





600020765Q





*Published for the benefit of the **Masonic Charities.***

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.**



Past Ages have like Rivers conveyed 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.**

223. 2. 72.

LONDON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE,
67 BARRICKAN, E.C.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | Section | Page | | Section | Page |
|--|---------|------|--|---------|------|
| Design of Work | 1 | 1 | Position and Privileges of the London Masons | 18 | 19 |
| Parallelism between Grand Lodges of England and Scotland | 1 | 1 | Bro. William Preston | 18 | 20 |
| Revival of Masonry, A.D. 1717 | 2 | 2 | Secession of the Lodge of Antiquity | 19 | 21 |
| List of Lodges (Constitutions), 1723... .. | 3 | 2 | Four Grand Lodges of England A.D. 1779 | 20 | 22 |
| List of Lodges (Bowen), 1723 | 4 | 3 | Precedency of the Grand Stewards' Lodge... .. | 21 | 22 |
| List of Lodges (Pine), 1725 | 4 | 3 | Legality and Masonic character of the Grand Lodge disputed | 22 | 23 |
| Lists of "Old" Lodges, 1729-30 | 5 | 4 | The "Complete Freemason," or "Multa Parcia" | 22 | 23 |
| List of "Old" Lodges, 1738 | 6 | 4 | General Assemblies | 22 | 23 |
| Lists of "Old" Lodges, 1736-1878 | 7 | 5 | Manifesto of the Lodge of Antiquity | 23 | 26 |
| Difficulties of Lodge Identification | 8 | 5 | Old Regulations versus New Regulations | 24 | 29 |
| Original No. 1 now Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2 | 9 | 6 | Composition of Grand Lodge... .. | 24 | 30 |
| Original No. 2 | 10 | 6 | Committee of Charity | 24 | 31 |
| Original No. 3 now Fortitude and O. C. Lodge, No. 12 | 11 | 7 | Privileges of the Grand Stewards | 24 | 31 |
| Original No. 4 now Royal Somerset and Inverness, No. 4 | 12 | 7 | Ancient Land Marks | 25 | 32 |
| Publication of Books of Constitution... .. | 13 | 7 | The Great Schism of 1739-1813 | 26 | 33 |
| Dr. Anderson's Statements borne out by G. Lodge Records | 13 | 7 | The Royal Arch Degree | 26 | 35 |
| Precedency—Regulations in regard to | 13 | 9 | Protest of the York Masons | 27 | 35 |
| Distinguished Members of Original No. 4 | 13 | 9 | Union of the "Moderns" and "Ancients" | 28 | 36 |
| Operative and Speculative elements of the Society... .. | 13 | 9 | Origin of Freemasonry | 29 | 37 |
| Grand Masters Sayer, Payne, and Desaguliers | 13 | 10 | Simplicity of the Original Masonic Rite | 29 | 39 |
| Lists of "Old" Lodges, 1739-40; 1755-56; and 1768 | 14 | 10 | Degrees in Freemasonry | 29 | 39 |
| The Friendship Lodge, No. 6; British, No. 8; W. and Keystone, No. 10; Royal Alpha, No. 16; Tuscan, No. 14; Old Dundee, No. 18; and Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, No. 20 | 15 | 12 | Original Plan of Freemasonry | 29 | 41 |
| Old Lodges and Old Tavern Signs | 16 | 13 | "Passing" and "Raising" by Four Old Lodges | 30 | 42 |
| Summary of Lodge Lists referred to | 16 | 16 | Status of Lodge of Antiquity | 31 | 42 |
| Early usages of Masons | 17 | 17 | Lapse of Original No. 2 | 32 | 42 |
| Regulations enacted by the Grand Lodge | 17 | 17 | Status of Fortitude and O. C. Lodge | 33 | 42 |
| The Four Old Lodges—Preston's account of | 18 | 18 | Status of the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge | 34 | 45 |
| | | | Periods of Establishment of Four Old Lodges | 35 | 45 |
| | | | Analogy between Grand Lodges of England and Scotland | 36 | 46 |
| | | | Superoession of Four Old Lodges | 36 | 47 |

APPENDIX.

| | Page | | Page |
|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| LIST OF LODGES—1725-29 | 49 | LIST OF LODGES—1756-69 | 57 |
| 1730 | 50 | 1770-80 | 62 |
| 1736-39 | 51 | 1781-91 | 68 |
| 1740-55 | 53 | 1792-1813 | 75 |
| ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA | | Page 82 | |

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 precedence 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 precedence.

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 Chapel," "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.)

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*.”

§ 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 } GRAND WARDENS.
 WILLIAM HAWKINS, Mason }

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| I.—THOMAS MORRIS SEN. | Master. |
| John Bristow | Wardens. |
| Abraham Abbot | Wardens. |
| II.—RICHARD HALL | Master. |
| Philip Wolverston | Wardens. |
| John Doyer | Wardens. |
| III.—JOHN TURNER | Master. |
| Anthony Sayer ⁽²⁾ | Wardens. |
| Edward Oale | Wardens. |
| IV.—Mr. GEORGE PAYNE ⁽³⁾ | Master. |
| Stephen Hall, M.D. | Wardens. |
| Francis Sorell, Esq. | Wardens. |
| V.—Mr. MATH. BIRKHEAD ⁽⁴⁾ | Master. |
| Francis Baily | Wardens. |
| Nicholas Abraham | Wardens. |
| VI.—WILLIAM READ | Master. |
| John Glover | Wardens. |
| Robert Cordell | Wardens. |

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 Bidler } 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 ~~3000~~ of this 3000 }
 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.

§ 4.—LIST No. 2.

LIST OF LODGES—1723.

EARL OF DALKEITH G.M. 1723.

| No. on List | 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 |
| | Fountain | ... 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 |
| Fountain | ... In the Strand |
| Rose and Crown | ... King St., Westminster |
| Greyhound | ... Fleet Street |
| Out | |
| Rummer | ... Charring Cross |
| Half Moon | ... In the Strand |
| 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 |
| Mason's Arms | ... Fulham |
| White Lyon | ... Wytoch Street, near Drury Lane |
| Black Posts | ... Cook 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.

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.

§ 5.—LIST No. 4.

LIST OF LODGES 1729 (PINE).

| | Constituted |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 St. Paul's Church-yard | 1691 |
| 2 Furnival's 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 Buffle | 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 Buffle, 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. 1722½
- 4 BELL *Nicholas-lane* 11th July 1721
- 5 BRAUND'S HEAD *New Bond-street* 19th Jan. 1722½
- 6 RUMMER TAVERN *Queen's-street, Cheapside* 28th Jan. 1722½
- 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. 1722½

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 1722½
- 12 BURY'S COFFEE HOUSE *Bridges Street* 28th March 1723

Where there is also a Masters' Lodge.

§ 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 1758* (*) { Head of List Without No. (10) } | Constituted |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Grand Stewards' | Stewards' Lodge | 117 | 117 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 70 | 25 June 1785 |
| Antiquity | King's Arms | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Time Immemorial |
| | Bull and Gate | 2 | Out(*) | | | | | | | | | Time Immemorial |
| Royal Somerset House | Horn | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Out(†) | 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(*) | 3 | Out(*) | | | | | | 11 July 1721 |
| British | Brand'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(*) | | | | | | | 25 April 1722 |
| Royal Alpha | Red Cross Barr ⁽¹⁾ | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8(*) | 16 | May 1722 |
| Tuscan | King's Arms | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | Out(*) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 25 Nov. 1722 |
| Fortitude and Old Cumberland | Queen's Head | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6(*) | 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 (*) | 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.

§ 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

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 erased 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 erased 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 public 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

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 *Somerset 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 erased 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, erased 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 erased *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

(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.)

(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. 649, "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*.

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 (Hugan), 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, *Knave's 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 1724), 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 precedence 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.

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 precedence 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

⁽¹⁾ NEW REGULATIONS. III.—In the Mastership of Dalkeith, a list of *all* Lodges was engraved 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.

Lodge, have an important bearing upon the question of precedence.

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 precedence in the printed book."

June 25th 1728. "The Lodges which had not complied 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. Chocke (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 dismissed.*"

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 Walkdorf, 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 arbitrary 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

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

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. | LIST OF LODGES 1740* (PINE). | | | CONSTITUTED. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Kings' Arms | St. Paul's Church Yard | | 1 | King's Arms | St. Paul's Church Yard | |
| 2 | | | | 2 | Horn | Westminster | |
| 3 | Horn | Westminster | | 3 | Crown | Behind the Royal Exchange | 11th July 1721 |
| 4 | Shakespear's Head | Marlborough Street | 17th Jan. 1722 | 4 | Shakespear's Head | Marlborough St. | 17th Jan. 1721 |
| 5 | Crown | Behind the Royal Exchange | 11th July 1721 | 5 | Braund's Head | New Bond Street | 19th Jan. 1721 |
| 6 | Braund's Head | New Bond Street | 19th Jan. 1722 | 6 | Rummer | Queen's St. Cheapside | 28th Jan. 1721 |
| 7 | Rummer | Queen Street, Cheapside | 28th Jan. 1722 | 7 | King's Arms | Temple Bar | 25th April 1722 |
| 8 | King's Arms | Temple Bar | 25th April 1722 | 8 | Red Cross Barr | Barbican | May 1722 |
| 9 | Red Cross Barr | Barbican | May 1722 | 9 | King's Arms | New Bond Street | 25th Nov. 1722 |
| 10 | King's Arms | New Bond Street | 25th Nov. 1722 | 10 | George and Dragon | Portland St. Oxford Market | 27th Feb. 1722 |
| 11 | Queen's Head | Knave's Acre | 27th Feb. 1724 | 11 | Crown | New Crane, Wapping | 1722 |
| 12 | Castle | Drury Lane | No date | 12 | Bury's Coffee House | Bridges St. | 28th Mar. 1723 |
| 13 | Bury's Coffee House | Bridges Street | 28th Mar. 1723 | | | | |

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

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. |
| (³) No. 7 " " " " " | 28th Jan. 1722 to 28th Jan. 1721. |
| (⁴) No. 11 " " " " " | 27th Feb. 1722 to 27th Feb. 1722. |
| (⁵) No. 12 " " " " " | March 1722 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. 1722, 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 altera-

tions 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 1722, 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 Out | | | |
| 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 Out | | | |
| 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, constit^d. 11th July 1721), together with the change of year, from 1722 to 1721, in the cases of Nos. 6 and 7 (1739) and from 1722 to 1721 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 precedence, 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? (*)

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

LIST No. 9.

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

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 The West India and American Lodge at y ^e MITRE, FLEET ST | 2 Wed. the 4th A Masters Lodge | Consti tuted Time Imme morial |
| 2 Sign of a Fleece | Old Horn Lodg Tothil Street Westminster | 2nd Thursday Time Imme morial |
| 3 THATCHED 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 1724 |
| 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 1724. 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 1768 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.

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 1729-87 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.^(*) 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 (²):—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.

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 *Tailor* 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 continued 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.)

⁽¹⁾ The History of Sign-boards, from the earliest times to the present day (Hotten and Larwood 1867), p 446.

⁽²⁾ Ibid. p 374.

⁽³⁾ Ibid.

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).

⁽⁴⁾ Hist. of Sign Boards, pp 166 and 230. ⁽⁷⁾ Ibid. p 339.

⁽⁵⁾ Lists 12 and 13. ⁽⁸⁾ Ibid. p 166.

⁽⁶⁾ Hist. of Sign Boards, p 61. ⁽⁹⁾ Ibid. p 381.

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 FOUNTAINS⁽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, several 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 13.
(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 humorous 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 835.

(⁷) Ibid. p 423.

(⁸) Hist. of Clerkenwell (Pinks), p 141.

(⁹) Hist. of Islington (Nelson), 1811, p 124.

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 Smoking 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."

"Lists of Lodges" referred to :—

ENGRAVED LISTS (86).—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.

⁽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.

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.

offered also to the perusal of all Brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest *apprentices*; 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, moreover, 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 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*.⁽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.)

(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.

(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.

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 precedence 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

⁽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, E.D. 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; 1766, 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.

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.⁽⁵⁾

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,⁽⁶⁾—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."

⁽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 ⁽⁵⁾; and compare with § 17 (III. and VI.)

⁽⁵⁾ G.L. Min.

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 Hower, 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 ancient 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⁾ 3 and 4 Edward VI. cap. xx.

⁽²⁾ 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 106). 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 8. European Mag. (1811), Vol. LIX. p 323.

⁽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.)

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 occu-

ried 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

⁽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.

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

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. [(*) 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. :—⁽⁴⁾

1. The Grand Lodge of England (Regular Grand Lodge), Established 1717.
2. The Grand Lodge of *all* England, York Masons,⁽⁵⁾ 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 (¹) (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.⁽⁶⁾ "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

(*) Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*, p 9; *Masonic Sketches and Prints*, 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.

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

(1) § 24 (V.)

(2) See § 22 (III.)

(3) N.B.—In ancient 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.

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

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 Reson*), 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

⁽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.

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 Chapiers 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-

⁽³⁾ *Ahiman Reson*, 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 chapters 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 Chapters and Congregations shall not be hereafter holden; and if any such be made, they that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for felons: and that all the other Masons that come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

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

(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.

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

Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons, *passim*; and Fort's Antiquities of Freemasonry, pp 167-184.

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 *Bauhütten*. Hist. of Freemasonry (1871), p 97; see also pp 111 and 127.

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⁾

(4) Brentano, Historical Essay on Gilda, 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 Gilda, pp 123-130. Herbert's Companies of London, Vol I. p 36.

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

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 sisters.⁽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 Gilda," Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, who had critically examined over *five hundred returns* from these associations, observes:—"the distinction between the *gatherings* (congregations) and *general meetings* (assemblies) 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

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' Four." 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 Gilda* (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 Gilda*, 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 Gilda*, 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 taking the Booke, and that *hee* or *shee* that is to be 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 Gilda*, 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.

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 *Conuenticles* 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, Shirrenes, and Aldermen" of the City of London in 1383 (7 Rich. II.) which orders—"that noman make none Congraciouns, *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 defeaute, and his bodi at the Kyngges will" etc.⁽⁴⁾

There can, it is conceived, be 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⁾

(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 Cistercians 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 Gilda*, 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 spekynges

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 (Hugban).

—: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, 1776, p 188. 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

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.

other eminent persons, that they always paid due allegiance to the said Grand Assembly.⁽³⁾

II.

Constitution Book, 1738, p 81—1767, p 109 & seq. Illustrations of Masonry, p 234 & seq. Old Records Constitution Book, 1723, pp 62, 60, 66, 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 178. Illustrations of Masonry, p 244. 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

⁽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 Hugban's Old British Charges (Woodford), p xiv. Bro. Hugban 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. Hugban, p 40).

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

⁽¹⁾ As against this disparagement of the other old lodges, it will be sufficient to remind the reader that the 1st 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 governors 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 steadily."—(Constit. 1738, p 106; 1756 and 1767, p 176; and 1784, p 193.)

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

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, 1733, p 185. State of Facts, by Brother Preston, pp 38, 40.

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⁾

⁽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

X.

Records in the Grand Lodge of York. Constitution Book, 1723, p 80.

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⁾

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,

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 18th 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,

whereas we can trace the old Lodge at York several years before that period. Hist. of Freemasonry in York (Hugban), p 7. Bro. Godfrey Higgins, however, states:—"I have no doubt that the Masons were Druids, Culidei, or Chaldei and Ossidians. 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 offshoot 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.

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 Dearest 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

(¹) G.L. Min.

(²) Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

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.

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 1723, for the Members of the G. LODGE are truly the Representatives of All the Fraternity, according to OLD REGULATION X.

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

⁽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, conformably 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.

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

⁽⁵⁾ § 17 (IV.)

⁽⁶⁾ O.R. XII. Constit. 1723.

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

⁽⁸⁾ See p 17, Note 3.

to full membership, it not having been settled till 1753 that the Treasurer "was a Grand Lodge officer, by virtue 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.

⁽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.

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

⁽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.

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 associated 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 Com-

munications, 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 arbitrary power.^(*)

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,"⁽²⁾

(*) 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 erased 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.

(*) 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.

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

(2) P. 155.

(3) *Freemasons' Calendar*.

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 precedence. (§ 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.)

⁽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

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

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.

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 meet-

ings 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.

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 usual 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 unmasonic Measures, as ought not to be found among Maceons.

"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———II, 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.

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 gauged 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 Guilds, 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.

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 Essenians, 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, Remford), 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 Chaldeans 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.

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 irreconcilable 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 referred 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 *Civitas 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 imitateness 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⁾

⁽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 Archaeological 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.

⁽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) Archaeologia, 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.

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 acceptance — (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

⁽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. *Gydelians*, *Paulicians*, *Manicheans*, *Leogrians*, *Oughers*, *May's-ons*, besides others. In the sense of the *beugh*, 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 *Mainus*, *Magus*, or *Majus*. 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 enlarged 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

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, Acheson'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

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.

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 Deputy G.M., the Grand Master was empowered "to chuse a discreet Fellow-craft to act as Deputy *pro tempore*."

⁽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 83; 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 expense to pass the Masters' Part, except it be for interest.—The *Mystory of Freemasons*, 1760 (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. See Constit. 1723, p 70.

⁽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 "several 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.

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.

“Particular Night, 27 April 1756 ...
For the Makeing Jn°. Simpson, Mariner ...

| | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| | £ | s | d |
| 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 Business 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⁾

⁽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. 1878, 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.

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

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

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

⁽⁶⁾ Ibid. p 348.

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

⁽⁸⁾ Antient Charges. Constit. 1878, p vii.

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; (*) 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." ⁽²⁾

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

⁽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.

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

⁽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.)

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 irreconcilable 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

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 (VL-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 (*) 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 precedence 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 precedence has invariably been merged in the higher, as would

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

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, Greak-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. 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 46; 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.

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) Laurie, p 106.

(²) 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.)

(³) Laurie, p 173.

(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.

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 negotiations pending in 1810-13, for a union of the rival Grand Lodges, would have been in any way jeopardised, had the "*Moderns*" made the precedence 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 precedence 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 acceptance as a return to the "*Old Constitutions*," and the Masonic historian of to-day, might have hesitated to characterise 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.

⁽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.

APPENDIX.

LIST No. 10.

LIST OF LODGES 1725-1729.

(From 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.
 Fountain 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, Fish 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, at 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 Chandos Arms, Edgworth.
 Crown, at Acton.
 King's Head, in Pall Mall.
 Dick's Coffee House, in the Strand.
 Ship, without Temple Barr.
 Nagg's Head, in Princes Street.
 Ship, on Fish 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 Fulham.
 Legg Tavern, in Fleet Street.
 Black Posts, in Great Wild Street.
 Swan, in East Street, Greenwich.
 Queen's Head, in Hollis Street.
 Fleece, in Fleet Street.
 Crown and Harp, St. Martin's Lane.
 Rummer, in Henrietta Street.
 Solomon'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 Devereaux 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 Baggett. 27th Feb. 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.

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

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

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.()

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

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 King's Arms, St. Pan's Church-yard | | 58 Crown, Corn Market, Oxford | 8th Aug. 1729 |
| 2 Bull and Gate in Holborn(3) | | 59 Three Tuns, Scarborough | 27th Aug. 1729 |
| 3 Horn, Westminster | | 60 George-street, Mary Axe(4) | |
| 4 Shakespeare's Head, Marlborough-street | 17th Jan. 1722 | 61 Fountain, Snow-hill | 24th Jan. 1730 |
| 5 Bell, Nicholas-lane | 11th July 1721 | 62 George and Dragon, Northampton | 16th Jan. 1730 |
| 6 Mr. Braund's Head, New Bond-street | 19th Jan. 1722 | 63 Bacchus and Grapes, Gravill-street, Hatton-garden | |
| 7 Rummer, Queen-street, Cheapside | 23th Jan. 1722 | 64 | |
| 8 Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar | 25th April 1722 | 65 St. Rooks-hill, near Chichester, Sussex | In the reign of Julius Caesar |
| 9 Red Cross Barr(4) | | 66 Red Lion, in ye City of Canterbury | 3rd April 1730 |
| 10 King's Arms, New Bond-street | 25th Nov. 1722 | 67 Castle, St. Giles' | |
| 11 Queen's Head, Knave's-acre | 27th Feb. 1723 | 68 Vine, Long-acre, Masters' Lodge | 28th April 1730 |
| 12 Castle, Drury-lane | | 69 Bacchus and Bunch of Grapes, Blooms- bury Market | 22nd May 1730 |
| 14 Queen's Head, Great Queen-street | 30th March 1723 | 70 Lion, Lynn Regis | 1st Oct. 1729 |
| 15 Bull's Head, Southwark | 1st April 1723 | 71 Rose, Cheapside | 26th Jan. 1730 |
| 16 Turk's Head, Fleet-street(4) | | 72 East Indian Arms, Bengal, in the East Indies | |
| 17 Crown, St. Giles' | 1723 | 73 Saracen's Head, Lincoln | 7th Sept. 1730 |
| 18 Sun, Holborn | 5th May 1723 | 74 University Lodge, at the Bear and Harrow in the Butcher-row | 14th Dec. 1730 |
| 19 Mourning Bush, Aldersgate | 15th May 1723 | 75 Rainbow Coffee House, York-buildings | 17th July 1730 |
| 20 French Swan Lodge, Long-acre | 12th June 1723 | 76 Queen's Head, Old Baily, Masters' Lodge | |
| 21 Chain and Anchor, Chancery-lane | 4th August 1723 | 77 Black Lion, Jockey-fields | 11th Jan. 1731 |
| 22 Bull's Head, Gracechurch-street(4) | | 78 Fountain, Bury St. Edmunds | 1731 |
| 23 Half Moon, Cheapside | 18th Sept. 1723 | 79 Crown and Angels, Little St. Martins-lane | |
| 24 Swan, Whitecross-street | | 80 Angel, Macclesfield | |
| 25 Horse, Spitalfields | 24th Dec. 1723 | 81 Fleece, Bury St. Edmunds | 1st Nov. 1731 |
| 26 Key and Garter, Pall Mall | | 82 Three Tuns, Newgate-street | 21st Oct. 1731 |
| 27 Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross | 27th March 1724 | 83 Three Tuns, Smithfield | 17th Dec. 1731 |
| 28 Queen's Head, City of Bath | | 84 Old Castle of Antwerp, behind the Royal Exchange | |
| 29 Nag's Head, Bristol | | 85 Fountain, Borough of Southwark | 24th Jan. 1732 |
| 30 Three Tuns, City of Norwich | | 86 King's Arms, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark | 2nd Feb. 1732 |
| 31 Dolphin, City of Chichester | 17th July 1724 | 87 New King's Arms, Leigh, in Lancashire | 22nd Feb. 1732 |
| 32 Double Eagle, Castle-lane, City of Chester | | 88 Raven and Bell, Wolverhampton | 28th March 1732 |
| 33 Crown and Mitre, Northgate-street, City of Chester | | 89 Horse Shoe and Rummer, Drury-lane | 11th April 1732 |
| 34 Bunch of Grapes, Carmarthen, S. Wales | | 90 At Hotel de Bussy, Rue de Bussy a Paris | 3rd April 1732 |
| 35 Two Posts, Portsmouth | | 91 Sun, Fleet-street | 12th April 1732 |
| 36 Red Lion, Congleton, Cheshire | | 92 King's Head, Tower-street(4) | |
| 37 — Arms? Moore-fields | July 1724 | 93 King and Queen, Rosemary-lane | 21st June 1732 |
| 38 Goat, Eagle-court, in ye Strand | | 94 Oxford Arms, Ludgate-street | 29th June 1732 |
| 39 Swan and Rummer, Finch-lane | Feb. 1725 | 95 King's Arms, Dorcott-street, Spittlefields | 12th July 1732 |
| 40 To the Tun, St. Paul's Church-yard(4) | | 96 White Horse, Ipswich | |
| 41 Tree, Holborn | 20th May 1725 | 97 New Inn, Exeter(5) | 11th July 1732 |
| 42 Crown and Angel, Whitechappel | | 98 King's Arms, Piccadilly | 17th Aug. 1732 |
| 43 King's Arms, Strand | 25th May 1725 | 99 Hoop and Griffin, in Leadenhall-street(4) | |
| 44 Swan, Long-acre | Sept. 1725 | 100 George and Dragon, Butcher-row | 19th Aug. 1732 |
| 45 Hart, Without Bishopgate | 19th Jan. 1726 | 101 Crown, Upper Moore-fields | 29th Aug. 1732 |
| 46 Mount's Coffee House, Grosvenor-street, near Hanover-square | 12th Jan. 1727 | 102 Royal Vineyard, St. James's Park | 5th Sept. 1732 |
| 47 Lion, Aldersgate-street | 9th Aug. 1727 | 103 Royall Standard, Leicester-fields(4) | |
| 48 King's Head, Salford | | 104 Virgins Inn, Derby | 14th Sept. 1732 |
| 49 Bunch of Grapes, Drury-lane | 31st Jan. 1728 | 105 A Private Room, Bolton le Moors | 9th Nov. 1732 |
| 50 — Arms? St. Bernard-street, in Madrid | | 106 Clothworkers Arms, Upper Moor-fields | 15th Nov. 1732 |
| 51 Rock, Gibraltar | Nov. 1728 | 107 Turks Head, Greek-street, Soho | 12th Dec. 1732 |
| 52 Woolpack, Warwick | 22nd April 1728 | 108 Seven Stars, Bury St. Edmunds | 15th Dec. 1732 |
| 53 Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street | 1728 | 109 Old Mitre, Salisbury | 27th Dec. 1732 |
| 54 Priuce of Wales' Head, King-street, St. Ann's(4) | | 110 Ship Coffee House, near the Hermitage Bridge | 2nd Feb. 1733 |
| 55 Fountain, Fleet-street | 1728 | 111 Theatre Tavern, Goodman's-fields | 17th Feb. 1733 |
| 56 Crown and Sceptre, King-street, Seven Dials(4) | | 112 King's Arms, Tower-street, near the 7 Dials | 3rd March 1733 |
| 57 Bull and Red Lion, Red Lyon-street, Holbourn | 15th April 1728 | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|-----|--|-----------------|
| 113 | Bear and Collar, City of Bath | 18th March 1733 | 138 | Anchor, Cock-lane, Snow-hill | |
| 114 | The Fountain, in Catherine-street, Strand ⁽⁴⁾ | | 139 | Savannah, in ye Province of Georgia | |
| 115 | Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar | | 140 | Ashley's London Punch House, Ludgate-hill | 1736 |
| 116 | Harrow and Boar, Master Masons' Lodge, Butcher-row | | 141 | Three Cups, Colchester | |
| 117 | Shakespeare's Head, Stewards' Lodge, Covent Garden | 25th June 1735 | 142 | Fountain, Shrewsbury | 16th April 1735 |
| 118 | Red Lion, Bury, in Lancashire | 26th July 1733 | 143 | Fountain, Gateshead | 8th March 1735 |
| 119 | Dog, Stourbridge, Worcester | 1st Aug. 1733 | 144 | Greyhound, Lamb-street, Spittlefields | 11th June 1736 |
| 120 | Oate's Coffee House, Masters' Lodge, Great Whild-street | | 145 | Three Crowns, Weymouth | |
| 121 | Crown, Fleet Market ⁽⁴⁾ | | 146 | King's Head, Norwich | |
| 122 | Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross | | 147 | George and Dragon, Tythe Barn-street, Liverpool | 25th June 1736 |
| 123 | Castle, Kingston, Middlesex | | 148 | Sun, Fish-street-hill | 16th Aug. 1736 |
| 124 | Hamburgh, in Lower Saxony | | 149 | King's Arms, Edgeburton-street, Bir- mingham | |
| 125 | Swan, Birmingham | | 150 | Yorkshire Grey, Beer-lane, Thames-street | 2nd Dec. 1736 |
| 126 | Boston, in New England ⁽⁵⁾ | 30th July 1733 | 151 | Black Dog, Castle-street, Seven Dyals, Masters' Lodge | 21st Dec. 1736 |
| 127 | Valenciennes, in French Flanders | | 152 | Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside | 31st Dec. 1736 |
| 128 | D.M. and Figure, Petioate-lane, White- chapell | 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 | | | |

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

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.)

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. 1720-30 | No. and Name 1740 | Constituted. | No. 1720-30 | No. and Name 1740 | Constituted. |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| 1 | 1 King's Arms | St. Paul's Churchyard | 50 | 44 Arms (¹³) | St. Bernard St. Madrid 1727 |
| 3 | 2 Horn (¹) | Westminster | 57 | 45 E C and Figure (¹²) | Charing Cross April 15 1728 |
| 5 | 3 Crown (²) | Behind the Royal Exchange | 52 | 46 Woolpack (⁹) | Warwick April 22 1728 |
| 4 | 4 Shakspeare | Marlborough-st. | 53 | 47 Rose | Cheapside 1728 |
| 6 | 5 Braund's Head | New Bond-st. | 54 | 48 Royal Oak (⁷) | Great Earl St. Seven dials 1728 |
| 7 | 6 Rammer | Queen-st., Cheapside | 55 | 49 Old Man's Coffee House | Charing Cross 1728 |
| 8 | 7 King's Arms (³) | Temple Bar | 56 | 50 Crown and Anchor (¹⁴) | King St. Seven dials 1728 |
| 9 | 8 Red Cross | Barbican | 51 | 51 Rock | Gibraltar Nov. 1728 |
| 10 | 9 Kings Arms (⁴) | New Bond St. | 59 | 52 Three Tuns (⁹) | Scarborough Aug. 27 1729 |
| 11 | 10 St. George and Dragon | Portland St. Oxford Market | 70 | 53 Lion (¹⁵) | Lynn Regis, Norfolk Oct. 1 1729 |
| 12 | 11 Crown | New Crane, Wapping | 60 | 54 St. George and Dragon (¹⁶) | St. Mary Ax Jan. 22 1729 |
| 13 | 12 Bury's Coffee House | Bridges St. | 61 | 55 Fountain (¹⁷) | Snow Hill Jan. 24 1729 |
| 14 | 13 Queen's Head (⁵) | Great Queen St. | 63 | 56 Masons Hall (¹²) | Madox St. Hannover Sq. Mar. 25 1730 |
| 15 | 14 Rammer (⁶) | St. Mary Overy's Church Yard | 65 | 57 St. Rooks Hill (⁹) | Near Chichester In the Reign of Julius Caesar April 3 1730 |
| 16 | 15 Bedford Arms (⁷) | Covent Garden | 66 | 58 Red Lion (⁹) | Canterbury April 3 1730 |
| 17 | 16 Shakspeare's Head (⁷) | Covent Garden | 67 | 59 Castle (¹²) | St. Giles 1730 |
| 18 | 17 Sun (²) | Holborn | 68 | 60 Vine (¹¹) | Long Acre April 28 1730 |
| 19 | 18 Mourning Bush | Aldersgate | 69 | 61 Bacchus (¹⁴) | Bloomsbury Market May 22 1730 |
| 20 | 19 French Swan (²) | Long Acre | 75 | 62 Gun (¹⁸) | Suffolk St. July 17 1730 |
| 21 | 20 Baptist's Head and Anchor (⁵) | Chancery Lane | 73 | 63 Saracen's Head (¹⁹) | Lincoln Sept. 7 1730 |
| 22 | 21 Dog | Billingsgate | 62 | 64 St. George and Dragon (⁹) | Northampton Jan. 12 1730 |
| 23 | 22 Half Moon | Cheapside | 71 | 65 Globe (²¹) | Old Jewry Jan. 26 1730 |
| 24 | 23 Swan and Cocoa Tree (⁹) | Whitecross St. | 72 | 66 East India Arms | Bengall, East India 1730 |
| 25 | 24 Running Dog | Lamb St. Spittlefields | 76 | 67 Queen's Head | Old Bailey 1730 |
| 26 | 25 Dog (⁷) | St. James Market | 79 | 68 Griffin | Snow Hill 1730 |
| 27 | 26 Forrest's Coffee House (²) | Charing Cross | 80 | 69 Angel | Macclesfield, Cheshire 1731 |
| 30 | 27 Three Tuns | Norwich | 82 | 70 Three Tuns (²⁰) | Newgate St. Oct. 21 1731 |
| 31 | 28 White Horse | Chichester | 81 | 71 Fleece (⁹) | Bury St. Edmunds Nov. 1 1731 |
| 32 | 29 Crown, Clasped Hands and Rose | Bridges St. Chester | 83 | 72 Three Tuns | Smithfield Dec. 17 1731 |
| 34 | 30 Bunch of Grapes | Carmarthen, S. Wales | 84 | 73 Old Castle of Antwerp | Beyond ye Royal Exchange Dec. 23 1731 |
| 35 | 31 Tree | Portsmouth | 77 | 74 Black Lion | Jockey Fields Jan. 11 1731 |
| 36 | 32 Red Lion (⁹) | Congleton, Cheshire | 86 | 75 Kings Arms (²¹) | St. Margarets Hill, Southwark Feb. 2 1731 |
| 37 | 33 Arms (¹⁰) | Moore Fields | 87 | 76 Kings Arms | Leigh, in Lancashire Feb. 22 1731 |
| 38 | 34 Sun | Hooper Square, Goodmans Fields | 83 | 77 Raven and Bell (⁹) | Wolverhampton Mar. 28 1732 |
| 39 | 35 Swan and Rammer | Barth Lane, Royal Exchange | 90 | 78 Ville de Tonnerre (¹²) | Rue de Boucheries, a Paris April 3 1732 |
| 40 | 36 Sun | St. Pauls Churchyard | 89 | 79 Head (⁷) | St. Paul's Churchyard April 11 1732 |
| 42 | 37 Angel (¹¹) | Whitechapel | 91 | 80 Three Tuns (¹²) | Grosvenor Street April 12 1732 |
| 43 | 38 Kings Arms | Strand | 92 | 81 Arms (⁶) | Newgate Street May 25 1732 |
| 44 | 39 Mitre (³) | King St., Westminster | 93 | 82 Bird | Without Bishopsgate June 21 1732 |
| 47 | 40 Globe (¹²) | Fleet St. | 94 | 83 Sun (²⁰) | Ludgate Street June 29 1732 |
| 48 | 41 Mount's (¹¹) Coffee House | Grosvenor Street | 95 | 84 Kings Arms (²³) | Dorset St. Spittlefields July 12 1732 |
| 48 | 42 King's Head (⁹) | Salford nr. Manchester | 96 | 85 White Dog | Ipswich 1732 |
| 49 | 43 Leicester Coffee House | Leicester Fields | 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 |

| No. 1739-39 | No. and Name 1740 | Constituted. | No. 1739-39 | No. and Name 1740 | Constituted. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 101 | 89 Rammer (24) | Old Fish St. Hill | 150 | 135 Kings Arms | Lombard Street |
| 102 | 90 Royal Vineyard (24) | St. James' Park | 151 | 136 Black Dog | Castle St. Seven dials |
| 103 | 91 King's Arms (14) | Leicester Fields | 152 | 137 Blossom's Inn | Laurence Lane |
| 104 | 92 Virgin's Inn (24) | Derby | 153 | 138 Durham Castle (23) | Swallow Street |
| 105 | 93 A Private Room | Bolton-le-Moor | 154 | 139 Crown (12) | West Smithfield |
| 106 | 94 Crown Coffee House (25) | Spittlefields | 155 | 140 Kings Arms (10) | Cateaton Street |
| 107 | 95 Turk's Head (25) | Greek Street, Soho | 156 | 141 Horn (8) | Braintree, Essex |
| 108 | 96 Seven Stars (9) | Bury St. Edmunds | 157 | 142 Three Tuns (7) | Wood Street |
| 109 | 97 Lamb | Katherine St. Strand | 158 | 143 Westminster Hall (20) | Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate Street |
| 110 | 98 Ship Coffee House | Nr. Hermitage Bridge | 159 | 144 Three Tuns | Spittle Fields |
| 111 | 99 Fleece (27) | Goodmans Fields | 160 | 145 Half Moon and Three Tuns (12) | Snow Hill |
| 112 | 100 King's Arms | Tower St. Seven Dials | 161 | 146 K.Land Figure (2) | Old Jewry |
| 113 | 101 Bear and Collar | Bath | 162 | 147 Gun | Jernain Street |
| 114 | 102 Fountain (24) | Katherin St. Strand | 163 | 148 Black Posts | Maiden Lane |
| 118 | 103 Red Lion | Bury, Lancashire | 164 | 149 Sun | Aldersgate Street |
| 119 | 104 Dog | Stonrbridge | 165 | 150 Angel (12) | Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire |
| 121 | 105 Crown | Ludgate Hill | 166 | 151 Angel (8) | Above Hill in ye Bailiwick of Lincoln |
| 122 | 106 Forrest's Coffee House (24) | Charing Cross | 167 | 152 Swan and Dove (8) | Hereford |
| 123 | 107 Fountain (7) | Snow Hill | 168 | 153 Fountain (10) | Bartholomew Lane |
| 124 | 108 | Hamburg, Lower Saxony | 169 | 154 Parham Lodge | Parham Antigua |
| 125 | 109 Swan | Birmingham | 170 | 155 Mansion House (7) | Still Yard, Thames St |
| 126 | 110 Royal Exchange | Boston, New England | 171 | 156 Red Lion (12) | Red Lion Street, Clerk-enwell |
| 127 | 111 | Valenciennes, French Flanders | 172 | 157 Wheatsheaf (12) | Gloucester |
| 128 | 112 D. M. & Figure (7) | Petticoat Lane, White-chapel | 173 | 158 Crown and Angel | Crispin Street, Spittle-Fields |
| 129 | 113 Mason's Arms (22) | Plymouth | 174 | 159 D.G.and Figure (2) | Pall Mall |
| 130 | 114 Bell | Nicholas Lane | 175 | 160 Bell and Dragon (7) | King Street, Golden Square |
| 131 | 115 Shakespears Head | Stewards Lodge, Covent Garden | 176 | 161 Swan (11) | Fish St. Hill |
| 132 | 116 | Hagne | 177 | 162 Black Bull | Halifax, Yorkshire |
| 133 | 117 Two Fencers | Newcastle | 178 | 163 Swan (8) | Tewksbury, Gloucestershire |
| 134 | 118 At the Castle (12) | Aubigny, in France | 179 | 164 Court House Lodge | St. John's, Antigua |
| 135 | 119 Bear with Collar (2) | Strand | 180 | 165 Flower Pot (12) | Bishopsgate Street |
| 136 | 120 | Li-bon | 181 | 166 Crown and Anchor | King St. Seven dials |
| 137 | 121 Weymouth Arms (8) | Warminster, in Wiltshire | 182 | 167 Horse and Man | Foregate St. Chester |
| 138 | 122 Queen Elizabeth | Hicks Hall | 183 | 168 Cushion | St. Albans |
| 139 | 123 Rummer | Bristol | 184 | 169 K. C. and Figure | Rumford, Essex |
| 140 | 124 Arms | Savannah, Georgia | 185 | 170 Bakers' Lodge | St. John's, Antigua |
| 141 | 125 Ashley's London Punch House (20) | Ludgate Hill | 186 | 171 Horse Shoe and Magpie (7) | Fleet St. |
| 142 | 126 Three Cups | Colchester | 187 | 172 K.W. and Figure (22) | Portsmouth |
| 143 | 127 Fountain (23) | Gateshead | 188 | 173 British Coffee House (2) | Charing Cross |
| 144 | 128 Fountain (20) | Shrewsbury | 189 | 174 Basseterre Lodge | St. Christophers |
| 145 | 129 Greyhound (21) | Lambs St. Spittlefields | 190 | 175 Black Bull (8) | Spalding, Lincolnshire |
| 146 | 130 Three Crowns (8) | Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset | 191 | 176 Red Bull | Charles St. Strand |
| 147 | 131 King's Head | Norwich | 192 | 177 Axe and Gate | King St. Westminster |
| 148 | 132 St. George and Dragon | Tythe Barn St. Liverpool | 193 | 178 Granadiers Lodge | May Fair |
| 149 | 133 Bull (21) | Nicholas Lane | 194 | 179 Wheatsheaf (2) | Leicester |
| | 134 St. George and Dragon | Birmingham | 195 | 180 Double Eagle | Gracechurch St. |
| | | | 196 | 181 White Lion (12) | Banbury, Oxfordshire |

END OF 1740 LIST.

EXTRACTS FROM LISTS FOR 1744-45.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 182 | Kingston in Jamaica | April 14 1739 | 191 | Three Horse Shoes (12) | Leominster, Hereford | Oct. 11 1742 |
| 183 | St. George and Dragon | Castle St. Leicester Fields | 192 | Union of Angels | Francford, in Germany | June 17 1742 |
| 184 | Red Lion (14) | Tower St. Bristol | 193 | Port Royal Lodge | Jamaica | 1742 |
| 185 | Three Tuns (24) | Houghton St. Clare Market | 194 | Angel | Dolgelly, N. Wales | Sept. 17 1743 |
| 186 | St. Michael's Lodge | Barbadoes | 195 | White Lion | Broad St. Bristol | Mar. 20 1743 |
| 187 | Private Room | Lausanne, Switzerland | 196 | St. George | Emperor's Court at Hamburg | Sept. 24 1743 |
| 188 | St. George and Dragon (12) | Whitehaven, Cumberland | | | | |
| 189 | Ship and Tower (25) | Haverfordwest, S. Wales | | | | |
| 190 | Hoop and Grapes | Coventry Street | | | | |

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.

EXTRACT FROM LIST FOR 1755.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|----------|------|-----|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|------|
| 197 | New Lodge | Copenhagen, Denmark | Oct. 25 | 1745 | 258 | | Cheaswill Street | April 5 | 1755 |
| 198 | Bear | Norwich | May 9 | 1747 | 259 | Swan | New St. Cov. Gar. den | May 5 | 1755 |
| 199 | Maids Head | Norwich | Jany. 5 | 1748 | 260 | | Barbadoes | April 23 | 1752 |
| 200 | Mitre | Plymouth | Jany. 15 | 1748 | 261 | | Barbadoes | Dec. 16 | 1752 |
| 201 | Bear | Cambridge | Mar. 31 | 1749 | 262 | | Barbadoes | Jan. 31 | 1754 |
| 202 | Lodge of Orange | At Rotterdam | May 5 | 1749 | 263 | Swan | Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square | June 17 | 1755 |
| 203 | | Plymouth | May 1 | 1748 | 264 | | Norwich | June 17 | 1755 |
| 204 | | Denmark | Oct. 9 | 1749 | 265 | | Amsterdam | June 24 | 1755 |
| 205 | Guild | Norwich | Jany. 9 | 1749 | 266 | | Cardiff | Aug. | 1754 |
| 206 | | St. Christopher | July 20 | 1750 | 267 | | Cambridge | Sept. | 1754 |
| 207 | Hole in the Wall | Norwich | Feby. 12 | 1751 | 268 | | St. Eustatius | June 6 | 1747 |
| 208 | | Jamaica | April 29 | 1746 | 269 | | St. Eustatius | | 1754 |
| 209 | King's Arms | Falmouth | May 20 | 1751 | 270 | White Bear | Suffolk | | |
| 210 | Angel | Great Yarmouth | June 6 | 1751 | 271 | Ship and Castle | Penzance | | |
| 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 Corn-wall | 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 | | Madras | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | Cardmarthen | 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 | (²⁷) | | 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 | | | | | |

(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.

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

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

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

59

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

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

| Constituted | | | | Constituted | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 255 | St. Andrew's Cross | The Mariner's Lodge, nr ye Hermitage | | 305 | Lodge at ye Hall | Burnley, in Lancashire | Oct. 9 1763 |
| 256* | Three Crowns | Guernsey | | 306 | Union Lodge | Ben Jonson's Head, Goodman's yard, Great Minorities | Nov. 7 1763 |
| 257 | Guy, Earl of Warwick | Grays Inn Lane | Nov. 27th 1760 | 307 | Royal Mecklenburgh Lodge | At Cock, in New St. Westminster | Nov. 28 1763 |
| 258 | Golden Lion | Leeds, Yorkshire | Jany. 8th 1761 | 308 | Saracen's Head | Chelmsford, Essex | Jan. 18 1764 |
| 259* | Punch Bowl | Stonegate, York | Jany. 12th 1761 | 309 | Lodge of Amity | Up the Kiver Belise, Bay of Honduras | Sep. 21 1763 |
| 260 | Caledonian Lodge | At the Ship, Leadenhall St. | Mar. 9 1761 | 310 | Eagle | East. St. Gravesend | Mar. 4 1764 |
| 261 | Compasses | Whitehaven, Cumberland | May 4th 1761 | 311 | Royal Edwin Lodge | Lime Regis, Dorsetshire | Apl. 6 1764 |
| 262 | Granby's-head | In the Town and port of Dover | May 8th 1761 | 312 | Door to Virtue | Helldesham, in Germany | Dec. 27 1762 |
| 263 | Sun | Darlington, Yorks. | June 19th 1761 | 313 | Royal Lodge | Thatcht House, St. James St. | April 4 1764 |
| 264 | Spread Eagle | Wisbech, Cambridge-shire | Aug. 8th 1761 | 314 | Vertruvian Lodge | Swan and Falcon, Ross, Herefordshire | May 3 1764 |
| 265* | Three Crows | Union St. Portsmouth Common | Aug. 20th 1761 | 315 | St. George's Lodge | Taunton, Somersetshire | July 13 1764 |
| 266 | The Union L. | At Crow Lane, Bermuda | Sept. 17th 1761 | 316 | Swan | Kendal, Westmoreland | July 31 1764 |
| 267* | | Kingston upon Hull | Oct. 27th 1761 | 317 | Half Moon | Harwich | Aug. 9 1764 |
| 268 | All Saints Lodge | Wooler, Northumberland | Jany. 1st 1762 | 318 | Nag's Head | Lymington, Hampshire | Aug. 16 1764 |
| 269 | St. George's L. | Bear Inn, Exeter | Jany. 20th 1762 | 319 | Ship | Feversham | Aug. 28 1764 |
| 270 | Green Man | Ipswich, Suffolk | Jany. 21st 1762 | 320 | Salutation | Topsam, Devonshire | Aug. 30 1764 |
| 271 | Royal Frederick | Rotterdam | Jany. 25th 1762 | 321 | Globe | St. Saviour's Church yd, Southwark | Oct. 23 1764 |
| 272 | No. 2 St. John's L. | Ann St. New York | Dec. 27th 1767 | 322 | The Club Inn | Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire | Oct. 23 1764 |
| 273 | George and the Dragon | Digbeth St. Birmingham | Feb. 23rd 1762 | 323* | Fountain | At Hel-sev, in Hamp. | Nov. 7 1764 |
| 274 | A Private Rm. | At Appledore, Devonshire | Mar. 18th 1762 | 324 | Pons Coffee House | Castle St. Leicester Fields | 1768 |
| 275 | The 8th Lodge | Calcutta, E. Indies | Feb. 7th 1761 | 325 | Half Moon | Cheapside, ye Caledonian Lodge | Nov. 15 1764 |
| 276 | Hole in the Wall | Colne, Lancashire | | 326 | Swann Inn | Bridgewater, Somersetshire | Dec. 4 1764 |
| 277 | The Merchant's L. | Quebec | Mar. 2nd 1762 | 327 | Three Compasses | Free School St. Horslydown | Dec. 11 1764 |
| 278* | The Bell | Portsmouth Common | May 8th 1762 | 328 | Rose | Sittingbourn, Kent | Dec. 17 1764 |
| 279 | Somerset House Lodge | At ye King's Arms, New Bond St. | May 22nd 1762 | 329 | Crown | Swafham, in Norfolk | Dec. 17 1764 |
| 280 | Globe | High St. Salop | May 28th 1762 | 330 | Angel | Minorities | Jan. 8 1765 |
| 281 | The Fleece | Barnstaple, Devonsh | May 28th 1762 | 331 | Horn | Doctors Commons, French Lodge | Jan. 29 1765 |
| 282 | East India Arms | at Deal | June 8th 1762 | 332 | Boar's Head Lodge | At the Fountain, Snow Hill | Jan. 29 1765 |
| 283 | Dukes-head | Lynn Regis, Norfolk | June 9th 1762 | 333 | Mourning Bush | Aldersgate | Jan. 29 1765 |
| 284 | La Loge des Frère Reunis | Amsterdam | June 16th 1762 | 334 | Dolphin | Lambs Condnit Passage, Holborn | Jan. 22 1765 |
| 285 | The Lodge of Inhabitants | Gibraltar | July 12th 1762 | 335 | George and Dragon | Warder St. Soho, Operative Masons | Mar. 18 1765 |
| 286 | St. David's Lodge, Eagle and Child | Holywell, North Wales | | 336 | Black Horse | In Shug Lane | Mar. 22 1765 |
| 287 | Half Moon | At Ottley, in Yorksh. | Aug. 16th 1762 | 337 | Bell | Brecon, S. Wales | |
| 288 | Virtutis et Artes Amici | Amsterdam | Sept. 16th 1762 | 338 | Lion and Lamb | Pool, Dorsetshire | April 1 1765 |
| 289 | Green Dragon | Workington, Cumberland | Sept. 22nd 1762 | 339 | Stag | Corinthian Lodge in the Strand | April 16 1765 |
| 290 | Griffin | Hereford | Oct. 12th 1762 | 340 | Rose & Crown | Sheffield | April 19 1765 |
| 291 | King's Arms Inn | Portsmouth, Hampsh | Nov. 2nd 1762 | 341 | At Alorst | in Flanders | June 5 1765 |
| 292 | Plume of Feathers | Market Place, Nottingham | Jan. 31 1763 | 342 | Rose and Crown | Coventry | June 20 1765 |
| 293 | Sun Inn | University Lodge, Cambridge | Mar. 1 1763 | 343 | Queen's Head | Chelsea | June 29 1765 |
| 294* | Crown Inn | Rochester | Mar. 17 1763 | 344 | Red Lion | Rye in Sussex | July 10 1765 |
| 295 | Black Bull | Hexham, Northumberland | Mar. 8 1763 | 345 | Flask ? | Chelsea | July 17 1765 |
| 296 | Stag | Chippenham Lodge of Perfect Union | May 1763 | 346 | The Lodge at Joppa | in Baltimore, Maryland | Aug. 8 1765 |
| 297 | Blue Bell | Richmond, Yorkshire | May 4 1763 | 347 | La Sagesse St. Andrew | At the Grenadoes | May 1 1764 |
| 298 | Bear | Havant, Hampshire | 1763 | 348 | Greyhound & Shakspeare | Bath | Sep. 20 1765 |
| 299 | St. Mark's Lodge | South Carolina | February 8 1763 | 349 | Lodge No. 1 | St. Helary, Jersey | Dec. 7 1765 |
| 300 | Lodge of Regularity | Black River, Musqueta Shore | Mar. 8 1763 | 350 | New Inn | Milksham, Wilts | Dec. 21 1765 |
| 301 | City of London | Dover | Aug. 2 1763 | 351 | At Tortoba and Beef Island | | |
| 302 | Private Room | Stubbington, near Titchfield, Hants | Aug. 6 1763 | 352 | Lingham's Coffee House | Warrington, Lanc. | Nov. 8 1765 |
| 303 | Seven Stars | Parish of St. Thomas, Exeter | Aug. 10 1763 | | | | |
| 304 | Castle | Dun Cow Lane, Durham | Sept. 8 1763 | | | | |

| | | 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 Sergeant | 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 |

| | | Constituted | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------|----|------|
| 399 | Hoop | Fair St. Horsley-down | 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. Am- phibalus | St. Albans | Dec. | 21 | 1767 |
| 413 | White Lion | Mansfield | Jan. | 8 | 1768 |
| 414 | | Monmouth | Jan. | 27 | 1768 |
| 415 | Lord Boston's Arms | 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 Branderburgh | June | 24 | 1767 |
| 418 | Marlborough | Marlborough Street | Mar. | 5 | 1768 |
| 419 | Coffee House | | | | |
| 420 | Le Victoire | Rotterdam | Mar. | 17 | 1768 |
| 421 | Castle | Kingston-upon-Thames | Mar. | 24 | 1768 |
| 422 | Sun Lodge of Perpetual Friendship | Bristol | Mar. | 28 | 1768 |
| 423 | Sun | Ludgate St. | April | 9 | 1768 |
| 424 | L. of Sincerity | Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane | April | 23 | 1768 |
| 425 | Jerusalem Lodge | Rupert St. Leicester Fields | May | 12 | 1768 |
| 426 | Windsor Castle | Hammersmith | May | 21 | 1768 |
| 427 | H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis | At Gibraltar | June | 11 | 1768 |
| 428 | The Constant Union | City of Gand, Flanders | July | | 1768 |
| 429 | Castle | St. Christophers | July | | 1768 |
| 430 | St. Marys Island | Marlborough | July | | 1768 |
| 431 | Kings Arms | Scilly | July | 13 | 1768 |
| 432 | Grange Inn | Black Wall | Sept. | 13 | 1768 |
| 433 | Lodge of Perfect Union | Carey St. Lincoln's Inn Fields | Oct. | 30 | 1768 |
| 434 | Lodge of Perfect Union | In his Sicilian Majesty's Regt. of Foot, Naples | | | |
| 435 | Lodge Esperance | Turks Head, Gerrard St. Soho | | | |
| 436 | Coach Makers Arms | Noble St. | Nov. | 1 | 1768 |
| 437 | Sun Lodge | Flushing | Feb. | 3 | 1769 |
| 438 | Lodge of Hope | Queen's Head, Mary le Bon | Feb. | 6 | 1769 |
| 439 | White Lion and Frying Pan | Southwark | Mar. | 1 | 1769 |
| 440 | Exeter Inn | Teignmouth, Devon | Mar. | 24 | 1769 |
| 441 | White Swan | Facing Old Gravel Lane | April | 4 | 1769 |
| 442 | Ship | Ratcliffe Highway | April | 11 | 1769 |
| 443 | Rl. George Lodge | Newton Abbott | April | 20 | 1769 |
| 444 | Star | Swansea | April | 24 | 1769 |
| 445 | Well Chosen L. | Naples | April | 26 | 1769 |
| 446 | Lodge of Virtue | Sadlers Arms, Bath | June | 6 | 1769 |
| 447 | Kings Head | Merton, Surrey | June | 28 | 1769 |
| 448 | Lodge of Hospitality | Shakspere, King St. Bristol | Aug. | 12 | 1769 |
| 449 | Bacchus | Hallifax | Aug. | 18 | 1769 |
| 450 | Horns | Gutter Lane, Cheapside | | | |

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. 1750-60 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted | No. 1750-60 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted |
|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|--|---|
| 1 | 1 L. of Antiquity, Mitre, Fleet Street, formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Pauls Church Yard | Time Immem. | 50 | 41 Ark Lodge, Percy's Coffee House, Rathbone Place | May 25 1732 |
| 2 | 2 Old Horne L., The Fleece, Tothil St. Westminster | Time Immem. | 52 | 42 Bacchus, Hoxton Town | June 12 1732 |
| 3 | 3 L. of Friendship, Star and Garter, New Bond St. | Jan. 17 1721 | 51 | 43 King's Arms, Marylebone Street, Piccadilly | June 21 1732 |
| 4 | 4 Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane | Jan. 19 1721 | 53 | 44 Cock and Lion, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill | Sept. 8 1732 |
| 5 | 5 Tyrian L., The Talbot, Tottenham Court Road | Jan. 28 1721 | 54 | 45 Royal Oak, Derby | Sept. 14 1732 |
| 6 | 6 L. of Fortitude, Roe Buck, Oxford St. | Feb. 27 1722 | 55 | 46 Anchor and Hope L., Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire | Nov. 9 1732 |
| 7 | 7 Kings Arms, New Bond St. | Nov. 25 1722 | 56 | 47 Sarum L., Three Swans, Salisbury | Dec. 27 1732 |
| 8 | 8 Ionic L., White Horse, David St. Grosvenor St. | 1722 | 239 | 48 White Swan Inn, Exeter | 1732 |
| 9 | 9 Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping | 1722 | 59 | 49 White Hart, Bath | May 18 1733 |
| 10 | 10 Post Office, Chatham | March 28 1723 | 60 | 50 L. of Freedom, Mitre, Fleet St., near Temple Bar | May 23 1733 |
| 11 | 11 Kings Arms, Wandsworth | March 30 1723 | 61 | 51 Old Hare and Hounds, Bury, Lancashire | July 26 1733 |
| 12 | 12 Three Crowns, East Smithfield | April 1 1723 | 63 | 52 The Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard | Dec. 27 1733 |
| 13 | 13 Mourning Bush L., Paul's Head, Cateaton St. | 1723 | 64 | 53 King's Head, New St., Birmingham | 1733 |
| 14 | 14 Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, No. 2 | Aug. 1 1723 | 65 | 54 Royal Exchange, Boston in New England | 1733 |
| 15 | 15 Golden Anchor, Ballast Key, East Greenwich | Sept. 11 1723 | 66 | 55 Valenciennes, French Flanders | 1733 |
| 16 | 16 Globe L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane | Sept. 18 1723 | 67 | 56 Oxford Inn, Plymouth Dock | Jan. 26 1734 |
| 17 | 17 White Swan, Whitecross Street | Oct. 20 1723 | 68 | 57 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at Hermitage | Feb. 17 1734 |
| 18 | 18 United Traders, Pewter Plater, Cross St. Hatton Garden | Dec. 24 1723 | 77 | 58 The Swan, Wolverhampton | March 8 1735 |
| 19 | 19 Thatcht House, Norwich, St. Laurence Parish | 1724 | 69 | 59 Coach and Horses, High Holborn | June 11 1735 |
| 21 | 20 Three Tuns, Portsmouth | 1724 | 70 | 60 Stewards L., The Horn, Fleet Street | Public Nights 3rd Wednesday in March and December |
| 22 | 21 Castle L., Crown, Bow Lane | Jan. 22 1724 | 72 | 61 Lodge at Dorothy Jones's in Swallow, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne | June 24 1735 |
| 23 | 22 Queen's Head, Stocton-upon-Tees, Durham | Feb. 2 1724 | 74 | 62 Solomon's L., Charles Town, South Carolina | 1735 |
| 24 | 23 The Globe, Fleet Street | April 1725 | 75 | 63 Savannah, in the Province of Georgia | 1735 |
| 25 | 24 Cross Keys, Henrietta St. Covent Garden | May 25 1725 | 76 | 64 The Angel, Colchester | 1735 |
| 26 | 25 St. Alban, St. Alban Street | Jan. 31 1727 | 79 | 65 Rising Sun, Fashion St., Spittlefields | June 11 1736 |
| 28 | 26 The Crown, Little Cranbourn Alley | 1728 | 80 | 66 King's Head, Norwich | 1736 |
| 29 | 27 White Swan, Elephant Stairs, Rotherhithe | 1728 | 81 | 67 Custom House, by the Old Dock, Liverpool | June 25 1736 |
| 30 | 28 St. Johns L. at Gibraltar | March 9 1729 | 82 | 68 Globe, Tichfield St. | Aug. 16 1736 |
| 31 | 29 White Lion, Lynn Regis, Norfolk | Oct. 1 1729 | 83 | 69 Swan, Wolverhampton | Sept. 20 1736 |
| 33 | 30 The Castle, Quaker St. Spittlefields | Jan. 26 1730 | 84 | 70 Half Moon, Cheapside | Dec. 2 1736 |
| 34 | 31 Lord Armons Arms, New Bond St. | March 25 1730 | 85 | 71 The Star, Coleman St. | Dec. 21 1736 |
| 36 | 32 Red Cross, Barbican | May 22 1730 | 94 | 72 Parham L., Parham, Antigua | Jan. 31 1737 |
| 37 | 33 White Lion at Putney | July 17 1730 | 89 | 73 Three Tuns, Spittlefields | April 18 1737 |
| 41 | 34 Old Magpie, Bishopsgate Street | 1730 | 90 | 74 Braund's Head, New Bond St. | Aug. 24 1737 |
| 42 | 35 Windmill, Rosemary Lane | 1730 | 91 | 75 Talbot Inn in the Strand | Sept. 21 1737 |
| 46 | 36 Salutation and Cat, Newgate St. | Jan. 11 1731 | 92 | 76 Sun, Milk Lane, Honey Lane Market | Dec. 8 1737 |
| 47 | 37 King's Head, Borough High Street | Feb. 2 1731 | 100 | 77 L. of Relief with Truth, The Three Compasses, High Holborn | Jan. 27 1738 |
| 44 | 38 Jerusalem L., Clerkenwell | Dec. 17 1731 | 101 | 78 Coach and Horses, Northgate St. Chester | Feb. 1 1738 |
| 57 | 39 Vine Tavern, West Cowes, Isle of Wight | Feb. 17 1732 | 104 | 79 Baker's L., St. John's, Antigua | March 14 1738 |
| 58 | 40 White Swan, Chelsea | March 8 1732 | 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. 23 1738 |

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

| No. 1754-59 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted | No. 1754-79 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted |
|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| 233 | 191 St. James's Lodge, Barbadoes | March 20 1758 | 313 | 251 Royal L., Thatched House, St. James St., late the new L. at the Horn | April 4 1764 |
| 234 | 192 L. of Bombay, East Indies | March 24 1758 | 311 | 252 Royal Edwin L., Lyme Regis, Dorset | April 6 1764 |
| 235 | 193 Corinthian L., Thistle and Crown, Russell Ct. Drury Lane | Aug. 6 1758 | 347 | 253 La Sagesse, St. Andrew's, Granadoes | May 1 1764 |
| 236 | 194 Sea Capts. L., Swan, Yarmouth | Jan. 1 1759 | 314 | 254 Vitruvian L., Ross, Herefordshire | May 3 1764 |
| 237 | 195 Marine L., Bunch of Grapes, Fore St. Plymouth Dock | Jan. 2 1759 | 315 | 255 St. George L., Taunton | July 13 1764 |
| 240 | 196 Sun, Newton Abbott, Devonshire | March 17 1759 | 316 | 256 Swan, Kendall, Westmoreland | July 31 1764 |
| 241 | 197 Angel, West Town of Crediton, Devon | April 21 1759 | 317 | 257 Half Moon, Harwich | Aug. 9 1764 |
| 244 | 198 Crown, Prescott St. Windsor | June 6 1759 | 318 | 258 Nag's Head, Lymington, Hants | Aug. 16 1764 |
| 245 | 199 Temple Lodge, 3 Queens, Thomas St. Bristol | July 2 1759 | 319 | 259 The Ship, Faversham | Aug. 28 1764 |
| 246 | 200 Feathers in the Strand | Aug. 24 1759 | 320 | 260 Salutation, Topsham, Devon | Aug. 30 1764 |
| 253 | 201 King's Head, Canterbury | Jan. 14 1760 | 321 | 261 King's Arms, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark | Oct. 23 1764 |
| 254 | 202 Queen of Bohemia's Head, Wyoh St. St. Clements | Jan. 16 1760 | 322 | 262 The Club Inn, Isle of Ely, Cambridge- shire | Oct. 23 1764 |
| 255 | 203 Mariners L., St. Andrews, nr. the Her- mitage | | 325 | 263 Caledonian Lodge, Half Moon, Cheap- side | Nov. 15 1764 |
| 257 | 204 Guy Earl of Warwick, Gray's Inn Lane | Nov. 27 1760 | 326 | 264 Swan, Bridgewater | Dec. 4 1764 |
| 258 | 205 Golden Lion, nr. the Bridge at Leeds | Jan. 8 1761 | 327 | 265 Bear, Goodman's Fields | Dec. 11 1764 |
| 258 | 206 St. David's L., Eagle and Child, and Holywell, N. Wales. | Jan. 13 1761 | 328 | 266 Rose, Sittingbourn, Kent | |
| 275 | 207 The 8th L. at Calcutta | Feb. 7 1761 | 329 | 267 Crown, Swafham, Norfolk | Dec. 17 1764 |
| 280 | 208 Caledonian L., Boar's Head, East- cheap | March 9 1761 | 330 | 268 Angel, Minories | Jan. 8 1765 |
| 261 | 209 Square and Compasses, Whitehaven | May 4 1761 | 334 | 269 Blue Lion and Ball, Red Lion Square | Jan. 22 1765 |
| 263 | 210 Sun, Darlington, Yorkshire | June 19 1761 | 331 | 270 French L., Horn, Doctors Commons | Jan. 29 1764 |
| 266 | 211 Union L., Crow Lane, Bermuda | Sept. 17 1761 | 332 | 271 Cock, Snow Hill | Jan. 29 1765 |
| 268 | 212 All Saints' L., Wooler, Northumber- land | Jan. 1 1762 | 333 | 272 Tuscan L., Fountain, Snow Hill | Jan. 29 1765 |
| 269 | 213 St. George's L., Bear, Exeter | Jan. 20 1762 | 335 | 273 Operative Masons, George, Wardour- Street, Soho | Mar. 13 1765 |
| 270 | 214 Green Man, Ipswich | Jan. 21 1762 | 336 | 274 Black Horse, Shug Lane | Mar. 22 1765 |
| 271 | 215 Royal Frederick, Rotterdam | Jan. 25 1762 | 338 | 275 Lion and Lamb, Pool in Dorsetshire | April 1 1765 |
| 276 | 216 Hole in the Wall, Colne, Lanc. | Feb. 4 1762 | 339 | 276 Corinthian L., White Hart, Strand | April 16 1765 |
| 273 | 217 George, Digbeth St. Birmingham | Feb. 23 1762 | 340 | 277 Crown and Rose, Sheffield | April 19 1765 |
| 274 | 218 A Private Room, Appledore, Devon- shire | March 8 1762 | 341 | 278 At Alorst, Flanders | June 5 1765 |
| 279 | 219 Sommerset House L., the King's Arms, New Bond St. | May 22 1762 | 342 | 279 White Horse, Coventry | June 20 1765 |
| 277 | 220 Merchants' L., Quebec | 1762 | 343 | 280 Queens Head, Chelsea | June 29 1765 |
| 221 | 221 St. Andrew's L., Quebec | | 344 | 281 Red Lion, Rye in Sussex | July 10 1765 |
| 222 | 222 St. Patrick's Lodge, Quebec | | 357 | 282 Blue Boar, Norwich | |
| 223 | 223 A L. at Montreal | | 358 | 283 Red Lion, Fakenham, Norfolk | |
| 224 | 224 On Board H.M.S. Canceaux, at Quebec | | 360 | 284 Ship, St. Ives, Cornwall | July 16 1765 |
| 225 | 225 Select L., Quebec | | 345 | 285 Dukes Head, Robinson's Lane, Chelsea | July 17 1765 |
| 226 | 226 In the 52nd Regt. of Foot, at Quebec | | 346 | 286 L. at Joppa, Baltimore C., Maryland | August 8 1765 |
| 227 | 227 Globe, High St. Salop | May 28 1762 | 348 | 287 Greyhound and Shakespeare, Bath | Sept. 20 1765 |
| 281 | 228 Fleeces, Barnstaple | May 28 1762 | 349 | 288 L. No. 1., St. Hilary, Jersey | |
| 282 | 229 E. India Arms, Deal | June 8 1762 | 352 | 289 Woolpack, Warrington, Lanc. | Nov. 8 1765 |
| 283 | 230 Duke's Head, Lynn Regis, Norfolk | June 9 1762 | 353 | 290 L. No. 1, Madras | |
| 285 | 231 L. of Inhabitants, Gibraltar | July 12 1762 | 354 | 291 L. No. 2, do. | |
| 289 | 232 Green Dragon, Workington, Cumber- land | Sept. 22 1762 | 355 | 292 L. No. 3, do. | |
| 290 | 233 Paladin L., Green Dragon, Hereford | Oct. 12 1762 | 356 | 293 L. No. 1, Bencoolen | Dec. 7 1765 |
| 291 | 234 King's Arms, Portsmouth | Nov. 2 1762 | 350 | 294 New Inn, Milksham, Wilts | Dec. 21 1765 |
| 312 | 235 Door to Virtue, Helderaham, Ger- many | Dec. 27 1762 | 351 | 295 Tortola and Beef Island | Dec. 21 1765 |
| 292 | 236 Feathers, Market Place, Nottingham | Jan. 31 1763 | 361 | 296 George and Crown, Wakefield | Feb. 15 1766 |
| 299 | 237 St. Mark's L., S. Carolina | Feb. 8 1763 | 362 | 297 King's Arms, Punch Horse, Shad Thames | Feb. 22 1766 |
| 293 | 238 University L., Sun, Cambridge | March 1 1763 | 363 | 298 English Lodge at Bordeaux, have met since ye year 1732 | Mar. 8 1766 |
| 295 | 239 Black Bull, Hexham, Northumberland | March 8 1763 | 365 | 299 The Dolphin, at Shoreham | April 18 1766 |
| 300 | 240 L. of Regularity, St. John's Hall, Black River, Musequeto Shore | March 8 1763 | 364 | 300 Operative Masons, Crown, Crown Street, Westminster | May 17 1766 |
| 296 | 241 L. of Perfect Union, Chippenham | May 1763 | 366 | 301 Black Lion, Greenwich | May 26 1766 |
| 297 | 242 Blue Bell, Richmond, Yorks | May 4 1763 | 367 | 302 White Hart, Lewes, Sussex | May 29 1766 |
| 301 | 243 City of London, Dover | Aug. 2 1763 | 376 | 303 Immortality of ye Order, Crown and Anchor, Strand | June 16 1766 |
| 302 | 244 Stubbington, near Litchfield, Hants. | Aug. 6 1763 | 368 | 304 Assyrian L., Swan, Oxford Road | June 23 1766 |
| 304 | 245 The Castle, Duncow Lane, Durham | Sept. 8 1763 | 371 | 305 Fleeces, Well Court, Queen Street, Cheapside | July 26 1766 |
| 309 | 246 L. of Amity up ye river Beliala, Bay of Honduras | Sept. 21 1763 | 369 | 306 Blue Bell, Fisher Street, Carlisle | Aug. 1 1766 |
| 305 | 247 Bull, Burnley, Lanc. | Oct. 9 1763 | 370 | 307 Union L., St. Peter's Churchyard, Exeter | Aug. 6 1766 |
| 306 | 248 Union L., Ben Jonson's Head, Good- man's Yard, Great Minories | Nov. 7 1763 | 373 | 308 King's Head, Islington | Sep. 10 1766 |
| 307 | 249 R. Mecklinburg, Cock, New St., St. James | Nov. 28 1763 | 374 | 309 Black Horse, Oxenden Street, Hay- market | Sep. 16 1766 |
| 308 | 250 Saracen's Head, Chelmsford | Jan. 18 1764 | 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 |

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

65

| No. 1774-69 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted | No. 1774-69 | No. and Name 1770. | Constituted |
|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|
| 378 | 313 St. Nicholas L. (P. Room), Newcastle-upon-Tyne | Nov. 29 1766 | 424 | 359 Jerusalem L., White Hart, Berwick St. Soho | May 12 1768 |
| 379 | 314 Sion L. (P. Room), North Shields | Nov. 29 1766 | 425 | 360 Windsor Castle, Hammersmith | May 21 1768 |
| 380 | 315 Crown and Thistle, near Tower Hill | Dec. 4 1766 | 426 | 361 H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Gen. Cornwallis, at Gibraltar | June 11 1768 |
| 382 | 316 L. of Peace, Rose and Crown, Thames Street | Dec. 19 1766 | 427 | 362 Constant Union, City of Grand Flanders | July 1768 |
| 383 | 317 Blackfryars' Bridge L., King's Arms, Bennet Street, Southwark | Feb. 6 1767 | 363 | Tenth L. of India, at Factory, Burdwan | July 1768 |
| 384 | 318 L. of Zeal, Ship and Dolphin, Temple Bar | Feb. 16 1767 | 429 | 364 Castle, Marlborough | July 1768 |
| 385 | 319 Golden Fleece, Near ye Market Cross, Manchester | 1767 | 430 | 365 St. Mary's Island, Scilly | July 13 1768 |
| 386 | 320 Golden Lion, Chatham | Feb. 17 1767 | 431 | 366 King's Arms, Blackwall | Sept. 13 1768 |
| 387 | 321 Hart, Folkestone, Kent | March 16 1767 | 432 | 367 Grange Inn, Cary St. Lincoln's Inn Fields | Oct. 30 1768 |
| 388 | 322 Grenoble in France | March 18 1767 | 433 | 368 L. of Perfect Union, His Sicilian Maj.'s Reg. of Foot, Naples | |
| 389 | 323 Fort St. George, E. Indies | | 434 | 369 L. of Esperance, King's Head, Gerards St. Soho | |
| 390 | 324 The Constitution, Bedford Street, Covent Garden | April 11 1767 | 435 | 370 Coach Maker's Arms, Noble St. | Nov. 1 1768 |
| 391 | 325 L. of Truth, Crown, Silver Street, Golden Square | 1767 | 436 | 371 Sun L., City of Flushing, Province of Zealand | Feb. 8 1769 |
| 392 | 326 Blue Posts, Peter Street, Westminster | May 21 1767 | 437 | 372 L. of Hope, Queen's Head, Mary-le-Bone | Feb. 6 1769 |
| 393 | 327 Three Lions, Marlborough, in Hessia | | 438 | 373 White Lion and Frying Pan, Southwark | March 1 1769 |
| 394 | 328 Crown and Cushion, Parker Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields | June 17 1767 | 439 | 374 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon | March 24 1769 |
| 395 | 329 L. of Unity, Black Raven, Tooley St., Southwark | June 18 1767 | 440 | 375 White Swan, facing Old Gravel Lane | April 4 1769 |
| 417 | 330 R. York of ye Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg | June 24 1767 | 441 | 376 L. of Unity, Ship Tavern, Ratcliff Cross | April 11 1769 |
| 396 | 331 The George, Gt. Chapel St. Soho | June 26 1767 | 442 | 377 R. George L., Newton Abbott | April 20 1769 |
| 397 | 332 British Society L., at Br. Ghillinis in Newman St. Soho | | 443 | 378 Beafort L., Star, Swansea | |
| 398 | 333 The Crown, Newcastle-under-line | June 30 1767 | 444 | 379 Well Chosen L. in Naples | April 26 1769 |
| 399 | 334 Fortune of War, Thames St. | July 1 1767 | 445 | 380 L. of Virtue, Sadler's Arms, Bath | June 6 1769 |
| 400 | 335 British Union, Rotterdam | Aug. 1 1767 | 446 | 381 Nag's Head, Merton, Surrey | June 28 1769 |
| 401 | 336 Kings Head, Hampstead | Aug. 5 1767 | 447 | 382 L. of Hospitality, Shakespere, King St. Bristol | Aug. 12 1769 |
| 402 | 337 Three Pillars, Rotterdam | Aug. 21 1767 | 448 | 383 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire | Aug. 18 1769 |
| 403 | 338 Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina | Aug. 21 1767 | 449 | 384 The Horns, Gutter Lane, Cheapside | |
| 404 | 339 Crown and Anchor, Turnagain Lane, Snow Hill | Sept. 11 1767 | 385 | No. 1, Sweden | |
| 405 | 340 The Castle, Dartmouth, Devon | Sept. 15 1767 | 386 | No. 2, Sweden | |
| 406 | 341 Sussex Coffee House, W. Smithfield | Oct. 18 1767 | 387 | No. 3, Sweden | |
| 407 | 342 L. of Amity, Canton in China | | 388 | Swan, Neston, Cheshire | |
| 408 | 343 All Souls L., Tiverton, Devon | Oct. 24 1767 | 389 | L. of Harmony, Horne, Drs. Commons | Oct. 27 1769 |
| 409 | 344 Ship, Leadenhall Street | Nov. 27 1767 | 390 | L. of Sincerity, Three Crowns, Plymouth | Nov. 23 1769 |
| 410 | 345 Cornubian L., Launceston, Cornwall | Dec. 15 1767 | 391 | L. of Alfred, University of Oxford | Dec. 2 1769 |
| 411 | 346 L. of Liberty, River Lee Tav., Limehouse Bridge | Dec. 15 1767 | 392 | Lodge of Truth, Ship, Water Lane, Tower St. | Dec. 16 1769 |
| 412 | 347 L. St. Amphibalus, St. Albans | Dec. 21 1767 | 393 | Woolpack, Manchester | |
| 413 | 348 White Lion, Mansfield | Jan. 8 1768 | 394 | L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands | Jan. 20 1770 |
| 349 | Pon's Coffee House, Castle St., Leicester Fields | 1768 | 395 | Angel, Warminster, Wilts | March 1 1770 |
| 415 | 350 Eagle and Child, Holyhead, N. Wales | Jan. 25 1768 | 396 | Constitution L., Oxford | March 17 1770 |
| 414 | 351 Lodge at Monmouth | Jan. 27 1768 | 397 | L. of Friendship, Church-road, Limehouse | May 22 1770 |
| 416 | 352 Builders L., White Lion, Shadwell Market | Feb. 8 1768 | 398 | White Swan, Devizes, Wilts | May 23 1770 |
| 418 | 353 Union L., Union Coffee House, Piccadilly | March 5 1768 | 399 | Hole in the Wall, Gt. Kirby St. Hatton Garden (called the L. of Prosperity) | May 24 1770 |
| 354 | Ninth Lodge of India, at Patna | March 11 1768 | 400 | St. Charles de la Concord, City of Brunswick | |
| 419 | 355 Le Victoire, Rotterdam | March 17 1768 | 401 | L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Fox at Epsom | July 28 1770 |
| 420 | 356 Castle Inn, Kingston on Thames | March 24 1768 | 402 | Swan and Hoop, Cornhill | Sept. 20 1770 |
| 422 | 357 Sun, Ludgate St. | April 9 1768 | 403 | L. of Temperance, Bury, Lanc. | |
| 423 | 358 L. Sincerity, Golden Anchor, Artichoke Lane, near Virginia St. | April 23 1768 | | | |

END OF 1770 LIST.

FROM 1775 LIST.

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

END OF 1775 LIST.

FROM 1778 LIST.

| Constituted | | | | Constituted | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|------|---|--|----------|------|
| 481 | Granidiers L., Savannah, Georgia | | | 505 | Social L., Horn, Braintree | | |
| 482 | 12th L. of Bengal with ye 3rd Brigade | | | 506 | Knoll L., Neath, Glamorganshire | Sept. 20 | 1777 |
| 483 | Green Island L., Jamaica | | | 507 | L. at Island of St. Nevis | Nov. 28 | 1777 |
| 484 | L. of Justice, Kings Head, Preston, Lanc. | Dec. 28 | 1775 | 508 | L. in the 6th or Inniskilling Regt. of Dragoons | Dec. 18 | 1777 |
| 485 | L. at Lucca, Hanover, Jamaica, No. 9 | | | 509 | Impregnable L., Sandwich | | |
| 486 | L. at Spanish Town, Jamaica, No. 10 | | | 510 | L. at Messina in Sicily | May 12 | 1778 |
| 487 | Union L., Jamaica, No. 11 | | | 511 | White Lion, Woolwich, Kent | | |
| 488 | Union L., Detroit in Canada | | | The remainder of this List (1770-80) from MS. | | | |
| 489 | Temple L., King St. Bristol | Feb. 6 | 1776 | 512 | St. Peter's L., Black Bull, Southwark | Nov. 25 | 1778 |
| 490 | St. Andrew's L., Half Moon, Chepstone St. Marabone | Feb. 28 | 1776 | 513 | Northumberland L., Alnwick | Mar. 24 | 1779 |
| 491 | L. of Harmony, White Horse, Baldoock, Herts | Mar. | 1776 | 514 | Mariners L., White Bear, Basinghall Street | June 18 | 1779 |
| 492 | King's Arms L., Kew, Surrey | May 7 | 1776 | 515 | L. of Independence, Swan, Ratoliff Highway | Aug. 7 | 1779 |
| 493 | Weymouth L., Weymouth | June 6 | 1776 | 516 | Pilgrim L., Mitre, Fleet Street | Aug. 25 | 1779 |
| 494 | L. of Concord, Southampton | July 1 | 1776 | 517 | L. of Fortitude, Maidstone, Kent | | |
| 495 | Royal Oak L., Ripon | June 22 | 1776 | 518 | L. of Unity, Dover | | |
| 496 | L. of Unity, King's Head, Colchester | June 11 | 1776 | 519 | All Saints L., Rothbury, Northumberland | Oct. 26 | 1779 |
| 497 | Cooper's Arms, Strutton Ground, Westminster | Oct. 16 | 1776 | 520 | L. in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards | Jan. 10 | 1780 |
| 498 | The Industrious L., Fleece, Canterbury | Nov. 28 | 1776 | 521 | St. Hilda L., S. Shields | Mar. 15 | 1780 |
| 499 | St. Peter's L., Grapes, King St. St. James Square | Dec. 16 | 1776 | 522 | Merchants' L., Golden Lion, Dale St., Liverpool | | |
| 500 | Queen's Head, Penrith, Cumberland | | | 523 | Phoenix L. of Honour and Prudence, Red Lion, Truro, Cornwall | Jan. 1 | 1780 |
| 501 | Falcon, Gravesend | | | 524 | L. of Liebau in Courland | | |
| 502 | L. of ye nine Muses, Thatched House, St. James Street | March 25 | 1777 | 525 | L. at Naples | Mar. 6 | 1780 |
| 503 | St. Michael's L., Marazion, Cornwall | | | 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. | | | |
| 504 | Union L., York | April 26 | 1777 | | | | |

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. | No. 1770-80 | No. and Name 1781-91. |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| | TIME IMMEMORIAL. | | 1725. |
| 1 | 1 Lodge of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St., formerly the Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church Yard | 23 | 21 The Globe, Fleet St. |
| 2 | 2 Somerset-house Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern | 24 | 22 Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queens St. |
| | 1721. | | 1727. |
| 3 | 3 Lodge of Friendship, Thatched-house Tavern, St. James' St. | 25 | 23 St. Alban's Lodge, Baxter's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly |
| 4 | 4 British Lodge, White-horse, King St. Golden Sqr. | | 1728. |
| 5 | 5 Tyrian Lodge, Angel Inn, St. Giles's Church | 26 | 24 Lodge of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern |
| | 1722. | | 1729. |
| 6 | 6 Lodge of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford St. | 28 | 25 St. John's Lodge at Gibraltar |
| 7 | 7 Tuscan Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St. | 29 | 26 White Lion, Lynn Regis |
| 8 | 8 Ionic Lodge, King's Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Sqr. | | 1730. |
| 9 | 9 Dundee Arms Lodge (Their Private Room) Red Lion St. Wapping | 30 | 27 Castle Lodge, White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields |
| | 1723. | 31 | 28 The Corner Stone Lodge, Black Horse, Dean St. Oxford St. |
| 10 | 10 Kentish L. of Antiquity, Post Office, Chatham | 33 | 29 Britannic Lodge, Star and Garter, Pall Mall |
| 11 | 11 King's Arms, Wandsworth | 34 | 30 The Well-disposed Lodge, at the Cock, Waltham Abbey |
| 13 | 12 Lodge of Emulation, Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street | 35 | 31 Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield |
| 14 | 13 Anchor and Baptist Head L., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane | | 1731. |
| 15 | 14 The Fraternal Lodge, Mitre, Church Street, Greenwich | 36 | 32 Sociable Lodge, Horn Tav. Doc. Coms. |
| 16 | 15 Globe Lodge, Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane | | 1732. |
| 18 | 16 United Traders, London Punch House, Ludgate Hill | 39 | 33 Medina Lodge, Vine Tav. W. Cowes, I. of Wight |
| | 1724. | 42 | 34 Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road |
| 19 | 17 White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich | 43 | 35 King's Arms, Marybone St. Piccadilly |
| 20 | 18 Three Tuns, Portsmouth | 46 | 36 Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire |
| 21 | 19 Castle Lodge of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons | 47 | 37 Sarum Lodge, a Private Room, George Court, High St. Salisbury |
| 22 | 20 Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham | 48 | 38 St. John's Lodge, Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter |

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

69

| No. 1770-80 | No. and Name 1781-91. | No. 1770-80 | No. and Name 1781-91. |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| | 1733. | | 1748. |
| 49 | 39 Royal Cumberland Lodge, Bear Inn, Bath | 105 | 85 Maid's Head, Norwich |
| 51 | 40 Lodge of Relief, Boar Head, Bury, Lanc. | 106 | 86 Prince George Lodge, Plymouth |
| 53 | 41 St. Paul's Lodge, Freemason Tav. Birmingham | | 1749. |
| 54 | 42 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England | 107 | 87 The Red Cow, Norwich |
| 55 | 43 Valenciennes, French Flanders | 108 | 88 Second Lodge, Boston, New England, Br. Coffee-h., King St. |
| | 1734. | 109 | 89 No. 1, Halifax, in Nova Scotia |
| 57 | 44 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship, at the Hermitage | 110 | 90 Black Bear, Cambridge |
| | 1735. | | 1750. |
| 58 | 45 The Swan, Wolverhampton | 111 | 91 Marblehead Lodge, in Massachusetts Bay, New England |
| 59 | 46 Coal-hole, Fountain Court, Strand | 112 | 92 St. Christopher's, at Sandy Point |
| 60 | 47 The Stewards' Lodge, Freemasons' Tav., Gt. Queen's St. | 113 | 93 Newhaven Lodge, in Connecticut, New England |
| 61 | 48 Lodge of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swallowwell near Newcastle | | 1751. |
| 62 | 49 Solomon's Lodge, Charles Town, South Carolina | 114 | 94 The Unicorn, St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich |
| 63 | 50 Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia | 116 | 95 Lodge of Love and Honor, Royal Standard, Falmouth |
| 64 | 51 The Angel, Colchester | 117 | 96 The Little Angel, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk |
| | 1736. | 118 | 97 King's Head, West St. Gravesend |
| 66 | 52 King's Head, Norwich | 119 | 98 Sea Captains' Lodge, Nags Head, Leadenhall St. |
| 68 | 53 Lodge of St. George de l'Observance, Globe, Titchfield St. | | 1752. |
| 70 | 54 Constitutional Lodge, Grayhound, Kensington Sqr. | 121 | 99 St. John's Lodge, Bridge Town, Barbadoes |
| 71 | 55 Lodge of Brotherly Love, King's Head Tav. Holborn | 122 | 100 George Lodge, Rose and Crown, Downing Street, Westminster |
| | 1737. | 123 | 101 At Chardenagore, Chief French Settlement, Bengal, E. Indies |
| 72 | 56 Parham Lodge, Parham, Antigua | 124 | 102 At Madras, in East Indies |
| 73 | 57 Black Swan, Brown's Lane, Spitalfields | 125 | 103 St. Peter's Lodge, Barbadoes |
| 74 | 58 Lodge of Felicity, Braund's Head, Bond St. | | 1753. |
| 75 | 59 Vacation Lodge, Star and Garter, Paddington | 126 | 104 Old Cumberland Lodge, King and Queen, Oxford St. |
| 76 | 60 Lodge of Affability, Rose and Crown, Kew Green | 127 | 105 Foundation Lodge, Freemason's Tavern, Gt. Queen St. |
| | 1738. | 128 | 106 United Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly |
| 77 | 61 Lodge of Relief with Truth, Sun, Suffolk Street | 129 | 107 Lily Tavern, Guernsey |
| 78 | 62 Royal Chester Lodge, Feathers Inn, Bridge St. Chester | 133 | 108 Lodge of St. Mary-le-bone, Kings Head, Prince's St. Cavendish Sq. |
| 79 | 63 Bakers Lodge, St. Johns, Antigua | 134 | 109 Church Style, St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich |
| 80 | 64 George, Gt. Eastcheap | 135 | 110 Evangelist's Lodge at Monserratt |
| 81 | 65 Union Cross, Halifax, Yorks | 136 | 111 Legs of Man, at Prescott, Lancashire |
| 82 | 66 The Great Lodge, St. John's, Antigua | 137 | 112 Royal Exchange, Norfolk in Virginia |
| 86 | 67 Lodge of Fortitude, White Horse, Hanging Ditch Manchester | | 1754. |
| | 1739. | 139 | 113 Druid's L. of Love and Liberality, Redruth, Cornwall |
| 84 | 68 United City Lodge, India Warehouses, Fenchurch St. | 140 | 114 Rose and Crown, Crown St. Westminster |
| 85 | 69 Mother Lodge, at Kingston, Jamaica, No. 1 | 141 | 115 Red Cow, St. Giles, Norwich |
| 86 | 70 Mother Lodge, Scotch Arms, at St. Christopher, Basseterre | 143 | 116 Black Bear, Cambridge |
| 87 | 71 Lodge of Sincerity, Ship, Stoney Lane, Tooley St. Southwark | 144 | 117 Angel and Porter, Golden Lane, Barbican |
| 88 | 72 Lodge of Peace and Plenty, Red Lion, Horsleyd. Lane | 146 | 118 St. Michael's L., City of Schwerin, Mecklenburgh |
| 89 | 73 Grenadiers Lodge, Albemarle Arms, S. Audley St. | 147 | 119 Sadlers Arms, Swallow St. |
| 90 | 74 Philanthropic L., Queen's Head, Grays Inn Gate | 150 | 120 No. 2 at St. Eustatius |
| | 1740. | 152 | 121 Chequers, Charing Cross |
| 91 | 75 Lodge of Prudence, Griffin, Half Moon St. Piccadilly | 153 | 122 Ancient French L., King's Arms, Grafton St. |
| 92 | 76 Bull, High St. Bristol | 154 | 123 L. of Unanimity, Budwaith's Tav., Manchester |
| 93 | 77 The 1st Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta | | 1755. |
| 94 | 78 St. Michael's Lodge in Barbadoes | 155 | 124 L. in Ld. Ancram's Reg. of Dragoons |
| | 1742. | 156 | 125 No. 8, K. O. Regt. of Foot |
| 96 | 79 Lodge of Unity, Barn, St. Martins Lane | 157 | 126 Gloucester L., George and Blue Boar, Holborn |
| 97 | 80 Old Road, St. Christopher's | 158 | 127 L. at Wilmington, North Carolina |
| 98 | 81 The Union, Frankfort, in Germany | 160 | 128 Sea Captains' L., Coffee House, Liverpool |
| | 1743. | 161 | 129 Union L., Charles Town, S. Carolina |
| 101 | 82 Prince George Lodge, George Town, Winyaw, S. Carolina | 162 | 130 L. of Regularity, Thatch'd House, St. James St. |
| | 1747. | 164 | 131 L. of Freedom and Ease, Black Horse, opposite Catherine St. Strand |
| 103 | 83 The Queen's Head, Aole, Norfolk | 165 | 132 King's Head, Walsingham, Norfolk |
| 104 | 84 A Lodge at St. Eustatius | 166 | 133 Boot, Eastgate St. Chester |
| | | 167 | 134 The Swan, York Town, Virginia |
| | | 168 | 135 The Fountain, Norwich |
| | | 169 | 136 Phoenix Lodge, Sunderland, Durham |
| | | 170 | 137 Grand Lodge, Frederick, at Hanover |
| | | 171 | 138 Plume of Feathers, Chester |

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

| No. 1770-80 | No. and Name 1781-91. | No. 1770-80 | No. and Name 1781-91. |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| 329 | 259 L. of Union, Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey St. | 414 | 323 L. of Perfect Union, St. Petersburg |
| 330 | 260 Royal York of the Friendship at Berlin, Middle Mark of Brandenburg | 415 | 324 Wynnastay Lodge, Bowling Green, Oswestry, Shropshire |
| 334 | 261 Angel, Angel St. St. Martin's-le-Grand | 416 | 325 L. of Friendship, Plume Feathers, Fore St. Plymouth Dock |
| 335 | 262 British Union, Rotterdam | 417 | 326 Hiram's Cliftonian L., Angel, Wardour St. |
| 336 | 263 St. John's L., Long Room, Hampstead | 418 | 327 Junior Lodge, Kingston, No. 2, Jamaica |
| 337 | 264 Three Pillars, Rotterdam | 419 | 328 Harmony Lodge, Kingston, No. 3, do |
| 338 | 265 Royal White Hart L., Halifax, N. Carolina | 420 | 329 St. James's Lodge, Montego Bay, No. 4, do |
| 341 | 266 L. of Amity, White Horse, Preston, Lanc. | 421 | 330 Union Lodge, St. James's Parish, No. 5, do |
| 342 | 267 L. of Amity, Private Room, Canton, China | 422 | 331 Lodge of Harmony, Carlisle, Cumberland |
| 343 | 268 All Souls Lodge, Tiverton, Devon | | 1772. |
| 345 | 269 L. of Contentment, General Wolfe, Plymouth Dock | 423 | 332 Britannic Lodge, Plough, Whitby, Yorks |
| 346 | 270 L. of Friendship, Angel, Ilford, Essex | 424 | 333 Marlborough Lodge, Fort Marlborough, E. Indies |
| | 1768. | 425 | 334 L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada |
| 349 | 271 L. of Concord, Swan, New St. Covent Gd. | 426 | 335 L. of Discretion, do. |
| 350 | 272 Mona Lodge, Kg's Head, Holyhead | 427 | 336 Torbay Lodge, Crown and Anchor, Paignton, Devon |
| 354 | 273 The Third Lodge of Bengal, at Patna | 428 | 337 Union Lodge, St. Eustatius, W. Indies |
| 355 | 274 Le Victoire, Rotterdam | 429 | 338 L. of Candour, Strasbourg |
| 358 | 275 L. of Sincerity, Old Bull's Head, Rotherhithe | 430 | 339 L. of Freedom, Bull, Malden |
| 359 | 276 Jerusalem L., King St. Golden Square | 431 | 340 L. of Friendship, Oxford Arms, Deptford |
| 360 | 277 Caveau L., Angel, Hammersmith | 433 | 341 White Hart, St. Thomas, Southwark |
| 361 | 278 H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, Genl. Cornwallis at Gibraltar | 434 | 342 Lodge of Speight's Town, Barbadoes |
| 362 | 279 Constant Union, City of Ghent, Flanders | 435 | 343 L. of Concord, Antigua |
| 363 | 280 The 4th Lodge of Bengal, at Burdwan | 436 | 344 L. of Unanimity, Pavior's Arms, near Blue Gate, E. Ratoliff Highway |
| 365 | 281 Godolphin Lodge, St. Mary's Island, Scilly | 437 | 345 Royal Edmund L., Bury St. Edmunds |
| 367 | 282 Manchester L., Swan, Butcher Row | 438 | 346 Union Lodge, Venice |
| 368 | 283 L. of Perfect Union, in His Sicilian Maj. Regt. of Foot, Naples | 439 | 347 Lodge at Verona |
| 369 | 284 L. Esperance, Thatched House, St. James St. | 440 | 348 L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall |
| 370 | 285 Queen Charlotte's L., Coach Makers Arms, Noble St. | 441 | 349 The 5th Lodge of Bengal, Dacca |
| | 1769. | 442 | 350 The 6th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta |
| 371 | 286 Sun L., Flushing, Province of Zealand | 443 | 351 The 7th Lodge of Bengal, with the 1st Brigade |
| 372 | 287 Three Tuns, Stourbridge, Worcester | 444 | 352 The 8th Lodge of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade |
| 373 | 288 L. of Happiness, Ship, Radcliffe Cross | 445 | 353 The 9th Lodge of Bengal, with the 2nd Brigade |
| 374 | 289 Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, Devon | | 1773. |
| 376 | 290 L. of Unity, King Henry's Head, R. Lion St. Whitechurch | 446 | 354 Union L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 2 |
| 377 | 291 Royal George Lodge, Newton Abbot | 447 | 355 Beaufort L., Kingston, Jamaica, No. 7 |
| 378 | 292 Beaufort Lodge, Swansea | 448 | 356 Lodge at Detroit, in Canada |
| 379 | 293 Well-chosen Lodge, Naples | 449 | 357 Union L., Taunton, Somerset |
| 380 | 294 Lodge of Virtue, York House, Bath | 450 | 358 Apollo L., York |
| 381 | 295 Inflexible Lodge, White Hart, Mitcham, Surrey | 451 | 359 L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tav. Bristol |
| 382 | 296 L. of Hospitality, George Inn, Bristol | 452 | 360 The 10th Lodge of Bengal, Muxadavad |
| 383 | 297 Bacchus, Halifax, Yorkshire | 453 | 361 The 11th Lodge of Bengal, Calcutta |
| 384 | 298 Two Giants, Corner of Ch. St., St. John's, Southwark | 454 | 362 Rising Sun L., Chester |
| 385 | 299 No. 1 at Sweden | 455 | 363 St. John's L., Newmarket |
| 386 | 300 No. 2 at Sweden | 456 | 364 L. of Union, P. Room, Gateshead, Dur. |
| 387 | 301 No. 3 at Sweden | 457 | 365 Williamsburgh L., Williamsburg, Virginia |
| 388 | 302 Golden Lion, Neston, Cheshire | 458 | 366 Botetourt Lodge, Botetourt, Virginia |
| 390 | 303 Lodge of Sincerity, Rose and Crown, Plymouth | 459 | 367 Lodge Frederick, Cassel, Germany |
| 391 | 304 Lodge of Alfred, in the University of Oxford | 460 | 368 L. of Good Friends, at Rousseau, Dominica |
| 393 | 305 Lodge of St. John, Fleece Tavern, Manchester | | 1774. |
| | 1770. | 461 | 369 L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Bridgwater, Somerset |
| 394 | 306 L. of Perfect Harmony, at Mons, Austrian Netherlands | 462 | 370 L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc. |
| 396 | 307 Constitutional Lodge, at Oxford | 463 | 371 Royal Mil. L., Ship, Woolwich |
| 397 | 308 L. of Friendship, Bunch of Grapes, Lime-house Hole | 465 | 372 Unity L., No. 2, Savannah, Georgia |
| 399 | 309 L. of Prosperity, Globe Tav. St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark | 466 | 373 L. of the 9 Muses, No. 1, Petersburg, Russia |
| 400 | 310 St. Charles de la Conoord, City of Brunswick | 467 | 374 L. of the Muse, Urania, No. 2, in Russia |
| 401 | 311 L. of Fortitude and Perseverance, Spread Eagle, Epsom | 468 | 375 L. of Bellona, No. 3, in Russia |
| 403 | 312 L. of Temperance, Boar's Head, near Bury, Lanc. | 469 | 376 L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia |
| 404 | 313 Royal Alfred Lodge, Kings Head, Diss, Norfolk | 470 | 377 L. of the Muse Ohio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia |
| 405 | 314 White Hart, Christ Church, Hants | 471 | 378 St. Bede's L., King of Prussia, S. Shields, Dur. |
| 406 | 315 L. of Concord, Private Room, Barnard Castle, Durham | 472 | 379 L. of Harmony, Guernsey |
| | 1771. | 473 | 380 Benevolent L., Wild Man, Middleham, Yorks |
| 407 | 316 Queen's Lodge, K. Head Tav. Fenchurch St. | 474 | 381 L. of Harmony, P. Room, Monkwearmouth Shore, Dur. |
| 408 | 317 Jerusalem L., Crown, Clerkenwell Green | | 1775. |
| 409 | 318 L. of Industry, Ben Jonson's Head, Shoe Lane | 476 | 382 Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester |
| 410 | 319 L. of Perfect Union, Leghorn | 477 | 383 Helvetic Union L., Parr's Head, Cateaton St. |
| 411 | 320 L. at Blandford, Dorset | 478 | 384 Sun and Sector, Workington, Cumberland |
| 412 | 321 L. of Sincere Brotherly Love, Leghorn | 479 | 385 St. Jean de Nenville Esperance, Turin |
| 413 | 322 L. of Friendship, Hand and Bottle, Bridgenorth | 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 |

No. and Name 1781-91.

No.
1770-80

- 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, Rippon, 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 Phoenix 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. Minorities
- 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

No. and Name 1781-91.

- 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, Barnstaple
 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 Baby L., Baby 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 Michlimaciac, 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 Phoenix 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 Fatty 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, Hildburghausen
 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

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, Cookermouth, 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 Naphthali, 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 Dantzic
 539 St. John's L. of Secrecy and Harmony, at Malta
 540 Country Stewards' L., F.M.T.
 541 At Frederickton, 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., Maccolesfield, 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 Fredericknagore, 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, Altonburgh, 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 Coromandel, Germany
 573 Red Lion, Stockport, Cheshire
 574 Raindeer Inn, Worcester
 575 L. of Fortitude, Golden Shovel, Lancaster

1791.

- 576 Silurian 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 Doris L., Grantham, Lincoln
 583 St. John's L., Henley in Arden, Warwickshire

In M.S.

- 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 26th February 1792.
 587 North Nottinghamshire L., East Retford. Constituted 21st March 1792.
 588 L. of St. George, North Shields. Constituted 7th April 1792.

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
- 18 Anchor and Baptist's Head L.
- 34 Sir John Falstaff, Old St. Road
- 124 L. in Ld. Ancram'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, Ratoliff 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 Helvetio Union L., Paul's Head, Oateaton 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

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. 1792-91 | No. and Name 1792-1813. | No. 1792-91 | No. and Name 1792-1813. |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| | TIME IMMÉMORIAL. | | 1730. |
| 1 | 1 L. of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern, Gt. Queen St. (formerly Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church-yard) | 27 | 25 Castle L., White Swan, Mansel St. Goodman's Fields |
| 2 | 2 Somerset House L., Freemasons' Tavern | 28 | 26 The Corner Stone L., Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street |
| | 1721. | 29 | 27 Britannia L., Star and Garter, Pall Mall |
| 3 | 3 L. of Friendship, Thatched House Tavern, St James's Street | 30 | 28 Well Disposed L., at the Cock, Waltham Abbey |
| 4 | 4 British L., White Horse, King Street, Golden Square | 31 | 29 Lodge of Fortitude, Hamburgh Arms, East Smithfield |
| 5 | 5 Westminster and Keystone L., Horn Tavern, Palace Yard | | 1731. |
| | 1722. | 32 | 30 Sociable L., Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons |
| 6 | 6 L. of Fortitude, Roebuck, Oxford Street | 33 | 31 Medina L., Vine, West Cowes |
| 7 | 7 L. of St. Mary-la-bonne, Cavendish Square Coffee House | 35 | 32 King's Arms, Marybone Street, Piccadilly |
| 8 | 8 Ionic L., Kings Arms, Brook St. Grosvenor Square | 36 | 33 Anchor and Hope, Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc. |
| 9 | 9 Dundee Arms L. (P. Rm.), Red Lion St. Wapping | 37 | 34 Sarum L. (P. Rm.), George Court, High St. Salisbury |
| | 1723. | 38 | 35 St. John's L., Half Moon, Fore Street, Exeter |
| 10 | 10 Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Sun Tavern, Chatham | | 1733. |
| 11 | 11 Kings Arms, Wandsworth, Surrey | 39 | 36 Royal Cumberland L., Bear Inn, Bath |
| 12 | 12 L. of Emulation, Pauls Head Tavern, Cateaton Street | 40 | 37 L. of Relief, Swan, Bury, Lanc. |
| 14 | 13 Fraternal L., Mitre Church Street, Greenwich | 41 | 38 St. Paul's L., Shakespear Tavern, Birmingham |
| 15 | 14 Globe L., Globe Tavern, Fleet Street | 42 | 39 Royal Exchange, Boston, in New England |
| 16 | 15 Jacob's Ladder, New London Tavern, Cheapside | 43 | 40 Valenciennes, French Flanders |
| | 1724. | | 1734. |
| 17 | 16 White Swan, St. Peter's, Norwich | 44 | 41 Strong Man, East Smithfield, late the Ship at the Hermitage |
| 18 | 17 L. of Antiquity, King's Arms, Portsmouth | | 1735. |
| 19 | 18 Castle L. of Harmony, Horn, Doctors Commons | 45 | 42 Swan, Wolverhampton |
| 20 | 19 L. of Philanthropy, Black Lion, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham | 46 | 43 Union L. of Freedom and Ease, Coal Hole, Fountain Court, Strand |
| | 1725. | 48 | 44 L. of Industry, Rose and Crown, Swalwell, Durham |
| 21 | 20 Globe, Fleet Street | 49 | 45 Solomon's L., Charlestown, S. Carolina |
| 22 | 21 Old King's Arms Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern | 50 | 46 Solomon's L., No. 1, Savannah, in Georgia |
| | 1727. | 51 | 47 Angel, Colchester |
| 23 | 22 St. Alban's Lodge, Thomas's Tavern, Dover Street, Piccadilly | | 1736. |
| | 1728. | 52 | 48 King's Head, Norwich |
| 24 | 23 L. of Attention, Freemasons' Tavern | 53 | 49 L. of St. George de l'Observance, Bedford Coffee House, Covent Garden |
| | 1729. | 54 | 50 Constitutional L., Old Crown and Cushion, Lambeth Marsh |
| 25 | 24 St. John's L., at Gibraltar | 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 |

No. and Name 1799-1812.

| 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 Massachusetts 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. Westminster |
| 102 | 93 | The Stewards' L., Freemasons' Hall, Madras |
| 103 | 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 Andley |
| 107 | 98 | Lily Tav., Guernsey |
| 109 | 99 | Fountain, Brigg's Lane, Norwich |
| 110 | 100 | Evangelist's L., Montserrat |
| 111 | 101 | Legs of Man, at Prescott, Lanc. |
| 112 | 102 | Royal Exchange, Norfolk, in Virginia |

No. and Name 1799-1812.

| 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, Manroft, 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 | Phoenix 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. Au 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 | Shakespeare, 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., Shakespeare, 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., Shakespeare 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 |

No. and Name 1792-1812.

| | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 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, Hildesheim, 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. and Name 1792-1812.

| | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 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 Hessa |
| 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. White-chapel |
| 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 Church-yard, 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. Petersburg |
| 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 |

| No. 1781-91 | No. and Name 1792-1812. | No. 1781-91 | No. and Name 1792-1812. |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| 1772. | | 1777. | |
| 333 | 274 Rising Sun L., at Fort Marlborough, East Indies | 408 | 330 L. of The Nine Muses, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street |
| 334 | 275 L. of Vigilance, Island of Grenada | 410 | 331 Union L., Golden Lion, Thursday Market, York |
| 335 | 276 L. of Discretion, Island of Grenada | 411 | 332 Social L., White Hart, Bocking, Essex |
| 336 | 277 Torbay L., Crown and Anchor, at Paignton, in Devon | 412 | 333 Gnull L., Ship and Castle, Neath, Glamorganshire |
| 337 | 278 Union L., at St. Eustatius, West Indies | 413 | 334 Lodge in the Island of Nevis |
| 338 | 279 L. of Candour, at Strasbourg | 414 | 335 In the 6th, or Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons |
| 340 | 280 L. of Friendship, at Sir John Falstaff, Lower Water Gate, Deptford | 415 | 336 Impregnable L., New Rose Inn, Sandwich |
| 342 | 281 L. of Speights'-town, in Barbadoes | 1778. | |
| 343 | 282 L. of Concord, at Antigua | 416 | 337 Lodge at Messina, in Sicily |
| 344 | 283 Master Mariners' L., George Inn, Back Lane, St. George-in-the-East | 1779. | |
| 345 | 284 Royal Edmund L. at Bury St. Edmunds | 419 | 338 Northumberland L., Alnwick, Northumberland |
| 346 | 285 Union L. at Venice | 421 | 339 L. of Independence, Vine Tavern, Broad Street, Ratoliff |
| 347 | 286 Lodge at Verona | 422 | 340 Pilgrim L., Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street |
| 348 | 287 L. of Liberty, King's Arms, Vauxhall | 423 | 341 L. of Fortitude, Bell Inn, Maidstone, Kent |
| 350 | 288 The 6th Lodge of Bengal, at Calcutta | 1780. | |
| 1773. | | 426 | 342 L. of St. George, in the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards |
| 356 | 289 L. at Detroit in Canada | 427 | 343 St. Hild's L., South Shields, Durham |
| 358 | 290 Apollo L., at York | 428 | 344 Merchants' L., Star and Garter Tavern, Liverpool |
| 359 | 291 L. of Jehosaphat, Rummer Tavern, Bristol | 430 | 345 L. at Liebau, in Courland |
| 360 | 292 The 10th L. of Bengal, with 3rd Brigade at Cawnpore | 431 | 346 L. at Naples |
| 361 | 293 L. of Humility with Fortitude, the 11th L. of Bengal at Calcutta | 432 | 347 St. Michael's L., Alnwick, Northumberland |
| 363 | 294 St. John's L. at Newmarket | 433 | 348 St. George's L., Town Hall, Doncaster |
| 364 | 295 L. of Union, Hillgate, Town of Gateshead, Durham | 1781. | |
| 365 | 296 Williamsburg L. at Williamsburg, Virginia | 434 | 349 Alfred L., Wetherby, Yorkshire |
| 366 | 297 Botetourt L. at Botetourt, Virginia | 435 | 350 L. of Rural Friendship, Bowelle's Tavern, Chelsea |
| 367 | 298 L. Frederick at Cassel in Germany | 436 | 351 Rodney L., Kingston-upon-Hull |
| 368 | 299 L. of Good Friends at Rousseau, in Dominica | 438 | 352 L. of Friendship, Dartmouth, Devonshire |
| 1774. | | 439 | 353 L. of Reformation, Bricklayers' Arms, Flaggon Row, Deptford |
| 369 | 300 L. of Liberty and Sincerity, Crown Inn, Bridgewater Somerset | 440 | 354 La Loggia della Verita, Naples |
| 370 | 301 L. of Prudence, Boot and Shoe, Leigh, Lanc | 441 | 355 Hiram L., Sugar Loaf, Gt. St. Helen's Street, Mary Axe |
| 372 | 302 Unity L., No. 2, at Savannah, in Georgia | 1782. | |
| 373 | 303 L. of the Nine Muses, No. 1, at Petersburg, in Russia | 442 | 356 St. George's, E. York Militia L. in East Riding of York Militia |
| 374 | 304 L. of The Muse Urania, No. 2, at Petersburg, in Russia | 443 | 357 L. of Science, Parade Coffee House, Salisbury |
| 375 | 305 L. of Bellona, No. 3, at Petersburg, in Russia | 444 | 358 Old British and Ligurian L., Genoa |
| 376 | 306 L. of Mars, No. 4, at Yassy, in Russia | 447 | 359 Mount Sinai L., St. John's, Antigua |
| 377 | 307 L. of The Muse Clio, No. 5, at Moscow, in Russia | 448 | 360 L. of True Love and Unity, Brixham, Devon |
| 378 | 308 St. Bede's L., Wheatsheaf, Morpeth, Northumberland | 449 | 361 L. of Peace, Joy, and Brotherly Love, Penryn, Cornwall |
| 379 | 309 Lodge of Harmony, at Guernsey | 1783. | |
| 1775. | | 450 | 362 Mariner's L., New Dock, Liverpool |
| 382 | 310 Durnovarian L., Royal Oak, Dorchester, Dorset | 451 | 363 Minerva L., Hull, Yorkshire |
| 383 | 311 Helvetic Union L., Ship, Leadenhall Street | 452 | 364 L. of Good Intention, in North or 2nd Regt. Devon Militia |
| 384 | 312 Sun and Sector, Workington in Cumberland | 453 | 365 Loyal L., Globe Inn, Barnstaple |
| 385 | 313 St. Jean de Nouvelle, Espérance, in Turin | 454 | 366 Apollo L., Parade Coffee House, Salisbury |
| 386 | 314 True and Faithful L., White Bear, West Malling, in Kent | 1784. | |
| 387 | 315 Grenadiers L., at Savannah, in Georgia | 455 | 367 L. of Placentia, Newfoundland |
| 388 | 316 L. of St. George in the East, the 12th L., of Bengal, with the 3rd Brigade | 456 | 368 Holmesdale L. of Freedom and Friendship, Bell, Reigate, Surrey |
| 389 | 317 Green Island L. at Green Island, No. 8, Jamaica | 457 | 369 Harmonic L., Bull Inn, Dudley, Worcestershire |
| 391 | 318 L. of Lucca, Parish of Hanover, No. 9, Jamaica | 459 | 370 African L., Boston, New England |
| 393 | 319 Union L. of Savannah le Mar, No. 11, Jamaica | 460 | 371 L. of Truth, Crown, Twickenham, Middlesex |
| 394 | 320 Union L., at Detroit in Canada | 461 | 372 Raby L., Raby Castle, Staindrop, Durham |
| 1776. | | 1785. | |
| 396 | 321 St. Andrews L., Robin Hood, Charles Street, St. James's | 462 | 373 Royal Gloucester L., Bell Inn, Gloucester |
| 398 | 322 L. of Perseverance, Westminster Arms, Tuthill Street | 463 | 374 L. of Concord, Old King's Arms, Plymouth Dock |
| 400 | 323 L. of Concord, Guildhall, Southampton | 464 | 375 La Parfaite Amitie, at Avignon, Languedoc |
| 401 | 324 Royal Oak L., Royal Oak, Ripon, Yorkshire | 465 | 376 St. John's L., at Michlimacinao, Canada |
| 403 | 325 L. of Honor, Blue Anchor, St. Ermins Hill, Broadway, Westminster | 466 | 377 Barry L., in the 34th Regiment |
| 404 | 326 Industrious L., Kings Head, Canterbury | 467 | 378 Rainsford L., in the 44th Regiment |
| 405 | 327 St. Peter's L., Bell, Upper Mount St. Grosvenor Square | 468 | 379 Tyrian L., George Inn, Derby |
| 406 | 328 King of Prussia, Penrith, Cumberland | 469 | 380 L'Egalité, Coach and Horses, Frith St., Soho |
| 407 | 329 L. of United Friendship, Falcon Tavern, Gravesend | 470 | 381 Harbour Grace, Newfoundland |
| | | 471 | 382 Trinity L., Golden Lion, Coventry |

No. and Name 1792-1812.

| | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 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, Whitechurch, 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, Watargate 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 | Phoenix L., George Tavern, Portsmouth |
| 486 | 396 | L. of the Black Bear, City of Hanover |
| 487 | 397 | St. John's L., Golden Cross, Broomsgrove, Worcester-shire |
| 488 | 398 | Carnatic Military Lodge, at Vellore, No. 2, Coast of Coromandel |
| 489 | 399 | At Fatty 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, Ormakirk, Lancashire |
| 494 | 404 | Snowden L., Sportsman, Carnarvon, N. Wales |

1787.

| | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 495 | 405 | L. of St. Charles, at Hildeburghausen |
| 497 | 406 | St. Matthew's L., Barton-upon-Humber |
| 498 | 407 | Amphibious L., Stonehouse, near Plymouth |
| 499 | 408 | Newtonian L., Elephant and Castle, Knarsborough |
| 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. Absalom, 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 Cataragui, 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. and Name 1792-1812.

| | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 530 | 439 | Royal Yorkshire L., Devonshire Arms, Keighley, Yorkshire |
| 531 | 440 | The Old Globe L., the Old Globe Inn, Scarborough |
| 532 | 441 | L. of Naphthali, 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, Whitechurch, 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, Maccolesfield, 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 | Oalpean 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 | Silvanean 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, Warwick-shire |
| 584 | 493 | Loyal and Prudent Lodge, Leeds, Yorkshire |
| 585 | 494 | L. of Love and Harmony, Barbadoes |

No. and Name 1792-1813.
1792-93

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.

- 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.

| No. and Name 1792-1812. | No. and Name 1792-1812. |
|---|--|
| 1809. | 1811. |
| 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., Collampton, 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 | 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 Curacao 628 Royal Preston L., Preston, Lancashire 629 British L., at the Cape of Good Hope |
| 1810. | 1812. |
| 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 Phoenix L. of Honour and Prudence, Truro, Cornwall 621 Torridonian L., at Cape Coast Castle | 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 official 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 Mistake, 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*.”

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, guylde, 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, relin-

quished 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 "comparies" 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.



