174 Basseterre Lodge	St. Christophers	June 21 1739
186	175 Black Bull (9)	Spalding, Lincolnshire	June 22 1739
187	176 Red Bull	Charles St. Strand	Aug. 29 1739
188	177 Axe and Gate	King St. Westminster	Oct. 8 1739
189	178 *Granadiers Lodge*	*May Fair*	Oct. 25 1739
	179 Wheatsheaf (3)	Leicester	Dec. 7 1739
	180 Double Eagle	Gracechurch St.	Jan. 16 1739
	181 White Lion (15)	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Mar. 31 1740

End of 1740 List.

EXTRACTS FROM LISTS FOR 1744-45.

182		Kingston in Jamaica	April 14 1739
183	St. George and Dragon	Castle St. Leicester Fields	June 26 1740
184	Red Lion (14)	Tower St. Bristoll	July 10 1740
185	*Three Tuns* (34)	*Houghton St. Clare Market*	Nov. 4 1740
186	St. Michael's Lodge	Barbadoes	1740
187	Private Room	Lausanne, Switzerland	Feb. 2 1739
188	St. George and Dragon (12)	Whitehaven, Cumberland	Mar. 19 1740
189	Ship and Tower (35)	Haverfordwest, S. Wales	April 14 1741
190	*Hoop and Grapes*	*Coventry Street*	April 13 1742
191	Three Horse Shoes (13)	Leominster, Hereford	Oct. 11 1742
192	Union of Angels	Francford, in Germany	June 17 1742
193	Port Royal Lodge	Jamaica	1742
194	Angel	Dolgelly, N. Wales	Sept. 17 1743
195	White Lion	Broad St. Bristol	Mar. 20 1743
196	St. George	Emperor's Court at Hamburgh	Sept. 24 1743

Of the above Lodges, only thirty-eight will now be found on the roll, viz.:—Nos. (1740—55) 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 34, 38, 43, 62, 86, 93, 98, 99, 101, 103, 109, 114, 115, 117, 126, 131, 135, 136, 147, 158, 162, 165, 166, 178, 185, and 190.

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EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1755.

197	New Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark	Oct.	25	1745
198	Bear	Norwich	May	9	1747
199	Maids Head	Norwich	Jany.	5	1748
200	Mitre	Plymouth	Jany.	15	1748
201	Bear	Cambridge	Mar.	31	1749
202	Lodge of Orange	At Rotterdam	May	5	1749
203		Plymouth	May	1	1748
204		Denmark	Oct.	9	1749
205	Guild	Norwich	Jany.	9	1749
206		St. Christopher	July	20	1750
207	Hole in the Wall	Norwich	Feby.	12	1751
208		Jamaica	April	29	1746
209	King's Arms	Falmouth	May	20	1751
210	Angel	Great Yarmouth	June	6	1751
211		West St. Gravesend	June	8	1751
212	Cross	Hermitage Wapping			
213		Minorca	Feby.	9	1750
214		Minorca	May	23	1750
215		Minorca	June	24	1750
216		Minorca	Nov.	26	1751
217	King's Arms	Helstone in Cornwall	April	14	1752
218	Ship	Leaden Hall St. late The Bull Aldersgate	July	13	1752
219	Rainbow Coffee House	Cornhill	Aug.	21	1752
220		Truro	Sept.	22	1752
221		Chardenagore			
222		Madrass			
223		At the Hague			
224		Nottingham	Jany.	7	1753
225	Lion and Goat		Feb.	24	1753
226	Burton's Coffee House		March	5	1753
227	Angel	Piccadilly	March	5	1753
228		Guernsey	May	10	1753
229		Exchange, Bristol	Aug.	22	1753
230		Great Queen Street, L. I. Fields	Oct.	23	1753
231		Balsover Street	Nov.	5	1753
232		Norwich	Nov.	10	1753
233		Antigua			1753
234		Amsterdam	Nov.	30	1753
235		Lancashire	Dec.	20	1753
236		Virginia	Dec.	22	1753
237	King's Arms	Great Tower Hill	Feby.	9	1754
238	Mitre	Union St. Westminster	Mar.	2	1754
239	Chequers	Norwich	Mar.	4	1754
240		Carmarthen	Oct.	24	1753
241	Bear	Leman St. Goodman's Fields	Feby.	18	1754
242	Swan	Ramsgate	March	8	1754
243		Leeds	Mar.	28	1754
244		Butcher Row, St. Clements	Mar.	29	1754
245	Star	Aldersgate St.	April	13	1754
246	Crown	Without Cripplegate	April	5	1754
247	Swan	Westminster Bridge	May	13	1754
248	(37)		June	7	1754
249	Lord Craven's Arms	Carnaby Market	June	24	1754
250		Leicester	Aug.	21	1754
251		Lowestoft	Oct.	29	1754
252	Chequers	Charing X	Nov.	2	1754
253		Redruth	Feby.	14	1754
254	Crown	Corner of St. Andrews St. 7 Dials	Dec.	14	1754
255		King's Own Regt.	Feby.	15	1755
256		St. Ann Square, Manchester	Feb.	4	1755
257	Ark	Moore St.	March	2	1755
258		Cheswill Street	April	5	1755
259	Swan	New St. Cov. Garden	May	5	1755
260		Barbadoes	April	23	1752
261		Barbadoes	Dec.	16	1752
262		Barbadoes	Jan.	31	1754
263	Swan	Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square	June	17	1755
264		Norwich	June	17	1755
265		Amsterdam	June	24	1755
266		Cardiff	Aug.		1754
267		Cambridge	Sept.		1754
268		St. Eustatius	June	6	1747
269		St. Eustatius			1754
270	White Bear	Suffolk			
271	Ship and Castle	Penzance			

(1) Erased 3rd April 1747. Restored 4th Sept. 1751.

(2) Erased 25th March 1745.

(3) Erased 4th April 1744.

(4) Erased 25th March 1745. Restored 7th March 1747. Erased 23rd January 1764. Restored 23rd April 1764.

(5) Erased 10th April 1782.

(6) Erased 24th April 1776.

(7) Erased 21st Nov. 1745.

(8) Erased 17th Nov. 1760, and 28th April 1775.

(9) Erased 29th Nov. 1754.

(10) Erased 14th April 1746.

(11) Erased 24th June 1742.

(12) Erased 9th April 1743.

(13) Erased 27th January 1768.

(14) Erased 28th April 1775.

(15) Erased 1786.

(16) Erased 21st November 1745. Restored, and by request omitted from List 5th February 1759.

(17) Erased 27th July 1762.

(18) Erased 23rd April 1773.

(19) Erased 17th Nov. 1760.

(20) Erased 7th March 1747.

(21) Erased 5th May 1757. Restored 31st Oct. 1757.

(22) Erased 11th Nov. 1783. Restored 11th February 1784.

(23) Erased 23rd Jan. 1764.

(24) Erased 30th Nov. 1752.

(25) Erased 24th July 1755. Then meeting at the Ben Jonson's Head (for assembling *under the denomination of a Lodge of* ANCIENT *Masons*).

(26) Warrant surrendered 24th June 1742 on joining No. 38.

(27) Erased 23rd April 1773 (then meeting at the Isle of Wight).

(28) Erased 17th Nov. 1760 and 27th Jan. 1768.

(29) Erased 29th Nov. 1754 and 27th Jan. 1768.

(30) Erased 1775-6.

(31) Erased 28th April 1775. Restored 24th April 1776.

(32) Erased 14th February 1758.

(33) Erased 1781.

(34) Warrant surrendered 26th February 1745, on joining No. 102.

(35) Erased 23rd April 1773.

(36) Erased 12th April 1780.

(37) Vacant in all lists.

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LIST No. 14.

List of Lodges 1756-69.

A List of Regular Lodges *according to their* Seniority *and* Constitution *by* Order *of the* Grand Master.

Printed for and Sold by Benj[n] Cole, Engraver and Copper Plate Printer, the Corner of King's-head Court, Holbourne.

(*From Engraved List* 1756.)

No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.			Constituted Time Immemorial
1	1	King's Arms	St. Paul's Church-yard	
2	2	Horn	Westminster	
4	3	George & Dragon	Grafton St. St. Ann's	Jany. 17th 1721
5	4	Braund's Head	New Bond St.	Jany. 19th 1721
6	5	Castle	Tower St. Seven Dials	Jany. 28th 1721
10	6	Fish and Bell	Charles St. Soho Sqr.	Feby. 27th 1722
9	7	King's Arms	New Bond Street	Nov. 25th 1722
8	8	Crown	Leadenhall St.	May — 1722
11	9	Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs	1722
12	10	Bunch of Grapes	Chatham	Mch. 28th 1723
13	11	Head	Wandsworth	Mch. 30th 1723
14	12	The Anchor	Rosemary Lane	Apl. 1st 1723
18	13	Mourning Bush	Aldersgate	1723
20	14	Baptists Head and Anchor	Chancery Lane	Aug. 4th 1723
21	15	Golden Anchor	At ye Ballast Kay in E. Greenwich	Sept. 11th 1723
22	16	Bell	Noble St.	Sept. 18th 1723
23	17	Dog	Garlick Hill	1723
24	18	Lion and Ball	Gray's Inn Passage, Red Lion Square	Dec. 24th 1723
27	19	Angel	Norwich	1724
28	20	Dolphin	Chichester	July 17th 1724
31	21	Three Tuns	Portsmouth	1724
34	22	Castle	Lombard St.	
35	23	Pope's Head	Pope's Head Alley, Cornhil	Feby. 1724
36	24	Sun	Ludgate Hill	April 1725
38	25	King's Arms L., Rhinoceros and Cup	Gerrard St.	May 25th 1725
43	26	St. Albans	St. Albans St.	Jany. 31st 1727
44	27	Three Fleur-de-Luces	St. Bernard St. Madrid	1727
49	28	Red Cow	West Smithfield	1728
50	29	Horse Shoe	Cannon St. in the Mint, Southwark	1728
51	30	Rock of Gibraltar	At Gibraltar	Nov. 1728
53	31	Lion.	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Oct. 1st 1729
54	32	George and Dragon	St. Mary Ax	Jany. 22nd 1729
55	33	Horn	Fleet St.	Jany. 24th 1729
56	34	Peacock	King St. St. James-square	Mch. 25th 1730
57	35	St. Rock's Hill	Near Chichester	In the reign of Julius Cæsar.
61	36	Red Cross	Barbican	May 22nd 1730
62	37	Two Figures	At Putney	July 17th 1730
63	38	Head	Lincoln	Sept. 7th 1730
65	39	Platter	White Lion Yard, Norton Folgate	Jany. 26th 1730
66	40	East India Arms	Bengall, East Indies	1730
67	41	Fox	Castle St. Southwark	1730
68	42	Wind Mill	Rosemary Lane	1730
69	43	Angel	Macclesfield, Cheshire	1731
72	44	Three Tuns	Smithfield	Dec. 17th 1731
73	45	Half Moon	Cheapside	
74	46	Salutation and Cat	Newgate St.	Jan. 11th 1731
75	47	King's Arms	St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark	Feby. 2nd 1731
76	48	King's Arms	Leigh, in Lancashire	Feby. 2nd 1731
78	49	A la Ville de Tonerre	Rue de Boucheries, Paris	Apl. 3rd 1732
81	50	Turk's Head	Greek St. Soho	May 25th 1732
82	51	Dog	St. James-market, Piccadilly	June 21st 1732
84	52	Carlisle Castle	Shoreditch	July 12th 1732
91	53	London Bridge	Punch House	Sept. 8th 1732
92	54	Virgin's Inn	Derby	Sept. 14th 1732
93	55	Private Room	Bolton-le-Moore, Lanc.	Nov. 9th 1732
97	56	Three Swans	Winchester-street, Salisbury	Dec. 27th 1732
99	57	City of Norwich	Winford-street, near Brick-lane, Spittlefields	Feby. 17th 1732
100	58	Figure	Chelsea	Mar. 3rd 1732
101	59	White Bear	Bath	May 18th 1733
102	60	Cross Keys	Henrietta-street, Covent-garden	May 23rd 1733
103	61	Red Lion	Bury, Lanc.	July 26th 1733
104	62	Tolbut	Stourbridge, Worcestershire	Aug. 1st 1733
105	63	Sun	St. Pauls Church Yard	Dec. 27th 1733
109	64	The Swan	Birmingham	1733
110	65	Royal Exchange	Boston, New England	1733
111	66	Valenciennes	French Flanders	1733
113	67	Masons Apron	Plymouth	1734
98	68	Sampson and the Lion	E. Smithfield, late the Ship at ye Hermitage	Feby. 17th 1734
114	69	King's Head	Nr. ye Watch House H. Holborn	June 11th 1735
115	70	Head. Stewards L.	Southampton St. Cov. Garden	Public Nights, 3d Wed. in Mar. and Dec.
116	71		In Holland	1735
117	72	Fencers	Nr. Newcastle upon Tyne	June 24th 1735
118	73	Castle	At Aubigny in France	Aug. 12th 1735
123	74	Fountain	High St. Bristol	Nov. 12 1735
124	75	Savannah	In the province of Georgia	1735
126	76	Angel	Colchester	1735
127	77	Fountain	Gateshead, Bishopric Durham	Mar. 8th 1735
128	78	Green Man	Shrewsbury	Apl. 16th 1736
129	79	Rising Sun	Fashion St. Spittlefields	June 11th 1736

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No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.			Constituted	
131	80	Kings Head	Norwich		1736
132	81	The Custom House	By the old Dock, L'Pool	June 25th	1736
133	82	Lion and Cock	St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill	Aug. 16th	1736
134	83	Rose	Edgebaston St. Birmingham	Sept. 20th	1736
135	84	Bell	Friday St.	Dec. 2nd	1736
136	85	George and Dragon	Ironmonger Lane	Dec. 21st	1736
137	86	Fountain	Bartholemew Lane, late the Buffaloes Head	Dec. 31st	1736
138	87	Blue Posts	Southampton Blds., Holborn	Jany. 24th	1736
139	88	Crown	West Smithfield	Feby. 14th	1736
144	89	The Three Tuns	Spittlefields	Apl. 18th	1737
147	90	Chapman's Coffee House	Sackville St.	Aug. 24th	1737
148	91	Sugar Loaf	Fleet St.	Sept. 21st	1737
149	92	Sun	Milk St. Honey Lane Mkt.	Dec. 8th	1737
150	93	Angel	Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire	Dec. 12th	1737
154	94	Parham Lodge	Parham, Antigua	Jany. 31st	1737
157	95	The Swan	Gloucester	Mch. 28th	1738
158	96	Black Dog	Shoreditch	May 3rd	1738
162	97	Black Cow	Halifax, Yorks.	July 12th	1738
164	98	The Great Lodge	St. John's, Antigua	Nov. 22nd	1738
165	99	Fox	Nr. the Sqr. Manchester		1738
166	100	The Red Lion	Nottingham Court, 7 Dials	Jany. 27th	1738
167	101	Coach and Horses	Watergate St. Chester	Feby. 1st	1738
168	102	Cushion	St. Albans		
169	103	Red Lion	Hornechurch in Essex	Mar. 13th	1738
170	104	Bakers Lodge	St. Mary's St. St. John's, Antigua	Mar. 14th	1738
182	105	Kingston	Jamaica	Apl. 14th	1739
172	106	K W and Figure	Portsmouth Common, Hampshire	Apl. 24th	1739
174	107	Scotch Arms	The Mother L. at St. Christopher, Basseterre	June 21st	1739
176	108	Crown and Ball	Playhouse Yard, Blackfryers	Aug. 24th	1739
177	109	Swan	Shoe Lane	Oct. 8th	1739
178	110	King's Arms and Tun	Hyde Pk. Corner	Oct. 25th	1739
179	111	Red Cow	Long Lane, West Smithfield	Dec. 7th	1739
180	112	King's Head	In the Poultry	Jany. 10th	1739
187	113	Pt Room	Lausanne, in ye Canton of Berne, Switzerland	Feby. 2nd	1739
181	114	Three Lions	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Mar. 31st	1740
183	115	The Ship	James St. Covent Garden	June 26th	1740
184	116	Mourning Bush Tavern	Corn St. Bristol	July 10th	1740
185	117	The 3rd Lodge	Calcutta in East India		1740
186	118	St. Michael's Lodge	Barbadoes		1740
	119	Absalon	At Hamburgh	Oct. 23rd	1740
188	120	George and Dragon	Whitehaven, Cumberland	Mch. 19th	1740
189	121	The Castle and Ship	High St. Haverfordwest, S. Wales	Apl. 14th	1741
190	122	King's Arms	Wellclose Square	Apl. 13th	1742
	123	Old Road	St. Christopher's	June 17th	1742
192	124	Union of Angels	Francfort in Germany	June 17th	1742
191	125	Three Horse Shoes	Leominster, Hereford	Oct. 11th	1742
193	126	Port Royal Lodge	Jamaica		1742
194	127	Angel	Dolgelly, N. Wales	Sept. 17th	1743
196	128	St. George	Emperors Court at Hamburgh	Sept. 24th	1743
195	129	Bull	High Street, Bristol	Mch. 20th	1743
197	130	New Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark	Oct. 25th	1745
208	131	St. Jago de la Vego	Jamaica	Apl. 29th	1746
198	132	The Bear	Norwich	May 9th	1747
268	133	A New Lodge	St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, W. Indies	June 6th	1747
203	134	Pope's Head	Plymouth	May 1st	1748
200	135	Mitre	Plymouth	June 15th	1748
199	136	Queen's Head	Norwich	Jany. 5th	1748
201	137	Bear	Cambridge	Mar. 31st	1749
202	138	Lodge of Orange	At Rotterdam	May 5th	1749
204	139	St. Martin's Lodge	Copenhagen, Denmark	Oct. 9th	1749
205	140	Three Tuns	Norwich	Jany. 9th	1749
213	141	No. 1 at Minorca		Feby. 9th	1750
214	142	No. 2 at Minorca		May 23rd	1750
215	143	No. 3 at Minorca		June 24th	1750
206	144	St. Christopher	Sandy Point	July 20th	1750
207	145	The Unicorn	Norwich	Feby. 12th	1751
209	146	The King's Arms	Falmouth	May 20th	1751
210	147	Angel	Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk	June 6th	1751
211	148	King's Head	West Street, Gravesend	June 8th	1751
212	149	St. Andrew's Cross	The Sea Capt. Lodge, near ye Hermitage	Aug. 29th	1751
216	150	No. 4 Minorca		Nov. 26th	1751
217	151	King's Arms	Helston, Cornwall	Apl. 14th	1752
260	152	St. John's Lodge	Bridgetown, Barbadoes	Apl. 23rd	1752
218	153	Ship	Leadenhall St. (late the Bell at Aldgate)	July 13th	1752
219	154	Rainbow	Coffee House in Cornhill	Aug. 21st	1752
220	155	Masons' Arms	Truro in Cornwall	Sept. 22nd	1752
221	156	Chardenagore	Ye Chief French Settlement, Bengal		
222	157	At Madras in East India			
223	158	At the Hague in Holland			
261	159	St. Peter's Lodge	Barbadoes	Dec. 15th	1752
224	160	Black Boy	Nottingham	Jany. 7th	1753
225	161	Lion and Goat	Grosvenor St.	Feby. 24th	1753
226	162	Burton's Coffee House	Crane Court, near doctors commons	Mar. 5th	1753
227	163	Angel	Piocadilly		
228	164	Lilly Tav.	Guernsey	May 10th	1753
229	165	The Exchange Tavern	Bristol	Aug. 22nd	1753
230	166	Queen's Head	Great Queen St.	Oct. 23rd	1753
240	167	Three Crowns	Carmarthen, S.W.	Oct. 24th	1753
231	168	King's Head	Balsover St. Cavendish Sqr.	Nov. 5th	1753
232	169	Castle and Lion	White Lion Lane, Norwich	Nov. 10th	1753
233	170	Evangelist's Lodge at Antigua		Nov. 10th	1753
234	171	At Amsterdam		Nov. 30th	1753
235	172	Rose and Crown	Prescott, Lanc.	Dec. 20th	1753
236	173	The Royal Exchange	Borough of Norfolk, Virginia	Dec. 22	1753
262	174	St. Paul's Lodge at	Speight's Town in Barbadoes	Jany. 31st	1754
237	175	White Hart	Mansel St. Goodman's Flds.	Feby. 9th	1754
253	176	Redruth in Cornwall		Feby. 14th	1754
241	177	Bear	Lemon St. Goodman's Fields	Feby. 18th	1754

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No. 1740-55	No. and Name 1756.			Constituted	
238	178	Mitre	Union St. Westmstr.	Mar. 2nd	1754
239	179	Chequers	All Saints, Norwich	Mar. 4th	1754
242	180	Swan	Ramsgate in the Isle of Thanet	Mar. 8th	1754
243	181	Parrot	Cow Lane in Leeds	Mar. 28th	1754
244	182	Archer	Butcher Row, near St. Clements	Mar. 29th	1754
246	183	Crown	Without Cripplegate	Apl. 5th	1754
245	184	Figure	doctors commons	Apl. 13th	1754
247	185	Swan	Westminster Bridge	May 13th	1754
249	186	Ld. Craven Arms	Near Carnaby Market	June 4th	1754
250	187	Pelican	Leicester	Aug. 21st	1754
266	188	Red House	Cardiff, Glamorgan, S.W.	Aug.	1754
267	189	Bear	Cow Bridge, Glamorganshire	Sept.	1754
269	190	No. 2 St. Eustatius	Dutch Island, W. Indies		1754
251	191	Queen's Head	Lowestoff in Suffolk	Oct. 29th	1754
252	192	Chequers	Charing Cross	Nov. 2nd	1754
254	193	The two Spies	King St. 7 Dials	Dec. 14th	1754
256	194	Coffee House	St. Ann's Square, Manchester	Feby. 4th	1755
255	195	No. 8 the King's Own Regt. of Foot		Feby. 15th	1755
257	196	Ark and Dove	Moore St.	Mar. 2nd	1755
258	197	Jack of Newberry	Chiswell St.	Apl. 5th	1755
259	198	Stag	St. James's St.	May 5th	1755
271	199	Ship and Castle	Penzance, Cornwall	June 14th	1755
263	200	Admiral Vernon's Head	North Audley St. Grosvenor Square	June 17th	1755
264	201	Leg of Mutton	St. Augustin's Parish, City of Norwich	June 17th	1755
265	202	Lodge of Charity,	Amsterdam	June 24th	1755
	203	Crow	Cow Lane, Chester	June 24th	1755
270	204	Lion	Beccles in Suffolk	July 14th	1755
	205	Swan Tavern	York Town, Virginia	Aug. 1st	1755
	206	The Flower in Hand	Parish of St. Mary, Norwich	Sept. 16th	1755
	207	Sunderland	Near ye Sea, County of Durham	Oct. 7th	1755
	208	The Grand Lodge	FREDERICK in Hanover	Nov. 25th	1755
	209	Plume of Feathers	Bridges St. Chester	Dec. 2nd	1755
	210	Princess of Wales's Arms	Cranbourn Alley, Leicester Flds.	Jany. 20th	1756
	211	A Lodge	In Capt. Bell's Troop in the Right Hon. Ld. Ancram's Regt. of Dragoons	Feby. 7th	1756
	212	The Sun and 13 Cantoons	In Great Pulteney St. Golden Square	Feby. 26th	1756
	213	A Lodge	At Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, N. Carolina	Mar.	1755
	214	White Lion	Water St. Old Shambles, Liverpool	Apl. 15th	1755
	215	The Lodge of Peace	At Amsterdam	Sept. 23rd	1756

END OF 1756 LIST.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1769.

Those marked * are from an earlier List. Marked thus † from the 1761 List.

216	St. A Croix	A Danish Island in ye West Indies			1756
217	White Horse	Corner of New Burlington St.	Dec.	2nd	1756
218	Sea Captain's Lodge	King's Head, High St. Sunderland	Jany.	14th	1757
219	Parish of St. Mary's	Jamaica	Feby.	17th	1757
220	Nag's Head	Vine St. Bristol	Feby.	17th	1757
221	Parliament Coffee House	In Parliament St	Feby.	14th	1757
222	Star	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Feby.	21st	1757
223	Dove and Branch	Parish of St. Lawrence, Norwich	Mar.	23rd	1757
224	Providence Lodge	In Rhode Island	Jan.	18th	1757
225	The Cock	New Castle-upon-Tyne	Oct.	13th	1757
226	Feathers	King St. Seven dials	May	4th	1757
227	The Sun	Shadwell	Oct.	31st	1757
228	The Lodge of Regularity	Amsterdam	Nov.	21st	1757
229	Bedford Head	Southampton St. Covent Gdn.	Dec.	20th	1757
230	St. Michael's Lodge	In Dutchy of Mecklenburg	May	15th	1754
231	Cock	St. Mary's, Norwich	Feby.	18th	1758
232	Pope's Head	South Side St. Plymouth	Mch.	1st	1758
233	Duke of Beaufort	On the Quay, Bristol	Mch.	8th	1758
234	Lodge	At Bombay, E. Indies	Mch.	24	1758
235	Corinthian Lodge	Thistle and Crown, Russell Ct. Drury Lane	Aug.	6th	1758
236	The Swan	The Sea Captain's Lodge, at Yarmouth, Norfolk	Jany.	1st	1759
237	Bunch of Grapes	Fore St. Plymouth Dock	Jany.	2nd	1759
238	St. James's Lodge	Barbadoes	Mar.	20th	1758
86 239	Union Lodge	New Coffee House and Tavern, Exeter			1732
240	The Sun	Newton Abbot, Devonshire	Mar.	17th	1759
241	Angel	West Town of Crediton, Devonshire	Apl.	21st	1759
242	Tree	Portsmouth Common	Apl.	21st	1759
243*	Square and Compasses	Barnard Castle, Durham	Apl.	21st	1759
244	Crown	Pescot St. Windsor	June	6th	1759
245	The Temple Lodge	Bristol	July	2nd	1759
246	Lebeck & Figure	Strand	Aug.	24th	1759
247	Prince George L.	George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina			1743
248	The Union Lodge	Charles Town, S. Carolina	May	3rd	1755
249	A Masters Lodge	Charles Town, S. Carolina	Mar.	22nd	1756
250	Port Royal	At Beaufort, Port Royal, Carolina	Sept.	15th	1756
251†	Solomon's L.	Charles Town, S. Carolina			1735
252*	The Bull	In Mighton's Gate at Hull	Aug.	20th	1759
253	King's Head	Canterbury	Jany.	14th	1760
254	Private Room	At Ye Queene of Bohemia's Head, Wych St. St. Clements	Jany.	16th	1760

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			Constituted		
255	St. Andrew's Cross	The Mariner's Lodge, nr ye Hermitage			
256*	Three Crowns	Guernsey			
257	Guy, Earl of Warwick	Grays Inn Lane	Nov.	27th	1760
258	Golden Lion	Leeds, Yorkshire	Jany.	8th	1761
259*	Punch Bowl	Stonegate, York	Jany.	12th	1761
260	Caledonian Lodge	At the Ship, Leadenhall St.	Mar.	9	1761
261	Compasses	Whitehaven, Cumberland	May	4th	1761
262	Granby's-head	In the Town and port of Dover	May	8th	1761
263	Sun	Darlington, Yorks.	June	19th	1761
264	Spread Eagle	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	Aug.	8th	1761
265*	Three Crows	Union St. Portsmouth Common	Aug.	20th	1761
266	The Union L.	At Crow Lane, Bermuda	Sept.	17th	1761
267*		Kingston upon Hull	Oct.	27th	1761
268	All Saints Lodge	Wooler, Northumberland	Jany.	1st	1762
269	St. George's L.	Bear Inn, Exeter	Jany.	20th	1762
270	Green Man	Ipswich, Suffolk	Jany.	21st	1762
271	Royal Frederick	Rotterdam	Jany.	25th	1762
272	No. 2 St. John's L.	Ann St. New York	Dec.	27th	1757
273	George and the Dragon	Digbeth St. Birmingham	Feby.	23rd	1762
274	A Private Rm.	At Appledore, Devonshire	Mar.	18th	1762
275	The 8th Lodge	Calcutta, E. Indies	Feby.	7th	1761
276	Hole in the Wall	Colne, Lancashire			
277	The Merchant's L.	Quebec	Mar.	2nd	1762
278*	The Bell	Portsmouth Common	May	8th	1762
279	Somerset House Lodge	At ye King's Arms, New Bond St.	May	22nd	1762
280	Globe	High St. Salop	May	28th	1762
281	The Fleece	Barnstaple, Devonsh	May	28th	1762
282	East India Arms	at Deal	June	8th	1762
283	Dukes-head	Lynn Regis, Norfolk	June	9th	1762
284	La Loge des Frère Reunis	Amsterdam	June	16th	1762
285	The Lodge of Inhabitants	Gibraltar	July	12th	1762
286	St. David's Lodge, Eagle and Child	Holywell, North Wales			
287	Half Moon	At Ottley, in Yorksh.	Aug.	16th	1762
288	Virtutis et Artes Amici	Amsterdam	Sept.	16th	1762
289	Green Dragon	Workington, Cumberland	Sept.	22nd	1762
290	Griffin	Hereford	Oct.	12th	1762
291	King's Arms Inn	Portsmouth, Hampsh	Nov.	2nd	1762
292	Plume of Feathers	Market Place, Nottingham	Jan.	31	1763
293	Sun Inn	University Lodge, Cambridge	Mar.	1	1763
294*	Crown Inn	Rochester	Mar.	17	1763
295	Black Bull	Hexham, Northumberland	Mar.	8	1763
296	Stag	Chippenham Lodge of Perfect Union	May		1763
297	Blue Bell	Richmond, Yorkshire	May	4	1763
298	Bear	Havant, Hampshire			1763
299	St. Mark's Lodge	South Carolina	February	8	1763
300	Lodge of Regularity	Black River, Musqueta Shore	Mar.	8	1763
301	City of London	Dover	Aug.	2	1763
302	Private Room	Stubbington, near Titchfield, Hants	Aug.	6	1763
303	Seven Stars	Parish of St. Thomas, Exeter	Aug.	10	1763
304	Castle	Dun Cow Lane, Durham	Sept.	8	1763
305	Lodge at ye Hall	Burnley, in Lancashire	Oct.	9	1763
306	Union Lodge	Ben Jonson's Head, Goodman's yard, Great Minories	Nov.	7	1763
307	Royal Mecklenburgh Lodge	At Cock, in New St. Westminster	Nov.	28	1763
308	Saracen's Head	Chelmsford, Essex	Jan.	18	1764
309	Lodge of Amity	Up the River Belise, Bay of Honduras	Sep.	21	1763
310	Eagle	East. St. Gravesend	Mar.	4	1764
311	Royal Edwin Lodge	Lime Regis, Dorsetshire	Apl.	6	1764
312	Door to Virtue	Heldesham, in Germany	Dec.	27	1762
313	Royal Lodge	Thatcht House, St. James St.	April	4	1764
314	Vertruvian Lodge	Swan and Falcon, Ross, Herefordshire	May	3	1764
315	St. George's Lodge	Taunton, Somersetshire	July	13	1764
316	Swan	Kendal, Westmoreland	July	31	1764
317	Half Moon	Harwich	Aug.	9	1764
318	Nag's Head	Lymington, Hampshire	Aug.	16	1764
319	Ship	Feversham	Aug.	28	1764
320	Salutation	Topsham, Devonshire	Aug.	30	1764
321	Globe	St. Saviour's Church yd, Southwark	Oct.	23	1764
322	The Club Inn	Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire	Oct.	23	1764
323*	Fountain	At Hedsey, in Hamps.	Nov.	7	1764
324	Pons Coffee House	Castle St. Leicester Fields			1768
325	Half Moon	Cheapside, ye Caledonian Lodge	Nov.	15	1764
326	Swann Inn	Bridgewater, Somersetshire	Dec.	4	1764
327	Three Compasses	Free School St. Horsleydown	Dec.	11	1764
328	Rose	Sittingbourn, Kent			
329	Crown	Swafham, in Norfolk	Dec.	17	1764
330	Angel	Minories	Jan.	8	1765
331	Horn	Doctors Commons, French Lodge	Jan.	29	1765
332	Boar's Head Lodge	At the Fountain, Snow Hill	Jan.	29	1765
333	Mourning Bush	Aldersgate	Jan.	29	1765
334	Dolphin	Lambs Conduit Passage, Holborn	Jan.	22	1765
335	George and Dragon	Warder St. Soho, Operative Masons	Mar.	13	1765
336	Black Horse	In Shug Lane	Mar.	22	1765
337	Bell	Brecon, S. Wales			
338	Lion and Lamb	Pool, Dorsetshire	April	1	1765
339	Stag	Corinthian Lodge in the Strand	April	16	1765
340	Rose & Crown	Sheffield	April	19	1765
341	At Alorst	in Flanders	June	5	1765
342	Rose and Crown	Coventry	June	20	1765
343	Queen's Head	Chelsea	June	29	1765
344	Red Lion	Rye in Sussex	July	10	1765
345	Flask ?	Chelsea	July	17	1765
346	The Lodge at Joppa	in Baltimore, Maryland	Aug.	8	1765
347	La Sagesse St. Andrew	At the Grenadoes	May	1	1764
348	Greyhound & Shakspere	Bath	Sep.	20	1765
349	Lodge No. 1	St. Helary, Jersey			
350	New Inn	Milksham, Wilts	Dec.	7	1765
351	At Tortoba and Beef Island		Dec.	21	1765
352	Lingham's Coffee House	Warrington, Lanc.	Nov.	8	1765

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			Constituted		
353	Lodge No. 1 Madras				
354	Lodge No. 2 Madras				
355	Lodge No. 3 Madras				
356	Lodge No. 1	Bencoolen			
357	Blue Boar	Norwich			
358	Red Lion	Fakenham, Norfolk			
359	Lodge of Perseverance	Amsterdam			
360	Ship	St. Ives, Cornwall	July	16	1765
361	Crown and George	Wakefield, Yorkshire	Feb.	15	1766
362	King's Arms	Punch House, Shad Thames	Feb.	22	1766
363	English Lodge at Bordeaux—have met since the year 1732		Mar.	8	1766
364	Crown	Operative Masons, Crown St. Westminster	May	17	1766
365	Dolphin	Shoreham	April	18	1766
366	Black Lyon	Greenwich	May	26	1766
367	White Hart	Lewis in Sussex	May	29	1766
368	Swan	Oxford Road	June	23	1766
369	Recruiting Serjeant	Carlisle	Aug.	1	1766
370	New Coffee House	Exeter	Aug.	6	1766
371	Pewter Platter	Norton Folgate	July	26	1766
372	Union Lodge	Princes St. Bristol	Sep.	9	1766
373	King's Head	Islington	Sep.	10	1766
374	Black Horse	Oxenden St. Haymarket	Sep.	16	1766
375	Le Lodge de Sagesse a Havre	Normandie	Oct.	8	1766
376	Crown and Anchor Lodge	Constitd ye Lodge of Immortality in ye Strand	June	16	1766
377	Ship-Masters' Lodge	Valiant Soldier, without Southgate, Exeter	Oct.	31	1766
378	St. Nicholas Lodge	Newcastle upon Tyne	Nov.	29	1766
379	Sion Lodge	North Shields			
380	Crown and Thistle	Near Tower Hill	Dec.	4	1766
381	Star	Watergate St. Chester	Nov.	28	1766
382	Rose and Crown	Lodge of Peace Thames St.	Dec.	19	1766
383	King's Arms	Bennet St. Southwark	Feb.	9	1767
384	Castle	Holborn	Feb.	16	1767
385	Golden Fleece	Nr. the Market Cross, Manchester			1767
386	Golden Lion	Chatham	Feb.	17	1767
387	Stag	Folkstone, in Kent	Mar.	16	1767
388	At Grenoble in France		Mar.	18	1767
389	Admiral Hawke	Jerusalem Lodge, Bristol	Ap.	1	1767
390	The Constitution	Bedford St. Cov. Garden	Ap.	11	1767
391	Crown	Silver St. Golden Square			1767
392	Blue Posts	Peter St. Westminster	May	21	1767
393	Three Lyons	Marborough in Hessia			
394	Sun and Punch Bowl	Holborn	June	17	1767
395	Lodge of Unity	Black Raven, Southwark	June	18	1767
396	Carlisle Arms	Queen St. Soho	June	26	1767
397	British Society L.	Newman St. Soho	June	28	1767
398	Crown at Newcastle under line	Newcastle under line	June	30	1767
399	Hoop	Fair St. Horsleydown	July	4	1767
400	British Union	Rotterdam	Aug.	1	1767
401	King's Head	Hampstead	Aug.	5	1767
402	Three Pillars	Rotterdam	Aug.	21	1767
403	Rl. Wh. Hart L.	Halifax, N. Carolina	Aug.	21	1767
404	Crown & Anchor	Turn again Lane, Snow Hill	Sep.	11	1767
405	Castle	Dartmouth, Devon	Sep.	15	1767
406	Justice	In the Mint	Oct.	18	1767
407	L. of Amity	Canton in China			
408	Vine	All Soul's Lodge, Tiverton, Devon	Oct.	24	1767
409	George	George Yard, Lombard St.	Nov.	27	1767
410	Cornubian Lodge	Launceston, Cornwall	Dec.	15	1767
411	Castle	Long Alley, Moor Fields	Dec.	15	1767
412	Lodge of St. Amphibalus	St. Albans	Dec.	21	1767
413	White Lion	Mansfield	Jan.	8	1768
414		Monmouth	Jan.	27	1768
415	LordBoston'sArms	Holyhead, Flintshire	Jan.	25	1768
416	White Lion	Builders L.,Shadwell Market	Feb.	8	1768
417	Royal York of the Friendship	At Berlin Middle Mark of Brandenburgh	June	24	1767
418	Marlborough Coffee House	Marlborough Street	Mar.	5	1768
419	Le Victoire	Rotterdam	Mar.	17	1768
420	Castle	Kingston-upon-Thames	Mar.	24	1768
421	Sun Lodge of Perpetual Friendship	Bristol	Mar.	28	1768
422	Sun	Ludgate St.	April	9	1768
423	L. of Sincerity	Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane	April	23	1768
424	Jerusalem Lodge	Rupert St. Leicester Fields	May	12	1768
425	Windsor Castle	Hammersmith	May	21	1768
426	H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis	At Gibralter	June	11	1768
427	The Constant Union	City of Gand, Flanders	July		1768
428		St. Christophers	July		1768
429	Castle	Marlborough	July		1768
430	St. Marys Island	Scilly	July	13	1768
431	Kings Arms	Black Wall	Sept.	13	1768
432	Grange Inn	Carey St. Lincoln's Inn Fields	Oct.	30	1768
433	Lodge of Perfect Union	In his Sioilian Majesty's Regt. of Foot, Naples			
434	Lodge Esperance	Turks Head, Gerrard St. Soho			
435	Coach Makers Arms	Noble St.	Nov.	1	1768
436	Sun Lodge	Flushing	Feb.	3	1769
437	Lodge of Hope	Queen's Head, Mary le Bon	Feb.	6	1769
438	White Lion and Frying Pan	Southwark	Mar.	1	1769
439	Exeter Inn	Teignmouth, Devon	Mar.	24	1769
440	White Swan	Facing Old Gravel Lane	April	4	1769
441	Ship	Ratcliffe Highway	April	11	1769
442	Rl. George Lodge	Newton Abbott	April	20	1769
443	Star	Swansea	April	24	1769
444	Well Chosen L.	Naples	April	26	1769
445	Lodge of Virtue	Sadlers Arms, Bath	June	6	1769
446	Kings Head	Merton, Surrey	June	28	1769
447	Lodge of Hospitality	Shakspere, King St. Bristol	Aug.	12	1769
448	Bacchus	Hallifax	Aug.	18	1769
449	Horns	Gutter Lane, Cheapside			

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LIST No. 15.

LODGE NUMBERS 1770-80.

A new and correct List of all the REGULAR LODGES *according to the dates of their* CONSTITUTION, by order of the GRAND MASTER.

London: Printed for and Sold by WILLIAM COLE, ENGRAVER, and Copper Plate Printer, No. 109 Newgate-street.

(*From Engraved List* 1770.)

No. 1756-69	No. and Name 1770.		Constituted	
1	1	L. of Antiquity, Mitre, Fleet Street, formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Pauls Church Yard	Time Immem.	
2	2	Old Horne L., The Fleece, Tothil St. Westminster	Time Immem.	
3	3	L. of Friendship, Star and Garter, New Bond St.	Jan. 17	1721
4	4	Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane	Jan. 19	1721
5	5	Tyrian L., The Talbot, Tottenham Court Road	Jan. 28	1721
6	6	L. of Fortitude, Roe Buck, Oxford St.	Feb. 27	1722
7	7	Kings Arms, New Bond St.	Nov. 25	1722
8	8	Ionic L., White Horse, David St. Grosvenor St.		1722
9	9	Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping		1722
10	10	Post Office, Chatham	March 28	1723
11	11	Kings Arms, Wandsworth	March 30	1723
12	12	Three Crowns, East Smithfield	April 1	1723
13	13	Mourning Bush L., Paul's Head, Cateaton St.		1723
14	14	Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, No. 2	Aug. 1	1723
15	15	Golden Anchor, Ballast Key, East Greenwich	Sept. 11	1723
16	16	Globe L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane	Sept. 18	1723
17	17	White Swan, Whitecross Street	Oct. 20	1723
18	18	United Traders, Pewter Plater, Cross St. Hatton Garden	Dec. 24	1723
19	19	Thatcht House, Norwich, St. Laurence Parish		1724
21	20	Three Tuns, Portsmouth		1724
22	21	Castle L., Crown, Bow Lane	Jan. 22	1724
23	22	Queen's Head, Stocton-upon-Tees, Durham	Feb. 2	1724
24	23	The Globe, Fleet Street	April	1725
25	24	Cross Keys, Henrietta St. Covent Garden	May 25	1725
26	25	St. Alban, St. Alban Street	Jan. 31	1727
28	26	The Crown, Little Cranbourn Alley		1728
29	27	White Swan, Elephant Stairs, Rotherhithe		1728
30	28	St. Johns L. at Gibraltar	March 9	1729
31	29	White Lion, Lynn Regis, Norfolk	Oct. 1	1729
33	30	The Castle, Quaker St. Spittle Fields	Jan. 26	1730
34	31	Lord Arrons Arms, New Bond St.	March 25	1730
36	32	Red Cross, Barbican	May 22	1730
37	33	White Lion at Putney	July 17	1730
41	34	Old Magpie, Bishopsgate Street		1730
42	35	Windmill, Rosemary Lane		1730
46	36	Salutation and Cat, Newgate St.	Jan. 11	1731
47	37	King's Head, Borough High Street	Feb. 2	1731
44	38	Jerusalem L.; Clerkenwell	Dec. 17	1731
57	39	Vine Tavern, West Cowes, Isle of Wight	Feb. 17	1732
58	40	White Swan, Chelsea	March 3	1732
50	41	Ark Lodge, Percy's Coffee House, Rathbone Place	May 25	1732
52	42	Bacchus, Hoxton Town	June 12	1732
51	43	King's Arms, Marylebone Street, Picadilly	June 21	1732
53	44	Cock and Lion, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill	Sept. 8	1732
54	45	Royal Oak, Derby	Sept. 14	1732
55	46	Anchor and Hope L., Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire	Nov. 9	1732
56	47	Sarum L., Three Swans, Salisbury	Dec. 27	1732
239	48	White Swan Inn, Exeter		1732
59	49	White Hart, Bath	May 18	1733
60	50	L. of Freedom, Mitre, Fleet St., near Temple Bar	May 23	1733
61	51	Old Hare and Hounds, Bury, Lancashire	July 26	1733
63	52	The Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard	Dec. 27	1733
64	53	King's Head, New St., Birmingham		1733
65	54	Royal Exchange, Boston in New England		1733
66	55	Valenciennes, French Flanders		1733
67	56	Oxford Inn, Plymouth Dock	Jan. 26	1734
68	57	Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at Hermitage	Feb. 17	1734
77	58	The Swan, Wolverhampton	March 8	1735
69	59	Coach and Horses, High Holborn	June 11	1735
70	60	Stewards L., The Horn, Fleet Street Public Nights 3rd Wednesday in March and December		
72	61	Lodge at Dorothy Jones's in Swallwall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne	June 24	1735
74	62	Soloman's L., Charles Town, South Carolina		1735
75	63	Savannah, in the Province of Georgia		1735
76	64	The Angel, Colchester		1735
79	65	Riseing Sun, Fashion St., Spittlefields	June 11	1736
80	66	King's Head, Norwich		1736
81	67	Custom House, by the Old Dock, Liverpool	June 25	1736
82	68	Globe, Tichfield St.	Aug. 16	1736
83	69	Swan, Wolverhampton	Sept. 20	1736
84	70	Half Moon, Cheapside	Dec. 2	1736
85	71	The Star, Coleman St.	Dec. 21	1736
94	72	Parham L., Parham, Antigua	Jan. 31	1737
89	73	Three Tuns, Spittlefields	April 18	1737
90	74	Braund's Head, New Bond St.	Aug. 24	1737
91	75	Talbot Inn in the Strand	Sept. 21	1737
92	76	Sun, Milk Lane, Honey Lane Market	Dec. 8	1737
100	77	L. of Relief with Truth, The Three Compasses, High Holborn	Jan. 27	1738
101	78	Coach and Horses, Northgate St. Chester	Feb. 1	1738
104	79	Baker's L., St. John's, Antigua	March 14	1738
96	80	The Crown, Prince's St. Lothbury	May 3	1738
97	81	Old Cock, Halifax, Yorkshire	July 12	1738
98	82	The Great L., St. John's, Antigua	Nov. 22	1738

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No. 1756-69	No. and Name 1770.		Constituted	
99	83	The Fox, near the Square, Manchester		1738
112	84	Denmark L., Denmark Tav. Aldgate	Jan. 10	1739
105	85	Mother L., Kingston, Jamaica	April 14	1739
107	86	Mother L., Scotch Arms, St. Christopher's, held at Basseterre	June 21	1739
108	87	Crown and Ball, Playhouse Yard, Black Fryers	Aug. 24	1739
109	88	East India Arms, John St. Blacks Fields, Horselydown	Oct. 8	1739
110	89	Albemarle Arms, South Audley St.	Oct. 25	1739
111	90	Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn	Dec. 7	1739
115	91	Ship, James St. Covent Garden	June 26	1740
116	92	Fountain, High St. Bristol	July 10	1740
117	93	The 3rd L., Calcutta, E. India		1740
118	94	St. Michael's L. in Barbadoes		1740
121	95	Tyrian L., Three Cranes, Haverford West, S. Wales	April 14	1741
122	96	Two Chairmen, Little Warwick St. Charing Cross	April 13	1742
123	97	Old Road, St. Christopher's	June 17	1742
124	98	The Union, Frankfort in Germany	June 17	1742
126	99	Port Royal L., Jamaica		1742
127	100	The Angel, Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, North Wales	Sept. 17	1743
247	101	Prince George L. in George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina		1743
131	102	St. Jago de la Vigo, Jamaica	April 29	1746
132	103	The Angel, Norwich	May 9	1747
133	104	A new L., St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, W. India	June 6	1747
136	105	Maid's Head, Norwich	Jan. 5	1748
134	106	Prince George at Plymouth	May 1	1748
140	107	The Sun, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich	Jan. 9	1749
141	108	2nd L. in Boston, New England, at the British Coffee House in King St.	Feb. 15	1749
	109	No. 1 at Halifax, in Nova Scotia		1749
137	110	King's Head Inn, Cambridge	March 31	1749
142	111	Marble Head L., at Massachuset's Bay, New England	May 25	1750
144	112	St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point	July 20	1750
143	113	New Haven L., in Connecticut, New England	Nov.	1750
145	114	King and Miller, St. Bennet, Norwich	Feb. 12	1751
212	115	Crown and Anchor in the Strand	Feb. 26	1751
146	116	King's Arms, Falmouth	May 20	1751
147	117	The Angel, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	June 6	1751
148	118	King's Head, West Street, Gravesend	June 8	1751
149	119	Sea Captains' L., King's Head, Fenchurch Street	Aug. 29	1751
151	120	King's Arms, Helston, in Cornwal	April 14	1752
152	121	St. John's L., Bridge Town, Island of Barbadoes	April 23	1752
154	122	The George, corner of Maggot's court, Piccadilly	Aug. 21	1752
156	123	At Chardenagore, Chief French Settlement, Bengal, E. India		
157	124	At Madras, East India		
159	125	St. Peter's L., Island of Barbadoes	Dec. 15	1752
161	126	Lion and Goat, Grosvenor Street	Feb. 24	1753
162	127	Crown and Horseshoe, corner of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn	March 5	1753
163	128	White Hart, Shug Lane		
164	129	Lilly Tavern, Guernsey	May 10	1753
165	130	3 Tuns, Corn Street, Bristol	Aug. 22	1753
166	131	The Vine in High Holborn	Oct. 23	1753
167	132	Shakespeare, Carmarthen, S. Wales	Oct. 24	1753
168	133	King's Head, Princes St., Cavendish Square	Nov. 5	1753
169	134	The Bear in the Market, Norwich	Nov. 10	1753
170	135	Evangelist's L., Antigua	Nov. 10	1753
172	136	Royal Oak at Prescot, Lancashire	Dec. 20	1753
173	137	Royal Exchange, Borough of Norfolk, Virginia	Dec. 22	1753
175	138	Marlborough L., Bowl and Pin, Thames St.		
176	139	Private Room, Redruth, Cornwall	Feb. 14	1754
178	140	Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster	March 2	1754
179	141	Black Boy, North Cornsford, Norwich	March 4	1754
181	142	The Parrott, Leeds	March 28	1754
182	143	Three Tuns, at Cambridge	March 29	1754
183	144	Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, near Barbican	April 5	1754
184	145	Marquis of Granby's Head, Southwark	April 13	1754
230	146	St. Michaels L., in the City of Schwerin, in the Dutchy of Mecklinburgh	May 15	1754
186	147	Three Compasses and Bowl, Silver St., Golden Square	June 4	1754
188	148	The Bear, Cardiffe, Glamorgan, S. Wales	Aug.	1754
189	149	The Bear, Cow Bridge, Glamorganshire	Sept.	1754
190	150	No. 2, at St. Eustatius, Dutch Island, West Indies		1754
191	151	The Crown, Loetoffe in Suffolk	Oct. 29	1754
192	152	Chequers, Charing Cross	Nov. 2	1754
193	153	Ancient French Lodge, White Swan, Grafton St.	Dec. 14	1754
194	154	Crompton's Coffee House, Manchester	Feb. 4	1755
211	155	L. in Capt. Bell's Troop in the Rt. Hon. Lord Ancram's Regt. of Dragoons	Feb. 7	1755
195	156	No. 8 the Kings own Regt. of Foot	Feb. 15	1755
196	157	Three Kings, Orange St. Bloomsbury	March 2	1755
213	158	L. at Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, Province of N. Carolina	March	1756
197	159	Jack of Newbury, Chiswell Street	April 5	1755
214	160	Hope and Anchor, Cabel St. Liverpool	April 15	1755
248	161	Union L., Charles Town, S. Carolina	May 3	1755
198	162	L. of Regularity, Horse Shoe, Jermyn St.	May 5	1755
199	163	The Star, Penzance in Cornwall	June 14	1755
200	164	Royal Oak, Great Earl Street, Seven Dials	June 17	1755
201	165	Duke St. Bennet, Norwich	June 17	1755
203	166	Three Black Birds, Foregate St. Chester	June 24	1755
205	167	The Swan, York Town, Virginia	Aug. 1	1755
206	168	The Twins, Norwich	Sept. 10	1755
207	169	Golden Lion, High St. Sunderland, Durham	Oct. 7	1755
208	170	Grand L. Frederick, Hanover	Nov. 25	1755
209	171	Bull and Dog, Chester	Dec. 2	1755
210	172	The Swan, Riders Court, Cranbourn Alley, Leicester Fields	Jan. 20	1756
249	173	A Masters' L., Charlestown, South Carolina	March 22	1756
250	174	Port Royal L., Carolina	Sept. 15	1756
216	175	St. A Croix, Danish Island, West Indies		1756
217	176	White Horse, corner of New Burlington St.	Dec. 2	1756
218	177	Sea Captain's L., Kings Head, High St. Sunderland	Jan. 14	1757
224	178	Providence L., Rhode Island	Jan. 18	1757
231	179	Parliament Coffee House, Parliament St.	Feb. 14	1757
219	180	Parish of St. Mary, Jamaica	Feb. 17	1757
222	181	The Star at Linn Regis, Norfolk	Feb. 21	1757
223	182	The Dove, Parish of St. Laurence, Norwich	March 23	1757
226	183	Feathers, King St. 7 Dials	May 4	1757
225	184	St. John's L. (P. Room), Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Oct. 13	1757
227	185	The Sun, Shadwell	Oct. 31	1757
229	186	Lodge of Rectitude, Coach Maker's Arms, Long Acre	Dec. 20	1757
272	187	No. 2, St. John's L., Ann St. New York	Dec. 27	1757
231	188	Flower in Hand, Parish of St. Mary, Norwich	Feb. 18	1758
232	189	Pope's Head, South Side St. Plymouth	March 1	1758
233	190	Duke of Beanfort, on the Quay, Bristol	March 8	1758

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No. 1756-69	No. and Name 1770.		Constituted		
238	191	St. James's Lodge, Barbadoes	March	20	1758
234	192	L. of Bombay, East Indies	March	24	1758
235	193	Corinthian L., Thistle and Crown, Russell Ct. Drury Lane	Aug.	6	1758
236	194	Sea Capts. L., Swan, Yarmouth	Jan.	1	1759
237	195	Marine L., Bunch of Grapes, Fore St. Plymouth Dock	Jan.	2	1759
240	196	Sun, Newton Abbott, Devonshire	March	17	1759
241	197	Angel, West Town of Crediton, Devon	April	21	1759
244	198	Crown, Prescot St. Windsor	June	6	1759
245	199	Temple Lodge, 3 Queens, Thomas St. Bristol	July	2	1759
246	200	Feathers in the Strand	Aug.	24	1759
253	201	King's Head, Canterbury	Jan.	14	1760
254	202	Queen of Bohemia's Head, Wych St. St. Clements	Jan.	16	1760
255	203	Mariners L., St. Andrews, nr. the Hermitage			
257	204	Guy Earl of Warwick, Gray's Inn Lane	Nov.	27	1760
258	205	Golden Lion, nr. the Bridge at Leeds	Jan.	8	1761
286	206	St. David's L., Eagle and Child, and Holywell, N. Wales.	Jan.	13	1761
275	207	The 8th L. at Calcutta	Feb.	7	1761
260	208	Caledonian L., Boar's Head, Eastcheap	March	9	1761
261	209	Square and Compasses, Whitehaven	May	4	1761
263	210	Sun, Darlington, Yorkshire	June	19	1761
266	211	Union L., Crow Lane, Bermuda	Sept.	17	1761
268	212	All Saints' L., Wooler, Northumberland	Jan.	1	1762
269	213	St. George's L., Bear, Exeter	Jan.	20	1762
270	214	Green Man, Ipswich	Jan.	21	1762
271	215	Royal Frederick, Rotterdam	Jan.	25	1762
276	216	Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lanc.	Feb.	4	1762
273	217	George, Digbeth St. Birmingham	Feb.	23	1762
274	218	A Private Room, Appledore, Devonshire	March	8	1762
279	219	Sommerset House L., the King's Arms, New Bond St.	May	22	1762
277	220	Merchants' L., Quebec			1762
	221	St. Andrew's L., Quebec			
	222	St. Patrick's Lodge, Quebec			
	223	A L. at Montreal			
	224	On Board H.M.S. Canceaux, at Quebec			
	225	Select L., Quebec			
	226	In the 52nd Regt. of Foot, at Quebec			
280	227	Globe, High St. Salop	May	28	1762
281	228	Fleece, Barnstaple	May	28	1762
282	229	E. India Arms, Deal	June	8	1762
283	230	Duke's Head, Lynn Regis, Norfolk	June	9	1762
285	231	L. of Inhabitants, Gibraltar	July	12	1762
289	232	Green Dragon, Workington, Cumberland	Sept.	22	1762
290	233	Paladin L., Green Dragon, Hereford	Oct.	12	1762
291	234	King's Arms, Portsmouth	Nov.	2	1762
312	235	Door to Virtue, Heldersham, Germany	Dec.	27	1762
292	236	Feathers, Market Place, Nottingham	Jan.	31	1763
299	237	St. Mark's L., S. Carolina	Feb.	8	1763
293	238	University L., Sun, Cambridge	March	1	1763
295	239	Black Bull, Hexham, Northumberland	March	8	1763
300	240	L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musequeto Shore	March	8	1763
296	241	L. of Perfect Union, Chippenham	May		1763
297	242	Blue Bell, Richmond, Yorks	May	4	1763
301	243	City of London, Dover	Aug.	2	1763
302	244	Stubbington, near Litchfield, Hants.	Aug.	6	1763
304	245	The Castle, Duncow Lane, Durham	Sept.	8	1763
309	246	L. of Amity up ye river Belisle, Bay of Honduras	Sept.	21	1763
305	247	Bull, Burnley, Lanc.	Oct.	9	1763
306	248	Union L., Ben Jonson's Head, Goodman's Yard, Great Minories	Nov.	7	1763
307	249	R. Mecklinburg, Cock, New St., St. James	Nov.	28	1763
308	250	Saracen's Head, Chelmsford	Jan.	18	1764
313	251	Royal L., Thatched House, St. James St., late the new L. at the Horn	April	4	1764
311	252	Royal Edwin L., Lyme Regis, Dorset	April	6	1764
347	253	La Sagesse, St. Andrew's, Granadoes	May	1	1764
314	254	Vitrurian L., Ross, Herefordshire	May	3	1764
315	255	St. George L., Taunton	July	13	1764
316	256	Swan, Kendall, Westmoreland	July	31	1764
317	257	Half Moon, Harwich	Aug.	9	1764
318	258	Nag's Head, Lymington, Hants	Aug.	16	1764
319	259	The Ship, Faversham	Aug.	28	1764
320	260	Salutation, Topsham, Devon	Aug.	30	1764
321	261	King's Arms, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark	Oct.	23	1764
322	262	The Club Inn, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire	Oct.	23	1764
325	263	Caledonian Lodge, Half Moon, Cheapside	Nov.	15	1764
326	264	Swan, Bridgewater	Dec.	4	1764
327	265	Bear, Goodman's Fields	Dec.	11	1764
328	266	Rose, Sittingbourn, Kent			
329	267	Crown, Swafham, Norfolk	Dec.	17	1764
330	268	Angel, Minories	Jan.	8	1765
334	269	Blue Lion and Ball, Red Lion Square	Jan.	22	1765
331	270	French L., Horn, Doctors Commons	Jan.	29	1764
332	271	Cock, Snow Hill	Jan.	29	1765
333	272	Tuscau L., Fountain, Snow Hill	Jan.	29	1765
335	273	Operative Masons, George, Wardour-Street, Soho	Mar.	13	1765
336	274	Black Horse, Shug Lane	Mar.	22	1765
338	275	Lion and Lamb, Pool in Dorsetshire	April	1	1765
339	276	Corinthian L., White Hart, Strand	April	16	1765
340	277	Crown and Rose, Sheffield	April	19	1765
341	278	At Alorst, Flanders	June	5	1765
342	279	White Horse, Coventry	June	20	1765
343	280	Queens Head, Chelsea	June	29	1765
344	281	Red Lion, Rye in Sussex	July	10	1765
357	282	Blue Boar, Norwich			
358	283	Red Lion, Fakenham, Norfolk			
360	284	Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall	July	16	1765
345	285	Dukes Head, Robinson's Lane, Chelsea	July	17	1765
346	286	L. at Joppa, Baltimore C., Maryland	August	8	1765
348	287	Greyhound and Shakespeare, Bath	Sept.	20	1765
349	288	L. No. 1., St. Hilary, Jersey			
352	289	Woolpack, Warrington, Lanc.	Nov.	8	1765
353	290	L. No. 1, Madras			
354	291	L. No. 2, do.			
355	292	L. No. 3, do.			
356	293	L. No. 1, Bencoolen			
350	294	New Inn, Milksham, Wilts	Dec.	7	1765
351	295	Tortola and Beef Island	Dec.	21	1766
361	296	George and Crown, Wakefield	Feb.	15	1766
362	297	King's Arms, Punch Horse, Shad Thames	Feb.	22	1766
363	298	English Lodge at Bordeaux, have met since ye year 1732	Mar.	8	1766
365	299	The Dolphin, at Shoreham	April	18	1766
364	300	Operative Masons, Crown, Crown Street, Westminster	May	17	1766
366	301	Black Lion, Greenwich	May	26	1766
367	302	White Hart, Lewes, Sussex	May	29	1766
376	303	Immortality of ye Order, Crown and Anchor, Strand	June	16	1766
368	304	Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford Road	June	23	1766
371	305	Fleece, Well Court, Queen Street, Cheapside	July	26	1766
369	306	Blue Bell, Fisher Street, Carlisle	Aug.	1	1766
370	307	Union L., St. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter	Aug.	6	1766
373	308	King's Head, Islington	Sep.	10	1766
374	309	Black Horse, Oxenden Street, Haymarket	Sep.	16	1766
375	310	La Lodge de Sagesse at Havre en France	Oct.	8	1766
377	311	Ships Masters' L., Valiant Soldier, Exeter	Oct.	31	1766
381	312	Star, Watergate Street, Chester	Nov.	28	1766

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No. 1736-69	No. and Name 1770.		Constituted		
378	313	St. Nicholas L. (P. Room), Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Nov.	29	1766
379	314	Sion L. (P. Room), North Shields	Nov.	29	1766
380	315	Crown and Thistle, near Tower Hill	Dec.	4	1766
382	316	L. of Peace, Rose and Crown, Thames Street	Dec.	19	1766
383	317	Blackfryars' Bridge L., King's Arms, Bennet Street, Southwark	Feb.	6	1767
384	318	L. of Zeal, Ship and Dolphin, Temple Bar	Feb.	16	1767
385	319	Golden Fleece, Near ye Market Cross, Manchester			1767
386	320	Golden Lion, Chatham	Feb.	17	1767
387	321	Hart, Folkestone, Kent	March	16	1767
388	322	Grenoble in France	March	18	1767
	323	Fort St. George, E. Indies			
390	324	The Constitution, Bedford Street, Covent Garden	April	11	1767
391	325	L. of Truth, Crown, Silver Street, Golden Square			1767
392	326	Blue Posts, Peter Street, Westminster	May	21	1767
393	327	Three Lions, Marlborough, in Hessia			
394	328	Crown and Cushion, Parker Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	June	17	1767
395	329	L. of Unity, Black Raven, Tooley St., Southwark	June	18	1767
417	330	R. York of ye Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg	June	24	1767
396	331	The George, Gt. Chapel St. Soho	June	26	1767
397	332	British Society L., at Br. Ghillinis in Newman St. Soho			
398	333	The Crown, Newcastle-under-line	June	30	1767
399	334	Fortune of War, Thames St.	July	1	1767
400	335	British Union, Rotterdam	Aug.	1	1767
401	336	Kings Head, Hampstead	Aug.	5	1767
402	337	Three Pillars, Rotterdam	Aug.	21	1767
403	338	Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina	Aug.	21	1767
404	339	Crown and Anchor, Turnagain Lane, Snow Hill	Sept.	11	1767
405	340	The Castle, Dartmouth, Devon	Sept.	15	1767
406	341	Sussex Coffee House, W. Smithfield	Oct.	18	1767
407	342	L. of Amity, Canton in China			
408	343	All Souls L., Tiverton, Devon	Oct.	24	1767
409	344	Ship, Leadenhall Street	Nov.	27	1767
410	345	Cornubian L., Launceston, Cornwall	Dec.	15	1767
411	346	L. of Liberty, River Lee Tav., Limehouse Bridge	Dec.	15	1767
412	347	L. St. Amphibalus, St. Albans	Dec.	21	1767
413	348	White Lion, Mansfield	Jan.	8	1768
	349	Pon's Coffee House, Castle St., Leicester Fields			1768
415	350	Eagle and Child, Holyhead, N. Wales	Jan.	25	1768
414	351	Lodge at Monmouth	Jan.	27	1768
416	352	Builders L., White Lion, Shadwell Market	Feb.	8	1768
418	353	Union L., Union Coffee House, Piccadilly	March	5	1768
	354	Ninth Lodge of India, at Patna	March	11	1768
419	355	Le Victoire, Rotterdam	March	17	1768
420	356	Castle Inn, Kingston on Thames	March	24	1768
422	357	Sun, Ludgate St.	April	9	1768
423	358	L. Sincerity, Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane, near Virginia St.	April	23	1768
424	359	Jerusalem L., White Hart, Berwick St. Soho	May	12	1768
425	360	Windsor Castle, Hammersmith	May	21	1768
426	361	H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Gen. Cornwallis, at Gibralter	June	11	1768
427	362	Constant Union, City of Grand Flanders	July		1768
	363	Tenth L. of India, at Factory, Burdwan	July		1768
429	364	Castle, Marlborough	July		1768
430	365	St. Mary's Island, Scilly .	July	13	1768
431	366	King's Arms, Blackwall	Sept.	13	1768
432	367	Grange Inn, Cary St. Lincoln's Inn Fields	Oct.	30	1768
433	368	L. of Perfect Union, His Sicilian Maj.'s Reg. of Foot, Naples			
434	369	L. of Esperance, King's Head, Gerards St. Soho			
435	370	Coach Maker's Arms, Noble St.	Nov.	1	1768
436	371	Sun L., City of Flushing, Province of Zealand	Feb.	3	1769
437	372	L. of Hope, Queen's Head, Mary-le-Bone	Feb.	6	1769
438	373	White Lion and Frying Pan, Southwark	March	1	1769
439	374	Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon	March	24	1769
440	375	White Swan, facing Old Gravel Lane	April	4	1769
441	376	L. of Unity, Ship Tavern, Ratcliff Cross	April	11	1769
442	377	R. George L., Newton Abbott	April	20	1769
443	378	Beafort L., Star, Swansea			
444	379	Well Chosen L. in Naples	April	26	1769
445	380	L. of Virtue, Sadler's Arms, Bath	June	6	1769
446	381	Nag's Head, Merton, Surrey	June	28	1769
447	382	L. of Hospitality, Shakespere, King St. Bristol	Aug.	12	1769
448	383	Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire	Aug.	18	1769
449	384	The Horns, Gutter Lane, Cheapside			
	385	No. 1, Sweden			
	386	No. 2, Sweden			
	387	No. 3, Sweden			
	388	Swan, Neston, Cheshire			
	389	L. of Harmony, Horne, Drs. Commons	Oct.	27	1769
	390	L. of Sincerity, Three Crowns, Plymouth	Nov.	23	1769
	391	L. of Alfred, University of Oxford	Dec.	2	1769
	392	Lodge of Truth, Ship, Water Lane, Tower St.	Dec.	16	1769
	393	Woolpack, Manchester			
	394	L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands	Jan.	20	1770
	395	Angel, Warminster, Wilts	March	1	1770
	396	Constitution L., Oxford	March	17	1770
	397	L. of Friendship, Church-road, Limehouse	May	22	1770
	398	White Swan, Devizes, Wilts	May	23	1770
	399	Hole in the Wall, Gt. Kirby St. Hatton Garden (called the L. of Prosperity)	May	24	1770
	400	St. Charles de la Concord, City of Brunswick			
	401	L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Fox at Epsom	July	28	1770
	402	Swan and Hoop, Cornhill	Sept.	20	1770
	403	L. of Temperance, Bury, Lanc.			

End of 1770 List.

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FROM 1775 LIST.

		Constituted
404	Royal Alfred L., Diss, Norfolk	July 26 1770
405	New Inn, Christ Church, Hants	Nov. 23 1770
406	Hare and Hounds, Barnard Castle, Durham	
407	Queen's L., Black Horse and Crown, Victualling Office Sq.	Jan. 26 1771
408	Jerusalem L., Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell	Feb. 2 1771
409	L. of Industry, Ben Jonson's Head, Shoe Lane	March 19 1771
410	L. of Perfect Union, Leghorn	March 20 1771
411	Grey Hound, Blandford, Dorset	March 28 1771
412	L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, Leghorn	April 10 1771
413	L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgnorth	April 20 1771
414	L. of Perfect Union, St. Petersburg,	June 1 1771
415	Wynnstay L., Denbighshire	Aug. 31 1771
416	L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Plymouth Dock	Sept. 21 1771
417	Royal Oak, Vauxhall	Oct. 12 1771
418	Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 2	
419	Harmony L., do. do. No. 3	
420	St. James's L., Montego Bay, do., No. 4	
421	Union L. St. James's Parish, do., No. 5	
422	New Lodge, Carlisle	
423	Plough, Whitby, Yorkshire	Feb. 3 1772
424	Marlboro L., Fort Marlboro, E. Indies	Feb. 10 1772
425	L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada	Feb. 15 1772
426	L. of Discretion, do. do.	March 2 1772
427	Torbay L., Paignton, Devon	April 4 1772
428	Union L., St. Eustatia, W. Indies	
429	L. of Candour, Strasbourg	May 2 1772
430	L. of Freedom, King's Head, Malden, Essex	June 4 1772
431	L. of Friendship, Bull, Wrotham, Kent	June 19 1772
432	Rose Tav., Cambridge	July 6 1772
433	Rose and Bunch of Grapes, Snowfield, Southwark	Oct. 10 1772
434	L. at Spreights Town, Barbadoes	
435	L. of Concord, Antigua	
436	L. Unanimity, Half Moon, Holborn	Nov. 21 1772
437	R. Edmund L., Bury St. Edmunds	
438	Union L., Venice	Nov. 27 1772
439	L. at Varona	Nov. 28 1772
440	L. of Liberty, Kings Arms, Vaux Hall	Dec. 5 1772
441	5th L. of Bengal at Decca	
442	6th L. of Bengal, Calcutta	
443	7th L. of Bengal, with the 1st Brigade	
444	8th L. of Bengal, with 3rd Brigade	
445	9th L. of Bengal, with 2nd Brigade	
446	Union L., Kingston Jamaica, No. 6	April 23 1773
447	Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7	
448	L. at Detroit, Canada	
449	Union L., Taunton	June 7 1773
450	Apollo L., York	July 31 1773
451	L. of Jehosopaphat, White Hart, Bristol	Aug. 14 1773
452	10th L. of Bengal, Muxadavad	
453	11th L. of Bengal, Calcutta	
454	Rising Sun L., Chester	Sep. 21 1773
455	St. John's Lodge, Newmarket	
456	Lodge at Gateshead, Durham	Oct. 16 1773
457	Williamsburg L., Williamsburg, Virginia	Nov. 6 1773
458	Botetourt L., Botetourt, Virginia	Nov. 6 1773
459	L. Frederick Cassel, Germany	
460	L. of Good Friends, Roseau, Dominica	Nov. 29 1773
461	L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Bridgewater	Feb. 19 1774
462	Punch Bowl, Leigh, Lanc.	Feb. 24 1774
463	Royal Military L., Crown and Anchor, Woolwich	March 19 1774
464	Parfaite Egalite Lyonnese, 3 Old Tongues, Spittlefields	April 18 1774
465	Unity L. No. 2, Savannah Georgia	
466	L. of ye 9 Muses, No. 1, at Petersburgh, in Russia	
467	L. of ye Muse Urania, No. 2 at do.	
468	L. of Bellona, No. 3 at do.	
469	L. of Mars, No. 4 at Yassy in Russia	
470	L. of ye Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow in Russia	
471	St. Bede's L., at the King of Prussia, South Shields, Sunderland	May 7 1774
472	L. of Harmony, Guernsey	
473	Benevolent L., Wildman, Middleham, Yorks	Nov. 1 1774
474	L. of Harmony, Monkwearmouth	Nov. 22 1774
475	Lodge des Amis, Reunis, Turks Head, Gerard St. Soho	Nov. 24
476	Durnovarian L., King's Arms, Dorchester	Jan. 23 1775
477	Helvetick Union L., Pan's Head Tav. Cateaton St.	
478	Sun and Sector, Workington, Cumberland	
479	St. Jean de la Nouvelle, Esperance, Turin	March 25 1775
480	True and Faithful L., Rose Inn, Dartford, Kent	June 13 1775

End of 1775 List.

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FROM 1778 LIST.

		Constituted		
481	Granidiers L., Savannah, Georgia			
482	12th L. of Bengal with ye 3rd Brigade			
483	Green Island L., Jamaica			
484	L. of Justice, Kings Head, Preston, Lanc.	Dec.	28	1775
485	L. at Lucca, Hanover, Jamaica, No. 9			
486	L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10			
487	Union L., Jamaica, No. 11			
488	Union L., Detroit in Canada			
489	Temple L., King St. Bristol	Feb.	6	1776
490	St. Andrew's L., Half Moon, Chepstone St. Marabone	Feb.	28	1776
491	L. of Harmony, White Horse, Baldock, Herts	Mar.		1776
492	King's Arms L., Kew, Surrey	May	7	1776
493	Weymouth L., Weymouth	June	6	1776
494	L. of Concord, Southampton	July	1	1775
495	Royal Oak L., Ripon	June	22	1776
496	L. of Unity, King's Head, Colchester	June	11	1776
497	Cooper's Arms, Strutton Ground, Westminster	Oct.	16	1776
498	The Industrious L., Fleece, Canterbury	Nov.	28	1776
499	St. Peter's L., Grapes, King St. St. James Square	Dec.	16	1776
500	Queen's Head, Penrith, Cumberland			
501	Falcon, Gravesend			
502	L. of ye nine Muses, Thatched House, St. James Street	March	25	1777
503	St. Michael's L., Marazion, Cornwall			
504	Union L., York	April	26	1777

		Constituted		
505	Social L., Horn, Braintree			
506	Knoll L., Neath, Glamorganshire	Sept.	20	1777
507	L. at Island of St. Nevis	Nov.	28	1777
508	L. in the 6th or Inniskilling Regt. of Dragoons	Dec.	18	1777
509	Impregnable L., Sandwich			
510	L. at Messina in Sicily	May	12	1778
511	White Lion, Woolwich, Kent			
	The remainder of this List (1770-80) from MS.			
512	St. Peter's L., Black Bull, Southwark	Nov.	25	1778
513	Northumberland L., Alnwick	Mar.	24	1779
514	Mariners L., White Bear, Basinghall Street	June	18	1779
515	L. of Independence, Swan, Ratoliff Highway	Aug.	7	1779
516	Pilgrim L., Mitre, Fleet Street	Aug.	25	1779
517	L. of Fortitude, Maidstone, Kent			
518	L. of Unity, Dover			
519	All Saints L., Rothbury, Northumberland	Oct.	28	1779
520	L. in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards	Jan.	10	1780
521	St. Hilda L., S. Shields	Mar.	15	1780
522	Merchants' L., Golden Lion, Dale St., Liverpool			
523	Phœnix L. of Honour and Prudence, Red Lion, Truro, Cornwall	Jan.	1	1780
524	L. of Liebau in Courland			
525	L. at Naples	Mar.	6	1780

Nos. 141-43 on the 1756-69 numeration were filled by Minorca Lodges up to 1766; the Boston, Marblehead and Newhaven Lodges being only placed on the roll in 1768.

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LIST No. 16.

List of Lodges 1781-91.

Owing, no doubt, to the discontinuance of the engraved lists after 1779, the earlier official lists of this numeration (1781-91) published in the Freemasons' Calendar, are very incorrect.

The following numbers and descriptions of Lodges are, therefore, taken from the Calendar for 1788, so far as it extends: the blanks, through lapse or erasure, being filled up from earlier lists of the same numeration.

The lists for 1781-82 are, to a considerable extent, just one number *behind* the edition for 1788. The discrepancy first appears after No. 85 (Maid's Head, Norwich), which is the same in all editions. No. 86 is shown as the Bear and Ragged Staff, Norwich, in 1781, and as the Prince George Lodge, Plymouth, in 1788. The second Lodge of Boston, New England, No. 87 in 1781, is numbered 88 in 1788, and thenceforward the difference is, in the main, preserved. No. 432 (St. George, Doncaster), the last Lodge on the 1781 list, appearing as No. 433 in 1788.

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	
		Time Immemorial.
1	1	Lodge of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St., formerly the Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church Yard
2	2	Somerset-house Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern
		1721.
3	3	Lodge of Friendship, Thatched-house Tavern, St. James' St.
4	4	British Lodge, White-horse, King St. Golden Sqr.
5	5	Tyrian Lodge, Angel Inn, St. Giles's Church
		1722.
6	6	Lodge of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford St.
7	7	Tuscan Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St.
8	8	Ionic Lodge, King's Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Sqr.
9	9	Dundee Arms Lodge (Their Private Room) Red Lion St. Wapping
		1723.
10	10	Kentish L. of Antiquity, Post Office, Chatham
11	11	King's Arms, Wandsworth
13	12	Lodge of Emulation, Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street
14	13	Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane
15	14	The Fraternal Lodge, Mitre, Church Street, Greenwich
16	15	Globe Lodge, Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane
18	16	United Traders, London Punch House, Ludgate Hill
		1724.
19	17	White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich
20	18	Three Tuns, Portsmouth
21	19	Castle Lodge of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons
22	20	Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	
		1725.
23	21	The Globe, Fleet St.
24	22	Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queens St.
		1727.
25	23	St. Alban's Lodge, Baxter's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly
		1728.
26	24	Lodge of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern
		1729.
28	25	St. John's Lodge at Gibraltar
29	26	White Lion, Lynn Regis
		1730.
30	27	Castle Lodge, White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields
31	28	The Corner Stone Lodge, Black Horse, Dean St. Oxford St.
33	29	Britannic Lodge, Star and Garter, Pall Mall
34	30	The Well-disposed Lodge, at the Cock, Waltham Abbey
35	31	Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield
		1731.
36	32	Sociable Lodge, Horn Tav. Doc. Coms.
		1732.
39	33	Medina Lodge, Vine Tav. W. Cowes, I. of Wight
42	34	Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road
43	35	King's Arms, Marybone St. Piccadilly
46	36	Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire
47	37	Sarum Lodge, a Private Room, George Court, High St. Salisbury
48	38	St. John's Lodge, Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter

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No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
	1733.
49	39 Royal Cumberland Lodge, Bear Inn, Bath
51	40 Lodge of Relief, Boar Head, Bury, Lanc.
53	41 St. Paul's Lodge, Freemason Tav. Birmingham
54	42 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England
55	43 Valenciennes, French Flanders
	1734.
57	44 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at the Hermitage
	1735.
58	45 The Swan, Wolverhampton
59	46 Coal-hole, Fountain Court, Strand
60	47 The Stewards' Lodge, Freemasons' Tav., Gt. Queen's St.
61	48 Lodge of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swallwell near Newcastle
62	49 Soloman's Lodge, Charles Town, South Carolina
63	50 Soloman's Lodge, No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia
64	51 The Angel, Colchester
	1736.
66	52 King's Head, Norwich
68	53 Lodge of St. George de l'Observance, Globe, Titchfield St.
70	54 Constitutional Lodge, Greyhound, Kensington Sqr.
71	55 Lodge of Brotherly Love, King's Head Tav. Holborn
	1737.
72	56 Parham Lodge, Parham, Antigua
73	57 Black Swan, Brown's Lane, Spitalfields
74	58 Lodge of Felicity, Braund's Head, Bond St.
75	59 Vacation Lodge, Star and Garter, Paddington
76	60 Lodge of Affability, Rose and Crown, Kew Green
	1738.
77	61 Lodge of Relief with Truth, Sun, Suffolk Street
78	62 Royal Chester Lodge, Feathers Inn, Bridge St. Chester
79	63 Bakers Lodge, St. Johns, Antigua
80	64 George, Gt. Eastcheap
81	65 Union Cross, Halifax, Yorks
82	66 The Great Lodge, St. John's, Antigua
86	67 Lodge of Fortitude, White Horse, Hanging Ditch Manchester
	1739.
84	68 United City Lodge, India Warehouses, Fenchurch St.
85	69 Mother Lodge, at Kingston, Jamaica, No. 1
86	70 Mother Lodge, Scotch Arms, at St. Christopher, Basseterre
87	71 Lodge of Sincerity, Ship, Stoney Lane, Tooley St. Southwark
88	72 Lodge of Peace and Plenty, Red Lion, Horseleyd. Lane
89	73 Grenadiers Lodge, Albemarle Arms, S. Audley St.
90	74 Philanthrophic L., Queen's Head, Grays Inn Gate
	1740.
91	75 Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon St. Piccadilly
92	76 Bull, High St. Bristol
93	77 The 1st Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta
94	78 St. Michael's Lodge in Barbadoes
	1742.
96	79 Lodge of Unity, Barn, St. Martins Lane
97	80 Old Road, St. Christopher's
98	81 The Union, Franckfort, in Germany
	1743.
101	82 Prince George Lodge, George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina
	1747.
103	83 The Queen's Head, Acle, Norfolk
104	84 A Lodge at St. Eustatius

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
	1748.
105	85 Maid's Head, Norwich
106	86 Prince George Lodge, Plymouth
	1749.
107	87 The Red Cow, Norwich
108	88 Second Lodge, Boston, New England, Br. Coffee-h., King St.
109	89 No. 1, Halifax, in Nova Scotia
110	90 Black Bear, Cambridge
	1750.
111	91 Marblehead Lodge, in Massachusets Bay, New England
112	92 St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point
113	93 Newhaven Lodge, in Connecticut, New England
	1751.
114	94 The Unicorn, St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich
116	95 Lodge of Love and Honor, Royal Standard, Falmouth
117	96 The Little Angel, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk
118	97 King's Head, West St. Gravesend
119	98 Sea Captains' Lodge, Nags Head, Leadenhall St.
	1752.
121	99 St. John's Lodge, Bridge Town, Barbadoes
122	100 George Lodge, Rose and Crown, Downing Street, Westminster
123	101 At Chardenagore, Chief French Settlement, Bengal, E. Indies
124	102 At Madras, in East Indies
125	103 St. Peter's Lodge, Barbadoes
	1753.
126	104 Old Cumberland Lodge, King and Queen, Oxford St.
127	105 Foundation Lodge, Freemason's Tavern, Gt. Queen St.
128	106 United Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly
129	107 Lily Tavern, Guernsey
133	108 Lodge of St. Mary-le-bone, Kings Head, Prince's St. Cavendish Sq.
134	109 Church Style, St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich
135	110 Evangelist's Lodge at Monserratt
136	111 Legs of Man, at Prescot, Lancashire
137	112 Royal Exchange, Norfolk in Virginia
	1754.
139	113 Druid's L. of Love and Liberality, Redruth, Cornwall
140	114 Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster
141	115 Red Cow, St. Giles, Norwich
143	116 Black Bear, Cambridge
144	117 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, Barbican
146	118 St. Michael's L., City of Schwerin, Mecklenburgh
147	119 Sadlers Arms, Swallow St.
150	120 No. 2 at St. Eustatius
152	121 Cheqners, Charing Cross
153	122 Ancient French L., King's Arms, Grafton St.
154	123 L. of Unanimity, Budwaith's Tav., Manchester
	1755.
155	124 L. in Ld. Ancram's Reg. of Dragoons
156	125 No. 8, K. O. Regt. of Foot
157	126 Gloucester L., George and Blue Boar, Holborn
158	127 L. at Wilmington, North Carolina
160	128 Sea Captains' L., Coffee House, Liverpool
161	129 Union L., Charles Town, S. Carolina
162	130 L. of Regularity, Thatch'd House, St. James St.
164	131 L. of Freedom and Ease, Black Horse, opposite Catherine St. Strand
165	132 King's Head, Walsingham, Norfolk
166	133 Boot, Eastgate St. Chester
167	134 The Swan, York Town, Virginia
168	135 The Fountain, Norwich
169	136 Phœnix Lodge, Sunderland, Durham
170	137 Grand Lodge, Frederick, at Hanover
171	138 Plume of Feathers, Chester

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No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	
		1756.
172	139	St. David's L., New Hog in the Pound, Oxford St.
173	140	A Masters' Lodge, Charles-town, South Carolina
174	141	Port Royal Lodge, Carolina
175	142	Lodge of St. George, Island St. Au Croix, West Indies
176	143	Burlington Lodge, Blue Posts, K. St. Carnaby Mkt.
		1757.
177	144	Sea Captains' Lodge, King's Head, Sunderland
178	145	Providence Lodge, Rhode Island
179	146	Shakespear, Covent Garden
180	147	St. Mary's Lodge, St. Mary's Island, Jamaica
182	148	Castle and Lion, Norwich
183	149	Fountain, Broad Street, Carnaby Market
184	150	St. John's L., P. R., Newcastle-on-Tyne
185	151	White Lion at Shadwell
187	152	No. 2, St. John's Lodge, Anne St. New York
		1758.
188	153	Johnson's Coffee House, Norwich
189	154	Lodge of Unity, King's Arms, Plymouth
190	155	Beaufort Lodge, Shakespear, Princes St. Bristol
191	156	St. James's Lodge, Barbadoes
192	157	Lodge at Bombay, East Indies
193	158	Corinthian L., Golden Lion, Church St. Soho
		1759.
194	159	Sea Captain's L., Swan, Yarmouth
195	160	Lodge of Fortitude, Dolphin Inn, Plymouth Dock
196	161	The Sun, Newton Abbot, Devonshire
197	162	Angel, West Town of Crediton, Devon
		1760.
202	163	London L., London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill
204	164	L. of Unity, White Hart, Holborn
		1761.
205	165	Golden Lion, Leeds, in Yorkshire
206	166	St. David's L., White Horse, Holywell, N. Wales
207	167	The 2nd L. of Bengal at Calcutta
208	168	Caledonian L., King's Head, Poultry
209	169	Square and Compass, Whitehaven, Cumberland
210	170	Restoration Lodge, P.R. Darlington
211	171	Union Lodge, Crow Lane, Bermuda
		1762.
213	172	St. George's Lodge, Globe Inn, Exeter
214	173	British Union Lodge, Golden Lion, Ipswich, Suffolk
215	174	Royal Frederick, Rotterdam
216	175	Royal Lancashire L., at the Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lancashire
217	176	St. Alban's L., Freemasons' Tavern, Birmingham
220	177	Merchant's Lodge, at Quebec
221	178	St. Andrew's Lodge, at Quebec
222	179	St. Patrick's Lodge, at Quebec
223	180	A Lodge at Montreal
224	181	On board His Majesty's Ship Canceaux, at Quebec
225	182	Select Lodge, at Quebec
226	183	In 52nd Regt. Foot, at Quebec
229	184	Royal Navy Lodge, Three King's Inn, Deal
230	185	Lodge of Friendship, Crown, Lynn Regis, Norfolk
231	186	Lodge of Inhabitants, Gibraltar
233	187	Palladian Lodge, Swan and Falcon, Hereford
235	188	The Door to Virtue, at Heldesham, Germany
		1763.
236	189	Union Lodge, Flying Horse, Nottingham
237	190	St. Mark's Lodge, South Carolina
239	191	Lodge of Amity, Bush Inn, Hexham, Northumberland
240	192	L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musquito Shore
242	193	Old Black Bull, Richmond, Yorkshire
243	194	Lodge of True Friendship, Dover
245	195	Marquis of Granby Lodge, P.R., Old Elvit, Durham
246	196	Lodge of Amity, St. George's Quay, Honduras
247	197	White Bull, Burnley, Lancashire
248	198	Union L., Marquis of Granby, St. Cath. near the Tower
249	199	Royal Mecklenburg Lodge, White Lion Inn, Croydon, Surrey
		1764.
250	200	Saracen's Head, Chelmsford, Essex
251	201	Royal L., Thatched House, St. James St. (late the new L. at the Horn, St. James Street, Westminster)
253	202	Sa Sagesse, St. Andrews, Grenadoes
255	203	St. George's L., Taunton
256	204	White Lion, Kendal
257	205	St. Nicolas Lodge, Swan, Harwich
258	206	White Hart, Ringwood, Hants
259	207	The Red Lion, Feversham
260	208	Salutation, Topsham, Devonshire
261	209	Horseshoe and Magpie, Worcester St. Park, Southwark
262	210	Philharmonic Lodge, Bell, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire
263	211	Caledonian Lodge, Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen St.
264	212	Swan Inn, Bridgewater, Somersetshire
267	213	The Crown, Swafham, Norfolk
		1765.
269	214	L. of St. John the Evan., K. Arms, Grafton St., Soho
271	215	L. of Happiness, The Swan, New St. Sq., Shoe Lane
272	216	Tuscan L., King's Head, Holborn
273	217	Operative Masons, Cannon, Portland Road
274	218	Gothic L., Crown, Tufton St., Westminster
275	219	Old Antelope, Pool, Dorset
276	220	Corinthian L., White Hart, Windmill Street
277	221	Toutine, Sheffield
278	222	At Alorst in Flanders
280	223	St. George's L., Stratford Coffee House
281	224	L. of Friendship and Justice, Lamberhurst, Kent
282	225	Three Tuns, Thorpe, Norwich
283	226	White Hart, Thetford, Norfolk
284	227	Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall
285	228	St. Luke's L., Don Saltero's Coffee House, Chelsea
286	229	Lodge at Joppa in Baltimore, Maryland
287	230	Lodge of Perfect Friendship, White Hart Inn and Tav. Bath
288	231	A Lodge, No. 1, at St. Hilary in Jersey
289	232	The Swan at Warrington, Lancashire
290	233	Lodge No. 1, Madras
291	234	„ No. 2, „
292	235	„ No. 3, „
293	236	Lodge No. 1, Bencoolen
295	237	Tortola and Beef Island
		1766.
296	238	Lodge of Unanimity, George and Crown, Wakefield, Yorkshire
297	239	Kings Arms, Punch-house, Shad Thames
298	240	English Lodge at Bordeaux (have met since the year 1732)
300	241	Bedford Lodge, Thistle and Crown, Russell Court, Covent Garden
304	242	Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford Street
306	243	Black Bull, Carlisle
307	244	Union L., Globe, St. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter
309	245	Patriotic Lodge, Greyhound, Croydon
311	246	Shipmasters' Lodge, Valiant Soldier, Exeter
312	247	The Star Lodge, Chester
313	248	St. Nicolas Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
314	249	Sion Lodge, Private Room, North Shields
315	250	Lodge of True Fellowship, Seven Stars, Bromley
		1767.
317	251	Angel, Upper Ground, Christ Ch., Southwark
319	252	Lodge of Integrity, Bull's Head Inn, Manchester
320	253	Union Lodge, Rising Sun, Bristol
322	254	At Grenoble, in France
323	255	At Fort St. George, East Indies
326	256	L. of Morality, Ship, Wardour St. Soho
327	257	Three Lions, Marborough, in Hessia
328	258	Bedford Head, Upper K. St. Bloomsbury

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No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
329	259 L. of Union, Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey St.
330	260 Royal York of the Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg
334	261 Angel, Angel St. St. Martin's-le-Grand
335	262 British Union, Rotterdam
336	263 St. John's L., Long Room, Hampstead
337	264 Three Pillars, Rotterdam
338	265 Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina
341	266 L. of Amity, White Horse, Preston, Lanc.
342	267 L. of Amity, Private Room, Canton, China
343	268 All Souls Lodge, Tiverton, Devon
345	269 L. of Contentment, General Wolfe, Plymouth Dock
346	270 L. of Friendship, Angel, Ilford, Essex
	1768.
349	• 271 L. of Concord, Swan, New St. Covent Gd.
350	272 Mona Lodge, Kg's Head, Holyhead
354	273 The Third Lodge of Bengal, at Patna
355	274 Le Victoire, Rotterdam
358	275 L. of Sincerity, Old Bull's Head, Rotherhithe
359	276 Jerusalem L., King St. Golden Square
360	277 Caveac L., Angel, Hammersmith
361	278 H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis at Gibraltar
362	279 Constant Union, City of Ghent, Flanders
363	280 The 4th Lodge of Bengal, at Burdwan
365	281 Godolphin Lodge, St. Mary's Island, Scilly
367	282 Manchester L., Swan, Butcher Row
368	283 L. of Perfect Union, in His Sicilian Maj. Regt. of Foot, Naples
369	284 L. Esperance, Thatched House, St. James St.
370	285 Queen Charlotte's L., Coach Makers Arms, Noble St.
	1769.
371	286 Sun L., Flushing, Province of Zealand
372	287 Three Tuns, Stourbridge, Worcester
373	288 L. of Happiness, Ship, Radcliffe Cross
374	289 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon
376	290 L. of Unity, King Henry's Head, R. Lion St. Whitechurch
377	291 Royal George Lodge, Newton Abbot
378	292 Beaufort Lodge, Swansea
379	293 Well-chosen Lodge, Naples
380	294 Lodge of Virtue, York House, Bath
381	295 Inflexible Lodge, White Hart, Mitcham, Surrey
382	296 L. of Hospitality, George Inn, Bristol
383	297 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire
384	298 Two Giants, Corner of Ch. St., St. John's, Southwark
385	299 No. 1 at Sweden
386	300 No. 2 at Sweden
387	301 No. 3 at Sweden
388	302 Golden Lion, Neston, Cheshire
390	303 Lodge of Sincerity, Rose and Crown, Plymouth
391	304 Lodge of Alfred, in the University of Oxford
393	305 Lodge of St. John, Fleece Tavern, Manchester
	1770.
394	306 L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands
396	307 Constitutional Lodge, at Oxford
397	308 L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Lime-house Hole
399	309 L. of Prosperity, Globe Tav. St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark
400	310 St. Charles de la Concord, City of Brunswick
401	311 L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Spread Eagle, Epsom
403	312 L. of Temperance, Boar's Head, near Bury, Lanc.
404	313 Royal Alfred Lodge, Kings Head, Diss, Norfolk
405	314 White Hart, Christ Church, Hants
406	315 L. of Concord, Private Room, Barnard Castle, Durham
	1771.
407	316 Queen's Lodge, K. Head Tav. Fenchurch St.
408	317 Jerusalem L., Crown, Clerkenwell Green
409	318 L. of Industry, Ben Jonson's Head, Shoe Lane
410	319 L. of Perfect Union, Leghorn
411	320 L. at Blandford, Dorset
412	321 L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, Leghorn
413	322 L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgenorth

No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.
414	323 L. of Perfect Union, St. Petersburgh
415	324 Wynnstay Lodge, Bowling Green, Oswestry, Shropshire
416	325 L. of Friendship, Plume Feathers, Fore St. Plymouth Dock
417	326 Hiram's Cliftonian L., Angel, Wardour St.
418	327 Junior Lodge, Kingston, No. 2, Jamaica
419	328 Harmony Lodge, Kingston, No. 3, do
420	329 St. James's Lodge, Montego Bay, No. 4, do
421	330 Union Lodge, St. James's Parish, No. 5, do
422	331 Lodge of Harmony, Carlisle, Cumberland
	1772.
423	332 Britannic Lodge, Plough, Whitby, Yorks
424	333 Marlborough Lodge, Fort Marlborough, E. Indies
425	334 L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada
426	335 L. of Discretion, do.
427	336 Torbay Lodge, Crown and Anchor, Paignton, Devon
428	337 Union Lodge, St. Eustatius, W. Indies
429	338 L. of Candour, Strasbourg
430	339 L. of Freedom, Bull, Malden
431	340 L. of Friendship, Oxford Arms, Deptford
433	341 White Hart, St. Thomas, Southwark
434	342 Lodge of Speight's Town, Barbadoes
435	343 L. of Concord, Antigua
436	344 L. of Unanimity, Pavior's Arms, near Blue Gate, E. Ratcliff Highway
437	345 Royal Edmund L., Bury St. Edmunds
438	346 Union Lodge, Venice
439	347 Lodge at Verona
440	348 L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall
441	349 The 5th Lodge of Bengal, Dacca
442	350 The 6th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta
443	351 The 7th Lodge of Bengal, with the 1st Brigade
444	352 The 8th Lodge of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade
445	353 The 9th Lodge of Bengal, with the 2nd Brigade
	1773.
446	354 Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 2
447	355 Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7
448	356 Lodge at Detroit, in Canada
449	357 Union L., Taunton, Somerset
450	358 Apollo L., York
451	359 L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tav. Bristol
452	360 The 10th Lodge of Bengal, Muxadavad
453	361 The 11th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta
454	362 Rising Sun L., Chester
455	363 St. John's L., Newmarket
456	364 L. of Union, P. Room, Gateshead, Dur.
457	365 Williamsburgh L., Williamsburg, Virginia
458	366 Botetourt Lodge, Botetourt, Virginia
459	367 Lodge Frederick, Cassel, Germany
460	368 L. of Good Friends, at Rousseau, Dominica
	1774.
461	369 L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Bridgwater, Somerset
462	370 L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc.
463	371 Royal Mil. L., Ship, Woolwich
465	372 Unity L., No. 2, Savannah, Georgia
466	373 L. of the 9 Muses, No. 1, Petersburgh, Russia
467	374 L. of the Muse, Urania, No. 2, in Russia
468	375 L. of Bellona, No. 3, in Russia
469	376 L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia
470	377 L. of the Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia
471	378 St. Bede's L., King of Prussia, S. Shields, Dur.
472	379 L. of Harmony, Guernsey
473	380 Benevolent L., Wild Man, Middleham, Yorks
474	381 L. of Harmony, P. Room, Monkwearmouth Shore, Dur.
	1775.
476	382 Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester
477	383 Helvetic Union L., Parr's Head, Cateaton St.
478	384 Sun and Sector, Workington, Cumberland
479	385 St. Jean de Nonville Esperance, Turin
480	386 True and Faithful L., White Bear, W. Malling, Kent
481	387 Grenadiers Lodge, Savannah, Georgia
482	388 The 12th Lodge of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade

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No. 1770-80	No. and Name 1781-91.	
483	389	Green Island L., Green Island, No. 8, Jamaica
484	390	L. of Justice, Preston, Lanc.
485	391	L. of Lucca, Parish of Hanover, No. 9, Jamaica
486	392	L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10
487	393	Union L., Savannah le Mar, No. 11, Jamaica
488	394	Union L., Detroit, Canada
		1776.
489	395	Temple L., Bath Chair Quay, Bristol
490	396	St. Andrews, Bell St. James Market
491	397	White Horse, Baldock, Herts
492	398	L. of Perseverance, Golden Fleece, Palace Yard
493	399	Weymouth L., Weymouth
494	400	L. of Concord, Guildhall, Southampton
495	401	Royal Oak Lodge, Royal Oak, Ripon, Yorks
496	402	Lodge of Unity, Red Lion, Colchester
497	403	L. of Honour, Coopers Arms, Strutton Ground, Westminster
498	404	The Industrious L., Kings Head, Canterbury
499	405	St. Peter's Lodge, Bunch of Grapes, K. St., St. James's
500	406	Black Bull, Penrith, Cumberland
501	407	L. of United Friendship, Falcon Tavern, Gravesend
		1777.
502	408	L. of the Nine Muses, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St.
503	409	St. Michaels L., Star Inn, Marazion, Cornwall
504	410	Union L., Theatre Coffee House, Peter Gate, York
505	411	Social L., White Hart, Bocking, Essex
506	412	The Knoll, Ship and Castle, Neath, Glamorganshire
507	413	Lodge in the Island of Nevis
508	414	L. in the 6th or Innis Killing Regiment of Dragoons
509	415	Impregnable L., New Rose Inn, Sandwich
		1778.
510	416	L. at Messina in Sicily
511	417	L. of Good Fellowship, Woolwich
512	418	St. Peters L., Black Bull, Borough High St.
		1779.
513	419	Northumberland L., Bee Hive, Alnwick, Northumberland
514	420	Mariner's L., White Bear, Basinghall St.
515	421	L. of Independence, Seven Stars, Rosemary Lane
516	422	Pilgrim L., F.M.T.
517	423	L. of Fortitude, Bell, Maidstone, Kent
518	424	L. of Love and Unity, Chequers, Dover
519	425	All Saints L., Rothbury, Northumberland
		1780.
520	426	L. of George, 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards
521	427	St. Hilda's L. (P. Room), S. Shields, Durham
522	428	Merchants' L., Shakespear Tavern, Liverpool
523	429	Phœnix L. of Honor and Prudence, Red Lion, Truro, Cornwall
524	430	Lodge at Liebau in Courland
525	431	Lodge at Naples
	432	St. Michael's L. (P. Room), Alnwick, Northumberland
	433	St. George's L., Town Hall, Doncaster
		1781.
	434	Alfred L., Wetherby, Yorks
	435	L. of Rural Friendship, Angel Tavern, Edmonton
	436	Rodney L., Kingston-upon-Hull
	437	Dalston, Cumberland
	438	L. of Friendship (P. Room), Dartmouth, Devon
	439	L. of Reformation, Crown, Deptford
	440	La Loggia della Verita, Naples
	441	Hiram's L., Swan Tavern, Swan St. Minories
		1782.
	442	St. George's E. York Militia L., East Riding, Key of York Militia
	443	L. of Science, Parade Coffee House, Salisbury
	444	Old British and Ligurian L., Genoa
	445	Sea Captain's L., Bush, Bristol
	446	Volubian L. of Regularity and Reputation, Falmouth
	447	Mount Sinai L., St. John's, Antigua
	448	L. of True Love of Unity, Brixham, Devon
	449	L. of Peace, Joy, and Brotherly Love, Penryn, Cornwall
		1783.
	450	Mariners' L., Mariner's Compass, New Dock, Liverpool
	451	Minerva L., Hull, Yorks.
	452	L. of Good Intention in North or 2nd Reg. Devon Militia
	453	The Loyal Lodge, Globe Inn, Barntstaple
	454	Apollo L., Angel Yard, Salisbury
		1784.
	455	L. of Placentia, Newfoundland
	456	Holmesdale L. of Freedom and Friendship, Bell, Ryegate, Surrey
	457	Harmonic L., Bush Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire
	458	Bath (united to No. 39)
	459	African L., Boston, New England
	460	L. of Truth, Crown, Twickenham
	461	Raby L., Raby Castle, Staindrop, Durham
		1785.
	462	Royal Gloucester L., Bell Inn, Gloucester
	463	Old King's Arms, Plymouth Dock
	464	La Parfaite Amitie, Avignon, Languedoc
	465	St. John's L., at Michlimacinac, Canada
	466	Barry Lodge, in the 34th Regt.
	467	Rainsford Lodge, in the 44th Regt.
	468	Tyrian L., George Inn, Derby
	469	L'Egalité, K. Head, Gerard St. Soho
	470	Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
	471	Trinity L., Golden Lion, Coventry
	472	Temple L., Lamb Inn, Broadmead, Bristol
	473	Wells, Somersetshire
	474	L. of Harmony, Toy, Hampton Court
	475	L. of St. George, White Hart, New Windsor, Berks
	476	Thanet L., Parade Hotel, Margate
	477	L. of Good Intent, Ship Tav. Leadenhall St.
	478	White Lion, Whitchurch, Shropshire
	479	L. of Perfect Friendship (private room) Ipswich
	480	L. of Union, Fox, Castle St. Park, Southwark
		1786.
	481	Industrious L., Watergate St. Chester
	482	L. of Benevolence, Antelope Inn, Sherborn, Dorset
	483	St. Margaret's L., Rose and Crown, Darmouth, Westminster
	484	L. of Friendship and Sincerity, Red Lion Inn, Shaftesbury, Dorset
	485	Phœnix L., Geo. T. Portsmouth
	486	L. of the Blk. Bear, City of Hanover
	487	St. John's L., Golden Cross, Broomsgrove, Worcest.
	488	The Carnatic Military L., Arcot
	489	At Futty Ghur, Bengal
	490	Hiram's L., Gibraltar
	491	L. of Goodwill (Private Room), Braintree, Essex
	492	L. of Sincerity, Buck and Vine, Wigan, Lanc.
	493	L. of Harmony, Golden Lion, Ormskirk, Lanc.
	494	The Snowdon L., The Sportsman, Carnarvon
		1787.
	495	L. of St. Charles, Hildburgshausen
	496	The Mackworth L., Cowbridge, Glamorganshire
	497	St. Matthew's L., Barton-upon-Humber
	498	The Amphibious L., Stonehouse, near Plymouth
	499	The Newtonian L., Elephant and Castle, Knaresboro'
	500	Royal Navy L., Seahorse Tavern, Gosport
	501	Northwick, Cheshire
	502	Lodge of Unity, Three Crowns, Litchfield
	503	The Prince of Wales's L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
	504	L. at Astrea Riga, with permission to assemble in the Duchy of Courland
	505	Royal Denbigh L., Red Lion, Denbigh

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FROM LIST FOR 1792.

506 Lodge Absalom. Have met since 1740. Hambourg
507 L. St. George do. 1743. Hambourg
508 L. Emanuel do. 1774. Hambourg
509 L. Ferdinand and Caroline do. 1776. Hambourg
510 L. of Perfect Harmony, St. Thomas Mount, No. 3, Coast of Coromandel
511 L. of Social Friendship, at Madras, No. 4, Coast of Coromandel
512 L. of Trichinopoly, No. 5, Coast of Coromandel
513 L. of Social Friendship, St. Thomas Mount, No. 6, Coast of Coromandel
514 Prince of Wales L., White Lion, Gainsborough, Lincoln
515 St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal, in Canada
516 In the Regiment of Anholt Zerbst, in Canada
517 L. of Unity, Fort William Henry, in Canada
518 St. James's L., Cataragui, in Canada
519 Select L., Montreal, in Canada
520 New Oswegatchie L., in Canada
521 St. John's L., Niagara, in Canada

1788.

522 Pythagorean L., Castle, Richmond, Surrey
523 Wiltshire L., Black Swan, Devizes
524 L. of Unanimity, Swan, Ilminster, Somerset
525 Salopian L., Fox, Shrewsbury
526 Bank of England L., Guildhall Coffee House, King St., Cheapside
527 L. of Honour and Perseverance, Ship, Cockermouth, Cumberland
528 Philanthropic L., Bull, Melford, Suffolk
529 Duke of York's L., Black Boy, Doncaster
530 Royal Yorkshire L., Keighley, Yorkshire
531 The Old Globe L., Scarborough
532 L. of Napthali, Salford
533 L. of Unity, Royal Oak, Manchester
534 Blackmoor's Head, Churchyard, Manchester
535 L. of Fidelity, Burnley, Lanc.

1789.

536 Egerton L., Whitchurch, Shropshire
537 Star and Garter, Pall Mall
538 L. of Unity, at Dantzig
539 St. John's L. of Secrecy and Harmony, at Malta
540 Country Stewards' L., F.M.T.
541 At Fredericton, New Brunswick
542 Cambrian L., Brecon, S. Wales
543 Royal Clarence L., White Horse, Brighthelmstone, Sussex
544 L. of Harmony, White Hart, in the Drapery, Northampton
545 Beneficent L., Macclesfield, Cheshire
546 Royal York L., White Lion, Bristol
547 L. Frederic, Charles Joseph of the Golden Wheel, at Mentz
548 Wrekin L., Pheasant, Wellington, Shropshire
549 L. of Tranquility, Three Tuns, Manchester
550 Independent L., Congleton, Cheshire
551 Albion L., Skipton, Yorkshire
552 L. of Harmony, Halifax, Yorkshire
553 L. of Good Fellowship, Chelmsford, Essex
554 L. of Friendship, Oldham, Lanc.
555 L. of the North Star, at Fredericksnagore, Bengal
556 Calpean L., at Gibraltar

1790.

557 Friendly Lodge, Nag's Head, Leather Lane, Holborn
558 Harodim L., F.M.T.
559 Harmony L., Dolphin, Chichester, Sussex
560 Royal Clarence L., Frome, Somerset
561 Corinthian L., Newark, Nottinghamshire
562 St. John's L., Leicester
563 L. Archimedes, of the Three Tracing Boards, Altenburgh, Germany
564 L. of the Three Arrows, at Nurnberg, Germany
565 L. of Constancy, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany
566 L. of the Rising Sun, at Kempton in Swabia, Germany
567 L. of the Temple of True Concord, at Cassell, Germany
568 L. of Charles of Unity, at Carlsruhe, Germany
569 L. of Perfect Equality, at Greyfield, Germany
570 L. Astrea of the Three Elms, at Ulm, Germany
571 L. St. Charles of the Red Tower, at Ratisbon, Germany
572 L. of Solid Friendship, at Trichinopoly, No. 7 Coast of Coromanandel, Germany
573 Red Lion, Stockport, Cheshire
574 Raindeer Inn, Worcester
575 L. of Fortitude, Golden Shovel, Lancaster

1791.

576 Silurean L., Sun Inn, Kingston, Herefordshire
577 L. of Friendship, Gibraltar
578 Bedford L., Tavistock, Devon
579 L. of Amity, Rochdale, Lanc.
580 At Aberistwith, S. Wales
581 L. of the Silent Temple at Hildesheim, Germany
582 Doric L., Grantham, Lincoln
583 St. John's L., Henley in Arden, Warwickshire

In MS.

584 Loyal and Prudent L., Leeds
585 L. of Love and Harmony, Barbadoes. Constituted as a Stewards' Lodge
586 L. at Bulam, on the Coast of Africa. Constituted 25th February 1792.
587 North Nottinghamshire L., East Retford. Constituted 21st March 1792.
588 L. of St. George, North Shields. Constituted 7th April 1792.

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Lodges erased since the Alteration of the Numbers in 1781 for not conforming to the Laws of the Society.*

* From *Freemasons' Calendar* 1788.

1781.

74 Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Grays Inn Gate
164 Lodge of Utility, White Hart, Holborn
320 L. at Blandford, Dorset

1782.

11 King's Arms, Wandsworth
13 Anchor and Baptist's Head L.
84 Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road
124 L. in Ld. Anoram's Regt. of Drag.
151 White Lion, Shadwell
200 Saracen's Head, Chelmsford
242 Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford St.
261 Angel, Angel St., St. Martin's le Grand
288 L. of Happiness, Ship, Ratcliff Cross
326 Hiram's Cliftonian L., Angel, Wardour St.
341 White Hart, St. Thomas, Southwark
354 Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 6
355 Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7
383 Helvetic Union L., Paul's Head, Cateaton St.
392 L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10
420 Mariners' L., White Bear, Basinghall St.

1783.

76 Bull, High St. Bristol
203 St. George's L., Taunton
243 Black Bull, Carlisle
297 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire
322 L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgenorth

1784.

276 Jerusalem L., King St. Golden Sq.
357 Union L., Taunton, Somerset
371 Royal Military L., Ship, Woolwich
390 L. of Justice, Preston, Lanc.
395 Temple L., Bath Chair Quay, Bristol

1785.

90 Black Bear, Cambridge
117 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, Barbican
121 Chequers, Charing Cross
158 Corinthian L., Church St. Soho
168 Caledonian L., King's Head, Poultry
339 L. of Freedom, Bull, Maldon
399 Weymouth L., Weymouth
418 St. Peter's L., Black Bull, Borough High St.

1786.

26 White Lion, Lynn Regis
116 Black Bear, Cambridge
159 Sea Captains' L., Yarmouth
162 Angel, Crediton, Devon
165 Golden Lion, Leeds
169 Square and Compass, Whitehaven
227 Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall
269 L. of Contentment, General Wolfe, Plymouth Dock
289 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon
417 L. of Good Fellowship, Woolwich
425 All Saint's L., Rothbury, Northumberland
458 Bath (united to No. 39), now the R. Cumberland L., at the Bear, Bath

1787.

166 St. David's L., Holywell, N. Wales
397 White Horse, Baldock, Herts
437 Dalston, Cumberland

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LIST No. 17.

List of Lodges 1792-1813.

List of Lodges with their Numbers as altered, by order of the Grand Lodge, 18th April 1792.

(*From Freemasons' Calendar* 1793).

The Stewards Lodge (constituted 1735) Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, 3rd Wednesday from October to May. Public Nights, 3rd Wednesday in March and December.

No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.
	Time Immemorial.
1	1 L. of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St. (formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard)
2	2 Somerset House L., Freemasons' Tavern
	1721.
3	3 L. of Friendship, Thatched House Tavern, St James's Street
4	4 British L., White Horse, King Street, Golden Square
5	5 Westminster and Keystone L., Horn Tavern, Palace Yard
	1722.
6	6 L. of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford Street
7	7 L. of St. Mary-la-bonne, Cavendish Square Coffee House
8	8 Ionic L., Kings Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Square
9	9 Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping
	1723.
10	10 Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Sun Tavern, Chatham
11	11 Kings Arms, Wandsworth, Surrey
12	12 L. of Emulation, Pauls Head Tavern, Cateaton Street
14	13 Fraternal L., Mitre Church Street, Greenwich
15	14 Globe L., Globe Tavern, Fleet Street
16	15 Jacob's Ladder, New London Tavern, Cheapside
	1724.
17	16 White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich
18	17 L. of Antiquity, King's Arms, Portsmouth
19	18 Castle L. of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons
20	19 L. of Philanthrophy, Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham
	1725.
21	20 Globe, Fleet Street
22	21 Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern
	1727.
23	22 St. Alban's Lodge, Thomas's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly
	1728.
24	23 L. of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern
	1729.
25	24 St. John's L., at Gibraltar

No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.
	1730.
27	25 Castle L., White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields
28	26 The Corner Stone L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
29	27 Britannio L., Star and Garter, Pall Mall
30	28 Well Disposed L., at the Cock, Waltham Abbey
31	29 Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield
	1731.
32	30 Sociable L., Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons
33	31 Medina L., Vine, West Cowes
35	32 King's Arms, Marybone Street, Piccadilly
36	33 Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc.
37	34 Sarum L. (P. Rm.), George Court, High St. Salisbury
38	35 St. John's L., Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter
	1733.
39	36 Royal Cumberland L., Bear Inn, Bath
40	37 L. of Relief, Swan, Bury, Lanc.
41	38 St. Paul's L., Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham
42	39 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England
43	40 Valenciennes, French Flanders
	1734.
44	41 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship at the Hermitage
	1735.
45	42 Swan, Wolverhampton
46	43 Union L. of Freedom and Ease, Coal Hole, Fountain Court, Strand
48	44 L. of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swalwell, Durham
49	45 Soloman's L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
50	46 Soloman's L., No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia
51	47 Angel, Colchester
	1736.
52	48 King's Head, Norwich
53	49 L. of St. George de l'Observance, Bedford Coffee House, Covent Garden
54	50 Constitutional L., Old Crown and Cushion, Lambeth Marsh
55	51 Howard L. of Brotherly Love, Crown, Arundel, Sussex
	1737.
56	52 Parham L., Parham, in Antigua
57	53 City L., Ship Tavern, Leadenhall Street
58	54 L. of Felicity, Braund's Head, Bond Street
59	55 Vacation L., Star and Garter, Paddington
60	56 L. of Affability, Castle Inn, New Brentford

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No. 1761-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
		1738.
61	57	Royal Navy L., near Wapping Old Stairs
62	58	Royal Chester L., Feathers' Inn, Bridge St., Chester
63	59	Baker's L., St. John's, Antigua
64	60	L. of Peace and Harmony, London Stone Tavern, Cannon Street
65	61	Union Cross, Halifax and Yorkshire
66	62	The Great L., St. John's, Antigua
67	63	L. of Fortitude, White Horse, Hanging Ditch, Manchester
		1739.
69	64	Mother L., at Kingston, Jamaica, No. 1
70	65	Mother L., Scotch Arms, at St. Christopher, Basseterre
71	66	L. of Sincerity, Joiners' and Feltmakers' Arms, Joiner Street, Southwark
72	67	L. of Peace and Plenty, Red Lion, Horseleyd. Lane
73	68	Grenadiers' L., Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho
		1740.
75	69	Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon St., Piccadilly
77	70	Star in the East, at Calcutta, 1st L. of Bengal
78	71	St. Michael's L., in Barbadoes
		1742.
79	72	L. of Unity, Repository Coffee House, Little St. Martin's Lane
80	73	Old Road, St. Christopher's
81	74	The Union, Frankfort, in Germany
		1743.
82	75	Prince George L., George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina
		1747.
83	76	Queen's Head, Accle, Norfolk
84	77	L. at St. Eustatius
		1748.
85	78	Maid's Head, Norwich
86	79	Prince George's L., Plymouth
		1749.
87	80	Red Cow, St. Giles's, Norwich
88	81	Second L., Boston, New England
89	82	No. 1, Halifax, in Nova Scotia
		1750.
91	83	Marblehead L., in Massachusets Bay, New Eng.
92	84	St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point
93	85	Newhaven L., in Connecticut, New Eng.
		1751.
94	86	Unicorn, St. Mary's, Norwich
95	87	Lodge of Love and Honour, Royal Standard, Falmouth
96	88	Star Tav., upon the Quay, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk
97	89	L. of Freedom, Gravesend
98	90	Sea Capts. L., Nags Hd., Leadenhall St.
		1752.
99	91	St. John's L., Bridge Town, Barbadoes
100	92	George L., Rose and Crown, Downing St. Westmstr.
102	93	The Stewards' L., Freemasons' Hall, Madras
193	94	St. Peter's L., Barbadoes
		1753.
104	95	Old Cumberland Lodge, Red Lion, Old Cavendish St., Oxford St.
105	96	Foundation L., Freemasons Tav., Gt. Qn. St.
106	97	United L. of Prudence, Horse Grenadier, nr. North Audley
107	98	Lily Tav., Guernsey
109	99	Fountain, Brigg's Lane, Norwich
110	100	Evangelist's L., Montserratt
111	101	Legs of Man, at Prescot, Lanc.
112	102	Royal Exchange, Norfolk, in Virginia

No. 1761-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
		1754.
113	103	Druids L. of Love and Liberty, London Inn, Redruth, Cornwall
114	104	Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster
115	105	Castle and Lion, St. Peter's, Manoroft, Norwich
116	106	Scientific L., Eagle and Child, Cambridge
118	107	St. Michael's L., City of Scherwin, Dutchy of Mecklenburg
119	108	St. James's L., Blue Posts, Berwick St. Soho
120	109	No. 2 St. Eustatius
122	110	Ancient French L., French Hotel, Leicester Fields
123	111	L. of Unanimity, Bulls Head, Manchester
		1755.
125	112	8th King's Own Reg. Foot
126	113	Gloucester L., George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn
127	114	L. at Wilmington, Cape Fear River, N. Carolina
128	115	Sea Captains' L., Greenhalgh's Coffee House, Liverpool
129	116	Union L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
130	117	L. of Regularity, Thatched House Tavern, St. James Street
131	118	L. of Freedom and Ease, Three Jolly Butchers, Old Street Road
134	119	Swan, Yorktown, Virginia
135	120	Wounded Hart, Norwich
136	121	Phœnix L., Sunderland, Durham
137	122	Grand L. Frederick, at Hanover
138	123	Plume of Feathers, Chester
		1756.
139	124	St. David's L., King's Arms Coffee House, Brook St.
140	125	A Masters' L., Charlestown, S. Carolina
141	126	Port Royal L., Carolina
142	127	L. of St. George, Island of St. An Croix, W. Indies
143	128	Burlington L., Coach and Horses, Burlington Street
		1757.
144	129	Sea Captains' L., King's Head, High Street, Sunderland
145	130	Providence L., Rhode Island
146	131	Shakespear, Covent Garden
147	132	St. Mary's L., St. Mary's Island, Jamaica
148	133	King's Arms, Blakeney, Norfolk
149	134	Fountain, Broad Street, Carnaby Market
152	135	St. John's L., Anne Street, New York
		1758.
153	136	King's Head, Cottishall, Norfolk
154	137	L. of Unity, King's Arms, Plymouth
155	138	Beaufort L., Shakespear, Princes Street, Bristol
157	139	Lodge at Bombay, in the East Indies
		1759.
160	140	L. of Fortitude, Half Moon, George Street, Plymouth Dock
161	141	The Sun, at Newton Abbott, Devonshire
		1760.
163	142	London L., London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill
		1761.
167	143	L. of Industry and Perseverance, Calcutta, No. 2 L. of Bengal
170	144	Restoration L. (P. Room), at Priest Gate, Darlington
171	145	Union L., Crow Lane, Bermuda
		1762.
172	146	St. George's L., Globe Inn Exeter
173	147	British Union L., Golden Lion, Ipswich
174	148	Royal Frederick, at Rotterdam
175	149	Royal Lancashire L., Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lanc.
176	150	St. Alban's L., Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham
177	151	Merchants' L., Quebec
178	152	St. Andrew's L., Quebec
179	153	St. Patrick's Lodge, Quebec
180	154	St. Peter's L., Montreal

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No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
182	155	Select L., Quebec
183	156	52nd Regiment of Foot, Quebec
184	157	Royal Navy L., 3 Kings' Head, Deal
185	158	L. of Friendship, Crown, Lynn Regis, Norfolk
186	159	L. of Inhabitants, Gibraltar
187	160	Palladian L., Bowling Green, Hereford
188	161	Door to Virtue, Heldesham, Germany
		1763.
189	162	Union L., White Lion, Nottingham
190	163	St. Marks L., S. Carolina
192	164	L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musquito Shore
193	165	Old Black Bull, Richmond, Yorkshire
195	166	Marquis of Granby L. (P. Room), Old Elvit, Durham
196	167	L. of Amity, St. George's Quay, Bay of Honduras
197	168	Thorn, at Burnley in Lancashire
198	169	Union L., Rose and Crown, St. Catherine Street, near the Tower
199	170	Royal Mecklenburgh L., White Lion Inn, Croydon, Surrey
		1764.
201	171	Royal L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St.
202	172	La Sagesse, St. Andrews, at the Grenadoes
204	173	White Lion, Kendal, Westmoreland
205	174	St. Nicholas L., The Swan, Harwich
206	175	White Hart, Ringwood, Hants
207	176	L. of Harmony, Red Lion, Faversham
208	177	Salutation, Topsham, Devonshire
209	178	Horse Shoe and Magpye, Worcester St. Park, Southwark
210	179	Philharmonic L., Bell, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire
211	180	Caledonian L., Half Moon Tavern, Gracechurch Street
212	181	L. of Perpetual Friendship,, Lamb Inn, Bridgewater, Somerset
		1765.
214	182	L. St. John Evan, Northumberland Arms, Goodge St., Rathbone Place
215	183	British Social L., White Bear, Old Street Sq.
216	184	Tuscan L., Kings Head Tavern, Holborn
217	185	Operative Masons, Cannon, Portland Rd. Marybone.
218	186	Gothic L., Foot Guards, Suttling House, Whitehall
219	187	Old Antelope Inn, Pool, in Dorsetshire
220	188	Corinthian L., Cock and Bottle, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square
221	189	Tontine, Sheffield, in Yorkshire
222	190	At Allost, in Flanders
223	191	St. George's L,, Stratford Coffee House, Oxford Street
225	192	Black Horse, Tombland, Norwich
226	193	R. Edwin L., Angel, Bury St. Edmunds
228	194	St. Luke's L., Don Saltero's Coffee House, Chelsea
229	195	L. at Joppa, in Baltimore County, Maryland
230	196	L. of Perfect Friendship, White Hart Inn, Bath
231	197	At St. Hilary, Jersey
232	198	Swan, Warrington, Lancashire
233	199	L. of Perfect Unanimity, Madras, No. 1, Coast of Coromandel (revived) 1786
236	200	L. No. 1, Bencoolen
237	201	Tortola and Beef Island
		1766.
238	202	L. of Unanimity, George and Crown, Wakefield, Yorkshire
239	203	King's Arms Punch House, Shad Thames
240	204	English L. at Bourdeaux (have met since the year 1732)
241	205	Bedford L., Freemasons' Tav., Great Queen Street
245	206	Patriotic L., Greyhound, Croydon, Surrey
247	207	Star L., Coach and Horses Inn, Northgate St., Chester
248	208	St. Nicolas L., Newcastle-upon-Tyne
249	209	Sion L., North Shields, Northumberland
250	210	L. of True Friendship, Seven Stars, Bromley, Middlesex
		1767.
251	211	Angel, Upper Ground, Christ Church, Southwark
252	212	L. of Integrity, Bull's Head Inn, Manchester

No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
253	213	Union L., Rising Sun, Castle Ditch, Bristol
254	214	At Grenoble, in France
256	215	L. of Morality, King's Head, Old Compton Street, Soho
257	216	Three Lions, Marlborough in Hessia
258	217	L. of Honor and Generosity, Turk's Head, King Street, Holborn
259	218	L. of Union, Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey Street
260	219	Royal York of Friendship, at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg
262	220	British Union, Rotterdam
263	221	St. John's L., Long Room, Hampstead
264	222	Three Pillars, Rotterdam
265	223	Royal White Hart L., Halifax, North Carolina
266	224	L. of Amity, White Horse, Preston, Lancashire
267	225	L. of Amity, Canton, in China
268	226	All-Souls' L., Tiverton, in Devonshire
270	227	L. of Friendship, Angel, Ilford, Essex
		1768.
271	228	L. of Concord, Two Angels and Crown, Little St. Martin's Lane
272	229	Mona L., King's Head, at Holyhead, Anglesea, N. Wales
274	230	La Victoire, City of Rotterdam, in Holland
275	231	L. of Sincerity, Jamaica House, Rotherhithe
277	232	Caveac L., Angel, Hammersmith
278	233	In the 24th Regiment Foot
279	234	Constant Union, the City of Ghent, in Flanders
281	235	Godolphin L., St. Mary's Island, Scilly
282	236	Manchester L., Crown, St. Dunstan's Passage, Fleet Street
283	237	L. of Perfect Union, in His Sicilian Majesty's Regt. of Foot, Naples
284	238	L'Esperance, Thatched House Tav. St. James's St.
285	239	Queen Charlotte's L., Coachmakers' Arms, Hosier Lane, W. Smithfield
		1769.
286	240	Sun L., City of Flushing, Province of Zealand
287	241	Three Tuns, Stourbridge, Worcestershire
290	242	L. of Unity, King Henry's Head, Red Lion St. Whitechapel
291	243	Royal George L., at Newton Abbott
292	244	Beaufort L., at Swansea
293	245	Well Chosen L., at Naples
294	246	L. of Virtue, White Lion, Market Place, Bath
295	247	Inflexible L., White Hart, Mitcham, Surrey
296	248	L. of Hospitality, Bush Tav., Corn Street, Bristol
298	249	St. Peter's L., Cross Keys, Shad Thames
299	250	No. 1, at Sweden
300	251	No. 2, at Sweden
301	252	No. 3, at Sweden
302	253	Golden Lion, at Neston, Cheshire
303	254	L. of Sincerity, at the Peace and Fame, Plymouth Dock
305	255	L. of St. John, Fleece Tavern, Manchester
		1770.
306	256	L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands
308	257	L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Limehouse Hole
309	258	L. of Prosperity, Globe Tavern, St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark
310	259	St. Charles de la Concord, in the City of Brunswick
311	260	L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Spread Eagle, Epsom
314	261	White Hart, Christchurch, Hants
315	262	L. of Concord, Barnard Castle, Durham
		1771.
317	263	Jerusalem L., Crown. Tav., Clerkenwell Green
318	264	L. of Industry, Ben. Jonson's Hd., Shoe Lane
319	265	L. of Perfect Union, at Leghorn
321	266	L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, at Leghorn
323	267	Lodge of Perfect Union, St. Petersburgh
325	268	L. of Freedom, Prince George, Fore St. Plymouth Dock
327	269	Junior L., Kingston, No. 2, in Jamaica
328	270	Harmony L., Kingston, No. 3, in Jamaica
329	271	St. James's L., Montego Bay, No. 4, in Jamaica
330	272	Union L., St. James's Parish, No. 5, in Jamaica
331	273	L. of Harmony, Blue Bell, Carlisle, Cumberland

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No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
		1772.
333	274	Rising Sun L., at Fort Marlborough, East Indies
334	275	L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada
335	276	L. of Discretion, Island of Grenada
336	277	Torbay L., Crown and Anchor, at Paignton, in Devon
337	278	Union L., at St. Eustatius, West Indies
338	279	L. of Candour, at Strasbourg
340	280	L. of Friendship, at Sir John Falstaff, Lower Water Gate, Deptford
342	281	L. of Speights'-town, in Barbadoes
343	282	L. of Concord, at Antigua
344	283	Master Mariners' L., George Inn, Back Lane, St. George-in-the-East
345	284	Royal Edmund L. at Bury St. Edmunds
346	285	Union L. at Venice
347	286	Ledge at Verona
348	287	L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall
350	288	The 6th Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta
		1773.
356	289	L. at Detroit in Canada
358	290	Apollo L., at York
359	291	L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tavern, Bristol
360	292	The 10th L. of Bengal, with 3rd Brigade at Cawnpore
361	293	L. of Humility with Fortitude, the 11th L. of Bengal at Calcutta
363	294	St. John's L. at Newmarket
364	295	L. of Union, Hillgate, Town of Gateshead, Durham
365	296	Williamsburg L. at Williamsburg, Virginia
366	297	Botetourt L. at Botetourt, Virginia
367	298	L. Frederick at Cassel in Germany
368	299	L. of Good Friends at Rousseau, in Dominica
		1774.
369	300	L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Crown Inn, Bridgewater Somerset
370	301	L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc
372	302	Unity L., No. 2, at Savannah, in Georgia
373	303	L. of the Nine Muses, No. 1, at Petersburgh, in Russia
374	304	L. of The Muse Urania, No. 2, at Petersburgh, in Russia
375	305	L. of Bellona, No. 3, at Petersburgh, in Russia
376	306	L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia
377	307	L. of The Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia
378	308	St. Bede's L., Wheatsheaf, Morpeth, Northumberland
379	309	Lodge of Harmony, at Guernsey
		1775.
382	310	Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester, Dorset
383	311	Helvetic Union L., Ship, Leadenhall Street
384	312	Sun and Sector, Workington in Cumberland
385	313	St. Jean de Nouvelle, Espèrance, in Turin
386	314	True and Faithful L., White Bear, West Malling, in Kent
387	315	Grenadiers L., at Savannah, in Georgia
388	316	L. of St. George in the East, the 12th L., of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade
389	317	Green Island L. at Green Island, No. 8, Jamaica
391	318	L. of Lucca, Parish of Hanover, No. 9, Jamaica
393	319	Union L. of Savannah le Mar, No. 11, Jamaica
394	320	Union L., at Detroit in Canada
		1776.
396	321	St. Andrews L., Robin Hood, Charles Street, St. James's
398	322	L. of Perseverance, Westminster Arms, Tuthill Street
400	323	L. of Concord, Guildhall, Southampton
401	324	Royal Oak L., Royal Oak, Ripon, Yorkshire
403	325	L. of Honor, Blue Anchor, St. Ermins Hill, Broadway, Westminster
404	326	Industrious L., Kings Head, Canterbury
405	327	St. Peter's L., Bell, Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square
406	328	King of Prussia, Penrith, Cumberland
407	329	L. of United Friendship, Falcon Tavern, Gravesend

No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
		1777.
408	330	L. of The Nine Muses, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street
410	331	Union L., Golden Lion, Thursday Market, York
411	332	Social L., White Hart, Bocking, Essex
412	333	Gnoll L., Ship and Castle, Neath, Glamorganshire
413	334	Lodge in the Island of Nevis
414	335	In the 6th, or Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons
415	336	Impregnable L., New Rose Inn, Sandwich
		1778.
416	337	Lodge at Messina, in Sicily
		1779.
419	338	Northumberland L., Alnwick, Northumberland
421	339	L. of Independence, Vine Tavern, Broad Street, Ratcliff
422	340	Pilgrim L., Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street
423	341	L. of Fortitude, Bell Inn, Maidstone, Kent
		1780.
426	342	L. of St. George, in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards
427	343	St. Hild's L., South Shields, Durham
428	344	Merchants' L., Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool
430	345	L. at Lieban, in Courland
431	346	L. at Naples
432	347	St. Michael's L., Alnwick, Northumberland
433	348	St. George's L., Town Hall, Doncaster
		1781.
434	349	Alfred L., Wetherby, Yorkshire
435	350	L. of Rural Friendship, Rowells's Tavern, Chelsea
436	351	Rodney L., Kingston-upon-Hull
438	352	L. of Friendship, Dartmouth, Devonshire
439	353	L. of Reformation, Bricklayers' Arms, Flaggon Row, Deptford
440	354	La Loggia della Verita, Naples
441	355	Hiram L., Sugar Loaf, Gt. St. Helen's Street, Mary Axe
		1782.
442	356	St. George's, E. York Militia L. in East Riding of York Militia
443	357	L. of Science, Parade Coffee House, Salisbury
444	358	Old British and Ligurian L., Genoa
447	359	Mount Sinai L., St. John's, Antigua
448	360	L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham, Devon
449	361	L. of Peace, Joy, and Brotherly Love, Penryn, Cornwall
		1783.
450	362	Mariner's L., New Dock, Liverpool
451	363	Minerva L., Hull, Yorkshire
452	364	L. of Good Intention, in North or 2nd Regt. Devon Militia
453	365	Loyal L., Globe Inn, Barnstaple
454	366	Apollo L., Parade Coffee House, Salisbury
		1784.
455	367	L. of Placentia, Newfoundland
456	368	Holmesdale L. of Freedom and Friendship, Bell, Reigate, Surrey
457	369	Harmonic L., Bull Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire
459	370	African L., Boston, New England
460	371	L. of Truth, Crown, Twickenham, Middlesex
461	372	Raby L., Raby Castle, Staindrop, Durham
		1785.
462	373	Royal Gloucester L., Bell Inn, Gloucester
463	374	L. of Concord, Old King's Arms, Plymouth Dock
464	375	La Parfaite Amitie, at Avignon, Languedoc
465	376	St. John's L., at Michlimacinac, Canada
466	377	Barry L., in the 34th Regiment
467	378	Rainsford L., in the 44th Regiment
468	379	Tyrian L., George Inn, Derby
469	380	L'Egalité, Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho
470	381	Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
471	382	Trinity L., Golden Lion, Coventry

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No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
473	383	L. of Unanimity, Sadler St., Wells, Somersetshire
474	384	L. of Harmony, Hampton Court
475	385	L. of St. George, White Hart, New Windsor, Berks
476	386	Thanet L., Parade Hotel, Margate
477	387	L. of Good Intent, Ship Tavern, Leadenhall Street
478	388	White Lion, Whitchurch, Shropshire
479	389	L. of Perfect Friendship, King's Head, King St. Ipswich
480	390	L. of Unions, Spread Eagle, Pratt St. Lambeth
		1786.
481	391	L. of Independence, Castle and Falcon, Watergate St., Chester
482	392	L. of Benevolence, Antelope Inn, Sherborn, Dorset
483	393	St. Margaret's L., Rose and Crown, Dartmouth St., Westminster
484	394	L. of Friendship and Sincerity, Red Lion Inn, Shaftesbury, Dorset
485	395	Phœnix L., George Tavern, Portsmouth
486	396	L. of the Black Bear, City of Hanover
487	397	St. John's L., Golden Cross, Broomsgrove, Worcestershire
488	398	Carnatic Military Lodge, at Vellore, No. 2, Coast of Coromandel
489	399	At Futty Ghur, Bengal
490	400	Hiram's L., at Gibraltar
491	401	L. of Goodwill, Braintree, Essex
492	402	L. of Sincerity, Buck and Vine, Wigan, Lancashire
493	403	Lodge of Harmony, Golden Lion, Ormskirk, Lancashire
494	404	Snowden L., Sportsman, Carnarvon, N. Wales
		1787.
495	405	L. of St. Charles, at Hildeburghausen
497	406	St. Mathew's L., Barton-upon-Humber
498	407	Amphibious L., Stonehouse, near Plymouth
499	408	Newtonian L., Elephant and Castle, Knaresborough
500	409	Royal Navy L., Seahorse Tavern, Gosport
501	410	L. of Trade and Navigation, New Eagle and Child, Northwich, Cheshire
502	411	L. of Unity, Three Crowns Inn, Litchfield
503	412	Prince of Wales's L., Star and Garter, Pall Mall
504	413	L. Astrea at Riga, with permission to assemble in the Duchy of Courland
505	414	Royal Denbigh L., at the Crown Inn, Denbigh, N. Wales
506	415	L. Abealom, have met since 1740
507	416	L. of St. George, do. 1743 at Hambourg
508	417	L. Emanuel, do. 1774 at Hambourg
509	418	L. Ferdinand and Caroline, have met since 1776 at Hambourg
510	419	L. of Perfect Harmony, St. Thomas' Mount, No. 3, Coast of Coromandel
511	420	L. of Social Friendship, at Madras, No. 4, Coast of Coromandel
512	421	L. at Trichinopoly, No. 5, Coast of Coromandel
513	422	L. of Social Friendship, St. Thomas' Mount, No. 6, Coast of Coromandel
514	423	Prince of Wales L., White Lion, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire
515	424	St. Paul's L., Montreal, Canada
516	425	In the Regt. of Anhalt, Zerbst
517	426	L. of Unity, at Fort William Henry, in Canada
518	427	St. James's L., at Cataraqui, in Canada
519	428	Select L., at Montreal, in Canada
520	429	New Oswegatchie L., in Canada
521	430	St. John's L. at Niagara, in Canada
		1788.
522	431	Pythagorean L., Castle Tavern, Richmond, Surrey
523	432	Wiltshire L., Black Swan, Devizes, Wiltshire
524	433	L. of Unanimity, Swan Inn, Ilminster, Somersetshire
525	434	Salopian L., at the Fox, in Shrewsbury
526	435	Bank of England L., Guildhall Coffee House, King St. Cheapside
527	436	L. of Honor and Perseverance, Ship, Cockermouth, Cumberland
528	437	Philanthropic L., Bull Inn, Melford, Suffolk
529	438	Duke of Yorks L., Black Boy Inn, Doncaster

No. 1781-91	No. and Name 1792-1813.	
530	439	Royal Yorkshire L., Devonshire Arms, Keighley, Yorkshire
531	440	The Old Globe L., the Old Globe Inn, Scarborough
532	441	L. of Napthali, New Market Inn, Manchester
533	442	L. of Unity, Royal Oak, Manchester
534	443	L. of Union, St. John's Tavern, Manchester
535	444	L. of Fidelity, Thorn Inn, Burnley, Lancashire
		1789.
536	445	Egerton L., Coach and Horses, Whitchurch, Shropshire
537	446	Star and Garter, Pall Mall
538	447	L. of Unity, at Dantzick
539	448	St. John's L. of Secrecy and Harmony, Malta
540	449	Country Stewards' L., Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen Street
541	450	At Fredericton, New Brunswick, N. America
542	451	Cambrian L., Swan Inn, Brecon, S. Wales
543	452	Royal Clarence L., White Horse, Brighthelmstone, Sussex
544	453	L. of Harmony, at the White Hart, in the Drapery, Northampton
545	454	Beneficent L., the Angel, Macclesfield, Cheshire
546	455	Royal York L., Bush Tav., Corn St. Bristol
547	456	L. Frederick Charles Joseph, of the Golden Wheel, at Mentz
548	457	Wrekin L., at the Pheasant, Wellington, Shropshire
549	458	L. of Tranquility, Three Tuns Tav., Smithy Door, Manchester
550	459	Independent L., at the Blk. Lion and Swan, Congleton, Cheshire
551	460	Albion L., at Skipton, Yorkshire
552	461	L. of Harmony, Angel Inn, Halifax, Yorkshire
553	462	L. of Good Fellowship, Saracen's Hd., Chelmsford, Essex
554	463	L. of Friendship, Angel, Oldham, Lancashire
555	464	L. of the North Star, at Fredericksnagore, Bengal
556	465	Calpean L., at Gibraltar
		1790.
557	466	Friendship L., Nag's Hd. Inn, Leather Lane, Holborn
558	467	Harodim L., Freemasons' Tav., Gt. Queen Street
559	468	Harmony L., Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, Sussex
560	469	Royal Clarence L., George Inn, Frome, Somersetshire
561	470	Corinthian L., Rutland Arms, Newark, Nottingham
562	471	St. John's L., Lion and Dolphin, Market Place, Leicester
563	472	L. Archimedes, of the Three Tracing Boards, Altenburg, Germany
564	473	L. of the Three Arrows, at Nurnberg, Germany
565	474	L. of Constancy, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany
566	475	L. of the Rising Sun, Kempton in Swabia, Germany
567	476	L. of the Temple of True Concord, at Cassel, Germany
568	477	L. Charles of Unity, at Carlsruhe, Germany
569	478	L. of Perfect Equality, at Creyfeld, Germany
570	479	L. Astrea, of the Three Elms, at Ulm, Germany
571	480	L. of St. Charles of the Red Tower, at Ratisbon, Germany
572	481	L. of Solid Friendship, at Trichinopoly, No. 7, Coast Coromandel
573	482	Red Lion, Stockport, Cheshire
574	483	Rein Deer Inn, Worcester
575	484	L. of Fortitude, Golden Shovel, Lancaster
		1791.
576	485	Silurean L., Swan Inn, Kingston, Herefordshire
577	486	L. of Friendship, Gibraltar
578	487	Bedford L., King's Arms, Tavistock, Devonshire
579	488	L. of Amity, Swan Inn, Rochdale, Lancashire
580	489	At Aberistwith, S. Wales
581	490	L. of the Silent Temple, at Hildesheim, in Germany
582	491	Doric L., George Inn, Grantham, Lincolnshire
583	492	St. John L., at the Talbot, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire
584	493	Loyal and Prudent Lodge, Leeds, Yorkshire
585	494	L. of Love and Harmony, Barbadoes

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No. 1751-81	No. and Name 1792-1813.
	1792.
586	495 At Bulam, on the Coast of Africa
587	496 N. Nottinghamshire L., White Hart, East Retford
588	497 L. of St. George, North Shields, Northumberland
	498 Rawdon L., between the Lakes in Upper Canada
	499 Faithful L., Bideford, Devon
	500 L. of Prudence, at the Three Tuns, Halesworth, Suffolk
	501 Little White Swan, St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich
	502 L. of Love and Honour, Bell Inn, Shipton-Mallet, Somerset
	503 Royal Gloucester L., East-street, Southampton
	504 Samaritan L., the Devonshire Arms, Keighley, Yorkshire
	505 Philanthropic L., Red Lion, Skipton, Yorkshire
	506 L. of the Three Graces, Barnoldswick, Craven, Yorkshire
	507 Bermuda L., St. George's, Bermuda
	508 Noah's Ark L., Canal Coffee House, Middlewick, Cheshire
	509 Beneficent L., Stockport, Cheshire
	510 Urania L., Angel Inn, Glamford Bridge, Lincolnshire
	511 L. of Harmony, Bacup, Lancashire
	512 L. of Fidelity, Old George Inn, Briggate, Leeds *
	1793.
	513 At the White Hart, Huddersfield, Yorkshire
	514 Union Soho L., Parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire
	515 Cambridge New L., Red Lion, Cambridge
	516 Shakespear L., White Lion, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire
	517 Rural Philanthropical L., Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, Somersetshire
	518 At the Castle, Lord Street, Liverpool
	519 Scarsdale L., Angel Inn, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
	520 The King's Friends' L., Three Pidgeons, Nantwich, Cheshire
	521 Union L., Cornwall, Upper Canada
	522 St. John's L. of Friendship, at Montreal
	523 Friendly Brothers' L., Roebuck, Newcastle, Staffordshire
	524 L. of Urbanity, Bear Inn, Wincanton, Somersetshire
	525 Constitutional L., Golden Ball, Beverley, Yorkshire
	526 Union L., Macclesfield, Cheshire
	527 Royal Brunswick L., Royal Oak, Sheffield, Yorkshire
	528 L. at Chunar, in the East Indies, 8th L. of Bengal
	529 L. of Mars, Cawnpore, 9th L. of Bengal
	530 Witham L., Rein Deer Inn, Lincoln
	531 L. of Unity, Yarmouth, Norfolk
	532 L. of Harmony, Rochdale
	533 Royal Edward L., Leominster
	534 Lodge of St. John, at the Grapes, Lancaster
	1794.
	535 L. of Emulation, Rose, Dartford, Kent
	536 L. of Minerva, Globe, Ashton-under-Line, Lanc.
	537 Apollo L., Angel, Alcester, Warwickshire
	538 L. of Unity and Friendship, Brandford, Wilts
	539 L. of Hope, Bradford, Yorkshire
	540 Benevolent L., W. Teignmouth, Devon
	541 L. in Royal Regt. of Cheshire Militia
	542 Philanthropic L., Leeds
	543 Crown, Nantwich, Cheshire †
	544 Apollo L., Beccles, Suffolk
	1795.
	545 L. of St. Winifred, Holywell, Flintshire
	546 Alfred L., Leeds
	547 St. Bartholomew's L., Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire
	548 L. of Peace and Good Neighbourhood, Wynnstay, Denbighshire
	1796.
	549 L. of Prince Frederick, Stag, Heptonstall, Yorkshire
	550 L. of Prince George, Bottoms, Stansfield
	551 L. of Harmony, Gosport
	552 Perfect L., R. A. Hotel, Woolwich
	553 L. of Strict Benevolence, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
	554 Vectis L. of Peace and Concord
	555 Union L., Carlisle

* End of 1792 List. The following from later Lists.
† From an earlier List. Out in 1814.

No. and Name 1792-1813.	
	1796.
556	Ebenezer L., Pately Bridge, Yorkshire
557	South Saxon L., Lewes, Sussex
558	L. of Harmony, Tamworth, Warwickshire
559	L. of Unanimity and Industry, No. 2, Fort Marlborough, Sumatra
	1797.
560	Prestonian L. of Perfect Friendship, Grays Thurrock, Essex
561	Lion L., Whitby, Yorkshire
562	L. of Ferdinand, at the Rock (have met since 1788), at Hambourgh
563	Norwich Theatrical L., Angel, Norwich
564	L. of United Friends, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
565	L. of Peace and Unity, Preston, Lanc.
566	Royal Cinque Port L., Seaford, Sussex
567	Social L., Hoop Inn, Cambridge
	1798.
568	L. at St. Helena
569	L. of Philanthropists, Surat, East Indies
570	The Jacob's L., Royal Oak, Ramsgate
571	L. of Truth, 1st Regt. Life Guards, Cadogan Arms, Sloane Street
572	L. of Attention, Green Dragon, Lynn, Norfolk
573	L. of Innocence and Morality, Hindon, Wilts
574	L. of Unity, Peace, and Concord at Madras (No. 9 C. of Coroman.)
	1799.
575	Allman's L., Admonbury, Yorkshire
576	Mariners' L., Selby, Yorkshire
577	L. of the Three Grand Principles, Penryn, Cornwall
578	L. of Industry, Bridge North, Shropshire
579	L. of Prudence and Industry, Chard, Somersetshire
580	L. of Affability, Robin Hood, Newton Lane, Manchester
581	L. of Reason, Ashford, Kent
582	True and Faithful L., Helston, Cornwall
583	L. of Harmony, Hastings, Sussex
584	L. of Fellowship, Winchester
585	L. of Loyalty, Motham, Cheshire
	1800.
586	L. in Island of Minorca
587	L. in Regt. of Loyal Surrey Rangers
	1801.
588	L. Gunther, of the Standing Lion, Rudolstadt (have met since 1787)
589	L. Charles Augustus, at Alstaedt, Germany
	1802.
590	St. Andrew's Union L., in 19th Regt. of Foot, Madras (No. 10, C. of Coromandel)
591	L. of Philanthropists, in Scotch Brigade, Madras (No. 11, C. of Coromandel)
592	L. of Golden Hart, at Oldenburgh, in Germany (have met since 1776)
593	Globe L. at Lubeck (have met since 1779)
594	L. of the Three Stars, Rostock
595	Warren L., Warsergate, Nottingham
596	St. Peter's L., Peterborough
	1804.
597	L. of the Crowned Serpent, Goerlitz, Germany (have met since 1764)
	1805.
598	L. of Apollo, Leipsick, in Germany
	1806.
599	L. of Unity, Unicorn, Stockport, Cheshire
600	L. of Peace, Coach and Horses, Stockport, Cheshire
601	L. of Concord, Queen's Head, Stockport, Cheshire
602	Moira L., New Inn, Staley Bridge, Lanc.

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No. and Name 1792-1813.	
	1809.
603	La Loge de L'Amitie des Freres Reunis, Port au Prince, Hayti
604	La Loge de L'Heureuse Reunion aux Cayes, Hayti
605	St. John's L., Eccles, Lanc.
606	Moira L., Bristol
607	Wigton St. John's L., Wigton, Cumberland
608	Phœnician L., Collumpton, Devon
609	St. Andrew's L., Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire
610	Orange L., Island of Guernsey
611	Mariner's L., Island of Guernsey
612	L. of Harmony, Island of Guernsey
613	L. of Unity, Island of Guernsey
614	L. of Temperance and Morality, Market Lavington
	1810.
615	Doyle's L. of Fellowship, at Guernsey
616	At Torquay, Devon
617	L. of Brotherly Love, Martock, Somerset
618	Royal Cornwall L., Cornwall Regt. of Militia
619	L. of Union, Blue Anchor, Portsea, Hants
620	Phœnix L. of Honour and Prudence, Truro, Cornwall
621	Torridzonian L., at Cape Coast Castle

No. and Name 1792-1813.	
	1811.
622	L. of Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh, Suffolk
623	*L. of Loyalty, Guernsey
623	*St. David's L. of Perfect Friendship, Carmarthen
624	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester, Surrey
625	Lodge of Virtue and Honour, Totnes, Devon
626	Union York L., in 2nd Regt. of West York Militia
627	L. of Content and British Union, Island of Curacoa
628	Royal Preston L., Preston, Lancashire
629	British L., at the Cape of Good Hope
	1812.
631	St. John's L, Guildford, Surrey
632	L. of Rectitude, Westbury, Wilts
633	L. of Benevolence, Marple Bridge, Cheshire
634	Royal George L., Newton-Bushel, Devon
635	L. of Candour, Delph, Yorkshire
636	L. of Perseverance, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
637	Vitruvian L., Ross, Herefordshire
638	La Loge les Freres Reunis, Kingston, Jamaica
639	Royal Sussex L., Mermaid, Hackney
640	L. of Unanimity, King of Prussia, Penrith, Cumberland

* By an error of numbering, the L. of Loyalty, Guernsey, and St. David's L., Carmarthen, are both No. 623. No. 630 is omitted, the L. of Loyalty having refused to take that number.—*Freemasons' Calendar* (*MS.*)

The identification of Lodges, throughout the foregoing series of Lists, has only been rendered possible through the courtesy of the Grand Secretary, in permitting access to officials records and documents, to whom I here express my grateful acknowledgments; also to Bro. H. G. Buss, the obliging Assistant Grand Secretary, whose opinion on points of difficulty having been readily given, will vest the conclusions arrived at with greater authority than they would otherwise command. My acknowledgments are also due to Bro. Walter Spencer (W.M. Bank of England Lodge, No. 263), for the loan of rare Masonic works, as well as for his scholarly criticism of these sheets whilst passing through the press.

In conclusion, I would echo the words of a brother Craftsman (Elias Ashmole), penned nearly two-and-a-half centuries ago:—

"And what presumptuous Mistaks, or Errors, the *Candid Reader* shall meet with, will (I hope) be censured with no lesse *Favour* and *Charity*, than that whereby they are wont to Judge the Faults of those they esteem their *Friends* and *Well-wishers*."

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ADDENDA.

pp 23-26 (§ 21 III.) The expression "Chapitres," which occurs in the original Norman-French of the Statutes 34 Edw. III. c. ix. (1360-61) and 3 Hen. VI. c. i. (1425), is rendered as "Chapters" and "Chapiters" respectively, in the *translations* of the two enactments. The publication, however, of these Statutes in *English*, was deferred until the 16th century (*circa* 1519), and we possess direct evidence that in 1383 (p 25) the meetings legislated against in 1360-61 and 1425, under the name of "Chapitres," were styled in the vernacular "Conventicles." The language of a law of 1529 (21 Hen. VIII. c. xvi.) is confirmatory of this view—"And that none of the said straungers, artyficers, or handycraftes men, should assemble in any company, felowship, congregacyon, or conventycle, but onely in the Comon Hall of their Craftes," etc.

p 25, note 5, *to add*:—The Statute 1 Edward VI. c. xiv. has the following—'Corporacions, guyldes, fraternities, companyes and felowshippes of misteryes or Crafts.'"

p 32 (§ 24 VII.) The Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238, the only Lodge in England conducting its proceedings in the German language, relinquished its privilege of nominating one of the Grand Stewards on 8th February 1834, in consequence of the reduction of its numerical strength. This surrender, it may be added (on the authority of the original correspondence), was accepted by the Duke of Sussex "with much regret."

p 50, List No. 11 (List of Lodges 1730-32). No. 79 on this List, The Castle, at Highgate (constituted 1731), paid two guineas for its constitution on 21st November 1732. If, therefore, the Lodge at the Hoop, Philadelphia, was ever placed at this number (as contended by Bro. Hughan), it must have got there *after* November 1732! All experience shews, however, that if a foreign Lodge was once placed on the roll, there it remained for a long series of years. Thus the Lodges at Madrid, Paris, and Aubigny (constituted respectively in 1727, 1732, and 1735) were not removed from the Official Calendar until 27th January 1768, though they had probably ceased to work within a few years of the dates of their establishment. (See List No. 13, note 13).

CORRIGENDA.

p 37, note 4, line five from bottom, *for* "knew their origin" *read* "know their origin."

p 40, note 5, line two from bottom, *for* "companies" *read* "companies."

p 42 (§ 30) *to read*—"The power of passing and raising Masons, continuously possessed by the old Lodges, from the introduction of the second and third degrees respectively, may be dismissed in a few words," etc.

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