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THE

CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

Antient and Honourable FRATERNITY

OF

Free and Accepted Masons.

CONTAINING

Their History, Charges, Regulations, &c.

COLLECTED and DIGESTED

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

For the Use of the LODGES.

By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

Carefully Revised, Continued and Enlarged, with many Additions,

By JOHN ENTICK, M.A.

LONDON:
Printed for Brother J. Scott, at the *Black Swan* in *Pater-noster Row*.
MDCCLVI.

In the *Vulgar* Year of Masonry 5756.

TO THE MOST NOBLE

JAMES BRYDGES,

Marquis of CARNARVAN,

GRAND MASTER of Masons.

Most Noble and Right Worshipful SIR!

THE Committee appointed by, and with the Consent of your Worship, to revise, correct, improve, and to continue this Book of the *History* and *Regulations* of MASONRY, having examined and compleated the same, according to the Trust reposed in them by the GRAND LODGE; and being duly sensible of the great Honour done to the *Fraternity* of FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS, by your presiding over them, are commanded, by the diffusive Body of *Masons*, to signify their Gratitude, their Brotherly Love, and their sincere Obedience to your most noble Person and to these *Regulations* published by your Command. In Token whereof, We, your most dutiful Committee, request that you will permit them to inscribe this Edition of the HISTORY and CONSTITUTIONS of MASONRY to your Worship, and to subscribe themselves,

Most Noble and Right Worshipful SIR!

Your LORDSHIP'S

True and Faithful Brethren,

The COMMITTEE.

The SANCTION.

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

And whereas some have written and printed Books and Pamphlets relating to the Fraternity without Leave of the Grand Lodge; some of which have been condemned as piratical and stupid by the *Grand* Lodge in *ample* Form on *Feb.* 24, 1734-5, when the Brethren were warned *not to use them, nor encourage them to be sold:*

And whereas on *January* 25, 1737-8, the *Grand Master* the Earl of DARNLEY, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, and the *Grand* Lodge, after due Approbation, ordered Brother *Anderson*, to print and publish a *New Book* of CONSTITUTIONS, which they recommended as *the only Book for the Use of the* Lodges:

And whereas on *June* 27, 1754, the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, and the *Grand* Lodge, did appoint a COMMITTEE to *review*, and to make *Alterations* and *Additions*, consistent with the *Laws* and *Rules* of MASONRY, which they the said Committee should find *necessary* to be made to the former *Editions* of the BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS for the Use of the *regular Lodges:* And *whereas* the said necessary Additions and Alterations were made, and this New Book has been published with great Care and Fidelity from the *Records* of *Masonry*, by our Brother the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M.A. under the Inspection of our said Committee:

We the *present* GRAND MASTER, Deputy and Wardens, do hereby RECOMMEND this our *new printed Book* as the *only Book of* CONSTITUTIONS, to the *Free* and *Accepted* MASONS: and disclaiming all other Books, that have not the Sanction of the *Grand Lodge*; We warn all the Brethren against being employed or concerned in writing and spreading, printing and publishing *any other Books* relating to *Masons* or *Masonry*; and against using *any other Book* in any *Lodge*, as a *Lodge-Book*, as they shall be answerable to the Grand Lodge.

CARNARVAN, Grand Master.

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, *Deputy* Grand Master.

HORATIO TOWNSHEND, } Grand
JAMES DICKSON, } Wardens.

John Revis,
Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE Right Worſhipful FRATERNITY OF THE Free and Accepted MASONS.

PART I.

The Hiſtory of MASONRY *from the* CREATION *throughout the known* World; *till true old* ARCHITECTURE, *demoliſhed by the* Goths, *was revived in* ITALY.

CHAP. I.

The State of MASONRY *from the* CREATION *to the* FLOOD.

THE Divine Wiſdom having reſolved to form the WORLD, and to reduce a wild CHAOS to a fair, regular and permanent Syſtem, the *Almighty* ARCHITECT not only traced out the whole Plan of the *Univerſe*, but gave *Life* and *Being*, *Form* and *Figure* to every Part thereof.

WHEN the *Fiat* for LIGHT was given, the dull, heavy, and terrene Parts of Matter, which over-clouded the *Expanſum*,

obeyed the Almighty's Command, and began to range into Form and Order. Some ſubſided to the Center of the Earth; but the lucid and fiery Particles aſcending higher, ſeparated LIGHT from DARKNESS, and made the firſt Day and Night; which became more lucid and ſerene by the Work of the ſecond Day; when the *Waters* were drawn off from the *Chaos*, and were diſmiſſed to their ſeveral Orbs and Stations.

THE delightful Element of the Air was diſentangled and extracted from the Chaos; and next Day the Waters of the Earth being gathered into one Place, the dry Land appeared, and was furniſhed with Graſs for Cattle, and Herbs, and Fruit-trees for the Nouriſhment of Man. On the fourth Day the ſame Divine Wiſdom created the glorious Orbs of the SUN to rule the Day, and the MOON to rule the Night; and for the Meaſure and Computation of Time.

THESE great Bodies thus ſet in Order; he proceeded to the Creation of the ANIMAL World; and began with *Fiſh* and *Fowl*, which the Divine Power formed out of ſuch Matter as was mixed and concocted with the Water, and gave them a prolifick Virtue, and a natural Inſtinct for Generation, to preſerve their Species, and to multiply their Individuals; a Virtue which he alſo beſtowed on the terreſtrial Animals, both Savages, tame Creatures, and creeping Things.

ALL Things neceſſary for *Man*'s Felicity being * perfected by the ARCHITECT and GRAND-MASTER of the UNIVERSE according to GEOMETRY, and ſo ordered and diſpoſed as to contribute, in their ſeveral Capacities, to his Benefit and Delight; then MAN was alſo

A. M. 1. Bef. *C.* 4004.

* THE firſt *Chriſtians* computed their Times as the Nations did among whom They lived till *A. D.* 532. when *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a Roman *Abbot*, taught them firſt to compute from the Birth of *Chriſt*: But He loſt 4 Years, or began the *Chriſtian* Æra 4 Years later than juſt. Therefore,

alſo created and introduced into the World in a Manner and Solemnity not unbecoming the Lord and Governor of it. A Work ſo truly Divine, that the Power of no ſubordinate Intelligence could be capable of it; and was not perfected without a peculiar Conſultation of the Divine Perſons: The Reſult whereof was to create Man *after the Image of* God; with a Heart thoroughly inſtructed in the noble Science of Geometry, for his own Improvement, and for the Inſtruction of his Deſcendants, in the Art of applying every Part of the Creation to the Glory of the *Creator*, and to the Benefit of the *Creature*; with a *Mind* fortified to bear the Divine Preſence, qualified for the Divine Converſe, fully illuminated by the Divine Spirit; and with a *Body* indulged with the Privilege of Immortality, adorned with ſuch Comelineſs and Majeſty, as might challenge the Rule and Juriſdiction of this inferior World; and bleſſed with an univerſal Harmony in all its Faculties; an *Underſtanding* fraught with all Manner of Knowledge; a *Will* ſubmitted to the Divine Pleaſure; *Affections* placed upon their proper Objects; *Paſſions* calm and eaſy; and a *Conſcience* quiet and ſerene, with reſplendent Holineſs and perfect Felicity.

How *ADAM* exerciſed himſelf in *that noble Science* in his *Paradiſaical* State, does not certainly appear. But there is great

Therefore, tho' according to the *Hebrew* Chronology of the Old Teſtament, and other good Vouchers, Christ was truly born in ſome Month of the Year of the World, or *A. M.* 4000. yet theſe 4 Years added make —— —— 4004
Not *before the Birth of Chriſt*, but *before the Chriſtian Æra*, viz. —— 1756
For the true *Anno Domini*, or Year after *Chriſt*'s Birth is —— — 1760
But the Masons being uſed to compute by the Vulgar *Anno Domini*, or *Chriſtian Æra*, 1756
and adding to it not 4004 as it ought, but the ſtrict Years before *Chriſt*'s Birth, *viz.* 4000
——
They uſually call this the *Year* of Masonry 5756
Inſtead of the accurate Year —— — 5760
and we muſt keep to the Vulgar Computation.

and ſo theſe Letters *A. M.* ſignify *Anno Mundi*, or Year of the World: and here *B. C.* is not *Before Chriſt*, but *Before the Chriſtian Æra.*

The *A. M.* or *Anno Mundi* is the ſame followed by *Uſher* and *Prideaux*, &c.

Reaſon to believe that he employed himſelf in forming a well proportioned and convenient Plan of *ſhelter from Heat*; of Retirement, Reſt, and Repaſt; and of Worſhip; and in laying out and cultivating his *Garden of Delights*. However, this very Man, whom God had created *upright*, by thirſting after illicit Knowledge, ſoon forfeited the Favour of the Almighty; and his Right to that happy State: By our firſt Parents Diſobedience to the Divine Precept in *Paradiſe*, they defaced the beautiful Works of the Creation; entailing *Sin*, *Pain*, and *Death* upon their Poſterity: With guilty Shame they are forced to exchange fair Eden's *Garden* for an uncultivated World, which produced nothing but what was the Effect of toilſome Labour; and where they had no other proſpect than a ſad Variety of Sorrow, Care, and Trouble: a ſtate which, however impaired, we cannot, in any wiſe, ſuppoſe to be ignorant of the LIBERAL SCIENCES, much leſs of GEOMETRY: in which it was found to be of the utmoſt Conſequence, to inſtruct his Offspring, to enable them to trace the *Wiſdom*, *Strength*, and *Beauty* diſplayed in all the wonderous Works of Creation; and by which ſeveral curious Arts were invented, which to this Day are the Glory of Mankind, and an Ornament to the World.

HENCE it is, that there is in Man a Fund of Induſtry, and a certain happy Ingenuity in inventing ARTS and SCIENCES, whether *mechanical* or *liberal*; all of which have a mighty Tendency to the Delight and Benefit of Mankind. And therefore we need not queſtion but that the wiſe God, by putting theſe Singularities in our Nature, intended, as another End of our Creation, that we ſhould not only live happily ourſelves, and ſpend our Time in beneficial Occupations, or agreeable Amuſements, but be likewiſe mutually aſſiſtant to each other, *inſtruments for the Good of* HUMAN SOCIETY; which in the Scripture Phraſe, is *to be all of one Mind, having Compaſſion one for another, and to*

love

love as Brethren; as all that have been TRUE and FAITHFUL have set an Example to the FREE and ACCEPTED.

WE may be very well assured, that ADAM instructed his Descendants in GEOMETRY, and the Application of it to whatever Crafts were convenient for those early Times; without which, the *Children of Men* must have lived in Woods, Dens, and Caves, like Brutes; or at least in Arbours made of Branches of Trees, or in some poor and wretched Hovels of Mud.

CAIN, with his Family and Adherents, being expelled from ADAM's Altars, and pre-instructed in the Principles of GEOMETRY and ARCHITECTURE, forthwith built a strong City, and called it DEDICATE or CONSECRATE, after the Name of his eldest Son ENOCH; whose Race following this Example, improved themselves not only in GEOMETRY and MASONRY, but made Discoveries of several other curious Arts *. Thus JABAL, the eldest Son of LAMECH, first invented the Use of *Tents*; for in those early Days we cannot suppose the feeble Inhabitants of the Earth were capable of erecting many Buildings in Stone and Timber; and he taught the Art of managing those Herds of *Cattle*, which heretofore had been dispersed wild through the Land: JUBAL, his third Son, was the Inventor of *Musick*, and *musical Instruments*, especially the *Harp* and *Organ*: and TUBAL CAIN, his youngest Son, found out the Art of *forging* and *working Metals*, of making *Armour* and *war-like Weapons*; and was also famous for his great Strength and Skill in *War*.

A. M. 129. Bef. *C.* 3879.

THE Descendants of SETH came nothing behind those of CAIN, in the Cultivation of GEOMETRY and MASONRY: This Patriarch, of the other half of Mankind, must have greatly profited in those noble Sciences under the continual Tuition of ADAM, with whom he lived till the Year of the World 930. and succeeded him then in the *grand Direction* of the CRAFT, assisted

* See Gen. iv. 19,——22.

assisted by * ENOSH, KAINAN, MAHALALEEL, JARED, and ENOCH; who, as a Monument of his superior Abilities and Love to Posterity, foreseeing the universal Desolation, which would soon happen by *Water* or *Fire*, and deprive Mankind of those ARTS and SCIENCES already improved, raised two large Pillars, one of *Brick*, the other of *Stone*, and inscribed thereon an Abridgment of the Arts and Sciences, particularly GEOMETRY and MASONRY, that if the PILLAR of *Brick* happened to be overthrown by the Flood, THAT of *Stone* might remain; which † *Josephus* tells us was to be seen, in his Time, in the Land of *Siriad*, by the Name of SETH's or ENOCH's PILLARS. And from the Contents of *these* PILLARS we have great Reason to believe, that the enterprising Genius of Man did not confine itself to the Art of Building, and working in Brass and Iron, and to Musick; but that it very early exerted itself in ASTRONOMY, and every Science, useful and entertaining.

NONE can doubt but ASTRONOMY, tho' preceded by GEOMETRY, was invented near the Commencement of Time. As there is nothing more surprizing than the Regularity of the *heavenly* LUMINARIES, it is easy to judge that one of the first Curiosities of Mankind was to consider their Courses, and to observe the Periods of them. It was not Curiosity only that prompted Men to apply themselves to *astronomical* Speculations; Necessity itself may be said to have obliged them to it. For if the *Seasons* are not observed, which are distinguished by the Motion of the SUN, it is impossible to succeed in AGRICULTURE. If the Duration of the *Month* and *Year* were not determined, a certain Order could not be established in *civil Affairs*, nor could the Days allotted to the Exercise of *Religion* be fixed. Thus as neither AGRICULTURE, POLITY, nor RELIGION could dispense with the Want of ASTRONOMY, it is evident that Mankind were obliged to apply themselves to the SCIENCES from the Beginning of the World.

THE

* See Gen. v. 6,—25. † Jos. Antiq. Lib. I. C. 2.

THE Posterity of SETH, who had for some Ages retained their Integrity in the true Worship of GOD, and a close Application to SCIENCES, were at last infected with the same Contagion of Profaneness and Immorality, as the Race of CAIN; so that all Sorts of Wickedness over-spread the Earth, and reigned triumphant: But at last ended in their Destruction and Extirpation by the *Deluge*, in which all the human Race perished, except NOAH and his Family.* Here was a dismal Face of Things; instead of the Earth, adorned with the Productions of Nature, and the Improvements of Art, a watry Desert appeared, which offered nothing to the View of Heaven, but the floating Wrecks of Man and his Fellow Creatures, who were swept away with the common Destruction; which was the most dreadful and amazing Judgment, the most horrid and portentous Catastrophe that Nature ever yet saw.†

CHAP. II.

The State of MASONRY *from the* FLOOD *to the Building of* SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

WHEN the World's Destruction drew nigh, God commanded NOAH to build the *great* ARK ‡ or floating Castle, and his three Sons assisted like DEPUTY and two *Wardens:* That Edifice

Year of the Flood 1. Before *Christ* 2348.

though

* JARED lived after his Son *Enoch* Years 435. and died aged 962 *A. M.*—1422. the oldest Man except his Grandson METHUSELAH the Son of *Enoch*, who succeeded *Jared*; but *Methuselah* ruled not long: for the Immoral Corruption universally prevailing,

METHUSELAH, with his Son LAMECH and Grandson NOAH, retired from the corrupt World *, and in their own peculiar Family preserved the good old Religion of the promised *Messiah* pure, and also the *Royal Art*, till the *Flood:* for LAMECH died only five Years before the *Flood*, and METHUSELAH died a few Days before it, aged 969 Years: and so he could well communicate the Traditions of his learned Progenitors to *Noah*'s three Sons; for JAPHET lived with him 100 Years, SHEM 98, and HAM 96. * See Gen. vi. 11, 12, 13. † See Gen. vii. 18, &c, ‡ See Gen. vi. 14, &c.

though of Wood only, was fabricated by GEOMETRY, as nicely as any Stone-Building (like true *Ship-Building* to this Day) a curious and large Piece of *Architecture*, and finiſhed when *Noah* entered into his 600 Year; a-board which he and his three Sons and their four Wives aſcended §: and having received the Cargo of Animals by God's Direction, they were ſaved in the *Ark*, while the reſt periſhed in the *Flood* * for their Immorality and Unbelief. From theſe MASONS, or four *Grand Officers*, the whole preſent Race of Mankind are deſcended.

* *A. M.* — 1656. } *B. C.* — 2348. }

THEY brought with them over the Flood, and afterwards communicated to their Children, GEOMETRY; and the *Art* of *Building*. The firſt Thing NOAH did upon his landing, was to build an Altar †, and offer a burnt Sacrifice of every clean Beaſt and Fowl. GOD having accepted the Sacrifice, bleſſed NOAH, and gave him Power over ALL *living Creatures*, with a Permiſſion to eat them as freely as of the Produce of the Ground: However, he forbid him to eat the Blood of Animals, or to ſhed the Blood of Man; commanding him to puniſh *Manſlaughter* with *Death*, and to people the World as faſt as he could.

Year of the Flood 101. Before *Chriſt* 2247.

BEING all of one Language and Speech, *It came to paſs, as they journeyed from the* EAST *towards the* WEST ‡, they found a Plain in the Land of *Shinaar*, and dwelt there together, as NOACHIDÆ, or *Sons* of NOAH, the firſt Name of MASONS. And when NOAH ordered his Sons, and Grandſons, in the Year 101, in which PELEG was born to HEBER, to diſperſe and take Poſſeſſion of the ſeveral Parts of the Earth, according to the Partition he had made, they through fear of the bad Conſequence of Separation, reſolving to keep together, aſſembled in great Numbers on the Plains of SHINAAR §§, to build a City and large Tower.

§ See Gen. vii. 7,—13. † Gen. viii. 20, 21. ‡ See Gen. xi. 1, &c.
§§ Gen. xi. 4, &c.

Tower. But as this was only in order to make themſelves a Name, and prevent their Diſperſion, GOD for their Vanity confounding their Speech *; occaſioned that which they endeavoured to avoid. And hence this Tower was called BABEL, or *Confuſion*. Upon the Top of this Tower was an Obſervatory, by the Benefit of which it was that the *Babylonians* advanced their Skill in GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY, beyond all other Nations: For when † ALEXANDER took BABYLON, CALISTHENES, the Philoſopher, who accompanied him thither, found they had *aſtronomical* Obſervations for 1903 Years backwards from that Time, which carries up the Account as high as the 115th Year after the Flood, and fifteen after the building of the Tower of BABEL. All which ſhews that after the Diſperſion, they ſtill carried with them the Knowledge of MASONRY, and improved it to a great Degree of Perfection.

NIMROD ‡, or BELUS §, the Son of CUSH, the eldeſt Son of HAM, and Founder of the *Babylonian* Monarchy, kept Poſſeſſion of the Plain, and founded the *firſt* great *Empire* at BABYLON, and became GRAND MASTER of all MASONS, after the general Migration. He built many ſplendid Cities in SHINAR: And under him flouriſhed thoſe learned Mathematicians, whoſe Succeſſors were ſtiled *Magi*, or *wiſe Men*, by way of Eminence, for their ſuperior Knowledge. The Migration from SHINAR commenced 53 Years after they began to build the Tower, or 154 Years after the Flood. And they went off at various Times, and travelled *North*, *South*, *Eaſt*, and *Weſt*, with their mighty Skill, and found the good Uſe of it in ſettling their Colonies. And from SHINAR, The *Science* and the *Art* were carried to the diſtant Parts of the Earth, notwithſtanding the *Confuſion* of *Dialects*: Which gave Riſe to the *Maſons* Faculty, and univerſal Practice, of converſing without ſpeaking, and of

C knowing

* Gen. xi. 7, 8, 9. † Year of the Flood 2017. before *Chriſt* 331. ‡ i. e. *Rebel*, a Name given to *Belus* by the *Iſraelites*, by way of invective. § i. e. Lord.

knowing each other by *Signs* and *Tokens:* which, ſays an old *Tradition*, they ſettled upon the *Diſperſion*, or *Migration*, in caſe any of them ſhould meet in diſtant Parts, who had been before in SHINAR.

THUS the *Earth* was again planted and repleniſhed with MASONS, whoſe various Improvements we ſhall trace.

Year of the Flood 160. Before *Chriſt* 2188.

MITZRAIM, or MENES, the ſecond Son of HAM, carried to, and preſerved in EGYPT, or the Land of MITZRAIM, their original Skill, and much cultivated the Art: For antient Hiſtory informs us * of the early fine Taſte of the *Egyptians*, their many magnificent Edifices, and great Cities, as *Memphis*, *Heliopolis*, *Thebes*, with 100 Gates, *&c.* beſides their *Palaces* and *Sepulchres*, their *Obeliſks* and *Statues*, the Coloſſal *Statue* of SPHINX, whoſe Head was 120 Feet round, and their famous **Pyramids** the greateſt being reckoned the *firſt* or earlieſt of the ſeven *Wonders* of *Art*, after the general *Migration*. Some ſay it was built of Marble, brought from the Quarries of *Arabia*; for there is no Veſtige of a Quarry near it. Others call them artificial Stones made on the Spot, moſt of them 30 Feet long. The *Pile* at Bottom was 700 Feet ſquare, and 481 Feet high; but Others make it much higher: And in rearing it 360,000 *Maſons* were employed for 20 Years, as if all the People had joined in the GRAND DESIGN.

THE *Egyptians* excelled all Nations alſo in their amazing LABYRINTHS, One of them covered the Ground of a whole Province, containing many fine Palaces, and 100 *Temples*, diſpoſed in its ſeveral Quarters and Diviſions, adorned with Columns of the beſt *Porphyry*, and the accurate *Statues* of their Gods and Princes; which *Labyrinth* the *Greeks*, long afterwards, endeavoured to imitate, but never arrived at Its *Extenſion* and *Sublime*.

THE

* *Diod. Sicul.* lib. 1.

THE Succeſſors of **Mitzraim** (who ſtiled themſelves the *Sons of antient Kings)* encouraged the *Royal Art* down to the laſt of the Race, the learned King AMASIS.

BUT Hiſtory fails us in the South and Weſt of *Africa*. Nor have we any juſt Accounts of the fair and gallant Poſterity of NOAH's eldeſt Son *JAPHET*, that firſt repleniſhed vaſt *old Scythia*, from *Norway* Eaſtward to *America*; nor of the **Japhetites** in *Greece* and *Italy*, *Germany*, *Gaul* and *Britain*, &c. 'till their original Skill was loſt: But, no doubt, they were good Architects at their firſt *Migration* from *Shinar*.

SHEM, the ſecond Son of NOAH, remained at UR of the *Chaldees* in *Shinar*, with his Father and great Grandſon HEBER, where they lived private and died in Peace; but SHEM's Offſpring travelled into the South, and Eaſt of *Great Aſia*, viz. ELAM, ASHUR, ARPHAXAD, LUD, and ARAM, with SALA the Father of HEBER; and their Offspring propagated the *Science* and the *Art* as far as CHINA and **Japan**: while NOAH, SHEM, and HEBER, diverted themſelves at *Ur*, in Mathematical Studies, teaching PELEG the Father of REHU, Father of SERUG, Father of NACHOR, Father of TERAH, Father of ABRAM, a learned Race of Mathematicians, and Geometricians *.

THUS ABRAM, born two Years after the Death of NOAH †, had learned well the *Science* and the *Art*, before the GOD of GLORY called him to travel from *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, and to live a Peregrin, not in *Stone* and *Brick*, but in **Tents** erected alſo by *Geometry*. So travelling with his Family and Flocks through *Meſopotamia*, he pitched at *Charran* *, where old TERAH, in five Years died, and then ABRAM, aged 75 Years, travelled into

† *A. M.* 2008.

* *A. M.* 2078.

* The old *Conſtitutions* affirm this ſtrongly, and expatiate on ABRAM's great Skill in *Geometry*, and of his teaching it to many Scholars, though all Sons of the *Free-born* only.

into the Land of the *Canaanites* *: but a Famine ſoon forced him down to *Egypt*; and returning next Year, he began to communicate his great Skill to the Chiefs of the *Canaanites*, for which they honoured him as a Prince.

*A.M. 2083. B. C. 1921.

A B R A M tranſmitted his *Geometry* to all his Off-ſpring; ISAAC did the ſame to his two Sons, and JACOB well inſtructed his Family, of which we have a clear Example in his Son JOSEPH, who retained ſuch ſtrong Ideas of the early Inſtructions received in his Father's Houſe, that he excelled the *Egyptian* MASONS in Knowledge, and being inſtalled their Grand Maſter by the Command of PHARAOH, employed them in building many Granaries, and Store-Cities throughout the Land of *Egypt*, to preſerve them from the direful Effects of a long and ſevere Famine, before the *Deſcent* of JACOB and his Family.

THE Deſcendants of ABRAHAM, being Sojourners and Shepherds in *Egypt*, practiſed very little of Architecture, except the building of Tents, till about eighty Years before their *Exodus*; when, by the overruling Hand of Providence, they were trained up to the building with Stone and Brick and built for the *Egyptians* the two ſtrong Cities of *Pithom* and *Raamaſis*, in order to make them expert MASONS, before they poſſeſſed the promiſed Land, then famous for good ARCHITECTURE.

Year of the Flood 774. Before *Chriſt* 1574.

AFTER ABRAM left *Charran* 430 Years, MOSES marched out of *Egypt*, at the Head of 600,000 *Hebrew* Males, marſhalled in due Form; for whoſe ſake GOD divided the *Red-Sea*, to let them paſs through, and drowned *Pharaoh* and the *Egyptians* that purſued them. And in this Peregrination through *Arabia* to *Canaan*, GOD was pleaſed to inſpire their Grand Maſter *MOSES*, *Joſhua* his Deputy, and *Aholiab* and *Bezaleel* Grand Wardens, with Wiſdom of Heart; and ſo next Year they raiſed the curious TABER-

Exod. xxxii. 6.

TABERNACLE or *Tent* (where the divine **Shechinah** resided, and the holy *Ark* or *Chest*, the Symbol of GOD's Presence) which, though not of *Stone* or *Brick*, was framed by *Geometry*, a most beautiful Piece of true symmetrical Architecture, according to the Pattern that GOD discovered to *Moses* on Mount *Sinai*, and it was afterwards the Model of SOLOMON's **Temple**.

MOSES being well skilled in all the *Egyptian* Learning, and also divinely inspired, excelled all *Grand Masters* before him, and ordered the more skilful to meet him, as in a *Grand Lodge*, near the Tabernacle in the *Passover*-Week, and gave them wise *Charges*, *Regulations*, &c. though the Tradition thereof has not been transmitted down to us so perfect as might have been wished.

JOSHUA succeeded in the Direction with KALEB his *Deputy*, and ELEAZAR the *High-Priest*, and PHINEAS his Son, as *Grand Wardens*: He marshalled the *Israelites*, and led them over *Jordan*, which GOD made dry for their March, into the promised Land: The *Canaanites* had so regularly fortified their great Cities and Passes, that without the special Intervention of EL SHADDAI, in behalf of his *Peculiar*, They were impregnable and invincible. And having finished his Wars with the *Canaanites*, he fixed the TABERNACLE at *Shiloe*, in *Ephraim*, ordering the *Chiefs* of *Israel* to serve their God, cultivate the Land, and carry on the *grand Design* of Architecture in the best MOSAICK STYLE.

Year of the Flood 897. Before *Christ* 1451.

THE *Israelites* made a prodigious Progress in the Study of *Geometry* and *Architecture*, having many expert Artists in every *Tribe* that met in *Lodges*, or Societies for that Purpose, except when for their Sins they came under Servitude; but their occasional Princes, called *Judges* and *Saviours*, revived the *Mosaic Stile* along with Liberty, and the *Mosaic Constitution*. But they were exceeded

exceeded by the *Canaanites*, *Phœnicians*, and *Sidonians* in the SACRED Architecture of *Stone*, who being a People of a happy Genius, and Frame of Mind, made many great Discoveries and Improvements in the Sciences, as well as in Point of Learning; though it is very probable they excelled much more in the Labours of the Hand, than those of the Head. The Glass of *Sidon*, the Purple of *Tyre*, and the exceeding fine Linen they wove, were the Product of their own Country, and their own Inventions: And for their extraordinary Skill in working of Metals, in hewing Timber and Stone; in a Word, for their perfect Knowledge of what was solid, great, and ornamental in Architecture, it need but be remembered, the great Share they had in erecting and decorating of the Temple at *Jerusalem*; than which nothing can more redound to their Honour, or give a clearer Idea of what their own Buildings must have been. Their Fame was such for their just Taste, fine Design, and ingenious Invention, that whatever was elegant, great, or pleasing, was distinguished by way of Excellence, with the Epithet of *Sidonian*; or for the Artists to be Men of *Tyre*; and yet the one *Temple* or Tabernacle of the one true God at *Shiloh*, exceeded them all in *Wisdom* and *Beauty*, though not in *Strength* and *Dimensions*.

MEAN while, in *Lesser Asia*, about 10 Years before the *Exodus* of *Moses*, TROY was founded and stood sublime till destroyed by the emulous *Greeks*, about the 12th Year of *Tola* Judge of *Israel*. *A. M.* 2819.

AND soon after the *Exodus*, the famous *Temple* of JUPITER HAMMON in *Libian Africa* was erected, that stood till demolished by the first Christians in those Parts.

Year of the Flood 1096. Before *Christ* 1252.

THE City of *Tyre*, *Sor*, or *Tsor*, was built by a great Body of *Sidonian* MASONS from GABALA, under their *Grand Master*, and proper Princes, or Directors, who finished the lofty Buildings of the City, with its strong Walls and Aqueducts, in a Manner greatly

greatly to the Honour and Renown of those who had the conducting of this grand Design.

THE *Phœnicians* built, in a grand and sumptuous Manner, under the Direction of SANCONIATHON, *Grand Master* of MASONS in that Province, the famous *Temple* of Dagon, at *Gaza*, and artfully supported it by two slender Columns, not too big to grasp in the Arms of SAMSON; who pulling them down, the large Roof fell upon 3000 of the Lords and Ladies of the *Philistines*, and killed them all, himself sharing the same Fate.

Year of the Flood 1231. Before *Christ* 1117.

IN after Times, *Abibal*, King of *Tyre*, repaired and beautified that City, and so did his Son HIRAM; under whom the Kingdom of *Tyre* was in a very flourishing Condition: He also repaired and improved several Cities in the eastern Parts of his Dominions; and being himself a Mason, he took the Direction of the Craft upon himself, and became a sumptuous *Grand Master*: He enlarged *Tyre*, and joined it to the Temple of JUPITER *Olympius*, standing in an Island: He also built two Temples, one to HERCULES, and the other to ASTARTE; with many other rich and splendid Buildings.

Year of the Flood 1292. Before *Christ* 1056.

Year of the Flood 1302. Before *Christ* 1046.

DURING all this Period, the *Israelites*, by their Vicinity to the Artists of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, had great Opportunities of cultivating the royal Art, which they failed not diligently to pursue, and at last attained to a very high Perfection, as well in *operative Masonry*, as in the Regularity and Discipline of their well formed *Lodges*, which through all succeeding Ages has hitherto suffered no Change.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The State of MASONRY *from the* FOUNDATION *to the* CONSECRATION *of the* TEMPLE.

DAVID, King of *Israel*, through the long Wars he had with the *Canaanites*, had not Leisure to employ his own *Craftmen*, or those he had obtained from his steady Friend and Ally, King HIRAM of *Tyre*; for almost his whole Reign was one continued Series of Wars, Fatigues and Misfortunes. But at length, having taken the City of JEBUS, and Strong-hold of *ZION* from his Enemies, he set the *Craft* about repairing and embellishing the Walls; and public Edifices, especially in ZION, where he fixed his Residence; and which was from him called the City of *David:* As also by him, or in his Time, the *Old Jebus* obtained the Name of JERUSALEM. And being denied the Honour of building that Temple therein, on Account of his being a Man of Blood; worn down with Years and Infirmities, and drawing near his End, he assembled the Chiefs of his People, and acquainted them with his Design, to have built a magnificent Repository for the Ark of GOD; having made great Preparation for it, and laid up immense Quantities of rich Materials; as also Plans and Models for the different Parts of the Structure, with many necessary Regulations for its future Establishment; but found it was the Divine Will, this great Work was to be accomplished by his Son SOLOMON. He requested them to assist in so laudable a Work.

Year of the Flood 1301. Before *Christ* 1047.

Year of the Flood 1333. Before *Christ* 1015.

THE King died soon after, in the 70th Year of his Age, after having reigned seven Years in *Hebron*, over the House of *Judah*, and thirty-three over all the Tribes.

UPON

UPON the Death of *David*, and the Succeſſion of SOLOMON to the Throne, the Affection HIRAM had ever maintained for the Father, prompted him to ſend a gratulatory Embaſſy to the Son, expreſſing great Joy to find the Regality continued in the Family. When theſe Ambaſſadors returned, SOLOMON embraced the Occaſion, and wrote a Letter to HIRAM in theſe Terms:

Year of the Flood 1336. Before *Chriſt* 1012.

King SOLOMON *to King* HIRAM, GREETING.

"BE it known unto thee, O King, that my Father *David* "had it a long Time in his Mind to erect a Temple to the "Lord, but being perpetually in War, and under a Neceſſity of "clearing his Hands of his Enemies, and make them all his Tri-"butaries, before he could attend to this great and holy Work, "he hath left it to me in Time of Peace, both to begin, and to "finiſh it, according to Direction, as well as the Prediction of "*ALMIGHTY GOD.* Bleſſed be his great Name for the "preſent Tranquillity of my Dominions! and by his gracious "Aſſiſtance, I ſhall now dedicate the beſt Improvements of "this Liberty and Leiſure to his Honour and Worſhip. Where-"fore I make it my Requeſt, that you will let ſome of your People "go along with ſome Servants of mine to Mount *Lebanon*, to "aſſiſt them in cutting down Materials towards this Building; "for the *Sidonians* underſtand it much better than we do. As "for the Workmens Reward, or Wages, whatever you think rea-"ſonable ſhall be punctually paid them."

HIRAM was highly pleaſed with this Letter, and returned the following Anſwer.

King Hiram *to King* Solomon.

"NOTHING could have been more welcome to me, than "to underſtand that the Government of your bleſſed Father

 "is

" is devolved, by God's Providence, into the Hands of so excellent, " so wise, and so virtuous a Successor: His holy Name be praised " for it! That which you write for, shall be done with all Care and " Good-Will: For I will give Order to cut down, and export " such Quantities of the fairest Cedars, and Cypress-Trees, " as you shall have Occasion for: My People shall bring them to " the Sea-side for you, and from thence ship them away to what " Port you please, where they may lie ready for your own Men " to transport them to *Jerusalem*. It would be a great Obligation, " after all this, to allow us such a Provision of Corn in Exchange, " as may stand with your Convenience; for that is the Commodity " we Islanders want most."

SOLOMON was highly pleased with this Answer of the *Tyrian* King, and in Return for his generous Offers, ordered him a yearly Present of 20,000 Measures of Wheat, and 20,000 Measures of fine Oil for his Houshold; besides the same Quantity of Barley, Wheat, Wine and Oil, which he engaged to give *Hiram*'s Masons, who were to be employed in the intended Work of the Temple. *Hiram* was to send the Cedars, Fir, and other Woods, upon Floats to *Joppa*, there to be delivered to whom *Solomon* should direct, in order to be carried to *Jerusalem*. He sent him also a Man of his own Name, a *Tyrian* by Birth, but of *Israelitish* Descent, who was a second *Bezaleel*, and honoured by his King with the Title of Father; and in 2 *Chron.* ii. 13. is called HIRAM ABBIF, the most accomplished Designer and Operator upon Earth, who in *Solomon*'s Absence filled the Chair as *Deputy* Grand Master, and in his Presence was the *Senior* Grand Warden, or principal Surveyor and *Master* of the *Work*.*

THIS

* In 2 *Chron.* II. 13. HIRAM King of *Tyre* (called there HURAM) in his Letter to King SOLOMON, says, *I have sent a Cunning Man*, el Huram Abbi; which is not to be translated, like the Vulgate *Greek* and *Latin*, HURAM *my Father*; for his De-

This inſpired Maſter was, without Queſtion, the moſt cunning, ſkilful and curious Workman that ever lived, whoſe Abilities were not confined to Building only, but extended to all Kinds of Work, whether in Gold, Silver, Braſs, or Iron; whether in Linen, Tapeſtry, or Embroidery; whether conſidered as an Architect, Sta-

 tuary,

Deſcription, verſe 14, refutes it; and the Words import only HURAM *of my Father's*, or the Chief *Maſter Maſon* of my Father ABIBALUS. Yet ſome think that King HIRAM might call the Architect HIRAM his Father, as learned and wiſe Men were wont to be called by Royal Patrons in old Times: Thus JOSEPH was called ABRECH, or the King's Father; and this ſame HIRAM the Architect is called SOLOMON's Father, 2 *Chron.* iv. 6.

Gnaſah Churam Abbiſ la Melech Shelomoh

Did HIRAM *his Father make to King* SOLOMON.

But the Difficulty is over at once by allowing the Word ABBIF to be the Surname of HIRAM the *Artiſt*, called above *Hiram Abbi*, and here called *Huram Abbiſ*, as in the *Lodge* he is called HIRAM ABBIF, to diſtinguiſh him from King HIRAM: For this Reading makes the Senſe plain and compleat, *viz.* that HIRAM King of *Tyre*, ſent to King SOLOMON the cunning Workman called HIRAM ABBIF.

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

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

tuary, Founder or Designer, separately or together, he equally excelled. From his Designs, and under his Direction, all the rich and splendid Furniture of the Temple, and its several Appendages, were begun, carried on, and finished. *Solomon* appointed him, in his Absence, to fill the Chair, as Deputy-Grand-Master; and in his Presence, Senior Grand-Warden, Master of Work, and general Overseer of all Artists, as well those whom *David* had formerly procured from *Tyre* and *Sidon*, as those *Hiram* should now send The Fellow-Crafts were ordered to be partitioned into LODGES, of a certain Number, with a Master and Wardens in each, to be duly paid, fed, and cloathed, and to take Care of their Succession: Thus a lasting Foundation was laid of perfect Harmony, Love, and Friendship; each knew his peculiar Business and Duty, and the grand Design was vigorously pursued. The Alliance between these wise and learned Princes ended only with their Lives.

DIUS, the Historian, tells us, that the Love of Wisdom was the chief Inducement to that Tenderness of Friendship betwixt HIRAM and SOLOMON; that they interchanged difficult, and mysterious Questions, and Points of Art, to be solved according to the true Reason and Nature of the Matter in Hand. *Menander*, of *Ephesus*, who translated the *Tyrian* Annals, out of the *Philistine* Tongue, into *Greek*, also relates, that when any of these Propositions proved too hard for those wise and learned Princes, *Abdeymonus*, or *Abdemenus*, the *Tyrian*, called in the old Constitutions, *Amon*, or *Hiram Abbif*, *answered every Device that was put to him*, 2 *Chron.* ii. 14; and even challenged *Solomon*, though the wisest Prince on Earth, with the Subtlety of the Questions he proposed.

To carry on this stupendous Work with greater Ease and Speed, *Solomon* caused all the *Craftsmen*, as well Natives as Foreigners, to be numbered, and classed as follows, *viz.*

1. *HARODIM*, Princes, Rulers, or Provosts, in Number.	300
Carried over	300

2. *ME-*

Brought over	300
2. *MENATZCHIM*, Overſeers and Comforters of the People in working, that were expert *Maſter-Maſons*.	3300
3. *GHIBLIM*, Stone-Squarers, Poliſhers and Sculptors; and *ISH CHOTZEB*, Men of Hewing; and *BENAI*, Setters, Layers or Builders, being able and ingenious Fellow-Crafts.	80,000
4. THE Levy out of *Iſrael*, appointed to work in *Lebanon*, one Month in three, 10,000 every Month, under the Direction of noble *Adoniram*, who was the junior Grand-Warden.	30,000
ALL the FREE-MASONS employed in the Work of the Temple, excluſive of the two *Grand-Wardens*, were.	113,600

BESIDES the *Iſh Sabbal*, or Men of Burthen, the Remains of the *Old Canaanites*, amounting to 70,000, who are not numbered among MASONS.

SOLOMON partitioned the *Fellow Crafts* into certain *Lodges*, with a *Maſter* and *Wardens* * in each; that they might receive Commands in a regular Manner, might take Care of their Tools and Jewels, might be regularly paid every Week, and be duly fed and clothed, *&c.* and the *Fellow Crafts* took Care of their Succeſſion by educating **Entered Prentices**.

THUS a ſolid Foundation was laid of perfect *Harmony* among the Brotherhood: the *Lodge* was ſtrongly cemented with Love and Friendſhip: every Brother was duly taught Secreſy and Prudence, Morality and good Fellowſhip: each knew his peculiar Buſineſs, and the *Grand Deſign* was vigorouſly purſued at a prodigious Expence.

WHEN they were all duly marſhalled, *Solomon*, who had been ſtill adding immenſe Quantities of Gold, Silver, precious Stones, and

* According to the *Traditions* of old Maſons, who talk much of theſe Things.

and other rich Materials to thoſe, which *David* had laid up before his Death, put them into proper Hands, to be wrought into an infinite Variety of Ornaments. The vaſt Number of Hands employed, and the Diligence, Skill, and Dexterity of the MASTER *of the Work*, the *Overſeers* and *Fellow-Crafts*, were ſuch, that he was able to level the *Foot-Stone* of this vaſt Structure in the fourth Year of his Reign, the third after the Death of *David*, and the 480th after the Children of *Iſrael*'s paſſing the *Red-Sea*. This magnificent Work was begun in Mount *Moriah*, on *Monday*, the ſecond Day of the Month *Ziſ*, which anſwers to the twenty-firſt of our *April*, being the ſecond Month of the ſacred Year; and was carried on with ſuch prodigious Speed, that it was finiſhed in all its Parts in little more than ſeven Years, which happened on the eighth Day of the Month *Bul*, which anſwers to the twenty-third of our *October*, being the ſeventh Month of the ſacred Year, and the eleventh of King *Solomon*. What is ſtill more aſtoniſhing, is, that every Piece of it, whether Timber, Stone, or Metal, were brought ready cut, framed, and poliſhed to *Jeruſalem*; ſo that no other Tools were wanted, or heard, than what were neceſſary to join the ſeveral Parts together. All the noiſe of Ax, Hammer, and Saw, was confined to *Lebanon*, the Quarries and Plains of *Zeredathah*, that nothing might be heard among the Maſons of *Sion*, ſave Harmony and Peace.

Year of the World 2992, of the Flood 1336, before *Chriſt* 1012.

THE Length of the Temple, or Holy Place, from Wall to Wall, was ſixty Cubits, of the ſacred Meaſure; the Breadth twenty Cubits, or one third of its Length; and the Height thirty Cubits to the upper Ceiling, diſtinct from the Porch: So that the Temple was twice as long and large every Way as the Tabernacle. The Porch was 120 Cubits high; its Length twenty; and Breadth ten Cubits. The Harmony and Symmetry of the three Dimenſions in the Temple are very remarkable, which are the Proportions congruous to the three great Concords in Muſick, which muſt be a grateful Proportion to the Eye, as that Harmony in Muſick is ſo ex-

exceedingly ravishing to the Ear. The Oracle, or Most Holy Place, was a perfect Cube of twenty Cubits, thereby shadowing the Perfection of Happiness: The great Philosopher, *Aristotle*, says, that he who bears the Shocks of Fortune valiantly, and demeans himself uprightly, is *truly good, and of a square Posture without Reproof*. Besides, as the square Figure is the most firm in Building, so this Dimension of the Oracle was to denote the Constancy, Duration and Perpetuity of Heaven. The Wall of the Outer Court, or that of the *Gentiles*, was 7700 Feet in Compass, and all the Courts and Apartments would contain 300,000 People: The Whole was adorned with 1453 Columns of *Parian* Marble, twisted, sculptured, and voluted, with 2906 Pilastres, decorated with magnificent Capitals, and about double that Number of Windows, besides those in the curious Pavement. The Oracle and Sanctuary was lined with massy Gold, adorned with all the Embellishments of Sculpture, and set with numerous, most gorgeous, and dazzling Decorations of Diamonds and all Kinds of precious Stones.

No Structure was ever to be compared with the Temple, for its exactly proportioned and beautiful Dimensions, from the magnificent Portico on the East, to the glorious and reverend *Sanctum Sanctorum* on the West; with the numerous Apartments for the Kings, Princes, Sanhedrim, Priests, *Levites* and People of *Israel*; and the Outer-Court for the *Gentiles*, it being an House of Prayer for all Nations. The Prospect of it highly transcended all that we are now capable to imagine, and has ever been esteemed the finest Piece of Masonry upon Earth, before or since.

The old Constitutions aver, that some short Time before the Consecration of the Temple, King Hiram came from *Tyre*, to take a View of that mighty Edifice, and to inspect the different Parts thereof, in which he was accompanied by King Solomon, and the Deputy Grand-Master, Hiram Abbif; and after his View thereof,

Year of the Flood 1356. Before *Christ* 992.

of, declared the Temple to be the utmoſt Stretch of human Art. SOLOMON here again renewed the League with HIRAM, and made him a Preſent of the Sacred Scriptures, tranſlated into the *Syriac* Tongue, which, it is ſaid, is ſtill extant among the *Maronites*, and other Eaſtern Chriſtians, under the Name of the old *Syriac* Verſion.

THE Temple of JEHOVAH being finiſhed, under the Auſpices of the wiſe and glorious King of *Iſrael*, SOLOMON, the Prince of *Architecture*, and the GRAND-MASTER *Maſon* of his Day, the Fraternity celebrated the *Cape-Stone* with great Joy; but their Joy was ſoon interrupted by the ſudden Death of their dear and worthy Maſter HIRAM ABBIF; nor leſs was the Concern of King *Solomon*, who, after ſome Time allowed to the *Craft* to vent their Sorrow, ordered his Obſequies to be performed with great Solemnity and Decency, and buried him in the *Lodge*, near the Temple, according to the ancient Uſages among MASONS; and long mourned for his Loſs.

AFTER HIRAM ABBIF was mourned for, the Tabernacle of MOSES, and its holy Reliques being lodged in the Temple, SOLOMON, in a General Aſſembly, dedicated, or conſecrated It by ſolemn Prayer, and coſtly Sacrifices paſt Number, with the fineſt Muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, praiſing JEHOVAH, upon fixing the *Holy* ARK in its proper Place, between the *Cherubims*; when JEHOVAH filled his own Temple with a *Cloud of Glory!*

BUT leaving what muſt not, and, indeed, what cannot be committed to Writing, we may certainly affirm, that however ambitious and emulous the *Gentiles* were in improving the *Royal Art*, it was never perfected till the building of this Gorgeous *Houſe* of GOD, fit for the ſpecial Refulgence of his Glory upon Earth, where he dwelt between the *Cherubims*, on the *Mercy Seat*, above the *Ark*, and from thence gave his People frequent oraculous Reſponſes.

THE

THE Fame of this *grand Edifice* ſoon prompted the Inquiſitive of all Nations to travel, and ſpend ſome Time at *Jeruſalem*, and ſurvey its Excellencies, as far as was allowed to the *Gentiles*; and they ſoon found, that the joint Skill of all the World came infinitely ſhort of the *Iſraelites*, in the *Wiſdom*, *Strength*, and *Beauty* of their ARCHITECTURE; when the *wiſe* King SOLOMON was **Grand Maſter** of all *Maſons* at *Jeruſalem*, and the *learned* King HIRAM * was *Grand-Maſter* at *Tyre*, and inſpired HIRAM ABBIF, had been *Maſter* of *Work*; when true compleat *Maſonry* was under the immediate Care and Direction of Heaven; when the NOBLE and the *Wiſe* thought it their Honour to be the Aſſociates of the ingenious Craftſmen in their well formed *Lodges*; and ſo the **Temple** of JEHOVAH, the one true GOD, became the juſt Wonder of all *Travellers*, by which, as by the moſt perfect Pattern, they reſolved to correct the *Architecture* of their own Countries upon their Return.

CHAP. IV.

The State of MASONRY *from the* CONSECRATION *to the* DESTRUCTION *of* SOLOMON's **Temple**, *and* **Captivity** *of the* JEWS.

SOLOMON next employed the *Fraternity* in carrying on his other Works, *viz.*—His two PALACES at *Jeruſalem*, for himſelf and his Queen.——The ſtately HALL of Judicature,

 with

* THE *Tradition* is, that King HIRAM had been *Grand Maſter* of all *Maſons*; but when the TEMPLE was finiſhed, HIRAM came to ſurvey It before its Conſecration, and to commune with SOLOMON about *Wiſdom* and *Art*; and finding the Great *Architect* of the Univerſe had inſpired SOLOMON above all mortal Men, HIRAM very readily yielded the Pre-eminence to SOLOMON JEDIDIAH, the *Beloved of God*.

with his *Ivory Throne*, and *Golden Lyons*.——MILLO, or the *Royal Exchange*, made by filling up the Great Gulf, between Mount *Moriah* and Mount *Zion*, with ſtrong Arches, upon which many beautiful *Piazzas* were erected, with lofty *Collonading* on each Side, and between the Columns a ſpacious *Walk* from *Zion Caſtle* to the *Temple*, where Men of Buſineſs met.—The HOUSE of the *Foreſt* of *Lebanon*, built upon four Rows of *Cedar-Pillars*, his Summer-Houſe to retire from the Heat of Buſineſs, with a *Watch-Tower* that looked to the Road to *Damaſcus*. Several *Cities* on the Road between *Jeruſalem* and *Lebanon*. Many Store-Houſes *Weſt* of the *Jordan*, and ſeveral Store-Cities *Eaſt* of that River, well fortified: And laſt of all **Tadmor**, in the Deſart towards SYRIA, one Day's Journey from the *Euphrates*, and ſix from BABYLON, called in later Times by the *Greeks* PALMYRA, with a lofty Palace in it: The vaſt and glorious Ruins of this once great City, in Marble Pillars, Arches, and other grand Remains, have been at large deſcribed, and are ſeen by Travellers to this Day.

ALL theſe, and many more coſtly Edifices, were finiſhed in the ſhort Space of thirteen Years after the **Temple**, by the Care of 550 Princes, or Maſters of Work: For MASONRY was carried on throughout all the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, and many LODGES were conſtituted under **Grand Maſter** SOLOMON, who, as the *old Conſtitutions* relate, annually aſſembled the GRAND LODGE, at *Jeruſalem*, to preſerve the Cement of the Fraternity, and tranſmit their Affairs to the lateſt Poſterity.

Year of the Flood 1369. Before *Chriſt* 979.

AND even during his Idolatry he built ſome curious *Temples* to **Chemoſh**, **Molech**, and **Aſhtaroth**, the Gods of his Concubines, 'till about three Years before he died, when he compoſed his penitential Song, the *Eccleſiaſtes*; and fixed the true Motto on all earthly Glory, *viz.* VANITY of VANITIES, ALL is

is VANITY, *without the* Fear *of* GOD, *and the keeping of his Commands, which is the whole Duty of Man!* and died aged 58 Years. *A. M.*—3029. *A. C.* — 975.

MANY of SOLOMON's *Masons*, before he died, began to travel, and carried with them the *High Taste* of Architecture, with the Secrets of the Fraternity, into *Syria*, *Lesser Asia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Sythia*, *Assyria*, *Chaldæa*, *Media*, *Bactria*, *India*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and other Parts of great ASIA, and AFRICA; also into EUROPE, no doubt, though we have no History to assure us yet of the Transactions of *Greece* and *Italy*: But the Tradition is, that they travelled to HERCULES PILLARS on the *West*, and to CHINA on the *East*: And the old *Constitutions* affirm, that one called NINUS, who had been at the building of *Solomon's Temple*, brought the refined Knowledge of the *Science*, and the *Art* into *Germany* and *Gaul*.

IN many Places being highly esteemed, they obtained special Privileges; and because they taught their *liberal Art* only to the *Free-born*, They were called FREE MASONS; constituting *Lodges* in the Places where they built stately Piles, by the Encouragement of the Great and Wealthy, who soon requested to be accepted as Members of the *Lodge*, and *Brothers* of the *Craft*; till by Merit, those *Free* and *accepted Masons* came to be *Masters* and *Wardens*.

NAY Kings, Princes, and Potentates became **Grand Masters**, each in his own Dominion, in Imitation of King *Solomon*, whose Memory, *as a Mason*, has been duly worshipped, and will be, till *Architecture* shall be consumed in the general Conflagration; for he never can be rivalled, but by one equally inspired from above.

THE Division of SOLOMON's Dominions into the Kingdoms of *Israel* and *Judah*, did not much affect the *Fraternity*, or disturb their *Lodges*: For *Jeroboam* ordered them to build him two Palaces, the one Year of the Flood 1374. B. *C.* 974.

 at

at *Sichem*, and the other at *Penuel*; and alſo to make and erect the two curious *Statues* of the GOLDEN CALVES, with **Temples** for their Worſhip, the one in *Bethel*, and the other in *Dan*, which were worſhipped by the *Iſraelites*, till they were taken and carried away by *Salmaneſar* and *Tiglath-Pileſer*. King *Baaſha* built *Tirzah* for his Palace; and King *Omri* built *Samaria* for his Capital; where his Son, King AHAB, built a large and ſumptuous **Temple** for his Idol **Baal**, afterwards deſtroyed by King *Jehu*, and a *Palace of Ivory*, beſides many Caſtles and fenced Cities.

SOLOMON's Royal Race, the Kings of *Judah*, ſucceeded him alſo in the GRAND MASTER's *Chair*, or deputed the High Prieſt to preſerve the *Royal Art*. Their Care of the Temple with the many Buildings they raiſed, and ſtrong Forts, are mentioned in holy Writ down to JOSIAH the laſt good King of *Judah*.

SOLOMON's **Travellers** improved the *Gentiles* beyond Expreſſion. Thus the *Syrians* adorned their *Damaſcus* with a lofty *Temple* and a Royal *Palace*. Thoſe of *Leſſer Aſia* became excellent *Maſons*, particularly at *Sardis* in *Lydia*, and along the Sea Coaſts in the mercantile Cities, as at **Epheſus**.

THERE the old *Temple* of **Diana**, built by ſome *Japhetites* about the Days of *Moſes*, being burnt down about 34 Years after *Solomon*'s Death, the Kings of *Leſſer Aſia* refounded and adorned it with 127 *Columns* of the beſt Marble, each 60 Feet high, and 36 of them were of the moſt noble *Sculpture*, by the Direction of **Dirſiphon** and **Archiphron**, the Diſciples of *Solomon*'s Travellers; but it was not finiſhed till after 220 Years in the 7th Year of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*; under the Direction of the Grand *Epheſian* Maſters in this Royal Craft, *Demetrius* and *Polonius*. *A. M.* 3283.

THIS Temple of the *Ionic* Order, was in Length 425 Feet, and in Breadth 220 Feet, with a duly proportioned Height, ſo magnificent, ſo admirable a Fabrick, that it became the third of the ſeven *Wonders of Art*, the charming Miſtreſs of *Leſſer Aſia*, which even

Xerxes,

Xerxes, the avowed Enemy of *Image Worſhip*, left ſtanding, while he burnt all the other *Temples* in his Way to *Greece*.

BUT at laſt, it was burnt down by a vile Fellow only for the Luſt of being talked of in after Ages (whoſe Name therefore ſhall not be mentioned here) on the Birth Day of *Alexander* the *Great*, after it had ſtood 365 Years, about *A. M.* 3680. when jocoſe People ſaid, *The Goddeſs was ſo deeply engaged at the Birth of her Hero in* Pella *of* Macedonia *that ſhe had no Leiſure to ſave her* Temple *at* EPHESUS. It was rebuilt by the Architect *Denocrates* at the Expence of the neighbouring Princes and States.

THE ASSYRIANS, ever ſince NIMROD and NINUS, had cultivated the Royal *Art*, eſpecially at their *Great* NINIVEH, down to King PUL (to whom *Jonah* preached) and his Son *Sardan Pul* or SARDANAPALUS, called alſo *Tonos Concoleros*, who was beſieged by his Brother *Tiglath Pul Eſer* and his General *Nabonaſſar*, till he burnt himſelf with his Concubines and Treaſure in old *Nimrod*'s Palace in the 12th Year of *Jotham* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* —— 3257. when the Empire was partitioned between TIGLATH PUL ESER who ſucceeded in *NINIVEH*, and NABONASSAR who got *CHALDÆA*.

NABONASSAR, called alſo *Beleſis* or *Baladan*, an excellent Aſtronomer and Architect, built his new Metropolis upon the Ruins of a Part of old *Nimrod*'s Works near the Great *old Tower* of *Babel* then ſtanding, and called It BABYLON, founded in the firſt Year of the *Nabonaſſarian*, or famous aſtronomical *Æra*. A. M. 3257.

FOR this City BABYLON is not mentioned by any Author before *Iſaiah*, who mentions both Its Riſe and Its Ruin.

THE *Science* and the *Art* did not only flouriſh long in Eaſtern *Aſia* to the fartheſt *Eaſt Indies*; but alſo before the Days of *Nebuchadnezzar* the *Great*, we find that old *Maſonry* took a Weſtern Courſe: For the Diſciples of *Solomon*'s Travellers, by the Encouragement of Princes and States *Weſt* of the *Aſſyrian* Bounds, built, enlarged and adorned Cities paſt Numbers.

SUCH

SUCH as *Boristhenes* and *Sinope* in PONTUS: *Nicomedia*, *Prusias* and *Chalcedon* in BITHYNIA: *Bizantium* (now *Constantinople*) *Cizicus* also and *Lampsacus* in the HELLESPONT: *Abdara* in THRACE: Many Cities in GREECE, *Tarentum*, *Regium*, *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Crotona*, *Florence*, and many more in ITALY: *Granada*, *Malaga*, *Gades*, &c. in SPAIN: *Massilia* and others on the Coast of GAUL: while BRITAIN was unknown.

THE *Syrians* adorned *Damascus*, by the Assistance of SOLOMON'S MASONS, with a lofty TEMPLE, a *Royal Palace*, and a *public Altar* of most admirable Workmanship, which last so ravished AHAZ, King of *Judah*, that he caused a Pattern thereof to be taken, and sent it to URIJAH, the High-Priest of *Jerusalem*; and upon his Return, having removed the Altar of the Lord out of its Place in the **Temple**, ordered this *new Altar* to be set up in its Stead.

Year of the Flood 1601. Before *Christ* 740.

AFTER godly JOSIAH King of *Judah* fighting for his superior *Nabopolassar*, was slain in the Battle of *Hadad Rimmon* by *Pharoah Necho*, A. M. 3394. B. C. 610. } all Things went wrong in *Judah*.

FOR the Grand Monarch NEBUCHADNEZZAR, first his Father's Partner having defeated *Necho*, made *Josiah*'s Son *Jehoiakim* his Vassal, and for his revolting He ruined him, and at length captivated all the remaining *Royal* Family of *Judah* with the Flower of the *Nobles*, especially of the more ingenious *Craftsmen*, laid waste the whole Land of *Israel*, burnt and demolished all the fine Edifices, and also the *glorious* and *inimitable* **Temple** of SOLOMON, after It was finished and consecrated 416 Years.

FOR in the fifth Month, on the seventh Day of the Month, *i. e.* towards the End of our *July*, came *Nebuzaradan*, Captain of the Guards to the King of BABYLON, to JERUSALEM, and after having taken out all the sacred Vessels, and the Two famous **Pillars**, that were in the Temple, and all the Riches that could be found in the King's Palace, and the City: He did, pursuant

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to the Command of his Master, on the tenth of the same Month, set both the TEMPLE and CITY on Fire, overthrew all the Walls, Fortresses and Towers belonging thereto, wholly rasing and levelling it to the Ground, till he had brought all to a thorough and perfect Desolation.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, being now at Rest from all his Wars, and being in full Peace at home, he applied himself with great Industry to the carrying on this grand Design in finishing of his *Buildings* at BABYLON, and employed therein all the able Artists of JUDEA, and other Captives to join his own *Chaldean* MASONS; who by their joint Labour made it the fourth of the seven Wonders of Art. The most famous Works therein were the WALLS of the City, the Temple of BELUS, in which were placed the BRAZEN SEA, the PILLARS, *&c.* brought from JERUSALEM, the Palace and hanging Gardens, the River and the artificial Lake and Canals, made for draining that River. In the Magnificence and Expence of which Works, he much exceeded whatsoever had been done by any King before him: And excepting the amazing WALL of CHINA, nothing like it has been since attempted whereby any one else can be equalled to him, This sumptuous GRAND MASTER; also, caused to be erected in the Plains of Dura a GOLDEN IMAGE of their God BAAL, sixty Cubits high, and six broad; containing 7000 Attic Drachma's of Gold, according to *Diodorus*, which amounts to three Millions and a half of our Money.

Year of the Flood 1778. B. *C.* 570.

THE MEDES and PERSIANS had much improved in the *Royal Art*, and had rivalled the *Assyrians* and *Chaldeans* in *Masonry* at Ekbatana, Susiana, Persepolis, and many more fine Cities, before They conquered them in War; tho' They had nothing so large as Ninveh and Babylon, nor so accurate as the Temple, and the other Structures of SOLOMON.

THE *Jewish* Captives, after *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Death, kept themselves at Work in REGULAR *Lodges*, waiting the appointed Time

of

of their Deliverance; and were thus the more capable, at the *Reduction*, or Rebuilding the *Holy Temple* and *City* of *Salem* upon the old Foundations; which was ordered by the *Decree* of CYRUS, according to God's Word that had foretold his Exaltation and that Decree, for *Belshazzar* being slain, CYRUS, the *Persian*, soon after removed the imperial Seat to *Susiana*, in *Persia*, and thereby put an End to the *Babylonian* Empire, after it had stood 209 Years; and promised the *Israelites* great Favour, and a speedy Restoration to their own Land.

A. M. 3468. Year of the Flood 1810 B. *C.* 538.

THE *Medes* and *Persians* had much improved in the *Royal Art*, and had even out-done the *Assyrians* in MASONRY at *Ecbatana*, which being repaired, beautified and vastly enlarged by *Deioces*, King of the *Medes*, who reigned there with great Wisdom, Honour and Prosperity for above fifty Years; during which Time he constantly employed THE FRATERNITY, and it becoming a great City, he is for this Reason, by the *Greeks*, thought to be the Founder of it. Also *Susiana* and *Persepolis*, with many more fine Cities were built before the *Persians* had overcome the *Assyrians* and *Babylonians* in War, where they had shewn admirable Skill; but yet did not come up to the Accuracy of the Temple, and other Structures of SOLOMON.

Year of the Flood 1641. B. *C.* 707.

CHAP. V.

The State of MASONRY *from Grand-Master* CYRUS, *to Grand Master* SELEUCUS NICATOR.

Year of the Flood 1812. B. *C.* 536.

CYRUS whom the ALMIGHTY ARCHITECT had fore-ordained to execute his Decrees for restoring his chosen People, the FREEBORN Children of *Israel*, and for rebuilding the *Holy Temple* at JERUSALEM; having

ing founded the *Persian* Empire, issued out his Decree for restoring the *Jews* unto their own Land, and for rebuilding of the Temple at JERUSALEM: And constituted ZERUBBABEL, the Son of *Salathiel*, his *Provincial* GRAND MASTER in the Land of JUDEA, the lineal Heir of DAVID's Royal Race and Prince of the *Reduction*, with the High Priest Jeshuah his *Deputy*; under the Title of TIRSHATHA, by immediate Commission from him: And all the Vessels of Gold and Silver brought to *Babylon* from *Jerusalem*, were, by this Decree, ordered to be delivered by *Mithredath*, the King's Treasurer, to ZERUBBABEL, who carried them back to JERUSALEM; the Vessels that were at this Time restored amounted to 5400, the Remainder was brought back by *Ezra*, in the Reign of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* many Years after. But before the *Temple* was half finished, CYRUS died, which then put a Stop to the Work.

Year of the Flood 1812. B. *C.* 536.

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

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

CAMBYSES conquered the Land, and destroyed many *Temples*, *Palaces*, *Obelisks* and other glorious Monuments of the antient *Egyptian Masonry*, and died on his Way home, *A. M.* 3482.

THE false *Smerdis*, the *Magian*, taking Advantage of this Event usurped the Throne by the Name of *Artaxerxes*, according to *Ezra*, and stopt the building of the *Temple*: But was soon dethroned and succeeded by

DARIUS HYSTASPES, one of the seven Princes that conspired to cut him off. *Darius* married *Artistona* the Daughter of CYRUS, and confirmed his *Decree*.

DARIUS was a Prince of Wisdom, Clemency and Justice; and hath the Honour to have his Name recorded in Holy Writ for a Favourer of God's People, a Restorer of his Temple, and a Promoter of his Worship therein; he was blessed with a numerous Issue, a long Reign, and great Prosperity.

Year of the Flood 1828. B. C. 520.

IN his 6th Year, just 20 Years after the Founding of the *Temple*, ZERUBBABEL finished it * and celebrated the *Cape Stone*; and next Year its Consecration or Dedication was solemnized.

* *A.M.* 3489. Year of the Flood 1832. B. C. 515.

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

THE *Sidonians* were frank and liberal towards this Work, as in the Days of HIRAM, bringing down Cedar-Planks in Abundance from *Libanus* to the Sea-Shore, and from thence into the Port of *Joppa*, as they had been ordered first by *Cyrus*, and after him by *Darius*. Here, also, the curious Craftsmen held stated and regular Lodges, as in the Days of *Solomon*; associated with the Master-Masons, giving Lectures, and strictly adhering to good old Usages.

IN this Reign Zoroastres flourished, the *Archimagus* or *Grand Master* of the *Magians* (who worshipped the *Sun* and the *Fire* made by his Rays) who became famous every where, called by the *Greeks, the Teacher of all human and divine Knowledge*; and his Disciples were great Improvers of *Geometry* in the liberal Arts, erecting many *Palaces* and *Fire Temples* throughout the Empire, and long flourished in Eastern *Asia*, even till the *Mahometans* prevailed; and a Remnant of them are scattered in those Parts to this Day, who retain many of the old Usages of the *Free Masons*, for which they

are

are here mentioned, and not for their Religious Rites which are not the Subject of this Book: For we leave every Brother to Liberty of Conscience; but strictly charge him carefully to maintain the *Cement of the Lodge*, and the three Articles of NOAH.

Zoroastres was slain by *Argasp* the *Scythian*, *A. M.* 3517. and *Hystaspes* died 3518.

XERXES his Son succeeded, who encouraged the *Magian Masons*, and destroyed all the *Image Temples* (except that of *Diana* at *Ephesus*) in his Way to *Greece*, with an Army of five Millions, and Ships past Number.

AHASUERUS, called *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, having married the beautiful *Jewess*, Queen ESTHER, became a great Favourer of the *Jews*; and in the third Year of his Reign, he made a great Feast in his Palace of SUZA; *And the Drinking was according to the Law*, NONE DID COMPEL: *For so the King had appointed to all the Officers of his House, that they should do according to every Man's Pleasure.* Est. i. ver. 8. He also appointed EZRA, the learned Scribe, to succeed ZERUBBABEL in the Direction of the CRAFT; who built many Synagogues, as well in *Jerusalem*, as in the other Cities of *Judea*: And next to him NEHEMIAH, who built the strong Walls of *Jerusalem*: He for that Purpose divided his *Workmen* into Classes, or Companies, more properly *Lodges*, and assigned to each of them the Quarter, where they were to work, and their Places of Refreshment; but reserved to himself the Reviewal and Direction of the Whole, in which he laboured so effectually as to compleat the Work, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of his Enemies, both within and without the Walls, to retard his Design. While Part of the CRAFT were carrying on the Building, the other stood to their Arms to defend them against any sudden Attack: And all had their Arms at Hand, even while they worked, to

Year of the Flood 1838. B. C. 510.

Year of the Flood 1893. B. C. 455.

be ready at a Signal given, to draw together to any Part, where the Enemy ſhould be diſcovered to be coming upon them.

Year of the Flood 1940. B. C. 408.

DARIUS NOTHUS gave Leave to *Sanballet*, the *Horonite*, the Friend and Advocate of the *Samaritans*, to build a *Temple* upon Mount *Gerizim*, near *Samaria*, and ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the Favour of DARIUS, as to procure the High-Prieſthood for MANASSES, his Son-in-Law, and Brother to JADDUA the High-Prieſt of JERUSALEM. This Temple ſtood in Splendor till demoliſhed by *John Hyrcanus*, who levelled the City and Temple with the Ground; and compelled all the *Idumæans* to conform to the Law of MOSES. After NEHEMIAH, the High-Prieſt of *Jeruſalem*, was uſually the *Provincial* GRAND-MASTER of *Judæa*, as well under the *Perſians*, as the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

Year of the Flood 1995. B. C. 353.

UNDER DARIUS OCHUS, *Mauſolus* King of *Caria*, in *Leſſer Aſia*, died, which Accident was rendered famous by the great Grief which *Artemeſia*, who was both his Siſter and his Wife, expreſſed at his Loſs. Before ſhe died; ſhe took Care for the erecting that famous MONUMENT for him, at *Halicarnaſſus*, which was reckoned the *fifth* of the *ſeven* WONDERS of the World, and from whence all Monuments of more than ordinary Magnificence, are called **Mauſoleums**. It was in Length, from North to South, ſixty-three Cubits, in Circuit 411 Feet, and in Height 140 Feet, ſurrounded with 136 Columns of moſt admirable Sculpture; and the Fronts, Eaſt and Weſt, had Arches ſeventy-three Feet wide, with a Pyramid on the ſide Wall, ending in a pointed Broach, on which was a Coach with four Horſes of one Marble Stone. All was performed by the four beſt MASONS of the Age, *Scopas*, *Leochares*, *Timotheus*, and *Briax*.

AFTER the Erection of SOLOMON's, or, as ſome think, the ſecond Temple, the ROYAL ART was brought into *Greece*, where the CRAFT was encouraged to the utmoſt, and GEOME-

TRY

TRY every where cultivated with uncommon Induſtry; many noble Structures were erected, which to this Day ſhew their former Magnificence and Grandeur, though many of thoſe early Performances of the *Greeks* in Architecture, have been loſt in the Ruins of Time.

INDEED, we read of the old *Dedalus*, and his Sons, the Imitators of the *Egyptians* and *Phœnicians*, of the little Labyrinth in *Crete*, and the larger at *Lemnos*, of the Arts and Sciences early at *Athens* and *Sicyon*, *Candia* and *Sicily* before the *Trojan War*; of the *Temples* of **Jupiter** *Olympius*, **Eſculapius**, *&c.* of the *Trojan Horſe*, and other Things: But we are all in Darkneſs, Fable and Uncertainty, till the *Olympiads*: Which began in the 35th Year of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*, when ſome of their bright Men began to travel. { *A.M.* 3228. *B.C.* 776. } before the Founding of *Rome* 28 Years.

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

THALES MILESIUS, their firſt Philoſopher, who was the firſt that brought GEOMETRY, with very great Improvements, out of EGYPT into GREECE, died eleven Years only before the *Decree* of *Cyrus*; and the ſame Year 3457, PYTHAGORAS, his Scholar, travelled into *Egypt*; while PISISTRATUS, the Tyrant of *Athens*, began to collect the *firſt Library* in *Greece*.

Year of the Flood 1801. B. *C.* 547.

PYTHAGORAS lived twenty-two Years among the *Egyptian* Prieſts, till ſent by *Cambyſes* to *Babylon* and *Perſia*, *A.M.* 3480, where he pickt up great Knowledge among the *Chaldæan*

Chaldæan Magians, and *Babyloniſh Jews*; and returned to *Greece* the Year that *Zerubbabel*'s Temple was finiſhed, *A. M.* 3489.

He became, not only the Head of a new Religion of Patch Work, but likewiſe of an *Academy*, or *Lodge* of good *Geometricians*, to whom he communicated a Secret *, *viz. That amazing Propoſition which is the Foundation of all Maſonry, of whatever Materials or Dimenſions*, called by *Maſons* his *HEUREKA*; becauſe They think It was his own Invention.

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

And as Masonry kept pace with *Geometry*, ſo many *Lodges* appeared, eſpecially in the *Grecian* Republicks, where *Liberty*, *Trade*, and *Learning* flouriſhed; as at *Sicyon*, *Athens*, *Corinth*, and the Cities of *Ionia*, till They arrived at their beautiful Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian *Orders*.

From this Time we date the ſtrict Union between ths free and the accepted Masons, which has ſubſiſted ever ſince in all regular Lodges.

Greece now abounded with the beſt *Architects*, *Sculptors*, *Statuaries*, *Painters*, and other fine *Deſigners*; moſt of them educated at the Academies of *Athens* and *Sicyon*, who inſtructed many Artiſts, and *Fellow Crafts*, to be the beſt Operators upon Earth: So that the Nations of *Aſia*, and *Africa*, who had taught the *Greeks*, were now taught by them.

No Country but *Greece* could now boaſt of ſuch Men as *Mycon*, *Phidias*, *Demon*, *Androcides*, *Meton*, *Anaxagoras*, *Dipænus*, and *Scyllis*, *Glycon*, *Alcamenes*, *Praxitiles*, *Polycletus*, *Lyſippus*, *Peneus*, *Euphranor*, *Perſeus*, *Philoſtratus*, *Zeuxis*, *Appollodorus*, *Parhaſius*, *Timanthes*, *Eupompus*, *Pamphilus Apelles*, *Artemones*, *Socrates*, *Eudoxus*, *Metrodorus* (who wrote of *Maſonry*) and the excellent *Theo-*

* *Euclid. lib.* i. *Prop.* XLVII.

Theodorus Cyrenæus, who amplified *Geometry*, and publiſhed the *Art Analytic*, the Maſter of the divine PLATO *, from whoſe School came *Xenocrates* and *Ariſtotle* the Preceptor of ALEXANDER *the Great*.

THE learned *Greeks* rightly judging, that the Rules of the beautiful Proportions in *Architecture* ſhould be taken from the Proportions of the *Human Body*, their fine *Painters* and *Statuaries* were eſteemed *Architects*, and were then actually ſo (even as by the *Painters*) nor could They have been fine *Painters* without being *Architects*.

THEREFORE ſeveral of thoſe excellent *Painters* and *Philoſophers*, are in the Liſt of *antient Architects*: Nay They all openly taught *Geometry*, and many of them practiſed *Maſonry*; and being Gentlemen of good Repute, They were generally at the *Head* of the *Craft*, highly uſeful to the *Fellow Crafts*, by their Deſigns and fine Drawings, and bred them up clever Artiſts: Only by a Law in *Greece*, no *Slave* was allowed to learn the ſeven liberal Sciences, or thoſe of the *Free-born* †; ſo that in *Greece* alſo They were call'd FREE MASONS, and in their many *Lodges*, the Noble and Learned were ACCEPTED as Brothers.

ALEXANDER, the *Macedonian*, having overcome *Darius Codomannus* at the GRANICUS, and in the Battles of *Iſſus* and *Arbela*, taking TYRE and GAZA, and ſoon over-run all *Egypt*; poor *Darius* fled into *Bactria*, and was murdered by one of his own Generals. After a Continuance of 207 Years, in him ended the PERSIAN, and in *Alexander* began the GRECIAN Empire. In one of *Alexander*'s drunken Frolicks, he burnt the rich and ſplendid City of PERSEPOLIS, which was truly a City of Palaces in the beſt Style; but all its Beauty and Splendor could not preſerve it from the inebri-

Year of the Flood 2014. B. C. 334.

ated

* *Plato* died *A. M.* 3656. *B. C.* 548. † According to the old *Conſtitutions*. Theſe are, 1. *Grammar*. 2. *Rhetoric*. 3. *Logic*. 4. *Arithmetic*. 5. GEOMETRY. 6. *Muſic*. 7. *Aſtronomy*.

ated Fury of this insolent disturber and common Enemy of the human Race; by no Means to be allowed to rank in the Lists of *true* MASONS.

HOWEVER, his *Architect*, renowned *Denocrates*, before mentioned, prevailed with him to perform some grand Design, and to encourage the Fraternity; he proposed to him to dispose Mount ATHOS into the Form of that Prince's Statue, with a City in one Hand, and in the other a large Lake to water that City; but this great Design never took Effect. The Ambition of *Alexander* prompted him to the Building of a new City in *Egypt*, in a very convenient Place over-against the Island of *Pharos*, and called it ALEXANDRIA, which thenceforth became the Capital of that Kingdom. It is remarked by *Varro*, that at the Time of building *Alexandria*, the Use of the *Papyrus* was first found out, and used in that City by the FELLOW-CRAFTS to draw out their Designs and Plans upon, for different Parts of their Work, and other Uses. The *Papyrus* in its proper Signification, is a Sort of great Bulrush, growing in the Marshes of *Egypt*, near the *Nile*. It runs up into a triangular Stalk to the Height of about fifteen Feet, and is usually a Foot and half in Circumference. These when flaked and separated from the Stalk, made the Paper used by the Antients, and which from the Name of the Tree that bore it, they called, also, *Papyrus*. The Manner how it was fitted for Use may be seen in the eleventh and twelfth Chapters of the thirteenth Book of *Pliny*'s Natural History.

Year of the Flood 2016. B. C. 332.

DENOCRATES was the Architect of *Alexandria*, having first drawn a Plan of the City, with its Walls, Gates and Streets: and *Alexander* left him to perfect the said Work according to the Plan; which afforded ample Employment for the CRAFT. But *Alexander* dying drunk at *Babylon*, left his Empire to be parcelled out by his Generals.

Year of the Flood 2025. B. C. 323.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The State of MASONRY *from Grand Master* SELEUCUS NICATOR *to the Death of* HEROD *the* GREAT.

SELEUCUS *Nicator* proved an excellent *Grand Master*, founded the Great *Seleucia* on the *Euphrates* for his *Deputy* in the *East*; and in the *West* He built his ſtately Capital City the famous ANTIOCH in old *Syria*, with the great Grove of *Daphne*, a ſacred *Aſylum*; in the Middle of which he reared the *Temple* of APOLLO and DIANA (tho' it proved afterwards the *Temple* of Venus and Bacchus) and alſo the leſſer Cities of old *Syria*, as *Apamia, Berræa, Seleucia, Laodicea, Edeſſa, Pella, &c.*

MASONRY flouriſhed moſt in *Egypt*, where the *Grecian* ARCHITECTURE was highly admired, and where PTOLEMY SOTER, another of *Alexander*'s Generals, had ſet up his Throne. EUCLID, the famous *Geometer* of *Tyre*, who had in his Travels collected the ſcattered Elements of GEOMETRY came to the Court of *Ptolemy Soter*, and was by him encouraged to reſtore and teach that *noble Science*, eſpecially to the Children of the great Lords and Eſtates of the Realm, who by the continual Wars and Decay of the Sciences in former Reigns were reduced to great Neceſſities for want of means to get an honourable and competent Livelihood. For this Purpoſe ſays an old Record of MASONRY, ' *Euclid*, having received Com-' miſſion, he taught ſuch as were committed to his Charge, the ' *Science* of *Geometry* in Practice to work in STONE, all Manner of ' worthy Work that belongeth to building of *Altars*, *Temples*, ' *Towers*, and *Caſtles*, and *all other* Manner of *Buildings*, and gave ' them a Charge in this Form.

Year of the Flood 2044. B. C. 304.

' FIRST that they ſhould be true to their King and to the Lord ' they ſerve, and to the Fellowſhip whereof they are admitted: and

'that they ſhould be true to and love one another: and that they 'ſhould call each other his *Fellow* or *Brother*; not Servant, nor 'Knave nor any other foul Name: and that they ſhould truly 'deſerve their Pay of their Lord, or the Maſter of the Work, 'that they ſerve.

'SECONDLY, That they ſhould ordain the wiſeſt of them to be the 'Maſter of the Work, and neither for Love nor Lineage, Riches nor 'Favour, to ſet another that hath but little Cunning to be Maſter of 'the Lord's Work; whereby the Lord ſhould be evil ſerved, and 'they aſhamed: And alſo that they ſhould call the Governor of 'the Work, MASTER, in the Time that they work with him.

'AND many other Charges he gave them that are too long to 'relate; and to all theſe Charges, ſays my Author, he made them 'ſwear a great Oath, that Men uſed at that Time.

'AND he ordained for them a reaſonable Pay, whereby they 'might live honeſtly: and alſo that they ſhould come and aſſemble 'together every Year once, to conſult how they might work beſt 'to ſerve the Lord, for his Profit and to their own Credit; and to 'correct, within themſelves, him that had treſpaſſed againſt the 'CRAFT.

'AND thus was the Craft grounded there: And that worthy 'Clerk *Euclid* gave it the Name of GEOMETRY, which now is 'called MASONRY.'

AND he accordingly digeſted his Inſtructions into ſuch Order, improved and demonſtrated them ſo accurately, as to have left no Room for any others to exceed him in Geometry; for which his Memory will ever be fragrant in the Lodges. According to the old Conſtitutions, PTOLEMY, GRAND-MASTER, with his *Wardens*, EUCLID the Geometrician, and STRATON the Philoſopher, built his Palace at *Alexandria*, and the curious Muſeum or College of the Learned, with the Library of *Bruchium*, near the Palace, that was filled with 400,000 Manuſcripts, or valuable Volumes, before it was burnt in the Wars of JULIUS CÆSAR.

PTO-

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS ſucceeded his Father in the Throne and *Solomon*'s Chair too: And in his ſecond Year he carried on the great *Tower* of **Pharo**, founded by his Father, * the ſixth of the ſeven *Wonders* of *Art*, built on an Iſland, as the Light-Houſe for the Harbour of *Alexandria*, (whence *Light-Houſes* in the *Mediterranean* are called *Faros*) a Piece of amazing Architecture, by the Care of his *Grand Wardens* **Deriphanes** and his Son **Soſtratus**: the Father built the *Heptaſtadium* for joining the Iſland to the Continent, while the Son reared the *Tower*.

PHILADELPHUS founded the City *Myos Hormus* on the *Red Sea* for the *Eaſt India* Trade, built the *Temple* of the *Zephyrian* **Venus** in *Crete*, *Ptolemais* in *Paleſtine*, and rebuilt old *Rabbah* of the *Ammonites*, calling it *Philadelphia*. Nay he was ſo accurate an Architect that for a long Time all fine *Maſonry* was called **Philadelphian**, or after the *Stile* of *Philadelphus*.

PTOLEMY, the Son of *Philadelphus*, called EUERGETES, ſucceeded, and was the *laſt good* GRAND MASTER in EGYPT: His *Wardens* were his two learned Librarians, ERATOSTHENES, of *Cyrene*, and APOLLONIUS, of *Rhodes*. The Library of *Brucheum* being near full, he erected another at *Seraphium*, which in Time contained 300,000 Manuſcripts, and *Cleopatra* afterwards added 200,000 more, from the Library of *Pergamus*, given to her by *Mark Anthony*: But all this vaſt Library was burnt by the ignorant, ſtupid, and beſotted *Saracens*, when they took the City of *Alexandria*, to the irreparable Loſs of the Learned. It had often been rifled on the Revolutions and Com-

Year of the Flood 2102. Before *Chriſt* 246.

 mo-

* Some prefer to This the great *Obelisk* of Queen SEMIRAMIS 150 Feet high and 24 Feet ſquare at Bottom, all of one Stone like a *Pyramid*, that was brought from *Armenia* to *Babylon*; alſo an huge Rock cut into the Figure of *Semiramis*, with the ſmaller Rocks by it in the Shape of tributary Kings: If we may believe *Cteſias* againſt the Advice of *Beroſus* and *Ariſtotle*: For ſhe is not ſo antient as is generally thought, and ſeems to be only the Queen of NABONASSAR.]

motions that happened in the *Roman* Empire, yet it was as often repaired and repleniſhed again with its full Number of Books, 'till this its final Deſtruction by the *Saracens*. This happened as follows: *Johannes Grammaticus*, the famous *Ariſtotelian* Philoſopher, being then living at *Alexandria*, and having much ingratiated himſelf with *Amrus Ebnol As*, the General of the *Saracen* Army, and by Reaſon of his great Learning, made himſelf acceptable to him, he begged of him the royal Library; to this *Amrus* replied, that it was not in his Power, but was wholly at the Diſpoſal of the Caliph, or Emperor of the *Saracens*, to whom he would write about it, who returned for Anſwer, that if thoſe Books contained what was agreeing with the *Alcoran*, there was no Need of them, for that alone was ſufficient of itſelf for all Truths; but if they contained what diſagreed with the *Alcoran*, they were not to be endured; and therefore he ordered that whatſoever the Contents of them were, they ſhould all be deſtroyed; whereon being diſtributed among the public Baths, they ſerved as Fuel for ſix Months to heat all the Baths of *Alexandria*; which ſhews how great the Number of them was, and what an ineſtimable Treaſure of Learning was wholly deſtroyed.

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

Year of the Flood 2048 B. C. 300.

THE *Rhodians* employed the famous *Architect*, CHARES, of *Lindus*, to erect the great COLOSSUS, at *Rhodes*, which employed him and his CRAFTSMEN for twelve Years. It was eſteemed the laſt of the

ſeven

ſeven Wonders of Art, and the greateſt human Statue under the Sun, to which it was dedicated. It was 70 Cubits high, and duly proportioned in every Part and Limb, ſtriding over the Harbour's Mouth, and wide enough to receive between its Legs the largeſt Ships under ſail, and appeared at a Diſtance like a high Tower. It was thrown down by an Earthquake after it had ſtood 66 Years, and lay where it fell 894 Years more; till at Length in the Year of *Chriſt* 672, *Moawias* the ſixth Caliph of the *Saracens*, having taken *Rhodes*, ſold the Braſs to a *Jew* Merchant, who loaded with it 900 Camels, and allowing only 800 Pound Weight to every Camel's Burden, the Braſs of this *Coloſſus*, after the Waſte of ſo many Years, by the Ruſt and Wear of the Braſs itſelf, and the Purloinings and Embezzlements of Men, amounted to 720,000 Pounds Weight.

WHILE the *Greeks* were propagating the *Science* and the *Art* in the very beſt Manner, founding new Cities, repairing old ones, and erecting *Statues* paſt Numbers, the other *Africans* imitated the *Egyytians*, Southward in *Ethiopia* down to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and alſo Weſtward to the *Atlantic Shore*: though Hiſtory fails, and no *Travellers* have yet diſcovered the valuable Remains of thoſe many powerful Nations. Only we know that

THE CARTHAGINIANS had formed a magnificent Republick long before the *Romans*; had built ſome thouſands of ſtately *Cities* and ſtrong *Caſtles*, and made their great Capital CARTHAGE the Terror of *Rome*, and her Rival for univerſal Empire. Great was their Skill in *Geometry* and *Maſonry* of all Sorts, in Marble *Temples*, golden *Statues*, ſtately *Palaces*, regular *Forts*, and ſtout *Ships* that ſailed in all the known Seas, and carried on the Chief Trade of the known World: Therefore the *Emulous Romans* long deſigned its Deſtruction, having a prophetical Proverb, *Delenda eſt Carthago! Carthage muſt be demoliſhed*; which they accompliſhed, as in the Sequel.

THUS

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

THE learned SICILIANS, deſcended from the *Greeks*, followed their Inſtructions in Architecture throughout the Iſland very early, at *Agrigentum*, *Meſſana*, *Gela*, *&c.* eſpecially at *Syracuſe*; for when It was beſieged by the *Romans* It was 22 Miles round, and *Marcellus* could not ſtorm it, becauſe of the amazing Devices of the learned Geometrician, Architect, Mechanic, and Engineer, the Noble* ARCHIMEDES, till by maſtering an ill-guarded Tower, the City was taken by Surprize on a Feſtival Day. But tho' *Marcellus* gave a ſtrict Charge to ſave ARCHIMEDES, a common Soldier ſlew him, while, not minding the Uproar, the noble and learned Man was deeply engaged in mechanical Speculations and Schemes to repulſe the *Romans* and ſave *Syracuſe*. MARCELLUS ſhed Tears for him as a public Loſs to the Learned, and gave him an honourable Burial in the Year of *Rome* 537. —— *A.M.* 3792. *B.C.*—212. } while *Hannibal* diſtreſſed *Italy*.

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

THUS

* Called by the old Masons the Noble and Excellent *Grand Maſter* of *Syracuſe*.

THUS hitherto the MASONS, above all other *Artists*, have been the Favourites of the Eminent, who wisely joined the *Lodges* for the better conducting of their various Undertakings in old Architecture: and still great Men continued at the Head of the Craft.

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

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

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

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

MARCELLUS, who triumphed in the splendid Spoils of *Syracuse*, upon the Death of the *Great* ARCHIMEDES, becoming the Patron of Arts and Sciences, employed his *Fellow-Crafts* to build at *Rome* his famous **Theatre**, with a *Temple* to **Virtue**, and another to **Honour**; yet the *High Taste* of the *Romans* was not general till

SCIPIO

SCIPIO *Asiaticus* led them against *Antiochus Magnus*, King of *Syria*, and took from him all the Country *West* of Mount *Taurus* —— *A. M.* 3814 } In the Year of *Rome* 559
In the 15th Year of *Ptol. Epiphanes B.C.* 190 }
For then, with Astonishment, They beheld the unspeakable Beauties of the *Grecian* and *Asiatic* Architecture, standing in full Splendor, which They resolved to Imitate.

AND so They went on Improving, till

SCIPIO *Africanus* (who had always a set of the Learned attending him as their *Patron*) took in the great Rival of *Rome* the *glorious* CARTHAGE, which he demolished against his own Inclination by Command of the Senate; for

Delanda est Carthago A.M. 3858 }
The Account of its Destruction B. C. 146 } Year of *Rome* 603
is lamentable ——

while *Consul* MUMMIUS the same Year sacked *Corinth*, the wealthy Queen of *Greece*: who discovered his Ignorance, when he threatened those that carried home, from *Corinth*, the Inimitable Pictures of Hercules and Bacchus, that if they lost them, They must make them good with new ones.

BOTH these Generals triumphed at *Rome* in the portable Monuments of Art, brought from those Cities, that had been the most opulent and glorious upon Earth. But now the ROMANS were so wise as to bring home too the ablest Professors of *Science*, and Practitioners of *Art*. After which we read of several stately Edifices at *Rome*, built in the finest *Grecian Stile*; as the famous Palace of PAULUS EMILIUS of the best *Phrygian* Marble; the *Triumphal* Arch of MARIUS at *Orange* in *Gaul*, the Three surprizing *Theatres* of SCAURUS at *Rome*, &c.

THE one held 80000 People at Shows or Plays. It had three Scenes or Lofts, one above another, with 360 Columns: The first Row of *Marble*, each 38 Feet high; the second Row was of

of *Cryſtal*, and the third of *Gilded Wood*: between the Columns were 3000 *Statues* of Braſs.

The other two *Theatres* were of *Wood*, ſuſtained on great *Axles*, whereby They could be turned round, and joined in one great *Amphitheatre*.

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

LUCULLUS, the learned and brave, erected a fine *Library*, and a ſplendid Houſe with Gardens, in the *Aſiatic* Stile.

POMPEY the Great, built a *Theatre* that held 40,000 People at the Shows, near his fine Palace, and his *Temple* of **Hiſtory**.

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

BUT POMPEY being routed at *Pharſalia*, and murdered by the *Egyptians* in his Flight, the **Republic** expired, and

JULIUS CÆSAR obtained the Pre-eminence —— *A. M.* 3956 }
CÆSAR now perpetual *Dictator* } Year of *Rome* 701. *B.C.* 48 }
and *Imperator*, a learned Geome- } Before the Birth of Chriſt 44
trician, Architect, Engineer, and Aſtronomer, being *High Prieſt*, reformed the *Roman* CALENDAR *B.C.* or before the Chriſtian Æra 45.

He and his Legions had built much in *Gaul*, and at *Rome* he raised his Great *Circus* or Square, a true *Oblong*, three Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth, that held 260,000 People at the Shows: also his stately Palace, and lovely *Temple* of Venus, and ordered *Carthage* and *Corinth* to be rebuilt, about 100 Years after They were demolished. *

But Cæsar, intending first to quell the *Parthians*; and then, as *Grand Master* of the *Roman Republic*, to encourage the *Science* and the *Art* beyond all before him in universal Peace, was basely murdered by his ungrateful *Brutus* under *Pompey*'s Statue { *A. M.* 3960 / *B. C.* 44

His Death was soon followed by the Conquest of *Egypt*; the Death of *Cleopatra*, and End of the *Grecian* Monarchy; and the Commencement of the *Roman* Empire by the Victory *Augustus* gained over *Pompey* at *Actium*.

ROME became now the Center both of Learning and supreme Power, under Augustus, the illustrious Grand-Master, with his Deputy Agrippa; who erected the great Portico of the Pantheon; and his principal *Warden*, the learned Vitruvius, who became the Father of *true Architecture* by his admirable Writings. This mighty Patron first employed his *Fellow Crafts* in repairing all the public Edifices (a most needful Work after the Wars) and in rebuilding some of them. But also he built the *Bridge* of *Arminium*; and at *Rome* the *Temple* of Mars the *Avenger*, the *Temple* of Apollo, the *Rotunda* called *Galucio*, the great and sumptuous *Forum*, the principal and magnificent *Palace* of Augustus, with some lesser Palaces; the fine *Mausoleum*, the accurate *Statue* in the *Capitol*, the curious *Library*, the *Portico*, and the *Park* for People to walk in, *&c.* Nay, he filled the *Temples* of *Rome* with the most costly *Statues*, and

Year of the Flood 2319. B. C. 29.

* See *Pliny*, who gives a full Account of these Things.

and wittily set up *That* of CLEOPATRA (of massy Gold brought from *Egypt*) in the *Temple* of VENUS.

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

THEREFORE the present Remains of *antient Rome* in his Time, and of some following Emperors, are so accurate, that They are the best Patterns of *true Masonry* extant, the Epitome of all the old *Grecian Architecture*, commonly expressed by the AUGUSTAN STILE: and we now wish to arrive at its glorious Perfection in *Wisdom*, *Strength*, and *Beauty*.

BUT before the Death of AUGUSTUS, we must travel into *Judea*. The *High Priests* of *Jerusalem* had been *Provincial Grand Masters* there, under the Kings of *Egypt* then Sovereigns of the *Jews*, till SELEUCUS *Philopater* King of *Syria* seized *Judea*, or *Palestine*. His Son, *viz.* *A.M.* 3824 } *B.C.* 180 }

ANTIOCHUS *Epiphanes* cruelly persecuted the *Jews* till rescued by the valiant *Asmonean* Priest *Judas Maccabæus:* for long after *Zerubbabel* and *Joshua* the High Priest, an ordinary Priest, called *Asmonæus*, appeared, not of the House of *Jeshua*, but only of the Course of *Joarib*, the Great Grand Father of *Mattathias*, the brave Priest of *Modin* and Father of MACCABÆUS.

FOR the lineal Successor of *Jeshua* was ONIAS IV. (Son of *Onias* III. the last good *High Priest*) who being deprived of his Right by the *Syrian* Kings, went to *Egypt*, where He got leave to build a Temple at *Heliopolis*, like That of *Jerusalem*, for the

Jews in *Egypt* and *Cyrene*, then more numerous and opulent than those in *Judæa*, This *Temple* was founded — *A. M.* 3855
But the *Asmonæans* or *Maccabees* fought their — *B. C.* 149

Way to Pre-eminence against the *Syrian* Kings, and also obtained it as
It stood splendid till — *A. D.* 73
during Years 222
Till destroyed by *Vespasian* the Emperor.

High Priests and Princes of the *Jews*, during about 130 Years, till *Mark Antony* and *Octavianus* got the *Senate* of *Rome* to create HEROD the *Edomite*, or *Idumean Jew*, King of *Judæa* in the *Capitol* *A. M.* 3964, and by the Help of the *Romans*, HEROD conquered ANTIGONUS, and mounted the Throne at *Jerusalem*

A. M. — 3367
Before the Christian Æra 37
Before the Birth of Christ 33

HE got rid of all the *Asmonæans*, made the *Sanhedrim* useless, and set up *High Priests* at his Pleasure. But for all his great Faults,

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

HEROD, being reconciled to *Augustus*, began to shew his mighty Skill in *Masonry*, by erecting a splendid *Grecian* THEATRE at *Jerusalem*, and next built the stately City *Sebaste*, (so called from *Sebastos* or *Augustus*) formerly *Samaria*, with a curious little *Temple* in It like That of *Jerusalem*. He made the City *Cæsarea* the best Harbour in *Palestine*, and built a *Temple* of white Marble at *Paneas*——the Cities *Antipatris*, *Phasaelis* and *Cypron*, and the *Tower* of *Phasael* at *Jerusalem*, not Inferior to the *Pharos* of *Alexandria*, &c.

BUT his most amazing Work was his Rebuilding of the Temple of ZERUBBABEL.

HEROD

HEROD being in full Enjoyment of Peace and Plenty, formed a Design of new building the Temple at *Jerusalem*, whereby he thought he should not only reconcile to himself the Affections of the *Jews*, but also erect a Monument of lasting Honour to his own Name. The TEMPLE built after the Return of the *Jews* from the *Babylonish* Captivity, though an admirable Building, 500 Years being elapsed since its Erection, was greatly decayed, both by the Length of Time, and also by the Violence of Enemies. *Herod* proposed to build the whole TEMPLE a-new, and in a general Assembly of the People, offered to them what he intended. But when he found them startled at the Proposal, to deliver them from their Fears, he told them that he would not take down the OLD *Temple* till he had *all the Materials* ready for erecting a NEW one in its Place; and accordingly he did forthwith set himself to make all Manner of Preparations for it; employing therein 1000 Waggons for carrying of the *Stone* and *Timber*; 10,000 MASONS, besides Labourers, to fit all Things for the Building, and marshalled them into *Lodges* under 1000 *Priests* and *Levites*, skilful in all Parts of ARCHITECTURE, to supervise and direct them in the Work, himself acting as GRAND-MASTER, with his Wardens, HILLEL and SHAMMAI, two learned Rabbins of great Reputation. In two Years Time, he had got all Things ready for the Building; and then, and not before, did he pull down the OLD *Temple* to the very Foundations.

Year of the Flood 2329. Before *Christ* 19.

THE *Foot-Stone* of the NEW *Temple* was levelled just forty-six Years before the first *Passover* of CHRIST's personal Ministry, at which Time the *Jews* told him, *John* ii. 20. *Forty and six Years hath* THIS Temple *been in building*: For although then forty-six Years had passed from the Time it was begun; yet that Part which was most properly *the Temple*, that is, that which contained the *Holy Place*, the HOLY of HOLIES in the *East*, and the

PORCH

PORCH in the *West*, through which was the Passage leading to both, were finished, at an amazing Cost, in the short Space of one Year and six Months, and the rest designed by *Herod*, in eight Years more; When the FRATERNITY celebrated the *Cape-Stone*, with great Joy and in due Form; and the KING solemnized its *Dedication* with great Pomp and Expence. And the Day appointed for it, falling in with the Day of the Year, when he first received the Crown, augmented the Solemnity.

Year of the Flood 2341. B. C. 7.

A GREAT Number of MASONS were continued at Work for the carrying on the *Out Buildings*, all the Time of our SAVIOUR's being here on Earth, and for some Years after, till the Coming of GESIUS FLORUS to be Governor of *Judea*; when he caused 18,000 *Masons* to be discharged at one Time which gave great Offence to the *Jews*, and, perhaps, was one Cause of those many Mutinies and Seditions, which at last drew on the *Destruction* of JERUSALEM and the TEMPLE with it; so that it seems very unjust to charge the *Masons* with being the Fomenters of those Disturbances, for the Want of Employment; when all the *Jews* looked upon this Behaviour of the *Roman* Governor as levelled not only against their *Temple* but their Worship also.

JOSEPHUS describes the TEMPLE of HEROD (Lib. 15. Cap. 14.) as a most admirable and magnificent Fabric of Marble, set off with the greatest Profusion of rich and costly Decorations, and the finest Building upon Earth, since the Days of *Solomon*; being much larger than the Temple of *Zerubbabel*; besides the Advantage of the *Grecian* Style, and the *Corinthian* Order of ARCHITECTURE, with all its later Improvements.

BUT it was not completely finished, in all its Appartments, till about six Years before it was destroyed, *viz.* A. D. 64.

AT length AUGUSTUS having shut up the *Temple* of *VENUS*; for that all the World was at Peace; In the 26th Year of his Empire, after the Conquest of *Egypt*, the WORD was made *FLESH*, or the

the LORD JESUS CHRIST IMMANUEL was born, the Great Architect or *Grand Master* of the *Christian* Church,

After *Solomon*'s Death	971	In the Year of the *Julian Period*	4710
In the Year of *Rome*	745	In the Year of *Masonry* or *A.M.*	4000
In the Year of *Herod*	34	*B. C.* or Before the *Christ. Æra*	4

KING HEROD died a few Months after the *Birth* of CHRIST, and, notwithstanding his vast Expence in *Masonry*, he died rich.

AFTER the Birth of *Christ* four Years, or when CHRIST was going in his fourth Year; The CHRISTIAN Æra begins *A. M.* 4004. commonly called ANNO DOMINI, —— 1.

DURING the long Reign of AUGUSTUS, the CRAFT was well cultivated: worthy Craftsmen were every where employed and encouraged, as well in *Europe* as in *Asia*, till his Death, which happened at *Nola*, in *Campania*, after a glorious Reign of forty-four Years.

CHAP. VII.

The State of MASONRY *from the* Birth *of* CHRIST, *and* Death *of* HEROD the Great, *to the* Restoration *of the* AUGUSTAN *Style in* ITALY.

TIBERIUS, the Collegue of AUGUSTUS, having attained to the Imperial Throne, became a Patron and Encourager of the Fraternity. Under him the Lord JESUS CHRIST was crucified without the Walls of *Jerusalem*, by *Pontius Pilate*, the *Roman* Governor of *Judea*, and rose again the third Day for the Justification of all that believe in him:

Year of the World 4036, of the Flood 2380, after *Christ* 34.

TIBERIUS afterwards banished *Pilate* for his Injustice to *Christ*.

THE

THE AUGUSTAN Style was much cultivated, and the expert *Craftsmen* met with great Encouragement; even

NERO raised his own Statue of Brass, 110 Feet high, and built a most glorious gilded Palace.

VESPASIAN sent his brave Son *Titus* to subdue the *Jews*, and take *Jerusalem*; when a Soldier in the Sack of the Town, contrary to the Orders of that generous and noble Conqueror, set Fire to the TEMPLE: Soon after that, the *whole City* was levelled with the Ground, *not one Stone being left upon another*; and the Conqueror ordered a *Plow* to pass over the Ruins thereof, as a Testimony of its *irrecoverable State and final Desolation*, agreeable to the *Prophecies* that foretold its Destruction.

VESPASIAN shut the *Temple* of JANUS, and built the *Temple* of PEACE. He raised his famous *Amphitheatre*, when the rich COMPOSITE ORDER was first used. He ordered the *Jewish Temple* in *Egypt* to be demolished, *A. D.* 73. and died *A. D.* 77.

A. D. — 70
after Christ's Crucifixion } 36

UPON the Return of TITUS from the Overthrow of the *Jewish* Nation, he caused a *triumphal Arch*, adorned with splendid *Engravings* and *Sculptures*, to be built, and soon after his noble Palace, with the famous Statue of LAOCOON of *one Stone*.

DOMITIAN built the *Temple* of MINERVA, and rebuilt that of CAPITOLINUS, which he over-laid with Plates of Gold: and had all the Columns cut out at *Athens*. He also built a Palace more rich and grand than that of *Augustus*, with stately Galleries in the Portico, besides Halls, Baths, and beautiful Apartments for his Women. He died *A. D.* 63. succeeded by NERVA, who died — 95. after he had adopted

After *Christ* 114.

TRAJAN, who by his Warden, the renowned *Architect* APOLLODORUS, laid a wonderful *Bridge* over the DANUBE, built a noble *Circus* and *Palace*, two *triumphal Arches*, and his famous *Column*, that exceeds all Admiration, being 128 Feet high, and the Ascent to the Top of it

it by 123 Stairs, with forty-four Windows. The Aſhes of this Emperor were put into an Urn, and repoſited in the Top of this ſtately Column: It was, moreover, adorned with Figures in *Baſſo Relievo*, aſcending in ſpiral Lines from the Baſe to the Capital. The *Roman* Columns were not wont to be raiſed without ſome *myſtical Signification*, and in this Reſpect they followed the Inventions of the *Solomonian* and *Egyptian* MASONS; ſome being Monuments of *Stability* and *Firmneſs*, ſome of famous and noble *Atchievements*; and others of *Captivity*, *Reproach*, and *Overthrow*. ADRIAN, who was a learned Deſigner and OPERATIVE MASON, repaired the public Buildings, built the ROMAN WALL in BRITAIN, an amazing Work, whoſe Remains are yet to be ſeen in *Northumberland*; a commodious Bridge at *Rome*; and his famous MAUSOLEUM, or *Moles* ANDRIANI, with exact colonading. After *Chriſt* 130.

ANTONINUS PIUS raiſed his curious Column, and died *A. D.* 159.

MARCUS AURELIUS countenanced the Artiſts till he died *A. D.* 178.

COMMODUS, tho' educated a *Deſigner*, turned vicious; and, in his Time, *Painting* and *Sculpture* began to decline at *Rome*, tho' not yet *Architecture*. He died *A. D.* 191.

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

CARACALLA erected his ſplendid *Circus*, and died *A. D.* 215. And thus flouriſhed the Royal Art down to CONSTANTINE *the Great*, who reared, at *Rome*, the laſt *triumphal Arch* of the *Auguſtan Style*: For he removed his Throne to BIZANTIUM, which he named CONSTANTINOPLE, with all the portable Monuments of Art from *Italy*, and the beſt Artiſts, to embelliſh his new Metropolis *, where he built After *Chriſt* 306.

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

built at a vast rate, many artful Piles, *Forums*, *Hippodroms*, *Temples* or *Churches*, *Porticos*, *Fountains*, *a stately Imperial Palace and Senate House*, *a Pillar* of *Porphery* of eight Stones, about 87 Feet high above the Pedestal, and the amazing *Serpentine Pillar* with his own *Equestrian Statue*, &c. He died *A. D.* 336.

CONSTANS brought with him to *Rome* the famous Architect HORMISDAS the King of *Persia*'s Son, who was justly astonish'd at the antient Structures and Statues, and declared them inimitable: for now all the *Arts of designing* dwindled at *Rome*, as they flourished at *Constantinople*. Nay the *Christians*, in Zeal against Heathen Idolatry, demolished many curious Things; till the *Roman Empire* was partitioned between two Brothers, VALENTINIAN and VALENS.

VALENTINIAN was Emperor of the *West* at *Rome*. He died *A. D.* 374. and this Empire was soon ingrossed by the *Eastern*; VALENS Emperor of the *East* at *Constantinople*, was distressed by the Goths, and died without Issue, *A. D.* —— 378.

To the Empire of the *East* succeeded THEODOSIUS *the Great*, who gloried in being Patron of all the *Designers* and *Operators*, the same as GRAND-MASTER, and loved them so well, that by a Law, he exempted *all the* CRAFT from *Taxation*.

After *Christ* 378.

THE Northern Nations of *Europe*, the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Huns*, *Allemans*, *Herules*, *Sweves*, *Dacians*, *Alans*, *Franks*, *Gepidans*, *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Longobards*, and many more, had gradually grown powerful as the *Roman Empire* decayed, and invaded *Greece*, *Asia*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Africa*; nay *Italy* Itself, overrunning the polite World like a Deluge, with warlike Rage and gross Ignorance, the Enemies of *Arts* and *Sciences*; thus

HE stopped their Career, who had over-run the polite World like a *Deluge*, with the most ferocious Rage, and the grossest Ignorance, defacing and destroying all the noble Monuments of Antiquity, and all Appearances of the *liberal* ARTS and SCIENCES, being the declared Enemies of *Literature*.

THEO-

THEODOSIUS became sole Emperor of the East and West, but unhappily partitioned it again between his two Sons, HONORIUS and ARCADIUS, the latter of whom enriched the City of *Constantinople* with many superb Structures, and a lofty *Pillar*, with a Flight of Stairs in the Heart of it, 147 Feet high. But much inferior to that Pillar called the *Monument* in *London*, designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*, GRAND-MASTER of MASONS in ENGLAND in 1674.

THEODOSIUS *the Younger*, also, enriched the same City with many *Statues*, *Columns*, and *Obelisks*; being the Spoils of War from *Greece*, *Egypt*, and *Asia*; and employed the CRAFT in repairing and erecting some additional Works to the *great Church* of St. SOPHIA.

JUSTINIAN the *First* supported the *Lodges* of *Artists* or *Craftsmen*, and restored the whole *Roman* Empire almost to its former Greatness and Glory: For in pure Zeal for the AUGUSTAN *Stile*, and all noble *Sciences*, now in the extremest Peril of being lost, he sent his General, the brave and renowned BELISARIUS, with a powerful Army against *Totila*, the GOTH, who with a Multitude of *Savages* had taken old *Rome*, and set it on Fire; which continued burning for thirteen Days together; when about two Thirds of that lofty City was laid in Ashes, or levelled with the Ground; and must all have undergone the same Fate, but that the dastardly Crew were forced to fly on the Approach of BELISARIUS. But what they had demolished, soon brought on the Destruction of the rest; so that at this Period may be fixed the total Departure of *Arts* and *Learning* from *Italy* and the West; the AUGUSTAN *Style*, with all its noble Improvements, the worthy CRAFT of MASONRY, and the Harmony of the *Lodges* being by *Gothic* Ignorance overthrown and forgotten.

After *Christ* 526.

After *Christ* 547.

JUSTINIAN collected the *Body* of the *Civil Law*, or *Codex Justinianus*, which by the Judgment and Induſtry of *Trebonian*, and other Coadjutors, was digeſted into the Form we now have it: He alſo expended thirty-four Millions of Gold in rebuilding the *Church* of St. SOPHIA, which he intended ſhould equal, if not excel the Temple of SOLOMON; but in vain. This Emperor cauſed the Eyes of *Beliſarius* to be put out, and otherwiſe ſo perſecuted him that he was forced to beg at the great Gate of St. *Sophia*, *Date obolum Beliſario, quem virtus extulit, invidia depreſſit:* * Many great and noble Actions were performed by *Juſtinian*, but all of them will not wipe off his ſavage Ingratitude to ſo worthy a Man.

After *Chriſt* 562.

FROM this Period the SCIENCES and ARTS began to decline a-pace in the *Eaſt*, as we have already obſerved it had done in the *Weſt*. Bloody Perſecutions and Wars were for ſeveral Ages carried on, and moſt of the Emperors murdered by their Succeſſors; with Millions of brutal Actions that degraded and diſgraced the Chriſtian Name: Their Wickedneſs did not, however, go unchaſtiſed; for the Mahomedans now began to be very powerful, and every where triumphed over their wretched and wicked Opponents, and with Fire and Sword overthrew all the glorious Monuments of ART in their Way. Every Thing that had the leaſt Appearance of Elegance, or Places dedicated to *learned Uſes*, were aſſuredly doomed to immediate Deſtruction. So that Arts and Sciences with the CRAFT of MASONRY now ſuffered more in *Aſia* and *Africk*, than at any Period of Time before; and the *Auguſtan Style* in the *Eaſt* is thereby, in all Probability, buried in Oblivion for ever.

After *Chriſt* 565.

After *Chriſt* 622.

After *Chriſt* 710.

* Give a Halfpenny to *Beliſarius*, whom Virtue had raiſed, and Envy depreſſed.

THUS

THUS that noble, juſt, and beautiful Manner of Building was quite loſt, and the very Principles thereof forgotten; for when the Goths, and thoſe conquered by them began to affect ſtately Structures, their Architecture, which probably they had but at ſecond Hand from the *Arabs* and *Moors*, became ſo coarſe and artleſs, that the greateſt of their Architects knew nothing of juſt Deſigning; they wanted both Heads and Hands to imitate the Ancients; nor could They do it for many Ages: yet not wanting Wealth and Ambition, they did their beſt: and ſo the more Ingenious gradually coaleſced in Societies or *Lodges*, in Imitation of the Ancients, according to the remaining Traditions that were not quite obliterated, and hammered out a new *Style* of their own, called the GOTHIC.

THE remaining Monuments of which, loaded with vaſt Improprieties, are Evidences of the Ignorance of the *Architects*: So far indeed they differed from the Ancients in their *Proportions* and *Ornaments*, that its *Columns* are either too maſſy, in a Form of vaſt Pillars, or as ſlender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimenſions, carved with the Leaves of Branch-urſin, Thiſtles, Coleworts, *&c.* and likewiſe adorned with expenſive Carvings, and coſtly, though lamentable Imagery, without any of that auguſt *Beauty* and juſt *Symmetry*, which the *Fabricks* of the ANCIENTS entertain us with: Yet it muſt be owned, that the Endeavours of the GOTHIC *Craftſmen* to ſupply the Want of good *old Skill*, with their numerous and coſtly Decorations for that Purpoſe, were very laudable, and manifeſted their great Eſteem for the *Royal Art*; and have, it muſt be confeſſed, rendered *their Structures* very venerable and magnificent, though bearing no Compariſon with the true *high Taſte* of the GRECIAN or ROMAN *Style*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The REVIVAL *of* OLD *Architecture*, or the AUGUSTAN *Style*.

After *Christ* 771. CHARLEMAIN laboured ſtrenuouſly to reſtore *ancient Architecture*, kept up ſome *Lodges*, and gave great Encouragement to the *Craft*. The *French* made alſo very great Progreſs in the ſame grand Deſign, under HUGH CAPET. His Son ROBERT vigorouſly proſecuted the Deſign of his Father, and by Degrees OLD *Architecture* was run almoſt into as great an Exceſs of Delicacy, as the Gothic had done before in Maſſiveneſs.

After *Chriſt* 1013. TRUE Maſonry began to revive again in TUSCANY, where *Buſchatto*, the *Greek*, began a faint Imitation of the Ancients in the *Church* of St. JOHN, at PISA, and formed a new *Lodge* there. *Il* BUONO

After *Chriſt* 1152. made a farther Progreſs therein at *Ravenna*, and built the Steeple of St. *Mark*, at *Venice*.

OLTROMONTANO and BONNANO built the Steeple of *Piſa* —— —— —— 1174

MARCHIONE of *Arezzo* raiſed the Marble Chapel of *Preſepio* at St. *Mary Majore* —— —— 1216

JAMES the *German* built the firſt fine Edifices of *Florence*, whoſe Son JACOBO ARNOLPHO LAPO, with the Painter CIMABOIUS, deſigned the Cathedral of St. *Mary Delfiore* —— —— 1298

CHARLES of *Anjou*, King of *Naples*, was the *firſt Prince* that publickly encouraged the *Revival* of the *Arts* of *Deſigning*, by employing the ſaid *Cimaboius* and *Nicholas Piſan* to build an *Abby* in the Plain of *Taglia Cozzo*, where CHARLES had defeated the Pretender *Conradin*. JOHN PISAN, Son of *Nicholas*, built

for

for the King his new Castle of *Naples*. This Royal Patron (the same as *Grand Master*) of the *Revivers*, died *A. D.* 1285. And his Successors inriched the Kingdom of *Naples* with learned Architects, and splendid Edifices.

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

GIOTTO the Architect; till the *Florentines* arrived at a pretty good Imitation of the Ancients, which was discovered in all the Parts of the Church in St. *Miniate*.

After TOTILA's *Havoak*	547	
Years. ——	753	
A. D.	1300	

GIOTTO and his Pupils formed an Academy of *Designers*, or a learned *Lodge* at *Florence*, who, like those of old at *Athens* and *Sicyon*, enlightened *all Italy*, by sending forth excellent Connoisseurs and dexterous Operators in all the Arts of *Designing*.

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

LAURENTIO GHIBERTO, educated there, conducted for some Time the Raising of the said St. *Mary Delfiore*, and framed the *Two Brazen Gates* of St. *John*'s, of which, long afterwards, *Michael Angelo* said in Rapture, that they were worthy of being the *Gates* of *Paradise*.

DONATELLO next appeared with *Andrea Verrocchio*, the Master of *Piedro Perrugino* and *Leonardo da Vinci*, prodigious Men! Also *Dominigo Ghirlandaio* the Master of *Michael Angelo* and *Maiano*, and other sublime and profound Architects.

BUT the **Gothic** *Style* was not quite left off at *Florence*, where a learned *Lodge* of Designers was established, till BRUNELESCHI, having studied at **Rome** the Beauty and Justness of the OLD *Roman* Buildings, there standing or prostrate, established the compleat Use of the

After *Christ* 1400.

Doric

Doric, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders; which Event happened 853 Years after the Devaſtation of TOTILA.

THIS happy Reſtoration of the *Auguſtan* Style was alſo much owing to the *Princes* of the HOUSE of MEDICIS; for JOHN *de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, became the Patron or GRAND-MASTER of the aforeſaid *Lodge* or Academy; and his Son COSMO I.

COSMO I. *de Medicis*, educated in that ſame Academy, ſucceeded his Father as Duke of *Florence*, and *Grand Maſter* of the *Receivers*. He erected a fine *Library* of the beſt Manuſcripts brought from *Greece* and *Aſia*, and a curious *Cabinet* of the rareſt and moſt valuable Things that could be gathered. He eſtabliſhed very great Commerce by Sea and Land, and juſtly acquired the Title of *Pater Patriæ*, the Father of his Country, and died A. D. 1464.

PETER I. *de Medicis* upheld the Lodge, and died Duke of *Florence* A. D. 1472.

But he was not ſo Eminent as either his Father or his Son

JOHN JULIAN *de Medicis*, the moſt beautiful Youth and the moſt excellent Connoiſſeur in true old Architecture in all *Florence*. He was alſo an excellent Operative Maſon, and died A. D. 1498.

HIS Grandſon, LAURENZO I. inriched the ſame at a vaſt Expence, and built a great Gallery in his Garden for educating the moſt promiſing Youth, of whom *Michael Angelo* was his Favourite. His ſecond Son JOHN, elected Pope LEO *the Tenth*, was GRAND-MASTER in rearing the CATHEDRAL of St. PETER, at ROME. His Couſin JULIUS, afterwards Pope CLEMENT *the Seventh*, alſo carried on St. PETER's, as GRAND-MASTER: And ſo that whole Family thought it their Honour to encourage ARTS and SCIENCES, and to promote the Intereſts of the FRATERNITY, down to COSMO the Second, created GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY, who was the AUGUSTUS of his Day, as the Patron of *true Architecture*.

After *Chriſt* 1561.

COSMO

COSMO II. *de Medicis*, ſucceeded Duke *Alexander* 1537, as abſolute Duke of *Florence*.

HE Inſtituted the *Knights* of the Order of St. *Stephen*, 1561. POPE PIUS V. and the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. gave him the Title of GREAT DUKE of *Tuſcany* A.D. 1569.

HE was the chief Patron, or *Grand Maſter*, of all the *Italian* Deſigners and Craftſmen in *Architecture*, *Painting*, *Sculpture*, *Statuary*, *Carving*, and *Plaiſtering*. He Inſtituted the famous Academy or *Lodge* at *Piſa* for the Improvement of Diſciples and *Entered Prentices*. He made ſuch beautiful Alterations in the Buildings of *Florence*, that, like *Auguſtus*, when a dying, He ſaid, *I found the City built of Brick and coarſe Stone, but I leave It built of Poliſhed Marble*. He died aged only 55 Years, A.D. 1574.

AFTER the *Revival* of the AUGUSTAN STILE in *Italy*, A. D. 1400.

LEON BAPTISTA ALBERTI was the firſt Modern that wrote of *Architecture*: and many excellent *Maſons* flouriſhed in this 15th Century. But more were born and educated, who proved the Wonders of the World in the next Century, and will be ever mentioned in the *Lodges* with the greateſt Honour, for Improving the *Revival*, as if the *Auguſtan Age* Itſelf had revived, under the generous Encouragement of the *Popes*, the *Princes*, and *States* of *Italy*, the Patrons of the *many* LODGES then conſtituted. Thus

BRAMANTE, the learned Monk of *Urbino*, ſtudied MASONRY at *Milan* under CÆSARIANO; and after having narrowly examined all the Remains of the Ancients throughout *Italy*, He was employed by three ſucceſſive *Popes* to build at *Rome* the *Cloiſter* of the Church of *Peace*, the Palace of the *Chancery*, and St. *Laurence* in *Damaſo*. He adorned many old

Churches with *Frontispieces* of his own Designing, built the pretty little St. *Peters* in *Mont Orio*, raised some Buildings in the *Vatican* and in the Palace of *Belvidere*.

POPE JULIUS II. the learned Patron or *Grand Master* of *Rome*, retained *BRAMANTE* as his Architect and Grand *Warden*, 1503; and ordered him as Master of Work, to draw the Grand Design of St. PETER's new CATHEDRAL in *Rome*, the largest and most accurate *Temple* now in all the Earth: And the said POPE with BRAMANTE led a solemn Assembly of *Cardinals*, *Clergymen*, and *Craftsmen*, to level the *Foot-Stone* of Great St. PETER's in due Form, A. D. 1507.

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

RAPHAEL of *Urbino*, the *Prince* of *Painters*, had learned *Masonry* of his Uncle *Bramante*, and succeeded him in surveying St. *Peter*'s till he died, aged only 37 Years, on his own Birth Day, *April* the 6th, 1520, when he was to be made a *Cardinal* by POPE LEO X. and with a universal Mourning was buried in the *Rotunda* or *Pantheon*.

JOCUNDE of *Verona*, and ANTONY SAN GALLO succeeded *Raphael* at St. *Peter*'s, till They died A. D. 1535. when POPE PAUL III. preferred to that office

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

THIS *Grand Master* leaving his Warden PIRRO LIGORIO at St. *Peter*'s, erected the new *Capitolium*, the Palace of *Farnese*, and other accurate Structures. He had before built the *Mausoleum* in St. *Peter's ad Vincula*, with the curious Statue of *Moses*, the fine Front of St *Laurence* at *Florence*, by order of *Pope*

LEO

LEO X, the *Sepulchre* of the *House* of *Medicis* by order of Duke *Alexander*, and the *Apostolical* Chamber at *Rome*.

MICHAEL ANGELO certainly carried on *Masonry* to Its highest Perfection, till he died at *Rome* aged 90 Years, on the 17th of *February*, 1564, highly esteemed by all the Princes of *Europe*; and COSMO, the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, stole his Corps from *Rome*, resolving that since he could not have ANGELO alive, He would have him dead, and solemnly buried him in St. *Cross* at *Florence*, attended by the *Fraternity*, and ordered *Vasario* to design his Tomb inriched with the three great Marble Statues of *Architecture*, *Painting*, and *Sculpture*.

James Barotzi da VIGNOLA succeeded *Michael Angelo* at St. *Peter's*, by order of *Pope* PAUL V. but *Ligorio* the Grand *Warden*, for altering *Angelo's* Design, was turned out by *Pope* GREGORY XIII. VIGNOLA, besides his accurate Edifices at *Rome* and elsewhere, designed for *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, the famous ESCURIAL, and St. *Laurence*, Master-pieces of Art. He published a Book of the *Orders*: and the Beauty of his *Profiles* is much admired. He designed the Church of *Jesus* at *Rome*, the Castle of *Caprarola* and the Side of the Palace of *Farnese* that is next the *Tiber*, and died at *Rome*, aged 66. *A. D.* 1573.

MADERNI succeeded *Vignola* at St. *Peters*, and built the stately *Frontispiece* of that vast *Temple*, about the Time that *Pope* GREGORY III. made a *New Calendar*, or began the NEW STILE called, from him, the *Gregorian*, the first Year of which is *A. D.* 1582. *Gregory* dying 1585, was succeeded by *Pope* SIXTUS QUINTUS, who employed

DOMINICO FONTANA in many curious Buildings, and to move the *Egyptian Obelisks* into public Places erect. After which *Fontana* was chief Engineer of *Naples*, and built the magnificent Palace of the *Viceroy*.

'Tis endless to mention the ingenious Co-temporaries of those *great Masters*, the other accurate *Revivers* and Improvers of the Royal *Art*, such as

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

AT *Venice* also the *Revival* was carried on; for *Jocunde* of *Verona*, above-mentioned, built the *Stone Bridge*, and erected the stately *Gates* of *Verona*.

WHEN *CHARLES* V. besieged *Rome* 1525, MICHAEL ANGELO retired to *Venice*, when the *Doge* got him to design the famous *Bridge* of *Realto*.

JAMES SANSOVINO constituted a *Lodge* of *Architects* (or *Masters*) at *Venice*, artfully supported the *Dome* of St. *Mark* then in Danger*, embellished the *Palace* and *Treasury*, and fortified the whole Republic as **Grand Master** of *Masons*. * 1527

BUT at *Venice* the *Augustan Stile* was also well improved by the learned VINCENT SCAMOTZI, DANIEL BARBARO, and the great

ANDREA PALLADIO.

PALLADIO's excellent Genius was highly discovered by the sacred Edifices, the Palaces, and Seats of Pleasure, and the other charm-

charming Buildings of his, throughout the State of *Venice*. He wrote alſo with great Judgment of the ORDERS of *Old Architecture*, and of the *Temples* of the *Ancients*; which is a noble Monument of his Merit, uſeful to all Ages. He died renowned A. D. 1580.

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

BUT from the *firſt Revival*, the *Maſons* began to form *New Lodges* (called by the Painters *Academies* or *Schools*, as all *true Lodges* ought to be) read *Lectures*, communicated their SECRETS and Hints of *Knowledge*, and performed all other good OLD *Uſages*, that are preſerved among *Maſons* to this Day, and perhaps will be to the End of Time.

UPON the perfect Re-eſtabliſhment of OLD *Architecture*, the *Fraternity* were not only ſupported in raiſing mighty Works, but the Great and Noble encouraged and patronized the *Lodges*, becoming *Brethren* of the *Craft*; which preſaged them a happy Proſpect of quietly enjoying their *Freedom* down to many Ages; ſo that here it will be very neceſſary to break off their Story, and purſue the Hiſtory of Maſonry into *Britain*, to the ſame happy Period of being patronized by the Good, the Great, and Brave, the Friends of Freedom and of *Britain*, down to our own Times.

THE

THE HISTORY OF MASONRY in BRITAIN, FROM *JULIUS CÆSAR*,

Till the Acceſſion of

King JAMES *the Firſt* to the Crown of ENGLAND.

The INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY is ſilent how long the Poſterity of JAPHET, in the North and Weſt of EUROPE, had loſt their original fine Skill, that they brought from the Plains of SHINAAR; or how the Knowledge thereof came firſt into the BRITISH Iſles; the moſt early Hiſtories of our Country being ſo interlarded with Fables, and perplexed with Contrarieties that Authors agree not where to begin, how to go on,

or

or where to end, that the Parts of it may with any tolerable Colour of Truth hang together.

YET it is certain, that the first Inhabitants of this Island must have brought with them no small Knowledge in GEOMETRY or MASONRY, as there are the strongest Reasons to believe they were not the meanest Proficients in the *Art* of *Navigation.*

THERE are some Remains of very admirable Skill in *Architecture*, much earlier than the *Romans*, but now so defaced by villainous Hands, and the Ruins of Time, that from the remaining rude Structures thereof, it is hard to determine, what might have been their original Use, or in what a skilful Manner they might have been designed: or how far we may presume to fix the Name of barbarous and rude, on what at this Day is infinitely beyond the Contrivance of any modern Invention; as the Means of performing those great Works were perhaps lost soon after the Age of those very Barbarians, who performed them.

THE DRUIDS, in BRITAIN, had many of the Uses of MASONS amongst them, probably gathered from the MAGIANS; they held the *Immortality* of Souls, held their Assemblies in *Woods* and *Groves*, or under some wide spreading OAK; which was also the Practice of the *Patriarchs:* And what they taught was committed to *Memory*, and *not*, on any Account, *allowed to be written.* They determined all Causes, ecclesiastical and civil; taught Philosophy, Astrology, Politics, Rites and Ceremonies, and Poetry; and in Songs set forth the heroic Deeds of great Men, to the Imitation of Posterity.

THE TROJAN Race of BRITAINS built many Towns, amongst those was EBRANK, commended for a very great Builder; from whom we have the Cities of *York* and *Edinburgh*. His Successors in the CRAFT built *Canterbury*, *Winchester*, and *Shaftsbury*; with many Temples to *Apollo*, *Diana*, &c.

Year of the Flood 1318. B. C. 1630.

BLADUD

BLADUD is asserted to have been bred at *Athens*, and from thence, returning a great *Mathematician* and *Architect*, brought four Philosophers with him, whom he placed at *Stamford*, making that Town a Kind of University. He also built *Bath*, and produced the hot Waters there, committing the Conservation thereof to *Minerva*: But presuming to fly with artificial Wings, he fell from *Apollo*'s Temple in *Troynovant*, which according to ancient Tradition stood on or near the present Site of St. *Peter*'s Church in *Westminster*, and so ended his Days.

Year of the Flood 1444. B. C. 904.

CHAP. I.

From JULIUS CÆSAR *to the First Arrival of the* SAXONS *in* BRITAIN.

CÆSAR in his Commentaries gives us the first certain Account of *Britain*. He landed on the Shore, betwixt *Deal* and *Dover*, on the 20th of August; but did not reach *London* till next Year, when he landed a second Time: Nor did he even then pursue his Conquests; because his Design was to be the GRAND MASTER of the *Roman* Republic.

A. M. —— 3949
B. C. or Christ. Æra 55
Before Christ's Birth 51

THE *Romans* did not follow his Tract, till

AULUS PLAUTIUS came from the Emperor *Claudius*, A.D. 42. Next Year

CLAUDIUS came himself, and afterwards he sent

CSTORIUS SCAPULA, who was succeeded by several *Roman* Lieutenants, that soon formed **Lodges** for building Castles and other Forts, to secure their Conquests. About the Year of

CHRIST 77, the Emperor VESPASIAN sent his brave Lieutenant,

JULIUS AGRICOLA, who conquered as far as the *Isthmus*, between the Firths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, which he fortified by a WALL of EARTH against the PICTS, a barbarous People, who from the *North* disturbed the new Settlers, and their Friends, with continual inroads, plunder, and murders. But after he was recalled, the *Northerns* got over the *Wall*, and continued their bold incursions into the *South*, till

ADRIAN the Emperor came in Person *, and, finding the War tedious and hazardous, rather chose to fence the *Roman* Province from those Invaders by a RAMPART, called ADRIAN'S WALL, reaching from *Tine-Mouth* to *Solway Firth*. But afterwards *Antoninus Pius* sent

LOLLIUS URBICUS, who subdued the *Brigantes*, and repulsed the *Northerns*, even beyond *Agricola*'s Wall, which he fortified with Castles †. After this we read of

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

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, who came ‡ with a great army, vowing to extirpate them; but could not, though he penetrated to the *Northern Sea*. For having lost 50,000 Men in the Expedition, he was forced to retire within the old Rampart built by ADRIAN, which he raised into a STONE *Wall*, called of old MUR SEVER, or *Wall* of SEVERUS; also GREME'S DYKE, or PICT'S WALL.

WHEN ‖ NONNIUS PHILIPPUS came from the Emperor *Gordian*,

EMILIUS

* A. D. 120. † A. D. 131. ‡ A. D. 207. ‖ A. D. 238.

EMILIUS CRISPINUS, his Maſter of Horſe, a fine *Architect*, built a pretty *Temple* at *Caërliſle*, the *Altar-Stone* of which was lately found there, near the old *Mur Sever*.

THE *South Britons* had been long ſoftened in their Manners by the *Romans*, and affected their Politeneſs, wearing the *Roman* Dreſs, and ſpeaking *Latin*; and abounding alſo in *Commerce*; they improved in Arts and Sciences, and found the *Roman* Conqueſt was a great Bleſſing to the Conquered, beholding with Pleaſure their Country, formerly all groteſque and wild, now adorned with venerable *Temples*, ſolemn *Courts* of Juſtice, ſtately *Palaces* and Manſions, large and beautiful *Cities*, regular *Forts* and *Caſtles*, convenient *Bridges*, &c.

THE joint Emperors *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian* employed CARAUSIUS as their Admiral againſt the *Saxon* Pirates, who being at Peace with the *Picts*, and gaining the Army, aſſumed the *Purple*, and was recognized and admitted into Partnerſhip of the Empire by the other Two.*

CARAUSIUS encouraged the *Craft*, particularly at VERULAM, (now St. *Albans* in *Hertfordſhire*) by the worthy Knight, ALBANUS †. This *Albanus* was afterwards converted to the Chriſtian Faith, by the preaching of AMPHIBALUS, of *Caërleon*, who hearing of his worthy Deeds and great Fame, came to him, and accompliſhed his Converſion. St. ALBAN was the firſt who ſuffered martyrdom in *Britain*. After *Chriſt* 303.

THE old Conſtitutions affirm, and the old *Engliſh* Maſons as firmly believe it, that *Carauſius* employed St. *Alban* to "Environ the City of *Verulam* with a Stone Wall, and to build him "a fine Palace; for which that *Britiſh* King made St. *Alban* the "Steward of his Houſhold, and chief Ruler of the Realm.

* A. D. 287. † This is aſſerted by all the old Copies of the *Conſtitutions*, and the old *Engliſh Maſons* firmly believed it.

"St. *Alban* also loved Masons well, and cherished them "much, and he made their Pay right good, *viz.* two Shillings "*per* Week, and three Pence to their Cheer: whereas before "that Time, through all the Land, a Mason had but a Penny "a Day, and his Meat. He also obtained of the King a Charter "for the Free-Masons, for to hold a general Council, and gave it "the Name of ASSEMBLY, and was thereat himself as GRAND-"MASTER, and helped to make Masons, and gave them good "Charges and Regulations."

St. ALBAN was born at *Verulam*, of *Pagan* Parents: In his Youth he took a Journey to *Rome*, in Company with AMPHIBALUS, of the City of *Caër-Leon*, supposed by many to be by Birth a *Roman*; and there served for seven Years in the Army of the Emperor *Diocleſian*. *Leland* tells us, that at the Time St. ALBAN flourished,

LEARNING, and the POLITE ARTS,

had been lately introduced by the *Romans* into *Britain*; which was now become a Province of the Empire; and that the Youth of Quality and Distinction used to travel to *Rome* for Improvement in Knowledge and the Sciences.* Being returned home, he lived highly honoured in the Town of *Verulam*; where, through the Example and Instructions of his Fellow-Traveller, *Amphibalus*, he became a thorough Convert to the *christian* Religion. In the tenth and last general Persecution of the Christians, in the Year 303, he was beheaded for the same; a Favour intended him, on the Account of his noble Birth †, at *Holmhurst*, since called *Derswald*, where now the Town of St. *Alban* stands, to the lasting Honour of whose Name and Merits King OFFA in after Times founded a most magnificent *Monastery*.

THE

* Leland, Comment de Script. Brit. cap. 18.

† Speed's Chronicle, Stowe, Echard, &c.

THE Emperor CARAUSIUS governed the Empire of *Britain*, with an upright and unstained Reputation; and above all, was a very great Encourager of *Learning* and *learned Men*, and improved the Country in *civil Arts*; was a Man of real Merit; and made a great Collection of Workmen, and other Artificers, from all Parts: The People enjoyed perfect Peace and Tranquillity under him for several Years.* And his Builders, and other Artificers, were employed by him in very large Bodies.

EUMENIUS, the Panegyrist, setting forth what great Numbers of MASONS had then left the Island; "Even your City of *Autun*, "says he, most devoted to your Service, and in whose Name I "am especially to congratulate you; has been well stored with "Artificers (ARCHITECTS and MASONS) since your Victory over "the *Britons*, whose Provinces abounded with them: and now, "by their Workmanship, the same City of *Autun* rises in Splen-"dor, by the rebuilding of their ancient Houses, erecting public "Works, and the Instauration of Temples: So that the ancient "Name of a *Roman* BROTHERHOOD, which they long since en-"joyed, is again restored, by having your imperial Majesty for "their second Founder †." From hence it is beyond all Doubt, that the Reduction of *Britain*, occasioned many excellent Artificers to go over to the Continent, who had been entertained by *Carausius*, and had so greatly contributed to the Beauty, Convenience, and Magnificence of the Island, that *Constantius Chlorus* chose to make it the Seat of his Empire.

WHEN *Diocletian* and *Maximian* abdicated; ‡

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS succeeded Emperor of the *West*, a Lover of *Arts* and *Sciences*, and much encouraged the CRAFT, till he died ‖ at *York*, the same year that his *British* Empress HELENA girt LONDON with a *Stone Wall*.

CON-

* Guthrie's Hist. Eng. Vol. I. pag. 58. † Paneg. Emp. Maximian. Aug. Dict. ‡ A. D. 303. ‖ A. D. 306.

CONSTANTINE the *Great*, their Son, born at *York*, in *Britain*, ſucceeded; who partitioned *South Britain* into four Provinces. During his Reign the *Chriſtian* Religion flouriſhed throughout his Empire; the *Britains* enjoyed Peace and Plenty, and old *Roman* MASONRY appeared in many ſtately and curious Piles, till he died, A. D. 336.

AFTER which, the *Northerns* joining the *Saxon* Pirates, invaded the *South*, till ‡

THEODOSIUS (Father of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the *Great*) came from the Emperor *Valentinian* I. and bravely beat them back, even over *Agricola's Wall*, which he fortified with new *Caſtles* and *Forts*; and, recovering the Land of the *old Meates* between the two walls, he made it a *fifth* Province, calling it VALENTIA. He alſo beautified *London*, repaired all the Cities and Forts, and left *Britain*, A. D. 374.

MAXIMUS came next from the Emperor *Gratian*. He aſſumed the *Purple*, ſailed into *Gaul*, but was defeated in *Italy* by *Theodoſius Magnus*, beheaded § and numbered among the Tyrants.

CONSTANTINE, a common Soldier, was for the Sake of his fortunate Name, next choſen by the *Southerns* of this Iſland to be their Leader; who alſo aſſumed the *Purple*, ſailed into *Gaul*, and was there defeated and beheaded by the Emperor *Honorius*. And now

HONORIUS, not being able to protect the *Southerns* againſt the *Northerns*, fairly renounced his Sovereignty over *Britain*; the next Year after ALARIC had ſacked *Rome*: ‖ yet

AETIUS, the General of *Valentinian* III, being victorious in *Gaul*, out of Compaſſion ſent the *Britons* one Legion under GALLIO, who repelled the *Northerns* beyond *Mur Sever*, which he rebuilt of *Stone Work* eight Feet broad, and twelve Feet high: but being recalled, he left the *South Britons* to defend themſelves againſt the *Northerns*, and carried off his *Legion*, ⁂ tho' the *Roman* Soldiers did

‡ A. D. 367. § A. D. 388. ‖ A. D. 410. ⁂ A. D. 426.

did not all depart till A. D. 430. In the vulgar Year of *Masonry*, 4430.

After *Cæsar*'s Invasion, 486 } Years.
After *Aulus Plautius* came, 389 }

DURING which Time, the ROMANS had propagated MASONRY in every Garrison, and had built fine Places past Number, even to the *North Border*, or the Wall of AGRICOLA; near which, at the *Forth*, they raised the little *Temple* of their *God* TERMINUS, that stands to this Day, now called by the vulgar, *Arthur's Oven*, a curious *Rotunda* in Shape of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, 20 Feet high, and near 20 Feet in Diameter. Nay, in Times of Peace the *Northerns* might learn of the *Romans* to extend the *Art* to the farthest *North* and *West*, or the ULTIMA THULE.

BUT true OLD *Masonry* departed also from *Britain*, with the *Roman Legions*: for tho' many *Roman* Families had settled in the *South*, and were blended with the *Britons*, who had been well educated in the *Science* and the *Art*; yet the subsequent Wars, Confusions and Revolutions in this Island, ruined *ancient Learning*, till the fine Artists were dead, without Succession. For, the *Northerns*, hearing that the *Roman Legions* were never to return, broke through *Mur Sever*, seized all the Land *North* of the *Humber*, and ravaged the *South* the more easily, that the *Southerns* were divided by petty Kings, till † they chose

VORTIGERN, their Sovereign or general Monarch, who being unable to retrieve Affairs, got the Consent of his Nobles to invite the SAXONS of Lower *Germany* to come over and help him. Upon which Invitation *Prince* HENGIST, with 2000 *Saxons* landed in *Thanet* near the *Kentish* Shore. ‡‡

† A. D. 445. ‡‡ A. D. 449.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

From the first ARRIVAL *of the* SAXONS, *To* WILLIAM *the Conqueror.*

THE SAXONS having assisted *Vortigern* to drive the *Scots* and *Picts* beyond the *Humber*, built THONG CASTLE in *Lincolnshire*; and, being daily recruited from lower *Germany*, and the River *Elb*, resolved to settle in *Britain* and after much Bloodshed, in many Battles between the Natives, they over-powered them, and founded an HEPTARCHY, or *Seven Kingdoms*, viz.

1. Kingdom of KENT, founded by HENGIST, A.D. 455.
2. Kingdom of SUSSEX, by ELLA, 491.
3. Kingdom of WESSEX, by CHERDICK, 519.
4. Kingdom of ESSEX, by ERCHENWYNE, 527.
5. Kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA, by IDA the *Angle* 547.
6. Kingdom of EAST ANGLES, by UFFA, 571.
7. Kingdom of MIDDLE ANGLES or MERCIA, by CRIDA. 584.

As the *Anglo Saxons* encreased, the *Britons* lost Ground; for after the Death of AMBROSIUS *Aurelius*, and his brave Son King ARTHUR, the *Britons* had no *Grand Monarch*, but only a few *petty Kings*. Many of them submitted to CRIDA (as to other *Saxon* Kings) many fled to *Cornwal*, and by Sea to *Armorica*, (called still *Bretagne* in *France*) and many went to *North Britain* among the *Scoto Walenses*; tho' the greater Part fled beyond the *Severn*, where they were cooped in between the Mountains and the *Irish* Sea *.

THE *Anglo Saxons*, who had always called the *Britons* GUALISH or *Walistmen*, now called their Settlement beyond the *Severn*, WALISHLAND or WALES, called still by the *French* GALLES from

* A. D. 589.

from the GAULS their Progenitors. And here they elected the noble

CADWAN their King, the Progenitor of the *Christian* Kings and *Princes* of WALES.

During the horrid Wars, since the Departure of the *Roman Legions*, about 160 Years, *Masonry* was extinguished: nor have we any Vestige of it, unless we reckon that of STONEHENGE, and allow, with some, that AMBROSIUS, King of the *Britons*: raised that famous Monument on *Salisbury-Plain*, by the Art of *Marvellous* MERLIN (whom the Populace counted a *Conjurer* and *Prophet*) in Remembrance of the *bloody Congress*, when HENGIST murdered 300 *British* Nobles. Others think it an old *Celtic Temple* built by the *Britons* long before the *Romans* came here; and some have counted it only a *Danish* Monument. But the great INIGO JONES, *Grand-Master* of *Masons* in *England*, and his Kinsman Mr. JOHN WEB, have learnedly proved it to be a *Roman Temple*, the largest Piece of Antiquity in the Island.*

THE ANGLO-SAXONS were all rough, ignorant Heathens; and despising every thing but War, gave the finishing Stroke to all the Remains of ancient Learning that their Brother Savages had by Accident left undemolished; affecting only their own barbarous Manner of Life, till some pious Teachers from *Wales* and *Scotland* converted many to the *Christian* Faith: but none of their Kings, till AUGUSTIN the Monk, with forty more *Monks*, amongst whom the *Sciences* at that Time were preserved, sent by Pope GREGORY, baptized ETHELBERT King of KENT, and in 60 Years after *all* the *Kings* of the HEPTARCHY were converted. Then *Churches*, *Monasteries*, *Palaces*, and beautiful *Mansions* were built. And although they too late lamented the ignorant and destructive Conduct of their Fore-Fathers, yet they knew not how to construct the OLD *Architecture*; but being zealous to the utmost of what they knew,

After *Christ* 597.

 followed

* See STONE HENGE restored.

followed the GOTHIC *Style* in building many *Palaces*, *Castles*, fortified *Cities*, and Cathedral *Churches*, amongst which were

The Cathedral of *Canterbury*, - -	A. D. 600
That of *Rochester*, - - - - - - - - -	602
St. *Paul's*, *London*, - - - - - - - -	604
St. *Peter's*, *Westminster*, - - - - - - -	605

And a great many more described in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

THEY also built many *Palaces* and *Castles*, and fortified their *Cities*, especially on the Borders of each Kingdom. This required many *Masons*, who soon formed themselves into Societies or *Lodges*, by Direction of Foreigners that came over to help them.

BUT where the WELCH dwelt, we find the earliest Accounts, at least, of *Sacred* Architecture; as at GLASTONBURY in *Devonshire*; *Padstow* in *Cornwall*; *Caër-Leon* or *Chester*, afterwards translated to St. *Asaph's* in *Flintshire*; *Llan Twit*, or Church of *Iltutus*; *Llan Cadarn Vawr*, or Church of *Great St. Patern*; the Monastery of *Llan Carvan*; *Bangor* in *Caernarvonshire*; *Holyhead* in *Anglesey*; *Llandaff* in *Glamorganshire*; *Menevia*, or St. *David's* in *Pembrokeshire*; and many more Churches, Monasteries, and Schools of Learning.

THESE many *Saxon Lodges* continued to improve, till

After *Christ* 710.

KENRED, King of *Mercia*, and *general* Monarch of ENGLAND, sent to CHARLES MARTEL, the right worshipful *Grand-Master* of *France*, Father of King *Pepin*, who had been educated by Brother *Mimus Græcus*, for a *Communication* of worshipful and worthy *Brethren* to assist the *Craft*, now in a flourishing Condition in his Dominions, and to strengthen their Lodges. To which the royal Brother MARTEL willingly agreed; and sent from thence some expert MASONS to teach the SAXONS those *Laws* and *Usages* of the CRAFT, that had been preserved from the Havock of the *Goths*, but not the *Augustan Style*, for that was buried in its own Ruins in the *West*.

THE

THE CLERGY now ſtudied *Geometry* and *Architecture*, ſuch as it was, becauſe the Noble and Wealthy, the *Kings* and *Queens* thought it meritorious to build *Churches* and other *pious* Foundations, where many of them led a recluſe Life, and ended their Days: Their holy Houſes or Monaſtries were under the Direction of the Clergy, where the *Lodges* uſually were held. Yet at firſt they built thoſe Houſes moſtly of *Timber* only, till

BENNET, the Abbot of *Wirral*, introduced the Uſe of *Brick* and *Stone*, about A. D. 680: So that even the *Gothic Style* was but in its Infancy during the *Heptarchy*, which laſted from *Hengiſt's* Arrival. —— A. D. 449

At laſt during Years 381

EGBERT, King of *Weſſex*, by Policy and Conqueſt, became Sovereign of the other ſix Kingdoms: } *A.D.* 830.

and the *Angles* being moſt numerous, he called his united Kingdom ENGLAND, and all the People ENGLISHMEN: Though the *Welſh*, the *Iriſh*, and SCOTS *Highlanders*, call them ſtill SAXONS, after thoſe that firſt came with *Hengiſt*. Thus

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

2. ETHELWOLF employed St. *Swithin* to repair the religious Houſes, and died A. D. 857.

3. ETHELBALD.	4. ETHELBERT.	5. ETHELRED I.
died 860.	died 886.	died 872.

in whoſe Reigns the *Danes* ſettled in *Eaſt Anglia* and *Northumbria*, pillaging and demoliſhing the religious Houſes.

6. ALFRED the *Great*, the *4th* Son, who commenc'd A. D. 872, ſubdu'd the *Danes*, tho' not expelled them; he increaſed his *Navy Royal*, fortified and rebuilt many Towns, and founded the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

KING ALFRED had about him the beſt *Architects*, and employed the *Fellow-Crafts* wholly in *Brick* or *Stone*. The *beſt* KING of *England*, and died illuſtrious, A. D. 900.

 ED-

* A. D. 830.

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

8. ATHELSTAN the eldest son succeeded, tho' only the Son of a *Concubine*, and at first left the *Craft* to the Care of his Brother *Edwin*, called in some Copies his *Son*: for in all the *old Constitutions* It is written to this Purpose, *viz.*

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

" THAT *Prince* EDWIN, the King's Brother, being taught
" *Geometry* and *Masonry*, for the Love he had to the said Craft,
" and to the honourable Principles whereon it is grounded, pur-
" chased a *Free Charter* of King *Athelstan* his Brother, for the *Free*
" *Masons* having among themselves a CORRECTION, or a Power and
" Freedom to regulate themselves, to amend what might happen
" amiss, and to hold a yearly *Communication* in a General *Assembly*.

" THAT accordingly *Prince* EDWIN summoned all the *Free* and
" *Accepted Masons* in the Realm, to meet him in a *Congregation* at
" YORK, who came and formed the *Grand Lodge* under him as
" their *Grand Master*, A. D. 926.

" THAT

"THAT they brought with them many old Writings and Records "of the *Craft*, some in *Greek*, some in *Latin*, some in *French*, and "other Languages; and from the Contents thereof, they framed the "CONSTITUTIONS of the *English Lodges*, and made a Law for "Themselves, to preserve and observe the same in all Time coming."

But good *Prince* EDWIN died before the King [A. D. 238] without Issue, to the great Grief of the *Fraternity*; though his Memory is fragrant in the *Lodges*, and honourably mentioned in all the *old Constitutions*.

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

THE Fact, as commonly received, is this. The King suspecting his younger Brother *Edwin*, of designing to deprive him of his Crown, caused him, notwithstanding his Protestations of Innocency, to be put on board a leaky Ship, with his Armour-bearer and Page. The young Prince, unable to bear the Severity of the Weather, and Want of Food, desperately drowned himself; some time after, the King's Cup-bearer, who had been the chief Causer of this Act of Cruelty, happened, as he was serving the King at Table, to trip with one Foot; but recovering himself with the other, *See*, said he pleasantly, *how Brothers afford each other Help*; which striking the King with the Remembrance of what himself had done, in taking off *Edwin*, who might have helped him in his Wars, he caused that Business to be more thoroughly examined, and finding his Brother had been falsly accused, caused his Cup-bearer to be put to a cruel Death, endured himself seven Years sharp Penance, and built the two Monasteries of *Middleton* and *Michelness*, to atone for this base and bloody Fact.* Dr. *Howell*, speaking of this Story, treats it as if very indifferently founded, and, on that Account, unworthy of Credit.† Abbot *Brompton* tells us the Story at large ‡, and after him most of the later Writers as usual, that is, with

* Speed's Chronicle, Book vii. ch. 38.

† Gen. Hist. P. iv. c. 2. § 10.

‡ Chron. p. 838.

with an Addition of various Circumſtances: ſo that it cannot be ſaid, this Story is without Foundation. *Buchanan* hath improved it very happily. Thus it runs in his Writings. " They, that is the *Engliſh* " Writers, make this *Athelſtan* guilty of Parricide, in killing his Fa- " ther and his two Brothers, *Edred* and *Edwin*, whoſe Right it was " to ſucceed their Father in his Kingdom. Fame increaſes the Suſ- " picion, that *Edward* was violently put to Death, becauſe it attri- " butes to him the Title of Martyr *." *Buchanan* cites no Authority whatſoever for this, becauſe indeed there could be no Authority cited: Whatever he did with *Edwin*, moſt certainly *Athelſtan* did not murder *Edred*, ſince he not only ſurvived, but ſucceeded him in the Kingdom. As for the Murder of his Father, that is the Effect of *Buchanan*'s Ignorance, he miſtook *Edward the Elder*, who was really the Father of *Athelſtan*; for *Edward the Martyr*, who began his Reign in 975, that is, five and thirty Years after *Athelſtan* was in his Grave. Such is the Accuracy, ſuch the Integrity, of this Writer! In like Manner *Rapin* gives us this Story, without the leaſt Mark of Doubt or Heſitation †: and yet we preſume, there are ſome ſtrong Reaſons againſt the Credit of this whole Story, and ſtill ſtronger againſt that Part of it, which alledges *Edwin* to have been unjuſtly put to Death. *Simeon* of *Durham*, and the *Saxon* Chronicle, ſay no more, than that *Edwin* was drowned by his Brother's Command, in the Year 993 ‡. *Brompton* places it in the firſt, or at fartheſt in the ſecond, Year of his Reign; and he tells us the Story of the rotten Ship, and of his puniſhing the Cup-bearer ||. *William* of *Malmſbury*, who is very circumſtantial, ſays he only tells us what he heard **; but *Matthew*, the Flower-gatherer ‡‡, ſtamps the whole down as an indubitable Truth. Yet theſe diſcordant Dates are not to be accounted for. If he was drowned in the ſecond, he could not be alive in the tenth Year of the King. The firſt is the more probable Date, becauſe about that Time there certainly was a Conſpiracy againſt King *Athel-*

ſtan,

* Hiſt. Scot. lib. iv. R. 75. † Hiſtoire D'Angleterre, Tom. I. p. 336.
‡ Simeon. Dunelm. p. 154. Chron. Saxon. p. 111. || Chronicon, p. 828.
** De Geſt. R. A. lib. ii. ‡‡ Matth. Florileg.

ſtan, in order to dethrone him, and put out his Eyes; yet he did not put the Author of it to Death: is it likely then that he ſhould order his Brother to be thrown into the Sea upon bare Suſpicion? But the Reader muſt remember, that we cite the ſame Hiſtorians, who have told us this Story, to prove that *Athelſtan* was unanimouſly acknowledged King, his Brethren being too young to govern: one would think then, they could not be old enough to conſpire. If we take the ſecond Date, the whole Story is deſtroyed; the King could not do ſeven Years Penance, for he did not live ſo long; and as for the Tale of the Cup-bearer, and his ſtumbling at the King's Table, the ſame Story is told of Earl *Goodwin*, who murdered the Brother of *Edward the Confeſſor*. Laſtly, nothing is clearer from Hiſtory, than that *Athelſtan* was remarkably kind to his Brethren and Siſters, for whoſe Sakes he lived ſingle, and therefore one would think his Brother had leſs Temptation to conſpire againſt him.

King ATHELSTAN built many Caſtles in *Northumbria* to bridle the *Danes* (whom he had ſubdued) and the famous *Abby of* St. *John* at *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Melton Abby* in *Dorſetſhire*; He rebuilt the City of *Exeter*, and repaired the old Church of the CULDEES at *York*. He died without Iſſue, 940.

Saxon Kings of *England*.

9 EDMUND I. ſucceeded Brother *Athelſtan*, repaired the Cities and Churches, and leaving two Sons, died *A.D.* 946.

10 EDRED ſucceeded his Brother *Edmund*, rebuilt *Glaſtonbury*, and died without Iſſue 955.

11 EDWI ſucceeded his Uncle *Edred*, and died without Iſſue, 959.

12 EDGAR built and rebuilt about 48 pious Houſes, by the Direction of St. *Dunſtan*, **Grand Maſter**, and ſeveral more expert Maſters. He alſo rigged out a good Navy,

Daniſh Kings of *England*.

THYRA, Daughter of *Edward Senior* (according to the *Daniſh* Hiſtorians) was married to GORMO III. King of *Denmark*, and bore to him,

HAROLD VIII. King of *Denmark*.

SWEN OTTO, King of *Denmark*, who finding that *Ethelred* neglected his Fleet, allowed his *Danes* to invade *England* every Year, and they left

Navy, which prevented the Invasions of the *Danes*, and died 975.

13 EDWARD *Junior*, called the *Martyr*, died without Issue 979.

14 ETHELRED II. was always distressed by the *Danes*, and contrived their Massacre, *A.D.* 1002.

ETHELRED, upon the Death of *Swen Otto*, returned, but died inglorious 1016.

By his first Wife he had

16 EDMOND II. *Ironsides* reigned in the *West* till murder'd, *A.D.* 1017. Father of

Prince *Edward* who died at *London* 1057.

Prince *Edgar Atheling*, died without Issue.

MARGARET, Wife of MALCOLM *Kenmore*, King of *Scotland*.

By his 2d Wife *Ethelred* had

20. EDWARD the *Confessor*, who succeeded King *Hardy Knut* in the Throne of *England*, 1041.

He collected the *Saxon* Laws in a Body.

left many Lord **Danes**, to oppress the poor *English*. But hearing of the Massacre, SWEN OTTO sailed over with great Force, and drove *Ethelred* into *Normandy*. And so,

15 SWEN OTTO was King of *England* - - - 1013
but died suddenly - 1014

17 CANUTUS or *Knut Magnus*, after the Death of King EDMUND *Ironsides*, was crowned King of *all England*, *A.D.* 1017.

He built the Abby of St. *Edmund's-Bury*, and died 1036. Father of

18 HAROLD I. *Harefoot*, King of *England*, died without Issue. *A.D.* 1039.

19 HARDY-KNUT, King of *England*, the last of the *Danish* Race, died without Issue, *A. D.* 1041.

In his Reign Arts and Sciences flourished. **Leoftick** the Wealthy Earl of *Coventry*, at the Head of the *Free Masons*, built the Abby of *Coventry*, and Others built 12 more religious Houses. The King rebuilt *Westminster Abby*, tho' not as it now stands and died without Issue on the 5th of *Jan.* 1065-6, when the Nobles and People chose

21. HAROLD II. Son of Earl *Goodwin*, who reigned nine Months, till WILLIAM Duke of *Normandy*, slew him in the Battle of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, on the 14th of *October*, *A.D.* —— — 1066.
In the vulgar Year of *Masonry* —— —— 5066.
After *Hengist*'s Arrival —— —— 617.
After the End of the *Heptarchy*, —— —— 236.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

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

WILLIAM I. the *Conqueror*, having settled *England*, appointed **Gundulph** Bishop of *Rochester*, **Roger** *de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury* and *Arundel*, and other good Architects, to be at the Head of the *Fellow-Crafts*, first in civil and military Architecture, building for the King the *Tower* of *London*, and the Castles of *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Winchester*, *Warwick*, *Hereford*, *Stafford*, *York*, *Durham*, *Rochester*, and *Newcastle* upon *Tine*; whereby the proud *Normans* bridled the *English*.

Then, in *sacred* Architecture, building *Battle-Abby* near *Hastings*, in memory of his Conquest; St *Saviour's Southwark*, and 9 more Religious Houses: While others built 42 Monasteries, and 5 Cathedrals. The King brought many expert *Masons* from *France*, and died in *Normandy*, *A. D.* 1087.

2. WILLIAM II. *Rufus*, succeeded his Father, and employed his Architects and Craftsmen in building a new Wall round the *Tower*, and in rebuilding *London-Bridge*; and, by Advice of his *Grand Lodge* of *Masters*, He built the Great Palace of *Westminster*, with large *Westminster-Hall*, 270 Feet long, and 74 Feet broad, the largest one Room upon Earth; and 4 Religious Houses: While others built 28 such. He died without Issue, *A. D.* 1100.

3. HENRY I. *Beau Clerc*, born at *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, succeeded his Brother *William*, though the eldest Brother, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, was yet alive.

Now the *Norman* **Barons**, perceiving their great Possessions in *England* depended only on Royal Pleasure; and finding the Laws of the *Anglo-Saxons* to be better for securing Property than the Laws of *Normandy*; the **Normans** began to call themselves

ENGLISHMEN, to assert the *Saxon Rights*, and prevailed with this King to grant them the first **Magna Charta**, or GREAT CHARTER and Deed of *Rights* in this first Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1100.

This King built the great Palace of *Woodstock*, and a little one at *Oxford* to converse with the Learned, and 14 Religious Houses; while others built about 100 such, besides many fine Mansions. He died *A. D.* 1135, and was succeeded by his Nephew,

4. STEPHEN, Count of *Boulloign*, Son of ADELA, Daughter of *William* the *Conqueror*, by the Power of the Clergy. During the Civil Wars between him and MAUD the *Empress*, the Nobles and Gentry, being courted by both, laid hold of the Occasion to build about 1100 Castles, that proved afterwards very convenient for them in the *Barons Wars*; so that the *Masons* were as much employed as the Soldiers, under their **Grand Master** *Gilbert de Clare* Marquis of *Pembroke*; by whom the King built 4 Abbies and 2 Nunneries, with St *Stephen*'s Chapel in the Palace of *Westminster*; while others built about 90 Religious Houses. King *Stephen* died without Issue Male,

the last of the Royal *Normans*. } *A. D.* ——————— 1154. After the *Conquest* 88 Years.

When *Stephen* died,

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

1. HENRY II. *Plantagenet*, Count of *Anjou*, became King of *England*, *A. D.* 1154, who fortified some Castles against the *Welch* and *Scots*, built some little Palaces, and 10 Religious Houses; while others built about 100 such. The *Grand Master* of the *Knights Templars* erected their Society, and built their **Temple** in *Fleetstreet*, *London*. The King died *A. D.* 1189.

2. RICHARD I. much abroad, died without Issue 1199; yet in this Reign about 20 Religious Houses were built.

3. King JOHN succeeded Brother *Richard*, and first made his Chaplain **Peter** *de Cole-Church* **Grand Master** of the *Masons* in rebuilding *London-Bridge* of Stone, which was finished by the next

Master

Maſter *William Almain*, *A. D.* 1209. Next **Peter** *de Rupibus* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was **Grand Maſter**, and under him *Geoffrey Fitz Peter* was chief Surveyor or *Deputy* Grand Maſter, who built much for the King; while others built about 40 Religious Houſes. The King died *A. D.* 1216, and was ſucceeded by his Son,

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

PETER Count of *Savoy* (Brother of the Queen's Mother) built the Palace of *Savoy* in the *Strand, London:* And *John Balliol*, Lord of *Bernard* Caſtle, in the County of *Durham* (Father of JOHN King of *Scotland)* founded *Balliol College* in *Oxford.* The *Templars* built their *Domus Dei* at *Dover*, and others built 32 Religious Houſes. The King died *A. D.* 1272, and was ſucceeded by,

5. EDWARD I. who being deeply engaged in Wars, left the *Craft* to the Care of ſeveral ſucceſſive *Grand Maſters*, as **Walter Giffard** Archbiſhop of *York*, **Gilbert** *de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and **Ralph** Lord of *Mount Hermer*, the Progenitor of the *Montagues:* And by theſe the King fortified many *Caſtles*, eſpecially againſt the *Welch*, till they ſubmitted to him, *A. D.* 1284, when *Edward* the King's Son and Heir was born at *Caermarthen*; who was the firſt *Engliſh* Prince of *Wales.*

The King celebrated the *Cape-ſtone* of *Weſtminſter* Abby, *A. D.* 1285, juſt 65 Years after it was founded. But that *Abby* and the *Palace* being burnt down, 1299, the King ordered the Palace to be repaired; but was diverted from repairing the *Abby* by his Wars in *Scotland.* In this Reign *Merton* College *Oxford*, the Cathedral of *Norwich*, and about 20 more Religious Houſes were founded. The King died in his Camp on *Solway Sands*, 7th of *July*, 1307, and was ſucceeded by,

6. EDWARD II. who made **Walter Stapleton**, Biſhop of *Exeter*, *Grand Maſter*, who built *Exeter* and *Oriel* Colleges in

Oxford; while others built *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and 8 Religious Houses. The King died *A. D.* 1327, and was succeeded by,

7. EDWARD III. who became the Patron of ARTS and SCIENCES. He set up a Table at *Windsor*, 600 Feet round, for feasting the gallant *Knights* of all Nations, and rebuilt the Castle and Palace of *Windsor*, as a *Royal* **Grand Master**, by his several Deputies or Masters of Work, *viz.*

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

2. **William** of **Wickham**, at the Head of 400 *Free Masons*, rebuilt the Castle strong and stately, *A. D.* 1357, and when he was made Bishop of *Winchester*, A. D.——1367, then next

3. **Robert** of *Barnham* succeeded at the Head of 250 *Free Masons*, and finished St *George*'s Great Hall, with other Works in the Castle, *A. D.* 1375.

4. **Henry Yevele** (called at first, in the old Records, the King's *Free Mason)* built for the King the *London Charter-house*, *King's-Hall Cambridge*, *Queenborough Castle*, and rebuilt St *Stephen*'s Chapel, now the House of Commons in Parliament.

5. **Simon Langham**, Abbot of *Westminster*, who repaired the Body of that Cathedral as it now stands.

The King also founded the Abby of *Eastminster* near the *Tower*, upon whose Site now stands the *Victualling-Office*: And his laudable Example was well followed; for the Queen endowed *Queen's College Oxford*, while others built many stately Mansions; and about 30 Religious Houses: Notwithstanding the expensive Wars of this Reign.

The CONSTITUTIONS were now meliorated; for an old Record imports, " *That in the glorious Reign of* King EDWARD III. *when Lodges were many and frequent, the* Grand Master *with his* Wardens,

Wardens, *at the Head of the* Grand Lodge, *with Consent of the* Lords *of the Realm, then generally* Free Masons, *ordained,*

That for the future, at the Making or Admission of a Brother, the Constitutions *and the* Charges *shall be read.*

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

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

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

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

King EDWARD III. having buried his eldest Son EDWARD, A. D. 1376, the Scourge of *France*, and the Hope of *England*; commonly called the **Black** *Prince*; he died 21 *June*, 1377, and was succeeded by,

[See the other Sons, with respect to the *Succession*, at the End of this Chapter. *]

8. RICHARD

S. RICHARD II. his Grandſon; who employed William of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Grand Maſter*, to rebuild *Weſtminſter-Hall* as it now ſtands; and William, at his own Coſt, built *New College* in *Oxford*, and founded *Wincheſter College*: While others built about 15 Religious Houſes.

At laſt, while King *Richard* was in *Ireland*, his Couſin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* landed in *Yorkſhire*, raiſed a great Army, ſeized King *Richard* upon his Return, got the Parliament to depoſe him, and ſucceeded to the Throne, *A. D.* 1399. Next Year *Richard* was murdered without Iſſue.

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* The other Sons of King EDWARD III. with reſpect to the Succeſſion.

LIONEL Duke of *Clarence*, the ſecond Son, left only

PHILIPPA of *Clarence*, Wife of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, Mother of

Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*, left only

Ann Mortimer, the Heireſs of *Clarence* and *March*.

EDMUND Duke of *York*, the fourth Son, *Patriarch* of the White Roſe, by his Wife *Iſabella*, ſecond Daughter of *Pedro Crudelis*, King of *Caſtile*.

Richard Earl of *Cambridge*, beheaded 1415.

Richard Duke of *York*, ſlain, 1460.

King EDWARD IV. | King RICHARD III.

JOHN *a Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, the third Son, Patriarch of the Red Roſe. Wives.

1. *Blanche* of *Lancaſter*, Mother of King *Henry* IV.
2. *Conſtantia*, eldeſt Daughter of *Pedro Crudelis* King of *Caſtile*, Mother of *Katharine*, married to *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*.
3. *Katharine Roet*, his Concubine, whom at laſt he married, and her Children were legitimated by Act of Parliament, but not to inherit the Crown. Mother of

John Beaufort, (not *Plantagenet*) Earl of *Somerſet*.

John Beaufort, Duke of *Somerſet*.

Margaret Beaufort, Mother of King HENRY VII.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

MASONRY *in* England, *from* HENRY IV. *to the* Royal TEWDORS.

9. HENRY IV. Duke of *Lancaſter*, who ſupplanted and ſucceeded King *Richard* II. *A. D.* 1399, appointed Thomas *Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Surry*, to be *Grand Maſter*; and after his famous Victory of *Shrewsbury*, the King founded *Battle-Abby* there, and afterwards that of *Fotheringay*. Others built 6 Religious Houſes, and the *Londoners* founded their preſent *Guild-Hall*, a large and magnificent Fabrick. Henry Yeucle, mentioned above, who was FREE MASON to *Edward* III, *Richard* II, and *Henry* IV, died *A. D.* 1400.

10. HENRY V. ſucceeded his Father in 1413; and, while triumphing in *France*, ordered the Palace and Abby of *Sheen* (now called *Richmond* upon *Thames)* to be rebuilt by the Direction of the *Grand Maſter*, Henry Chicheley Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; while others built 8 Religious Houſes. The King died *A. D.* 1422.

By his Queen, *Katharine* of *France* (afterwards the Wife of Owen Tewdor) he had

11. HENRY VI. a Minor of nine Months, in whoſe third Year an ignorant Parliament endeavoured to diſturb the *Lodges*, though in vain, by the following Act, *viz.*

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

Title. MASONS *shall not confederate in Chapters and Congregations.*

WHEREAS *by yearly Congregations and Confederacies made by the* Maſons *in their General Aſſemblies, 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 Sovereign Lord the King, *willing in this Caſe to provide a Remedy, by*

by the Advice and Consent aforesaid, and at the special Request of the 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 other* Masons *who come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by Imprisonment of their Bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.*

But this Act is explained in Judge COKE's Institutes, Part III. fol. 19. where we find that the Cause why this Offence was made *Felony*, is for that the good Course and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers was thereby violated and broken. Now, says my Lord *Coke*,

All the Statutes concerning Labourers before this Act, and whereunto this Act doth refer, are repealed by the 5 ELIZ. Cap. 4. about A.D. 1562. *whereby the Cause and End of making this Act is taken away, and consequently the Act is become of no Force; for,* cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex: *and the Inditement of* Felony *upon this Statute must contain, That those* Chapters *and* Congregations *are to the violating and breaking of the good Course and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers; which now cannot be so alledged, because those Statutes be repealed. Therefore this would be put out of the Charge of Justices of the Peace.*

But this Act was never executed, nor ever frightned the *Free Masons* from holding their *Chapters* and *Congregations*, lesser or larger; nor did ever the *Working Masons* desire their Noble and Eminent Brothers to get it repealed, but always laughed at it: For they ever had, and ever will have, their own Wages, while they coalesce in due Form, and carefully preserve the Cement under their *own* **Grand Master**; let *Cowans* do as they please. And that the King himself in Time desired, and was admitted a FREE and ACCEPTED MASON, may fairly be inferred from the following *Examination*, recorded to have been seen in King *Henry* VI's own Hand-writing, published by Mr *Locke*. *Quest.*

Queſt. WHAT mote ytt be? (1)

Anſw. YTT beeth the *Skylle* of Nature, the underſtondynge of the *myghte* that ys *hereynne*, and its ſondrye *Werckynges*; *ſonderlyche*, the Skylle of *Rectenyngs*, of Waightes, and *Metynges*, and the treu manere of *Faconnynge* all thynges for Mannes Uſe, *headlye*, Dwellynges, and Buyldynges of alle Kindes, and al odher thynges that *make Gudde* to Manne.

Queſt. WHERE dyd ytt begyne?

Anſw. YTT dyd begynne with the (2) fyrſte menne yn the Eſte, whych were before the (3) ffyrſte Manne of the Weſte, and comynge Weſtlye, ytt hathe broughte *herwyth* alle Comfortes to the *wylde* and Comfortleſſe.

Queſt. WHO dyd brynge ytt Weſtlye?

Anſw. THE (4) Venetians whoo beynge Grate Merchaundes, comed ffyrſte ffromme the Eſte *ynn* Venetia, ffor the *commodytye* of Marchaundyſynge *beithe* Eſte and Weſte, bey the redde and *Myddlelonde* Sees.

(1) WHAT *mote ytt be?* That is, what may this Myſtery of MASONRY be?—The Anſwer imports, that it conſiſts in natural, mathematical, and mechanical Knowledge. Some Part of which (as appears by what follows) the Maſons pretend to have taught the reſt of Mankind, and ſome Part they ſtill conceal.

(2) (3) *Fyrſte menne yn the Eſte*, &c. It ſhould ſeem by this, that MASONS believe there were Men in the *Eaſt* before ADAM, who is called the *ffyrſte Manne of the Weſte*; and that Arts and Sciences began in the *Eaſt*. Some Authors of great Note for Learning have been of the ſame Opinion; and it is certain, that *Europe* and *Africa* (which, in reſpect to *Aſia*, may be called weſtern Countries) were wild and ſavage, long after Arts and Politeneſs of Manners were in great Perfection in *China*, and the *Indies*. *E.* R. W. M. *W.* W. S. W.

(4) THE *Venetians*, &c. In the Times of Monkiſh Ignorance 'tis no Wonder that the *Phenicians* ſhould be miſtaken for the *Venetians*. Or, perhaps, if the People were not taken one for the other, Similitude of Sound might deceive the Clerk who firſt took down the Examination. The *Phenicians* were the greateſt Voyagers among the Ancients, and were in *Europe* thought to be the Inventors of Letters, which perhaps they brought from the *Eaſt* with other Arts.

Quest. HOWE comede ytt yn Engelonde?

Answ. PETER Gower (5) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor *kunnynge* yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche Lond *whereas* the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maçonrye, and *Wynnynge* Entraunce yn al Lodges of Maconnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde, and *wonned* yn Grecia Magna (6) *wachsynge*, and becommynge a myghtye (7) *Wyseacre*, and gratelyche renowned, and *her* he framed a grate Lodge at Groton (8) and maked many Maconnes, somewhereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefromme, yn Processe of Tyme, the Arte passed yn Engelonde.

(5) *PETER Gower.* This must be another Mistake of the Writer. I was puzzled at first to guess who PETER GOWER should be, the Name being perfectly *English*; or how a *Greek* should come by such a Name: But as soon as I thought of PYTHAGORAS, I could scarce forbear smiling, to find that PHILOSOPHER had undergone a METEMPSYCOSIS he never dreamt of. We need only consider the *French* Pronunciation of his NAME PYTHAGORE, that is, PETAGORE, to conceive how easily such a Mistake might be made by an unlearned Clerk. That PYTHAGORAS travelled for Knowledge into EGYPT, *&c.* is known to all the Learned; and that he was initiated into several different Orders of PRIESTS, who in those Days kept all their Learning secret from the Vulgar, is as well known. PYTHAGORAS also made every GEOMETRICAL Theorem a Secret, and admitted only such to the Knowledge of them, as had first undergone a five Years Silence. He is supposed to be the Inventor of the XLVII. of the first Book of EUCLID, for which, in the Joy of his Heart, 'tis said, he sacrificed a Hecatomb. He also knew the true System of the World, lately revived by COPERNICUS; and was certainly a most wonderful Man. See his Life by DION. HAL.

(6) GRECIA *Magna.* A Part of *Italy* formerly so called, in which the *Greeks* had settled a large Colony.

(7) WYSEACRE. This Word at present signifies Simpleton, but formerly had a quite contrary Meaning. *Weisager* in the old SAXON, is PHILOSOPHER, Wiseman, or Wizard; and having been frequently used ironically, at length came to have a direct Meaning in the ironical Sense. Thus DUNS SCOTUS, a Man famed for the Subtilty and Acuteness of his Understanding, has by the same Method of Irony, given a general Name to modern Dunces.

(8) GROTON. GROTON is the Name of a Place in ENGLAND. The Place here meant is CROTONA, a City of GRECIA MAGNA, which in the Time of PYTHAGORAS was very populous.

Quest.

Queſt. DOTHE Maconnes deſcouer here Artes unto Odhers?

Anſw. PETER Gower whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was ffyrſte (9) made, and anonne techedde; evenne ſoe ſhulde all odhers beyn *recht.* Natheleſs (10) Maconnes hauethe *alweys* yn everyche Tyme from Tyme to Tyme communycatedde to Mannkynde ſoche of *her* Secrettes as generallyche myghte be uſefulle; they haueth keped backe ſoche *allein* as ſhulde be harmefulle yff they commed yn euylle Haundes, *oder* ſoche as ne myghte be *holpynge* wythouten the Techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the Lodge, oder ſoche as do bynde the *Freres* more ſtrongelyche togeder, bey the Proffytte, and commodytye comynge to the *Confrerie* herfromme.

Queſt. WHATTE Artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Anſw. THE Arts (11) AGRICULTURA, ARCHITECTURA, ASTRONOMIA, GEOMETRIA, NUMERES, MUSICA, POESIE, KYMISTRYE, GOVERNMENTE, and RELYGYONNE.

Queſt. HOWE commethe Maconnes more teachers than odher Menne?

Anſw. THE *hemſelfe* haueth allein in (12) Arte of fyndynge neue

(9) FYRSTE *made.* The Word MADE I ſuppoſe has a particular Meaning among the MASONS, perhaps it ſignifies *initiated.*

(10) MACONNES *haueth communycatedde*, &c. This PARAGRAPH hath ſomething remarkable in it. It contains a Juſtification of the Secrecy ſo much boaſted of by MASONS, and ſo much blamed by others; aſſerting, that they have in all Ages diſcovered ſuch Things as might be uſeful, and that they conceal ſuch only as would be hurtful either to the World or themſelves. What theſe Secrets are, we ſee afterwards.

(11) THE *Arts.* AGRICULTURA, &c. It ſeems a bold Pretence, this, of the MASONS, that they have taught Mankind all theſe Arts. They have their own Authority for it; and I know not how we ſhall diſprove them. But what appears moſt odd is, that they reckon Religion among the Arts.

(12) *Arte of ffynding neue Artes.* The Art of inventing Arts, muſt certainly be a moſt uſeful Art. My LORD BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM, is an Attempt towards ſomewhat of the ſame Kind. But I much doubt, that if ever the MASONS had it, they have now loſt it;

neue Artes, whyche Art the ffyrſte Maconnes receaued from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte Artes *hem pleſethe*, and the treu Way of techynge the ſame. Whatt odher Menne doethe ffynde out, ys *onelyche* bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Queſt. WHATT dothe the Maconnes concele and hyde?

Anſw. THEY concelethe the Art of ffyndynge neue Artes, and thatt ys for here own Proffytte, and (13) *Preiſe:* They concelethe the Art of kepynge (14) Secrettes, thatt ſoe the Worlde mayeth nothinge concele from them. Thay concelethe the Art of *Wunderwerckynge*, and of *fore ſayinge thynges to comme*, thatt ſo thay ſame Artes may not be uſedde of the wyckedde to an euylle Ende; thay alſo concelethe the (15) Arte of chaunges, the *Wey* of Wynnygnge the Facultye (16) of *Abrac*, the Skylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte wythouten the Holpynges of Fere, and Hope; and the Univerſalle (17) Longage of Maconnes.

Queſt.

it; ſince ſo few new Arts have been lately invented, and ſo many are wanted. The Idea I have of ſuch an Art is, that it muſt be ſomething proper to be applied in all the Sciences generally, as ALGEBRA is in Numbers, by the Help of which new Rules of Arithmetick are and may be found.

(13) PREISE. It ſeems the MASONS have great Regard to the Reputation as well as the Profit of their Order; ſince they make it one Reaſon for not divulging an Art in common, that it may do Honour to the Poſſeſſors of it. I think in this Particular they ſhew too much Regard for their own Society, and too little for the reſt of MANKIND.

(14) ARTE *of kepynge Secrettes.* What Kind of an Art this is I can by no Means imagine. But certainly ſuch an Art the MASONS muſt have: For, though, as ſome People ſuppoſe, they ſhould have no Secret at all; even that muſt be a Secret which being diſcovered would expoſe them to the higheſt Ridicule: And therefore it requires the utmoſt Caution to conceal it.

(15) ARTE *of Chaunges.* I know not what this means, unleſs it be the Tranſmutation of Metals.

(16) FACULTYE of *Abrac.* Here I am utterly in the Dark.

(17) UNIVERSELLE *Longage of Maconnes.* An univerſal Language has been much deſired by the Learned of many Ages. 'Tis a Thing rather to be wiſhed than hoped for. But it ſeems the MASONS pretend to have ſuch a Thing among them. If it be true, I gueſs it muſt be ſomething like the Language of the PANTOMIMES among the ancient ROMANS, who are ſaid to be able,

Queſt. WYLLE he teche me thay ſame Artes?

Anſw. YE ſhalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

Queſt. DOTHE alle Maconnes *kunne* more then odher Menne?

Anſw. NOT ſo. Thay onlyche haueth *recht*, and *Occaſyonne* more then odher Menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn Capacity, and manye more doth want induſtrye, thatt ys *Perneceſſarye* for the gaynynge all Kunnynge.

Queſt. ARE Maconnes gudder Menne then odhers?

Anſw. SOME Maconnes are not ſo Vertuous as ſome other Menne; but yn the moſte Parte, thay be more gude then thay woulde be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Queſt. DOTH Maconnes love eidther odher myghtylye as beeth ſayde?

Anſw. YEA verylyche, and yt may not odherwiſe be: For gude Menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be ſoche, doeth always love the more as thay be more Gude.

Nay, even during this King's Minority, there was a good *Lodge* under *Grand Maſter* **Chicheley**, held at *Canterbury*, as appears from the Latin Regiſter of *William Molart* *, Prior of *Canterbury*,

able, by Signs only, to expreſs and deliver any Oration intelligibly to Men of all Nations and Languages. A Man who has all theſe Arts and Advantages, is certainly in a Condition to be envied: But we are told, that this is not the Caſe with all MASONS; for though theſe Arts are among them, and all have a Right and an Opportunity to know them, yet ſome want Capacity, and others Induſtry, to acquire them. However, of all their Arts and Secrets, that which I moſt deſire to know is, *The Skylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte*; and I wiſh it were communicated to all Mankind, ſince there is nothing more true than the beautiful Sentence contained in the laſt Anſwer, "That the better Men are, the more they love one another." Virtue having in itſelf ſomething ſo amiable as to charm the Hearts of all that behold it.

[*So far the Interpretation of the celebrated Mr* Locke.]

* Intitled, *Liberatio generalis Domini Gulielmi Prioris Eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarienſis erga Feſtum Natalis Domini* 1429.

in

in Manuſcript, pap. 88, in which are named *Thomas Stapylton* the Maſter, and *John Morris* Cuſtos de la Lodge Lathomorum, or *Warden of the Lodge of Maſons*, with fifteen *Fellow-Crafts*, and three *Entered Prentices*, all named there. And a Record in the Reign of EDW. IV. ſays, *the Company of* MASONS, *being otherwiſe termed* FREE MASONS, *of auntient Staunding and good Reckoning, by Means of affable and kind Meetings dyverſe Tymes, and as a loving Brotherhood uſe to do, did frequent this mutual Aſſembly in the Tyme of* Henry VI. *in the Twelfth Year of his moſt gracious Reign*, viz. A. D. 1434, when HENRY was aged thirteen Years.

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

William Wanefleet, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to be *Grand Maſter*, in building *Eton* College near *Windſor*, and *King*'s College in *Cambridge*; though before the Civil Wars in this Reign, the *Chapel* of it was only finiſhed, a Maſter-Piece of the richeſt *Gothic* that can hardly be matched. The King alſo founded *Chriſt*'s College, *Cambridge* (afterwards finiſhed by *Margaret Beaufort*, Counteſs of *Richmond*) and his Queen MARGARET of *Anjou* founded *Queen*'s College, *Cambridge*. While ingenious WANEFLEET, at his own Coſt, built *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*; and others about 12 Religious Houſes.

So that, before the King's Troubles, the *Maſons* were much employed, and in great Eſteem; for the foreſaid Record ſays farther, *That the* CHARGES *and* LAWS *of the* FREE MASONS *have been ſeen and peruſed by our late Soveraign King* Henry VI. *and by the Lords of his moſt honourable Council, who have allowed them, and declared that, They be right, good, and reaſonable to be holden, as they have been drawn out, and collected from, the Records of auntient Tymes*, &c. &c.

At laſt *Maſonry* was neglected during the ſeventeen Years of the bloody Civil Wars between the two *Royal* Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, or the Red and White *Roſes*: For,

RICHARD

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of *York*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, and *Anne Mortimer*, the Heiress of *Clarence* (as in the *Margin*, Page 94.) claimed the Crown in Right of his Mother, A. D. 1455. and, after twelve sore Battles, the **Red** *Rose* lost the Crown; poor King *Henry* VI. was murdered; and all the *Males* of every Branch of *Lancaster* were cut off; after *John a Gaunt*'s Offspring had reigned 72 Years, A. D. 1471.

White Rose.

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

12. EDWARD IV. crowned 1461, sometimes a King, and sometimes not a King, till A. D. 1471, when EDWARD reigned without a Rival, and employed the *Grand Master*, **Richard Beauchamp**, Bishop of *Sarum*, to repair the Royal Castles and Palaces after the Wars, and to make the Castle and Chapel of *Windsor* more magnificent; for which the Bishop was made Chancellor of the *Garter*.

Great Men also repaired and built apace; and now the *Londoners* rebuilt their Walls and Gates: While others raised 7 Religious Houses. The King died *April* 9, 1483.

13. EDWARD V. a Minor, proclaimed, but not crowned.

RICHARD Duke of *York*.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, Wife of King *Henry* VII. below.

These two Sons were said to be murder'd in the *Tower*, by Order of their Uncle and Guardian, *Richard* III. on *May* 23, 1483.

14. RICHARD III. killed and took Possession, and was crowned on *July* 6, 1483, and reigned a wise and valiant Prince, till he was slain, bravely contending for the Crown with his Rival, HENRY *Tewdor*, Earl of *Richmond*, in the Battle of *Bosworth*, *Leicestershire*, on the 22d of *Aug*. 1485, without legal Issue.

So ended the **White Rose**, or House of *York*:

And also the 14 *Kings*, called *Plantagenets*, of the House of *Anjou*, who had reigned from King *Stephen*'s Death, A. D. —— 1154
during Years —— 331
till A. Dom. —— 1485

For

For connecting the History.
The GENEALOGY of the Royal TEWDORS,
They are clearly descended (though not in Male Issue) from
CADWAN the First King of *Wales*, down to
RODERIC *Mawr*, who partitioned his Kingdom into 3 Principalities among his 3 Sons, and died A. D. 876.

1. AMARAWDD, Prince of *North-Wales*, whose *Male* Issue failed in LLEWELIN *ap Daffyd*, the last Sovereign Prince of *all Wales*, slain in Battle, *A. D.* 1283, when the *Welch* began to submit to the Crown of *England*.

2. CADELH, Prince of *South-Wales*, whose lineal *Male* Issue ended in GRUFFYD *ap Rhyse*, the last Prince of *South-Wales*, who died, *A. D.* 1202. But his Sister, *viz.*

3. MERFYN, Prince of *Powis-Land*, soon failed.

GWENLIAN, was the Wife of EDNYFED FYCHAN, Lord of *Brynfeingle*.

GRONW *ap Ednyfed*.

THEODORE, or *Tewdor ap Gronw*.

GRONW *ap Tewdor*.

TEWDOR *ap Gronw*, married MARGARET, Grand Daughter of LLEWELIN *ap Daffyd*, the last Sovereign Prince of *Wales*.

MEREDITH *ap Tewdor*.

OWEN TEWDOR, slain in the Battle of *Mortimer*'s Cross, 1461.

***
EDWARD III. King of *England*.

JOHN a *Gaunt*, by his third Wife, *Katharine Rest*. Page 94.

JOHN BEAUFORT. Earl of *Somerset*.

JOHN BEAUFORT, Duke of *Somerset*. After all the *Males* of *John a Gaunt* were extinct, left his only Child, *viz.*

MARGARET *Beaufort*.

***
CHARLES VI. King of *France*.

Queen KATHARINE, Widow of King *Henry* V.

EDMUND TEWDOR, Earl of *Richmond*.

Jasper Tewdor, Duke of *Bedford*, without legal Issue.

Owen Tewdor, a Monk.

HENRY VII. *Tewdor*, King of *England*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

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

WHEN King *Richard* III. was ſlain at *Boſworth*, his Crown was forthwith put upon the Head of the Conqueror, HENRY TEWDOR, Earl of *Richmond*, in the Field of Battle, and the Army proclaimed him,

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

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

New Worlds are now diſcovered,

The *Cape of Good Hope*, A. D. 1487.
and *America*, —— —— 1493.

In this Reign the Gothic *Stile* was brought to its higheſt Perfection in *England*, while it had been wholly laid aſide in *Italy* by the Revivers of the old *Auguſtan Stile*.

JOHN ISLIP, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, finiſhed the Repairs of that Abby, A. D. 1493, ſo as it ſtood till the late Reparations in our Time, when this ancient Building was reſtored, at a national Charge, under the Direction of *Grand Maſter* WREN.

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

This Royal GRAND MASTER choſe for his Wardens of *England*, the foreſaid JOHN ISLIP, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and Sir REGINALD BRAY, Knight of the *Garter*, or *Deputies*, by whom the King ſummoned a *Lodge* of *Maſters* in the Palace, with whom he walked in ample Form to the *Eaſt* End of *Weſtminſter* Abby,

and

and levelled the *Footſtone* of his famous Chapel, on *June* 24, 1502, though it well deſerves to ſtand clean alone, being juſtly called, by our Antiquary *Leland*, the eighth *Wonder of Art*, the fineſt Piece of *Gothic* upon Earth, and the Glory of this Reign. Its *Capeſtone* was celebrated *A. D.* 1507.

The King employed *Grand Warden* BRAY to raiſe the middle Chapel of *Windſor*, and to rebuild the Palace of *Sheen* upon *Thames*, which the King called RICHMOND; and to enlarge the old Palace of *Greenwich*, calling it PLACENTIA; where he built the pretty Box called the *Queen's Houſe*.

He rebuilt *Baynard-Caſtle*, *London*, founded ſix Monaſteries, and turned the old Palace of *Savoy* into an *Hoſpital*: While others built *Brazen-Noſe* College, *Oxford*; *Jeſus's* and St *John's* Colleges, *Cambridge*; and about 6 Religious Houſes; till the King, aged only 54 Years, died at *New Richmond*, on *April* 22, 1509, leaving his Crown and the Care of the Craft to his Son and Succeſſor,

HENRY VIII. * *Tewdor*, aged eighteen Years.

In this Reign, Cardinal WOLSEY was choſen *Grand Maſter*, who built *Hampton-Court*; and next reared *Whitehall*, the College of *Chriſt's* Church, *Oxford*; and ſeveral more good Edifices; which, upon his Diſgrace, were forfeited to the Crown †.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of *Eſſex*, was the next Patron of the *Craft* under this King; for whom he built St *James's* Palace, *Chriſt's* Hoſpital, *London*, and *Greenwich* Caſtle. Mean while

The King and Parliament threw off the old Yoke of the Pope's Supremacy, and the King was declared the SUPREME HEAD of the Church ‡; and *Wales* was united to *England* ‖.

The Religious Houſes, in number about 926, were ſuppreſſed, *A. D.* 1539. *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, being unjuſtly beheaded, *A. D.* 1540. JOHN TOUCHET, Lord *Audley*, became *Grand Maſter*.

* A. D. 1509. † A. D. 1530. ‡ A. D. 1534. ‖ A. D. 1536.

But

But the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes did not hurt *Maſonry*; nay, Architecture of a finer Stile gained Ground: For thoſe Religious Houſes and their Lands being ſold by the King, at eaſy Rates, to the Nobility and Gentry, they built of thoſe Ruins many ſtately Manſions: Thus Grand Maſter *Audley* built *Magdalen* College, *Cambridge*; and his great Houſe of *Audley-End*.

King *Henry* VIII. aged near 56 Years, died on 28 *Jan.* 1546-7, and left three Children.

EDWARD VI. *Tewdor*, born by Queen *Jane Seymour*, a Minor of 9 Years, under the Regency of his Mother's Brother, EDWARD Duke of *Somerſet*, who eſtabliſhed the *Proteſtant* Religion; and, as GRAND MASTER, built his Palace in the *Strand*, called ſtill *Somerſet-Houſe*, though forfeited to the Crown, *A. D.* 1552. And when the *Regent* was beheaded, JOHN POYNET, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was the Patron of the *Free Maſons*, till the King died without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1553.

MARY *Tewdor*, Daughter of Queen *Katharine* of *Arragon*, aged 38 Years, ſucceeded her Brother *Edward*, as Queen Sovereign.

She reſtored the *Romiſh* Religion, and perſecuted the *Proteſtants*; married *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, loſt *Calais*, and died without Iſſue, *Nov.* 17, 1558.

ELIZABETH *Tewdor*, Daughter of Queen *Anne Bollen*, aged 25 Years, ſucceeded Siſter *Mary*, as Queen Sovereign. She reſtored the *Proteſtant* Religion, and was declared Supreme Head of the Church. Now Learning of all Sorts revived, and the good old AUGUSTAN STILE in *England* began to peep from under its Rubbiſh: And it would have ſoon made great Progreſs, if the Queen had affected Architecture; but hearing the *Maſons* had certain *Secrets* that could not be revealed to her (for that ſhe could not be *Grand Maſter*) and being jealous of all ſecret Aſſemblies, ſhe ſent an armed Force to break up their annual *Grand Lodge* at *York*, on St *John*'s Day, 27 *Dec.* 1561.

But Sir THOMAS SACKVILLE, *Grand Maſter*, took Care to make ſome of the chief Men ſent *Free-Maſons*, who then joining in that *Communication*, made a very honourable Report to the Queen; and ſhe never more attempted to diſlodge or diſturb them; but eſteemed them as a *peculiar Sort of Men*, that cultivated PEACE and FRIENDSHIP, ARTS and SCIENCES, *without meddling in the Affairs of Church or State.*

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

Here it is proper to ſignify the Sentiment and Practice of the *Old Maſons*, viz. That *Kings* and other *Male* Sovereigns, when made *Maſons*, are *Grand Maſters*, by *Prerogative*, during Life; and appoint a *Deputy*, or approve of his Election, to preſide over the Fraternity with the Title and Honours of *Grand Maſter:* But if the Sovereign is a *Female*, or not a Brother, or a *Minor* under a *Regent*, not a Brother; or if the *Male* Sovereign or the *Regent*, though a Brother, is negligent of the *Craft*, then the *old* Grand Officers may aſſemble the *Grand Lodge* in due Form, to elect a *Grand Maſter*, though not during Life, only he may be annually rechoſen while he and they think fit.

Accordingly, when *Grand Maſter* SACKVILLE demitted *, FRANCIS RUSSEL, Earl of *Bedford*, was choſen in the *North*; and in the *South* Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the firſt *Royal Exchange* at *London* †. Next,

CHARLES HOWARD, Lord of *Effingham*, was *Grand Maſter* in the *South* till 1588; then GEORGE HASTINGS, Earl of *Huntingdon*, till the Queen died unmarried, on *March* 24, 1602-3, when

* A. D. 1567. † A. D. 1570.

The

The Crowns of *England* and *Scotland* (though not yet the Kingdoms) were united in her Succeſſor, *viz.*

JAMES VI. *Stewart*, King of *Scotland*, Son of MARY *Stewart* Queen Sovereign, Daughter of King JAMES V. Son of King JAMES IV. by his Queen MARGARET TEWDOR, eldeſt Daughter of HENRY VII. King of *England*, by his Queen ELIZABETH *Plantagenet*, the Heireſs of *England*. And he was proclaimed at *London*, JAMES I. King of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, on 25 *March*, 1603.

CHAP. VI.

MASONRY *in* Scotland *till the* UNION *of the* Crowns.

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

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

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

KENETH II. *Mac Alpin*, King of *Scots*, demoliſhed the Kingdom of the *Picts*, and ſo became the *firſt* King of all *Scotland*, A. D. 842. He repaired the publick Edifices after the Wars, and died, 858.

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

For

For King *Malcolm* II. first compiled the Laws, in the famous Book of *Scotland*, called REGIAM MAJESTATEM, partitioned the Land into *Baronies*, founded the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*, in memory of his routing the *Norwegians*, A. D. 1017, cultivated *Arts* and *Sciences*, and fortified his Towns and Castles till he died, leaving only two Daughters, *viz.*

BEATRIX the Eldest, Wife of ALBANACH Thane of the *Isles*.

DOCHA the Younger, Wife of BETHFINLEG Thane of *Angus*.

1. DUNCAN I. succeeded his Grandfather, *A. D.* 1033. murder'd by *Macbeth*--1040. But King DUNCAN I. was the *Patriarch* of the following Kings on the next Page.

2. MACKBETH killed and took Possession, 1040; built the Castle of *Dunsinnan* and *Lumfannan*, &c. and much encouraged the *Craft*, till cut off by *Macduff*, A. D. 1057.

* 1. KENETH II. *Mac Alpin*, died 858, Father of

3. CONSTANTINE II. succeeded *Donald* V.

4. ETHUS succeeded *Constantine* II.

5. GREGORY, Son of King *Congallus*, (who had reigned before *Keneth* II.) succeeded ETHUS. He built *Aberdeen*.

6. DONALD VI. succeeded *Gregory*.

7. CONSTANTINE III. succeeded *Donald* VI.

8. MALCOLM I. succeeded *Constantine* III. He received *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* from EDMUND I. King of *England*, Father of

9. INDULPHUS succeeded *Malcolm* I.

10. DUFFUS, who succeeded *Indulphus*.

11. CULENUS succeeded *Duffus*.

12. KENETH III. succeeded *Culenus*, A. D. 976, the Year after *Edgar*, King of *England*, died. KENETH enacted the Crown *hereditary* in his Family, and died, *A. D.* 994.

13. CONSTANTINE IV. succeeded *Keneth* III.

MOGALLUS the Prince.

14. GRIMUS succeeded *Constantine* IV. and died 1008.

BANCHO murdered by *Mackbeth*.

15. MALCOLM II. succeeded *Grimus*, A. Dom. 1008.

King

King *Duncan* I.

3. MALCOLM III. *Keanmore*, or *Head Great*, was restored when *Macbeth* was slain, 1057. He built the old Church of *Dunfermling*, a Royal Sepulchre, and levelled the *Footstone* of the old Cathedral of *Durham*, which he richly endowed. He fortified his Borders, Castles and Sea-Ports, as the Royal GRAND MASTER and Patron of Arts and Sciences, till he died, A. D. 1093.

4. DONALD *Bane*, or *White* DONALD, *Malcolm*'s younger Brother, mounted the Throne, *A D.* 1093; and after the Usurper *Duncan* was slain 1095. *Donald* reigned till his Nephew King *Edgar* imprisoned him for Life, *A. D.* 1098.

5. DUNCAN I. a Bastard of King *Malcolm*, usurped, *A. D.* 1094.

By his Queen MARGARET, Sister of Prince *Edgar Atheling*, and Grand-Daughter of King EDMUND *Ironsides*, the *Saxon* Heiress of *England* (by the *Scots* called St *Margaret)* He had

6. EDGAR succeeded *Donald*, and died without Issue, 1107.

7. ALEXANDER I. succeeded Brother *Edgar*; built the Abbies of *Dunfermlin*, and St *Colms's Inch*, St *Michael's* at *Scone*, &c. and patronized the *Craft* till he died, A.D. 1124, without Issue.

8. DAVID I. succeeded Brother *Alexander*; built the Abby of *Holy-Rood House*, and the *Cathedrals* of four Bishopricks that he established. The Clergy called him St *David*, for his great Endowments to the Church; and the *Masons* worshipped him as their beneficent GRAND MASTER, till he died, A. D. 1153.

MAUD, Wife of *Henry* I. King of *England*.

MAUD, the Empress.

MARY, Wife of *Eustace*, Count of *Boulogne*.

MAUD, Wife of King *Stephen*.

By his Q. MAUD, the Heiress of *Huntingdon*, King DAVID I. had

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

9. MALCOLM IV. called the *Maiden*, succeeded Grandfather *David*, and died without Issue, A.D. 1165.

10. WILLIAM the *Lion*. See next Page.

DAVID, Earl of *Huntingdon*. See next Page.

10. WILLIAM

10. WILLIAM the *Lion* succeeded Brother *Malcolm*, built a Palace at *Aberdeen*, rebuilt the whole Town of *Perth* after a Fire, and was an excellent GRAND MASTER, by the Assistance of the Nobility and Clergy, till he died *A. D.* 1214. See the next *Page*.

DAVID Earl of *Huntingdon* died in *England*, A. D. 1219. But all King WILLIAM's Race failing in the *Maiden* of *Norway*, as on the next Page, the Right of *Succession* was in the Heirs of this DAVID; and they made the *Competition* for the Crown, as in the Margin below.

10. WIL-

COMPETITION of BRUCE and BALLIOL.

Prince DAVID Earl of *Huntingdon* had 3 Daughters, *viz.*

1. MARGARET, Wife of ALAN Lord of *Galloway*.

DEVORGUILLA, Wife of JOHN BALLIOL Lord of *Bernard* Castle in *Durham*.

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

But JOHN revolting, *Edward* depos'd him, 1296, banish'd him into *Normandy*, and garrison'd *Scotland* for himself. But the *English* were expell'd first by Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, and next by King ROBERT BRUCE. See the next *Margin*.

2. ISABELLA, Wife of ROBERT BRUCE, an *English* Lord, made Lord of *Annandale* in *Scotland*.

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

ROBERT BRUCE, Lord of *Annandale*, and by Marriage, Earl of *Carrick*, was by King EDWARD I. made Earl of *Huntingdon* to make him easy: And after *John Balliol* was banish'd, King EDWARD promis'd to make BRUCE King of *Scotland*, in order to engage him against WALLACE. But next Day after the Battle of *Falkirk*, A. D. 1298. at a Conference or Interview,

WALLACE

See the next Margin.

3. ADA, Wife of Lord *Hastings*.

DESCENT of the ROYAL STEWARTS, from GRIMUS King of *Scotland* who died 1008.

BANCHO, Thane of *Loch-Abyr*, murder'd by *Macbeth*, 1040.

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

WALTER I. the young *Welchman*, came to *Scotland* upon the Restoration of King *Malcolm Keanmore*, who made him *heritable Lord* HIGH STEWART.

WALTER I.

10. WILLIAM the *Lion.*

11. ALEXANDER II. rebuilt *Coldingham*, and died, *A. D.* 1249.

12. ALEXANDER III. the last *Male* from *Duncan* I. died, *A.D.* 1285.

MARGARET, Queen of *Ericus*, King of *Norway.*

MARGARET, the *Maiden* of *Norway*, died coming over, 1290.

But from the Dissolution of the *Pictish* Kingdom, *A. D.* 842. } the GOTHIC STILE was well improved in *Scotland* during Years 448. } till the *Maiden* of *Norway* died, and the *Competition* began.

King JOHN *Balliol.*

3. EDWARD *Balliol*, was by King EDW. III. of *England*, sent to *Scotland*, joined his Party, expelled young King *David Bruce*, and was crowned, *A. D.* 1332. but expell'd——1341.

Some say his Race are still in *France.*

House of BRUCE.

WALLACE convinced BRUCE of his Error, who ne'er fought more against the *Scots*, and died 1303.

2 ROBERT I. *Bruce* fled to *Scotland*, and was crowned, 1306. And after many sore Conflicts, he totally routed King EDWARD II. of *England*, at *Bannockburn*, A. D. 1314, obtained an honourable Peace, and died illustrious, *A. D.* 1329.

House of STEWART.

WALTER I. the *Stewart.*

ALAN the *Stewart.*

ALEXANDER I. the *Stewart.*

WALTER II. the *Stewart.*

ALEXANDER II. the *Stewart.*

JOHN the *Stewart.*

Sir ROBERT *Stewart*, Lord *Darnley*, Patriarch of the STEWARTS of LENNOX, from whom descended HENRY Lord *Darnley*, Father of King *James* VI. below.

4. DAVID II. *Bruce*, succeeded, a Minor of 8 Years, born of King *Robert*'s second Wife, was sent to *France* till *Edward Balliol* was expelled. He was afterwards captivated in *England* till ransomed, and died without Issue, 1370.

MARJORY BRUCE born of King *Robert*'s first Wife, *Isabella*. Daughter of *Donald* Earl of *Mar*, a noble *Pict.*

WALTER III. the *Stewart*, the lineal *Male* of the *Old Royal Race*, and Patriarch of the *Royal Stewarts*, by his Wife *Marjory Bruce.*

King ROBERT II. *Stewart.* See the next Margin.

This had been more amply and accurately discovered, if the Learned of *Scotland* had published a *Monasticon Scoticanum*, with an Account of the old Palaces and Castles, as fine as any in *Europe*, before the Competition of BRUCE and BALLIOL, in a Chronological Deduction: *A Work long and much desired!*

During the Competition, MASONRY was neglected; but, after the Wars, King ROBERT I. *Bruce*, having settled his Kingdom, forthwith employed the *Craft* in repairing the Castles, Palaces, and Religious Houses; and the Nobility and Clergy followed his Example, till he died, A. D. 1329.

King DAVID II. *Bruce*, after his Restoration, much affected *Masonry*, and built *David's Tower* in *Edinburgh* Castle, till he died without Issue, A. D. 1370, leaving the Crown to his Sister's Son, *viz.*

Royal Stewarts. See the last Margin.

1. ROBERT II. *Stewart*, who left the Care of *Masonry* to the eminent Clergy, then very active in raising fine Religious Houses, till he died A. D. 1390.

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

2. ROBERT

ROYAL STEWARTS. See the last *Margin*.

1. ROBERT II. *Stewart*, so called from his hereditary Office that now reverted to the *Crown*: And hence the King's Eldest Son is stiled the *Prince* and STEWART of *Scotland*. This King was first the Earl of *Strathern*, till his Uncle King *David* died, *A. D.* 1370, and King *Robert* II. died 1390.

His first Wife, ELIZABETH MUIR, was only *Countess* of *Strathern*, for she died before he was King. Yet her Son, *viz.*

His second Wife EUPHEMIA ROSS, was Queen of *Scotland*.

2. ROBERT III. *Stewart* (called JOHN formerly) succeeded his Father, *A. D.* 1390. Upon hearing that his only Son JAMES, in his Voyage to *France*, was captivated by King *Henry* IV. of *England*, though in Time of Peace, King *Robert* broke his Heart, 1406.

WALTER *Stewart*, Earl of *Athol*, who murdered King *James* I. at *Perth*.

3. JAMES I. *Stewart*, after 18 Years, was ransomed and crowned, 1424.

2. ROBERT III.

3. JAMES I. *Stewart*, though unjuſtly captivated, ruled by his Regent, the ſaid *Robert* Duke of *Albany*.

HENRY WARDLAW, Biſhop of St *Andrews*, was now *Grand Maſter*, and founded the Univerſity there, A. D. 1411, though it was long before a Place of Education.

Robert Duke of *Albany* died A. D. 1420, and his Son Duke MURDOCH was Regent till the King was ranſomed, reſtored, and crowned, A. D. 1424.

King JAMES I. proved the *beſt* King of *Scotland*, the Patron of the Learned, and countenanced the *Lodges* with his Preſence, as the Royal *Grand Maſter* *; till he ſettled an yearly Revenue of 4 Pounds *Scots* (an *Engliſh Noble)* to be paid by every *Maſter Maſon* in *Scotland*, to a **Grand Maſter**, choſen by the *Grand Lodge*, and approved by the Crown; one *nobly* born, or an eminent *Clergyman*, who had his Deputies in Cities and Counties: And every *new* Brother at Entrance paid him alſo a Fee. His Office impowered him to regulate in the *Fraternity* what ſhould not come under the Cognizance of Law-Courts: To him appealed both *Maſon* and *Lord*, or the Builder and Founder, when at Variance, in order to prevent Law-Pleas; and, in his Abſence, they appealed to his *Deputy* or *Grand Warden*, that reſided next to the Premiſſes.

This Office remained till the *Civil Wars*, A. D. 1640, but is now obſolete; nor can it be revived but by a ROYAL *Grand* MASTER. And now the *Maſons* joyfully toaſted

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT.

This excellent King repaired *Falkland* and his other Palaces, fortified all his Caſtles and Sea-Ports, and influenced the Nobility to follow his Example in much employing the *Craft*, till he was baſely murdered in the *Dominicans* Abby at *Perth*, by his Uncle *Walter Stewart*, Earl of *Atholl*, A. D. 1437; and, being juſtly lamented by All, his Murderers were ſeverely puniſhed.

* This is the Tradition recorded by the *Scotch* Maſons.

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

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

In this Reign WILLIAM SINCLAIR, the great Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, was *Grand Maſter*, and built *Roſlin Chapel* near *Edinburgh*, a Maſter-Piece of the beſt *Gothic*, A. D. 1441. Next Biſhop TURNBULL, of *Glaſgow*, who founded the Univerſity there, A. D. 1454.

And the King, when of Age, encouraged the *Craft* till he died, — — — — — — — } 1460.

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

5. JAMES III. *Stewart*, a Minor of 7 Years ſucceeded; and, when of Age, he employed the *Craft* in more curious Architecture than any King before him; particularly at *Stirling*, where he erected a ſpacious *Hall*, and a ſplendid *Chapel-Royal* in the Caſtle, by the Direction firſt of Sir ROBERT COCKRAN, *Grand Maſter*, and next of ALEXANDER Lord *Forbes*, who continued in Office till the King died, *A. D.* 1488.

By his Wife MARGARET, Daughter of *Chriſtiern* I. K. of *Denmark*.

6. JAMES IV. *Stewart*, aged 16 Years, ſucceeded; and, by the *Grand Maſter* WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, the King founded the Univerſity there, A. D. 1494. *Elphinſton*, at his own Coſt, founded the curious Bridge of *Dee*, near *Aberdeen*, finiſhed by his Succeſſor, Biſhop GAVIN DUNBAR, an excellent *Grand Maſter*, who built many other fine Structures.

The King delighted moſt in *Ship-Building*, and increaſed his *Navy* Royal, a very warlike Prince; till aſſiſting the *French* in a Diverſion of War, he was loſt in *Flowden-Field*, A. D. 1513.

By his Wife MARGARET TEWDOR, eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* VII. King of *England*, he had

7. JAMES

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

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

GEORGE CREIGHTON, Abbot of *Holyrood-House*, till *A. D.* 1527. And then

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

By his Wife MARY, Daughter of *Claud* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guise*, he left only

8. MARY *Stewart*, Queen *Sovereign* of *Scotland*, a Minor of 7 Days, who became Queen *Consort* of *France*; and after the Death of her first Husband, King *Francis* II. without Issue, she returned to *Scotland*, A. D. 1561, and brought with her some fine Connoisseurs in the AUGUSTAN Stile.

She next married, *A. D.* 1565, HENRY STEWART, Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of MATTHEW Earl of *Lennox*, the lineal *Male* descended from Sir *Robert Stewart*, Lord *Darnley*, of the *Old Royal Race*, as in the Margin of Page 113,

She fell out with her Nobles, who dethroned her; and, being defeated in Battle, she fled for Shelter into *England*, 1568; where Queen ELIZABETH detained her a Prisoner, and at last, for Reasons of State, beheaded her, on *Feb.* 8, 1586-7.

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

He

He founded the *University* of *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1580. He sailed to *Denmark*, and married ANN Princess Royal, A. D. 1589; when he visited the noble TYCHO BRAHE, the Prince of *Astronomers*, in his *Scarlet Island*.

The Nobility and Gentry, having divided the Spoil of the Church's Revenues, built many stately Mansions of the Ruins of the Religious Houses, as was done in *England*; and the *Masons* began to imitate the *Augustan Stile*, under the Direction of several successive *Grand Masters*.

For, after the Death of *Davy Lindsay*, ANDREW STEWART, Lord *Ochiltree*, was *Grand Master*; next Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, Knight of *Malta*: Then CLAUD HAMILTON, Lord *Paisley* (Progenitor of our late *Grand Master* ABERCORN) who made King JAMES a *Brother Mason*, and continued in Office till the *Union* of the *Crowns*, A. D. 1603.

Before this Period, not only the Crown was possessed of many fine Palaces and strong Castles, but also the Nobles and Chiefs of Clans had fortified themselves, because of their frequent Feuds or Civil Wars; and the Clergy had built many Abbies, Churches, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses, of as fine *Gothic* as any in *Europe*, most venerable, sumptuous, and magnificent.

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

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

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

THE antient *Romans* having never invaded *Ireland*, we have no good Vouchers of what happened there before St PATRICK, in the Days of King LEOGHAIR, about A. D. 430 *. He founded St *Patrick*'s at *Ardmagh*, and the Priory of St *Avog* at *Loch-Derg*, near the Cave called St *Patrick*'s *Purgatory*: But afterwards many Religious Houſes appeared throughout *Ireland*.

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

But the *Norwegians* and *Danes* conquered the moſt Part of the Iſland; and though at firſt they deſtroyed the Religious Houſes, they built many Caſtles and Forts, with lofty Beacons, to alarm the whole Country in an Hour; till they were converted to Chriſtianity by the *Iriſh*, when the *Danes* built many Religious Houſes; as at *Dublin* St *Mary*'s Abby and *Chriſt-Church*, about A. D. 984.

At length, BRIEN BOROM †, the Grand Monarch of *all Ireland* of *Heber*'s Race, after defeating the *Danes* in many Battles, totally routed them, A. D. 1039.

So the far greater Part of the *Danes* were forced to ſail home, and carried with them (as the *Iriſh* affirm) the beſt old *Records* of *Ireland*, an irreparable Damage! But the Learned of other Nations long to ſee the remaining Manuſcripts of *Ireland* publiſhed with good Tranſlations, and alſo a better *Monaſticon Hibernicum*; that, among other Antiquities, the Veſtiges of their old *Celtic* Architecture might be traced, if poſſible; for the *Auguſtan Stile*

* See Sir *James Ware*'s *Antiq. Hibern.*

† From whom our late *Grand Maſter* INCHIQUIN is deſcended in a lineal Male Race.

had

had never been there, and the *Gothic* was only introduced by St *Patrick*.

After the Expulsion of the *Danes*, the *Milesian* Kings of *Ireland* ordered the Palaces, Castles, and Religious Houses, to be repaired, and much employed the *Craft* down to RODERIC O CONNOR, the last Monarch of *all Ireland*, who built the wonderful Castle of *Tuam*, now demolished, *A. D.* 1168.

But the Royal Branches having made themselves *petty Sovereigns*, were imbroiled in frequent Civil Wars: One of them, *viz.*

DERMOT King of *Leinster*, being defeated by the others, came to HENRY II. King of *England*, and got Leave to contract with Adventurers, *viz.* RICHARD STRONGBOW, Earl of *Pembroke*; ROBERT *Fitz-Stephen* of *Cardigan*, and MAURICE *Fitz-Gerald*; who brought over an Army of *Welch* and *English* to DERMOT's Assistance, took in *Dublin*, *Waterford*, and many other Places, which they fortified and surrendered into the Hands of their King HENRY II, as soon as he had followed them into *Ireland*, A.D. 1172.

Kings of ENGLAND now *Lords* of IRELAND.

The *Irish*, not without Reason, say, that King HENRY II. did not conquer *Ireland*; only some of their *petty* Kings and Princes, rather than be farther imbroiled in Civil Wars, chose to come under his Protection, and of their own Accord received the *Laws* of *England*, with the *Freedom* of a Parliament at *Dublin*. But where the *English* prevailed, *Masonry* and other Arts were much encouraged.

Thus the said STRONGBOW, Lord Warden of *Ireland*, built the Priory of *Kill-Mainham*; while St *Bar* founded * the Abby of *Finbar*.

JOHN DE COURCY, Earl of *Kingsale*, rebuilt the Abby † of St *Patrick* in *Down*, the Priories of *Nedrum* and St *John*'s, with St *Mary*'s Abby of *Innys*, &c.

In the Reign of RICHARD I. ALURED, a noble *Dane*, built St *John*'s in *Dublin*; and Archbishop *Comin* rebuilt ‡ St *Patrick*'s there, all of Stone, which before was only of Timber and Wattles.

* A. D. 1174. † A. D. 1183. ‡ A. D. 1190.

King

King JOHN was King of *Ireland* (as the *Irish* affirm) till his Brother *Richard* died, 1199; and afterwards went into *Ireland*, and employed HENRY LAUNDERS, Archbishop of *Dublin* and Lord *Justice*, as *Grand Master*, in building the Castle * of *Dublin*; while WILLIAM Earl of *Pembroke* built the Priory of *Killkenny*.

King HENRY III. granted *Ireland* a **Magna Charta** †, the same with that of *England*. FELIX O QUADAM, Archbishop of *Tuam*, rebuilt St *Mary's Dublin*, and covered it with Lead; while HUGH DE LACY, Earl of *Ulster* ‡, founded *Carrick-Fergus*, a Friary in *Down*, the Priory of *Ards*, and famous *Trim-Castle*, &c. as *Grand Master*, or Patron of the *Craft*.

The *Native* Princes lived pretty well with the *English*, till the Reign of King EDWARD II, when Prince EDWARD BRUCE (Brother of *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland)* headed the confederated *Irish*, conquered the Island, was crowned King of *all Ireland* ||, and reigned three Years; till Sir *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, landed with a strong *English* Army, and slew King *Edward Bruce* in Battle.

After this, *Masonry* in the *English* Settlements revived; and in the *North* of *Ireland* too, where the *Scots* had gradually settled, and brought with them good *Gothic Masonry*. At last,

The *Natives* regarded the Kings of *England* as the lawful *Sovereign* Lords of *Ireland*, down to King HENRY VIII, who, in Defiance of the *Pope*, proclaimed himself King of *Ireland*, which was confirmed in the Parliament at *Dublin*, A. D. 1542.

Kings of ENGLAND now *Kings* of IRELAND.

HENRY King of *Ireland* was succeeded by his Son King EDWARD, and he by his Sister Queen MARY *Tewdor*, who got *Pope* PAUL IV. to make her Queen of *Ireland*; succeeded by her Sister Queen ELIZABETH *Tewdor*, who founded the famous *University* of *Dublin*, A. D. 1591.

* A. D. 1210. † A. D. 1216. ‡ About A. D. 1230. || A. D. 1315.

Masonry made some Progress in *Ireland*, in the Reigns of JAMES I. and CHARLES I. till the *Civil* Wars, when all the Fabrick was out of Joint till the *Restoration*, A. D. 1660. After which, it was revived by some of the Disciples of *Inigo Jones*, in the Reign of CHARLES II, and till the Wars of King JAMES II. But after King WILLIAM had settled the Country, Arts and Sciences were again well cultivated in the Reigns of Queen ANNE and King GEORGE I.

Many are the beautiful Remains of the best *Gothic* Architecture in this fine Island, of which the Learned of *Ireland* can best give a Chronological Deduction. But since the *Revolution*, the AUGUSTAN STILE has been much encouraged there, both by the Government and the Nobility and Gentry: So that the Metropolis *Dublin* is now adorned with a stately *Tollsel* or *Town-house*, an excellent *Custom-house*, a curious *Armory* in the Castle, a fine *Library* in the *University*, neat and convenient *Barracks* for the Garrison, a Royal *Hospital* for old Soldiers; *Stephen's-Green Square*, the largest in *Europe*, being an *English* Mile round, or 1760 Yards; *Stephens's* Hospital, besides Churches and other Edifices, raised by good Architects, particularly by THOMAS BURGH, Esq; late Surveyor-General of *Ireland*, and his Successor Sir EDWARD LOVET PEARCE, the Architect of the new magnificent *Parliament-House* (far beyond that of *England*) founded on the 3d of *February*, 1728-9; when Lord *Carteret*, then Lord *Lieutenant*, the Lords *Justices*, several *Peers* and Members of *Parliament*, some eminent *Clergy*, with many *Free Masons*, attended by the King's *Yeomen* of Guard, with a Detachment of *Horse* and *Foot*, made a solemn Procession thither. And the Lord *Lieutenant*, having in the King's Name levelled the *Footstone* at the *South-side*, by giving it three Knocks with a Mallet, the Trumpets sounded, the solemn Croud made joyful Acclamations, a Purse of Gold was laid on the Stone for the Masons, who drank *to the King and the Craft*, &c. And on the Stone were placed two *Silver Medals* of King GEORGE II. and

Queen

Queen CAROLINE, over which a Copper-Plate was laid with the following Inſcription:

SERENISSIMUS ET POTENTISSIMUS
REX GEORGIUS SECUNDUS
PER EXCELLENT. DOMINUM
JOANNEM DOMINUM ET BARON. DE HAWNES
LOCUM-TENENTEM,
ET PER EXCELLENT. DOMINOS
HUGONEM ARCHIEP: ARMACHAN:
THOMAM WINDHAM CANCELL.
GULIEL: CONOLLY DOM: COM: PROLOCUT:
JUSTICIARIOS GENERALES,
PRIMUM HUJUSCE DOMUS PARLIAMENT: LAPIDEM
POSUIT
TERTIO DIE FEBRUARII MDCCXXVIII.

At laſt the antient *Fraternity* of the *Free* and accepted MASONS in *Ireland*, being duly aſſembled in their *Grand Lodge* at *Dublin*, choſe a *Noble* **Grand Maſter**, in Imitation of their Brethren of *England*, in the third Year of his preſent Majeſty King GEORGE II. *A. D.* 1730, even our *noble Brother*

JAMES KING, Lord Viſcount *Kingſton*, the very next Year after his Lordſhip had, with great Reputation, been the **Grand Maſter** of *England*. Who has introduced the ſame *Conſtitutions* and antient *Uſages*, which are recorded in this Book.

He has been annually ſucceeded by noble Brothers in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and the *Grand Lodge* of *Ireland* are firmly reſolved to perſevere in propagating the Knowledge of the *Noble Science* of GEOMETRY and the *Royal Art* of MASONRY.

THE HISTORY OF MASONRY in BRITAIN, FROM The UNION of the TWO CROWNS to the Year 1756.

CHAP. I.

The AUGUSTAN STILE *in* Britain, *from the* UNION *of the* CROWNS 1603, *to the* RESTORATION *in* 1660.

BEFORE this *Period*, ſome Gentlemen of fine Taſte, returning from their Travels full of laudable Emulation, reſolved, if not to excel the *Italian Revivers*, at leaſt to imitate them in old *Roman* and *Grecian* MASONRY. But no Remains being here, no Veſtiges of the good old AUGUSTAN Stile; thoſe ingenious Travellers brought home ſome Pieces of *old Columns*, ſome curious Drawings of the *Italian Revivers*, and their Books of *Architecture*; eſpecially

INIGO JONES, born near St *Paul's*, *London*, A. D. 1572 (Son of Mr *Ignatius* or *Inigo Jones*, a Citizen of *London)* bred up at *Cambridge*, who naturally took to the *Art* of *Deſigning*, and was firſt

first known by his Skill in *Landskip-Painting*; for which he was patronized by the noble and learned WILLIAM HERBERT (afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*;) made the Tour of *Italy* at his Lordship's Expence; where he improved in the *Royal Art*, under some of the best Disciples of the famous

ANDREA PALLADIO.

INIGO JONES, upon his Return, laid aside his *Pencil*, and took up the *Square*, *Level*, and *Plumb*, and became the VITRUVIUS of *Britain*, the Rival of *Palladio*, and of all the *Italian* Revivers; as it soon appeared after

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

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

SCOTTISH Kings of *all Britain.*

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

The King ordered him to draw the Plan of a *new* Palace at *Whitehall*; and so when the old *Banqueting-House* was pulled down, the KING, with *Grand Master* JONES, and his *Grand Wardens*, (WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Nicholas Stone*, Esq; Master *Mason* to his Majesty) attended by many Brothers in due Form, and many eminent Persons, walked to *Whitehall* Gate, and levelled the *Footstone* of the *New Banqueting-House* with three great Knocks, loud Huzzas, Sound of Trumpets, and a Purse of broad Pieces of Gold, laid upon the Stone, for the *Masons* to drink

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT,

A. D. 1607.

Though, for Want of a Parliamentary Fund, no more was built but the said glorious BANQUETING-HOUSE, the finest single Room of

of that large Extent ſince the Days of *Auguſtus*, and the Glory of this Reign. Afterwards the loſty Ceiling was adorned by the fine Pencil of *Peter Paul* RUBENS.

The beſt *Craftſmen* from all Parts reſorted to *Grand Maſter* JONES, who always allowed good Wages and ſeaſonable Times for Inſtruction in the *Lodges*, which he conſtituted with excellent *By-Laws*, and made them like the *Schools* or *Academies* of the Deſigners in *Italy*. He alſo held the Quarterly *Communication* * of the GRAND LODGE of *Maſters* and *Wardens*, and the *Annual* General Aſſembly and *Feaſt* on St *John*'s Day: When he was annually rechoſen, till *A. D.* 1618, in which Year the foreſaid

WILLIAM Earl of *Pembroke* was choſen *Grand Maſter*: And, being approved by the King, he appointed INIGO JONES his *Deputy* Grand Maſter.

Maſonry thus flouriſhing, many eminent, wealthy, and learned Men, at their own Requeſt, were accepted as *Brothers*, to the Honour of the *Craft*, till the King † died, *March* 27, 1625, leaving his Crown and Dominions to

2. CHARLES I. *Stewart*, aged 25 Years, a Royal Brother. He was alſo *Grand Maſter* by Prerogative: And, being well ſkilled in all the Arts of *Maſonry*, he encouraged the beſt foreign *Painters*, *Sculptors*, *Statuaries*, *Plaiſterers*, &c. but wanted no Foreigners for Architecture; becauſe none of them equalled his own *Inigo Jones* and his excellent Diſciples.

When *Grand Maſter* PEMBROKE demitted, *A. D.* 1630,

* So ſaid Brother NICHOLAS STONE his Warden, in a Manuſcript burnt, 1720.

† From this King is deſcended the preſent Houſe of HANOVER, on the *Britiſh* Throne, *viz.* His Daughter *Elizabeth* married the King of *Bohemia*; her Daughter *Sophia* was married to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, Elector of *Hanover*, and brought him forth *George* I. King of *Great-Britain*, Father of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II.

HENRY

HENRY DANVERS, Earl of *Danby*, ſucceeded in SOLOMON's *Chair* by the King's Approbation; and, at his own Coſt, erected a ſmall, but moſt accurate Piece of the old Architecture, by the Deſign of JONES, his *Deputy*; even the famous beautiful *Gate* of the *Phyſic* Garden at *Oxford*, with this Inſcription:

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

THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of *Arundel* (the Progenitor of our late *Grand Maſter* NORFOLK) then ſucceeded *Danby*, at the Head of the Fraternity, a moſt excellent Connoiſſeur in all the *Arts* of *Deſigning*, and the great Reviver of learned Antiquities, who will be ever famous for his *Marmora Arundeliana*: But *Deputy* JONES was never out of Office; and joined *Grand Maſter* ARUNDEL, in perſuading FRANCIS RUSSEL, Earl of *Bedford*, to lay out his Grounds of *Covent-Garden* in an oblong Square, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*: Where he built the regular Temple of St *Paul*, with its admirable *Portico*, made Parochial, *A. D.* 1635, when

Grand Maſter BEDFORD ſucceeded, and employed his *Deputy* JONES to build the *North* and *Eaſt* Sides of that Square with large and lofty *Arkades* (commonly called *Piazzas*) which, with the ſaid Church on the *Weſt* End, make a moſt beautiful Proſpect after the *Italian* or antient Manner.

INIGO JONES ſucceeded *Bedford* in SOLOMON's *Chair* again; and before the Wars, the King employed him to build the ſtately great *Gallery* of *Somerſet-Houſe*, fronting the *Thames*: And the King intended to carry on *Whitehall* according to *Jones*'s Plan, but was unhappily prevented by the *Civil* Wars: For the *Parliament*'s Army conquered the *King* and *Parliament* too, and murdered him at his own Gate, on *January* 30, 1648-9.

Yet, even during the Wars, the *Maſons* met occaſionally at ſeveral Places.

The *Great* INIGO JONES aged 79 Years died at *London*, and was buried in St. *Bennet*'s Church at *Paul*'s Wharf on the 26th of *July* 1651, the **Grand Master** of *Architects*, who brought the *Auguſtan* Stile into *England*.

HE ſhewed his great Skill alſo in deſigning the magnificent *Row* of great *Queen-ſtreet*, and the *Weſt* Side of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn Fields*, with beautiful *Lindſey-Houſe*, the late *Chirurgeons Hall* and *Theatre*, (now *Barber*'s *Hall* in *Monkwell-ſtreet*, *London*) *Shaftſbury Houſe* (now the London Lying-in Hoſpital for married Women) in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, *Southampton Houſe Bloomſbury* (now the Duke of *Bedford*'s), *Berkeley-Houſe Piccadilly* (now the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s) lately burnt and rebuilt; accurate *York-Stairs* at the *Thames*, &c. And in the Country, *Gunnerſbury-Houſe* near *Brentford*, *Wilton-Houſe* in *Wiltſhire*, *Caſtle-Abby* in *Northamptonſhire*, *Stoke-Park*, &c.

Some of his *beſt Diſciples* met privately for their mutual Improvement till the *Reſtoration*, who preſerved his clean Drawings and accurate Deſigns (preſerved in our Days by the ſkilful *Architect*, the noble RICHARD BOYLE, late Earl of *Burlington*) and after the *Reſtoration* they propagated his *lofty Stile*.

CHAP. II.

From the RESTORATION 1660, till the REVOLUTION 1688.

3. CHARLES II. *Stewart*, ſucceeded his Father, and was magnificently reſtored, aged 30 Years, on his own Birth-Day, the 29th of *May* 1660. In his Travels he had been made a *Free Maſon*, and having obſerved the exact Structures in foreign Countries, he reſolved to encourage the *Auguſtan* Stile by reviving the *Lodges*, as appears moſt conſpicuouſly from the following

Preamble of a Charter to incorporate the Royal Society, drawn by Dr. *Christopher Wren.*

CHARLES, &c.

WHEREAS amongst our regal hereditary Titles (to which by divine Providence, and the Loyalty of our good Subjects, We are now happily restored) nothing appears to Us more august, or more suitable to our pious Disposition, than that of *Father of our Country*, a Name of Indulgence as well as Dominion; wherein we would imitate the Benignity of Heaven, which in the same Shower yields Thunder and Violets, and no sooner shakes the Cedars, but dissolving the Clouds, drops Fatness. We therefore, out of a paternal Care of our People, resolve, together with those Laws which tend to the well Administration of Government, and the People's Allegiance to us, inseparably to join the supreme Law of *Salus Populi*, that Obedience may be manifestly not only the publick but private Felicity of every Subject, and the great Concern of his Satisfactions and Enjoyments in this Life.—— The Way to so happy a Government, we are sensible is in no Manner more facilitated than by the promoting of useful Arts and Sciences, which, upon mature Inspection, are found to be the Basis of civil Communities, and free Governments, and which gather Multitudes, by an *Orphean* Charm, into Cities, and connect them in *Companies*; that so, by laying in a Stock, as it were, of several Arts, and Methods of Industry, the whole Body may be supplied by a mutual Commerce of each others peculiar Faculties; and consequently that the various Miseries and Toils of this frail Life, may, by as many various Expedients ready at Hand, be remedied or alleviated; and Wealth and Plenty diffused in just Proportion to every one's Industry, that is, to every one's Deserts.

AND

And there is no Question but the same Policy that founds a City, doth nourish and encrease it; since these mentioned Allurements to a Desire of Cohabitation, do not only occasion Populosity of a Country, but render it more potent and wealthy than a more populous, but more barbarous Nation; it being the same Thing, to add more Hands, or by the Assistance of Art to facilitate Labour, and bring it within the Power of the few.

Wherefore our Reason hath suggested to us, and our own Experience in our Travels in foreign Kingdoms and States, hath abundantly confirmed, that we prosecute effectually the Advancement of Natural Experimental Philosophy, especially those Parts of it which concern the Encrease of Commerce, by the Addition of useful Inventions tending to the Ease, Profit, or Health of our Subjects; which will best be accomplished by a *Company* of ingenious and learned Persons, well qualified for this Sort of Knowledge, to make it their principal Care and Study, and to be constituted a regular *Society* for this Purpose, endowed with all proper Privileges and Immunities.

Not that herein, we would withdraw the least Ray of our Influence from the present established Nurseries of good Literature, and Education, founded, by the Piety of our Royal Ancestors, and others, to be the perpetual Fountains of Religion, and Laws; that Religion, and those Laws, which, as we are obliged to defend, so the holy Blood of our martyr'd Father hath inseparably endear'd to us; but, that we purpose to make further Provision for this Branch of Knowledge likewise, Natural Experimental Philosophy; which comprehends all that is required towards those Intentions we have recited; taking Care in the first Place for Religion, so next, for the Riches and Ornament of our Kingdoms; as we wear an *Imperial Crown*, in which *Flowers* are alternately intermixed with the *Ensigns of Christianity*.

And whereas we are well informed, that a competent Number of Persons of eminent Learning, Ingenuity, and Honour, con-

cording in their Inclinations and Studies towards this Employment, have for ſome Time accuſtomed themſelves to meet weekly, and orderly to confer about the hidden Cauſes of Things; with a deſign to eſtabliſh certain, and correct uncertain Theories in Philoſophy; and by their Labours in the Diſquiſition of Nature, to approve themſelves real Benefactors to Mankind: And, that they have already made a conſiderable Progreſs, by divers uſeful and remarkable Diſcoveries, Inventions, and Experiments, in the Improvement of Mathematicks, Mechanicks, Aſtronomy, Navigation, Phyſick, and Chemiſtry; we have determined to grant our Royal Favour, Patronage, and all due Encouragement, to this illuſtrious *Aſſembly*, and ſo beneficial and laudable an Enterprize.

UNDER this royal Favour and Protection, HENRY JERMYN, Earl of St. *Albans*, was choſen **Grand Maſter** of MASONS, who appointed Sir JOHN DENHAM, Surveyor-General of the Royal Works. This Sir *John Denham*, the only Son of Sir *John Denham*, Knt. ſometime one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; was a celebrated Poet, and an eminent Royaliſt. King *Charles* I. granted to him the Reverſion of the Office of Surveyor-General of the Works, after the Deceaſe of the great Architect *Inigo Jones*; which Office he entered upon at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. Anno 1660. (for the ſaid *Inigo Jones* deceaſed the 21ſt of *July*, Anno 1651, aged about 79 Years.) At the Coronation of King *Charles* II. he was made a Knight of the *Bath*. He died at his Office in *Scotland-Yard* near *Whitehall*, at the Time above-mentioned:

Mr. CHRISTOPHER WREN,* } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr. JOHN WEB, }

AND

* Afterwards Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*: He was the only Son of Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, Dean of *Windſor*, and was born in 1632. His Genius for the *Arts* and *Sciences* appeared early; for at the Age of thirteen he invented a new *aſtronomical Inſtrument*, by the Name of *Pan-Organum*, and wrote a Treatiſe on the

AND according to a Copy of the *old Conſtitutions*, this *Grand Maſter* held a *General* Aſſembly and *Feaſt* on St. JOHN the *Evangeliſt*'s Day 27 *Dec.* 1663. when the following *Regulations* were made.

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

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

3. *That no Perſon hereafter who ſhall be accepted a* Free Maſon, *ſhall be admitted into any* Lodge *or Aſſembly, until he has brought a cer-*

the *Origin of Rivers*; and invented a *Pneumatic Engine*, and a peculiar Inſtrument of Uſe in *Gnomonics*, to ſolve this Problem, *viz.* 'On a known Plane, in a 'known Elevation, to deſcribe ſuch Lines with the expedite turning of Rundles 'to certain Diviſions, as by the Shadow of the Style may ſhew the equal 'Hours of the Day.'

In 1646, Mr. *Wren* was admitted at the Age of fourteen a Gentleman Commoner in *Wadham College, Oxon*, where he profitted greatly under the Inſtructions and Friendſhip of Dr. *John Wilkins* and Dr. *Seth Ward*, who were both Gentlemen of great Learning, and afterwards promoted by King *Charles* II. to the Mitre.

His other *juvenile Productions* in *Mathematicks* are highly worth our Attention, and ſpeak this *Grand Warden* a Scholar of a moſt exalted Genius, but are too many to be here recapitulated. I ſhall only inform you that his Studies were not confined. He aſſiſted Dr. *Scarborough* in the anatomical Preparations and Experiments upon the *Muſcles* of the *human Body*; from whence are dated the firſt Introduction of *geometrical* and *mechanical* Speculations in *Anatomy*, and wrote Diſcourſes of the Longitude; to obſerve the Variations of the magnetical Needle; *De re nauticâ venerum*; to find the Velocity of a Ship in ſailing; of the Improvement of Gallies; of an Inſtrument perpetually noting the Soundings in Shallows; to recover Wrecks; a convenient Way of uſing Artillery on Ship-board; to build in deep Water; to build a Mole into the Sea, without *Puzzolan* Duſt, or Ciſterns; of the Improvement of River-Navigation, by the joining of the Rivers.

a Certificate of the Time and Place of his Acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master *of that* Limit *or Division where such Lodge is kept: And the said Master shall enrol the same in a Roll of Parchment to be kept for that Purpose, and shall give an Account of all such Acceptations at every General* Assembly.

4. *That every Person who is now a* Free Mason, *shall bring to the Master a Note of the Time of his Acceptation, to the End the same may be enrolled in such Priority of Place as the Brother deserves; and that the whole* Company and Fellows *may the better know each other.*

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

6. *That no Person shall be accepted unless he be twenty-one Years old or more.*

THOMAS SAVAGE Earl *Rivers* succeeded St. *Albans* as **Grand Master**, 24 *June* 1666. appointed Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN his *Deputy*; but the *Deputy* and *Wardens* managed all Things. { Mr. *John Web*, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, } *Grand Wardens*,

This Year on 2 *Sept.* the Great Burning of *London* happened, and the *Free Masons* became necessary to rebuild it.

Accordingly,

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

AFTER the most dreadful Conflagration of *London*, in the fatal Year 1666. Dr. *Christopher Wren* was appointed *Surveyor-general* and *principal Architect* for rebuilding *the whole City*; the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*; all the parochial Churches (in Number Fifty-one, enacted by Parliament, in lieu of those that were

were burnt and demolished) with other publick Structures; and for the Disposition of the Streets; a Charge so great and extensive, incumbent on a single Person, disposed him to take to his Assistance Mr. *Robert Hook*, Professor of *Geometry* in *Gresham College*, to whom he assigned chiefly the Business of measuring, adjusting and setting out the Ground of the private Streets to the several Proprietors; reserving all the publick Works to his own peculiar Care and Direction.

THE Manner of building in the City of *London*, practised in all former Ages, was commonly with Timber, a Material easily procured, at little Expence, when the Country was overburthened with Woods. This often subjected the Town to great and destructive Fires, sometimes to the Ruin of the whole, as happened for Instance, in the Year 1083, and Reign of *William* the *Conqueror*, the Houses being then of Timber covered with Thatch. Notwithstanding these Incidents, this Mode continued untill the two fatal Years 1605 and 6; but then the successive Calamities of *Plague* and *Fire*, gave all People Occasion seriously to reflect on the Causes of the Increase of *both* to that excessive Height; *viz. Closeness of Buildings*, and *combustible Materials*, and hence the Wishes for the necessary Amendment of both, by widening the Streets, and building with Stone and Brick, became universal.

SOME intelligent Persons went farther, and thought it highly requisite, the City in the Restoration should rise with that Beauty, by the Straightness and Regularity of Buildings, and Convenience for Commerce, by the well disposing of Streets and publick Places, and the Opening of Wharfs, *&c.* which the excellent Situation, Wealth, and Grandeur of the *Metropolis* of *England* did justly deserve; in Respect also of the Rank she bore with all other trading Cities of the World; of which, tho' she was before one of

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the richeſt in Eſtate and Dowry, yet unqueſtionably the leaſt beautiful. *Informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

In order therefore to a proper Reformation, Dr. *Wren* (purſuant to the royal Commands) immediately after the *Fire*, took an exact Survey of the whole Area and Confines of the *Burning*, having traced over, with great Trouble and Hazard, the great Plain of Aſhes and Ruins; and deſigned a Plan or Model of a new City, in which the Deformity and Inconveniencies of the old Town were remedied, by the inlarging of the Streets and Lanes, and carrying them as near parallel to one another as might be; avoiding, if compatible with greater Conveniences, all acute Angles; by ſeating all the parochial Churches conſpicuous and inſular; by forming the moſt publick Places into large Piazza's, the Centers of eight Ways; by uniting the Halls of the twelve chief Companies, into one regular Square annexed to *Guildhall*; by making a commodious *Key* on the whole *Bank* of the *River*, from *Blackfriars* to the *Tower*.

Moreover, in contriving the general *Plan*, the following Particulars were chiefly conſidered and propoſed.

The Streets to be of three Magnitudes; the three principal leading ſtraight through the City, and one or two Croſs-ſtreets to be at leaſt 90 Feet wide; others 60 Feet; and Lanes about 30 Feet, excluding all narrow dark Alleys without Thoroughfares, and Courts.

The Exchange to ſtand free in the Middle of a Piazza, and be, as it were, the Nave or Center of the Town, from whence the 60 Feet Streets as ſo many Rays, ſhould proceed to all principal Parts of the City: The Building to be contrived after the Form of the *Roman Forum*, with double Porticos.

Many Streets alſo to radiate upon the Bridge. The Streets of the firſt and ſecond Magnitude to be carried on as ſtraight as poſſible, and to center into four or five Piazzas.

The

THE *Key* or open Wharf on the Bank of the *Thames*, to be ſpacious and convenient, without any Interruptions; with ſome large *Docks* for Barges deep loaden.

THE *Canal* to be cut up *Bridewell*, 120 Feet wide, with Saſſes at *Holborn* Bridge, and at the Mouth to cleanſe it of all Filth; and Stores for Coal on each Side.

THE Churches to be deſigned according to the beſt Forms for Capacity and Hearing, adorned with uſeful Porticos, and lofty ornamental Towers and Steeples, in the greater Pariſhes. All Churchyards, Gardens, and unneceſſary Vacuities; and all Trades that uſe great Fires, or yield noiſome Smells, to be placed out of the Town.

THE *Model* or *Plan* formed on theſe Principles, delineated by Dr. *Wren*, was laid before the King and the honourable *Houſe of Commons*; and is thus explained.

FROM that Part of *Fleet-ſtreet* which remained unburnt, about St. *Dunſtan's Church*, a ſtrait Street of 90 Feet wide, croſſes the Valley, paſſing by the South Side of *Ludgate* Priſon, and thence in a direct Line ends gracefully in a Piazza at *Tower-hill*; but before it deſcends into a Valley where now the great Sewer (*Fleet-ditch*) runs, about the once Middle of *Fleet-ſtreet*, it opens into a round Piazza, the Center of eight Ways, where at one Station are theſe Views.—Firſt, ſtraight forward quite through the City: Second, obliquely towards the Right Hand, to the Beginning of the Key, that runs from *Bridewell Dock* to the *Tower*. Third, obliquely on the left to *Smithfield*. Fourth, ſtraight on the Right, to the *Thames*. Fifth, ſtraight on the left, to *Hatton-ſtreet*, and *Clerkenwell*. Sixth, ſtraight backwards, towards *Temple-bar*. Seventh, obliquely on the right, to the Walks of the *Temple*. Eighth, obliquely on the left, to *Curſitor's Alley*.

PASSING forward we croſs the Valley, once ſullied with an offenſive Sewer, now to be beautified with a uſeful Canal, paſſable by as many Bridges as Streets that croſs it.—Leaving *Ludgate* Priſon on the left Side of the Street, (inſtead of which Gate, was deſigned a triumphal Arch to the Founder of the new City, King *Charles the Second.*) This great Street preſently divides into another as large, which carries the Eye and Paſſage to the South-front of the *Exchange*, (which we leave as yet for a ſecond Journey) and before theſe two Streets ſpreading at acute Angles, can be clear of one another, they form a triangular Piazza, the Baſis of which is filled by the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul.*

BUT leaving St. *Paul*'s on the left, we proceed as our firſt Way led us towards the *Tower*, the Way being all along adorned with parochial Churches.

WE return again to *Ludgate*, and leaving St. *Paul*'s on the right Hand, paſs the other great Branch to the *Royal-Exchange*, ſeated in the Place where it was before, but free from Buildings, in the Middle of a Piazza included between two great Streets; the one from *Ludgate* leading to the South-front, and another from *Holborn*, over the Canal to *Newgate*, and thence ſtraight to the North-front of the *Exchange*.

THE Practicability of this whole Scheme, without Loſs to any Man, or Infringement of any Property, was at that Time demonſtrated, and all material Objections fully weighed, and anſwered: the only, and, as it happened, inſurmountable Difficulty remaining, was the obſtinate Averſeneſs of great Part of the Citizens to alter their old Properties, and to recede from building their Houſes again on the old Ground and Foundations; as alſo, the Diſtruſt in many, and Unwillingneſs to give up their Properties, tho' for a Time only, into the Hands of publick Truſtees, or Commiſſioners, till they might be diſpenſed to them again, with more advantage to themſelves, than otherwiſe was poſſible to be effected;

for

for ſuch a Method was propoſed, that by an equal Diſtribution of Ground into Buildings, leaving out Church-yards, Gardens, *&c.* (which were to be removed out of the Town) there would have been ſufficient Room both for the Augmentation of the Streets; Diſpoſition of the Churches, Halls, and all publick Buildings; and to have given every Proprietor full Satisfaction; and although few Proprietors ſhould happen to have been ſeated again, directly upon the very ſame Ground they had poſſeſſed before the *Fire*, yet no Man would have been thruſt any conſiderable Diſtance from it, but been placed at leaſt as conveniently, and ſometimes more ſo, to their own Trades than before.

By theſe Means, the Opportunity, in a great Degree, was loſt, of making the new City the moſt magnificent, as well as commodious for Health and Trade of any upon Earth; and the *Surveyor* being thus confined and cramped in his Deſigns, it required no ſmall Labour and Skill, to model the City in the Manner it has ſince appeared

The *Cuſtom-houſe* for the Port of *London*, ſituated on the South-ſide of *Thames-ſtreet*, was erected in 1668, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture: In the latter are Stone Columns, and Entablement of the *Tuſcan* Order; in the former are Pilaſters, Entablature, and five Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The Weſt-end is elevated on Columns, forming a Piazza. The Length of this Building is 189 Feet, Breadth in the middle Part 27 Feet, at the Weſt-end, *&c.* 60 Feet.

The *King* levelled the *Footſtone* of the *New Royal Exchange* in ſolemn Form, on the 23d of *October* 1667, and it was opened, the fineſt in *Europe*, by the Mayor and Aldermen on the 28th of *September* 1669. Upon the Inſides of the *Square* above the *Arkades*, and between the Windows, are the *Statues* of the Sovereigns of *England*. Afterwards the *Merchant* Adventurers employed *Grand Warden* **Gibbons**, to erect in the Middle of the

Square the KING's *Statue* to the Life, in a *Cæsarian* Habit, of white Marble, with an elegant Inscription, * below.

GILBERT SHELDON Archbishop of *Canterbury*, an excellent Architect, shewed his great Skill in designing his famous *Theatrum Sheldonianum* at *Oxford*, and at his Cost it was conducted and finished by *Deputy* WREN, and *Grand Warden* WEB; and the *Craftsmen* having celebrated the *Cape-Stone*, it was opened with an elegant Oration by Dr. *South*, on the 9th of *July* 1669. D. G. M. WREN built also that other *Master Piece*, the pretty *Musæum* near the *Theatre*, at the Charge of the *University*.

THIS Theatre, a Work of admirable Contrivance and Magnificence, was the first public Performance of Brother WREN, in Architecture; which, however, had been executed in a greater and better Style, with a View to the ancient *Roman* Grandeur discernible in the Theatre of *Marcellus* at *Rome*; but that he was obliged to put a Stop to the bolder Strokes of his Pencil, and confine the Expence within the Limits of a private Purse. What (among

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

other

other beautiful and diſtinguiſhed Parts of this Structure) has been eſteemed very obſervable, is the geometrical Flat-roof; which Dr. *Plot* has particularly deſcribed, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Oxford-ſhire*, and writes thus of its Invention:

'It was an excellent *Device*, whoever firſt contrived it, of 'making *Flat-floors* or *Roofs* of ſhort Pieces of *Timber* continued 'to a great Breadth, without either *Arch* or *Pillar* to ſupport them, 'but ſuſtained only by the *Side-walls*, and their own *Texture*; for 'by this means many times the Defect of long *Timber*, or Miſ-'takes of *Workmen* are ſupplied, and rectified without any Pre-'judice to the *Building*. Of this Sort of Work we have an Ex-'ample in the *Schools*, in the *Floor* of the uppermoſt *Room* of the '*Tower*.—There is alſo a *Diagram* of ſuch Work in the *Architec-'ture* of *Sebaſtian Serlio*. But Dr. *Wallis* was the firſt that de-'monſtrated the Reaſon of this *Work*, and has given divers Forms 'of it, beſide the fore-mentioned, in his Book *De Motu*.

'But of all the *Flat-floors* having no *Pillars* to ſupport them, 'and whoſe *Main-beams* are made of divers Pieces of *Timber*, the 'moſt admirable is that of the *Theatre of Oxford*, from Side-wall 'to Side-wall, 80 Feet over one Way, and 70 the other; whoſe '*Lockages* are ſo quite different from *any* before-mentioned, and 'in many other *Particulars*, as perhaps not to be paralleled in the '*World*.'

In the Year 1671, *Deputy* Wren began the building of the great fluted column of *Portland* Stone, and of the *Dorick* Order, (commonly called the *Monument* of *London*, in Memory of the burning, and rebuilding of the City) and finiſhed it in 1677. The Artificers were obliged to wait ſometimes for Stones of proper Scantlings; which occaſioned the Work to be longer in Execution than otherwiſe it would have been. It much exceeds in Height the Pillars at *Rome*, of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*; the ſtately Remains of *Roman* Grandeur: and that of *Theodoſius* at *Conſtantinople*. In forming this *Coloſs* Column, *Deputy* Wren took the Liberty to

exceed

exceed the received Proportion of the Order, one Module, or Semi-diameter. In the Place of the *Brass Urn*, (which is not artfully performed, and was set up contrary to his Opinion) was intended a *Colossi* Statue in Brass, gilt, of *King* CHARLES *the Second*, as Founder of the new City; in the Manner of the *Roman* PILLARS, which terminated with the Statues of their *Cæsars*; or else a Figure of a Woman crowned with *Turrets*, holding a Sword, and Cap of Maintenance, with other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur, and Re-erection. The Altitude, from the Pavement, is 202 Feet; the Diameter of the Shaft (or Body) of the Column is 15 Feet; the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or lowest Part of the Pedestal is 28 Feet square; and the Pedestal in Height is 40 Feet. Within, is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing 345 Steps, 10, 1-half Inches broad, and six Inch Risers. Over the Capital is an Iron Balcony encompassing a *Cippus* or *Meta*, 32 Feet high, supporting a blazing Urn of Brass gilt. Prior to this, *Deputy* WREN (as it appears by an original Drawing) had made a Design of a Pillar of somewhat less Proportion, *viz.* 14 Feet in Diameter, and after a peculiar Device; for, as the *Romans* expressed by *Relievo*, on the Pedestals, and round the Shafts of the Columns, the History of such Actions and Incidents as were intended to be thereby commemorated; so this *Monument* of the Conflagration, and Resurrection of the City of *London*, was represented by a Pillar in Flames; the Flames blazing from the Loop-holes of the Shaft, (which were to give a light to the Stairs within) were figured in Brass-work gilt; and on the Top was a Phœnix rising from her Ashes, of Brass gilt likewise.

THE Solidity of the whole Fabrick, from the Bottom of the lowest Plinth, to the black Marble under the Urn, the Cylinder of the Stair-case only deducted, and the Stone for the Carving not allowed for, is - - - - - - - - - -	37396 Feet

The

		Feet
The black Marble that covers the Capital	- - -	287
——————————— Lanthorn	- -	64

From this Solidity deduct,

For 8 great Niches	- - -	281
For 3 Doors and Paſſages	- -	289
For 3 Sides reveyled	- - -	486
For rough Block	- - - -	1499
For Rubble-work	- - - -	7185
In all		9740
The Remainder is		27656
To this add, upon the Account of the Carvings in the Front, the 4 great Dragons and Feſtoons	- - - -	540
		28196 Feet of ſolid *Portland* Stone

343 black Marble Steps.

The whole Shaft fluted after it was built, being 4784 ſuperficial Feet.

Marble Harch-pace 56 Feet.

Marble Paving, and other ſmall Articles, not in this Meaſurement.*

LONDON

* *Menſuræ Columnarum, apud Antiquos, Maximarum.*

Tota Columna Imp. Antonini, Romæ, *Alta eſt Palmos Romanos* CCXXX. *Diametros Scapi continet Palmos* XVI: *et* IV. *Pollices.*

Tota Columna Imp. Trajani, Romæ, *ab ejus Imo uſque ad Statuæ* Sancti Petri *verticem, alta eſt Palmos Romanos* CXCIII. *cum Dimidio; Diametros ejus prope Baſin complectitur Palmos* XVI. *cum Seſqui-pollice; ita ut hic Diametros totidem in ſe continet Pollices, quot Moles tota Palmos alta eſſe cognoſcitur.*

N. B. *Palmus* Romanus *architectonicus continet* IX. *Pollices* Anglicanos.

Columna, dicta Hiſtorica, Conſtantinopoli, *ſive Imp.* Theodoſii, *ſive* Arcadii, *alta eſt* CXLVII. *Pedes. Secundum computum Petri Gyllii.*

LONDON was rebuilding apace; and the Fire having ruined St. *Paul's* Cathedral, the KING with *Grand Master* RIVERS, his Architects and Craftsmen, Nobility and Gentry, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Bishops, and Clergy, *&c.* in due Form levelled the *Footstone* of New St. *Paul's*, designed by *D. Grand Master* WREN *A.D.* 1673. and by him conducted as *Master of the Work* and Surveyor, with his Wardens Mr. *Edward Strong* Senior and Junior, upon a Parliamentary Fund.

PREPARATION for the new Structure being made, and several Designs presented to the King for the Form and Fashion thereof; which was intended to equal, if not exceed the Splendor and Magnificence of the old Cathedral, when it was in its best Estate; his *Majesty* well approving one of them, commanded a *Model* to be made thereof in so large and exact a Manner, that might remain as a perpetual and unchangeable Rule and Direction for the Conduct of the whole Work. And for the more speedy Proceedure in this vast and mighty Building, issued out his Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 12th Day of *November* in the 25th Year of his Reign *Anno scil.* 1673, unto several Lords spiritual and temporal, and other Persons of eminent Rank and Quality, and *Christopher Wren* Doctor of Laws, Surveyor general of the Royal Works; authorizing them, or so many of them, as are therein appointed and enabled to act, to proceed in that great Undertaking, and to endeavour the perfecting thereof, by such Ways and Means, and according to such Rules and Orders as are therein mentioned. A Transcript of the Preamble of which remarkable Commission is here inserted.

WHEREAS——Since the issuing out of our Commission (*viz. Anno* 1663, 15 *Car.* II.) the late dreadful Fire in *London* hath destroyed and consumed the cathedral Church of St. *Paul* to such a Degree, that no Part of the ancient Walls or Structures can with any Safety be relied upon, or left standing; insomuch, that it is now become absolutely necessary totally to demolish and raze to the

the Ground all the Relicks of the former Building, and in the ſame Place, but upon new Foundations, to erect a new Church; (which that it may be done to the Glory of God, and for the promoting of his divine Worſhip and Service therein to be celebrated; and to the End the ſame may equal, if not exceed the Splendor and Magnficence of the former cathedral Church, when it was in its beſt Eſtate, and ſo become much more than formerly, the principal Ornament of our royal City, to the Honour of our Government, and of this our Realm, we have cauſed ſeveral Deſigns for that Purpoſe to be prepared by Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, Surveyor General of all our Works and Buildings, which we have ſeen, and one of which we do more eſpecially approve, and have commanded a *Model* thereof to be made after ſo large and exact a Manner, that it may remain as a perpetual unchangeable Rule and Direction for the Conduct of the whole Work) And whereas our former Commiſſion, in which the *upholding* and *repairing* the ancient cathedral Church, is only deſigned and mentioned, doth not ſufficiently authoriſe and impower our ſaid Commiſſioners therein named, to begin and compleat a new Fabric upon new Foundations.

KNOW ye, *&c.*

The royal Warrant under the Sign-manual and Privy-ſeal for beginning the Works of the new Cathedral of St. Paul, *tranſcribed from the* Original *annexed to the* Surveyor's *Drawings.*

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS We have been informed that a Portion of the Impoſition laid on Coals, which by Act of Parliament is appointed and ſet apart for the rebuilding of the cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, in our capital City of *London*, doth at preſent amount to a conſiderable Sum, which, tho' not proportionable to the Greatneſs of the Work, is notwithſtanding ſufficient to begin the ſame; and with all the Materials, and other Aſſiſtances, which may probably be expected, will put a new Quire in great Forward-

 neſs:

nefs: and whereas among divers Defigns which have been prefented to Us, We have particularly pitched upon one, as well becaufe We found it very artificial, proper, and ufeful; as becaufe it was fo ordered that it might be built and finifhed by Parts: We do therefore by thefe Prefents fignify Our Royal Approbation of the faid Defign, hereunto annexed; and do will and require you forthwith to proceed according to the faid Defign, beginning with the Eaft-end or Quire, and accomplifhing the fame with the prefent Stock of Money, and fuch Supplies as may probably accrue, according to the Tenor of the Commiffion to you directed; and for fo doing this fhall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 14th Day of *May*, 1675, in the 27th Year of Our Reign.

To Our Commiffioners for rebuilding the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, *London*.

By His Majefty's Command,

HENRY COVENTRY.

THE pulling down the Walls, being about 80 Feet high, and five Feet thick, was a great and troublefome Work; the Men ftood above, and worked them down with Pickaxes, whilft Labourers below moved away the Materials that fell, and difperfed them into Heaps: the want of Room made this Way flow, and dangerous, and fome Men loft their Lives; the Heaps grew fteep and large; and yet this was to be done before the Mafons could begin to lay the Foundations.

THE *City* having Streets to pave anew, bought, from the Rubbifh, moft of the Stone, called *Kentifh-rag*, which gave fome Room to dig, and to lay Foundations; which yet was not eafy to perform with any Exactnefs, but by this Method.

THE *Surveyor* placed Scaffolds high enough to extend his Lines over the Heaps that lay in the Way; and then by Perpendiculars fet out the Places below, from the Lines drawn with Care upon the level Plan of the Scaffold.

THUS

THUS he proceeded, gaining every Day more Room, till he came to the Middle Tower that bore the Steeple; the Remains of the Tower being near 200 Feet high, the Labourers were afraid to work above, thereupon he concluded to facilitate this Work by the Use of Gunpowder.

HE dug a Hole of about four Feet wide, down by the Side of the North-west Pillar of the Tower, the four Pillars of which were each about 14 Feet diameter; when he had dug to the Foundation, he then, with Crows and Tools made on purpose, wrought a Hole two Feet square, level into the Center of the Pillar; there he placed a little Deal-box, containing eighteen Pounds of Powder, and no more: a Cane was fixed to the Box with a Quick-match, (as Gunners call it) within the Cane, which reached from the Box to the Ground above, and along the Ground was laid a Train of Powder, with a Match: after the Mine was carefully closed up again with Stone and Mortar to the Top of the Ground, he then observed the Effect of the Blow.

THIS little Quantity of Powder not only lifted up the whole Angle of the Tower, with two great Arches that rested upon it but also two adjoining Arches of the Ailes, and all above them; and this it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the Walls to the Top, lifting visibly the whole Weight about nine Inches, which suddenly jumping down, made a great Heap of Ruin in the Place without scattering, it was half a Minute before the Heap already fallen opened in two or three Places, and emitted some Smoke. By this Description may be observed the incredible Force of Gunpowder: 18 Pounds only of which lifted up above 3000 Ton, and saved the Work of 1000 Labourers.

THE Fall of so great a Weight from an Height of 200 Feet, gave a Concussion to the Ground, which the Inhabitants round about took for an Earthquake.

ENCOURAGED by this Success, he thought to proceed this Way, but being obliged to go out of Town in the *King's* Service, he left the Management of another Mine begun, to the Care of his next

Officer, who too wise in his own Conceit, put in a greater Quantity of Powder, and neither went low enough, nor sufficiently fortified the Mouth of the Mine; and tho' it had the Effect, yet one Stone was shot out to the opposite Side of the Church-yard, through an open Window, into a Room of a private House, where some Women were sitting at Work, without any Harm done; this Accident frighted the Neighbours to that Degree, that he was importuned to use no more Powder, and was so directed also by his Superiors; tho' with due Caution it might have been executed without any Hazard, and saved much Time and Money.

He then turned his Thoughts to another Method; to gain Time, prevent much Expence, aud the endangering of Men's Lives; and that was, to make an Experiment of an ancient Engine in War, called the *Battering-ram*.

He took a strong Mast of about 40 Feet long, arming the bigger End with a great Spike of Iron, fortified with Bars along the Mast, and Ferrels: This Mast in two Places was hung up to one Ring with strong Tackle, and so suspended Level to a Triangle-prop, such as they weigh great Guns with: thirty Men, fifteen on a Side, vibrated this Machine to and again, and beat in one Place against the Wall, the whole Day; they believed it was to little Purpose, not discerning any immediate Effect; he bid them not despair, but proceed another Day: On the second Day the Wall was perceived to tremble at the Top, and in a few Hours it fell. The Reason to be given for it may be this; 'tis not by any present Violence the *Ram* is able to overturn a Wall of such Bulk and Compacture, but incessantly vibrating by equidistant Pulses, it makes a small intestine Motion through all the insensible Parts of the Wall, and by Degrees loosens all the Bond of the Mortar, and moves every Stone from its Bed; and tho' not the hundredth Part of an Inch at every Blow, yet this Motion once begun hath its Effects more and more, till at length it is quite loose and falls. He made good Use of this Machine in beating down all the lofty Ruins; and pleased himself that he had recovered this notable

Engine,

Engine, of ſo great Service to the *Ancients* in beſieging of Towns; tho' great Guns have now put them out of Uſe, as more expeditious, and requiring fewer Men to manage.

In the Progreſs of the Works of the Foundations, *Deputy* Wren met with one unexpected Difficulty; he began to lay the Foundations from the Weſt-end, and had proceeded ſucceſsfully through the *Dome* to the Eaſt-End, where the Brick-earth Bottom was very good; but as he went on to the North-eaſt Corner, which was the laſt, and where nothing was expected to interrupt, he fell, in proſecuting the Deſign, upon a Pit, where all the Pot-earth had been robb'd by the Potters of old Time; Here were diſcovered Quantities of Urns, broken-Veſſels, and Pottery-ware of divers Sorts and Shapes: how far this Pit extended northward, there was no occaſion to examine; no Ox-ſculls, Horns of Stags, and Tuſk of Boars were found, to corroborate the Account of *Stow*, *Cambden*, and others; nor any Foundations more Eaſtward. If there was formerly any Temple to *Diana*, he ſuppoſed it might have been within the Walls of the *Colony*, and more to the South. It was no little Perplexity to fall into this Pit at laſt: He wanted but ſix or ſeven Feet to compleat the Deſign, and this fell in the very Angle North-Eaſt; he knew very well, that under the Layer of Pot-earth, there was no other good Ground to be found till he came to the Low-water Mark of the *Thames*, at leaſt forty Feet lower: his Artificers propoſed to him to pile, which he refuſed; for, tho' Piles may laſt for ever, when always in Water, (otherwiſe *London-Bridge* would fall) yet if they are driven through dry Sand, tho' ſometimes moiſt, they will rot. His Endeavours were to build for Eternity. He therefore ſunk a Pit of about eighteen Feet ſquare, walling up the Sand with Timber, till he came forty Feet lower into Water and Sea-ſhells, where there was a firm Sea-beach which confirmed the Opinion of many, that the Sea had been in Ages paſt, where now *Paul's* Church is. He bored through this Beach till he came to the original Clay; being then ſatisfied, he began from the Beach a ſquare Peer of ſolid

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good Masonry, ten Feet square, till he came within fifteen Feet of the present Ground; then he turned a short Arch under Ground to the former Foundation, which was broken of by the untoward Accident of the Pit. Thus this North-east Coin of the Quire stands very firm, and no doubt, will stand. This Narrative may be of Use to MASONS not to trust Piles, unless always, and in all Parts wet; for almost all Sorts of Timber under Water will prove everlasting, but wet and dry will soon perish. The same cannot be said of Iron, for that will decay under Water; but this hath been observed, in taking out Cramps from Stone-work at least four hundred Years old, which were so bedded in Mortar, that all Air was perfectly excluded, the Iron appeared as fresh as from the Forge. Therefore, in cramping of Stones, no Iron should lie within nine Inches of Air, if possible; for the Air is the Menstruum that consumes all Materials whatever. When there is a Necessity to use Iron, for Want of Stones large large enough, Care is to be taken to exclude sufficiently the Air from it. To mention another Caution of Use to MASONS; some Cornices of large Projections, tho' the upper Joints are as close fitted as good Workmen can make them, yet in the melting of Snow, the Water will dribble through, and stain the Cornice. *Deputy G. M.* WREN thus avoided this Inconvenience; he caused the MASONS so to work the Stone next the Joint, as to leave half a Quarter of an Inch rising on each Side, that the Water might sooner fall off, than soak to the Joint; and this he observed in the Paving of the Portico of the principal Front of St. *Paul*'s; besides, that the Joints are run with Lead: and the same is done, where-ever he was obliged to cover with Stone only.

IN order to satisfy such Persons who are charmed with the Grandeur of the *Vatican* Church of St. *Peter* at *Rome*; with the stately Colonades, and spacious Area in the Front; and think no Structure of this Sort is to be esteemed truly noble and majestick, that does not arise, or nearly approach to that Magnificence; it is to be considered, that at St. *Paul*'s the Surveyor wanted Room.

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THE magnificent Portico before the Church of St. *Peter* is not to be equalled, but yet the whole Front of that Structure terminating in a ſtrait Line at the Top, cannot be ſaid to afford ſo agreeable an Aſpect, nor that rational Variety as is diſcerned by the Elevation of the Pediment in the Middle, and beautiful Campanile Towers at each End of the Front of St. *Paul*'s.

A Query has been made, why all the Pilaſters on the Outſide were doubled? they are of the ſame Uſe as Buttreſſes, and to give Space for large Windows between, which in our darker Weather is neceſſary; as alſo for the good Regularity within, and the Roof, they will appear proper to thoſe who conſider well the whole Deſign together.

AGAIN, why were the Columns of the Weſt Portico doubled? This, no doubt, is not according to the uſual Mode of the *Ancients* in their ordinary Temples, which, for the generality was ſmall; but was followed in their Coloſs, or greater Works; for Inſtance, in the Portico of the *Temple of Peace*, the moſt magnificent in old *Rome*, the Columns were very properly and neceſſarily doubled to make wider Openings, after the Manner of the middle Openings in the Porticoes of the *Greek* Temples, to five Doors at unequal Diſtances, *viz.* three near together, which lead into the great middle *Nave*, or Body of the Temple, and one to each Side-aile, at greater Diſtances. *Bramante* uſed double Columns without Scruple, as did *Michael Angelo* within and without the Cupola of St. *Peter*'s in the *Vatican*: the like is done in the Portico of the Church of *Santa Maria Major* in *Rome*; and alſo in other public and private Edifices by the moſt celebrated Architects; to inſtance among others, in the Facade * of the Palace of *SSrs. Caffarelli alla Valle*, built by *Raphael Urbin* in the Year 1515; which contains 26 duplicated Columns in Front. The *French* Architects have practiſed the ſame to a good Effect, eſpecially in the beautiful Facade of the *Louvre*. It is to be obſerved in the Portico of St. *Paul*'s, two Columns are brought nearer together, to make greater Intercolumns alternately, to give a proper Space for three Doors. The An-

* Palazzi di Roma da *Pietro Ferrerio*.

Ancients, particularly the *Greeks*, in their Temples, generally made the middle Inter-column wider than the reſt; and as they ſhifted the Columns of the Portico for the better Approach to one Door; ſo at St. *Paul*'s for the ſame Reaſon, where there are three Doors, (the two Side-doors for daily Uſe, and the Middle for Solemnities) the Columns are widened, to make a more open and commodious Acceſs to each; and this falls gracefully, by placing the Pillars alternately, *Euſtyle*, and *Pycnoſtyle*. *Hermogenes*, who firſt contrived the *Pſeudodipteron*, by taking away a whole Range of Columns to enlarge the Portico, went farther than his Maſters durſt before him, yet is commended by *Vitruvius* for this very Thing, becauſe uſeful. The *Romans*, after the *Greek* Examples, not only widened the middle Openings in the Colonades before their Temples, but followed the like Manner in Arcades alſo: thus in the Coloſſeum, or Amphitheatre of *Veſpaſian* in *Rome*, of the eighty Arches, four, which lead principally to the *Arena*, were made wider than all the reſt. They generally took ſuch Liberties, well knowing that the ORDERS were to be adapted to their proper Uſe, and not the Deſign too ſervilely to the ORDERS; of which a hundred Examples may be given. Thoſe who duly examine by Meaſure the beſt Remains of the *Greek* or *Roman* Structures, whether Temples, Pillars, Arches or Theatres, will ſoon diſcern, that even among theſe is no certain general Agreement; for it is manifeſt the ancient Architects took great Liberties in their Capitals and Members of Cornices, to ſhew their own Inventions, even where their Deſign did not oblige them, but where it did oblige them to a rational Variation, ſtill keeping a good Symmetry, they are ſurely to be commended, and in like Caſes to be followed. We now moſt eſteem the Learning of the AUGUSTAN *Age*, yet, no Queſtion there were then many different Styles in Oratory, and perhaps ſome as good as *Cicero*'s. This is not ſaid as any Inducement to Maſons, or every *Fellow Craft* that can draw Lines, to fall into crude *Gothick* Inventions, far from the good Examples of the Ancients, no more than to encourage a barbarous Style in *Latin*, and yet ſurely we cannot

but

but with *Erasmus*, laugh at him who durst not use one Word that he could not find in *Tully*.

To proceed in examining what has been further objected, particularly why the Architrave within is cut off by the Arch. In this *Master* WREN always insisted that he had the Ancients on his Side; in the *Templum Pacis*, and in all the great Halls of the Baths, and in all the great Structures of three Ailes, this was done, and for this Reason: in those wide Inter-columns the Architrave is not supposed to lye from one great Column to another, but from the Column to the Wall of the Aile, so the End of it will only appear upon the Pillar of the Inside of the great *Navis*. *Vitruvius* tells us, that Architecture took its Beginning from wooden Porticoes; suppose therefore a Portico of three Ailes in Wood, or at least with the Roof of Timber, the Architraves must join the Pillars of the Ailes, and not be in Range with the Inside Pillars, but cross to that Line; so nothing will appear upon the Pillars of the *Navis* but the Ends of the Architraves. If it be said, that in the *Templum Pacis* the Cornice is cut off as well as the Architrave, the Answer is plain, there is not the same Reason to cut off the Cornice of the Arches at St. *Paul*'s, which rise not so high; for a Cornice may be carried within, even without Pillars, (provided the Proportion be kept of a due Height) much more with Pillars.

D.G. Master WREN followed the *Templum Pacis* as near as our Measures would admit, having but three Arcades in each of the Bodies East and West, as there; but where there are no Arcades, and next the Dome, he has continued the whole Entablature.

ONE Thing he seems to have varied from the Ancients, in that he has incorporated lesser Pilasters with the greater, and that of the same *Corinthian* Order: it is true the Imposts of old upon which the Arches rested, had a particular Capital of the *Dorick* Manner, and not of the same Capital with the Pillar, as is to be seen in the triumphal Arches, and Theatres that remain; but above all Things, they were careful, that this Capital of the Impost should not have more Sally or Projection than to lie upon the great Pillar

or Pilaſter: and this was eaſily done in the Outſide of Buildings, where there was Room enough to advance the Pilaſter till it could receive the Impoſt Mouldings to lie againſt the Side of the Pilaſter; but in the Inſide of St. *Paul's* it would have ſtreightened the great Nave, and made the Breaks of the Cornice above too heavy. Whether *Bramante* was aware of this in St. *Peter's*, it may be queſtioned, till after he had laid the Baſes of the great Pilaſters; for he has chopped off the Cornice Mouldings of the Impoſts to give way for the Pilaſter to break through them; which is ungraceful, and without Authority, or good Reaſon. Whatever Veneration we may have for this great Man, yet ſurely in this it muſt be owned, he hath confeſſed an Overſight. If any Man thinks it improper to incorporate great and ſmall Pillars together; as is done in the Ailes at St. *Paul's*, let him conſider the *Baſilica* of the *Colonia Julia*, at *Fanum*; which is the only Piece *Vitruvius* owns himſelf to be the Author of; he will eaſily perceive, that there muſt be ſmall Pillars incorporated into the great, to bear the Galleries; and he will find, that the whole Frize is taken up by *Vitruvius* to give Light.

BRAMANTE makes no Scruple of incorporating Pilaſters in his whole Outſide of St. *Peter's*: D. G. *Maſter* WREN at St. *Paul's* choſe to make the little Pilaſters of the ſame Order with the great, in the Ailes, becauſe the oppoſite Wall is beautified with the ſame ſmaller Order; ſo the Aile of the whole Length of the Church is of itſelf a long and graceful Portico, without being interrupted by the Legs of the Dome.

D.G. *Maſter* WREN in giving the Entablature to this Order, has taken the Liberty to leave out Members, as the Ancients did in the Inſide of Porticoes; the Architrave is eſſential in all Works, but they often uſed in the Inſide to leave out Frize and Cornice alſo, except ſome of the lower Members which they added to the Architrave, that it might not appear too meagre. By this Liberty, (in which he was authoriſed by the ancient Porticoes) he could couch moſt of the Members of the Entablature of the little Order within the Sally

of

of the great Pilaſter, without chopping off ſhort the Members of the Impoſt. If it be ſaid ſtill by any, the little Pillars ſhould not have been of the ſame Order, let them examine the *Templum Pacis*, they will find a little Colonade continued through every Arch, and that of the *Corinthian* Order, as appears by ſome ſmall *Corinthian* Capitals ſtill adhering to the great Pile.

THIS Temple, being an Example of a three ailed Fabrick, is certainly the beſt and moſt authentic Pattern of a cathedral Church, which muſt have three Ailes, according to Cuſtom, and be vaulted: tho' it may not be always neceſſary to vault with Diagonal-croſs Vaults, as the *Templum Pacis*, and Halls of the *Roman* Baths are: the *Romans* uſed hemiſpherical Vaultings alſo in ſome Places: D. G. *Maſter* WREN choſe thoſe as being demonſtrably much lighter than the other; ſo the whole Vault of St. *Paul*'s conſiſts of 24 Cupolas cut off ſemicircular with Segments to join to the great Arches one Way, and which are cut croſs the other Way with eliptical Cylinders to let in the upper Lights of the Nave: but in the Ailes the leſſer Cupolas are both Ways cut in ſemicircular Sections; and altogether make a graceful geometrical Form, (diſtinguiſhed by circular Wreaths which is the horizontal Section of the *Cupola*; for the Hemiſphere may be cut all Manner of Ways into circular Sections; and the Arches and Wreaths being of Stone carved, the Spandrels between are of ſound Brick inveſted with *Stucco* of Cockle-ſhell Lime, which becomes as hard as *Portland* Stone; and which having large Planes between the Stone Ribs, are capable of further Ornaments of Painting, if required. Beſides theſe 24 Cupolas, there is a half Cupola at the Eaſt, and a great Cupola of 112 Feet Diameter, in the Middle of the Croſſing of the great Ailes. In this the D. G. *Maſter* has imitated the *Pantheon*, or *Rotundo* in *Rome*, excepting only that the upper Order is there but umbratile, not extant as at St. *Paul*'s, out of the Wall, but only diſtinguiſhed by different coloured Marbles. The *Pantheon* is no higher within than its Diameter; St. *Peter*'s is two Diameters; this ſhews too high, the other too low; the D. G. *Maſter* at St. *Paul*'s took a mean Proportion, which ſhews its Concave every Way; and is very lightſome by the Windows of the upper Order,

which ſtrike down the Light through the great Colonade that encircles the Dome without, and ſerves for the Butment of the Dome, which is Brick of two Bricks thick, but as it riſes every five Feet high, has a Courſe of excellent Brick of 18 Inches long, banding through the whole Thickneſs. The Concave was turned upon a Centre; which was judged neceſſary to keep the Work even and true, tho' a Cupola might be built without a Centre; but this is obſervable, that the Centre was laid without any Standards from below to ſupport it; and as it was both Centering and Scaffolding, it remained for the Uſe of the Painter. Every Story of this Scaffolding being circular, and the Ends of all the Ledgers meeting as ſo many Rings, and truely wrought, it ſupported itſelf. This Machine was an Original of the Kind, and will be a uſeful Project for the like Work to an Architect hereafter; for ſince he muſt have Scaffolds for the Inſide Ornaments, the ſame thus contrived will alſo ſerve for the Builders, and bear all the Weight till the Cupola be turned, and that without any Standards. It was neceſſary to give a greater Height than the Cupola would gracefully allow within, tho' it is conſiderably above the Roof of the Church; yet the old Church having had before a very lofty Spire of Timber and Lead, the Work ſhould not in this Reſpect fall ſhort of the old (tho' that was but a Spit, and this a Mountain) He was therefore obliged to comply with the Humour of the Age, (tho' not with ancient Example, as neither did *Bramante*) and to raiſe another Structure over the firſt Cupola; and this was a Cone of Brick, ſo built as to ſupport a Stone Lantern of an elegant Figure, and ending in Ornaments of Copper gilt.

As the whole Church above the Vaults is covered with a ſubſtantial oaken Roof, and Lead, (for no other Covering is ſo durable in our Climate) ſo he covered and hid out of Sight the Brick Cone with another Cupola of Timber and Lead; and between this and the Cone are eaſy Stairs that aſcend to the Lantern.

He took no Care to make little luthern Windows in the leaden Cupola, as are done out of St. *Peter*'s, becauſe he had otherwiſe provided for Light enough to the Stairs from the Lantern above, and

and round the Peſteſtal of the ſame, which are not ſeen below; ſo that he only ribb'd the outward Cupola, which he thought leſs *Gothic*, than to ſtick it full of ſuch little Lights in three Stories, one above the other, (as is executed in the Cupola of St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*) which could not without Difficulty be mended, and if neglected would ſoon damage the Timbers.

The Inſide of the whole Cupola is painted, and richly decorated, by an eminent *Engliſh* Artiſt, Sir *James Thornhill*, containing, in eight Compartiments, the Hiſtories of St. *Paul*. In the Crown of the Vault, as in the *Pantheon*, is a circular Opening, by which not only the Lantern tranſmits Light, but the Inſide Ornaments of the painted and gilded Cone, diſplay a new and agreeable Scene.

ALTHOUGH the Dome wants no Butment, yet, for greater Caution, it is hooped with Iron in this Manner; a Chanel is cut in the Bandage of *Portland* Stone, in which is laid a double Chain of Iron ſtrongly linked together at every ten Feet, and the whole Chanel filled up with Lead.

AMONG all the Compoſures of the Ancients, we find no Cupolas raiſed above the neceſſary Loading of the Hemiſphere, as is ſeen particularly in the *Pantheon*. In after Ages the Dome of *Florence*, and of the great Church of *Venice*, was raiſed higher. The *Saracens* mightily affected it, in Imitation of the firſt moſt eminent Pattern, given by *Juſtinian*, in his Temple of *Sancta Sophia*, at *Conſtantinople*. *Bramante* would not fall ſhort of thoſe Examples; nor could *D. G. Maſter* WREN do otherwiſe than gratify the general Taſte of the Age, which had been ſo uſed to Steeples, that theſe round Deſigns were hardly digeſted, unleſs raiſed to a remarkable Height.

THUS St. *Paul*'s is lofty enough to be diſcerned at Sea Eaſtward, and at *Windſor* Weſtward; but our Air being frequently hazy, prevents thoſe diſtant Views, except when the Sun ſhines out, after a Shower of Rain has waſhed down the Clouds of Sea-coal Smoke that hang over the City from ſo many thouſand Fires kindled every Morning, beſides Glaſs-houſes, Brew-houſes, and

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Founderies, every one of which emits a blacker Smoke than twenty Houſes.

In the Beginning of the new Works of St. *Paul's*, an Incident was taken notice of by ſome People as a memorable Omen, when D. G. *Maſter* WREN in Perſon had ſet out, upon the Place, the Dimenſions of the great Dome, and fixed upon the Centre; a common Labourer was ordered to bring a flat Stone from the Heaps of Rubbiſh, (ſuch as ſhould firſt come to Hand) to be laid for a Mark and Direction to the MASONS; the Stone which was immediately brought and laid down for that Purpoſe, happened to be a Piece of a Grave-ſtone, with nothing remaining of the Inſcription but this ſingle Word in large Capitals, *RESURGAM.*

THE City rear'd beautiful *Moor-Gate*, and rebuilt *Bedlam-Hoſpital* in the beſt *Old Stile*, A. D. 1675. and where the Fire ſtopt at *Temple-Bar*, the City built a fine *Roman* Gate, with the Statues of Queen ELIZABETH and King JAMES I. on the *Eaſt* Side, and thoſe of King CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. on the *Weſt* Side.

THE Physicians diſcovered alſo their fine Taſte by their accurate *College*, a *Maſter-piece*; and the Lawyers, by the Front of *Middle Temple-Lane.**

THE Pariſh Churches conſumed by the great Fire were within the Compaſs of a few Years many of them elegantly rebuilt under the Direction of D. G. *Maſter* WREN.

1. *Allhallows Bread-ſtreet* Church, in the Ward of *Bread-ſtreet*, within the Walls of *London*, was rebuilt, and finiſhed in 1684, and the Steeple in 1697. It is a pleaſant Church of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Length 72, Breadth 35, and Altitude 30 Feet. The Steeple, (as the Church) is of Stone, built ſquare, of the *Dorick* Order, and well adorned; the Key-ſtones over the Windows being Carved Heads, and between each a large Feſtoon; its Height is about 86 Feet.

2. *All-*

* The *Frontiſpiece* of the *Middle-temple*, towards *Fleet-ſtreet*, was erected in the Year 1684, of Stone and Brick. The Baſis is a *Ruſtick* Arcade of Stone, ſupporting four Pilaſters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Ionick* Order, and the reſt of rubbed Brick.

2. *Allhallows the Great*, ſituated on the South-ſide of *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Dowgate*, within the Walls of *London*, was re-erected, and finiſhed in 1683, of the *Tuſcan* Order, ſupported and adorned with Pillars and *Membrettos* of that Order, and ſtrong built of Stone. Its Length is about 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Height 33, with a ſquare Stone Tower, 86 Feet high.

Allhallows Lombard-ſtreet Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of that Street, in the Ward of *Langbourn*, was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1694. In the Church is only one Pillar, which, as alſo the Pilaſters, are of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Length is 84 Feet, Breadth 52, Height about 30; the Altitude of the Tower is about 85, built ſquare.

4. *St. Alban Wood-ſtreet* Church, ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripple-Gate*, was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1685; the Building both of the Outſide and Inſide is *Gothick*, as the ſame was before the *Fire*, in Length about 66, Breadth 59, Height 33 Feet; the Tower is of Stone, built ſquare, with *Gothic* Pinnacles; its Altitude is 85 Feet 1-half, or to the Top of the Pinnacles 92.

5. The Church of *St. Ann and Agnes*, ſituated on the North-ſide of *St. Ann's-lane*, within *Alderſgate*, was re-erected and finiſhed in 1680, and beautified in 1703, very pleaſant, and ornamental, tho' ſmall; 53 Feet ſquare, and about 35 Feet high; and the Tower to the Top of the Turret, about 84. The Roof is ſupported by four handſome *Corinthian* Pillars, which are poſited in a Geometrical Square, from each other; its Ornament conſiſts of four Arches of Fret-work, with Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Cherubims, *&c.* At the four Angles the Roof is lower, and conſiſts of four Quadrangles, within each of which is a Circle formed by a Circumference of very rich Fret-work.

9. *St. Andrew's Wardrobe* Church, ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of *Puddle-dock-hill*, in the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard*, was re-edified and finiſhed in 1692, built of Brick, but finiſhed or rendered over in Imitation of Stone; the *Facies* and Corners are Stone, and very

good ruſtick Quoins. The Roof is ſupported by twelve *Tuſcan* Pillars, and well ornamented with Fret-work: The Length of this Church is about 75, Breadth 59, Altitude 38 Feet; and that of the ſquare Tower about 86.

7. *St. Andrew's Holbourn* Church, ſituated on the South ſide of *Holbourn-hill*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, without the Walls of *London*, but within the Liberty, was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1687, beautiful, and ſpacious; the Columns that ſupport the Roof; adorned with Fret-work, are of the *Corinthian* Order; the Walls of Stone; the Length is 105, Breadth 63, and Height 43 Feet; the Altitude of the Tower, or ſquare Steeple, is 110 Feet; it has four large Windows fronting E. W. N. and S. adorned with Pilaſters, Architrave, Frieſe, Cornice, Pediments, and of the *Dorick* Order; finiſhed in 1704.

8. *St. Anthony*'s, alias *St. Antholin's Church*, ſituated at the Weſt-end of *Watling-ſtreet*, in *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward, was re-erected and finiſhed in 1682, built of Stone, the Outſide of the *Tuſcan* Order, but the Roof within (which is an eliptical Cupola adorned with Fret-work of Feſtoons, with four Port-hole Windows) is ſupported by eight Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order; the Length is about 66, Breadth 54, and Height within 44 Feet: It has a neat Spire Steeple, in Altitude about 154 Feet.

9. *St. Auguſtin*'s neat little Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Watling-ſtreet*, near *St. Paul*'s Cathedral, was finiſhed in 1683, and the Steeple in 1695; the Church and Steeple are of Stone, the latter being a Tower with Acroteria, a Cupola, a Lanthern adorned with Vaſes, and a Spire, whoſe lower Part is of a parabolical Form. The Roof is camerated, divided into Pannels, adorned with Fret-work, and ſupported with Pillars of the *Ionick* Order; the Length of the Church is about 51, Breadth 45, and Height 30 Feet; and that of the Steeple 145 Feet.

10. *St. Benedict* (vulgarly *St. Bennet*) *Graſs-church* ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of *Graſs-church-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Bridge-within*, i. e. within the Walls of *London*, was re-edified and finiſhed in 1685;

1685: its Length within is about 60, Breadth 30, Height 32; and of the Steeple 149 Feet.

11. St. *Bennet's Paul's Wharf* Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Thames-ſtreet* in the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard*, was rebuilt in 1683, of Brick and Stone, ornamented on the Outſide with Feſtoons carved in Stone round the Fabrick; the quadrangular Roof within is ſupported by four Pillars and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, with their Architrave, Friſe, and *Cantalievcr* Cornice; the Length within is 54, Breadth 50, Height 36 Feet; the Steeple (which is of Brick and Stone, as the Church) conſiſts of a Tower, Dome and Turret, the Altitude about 118 Feet.

12. *St. Benedict's* (vulgo *St. Bennet*) *Fink*-church, ſituated on the North ſide of *Thread-needle-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, was built in 1673, of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture; the Body of the Church within is a compleat Ellipſis, (a very commodious Form for the Auditory) and the Roof is an elliptical Cupola, (at the Center of which is a Turret glazed round) environed with a *Cantalievcr* Cornice, and ſupported by ſix Columns of the *Compoſite* Order; between each of which is a ſpacious Arch, and ſix large light Windows, with ſtrong Munions and Tranſums: The Length (or greater Diameter) of the Church is 63, the Breadth, (or leſſer Diameter) 48, the Altitude 49 Feet. The Steeple conſiſts of a ſquare Tower, over which is a large Cupola, and above that a Spire, which are together above 110 Feet; and the Tower is adorned with *Freſco*-work of Feſtoons, *&c.*

13. *St. Bartholomew's Exchange* (or St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*) Church, ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of *Bartholomew-lane*, and near the *Royal Exchange*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1679; it is a ſtrong Building, the Roof flat, adorned with Fret-work, and ſupported with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, and large Arches. Here are three fine Door-caſes, on the N. S. and W. Sides of the Church, whoſe Pilaſters, Entablature, and Pediments are of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Cherubims, Shields, Feſtoons, *&c.* that towards the South being more particularly ſpacious and fine: The Length is 78, Breadth 60, Height 41; and that of the ſquare Tower, about 90 Feet.

14. *St. Bridget*, alias *St. Bride*'s Church, ſituated on the South-ſide of *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, without the Walls of *London*, but within the Liberty of the City, was rebuilt with great Beauty and Strength, in 1680, and further adorned in 1699; the Roof is elevated on Pillars, and Arches, with Entablements of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Length is 111, Breadth 57, Height 41 Feet; The Altitude of the Steeple is 234 Feet; it conſiſts of a Tower, and lofty Spire of Stone, adorned with Pilaſters, and Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order, arched Pediments, Urns, *&c.* and ſpiry Arcades, of a moſt elegant Effect.

15. *Chriſt-church*, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Newgate-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1687; the Fabrick is of Stone, ſpacious and beautiful, with Buttreſſes on the Out-ſide, and adorned with Acroteria, Pine-apples, Pediments, *&c.* the Spire was not finiſhed till 1704, which is likewiſe of Stone, adorned with Vaſes, *&c.* the Roof of the Nave of the Church is camerated, and thoſe of the two Side-ailes are flat; the firſt ſupported by ten Pillars of the *Compoſite* Order, the others by as many Pilaſters of the ſame Order; the Length is 114 Feet, Breadth 81, Height 38; the Altitude of the Steeple (which conſiſts of a Tower and Spire) is about 153 Feet.

16. *St. Chriſtopher*'s Church, ſituated on the North-weſt-corner of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet*, was not totally deſtroyed by the *great Fire*, (the Walls partly eſcaping the Flames) and had probably fared better, had it not been filled with Paper. It was ſoon after the *Fire* repaired, in 1671; afterwards beautified in 1696; all the old Part left by the *Fire* is *Gothick*, but the Pillars within are *Tuſcan*; the Length is 60, Breadth 52, Height 40 Feet; Altitude of the Tower about 80 Feet.

17. *St. Clements Danes* Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of the *Strand*, a little Weſtward of *Temple-Bar*, in the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, "being greatly decayed, was taken down in the Year 1680, and "rebuilt and finiſhed in 1682, *&c.* Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* his Majeſty's "Surveyor, freely and generouſly beſtowing his great Care and Skill "towards the contriving and building of it, *&c.*" The Fabrick is of Stone, ſtrong and beautiful, of the *Corinthian* Order, with a Tower, and

and the late Addition thereon of an ornamental Steeple. The East-ends both of the Church and Chancel are elliptical. The Roof is camerated, supported with *Corinthian* Columns, and enriched with Fret-work. On the South, fronting the *Strand*, is a circular Portico of six *Ionick* Pillars. The Length is 96 Feet, Breadth 63, Height 48; Altitude of the Tower about 116 Feet.

18. *St. Clements East-cheap* Church, situated on the East-side of *St. Clements-lane*, near great *East-cheap*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, was rebuilt of Brick and Stone, in 1686, of the *Composite* Order, having a Tower, flat Roof, and Pilasters round the Inside of the Church. The Ceiling is adorned with a spacious Circle, whose Periphery is curious Fret-work. The Length is 64, Breadth 40, Height 34; and that of the Tower 88 Feet.

19. *St. Dionis Back* Church, situated on the West-side of *Lime-street*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*, was rebuilt in 1674; and the Steeple, in 1684. The Building is chiefly of Stone; the Tower, and the Pillars within are strong; but part of the Walls are of Brick *finished-over*; the said Pillars and the Pilasters that strengthen the Walls within, and support the Roof, are of the *Ionick* Order; as is also the End fronting *Lime-street*. The Length is 66 Feet, Breadth 59, Height 34; and that of the Tower and Turret 90 Feet.

20. *St. Dunstan's in the East*, is situated in the Middle-way between *Tower-street*, North, and *Thames-street*, South; in *Tower-street* Ward. The Church was only repaired, and new beautified, but the Steeple was erected, as it now appears, in 1698. The Windows and Steeple are of a modern *Gothick* Stile, but the Pillars and Arches within are *Tuscan*. The Altitude of the Steeple, consisting of a Stone-tower and Spire, at each Corner of which Tower are four neat smaller Spires, and the fifth or principal erected on four *Gothick* Arches, is 75 Feet.

21. *St. Edmund's the King*, situated on the North-side of *Lombard-street*, in *Langbourn* Ward, is built of Stone, and of the *Tuscan* Order: The Roof is flat, and there are no Pillars within to support it. The Length is 69 Feet, Breadth 39, Height 33; and that of the Tower about 90 Feet, the Church was rebuilt in 1690.

22. *St. George's Botolph-lane* Church, ſituated on the Weſt-ſide of *Botolph-lane*, in the Ward of *Billingſgate*, was rebuilt of Stone, in 1674. The Roof over the two Side-ailes is flat, but that over the Nave is camerated, and ſupported by Columns of the *Compoſite* Order. The Outſide of the Eaſt-end is adorned with a Stone Cornice and Pediment, and enriched with a Cherub and Feſtoons; the Roof with fretted Arches; and an Entablement above the Columns. The Length is 54 Feet, Breadth 36, Height 36; and of the Steeple about 84 Feet.

23. *St. James's Garlick-hill* Church, ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of that *Hill*, near *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, was rebuilt, of 1683, of Stone, with handſome outer Door-caſes of the *Corinthian* Order. The Roof within is flat, and ſupported with 12 Columns, beſides Pilaſters, of the *Ionick* Order. The Length is 75, Breadth 45, Height 40 Feet; and of the Steeple (which is a Tower, with Rail and Baniſter above the Cornice) about 90 Feet.

24. *St. James's Weſtminſter*, Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Jermyn-ſtreet*, fronting towards *St. James's-ſquare*, within the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter*, was erected at the Charge and Credit of *Henry Jermyn*, Earl of *St. Albans*, and of the Inhabitants, Owners and Occupiers of the Houſes and Lands in this Precinct; and with the Authority of an Act of Parliament paſſed *3tio Jacobi 2di.* conſtituting this Church parochial. The Walls are of Brick, with Ruſtick Quoins, *Facias*, Doors, and Windows of Stone. The Roof is arched, ſupported by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Door-caſes of the *Ionick* Order. The Beauty of this Church conſiſts chiefly, *1ſt.* in its Roof within, divided into Pannels of Crocket and Fret-work, and the twelve Columns that ſupport it; and in the Cornice. *2dly*, In the Gallaries. *3dly*, In the Door-caſes, eſpecially that fronting *Jermyn-ſtreet*. *4thly*, In the Windows, eſpecially two at the Eaſt-end; the upper Order a *Venetian* Window, adorned with two Columns and two Pilaſters, of the *Compoſite Order*; the lower, of the *Corinthian*: The Length is 84, Breadth 63, Height 42; and that of the Steeple, which conſiſts of a Tower and Clock-ſpire, 149 Feet.

25. *St. Lawrence Jewry* Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Cat-eaton-ſtreet*, and South-Weſt corner of *Guildhall-yard*, in the Ward of *Cheap*,

Cheap, was rebuilt in 1677 of Stone, and in the *Corinthian* Order. The Roof is flat, adorned with Fret-work; and the Columns, Pilasters, and Entablement, of the same Order. The Length is 81, Breadth 68, Heighth 40 Feet; and that of the Steeple, (which is a Tower-lanthorn, and small Spire) about 130 Feet.

26. *St. Magnus's* Church, situated on the East-side, and North-end of *London* Bridge, in *Bridge-ward*, was rebuilt in 1676, and the Steeple in 1705, of Stone. The Roof over the Nave or middle Aile is camerated, and enriched with Arches of Fret-work; also an Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice, round the Walls. Over the two other Ailes flat, supported by Columns of the *Ionick* Order, *&c.* The Steeple consists of a Tower, a Lanthorn, a Cupola, and spiry Turret. The Length is 90, Breadth 59, Height 41 Feet; and that of the Steeple.

27. *St. Margaret's Lothbury* Church, situated on the North-side of *Lothbury*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*, was re-edified and finished in 1690, of Stone; with a Steeple, consisting of a spacious Tower, on which is a small Dome, and on that a Spire: The Roof is flat, supported with Columns on the South, and Pilasters on the North-side, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Length is 66, Breadth 54, Height 36 Feet; and that of the Steeple 140 Feet.

28. *St. Margaret's Pattens* Church, situated on the North-side of *Little Tower-street*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, was rebuilt in 1687. The Walls at the West-end are of Stone, but fronting Southward of Brick covered with a Finishing, and Quoins of Stone. The Tower is also of Stone, with Acroteria and Spire, of the *Dorick* Order. The outer Door-case at the West-end is *Tuscan*, and the Pillars and Pilasters within are *Corinthian*. The Roof is flat, having a Quadrangle of Fret-work, and the Arches adorned with the like. The Length is 66, Breadth 52, Height 32; and that of the Steeple, which consists of a spacious Tower and Spire, is 198 Feet 2 Inches.

29. *St. Martin's Ludgate* Church, situated on the North-side of *Ludgate-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt and finished, with the Steeple, in 1684. The Walls, and four Columns near the four Angles of the Church that support the camerated Roof, are of Stone,

Stone, of the *Composite* Order: The Steeple consists of a handsome Tower, Cupola, and Spire, of the *Tuscan* Order. Above which Cupola is a Balcony. The Length is 57, Breadth 66, Height 59 Feet; and of the Steeple to the Top of the Spire is 168 Feet.

30. *St. Mary's Abchurch*, situated on the West-side of *Abchurch-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, was rebuilt in 1686, of Brick, with Stone-Quoins, Windows, and Door-cases: The Tower also is of the like Materials, which has a Cupola and Spire. The Length is 63, Breadth 60, Height 51 Feet; and of the Steeple about 140 Feet.

31. *St. Mary's-at-hill* Church, situated on the West of the Street, called *St. Mary-hill*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, was rebuilt in 1672. The Front towards the *Hill* is Stone; the rest of the Wall Stone, the Inside of the Roof over the middle Aile is a little Arching, in the Middle whereof is a handsome Cupola: The Roof of the Cupola is adorned with Cherubims, Arches, and Leaves, and the rest of the Church-cieling with quadrangular Figures, all of Fret-work; under which is a *Cantalever* Cornice. The Length is 96, Breadth 60, Altitude to the Cieling of the Roof 26, and to the Center of the Cupola 38 Feet; and that of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Turret, about 66 Feet.

32. *St. Mary's Aldermary* Church, situated on the East-side of *Bow-lane* in the Ward of *Cordwainers-street*, was rebuilt by a private Benefaction, before the Publick Fund was settled by Parliament on Coals, for rebuilding the Churches demolished by *the Fire*. The lower Part of the Tower was repaired by *the Surveyor*, and the upper Part new-built in 1711. The Altitude to the Vertex of the Pinnacles is 135 Feet.

33. *St. Mary Magdalen's, Old-Fish-street* Church, situated on the North-side of *Little Knightrider-street*, in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, was rebuilt in the Year 1685, mostly of Stone; with Rail and Banister round the Outside. There are three Ailes, and a handsome Stone-Tower. The Length is 60, Breadth 48, Height 30 Feet; and of the Tower

34. *St.*

34. *St. Mary's Somerset* Church, ſituated on the North-ſide of *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhyth*, was rebuilt in 1695, of Stone, with the Tower. Here are two Ailes, with a flat Roof, adorned with a Cornice; and between the Windows with Fret-work of Cherubims, *&c.* The Length is 83, Breadth 36, Height 30 Feet; and of the Tower, to the Top of the higheſt Pinnacles, 120 Feet.

35. *St. Mary's le-bow*, ſituated on the South-ſide of *Cheapſide*, in in the Ward of *Cordwainer-ſtreet*. This Church was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1683, upon the Wall of a very ancient Church, about the early Time of the *Roman Colony*, which by the Riſing of the Ground in ſucceeding Ages, was entirely buried under the Level of the preſent Street of *Cheapſide*, It is built of Brick and Stone; the Walls covered with a Finiſhing: the Roof is arched, and ſupported with ten *Corinthian* Columns; there are three Ailes, beſides the croſs Aile at the Weſt-end. The Model is after that of the *Templum Pacis*.

But the principal Ornament of this Church is the Steeple, erected near the North-Weſt Angle, and made contiguous by a Lobby between the Church and Steeple, which is founded upon an *old Roman Cauſeway*, lying about 18 Feet below the Level of the Street. It is accounted by the judicious Artiſts an admirable Piece of Architecture, not to be paralleled by the Steeple of any parochial Church in *Europe*. It was deſigned by the incomparable Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, begun in 1671, and finiſhed in 1680. It is built of *Portland-ſtone*, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire: The Tower is ſquare; in the North-ſide thereof is a Door and beautiful Door-caſe, the Peers and Arch are of the *Tuſcan* Order, and adorned with two Columns of the *Dorick* Order; the *Metops* enriched with Cherubims; above the Cornice is an elliptical Aperture, on the Key-piece is a Cherub, whence (by way of Compartment) extend two Feſtoons of large Fruit, ſuſtained lower by two Cupids in a ſitting Poſture, there reſting on the Cornice; and the whole farther adorned with Ruſtick-work, and another Door-caſe of the ſame Form, on the Weſt-ſide; above which on the ſaid North-ſide, is another Aperture and Balcony; and a little higher a Modillion Cornice, above that are four Windows,

(on

(on each Side one) each adorned with four Pilasters, with Entablement of the *Ionick* Order; Over the Cornice a Balluſtrade, and at each Angle four Cartouches, erected tapering; and on the Meeting of the upper Ends, a ſpacious Vaſe, which terminates the Tower.

The Spire begins with a circular Mure; and on that, a little higher than the Tops of the ſaid Vaſes, is a Range of Columns with Entblature, and Acroteria, of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorned with Bows or Arches, all which you paſs under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which (a little higher) is adorned with Pedeſtals, their Columns and Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order; ſo that here are *all the five Orders*, regularly executed. On the Order ſtand Cartouches, whereon is erected an Obeliſk of a conſiderable Altitude, and at the Vertex thereof a ſpacious Ball; and above that (as a Weather-cock) is the Figure of a Dragon of Braſs gilt, in the expanded Wings is figured a Croſs, (the ſupport of the Enſign armorial of the City of *London*.) The Dimenſions of the Church within, are, Length 65 and an half Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the famous Steeple 225 Feet.

To give the Sentiments of an Author we have took Occaſion ſometimes to quote: " The Steeple of *Bow-church*, ſays he, is " another Maſter-piece (of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*'s) in a peculiar " Kind of Building, which has no fixed Rule to direct it, nor is it " to be reduced to any ſettled Laws of Beauty; without doubt, if " we conſider it only a Part of ſome other Building, it can be " eſteemed no other than a delightful Abſurdity: But if either " conſidered in itſelf, or as a Decoration of a whole City in Proſpect, " not only to be juſtified, but admired. That which we have now " mentioned is beyond Queſtion as perfect as human Imagination " can contrive or execute, and 'till we ſee it outdone, we ſhall hard- " ly think it to be equalled."

36. *St. Mary's Woolnoth* Church, ſituated on the South-ſide of *Lombard-Street*, was repaired in 1677. The Sides, the Roof, and Part of the End, having been damnified by the *great Fire*: The Steeple was old, and wanted rebuilding, which, together with the whole

whole Church, is now very ſubſtantially performed by the ingenious and ſkilful Architect Mr. *Nicholas Hawkſmoor*; who formerly was, and continued for many Years, a Fellow-Craft *to D. G. Maſter* WREN, and was afterwards employed under him in the *royal, and other public Works.*

37. *St. Mary Aldermanbury* Church, ſituated near the Middle of *Aldermanbury*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, was rebuilt in 1677, of Stone, with the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret. The Roof within is camerated, and ſupported with twelve Columns of the *Compoſite* Order: At the Eaſt-end is a large Cornice and Pediment; alſo two large Cartouches, and Pine-Apples of Stone carved; the Inſide of the Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-work, and the ſaid Columns with an Entablature; the Cornice *Cantaliever*. The Length 72, Breadth 45, Height 38 Feet, and of the Steeple about 90 Feet.

38. *St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet* Church, ſituated on the Weſt-ſide of *Friday-ſtreet*, near *Cheapſide*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt in 1685. The Walls and Tower are of Brick, the Windows and Door-caſes Stone; as is all the Front towards *Friday-ſtreet*. The Length is 60, Breadth 33, Height 31; and of the Tower, 74 Feet.

39. *St. Michael Baſinghall* (alias *Baſſiſhaw*) Church, ſituated on the Weſt-ſide of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Baſſiſhaw*, was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1679. The Walls are Brick; the Tower of Stone; three Ailes, the Apertures of each Side ſimilar to thoſe of their Oppoſites in Number and Model; Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order: The Roof is camerated, and divided into Quadrangular Pannels of Crocket-work; alſo a *Cantaliever* Cornice, Frieſe, *&c.* enriched with Foliage, *&c*, the Length 70, Breadth 50, Height 42 Feet; and of the Tower, 75 Feet.

40. *St. Michael Royal* Church, on the Eaſt-ſide of *College-hill*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, was rebuilt in 1694. The Walls are of Stone, and at the Eaſt-end ſome Brick; a flat ſquare Roof, adorn-

ed with Fret and Crotchet-work. The Length is 86, Breadth 48, Height 40; and of the Tower, about 90 Feet.

51. *St. Michael Queenhyth* Church, on the South-weſt Angle of *Little Trinity-lane*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhyth*, was rebuilt in 1677. The Walls are of Stone; there are three Ailes; the Roof is ſquare and flat, with the Ornament of a Quadrangle bounded with Fret-work. The Length 71, Breadth 40, Height 39; and that of the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire, 335 Feet.

52. *St. Michael Woodſtreet* Church, on the Weſt-ſide of *Great Wood-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, was rebuilt in 1675, of Stone; the Roof flat, and adorned with Fret and Crocket-work, the Walls with Arches and Impoſts; the Front towards *Wood-ſtreet*, with Stone Pilaſters, Entablature, and pitched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order. The Length within is 63, Breadth 42, Height 31 Feet; of the Tower, 90 Feet.

53. *St. Michael Crooked-lane* Church, on the Eaſt-ſide of *St. Michael's-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1688, of Stone. The Length is 78, Breadth 46, Height 32 Feet; and of the Tower to the Top of the Pinnacles, about 100 Feet.

54. *St. Michael Cornhill* Church, on the South-ſide of *Cornhill*, in the Ward of *Cornhill*, being demoliſhed by the *great Fire* (except the Tower), was rebuilt in 1672, moſtly of Stone, and with three Ailes; the Roof camerated, having Groins and Impoſts covered with Lead, and ſupported with *Tuſcan* Columns. The Length is 87, Breadth 60, Height 35 Feet; and, of the Tower to the Top of the ſmall ones at the Angles, 130 Feet.

55. *St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet* Church, on the Eaſt-ſide of *Bread-ſtreet*, and in the Ward of *Bread-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1683. The Front towards *Bread-ſtreet* is well built of Free-ſtone; the reſt of the Walls, and Tower, of Brick; the four Sides within the Structure are uniform, each having one Window under a

ſpacious

ſpacious graceful Arch; and the Roof is a Dome, whoſe Baſe's Circumference touches the four Arches aforeſaid. Here are two Ailes, and the Steeple is placed at the South-eaſt Angle of the Church. The Arches and Walls within are adorned with great Variety of Fret-work, *&c.* The Length is 62, Breadth 36, Height 40 Feet, and to the Top of the Dome 52 Feet; and of the Steeple to the Top of the Spire 140.

46. *St. Mildred Poultry* Church, on the North-ſide of the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-market*, in the Ward of *Cheap*, was rebuilt in 1676, of Stone, and has three ſmall Ailes, with a flat quadrangular Roof, adorned with Fret-work, *&c.* The Outſide next the *Poultry* has a Cornice, Pediment, and Acroters, with Enrichments of Foliage, *&c.* all cut in Stone. The Length is 56, Breadth 42, Height 36 Feet; and of the Stone Tower 75.

47. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey* Church, on the South-ſide of *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Queenhyth*, was rebuilt in 1677. The Walls are well built of Stone; the Steeple is a Tower, and a Fruſtum of a Pyramid covered with Lead, and Balcony at the upper End; there are three Ailes; the Roof is flat, adorned with Pannels of Crocket-work; and the Walls with *Corinthian* Pilaſters. The Length is 63, Breadth 43, Height 36 Feet; and of the Steeple 135.

48. *St. Olaves Jewry* Church, on the Weſt-ſide of the *Old Jewry*, in the Ward of *Coleman-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1673. The Walls are partly Brick, with Stone *Facias*, Windows, Door-caſes; the Outſide of the Eaſt-end is adorned with Pilaſters, Cornice, and a ſpacious pitched Pediment; the upper Part of the Walls, at the meeting with the Roof round the Church, is enriched with Cherubims, Feſtoons, and Cartouches: There are two Ailes, and a very large Chancel. The Steeple is of Stone, conſiſting of a handſome Tower, with Pinnacles. The Length is 78, Breadth 34, Height 36 Feet; and of the Tower, to the Top of its Pinnacles, about 88 Feet.

49. *St. Peter's* Church in *Cornhill*, was rebuilt in 1681, of Stone, except Part of the South-ſide, and the Tower, which is Brick; the

reſt of the Steeple, *viz.* the Dome and Spire, are Timber covered with Lead; the Roof within is camerated, and ſupported with ſquare Pillars, adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order; and there are three Ailes. The Length is 80, Breadth 47, Height 40; and of the Steeple, about 140 Feet.

50. *St. Sepulchre's* Church on the North-ſide of *Snow-hill*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*, being almoſt demoliſhed by the *great Fire*, (except Part of the Wall and Steeple) was rebuilt in 1670. The Walls are of Stone ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes; the Tower is alſo of Stone, with four ſmall Spires, one at each Angle, which, as alſo the Windows, are modern *Gothick*; the Roof over the Nave is camerated, but is flat; and lower about 8 Feet over the Side-ailes, ſupported with twelve ſtrong Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order. The Length is (beſides the Paſſage or Ambulatory to the Weſt-end) 126 Feet, Breadth (excluding the Chapel on the North-ſide) 58, Height of the Roof over the Middle-aile 35; and of the Tower and Spires, about 140 Feet.

51. *St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet*, was rebuilt in 1676, chiefly of Stone, with two Ailes. The Roof is flat, without Pillars to ſupport it. On the Outſide, the Front of the Eaſt-end is adorned with a Cornice and circular Pediment between two Pine-apples, *&c.* The Length is 75, Breadth 35, Height 44; and of the Tower, beſides the Turret, 65 Feet.

52. *St. Stephen's Wallbrook* Church, near *Stocks-market*, was rebuilt in 1676. The Walls and Tower are of Stone; the Roof within, over the Middle-aile is arched, in the Center of which is a ſpacious Cupola, and a Lantern in the middle of that: Over the reſt of the Church the Roof is flat, ſupported by *Corinthian* Columns and Pilaſters. Here are three Ailes, and a Croſs-aile. The Length is 75, Breadth 56, Altitude of the middle Roof 34, of the Cupola and Lantern 58 Feet; and of the Tower to the Top of the Rail and Baniſter, about 70 Feet.

Wal-

" *Wallbrook* Church, so little known among us, is famous all over " *Europe*, and is justly reputed the Master-piece of the celebrated " Sir *Christopher Wren*. Perhaps *Italy* itself can produce no modern " Building that can vie with this, in Taste or Proportion: There is " not a Beauty which the Plan would admit of, that is not to be " found here in its greatest Perfection; and Foreigners very justly " call our Judgment in question for understanding its Graces no " better, and allowing it no higher a Degree of Fame."

53. *St. Swithin's* Church, on the North-side of *Cannon-street*, near *London-stone*, in the Ward of *Wallbrook*, was rebuilt in 1679, of Stone, with the Tower; the Roof supported with Demi-columns of the *Composite* Order. Here are three Ailes; and the whole is commodious and pleasant, though small. The Length 61 Feet from North to South, from East to West 42, Height 40; and of the Tower and Spire 150 Feet.

54. *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster* Church, on the East-side of *Foster-lane*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt in 1697, of Stone, with three Ailes; the Roof flat, supported on the South-side with *Tuscan* Columns, and adorned with an eliptical Figure within a Parallelogram, environed with curious Fret-work, *&c.* The Length is 69 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude 36; and of the Tower, about 90 Feet.

THE KING also founded *Chelsea-Hospital* for old Soldiers, and a most curious New *Palace* at *Greenwich* from a Design of *Inigo Jones*, conducted by *Grand Warden* WEB as *Master* of Work; and another *Palace* at *Winchester*, designed by *Grand Master* WREN, an excellent Pile of the richest *Corinthian* Order, covered in before the King's Death, but never finished, and now in Ruins. It extends to the West 326 Feet, to the South 216 Feet. ' There ' was particularly intended a large Cupola, 30 Feet above the Roof, ' which would have been seen a great Way to the Sea; and also a ' regular Street of handsome Houses, leading in a direct Line down

' the

'the Hill, from the Front of the Palace to the Weſt-gate of the 'Cathedral; for which, and for the Parks, the Ground was pro-'cured;' and Preparations made for proper Plantations, a neceſſary Ornament for that open Situation. *D. G. Maſter* WREN had projected alſo to have brought from the Downs a River thro' the Park, which would have formed a Caſcade of 30 Feet Fall. The whole Diſpoſition of this Palace was ſuch, as made it eſteemed by the beſt Judges an excellent Model of a Royal-hunting-ſeat. In this Place, (where probably had been the *Roman Prætorium*) 'ſtood an ancient Caſtle, which had been often beſieged, but 'never ſo ſtraitly, as when *Maud* the Empreſs maintained it againſt 'King *Stephen*. In digging for the new Foundations, were diſ-'covered divers *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities, as Coins of *Con-'ſtantine the Great*, and others; a Brick Pavement of the *teſſel-'lated Work*; a round Braſs Seal, with a Head engraved, and this 'Inſcription in *Saxon* Characters,

SIGILLUM SECRETI. ✠. *&c.*

THE King order'd Sir WILLIAM BRUCE, *Baronet*, *Grand Maſter* of *Scotland*, to rebuild his Palace of *Holyrood-Houſe at Edinburgh* in the beſt *Auguſtan* Stile, and the *Scottiſh*-Secretary's Office at *Whiteball*. *G. Maſter* BRUCE built alſo his own pretty Seat at *Kinroſs*.

So that the *Fellow Crafts* were never more employed than in this Reign, nor in a more lofty *Stile*; and many *Lodges* were conſtituted throughout the Iſlands * by Leave of the ſeveral noble *Grand Maſters*: For after *Grand Maſter Rivers* demitted, *A. D.* 1674.

GEORGE VILLARS Duke of *Bucks*, an old *Maſon*, ſucceeded as *G. Maſter* of *England*; but being indolent, he left all Buſineſs to his *Deputy* WREN and his *Wardens*.

BY

* For beſides many other fine *Structures* in and about *London*, many noble *Manſions* in the Country were built or founded; as—*Wing-Houſe*, *Bedfordſhire*—*Chevening* in *Kent*—*Ambroſebury* in *Wiltſhire*—*Hotham-Houſe* and *Stainborough*, *Yorkſhire*—Palace of *Hamilton* in *Clydeſdale*—*Sterling-Houſe*, near the Caſtle—*Drumlanrig* in *Nidſdale*, and many more.

By an Inſcription in the Middle of the Church of St. *Dunſtan's Fleet-ſtreet*, near the Chancel, it appears that one EDWARD MARSHAL, Eſq; had been MASTER MASON of ENGLAND; probably under the Protectorate: And that King *Charles* II. had alſo appointed his Son, JOSHUA MARSHAL, Eſq; MASTER MASON, at a Time when the rebuilding of the City of *London* required a great Increaſe of *Maſters* as well as *Fellow-Crafts*.

HENRY BENNET, Earl of *Arlington*, ſucceeded *Grand Maſter* VILLARS; and this to, was too deeply engaged in Affairs of *State*, to viſit the *Lodges*: Yet in his *Maſterſhip* the Fraternity was conſiderable ſtill, and many Gentlemen requeſted to be admitted.

But many of the Fraternity's *Records* of this and former Reigns were loſt in the next, and at the *Revolution*; and many of them were too haſtily burnt in our Time from a Fear of making Diſcoveries, that we have not ſo ample an Account as could be wiſhed, of the *Grand Lodge*, &c.

King *Charles* II. dying on the 6th of *February*, 1684-5, his Brother ſucceeded, *viz.*

4. JAMES II. *Stewart*, aged 51 Years. A moſt excellent *Statue* of him ſtill ſtands in *Whitehall*. But not being a *Brother Maſon*, the *Art* was much neglected, and People of all ſorts were otherwiſe engaged in this Reign: Only upon the Death of Grand Maſter *Arlington*, 1685, the *Lodges* met and elected

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN **Grand Maſter**, who appointed Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, Mr. *Edward Strong*, } *Grand Wardens.* { and while carrying on St. *Paul's*, he annually met thoſe Brethren that could attend him, to keep up good old *Uſages*, till the Revolution, when

WILLIAM of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, landed on the 5th of *November*, 1688; and King JAMES failed to *France* on the 23d of *December* following, and died there on the 6th of *September*, 1701.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

From the REVOLUTION to Grand Master MONTAGU, 1721.

UPON King *James*'s going off, the *Convention* of *States* entailed the Crown of *England* upon King *James*'s two Daughters, MARY Princess of *Orange*, and ANNE Princess of *Denmark*, and their Issue. And failing them on WILLIAM Prince of *Orange*; for, his Mother, *Mary Stewart*, was King *James*'s eldest Sister: But ORANGE was to reign only during Life. Accordingly on the 13th of *February*, 1688-9.

5. King WILLIAM III. aged 38 Years, and his Wife
6. Queen MARY II. *Stewart*, aged 26 Years.

She died at *Kensington* without Issue on the 28th of *December*, 1694.

were proclaim'd *King* and *Queen*, Joint *Sovereigns* of *England*; and *Scotland* soon proclaim'd them.

Particular *Lodges* were not so frequent and mostly *occasional* in the *South*, except in or near the Places where great Works were carried on. Thus Sir *Robert Clayton*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, got an *Occasional* Lodge of his Brother *Masters* to meet 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 long afterwards.

Besides that and the *old* Lodge of St. *Paul*'s, as could be remembered by some Brothers yet living in 1730, there was another in *Piccadilly*, over against St. *James*'s Church; one near *Westminster* Abby, another near *Covent-Garden*, one in *Holborn*, one on *Tower-Hill*, and some more that assembled statedly.

The *King* was privately made a *Free-Mason*, approved of their Choice of *Grand Master* WREN, and encouraged him in rearing St. *Paul*'s *Cathedral*, and the great *New* Part of HAMPTON-COURT in

in the *Auguſtan Stile*, by far the fineſt *Royal* Houſe in *England*, after an old Deſign of *Inigo Jones*, where a bright *Lodge* was held during the Building. The Facade, or *King's Apartment*, fronting the Privy-garden, and *Thames*, extends 328 Feet; the Facade, or *Queen's Apartment*, fronting the Houſe-park, extends 330 Feet; the Acceſs to the principal Stair-caſe leading to *the King's-ſide*, is through a beautiful Portico of about 90 Feet long, conſiſting of a Colonade of 16 duplicated Pillars, of the *Ionick* Order. " Both " *Houſe* and *Parks* being environ'd on three Sides with the River " *Thames*, and conſequently enjoying as pleaſant a Situation as the " Prudence of its firſt Founder *Cardinal Wolſey* could ſelect for it, " was indeed a Piece of Work of great Beauty and Magnificence " for the Age it was built in. But the Addition made to it by " *King William and Queen Mary* do ſo far excel what it was before, " that they evidently ſhew what vaſt Advancements Architecture " has received ſince that Time."

Sic Partem Ille *Domûs, quam vix fœlicior Ætas*
Finiat, exegit.——

If the World had not been depriv'd ſo ſoon of the ineſtimable Life of Queen *Mary*, and had the *Surveyor* been impower'd to have finiſh'd his whole Deſign, *Leland*'s Deſcription of *Hampton Court* would have been a truer Reſemblance of its latter than primitive State.

Eſt locus inſolito rerum ſplendore ſuperbus,
Alluiturque vagâ Tamiſini *fluminis undâ,*
Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona,
Hic rex Willhelmus *tales hic condidit ædes*
Magnificas, quales toto ſol aureus orbe
Non vidit.

The King alſo built his *little* Palace of *Kenſington*, and finiſh'd *Chelſea Hoſpital.* The Induſtry, and Conduct of *Sir Chriſtopher*, and Sir *Stephen Fox*, jointly, in the Erection and Settlement hereof, are worthy Remembrance: Sir *Stephen Fox*, a *Lord of the Treaſury*, took care for the due Payment of the Works; whilſt the *Surveyor*

 vigorouſly

vigorouſly proſecuted his Part in the Buildings; and laſtly preſcrib'd the Statutes, and whole Oeconomy of the Houſe, which for Cleanlineſs, Health, and Convenience, is deſervedly eſteem'd one of the beſt regulated in *Europe*; well ſuiting, in every particular, the pious Deſign, and Munificence of its royal Founders.

He alſo appointed the fine new Palace of *Greenwich* (begun by King *Charles* II.) to be an *Hoſpital* for old *Seamen*, A. D. 1695, and order'd it to be finiſh'd as begun after *Jones*'s old *Deſign*. The *Surveyor* was among the firſt who addreſs'd their Majeſties *King William* and *Queen Mary*, to convert the Site and Buildings of their *Royal Palace* to this moſt charitable Uſe; which was alſo induſtriouſly promoted by the Lord *Sommers*, Mr. *Evelyn*, Mr. *Bridgman* Secretary of the *Admiralty*, and Mr. *Lownds* Secretary of the *Treaſury*. This extenſive Charity was not only calculated for the Relief and Support of the veteran Seamen, and ſuch as had been wounded or diſabled in the Service, but alſo for the Relief and Maintenance of ſuch Widows, and the Education of ſuch Orphans, whoſe Huſbands, and Parents had been ſlain in the Defence of the Nation at Sea. A Project ſeaſonably adjuſted for the Encouragement and Improvement of that other moſt important Branch of the national Defence, the *naval Arms* of *Great-Britain*. After the Grant had paſs'd the *great Seal*, and an ample *Commiſſion* appointed, with Powers to conduct and regulate all Affairs relating to the Building of the *Hoſpital*; and the *Surveyor* nominated a *Director*, and *chief Architect* of this great Undertaking, he chearfully engag'd in the Work, *gratis*, and contriv'd the new Fabrick extenſive, durable, and magnificent, conformable to the graceful *Pavilion*, which had been erected there by King *Charles the Second*, and originally intended for his own Palace; contributing his Time, Labour, and Skill, and proſecuting the Works for ſeveral Years, with all the Expedition the Circumſtances of Affairs would allow; without any Salary, Emolument or Reward (which good Example, 'tis to be hoped, has been ſince follow'd;) preferring in *this*, as in every other Paſſage of his Life, the publick Service to

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any private Advantage of his own, by the Acqueſt of Wealth, of which he had always a great Contempt.

This Year our moſt noble Brother CHARLES LENNOS Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox* (Father of the late Duke) *Maſter* of a Lodge at *Chicheſter*, coming to the annual Aſſembly and Feaſt at *London*, was choſen **Grand Maſter**, and approv'd by the King.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was his D. G. *Maſter*, who acted as { *Edward Strong*, ſen. / *Edward Strong*, jun. } *Grand Wardens*. before at the Head of the *Craft*, and was again choſen *Grand Maſter*, A. D. 1698.

IN this Reign NAVAL *Architecture* was wonderfully improv'd; and the King diſcover'd his High Taſte in building his elegant Palace at *Loo* in *Holland*, till he died at *Kenſington*, 8 *March* 1701-2. when

7. ANN *Stewart*, the other Daughter of King *James* II. aged 38 Years, ſucceeded as Queen *Sovereign*, Wife of GEORGE Prince of *Denmark:* He was the Patron of *Aſtronomers* and *Navigators*, and died at *Kenſington* 28 *Oct.* 1708.

Queen ANN enlarg'd St. *James*'s Palace, and after the famous Battle of *Blenheim*, A. D. 1704, demoliſh'd the old Royal Caſtle of *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, and built in its ſtead the Caſtle of *Blenheim* for her General JOHN CHURCHILL Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Queen, in her 5th Year, united the *two* Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* into the ONE Kingdom of GREAT-BRITAIN, which commenced on 1 *May*, 1707.

After the UNION of the *Crowns* 104 Years.

The *Queen* and *Parliament* enacted the Building of 50 new additional *Pariſh Churches* in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*: *Grand Maſter* WREN, being appointed not only *Surveyor*, but one of the Commiſſioners for carrying on the Works, attended that Service with all the Application his other Offices would permit; and preparatory thereunto, took occaſion to impart his Thoughts to this Effect, in a Letter to a Friend in that Commiſſion.

SINCE Providence, in great Mercy, has protracted my Age, to the finiſhing the cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, and the parochial Churches of *London*, in lieu of thoſe demoliſh'd by the *Fire*; (all which were executed during the Fatigues of my Employment in the Service of the Crown, from that Time to the preſent happy Reign;) and being now conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for Building, purſuant to the late *Act*, *Fifty* more Churches in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; I ſhall preſume to communicate briefly my Sentiments, after long Experience; and without further Ceremony exhibit to better Judgment, what at preſent occurs to me, in a tranſient View of this whole Affair; not doubting but that the Debates of the worthy Commiſſioners may hereafter give me occaſion to change, or add to theſe Speculations.

1. Firſt, I conceive the Churches ſhould be built, not where vacant Ground may be cheapeſt purchaſed in the Extremities of the Suburbs, but among the thicker Inhabitants, for Convenience of the better ſort, although the Site of them ſhould coſt more; the better Inhabitants contributing moſt to the future Repairs, and the Miniſters and Officers of the Church, and Charges of the Pariſh.

2. I could wiſh that all Burials in Churches might be diſallowed, which is not only unwholeſome, but the Pavements can never be kept even, nor Pews upright: And if the Church-yard be cloſe about the Church, this alſo is inconvenient, becauſe the Ground being continually raiſed by the Graves, occaſions in Time a Deſcent by Steps into the Church, which renders it damp, and the Walls green, as appears evidently in all old Churches.

3. It will be enquired, where then ſhall be the Burials? I anſwer in Cemeteries ſeated in the Out-ſkirts of the Town: And ſince it is become the Faſhion of the Age to ſolemnize Funerals by a Train of Coaches, (even where the Deceaſed are of moderate Condition) though the Cemeteries ſhould be half a Mile, or more, diſtant from the Church, the Charge need be little or no more than uſual; the Service may be firſt performed in the Church: But for the

the Poor, and ſuch as muſt be interred at the Pariſh Charge, a publick Hearſe of two Wheels and one Horſe may be kept at ſmall Expence, the uſual Bearers to lead the Horſe, and take out the Corpſe at the Grave. A Piece of Ground of two Acres in the Fields will be purchaſed for much leſs than two Rods among the Buildings: This being incloſed with a ſtrong Brick Wall, and having a Walk round, and two croſs Walks, decently planted with Yew-trees, the four Quarters may ſerve four Pariſhes, where the Dead need not be diſturbed at the Pleaſure of the Sexton, or piled four or five upon one another, or Bones thrown out to gain Room. In theſe Places beautiful Monuments may be erected; but yet the Dimenſions ſhould be regulated by an Architect, and not left to the Fancy of every Maſon; for thus the Rich, with large Marble Tombs, would ſhoulder out the Poor; when a Pyramid, a good Buſt, or Statue on a proper Pedeſtal, will take up little Room in the Quarters, and be properer than Figures lying on Marble Beds: The Walls will contain Eſcutchions and Memorials for the Dead, and the Area good Air and Walks for the Living. It may be conſidered further, that if the Cemeteries be thus thrown into the Fields, they will bound the exceſſive Growth of the City with a graceful Border, which is now encircled with Scavengers Dung-Stalls.

4. As to the Situation of the Churches, I ſhould propoſe they be brought as forward as poſſible into the larger and more open Streets, not in obſcure Lanes, nor where Coaches will be much obſtructed in the Paſſage. Nor are we, I think, too nicely to obſerve Eaſt or Weſt in the Poſition, unleſs it falls out properly: Such Fronts as ſhall happen to lie moſt open in View ſhould be adorned with Porticos, both for Beauty and Convenience; which together with handſome Spires, or Lanterns, riſing in good Proportion above the neighbouring Houſes, (of which I have given ſeveral Examples in the City of different Forms) may be of ſufficient Ornament to the Town, without a great Expence for inriching the outward Walls of the Churches, in which Plainneſs and Duration

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ought principally, if not wholly, to be ſtudied. When a Pariſh is divided, I ſuppoſe it may be thought ſufficient, if the Mother-Church has a Tower large enough for a good Ring of Bells, and the other Churches ſmaller Towers for two or three Bells; becauſe great Towers, and lofty Steeples, are ſometimes more than half the Charge of the Church.

5. I ſhall mention ſomething of the Materials for publick Fabricks. It is true, the mighty Demand for the haſty Works of thouſands of Houſes at once, after the Fire of *London*, and the Frauds of thoſe who built by the Great, have ſo debaſed the Value of Materials, that good Bricks are not to be now had, without greater Prices than formerly, and indeed, if rightly made, will deſerve them; but Brick-makers ſpoil the Earth in the mixing and haſty burning, till the Bricks will hardly bear Weight; though the Earth about *London*, rightly managed, will yield as good Bricks as were the *Roman* Bricks, (which I have often found in the old Ruins of the City) and will endure, in our Air, beyond any Stone our Iſland affords; which, unleſs the Quarries lie near the Sea, are too dear for general Uſe: The beſt is *Portland*, or *Roch-abbey* Stone; but theſe are not without their Faults. The next Material is the Lime; Chalk-lime is the conſtant Practice, which, well mixed with good Sand, is not amiſs, though much worſe than hard Stone-Lime. The Vaulting of St *Paul's* is a Rendering as hard as Stone; it is compoſed of Cockle-ſhell-lime well beaten with Sand; the more Labour in the beating, the better and ſtronger the Mortar. I ſhall ſay nothing of Marble, (though *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, afford good, and of beautiful Colours) but this will prove too coſtly for our Purpoſe, unleſs for Altar-pieces. In Windows and Doors *Portland* Stone may be uſed, with good Bricks, and Stone Quoyns. As to Roofs, good Oak is certainly the beſt; becauſe it will bear ſome Negligence: The Church-wardens Care may be defective in ſpeedy mending Drips; they uſually white-waſh the Church, and ſet up their Names, but neglect to preſerve the Roof over their Heads: It muſt be allowed, that the Roof being more

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out of Sight, is ſtill more unminded. Next to Oak is good yellow Deal, which is a Timber of Length, and light, and makes excellent Work at firſt, but if neglected will ſpeedily periſh, eſpecially if Gutters (which is a general Fault in Builders) be made to run upon the principal Rafters, the Ruin may be ſudden. Our Sea-ſervice for Oak, and the Wars in the North-ſea, make Timber at preſent of exceſſive Price. I ſuppoſe ere long we muſt have recourſe to the *Weſt-Indies*, where moſt excellent Timber may be had for cutting and fetching. Our Tiles are ill made, and our Slate not good; Lead is certainly the beſt and lighteſt Covering, and being of our own Growth and Manufacture, and laſting, if properly laid, for many hundred Years, is, without queſtion, the moſt preferable; though I will not deny but an excellent Tile may be made to be very durable: Our Artiſans are not yet inſtructed in it, and it is not ſoon done to inform them.

6. The Capacity and Dimenſions of the new Churches may be determined by a Calculation. It is, as I take it, pretty certain, that the Number of Inhabitants, for whom theſe Churches are provided, are five times as many as thoſe in the City, who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown Perſons that ſhould come to Church, for whom theſe fifty Churches are to be provided, (beſides ſome Chapels already built, though too ſmall to be made parochial.) Now, if the Churches could hold each 2000, it would yet be very ſhort of the neceſſary Supply. The Churches therefore muſt be large; but ſtill, in our reformed Religion, it ſhould ſeem vain to make a *Pariſh-church* larger, than that all who are preſent can both hear and ſee. The *Romaniſts*, indeed, may build larger Churches; it is enough if they hear the Murmur of the Maſs, and ſee the Elevation of the Hoſt, but ours are to be fitted for Auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a ſingle Room ſo capacious, with Pews and Galleries, as to hold above 2000 Perſons, and all to hear the Service, and both to hear diſtinctly, and ſee the Preacher. I endeavoured to effect this, in building the Pariſh Church of St. *James's*, *Weſtminſter*, which, I preſume, is the

moſt

moſt capacious, with theſe Qualifications, that hath yet been built; and yet at a ſolemn Time, when the Church was much crowded, I could not diſcern from a Gallery that 2000 were preſent. In this Church I mention, though very broad, and the middle Nave arched up, yet as there are no Walls of a ſecond Order, nor Lanterns, nor Buttreſſes, but the whole Roof reſts upon the Pillars, as do alſo the Galleries; I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as ſuch, the cheapeſt of any Form I could invent.

7. Concerning the placing of the Pulpit, I ſhall obſerve— A moderate Voice may be heard 50 Feet diſtant before the Preacher, 30 Feet on each Side, and 20 behind the Pulpit; and not this, unleſs the Pronunciation be diſtinct and equal, without loſing the Voice at the laſt Word of the Sentence, which is commonly emphatical, and, if obſcured, ſpoils the whole Senſe. A *Frenchman* is heard further than an *Engliſh* Preacher, becauſe he raiſes his Voice, and not ſinks his laſt Words: I mention this as an inſufferable Fault in the Pronunciation of ſome of our otherwiſe excellent Preachers; which Schoolmaſters might correct in the young, as a vicious Pronunciation, and not as the *Roman* Orators ſpoke: For the principal Verb is in Latin uſually the laſt Word; and if that be loſt, what becomes of the Sentence?

8. By what I have ſaid, it may be thought reaſonable, that the new Church ſhould be at leaſt 60 Feet broad, and 90 Feet long, beſides a Chancel at one End, and the Bellfrey and Portico at the other. Theſe Proportions may be varied; but to build more Room, than that every Perſon may conveniently hear and ſee, is to create Noiſe and Confuſion. A Church ſhould not be ſo filled with Pews, but that the Poor may have Room enough to ſtand and ſit in the Alleys, for to them equally is the Goſpel preached. It were to be wiſhed there were to be no Pews, but Benches; but there is no ſtemming the Tide of Profit, and the Advantage of Pew-keepers; eſpecially too, ſince by Pews in the Chapels of Eaſe,

the

the Miniſter is chiefly ſupported. It is evident, theſe fifty Churches are not enough for the preſent Inhabitants, and the Town will continually grow; but it is to be hoped, that hereafter more may be added, as the Wiſdom of the Government ſhall think fit; and therefore the Pariſhes ſhould be ſo divided, as to leave Room for Sub-diviſions, or at leaſt for Chapels of Eaſe.

About the ſame Time the excellent *Maſons*, under the Direction of their *Grand Maſter*, ſhewed their Skill in *Buckingham* Houſe and *Marlborough* Houſe in St *James*'s Park, *Powis* Houſe in *Ormond-ſtreet*, the *Opera* Houſe in the *Haymarket*, and many more about Town: And in the Country, the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s fine *Chatſworth* in *Derbyſhire*, *Stourton* in *Wiltſhire*, the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Caſtle *Howard* near *York*, *Helmſley* Houſe or *Duncomb-Park*, *Mereworth* Houſe in *Kent*, *Wilbury* Houſe in *Wiltſhire*, &c. Nay, after the Peace of *Utrecht*, many rich old Officers in the Army, returning home good Connoiſſeurs in Architecture, delighted in raiſing ſtately Manſions.

But the AUGUSTAN Stile was moſt richly diſplayed at *Oxford*, in the New Chapel of *Trinity* College by Dr BATHURST, in *Peck-Water-Square* of *Chriſt's-Church* College by Dr ALDRIGE, in *Queen's-College* by Dr LANCASTER, elegantly rebuilt, in *Allhallow*'s Church, the new *Printing-Houſe*, &c.

Grand Maſter WREN, who had deſigned St PAUL'S, *London*, A. D. 1673; and, as *Maſter* of *Work*, had conducted it from the *Footſtone*, had the Honour to finiſh that noble *Cathedral*. The firſt Stone of this *Baſilica* was laid in the Year 1675, and the Works carried on with ſuch Care and Induſtry, that, by the Year 1685, the Walls of the Quire and Side-Iſles were finiſhed, with the circular North and South Porticos; and the great Pillars of the Dome brought to the ſame Height: And it pleaſed God in his Mercy to bleſs the GRAND MASTER with Health and Length of Days, and to enable him to compleat the whole Structure in the Year 1710, to the Glory of his moſt holy Name, and Promotion of

his divine Worſhip, the principal Ornament of the Imperial Seat of this Realm. * *Majeſtas convenit iſta Deo.*

The higheſt or laſt Stone on the Top of the Lantern was laid by the Hands of the GRAND MASTER's Son, CHRISTOPHER WREN, Eſq; deputed by his Father, in the Preſence of that excellent Artificer Mr *Strong*, and his Son, GRAND WARDENS, and other *Free and Accepted Maſons*, and the *Fellow-Crafts*, chiefly employed in the Execution of the Work.

Thus was this mighty Fabrick, the ſecond Church for Grandeur in *Europe*, in the Space of 35 Years, begun and finiſhed by one Architect, and under one Biſhop of *London*, Dr *Henry Compton*; the Charge ſupported chiefly by a ſmall and eaſy Impoſition on Sea-coal brought to the Port of *London*: Whereas the Church of St *Peter* in *Rome* (the only Edifice that can come in Competition with it) continued in the Building the Space of 145 Years, carried on by no leſs than 12 Architects ſucceſſively; aſſiſted by the Police and Intereſts of the *Roman* See; the ready Acquiſition of Marble, and attended by the beſt Artiſts of the World in Sculpture, Statuary, Painting, and *Moſaic* Work, during the Reigns of 19 Popes †.

The

* Ovid's Faſt. *Lib.* 1.

† Names of the ARCHITECTS.		POPES.
1. *Bramante*,	under	*Julius* II. Anno Chriſti 1503.
2. *Julianus a Sanctis Gallo*,		
3. *Frater Jucundus Veronenſis Dominicanus*,		*Leo* X.
4. *Raphael Urbinas*,		
5. *Baldbazarus Peruſius*,		*Hadrianus* VI.
6. *Michael Angelo Bonarota*,		*Clemens* VII.
7. *Pyrrhus Lygorius*,		*Paulus* III.
8. *Jacobus Barocius*,		*Julius* III.
9. *Jacobus a Porta*,		*Paulus* IV.

10. *Do-*

The Difference between the Dimensions of St Peter's *Church at* Rome, *and St* Paul's *in* London.

N. B. *The Proportion of the* Roman *Palm to the* English *Foot is as* 732 *is to* 1000. 1000=732. 914=669,048, *and so of the rest*, ut infra.

	St Peter's.	2.	3.	St Paul's.	Excess of St Peter's above St Paul's.
	Roman Palms.	English Feet.	Fraction of a Foot.	English Feet.	Difference of Feet.
Long within	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the Entrance	310	226	920	100	126
Front without	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the Cross	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola Clear	190¼	139	629	108	031
Cupola and Lantern high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the Front	125	091	500	040	051

10. *Dominicus Fontana*,	*Pius* IV.
	Pius V.
	Gregorius XIII.
	Sixtus V.
	Urbanus VII.
	Gregorius XIV.
11. *Carolus Modernus*,	*Innocentius* IX.
	Clemens VIII.
	Paulus V.
	Alexander VII.
12. *Eques Berninus*,	*Urbanus* VIII.
	Innocentius X. 1648.

 " The

" The grand Cathedral of St *Paul*'s (ſays an ingenious Writer) " is undoubtedly one of the moſt magnificent modern Buildings in " *Europe*; all the Parts of which it is compoſed are ſuperlatively " beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts in particular " are very perfect Pieces of Architecture; neither ought the Eaſt " to go without due Applauſe. The two Spires at the Weſt End " are in a finiſhed Taſte; and the Portico with the Aſcent, and " the Dome that riſes in the Center of the Whole, afford a very " auguſt and ſurprizing Proſpect."

The Age and Infirmities of the *Grand Maſter*, which prevented his Attendance on this *ſolemn* Occaſion, obliged him from this Time forward to great Retirement: So that the *Lodges* ſuffered greatly for Want of his Preſence, as uſual, in viſiting and regulating their Meetings; and were at laſt reduced to the ſmall Number, as mentioned on Page 176.

Queen ANN died at *Kenſington*, without Iſſue, on *Aug.* 1, 1714. She was the laſt of the Race of King *Charles* I. upon the Throne of *Britain*; for the others, being *Romans*, are excluded by the Act of Parliament for ſettling the *Crown* upon the *Proteſtant* Heirs of his Siſter ELIZABETH *Stewart*, Queen of *Bohemia* above, *viz.* on her Daughter the Princeſs SOPHIA Electreſs Dowager of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*; and ſhe dying a little before Queen ANN, her Son GEORGE, the *Elector* of *Hanover*, ſucceeded on the ſaid firſt of *Aug.* 1714.

Saxon *Kings* of *Great-Britain.*

1. King GEORGE I. entered *London* moſt magnificently on *Sept.* 20, 1714; and, after the Rebellion, *A. D.* 1716, the few *Lodges* at *London*, wanting an active *Grand Maſter*, by Reaſon of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN's Diſability, thought fit to cement under a new *Grand Maſter*, as the Center of Union and Harmony. For this Purpoſe, the *Lodges*,

1. At the *Goſe* and *Gridiron*, in St *Paul*'s *Church-yard.*
2. At the *Crown*, in *Parker*'s-*Lane*, near *Drury-Lane.*

3. At

3. At the *Apple-Tree* Tavern, in *Charles-Street, Covent-Garden.*
4. At the *Rummer* and *Grapes* Tavern, in *Channel-Row, Weſtminſter.*
And ſome *old Brothers* met at the ſaid *Apple-Tree*; and, having put into the Chair the *oldeſt Maſter* Maſon (being the *Maſter* of a *Lodge)* they conſtituted themſelves a GRAND LODGE *pro Tempore* in *due Form*, and forthwith revived the Quarterly *Communication* of the *Officers* of Lodges (called 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's Day, in the 3d Year of King GEORGE I, *A. D.* 1717, the ASSEMBLY and FEAST of the *Free and Accepted Maſons* was held at the foreſaid *Gooſe* and *Gridiron*; now removed to the *Queen's-Arms* Tavern in St *Paul's Church-yard.*

Before Dinner, the *oldeſt Maſter* Maſon (being 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 inſtalled, was duly congratulated by the Aſſembly, who paid him the *Homage.*

Mr *Jacob Lamball*, Carpenter, } *Grand Wardens.*
Capt. *Joſeph Elliot*, —— }

SAYER, *Grand Maſter*, commanded the *Maſters* and *Wardens* of Lodges to meet the *Grand* Officers every *Quarter* in COMMUNICATION *, at the Place that he ſhould appoint in his Summons ſent by the *Tyler*.

* *N. B.* It is called the *Quarterly Communication*, becauſe it ſhould meet *Quarterly*, according to antient Uſage. And,

When the *Grand Maſter* is preſent, it is a Lodge in *ample Form*; otherwiſe, only in *due Form*; yet having the ſame Authority with *ample Form.*

The

The ASSEMBLY and FEAST was held at the ſaid Place, *June* 24, 1718, where

Brother SAYER, having gathered the Votes after Dinner, proclaimed aloud our Brother,

GEORGE PAYNE, Eſq; **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*, who being duly inveſted, inſtalled, congratulated, and homaged, recommended the ſtrict Obſervance of the *Quarterly Communication*; and deſired any Brethren to bring to the *Grand* Lodge any old *Writings* and *Records*, concerning *Maſons* and *Maſonry*, in order to ſhew the Uſages of antient Times: And this Year ſeveral old Copies of the **Gothic** *Conſtitutions* were produced and collated.

Mr *John Cordwell*, City-Carpenter, } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr *Thomas Morrice*, Stone-Cutter, }

By the Fervency and Zeal of *Grand Maſter* PAYNE, the Freedom of this Society has been fixed upon the noble and ſolid Baſis of thoſe *Noblemen* and *Princes*, who have done Honour to the *Craft*, by their conſtant Attendance and laudable Example; a Series of ſuch noble Perſonages as no Age, Society, or Nation could ever boaſt of to have ruled over them; and who, in a continued Succeſſion will, in all Probability, *govern them and lift them up for ever.*

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at the ſaid Place, *June* 24, 1719.

Brother PAYNE, having gathered the Votes, after Dinner proclaimed aloud the Reverend Brother

JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, LL.D. and F.R.S. **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*, and being duly inveſted, inſtalled, congratulated, and homaged, forthwith revived the old regular and peculiar Toaſts or Healths of the *Free Maſons.*

Mr *Antony Sayer* foreſaid, } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr *Tho. Morrice* foreſaid, }

Now ſeveral *old* Brothers, that had neglected the *Craft*, viſited the *Lodges*; ſome *Noblemen* were alſo made Brothers, and more *new* Lodges were conſtituted.

A S-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at the foresaid Place, *June* 24, 1720.

Brother DESAGULIERS, having gathered the Votes, after Dinner proclaimed aloud

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; again **Grand Master** of *Masons*; who being duly invested, installed, congratulated, and homaged, began the usual Demonstrations of Joy, Love, and Harmony.

Mr *Thomas Hobby*, Stone-Cutter, } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr *Rich. Ware*, Mathematician, }

This Year, 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 *Nicholes Stone*, the Warden of *Inigo Jones)* were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers, that those Papers might not fall into strange Hands.

At the *Quarterly Communication* or *Grand Lodge*, in *ample* Form, on St *John* the *Evangelist*'s Day, 1720, at the said Place,

It was agreed, in order to avoid Disputes on the *Annual* Feast-Day, that the NEW *Grand Master*, for the future, shall be named and proposed to the GRAND LODGE some Time before the Feast, by the present or OLD *Grand Master*; and if approved, that the Brother proposed, if present, shall be kindly saluted; or even if absent, his Health shall be toasted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Also agreed, that for the future, the *New Grand Master*, as soon as he is installed, shall have the *sole* Power of appointing both his *Grand Wardens* and a DEPUTY *Grand Master* (now found as necessary as formerly) according to antient Custom, when *Noble* Brothers were *Grand Masters*.

Accordingly,

At the **Grand Lodge**, in *ample* Form, on *Lady-Day*, 1721, at the said Place, *Grand Master* PAYNE proposed for his Successor our most Noble Brother

JOHN Duke of MONTAGU, *Master* of a Lodge; who being present, was forthwith saluted *Grand Master Elect*, and his Health

drank

drank in *due* Form; when the whole Brotherhood expreſſed great Joy at the happy Proſpect of being again patronized by *noble Grand Maſters*, as in the proſperous Times of *Free Maſonry*.

PAYNE, *Grand Maſter*, obſerving the Number of Lodges to increaſe, and that the *General Aſſembly* required more Room, propoſed the next *Aſſembly* and *Feaſt* to be held at *Stationers-Hall*, near *Ludgate-Street*; which was agreed to.

Then the *Grand Wardens* were ordered, as uſual, to prepare the Feaſt, and to take ſome STEWARDS to their Aſſiſtance, Brothers of Ability and Capacity, and to appoint ſome Brethren, as Waiters, to attend the Tables; for that no Strangers muſt be there. But the *Grand* Officers not finding a proper Number of *Stewards*, JOSIAH VILLENEAU, Upholder in the *Borough* of *Southwark*, generouſly undertook the Whole himſelf, attended by *Thomas Morrice*, *Francis Bailey*, and other Waiters.

CHAP. IV.

From Grand Maſter *the* Duke of MONTAGU, *to* Grand Maſter *the* Duke of RICHMOND.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST being at *Stationers-Hall*, *June* 24, 1721, in the 7th Year of King GEORGE I,

PAYNE, *Grand Maſter*, with his *Grand Wardens*, the former *Grand* Officers, and the *Maſters* and *Wardens* of 12 Lodges, met the *Grand Maſter Elect*, in a *Grand Lodge* at the *Queen's-Arms* Tavern in St *Paul's Church-yard*, in the Morning; and having forthwith recognized their Choice of Brother MONTAGU, they made ſome new Brothers, particularly the noble PHILIP, Lord *Stanhope*, now Earl of *Cheſterfield*: And from thence they marched on Foot to the Hall, in proper Cloathing and due Form; where they were joyfully received by about 150 *true* and *faithful*, all cloathed.

After Grace ſaid, they ſat down in the antient Manner of *Maſons* to a very elegant Feaſt, and dined with Joy and Gladneſs. After Dinner and Grace ſaid,

Brother PAYNE the old *Grand Maſter* made the *firſt Proceſſion* round the *Hall* *, and when return'd, he proclaim'd aloud the moſt noble Prince and our Brother,

JOHN MONTAGU, Duke of MONTAGU, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons!* and Brother *Payne* having inveſted his *Grace's* WORSHIP with the *Enſigns* and *Badges* of his Office and Authority, inſtall'd him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and ſat down on his Right Hand; while the Aſſembly own'd the Duke's Authority with due Homage and joyful Congratulations, upon this *Revival* of the *Proſperity* of *Maſonry*.

MONTAGU *Grand Maſter*, immediately call'd forth (without naming him before) as it were careleſly, JOHN BEAL, M. D. as his *Deputy-Grand-Maſter*, whom Brother *Payne* inveſted, and inſtall'd in *Hiram Abbiff*'s Chair on the *Grand Maſter's Left Hand.*

In like Manner his *Worſhip* call'd forth and appointed, { Mr. *Joſiah Villeneau* / Mr. *Thomas Morrice* } *Grand Wardens.* who were inveſted and inſtall'd by the laſt *Grand Wardens.*

Upon which the DEPUTY GRAND MASTER and GRAND WARDENS were ſaluted and congratulated as uſual.

Then MONTAGU *Grand Maſter*, with his *Officers* and the *old Officers*, having made the *ſecond Proceſſion* round the *Hall*, Brother DESAGULIERS made an eloquent Oration about MASONS and MASONRY. After great Harmony, the Effect of Brotherly Love, the *Grand Maſter* thank'd Brother *Villeneau* for his Care of the *Feaſt*, and order'd him as *Senior Grand Warden*, to cloſe the *Lodge* in good Time.

The **Grand Lodge** in *ample* Form on 29 *Sept.* 1721, at the *Kings-Arms* aforeſaid, with the former *Grand* Officers and thoſe of ſixteen *Lodges*.

* See the Form thereof in Chapter V.

His Grace's WORSHIP and the LODGE finding Fault with all the Copies of the *old* GOTHIC *Conſtitutions*, order'd Brother *James Anderſon*, A. M. to digeſt the ſame in a new and better Method.

The **Grand Lodge** in *ample* Form on St. JOHN's Day, 27 *Dec.* 1721, at the ſaid *Kings-Arms*, with former *Grand* Officers and thoſe of twenty *Lodges*.

MONTAGU *Grand Maſter*, at the Deſire of the *Lodge*, appointed fourteen *learned Brothers* to examine Brother ANDERSON's *Manuſcript*, of the Conſtitution Book, and to make Report. And this *Communication* was made very entertaining by the *Lectures* of ſome *old Maſons*.

Grand Lodge at the *Fountain* Tavern in the *Strand*, in *ample* Form, 25 *March* 1722, with former *Grand* Officers and thoſe of twenty four *Lodges*.

The ſaid *Committee* of fourteen reported that they had peruſed Brother ANDERSON's *Manuſcript*, *viz.* the *Hiſtory*, *Charges*, *Regulations*, *and Maſter's Song*, and after ſome Amendments, had approv'd of the ſame: Upon which the *Lodge* deſir'd the *Grand Maſter* to order it to be printed. Mean while,

Ingenious Men of ALL Faculties and Stations, being convinced that the *Cement* of the *Lodge* was LOVE and FRIENDSHIP, earneſtly requeſted to be made MASONS, affecting *this* amicable Fraternity more than other Societies, then often diſturbed by warm Diſputes.

Grand Maſter MONTAGU's good Government inclin'd the better Sort to continue him in the Chair another Year; and therefore they delay'd to prepare the *Feaſt*.

But PHILIP Duke of WHARTON, lately made a Brother, tho' not the *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, being ambitious of the Chair, got a Number of Brethren to meet him at *Stationers-Hall*, 24 *June* 1722, who having no *Grand* Officers preſent, put in the Chair the *oldeſt Maſter Maſon* (who was not the *preſent* Maſter of a *Lodge*, alſo irregular) and without the uſual decent Ceremonials, the ſaid *old Maſon* proclaim'd aloud

Philip

PHILIP WHARTON Duke of WHARTON **Grand Master** of *Masons*, and

Mr. *Joshua Timson*, Blacksmith, } *Grand* } but his Grace ap-
Mr. *William Hawkins*, Mason, } *Wardens.* } pointed no *Deputy*, nor was the *Lodge* opened and closed in due Form.

Therefore the *noble* Brothers, and all those that would not countenance Irregularities, disown'd WHARTON's Authority, till worthy Brother MONTAGU healed the Breach of Harmony by Summoning

The **Grand Lodge** to meet 17 *January* 1722-3, at the *King's-Arms* aforesaid, where the Duke of WHARTON promising to be *True* and *Faithful*, *Deputy Grand Master* BEAL proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother,

II. PHILIP WHARTON Duke of WHARTON, **Grand Master** of *Masons*, who being duly Invested, Install'd, Congratulated, Homaged, and having permitted the usual Demonstrations of Joy, Love and Harmony, by the former *Grand Officers*, and the *Officers* of twenty five *Lodges* appointed.

Dr DESAGULIERS, *Deputy Grand Master*,
Joshua Timson, aforesaid, } *Grand Wardens.*
James Anderson, A. M. }

Grand Warden ANDERSON produced the NEW *Book* of *Constitutions*, in Print; which was again approv'd, as was also the Addition of the *antient Manner of Constituting a Lodge.*

Now MASONRY flourish'd in Harmony, Reputation and Numbers; many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the *first Rank* desired to be admitted into the *Fraternity*; besides other Learned Men, Merchants, Clergymen and Tradesmen, who found a *Lodge* to be a safe and pleasant Relaxation from Intense Study, or the Hurry of Business, WITHOUT *Politicks* or *Party*. Therefore the *Grand Master* was obliged to constitute more *new Lodges*, and was very assiduous in *visiting* the *Lodges* every Week, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*; and his *Worship* was well pleas'd with their kind and respectful Manner of receiving him, and they with his affable and becoming Conversation.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form, 25 *April* 1723, at the *White-Lion* in *Cornhill*, with former *Grand* Officers and those of thirty *Lodges*, call'd over by Grand *Warden* ANDERSON; for no *Secretary* was yet appointed. When

WHARTON *Grand Master* proposed for his Successor the Earl of DALKEITH (late Duke of BUCKLEUGH) *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was unanimously approv'd and duly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

The *Tickets* for the next *Feast* were order'd to be Ten Shillings each, impress'd from a curious *Copper Plate*, and seal'd with the *Grand Master's Seal* of Office, to be disposed of by the *Grand Wardens* and the *Stewards*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* on *Monday* 24 *June* 1723, at *Merchant Taylors-Hall*, in *Thread-needle-Street*.

The *Committee* appointed to keep out *Cowans*, and the *Stewards* to receive the *Tickets* and direct the Servants came early.

WHARTON *Grand Master* came attended by some eminent Brothers in their Coaches; and forthwith walking with his *Deputy* and *Wardens* into the *Lodge-Room*, he sent for the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, who came from the *Hall*, and form'd the *Grand Lodge*, call'd over by Brother *William Cowper*, Esq; now appointed *Secretary*.

Some observing that Brother *Dalkeith* was now in *Scotland*, proposed to the *Grand Master* to name another for his Successor; but DALKEITH's *Wardens* declar'd that his Lordship would soon return. Adjourn'd to Dinner.

About 400 *Free Masons*, all duly clothed, dined elegantly in due Form.

After Dinner, Brother WHARTON made the *first Procession** round the Tables, and when return'd, proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

III. FRANCIS SCOTT Earl of DALKEITH **Grand Master** of *Masons*. He had left with the *Wardens* of his private *Lodge* a Power to appoint in his Name,

* See the Form of this Procession in Chapter V.

Dr.

Dr. DESAGULIERS his *Deputy Grand Master*, who fill'd the Chair; and having thank'd the *Stewards*, order'd *Grand* Warden *Sorrell* to close the Lodge in good Time.*

Francis Sorrell, Esq; } *Grand Wardens.*
John Senex, Mathematician, }

Grand Lodge at the *Crown Tavern* in *Threadneedle-street* 25 *Nov.* 1723, in *ample* Form, with former *Grand* Officers and those of thirty *Lodges*. They agreed on several Things for the Good of *Masonry*, which, with other Things afterwards determin'd at *Grand Lodges*, are dispers'd in the *New Regulations*, *Committee of Charity*, &c. hereafter; and special Care was taken to prevent Disturbance, and preserve Harmony on *Feast-Days*.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the aforesaid *Crown*, 19 *Feb.* 1723-4, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty six *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Crown* aforesaid, 28 *April* 1724, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty one *Lodges*.

DALKEITH *Grand Master* proposed for his Successor the most noble *Duke* of RICHMOND and LENNOX, (and Duke *d'Aubigny*) Master of a *Lodge*, who was joyfully saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

CHAP. V.

From **Grand Master** the Duke of RICHMOND, to **Grand Master** the Duke of NORFOLK.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* being at *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* on 24 *June* 1724.

DALKEITH *Grand Master* with his *Deputy* and *Wardens* waited on Brother RICHMOND in the Morning at his House in *Whitehall*,

* Stewards that acted at the Feast on 24 *June* 1723, and were publickly thank'd.

Mr. *Henry Prude*,	Capt. *Benjamin Hodges*,
Mr. *Giles Clutterbuck*,	Mr. *Edward Lambert*,
Mr. *John Shepherd*,	Mr. *Charles Kent*,

who

who with many Brothers duly clothed, proceeded in Coaches from the *West* to the *East*, and were handsomely received at the *Hall* by a vast *Assembly*.

The GRAND LODGE met, and having confirm'd their Choice of Brother RICHMOND, adjourn'd to Dinner. Dinner being ended *Grand Master* DALKEITH made the *first* Procession round the Tables, viz.

Brother *Clinch* to clear the Way.
The *Stewards* two and two a Breast with *white* Rods.
Secretary COWPER with the *Bag*, and on his Left.
The *Master* of a *Lodge* with *One* Great *Light*.
Two other *Great Lights* born by two *Masters* of *Lodges*.
Former *Grand Wardens* proceeding one by one, according to *Juniority*.
Former *Grand Masters* proceeding, according to *Juniority*.
SORRELL and SENEX the two *Grand Wardens*.
DESAGULIERS *Deputy Grand Master alone*.

On the *Left* Hand.	On the *Right* Hand.
The *Sword* carried by the *Master* of the *Lodge* to which the *Sword* belong'd.*	The Book of *Constitutions* on a Cushion carried by the *Master* of the *Senior Lodge* present.
RICHMOND *Grand Master Elect.*	DALKEITH *Grand Master.*

During the *Procession*, three Times round the *Tables*, the Brethren stood up and fac'd about with the *regular* Salutations; and when return'd

Brother DALKEITH stood up, and bowing to the *Assembly*, thank'd them for the Honour he had of being their *Grand Master*, and then proclaim'd aloud *the most noble Prince* and our Brother

IV. CHARLES LENNOX Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox*

Grand Master of *Masons*.

The *Duke* having bow'd to the *Assembly*, Brother DALKEITH invested him with the proper *Ensigns* and *Badges* of his Office and Authority; install'd him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and wishing him all

* Now by the Grand Sword Bearer.

Prosperity,

Prosperity, sat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the Assembly join'd in due Homage, affectionate Congratulations and other Signs of Joy.

RICHMOND *Grand Master* standing up, call'd forth (as it were by Accident) and appointed

MARTIN FOLKES, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*, who was invested and install'd by the last Deputy in the Chair of *Hiram Abbif*.

George Payne Esq; formerly G. M. } *Grand Wardens.*
Francis Sorrell Esq; late G. Warden, }

William Cowper Esq; was continued *Secretary* by the *Grand Master's* returning him the Books, and all of them were formally congratulated by the *Assembly*.*

RICHMOND *Grand Master* made the *second Procession* round the Tables like the *First*, except that Brother DALKEITH walked first as the youngest late *Grand Master*, close after the former *Grand Wardens*; and RICHMOND walk'd *alone* last of all, with his DEPUTY immediately before him, and his two *Grand Wardens* before the *Deputy*; and before them the *Sword* and *Constitutions*.

When return'd,

The *Grand Master* began to toast the regular *Healths*, and due Respects to our noble Brothers present and absent, particularly to our last good *Grand Master* DALKEITH.

After which, the usual Expressions of Joy, Love and Friendship went round; and the *Assembly* was most agreeably entertained with Orations, Musick and Mason-Songs, till the *Grand Master* order'd his senior *Warden* PAYNE to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

Now MASONRY was illustrious at home and abroad, and *Lodges* multiplied.

* Stewards that acted at the Feast on 24 *June* 1724, and were publickly thank'd.

These first six acted at the last Feast.

Mr. *Henry Prude*,	Capt. *Samuel Tuffnell*,
Capt. *Benjamin Hodges*,	Mr. *Giles Taylor*,
Mr. *Giles Chesterbuck*,	Capt. *Nathaniel Smith*,
Mr. *John Shepherd*,	Mr. *Richard Crosts*,
Mr. *Edward Lambert*,	Mr. *Peter Paul Kemp*,
Mr. *Charles Kent*,	Mr. *North Stainer*.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Crown* aforesaid, 21 *Nov.* 1724, with former *Grand* Officers and those of forty *Lodges*. When

Our noble Brother DALKEITH, proposed a *Fund* of GENERAL CHARITY for *poor Brothers*, which was agreed to by all.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Bell Tavern Westminster* 17 *March* 1724-5, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty six *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil, Temple-Bar*, 20 *May* 1725, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty eight *Lodges*, *Deputy Grand Master* FOLKES in the Chair held a most agreeable *Communication*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Crown* aforesaid, on 24 *June* 1725, when the *Grand* Officers were desired to continue *six Months* longer.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Bell* aforesaid, 27 *Nov.* 1725, with former Grand *Officers* and those of forty nine *Lodges*. When

RICHMOND *Grand Master* proposed for his Successor the Lord PAISLEY (afterwards Earl of *Abercorn*) *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was gladly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*. No Stewards were appointed.

But *Grand Master* RICHMOND desired our Brother *John James Heidegger* to prepare the *Feast* in the best Manner.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall* on St. JOHN's Day, 27 *Dec.* 1725.

Lord PAISLEY, being in the Country, had by Letter made the Duke of RICHMOND his *Proxy*, and all Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother RICHMOND proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

V. JAMES HAMILTON Lord PAISLEY, **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

Brother RICHMOND as *Proxy*, continued in the Chair, and in *Grand Master* PAISLEY's Name appointed Dr. DESAGULIERS *Deputy Grand Master*.

Colonel *Daniel Houghton*, } *Grand Wardens*.
Sir *Thomas Prendergast*, Bart. }

In

In both Proceſſions the DUKE walked alone. The *Secretary* was continued.

Brother *Heidegger* was thanked for the elegant and ſumptuous Feaſt; and the *Grand Maſter* ordered his S. Warden *Houghton* to cloſe the *Lodge* in good Time.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Bell* aforeſaid, on *Monday* 28 *Feb.* 1725-6, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of thirty-ſix *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Crown* aforeſaid, on *Monday* 12 *Dec.* 1726, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of thirty *Lodges*.

In this long Interval the *Deputy Grand Maſter* duly viſited the *Lodges* till the *Principal* came to Town, who now propoſed for his Succeſſor the Earl of INCHIQUIN, Maſter of a *Lodge*, and he was gladly ſaluted as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

No *Stewards*: But Brother *Edward Lambert* undertook to provide the *Feaſt* in an elegant Manner, according to Cuſtom.

ASSEMBLY and *Feaſt* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Monday* 27 *Feb.* 1726-7. All Things being regularly tranſacted as above, Brother *Paiſley* proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VI. WILLIAM O BRIEN, Earl of *Inchiquin*, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Who appointed

WILLIAM COWPER, Eſq; * his *Deputy Grand Maſter*.

Alexander Choke, Eſq; } *Grand Wardens*.
William Burdon, Eſq; }

Mr EDWARD WILSON was made *Secretary*; and Brother *Lambert* was thanked for his Care of the *Feaſt*.

Grand Lodge, in *ample* Form, at the *Crown* aforeſaid, on *Wedneſday May* 10, 1727, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of forty *Lodges*, in great Harmony.

During the *Maſterſhip* of Lord INCHIQUIN,

* Formerly Secretary.

King GEORGE I. having reigned near 13 Years, died at *Osnabrug*, where he was born, in his Way to *Hanover*, where he was buried, aged 67 Years, on *June* 11, 1727, when his Son succeeded, *viz.*

---

2. King GEORGE II. aged 44 Years, who with his Queen CAROLINE were crowned at *Westminster*, on *Oct.* 11, 1727.

In the last Reign, sundry of the fifty *new Churches* in the Suburbs of *London* were built in a fine *Stile* upon the Parliamentary Fund, particularly the beautiful St MARY *le Strand.* But St MARTIN's *in the Fields* was, at the sole Charge of the Parishioners, rebuilt strong and regular: And it being a *Royal* Parish *Church*, King GEORGE I. sent RICHARD Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Lord *Almoner*, as *Deputy*, and *Thomas Hewet*, Esq; his *Surveyor* General, attended by Brother *Gibbs* (the *Architect* of that grand Pile) with many *Free Masons*, in a solemn Procession from the Palace, to level the *Footstone* of the *South-East* Corner, by giving it three great *Knocks* with a *Mallet*, in the King's Name, and laying upon it a Purse of 100 *Guineas:* When the Trumpets sounded, all joined in joyful Acclamations, and the *Craftsmen* went to the Tavern to drink

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT.

The *Inscription* below was cut in the Stone, and Lead put upon it. *

D. S.
SERENISSIMUS REX GEORGIUS
PER DEPUTATUM SUUM
REVERENDUM ADMODUM IN CHRISTO PATREM
RICHARDUM EPISCOPUM SARISBURIENSEM
SUMMUM SUUM ELEEMOSYNARIUM
ADSISTENTE (REGIS JUSSU)
DOMINO THOMA HEWET EQUITE AURATO
ÆDIFICIORUM REGIORUM CURATORI PRINCIPALI
PRIMUM HUJUS ECCLESIÆ LAPIDEM
POSUIT
MARTII 19. ANNO DOMINI 1721.
ANNOQUE REGNI SUI OCTAVO.

 In

In this Reign alſo, the *Art* was diſplayed in the *New Buildings* in and about *Hanover-Square*, as in the net Houſes of the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Montroſe*, and *Roxborough*; of Sir *Robert Sutton* and General *Wade*; of the Earl of *Burlington* in *Picadilly*; of the Duke of *Chandois* at *Canons* near *Edgware* *; the Court of the *Rolls*; *Wanſtead-Houſe*, on *Epping-Foreſt*, by the Earl of *Tilney*; *Houghton-Hall* in *Norfolk*, by Sir *Robert Walpole* †, Knight of the Garter; Sir *Gregory Page*'s Houſe on *Black-heath*; and many more, either finiſhed or founded before the King's Death, that ſhew a fine Improvement in the *Royal Art*.

In the *Firſt* Year of King GEORGE II.

INCHIQUIN, *Grand Maſter*, aſſembled the *Grand Lodge* in *Quarterly Communication*, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of forty *Lodges*, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, on *Saturday June* 24, 1727.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Bell* aforeſaid, on *Saturday* 28 *Oct.* 1727, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of thirty-five *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Maſter* COWPER in the Chair.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, on *Tueſday* 19 *Dec.* 1727, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of only eighteen *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Maſter* COWPER in the Chair, eloquently excuſed the *Grand Maſter*'s Abſence in *Ireland*, and his ſudden Calling them together; for that the *Feaſt* drew nigh, and that the *Grand Maſter* had, by Letter, impowered him to propoſe, for his Succeſſor, the Lord COLERANE, Maſter of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith ſaluted as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

No *Stewards* being appointed, Brother *Lambert* again undertook to provide the Feaſt.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Mercers-Hall*, on St JOHN's Day, *Wedneſday* 27 *Dec.* 1727. All Things being regularly tranſacted

* Since pulled down.

† Afterwards Earl of *Orford*.

as above, *Deputy Grand Master* COWPER proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VII. HENRY HARE, Lord COLERANE, **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

Who appointed

ALEXANDER CHOKE, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

Nathaniel Blakerby, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
Mr *Joseph Highmore*, Painter, }

Mr WILLIAM REID was made *Secretary*, and Brother *Lambert* was thanked for his Care.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Crown* aforesaid, on *Wednesday* 17 *April*, 1728, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of twenty-seven *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *King's-Arms* aforesaid, on *Tuesday* 25 *June*, 1728, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of twenty-eight *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Queen's-Head* Tavern in *Great Queen-street*, on *Tuesday* 26 *Nov.* 1728, with the Earl of INCHIQUIN, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* CHOKE, in the Chair, excused the *Grand Master*'s Absence, and in his Name proposed, for Successor, the Lord KINGSTON, Master of a *Lodge*, who was well recommended also by Brother INCHIQUIN, and was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Brother *Desaguliers* moved to revive the *Office* of *Stewards*, to assist the *Grand Wardens* in providing the *Feast*, and that their Number be Twelve, which was readily agreed to; who were accordingly appointed as in the Margin below *.

* STEWARDS that acted on 27 *Dec.* 1728, and were publickly thanked.

1. Mr *John Revis*,
2. Mr *Edwin Ward*,
3. Mr *Samuel Stead*,
4. Mr *Theodore Cheribolm*,
5. Mr *William Benn*,
6. Mr *Gerard Hatley*,
7. Mr *William Wilson*,
8. Mr *William Tew*,
9. Mr *William Hopkins*,
10. Mr *Thomas Reason*,
11. Mr *Thomas Alford*,
12. Mr *H. Smart*.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Mercers-Hall*, on St JOHN's Day, *Friday* 27 *Dec.* 1728. *Deputy Grand Maſter* CHOKE, with his *Wardens*, ſeveral *noble* Brothers, former *Grand* Officers, and many Brethren, duly clothed, attended the *Grand Maſter Elect* in Coaches, from his Lordſhip's Houſe in *Leiceſter-Square*, and conducted him from the *Weſt* to the *Eaſt*: And all Things being regularly tranſacted, as on ſuch Occaſions had been uſual, *Deputy Grand Maſter* CHOKE proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VIII. JAMES KING, Lord KINGSTON, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Who appointed

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Eſq; *Deputy Grand Maſter*.

Sir *James Thornhill*, } *Grand Wardens*.
Mr *Martin O Connor*, }

The *Secretary* was continued.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *three Tuns*, *Swithin's-Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*, on *March* 27, 1729, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of thirty-one *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, being at the *King's-Arms* aforeſaid, on *Friday* 11 *July*, 1729, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of twenty-ſix *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Maſter* BLAKERBY was in the Chair.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, on *Tueſday* 25 *Nov.* 1729, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of twenty-ſeven *Lodges*.

KINGSTON, *Grand Maſter*, at his own Coſt, provided a curious *Pedeſtal*, and a rich *Cuſhion*, with golden *Knobs* and *Fringes* for the *Top* of the *Pedeſtal*; a fine *Velvet Bag* for the *Secretary*, and a Badge of *two golden Pens* a-croſs on his Breaſt: For which very handſome Preſents, the *Lodge* returned hearty Thanks in ſolemn Manner.

Grand

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the aforesaid Tavern, on St JOHN's Day, *Saturday* 27 *Dec.* 1729, with our noble Brother INCHIQUIN, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty-two *Lodges*: When BLAKEREY, *Deputy Grand Master*, in the Chair, in the GRAND MASTER's Name, and by his Letter, proposed for Successor, the Duke of NORFOLK, Master of a *Lodge*, who was joyfully saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

CHAP. VI.

From Grand Master *the* Duke of NORFOLK, *to* Grand Master *the* Earl of CRAUFURD.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, on *Thursday*, *Jan.* 29, 1729-30 *, in the third Year of King GEORGE II.

KINGSTON, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, attended the *Grand Master Elect* in the Morning, at his Grace's House in St *James's-Square*; where he was met by a vast Number of Brothers, duly clothed; and from thence they went from *West* to *East*, in the following *Procession* of March, *viz.*

* Stewards that acted on 29 *January* 1729-30,

1. Mr. *John Revis*,
2. Mr. *Samuel Stead*,
3. Mr. *Edwin Ward*,
4. Mr. *William Wilson*,
5. Mr. *Thomas Reason*,
6. Mr. *William Tew*,
7. Mr. *William Serjeant*,
8. *James Chambers*, Esq;
9. Mr. — *Pread*,
10. Mr. — *Bardo*, Senior,
11. Mr. — *Bardo*, Junior,
12. Mr. *Charles Hoar*,

The *first Six* acted at the *last Feast*, and they were all publickly thank'd for their Care.

Brother

Brother *Johnson* to clear the Way.

SIX STEWARDS with their BADGES and *White Rods*. Two in each Chariot.

Brothers *without Distinction*, duly clothed, in Gentlemens Coaches.

The NOBLE and EMINENT *Brethren* duly clothed, in their own Chariots.

Former GRAND OFFICERS *not noble*, clothed proper, in Gentlemens Coaches.

Former NOBLE *Grand Masters* clothed proper, in their own Chariots.

The SECRETARY *alone*, with his BADGE and BAG, clothed, in a Chariot.

The TWO GRAND WARDENS clothed proper with their *Badges*, in one Chariot.

The D. G. MASTER *alone*, clothed proper, with his *Badge*, in a Chariot.

KINGSTON Grand Master, clothed proper, with *his* BADGE. } in one Coach.
NORFOLK G. M. *Elect*, clothed *only* as a MASON. }

The Duke of *Norfolk*'s Coach of State empty.

The *Stewards* halted at *Charing-Cross* till the Messenger brought Orders to move on slowly, and till the Rest follow'd: And when the *Grand Master moved* from the Square, Brother *John Pine* Esq; the Marshal, made haste to the *Hall* to conduct the

Procession of Entry at the *Hall-Gate*.

The twelve *Stewards* standing, six on each Side of the Passage, made a Lane with their *White Rods*.

Brother *Johnson* clear'd the Way.

Former *Grand Wardens* walk'd one by one, according to *Juniority*.

Former *D. Grand Masters* walk'd one by one, according to *Juniority*.

Former *Grand Masters* by *Juniority*, viz.

Lord COLERANE, *Earl* of INCHIQUIN, *Lord* PAISLEY, *Duke* of RICHMOND, *Earl* of DALKEITH, *Duke* of MONTAGU, *Dr.* DESAGULIERS, GEORGE PAYNE Esq; and Mr. ANTONY SAYER.

Then the *Stewards* closed, walking Two and Two.

The *Secretary* alone.

The two *Grand Wardens* together.

The *Deputy Grand Master* alone.

On the *Left* Hand.	On the *Right* Hand.
The SWORD born by the *Master* of the *Lodge* to which it belong'd.	The BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS on the fine *Cushion* carried by the *Master* of the *Senior Lodge*.
NORFOLK *Grand Master Elect*.	KINGSTON *Grand Master*.

Marshal Pine with his *Truncheon Blue*, tipt with *Gold*.

In

In this Order they decently walk'd into the *Lodge Room* (while the Others walk'd into the *Hall*) and there the *Masters* and *Wardens* of Lodges received their GRAND MASTER with Joy and Reverence in due Form. He sat down in his Chair before the *Pedestal*, cover'd with the rich *Cushion*, upon which were laid the *Constitutions* and the *Sword*; and the *Grand Master Elect*, on his Right Hand.

The *Lodge* being open, the last Minutes were read by the *Secretary*; and the Election of Brother NORFOLK was solemnly recognized.

Adjourn'd to Dinner, A *Grand Feast* indeed!

Dinner being ended, and the *first* Procession made round the Tables *, Brother KINGSTON proclaim'd aloud the most noble *Prince* the FIRST *Duke*, *Marquis* and *Earl* of *Great Britain*, and our Brother

IX. THOMAS HOWARD Duke of *Norfolk*, **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

And having invested him and install'd him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, he sat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the *Assembly* join'd in their Homage and Congratulations.

NORFOLK *Grand Master*.

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

Col. *Geo. Carpenter*, late *Lord Carpenter*, } *Grand Wardens*.
Tho. Batson Esq; Counsellor at Law, }

The *Secretary* was continued.

And having made the second *Procession* round the Tables, in the usual Form, great Harmony abounded, till the *Grand Master* order'd S. G. *Warden* CARPENTER to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Devil Tavern* near *Temple-Bar*, on *Tuesday* 21 *April* 1730, with the noble Brothers, RICHMOND, INCHIQUIN, KINGSTON, COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, with those of thirty one *Lodges*.

Much Time was spent in receiving and bestowing Charity.

* See the Form of this Procession in Chapter V.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *due* Form was again held at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Friday* 28 *Aug.* 1730, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty four *Lodges*. D. G. *Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *King's-Arms Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday* 15 *Dec.* 1730, with our noble Brother COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty one *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair, moved to postpone the *Feast*, the GRAND MASTER being at *Venice*; which was agreed to. But that did not prevent

A **Grand Lodge** which was held in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on 29 *Jan.* 1730-1, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty one *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY acquainted the *Lodge*, that tho' our Right Worshipful *Grand* MASTER was now at *Venice*, He was not unmindful of the Brotherhood, but had sent three kind Presents, namely,

1. TWENTY POUNDS to the Fund of *Masons-Charity*.

2. A Large *Folio* Book of the finest Writing Paper for the RECORDS of the *Grand Lodge*, most richly bound in *Turky* and *gilded*, and on the Frontispiece in Vellum, the ARMS of NORFOLK amply display'd, with a *Latin* Inscription of his noble *Titles*. And at the End the ARMS of MASONRY, likewise amply display'd and illuminated.

3. The *Old Trusty* SWORD of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS King of *Sweden*, that was wore next by his Successor in War the brave BERNARD Duke of *Sax-Weimar*, with both their Names on the Blade; which the *Grand Master* had order'd Brother *George Moody* (the King's Sword-Cutler) to adorn richly with the *Arms* of *Norfolk* in Silver on the Scabbard; in order to be the GRAND MASTER's **Sword** of *State* for the future.

The *Lodge* express'd their grateful Acceptance in their own agreeable Manner. The *Feast* was again postponed.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Wednesday* 17 *March* 1730-1, with our Brothers RICHMOND and

 COLE-

COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, Lord LOVELL and the Officers of twenty nine *Lodges*, when *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair propoſed (in the *Grand Maſter*'s Name) for Succeſſor, the Lord LOVELL *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, who was ſaluted *Grand Maſter Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feaſt* at *Mercer's-Hall*, 27 *March* 1731. The *Proceſſion* of *March* was very ſplendid, many Noblemen and Gentlemen (being *Maſons*) all clothed in *White* Aprons and Gloves, proceeded in Coaches, with Muſic, from Lord LOVELL's Houſe in *Great Ruſſel-Street*, *Bloomſbury*, in the *Weſt*, *Eaſtward* to the *Hall*. Where the *Deputy Grand Maſter*, in the abſence of the moſt noble THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, **Grand Maſter**, propoſed the Right Honourable THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL, to ſucceed his Grace in SOLOMON's *Chair*, for the Year enſuing.

But Lord LOVELL being ill of an Ague, return'd home, and left Lord COLERANE his Proxy for the Day.

All Things being regularly tranſacted as above,

Deputy Grand Maſter BLAKERBY proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

X. THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Lord COLERANE being inveſted in his Name, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Eſq; *Deputy Grand Maſter*.

George Douglas, M. D. } *Grand Wardens*.
James Chambers, Jun. Eſq; }

William Reid the *Secretary*, was continued; and Brother *George Moody* was appointed *Sword-Bearer*.*

* Stewards that acted on 27 *March* 1731, and were all publickly thank'd.

1. *George Douglas*, M. D.
2. *James Chambers*, } Eſqrs.
3. *Thomas Moor*, } Eſqrs.
4. *John Atwood*, } Eſqrs.
5. *Thomas Durant*, } Eſqrs.
6. Mr. *George Page*,
7. Mr. *John Haines*,
8. Mr. *William Millward*,
9. Mr. *Roger Lacy*,
10. Mr. *Charles Trinquand*,
11. Mr. *John Calcot*,
12. Mr. *John King*.

The

The Feast concluded with Mirth and Unanimity.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Rose Tavern* in *St. Mary-le-Bonne*, on *Friday* 14 *May* 1731,

Present,

The Right Honourable the Lord LOVELL, *Grand Master*.
THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.
George Douglas M. D. } *Grand Wardens*.
James Chambers Esq;
His Grace the Duke of NORFOLK, } Formerly *Grand Masters*.
The Right Honourable the Earl of INCHIQUIN,
The Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE,
The Reverend Doctor DESAGULIERS, } Formerly *Grand Masters*.
GEORGE PAYNE Esq;
MARTIN FOLKES Esq; President of the R. S. } Formerly *Deputy Grand Masters*.
ALEXANDER CHOKE Esq;
NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq;
William Burdon Esq; formerly *Grand Warden*.
And the *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven LODGES.

LOVELL, *Grand Master*, moved, that the *Lodge* should now return Thanks to kind Brother NORFOLK for his *noble* Presents to the *Fraternity*; which was forthwith done in solemn Form, and receiv'd by the *Duke* with Brotherly Affection.

The *Treasurer*, Brother NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; passed his Accounts with general Satisfaction. Several Motions were made by the Brethren in relation to the *general Charity*, which promised great Relief to distressed Brethren. And in order to come at a more certain Knowledge of the Necessities and Merit of such poor Brethren, as should apply for the said Charity, it was resolved, that all Persons who had served the Office of *Grand Master*, or of *Deputy Grand Master*, should always be Members of the *Committee of Charity*.

It was also resolved, that the said Committee should be restrain'd from giving more than five Pounds to any one Petitioner for Charity.

To ease the Grand *Secretary* of the extraordinary and almost impracticable Labour of Writing the *Minutes* of the *Quarterly Communications*,

COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, Lord LOVELL and the Officers of twenty nine *Lodges*, when *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair propoſed (in the *Grand Maſter*'s Name) for Succeſſor, the Lord LOVELL *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, who was ſaluted *Grand Maſter Elect.*

ASSEMBLY and *Feaſt* at *Mercer's-Hall*, 27 *March* 1731. The *Proceſſion* of *March* was very ſplendid, many Noblemen and Gentlemen (being *Maſons*) all clothed in *White* Aprons and Gloves, proceeded in Coaches, with Muſic, from Lord LOVELL's Houſe in *Great Ruſſel-Street*, *Bloomſbury*, in the *Weſt*, *Eaſtward* to the *Hall.* Where the *Deputy Grand Maſter*, in the abſence of the moſt noble THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, **Grand Maſter**, propoſed the Right Honourable THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL, to ſucceed his Grace in SOLOMON's *Chair*, for the Year enſuing.

But Lord LOVELL being ill of an Ague, return'd home, and left Lord COLERANE his Proxy for the Day.

All Things being regularly tranſacted as above,

Deputy Grand Maſter BLAKERBY proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

X. THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons.*

Lord COLERANE being inveſted in his Name, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Eſq; *Deputy Grand Maſter.*

George Douglas, M. D. } *Grand Wardens.*
James Chambers, Jun. Eſq; }

William Reid the *Secretary*, was continued; and Brother *George Moody* was appointed *Sword-Bearer.**

* Stewards that acted on 27 *March* 1731, and were all publickly thank'd.

1. *George Douglas*, M. D.
2. *James Chambers*, } Eſqrs.
3. *Thomas Moor*, } Eſqrs.
4. *John Atwood*, } Eſqrs.
5. *Thomas Durant*, } Eſqrs.
6. Mr. *George Page*,
7. Mr. *John Haines*,
8. Mr. *William Millward*,
9. Mr. *Roger Lacy*,
10. Mr. *Charles Trinquand*,
11. Mr. *John Calcot*,
12. Mr. *John King.*

The

The Feast concluded with Mirth and Unanimity.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Rose Tavern* in *St. Mary-le-Bonne*, on *Friday* 14 *May* 1731,

Present,

The Right Honourable the Lord LOVELL, *Grand Master*.
THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.
George Douglas M. D. } *Grand Wardens*.
James Chambers Esq;
His Grace the Duke of NORFOLK, } Formerly *Grand Masters*.
The Right Honourable the Earl of INCHIQUIN,
The Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE,
The Reverend Doctor DESAGULIERS, } Formerly *Grand Masters*.
GEORGE PAYNE Esq;
MARTIN FOLKES Esq; President of the R. S. } Formerly *Deputy Grand Masters*.
ALEXANDER CHOKE Esq;
NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq;
William Burdon Esq; formerly *Grand Warden*.
And the *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven LODGES.

LOVELL, *Grand Master*, moved, that the *Lodge* should now return Thanks to kind Brother NORFOLK for his *noble* Presents to the *Fraternity*; which was forthwith done in solemn Form, and receiv'd by the *Duke* with Brotherly Affection.

The *Treasurer*, Brother NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; passed his Accounts with general Satisfaction. Several Motions were made by the Brethren in relation to the *general Charity*, which promised great Relief to distressed Brethren. And in order to come at a more certain Knowledge of the Necessities and Merit of such poor Brethren, as should apply for the said Charity, it was resolved, that all Persons who had served the Office of *Grand Master*, or of *Deputy Grand Master*, should always be Members of the *Committee of Charity*.

It was also resolved, that the said Committee should be restrain'd from giving more than five Pounds to any one Petitioner for Charity.

To ease the Grand *Secretary* of the extraordinary and almost impracticable Labour of Writing the *Minutes* of the *Quarterly Commu-*

nications, to be sent to every *Lodge*; it was proposed to have the said Minutes for the future etch'd.

After these Regulations were settled, a *Collection* was made from the several *Lodges* then present, for the *general Charity*.

His *Royal Highness* FRANCIS Duke of *Lorrain*, (now *Grand Duke* of *Tuscany* and EMPEROR of *Germany*) at the *Hague*, was made an *Enter'd Prentice* and *Fellow Craft*, by Virtue of a *Deputation* for a *Lodge* there, consisting of the Rev. Dr. DESAGULIERS, *Master*,

John Stanhope, Esq; } *Wardens*;
Jn. Holtzendorff, Esq; }

and the other Brethren, *viz.* PHILIP STANHOPE Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Ambassador, *Jeremiah Strickland* Esq; Nephew to the then Bishop of *Namur*, Mr. *Benjamin Hadley*, and a *Dutch Brother*.

Our said *Royal* Brother LORRAIN coming to *England* this Year, *Grand Master* LOVELL formed an Occasional *Lodge* at *Houghton Hall*, Sir *Robert Walpole*'s House in *Norfolk*, and made Brother LORRAIN and Brother THOMAS PELHAM Duke of *Newcastle*, MASTER MASONS. And ever since, both in the *Grand Lodge* and in particular *Lodges*, the Fraternity joyfully remember His *Imperial Majesty* that now reigns, in the proper Manner.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Half-Moon Tavern* in *Cheapside*, on *Thursday* 24 *June* 1731.

Present,

The Right Honourable the *Lord* LOVELL, *Grand Master*, and his *Grand Officers*, and the *Masters* and *Wardens* of twenty nine *Lodges*.

The Minutes of the last *Quarterly Communication* and *Committee* of *Charity* being read and confirmed, the *Treasurer* pass'd his Accounts, and several Petitions for *Charity* were read and spoke to, when the *Grand Lodge* order'd *fifteen Pounds* for the Payment of the Debts of one Brother, and for releasing him from Prison: As also several other Sums for the further Relief of distress'd Brethren.

A Collection was then made for the *general Charity*.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* within *Temple-Bar*, on *Friday* 3 *Dec.* 1731.

Present,

The *Deputy Grand Master* and *Grand Wardens*, as also the Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE and GEORGE PAYNE Esq; formerly *Grand Masters*, *Nathaniel Blakerby* formerly *Deputy Grand Master*, Dr. *James Anderson* and Mr. *Joseph Highmore*, formerly *Grand Wardens*, Captain *Ralph Farwinter*, *Provincial Grand Master* of EAST INDIA, and the *Masters* and *Wardens* of forty six *Lodges*.

The Minutes of the last *Quarterly Communication* and *Committee* of *Charity*, being read and confirm'd; the *Treasurer*'s Accounts were audited, and a *Collection* made for the *Public Charity*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* within *Temple-Bar*, *Thursday March* 2, 1731-2,

Present,

THOMAS BATSON, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*
Dr. *George Douglas*, *Senior Grand Warden.*
Dr. *Misaubin*, *Junior Grand Warden*, *pro Tempore.*
His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, Dr. DESAGULIERS, and GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; formerly *Grand Masters.*
MARTIN FOLKES, F. R. S. WILLIAM COWPER, Esq; and NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Esq; formerly *Deputy Grand Masters.*
The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount MONTACUTE, *Grand Master Elect.*
The *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven LODGES.

The *Minutes* and *Treasurer*'s Accounts being read, audited and confirmed, a *Collection* was made for the Fund of *public Charity*.

The *twelve* Brethren who accepted of the Office of STEWARDS for the ensuing *Feast*, gave in a List of their Names; and being confirm'd by the *Grand Master*, Brother PITT, one of the said *Stewards* moved, that for the future the Board of *Stewards*, acting at the *Grand Feast* for the Election of a GRAND MASTER, should each of them annually, after Dinner, nominate and present his *Successor* to the *Grand Master* for his Approbation: Which was carried in the Affirmative.

Deputy

Deputy Grand Master BATSON in the Chair, propoſed, in the *Grand Maſter*'s Name, for Succeſſor, the Lord Viſcount MONTACUTE, *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, who was immediately ſaluted as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforeſaid, on *Thurſday* 13 *April* 1732, with former *Grand Officers* and thoſe of twenty ſeven *Lodges*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feaſt* at *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall*, on *Wedneſday* 19 *April* 1732, *Deputy Grand Maſter* BATSON with his *Wardens* attended the *Grand Maſter Elect* at his Houſe in *Bloomsbury-Square*; and with ſome noble Brothers, the Dukes of MONTAGU and RICHMOND, the Lord COLERANE, the Lord CARPENTER, the Earl of STRATHMORE, and Lord TEYNHAM, and many others, all duly clothed, and in Coaches, made the *Proceſſion* of **March** *Eaſtward* to the *Hall*. Where all Things being regularly tranſacted as above, *Deputy Grand Maſter* BATSON proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother.

XI. ANTONY BROWN Lord Viſcount MONTACUTE, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Who appointed THOMAS BATSON *Deputy Grand Maſter*.

George Rook, Eſq; } *Grand Wardens*.
James Moor Smyth, Eſq; }

The *Secretary* and *Sword-Bearer* were continued.*

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Caſtle* in *Drury-Lane*, on *Thurſday* 8 *June* 1732, with the Earl of INCHIQUIN and other former Grand *Officers*, and thoſe of thirty nine *Lodges*.

* Stewards that acted at the Feaſt 19 *April* 1732, who were all publickly thank'd.

George Rook,
James Moor Smyth,
John Bridges,
Wyrriot Ormond,
Arthur Moor,
Vinal Tavernor, } Eſqrs;

Colonel *John Pitt*,
Claud Creſpigny, } Eſqrs.
William Blunt, }
Mr. *Henry Tatan*,
Mr. *Thomas Griffith*,
Mr. *Solomon Mendez*.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday* 21 *Nov.* 1732, with Lord COLERANE, Lord SOUTHWELL, and other former Grand *Officers*, and those of forty nine *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday* 29 *May* 1733, with Lord SOUTHWELL, former Grand *Officers*, and those of forty two *Lodges*.

Deputy Grand Master BATSON in the Chair, proposed, in the *Grand Master*'s Name, for Successor, the Earl of STRATHMORE, *Master* of a *Lodge*; who being in *Scotland*, our noble Brother THOMAS Lord SOUTHWELL undertook to be *Proxy* at the next *Feast*, and was saluted now as STRATHMORE *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Thursday* 7 *June* 1733, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON with his *Grand Wardens* attended Lord SOUTHWELL at his House in *Grosvenor-Street*, and with some *Noble* Brothers, and many others, all duly clothed, in Coaches, made the *Procession* of **March** *Eastward* to the *Hall*. And all Things being regularly transacted as above, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON proclaim'd aloud our Noble Brother

XII. JAMES LYON Earl of STRATHMORE **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

His Proxy, Lord SOUTHWELL; being invested and install'd, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.
James Smyth, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
John Ward, Esq;

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were continued. *

* Stewards that acted at the Feast 7 *June* 1733, who were all publickly thank'd.

1. *John Ward*,	Esqrs.	7. *John Mizaubin*, M. D.	
2. *John Pollexfen*,		8. Mr. *John Dwight*,	Gent.
3. *Henry Butler Pacy*,		9. Mr. *Richard Baugh*,	
4. *John Read*,		10. Mr. *Thomas Shank*,	
5. *William Busby*,		11. Mr. *James Cosens*,	
6. *Philip Barnes*,		12. Mr. *Charles Robinson*.	

Grand

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday* 13 *Dec.* 1733, with Sir *Edward Mansele*, Bart. *Provincial Grand Master* of *South Wales*, former Grand *Officers*, the Earl of *Craufurd*, and the Officers of fifty three *Lodges*.

STRATHMORE *Grand Master* moved, that Business greatly encreasing, the *Grand Lodge* do refer what they cannot overtake at one Time, to the *Committee of Charity*, who can make Report to the next *Grand Lodge*: Which was unanimously agreed to.

Deputy Grand Master BATSON recommended the *New* Colony of *Georgia* in *North America*, to the Benevolence of the particular *Lodges*.

Brother *Thomas Edwards*, Esq; *Warden* of the Duke of RICHMOND's *Lodge* at the *Horn Tavern Westminster*, acquainted this *Grand Lodge*, that our Brother Capt. *Ralph Farwinter*, PROVINCIAL *Grand Master* of EAST-INDIA, had sent from his *Lodge* at BENGAL a Chest of the best *Arrack*, for the Use of the *Grand Lodge*, and *Ten Guineas* for the *Masons Charity*; which the *Lodge* gratefully receiv'd, and order'd solemn Thanks to be return'd to the *Lodge* at BENGAL.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Monday* 18 *March* 1733-4, with former Grand *Officers*, the Earl of *Craufurd*, Sir *George Mackenzie*, Bart. and the Officers of forty seven *Lodges*; when *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON in the Chair, proposed, in the *Grand Master*'s Name, for Successor, the Earl of CRAUFURD, *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was gladly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

CHAP. VII.

From **Grand Master** the Earl of CRAUFURD, to **Grand Master** the Marquis of CARNARVAN.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Saturday* 30 *March* 1734, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON with his *Grand Wardens* attended the *Grand Master Elect* at his House in *Great Marlborough-*

borough-Street, with noble Brothers, and many others, all duly clothed and in Coaches, made the *Procession* of **March** *Eastward* to the *Hall* with a Band of *Musick*, viz. *Trumpets*, *Hautboys*, *Kettle-Drums* and *French-Horns*, to lead the *Van* and play at the *Gate* till all arrive: All Things being regularly transacted as usual on this solemn Occasion,

Deputy Grand Master BATSON proclaim'd aloud, the FIRST *Earl* of SCOTLAND, and our noble Brother

XIII. JOHN LINDSAY *Earl* of CRAUFURD **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

Who appointed,

Sir CECIL WRAY *Baronet*, *Deputy Grand Master*.

John Ward, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
Sir *Edward Mansell*, Bart. }

Brother *John Revis* was made *Grand Secretary*, and Brother *Moody* was continued *Sword-bearer*. After the second *Procession* * round the Tables, much Harmony abounded.**

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Monday* 24 *Feb.* 1734-5, the Dukes of RICHMOND and BUCCLEUGH, and other former Grand *Officers*, the Earl of BALCARRAS, the Viscount WEYMOUTH, and the *Officers* of forty seven *Lodges*.

CRAUFURD *Grand Master*, made a very handsome Speech, excusing his not calling them together sooner, on account of his being taken up for the good of his Country, in the Elections for Parliament Men, and in other publick Business. He then proposed for

* See the Form of this Procession in Chapter V.

** Stewards that acted at the Feast 30 *March* 1734, who were all publickly thank'd.

1. *Sir Edward Mansell* Baronet,
2. *Charles Holtzendorf*, } Esqrs.
3. *Isaac Muere*,
4. *Prescot Pepper*,
5. *Christopher Nevile*,
6. *Richard Matthews*,
7. *Richard Rawlinson*, LL. D. and F. R. S.
8. *Fotherley B-ker*, } Esqrs.
9. *Samuel Berrington*,
10. *John Pitt*,
11. *William Varelst*,
12. *Henry Hutchinson*.

his Succeſſor, the Lord Viſcount WEYMOUTH, *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith ſaluted as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

Brother ANDERSON, Author of the *Book* of CONSTITUTIONS, repreſenting that a *new Edition* was become neceſſary, and that he had prepared Materials for it, the GRAND MASTER and the LODGE order'd him to lay the ſame before the *preſent* and *former* GRAND OFFICERS; that they might report their Opinion to the *Grand Lodge*. At the ſame Time a Book call'd the *Free Maſon's Vade Mecum*, was condemn'd by the *Grand Lodge*, as a pyratical and ſilly Thing, done without Leave; and the Brethren were warned not to uſe it, nor encourage the Sale thereof.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Monday* 31 *March* 1735, with former Grand *Officers*, and thoſe of forty one *Lodges*.

CRAUFURD *Grand Maſter*, in a judicious Speech, propoſed ſeveral Things for the Good of the *Fraternity*, which were approv'd, as may be read in the *Regulations* and *Committee* of *Charity*.

Brother ANDERSON was order'd alſo to inſert in the *New Edition* of the CONSTITUTIONS, the PATRONS of *antient* **Maſonry** that could be collected from the Beginning of Time, with the GRAND MASTERS and WARDENS, antient and modern, and the Names of the STEWARDS ſince *Grand Maſter* MONTAGU. Never more Love and Harmony appear'd.

ASSEMBLY and *Feaſt* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Thurſday* 17 *April*, 1735. When

CRAUFURD *Grand Maſter*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, and the noble Brothers the Dukes of RICHMOND and ATHOLL, the Marquis of BEAUMONT, the Earls of WINCHELSEA, WEMYS, LOUDOUN and BALCARRAS, the Lord CATHCART, and Lord VERE BERTIE, with many other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Maſter Elect*, and from his Houſe in *Groſvenor-Square* in the *Weſt*, made the *Proceſſion* of **March** with the band of *Muſick* leading the Van, *Eaſtward* to the *Hall*. And

All

All Things being regularly tranſacted as above, Brother CRAUFURD proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother *

XIV. THOMAS THYNNE, Lord Viſcount WEYMOUTH, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons.*

Who appointed,

JOHN WARD Eſq; *Deputy Grand Maſter.*
Sir *Edward Manſell*, Bart. } *Grand Wardens.*
Martin Clare, A. M. and F. R. S. }

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* continued.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Thurſday* 24 *June* 1735, with former *Grand Officers*, and thoſe of thirty one *Lodges.*

Deputy Grand Maſter WARD in the Chair, in an excellent Speech recommended *Temper* and *Decency.*

The Brothers that ſerved the Office of *Stewards* ever ſince *Grand Maſter* the Duke of MONTAGU, addreſs'd the *Grand Lodge* for certain *Privileges*, which were granted, as appears in the *Regulations.*

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Thurſday* 11 *Dec.* 1735, with former Grand *Officers*, and thoſe of fifty ſeven *Lodges.*

GEORGE PAYNE, Eſq; formerly *Grand Maſter*, in the Chair; *Martin Clare* the *Grand Warden* acting as *Deputy Grand Maſter.*

James Anderſon, D. D. } *Grand Wardens* } *pro Tempore.*
Jacob Lamball, }

Brother *Rigby* from *Bengall*, who brought from thence twenty *Guineas* for the *Charity.*

* Stewards that acted at the *Feaſt* on 17 *April* 1735, who were all publickly thank'd.

1. Sir *Robert Lawley*, Baronet,
2. *William Græme*, M. D. and F. R.S.
3. *Martin Clare*, A. M. and F. R. S.
4. *John Theobald*, M. D.
5. *Charles Fleetwood*, Eſq;
6. *Thomas Beech*, Eſq;
7. Captain *Ralph Farwinter*, P.G.M. of the EAST INDIES.
8. *Meyer Shomberg*, M. D.
9. *Robert Wright*, Eſq;
10. Mr *Thomas Slaughter*,
11. Mr *James Naſh*,
12. Mr *William Hogarth*,

Sir *Robert Lawley*, Maſter of the *Stewards* Lodge, with his *Wardens* and nine more, with their *new Badges*, appeared full Twelve the *firſt* Time.

The *Lodge* ordered a Letter of Thanks to be ſent to the *Lodge* at *Bengall*, for their very generous and kind Preſents.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Tueſday April* 6, 1736, with the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand* Officers, the Earl of LOUDOUN, the *Stewards* Lodge and five preſent *Stewards*, with the *Officers* of ſixty-one Lodges.

Deputy Grand Maſter WARD, in the Chair, propoſed ſome *Rules* of *Communication* that were approved, and now make Part of the GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Then he propoſed, in the *Grand Maſter*'s Name, for Succeſſor, the Earl of LOUDOUN, Maſter of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith ſaluted as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Fiſhmongers-Hall*, on *Thurſday April* 15, 1736. *Deputy Grand Maſter* WARD, with his *Wardens*, and the noble Brothers, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earls of CRAUFURD and ALBEMARLE, Viſcount HARCOURT, Lord ERSKINE, Lord SOUTHWELL, Mr ANSTIS Garter King at *Arms*, Mr BRODY Lion King at *Arms*, with many other Brothers, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Maſter Elect*; and, from his Houſe in the *Weſt* at *Whitehall*, made the *Proceſſion* of March in Coaches, with the Band of Muſic, *Eaſtward* to the *Hall*: All Things being regularly tranſacted *,

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feaſt*, on *April* 15, 1736, who were publickly thanked.

1. *Edward Hody*, M.D. and F.R.S.
2. *James Ruck*, jun. Eſq;
3. Mr *Charles Champion*,
4. Mr *John Gowland*,
5. *John Jeſſe*, Eſq;
6. *Iſaac Shomberg*, jun. M.D.
7. Mr *Benjamin Gaſcoyne*,
8. *James Styles*, Eſq;
9. Mr *Walter Weldon*,
10. Mr *Richard Sawle*,
11. Mr *James Pringle*,
12. Mr *Francis Blythe*.

Deputy Grand Maſter WARD proclaimed aloud our *noble* Brother XV. JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl of LOUDOUN, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons.*

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Eſq; *Deputy Grand Maſter.*

Sir *Robert Lawley*, Baronet, } *Grand Wardens.*
William Græme, M. D. and F. R. S. }

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were continued.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Thurſday June* 17, 1736, with the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand* Officers, the *Stewards* Lodge, the *new* Stewards, and the *Officers* of thirty-ſix Lodges.

J. G. *Warden* GRÆME acted as D. G. *Maſter* pro tempore.

Lord *Erſkine*, } *Grand Wardens* pro tempore.
Capt. —— *Young*, }

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on St JOHN the *Evangeliſt*'s Day, *Monday* 27 *Dec.* 1736, with former *Grand* Officers, the *Stewards* Lodge, the *preſent* Stewards, and the *Officers* of fifty-two Lodges.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY, *Senior Grand Warden*, in the Chair, as *Grand Maſter* pro tempore.

WILLIAM GRÆME, *Junior Grand Warden*, was *Deputy Grand Maſter* pro tempore.

Martin Clare, } *Grand Wardens* pro tempore.
Jacob Lamball, }

The curious *By-Laws* of the *Lodge* at *Exeter* were publickly read and applauded, and a Letter of Thanks was ordered to be ſent to them, for their handſome Beneficence to the General *Charity*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Thurſday April* 13, 1737, with the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand* Officers; the Earls of WEMYS, HUME, and DARNLEY;

LEY; the *Stewards* Lodge, the *present* Stewards, and the *Officers* of seventy-five Lodges. After the Affair of *Charity* was over,

LOUDOUN, *Grand Master*, proposed for his Successor, the Earl of DARNLEY, Master of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Fishmongers-Hall*, on *Thursday April* 28, 1737, when

LOUDOUN, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, the noble Brothers, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earls of CRAUFURD and WEMYS, Lord GREY of *Grosby*, the *Stewards*, and many other Brothers, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect* at his House in *Pall-Mall*, in the *West*, and made the *Procession* of March *Eastward* to the *Hall*, in a very solemn Manner, in Coaches, having three Bands of Music, Kettle-Drums, Trumpets, and *French* Horns, properly disposed in the *March*. All Things being regularly transacted *,

The Earl of LOUDOUN proclaimed aloud our noble Brother,

XVI. EDWARD BLIGH, Earl and Viscount DARNLEY, Lord CLIFTON, Grand Master of *Masons*.

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Esq, *Deputy Grand Master*.

Sir *Robert Lawley*, Baronet, } *Grand Wardens*.
William Græme, M. D. and F.R.S. }

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were also continued.

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feast*, on *April* 28, 1737, who were publickly thanked.

1. Sir *Bouchier Wray*, Baronet,
2. *George Bothomley*, Esq;
3. *Charles Murray*, Esq;
4. Capt. *John Lloyd*,
5. Capt. *Charles Scot*,
6. Mr *Peter Mac-Culloch*, Surgeon,
7. *Lewis Theobald*, M. D.
8. Mr *Thomas Jeffreys*, Merchant,
9. Mr *Peter Leige*,
10. Mr *Thomas Boehm*,
11. Mr *Benjamin Da Costa*,
12. Mr *Nathaniel Adams*.

Grand

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Wednesday June* 29, 1737, with the Earl of LOUDOUN, and other former *Grand* Officers, the *Stewards* Lodge, the *new* Stewards, and the *Officers* of forty-nine Lodges.

On the Fifth of *November*, 1737, an Occasional *Lodge* was held at the Prince of WALES's Palace at *Kew*, near *Richmond*, by

The Rev. Dr DESAGULIERS, (formerly *Grand Master*) **Master** of this *Lodge*.

Mr *William Gofton*, sen. Attorney at Law, } *Grand Wardens*.
Mr *Erasmus King*, jun. Mathematician, }

The Right Hon. CHARLES CALVERT, Lord BALTIMORE, the Hon. Colonel JAMES LUMLEY, the Hon. Major *Madden*, Mr *De Noyer*, Mr *Vraden*; and when formed and tiled,

His *Royal* Highness FREDERIC, late Prince of WALES, was in the usual Manner introduced, and made an *Entered Prentice* and *Fellow-Craft*.

Our said *Royal* Brother FREDERIC was made a **Master Mason** by the same *Lodge*, that assembled there again for that Purpose. And ever after, both in the *Grand Lodge* and in Particular *Lodges*, the *Fraternity* joyfully remember his ROYAL HIGHNESS and his SON, now Prince of WALES, in the proper Manner.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Wednesday January* 25, 1737-8, with the Earl of LOUDOUN, Dr *Desaguliers*, *George Payne*, *Nathaniel Blakerby*, *Thomas Batson*, Esqrs. Dr *Anderson*, and other former Grand *Officers*, Lord GEORGE GRAHAM, the *Stewards* Lodge, the *present* Stewards, and the *Officers* of sixty-six Lodges; (the Affair of *Charity* being over)

They approved of the *New Edition* of the Book of *Constitutions*, and ordered the Author, Brother *Anderson*, to print the same, with the Addition of a *new Regulation*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Thursday April* 6, 1738.

DARNLEY,

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, in the Chair.

JOHN WARD, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

William Graeme, sen. } *Grand Wardens* pro tempore.
James Anderson, jun. }

The Earl of INCHIQUIN, Dr *Desaguliers*, *George Payne*, late *Grand Masters*; *John Hammerton*, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master* of CAROLINA; *Thomas Batson*, late *Deputy Grand Master*; *Nathaniel Blakerby*, Treasurer; the Marquis of CARNARVAN *; the *Stewards* Lodge, the *present* Stewards, and the *Officers* of sixty Lodges; (the Affair of *Charity* being over)

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Esq; the *Treasurer*, having justly cleared his Accounts, demitted or laid down his Office. Upon which the *Grand Master* and the *Lodge* appointed the *Secretary* REVIS to be *Treasurer*.

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, proposed for his Successor, the Marquis of CARNARVAN, Master of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST being at *Fishmongers-Hall*, on *Thursday April* 27, 1738.

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, the noble Brothers, RICHMOND, INCHIQUIN, LOUDOUN, and COLERANE, late *Grand Masters*; Earl of KINTORE, Lord GREY of *Groby*, the *Stewards*, and a great many other Brothers, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect*, at his House in *Grosvenor-Street*, in the *West*, and made the *Procession* of March, with a Band of Music, *Eastward* to the *Hall*. All Things being regularly transacted as usual,

The Earl of DARNLEY proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

XVII. HENRY BRIDGES, Marquis of CARNARVAN, Son and Heir apparent to the Duke of CHANDOIS, Knight of the *Bath*, and one of the *Bed-chamber* to our *Royal* Brother FREDERIC Prince of *Wales*, Grand Master of *Masons*.

* Now Duke of CHANDOIS.

Who

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

Lord *George Graham*, } *Grand Wardens.*
Capt. *Andrew Robinson*, }

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* continued. *

Brother REVIS, the *Grand Secretary*, declined the Office of *Treasurer*; because he said, that one Person should not take upon him both *Offices*, for that the one should be a *Check* upon the other.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Wednesday June* 28, 1738.

Lord GEORGE GRAHAM, *Senior Grand Warden*, in the Chair, as *Grand Master*.

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. as *Deputy Grand Master* pro tempore.

Capt. *Andrew Robinson*, as *Sen.* } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr *Benjamin Gascoyne*, as *Jun.* }

With former Grand *Officers*, the *Stewards* Lodge, the *present* Stewards, and the *Officers* of *sixty-one* Lodges.

The Minutes of the last *Quarterly Communication*, and of the *Committee* of *Charity*, were read and approved. Most of the Time was spent in receiving the *Charity* of the *Lodges*, and in relieving poor Brothers.

Brother REVIS, the *Grand Secretary*, having declined the Office of *Treasurer*, the *Lodge* desired him to act as such, till one to their Mind could be found.

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feast*, on *April* 27, 1738, and were publickly thanked.

1. Capt. *Andrew Robinson*,
2. *Robert Foy*, Esq;
3. *James Colquhoun*, Esq;
4. *William Chapman*, Esq;
5. Mr *Moses Mendez*,
6. Mr *George Monkman*,
7. *Stephen Beaumont*, M. D.
8. Mr *Stephen Le Bas*,
9. *Henry Higden*, Esq;
10. Mr *Christopher Taylor*,
11. Mr *Simon de Charmes*,
12. *Harry Leigh*, Esq;

Grand Lodge held at the *Devil* Tavern, on *Wednesday Jan.* 31, 1738-9. *Present*,

The Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master.*
WILLIAM GRÆME, Esq; as *Deputy Grand Master.*
Lord *George Graham*, *Senior Grand Warden.*
Andrew Robinson, Esq; *Junior Grand Warden.*
George Payne, Esq; } late *Grand Masters.*
John Theoph. Desaguliers, LL.D. F.R.S. } late *Grand Masters.*
Earl of *Loudoun*, and Earl of *Darnley*, } late *Grand Masters.*
Thomas Batson, Esq; late *Deputy Grand Master.*
Mr *Jacob Lamball*, } late *Grand Wardens.*
Martin O Connor, Esq; } late *Grand Wardens.*
Martin Clare, A. M. F. R. S. } late *Grand Wardens.*
Robert Tomlinson, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master of New-England.*
John Hammerton, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master* of *Carolina.*
And the Masters and Wardens of *ninety-two* Lodges.

The *Minutes* of the last *Communication* being read and confirmed, and a Collection made for the general Fund of Charity; by a Motion from Dr *Desaguliers*, it was unanimously left to the GRAND MASTER, to nominate and appoint a *Grand Treasurer*; who accordingly named Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; Comptroller of the *Post-Office*, and he was approved of by the *Communication.*

A Scheme was proposed for the placing out *Masons* Sons Apprentices; but after long Debates the Proposal was rejected, as it would too much affect the Fund of Charity.

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER presented the Society with a large Jewel of Gold for the Use of their *G. Secretary*, being two cross Pens in a Knot; the Knot and Points of the Pens being most curiously enamelled.

Grand Lodge held at the *Crown* Tavern behind the *Royal Exchange*, on *Friday April* 13, 1739. *Present*, the GRAND MASTER and all his Grand *Officers*; the Earl of *Loudoun*, the Earl of

of *Darnley*, and several late Grand *Officers*, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty-five* Lodges. A Collection being made for the general Fund of Charity,

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, having assured the Fraternity of his future Protection, proposed the Right Honourable ROBERT RAYMOND, Lord RAYMOND, Baron of *Abbots-Langley*, for his Successor; which Declaration was received with great Applause: And his Lordship's Health was drank with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect.*

It was by this *Lodge* ordained, That every Lodge that should remove from one House to another, should pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the *Engraver* appointed by the Society; and by every Lodge, that should change the Times of their Meetings, 1 *s.* for the Trouble and Expence in making the necessary Alterations in the engraved List.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Fishmongers-Hall*, *May* 3, 1739.

The *Procession* of March was made in Coaches and Chariots, from the *Braund's-Head* Tavern in *New Bond-Street*, in the *East*, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master*, with his Officers; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Masters*; the Duke of GORDON, and many other noble and eminent Brethren, attended by the *Grand Master Elect*, in a regular Manner, to *Fishmongers-Hall*, in the *West*, with a Band of Musick before them; where every Thing was elegantly conducted, and Pleasure and Satisfaction appeared throughout all that numerous Assembly.

The *Grand Master* and his Officers being withdrawn into a convenient Room, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges were called in, when the *Grand Master* renewed his Proposal of the Right Hon. ROBERT Lord RAYMOND, for Grand Master for the Year ensuing; which met with universal Approbation.

Adjourned to Dinner; which being ended, *Grand Master* CARNARVAN made the *first* Procession round the Hall, in due Form; and very affectionately took Leave of the Brethren; and being

returned, and ſeated in the Chair, proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

XVIII. ROBERT Lord RAYMOND, Baron of *Abbots-Langley*, **Grand Master** of *Maſons*; placed him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and inveſted him with the proper Jewel of his high Office.

Who appointed the following Brethren his Officers,

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Maſter.*
John Harvey Thurſby, Eſq; } *Senior Grand Warden.*
Robert Foy, Eſq; } *Junior Grand Warden.*
Mr *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.
Mr *George Moody*, Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * being called in, were publickly thanked for their elegant and well-conducted Feaſt, and were directed to chuſe their *Succeſſors* †.

Grand Lodge held on *June* 30, 1739, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, in due Form; the *Grand Maſter* and all the Grand *Officers*, and the Officers of *fifty-ſeven* Lodges; having read, approved, and confirmed the *Minutes* of the laſt *Grand Feaſt*, and laſt *Committee* of *Charity*, contributed handſomely to the Fund of the general *Charity*; and proceeded to examine a Complaint exhibited againſt certain Brethren, ſuſpected of being concerned in an irregular

* STEWARDS.

Brother *Edward Maſters*,
Samuel Lewman,
Joſeph Harris,
John Chicheſter, Eſq;
Richard Robinſon,
Paul Henry Robinſon,
Iſaac Barret,
Nathaniel Oldham,
Alexander Pellock,
Thomas Adamſon,
Thomas Parry,
George Armſtrong.

† SUCCESSORS.

Brother *James Bernard*,
Bryan Dawſon,
Robert Gilbert Dent, Eſq;
John Faber,
Michael Combrune,
David Dumonchel,
George Maſon,
John Saint,
John Sowdon,
William Ruſt,
Eſquire Carey,
William Ruck, Eſq;

N. B. Brothers *Thomas Parry* and *George Armſtrong* ſerved in the Room of Brother *John Cliff* and *Charles Fitzroy*, Eſq; who declined.

gular Making of *Masons:* But did not go through with this Inquiry, it being postponed to some other Opportunity.

Grand Lodge, at the last mentioned Tavern, was held *December* 12, 1739, in due Form; the GRAND MASTER and other *Grand Officers*, with the Masters and Wardens of *seventy* Lodges, having gone through the necessary and usual Forms observed at the *Quarterly Communications*, and made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*, ordered 20 *l.* to be paid for the Relief of a Brother, who had been cruelly treated by the Inquisition at *Florence*, on the sole Account of his being a *Mason:* And having finished their Inquiry into the Irregularities complained of at the last *Communication*, and pardoned the Transgressors, upon their Submission, and Promises of future good Behaviour, it was

ORDERED, That the Laws be strictly put in Execution against all such Brethren, as shall for the future countenance, connive, or assist at any *irregular Makings*.

Grand Lodge, at the last mentioned Tavern, held *March* 28, 1740, in ample Form.

Present,

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. *D. G. M.* as *Grand Master*.
John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D. F.R.S. as *Deputy Grand Master*.
Robert Foy, Esq; } as *Senior Grand Warden*.
Samuel Berington, Gent. } as *Junior Grand Warden*.
GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Masters*.
Earl of KINTORE, *Grand Master Elect*.
James Keith, Esq; Lieutenant General in the Service of *Russia*.

And the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-eight* Lodges. The necessary and usual Forms being observed, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Brother GRÆME, in the Name of the Right Worshipful *Grand Master*, proposed the Right Hon. JOHN KEITH, Earl of KINTORE, for **Grand Master** for the Year ensuing; which Proposal

was

was received with great Applauſe, and his Health drank as *Grand Maſter Elect.*

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdaſhers-Hall* in *Maiden-Lane, London, April* 22, 1740.

The *Proceſſion* of March was made at the Requeſt of the *Grand Maſter Elect*, from the *Braund's-Head* Tavern in *New Bond-Street*, in the *Weſt*, by the Lord RAYMOND, *Grand Maſter*; *William Graeme*, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Maſter*; *Robert Fox*, Eſq; as *Senior Grand Warden*; Lord *George Graham*, as *Junior Grand Warden*; *George Payne*, Eſq; Dr *Deſaguliers*, the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Maſters*; *Martin Folkes*, *Thomas Batſon*, and *John Ward*, Eſqrs; late *Deputy Grand Maſters*: Twelve Stewards, and a great Number of former Grand *Officers*, and other Brethren, *properly clothed*, in Coaches, and preceded by a Band of Muſick to *Haberdaſhers-Hall*, in the *Eaſt*.

Being arrived at the Hall, the Grand *Lodge* aſſembled in a convenient Apartment, and called in the Maſters and Wardens of the ſeveral *Lodges*: To whom *Grand Maſter* RAYMOND propoſed the Right Hon. JOHN KEITH, Earl of KINTORE, Grand Maſter for the Year enſuing; who was thereupon duly and unanimouſly elected.

Adjourned to Dinner; which being over, the *Grand Maſter* made the *firſt Proceſſion* round the Hall with great Affability; and, being returned to his Chair, declared

XIX. The Right Hon. JOHN Earl of KINTORE, Lord KEITH of *Inverury* and *Keith-Hall*, Grand Maſter of *Maſons*; placed him in SOLOMON's *Chair*; and inveſted him with the proper *Jewel* of his high Station.

Who having been homaged, and duly congratulated, according to the Forms and Solemnity of *Maſonry*, appointed

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Maſter.*

James Ruck, Eſq; } *Grand Wardens.*
William Vaughan, Eſq; }

Bro-

Brother *John Revis, Grand Secretary*; and Bro. *George Moody, Sword-bearer.*

The *Stewards* * were then called up, received the Thanks of the Society with the usual Ceremony, and were directed to chuse their *Successors.* †

The Lodge was then closed with great Harmony.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *July* 23, 1740, in ample Form, *forty-seven* Lodges attending; who confirmed the Minutes of the last Grand Feast, approved of the Minutes of the last *Committee* of *Charity*, and contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity.* This Lodge put in Force the Regulation, which requires every Petitioner for Charity to have been a *Member* of some regular Lodge *within the Space of five Years:* And three of the late Stewards were complained of, for being present and assisting at irregular Makings.

Grand Lodge, at the Tavern aforesaid, was held on *January* 7, 1740-1, in ample Form, *fifty-nine* Lodges attending. The necessary and usual Forms being performed, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, by the Addition of 12*l.* 12*s.* sent by the Brethren of St *Michael*'s Lodge, in the Island of *Bar-*

* STEWARDS.

Brother *Esquire Cary*,
Mansell Bransby,
William Vaughan, Esq;
John Faber,
John Saint,
John Sowdon,
James Bernard,
David Dumonchel,
Bryan Dawson,
William Ruck,
Michael Combrune,
George Mason.

† SUCCESSORS nominated.

Brother *Edmund Bull*, Esq;
Philip Young,
Thomas Thompson,
Edward Rudge,
William Salt,
Isaac Strutt,
William Arnold,
Richard Shergold,
Humphrey Cotes,
George Garrat, Esq;
John Spranger,
Lewis Deveux.

N. B. Brothers *Vaughan* and *Bransby* served in the Room of Brother *Robert Gilbert Dent*, Esq; gone abroad, and Brother *William Rust* deceased.

badoes,

ladies. The Sum of 20 *l.* was ordered for the Relief of a distressed Brother, that had served the Office of *Steward:* And the several Sums of 15*l.* 15*s.* and 12*l.* 12*s.* for the separate Relief of two other Brethren, according to their Circumstances.

Grand Lodge, at the Tavern aforesaid, was held *Feb.* 24, 1740-1, by

WILLIAM GRÆME, M.D. F.R.S. *D.G.M.* as *Grand Master.*
Martin Clare, A.M. F.R.S. *L.J.G.W.* as *Deputy Grand Master.*
Benjamin Gascoyne, } as *Senior Grand Warden.*
Samuel Berington, } as *Junior Grand Warden.*

Attended by GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; Earl of LOUDOUN, Lord RAYMOND, late *Grand Masters*; Lord WARD, late *Deputy Grand Master*; the Earls of MORTON and HYNDFORD; his Excellency Major-General Count TROUCHES DE WALDBURG, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of PRUSSIA; and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-one* Lodges. And after the usual and necessary Forms, and the Collection was made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the said Lodge appointed a *Committee* to examine the *Proceedings* of the Lodge at *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, transmitted to the Grand Lodge for their Advice and Directions; and to answer the Letter, in which the said Proceedings were inclosed.

It was ordered, that a *Committee* of nine Brethren should be appointed, consisting of Grand *Officers*; Capt. *Ralph Farwinter*, *Provincial Grand Master* for the *East-Indies*, and the Master of the *Stewards* Lodge, to examine and answer the Premises, and to report their Proceedings to the next *Quarterly Communication.*

Brother GRÆME, in the Name of the Earl of KINTORE, the present *Grand Master*, then proposed the Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, Knight of the most noble and antient Order of the *Thistle*, to be **Grand Master** for the Year ensuing; to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Health with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect.*

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed with the usual Harmony.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdaſhers-Hall*, in *London*, on *March* 19, 1740-1.

KINTORE, Lord KEITH, *Grand Maſter*, being in the *North*, his *Deputy* WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. attended by *Martin Clare*, A. M. F. R. S. and Brother *Benjamin Gaſcoyne*, Eſq; acting as *Grand Wardens* pro Tempore: *George Payne*, Eſq; Dr *Deſaguliers*, the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, the Marquis of CARNARVAN, late *Grand Maſters*; *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; Lord WARD, late *Deputy Grand Maſters*; Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart. late *Senior Grand Warden*; the Earls of PERTH and CLANRICKARD; his Excellency Major General Count TROUCHSES DE WALDBURG, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of PRUSSIA; Monſ. ANDRIE, Envoy from the King of PRUSSIA; Baron WASSENBERG, Envoy from the King of SWEDEN; Monſ. *Bielfield*, Secretary to the *Pruſſian* Ambaſſy; Count HARRACH, Count O DANIEL; the twelve *Stewards*, and a great Number of *other* Brethren, in their *proper Cloathing*, waited on the Right Hon. the Earl of MORTON, *Grand Maſter Elect*, at his Houſe in *New Bond-Street*, in the *Eaſt*; and after being there kindly entertained at Breakfaſt, made the *Proceſſion* of **March**, in Coaches and Chariots, and three Sets of Muſick, properly diſpoſed, playing before them to *Haberdaſhers-Hall* aforeſaid, in the *Weſt*.

At the Hall-Gate, the *Stewards* received the Cavalcade, and conducted the Grand *Officers* through the Hall into an inner Chamber (the *Deputy Grand Maſter* carrying in his Hand the *Grand Maſter*'s Jewel) and the *Deputy Grand Maſter* having ſummoned the Maſters and Wardens of all the regular Lodges preſent, to attend him in the ſaid inner Chamber: He there propoſed the Right Hon. JAMES Earl of MORTON, to be their **Grand Maſter** for the Year enſuing; who was immediately and unanimouſly approved of and elected. And at the Requeſt of the *Deputy Grand Maſter*, ſupported by the general Voice of the Brethren, Lord LOUDOUN was prevailed upon to accept of the *Grand Maſter*'s JEWEL and CHAIR, and to act as *Grand Maſter* pro Tempore.

The Earl of LOUDOUN in the Chair, and Dinner being over, his Lordſhip made the *Proceſſion* round the Hall, and, in the Name of the preſent *Grand Maſter*, took Leave of the Brethren in due Form; and, being returned to the *Chair*, the Grand Secretary proclaimed

XX. The Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, Knight of the moſt noble and antient Order of the *Thiſtle*, Grand Maſter of *Maſons* for the Year enſuing: Whereupon his Lordſhip was placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and inveſted with the proper Jewel of his high Office by the acting *Grand Maſter*, and received the Homage of all the Brethren.

MORTON, *Grand Maſter*, appointed

MARTIN CLARE, M. A. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Maſter.*

William Vaughan, Eſq; } *Grand Wardens.*
Benjamin Gaſcoyne, Eſq; }

John Revis, Gent. *Grand Secretary.*

Brother *George Moody*, *Sword-bearer.*

This Feſtival was conducted, as uſual, with great Harmony and Joy; and having particularly returned Thanks to Brother VAUGHAN, the *Senior Grand Warden*, for his Preſent of a fine large *Cornelian* Seal, engraved with the Arms of *Maſonry*, ſet in Gold, and properly embelliſhed, to the Society; the *Stewards* * were called,

* STEWARDS.

Bro. Count *Edw. Frederic Taube*, †	*William Salt*,
Daniel Carne, *	*William Arnold*,
James Wallace, ‡	*Lewis Devaux*,
John Gordon ‖.	*Edward Rudge*,
Peter Hemet, **	*Richard Shergold*,
George Caton, ††	*John Spranger.*

† In the Room of Brothers *Garret*, * *Thompſon*, ‡ *Yonge*, ‖ *Cotes*, ** *Struit*, and †† *Bull*, who declined.

highly

highly applauded for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their *Successors* †. After which, the *Grand Master* descending from his Chair, and attended by the late and present Grand *Officers*, &c. made the *second Procession* round the Hall; and, at his Return to the Chair, closed the Lodge.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, held at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, on *Wednesday June* 24, 1741. Present, the *Deputy Grand Master* and the *Grand Wardens*, Stewards, and the Master and Wardens of *thirty* Lodges; who contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*: And after the usual Forms,

It was resolved, That the *Treasurer* of this Society be elective, at the *Communication* after the Grand *Feast* annually, and only by the Brethren assembled in *Quarterly Communication*; and that the *Treasurer*, *Secretary*, and *Sword-bearer*, be thenceforward Members of every *Quarterly Communication* or Grand Lodge.

Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; was then put in Nomination for *Grand Treasurer*, and was elected unanimously.

On a Motion made by a late worthy *Grand Warden*, it was now ordered, That the *Procession* in the Hall, at all future Grand *Feasts*, be made by the following Brethren, and in the following Manner, *viz.*

† SUCCESSORS.

Brother *Henry Lyell*, Esq;
John Douglas, Esq;
James Butler,
Joseph Lycett,
Robert Bateman Wray,
William Vol,
John Seddon,
Stephen Boyers,
Talbot Waterhouse,
Thomas Pownall,
Anthony Benn,
Edmund Brydges.

Tyler to clear the Way before the Muſick,
The Muſick,
The *Stewards*, two and two,
The *firſt* LIGHT carried by the *Maſter* of the 4th Lodge,
The *Wardens* of the *Stewards* Lodge,
The *Maſter* of the *Stewards* Lodge,
The *Grand Secretary* with the *Bag*,
The *Grand Treaſurer* with the *Staff*,
The *Provincial Grand Maſters*, *Juniors* to walk firſt,
All paſt *Junior Grand Wardens*, *Juniors* to walk firſt,
All paſt *Senior Grand Wardens*, *Juniors* to walk firſt,
The *ſecond* LIGHT carried by the *Maſter* of the 3d Lodge,
All former *Deputy Grand Maſters*, *Juniors* to walk firſt,
All former *Grand Maſters*, *Juniors* to walk firſt,
The *third* LIGHT carried by the *Maſter* of the 2d Lodge,
The *Junior Grand Warden*,
The *Senior Grand Warden*,
The *Deputy Grand Maſter*,
The *Maſter* of the *Senior Lodge* with the **Conſtitutions** on a *Cuſhion*,
The *Grand Maſter Elect*,
The *Sword-bearer* carrying the *Sword of State*,
The GRAND MASTER.

Brother *Fotherley Baker* propoſed, for a Law or Order of the Grand Lodge, That no Brother do preſume to print, or cauſe to be printed, the Proceedings of any Lodge, or any Part thereof, or the Names of the Perſons preſent at ſuch Lodge, but by the Direction of the *Grand Maſter*, or his *Deputy*, under Pain of being diſowned for a Brother, and not to be admitted into any *Quarterly Communication* or Grand Lodge, or any Lodge whatſoever; and of being rendered incapable of bearing any Office in the *Craft*. It was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be entered as a Law of the Grand *Lodge*.

It

It was alſo ordered, That before any Lodge ſhall be ſtruck out of the Lodge-Book for Non-appearance, a Summons ſhall be left at the Houſe where ſuch Lodge is held, for the Officers to appear at the next *Quarterly Communication*, to ſhew Cauſe for their Non-attendance; and upon Appearance of ſuch Lodge, the ſaid Officers ſhall pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Summons.

It was alſo ordered, That no new Lodge, for the future, ſhould be conſtituted within the Bills of Mortality, without the Conſent of the Brethren, aſſembled in *Quarterly Communication*, firſt obtained for that Purpoſe. But this Order afterwards appearing to be an Infringement on the Prerogative of the *Grand Maſter*, and to be attended with many Inconveniences, and with Damage to the *Craft*, was repealed.

This Lodge, having ordered 10 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid for the Relief of a Brother confined at St *Sebaſtian*'s in *Spain*, was cloſed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *January* 12, 1741-2. Preſent, the *Grand Maſter* and his *Officers*; the Earl of LOUDOUN, late *Grand Maſter*, and the Earl of HUME; the *Stewards*, and Maſters and Wardens of *fifty-nine* Lodges.

The uſual Forms being gone through, and a handſome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the GRAND MASTER preſented a Staff, painted blue and tipped with Gold, for the Uſe of the *Treaſurer* in the Exerciſe of his Office, on all ſuitable Occaſions.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *March* 23, 1741-2. Preſent, the *Grand Maſter* and his *Officers*; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Maſters*; Lord WARD; other late Grand *Officers*; the *Stewards*, and the Maſters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Lodges.

The uſual Forms having been obſerved, and a handſome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity* made, a Motion was made to repeal the Law, made at the *Quarterly Communication* on 24 *June* laſt, for Reſtraining the *Conſtitution* of Lodges within the Bills of Mortality; when after a ſmall Debate, it being found detrimental to the *Craft*, was ordered to be repealed. And inſtead thereof,

It

It was ordered, That every Brother do conform to the Law, made at the *Quarterly Communication*, held *February* 19, 1723, *That no Brother belong to more than* ONE *Lodge within the Bills of Mortality.*

The Right Worſhipful GRAND MASTER then informed the Brethren of his Intention to fix the Grand *Feaſt* on the 27th of *April* following; and propoſed the Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM, for his Succeſſor: Which Nomination was received with the higheſt Satisfaction by all the Brethren, and accepted, with great Regard for the *Craft*, by that noble Lord, who had in every Capacity diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his *Freedom*, *Fervency* and *Zeal*, as a MASON.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdaſhers-Hall* aforeſaid, on *April* 27, 1742.

MORTON, *Grand Maſter*, attended by his Grand *Officers*; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, and the Marquis of CARNARVAN, late *Grand Maſters*; the Earl of ANGLESEA; former Grand *Officers*; the *Stewards*, and a great Number of other Brethren, properly clothed, waited on the Right Hon. the Lord WARD, at his Houſe in *Upper Brook-Street*, in the *Eaſt*; and after a kind Entertainment at Breakfaſt, made the *Proceſſion* of March from thence in Coaches and Chariots, and with three Sets of Muſick, properly diſpoſed, and playing before them, to the Hall aforeſaid in the *Weſt*.

The *Stewards* received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the Grand *Officers* through the Hall to an inner Chamber; where the GRAND MASTER, having ſummoned into his Preſence, the Maſters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges attending without, propoſed the Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM in the County of *Warwick*, for Grand Maſter for the Year enſuing; who being unanimouſly approved of, was elected in due Form.

Dinner

Dinner being over, *Grand Maſter* MORTON made the *firſt Proceſſion* * round the Hall, and took his Leave in a graceful and affectionate Manner. And, being returned to his *Chair*, his Lordſhip, after a very handſome Speech, cauſed the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXI. The Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM in the County of *Warwick*, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Who being placed in SOLOMON's *Chair*, inveſted with the proper Jewel, and recognized by the Homage and every Token of Joy by the Brethren, appointed

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY, Bart. *Deputy Grand Maſter*.
Edward Hody, M.D. F.R.S. } *Grand Wardens*.
Samuel Berington, Eſq; }

And continued the *Grand Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* †.

All Things performed with Decency, Order and Harmony, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *June* 24, 1742. Preſent, Lord WARD, *Grand Maſter*, all his Grand *Officers*, ſeveral late Grand *Officers*, *Stewards*, and the

* See the Form thereof on Page 236.

† STEWARDS thanked, and nominated theſe SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Edward Trevor*, *
Talbot Waterhouſe,
Robert Bateman Wray,
Anthony Benn,
Stephen Rogers,
Peter le Maiſtre †,
John Traile, A. M. ‡
Henry Lyell, Eſq;
Edmund Brydges,
William Vol,
Thomas Pownal,
Joſeph Lycett.

Bro. *Thomas Griffiths*,
John Dappee,
Henry Benlace, Eſq;
John Coggs,
Luke Alder,
Charles Dubuy,
John Carnes, Eſq;
Thomas Price, Eſq;
Peter Gordon, M. A.
Peter Labertouch,
William Mountaine,
John Torr.

N. B. * ſerved inſtead of Brother *Butler*, † *Seddon*, ‡ *Douglas*, who declined.

Maſters

Maſters and Wardens of *twenty-ſix* Lodges, who contributed handſomely to the general Fund of *Charity*; and after the uſual Forms,

Proceeded to the Election of a *Grand Treaſurer*, and unanimouſly rechoſe Brother JOHN JESSE, Eſq.

The Maſter of the *Turk's-Head* Lodge in *Greek-Street*, *Soho*, acquainted the GRAND MASTER, that, as the ſaid Lodge was greatly declined, he and the Members had joined the *King's-Arms* Lodge, N° 38, held at the *Cannon*, *Charing-Croſs*; and that by the Conſent of the ſaid *Turk's-Head* Lodge, he did ſurrender the *Conſtitution* thereof to his Worſhip. For which they were much applauded by the GRAND MASTER, as worthy of Example, where Lodges were in a declining irretrievable State.

Ordered, That the Lodge,

N° 37, at the *Angel* and *Crown*, in *Whitechapel*,
N° 60, at the *Vine*, in *Long-Acre*,
N° 161, at the *Swan*, on *Fiſh-Street-Hill*,

be erazed out of the Liſt, and be no longer eſteemed Regular Lodges, for not attending the GRAND MASTER in *Quarterly Communication*, purſuant to ſeveral Notices ſent them reſpectively.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.

GRAND LODGE, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *February* 8, 1742-3. Preſent, the GRAND MASTER and all his Officers; ſeveral late Grand *Officers*; Stewards, and the Maſters and Wardens of *ſixty* Lodges; who having contributed generouſly to the general Fund of *Charity*, and gone through the uſual Forms,

Ordered 15*l.* 15*s.* for the Relief of a diſtreſſed worthy Brother; and were highly ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Lodge, N° 47, held at the *Roſe* in *Cheapſide*, who finding their State in great Decline, had joined themſelves to the *Swan* and *Rummer* in *Bartholomew-Lane*, near the *Royal Exchange*, and ſurrendered their *Conſtitution* to the GRAND MASTER at the *Communication*.

All Buſineſs being over, this Lodge was cloſed.

GRAND

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *April* 9, 1743. Present, the GRAND MASTER and all his Officers; several late *Grand* Officers; the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-two* Lodges; who, after the usual Forms, contributed generously to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The King being gone abroad, and several of the Brethren, as well Noblemen as others, with his Majesty; and several others having retired to their Country Seats; it was proposed by Brother PAYNE, late *Grand Master*, to defer the annual ASSEMBLY and *Feast*; and to request the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Lord WARD, **Grand Master** in the *Chair*, to continue their GRAND MASTER for some Time longer.

The Brethren approved of this Motion, and upon alledging a Precedent of the like Sort (RICHMOND, *Grand Master)* his Lordship condescended to continue in the Chair till a more proper Opportunity for chusing a Successor.

The GRAND MASTER then proposed, as there was to be no *Feast* in Town, to meet the Brethren at Brother *Vipont*'s in *Hampstead*, there to dine on the 16th of *May*.

Ordered, That the Lodges

N° 40, at the *Globe*, in *Fleet-Street*,
45, at the *Globe*, in the *Strand*,
59, at the *Castle*, in St *Giles*'s,
80, at the *three Tuns*, in *Grosvenor-Street*,
145, at the *three Tuns* and *Half-Moon*, on *Snow-Hill*,
156, at the *Red Lion*, in *Red-Lion-Street*,
165, at the *Flower-Pot*, in *Bishopsgate-Street*,

should be immediately erazed out of the List of Regular Lodges, for not attending the GRAND MASTER in *Quarterly Communication*, pursuant to several Notices sent them respectively.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *April* 4, 1744. Present, the GRAND MASTER, Lord WARD;

 all

all his Officers; Lord LOUDOUN, late *Grand Master*; several late *Grand* Officers; the Earl of STRATHMORE; the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-four* Lodges; who, after the usual Forms, and a large Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Considered the Petition of Brother FRANCIS BYAM, D. D. Master of the *Court-House* Lodge, in Behalf of the Brethren of the said Lodge, on the Island of *Antigua*, setting forth, That they had built a Lodge-Room, sixty Feet long and thirty wide, with a smaller Room adjoining; and praying that the said new built Lodge, where they intended to meet for the future, on the second and fourth *Wednesday* of every Month, might be entered in the Book of Lodges, by the Name of *The Great Lodge of St John's*; which was granted with this Alteration, that, instead of being called *of St* JOHN'*s*, they might be named *The Great* LODGE *at St* JOHN'*s in Antigua.*

Having granted 21 *l.* for the Relief of two worthy Brethren in Distress,

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, for his Successor; which was received with great Applause; and his Health was drank with Ceremony, as *Grand Master Elect*, when his Lordship ordered the *Grand Feast* to be on the Second of *May* next.

Ordered, That the Lodges,

N° 7, at the *King's-Arms, Temple-Bar,*

39, at the *Mitre*, in *King-Street, Westminster,*

should be immediately erazed out of the List of Regular Lodges, for not obeying the Summons of the GRAND MASTER, to attend him in *Quarterly Communication.*

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdashers-Hall* aforesaid, on *May* 2, 1744.

WARD, the GRAND MASTER, attended by his *Grand* Officers; the Earls of LOUDOUN and MORTON, late *Grand Masters*; and several more late *Grand* Officers; the *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, properly clothed, waited on the Earl of STRATHMORE, and were entertained at Breakfast by his Lordship, at the *Braund's-Head* Tavern in *New Bond-Street*, in the *West*: From whence they made the *Procession* of March, in Coaches and Chariots, preceded by three Sets of Musick, properly disposed, and playing, to the Hall, in the *East*.

The *Stewards* received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the *Grand* Officers through the Hall to an inner Chamber; where, having summoned the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges without, to attend, the GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, for Grand Master for the Year ensuing: Who was thereupon unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *first* Procession about the Hall; and in a most affable, courteous, and affectionate Manner, took his Leave of the Brethren. And being returned to the Chair, after a seasonable and pathetic Speech, and Congratulation on their Choice of a *Grand Master*, his Lordship caused the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXII. The Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE and KINGHORN, Viscount LYON, Lord GLAMIS, *&c.* Grand Master of *Masons*.

Who, being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON's *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel, homaged and recognized with all Tokens of Joy and Gladness by the Brethren, appointed

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*
William Græme, M.D. F.R.S. } *Grand Wardens.*
Fotherley Baker, Esq; }

And continued the *Grand Secretary* and *Sword-bearer*.

The *second* Proceſſion being made round the Hall, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.*

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, on *Sept.* 26, 1744, was held in ample Form. Preſent, the Maſters and Wardens of *twenty-two* Lodges; who, after the uſual Forms, contributed handſomely to the general Fund of *Charity*; and re-elected Brother *Jeſſe* into the Office of *Grand Treaſurer*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *Feb.* 26, 1744-5, in ample Form. Preſent, the Maſters and Wardens of *twenty-nine* Lodges; who, after the uſual Forms, contributed generouſly to the Fund of *Charity*.

The Maſter and Wardens of the Lodge, N° 185, lately held at the *three Tuns* in *Houghton-Street*, *Clare-Market*, ſurrendered their *Conſtitution* to the *Grand Maſter*; the Brethren having agreed to join the Lodge N° 102, at the *Magpye* and *Horſe-ſhoe* in *Hollis-Street*, near *Clare-Market*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *March* 25, 1745. Preſent, Lord WARD, as GRAND MASTER;

* The STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

Bro. *John Coggs*,
Thomas Clipperton, [a]
Thomas Lediard, Eſq; [b]
Charles Dubuy,
Luke Alder,
Robert Mitchell, [c]
Hon. and Rev. *Godfrey Dawnay*, [d]
William Mountaine,
Thomas Griffiths,
Thomas Smith, Eſq; [e]
John Torr,
Peter Gordon.

Bro. *Francis Jackman*,
John Criſp,
Henry Strudwick, Eſq;
John Bollomey,
William Rogers,
Matthew Mitchell, Eſq;
Thomas Walker,
James Wilsford,
Ephraim Bell,
Daniel Olivier,
David Liſle,
George Pile, M.D.

N. B. [a] ſerved inſtead of Brother *Dappet*, [b] of *Delabertauch*, [c] of *Price*, deceaſed, [d] of *Benlace*, and [e] of Brother *Carnes*, who declined.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, *Deputy Grand Maſter*; and ſeveral late *Grand* Officers, the Earl of LOUDOUN, Lord CRANSTOUN, the *Stewards*, and the Maſters and Wardens of *nineteen* Lodges: The particular Forms being gone through, and the *Charity* collected,

It was ordered, That the following Lodges, not attending according to the Summons ſent by Order of the laſt *Quarterly Communication*, ſhould be erazed out of the Book of Lodges, *viz.*

N° 3, the *Crown*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.
9, the *King*'s-*Arms*, in *New Bond-Street*.
17, the *Sun*, in *Holborn*.
19, the *Vine*, in *Long-Acre*.
26, *Forreſt*'s Coffee-houſe, *Charing-croſs*.
146, the *King*'s-*Head*, in the *Old Jewry*.
159, the *Glouceſter* Lodge, at the *Cannon*, *Charing-croſs*.
173, the *Britiſh* Coffee-houſe, *Charing-croſs*.

Lord WARD, in the *Chair*, propoſed the Right Hon. the Lord CRANSTOUN, for **Grand Maſter** for the enſuing Year; which was greatly to the Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Health with Ceremony as *Grand Maſter Elect*.

Lord CRANSTOUN appointed the Grand *Feaſt* to be held at *Drapers-Hall*, on the 18th of *April* following, and invited the Brethren to breakfaſt with him on the Morning of the ſame Day, at the *Braund*'s-*Head* in *Bond-Street*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall* in *Throckmorton-Street*, *London*, *April* 18, 1745.

Lord WARD, as GRAND MASTER, attended by the *Deputy Grand Maſter*, the *Grand Wardens*; the Earl of LOUDOUN, late *Grand Maſter*; other late Grand *Officers*; the Earl of EGLINGTON, the *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, breakfaſted with the Right Hon. Lord CRANSTOUN, at the *Braund*'s-*Head* Tavern aforeſaid, in the *Weſt*, and made the *Proceſſion* of **March**, in Coaches and Chariots, preceded by three Sets of Muſick, to *Drapers-Hall*, in the *Eaſt*.

The

The *Stewards* received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the Grand *Officers* through the Hall into an inner Chamber; whither alſo the GRAND MASTER *pro tempore* ſummoned the Maſters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges in Waiting to attend him, and propoſed to them Lord CRANSTOUN for their GRAND MASTER, who was thereupon elected with great Unanimity.

Dinner ended, Lord WARD made the *firſt* Proceſſion round the Hall; and, in the Name of the abſent GRAND MASTER, took Leave of the Brethren. Being returned to the Chair, he cauſed the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXIII. The Right Hon. JAMES CRANSTOUN, Lord CRANSTOUN, Grand Maſter of *Maſons*; who, being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON'S *Chair*, inveſted with the proper Jewel, and having received the Homage of the Brethren, appointed

EDWARD HODY, M.D. F.R.S. *Deputy Grand Maſter.*
Fotherley Baker, Eſq; } *Grand Wardens.*
Thomas Smith, Eſq; }
John Revis, Gent. *Grand Secretary.*

Thomas Slaughter, the *Sword-bearer.* * Brother *George Moody* having declined the Acceptance of that Office on Account of the

* The STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

Bro. *Francis Jackman*,	Bro. *Matthew Creyghton*,
George Pile, M.D.	*John Feury*,
John Villeneau, [a]	*George Farmer*,
George Poulett, Eſq; [b]	*Robert Shirley*,
James Whitworth, [c]	*Coleman Heſter*,
William Rogers, [d]	*William Rogers*,
John Stone, Eſq; [h]	*John Kettle*, Eſq;
James Bennet, Eſq;	*Thomas Williams*,
James Wilford,	*John Sauret*,
Thomas Chaddacke, [f]	*John Tapſcot*,
Robert Cheeke, [e]	*George Clarke*,
Fleming Pickſtan, [g]	*Peter Lewis Perrin*,

N. B. Theſe marked [a], [b], [c], [d], [e], [f], [g], [h], ſerved inſtead of Brothers *Criſp*, *Strudwick*, *Bellamy*, *Walker*, *Olivier*, *Bell*, and *Liſle*, who declined; and Brother *Mitchell*, who went abroad.

bad

bad State of his Health, and presented the *Grand Lodge* with a *Jewel* he had usually worn, for the Use of the future *Sword-bearer*.

The *second Procession* being made round the Hall, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *November* 21, 1745. Present, Lord CRANSTOUN, the GRAND MASTER; all his Grand *Officers*; several late Grand *Officers*; the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Lodges.

Who after the usual Forms, and a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*, re-elected Brother *Jesse* their *Grand Treasurer*.

Ordered the Twelve following Lodges to be erazed out of the Book of Lodges, they not having attended the *Grand Master* at the General Meetings of the Society, nor regularly met so as to be summoned for some Years, *viz.*

N° 15, the *Bedford-Arms*, in *Covent-Garden*.
16, the *Bear* and *Rummer*, in *Gerard-Street*, *Soho*.
25, the *Dog*, in St *James's Market*.
48, the *Royal Oak*, in *Earl-Street*, *Seven Dials*.
54, the *George*, in St *Mary Axe*.
79, the *King's-Head*, in St *Paul's Church-yard*.
107, the *Fountain*, on *Snow-Hill*.
112, the *Horn* and *Dolphin*, in *Crutched-Friars*.
142, the *White Horse*, in *Picadilly*.
160, the *Horn* and *Feathers*, in *Doctors-Commons*.
171, the *Standard*, in *Leicester-Fields*.
155, the *Mansion-House*, near the *Steelyard*, in *Thames-Street*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held *April* 14, 1746, in due Form, with the Master, Wardens, and nine Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-one* Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity* made; it was, upon a Motion from Brother PAYNE, late *Grand Master*, agreed to postpone the Grand *Feast*, and to request the GRAND MASTER to continue in his Office some Time longer. And, at their humble Suit, the GRAND MASTER promised to continue in the Chair; and desired their Company to dine at Brother *Vipont*'s, on the 3d of *May* next.

Ordered, That the four following Lodges be erazed out of the Book of Lodges for Non-Attendance, according to the Order of the last *Quarterly Communication*, viz.

N° 33, the *Sash* and *Cocoa-Tree*, in *Moorfields*.
88, the *Hoop* and *Griffin*, in *Leadenhall-Street*.
140, the *King*'s-*Arms*, in *Cateaton-Street*.
153, the *Fountain*, in *Bartholomew-Lane*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

GRAND LODGE, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held in due Form, on *April* 3, 1747. Present, the Masters and Wardens, and nine Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-one* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*; the GRAND MASTER informed the Brethren, that the Grand *Feast* would be held at *Drapers-Hall*, on the 30th Day of *April*.

A Motion was then made to discontinue for the future the *Procession* of MARCH; which was carried, *Nemine Con.*

Then the GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. the Lord BYRON for his Successor, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Lordship's Health with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect*.

Ordered, That the Lodge, N° 2, at the *Horn* in *Westminster*, not attending, according to the Order of the last *Quarterly Communication*, be erazed out of the Book of Lodges.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall*, on *April* 30, 1747.

Present,

The Lord CRANSTOUN, **Grand Master.**

EDWARD HODY, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master.*

Fotherley Baker, Esq; } *Grand Wardens.*
Thomas Smith, Esq; }

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; Lord WARD, late *Grand Masters*; *Martin Clare*, A.M. Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart. late *Deputy Grand Masters*; *Martin O Connor*, *Benjamin Gascoyne*, Esqrs; and Col. *Samuel Berington*, late *Grand Wardens*; *John Jesse*, Esq; *Treasurer*; Lord BYRON, *Grand Master Elect*; his Excellency Mons. ANDRIE, Minister from the King of PRUSSIA; his Excellency Mons. HOFFMAN, Minister from the King of POLAND; Baron REYDESEL; the twelve *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, properly clothed.

The *Stewards*, on the GRAND MASTER'S Arrival at the Hall, conducted him and the Grand *Officers* into an inner Chamber; whither the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges present were summoned to attend. To whom his Lordship proposed the Right Hon. the Lord BYRON for his Successor; who was thereon immediately elected.

Dinner being ended, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* round the Hall, took Leave of his Brethren; and, being returned to his Chair, ordered the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXIV. The Right Hon. WILLIAM BYRON, Lord BYRON, Baron of ROCHDALE in the County of LANCASTER, **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

Who being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON'S *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel of his high Office; and having received the Homage of the Brethren, appointed

FOTHERLEY BAKER, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

The Hon. *Robert Shirley*, Esq; } *Grand Wardens.*
Capt. *Thomas Jeffreys*, }

John Revis, Gent. *Grand Secretary.*

Mr *Daniel Carne*, the *Sword-bearer.*

The *Stewards* * were then called up, were thanked for their Care and Trouble, and desired to name their *Successors* †.

The *second Procession* being made round the Hall, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Stand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held *Dec.* 16, 1747, in ample Form; the Master and Wardens, and nine Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Regular Lodges attending; the usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

It was ordered, That the Lodge, called the *third Lodge* at *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, at their Request, be enrolled in the List of Regular Lodges, agreeable to the Date of their *Constitution.*

The Brethren unanimously rechose Brother *Jesse* Grand Treasurer; and all Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. *Matthew Creighton*,
John Feary,
Peter Clarke,
Robert Shirley, Esq;
Robert Young, [a]
William Rogers,
Joseph Lycett, [b]
John Spranger, [d]
Thomas Manningham, M. D. [e]
Pheasant Hartley, [f]
George Clarke, [c]
Col. *Samuel Beringten*, [g]

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Robert Marcellus*,
Joshua Fletcher,
Bernhard Joachim Boetefeur,
William Bromfield,
Thomas Sledge,
William Walker,
Stephen Yonge,
George Steidel,
John Delaval, Esq;
Samuel Severn,
John Richardson,
Richard Lane.

N. B. Those marked [a], [b], [c], [d], [e], [f], [g], served instead of Brothers *Hester* and *Kettle*, deceased, and Brothers *Farmer*, *Williams*, *Sauret*, *Tapscot*, and *Perrin*, who declined.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held *March* 7, 1747, in ample Form; the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-two* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and other Matters of Form being gone through, there was made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That the Lodge, N° 9, at the *King's-Arms* Tavern in *New Bond-Street*, be restored, and entered into its former Place in the List of Lodges; it appearing, that their Non-Attendance was occasioned by Mistake.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *Dec.* 22, 1748, in ample Form; the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty* Regular Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and other Matters of Form gone through, there was made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That 15*l.* 15*s.* should be given for the Relief of a worthy distressed Brother.

Ordered, That the Lodges,

N° 41, at *Mount's* Coffee-house, in *Grosvenor-Street*,
70, at the *Salutation*, in *Newgate-Street*,
83, at the *Sun*, in *Ludgate-Street*,
125, at *Ashley's London* Punch-house,
143, at the *Swan*, in *Southwark*,

be erazed out of the Book of Lodges for Non-Attendance, when summoned by Order of the *Grand Master*, to meet him in *Quarterly Communication*.

The Lodge held at the *White Bear*, in *Old Broad-Street*, having declined, the *Master*, by the Consent of the other Members, surrendered the *Constitution* into the Hands of the *Grand Master*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *May* 26, 1749, in ample Form; the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-nine* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and the other Matters of Form being gone through, there was made a generous Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That a *Committee* be appointed to inspect the Laws relating to the *General Charity*; and to cause Copies of such of them to be printed, as they should think proper; and that the *Grand Secretary* should send one of the said printed Copies to each Lodge, to be paid for by the *Treasurer*.

Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *June* 25, 1750, in ample Form; the Masters and Wardens of *forty-nine* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, a very handsome Collection was made for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held *Sept.* 4, 1751, in ample Form; attended by the Masters and Wardens of *sixty* Lodges, who, after the usual Forms, contributed a very large Sum towards the general Fund of *Charity*.

Upon the Petition of several worthy Brothers, after a long Debate it was ordered, that in Respect to Brother PAYNE, late *Grand Master*, the Lodge, N° 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. And the same Favour was likewise granted to the Brethren of the Lodge held at the *George* in St *Mary Axe*; it appearing, that their not meeting regularly, had been occasioned by unavoidable Accidents.

All Things being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *Oct.* 24, 1751, in ample Form; the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-three* Lodges attending; who, after the usual Forms, paid a handsome Sum to the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered,

Ordered, That *twenty Pounds* be paid for the Relief of a worthy Brother in Diſtreſs, to put him in a Way of Buſineſs.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *March* 16, 1752. Preſent, Lord BYRON, **Grand Maſter**; his Grand *Officers*; Lord WARD, late *Grand Maſter*; and other late Grand *Officers*; Lord CARYSFORT; the twelve *Stewards*; the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Maſters and Wardens of *fifty-ſix* Lodges.

The uſual Forms being gone through, and the Brethren having, with great Demonſtrations of Joy, expreſſed their Pleaſure at the Sight of their GRAND MASTER, who had been abroad for ſeveral Years, and lately returned in Health and Safety; contributed handſomely to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The GRAND MASTER then expreſſed his great Regard for the *Craft*, and propoſed the Right Hon. the Lord CARYSFORT for his Succeſſor, to the great Liking and Satisfaction of the whole Society.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST, kept at *Drapers-Hall* in *Throckmorton-Street*, *London*, on *March* 20, 1752. Preſent, Lord BYRON, *Grand Maſter*, and many Grand *Officers*; amongſt whom were the Earl of LOUDOUN and Lord WARD, attended by the twelve *Stewards*, and a great Number of other Brethren.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being aſſembled in an inner Chamber, ordered the Maſters and Wardens of all Regular Lodges to attend him in the Grand Lodge, and propoſed to them the Right Hon. the Lord CARYSFORT for his Succeſſor; and his Lordſhip was unanimouſly elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *firſt Proceſſion* round the Hall; and having taken Leave of the Brethren, in a polite and affectionate Manner, returned to his Chair, and ordered the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXV. The Right Hon. JOHN PROBY, Baron of CARYSFORT in the County of WICKLOW, in the Kingdom of IRELAND, **Grand Maſter** of *Maſons*.

Who

Who being placed in SOLOMON's *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel of his high Office, and having received the Homage of all the Brethren in due Form, and the Surrender of the Ensigns of Office from the several Officers of the late *Grand Master*, he appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D. *Deputy Grand Master.*
The Hon. *James Carmichael*, Esq; } *Grand Wardens.*
Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, Bart. }
Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.
Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer. *

Much Harmony, the old Cement of the Fraternity, abounded throughout the whole *large* ASSEMBLY; and all expressing the greatest Joy at the happy Occasion of their Meeting, after a longer Recess than had been usual, occasioned chiefly by the Attention of all Persons, and especially the MASONS, being fixed on the Re-establishment of the publick Peace, which ever brought Blessings in Abundance, and all desirable Honour and Esteem with the Good and Great, to the ancient and peaceable Fraternity. However high the Hopes of all that wished well to the Cause might be, their most

* STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

Bro. The Hon. *James Carmichael*, Esq; [b]
Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, Bart. [a]
Bernhard Joachim Beetefeur,
Robert Marcellus,
George Steidel,
Stephen Yonge,
Richard Lane,
Thomas Taylor, [c]
Charles Wale, [d]
John Jourdan, [e]
Joseph Breuitt, [f]
George Forbes. [g]

Bro. *Henry Smith*,
Peter Leigh,
Buckle Banson,
Hon. Capt. *William Montagu*,
Richard Savage, Esq;
Capt. *Edward Eyre*,
Francis Blake Delaval, Esq;
James Shruder,
John Price,
Mark Adston,
Thomas Apreece, Esq;
William Bizet.

N. B. Those signed [a], [b], [c], [d], [e], [f], [g], served in the Room of Brother *Fletcher*, deceased, and of Brothers *Bromfield*, *Sledge*, *Walker*, *Newton*, *Severn*, and *Richardson*, who declined.

sanguine

ſanguine Wiſhes were ſoon outdone by the Induſtry, Vigilance, and unwearied Labours, of their GRAND MASTER; for his Lordſhip had no ſooner entered upon the Exerciſe of his *high Office*, than the Influence of his Application to the real Intereſts of the *Craft* became viſible to all, and their publick Fund in a very ſhort Time greatly increaſed.

The *ſecond Proceſſion* being made, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.

GRAND LODGE, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *June* 18, 1752, in ample Form; THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. as *Grand Maſter*, attended by many Grand *Officers*; the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Maſters and Wardens of *thirty-two* Lodges.

The uſual Forms being gone through, the Brethren contributed handſomely to the general Fund of *Charity*.

Brother *Jeſſe* was re-choſen *Treaſurer*, and gave Bond accordingly.

Ordered *twenty Pounds* to be paid for the Relief of a worthy Brother in Diſtreſs.

The *Deputy Grand Maſter* read a Letter from the GRAND MASTER, who was obliged to be abſent on Account of his bad State of Health; in which his Lordſhip earneſtly requeſted and commanded, that the Laws and Regulations might be punctually and faithfully executed; and recommended to the Officers, without any Exceptions, that good Decorum, peaceable and prudent Behaviour be inculcated by them, and ſtrictly obſerved in their Lodges, that the *Craft* may not ſuffer by the Negligence, Imprudence, or Want of Skill, in thoſe who ought continually to watch for its Welfare; and that he was ready, whenever called upon, to go in Perſon, and ſee that theſe his Injunctions were every where executed according to the Letter. All which was received by the Brethren with univerſal Applauſe and Approbation.

What added to the Joy on this Occaſion, was a Letter from the *Provincial Grand Maſter* of the Iſland of MINORCA; which, amongſt other Things, informed the Grand Lodge, That the *Craft* flouriſhed

flourifhed in that Ifland in full Vigour; That the Brethren there adhered to their Rules, to Decency, to Regularity, fo ftrictly and inviolably, that neither the Envious, Malicious, nor Inquifitive, could find the leaft Ground to exercife their Talents: And that fome excellent Difcourfes of a worthy Clergyman there preached on their Feftivals, and the Decency and Solemnity of their Proceffions at thofe Times, had forced Applaufe even from thofe, who had made it their Study to traduce the *Craft*.

All Bufinefs being over, the Lodge was clofed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforefaid, was held on *Nov.* 30, 1752, in due Form. Prefent, the Mafter, Wardens, and Affiftants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Mafters and Wardens of *fixty-two* Lodges.

The ufual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

It was ordered, That the Lodges,

N° 89, at the *Angel* and *Crown*, near St *Agnes-le-Clare* in *Hoxton*,
90, at the *Royal Vineyard*, in St *James*'s *Park*,
106, at *Forreft*'s Coffee-houfe, *Charing-crofs*,

be erazed out of the Book of Lodges, they not having attended the *Quarterly Communications*, or other Meetings of the Society, or paid any *Charity* for upwards of five Years paft.

It was then moved, that, in order to render the *Mafons* Charity as extenfive as poffible, all foreign Brethren, of what Nation or Profeffion foever they might be, fhould, after proper Examination, be relieved with a certain Sum immediately; which, after a fhort Debate, was unanimoufly approved of.

Several Sums being ordered for the Relief of diftreffed Brethren, whofe Petitions had been referred from the *Committee* of *Charity*, and all Bufinefs being over, the Lodge was clofed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforefaid, was held on *March* 6, 1753, in due Form. Prefent, the twelve *Stewards*; the Mafter, Wardens, and Affiftants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Mafters and Wardens of *forty-nine* Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The GRAND MASTER informed the Brethren, that the Time drew near for them to chuse a *Grand Master* for the ensuing Year; and that he proposed the Third of *April* for that Purpose: But the whole Fraternity, truly sensible of the great Obligations they lay under to his Lordship for their present flourishing Condition, most earnestly besought his Lordship to continue in the Chair for another Year.

To which his Lordship consented in a most obliging Manner, provided it should appear, on the *Feast Day*, to be the unanimous Desire of the whole Body of *Masons*.

The GRAND MASTER having then informed the Brethren, that in Regard the *Stewards* might have Time to make a suitable Provision for such of them as intended to dine with him, he had given Directions, that no Tickets should be delivered after Twelve of the Clock on *Saturday* the 31st Instant; and concluded with strongly recommending the strictest Regard to the Name and Dignity of a FREE and ACCEPTED MASON; and that such a decent and regular Use might be made of their being FREE, as would always intitle THEM to be ACCEPTED.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Leathersellers-Hall* in *Little St Hellen's*, *Bishopsgate-Street*, *London*, was kept on *April* 3, 1753.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being assembled in an inner Chamber, ordered the *Stewards* to summon the Masters and Wardens of all the Regular Lodges attending without, to appear before him; and informed them, that they were called in to proceed to the Election of a *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing.

When the Sentiments of them ALL concurring with the Request of the Brethren at the last *Quarterly Communication*, his Lordship was again intreated to continue *Grand Master*, at least for the next Year; and his Lordship, giving his Consent, was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *Procession* about the Hall; and, being returned to SOLOMON's *Chair*, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Master.*

Who had diſtinguiſhed his Abilities for that Office, and his Affection and Zeal for *Maſonry*, by viſiting the Lodges in the remoteſt Parts of the Town, or wherever his Preſence was thought neceſſary, redreſſing what was amiſs in the Execution of the Laws, and giving them the moſt prudent Advice for their future Obſervance and laſting Advantage: The Whole of his Proceedings being conducted with ſuch Candour and Affability, as muſt endear that diligent and active Officer to all the Brethren. And *James Carmichael*, Eſq; late *Junior Grand Warden*, deſiring Permiſſion to decline that Office, on Account of his ill State of Health, the Right Worſhipful appointed

Sir *Richard Wrotteſley*, Bart. } *Grand Wardens.*
Francis Blake Delaval, Eſq; }
Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.
Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * were then called, and received the Thanks of the Society for their elegant Entertainment, and ſoon after named their *Succeſſors* †.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. *Peter Leigh*, Eſq;
John Price,
Thomas Apreece, Eſq;
Hon. Capt. *William Montagu*,
Francis Blake Delaval, Eſq;
Capt. *Edward Eyre*,
James Shruder,
William Bizet,
Mark Adſton,
Henry Smith,
Buckle Barſon,
Richard Savage, Eſq;

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Samuel Spencer*,
Samuel Markham,
Robert Tracy, Eſq;
Arthur Beardmore,
James Dupree, Eſq;
Hon. Capt. *Charles Proby*,
Thomas Douglaſs,
Godfrey Springall,
John Atkinſon,
David Humphrys,
Martin Capron,
James Dickſon.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *June* 14, 1753, in ample Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-nine* Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the *Deputy Grand Master* informed the Lodge of the Death of Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; the late *Treasurer* of this Society; and recommended to their Consideration the Choice of some proper Person for that Office and Place of Trust.

Previous to this Election, it being moved whether it was the Opinion of the *Grand Lodge*, whether the TREASURER of this Society be a GRAND *Officer* by vertue of his Office, and as such to be elected from amongst the Brethren who had served the Stewardship; it was after a long Debate, carried in the Affirmative almost unanimously; and Brother GEORGE CLARKE, a late Steward, proposed and recommended by the GRAND MASTER, was unanimously elected; invested with the Staff of Office, and impowered to receive the Cash, *&c.* then tendered from the Executor of the late deceased Treasurer.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *Nov.* 23, 1753, in due Form. Present, Sir *Robert de Cornewall*, Bart. *Provincial Grand Master*; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty* Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Several wholesome Laws for the better Regulation of *Masonry* were then proposed by the *Deputy Grand Master*, relating to the *Making* of *Masons*, &c. which will be inserted in the *Book* of *Regulations*, under their proper Title.

GRAND LODGE, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *March* 8, 1754, in due Form. Present, the Duke of CHANDOS, late *Grand Master*; Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master Elect*; Sir RICHARD GLYN, Knt. and Alderman of *London*: The twelve *Stewards*; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-five* Lodges; who contributed generously to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The usual Forms being gone through, and the Collection made,

The GRAND MASTER, having signified his great Satisfaction with the Conduct and dutiful Behaviour of the Brethren towards himself, during his *Grand Mastership*, and recommended to them the Continuance thereof to his Successor, was pleased to propose the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN for GRAND MASTER for the Year ensuing; and signified his Pleasure, that the Day for the *Grand Feast* and Election should be the 25th of *March* Instant, and kept at DRAPERS-HALL.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall* in *Throckmorton-Street*, *London*, was kept on the 25th Day of *March*, 1754. Present, Lord CARYSFORT, GRAND MASTER; THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Master*; Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, Bart. *Senior Grand Warden*; *Thomas Apreece*, as *Junior Grand Warden*; Duke of CHANDOS and Lord WARD, late *Grand Masters*; Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart. and *Fotherley Baker*, Esq; late *Deputy Grand Masters*; Brother *George Clarke*, Grand Treasurer; Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master Elect*; the twelve *Stewards*, and near three hundred other Brethren, properly cloathed.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers assembled in an inner Chamber, having summoned the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges attending without, to appear before him in the GRAND LODGE, proposed the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN for his Successor, who was unanimously elected.

Dinner

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* round the Hall, took Leave of the Brethren in a most affable and affectionate Manner; and, being returned to his Chair, commanded the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXVI. The most noble JAMES BRYDGES, Marquis of CARNARVAN, Son and Heir apparent to his Grace HENRY Duke of CHANDOS, late *Grand Master*, Grand Master of *Masons*.

Who, being placed in SOLOMON's *Chair* with the usual Ceremony, invested with the proper Jewel of that high Office, and recognized with the Homage and Congratulations of all the Brethren, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D. *Deputy Grand Master*.
The Hon. Capt. *Charles Proby*, } *Grand Wardens*.
Brother *Fleming Pinkstan*, }
Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.
Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * were called up, and thanked with Ceremony for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their *Successors* †.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. *Arthur Beardmore*,
James Dickson,
Samuel Markham,
Samuel Spencer,
George Diemar, [a]
David Humphrys,
Martin Capron,
Hon. Capt. *Charles Proby*,
William Singleton, [b]
John Atkinson,
Godfrey Springal,
Thomas Douglass.

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Jacob Valk*,
Albert Vandevelde,
Thomas Shepheard,
James Gifford,
Hon. *Horatio Townsend*, Esq;
Rev. *James Desprez*,
Benjamin Braithwaite,
Capt. —— *Shoulsham*,
Thomas Singleton,
Charles Pearce,
William Townsend,
Lancelot Burton Jackson.

N. B. [a] and [b] served in the Room of Brothers *Tracey* and *Dupree*, who declined.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *June* 27, 1754, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-eight* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very generous Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*; the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Election of a *Grand Treasurer*, and unanimously rechose Brother *George Clarke*, drinking his Health with Ceremony.

Then they took into Consideration the State of the *Country Lodges*; and it was

Resolved, that each Brother should, according to his Opportunity, make the utmost Enquiry touching the Meetings and Conduct of the said Lodges, and give proper Intimations thereof to the next *Quarterly Communication.* And that such of those Lodges, of which no satisfactory Account could be then given, should be erazed from the Book of Lodges.

A Memorial presented by Brother *Jonathan Scott* to the last *Committee* of *Charity*, being referred to this *Quarterly Communication*, shewing the Necessity of a *new Edition* of the Book of CONSTITUTIONS, with necessary *Corrections* and *Additions*; and proposing that the same might be henceforward printed by the *Subscriptions* of such Lodges as it suited, and the *Profits* thereof applied to the Use of the GENERAL CHARITY; and that a *Committee* might be appointed to *review* the said Book of *Constitutions*, formerly prepared for the Press by the Rev. Brother *Anderson*, and to make the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions*, it was

Resolved, That the said Book of *Constitutions* should be revised, and the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions* made consistent with the Laws and Rules of *Masonry*. And,

That the Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the other present Grand *Officers*; GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; the Earl of LOUDOUN, Duke

Duke of CHANDOS, Lord WARD, and Lord CARYSFORT, late *Grand Maſters*; Sir *Robert Lawley*, Bart. *Edward Hody*, M. D. late *Deputy Grand Maſters*; *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; late *Junior Grand Warden*; together with the Rev. *John Entick*, M. A. *Arthur Beardmore* and *Edward Bowman*, Gent. be the ſaid *Committee*. And that the *Grand Maſter* or *Deputy Grand Maſter*, with any three others of the ſaid *Committee*, have Power to proceed to Buſineſs, and to call in to their Aſſiſtance any other Brethren, they might from Time to Time think proper.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

GRAND LODGE, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *Nov.* 29, 1754, in due Form. Preſent, the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Maſters and Wardens of *ſeventy-one* Lodges.

The uſual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The GRAND MASTER having informed the Brethren, That the Hon. Capt. *Charles Proby*, *Senior Grand Warden*, being ordered on Duty abroad, had reſigned his ſaid Office, He did now appoint

Brother *Fleming Pinkſtan*, to be *Senior Grand Warden*.

Brother *Arthur Beardmore*, to be *Junior Grand Warden*.

Ordered 15 *l.* 15 *s.* for the Relief of a worthy diſtreſſed Brother.

Several new Regulations concerning the Removal of Lodges, Funeral Proceſſions, and Tylers, which had been recommended by the laſt *Committee* of *Charity*, for Laws of the *Grand Lodge*, were taken into Conſideration, and unanimouſly agreed to; and ordered to be added to this new Edition of the Book of *Conſtitutions*.

The *Committee* appointed by the laſt *Quarterly Communication*, to reviſe, and to make the neceſſary Alterations and Additions

in

in the Book of *Conſtitutions*, reported their Proceedings, and deſired further Time to finiſh their Work, which was ordered accordingly.

Ordered, That the following twenty-one Lodges, having neither contributed to the general Fund of *Charity*, nor otherwiſe had any Communication with the *Grand Lodge*, nor even met for ſeveral Years, according to the beſt Information that could be obtained, be erazed out of the Book of Regular Lodges, *viz.*

N° 32, *Red Lion* at *Congleton*, in *Cheſhire*.
42, *King's-Head* at *Salford*, near *Mancheſter*.
46, *Woolpack* at *Warwick*.
52, *Three Tuns* at *Scarborough*.
57, St *Rook's Hill*, near *Chicheſter*.
58, *Red Lion* at *Canterbury*.
64, *George* at *Northampton*.
71, *Fleece* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
77, *Bell* and *Dove* at *Wolverhampton*.
86, *New Inn* at *Exeter*.
96, *Seven Stars* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
119, *Maſons Arms* at *Oſweſtree*.
121, *Lord Weymouth's Arms* at *Warminſter*.
128, *Fountain* at *Shrewsbury*.
130, *Three Crowns* at *Weymouth*.
141, *Horn* at *Braintree*.
151, *Angel above Hill*, in the *Bailiwick* of *Lincoln*.
152, *Swan* and *Dove* at *Hereford*.
163, *Swan* at *Tewksbury*.
175, *Black Bull* at *Spalding*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *March* 20, 1755, in due Form. Preſent, the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Stewards* Lodge, the twelve *Stewards*, and the Maſters and Wardens of *ſixty* Lodges.

The

The uſual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The *Deputy Grand Maſter*, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, informed them of the flouriſhing Condition of the Foreign Lodges, who hold Communication, from all Parts of the World, with the Grand Maſter of ENGLAND; from whom the Right Worſhipful had received ſeveral Letters.

The GRAND LODGE then took into Conſideration, a Complaint againſt certain Brethren for Forming and Aſſembling under the Denomination of a Lodge of *ancient Maſons*, who, as ſuch, conſider themſelves as independent of this Society, and not ſubject to our Laws, or to the Authority of our GRAND MASTER. When the *Deputy Grand Maſter* took Notice of the great Neceſſity there was to diſcourage all ſuch Meetings, not only as the ſame were contrary to our Laws, and a great Inſult on the GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS: But as they likewiſe tended to introduce into the CRAFT the *Novelties* and *Conceits* of opinionative Perſons, and to create a Belief, that there have been other Societies of *Maſons* more ancient than that of *this* ancient and honourable Society. And

The Queſtion being put, That the Meeting of any Brethren of this Society, as, or under any Denomination of *Maſons*, other than as Brethren of this our ancient and honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, is inconſiſtent with the Honour and Intereſt of the CRAFT, and a high Inſult on our GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of MASONS: It was carried in the Affirmative; ONE of the Brethren, complained of, only diſſenting.

The *Deputy Grand Maſter*, in his great Clemency, then moved, That the Conſideration of the irregular Proceedings of the ſaid Brethren, might be poſtponed till next *Quarterly Communication*, hoping that a thorough Senſe of their Miſconduct, and a Deter-

 mination

in the Book of *Conſtitutions*, reported their Proceedings, and deſired further Time to finiſh their Work, which was ordered accordingly.

Ordered, That the following twenty-one Lodges, having neither contributed to the general Fund of *Charity*, nor otherwiſe had any Communication with the *Grand Lodge*, nor even met for ſeveral Years, according to the beſt Information that could be obtained, be erazed out of the Book of Regular Lodges, *viz.*

N° 32, *Red Lion* at *Congleton*, in *Cheſhire*.
42, *King's-Head* at *Salford*, near *Mancheſter*.
46, *Woolpack* at *Warwick*.
52, *Three Tuns* at *Scarborough*.
57, St *Rook's Hill*, near *Chicheſter*.
58, *Red Lion* at *Canterbury*.
64, *George* at *Northampton*.
71, *Fleece* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
77, *Bell* and *Dove* at *Wolverhampton*.
86, *New Inn* at *Exeter*.
96, *Seven Stars* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
119, *Maſons Arms* at *Oſweſtree*.
121, *Lord Weymouth's Arms* at *Warminſter*.
128, *Fountain* at *Shrewsbury*.
130, *Three Crowns* at *Weymouth*.
141, *Horn* at *Braintree*.
151, *Angel above Hill*, in the *Bailiwick* of *Lincoln*.
152, *Swan* and *Dove* at *Hereford*.
163, *Swan* at *Tewksbury*.
175, *Black Bull* at *Spalding*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforeſaid, was held on *March* 20, 1755, in due Form. Preſent, the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Stewards* Lodge, the twelve *Stewards*, and the Maſters and Wardens of *ſixty* Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The *Deputy Grand Master*, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, informed them of the flourishing Condition of the Foreign Lodges, who hold Communication, from all Parts of the World, with the **Grand Master** of ENGLAND; from whom the Right Worshipful had received several Letters.

The GRAND LODGE then took into Consideration, a Complaint against certain Brethren for Forming and Assembling under the Denomination of a Lodge of *ancient Masons*, who, as such, consider themselves as independent of this Society, and not subject to our Laws, or to the Authority of our GRAND MASTER. When the *Deputy Grand Master* took Notice of the great Necessity there was to discourage all such Meetings, not only as the same were contrary to our Laws, and a great Insult on the GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS: But as they likewise tended to introduce into the CRAFT the *Novelties* and *Conceits* of opinionative Persons, and to create a Belief, that there have been other Societies of *Masons* more ancient than that of *this* ancient and honourable Society. And

The Question being put, That the Meeting of any Brethren of this Society, as, or under any Denomination of *Masons*, other than as Brethren of this our ancient and honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, is inconsistent with the Honour and Interest of the CRAFT, and a high Insult on our GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of MASONS: It was carried in the Affirmative; ONE of the Brethren, complained of, only dissenting.

The *Deputy Grand Master*, in his great Clemency, then moved, That the Consideration of the irregular Proceedings of the said Brethren, might be postponed till next *Quarterly Communication*, hoping that a thorough Sense of their Misconduct, and a Deter-

 mination

mination not to be guilty of the like for the future would then appear, and reconcile them to the GRAND LODGE; and agreed to.

The GRAND MASTER having informed the Lodge of his Intention to hold the *Grand Feaſt* on the 10th of *April* next,

The GRAND LODGE unanimouſly requeſted and prevailed with his Lordſhip to continue in the Chair for another Year at leaſt.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall*, was kept on the 10th of *April*, 1755.

Preſent,

The Marquis of CARNARVAN, **Grand Maſter.**
THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Maſter.*
Fleming Pinkſtan, } *Grand Wardens.*
Arthur Beardmore, }
The Earl of LOUDOUN, }
Lord WARD, } late *Grand Maſters.*
Lord CARYSFORT, }
William Vaughan, Eſq; late *Deputy Grand Maſter.*
JAMES DAWSON, Eſq; late *Provincial Grand Maſter* for EAST-INDIA.
DAVID JONES GWYNNE, Eſq; *Provincial Grand Maſter* for SOUTH-WALES.

The twelve *Stewards*, and near three hundred more Brethren, properly cloathed.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being conducted into an inner Chamber by the *Stewards*, the Muſick playing, aſſembled themſelves in due Form, and ſummoned the Maſters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges to attend. When his Lordſhip, at their repeated Intreaty, was pleaſed to continue in the Chair for the Year enſuing.

Dinner being over, the **Grand Maſter** made the *Proceſſion* round the Hall, with Muſick playing, and in the midſt of the joyful

joyful Acclamations of the Brethren, being returned to SOLOMON's *Chair*, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D. *Deputy Grand Master*.
The Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
James Dickson, Esq;
Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.
Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * were then called to the Chair, and thanked in Form for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their *Successors* †.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil* Tavern aforesaid, was held on *July* 24, 1755, in ample Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-two* Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Brother *George Clarke* was re-chosen *Grand Treasurer*; and thanked with Ceremony for his great Care.

* STEWARDS.	† SUCCESSORS.
Bro. The Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq;	Bro. *Thomas Haward*,
Rev. *John Entick*, [a]	*Martin Klincke*,
Rev. *Martin Desprez*,	*William Andrews*,
James Shepheard,	*Charles Hoyle*,
James Gifford,	*Thomas Cobb*,
Albert Vandenvelde,	*James Pollard*,
Christian Heineken, [b]	*Henry Gunter*,
Caspar Schombart, [c]	*Henry Hubert*,
Frederic Maurer, [d]	*Mark Goodflesh*,
Thomas Singleton,	*Joseph Axtell*,
William Townshend,	*Gabriel Risoleire*,
Charles Pearce.	*Charles Massey*.

N.B. [a], [b], [c], [d], served in the Room of Brothers *Valk*, *Braithwaite*, and *Shouldham*, who declined, and Brother *Jackson*, deceased.

The GRAND MASTER then delivered to him, a large Silver Jewel gilt, being Crofs-Keys in a Knot enamelled with Blue, his Worfhip's Prefent to the Society, to be worn by the *Grand Treafurer*, on all publick Occafions.

Ordered, That every *Certificate* granted to a Brother of his being a MASON, fhall, for the future, be fealed with the *Seal* of *Mafonry*, and figned by the *Grand Secretary*, for which *five Shillings* fhall be paid to the Ufe of the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That, the Brethren, complained of at the laft *Quarterly Communication*, perfifting in their Difobedience to the Determination of the GRAND LODGE, their Lodge, N° 94, held at the *Ben Johnfon's Head* in *Pelham-Street*, *Spital-Fields*, be erazed from the Book of Lodges; and that fuch of the Brethren thereof, who fhall continue thofe irregular Meetings, be not admitted as Vifitors in any Lodge.

All Bufinefs being over, the Lodge was clofed.

GRAND LODGE, in due Form, at the *Devil* Tavern, *Temple-Bar*, on *December* 4, 1755. Prefent, Dr MANNINGHAM, *Deputy Grand Mafter*, as GRAND MASTER; *John-Harvey Thurfby*, Efq; *Deputy Grand Mafter*; *Arthur Beardmore*, *Senior Grand Warden*; *James Dickfon*, Efq; *Junior Grand Warden*; the Mafter, Wardens, and nine Affiftants of the *Stewards* Lodge; the Mafters and Wardens of *feventy-one* Lodges. The ufual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection for the general Fund of *Charity* made: All Bufinefs being over, the Lodge was clofed.

THE

THE OLD

CHARGES

OF THE

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS,

Collected from their old *Records*, at the Command of the *Grand Master*,

APPROVED

By the **Grand Lodge**, and ordered to be printed in the first Edition of the *Book* of *Constitutions*, on *March* 25, 1722.

I. *Concerning* GOD *and* RELIGION.

A *Mason* is obliged, by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid **Atheist**, nor an irreligious **Libertine**. But though in ancient Times Masons were charged in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be *good Men and true*, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the *Center* of *Union*, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons, that must have remained at a perpetual Distance.

II.

II. *Of the* Civil Magistrate, Supreme *and* Subordinate.

A *Mason* is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in Plots and Conspiracies against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed, and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and *Loyalty*, whereby they practically answered the Cavils of their Adversaries, and promoted the Honour of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his Rebellion; however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man; and, if convicted of no other Crime, though the loyal Brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the Time being; they cannot expel him from the *Lodge*, and his Relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. *Of* Lodges.

A Lodge is a Place where *Masons* assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organized Society of Masons, is called a Lodge; and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its *By-Laws* and the General Regulations. It is either *particular* or *general*, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the *General* or *Grand Lodge* hereunto annexed. In ancient Times, no *Master* or *Fellow* could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe Censure, until it appeared to the *Master* and *Wardens*, that pure Necessity hindered him.

The Persons admitted Members of a *Lodge*, must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen,

Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or ſcandalous Men, but of good Report.

IV. *Of* Masters, Wardens, Fellows, *and* Apprentices.

All Preferment among *Maſons* is grounded upon real Worth and perſonal Merit only; that ſo the *Lords* may be well ſerved, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the *Royal Craft* deſpiſed: Therefore no *Maſter* or *Warden* is choſen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impoſſible to deſcribe theſe Things in Writing; and every Brother muſt attend in his Place, and learn them in a Way peculiar to this *Fraternity:* Only *Candidates* may know, that no *Maſter* ſhould take an *Apprentice*, unleſs he has ſufficient Employment for him, and unleſs he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the *Art*, of ſerving his *Maſter*'s Lord, and of being made a *Brother*, and then a *Fellow-Craft* in due Time, even after he has ſerved ſuch a Term of Years, as the Cuſtom of the Country directs; and that he ſhould be deſcended of honeſt Parents; that ſo, when otherwiſe qualified, he may arrive to the Honour of being the Warden, and then the Master of the *Lodge*, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the *Lodges*, according to his Merit.

No Brother can be a Warden until he has paſſed the Part of a *Fellow-Craft*; nor a Master until he has acted as a *Warden*, nor Grand Warden until he has been *Maſter* of a *Lodge*, nor Grand Maſter unleſs he has been a *Fellow-Craft* before his Election, who is alſo to be nobly born, or a *Gentleman* of the beſt Faſhion, or ſome eminent *Scholar*, or ſome curious *Architect*, or other *Artiſt*, deſcended of honeſt Parents, and who is of ſingular great Merit in the Opinion of the *Lodges*. And for the better, and eaſier, and more honourable Diſcharge of his Office, the *Grand Maſter* has a Power to chuſe his own Deputy Grand Master, who muſt be then, or muſt have been formerly, the *Maſter* of a par-

particular *Lodge*; and has the Privilege of acting whatever the GRAND MASTER, his *Principal*, ſhould act, unleſs the ſaid *Principal* be preſent, or interpoſe his Authority by a Letter.

Theſe Rulers and Governors, *ſupreme* and *ſubordinate*, of the ancient *Lodge*, are to be obeyed in their reſpective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the *old Charges* and *Regulations*, with all Humility, Reverence, Love, and Alacrity.

V. *Of the Management of the* CRAFT *in working.*

All *Maſons* ſhall work honeſtly on working Days, that they may live creditably on *holy Days*; and the Time appointed by the Law of the Land, or confirmed by Cuſtom, ſhall be obſerved.

The moſt expert of the *Fellow-Craftſmen* ſhall be choſen or appointed the *Maſter* or Overſeer of the *Lord*'s Work; who is to be called MASTER by thoſe that work under him. The *Craftſmen* are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no diſobliging Name, but *Brother* or *Fellow*; and to behave themſelves courteouſly within and without the *Lodge*.

The *Maſter*, knowing himſelf to be able of Cunning, ſhall undertake the *Lord*'s Work as reaſonably as poſſible, and truly diſpend his Goods as if they were his own; nor to give more Wages to any Brother or *Apprentice*, than he really may deſerve.

Both the Maſter and the *Maſons* receiving their Wages juſtly, ſhall be faithful to the *Lord*, and honeſtly finiſh their Work, whether *Taſk* or *Journey*; nor put the Work to *Taſk* that hath been accuſtomed to *Journey*.

None ſhall diſcover Envy at the Proſperity of a Brother, nor ſupplant him, or put him out of his Work, if he be capable to finiſh the ſame; for no Man can finiſh another's Work ſo much to the *Lord*'s Profit, unleſs he be thoroughly acquainted with the Deſigns and Draughts of him that began it.

When a *Fellow-Craftſmen* is choſen *Warden* of the Work under the *Maſter*, he ſhall be true both to *Maſter* and *Fellows*, ſhall carefully

fully overſee the Work in the *Maſter*'s Abſence, to the *Lord*'s Profit; and his Brethren ſhall obey him.

All *Maſons* employed, ſhall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not deſert the *Maſter* till the Work is finiſhed.

A *younger* Brother ſhall be inſtructed in Working, to prevent ſpoiling the Materials for Want of Judgment, and for increaſing and continuing of *Brotherly Love.*

All the Tools uſed in Working ſhall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No *Labourer* ſhall be employed in the proper Work of *Maſonry*; nor ſhall **Free Maſons** work with thoſe that are *not Free*, without an urgent Neceſſity; nor ſhall they teach *Labourers* and *unaccepted* Maſons, as they ſhould teach a *Brother* or *Fellow*.

VI. *Of* Behaviour, viz.

1. *In the* Lodge *while* conſtituted.

You are not to hold private Committees, or ſeparate Converſation, without Leave from the *Maſter*, nor to talk of any Thing impertinent or unſeemly, nor interrupt the *Maſter* or *Wardens*, or any Brother ſpeaking to the *Maſter*: Nor behave yourſelf ludicrouſly or jeſtingly while the *Lodge* is engaged in what is ſerious and ſolemn; nor uſe any unbecoming Language upon any Pretence whatſoever; but to pay due Reverence to your *Maſter*, *Wardens*, and *Fellows*, and put them to worſhip.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty ſhall ſtand to the Award and Determination of the *Lodge*, who are the proper and competent Judges of all ſuch Controverſies, (unleſs you carry it by *Appeal* to the Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred, unleſs a *Lord*'s Work be hindered the mean while, in which Caſe a particular Reference may be made; but you muſt

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 never

never go to Law about what concerneth *Masonry*, without an absolute Necessity apparent to the *Lodge*.

2. Behaviour *after the* Lodge *is over, and the* Brethren *not gone.*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability; but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his Inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an *easy* and *free* Conversation; for that would blast our Harmony, and defeat our laudable Purposes. Therefore no private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the Door of the *Lodge*, far less any Quarrels about *Religion*, or *Nations*, or *State Policy*, we being only, as *Masons*, of the *Catholick Religion* above-mentioned; we are also of all *Nations*, *Tongues*, *Kindreds*, and *Languages*, and are resolved against all Politicks, as what never yet conduced to the Welfare of the *Lodge*, nor ever will. This *Charge* has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the *Reformation* in Britain, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the *Communion* of Rome.

3. Behaviour *when* Brethren *meet without* Strangers, *but not in a* Lodge formed.

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other *Brother*, freely giving mutual Instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: For though all *Masons* are as *Brethren* upon the same *Level*, yet *Masonry* takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserved:

deſerved well of the Brotherhood, who muſt give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid *ill Manners*.

4. Behaviour *in Preſence of* Strangers *not* Maſons.

You ſhall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the moſt penetrating Stranger ſhall not be able to diſcover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and ſometimes you ſhall divert a Diſcourſe, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the *worſhipful Fraternity*.

5. Behaviour *at* Home, *and in your* Neighbourhood.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wiſe Man; particularly, not to let your Family, Friends, and Neighbours know the *Concerns* of the *Lodge*, &c. but wiſely to conſult your own Honour, and that of the *ancient Brotherhood*, for Reaſons not to be mentioned here. You muſt alſo conſult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge Hours are paſt; and by avoiding of Gluttony and Drunkenneſs, that your Families be not neglected or injured, nor you diſabled from working.

6. Behaviour *towards a* ſtrange *Brother*.

You are cautiouſly to examine him, in ſuch a Method as Prudence ſhall direct you, that you may not be impoſed upon by an ignorant falſe *Pretender*, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Deriſion, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

But if you diſcover him to be a true and genuine *Brother*, you are to reſpect him accordingly; and if he is in Want, you muſt relieve him if you can, or elſe direct him how he may be relieved: You muſt employ him ſome Days, or elſe recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your Ability,

only to prefer a poor *Brother*, that is a *good Man and true*, before any other poor People in the ſame Circumſtances.

FINALLY, All theſe **Charges** you are to obſerve, and alſo thoſe that ſhall be communicated to you in *another Way*; cultivating BROTHERLY LOVE, the Foundation and Cape-ſtone, the *Cement* and *Glory* of this ancient *Fraternity*, avoiding all Wrangling and Quarrelling, all Slander and Backbiting, not permitting others to ſlander any honeſt Brother; but defending his Character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is conſiſtent with your *Honour* and *Safety*, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury, you muſt apply to your own or his *Lodge*; and from thence you may appeal to the GRAND LODGE at the *Quarterly Communication*, and from thence to the *annual* GRAND LODGE, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Foreſathers in every Nation; never taking a *legal Courſe*, but when the Caſe cannot be otherwiſe decided; and patiently liſtening to the honeſt and friendly Advice of *Maſter* and *Fellows*, when they would prevent your going to Law with *Strangers*, or would excite you to put a ſpeedy Period to all *Law-Suits*, that ſo you may mind the *Affair* of MASONRY with the more Alacrity and Succeſs; but with Reſpect to *Brothers* or *Fellows* at Law, the *Maſter* and Brethren ſhould kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully ſubmitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that Submiſſion is impracticable, they muſt however carry on their *Proceſs*, or *Law-Suit*, without Wrath and Rancour (not in the common Way) ſaying or doing nothing which may hinder *Brotherly Love*, and good Offices to be renewed and continued; that all may ſee the *benign Influence* of MASONRY, as all true *Maſons* have done from the Beginning of the *World*, and will do to the End of *Time*.

Amen, ſo mote it be.

THE

THE

General Regulations

OF THE

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS,

Revised, Approved of, and Ordered to be Published

BY

The GRAND LODGE, *June* 27, 1754.
CARNARVAN, *Grand Master.*

The REGULATIONS *of the* GRAND LODGE.

ART. I. THE GRAND LODGE consists of, and is formed by, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all the *particular* Lodges upon Record, with the GRAND MASTER at their Head, the DEPUTY on his left Hand, and the GRAND WARDENS in their proper Places. *Old Reg. Art.* 12.

All who have been or shall be *Grand Masters*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges. Nov.* 21, 1724. *New Reg. Art.* 12.

All who have been or shall be *Deputy Grand Masters*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges. Feb.* 28, 1725. *N.R.* 12.

All who have been or shall be *Grand Wardens*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges. May* 10, 1727. *N.R. Art.* 12.

The *Grand Treasurer*, for the Time being, shall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge.* See *Art.* 12. See also *G. Treasurer, Art.* 2.

In like manner, the *Secretary* shall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge*, by virtue of his Office, and shall vote in every thing, except in chusing *Grand* Officers. *Old Reg. Art.* 13.

ART.

ART. II. A Brother *Master Mason* should be appointed the *Tyler*, to look after the Door; but he must be no Member of the *Grand Lodge*.

ART. III. No *Brothers* shall be admitted into the GRAND LODGE but those that are the known *Members* thereof, *viz.* The *four present* and all *former* GRAND OFFICERS, the *Treasurer* and *Secretary*, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all *regular Lodges*, the *Masters* and *Wardens*, and *nine* more of the *Stewards Lodge*; except a Brother, who is a Petitioner, or a Witness in some Case, or one called in by a Motion. *N. R. Art.* 40. See *Stewards*, *Art.* 6, 9. and *Provincial Grand Master*.

ART. IV. These must have three *Quarterly Communications* before the *Grand Feast*, in some convenient Place, as the *Grand Master* shall appoint; where none are to be present but its own proper Members, without Leave asked and given: And while such a Stranger (though a *Brother*) stays, he is not allowed to vote, nor even to speak to any Question, without Leave of the *Grand Lodge*; or unless he is desired to give his Opinion. *O.R. Art.* 12.

ART. V. If at any *Grand Lodge*, Stated or Occasional, Quarterly or Annual, the *Grand Master* and *Deputy* should both be absent; then the present *Master* of a *Lodge*, that has been longest a *Free Mason*, shall take the Chair, and preside as GRAND MASTER *pro tempore*, and shall be vested with all his Honour and Power for the Time being; provided there is no Brother present that has been *Grand Master* or *Deputy* formerly: For the last former *Grand Master* or *Deputy* in Company takes Place, of Right, in the Absence of the present *Grand Master* or *Deputy*. *O. R. Art.* 14.

In the *first* Edition, the Right of the *Grand Wardens* was omitted in this *Regulation*; and it has been since found, that the *Old Lodges* never put into the Chair the *Master* of a *particular Lodge*; but when there was no *Grand Warden* in Company, *present*, nor *former*, and that in such a Case a *Grand Officer* always took Place of any *Master* of a *Lodge*, that has not been a *Grand Officer*.

There-

Therefore, in Caſe of the Abſence of all *Grand Maſters* and *Deputies*, the preſent *Senior Grand Warden* fills the Chair, and in his Abſence the preſent *Junior Grand Warden*, and in his Abſence the *oldeſt* former *Grand Warden* in Company; and if no *former Grand Officer* be found, then the *oldeſt Free Maſon*, who is now the *Maſter* of a *Lodge*. See *Grand Wardens*, *Art.* 1.

But to avoid Diſputes, the *Grand Maſter* uſually gives a particular Commiſſion under his Hand and Seal of Office, counterſigned by the *Secretary*, to the *Senior Grand Warden*, or, in his Abſence, to the *Junior*, to act as *Deputy Grand Maſter*, when the *Deputy* is not in Town. *N. R. Art.* 14.

Old Grand Officers are now, ſome of them, *Officers* of *particular Lodges*; but are not thereby deprived of their Privilege in the *Grand Lodge*, to ſit and vote there as *old Grand Officers:* Only he deputes one of his *particular Lodge* to act, *pro tempore*, as the *Officer* of *that Lodge*, at the *Quarterly Communication*. See *Art.* 1. See alſo *Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 6. and *Deputy Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 2.

Art. VI. On *March* 17, 1730-1, the *Grand Lodge*, to cure ſome Irregularities, ordered, That none but the *Grand Maſter*, his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, (who are the only *Grand Officers)* ſhall wear their *Jewels* in *Gold* pendant to *blue Ribbons* about their Necks, and *white Leather* Aprons with *blue Silk*; which Sort of *Aprons* may be alſo worn by *former Grand Officers*. See *Stewards*, *Art.* 3, 7, 8, 9.

Art. VII. On *Feb.* 24, 1734-5, upon a Motion made by the *former Grand Officers*, it was reſolved, That the *Grand Officers*, *preſent* and *former*, each of them who ſhall attend the *Grand Lodge* in *Communication* (except on the *Feaſt* Day) ſhall pay *Half a Crown* towards the Charge of ſuch *Communication* when he attends.

Art. VIII. On *June* 25, 1728, *Maſters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges* ſhall never attend the *Grand Lodge* without their *Jewels* and *Cloathing*.

On *Nov.* 26, 1728, one of the three *Officers* of a *Lodge* was admitted into the *Grand Lodge* without his *Jewel*, becauſe the *Jewels* were in the Cuſtody of the *Officer* abſent.

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If any Officer 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*. *N.R. Art.* 12.

ART. IX. At the *Grand Lodge* in *Quarterly Communication*, all Matters that concern the *Fraternity* in *general* or *particular* Lodges, or *ſingle* Brothers, are ſedately and maturely to be diſcourſed of. *O. R. Art.* 13.

On *Dec.* 13, 1733. What Buſineſs cannot be tranſacted at one *Lodge*, may be referred to the *Committee* of *Charity*, and by them reported to the next *Grand Lodge*. *N. R. Art.* 13.

ART. X. *Apprentices* muſt be admitted *Fellow-Crafts* and *Maſters* only here, unleſs by a *Diſpenſation* from the *Grand Maſter*. *O. R. Art.* 13.

This being attended with many Inconveniences, it was ordained,

On *Nov.* 22, 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. *N. R. Art.* 13.

ART. XI. All Differences that cannot be made up or accommodated privately, nor by a *particular* Lodge, are to be ſeriouſly conſidered and decided in the GRAND LODGE: And if any Brother thinks himſelf aggrieved by the *Deciſion*, he may appeal to the *Annual Grand Lodge* next enſuing, and leave his Appeal in Writing with the *Grand Maſter*, the *Deputy*, or *Grand Wardens*. See *Grand Feaſt*, *Art.* 5.

Hither alſo all the Officers of *particular* Lodges ſhall bring a *Liſt* of ſuch Members as have been made, or even admitted by them, ſince the laſt *Grand Lodge*. *O. R. Art.* 13.

ART. XII. They ſhall alſo appoint a TREASURER, a Brother of good worldly Subſtance, who ſhall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge* by virtue of his Office, and ſhall be always preſent, and have a Power to move to the *Grand Lodge* any thing that concerns his Office. *N. R. Art.* 13.

ART. XIII. The GRAND MASTER, or DEPUTY, have Authority always to command the *Treaſurer* and *Secretary* to attend him, with

with their *Clerks* and *Books*, in order to ſee how Matters go on; and to know what is expedient to be done upon any Emergency. *O. R. Art.* 13. See *Grand Treaſurer, Art.* 3.

ART. XIV. 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 *new Regulations* and Alterations be propoſed and agreed to, at the third *Quarterly Communication* preceding the *Annual* Grand *Feaſt*; and that they be offered 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 Grand Maſter* is inſtalled, be ſolemnly deſired: As it was deſired and obtained for the *old Regulations*, when propoſed by the GRAND LODGE to about 150 Brethren at *Stationers-Hall*, on St *John* the *Baptiſt*'s Day, 1721. *O. R. Art.* 39.

On *June* 24, 1723, at the *Feaſt*, the GRAND 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 obtained of the* GRAND LODGE. And on *Nov.* 25, 1723, the GRAND LODGE, in ample Form, reſolved, That *any Grand 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 ancient Rules of the Fraternity.*

But that no Alterations ſhall be made in this printed Book of Conſtitutions, without Leave of the Grand Lodge. N. R. Art. 39.

Accordingly,

All the *Alterations* or NEW REGULATIONS, in this Edition, are only for amending or explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the Good of *Maſonry*, without breaking in upon the ancient *Rules* of the *Fraternity*, ſtill preſerving the *old Land-Marks*; and were

 made

made at ſeveral Times, as Occaſion offered, 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 of *June*, 1721. For the Members of the *Grand Lodge* are truly the Repreſentatives of all the *Fraternity*, according to *Old Regulation* X.

No Motion for a *new Regulation*, or for the Alteration of an *old one*, ſhall be made till it is firſt handed up in Writing to the *Chair*: And after it has been peruſed by the GRAND MASTER, at leaſt about ten Minutes, the Thing may be moved publickly; and then it ſhall be audibly read by the *Secretary*: And if he be ſeconded and thirded, it muſt be immediately committed to the Conſideration of the whole Aſſembly, that their Senſe may be fully heard about it; after which the GRAND MASTER ſhall put the Queſtion *pro* and *con*. *New Reg. Art.* 39.

ART. XV. All Matters in the *Grand Lodge* are to be determined by a Majority of Votes; each Member having *one Vote*, and the GRAND MASTER *two Votes*; unleſs the *Lodge* leave any particular Thing to the Determination of the GRAND MASTER for the Sake of Expedition. *Old Reg. Art.* 12.

The Opinions or *Votes* of the Members are always to be ſignified by each holding up *one of his Hands*: Which uplifted *Hands* the *Grand Wardens* are to count; unleſs the Numbers of *Hands* be ſo unequal as to render the Counting uſeleſs. Nor ſhould any other Kind of Diviſion be ever admitted among MASONS. *New Reg. Art.* 39.

ART. XVI. At the *third Stroke* of the GRAND MASTER's Hammer (always to be repeated by the *Senior Grand Warden*) there ſhall be a general Silence; and he who breaks Silence without Leave from the Chair, ſhall be publickly reprimanded.

Under the ſame Penalty, every Brother ſhall take his Seat and keep ſtrict Silence, whenever the GRAND MASTER or *Deputy* ſhall think fit to riſe from the Chair, and call to Order.

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In the *Grand Lodge*, every Member ſhall keep in his Seat, and not move about from Place to Place, during the *Communication*; except the *Grand Wardens*, as having more immediately the Care of the *Lodge*.

According to the Order of the *Grand Lodge*, on *April* 21, 1730, (as in the *Lodge-Book)* no Brother is to ſpeak but *once* to the ſame Affair, unleſs to explain himſelf, or when called by the *Chair* to ſpeak.

Every one that ſpeaks ſhall riſe and keep ſtanding, addreſſing himſelf to the *Chair:* Nor ſhall any preſume to interrupt him, under the foreſaid Penalty; unleſs the GRAND MASTER, finding him wandering from the Point in Hand, ſhall think fit to reduce him to Order; for then the ſaid *Speaker* ſhall ſit down: But after he has been ſet right, he may again proceed, if he pleaſes.

If, in the *Grand Lodge*, any Member is twice called to Order, at one Aſſembly, for tranſgreſſing theſe Rules, and is guilty of a third Offence of the ſame Nature, the *Chair* ſhall peremptorily command him to quit the *Lodge-Room* for that Night.

Whoever ſhall be ſo rude as to *hiſs at a Brother*, or at what another ſays, or has ſaid, he ſhall be forthwith ſolemnly excluded the *Communication*, and declared incapable of ever being a Member of any *Grand Lodge* for the future, till another Time he publickly owns his Fault, and his Grace be granted. *New Reg. Art.* 40.

ART. XVII. There ſhall be a Book kept by the GRAND MASTER or *Deputy*, or rather by ſome Brother appointed *Secretary* of the *Grand Lodge*; wherein ſhall be recorded all the *Lodges*, with the uſual Times and Places of their *Forming*, and the *Names* of all the Members of each *Lodge*; alſo all the Affairs of the *Grand Lodge*, that are proper to be written. *Old Reg. Art.* 13.

ART. XVIII. CARNARVAN, *Grand Maſter*, *Dec.* 4, 1755. It was unanimouſly agreed, That no Brother, for the future, ſhall ſmoak Tobacco in the *Grand Lodge*, at the *Quarterly Communication*, or *Committee* of *Charity*, till the *Lodge* ſhall be cloſed.

Of the GRAND MASTER.

ART. I. The *present* GRAND MASTER shall nominate his Successor for the Year ensuing; who, if unanimously approved by the *Grand Lodge*, and there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the *New* GRAND MASTER, and immediately installed by the last *Grand Master*, according to Usage *. *O.R. Art.* 33. See *Grand Feast*, *Art.* 7, 10.

But if that Nomination is not unanimously approved, the *New* GRAND MASTER shall be chosen immediately by *Ballot* †; every *Master* and *Warden* writing his Man's Name, and the last *Grand Master* writing his Man's Name too; and the Man, whose Name the last *Grand Master* shall first take out casually or by Chance, shall be

GRAND MASTER of MASONS

for the Year ensuing; and, if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last *Grand Master*, according to Usage. *O.R. Art.* 34.

ART. II. The *last* GRAND MASTER thus continued, or the *New* GRAND MASTER thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his *Deputy* GRAND MASTER, either the *Last* or a *New one*, who shall be also proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form. See *Grand Feast*, *Art.* 10.

The *New* GRAND MASTER shall also nominate his *New Grand Wardens*; and if unanimously approved by the *Grand Lodge*, they shall be forthwith proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form.

But if not, they shall be chosen by *Ballot*, in the same Way as the *Grand Master* was chosen, and as *Wardens* of *private* Lodges

* See the Manner of *Installment* at RICHMOND, *Page* 198.

† There has been no Occasion in our Time for this *old Regulation*, nor can be now; for that there must be no *Balloting*, nor any *Controversy* on the *Feast-Day*, according to Agreement.

are

are chosen when the Members do not approve of their *Master*'s Nomination. *O. R. Art.* 35.

By the 36th *New Regulation*, a DEPUTY is said to have been always needful when the GRAND MASTER was *nobly born:* And that in our Time, the GRAND MASTER *Elect* has not publickly signified beforehand the Names of his intended *Deputy* and *Wardens*, nor till he is first installed in SOLOMON's Chair.

For then *first* he calls them forth by Name, and appoints them to officiate instantly, as soon as they are installed. See *Deputy Grand Master*, *Art.* 1. and *Grand Wardens*, *Art.* 1.

But if the Brother whom the *present* GRAND MASTER shall nominate for his Successor, or whom the *Grand Lodge* shall chuse by *Ballot*, as above, is by Sickness, or other necessary Occasion, absent, he cannot be proclaimed GRAND MASTER, unless the *old Grand Master*, or some of the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, can vouch upon the *Honour* of a *Brother*, that the said Person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the *Office*. In which Case, the *old Grand Master* shall act as *Proxy*, and in his Name shall nominate the *Deputy* and *Wardens*; and in his Name shall receive the usual Honours, Homage, and Congratulations. *O. R. Art.* 36.

The Proxy must be either the *last* or a *former* GRAND MASTER; as the Duke of *Richmond* was for Lord *Paisley*, Page 200; or else a very reputable Brother; as Lord *Southwell* was for the Earl of *Strathmore*, Page 215.

But the *New Deputy* and *Grand Wardens* are not allowed *Proxies* when appointed. *New Reg. Art.* 36.

ART. III. Then the GRAND MASTER shall allow any Brother, a *Fellow-Craft* or *Enter'd Prentice*, to speak, directing his Discourse to his *Worship* in the Chair; or to make any Motion * for the Good of the *Fraternity*, which shall be either immediately considered, or

* This is not allowed till the *New* GRAND MASTER has made the *second Procession* round the *Tables*, as at RICHMOND, *Page* 199.

else

elſe referred to the Conſideration of the *Grand Lodge* at their next *Communication*, ſtated or occaſional.

ART. IV. If the GRAND MASTER die during his *Maſterſhip*, or by Sickneſs, or by being beyond Sea, or any other Way, ſhould be rendered incapable of diſcharging his Office, the *Deputy*, or in his Abſence the *Senior Grand Warden*, or in his Abſence the *Junior Grand Warden*, or in his Abſence any three *preſent Maſters* of *Lodges*, ſhall aſſemble the *Grand Lodge* immediately, in order to adviſe together upon that Emergency, and to ſend two of their Number to invite the *laſt* GRAND MASTER to reſume his Office, which now of Courſe reverts to him: And if he refuſe to act, then the *next Laſt*, and ſo backward. But if no *former* GRAND MASTER be found, the *preſent* DEPUTY ſhall act as Principal till a *New* GRAND MASTER is choſen; or if there be no *Deputy*, then the *eldeſt Maſon*, the preſent *Maſter* of a *Lodge*. *O. R. Art.* 21.

Upon ſuch a Vacancy, if no *former* GRAND MASTER, nor *former* DEPUTY be found, the preſent *Senior Grand Warden* fills the Chair, or in his Abſence the *Junior*, till a *New* GRAND MASTER is choſen: And if no preſent nor former *Grand Wardens* be found, then the *eldeſt Free Maſon*, who is now *Maſter* of a *Lodge*. *N. R. Art.* 21. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 5.

ART. V. No *Grand Maſter*, *Deputy Grand Maſter*, *Grand Warden*, *Treaſurer*, *Secretary*, or whoever acts for them or in their Stead *pro tempore*, can, at the ſame Time, act as the *Maſter* or *Warden* of a *particular* Lodge; but as ſoon as any of them has diſcharged his publick Office, he returns to that Poſt or Station in his *particular* Lodge, from which he was called to officiate. *O. R. Art.* 17. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 5. See alſo below *Art.* 7.

ART. VI. The GRAND MASTER, with his *Deputy*, *Grand Wardens* and *Secretary*, ſhall, at leaſt *once*, go round and viſit *all the Lodges* about Town, during his *Maſterſhip*. *O. R. Art.* 20.

Or elſe he ſhall ſend his *Grand Officers* to viſit the *Lodges*. This old and laudable Practice often renders a *Deputy* neceſſary: And when he viſits them, the *Senior Grand Warden* acts as *Deputy*, the *Junior*

Junior as the *Senior*, as above: Or if both or any of them be abſent, the DEPUTY, or *he* that *preſides* for him, may appoint whom he pleaſes in their Stead *pro tempore*.

For, when both the *Grand Maſters* are abſent, the *Senior* or the *Junior Grand Warden* may preſide as *Deputy* in viſiting the *Lodges*, or in the *Conſtitution* of a *new Lodge*; neither of which can be done without, at leaſt, *one* of the *preſent Grand Officers*. *N.R. Art.* 20.

The GRAND MASTER or *Deputy* has full Authority and Right, not only to be preſent, but alſo to preſide in every Lodge, with the *Maſter* of the Lodge on his left Hand; and to order his *Grand Wardens* to attend him, who are not to act as *Wardens* of *particular* Lodges, but in his Preſence, and at his Command: For the *Grand Maſter*, while in a *particular* Lodge, may command the *Wardens* of *that* Lodge, or any other *Maſter Maſons*, to act there as his *Wardens* pro tempore. *O. R. Art.* 1.

That is, only when the *Grand Wardens* are abſent: For the GRAND MASTER cannot deprive them of their Office, without ſhewing Cauſe, fairly appearing to the *Grand Lodge*. So that if they are preſent in a *particular* Lodge with the *Grand Maſter*, they muſt act as *Wardens* there. *N. R. Art.* 1. See *Deputy Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 2.

ART. VII. The GRAND MASTER ſhould not receive any private Intimations of Buſineſs concerning *Maſons* and *Maſonry*, but from his *Deputy* firſt; except in ſuch Caſes as his Worſhip can eaſily judge of: And if the Application to the *Grand Maſter* be *irregular*, his Worſhip can order the *Grand Wardens*, or any other ſo applying, to wait upon the *Deputy*, who is immediately to prepare the Buſineſs, and to lay it orderly before his Worſhip. *Old Reg. Art.* 16.

See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17. *Deputy Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 1, 2. *Grand Wardens*, *Art.* 1, 2, 3. *Provincial Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 2. *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 31, 32. *Removals*, *Art.* 3.

Of

Of the Deputy Grand Master.

Art. I. He that is chosen Deputy at the *Annual Feast*, and also the *Grand Wardens*, cannot be discharged, unless the Cause fairly appear to the *Grand Lodge:* For the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a *Grand Lodge* on Purpose, to lay the Cause before them, for their Advice and Concurrence.

And if the Members of the *Grand Lodge* cannot reconcile the *Grand Master* with his *Deputy* or *Wardens*, they are to allow the *Grand Master* to discharge his *Deputy* or *Wardens*, and to chuse another *Deputy* immediately; and the same *Grand Lodge*, in that Case, shall forthwith chuse other *Grand Wardens*, that so Harmony and Peace may be preserved. *O. R. Art.* 18.

Should this Case ever happen, the Grand Master appoints his Grand *Officers*, as at first. *N. R. Art.* 18. See *Grand Master*, *Art.* 2.

Art. II. If the Deputy be sick, or necessarily absent, the *Grand Master* can chuse any Brother he pleases, to act as his *Deputy* pro tempore. *Old Reg. Art.* 18.

The *Senior Grand Warden* now ever supplies the Deputy's Place; the *Junior* acts as the *Senior*, the *oldest* former *Grand Warden* as the *Junior*, also the *oldest Mason* as above. *N.R. Art.* 18.

See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 1, 5, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17. *Grand Master*, *Art.* 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. See also *Grand Feast*, *Art.* 3, 7. *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 31. *Removals*, *Art.* 3.

Of the Grand Wardens.

Art. I. In the *Grand Lodge*, none can act as *Wardens*, but the *present* Grand Wardens, if in Company; and, if absent, the Grand Master shall order private *Wardens* to act as *Grand Wardens*

Wardens pro tempore; whose Places are to be supplied by two *Fellow-Crafts*, or *Master Masons* of the same *Lodge*, called forth to act, or sent thither by the *Master* thereof; or, if by him omitted, the GRAND MASTER, or *He* that presides, shall call them forth to act; that so the *Grand Lodge* may be always compleat. *Old Reg. Art.* 15.

Soon after the *first* Edition of the *Book* of *Constitutions*, the *Grand Lodge* finding it was always the ancient Usage, that the oldest *former* GRAND WARDENS supplied the Places of those of the Year, when absent; the GRAND MASTER ever since has ordered them to take Place immediately, and act as *Grand Wardens* pro tempore; which they have always done in the Absence of the *Grand Wardens* for the Year; except when they have waved their Privilege for that Time, to honour some Brother, whom they thought more fit for the present Service.

But if no *former Grand Wardens* are in Company, the GRAND MASTER, or *He* that *presides*, calls forth whom he pleases to act as *Grand Wardens* pro tempore. *N. R. Art.* 15. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 5. *Grand Master*, *Art.* 2.

ART. II. The *Grand Wardens*, or any others, are first to advise with the *Deputy* about the Affairs of the *Lodges*, or of private single Brothers; and are not to apply to the *Grand Master* without the Knowledge of the *Deputy*, unless he refuse his Concurrence. *Old Reg. Art.* 16.

This was intended for the Ease of the GRAND MASTER, *and for the Honour of the* DEPUTY.

In which Case, or in Case of any Difference of Sentiment between the *Deputy* and *Grand Wardens*, or other Brothers, both Parties are to go to the *Grand Master* by Consent; who, by virtue of his great Authority and Power, can easily decide the Controversy, and make up the Difference. *New Reg. Art.* 16.

ART. III. The GRAND WARDENS shall have the Care of preparing *Tickets* sealed with the *Grand Master's Seal* of *Office*, of

 disposing

disposing the *Tickets*, of buying the Materials of the *Feast*, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to feast in, and of every other Thing that concerns the Entertainment. *O. R. Art.* 23.

Assisted by a certain Number of *Stewards* at every Feast, or by some general Undertaker of the Whole. *New Reg. Art.* 23.

The GRAND WARDENS and STEWARD shall in due Time wait upon the *Grand Master* or *Deputy*, for Directions and Orders about the Premises: But if both their Worships are sick, or necessarily absent, they may call together the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, on Purpose for their Advice and Orders: Or else they may take the whole Affair upon themselves, and do the best they can. *Old Reg. Art.* 24.

This having been found too fatiguing and expensive to the Grand *Officers*, the *Grand Lodge* has left the Care and Conduct of the *Grand* Feast to the *Stewards*, who now, by the Request of the *Grand Lodge*, take the whole Affair upon themselves, and do the best they can.

Nor are their Accounts now audited by the *Grand Lodge*, because they are generally out of Pocket. *New Reg. Art.* 24.

Whatever might be the Case when it was ordained, That the GRAND WARDENS and STEWARDS are to account for all the Money they receive or expend, after Dinner, to the *Grand Lodge*, or when the *Lodge* shall think fit to audite their Accounts. *Old Reg. Art.* 24.

The GRAND WARDENS or the STEWARDS shall, beforehand, appoint such a Number of Brethren to serve at Table as they think fit; and they may advise with the *Officers* of *Lodges* about the most proper Persons, if they please or may retain such by their Recommendation: For none are to serve that Day but *Free and Accepted Masons*, that the Communication may be free and harmonious. *Old Reg. Art.* 27.

Now only the *Stewards* appoint the *Attenders* at Table, who are the more necessary, if the *Cooks* and *Butlers* are not *Brothers*. *New Reg. Art.* 27. See *Stewards*, *Art.* 1.

Of

Of the GRAND TREASURER.

ART. I. The *Grand Treasurer* is chosen by the *Grand Lodge*. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 12. and *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 4.

ART. II. To him shall be committed all Money raised for the general *Charity*, or for any other Use of the *Grand Lodge*; which he shall write down in a *Book*, with the respective Ends and Uses for which the several Sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain Order signed, as the *Grand Lodge* shall hereafter agree to in a *new Regulation*.

ART. III. But by virtue of his Office as *Treasurer*, without any other Qualification, he shall not vote in chusing a *new Grand Master* and *Wardens*, though in every other Transaction. *N.R.*

ART. IV. The *Treasurer* and *Secretary* may have each a *Clerk* or Assistant, if they think fit, who must be a Brother and a *Master Mason*; but must never be a *Member* of the *Grand Lodge*, nor speak without being allowed or commanded. *N.R.* See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 12. *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 2, 4, 34, 35.

Of the GRAND SECRETARY.

The *Grand Secretary* is nominated Yearly by the *Grand Master*, and is a *Member* of the GRAND LODGE by his Office. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 1, 3, 13, 17. *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 30, 33. *Removals*, *Art.* 1, 2. *Grand Feast*, *Art.* 8.

Of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

ART. I. The Office of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER was found particularly necessary in the Year 1726; when the extraordinary Increase of the *Craftsmen*, and their travelling into distant Parts, and convening themselves in LODGES, required an immediate

HEAD, to whom they might apply in all Cases, where it was not possible to wait the Decision or Opinion of the GRAND LODGE.

ART. II. The Appointment of *this Grand Officer* is a Prerogative of the GRAND MASTER; who grants his Deputation to such Brother of Eminence and Ability in the *Craft*, as he shall think proper; not for Life, but during his good Pleasure.

ART. III. The PROVINCIAL thus deputed, is invested with the Power and Honour of a *Deputy Grand Master*; and, during the Continuance of his *Provincialship*, is intitled to wear the *Cloathing*, to take Rank as the GRAND OFFICERS, in all publick Assemblies, immediately after the past *Deputy Grand Masters*; and to constitute Lodges within his own Province.

ART. IV. He is enjoined to correspond with the *Grand Lodge*, and to transmit a circumstantial Account of his Proceedings, at least once in every Year. At which Times, the *Provincial* is required to send a List of those Lodges he has constituted, their Contributions for the general Fund of *Charity*; and the usual Demand, as specified in his Deputation, for every Lodge he has constituted by the *Grand Master*'s Authority.

See the List of PROVINCIALS, after the List of Grand Masters.

Of the COMMITTEE *of* CHARITY.

By the original Order and Constitution of Nature, Men are so made and framed, that they of Necessity want one another's Assistance for their mutual Support and Preservation in the World: Being fitted by an implanted Disposition to live in Societies, and establish themselves into distinct Bodies, for the more effectual Promulging and Propagating a Communication of *Arts*, *Labour* and *Industry*, of which, CHARITY and mutual FRIENDSHIP is the common Bond. It is in this Respect only, that all the human Race stand upon a *Level*, having all the same Wants and Desires, and are all in the same Need of each other's Assistance; as by this common Cement, every one is bound to look upon himself as a Member

Member of this univerſal Community, and eſpecially the Rich and Great; for the truly noble Diſpoſition never ſhines ſo bright, as when engaged in the noble Purpoſes of ſocial *Love*, *Charity*, and *Benevolence*. Influenced by theſe great and good Principles,

ART. I. The *Grand Lodge* came to a Reſolution to conſider of the moſt prudent and effectual Method of collecting and diſpoſing of what Money ſhould be lodged with them in *Charity*, towards the RELIEF only of a *true Brother*, fallen into Poverty and Decay; but of none elſe.

When it was reſolved, That each *particular* Lodge might diſpoſe of their *own Charity* for poor Brothers, according to their own *By-Laws*; until it ſhould be agreed by *all the Lodges* (in a *new Regulation)* to carry in the *Charity*, collected by them, to the *Grand Lodge*, at the *Quarterly* or *Annual Communication*; in order to make a *common Stock* for the more handſome Relief of poor Brethren. *Old Reg. Art.* 13.

ART. II. In Conſequence of which *Regulation*, at the **Grand Lodge**, on *Nov.* 21, 1724. CHARLES LENNOS, Duke of *Richmond*, *Lennox*, and *Aubigny*, being **Grand Maſter**;

Brother FRANCIS SCOTT, Earl of *Dalkeith* (afterwards Duke of *Buckleugh)* the laſt *Grand Maſter*, propoſed, *That in order to promote the charitable Diſpoſition of* FREE MASONS, *and to render it more extenſively beneficial to the Society*, each Lodge *may make a certain Collection, according to Ability, to be put into a* JOINT-STOCK, *lodged in the Hands of a* TREASURER, *at every* Quarterly Communication, *for the Relief of diſtreſſed Brethren that ſhall be recommended by the* Contributing LODGES *to the* Grand Officers, *from Time to Time.*

The Motion being readily agreed to,

RICHMOND, *Grand Maſter*, deſired all preſent to come prepared to give their Opinion of it, at next **Grand Lodge**; which was held in ample Form, on *March* 17, 1724-5. When

ART. III. At the *Lodge*'s Deſire, *Grand Maſter* RICHMOND named a *Committee* for conſidering of the beſt Methods to regulate the

the ſaid *Maſons* general *Charity*: They met, and choſe for Chairman, WILLIAM COWPER, Eſq; Clerk of the Parliament, who drew up the *Report*.

But the Affair requiring great Deliberation, the *Report* was not made till the Grand Lodge met in ample Form, on *Nov.* 27, 1725, when RICHMOND, *Grand Maſter*, ordered the *Report* to be read. It was well approved, and recorded in the Book of the *Grand Lodge*; for which that *Committee* received publick Thanks; and Copies of it were ordered to be ſent to the particular *Lodges*, in this Form:

The *Committee*, to whom it was referred to conſider of proper Methods to regulate the general *Charity*, after ſeveral Meetings for that Purpoſe, came to the following Reſolutions, which they ſubmit to the Judgment of the *Grand Lodge*, as conducive to the End propoſed by the Reference.

1. That it is the Opinion of the *Committee*, that the Contributions from the ſeveral Lodges be paid quarterly and voluntarily.

2. That no Brother be recommended by any Lodge, as an Object of this *Charity*, but who was a Member of ſome Regular Lodge, which ſhall contribute to the ſame *Charity*, on or before the 21ſt Day of *November*, 1724, when the general *Charity* was firſt propoſed in the *Grand Lodge*.

3. That no Brother, who has been admitted a Member of any ſuch Lodge ſince that Time, or ſhall hereafter be ſo admitted, be recommended till three Years after ſuch Admiſſion: And as to the Methods or Rules to be obſerved by the *Grand Lodge*, in relieving ſuch Brethren, who ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid, whom they ſhall think fit, upon Application to themſelves, to relieve, viz. Thoſe concerning the Circumſtances of the Perſons to be relieved, the Sums to be paid, the Times or Terms of Payment, the Continuance, ſuſpending or taking off ſuch Allowance, with the Reaſons thereof, whether ariſing from the Circumſtances of the aſſiſted Brother being bettered, or from his Behaviour, in any Reſpect,

Reſpect, rendering him unfit to have it continued; and, in general, all other Circumſtances attending the regular and ordinary Diſtribution of the *Charity*, where the *Grand Lodge* think fit to put any one upon it, the *Committee* are of Opinion, they are moſt decently and ſecurely left to the Wiſdom, Care, and Diſcretion of the *Grand Lodge*, to do therein, from Time to Time, as Caſes ſhall happen, in a Manner moſt agreeable to the Exigencies of them; which, as the *Committee* cannot foreſee with any Certainty, ſo they are unable to lay down any fixed Propoſals concerning them; but as it may fall out that a Brother, who is in all Reſpects qualified for Relief, and in Need of it, may by the Preſſure of his Circumſtances be forced to apply, perhaps, a good while before a *Quarterly Communication* may be had, or the *Grand Lodge* aſſembled, for a preſent Relief or Subſiſtance, till he can make his Caſe known to the *Grand Lodge*, for their further Favour. The *Committee* took that Caſe into their particular Conſideration; and as to that, are humbly of Opinion,

4. That *three Pounds*, and no more, may be given to any particular diſtreſſed Brother, who ſhall be recommended by any Lodge as an Object of this *Charity*, without the Conſent of the *Grand Lodge*.

5. That the aboveſaid caſual *Charity*, of *three Pounds* or under, be diſpoſed of as there ſhall be Occaſion, by a ſtanding *Committee* of Five, to conſiſt of the *Grand Maſter*, *Deputy*, and *Senior Grand Warden* for the Time being, and two other Members of the *Grand Lodge*, to be named by the *Grand Maſter*, of which *Committee* three always to be a *Quorum*. And it being abſolutely neceſſary that, for collecting and diſburſing the Sums which ſhall be given for ſo charitable a Purpoſe, there ſhould be a Receiver or Treaſurer publickly entruſted and known, the *Committee* were further of Opinion,

6. That there be a *Treaſurer*, to be nominated by the *Grand Maſter*, and approved by the *Grand Lodge*: And,

7. That

7. That, after the first Nomination, all future *Treasurers* be nominated upon every Election of a *Grand Master*, by the new elected *Grand Master*, and approved as before.

8. That all Recommendations of any Brother, as an Object of the casual Charity of *three Pounds* or under, be made to the said *Treasurer*, who is to give Notice of the Application forthwith to the *Committee* of Five, for their Directions in the Matter.

The *Committee* then proceeded to consider of a Proposal made to them, *viz.* That the *Treasurer* should, from Time to Time, give some collateral Security for the due Performance of his Trust, which they found or judged to be a Matter of some Nicety in many Respects, as well in Regard that it is probable none will ever be named to that Employment of Trouble and no Profit, but some Brother of Distinction and Sufficiency, and who therefore rather does than receives a Favour in it; as that for the same Reason such Brother would not care to ask any others, especially not of the *Craft*, to be collateral Security for him; nor would any other, in all Likelihood, in a voluntary Undertaking of this Nature, which induced the *Committee* to think, that the requiring any such Kind of Security would render it at least very difficult, if not impracticable, to get any *Treasurer* at all, more especially such a one in Respect of Rank and Estimation, as the *Committee* believes every Brother would be glad always to see in that Trust; and whose acting in it would really prove highly for the Credit and Service of the Design itself: For which, and many other Reasons of the same Tendency, the *Committee* concluded against requiring of the *Treasurer* any such collateral Security, or that he should find any other Persons to be bound with, or for him; yet however unnecessary they think it may, and hope it always will be, to require even any Security whatsoever from one, whose Rank, Fortune, Probity, and Honour, might be alone sufficient in the Case, and acting especially in a Matter of publick Charity to *Masons*, himself a *Mason*, and under the high and solemn Tie and Obligation of that great Character: The *Committee* notwithstanding conceived, that no Brother, who

who may be nominated for that Purpoſe, would probably decline giving the *Grand Lodge* the Satisfaction, if they require it, of his own ſingle perſonal Security; and therefore ſubmit it as their humble Opinion,

9. That the *Treaſurer* do give his perſonal Security, by his own Bond, to the *Grand Maſter*, *Deputy Grand Maſter*, and *Senior Grand Warden*, and the two Brothers of the aforeſaid Committee of Five, not *Officers*, in the Penalty and with Condition to be approved by the *Grand Lodge* hereafter, if they think fit to require it.

And as concerning the *Treaſurer*'s Accounts, the *Committee* were further of Opinion,

10. That the *Treaſurer* do produce his Accounts of his Receipts and Diſburſements (either by Order of the *Grand Lodge*, or Committee of Five) fair, and lay them before the *Grand Lodge*, at every *Quarterly Communication*, with the Vouchers for the Diſburſements; the *Items* of the Accounts to be then publickly read over; and if any Diſpute or Difficulty ſhall ariſe upon any of them, the Matter to be referred to ſuch five Brethren preſent, as the Perſon then preſiding ſhall nominate, and the *Grand Lodge* approve, to examine into the Grounds of the ſame againſt the next *Quarterly Communication*, when they are to report their Proceedings in the Caſe, with the State of it, for the final Judgment and Direction of the *Grand Lodge*: And,

11. That the *Treaſurer*'s Accounts be allowed, from Time to Time, by the *Grand Maſter*'s ſigning them, as allowed in the *Grand Lodge*, and any ſeven *Maſters* of Lodges preſent atteſting ſuch Signing in their Preſence, and two Copies of ſuch Accounts, ſigned by the *Treaſurer*, to be forthwith delivered by him to the two Brethren of the Committee of Five, not *Officers*, each one to be kept by them reſpectively; and the *Secretary* to enter the Account ſo ſigned and allowed in the *Grand Maſter*'s Book. And,

The *Committee* foreſeeing, that ſuch a Perſon, as it may be thought proper to nominate, from Time to Time, to the Office of *Treaſurer* upon this Occaſion, might, from many Cauſes, not al-

 ways

ways be able to attend the perſonal Diſcharge of it: And judging it reaſonable, that if he requires or wants the Aſſiſtance of another, ſuch Aſſiſtant ſhould have a ſuitable Reward, which, as the *Treaſurer* himſelf makes no Profit, cannot be expected he ſhould be at the Charge of: Therefore they do further ſubmit it as their Opinion,

12. That if the *Treaſurer*, when appointed, ſhall find it neceſſary to employ under him an Aſſiſtant or Clerk, he may be at Liberty ſo to do; ſuch Clerk or Aſſiſtant to be a Brother, and to have ſuch Allowance from Time to Time, by Way of Poundage, as the aforeſaid Committee of Five ſhall think fit, out of the Monies paſſing through the *Treaſurer*'s Hands, not exceeding twelve Pence in the Pound, without the particular Allowance and Direction of the *Grand Lodge*; and this to be charged and allowed in the *Treaſurer*'s Accounts.

13. The *Committee* think it neceſſary, that every *Treaſurer*, upon his Appointment, be deſired to give the earlieſt general Notice he can, where he may be applied to, from Time to Time, for the Purpoſes of this *Charity*, as Need ſhall require. All which they ſubmit to your Judgment and Direction.

ALEXANDER HARDINE.

DALKEITH.	DAN. HOUGHTON.
PAISLEY.	G. TAYLOR.
THO. EDWARDS.	W. RICHARDSON.
WM. PETTY.	J. T. DESAGULIERS.

ART. IV. Yet no TREASURER was found, till at the *Grand Lodge*, in ample Form, on *June* 24, 1727, INCHIQUIN *Grand Maſter*, requeſted Brother *Nathaniel Blakerby*, Eſq; to accept of that Office, which he very kindly undertook.

Then alſo it was reſolved, that the four *Grand Officers*, for the Time being, together with Brother *Martin Folkes*, *Francis Sorell*, and *George Payne*, Eſqrs; as a Committee of Seven, ſhould, upon due Recommendations, diſpoſe of the intended *Charity*; and freſh Copies of the *Report* were ſent to the *Lodges*.

ART.

ART. V. At laſt this good Work of CHARITY was begun at the *Grand Lodge*, on *Nov.* 25, 1729, KINGSTON being *Grand Maſter*, and, in his Abſence, *Deputy Grand Maſter* BLAKERBY, the *Treaſurer*, in the Chair; who, after a warm Exhortation, ordered the *Lodges* to be called over a ſecond Time, when ſome *Officers* gave in the Benevolence of their reſpective *Lodges*, for which they were thanked; and their *Charity* being forthwith recorded, was put into the Hands of the *Treaſurer*, as an hopeful Beginning: And other *Lodges* following the good Example,

ART. VI. At the **Grand Lodge**, in due Form, on *Dec.* 27, 1729, *Deputy Grand Maſter* BLAKERBY, the *Treaſurer*, in the Chair, had the Honour to thank many *Officers* of *Lodges*, for bringing their liberal *Charity:* When by a Motion of Brother *Thomas Batſon*, Counſellor at Law, the *Grand Lodge* ordained, *That every* new Lodge, *for their* Conſtitution, *ſhall pay two Guineas towards this general* Charity *of* Maſons.

And ever ſince, the *Lodges*, according to their Ability, have, by their *Officers*, ſent their Benevolence to every *Grand Lodge*, except on the Grand *Feaſt* Day: And ſeveral diſtreſſed Brothers have been handſomely relieved.

ART. VII. But the Committee of Seven being thought too few for this good Work, the **Grand Lodge**, in due Form, on *Aug.* 28, 1730, NORFOLK being *Grand Maſter*, and, in his Abſence, *Deputy Grand Maſter* BLAKERBY, the *Treaſurer*, in the Chair, reſolved, *That the* Committee *of* Charity *ſhall have added to them twelve* Maſters *of contributing Lodges; that the firſt Twelve, in the* printed Liſt, *ſhall be ſucceeded by the next Twelve, and ſo on: And that for Diſpatch, any Five of them ſhall be a Quorum, provided one of the Five is a preſent* Grand Officer. Accordingly,

The *Committee* of *Charity* met the *Treaſurer* BLAKERBY the firſt Time, in the *Maſterſhip* of NORFOLK.

On *November* 13, 1730. When

They conſidered the Petitions of ſome poor Brethren, whom they relieved, not exceeding *three Pounds* to each Petitioner: And

adjourned, from Time to Time, for supplying the Distressed according to their Powers; or else recommended them to the greater Favour of the *Grand Lodge*.

ART. VIII. This *Committee* had not all their Powers at once: For, at the Grand Lodge on *Dec.* 15, 1730, NORFOLK being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, the *Deputy* BLAKERBY in the Chair, it was ordained, *That for Dispatch, all Complaints and Informations about* Charity, *shall be referred, for the future, to the* Committee *of* Charity; *and that they shall appoint a Day for hearing the same, shall enter their Proceedings in their own Book, and shall report their Opinion to the* Grand Lodge.

From this Time, the *Minutes* of the *Committee* of *Charity* have been read and considered at every *Grand Lodge*, except on the Grand *Feast* Day.

ART. IX. At the *Committee* of *Charity*, *March* 16, 1730-1, it was agreed, *That no Petition shall be read, if the Petitioner don't attend the Committee in Person; except in the Cases of Sickness, Lameness, or Imprisonment.*

ART. X. At the Grand Lodge on *May* 14, 1731, upon the Motion of LOVELL, *Grand Master*, it was resolved, *That all former* Grand Masters *and* Deputies *shall be Members of the* Committee *of* Charity.

That the Committee *shall have a Power to give* five Pounds, *as casual* Charity, *to a poor Brother, but no more, till the* Grand Lodge *assemble.*

ART. XI. At the *Committee* of *Charity*, on *June* 18, 1731, it was agreed, *That no poor Brother that has been once assisted, shall, a second Time, present a Petition, without some new Allegation well attested.*

ART. XII. At the Grand Lodge on *June* 8, 1732, Viscount MONTAGU being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON in the Chair, having signified, That notwithstanding the *general Charity*, some poor Brothers had molested Noblemen and

and others (being *Masons)* with private Applications for Charity, to the Scandal of the *Craft*; it was resolved, *That any Brother who makes such private Applications for the future, shall be for ever debarred from any Relief from the* Committee *of* Charity, *the* Grand Lodge, *or any Assemblies of* MASONS.

ART. XIV. At the *Committee* of *Charity*, on *July* 5, 1732, it was agreed, *That no Brother shall be relieved, unless his Petition be attested by three Brothers of the Lodge to which he does, or did once, belong.*

ART. XV. At the **Grand Lodge**, on *Nov.* 21, 1732, Viscount MONTAGU being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy* BATSON in the Chair, it was resolved, *That all former and present* Grand Officers, *viz.* Grand Masters, Deputies *and* Wardens, *with twenty* Masters *of contributing* Lodges *in a Rotation, according to the* printed List, *shall be Members of the* Committee *of* Charity. And,

ART. XVI. At the **Grand Lodge**, on *Dec.* 13, 1733, upon the Motion of STRATHMORE, *Grand Master*, in the Chair, it was resolved, *That* ALL Masters *of* regular Lodges, *that have contributed to the* Charity, *within twelve Months past, shall be Members of the* Committee, *together with all former and present* Grand Officers.

ART. XVII. *That considering the usual Business of a* Quarterly Communication *was too much for one Time; whatever Business cannot be dispatched here, shall be referred to the* Committee *of* Charity, *and their Opinion reported to the next* GRAND LODGE.

ART. XVIII. *That all Questions, debated at the said* Committee, *shall be decided by a Majority of those present.*

ART. XIX. *That all* Petitions *for* Charity, *presented to the* Grand Lodge, *shall be referred to the said* Committee, *who are to report their Opinion to the next* Grand Lodge, *viz.* Whether or not the Case of any distressed Brother deserves more Relief than is in the Power of the *Committee* to give?

ART. XX. *That the said* Committee *shall twice give publick Notice, in some publick* News-Paper, *of the Time and Place of their Meetings.*

ART.

ART. XXI. At the Grand Lodge, on *Feb.* 24, 1734-5, CRAUFURD, *Grand Master*, in the Chair, it was recommended by the *Committee*, and now resolved here, *That no* Master *of a* Lodge *shall be a Member of the said* Committee, *whose* Lodge *has not contributed to the* general Charity, *during twelve Months past.*

ART. XXII. *That one of the Brethren, signing and certifying a poor Brother's Petition, shall attend the* Committee *to attest it.*

ART. XXIII. At the Grand Lodge, on *March* 31, 1735. Upon the Motion of CRAUFURD, *Grand Master*, in the Chair, it was resolved, *That no extraneous Brothers*, that is, *not regularly made, but clandestinely, or only with a View to partake of the* Charity; *nor any assisting at such irregular Makings, shall be ever qualified to partake of the* Masons general Charity.

ART. XXIV. *That the* Brothers, *attesting a* Petition *for* Charity, *shall be able to certify, that the* Petitioner *has been formerly in reputable, at least, in tolerable Circumstances.*

ART. XXV. *That every* Petition *received, shall be signed or certified by the* Majority *of the* Lodge, *to which the* Petitioner *does, or did belong.*

ART. XXVI. *That the* Name *and* Calling *of the* Petitioner *be expressly mentioned.*

ART. XXVII. At the Grand Lodge, on *April* 6, 1736, WEYMOUTH being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* WARD in the Chair; upon the Motion of the *Committee* of *Charity*, it was resolved, *That no* Petition *for* Charity *shall be received, which has not been offered first to the* Secretary, *and laid in his Hands* ten Days *at least, before the Meeting of the* Committee *of* Charity, *that he may have Time to be informed of its Allegations, if they are dubious.*

ART. XXVIII. At the Grand Lodge, on *March* 20, 1739, RAYMOND, *Grand Master*, it was resolved, *That a* Brother's *being intitled to, and receiving Relief out of, the* Charity *of a* particular Lodge, *in Pursuance of the Laws thereof, shall be no Objection to his being relieved out of the* general Charity, *in case such* Lodge *shall contribute*

contribute to the ſaid general Charity, *according to the Laws of the Society.*

ART. XXIX. At the **Grand Lodge**, on *December* 3, 1741, MORTON, *Grand Maſter*, it was reſolved, That before the Brethren proceed to Buſineſs in any *Committee* of *Charity*, all the Laws relating to the Diſpoſal of the *general Charity* of this Society be firſt read; and that, for the future, no Petition ſhall be received, unleſs every Brother ſhall, at the Time of his ſigning the ſame, be a Member of ſome *regular Lodge*, and the Name of ſuch his *Lodge* be always ſpecified.

ART. XXX. At the **Grand Lodge**, on *June* 18, 1752, CARYSFORT *Grand Maſter*, it was ordered, That the Sum of three Guineas be paid to the *Grand Secretary*, at every *Communication* and *Annual Aſſembly*, for his own incidental Charges, and that of an Aſſiſtant Secretary, out of the publick Fund.

Ordered, That any foreign Brother, after due Examination, ſhall be relieved by this *Committee*, with any Sum not exceeding five Pounds, any Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

ART. XXXI. At the **Grand Lodge** held on *Nov.* 29, 1754, CARNARVAN, *Grand Maſter*, it was reſolved, and ordered to be entered as a ſtanding *Regulation* of this Society, That if any *Maſon* ſhall, without the ſpecial Licence of the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy* for the Time being, attend, as a MASON, cloathed in any of the Jewels or Cloathing of the *Craft*, at any Funeral or Funeral Proceſſion, he ſhall not only be for ever incapable of being an Officer of a Lodge, but even of Tyling, or attending on a Lodge, or partaking of the *general Charity*, if he ſhall come to want it.

ART. XXXII. It was then alſo ordained, That if any *Maſon* ſhall attend, tyle, or aſſiſt as Tyler, at any Meetings or pretended *Lodges* of Perſons calling themſelves *Maſons*; not being a regular *conſtituted Lodge*, acknowledging the Authority of our Right Worſhipful GRAND MASTER, and conforming to the Laws of the **Grand Lodge**, he ſhall be for ever incapable of being a Tyler, or Attendant on a Lodge, or partaking of the *general Charity*.

ART.

ART. XXXIII. At the GRAND LODGE, on *July* 24, 1755, CARNARVAN, *Grand Master*, it was ordered, That, for the future, every Certificate granted to a Brother of his being a *Mason*, shall be sealed with the *Seal* of *Masonry*, and signed by the *Grand Secretary*; for which five Shillings shall be paid to the Use of the general Fund of *Charity*. See *Makings*, *Art.* 9.

Thus the COMMITTEE of CHARITY has been established among the FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of ENGLAND, who have very generously contributed to their *general Fund*, and do still persevere in the good Work.

ART. XXXIV. The *Committee* regularly meets, according to the Summons of the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, and has relieved many distressed Brothers with small Sums, not exceeding 5 *l.* to each: But the GRAND LODGE has ordered the *Treasurer* to pay to some Petitioners, ten, or fifteen, or twenty Pounds, as they thought the Case required. So that the Distressed have found far greater Relief from this *general Charity*, than can be expected from particular *Lodges*; and the Contributions, being paid by the Lodges in *Parcels*, at various Times, have not been burdensome.

ART. XXXV. The TREASURER's Accounts have been audited and ballanced at every *Grand Lodge*; whereby all know the Stock in Hand, and how every Parcel of the *Charity* has been disposed of; every Thing being duly recorded in the Grand *Lodge-Book*, and in *that* of the *Committee*, of which every *Master* of a *contributing Lodge* is a Member.

Of the STEWARDS.

The first Mention made of *Stewards*, is in the *Old Regulation* 23, concerning the *Annual Feast*; where it is ordained, That in order to relieve the two *Grand Wardens* in the extraordinary Trouble of that *General Assembly*, and that all Matters might be expeditiously and safely managed, the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, shall have Power to nominate and appoint a certain Number of

STEWARDS,

STEWARDS, as his Worſhip ſhall think fit, to act in Concert with the two *Grand Wardens:* And that all Things, relating to the *Feaſt*, ſhould be decided among them by a Majority of Votes; except the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, interpoſe by a particular Direction and Appointment. See *Grand Wardens.*

ART. I. On *April* 28, 1724, the *Grand Lodge* ordained, that at the Feaſt, the *Stewards* ſhall open no Wine till Dinner be laid on the Tables; that the Members of each Lodge ſhall ſit together, as much as poſſible; that after Eight of the Clock at Night, the *Stewards* ſhall not be obliged to furniſh any Wine or other Liquors; and that either the *Money* or *Tickets* ſhall be returned to the *Stewards.*

ART. II. On *November* 26, 1728, the Office of *Stewards*, that had been diſuſed at three preceeding Feaſts, was revived by the *Grand Lodge*, and their Number to be always Twelve; who, together with the *Grand Wardens*, ſhall prepare the *Feaſt.*

ART. III. On *March* 17, 1730-1, the *Stewards* for the Year were allowed to have *Jewels* of Silver (though not gilded) pendant to red Ribbons, about their Necks, to bear white Rods, and to line their white Leather *Aprons* with red Silk.

Former *Stewards* were alſo allowed to wear the ſame Sort of *Aprons*, white and red.

ART. IV. On *March* 2, 1731-2, the *Grand Lodge* allowed each of the acting *Stewards* for the future, at the *Feaſt*, the Privilege of naming his Succeſſor in that Office, for the Year enſuing.

ART. V. On *June* 24, 1735, upon an Addreſs from thoſe that have been *Stewards*, the *Grand Lodge*, in Conſideration of their paſt Service and future Uſefulneſs, ordained,

That they ſhould be conſtituted a *Lodge* of *Maſters*, to be called the STEWARDS LODGE; to be regiſter'd as ſuch in the *Grand Lodge Book* and *printed Liſts*, with the Times and Place of their Meetings.

ART. VI. That the *Stewards Lodge* ſhall have the Privilege of ſending a Deputation of Twelve to every *Grand Lodge*, viz. the

Master, *two Wardens*, and *nine* more; and each of the Twelve shall vote there; and each of them that attends shall pay *Half a Crown*, towards the Expence of the *Grand Lodge*.

ART. VII. That no Brother, who has not been a *Steward*, shall wear the same Sort of *Aprons* and *Ribbons*.

ART. VIII. That each of the *twelve Deputies* from the *Stewards Lodge* shall, in the *Grand Lodge*, wear a peculiar *Jewel* suspended in the red Ribbon; the Pattern of which was then approved.

ART. IX. That the *twelve Stewards* of the current Year shall always attend the *Grand Lodge* in their proper *Cloathing* and *Jewels*, paying at the Rate of four *Lodges* towards the Expence of the *Communication*: But they are not to vote, nor even to speak, except when desired, or else of what relates to the ensuing *Feast* only.

Of CONSTITUTIONS.

The Ancient Manner *of* CONSTITUTING *a* Lodge.

A *new Lodge*, for avoiding many Irregularities, should be solemnly *constituted* by the GRAND MASTER, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*; or, in the *Grand Master*'s Absence, the DEPUTY acts for his Worship, the *Senior Grand Warden* as *Deputy*, the *Junior Grand Warden* as the *Senior*, and a present *Master* of a *Lodge* as the *Junior*.

Or if the *Deputy* is also absent, the GRAND MASTER may depute either of his *Grand Wardens*, who can appoint others to be *Grand Officers* pro tempore.

The Lodge being opened, and the *Candidates*, or the *new Master* and *Wardens* being yet among the *Fellow-Crafts*, the GRAND MASTER shall ask his *Deputy*, if he has examined them, and finds the *Candidate Master* well skilled in the Noble *Science* and the Royal *Art*, and duly instructed in our *Mysteries*, &c.

The DEPUTY, answering in the Affirmative, shall, by the *Grand Master*'s Order, take the *Candidate* from among his *Fellows*, and

and present him to the *Grand Master*, saying, *Right Worshipful* GRAND MASTER, *the Brethren here desire to be formed into a* Lodge; *and I present my worthy Brother* A. B. *to be their* Master, *whom I know to be of good Morals and great Skill, true and trusty, and a Lover of the whole* Fraternity *wheresoever dispersed over the Face of the Earth.*

Then the GRAND MASTER, placing the Candidate on his left Hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous Consent of the Brethren, shall say, *I constitute and form these good Brethren into a* New Lodge, *and appoint you, Brother* A. B. *the* Master *of it, not doubting of your Capacity and Care to preserve the* Cement *of the* Lodge, *&c.* with some other Expressions that are proper and usual on that Occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the *Deputy* shall rehearse the *Charges* of a *Master*; and the GRAND MASTER shall ask the *Candidate*, saying, *Do you submit to these Charges, as* Masters *have done in all Ages?* And the *New* Master signifying his cordial Submission thereunto,

The GRAND MASTER shall, by certain significant Ceremonies and ancient Usages, instal him, and present him with the *Book* of *Constitutions*, the *Lodge-Book*, and the *Instruments* of his Office; not altogether, but one after another; and after each of them, the *Grand Master* or his *Deputy* shall rehearse the short and pithy Charge that is suitable to the Thing presented.

Next, the Members of this *New Lodge*, bowing all together to the *Grand Master*, shall return his Worship their Thanks; and shall immediately do Homage to their *New* Master, and signify their Promise of Subjection and Obedience to him by the usual Congratulation.

The *Deputy* and *Grand Wardens*, and any other Brethren present, that are not Members of this *New Lodge*, shall next congratulate the NEW MASTER; and he shall return his becoming Acknowledgments to the GRAND MASTER first, and to the rest in their Order.

Then the GRAND MASTER orders the *New Master* to enter immediately upon the Exercise of his Office, *viz.* in chusing his *Wardens*: And, calling forth two *Fellow-Crafts (Master Masons)* presents them to the *Grand Master* for his Approbation, and to the *New Lodge* for their Consent. Upon which

The *Senior* or *Junior Grand Warden*, or some Brother for him, shall rehearse the Charges of each *Warden* of a private Lodge: And they signifying their cordial Submission thereunto,

The NEW MASTER shall present them singly, with the several Instruments of their Office, and in due Form instal them in their proper Places: And the Brethren of this *New Lodge* shall signify their Obedience to those NEW WARDENS by the usual Congratulation.

Then the *Grand Master* gives all the Brethren Joy of their *New Master* and *Wardens*, and recommends Harmony; hoping their only Contention will be a laudable Emulation in cultivating the Royal *Art* and the Social *Virtues*.

Upon which, all the *New Lodge* bow together in returning Thanks for the Honour of this CONSTITUTION.

The GRAND MASTER also orders the *Secretary* to register this *New Lodge* in the *Grand Lodge Book*, and to notify the same to the other particular *Lodges*; and after the *Master*'s *Song*, he orders the *Grand Warden* to close the *Lodge*.

This is the Sum, but not the whole *Ceremonial* by far; which the *Grand Officers* can extend or abridge at Pleasure; explaining Things that are not fit to be written: Though none but those, that have acted as *Grand Officers*, can accurately go through all the several Parts and Usages of a *new Constitution*, in the just Solemnity.

ART. I. On *Dec.* 27, 1729, ordered, That every *New Lodge*, for the future, shall pay *two Guineas* for their *Constitution*, to the general Fund of *Charity*.

ART. II. *Dec.* 27, 1727, the *Precedency* of Lodges is grounded on the *Seniority* of their *Constitution*. *New Reg. Art.* 3.

ART.

ART. III. *Nov.* 25, 1723, no *New Lodge* is owned, nor their Officers admitted into the *Grand Lodge*, unleſs it be regularly *conſtituted* and regiſter'd. *New Reg. Art.* 12.

ART. IV. If any Set or Number of *Maſons* ſhall take upon themſelves to form a *Lodge*, without the GRAND MASTER's Warrant, the *regular* Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as *fair Brethren*, duly formed, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but muſt treat them as *Rebels*, until they humble themſelves, as the *Grand Maſter* ſhall in his Prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant ſignified to the other *Lodges*; as the Cuſtom is, when a *New Lodge* is to be regiſter'd in the *Grand Lodge Book*. *Old Reg. Art.* 8. See *Pages* 265, 266. See *Makings*, *Art.* 3. *Duty of Members*, *Art.* 5, 6.

Of MAKINGS.

ART. I. No *Lodge* ſhall make more than *five new* Brothers at one and the ſame Time, without an urgent Neceſſity; nor any Man under the Age of twenty-five Years (who muſt be alſo his own Maſter) unleſs by a Diſpenſation from the GRAND MASTER. *Old Reg. Art.* 4.

At a *Quarterly Communication*, *Nov.* 23, 1753, CARYSFORT, *Grand Maſter*, it was unanimouſly ordered,

ART. II. That no Lodge ſhall ever make a *Maſon* without due Enquiry into his Character; neither ſhall any Lodge be permitted to make and raiſe the ſame Brother, at one and the ſame Meeting, without a Diſpenſation from the *Grand Maſter*, which, on very particular Occaſions only, may be requeſted.

ART. III. That no Lodge ſhall ever make a *Maſon* for a leſs Sum than *One Guinea*; and that *Guinea* to be applied either to the private Fund of the Lodge, or to the *publick Charity*, without deducting, from ſuch Depoſit, any Money towards the defraying the Expence of the *T——r*, &c. under the Forfeiture of their

Con-

Caſtration. But this not to extend to the *Making* of Waiters, Servitors, or menial Servants, who may be inſtituted by the Lodge they are to ſerve; provided ſuch *Making* or Inſtitution be done *without* Fee or Reward. See *Art.* 8. below.

Art. IV. Every *new* Brother, at his *Entry*, is decently to *cheer* the *Lodge*, that is, all the Brethren preſent; and to depoſit ſomething for the Relief of indigent and decayed Brethren, as the *Candidate* ſhall think fit to beſtow, over and above the ſmall Allowance that may be ſtated in the *By-Laws* of that *particular* Lodge: Which *Charity* ſhall be kept by the Caſhier *.

Alſo the *Candidate* ſhall ſolemnly promiſe to ſubmit to the *Conſtitutions*, and other good Uſages, that ſhall be intimated to him in Time and Place convenient.

Art. V. On *April* 25, 1723, Every Brother concerned in making *Maſons* clandeſtinely, ſhall not be allowed to viſit any *Lodge* till he has made due Submiſſion, even though the Brothers ſo made may be allowed.

Art. VI. On *Feb.* 19, 1724, None, who form a *Stated Lodge* without the *Grand Maſter*'s Leave, ſhall be admitted into *regular* Lodges, till they make Submiſſion and obtain Grace.

Art. VII. On *Nov.* 21, 1724, If any Brethren *form* a *Lodge* without Leave, and ſhall irregularly make *new* Brothers, they ſhall not be admitted into any *regular Lodge*, no not as *Viſitors*, till they render a good Reaſon, or make due Submiſſion.

Art. VIII. On *March* 31, 1735, Seeing that ſome *extraneous* Brothers have been made lately in a clandeſtine Manner, that is, in no *regular* Lodge, nor by any Authority or Diſpenſation from the *Grand Maſter*, and upon ſmall and unworthy Conſiderations, to the Diſhonour of the *Craft*;

The *Grand Lodge* decreed, that no Perſon ſo made, nor any concerned in making him, ſhall be a *Grand Officer*, nor an

* Only *particular* Lodges are not limited, but may take their own Method for *Charity*. *New Reg. Art.* 7.

Officer

Officer of a *particular* Lodge; nor ſhall any ſuch partake of the *general Charity*, if they ſhould come to want it. *New Reg. Art.* 8.

Of the MASTERS *and* WARDENS *of* particular LODGES.

ART. I. On *Nov.* 25, 1723, It was agreed, that if a *Maſter* of a particular *Lodge* is depoſed or demits, the *Senior Warden* ſhall forthwith fill the *Maſter*'s Chair, till the next Time of chuſing; and ever ſince, in the *Maſter*'s Abſence, he fills the Chair, even though a *former Maſter* be preſent. *Old Reg. Art.* 2. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 5, 6.

The MASTER of a particular *Lodge* has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a *Chapter*, upon any Emergency or Occurrence; as well as to appoint the Time and Place of their uſual *Forming*: And in Caſe of Death or Sickneſs, or neceſſary Abſence of the MASTER, the *Senior Warden* ſhall act as *Maſter* pro tempore, if no Brother is preſent, who has been Maſter of that *Lodge* before: For the *abſent Maſter*'s Authority reverts to the laſt *Maſter* preſent, though he cannot act till the *Senior Warden* has congregated the *Lodge*. *Old Reg. Art.* 2.

ART. II. On *March* 17, 1730-1, *Maſters* and *Wardens* of particular *Lodges* may line their white Leather *Aprons* with white Silk, and may hang their *Jewels* at *white* Ribbons about their Necks. *New Reg. Art.* 2.

ART. III. The MASTER of each particular *Lodge*, or one of the *Wardens*, or ſome other Brother, by Appointment of the *Maſter*, ſhall keep a Book, containing their *By-Laws*, the *Names* of their Members, and a Liſt of all the *Lodges* in Town, with the uſual Times and Places of their *Forming*; and alſo all the Tranſactions of their own Lodge, that are proper to be written. *Old Reg. Art.* 3. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 2, 8, 11, 17. and *Grand Feaſt*, *Art.* 2. *Duty of Members*, *Art.* 3. *Removals*, *Art.* 2.

Of

Of the DUTY *of* MEMBERS.

ART. I. No Man can be accepted a Member of a *particular* Lodge, without previous Notice, *one Month* before, given to the *Lodge*; in order to make due Enquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the *Candidate*, unless by a Dispensation. *Old Reg. Art.* 5.

ART. II. But no Man can be entered a Brother in any *particular* Lodge, or admitted a Member thereof, without the unanimous Consent of *all* the Members of that *Lodge* then present, when the *Candidate* is proposed, and when their Consent is formally asked by the *Master*. They are to give their Consent in their own prudent Way, either virtually or in Form, but with *Unanimity*. Nor is this inherent Privilege subject to a Dispensation; because the Members of a *particular* Lodge are the best Judges of it; and because if a *turbulent* Member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their Harmony, or hinder the Freedom of their *Communication*, or even break and disperse the *Lodge*, which ought to be avoided by *all True* and *Faithful*.

But it was found inconvenient to insist upon *Unanimity* in several Cases: And therefore the GRAND MASTERS have allowed the *Lodges* to admit a Member, if not above three *Ballots* are against him; though some *Lodges* desire no such *Allowance*. *New Reg. Art.* 6.

ART. III. The Majority of every particular *Lodge*, when congregated, not else, shall have the Privilege of giving Instructions to their *Master* and *Wardens*, before the Meeting of the *Grand Chapter* or *Quarterly Communication*; because the said *Officers* are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak the Sentiments of their Brethren at the said *Grand Lodge*. *Old Reg. Art.* 10.

Upon a sudden Emergency, the *Grand Lodge* has allowed a private Brother to be present, and with Leave asked and given, to signify

ſignify his Mind, if it was about what concerned *Maſonry*. *New Reg. Art.* 10.

ART. IV. All particular *Lodges* are to obſerve the ſame *Uſages* as much as poſſible; in order to which, and alſo for cultivating a good Underſtanding among *Free Maſons*, ſome Members of every *Lodge* ſhall be deputed to viſit the other *Lodges*, as often as ſhall be thought convenient. *Old Reg. Art.* 11.

The ſame *Uſages*, for Subſtance, are actually obſerved in every *Lodge*; which is much owing to *viſiting* Brothers, who compare the *Uſages*. *New Reg. Art.* 11.

ART. V. On *Feb.* 24, 1734-5, If any *Lodge*, within the Bills of Mortality, ſhall ceaſe to meet regularly, during twelve Months ſucceſſive, its *Name* and *Place* ſhall be erazed or blotted out of the *Grand Lodge Book* and engraved *Liſt:* And if they petition to be again inſerted and owned as a *regular* Lodge, it muſt loſe its former Place and Rank of *Precedency*, and ſubmit to a *new* Conſtitution. *New Reg. Art.* 8.

ART. VI. No Set or Number of Brethren ſhall withdraw or ſeparate themſelves from the *Lodge*, in which they were made, or were afterwards admitted Members, unleſs the *Lodge* become too numerous; nor even then, without a Diſpenſation from the GRAND MASTER or *Deputy:* And when thus ſeparated, they muſt either immediately join themſelves to ſuch other *Lodges* that they ſhall like beſt, or elſe obtain the GRAND MASTER's *Warrant* to join in forming a *new* Lodge, to be regularly conſtituted in good Time.

ART. VII. But if any *Brother* ſo far miſbehave himſelf as to render his *Lodge* uneaſy, he ſhall be thrice duly admoniſhed by the *Maſter* and *Wardens* in a *Lodge formed:* And if he will not refrain his Imprudence, nor obediently ſubmit to the Advice of his *Brethren*, he ſhall be dealt with according to the *By-Laws* of that *particular Lodge*, or elſe in ſuch a Manner as the *Quarterly Communication* ſhall in their great Prudence think fit. *Old Reg. Art.* 9.

On *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. *New Reg. Art.* 4.

 This

This *Regulation* is neglected for several Reasons, and now, says Dr *Anderson*, is become obsolete. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 11. *Grand Feast*, *Art.* 5.

Of Visitors.

On *Feb.* 19, 1723-4, No *Visitor*, however skilled in *Masonry*, shall be admitted into a *Lodge*, unless he is personally known to, or well vouched and recommended by one of that Lodge present. *New Reg. Art.* 6. See *Makings*, *Art.* 5, 6, 7. *Duty of Members*, *Art.* 47. See also *Grand Master*, *Art.* 6.

Of Removals.

Art. I. On *Nov.* 21, 1724, If a *particular* Lodge remove to a *New Place* for their stated Meeting, the *Officers* shall immediately signify the same to the *Secretary*. *New Reg. Art.* 4. See *Duty of Members*, *Art.* 6.

On *Jan.* 25, 1737-8, The Grand Lodge made the following Regulation.

Art. II. Whereas Disputes have arisen about the *Removal* of *Lodges* from One House to Another, and it has been questioned in whom that Power is vested; it is hereby declared,

That *no Lodge* shall be removed without the *Master*'s Knowledge; that no Motion be made for *removing* in the *Master*'s Absence; and that if the Motion be *seconded* or *thirded*, the *Master* shall order Summons to every individual Member, specifying the Business, and appointing a Day for Hearing and Determining the Affair, at least Ten Days before: And that the Determination shall be made by the *Majority*, provided the *Master* be one of *that* Majority: But if he be of the *Minority* against Removing, the *Lodge* shall not be removed unless the *Majority* consists of full *Two Thirds* of the Members present.

But if the *Master* shall refuse to direct such Summons, either of the *Wardens* may do it: And if the *Master* neglects to attend on

on the Day fixed, the *Warden* may preſide in determining the Affair in the Manner preſcribed; but they ſhall not in the *Maſter*'s Abſence, enter upon any other Cauſe but what is particularly mentioned in the *Summons*: And if the *Lodge* is thus regularly ordered to be removed, the *Maſter* or *Warden* ſhall ſend Notice thereof to the *Secretary* of the *Grand Lodge* for publiſhing the ſame at the next *Quarterly Communication*. *New Reg. Art.* 9.

ART. III. CARNARVAN *Grand Maſter, Nov.* 29, 1754, It was ordained, That no *Lodge* ſhall for the future be deemed regularly removed until the Removal thereof ſhall be approved and allowed by the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy* for the Time being.

Of the GRAND FEAST.

ART. I. The *Brethren* of *all the Lodges* in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, ſhall meet *annually* in ſome convenient Place or public Hall. *Old Reg. Art.* 22.

Or, any *Brethren* round the Globe, who are *True* and *Faithful*, at the Place appointed, till they have built a Place of their own.

They ſhall aſſemble either on St JOHN *Evangeliſt*'s Day or St JOHN *Baptiſt*'s Day, as the *Grand Lodge* ſhall think fit by a *New Regulation*; having of late Years met on St JOHN *Baptiſt*'s Day:

Provided the *Majority* of the *Grand Lodge*, about *Three* Months before, ſhall agree that there ſhall be a *Feaſt* and a general *Communication* of *all the Brethren*: For if they are againſt it, others muſt forbear it at that Time. See *Grand Wardens, Art.* 3.

But whether there ſhall be a *Feaſt* or not for all the Brethren, yet the *Grand Lodge* muſt meet in ſome convenient Place on St JOHN'S Day; or if it be a *Sunday*, then on the next Day, in order to chuſe or recognize every Year a *New* GRAND MASTER, *Deputy* and *Wardens*. See *Grand Maſter, Art.* 1.

The *annual Feaſt* has been held on both the St JOHN'S Days, as the *Grand Maſter* thought fit. And,

On *Nov.* 25, 1723, it was ordained, That one of the *Quarterly Communications* shall be held on St JOHN *Evangelist*'s Day, and another on St JOHN *Baptist*'s Day every Year, whether there be a *Feast* or not, unless the *Grand Master* find it inconvenient for the Good of the *Craft*, which is more to be regarded than Days.

But of late Years, most of the *eminent* Brethren being out of Town on both the St JOHN's Days, the *Grand Master* has appointed the *Feast* on such a Day, as appeared most convenient to the *Fraternity*.

On *January* 29, 1730-1, It was ordained, That no *particular Lodge* shall have a *separate Feast* on the Day of the *General Feast*. *New Reg. Art.* 21.

ART. II. The MASTERS of *Lodges* shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Brother of his *Lodge*, to compose a Committee consisting of *One* from *every Lodge*, who shall meet in a convenient Apartment to receive every Person that brings a *Ticket*; and shall have Power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit or debar him, as they shall see Cause. Provided,

They send no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren *within Doors* with the Reasons thereof; that so no *true* Brother may be debarred, nor a *false* Brother or a mere *Pretender* admitted. This *Committee* must meet very early on St JOHN's Day at the Place, before any Persons come with Tickets. *Old Reg. Art.* 25.

ART. III. On *Jan.* 25, 1723, The **Grand Lodge** ordered, That the *Committee* of *Enquiry* and the *Stewards*, with Others, shall be early at the Place of the *Feast* for those Purposes mentioned in this *Old Regulation*, and the *Order* was confirmed by the GRAND LODGE, *viz.* on *Nov.* 17, 1725. *New Reg. Art.* 25. See *Grand Wardens*, *Art.* 3. and *Stewards*, *Art.* 1, 2, 3.

ART. IV. The GRAND MASTER shall appoint *Two* or more true and trusty Brothers to be *Porters* and *Door-Keepers*, who are also to be early at the Place for some good Reasons; and who are

to

to be at the Command of the ſaid *Committee*. *Old Reg. Art.* 26. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 2.

The *Tylers* and other Servants, within or without Doors, are now appointed only by the *Stewards*. *New Reg. Art.* 26.

ART. V. All the Members of the GRAND LODGE muſt be at the *Place* of the *Feaſt* long before Dinner, with the GRAND MASTER or his *Deputy* at their Head; who ſhall retire and form themſelves. And this in order,

To receive any *Appeals* duly lodged as above regulated; (See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 11.) that the *Appellant* and *Reſpondent* may both be heard, and the Affair may be amicably decided before Dinner, if poſſible.

But if it cannot, it muſt be delayed till after the *new Grand Maſter* takes the Chair.

And if it cannot be decided after Dinner, the *Grand Maſter* muſt refer it to a ſpecial *Committee*, that ſhall quickly adjuſt it and make Report to the next *Grand Lodge*; that ſo brotherly Love may be preſerved.

To prevent any Difference or Diſguſt which may be feared to ariſe that Day; that ſo no Interruption may be given to the Harmony and Pleaſure of the *General Aſſembly* and *Grand Feaſt*.

To conſult about whatever concerns the Decency and Decorum of the *Grand Aſſembly*, and to prevent ill Manners; the Aſſembly being promiſcuous, that is, of all Sorts of *Free Maſons*. *Old Reg. Art.* 28.

This however was found ſo inconvenient, and diſconſonant with the Intention of a Day of Mirth, that it was ſoon after, on *Nov.* 25, 1723, ordained, That there ſhould be no *Petitions* or *Appeals* on the Day of the *General Aſſembly* and *Feaſt*. *New Reg. Art.* 13.

ART. VI. The GRAND LODGE muſt be formed before Dinner. See *Grand Maſter*, *Art.* 1, 2, 3.

ART. VII. It was formerly the Cuſtom, after the *Grand Maſter* was propoſed, for the GRAND MASTER, the *Deputy*, the *Grand Wardens*, the *Stewards*, the *Treaſurer*, the *Secretary*, the *Clerks* and

and every other Person, to withdraw and leave the *Masters* and *Wardens* of particular *Lodges* alone; in order to their amicable consulting about the Election of a *new Grand Master*, or the continuing of the *Present* another Year; if the said *Masters* and *Wardens* had not met and done it the Day before.

And if they agreed by a *Majority* to continue the *present* GRAND MASTER, his *Worship* was called in; and, after Thanks, was humbly desired to do the *Fraternity* the *Honour* of ruling them another Year. And after Dinner, and not before, it was made known whether he accepted of it or not. *Old Reg. Art.* 29.

But this being found inconvenient, a new Regulation was made at the *Assembly*, on *Dec.* 27, 1720, and thereby agreed, That the *new Grand Master* should by the *Present* be proposed to the *Grand Lodge* at their *Communication*, some time before the Day of the *Annual Feast*; and that if he was approved then, or no Objection made, he was to be forthwith saluted GRAND MASTER *Elect*, if there; or if absent, his Health was to be toasted as such; and that as such he was to march to the *Feast* on the *present* GRAND MASTER's Left Hand.

Thus on *Lady-day*, 1721, PAYNE *Grand Master*, proposed the Duke of MONTAGU: And *all* have since been so proposed. Therefore,

Now, before Dinner, there is no *Election*, but only a *Recognizing* of the former Approbation of the *new* GRAND MASTER, which is soon done.

ART. VIII. Then the *Masters* and *Wardens*, and all the Brethren may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the *Dinner* is coming in, when every Brother takes his Seat at Table. *Old Reg. Art.* 30.

The GRAND MASTER may say Grace himself, or employ some Brother who is a *Clergyman*, or else the *Secretary*, to say Grace, both before and after Dinner. *New Reg. Art.* 30.

ART. IX. Some Time after *Dinner* the GRAND LODGE is formed, not in Retirement, but in Presence of all the Brethren, who

who yet are not Members of it; and none of those that are not, must speak, until they are desired and allowed. *Old Reg. Art.* 31.

This *old* Method was found inconvenient: Therefore as the whole *Assembly* sit together at Dinner in the Form of a *Grand Lodge*, there is no Alteration, but the *Members* of the *Grand Lodge* continue promiscuous in their Seats. *New Reg. Art.* 31.

ART. X. If the GRAND MASTER of last Year has consented with the *Masters* and *Wardens* in private before Dinner to continue for the Year ensuing, then *One* of the GRAND LODGE, deputed for that Purpose, shall represent to all the Brethren *his Worship's good Government*, &c. and turning to him, shall in the Name of the **Grand Lodge**, humbly request him to do the *Fraternity* the *great Honour* (if nobly born, if not) the *great Kindness* of continuing to be their *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing: And his *Worship* declaring his Consent by a Bow or a Speech, as he pleases, the said deputed Member of the *Grand Lodge* shall proclaim him aloud

GRAND MASTER of MASONS!

All the Members of the **Grand Lodge** shall salute him in due Form; and all the Brethren shall, for a few Minutes have leave to declare their Satisfaction, Pleasure and Congratulation. *Old Reg. Art.* 32. See *Grand Master*, *Art.* 1, 2.

ART. XI. But if either the *Masters* and *Wardens* have not in private this Day before Dinner, nor the Day before, desired the *last* GRAND MASTER to continue in his Mastership another Year; or if He, when desired, has not consented, Then the Present *Grand Master* shall nominate his Successor. *Old Reg. Art.* 33. See *Grand Master*, *Art.* 1.

ART. XII. The GRAND MASTER, or *Deputy*, or some other appointed by him, shall harangue all the Brethren and give them good Advice. And lastly,

After some other *Transactions* that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may stay longer or go away, as they please, when the *Lodge* is closed in good Time. *Old Reg. Art.* 38.

After

After the *Oration*, the Five publick *Healths* may be toasted; and before or after each, a MASON'S SONG with the best Instruments of Musick.

Other Things relating to the *Charges*, &c. of the GRAND MASTER, are best known to the *Fraternity*. *New Reg. Art.* 38.

TYLERS.

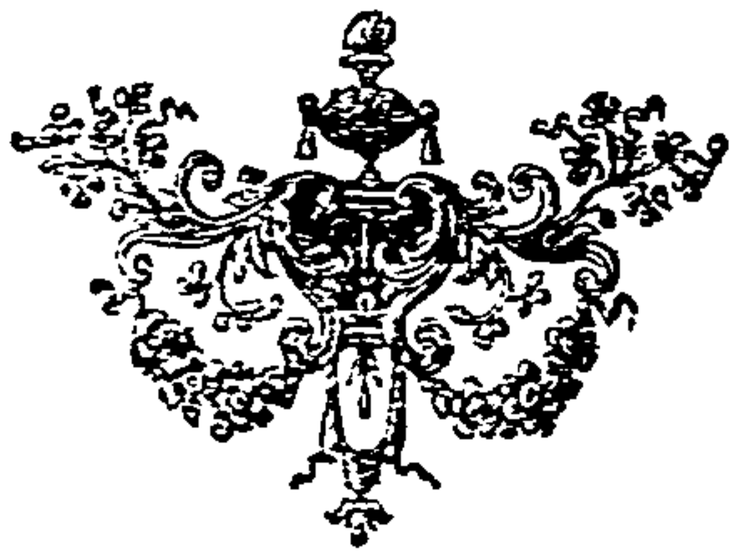
By whom appointed. See *Grand Lodge*, *Art.* 2. *Grand Wardens*, *Art.* 3.

Their Punishment for attending on *irregular* Lodges. See *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 32.

Who rendered incapable of being a *Tyler*. See *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 31.

FUNERALS.

No Funeral Procession of *Masons* properly clothed, without Licence from the *Grand Master*, or his *Deputy*. See the Penalty under *Committee of Charity*, *Art.* 31.



Some

Some of the uſual FREE MASONS SONGS.

An ODE on MASONRY.

The Words by Brother JACKSON, *and ſet to Muſick by* Brother GILDING.

I.

WAKE the Lute and quiv'ring Strings,
Myſtic Truths *Urania* brings;
Friendly Viſitant, to Thee
We owe the Depths of MASONRY:
Faireſt of the Virgin Choir,
Warbling to the golden Lyre,
Welcome, here thy ART prevail:
Hail! divine *Urania*, hail!

II.

Here in Friendſhip's ſacred Bower,
The downy wing'd, and ſmiling Hour,
Mirth invites, and ſocial Song,
Nameleſs Myſteries among;
Crown the Bowl and fill the Glaſs,
To every Virtue, every Grace,
To the BROTHERHOOD reſound,
Health, and let it Thrice go round.

III.

We reſtore the Times of Old,
The blooming glorious Age of Gold;
As the new Creation free,
Bleſt with gay *Euphroſine*;
We with Godlike Science talk,
And with fair *Aſtrea* walk;
Innocence adorns the Day,
Brighter than the Smiles of *May*.

IV.

Pour the rosy Wine again,
Wake a louder, louder Strain;
Rapid *Zephyrs*, as ye fly,
Waft our Voices to the Sky;
While we celebrate the NINE,
And the Wonders of the Trine;
While the ANGELS sing above,
As we below, of PEACE and LOVE.

The MASTER's SONG.

I.

WE sing of MASONS antient Fame!
Lo, *Eighty Thousand* Craftsmen rise
Under the MASTERS of great Name,
More than *Three Thousand* Just and Wise.
Employ'd by *SOLOMON* the SIRE,
And Gen'ral MASTER *Mason* too,
As HIRAM was in stately *Tyre*,
Like *Salem* built by *Masons* true.

II.

The *Royal* Art was then *Divine*,
The *Craftsmen* counsell'd from above,
The *Temple* was the GRAND DESIGN,
The wond'ring World did All approve.
Ingenious Men from every Place
Came to survey the glorious *Pile*;
And when return'd, began to trace
And imitate its *lofty Stile*.

III.

At length the Grecians came to know
Geometry, and learn'd the *Art*
PYTHAGORAS was rais'd to show,
And glorious EUCLID to impart:
Great ARCHIMEDES too appear'd,
And *Carthaginian* Masters bright;
Till *Roman* Citizens uprear'd
The Art with Wisdom and Delight.

But

IV.

But when proud *Asia* they had quell'd,
And *Greece* and *Egypt* overcome,
In Architecture they excell'd,
And brought the Learning all to *Rome* :
Where wise VITRUVIUS, *Warden* prime
Of Architects, the *Art* improv'd
In great *AUGUSTUS'* peaceful Time,
When *Arts* and *Artists* were belov'd.

V.

They brought the Knowledge from the *East*,
And as they made the Nations yield,
They spread it thro' the *North* and *West*,
And taught the World the Art to build.
Witness their *Citadels* and *Tow'rs*,
To fortify their Legions fine,
Their *Temples*, *Palaces* and *Bow'rs*,
That spoke the Masons GRAND DESIGN.

VI.

Thus mighty *Eastern* Kings, and some
Of ABRAM's Race, and Monarchs good
Of *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Greece* and *Rome*,
True ARCHITECTURE understood.
No wonder then if *Masons* join
To celebrate those MASON-KINGS,
With solemn Note and flowing Wine,
Whilst every Brother jointly sings.

Chorus.

Who can unfold the *Royal Art*,
Or shew its *Secrets* in a Song?
They're safely kept in *Mason's* Heart,
And to the antient *Lodge* belong!

To the KING and the CRAFT.

The WARDEN's SONG.

FROM henceforth ever ſing
The *Craftſman* and the *King*,
With Poetry and Muſick ſweet
Reſound their Harmony compleat,
And with *Geometry* in ſkilful Hand
Due Homage pay,
Without Delay,
To great CARNARVAN now our MASTER GRAND.
He rules the Freeborn *Sons* of *Art*
By Love and Friendſhip, Hand and Heart.

Chorus of the **Warden**'s SONG.

Who can rehearſe the Praiſe
In ſoft Poetick Lays,
Or ſolid Proſe, of *Maſons* true,
Whoſe Art tranſcends the common View?
Their *Secrets* ne'er to Strangers yet expos'd,
Preſerv'd ſhall be
By *Maſons Free*,
And only to the *antient Lodge* diſclos'd;
Becauſe they're kept in *Maſon's Heart*
By Brethren of the *Royal Art*.

To the GRAND MASTER.

The FELLOW CRAFT's SONG.

I.

HAIL MASONRY! Thou *Craft* divine!
Glory of Earth! from Heaven reveal'd!
Which doth with *Jewels* precious ſhine,
From all but *Maſons* Eyes conceal'd.

Chorus.

Thy Praiſes *due who can rehearſe*,
In nervous Proſe *or flowing* Verſe?

II.

As Men from Brutes diſtinguiſh'd are,
A *Maſon* other Men excels;
For what's in Knowledge choice and rare,
But in his Breaſt ſecurely dwells?

Chorus.

His ſilent Breaſt *and faithful* Heart
Preſerve the Secrets *of the* Art.

III.

From ſcorching Heat and piercing Cold,
From Beaſts whoſe Roar the Foreſt rends,
From the Aſſaults of Warriors bold,
The *Maſons* ART Mankind defends.

Chorus.

Be to this Art *due Honour paid,*
From which Mankind receives ſuch Aid.

IV.

Enſigns of State that feed our Pride,
Diſtinctions troubleſome and vain,
By *Maſons true* are laid aſide,
Art's *Freeborn Sons* ſuch Toys diſdain.

Chorus.

Ennobled by the Name *they bear,*
Diſtinguiſh'd by the Badge *they wear.*

V.

Sweet *Fellowſhip* from Envy free,
Friendly Converſe of *Brotherhood,*
The *Lodge*'s laſting CEMENT be,
Which has for Ages firmly ſtood.

Chorus.

A LODGE *thus built for Ages paſt*
Has laſted, and ſhall ever laſt.

VI.

Then in our *Songs* be Juſtice done
To thoſe who have inrich'd the *Art,*
From ADAM to CARNARVAN down,
And let each Brother bear a Part.

Chorus.

Let noble Maſons *Healths go round,*
Their Praiſe in Lofty Lodge *reſound.*

To the Deputy GRAND MASTER and GRAND WARDENS.

The ENTER'D PRENTICE'S SONG.

To be ſung after grave Buſineſs is over.

I.

COME let us prepare,
We Brothers that are
Aſſembled on merry Occaſion;
Let's drink, laugh and ſing,
Our Wine has a Spring,
Here's a Health to an *Accepted Maſon.*

All Charged.

II.

The World is in Pain
Our Secrets to gain,
And ſtill let them wonder and gaze on;
Till they're ſhown the Light,
They'll ne'er know the right
Word or Sign of an *Accepted Maſon.*

III.

'Tis *This* and 'tis *That*,
They cannot tell *what*;
Why ſo many great Men of the Nation,
Should Aprons put on,
To make themſelves one
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Maſon.*

IV.

Great Kings, Dukes and Lords,
Have laid by their Swords,
Our Myſt'ry to put a good Grace on,
And ne'er been aſham'd
To hear themſelves nam'd
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Maſon.*

V.

Antiquity's Pride
We have on our Side,
And it maketh Men juſt in their Station;
There's nought but what's good
To be underſtood
By a *Free* and an *Accepted Maſon.*

VI.

We're true and ſincere,
And juſt to the *Fair*;
They'll truſt us on any Occaſion:
No Mortal can more
The Ladies adore,
Than a *Free* and an *Accepted Maſon*.

VII.

Then join Hand in Hand,
By each Brother firm ſtand,
Let's be merry and put a bright Face on:
What Mortal can boaſt
So noble a Toaſt
As a *Free* and an *Accepted Maſon*?

Chorus.

No Mortal, can boaſt
So noble a Toaſt
As a FREE *and an* ACCEPTED MASON.

Thrice repeated in due Form.

To all the *Fraternity* round the *Globe*.

The Deputy GRAND-MASTER'S SONG.

N. B. *Every two* laſt Lines *of each Verſe is the* Chorus.

I.

ON, on, my dear *Brethren*, purſue your great *Lecture*,
And refine on the Rules of old *Architecture*:
High Honour to *Maſons* the *Craft* daily brings,
To thoſe Brothers of *Princes* and Fellows of *Kings*.

II.

We drove the rude Vandals and Goths off the Stage,
Reviving the *Art* of AUGUSTUS' fam'd Age:
And *Veſpaſian* deſtroy'd the *vaſt* TEMPLE in vain,
Since ſo many now riſe in CARNARVAN's mild Reign.

III.

The noble *five Orders* compos'd with ſuch Art,
Will amaze the fixt Eye, and engage the whole Heart:
Proportion's ſweet Harmony gracing the Whole,
Gives our *Work*, like the glorious *Creation*, a Soul.

IV.

Then *Maſter* and *Bretbren*, preſerve your great Name,
This LODGE ſo majeſtick will purchaſe you Fame;
Rever'd it ſhall ſtand till *all Nature* expire,
And its Glories ne'er fade till the *World* is on fire.

V.

See, ſee, behold here, what rewards all our Toil,
Inſpires our Genius, and bids Labour ſmile:
To our *noble* GRAND MASTER let a Bumper be crown'd,
To *all* Maſons a Bumper, ſo let it go round.

VI.

Again, my lov'd *Bretbren*, again let it paſs;
Our antient firm *Union* cements with the Glaſs;
And all the Contention 'mongſt *Maſons* ſhall be,
Who better can work, or who better agree.

The GRAND WARDEN'S SONG. *By Brother* Oates.

I.

LET *Maſonry* be now my Theme,
Throughout the Globe to ſpread its Fame,
And eternize each worthy Brother's Name:
Your Praiſe ſhall to the Skies reſound,
In laſting Happineſs abound,
And with ſweet *Union* All your noble Deeds be crown'd.
And with ſweet *Union*, &c.

Chorus. *Sing then, my Muſe, to* Maſon's *Glory,*
Your Names are ſo rever'd in Story,
That all th' admiring World do now adore ye!

II.

Let Harmony divine inſpire
Your Souls with Love and gen'rous Fire,
To copy well wiſe SOLOMON your SIRE:
Knowledge ſublime ſhall fill each Heart,
The Rules of *G'ometry* to impart,
While *Wiſdom*, *Strength* and *Beauty* crown the glorious *Art*.
While *Wiſdom*, &c.

Chorus. *Sing then my Muſe*, &c.

All

III.

All Charged.

Let Great CARNARVAN's Health go round,
In ſwelling Cups all Cares be drown'd,
And Hearts united 'mongſt the *Craft* be found.
May everlaſting Scenes of Joy
His peaceful Hours of Bliſs employ,
Which Time's all-conquering Hand ſhall ne'er, ſhall ne'er deſtroy.
Which Time's all-conquering Hand, *&c.*

Chorus. *Sing then my Muſe*, &c.

IV.

My Brethren, thus all Cares reſign;
Your Hearts let glow with Thoughts divine,
And Veneration ſhow to SOLOMON's *Shrine.*
Our annual Tribute thus we'll pay,
That late Poſterity ſhall ſay,
We've crown'd with Joy this glorious, *happy, happy Day.* } All Sing.

Chorus. *Sing then, my Muſe, to* Maſons *Glory,*
Your Names are ſo rever'd in Story,
That all th' admiring World do now adore ye!

To all the *noble* LORDS that have been GRAND MASTERS.

The TREASURER'S SONG.

N. B. The two *laſt Lines* of each Verſe is the **Chorus.**

I.

GRANT me, kind Heaven, what I requeſt;
In *Maſonry* let me be bleſt;
Direct me to that happy Place
Where *Friendſhip* ſmiles in every Face;
Where *Freedom* and ſweet *Innocence*
Enlarge the Mind and cheer the Senſe.

II.

Where ſcepter'd *Reaſon* from her Throne
Surveys the LODGE and makes us one;
And *Harmony*'s delightful Sway
For ever ſheds Ambroſial Day;
Where we bleſt *Eden*'s Pleaſure taſte,
Whilſt balmy Joys are our Repaſt.

 Our

III.

Our LODGE the ſocial *Virtues* grace,
And *Wiſdom*'s Rules we fondly trace;
Whole *Nature*, open to our View,
Points out the Paths we ſhould purſue.
Let us ſubſiſt in laſting Peace,
And may our Happineſs increaſe.

IV.

No *prying Eye* can view us here;
No *Fool* or *Knave* diſturb our Cheer;
Our well-form'd *Laws* ſet Mankind free,
And give Relief to *Miſery*:
The POOR oppreſs'd with Woe and Grief,
Gain from our bounteous Hands *Relief*.

To all *Charitable* MASONS.

An ODE to the FREE MASONS.

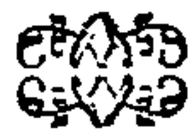
N.B. The two *laſt Lines* of each Verſe is the **Chorus.**

I.

BY MASONS *Art*, th' aſpiring *Domes*,
In ſtately *Columns* ſhall ariſe;
All Climates are their Native Homes,
Their learned Actions reach the Skies.
Heroes and *Kings* revere their Name,
While *Poets* ſing their laſting Fame.

II.

Great, *Noble*, *Gen'rous*, *Good* and *Brave*,
Are Titles they moſt juſtly claim:
Their *Deeds* ſhall live beyond the Grave,
Which thoſe unborn ſhall loud proclaim.
Time ſhall their glorious Acts enrol,
While Love and Friendſhip charm the Soul.
To the laſting *Honour* of the FREE MASONS.



A LIST

A LIST of the GRAND MASTERS or PATRONS of the Free Masons in *England*, mentioned in this Book, from the Coming in of the *Anglo-Saxons* to the Year of our LORD, 1756.

AUSTIN the *Monk*, the first *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, appeared at the Head of the *Craft* in founding the *old Cathedral*, under *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* Page 81

BENNET Abbot of *Wirrall* under *Kenred* King of *Mercia*, who wrote to *Charles Martel* 83

ST SWITHIN under the *Saxon* King *Ethelwolph* *ibid.*

King ALFRED the Great *ibid.*

ETHRED the Deputy King of *Mercia*, } 84
Prince ETHELWARD the Learned, both under King *Edward*, senior

Prince EDWIN under his Brother King *Athelstan* 84

St DUNSTAN Archbishop of *Canterbury* under King *Edgar* 87

King EDWARD the *Confessor*, and } 88
LEOFRICK Earl of *Coventry*

ROGER de *Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel*, and } 89
GUNDULPH Bishop of *Rochester*, both under King *William* I. the Conqueror, and also under King *William* II. *Rufus*

King HENRY I. *Beauclerk* 89

GILBERT DE CLARE Marquis of *Pembroke* under King *Stephen* 90

The GRAND MASTERS of the *Knights Templars* under King *Henry* II. 90

PETER *de Cole-Church*, and } 90, 91
WILLIAM ALMAIN, under King *John*

PETER de *Rupibus*, and } 91
GEOFFREY FITZ PETER, under King *Henry* III.

WALTER GIFFARD Archbishop of *York* } 91
GILBERT DE CLARE Earl of *Gloucester*
RALPH Lord of *Mount-Hermer*, all under King *Edward* I.

WALTER STAPLETON Bishop of *Exeter* under King *Edward* II. 91

King *Edward* III. and under him
JOHN de SPOULEE Master of the Ophiblim, } 92
WILLIAM of WICKHAM Bishop of *Winchester*,
ROBERT of BARNHAM,
HENRY YEVELE the King's *Free-Mason*,
SIMON LANGHAM Abbot of *Westminster*, also under K. *Richard* II. 94

THOMAS FITZ-ALLAN Earl of *Surrey* under King *Henry* IV. 95

HENRY CHICHELEY Archbishop of *Canterbury* under King *Henry* V. and VI. 95

WILLIAM WANEFLEET Bishop of *Winchester* under King *Henry* VI. 102

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP Bishop of *Sarum* under King *Edward* IV. 103

King HENRY VII. and under him } 105
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A LIST

A LIST of Provincial GRAND MASTERS deputed by, and under the Protection of the Grand Master of *England*.

DEPUTATIONS for *Provincial Grand Masters* were granted,

In 1726, by Lord PAISLEY *Grand Master*,
To Sir EDWARD MANSELL, Bart. for *South Wales*,
HUGH WARBURTON, Esq; for *North Wales*.

In 1728, by Lord KINGSTON *Grand Master*,
To GEORGE POMFRET, Esq; for *Bengal* in the *East Indies*.

In 1729, by the Duke of NORFOLK *Grand Master*,
To Captain RALPH FARWINTER for the *East Indies*,
Monsieur THUANUS for the Circle of *Lower Saxony*,
Mr DANIEL COX for *New Jersey* in *America*.

In 1731, by Lord LOVELL, now Earl of LEICESTER, *Grand Master*,
To Captain JOHN PHILLIPS for all the *Russias*,
Captain JAMES COMMERFORD for the Province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*,
Sir EDWARD MATTHEWS for *Shropshire*.

In 1734, by the Earl of CRAUFURD *Grand Master*,
To EDWARD ENTWIZLE, Esq, for *Lancashire*,
JOSEPH LAYCOCK, Esq; for *Durham*,
MATTHEW RIDLEY, Esq; for *Northumberland*.

In 1736, by the Earl of LOUDOUN *Grand Master*,
To ROBERT TOMLINSON, Esq; for *New England*,
JOHN HAMMERTON, Esq; for *South Carolina*,
DAVID CREIGHTON, Doctor of Physic, for *Cape Coast* in *Africa*.

In 1737, by the Earl of DARNLEY *Grand Master*,
To JAMES WATSON, Esq; for the Island of *Montserrat*,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq; for the State of *Geneva*,
HENRY WILLIAM MARSHALCH, Esq; Hereditary Mareschal of *Thuringia*, for *Upper Saxony*,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq; for the Coasts of *Africa* and Islands of *America*, where no particular Deputation had been granted,
RICHARD RIGGS, Esq; for *New York*.

In 1738, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN, now Duke of CHANDOS, *Grand Master*,
To WILLIAM HORTON, Esq; for the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*,
His Excellency Governor MATTHEW for the *Leeward Islands*.

In 1739, by Lord RAYMOND *Grand Master*,
To the Marquis DES MARCHES for *Savoy* and *Piedmont*.

In

In 1740, by the Earl of KINTORE *Grand Master*,
To His Excellency JAMES KEITH for *all the Russias*,
MATTHIAS ALBERT LUTJMAN, Esq; for *Hamburgh* and the Circle of *Lower Saxony*,
EDWARD ROOKE, Esq; for the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*, in the room of *Horton*, deceased,
THOMAS BAXTER, Esq; His Majesty's Attorney-General, for the Island of *Barbadoes*, and of all the Islands to the Windward of *Guardaloup*.

In 1742, by Lord WARD *Grand Master*,
To Mr WILLIAM RATCHDALE, for the County of *Lancaster*,
BALLARD BECKFORD, GEORGE HYNDE and ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, Esqrs. for the Island of *Jamaica*,
THOMAS OXNARD, Esq; for *North America*.

In 1744, by the Earl of STRATHMORE *Grand Master*,
To ALURED POPPLE, Esq; for *Bermudas*.

In 1746, by Lord CRANSTOUN *Grand Master*,
To Captain ROBERT COMMINS for *Cape-Breton* and *Louisburgh*.

In 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, by Lord BYRON *Grand Master*,
To WM ALLEN, Esq; Recorder of *Philadelphia*, for *Pensilvania* in *America*,
Count DENNESKIOLD LAURWIG for *Denmark* and *Norway*,
Lieut. Colonel JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON for the Island of *Minorca*,
FRANCIS GOELET, Esq; for the Province of *New York*.

In 1752, 1753, by Lord CARYSFORT *Grand Master*,
To WILLIAM PYE, Esq; for the County of *Cornwall*,
JAMES MONTRISOR, Esq; for *Gibraltar*,
His Excellency Governor TINKER for the *Bahama* Islands,
Sir ROBERT *de* CORNWALL, Bart. for the Counties of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Salop*, *Monmouth* and *Hereford*,
GEORGE HARRISON, Esq; for the *Province* of *New York*,
THOMAS DOBREE, Esq; for *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* and *Arme*, in the *British* Channel.

In 1754, 1755, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN *Grand Master*,
To PETER LEIGH, Esq; Chief Justice of *South Carolina*, for *South Carolina*,
DAVID JONES GWYNNE of *Talliazies*, Esq; for *South Wales*, in the room of Sir *Edward Mansell*,
The Reverend and Honourable FRANCIS BYAM, D. D. for *Antigua*,
The Honourable ROGER DRAKE, Esq; at *Bengal*, for *East India*,
JEREMIAH GRIDLEY, Esq; for all *North America*, where no Provincial is appointed,
WILLIAM MAYNARD, Esq; for *Barbadoes*, and all other his Majesty's Islands to the Windward of *Guardaloup*,
EDWARD GALLIARD, Esq; for *St Eustatius*, *Saba* and *St Martin*, *Dutch Carribbee* Islands in *America*,
JOHN HEAD, Gent. Collector of the Customs at *Scilly*, for *Scilly* and the adjacent Islands,
JOBST ANTHONY HINUBER, for all his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, with a Power to choose their Successors,
JOHN PAGE of *Hawthorn*, Esq; for the County Palatine of *Chester*, and the City and County of *Chester*.

A LIST of Regular LODGES, according to their Seniority and Constitution, by ORDER of the Grand Master.

Queens Arms,	St Paul's Chuch-yard,	2d Tuesday,	*Constitution immemorial.*	
Horn,	Westminster,	2d Thursday,	*Constitution immemorial.*	
George,	Grafton-street St Ann's,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Jan. 17,	1721
Braund's Head,	New Bond-street,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Jan. 19,	1721
Tower,	Tower-street Seven Dials,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Jan. 28,	1721
Crown,	Leadenhall-street,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	May,	1722
Kings Arms,	New Bond-street,	2d and last Thursday,	Nov. 25,	1722
Fish and Bell,	Charles-street Soho-square,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Feb. 27,	1722
Dundee Arms,	Wapping New Stairs,	2d and 4th Thursday,		1722
Grapes,	Chatham,	1st and 3d Monday,	Mar. 28,	1723
Turks Head,	Wandsworth,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Mar. 30,	1723
Anchor,	Rosemary-lane,	2d and 4th Friday,	April 1,	1723
Mourning Bush,	Aldersgate,	2d and 4th Friday,		1723
Anchor and Baptists Head,	Chancery-lane,	2d and last Thursday,	Aug. 4,	1723
Royal Magazine	At Greenwich,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Sept. 11,	1723
Bell,	Noble-street,	1st Thursday,	Sept. 18,	1723
Greyhound,	Garlick-hill,	2d and last Wednesday,		1723
Blue Lion and Ball,	Gray's-Inn Passage Red-lion square,	3d Monday,	Dec. 24,	1723
Angel,	Norwich,	1st Thursday,		1724
Dolphin,	Chichester,	3d Wednesday,	July 17,	1724
Three Tuns,	Portsmouth in Hampshire,	1 & 3d Frid. 4 o'Clock,		1724
Castle,	Lombard-street,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 22,	1724
Pope's Head,	Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb.	1724
Sun,	Ludgate-street,	4th Monday,	April,	1725
Kings Arms Lodge at the Bear and Rummer,	Gerrard-street, Soho.	1st and 3d Tuesday,	May 25,	1725
The St Alban,	St Alban's street,	3d Monday,	Jan. 31,	1727
French Arms,	St Bernard street, Madrid,	1st Sunday,		1727
Baptists Head,	Old Bailey,	1st and 3d Wednesday,		1728
Horseshoe,	Cannon-street, in the Mint, Southwark,	1st and 3d Wednesday,		1728
Gibraltar,	At Gibraltar,	1st Tuesday,	Novem.	1728
Lyon,	Lynn-Regis, Norfolk,	1st Friday,	Octob. 1,	1729
George,	St Mary Axe,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 22,	1729
Horn,	Fleet-street,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Jan. 24,	1729
Peacock,	King's-street, St James's squ.	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Mar. 25,	1730
Red Cross,	Barbican,	1st Thursd. the 3d a Master's Lodge,	May 22,	1730
Bowling Green,	At Putney,	1st and 3d Saturday,	July 17,	1730
Saracen's Head,	Lincoln,	1st Tuesday,	Sept. 7,	1730
Pewter Platter,	White-lion-yard, Norton Folgate,	1st Friday,	Jan. 26,	1730
East India Arms,	Bengall, East Indies,			1730
Fox,	Castle-street, Southwark,	2d Monday,		1730
Windmill,	Rosemary-lane,	1st Monday,		1730
Angel,	Macclesfield, Cheshire,			1731
Three Tuns,	Smithfield,	2d & 4th Wednesday,	Dec. 17,	1731

Half

Half Moon,	Cheapside,	2d Wednesday,	Dec. 23,	1731
Salutation and Cat,	Newgate-street,	1st and 3d Monday,	Jan. 11,	1731
Kings Arms,	St Margaret's-hill, Southwark,	3d Monday,	Feb. 2,	1731
Kings Arms,	Leigh, in Lancashire,		Feb. 22,	1731
A la Ville de Tonerre	Rue des Boucheries a Paris,	1st Monday,	April 3,	1732
Turks Head,	Greek-street, Soho,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	May 25,	1732
Dog Tavern,	St James's Market,	1 and 3d Monday,	June 21,	1732
Carlisle Cathedral,	Shoreditch.	2d Thursday,	July 12,	1732
London-bridge,	Punch house, London-bridge,	1st Tuesday,	Sept. 8,	1732
Virgins Inn,	Derby,		Sept. 14,	1732
A private Room,	Bolton Lee Moor, Lancashire,	next Wednesd. to every Full Moon,	Nov. 9,	1732
Three Swans,	Winchester-street, Salisbury,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Dec. 27,	1732
City of Norwich,	Winford-street, near Brick lane, Spittlefields,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 17,	1732
Queen's Head,	Chelsea,	2d and 4th Thursday,	March 3,	1732
Bear,	Bath,	1st and 3d Friday,	May 18,	1733
Cross Keys,	Henrietta-street Covent-garden	1st Tuesday,	May 23,	1733
Red Lion,	Bury, Lancashire,	next Thursday to every Full Moon,	July 26,	1733
Talbot,	Stourbridge, Worcestershire,	every Wednesday,	Aug. 1,	1733
Sun,	St Paul's Church yard,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	Dec. 27,	1733
Swan,	Birmingham,	last Monday,		1733
Royal Exchange,	Boston in New England,	2d and 4th Saturday,		1733
Valenciennes,	French Flanders,			1733
Masons Arms,	Plymouth,	1st and 3d Friday,		1734
Sampson and Lion,	East Smithfield, late the Ship at the Hermitage,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 17,	1734
Kings Head,	Near the Watch-house High Holborn,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	June 11,	1735
Steward's Lodge,	Southampton-street, Covent-garden,	public Nights. 3d Wednesday in March & Dec.		
Hague,	In Holland,			1735
Fencers,	Near Newcastle upon-Tyne,	1st Monday,	June 24,	1735
The Castle,	At Aubigny in France,	1st Monday,	Aug. 12,	1735
Fountain,	High street, Bristol,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Nov. 12,	1735
Savannah,	In the Province of Georgia,			1735
Angel,	Colchester,	2d and 4th Monday,		1735
Fountain,	Gateshead, Bishopric Durham,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	March 8,	1735
Rising Sun,	Fashion-street, Spittlefields,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	June 11,	1736
Kings Head,	Norwich,	every other Thursday,		1736
George,	Tythe-barn-street, Liverpool,	1st Wednesday,	June 25,	1736
Cock and Lion,	St Michael's alley, Cornhill,	1st and 3d Monday,	Aug. 16,	1736
Rose,	Edgebaston-street, Birmingham	2d and last Tuesday,	Sept 20,	1736
Bell,	Friday-street,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Dec. 2,	1736
George,	Ironmonger-lane,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Dec. 21,	1736
Fountain,	Bartholomew lane, late the Buffaloes Head,	2d and 4th Friday,	Dec. 31,	1736
Blue Posts,	Southampton Buildings, Holborn,	3d Tuesday,	Jan. 24,	1736
Crown,	West Smithfield,	4th Tuesday,	Feb. 14,	1736
Three Tuns,	Spittlefields,	2d and 4th Friday,	April 18,	1737
Chapman's Coffee House,	Sackville-street,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Aug. 24,	1737
Sugar Loaf,	Fleet-street,	1st and 3d Monday,	Sept. 21,	1737
Sun,	Milk-street, Honey-lane-market	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Dec. 8,	1737

Angel,

Angel,	Shipton-Mallet, Somerſetſhire,	1ſt and 3d Monday,	Dec. 12, 1737
Parham Lodge,	Parham, Antigua,		Jan. 31, 1737
Swan,	Glouceſter,	1ſt and 3d Friday,	Mar. 28, 1738
Black Dog,	Shoreditch,	2d and 4th Tueſday,	May 3, 1738
Black Bull,	Halifax, Yorkſhire,	laſt Monday,	July 12, 1738
The Great Lodge,	At St John's, Antigua,	2d & 4th Wedneſday,	Nov. 22, 1738
Fox,	Near the Square, Mancheſter,	1ſt and 3d Monday,	1738
Black Lion,	Nottingham-court Seven Dials,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 27, 1738
Coach and Horſes,	Northgate-ſtreet, Cheſter,	2d Monday,	Feb. 1, 1738
Red Lion,	Hornchurch in Eſſex,	1ſt Friday;	Mar. 13, 1738
Bakers Lodge,	St Mary's-ſtreet St John's, Antigua,		Mar. 14, 1738
Kingſton,	In Jamaica,	1ſt and 3d Saturday,	April 14, 1739
K. William's Head,	Portſmouth Common, Southampton,	1ſt Tueſday,	April 24, 1739
Scotch Arms and Bunch of Grapes,	The Mother Lodge at St Chriſtopher's, held at Baſſeterre,	1ſt Thurſday,	June 21, 1739
Crown and Ball,	Playhouſe-yard, Black Fryers,	1ſt Tueſday,	Aug. 29, 1739
Kings Arms,	Wellcloſe-ſquare,	2d and 4th Monday,	Oct. 8, 1739
Kings Arms and One Tun,	Hyde-park Corner,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	Oct. 25, 1739
White Bear,	Alderſgate-ſtreet,	2d and 4th Monday,	Dec. 7, 1739
Kings Head,	In the Poultry,	3d Wedneſday,	Jan. 10, 1739
Private Room,	Lauſanne, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland,		Feb. 2, 1739
Three Lions,	Banbury, Oxfordſhire,	every Full Moon, if on a Thurſday, or the Thurſday before,	Mar. 31, 1740
Ship,	James-ſtreet, Covent-garden,	2d Tueſday,	June 26, 1740
Buſh Tavern,	Corn-ſtreet, Briſtol,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	July 10, 1740
The Third Lodge,	Calcutta, in Eaſt India,		1740
St Michael's Lodge,	In Barbadoes,		1740
Abſalon,	At Hamburgh,	every other Wedneſday,	Oct. 23, 1740
The George,	Whitehaven, Cumberland,	1ſt Monday,	Mar. 19, 1740
Ship and Caſtle,	High-ſtreet, Haverford-weſt, South Wales,		April 14, 1741
Kings Arms,	Wellcloſe-ſquare,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	April 13, 1742
Old Road,	St Chriſtophers,		June 17, 1742
Union,	Francfort in Germany,	2d and 4th Tueſday,	June 17, 1742
Three Horſeſhoes,	Leominſter, in the County of Hereford,		Oct. 11, 1742
Port-Royal Lodge,	Jamaica,		1742
Angel,	Dolgelly, in Merionethſhire, North Wales,	1ſt Tueſday,	Sept. 17, 1743
St George,	Emperor's Court, Hamburgh,	every other Wedneſday,	Sept. 24, 1743
Bull,	High-ſtreet, Briſtol,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	Mar. 20, 1743
New Lodge,	Copenhagen, Denmark,		Oct. 25, 1745
St Jago De la Vega,	In Jamaica,		April 29, 1746
Bear,	Norwich,	2d and 4th Tueſday,	May 9, 1747
A new Lodge,	At St Euſtatius, Dutch Iſland, Weſt Indies,		June 6, 1747

Mitre,	Plymouth,	1ſt and 3d Monday,	June 15, 1748
Biſhop's Head,	Plymouth,		May 1, 1748
Maid's Head,	Norwich,		Jan. 5, 1748
Bear,	Cambridge,	2d Monday,	Mar. 31, 1749
Lodge of Orange,	At Rotterdam,		May 5, 1749
St Martin's Lodge,	At Copenhagen in Denmark,		Oct. 9, 1749
Three Tuns,	St Peter's Mancroſt, Norwich,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 9, 1749
Number I.	At Minorca,	1ſt Thurſday,	Feb. 9, 1750
Number II.	At Minorca,	2d Tueſday,	May 23, 1750
Number III.	At Minorca,	1ſt Wedneſday,	June 24, 1750
St Chriſtophers,	At Sandy-point,		July 20, 1750
Unicorn,	Norwich,	2d and 4th Monday,	Feb. 12, 1751
Kings Arms,	Falmouth,	2d and laſt Thurſday,	May 20, 1751
Angel,	Great Yarmouth in Norfolk,		June 6, 1751
Kings Head,	Weſt-ſtreet, Graveſend,	1ſt and 3d Thurſday,	June 8, 1751
St Andrew's Croſs,	The Sea Captains Lodge near the Hermitage,	2d and 4th Friday,	Aug. 29, 1751
Number IV.	At Minorca,	1ſt Monday,	Nov. 26, 1751
Kings Arms,	At Helſton in Cornwall,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	April 14, 1752
St John's Lodge,	At Bridge-Town in the Iſland of Barbadoes,	4th Monday,	April 23, 1752
Ship,	Leadenhall-ſtreet, late the Bell at Aldgate,	2d and 4th Monday,	July 13, 1752
Rainbow,	Coffee-houſe in Cornhill,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	Aug. 21, 1752
Maſons Arms,	At Truro in Cornwall,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	Sept. 22, 1752
At Chardenagore,	The Chief French Settlement in Bengal, Eaſt India,		
Madraſs,	In Eaſt India,		
At the Hague,	In Holland,		
St Peter's Lodge,	In the Iſland of Barbadoes,	1ſt and 3d Saturday,	Dec. 16, 1752
Blackamoors Head,	Nottingham,		Jan. 7, 1753
Lion and Goat,	Groſvenor-ſtreet,	2d and 4th Monday,	Feb. 24, 1753
Burton's Coffee-Houſe,	Crane-court, Peter's-hill, near Doctors Commons,	laſt Wedneſday,	March 5, 1753
Angel,	Piccadilly,	2d and 4th Monday,	
Lilly Tavern,	In Guernſey,		May 10, 1753
Exchange Tavern,	Briſtol,	2d and 4th Tueſday,	Aug. 22, 1753
Queens Head,	Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,	3d Tueſday,	Oct. 23, 1753
Three Crowns,	Carmarthen, South Wales,	1ſt and 3d Monday,	Oct. 24, 1753
Kings Head,	Balſover-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	Nov. 5, 1753
Caſtle and Lion,	White-lion-lane, Norwich,	3d Wedneſday,	Nov. 10, 1753
Evangeliſts Lodge,	At Antigua,		Nov. 10, 1753
	At Amſterdam,		Nov. 30, 1753
Roſe and Crown,	At Preſcot in Lancaſhire,	Wedneſ. next before Full Moon,	Dec. 20, 1753
Royal Exchange,	Borough of Norfolk, Virginia,	1ſt Thurſday,	Dec. 22, 1753
St Paul's Lodge,	At Speight's-Town, in Barbadoes,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	Jan. 31, 1754
Kings Arms,	Manſel-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	Feb. 9, 1754
Redruth,	In Cornwall,	1ſt and 3d Thurſday,	Feb. 14, 1754

Bear

Bear,	Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	Feb. 18, 1754
Mitre,	Union-ſtreet, Weſtminſter,	2d Tueſday,	March 2, 1754
Chequers,	All Saints Norwich,		March 4, 1754
Swan,	Ramſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet,	2d and 4th Monday,	March 8, 1754
Parrot,	Cow-lane, in Leeds,	1ſt Wedneſday,	Mar. 28, 1754
Robin Hood,	Butcher row, near St Clements	1ſt Thurſday,	Mar. 29, 1754
Crown,	Without Cripplegate,	2d and 4th Monday,	April 5, 1754
Star,	Alderſgate-ſtreet,	2d Monday,	April 13, 1754
Swan,	At Weſtminſter Bridge,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	May 13, 1754
Lord Craven's Arms,	Near Carnaby-market,	2d and 4th Wedneſday,	June 24, 1754
Pelican,	Leiceſter,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	Aug. 21, 1754
Red Houſe,	Cardiff, Glamorganſhire, South Wales,	2d Monday,	Aug. 1754
Bear,	Cow-Bridge, Glamorganſhire,	laſt Monday,	Sept. 1754
Number II.	At St Euſtatius, Dutch Iſland, Weſt Indies,		1754
Queens Head,	Loweſtoff in Suffolk,	2d Monday,	Oct. 29, 1754
Chequers,	Charing-croſs,	2d Tueſday,	Nov. 2, 1754
Crown,	Corner of Great St Andrew's-ſtreet, Seven Dials,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	Dec. 14, 1754
Coffee Houſe,	St Ann's-ſquare, Mancheſter,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	Feb. 4, 1755
Number VIII.	The King's own Regiment of Foot,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	Feb. 15, 1755
Noah's Ark,	Moore-ſtreet,	1ſt and 3d Thurſday,	March 2, 1755
Jack of Newbury,	Chiſwell-ſtreet,	1ſt and 3d Friday,	April 5, 1755
White Hart,	St James's-ſtreet,	2d and 4th Thurſday,	May 5, 1755
Ship and Caſtle,	Penzance, in Cornwall,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	June 14, 1755
Admiral Vernon's Head,	North Audley-ſtreet, Groſvernor-ſquare,	1ſt and 3d Tueſday,	June 17, 1755
Saint Auguſtine's Pariſh,	City of Norwich,		June 17, 1755
The Lodge of Charity,	At Amſterdam,		June 24, 1755
Raven,	Cow-lane, Cheſter,	2d Tueſday,	June 24, 1755
Lion,	Beccles, in Suffolk,		July 14, 1755
Swan Tavern,	In York-Town, Virginia,	1ſt and 3d Wedneſday,	Aug. 1, 1755
The Flower in Hand,	Pariſh of St Mary, Norwich,		Sept. 16, 1755
Sunderland, near the Sea,	County of Durham,	1ſt Friday,	Octob. 7, 1755
The Grand Lodge Frederick,	At Hanover,		Nov. 25, 1755
Feathers,	Bridges-ſtreet, Cheſter,		Dec. 2, 1755
White Hart and Princeſs of Wales's Arms,	Upper end of Cranborne-alley, Leiceſter-fields,		Jan. 20, 1756
A Lodge in	Captain Bell's Troop, in the Right Hon. Lord Ancram's Regiment of Dragoons,		Feb. 7, 1756
The Sun and 13 Cantons,	In Great Poultney-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare,	2d and 4th Thurſday,	Feb. 26, 1756

F I N I S.

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