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A Chronology of Masonic Traditions & History

with various charts

By

A. H. Seabrook,

Master of Tampico Lodge No. 10

(working under the Jurisdiction of the M. W.
York Grand Lodge of Mexico, F. & A. M.)



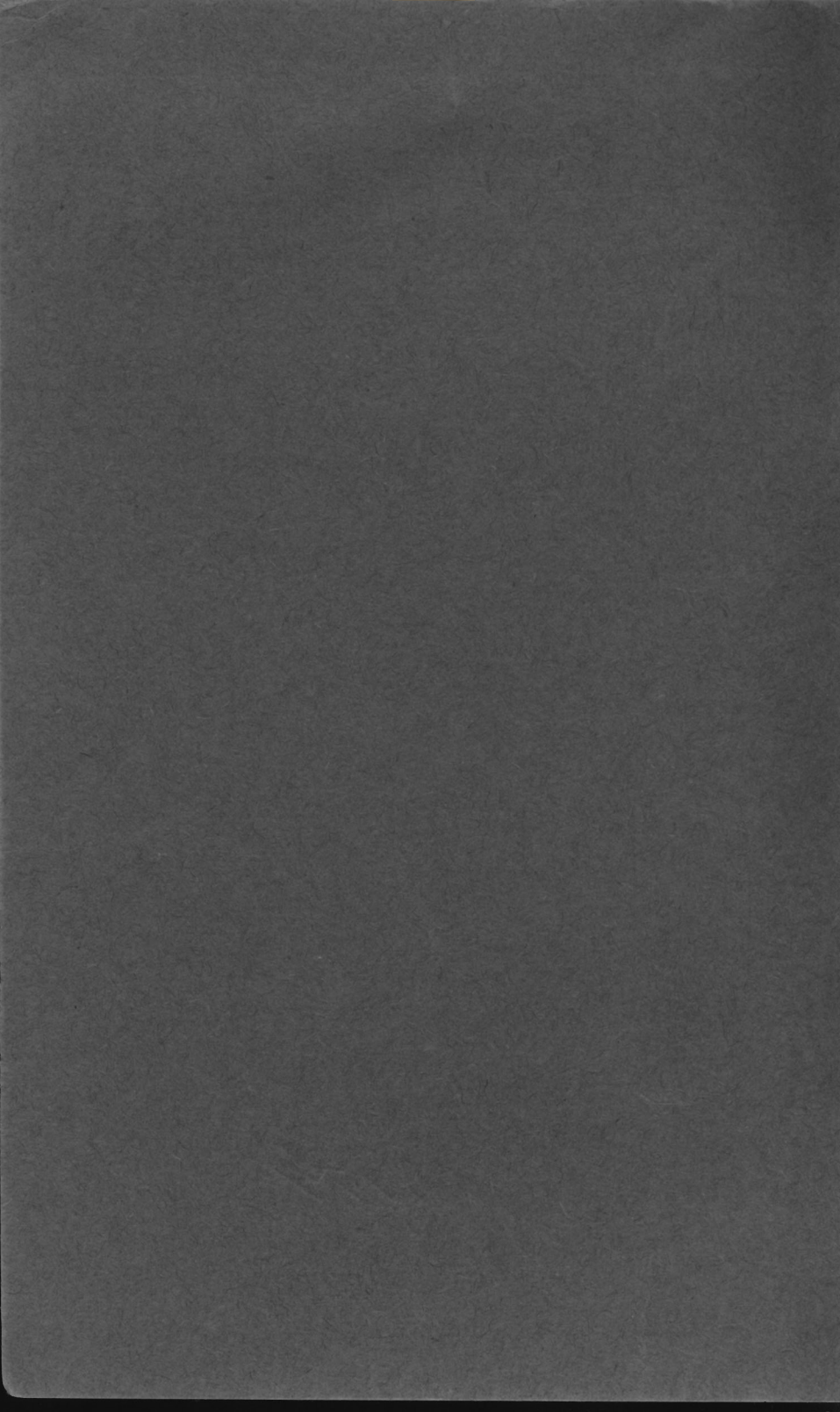
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*With compliments
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Foreword

The text herein contained was collected in its present form to enable me, with the minimum of time and trouble, to acquire a knowledge of the outlines of Masonic History. It had with me, its desired effect, and I trust it will prove no less useful to my readers.

Almost exclusively it is compiled from the works of well known Masonic authorities, so arranged as to present chronologically a concise history of our beloved Craft. In some cases the full text is given; in others the statements are somewhat abbreviated.

Various charts are included; it is trusted they will also prove a help to "the seekers after truth." A Table of References will be found on page number 5, so that the original text may be easily found, and, if the reader is sufficiently interested, readily referred to.

If the perusal of this little work should give the reader a tithe of the help and pleasure it gave me in compiling it, I shall feel the considerable labour involved has not been in vain.

Grateful acknowledgment of their kindness is made to M. W. Bro. John I. Newell, P. G. M., R. W. Bro. M. A. Malone, Deputy G. M., and V. W. Bro. E. S. Banks, Grand Chaplain, for advice, inspiration and assistance.

I am also indebted to V. W. Bro. A. P. Old, J. G. Steward, and Editor of the York Rite Trestle Board, on whom fell the principal burden of revising and correcting.

Tampico, Mexico, April, 1933.

A. H. S.

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The Historian ought not to conclude that a fact is false because he possesses several versions of it, or because credulity has mixed them with much that is fabulous.

—Ernest Renan.

That with equal certainty it may be said that the great Brotherhood we call the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons is descendant of, and heir to, many primitive forms of human association which may have held their assemblies on high hills or in deep vales in the day when the earth was young. That a direct and unbroken connection cannot be established between them, is of minor consequence.

—Haywood & Craig.

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- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
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| B | Highways and Byways of Freemasonry by | J. T. Lawrence. |
| C | Sidelights on Freemasonry by | do. |
| D | The Keystone by | do. |
| E | Freemason's Vade Mecum by | do. |
| F | Landmarks of Freemasonry by | S. H. Shepherd. |
| G | Historical Notes by | Committee on Research. Y. G. Lodge of Mexico. |
| H | The Comacines by | W. Ravenscroft. |
| I | Modern Masonry by | J. F. Newton. |
| K | Story of the Craft by | L. Vibert. |
| L | Short Readings in Masonic History by | J. H. Tatsch. |
| M | History of Freemasonry by | Haywood & Craig. |
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Part One

THEORIES AS TO THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY

Brother W. Ravenscroft in his book, "The Comacines," (Chapter VIII., pages 55-6) comes to the following conclusions:

1. Centuries before Christ and the founding of Rome, a race of Hametic descent spread along the Mediterranean shores, and afterwards became known in Syria and Asia Minor as Hittites, in Greece as Pelasgoi, and in Italy as Etruscans.

2. The Hittites were engaged in building the Temple at Jerusalem, the fame of which spread far and wide.

3. The Romans learned their arts of building, decoration, and pottery, etc., from the Etruscans who were the same race as the Hittites, and carried with them some at least of their traditions.

4. In Rome developed Collegia of Artificers, and in early Christian days these had the traditions of King Solomon.

5. At the downfall of Rome, the Guild of Artificers left and settled in the district of Como, holding as their centre, the island of Comacina.

6. That thence they spread their influence over all Western Europe and even to the shores of England.

7. That they merged into the great Masonic Guilds of the Middle Ages.

8. That as these Guilds died out, their forms and ceremonies were preserved to a great extent in our Masonic Lodges—at any rate, under those of the English and American Constitutions.

Dealing with the Comacine theory, Brothers Haywood and Craig, in "A

History of Freemasonry," page 124, remark:

"If true, it would supply a bridge between Operative Masonry of the Middle Ages and the Roman Collegia; would throw light upon the ancient belief of Craftsmen that the institution entered Europe from Palestine by way of Greece."

Mrs. Baxter (Leader Scott) in the "Cathedral Builders" (page 132) holds much to the same theory as Bro. Ravenscroft, viz:

1. That after Italy was overrun by Barbarians, Roman Collegia were suppressed, but the College of Architects at Rome escaped the general doom and removed to the Republic of Comum;

2. That the College survived as a medieval Masonic Guild known as the Society of Comacine Masters, educating young men in the arts and sciences, and sending them out to all parts of the world as missionaries of culture.

In Brothers Haywood and Craig's "History of Freemasonry," page 133, we also find the following:

"Tho' there is no certain proof that the Comacines were the veritable stock from which the pseudo-Freemasonry of the present day sprang, we may at least admit that they were a link between the classic collegia and all other art and trade guilds of the Middle Ages."

In "The Builders" (page 97) Bro. J. F. Newton—we read:

"If not the actual successors of the Roman College of Architects, the

Order of Comacines was founded upon its ruins," and "wherefore such names as Hermes, Pythagoras, and Euclid, and how did they come into the old craft records if not through the Comacine artists and scholars'?" (p. 111).

Brother Lawrence in "Freemasonry—Its History, Principles and Objects" (page 20) says:

"Of the secret associations, presenting many points of resemblance with the Masonic fraternity,—the most ancient are the CABIRIC MYSTERIES, referable to a period closely approaching the Deluge."

"Of the ancient associations, the one most closely resembling the Masonic society in its OPERATIVE period is that of the DIONYSIAC ARTIFICERS OF IONIA. They undertook and even monopolised the building of temples and stadia precisely as the Freemasons (?) [Cathedral Builders, or Gothic Builders] monopolised the building of cathedrals and conventual churches in the Middle Ages."

"The next link in the chain... is one of the Roman Colleges, an incorporation of Masons at Rome (page 21). Many of these building corporat-

ions came into England with the Romans... (page 22) ...And survived as Medieval Guilds...". M.79

According to the "Concise Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry" (page 53) by Bro. Hawkins:

"They (the Roman Colleges) resembled a Masonic Lodge in many points, and according to Krause, a German Masonic writer in the early part of the 19th. century, the society of Freemasons is descended from Roman Collegia Artificum, passing through the Architectural Guilds of the Middle Ages, up to the English organization of the year 1717" and (page 171) "But probably the view which now finds most acceptance is that the SPECULATIVE MASONRY, as we now have it, is the gradual outcome of the early societies of OPERATIVE MASONS, such as that which existed at Canterbury in 1429."

"About a century ago, Dr. Adam Weishaupt, the founder of the Illuminati, said, 'No man can give any account of the Order of Freemasonry, of its origin, of its objects, nor any explanation of its mysteries and symbols which does not leave the mind in total uncertainty on all these points.'"

Part Two

LEGENDS AND ANNALS OF FREEMASONRY.

714 B. C. Collegia Artificum, Colleges of Artificers, Roman Guilds, or Corporations of Craftsmen, instituted in Rome 714 B. C., and existed during the Roman Empire. O.13

78 to 410 A. D. With the conquest of Britain by the Romans, the Collegia, without which no Roman society

was complete, made their advent into the island, traces of their work remaining even to this day. P.113

598 A. D. With the revival of Christianity we find Bishop Wilfred of York joining with the Abbot of Wearmouth in sending to France and Italy to induce Masons to return and build

in stone "after the Roman manner." P.113

600 A. D. From 600 A. D. we have traces in England of stone structures for ecclesiastical purposes. L.23

Dr. Barnes shows that Comacine Builders were in England as early as this. P.114

The Comacines were in England as early as 600 as shown by documents and by comparative study of styles of architecture. P.114

604 A. D. Augustine sent the monk Pietro back to Rome to the Pope Gregory, begging him to send more architects and workmen, which he did. P.113

675 A. D. The Venerable Bede reports that Benedict Biscop, founder of the monasteries at Wearmouth and Jarrow, crossed into Gaul in 675 and engaged Masons to build for him a church in the Roman style, but to infer that these masons were Comacines, or even Italians, is pure guesswork. M.135

925 to 940 A. D. The Old Charges begin an account of Masonry in England at the time of Athelstan, grandson of the Alfred the Great—between 925 and 940, and the assembly at York in 926, under the patronage of Prince Edwin. P.116

1000. The year 1000 was the expected end of all things. When the expected date for the sounding of the last trumpet passed without the catastrophe, a sense of general relief found expression in raising magnificent temples to the Glory of God... Order of Freemasons who made it possible for men to "sing their souls in stone" what Goethe called "The frozen music of the Middle Ages."

P.121

1066. Following the Norman Con-

quest, England was invaded by an army of ecclesiastics, and churches, monasteries, cathedrals and abbeys were commenced in every part of the country. P.120

Most of the great cathedrals of Europe date from the 11th. Century. P.120

1076. The plan of Canterbury Cathedral, as it existed before 1076, carried out the Comacine idea. H.87

1077. Robertus Cementarius, a M. M., employed at St. Albans. P.120

1086. The period of the Crusades, which decimated the manhood of Europe, lasted from 1086 to 1291. L.16-18

1099. Jerusalem entered by the Crusaders. Entire world in a religious fervor. L.16

1100. The Cathedral Builders worked from 1100 to 1500. L.18

During the Middle Ages the Craft laboured in the services of the Catholic Church as the builder of cathedrals, abbeys and other ecclesiastical establishments. I.2

The Medieval Craft was strictly Trinitarian Christian. C.45

1115. The Cathedral of Glasgow founded. N.31

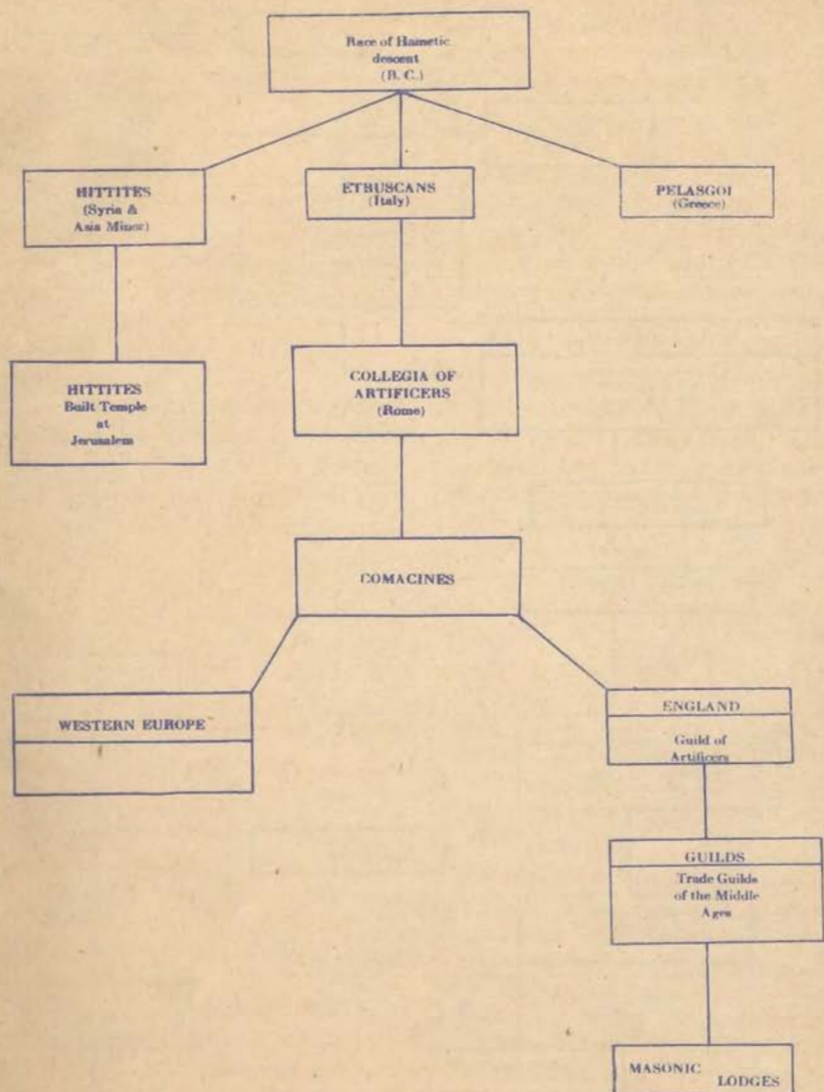
1128. Kelso Abbey founded. N.31

1136. Melrose Abbey founded. Melrose Lodge still existing at Melrose, Scotland, claims origin from the building of the Abbey. It is self supporting, and in no way recognises the G. L. of Scotland. N.31

1140. Abbey of Kilwinning founded. The builders were brought from the Continent (supposed to be Cologne). Believed first appearance of Free (?) masonry in Scotland. N.30

1176. Construction of London Bridge begun. P.123

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE COMACINE THEORY



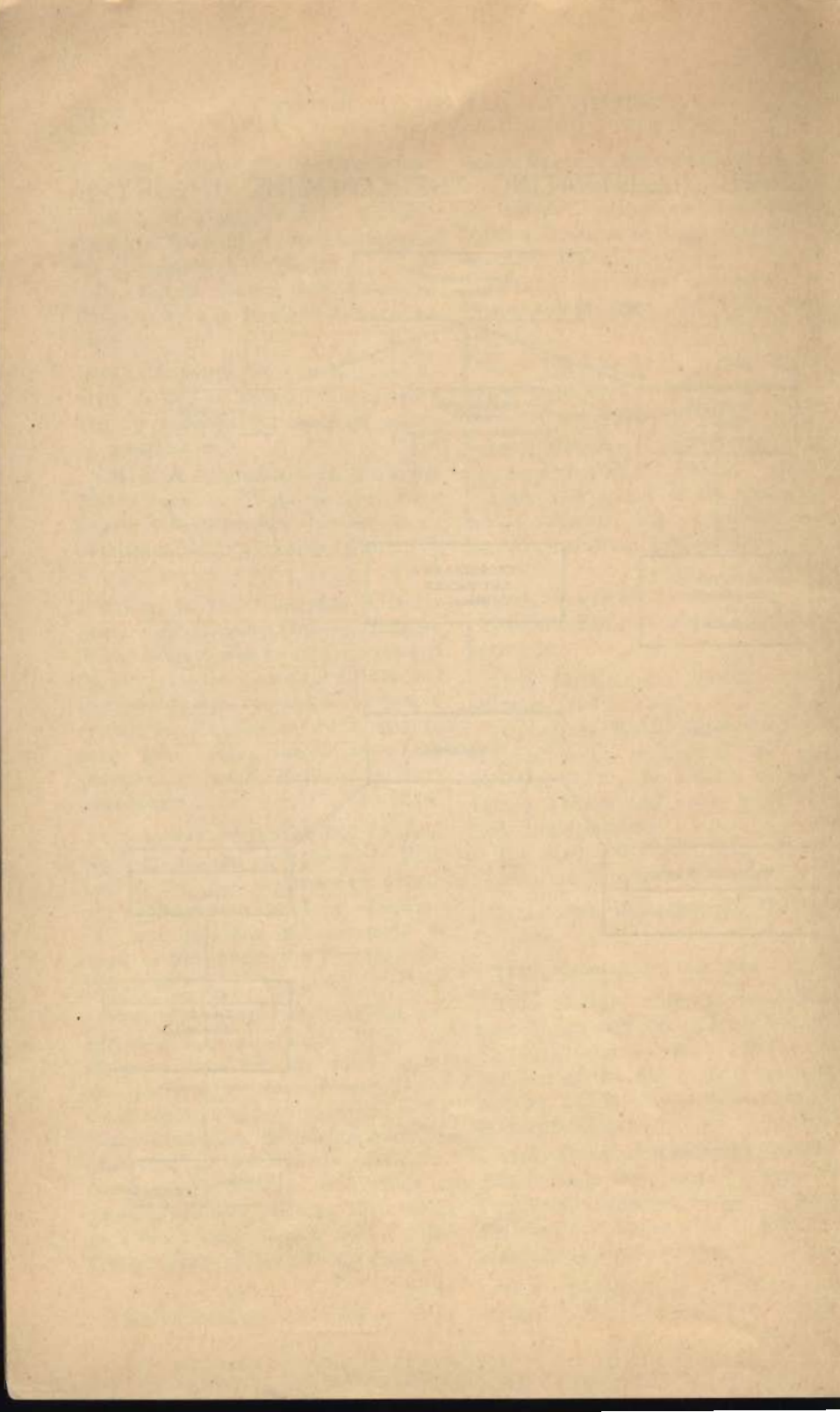
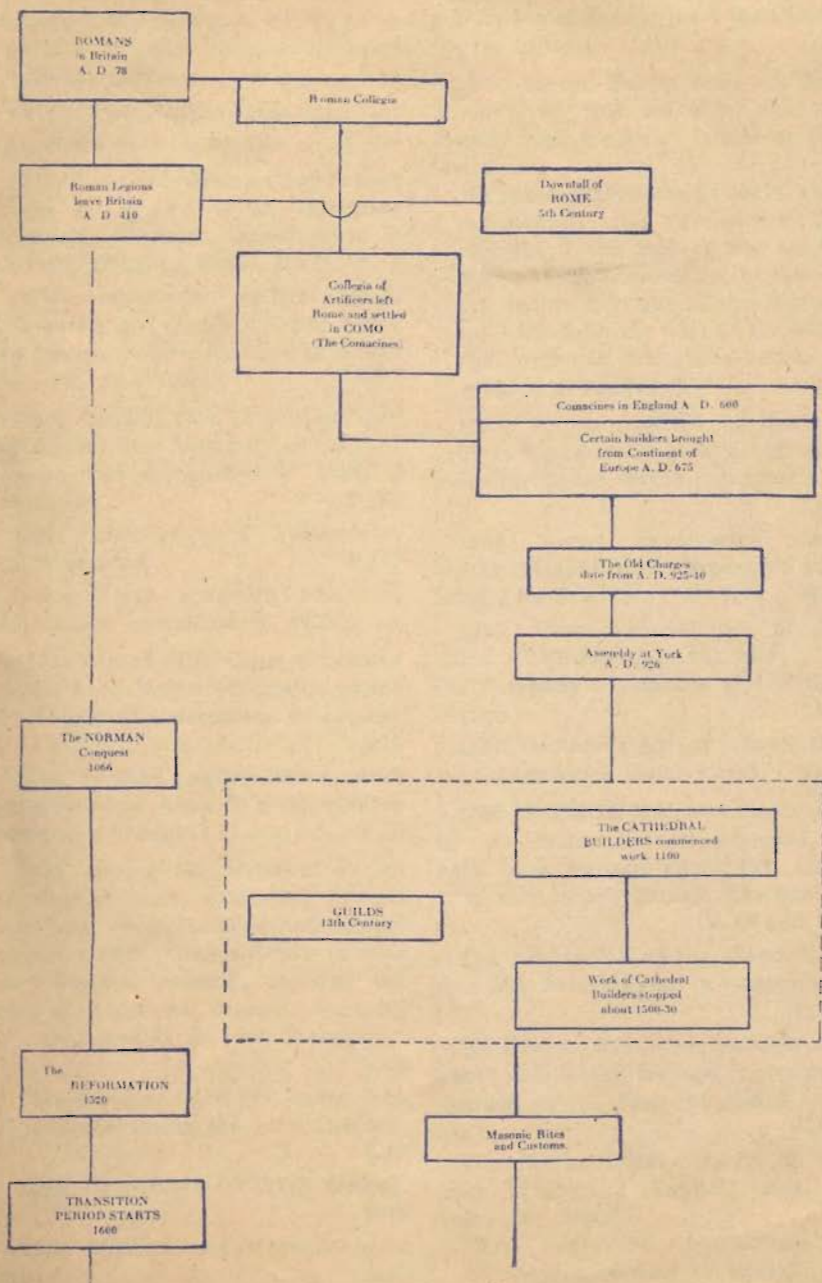


CHART PERTAINING TO PART 2.



1200. Trade Guilds were formed during the 13th. Century which filled many fraternal duties for its members of a religious, philanthropic, and charitable nature. L.14

1212. Findel finds the name of Freemason as early as this. P.104

1217. The word "Maszun," of French origin, as applied to an Operative Craftsman in stone, appeared in a glossary compiled about 1217. M.10

At all events, when we first find it, it is purely and simply a Trade Name and has no esoteric meaning of a brother, etc... (Vibert). M.91

1220. Conder, their historian, considers that the Masons Company of London was established in 1220, if not earlier. P.123

1221. Construction of Westminster Abbey started. P.123

(Note.—It was gradually added to and finally completed in 1735).

1272. Record of a Charter granted by the Lord Mayor of London to the W. Society of Freemasons of London. L.15

1292. By 1292 English Masons were accustomed to speak of their working place as a "Lodge." M.10

1300. During the Medieval Period of English rural existence, judicial activities were handled at stated meetings of the Manor Court. In such governmental meetings we find the root of traditional Masonic assemblies mentioned in the Old Charges. L.13

Stonemasons GUILDS came into prominence during the 14th. Century. L.15

1333. Carpenters GUILDS formed. L.15

1348. Masters and Wardens mentioned. L.15

1349. The "Black Death" began and raged for many years reducing the population of Europe more than twenty-five million. L.18

1352. In the Fabric Rolls of York Minster, we find an order for the Masons and Workmen issued as follows:

"In summer they are to begin work immediately after sunrise until the ringing of the bell of the Virgin Mary; then to breakfast in the fabric lodge, then one of the Masters shall knock on the door of the lodge and forthwith are all to return to work until noon..." A.143

1356. Statute enacted in England against Freemasons prohibiting their assembly under severe punishment. P.122

1360. Secret agreements made among Masons and Carpenters prohibited by Statute. M.10

1375. First recorded use of the name FREEmason in the history of the Company of Masons of the City of London. P.104

1389. Ordinance passed bearing upon Stonemasons Guild wages. L.15

1390. REGIUS MS. was discovered by one Halliwell, and supposed to have been written about this time. It is now in the British Museum. A.48 and 194

The Regius MS. is the oldest Masonic MS. known to be in existence. A.193

Its Masonic character remained unknown until 1840 because it was catalogued as "A Poem of Moral Duties." A.194

The Regius Poem consists of 794 lines of rhymed English verse. It bears the title:

"Here begin the Constitutions of geometry according to Euclid."

It contains a legend to the effect that "Masonry was founded in Egypt by Euclid and introduced into England in the reign of King Athelstan, in 924."

It contains the regulations "for the governance of the Society"—15 articles and 15 points.

It contains the legend of the 4 crowned martyrs.

Then another version of the origin of the Craft, which purports to trace its history from the Deluge and the Tower of Babel. M.9

Speaking of Prince Edwin of the 10th. Century it is recorded: "Of speculatyve he was a Master." L.4

"Thys craft com yn to englond as I now say Yn tyme of good Kyng Adelsstons day." B.172

1396. The Fabric Roll of Exeter Cathedral, compiled in 1396, applied to the members of this Operative Guild the name FREEMASON. M.10

1424. Ordinance passed prohibiting meeting of the Stonemasons Guild. L.15

1436. MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (discovered about 1696) supposed to have been written about this time. P.111

1450. Matthew Cook MS. fixed by experts as dating from 1450. This is also in the British Museum. A.48
The Cook MS uses these words:

"Lernyd practyke of yt sciens of
"his speculatyf." L.4

A code of laws, said to have been approved by Henry VI, was drawn up for the government of the Fraternity, thus clearly establishing the fact that at this time some sort of common bond united the separate units or working lodges. M.11

1472. A coat of Arms was formally granted to the "Hole Craft and Fellowship of Masons." M.11

1481. As recently as 1481 the Masons Company of London attended Mass on the Feast Day of the Four Crowned Martyrs. M.10

1495. OPERATIVES were designated as "FREEMASONS" in Statute of 1495. M.10

1500. Dowland MS: Typical of the lore from which Anderson and others drew their inspiration, relates that Freemasonry existed before the Flood. M.23

1501. Plasterers Guilds. L.15

1520. REFORMATION: Open revolt began when a book of Papal decrees was publicly burned by a professor in the University of Wittenberg. L.18

The REFORMATION gradually put a stop to the Cathedral Builders' work in progress. L.18

1560. Lansdowne MS. T.162

1561. Hearing that the Masons had certain secrets that could not be revealed to her, Queen Elizabeth sent an armed force to break up their annual G. L. at York, on St. John's Day, December, 1561. P.123

1568. Tylers' and Bricklayers' Guilds formed. L.15

1570. Rhetoric: At Cambridge, in 1570, the study of Rhetoric was based on the works of Quintilian, Hermogenes, and Cicero. A.Q.C. XLIII-56

1588. Rhetoric: At Oxford, Quintilian, Hermogenes and Cicero's works were used in the study of Rhetoric. A.Q.C. XLIII-56

1583. OLD CHARGES known as G. L. MS No. 1, now in possession of the G. L. of England. This is dated by a copyist "1583." A.48, L.29

This MS says:

"And the King of Babylon that

heighte Nemroth was a Masson himself and loved well the Crafte."

B.172

1598. Kilwinning and Stirling known to have existed in Schaw's time. L.30

Government of the Scottish Craft was under the Statutes of 1598/9 promulgated by William Schaw, "Maister of the Wark, Wairden of ye Maisons." L.30

MINUTES of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel No. 1) go back to 1599. A.Q.C. XLIII-138

The honour of having the oldest Masonic Lodge Minutes belongs to Scotland where the lodge books begin with an entry for December 28,

1598. With the exception of breaks, totalling in all about 9 years, the Minutes are complete from 1599 down to the present day. L.30

1600. Earliest reference to the fact that others than actual workmen were members of the lodge is found in the MINUTES of the Lodge of Edinburgh date June 8th., 1600. I.4

COMMENCEMENT OF TRANSITION PERIOD OF MASONIC HISTORY.—Change from OPERATIVE to SPECULATIVE. L.18

(Note:—This does not agree with other authorities who give the Transition Period as starting in 1714 and 1717, q.v.)

Part Three

1600. Roughly speaking, the year 1600 may be taken as a date dividing the two periods—OPERATIVE and SPECULATIVE. Speculatives began to enter the Order as early as 1600, if not earlier. P.144

Earliest authentic record of a non-operative being a member of a Masonic Lodge, viz., June 8th, 1600, John Boswell, Laird of Auchinlach a village in East Ayrshire Scotland, was present at a meeting of Lodge of Edinburgh. A.34

1602. Old document known as the (first) St. Clair Charter, conferred the position of hereditary Patron and Judge of the Craft for a particular area on the St. Clair family. I.52

1607. Inigo Jones became Superintendent General of Royal Buildings, and at the same time head of the Masonic Order in England. He constituted quarterly gatherings instead of the old annual assemblies. P.118

1620. Conder, the historian, shows that the W. Company of Masons of the City of London, an OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION, also had a SPECULATIVE LODGE at work within it of which existing accounts go as far back as 1620. L.31

Conder says "We can say that as early as 1620, and inferentially very much earlier, there were certain members of the Masons Company and others who met from time to time to form a Lodge for the purpose of SPECULATIVE Masonry. I.6

1628. Second Charter granted to the St. Clair family. (See note under 1602.) I.52

1632. Grand Lodge MS. (Old Charges). B. 157 gives date at 1650 and document in possession of the United G.L. of England Museum.) L.27

1641. Earliest reference to the initiation outside of Lodge of a SPE-

CULATIVE Mason appears in Lodge Minutes, viz., "On the 20th May, 1641, Robert Moray, 'General Quartermaster of the Armie off Scotland' initiated at Newcastle by members of the Lodge of Edimburgh who were with the Scottish Army..." P.161

Evidence of SPECULATIVE masonry. L.31

1646. Ashmole's Diary. "Oct. 16th. I was made a Freemason at Warrington in Lancashire." Records show that all the members of this Lodge were ACCEPTED Masons. P.162

1652. Record of the Rev. James Ainslie becoming a Freemason. L.31

The Rev. James Ainslie was tried by the Church authorities (?) for being a Freemason. In his Diary he mentions: "That to their judgement there is neither sinne nor scandal in that word (Mason's word) because in the purest tymes of this kirke Maisons haveing that word have been Ministers." L.5

1656. Document discovered relating to an American "visiting friends at a house off Mordicai Campenell (Rhode Island) and giving Abram Moses degrees of Maconrie." P.206

1663. The Operatives old Ritual was revised from 1663 to 1686. O.22

1665. The Great Plague of London. Green.

From an entry in the books of the Masons Company of London, dated 1665, it appears that "there was hanging up in the Hall a list of the Accepted Masons enclosed in a faire frame with a lock and key." L.5

1666. The great Fire of London. Green.

With the Great Fire there came a renewed interest in Masonry, many flocking to rebuild the City. Old Lodges revived; new ones made. P.168

1670. 'Harleian' MS No. 1942 (About 1670). Vol. 1. F.33

Of the 49 members of the Lodge of Aberdeen 39 were "Accepted" and not in any way connected with the building trade. P.161

1670. Buchanan MS. (In Grand Lodge of England Museum.) B.157

1681. Aubrey MS. In the "Natural History of Wiltshire" we read: "This day (18th. May, 1681) is a great convention at St. Pauls Church for the fraternity of the Free (word crossed out and 'Accepted' inserted) Masons were Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a Brother." J.167

(Note: There is no records to show that Wren was ever a Mason).

1682. Ashmole's Diary: "I received a summons to appear at a Lodge to be held the next day at Masons Hall London. Accordingly went and about noon were admitted to the Fellowship of Freemasons..." (Names follow.) P.162

1686. The "Antiquity" MS. F.41 Vol. 1

Earliest known reference to the Old Charges made by any writer appears in Dr. Plot's "Natural History of Staffordshire" published in 1686. A.48

1687. William Watston MS. A.15

1688. Randle Holme, author, wrote: "I cannot but honour the Fellowship of the Masons because of its antiquity, and the more as being a member of that Society called Freemasons." L.32

Freemasonry in Ireland: Copy of Tripos of Midsummer 1688, of Trinity College, Dublin, contains Masonic references. It can be fairly deduced, too, that membership of the Craft was not confined to Operatives or to any class. L.33

1691. On the engraved list of lodges of 1729, the Goose and Gridiron Lodge No. 1. (afterwards Lodge of Antiquity) is said to have dated from 1691 (see 1714/17). L.16

Aubrey MS. extract:

"They are known to one another by certain signs and watchwords, etc." I.6

1699. Thos. Foxcroft MS. (In the Grand Lodge of England Museum). B.157

1701. Rules of the Alnwick Lodge (1701) require a Master to "give his apprentice his Charge within a year." A.47

1704. Jonathan Belcher, who later become Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and still later Governor of New Jersey, was made a Mason in an English (Operative) Lodge. He may be properly regarded as the Senior Freemason of America. M.303

1707. Mother Kilwinning Lodge defined the "Cowan" as a Mason "without the word." A.60

1712. Miss St. Leger (The Hon. Mrs. Aldworth) was detected eavesdropping and was initiated as a Freemason at a Lodge Meeting held at Doneraile Court (her father's house) Co. Cork, Ireland. A.15

1713. Bishop Burnet, writing in 1713, said that "those who came to be ordained as clergymen were ignorant to a degree not to be comprehended by those who are not obliged to know it." P.176

1714. At the beginning of the 18th. Century, Freemasonry was more neglected than it had ever been before. N.31

Probably the year 1714 marks the Period of Transition, when Amateur, Philosophical, or Speculative Free-

masonry became so numerous and important that it eventually overpowered the Operative Organization. O.22

1715. John Moore (a native of England) relates in a letter having spent a few evenings in Philadelphia in festivity with Masonry brethren. P.206

Steps Towards the Revival.

1716. The members of four lodges of London and Westminster met together and elected a temporary G. M. for that meeting and district only. Among its members were such notable Masons as:

Theophilus Desaguliers Ll. D. (a Frenchman).

James Anderson D. D. (a Scotchman). O.27

The four lodges referred to were:

1. That meeting at the Goose and Gridiron Alehouse, St. Pauls Churchyard. (This tavern stood until about 1894 when it was pulled down. This lodge is now the Lodge of Antiquity No. 2). A.97 and A.111

2. That meeting at the Crown Alehouse, Parker's Row, near Drury Lane. (It appears for the last time in the list for 1736 and was struck off the roll in 1740). A.97

3. That meeting at the Apple Tree Tavern in Charles Street, Covent Garden. (This lodge is now the "Fortitude and Old Cumberland Lodge No. 12"). A.98

Of the four lodges, only one—that meeting at the Rummer and Grapes Tavern—had a majority of Accepted Masons in its membership; the other three being Operatives or largely so. P.184

The three lodges, viz., Crown, Apple Tree, and Goose and Gridiron, seem to have been Operative Lodges or largely so, composed of working masons and brethren of the artisan class,

which may account for their lack of leadership. I.17

Obviously, then, the movement was predominately a movement of **Operative** Masons. P.185

Yet it is worthy of note that the leading men of the Craft in those early days were nearly all of them **Accepted** Masons and members of the **Rummer and Grapes Lodge**. Anderson, Desaguliers and Payne were of that lodge. P.185

Referring to the above meeting, Anderson, in his constitutions of 1783, says:

"After the rebellion was over A. D. 1716, the few Lodges finding themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, thought fit to cement under a Grand

Master as the Centre of Union and Harmony."

After listing the Four Lodges that met, he continues:

"They and some old brothers met at the said **Apple Tree** and having put into the Chair the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) they constituted themselves a G. L. Pro Tempore in Due Form and forthwith revived in the Quarterly Communications of the Officers of Lodges (called the Grand Lodge), resolved to hold the Annual Assembly and Feast, and then to choose a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the honour of a Noble Brother at their head."

The meeting, above described, had a far reaching effect as is shown in the following section.

Part Four

THE REVIVAL

1717. Meeting of the Four Old Lodges and the establishment of the first Grand Lodge of England. A.83

Anderson (Constitutions of 1738) relates:

"Accordingly on St. John's Day, in the year of King George I, A. D. 1717, the Assembly and Feast of the Free and Accepted Masons was held at the aforesaid **Goose and Gridiron Alehouse**. Before dinner, the oldest Master Mason (Now the Master of a Lodge) in the Chair proposed a List of proper candidates; and the Brethren by a majority of Hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayers, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons."

At this time, in A. D. 1717, a great revival of Masonry was effected through the exertions of Desaguliers,

Anderson, and George Payne, which extended not over England but over the world. Men of the highest rank, as well as those of inferior position, having no connection with **Operative** Masonry, were led to enrol themselves in the Order, in far greater numbers than before. N.31-2

Social Conditions at the Time of the Revival.

Bishop Litchfield's Sermon of 1724 before the Society for the Reformation of Manners outlines the moral declension at this time, mentioning that lewdness, drunkenness, and degeneracy were well nigh universal, no class being free from infection. Murders were committed and foul wanton obscene books found so good a market

as to encourage the publishing of them. Immorality of every kind was so hardened as to be defended—yes, justified on principle.

The assembly of 1717 becomes the more remarkable when we see it in the setting of the age. Against such a background when religion and morals seemed to reach the nadir of degradation, the men that assembled stand out as prophets of liberty and faith and righteousness of life. P.174-5

Before the Grand Lodge of England was formed in 1717, Freemason's Lodge were not under the absolute control of any Masonic authority. There were annual Grand Assemblies of Masons presided over by a G. M., without any warrant of Constitution. O.27

All Grand Lodges in existence in 1717 did not join with the Four Old Lodges that formed the G. L. of England. Some of these came in gradually. L.40

One Masonic writer refers to the year 1717 as the commencement of the Transition Period. I.44

Another writer says:

'The formation of the Grand Lodge of England definitely changed the character of English Masonry from an Operative to what is now called Speculative basis.' M.11

The formation of the G. L. during December 1717 consolidated and revived Masonry. O.27

To this—the Grand Lodge—may be traced, through one channel or another, all the Freemasonry in existence today. A.114

Masonry was not simply revived but refashioned, recast and refounded on a different basis for a "more noble and glorious purpose". I.18

The extension of the Order now

suddenly became extremely rapid, not only in Britain, but in the British American Colonies, and on the Continent of Europe. N.33

The number both of Lodge and members was rapidly increased. Speculative Masonry received a new development, although, as has already been shown, the notion that it then first sprang into existence, is utterly erroneous, and is, indeed, inconsistent, with the fundamental principles on which Freemasonry is based. The original Constitutions, the Ancient Landmarks, Symbols, and Ceremonies of Masonry were all retained and the first principles of Masonry, were not only more widely proclaimed, but held forth to view in greater prominence than ever before, especially the great guiding principles of Br. L., R., and T. N.32

The members of G. L. were later termed "Moderns" or Modern Masons, a term of rebuke, because they had made improvements and innovations, and had departed from the traditional ceremonial working used by the Operatives in their old Institutions. O.28

1718. George Payne elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, June 24th. L.11

Payne "desired any of the Brethren to bring to Grand Lodge any old writings and records concerning Masons and Masonry in order to show the usages of ancient times; and this year several old copies of the Gothic Constitutions were produced and collated". R.14 and I.14

1719. Anderson says, "Now several old Brothers that had neglected the Craft, visited the Lodges; some noblemen made Brothers and more new lodges instituted".

P.203 and L.11.

1720. Anderson writes, "Several very valuable manuscripts concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Usages (particularly one writ by Mr. Nicholas Stone the Warden of Inigo Jones) were too hastily burned by some scrupulous Brothers, that these papers might not fall into strange hands". R.14 and L.11

1721. Stukeley's Diary. "Jan. 6th. I was made a Freemason at the Salutation Tavern, Tavistock Street, with Mr. Collins, and Captain Rowe, who made the famous diving engine". A.229

Duke of Montague—Grand Master—found fault with the Old Charges as being inadequate, and ordered Dr. Anderson to make a digest of them with a view to formulating a better set of Regulations for the rule of the Lodges. P.185 and P.186

Twelve Lodges attended the June quarterly communication of G. L., and 16 in September, and 20 in December. P.204

In September, the First Book of Constitutions of the Order was compiled at the request of the G. L. by Dr. Anderson, who adopted the subject matter from existing material such as the Gothic Constitutions, their Old Charges, and Ancient Regulations, or the Legendary History of the Craft or Guild of Operative Masons. O.28

Stukeley's Diary: "Dec. 27th. We met at the Fountain Tavern and by consent of the G. M. present, Dr. Beal, D. G. M., constituted a new lodge there, where I was chosen Mr." A.229

1722. Anderson's First Constitutions approved by the G. L., and published in Feb., 1722, though dated

Jan. 17th., 1723. (History from 1717 to 1722/3 missing).

R.91 and O.29 and L.10

Stukeley's Diary: "May 25th. Met Duke of Queensboro, Lord Dumbarton, Hinchinbroke, etc., at Fount. Tavern Lodg. to consider the Feast of St. John". A.229

Duke of Wharton, though not a Master of a Lodge got himself irregularly proclaimed Grand Master in June, 1722. I.21

The Duke of Wharton was no particular credit to the Fraternity for he openly led a dissolute life not in keeping with Masonic principles. L.35

Stukeley's Diary: "Nov. 3rd. The Duke of Wharton and Lord Dalkeith visited our Lodge at the Fountain". A.229

J. Roberts MS. Copy in possession of the Iowa Masonic Library. It contains the following title:

"The Old Constitutions Belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. Taken from a Manuscript wrote above 500 years since". A.98

1723. Anderson's Constitutions, dated 17th. January, introduced 3 other striking innovations, one of which was it prohibited the working of the "Master's Part" in private lodges. (The G. L. decided to keep the most sacred part with its own control). R.91 and I.19

The Charges contain innovations, direct reference to Christianity being omitted. O.23

The Historical portion begins with a gay assumption that Adam must have had the liberal sciences, particularly geometry, written on his heart. M.26

The 1723 edition mentions only

Two Degrees. (1) Apprentice part.
(2) F. C. or Masters Part. O.30

The Duke of Montague called G. L. session in January to heal the "Breach of Harmony" and had Wharton, who promised to be "True and Faithful"—proclaimed Grand Master. [See year 1722]. I.21

Thirty Lodges attended the April Communication of Grand Lodge. P.204

The Minutes of Grand Lodge Commence on 24th. June. P.180

It still remains a mystery why the first G. L. was organized without a Secretary and kept no Minutes until June 1724 (?). The Brethren of those days practised the truly Masonic virtues of silence and circumspection as much in the records as in the Ritual. I.44

On the day G. L. was assembling—June, 1723—Wharton, a fanatical Jacobite, was speaking on behalf of Jacobite candidates at the Guildhall in the morning—while organizing for a struggle in the G. L. in the evening. I.21

The Premier G. L. of England resolved that "henceforth no new Lodge in or near London without it be regularly constituted, should be countenanced by the G. L." Q.13

A curious Society, called the "Gormogons" came into existence. They were rivals of Freemasons. It is suggested that they were in reality a Jacobite Club. Their activities only lasted a few years. A.112

The "Daily Post" of 3rd. September contained an order in which it was stated among other high sounding declarations, that "no Masons will be received as a member till he has renounced his noble order and been properly degraded". P.209

The "Saturday Post", published in October, stated that "Many eminent Freemasons had by this time degraded themselves and gone over to the Gormogons". P.210

The Duke of Wharton goes over to the Gormogons. Failing to use the Fraternity for political ambitions, Wharton turned against it. I.22

The Earl of Dalkeith succeeds Wharton. L.36 and M.227

First Minutes of Goose and Grid-iron Lodge.

Haddon MS. (In the G. L. of England Museum). B.157

Stukeley's Diary: "I read my discourse of Dorchester. Amphit, at the Lodg., Oct. 4th., and delivered to every Brother a Copy". A.229

Exposure. "Grand Mystery of Freemasonry Discovered" published. A.90

1724. The Earl of Dalkeith proposed in Grand Lodge the formation of a Charity Fund. It met with enthusiastic support. L.36 and P.188

Grand Lodge had not yet extended its jurisdiction beyond London and Westminster. P.204

The M. M. or 3rd. Degree acknowledged as an "Accepted" rite about 1724/7, and separate private lodges were specially founded in 1724/7 for this sole object of conferring the third. O.26

The Minutes of the Musical Society show that the Lodge of the Queens Head, in Hollis Street, London, was using three distinct degrees in 1724. P.196

Nine Lodges in the Provinces (England). acknowledge obedience to Grand Lodge, the first being the Lodge at the Queen's Head, City of Bath. P.204

Exposure. "Secret History of Freemasons" published in London. A.90

1725. The true M. M. word was discovered on a M. M. tracing board about this time. O.26

Benjamin Franklin, who was employed in Watts printing house in London, tells of heavy drinking among workmen and apprentices, etc. L.19

Division of ceremonies into Three Degrees was brought into effect about 1725. L.41

First Provincial Grand Master elected to preside over Cheshire. A.184

A lodge was established in Paris, France. A.116

Brother Chetwode Crawley (Commentaria Hibernica, Fasc. 2.) shows that a Grand Lodge of Ireland existed at this time. A.114

Grand Lodge of ALL England Formed. A.115

The growth of the premier G. L. of England (1717) attracted the attention of the Old Time Immemorial Lodge at York, which proceeded to designate itself—"The Grand Lodge of All England", in 1725. This Private Lodge became a G. L. and met at Merchant's Hall in the City of York on December 27th., and continued to meet until about 1740, when both the G. L. and the private one became dormant. L.44

The Old Lodge at York, that ancient Mecca of Freemasonry, had called itself a Grand Lodge as early as 1725. P.205

The ancient City of York had long been a seat of the Masonic Craft, tradition tracing it back to the days of Athelstan, Whether the old society was private or a G. L. is not plain. I.32

1726. Stuckeley's Diary: "June, Being sadly plagued with the gout, I

retired to Grantham, thinking by country exercise to get the better of it. Here I set up a Lodge of Freemasons, wh. lasted all the time I lived there". A.229

A Lodge said to have been established at Prague about this time. A.116

1727. Fund of Benevolence established by G. L. of England. A.32

The Annual Feast of G. L. brought some difficulty in management for in 1727 it developed that out of 500 tickets printed only 81 had been paid for 8 days before the event. L.35

1728. A lodge established at Madrid by the Duke of Wharton. K.50 and A.117

First Lodge established on foreign soil. P.204

[Not in agreement with items under 1726].

1729. The Grand Lodge of Ireland reorganized about 1729/30. A.114

A Lodge was set up in Prague by Count Sporck as early as 1729 [see also 1726]. I.69

1730. Exposures: Pritchard published his Masonic exposure "Masonry Dissected". A.91

"It must not be forgotten that we read in this book that Brethren travelled from the E. to the W. in order to seek for that which was lost and is now found." B.5

Claire Martin wrote a reply to Pritchard's Masonry Dissected, called a "Defense of Masonry" which was issued in 1730 and reproduced in the Constitutions of 1738. A.52

The Daily Journal of Aug. 15th., contained two articles entitled, "The Grand Whimsy of Masonry" and "The Mystery and Motions of Freemasonry Discovered". A.91

[It is] certain that at least one

Lodge was working in Philadelphia in 1730, and which left records dating from 1731. M.304

Benjamin Franklin in his Philadelphia "Gazette" for 8th. December, 1730, observed that there were several Lodges of Freemasons "erected in this Province". (He was not yet a Freemason). M.304

Duke of Norfolk, G. M. of England, gave deputation to Daniel Coxe, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania for a period of two years. M.305

First authority for Freemason assemblies in America, issued by Duke of Norfolk to Daniel Coxe, of N. J., appointing him Prov. G. M. of N. York, N. Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but he seems not to have exercised his authority. P.206

As early as 1730, or even earlier, complaints were heard of the "Irregular Making of Masons". I.24

Assessment of Lodges to aid Charity Fund introduced. [Given elsewhere as 1729]. L.36

P. G. M. Anthony Sayers charged in 1730 with "great irregularities" and that he was summoned to appear before G. L., Dec. 15th., 1730. He was acquitted of the charge and recommended to do "nothing so irregular in the future". L.36

1731. Benjamin Franklin was initiated in 1731, or late in 1730. M.306

Franklin was initiated "according to the old customs" February, 1731. I.77

Franklin was initiated in 1730/1. P.207

Making Masons at Sight. Lord Lovell, being G. M., "formed an occasional Lodge" and at Houghton Hall, Sir Robert Walpoles house in

Norfolk (England) there made the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany, and the Duke of Newcastle, Master Masons. B.108

First mention of "Tyler" in the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England. A.237

James Keith, soldier of fortune in the Russian Service, became Master of Lodge at St. Petersburg. I.64

Earliest Military Lodge Warrant issued by G. L. of Ireland to the then "1st. Foot", now the "Royal Scots". A.155

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania established, but soon gave up its independent existence and worked as a Provincial Grand Lodge. A.114

Franklin in his "Gazette" (Philadelphia) of June 9th., 1732, notes the organization of the G. L. of Pennsylvania of which he was appointed a Warden, at the Sun Tavern in Water Street. P.207

Franklin made Master of his Lodge. M.307

1733. Freemasonry introduced into Italy. A.117

Lodge formed at Florence by Lord Charles Sackville. B.153

G. L. of Dublin becomes governing body of the Irish Craft. I.55

The Grand Master of England issued a deputation to Henry Price of Boston appointing him Provincial G. M. of New England and 'the dominions and territories thereunder belonging.' This on April 13th. M.306 and I.77

Henry Price has the honour of being the "Father of Regular Masonry in America. P.206

A G. L. in Boston formed by Henry Price in July 1733, and Andrew Belcher, D. G. M. (This is the First American Grand Lodge). M.306

Provincial G. L. formed at the "Bunch of Grapes". (Boston). Q.36

The Oldest Regularly Established Lodge of which there is any record in the U. S. A. is St. John's of Boston, established in 1733. M.303

The first lodge held under written authority in America was formed at the "Bunch of Grapes" King Street, Boston, on 31st. August, 1733. I.77

Earliest American By-laws Adopted. I.78

1734. Franklin was appointed Prov. G. M. of Pennsylvania (under Price, now Prov. Gr. M. of His Majesty's Dominions in N. America). I.78

Franklin was made G. M. of Philadelphia but he was by no means convinced of its regularity. M.306

Franklin promptly acknowledged Price's authority. M.307

Lodges established in Holland, Portugal, and Sweden. I.64, A.116-7

Robert Lacey appointed 1st. Prov. G. M. of Georgia. Q.120

Solomon's Lodge No. 1 Savannah, Georgia, established. M.303

Solomon's Lodge Charleston, South Carolina established. M.303

Henry Price warranted a Lodge at Charleston. M.310

1736. First Mention of F. C. Degree in U. S. A. I.78

John Hammerton appointed (1st.) P. G. M. of South Carolina. Q.121

States of Holland issued a decree forbidding Masonic assemblies. M.286

Kilwinning Lodge, which had been a Parent Lodge, gave up its independence and joined the Scottish G. L. at its formation. E.4

William St. Clair of Roslin elected 1st. G. M. of Masons of Scotland on formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. A.214

Price granted warrant for a Lodge at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. M.310

G. M. of England appointed Robert Tomlinson Provincial G. M. for New England to succeed Henry Price (1734 dispatch believed to be in error). M.308

A Lodge established in Switzerland. A.116

1737. Persecution: The Police of Paris raided a Masonic Lodge, carried away its documents and paraphernalia and subjected its members to arrest and mistreatment. M.286

G. M. of England appointed Richard Riggs, Prov. G. M. of New York. M.310

Persecution. Louis XV assumed an hostile attitude to Freemasonry. B.54

Exposures. "The Secrets of Masonry Made known to All Men", By S. P.

"The Mystery of Freemasonry", "The Mysterious receptions of the celebrated Society of Freemasons". A.91

A Lodge established at Hamburg. A.116

1738. The Master's Lodge of Boston, organized by Price. Q.37

The G. L. at Boston authorized the constitution of a Lodge at Charleston (?) M.310

A Lodge worked in New York, but it is not known whether it was instituted by Coxe. M.310

A Lodge was established in Canada. A.117

Exposure. "Masonry further dissected" published in London. A.91

Persecution. Bull of Pope Clemente XII issued condemning Freemasonry and excommunicating all concerned in it. L.37 and A.59

In 1738 the Vatican launched its thunders against the Craft with deadly effect. I.70

Anderson produced a revised or 2nd. edition of the **Book of Constitutions** of Freemasonry but without permission of the G. L. It is quite apparent that he amplified the story of Freemasonry and introduced a matter which is frequently a source of difficulty of the Masonic student who cannot accept all he has stated as authentic historical facts. O.29

The 1738 edition mentions **Three Degrees**: (1) Entered Apprentice, (2) F. C. And (3) Master. O.30

It was alleged by the **Operatives** that Anderson invented the Legend of the Third Degree. O.30

1739. **Entry**: "Captain Andrew Tombes was made a Mason and "raised" to a F. C. I.78

1740. Grand Lodge of All England dormant. L.44

Lodge "Star in the East" No. 67—oldest in India warranted. C.37

English patent as Provincial G. M. of Lodge in St. Petersburg granted to James Keith (see 1732). I.65

Persecution: Philip V., of Spain, issued an edict by which members of the Lodge of Madrid were either thrown into prison or sent to the galleys. I.71

1741. A Charter regularly issued for a Lodge in Norfolk (Va.). M.310

1742. William Preston born in Edinburgh. L.44

Twenty one lodges existed in Paris. B.53

Lodges formed at Vienna and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. P.205

Lord Ward, G. M. of England, designated Thos. Oxnard of Boston, Prov. G. M. for North America. M.309

Thos. Oxnard issued a warrant appointing Franklin Pro. G. M. of Pennsylvania. M.309

1743. G. L. of Scotland erected a Military Lodge in the "55th. Foot". A.156

Persecution. John Coustos, a native of Berne, Switzerland, seized and tortured by the Inquisition, imprisoned and finally condemned to the galleys for four years for being a Mason and refusing to divulge the secret of the Order. A.59

Grande Loge Anglaise de France established. A.116

["P" gives it as 1736].

In a letter to Horace Mann in 1743, Horace Walpole remarked that Masonry was in so low repute in England that nothing but a persecution would bring it back into vogue. I.26

1744. John Coustos (see 1743) case was brought to the notice of the British Government, and he was released upon demand of the British Minister at Lisbon. A.59

Persecution. The Police persecution came to a sudden end in 1744 after the celebrated raid on the Lodge at the Hotel de Soissons in Paris, when the landlord, Denis le Roy, was heavily fined. (See 1737). B.54

1745. The last English Masonic "Procession of March". A.218

Exposure. "L'Ordre de France Macons trahi" published in Amsterdam. A.91

The Menu of an Installation Dinner of the Old Lodge at Jedburg:

Cost per dinner . . Eight pence.

Provision for Thirty.

Broath—Two large pieces of beef with greens—6 hens and a quarter of roast mutton—3 dozen rolls

and ten pints of threepenny ale".

C.136

1746. **Constitutions.** A new title page was prefixed to the Constitutions (remaining copies of the 1738 edition) but otherwise no alteration was made.

A.56

1747. Lord Byron, upon becoming G. M. of England, promptly appointed William Allen of Philadelphia, G. M. of Pennsylvania, and Franklin accepted Allen's appointment as D. G. M.

M.309

1749. There was an English Provincial Grand Lodge in Denmark at this time.

L.64

Freemasonry spreads to Rhode Island.

Q.12

Deputation of the Provincial G. M.

for a second lodge to meet at Royal Exchange Tavern, Boston, was granted in February.

Q.37

A third lodge to meet at the Liberty House Tavern was warranted in March.

Q.37

1750. First English Military Lodge established and attached to the "31st. Foot".

A.156

Freemasonry spreads to Maryland and Connecticut.

Q.12

Ferdinand VII condemned Masons to death without trial or mercy.

L.71

The Industrial Revolution made its appearance in England, and capital, so necessary to the utilization of power on a large scale, was available.

L.19

Part Five

1751. Lord Byron appointed Francis Goelet Prov. G. M. for New York.

M.310

Pratt's Irish Constitutions.

P.217

Edict of Pope Benedict XIV. Confirming and supplementing bull of 1738.

M.287

THE DIVISION

A rival Grand Lodge was organized on Feb. 5th 1751, at the Griffin Tavern, Holborn, London, and the following year became known as the "Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons".

L.28

[Note following versions].

July 17th., 1751—Organized meeting at Turk's Head Tavern, Greek Street, London, under name of "Grand Lodge of England According

to the Old Institution". Six Lodges organized.

L.41

July 17th, 1751—A Grand Lodge according to the Old Institution (York, Atholl, or Antients) saw the light.

O.31

'Establishment of a body which afterwards became the Grand Lodge of the Antients.

A.83

This new body maintained that they alone preserved the Ancient tenets and practices of Masonry, and that the regular lodges had altered the Landmarks and made innovations as they undoubtedly had done about the year 1730, when "Masonry Dissected" (Pritchard) appeared. Hence the newly formed body assumed the title "ancient" Masons, and called their rivals of the old Grand Lodge, "moderns".

A.19

The precise causes which led to the establishment of this Grand Lodge are not quite clearly ascertained, but it has been satisfactorily established by Bro. Henry Sadler in his "Masonic Facts and Fictions" that the new body consisted at first, of Irish Masons, settled in London, and not of schismatics who deserted the old lodge, as was at one time supposed to be the case. The two bodies continued in rivalry until 1813, when the present United Grand Lodge of England, Ancient and Free and Accepted Masons, was formed by the virtual surrender of the "moderns".

A.20

CAUSES RESULTING IN THE DIVISION

(1) Fear, not unjustified by facts, that the ancient democracy of the Order had been infringed by certain acts of the G. L. of 1717.

(2) Tendency to give distinctive Christian tinge to Freemasonry, in the interpretation of the symbols and, later, the Ritual itself.

(3) Scottish and English Freemasonry did not harmonize.

(4) Pride of locality and historic memories led to independent organization.

(5) The ever present element of personal ambition.

P.214

(6) Adoption of article 1, of the Charges of a Freemason as part of the new Constitution of 1723 which permitted the membership of non-Christians.

(7) Restriction imposed by Article 13 of the General Regulations (June 24, 1721). "Apprentice must be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only here (in G. L.) unless by dispensation".

(8) Ritualistic changes involving words and signs.

(9) Erasure of chartered Lodges from the G. L. register.

L.39

Erasures were due to Lodges not "paying in their Charity". Erasures due to discontent

I.27 and I.28

45 lodges were erased by the Moderns from 1742 to 1751/2. One source of the gains made by the "antients" after organizing in 1751.)

L.40

1752. Laurence Dermott "that most audacious, enthusiastic, vehement, and indefatigable genius in the annals of Freemasonry, was elected Grand Secretary of the antients".

I.29

The records show that some of the Lodges which did not join in the "revival" movement of 1717, were known as late as 1752. Such Lodges assembled under what was known as "time immemorial" rights. They were considered "irregular Brethren".

L.40

George Washington initiated 4th Nov. in the Lodge at Fredricksburg, Virginia. (He is reported to have been under the age of 21 years at this time).

A.Q.C.XLIII. 188

The First Ancient Lodge in Boston met and organized at the Green Dragon Tavern. (Not in agreement with 1755 item.)

Q.37

1753. Locke MS. This well known catechism first appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine".

The catechism is headed:

"Certayne questyions wyth awnsweres to the same, concernynge the Mystery of Maconrye, wryttene by the Hande of Kynge Henrye the Sixthe, etc."

A.142

Lord Carysfort—G. M. of England—appointed George Harrison, Provincial G. M. of New York. New York's real Masonic History starts.

M.311

A Prov. G. L. organized and duly constituted in December, in New York. M.311

Freemasonry spreads to North Carolina. Q.12

Earliest known minute referring to actual working of the R. A. Degree in America (Fredericksburg Lodge). I.82

George Washington raised.

A.Q.C. XLIII. 188.

Antients—Robert Turner, elected and installed First Grand Master for six months, December 5th, 1753. L.41

1754. P. G. L. of South Carolina (moderns) (see also 1787). U.7

36 Lodges of the "antients" on the roll (England). L.41

Robert Turner re-elected G. M. of the Antients in June. L.41

Edward Vaughan elected G. M. of the Antients in December, 1754. L.42

Exposure: Publication of "Freemasonry Examined" (A Parody). A.91

1755. Jeremy Gridley installed G. M. of Massachusetts. M.312

Exposure: "A Mason's Confession". A.91

Earliest Atholl Warrant in existence, viz., that issued to Enoch Lodge, and bears date 1755 (Not in agreement with 1752 item). T.46

Eldest son of Nawab of the Carnatic initiated at Trinchinopoly Lodge No. 355, India, (C-77 and K-71 say-1775). D.176

1756. Constitutions: 3rd Edition appeared, edited by the Rev. John Entick, and consisted of 500 copies on small, and 250 copies on large paper. A.56

G. L. Anglaise declared itself in-

dependent of England and assumed the title of the "Grande Loge de France". A.116

National G. L. of the Netherlands founded. A.116

Engraved certificates of membership authorised. L.37

Antients: Earl of Blessington made First Noble G. M. in December—till 1759/60. P.217

Constitutions: Dermott issued his First Const. Book of Anc. G. L. (Ahiman Rezon). L.41

Dermott published first book of laws of the Antients, entitled "Ahiman Rezon", or "Help to a Brother". P.216

Extract: "A Mason is obliged by his tenure to observe the moral law as a true Noachida". (The term Noachida referring to the belief that Masons are descended from Noah). I.30

Office of Deacon originates with the Antients. P.217

1757. Harrison, Prov. G. M. of New York, issued a warrant to St. John's Lodge No. 2, New York, December 7th; now No. 1 on the roll of G. L. of New York. M.311

The first Antient Lodge Chartered in America was No. 65. Prov. G. L. of Nova Scotia. L.43

1758. Antients issue warrant to No. 69 Philadelphia. L.43

Fredericksburg Lodge taken over by the Antients. I.82

1760. Naval Lodge on board H.M. S. "Vanguard" warranted. (Moved to London in 1768, and is now London Lodge No. 108). A.221

G. L. established in Sweden. A.116

G. L. of Prussia formed I.67
Sympathisers with Antient Move-

ment in England formed a Lodge in Boston (St. Andrews), and received a warrant of constitution from the G. L. of Scotland. M.312

A self-constituted Lodge, (St. Andrews) received a Scottish warrant (granted four years before). I.80

Prior to promulgation of the Antient Landmarks in 1723, we have no evidence that any use was made of the Bible in Lodge except to obligate candidates upon it.

F.129. Vol. 2

There is no evidence that the Bible

performed any other function in Lodge until the year 1760 when on a motion in the Grand Lodge of England, it was made one of the GT. LTS. W.63

Charity: "Resolved that the sum of Fifty Pounds be sent to Germany to be distributed among the soldiers who are Masons in Prince Ferdinand's army whether English, Hanoverians, or Hessians". L.38

The accession of King George III, is usually taken as the beginning of the revolutionary period. Q.35

Part Six

1761. In April, St. John's G. L. (Boston) passed a vote of outlawry against "A Lodge of Scotch Masons in Boston—meaning St. Andrews. Q.38

Freemasonry spreads to New Jersey. Q.12

Other Philadelphia warrants issued by the Antients. L.43

Grand Lodge of all England Revived: by 6 of its surviving members (continued till 1791). P.215

They were revived at the House of Mr. H. Howard, in Lendall, in the said City of York, 17th March, 1761. No evidence of its existence after 1792. L.44

Less than 12 lodges were chartered by this body from date of constitution to 1790. L.44

Francis Drake, M. D., F. R. S., became G. M. at York upon its revival, and held office for one year. A.73

1762. Naval warrant issued to lodge on board H. M. S. "Prince" at Plymouth. Lodge removed on board H. M. S. "Guadaloupe" in 1764, and

thence to Somerset House in 1766. A.221

Exposure: "Jaçhin and Boaz". A.91

1763. William Preston became a Mason about 1763 in a Lodge meeting at the White Hart Tavern, London. (Later this Lodge became No. 111 on the roster of the Antients. They then secured a charter from the Moderns, and the Lodge subsequently became Caledonian Lodge No. 325, now No. 134). L.44

From 1763 to 1773 the opposition of the Colonies to the efforts of King George the Third, and his Ministers, to have them pay part cost of the French and Indian Wars, was led by Freemasons, and Masonic Lodges were among the chief centres of effective resistance. Q.35

1764. Antient G. L. of England warranted a Prov'l. G. L. in Pennsylvania, and soon completely dominated the Modern opposition. M.312

Other Philadelphia warrants issued by the Antients. L.43

Constitutions: Dermott's 2nd Edition. L.41

Exposure: "Hiram or the G. M. Key". A.91

Bombay District G. L. formed. C.73

1765. Exposure: "Shibboleth, or every man a Freemason". A.91

English Lodges set up in Belgium in Alost in 1765 (others in Ghent, 1768, and Mons in 1770). L.63

Freemasonry spreads to Delaware. Q.12

1766. Exposures: "Solomon in all his Glory" "Mahhabone, or the G. L. door opened". A.91

1767. Constitutions: 4th Edition prepared by a Committee, published. A.56

Grand Lodge of Spain formed. A.117

Exposure: (Circa 1767) "Tubal Kain". A.91

Madras District Lodge (G. L.) formed. C.73

Making Masons at Sight:

Lord Blaney, G. M. convened "an occasional Lodge" and conferred three degrees on the Duke of Cumberland. B.108

Gridley died and was succeeded by John Rowe. M.312

Steps were taken to form a rival Prov'l G. L. under Scottish obedience by St. Andrews and Three Military Lodges attached to the British Army—all four using the Antient system. (Warranted 1769). L.81

The Green Dragon Tavern at Boston, referred to by Webster in 1823, as the "Headquarters of the Revolution". P.223/4

It was also a Masonic Hall, in the Long Room of which the G. L. of Massachusetts—an offshot of St. An-

draws Lodge—was organized on St. John's Day 1767, with Joseph Warren as G. M. of Masons in Boston and within 100 miles of the city.

P.224, Q.13 and L.81

1768. Naval Lodge on board H. M. S. "Canceaux" at Quebec warranted (Erased in 1792). A.222

Grand Lodge of England proposed plan for raising fund to build Hall. Oct. 28th. L.38

1769. St. Andrews and the three military Lodge (see 1767) were granted a warrant of constitution as a Grand Lodge by the G. L. of Scotland. New body called itself the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" (Antients), the old one being known as "St. John's Grand Lodge".

M.312, U.7 and Q.13

Exposure: "The Freemason Stripped Naked". A.92

1770. Evidence recently found points to the existence in London from 1770 to 1775 of yet another Grand Lodge, apparently formed by some Scotch Masons, with some four or five lodges under its control.

A.115/6

There had even arisen in London a self constituted Scotch Grand Lodge which had five lodges under it, but it collapsed in 1776. K.73

"Ye seavin sciences" (of our 2nd degree lecture) developed by William Preston about 1770. L.27

In Pennsylvania the victory of the Antients over the Moderns was annihilating, so much so that by 1770, all Modern Lodges had ceased to exist (?), and the Antient Grand body was setting up Lodges beyond the borders of Pennsylvania, in other provinces. L.81

The Boston Massacre. March 5th. A sentinel posted at the Customs

House was attacked by a body of citizens for either pushing, or striking a boy with his musket. Troops sent to his relief were met with a volley of snowballs and pieces of ice. During the uproar the soldier fired into the mob, killing five and wounding seven. The hostile attitude of the people subsequently caused the troops to remove to Castle William. The historian of Massachusetts informs us that the incident had important Masonic consequences.

Q.46-7

1771. Joseph Montfort commissioned by the Grand Lodge of England, as Provincial G. M. of North America, for lodges at Newbern (1772), Kiston (1777), Edinton (1775) Windsor (1775) and Winton (1775) in North Carolina.

Q.122

John Johnson, G. M. of New York.

M.313

The Third Duke of Atholl, G. M. of the Antients up to 1774.

A.30

Comparison of the Antient and Modern Rolls in England at this time:

LODGES

London. Country. Foreign.

Antients . . .	74	83	43
Modern	157	164	100

L.41

1772. Lord Petre, G. M. of the Moderns in England from 1772 to 1776, was a devout Roman Catholic.

L.37

1773. G. L. of France becomes the Grand Orient of France.

A.116

Vibert say 'A body was set up in 1773, which is the present G. Orient of France. Earliest Lodges in France formed their own G. L. in 1736'

K.67

Duke of Atholl, G. M. of Scotland.

L.42

Earl of Antrim, G. M. of Ireland, 1773 to 1779. (Was also G. M. of the Antients in England from 1783-1791).

L.42

The Boston Tea Riots:

The 'Tea Party' according to the Tradition of St. Andrews Lodge, originated within its walls and was carried out under its leadership.

Q.51

1774. Preston elected W. M. of Antiquity Lodge June 15th, 1774.

L.45

By further Scottish patent, Warren was appointed G. M. for the Continent of America.

L.81

About this time Boston had six Lodges:

3 Modern.

1 Lodge composed of P. Ms, and others who had been raised to the Master's Degree.

2 Scotch Lodges.

Q.35

Military Occupation of Boston.

Green.

1775. The fourth Duke of Atholl, G. M. of the Antients up to 1781.

A.30

The 4th Duke of Atholl was G. M. of Scotland and England at the same time.

P.227

Masonic Hall. London, dedicated May 23rd.

I.38

William Preston, the father of our 2nd Degree lecture, tells us in his "Illustrations of Freemasonry"—"When the rigour of season first obliged men etc."

L.22

The third section of his book 1, commences "From the commencement of the World, we may trace the foundation of Masonry".

M.29

AMERICAN COLONIES IN

REVOLT:

Concord — Lexington — Washing-

ton besieged Boston—Bunker Hill.

Green

Warren killed at Bunker Hill. I.87

At the time of the War of Independence there were seven Provincial Grand Lodges under one jurisdiction or another. K.69

At the time of the Revolution there were perhaps 100 station'y Lodges and 50 military Lodges, of which:

9 were Scottish Const.

23 " Irish "

5 " Antient

13 " Modern. M.313

Chaos—Both Antients and Moderns were cut off from G. L. beyond seas. The Tories maintained the ascendancy in the Modern jurisdiction, while the Revolutionists maintained the ascendancy in the Antient Jurisdiction. M.313-4

Fellowship was suspended—but it was not severed... Indeed at no time did the G. L. of England ask, much less exact, any tax, levy or subsidy from any Colonial Lodge, and it does not ask it to-day of the Colonial Lodges that remain under its jurisdiction. If instead of taxing the Colonies to pay debts incurred by England they had acted after the manner of the Mother Grand Lodge—how different the result might have been. I.83

1776. An appendix to the Constitution was issued, written by Bro. William Preston. A.57

Lodge des Neuf Soeurs founded in Paris but collapsed in 1792. B.55

Declaration of Independence—4th July.

1777. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (Antients)—First Sovereign and Independent G. L. in the United States established. A.110

Virginia becomes the Second Inde-

pendent and Sovereign G. L. in America. I.87

Washington declined the honour of First G. M. of Virginia because he has never been Master or Warden of a Lodge. A. Q. C. XLIII. 189

The Rev. William Dodd, Ll. D., First Grand Chaplain of England (appointed 1775) was executed for forgery in spite of vigorous efforts to obtain his pardon. A.72

Several Masonic Historians declare that there is no evidence in the old records of the Craft of more than One Degree in the Ancient Operative Lodges, if, indeed, it can be called a degree at all in our sense of the word. Such Degrees as the F. C. and M.M. were not known and did not exist prior to this date. I.7

Preston's Lodge resolved to attend Church Service in Masonic clothing in spite of G. L. forbidding the public appearance in regalia. L.45

1778. Preston, as Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, was expelled by the G. L. of the Moderns for returning with Brethren in their Masonic clothing from attending Divine Service. A.179

On 27th Dec. 1777. P.217

Preston's Lodge withdrew from G. L. and formed an alliance with the Old G. L. of All England at York City.

They were received by the York G. L. and soon thereafter obtained a constitution for a G. L. of England South of the River Trent (see 1779). P.218

4th Duke of Atholl G. M. of Scotland from 1778 to 1779. L.42

Dermott's 3rd Constitutions. (Antients). L.41

James Monroe initiated at Williamsburg, Virginia.

A. Q. C. XLIII. 188

1779. Grand Lodge of England South of the River Trent formed, owing to a dispute between the members of the old Lodge of Antiquity in London, and the G. L. of the Moderns (see 1778). A.115

Preston formed G. L. of England Sth. of the River Trent from groups ex Lodge of Antiquity and Lodge 1 (Perfect Observance) and Lodge 2 (Perseverance and Triumph). L.44

This body was chartered by the G. L. of All England on March 29th 1779. L.44

This body only constituted two subordinate lodges. P.218

Grand Orient of Geneva organized. I.70

1780. The G. L. of Pennsylvania proposed the appointment of a G. M. of Masons throughout the U. S. A., and Washington nominated by ballot but project fell through.

A. Q. C. XLIII. 189

Musik. Mozart initiated at the age of 24. He was a member of the Lodge "Zur Gekronten Hoffnung". He composed a considerable amount of music for Masonic purposes, including his decidedly Masonic Opera "Die Zauberflöte". C.155

1781. Yorktown: The U. S. finally assumed the toga virilis of independence at Yorktown when Cornwallis, ablest of British generals, surrendered to the American forces led by Brother Alexander Hamilton, with Brother Knox in charge of the artillery. Q.128/9

1782. A Provincial (Antient) G. L. organized in New York by three local and six army lodges. M.315
From 1782 to 1813 a Royal Prince

governed the Grand Lodge of England. T.8

1783. William Randall, Earl of Antrim, G. M. of the Antients (England) from 1783-1791. L.43

Duke of Cumberland G. M. (Lord Effingham D. G. M.) appointed Henry Hardford, Prov. G. M. of Maryland. A. Q. C. XLIII. 67

Grand Lodge of Maryland founded. U.7

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania constituted itself an Independent body. I.87

The G. L. of Pennsylvania constituted itself an independent body by resolution which they forwarded to England, intimating that as the two countries had become separated in government, it was thought desirable that each of the countries should have their own separate Masonic jurisdictions, and therefore, the G. L. of Pennsylvania expressed the wish that friendly relations that had existed previously would always be maintained.

The G. L. of England heartily accepted the new constitution, stating that they agreed with the American Brethren that in the circumstances, at the close of the conflict, it was well that sovereign jurisdiction on both sides of the sea be maintained, and offering a prayer that for all time the friendly relations which had always existed between English and American Masonry, and had not been broken, even during civil strife, might remain intact. I.87-8

TREATY OF PEACE

At the end of the conflict the Craft took up its labours and went forward. As between the Antients and the Moderns it is a curious circum-

stance... that with notable exceptions the Ancients supported the cause of the Colonists, while the Moderns inclined to the side of the Motherland.

Taken as a whole, had it not been for the attitude of the Ancient Lodges, the story of Freemasonry in the Revolution might have been another history, and its position in America today very different from what it is. I.83-4

During the Revolution many lodges were constituted without G. L. authorization, estimated at 200 warrants by not less than 13 Grand Lodges.

Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 53 were said to be Masons. M.314

The bodies, one by one, claimed independence of English sovereignty. M.316

Part Seven

1784. Constitutions: 5th Edition published, edited by Bro. John Noorthouck with a frontispiece dated 1786 by Cipriani, Bartolozzi and others. It was the last to contain the Historical introduction which occupies 350 pages in it, and also the Masonic Muse, without which, at one time, no book on Freemasonry, was considered complete. A.157

G. L. of England (Moderns) granted negroes under Prince Hall, a Charter, the Lodge being named "African Lodge No. 459" (In 1792 became No. 370. This warrant did not reach Hall until 1787. A.162

A rival Grand Lodge (France) appeared, viz., "Grand Chapter General of France." B.54

A Grand Lodge, with 45 subordinate Lodges formed at Prague (Austria). A.116

New York Provincial G. L. closed upon the nomination of Robert Livingston as G. M. This marks the beginning of independent existence of the G. L. of New York. M.316

Under the dual membership plan, Washington was made an Hon. Member of the Lodge at Alexandria, No.

39, Penn., on the occasion of his visit. A. Q. C.-XLIII-189.

TREATY OF PEACE—U. S. A.—ENGLAND—RATIFIED

1786. As late as April 24th., 1786, two brothers were proposed members of Domatic Lodge 177, London, and were rejected because they were not operative Masons. (Some Lodges would never admit Speculatives.) P.160

G. L.'s of Pennsylvania, Georgia and New Jersey established. (See also 1783). U.7

1787. Alexandria Lodge No. 33 (Penn.) of which Washington was an Hon. member, transferred its allegiance to Virginia, and applied for a Charter naming in the petition Washington, with his consent, first Master under the new constitutions, but Washington never occupied the chair. A. Q. C. XLIII-189

Dermott's 4th Constitutions (Antients.) L.41

Grand Chapter General of France united with Grand Orient B.54

Grand Lodges of South Carolina, North Carolina, and New York (?) formed. U.7

King George 4th (then Prince of Wales) was initiated on the 6th February 1787. B.73

Masons at sight. According to Preston, the Prince of Wales was made a Mason "at an occasional Lodge for the purpose at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, London, by the Duke of Cumberland". B.108

1788. Royal Masonic School for Girls (Moderns) was established. L.46

It was founded by Chavalier Bartholomew Ruspini, Sword Bearer. L.38

It was called at the outset the "Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School". C.9

1789. United States Constitutions in effect March 4th, 1789.

Grand Lodges of Connecticut and New Hampshire formed. U.7

49 warrants were issued by the Antients up to 1789 to Military Lodges by means of which Masonry was carried to distant places in both hemispheres. L.42

The Moderns by 1789 had gradually developed an elaborate Ritual of moral teaching, based on the V. S. L. and first book of Constitutions. O.31

The Grand Lodge of England South of the River Trent collapsed, upon Preston and friends being restored to the privileges of the Society. A.179

G. L. of England Sth of the River Trent ceased to exist, having adjusted their differences. A.114

Having failed—in 1789—Preston and his friends recanted their folly, apologised to the G. L. . . . and were received back into the fold P.218

Preston was reinstated by the G. L. of England—All honours and dignities were restored to him. L.45

1790. The Duke of Wellington was

initiated in the Lodge at Trim in December. He took no further degrees.

A. Q. C. XV-117

The Prince of Wales (later George IV) elected G. M. of England (Moderns) till 1813. (See note 1787 re his initiation.) A.83 & B.152

1791. 4th Duke of Atholl G. M. of the Antients up to 1813. A.30

Grande Loge closed on account of the French Revolution. B.55

G. L. of Rhode Island, established. U.7

1792. Grand Lodge of all England collapsed. A.115

P.215 gives date as 1791 L.46 says-1792.

Massachusetts Rival G. Ls. (Antient and Modern) amalgamated. M.316

1793. Laying of corner stone of the Capitol was carried out with Masonic ceremonial.

A. Q. C. XLIII-189

Grand Orient struggled through the French Revolution period to 1793. Its G. M. fell under the guillotine. B.55

1794. G. L. of Vermont formed. U.7

1795. The 1784 Austrian G. L. and subordinate Lodges died out when the Edict ordered dissolution of all secret societies in the Austrian dominions. A.116

Gran Loge revived. B.55

1796. Masons at sight. Minute Book entry of Witham Lodge No. 297 (G. L. of England). "June 13th 1796—For divers causes us hereunto moving we do by these presents dispense with the usual previous notice of initiating, and we do permit the Rev. William Gray of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln to be initiated into these mysteries at this Lodge". T.7

1797. First official overtures made by the Antients with a view to Union with the Moderns. L.46

The proposal was voted down in Antient G. L. L.37

Washington, addressing G. L. of Massachusetts, said: "My attachment to the Society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavours to promote the honour and prosperity of the Craft". U.8

1798. Royal Masonic School for Boys established by the Antients. (England.) A.34

Royal Masonic School for Boys was established for the purpose of clothing and educating the sons of deceased or indigent Freemasons. C.13

Washington, replying to a request "to prevent the horrid plan for corrupting the Brethren of the English Lodges over which you preside," wrote: "...in error you have run into of my presiding over the English Lodges in this country. The fact is I preside over none, nor have I been in one more than once or twice within the last 30 year." A.Q.C. XLIII-190

1799. The Sedition Act (England) alludes only to Freemasons in order to grant them exception. Laws were passed with the object of suppressing seditious societies. (In order to claim exemption and thus avoid being deemed an "unlawful combination," the names of members of a Lodge must be registered annually with the Clerk of the Peace.) A.227

1800. Grand Lodges of Portugal and Kentucky established. A.117-U.7

Another (5th) Edition of Dermott's Constitutions. L.41

1801. 6th Edition of Dermott's Constitutions. L.41

1802. About this time Brother H. J. Da Costa was arrested in Lisbon for being a F. M. and suffered six months solitary confinement, then taken to

the prison of the Inquisition where he lived for nearly three years, and finally escaped. A.62

Emphatic expression voiced by the Antients to the effect that Masons made in Lodges of the Moderns could not be received in Lodges of the Antients. L.46

1803. Grand Secretary of the Antients, Bro. Thos. Harper, who was especially opposed to a Union with the Moderns was expelled through some unwise actions believed to have been engendered by selfish considerations. L.46

1805. Duke of Sussex elected honorary Grand Master of the Moderns. L.47

1806. G. L. of Delaware established. U.7

In the year 1806 we find the first mention of the introduction of Freemasonry into Mexico. G.4

1807. Another (7th) Edition of Dermott's Constitutions. L.41

1808. South Carolina G.Ls. (Antient, and Modern) effected a Union. M.313

G. L. of Ohio established. U.7
"African Lodge" and two other negro Lodges formed the African G. L. A.163

1809. Break in the Union of the South Carolina Lodges. M.316

First successful step towards the Union of the Antients and Moderns in England taken when the Moderns warranted a Lodge of Promulgation to study ritualistic differences. L.46

Committees of the Antients and the Moderns were meeting and reporting on the propriety and practicability of Union. P.220

Time is a great healer of all troubles, and a basis of agreement was formed by the Moderns and Antients

on April 12th. The Moderns waived their 1789 restrictions, and eventually gave way on other points, so on Oct. 26th a warrant was issued to form a special Lodge of Promulgation to promulgate the Antient Landmarks of the Craft. O.31

1811. By March, the Ancients and Moderns had come to a definite agreement, which was consummated by signature of the Articles of Union

in 1813. O.32

The labours of the Lodge of Promulgation ended in March. L.46

G. L. of District of Columbia formed. U.7

1812. The Duke of Atholl retired in favour of the Duke of Kent. (Antients.) I.38

G. L. of Louisiana established. U.7

620 Lodges on the roll of the Moderns. (England.) M.268

Part Eight

1813. Antient Lodges (England) on the Roll—354. M.269

Another (8th) Edition of Dermott's Constitutions. L.41

First Scottish Rite Lodge organized in Mexico. G.4

Union of the Antients and Moderns.

A Lodge of Reconciliation was formed by expert members—9 of the Moderns and 9 of the Antients. They met, discussed, agreed upon the precise and uniform working, and rehearsed the ceremonies of O.. and C.. of the 3 degrees, with their respective S. T.. and W.. "to be alone observed and practised by the United Grand Lodge". O.32-3

Delegates of 641 Modern and 359 Antient Lodges were present at the Lodge of Reconciliation. P.221

Articles of Union were signed Nov. 25th 1813 by the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, the two G. Ms, and finally on the 27th December, the Act of Union was agreed to at a joint meeting of the two fraternities. A.239

Union came at length in a great Lodge of Reconciliation, held in Freemason's Hall, London, on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1813. P.221

On December 27th, 1813, the present United Grand Lodge of England, Antient, Free and Accepted Masons, came into being. L.46

NOTE:—The dates slightly differ: "Agreement of the As. and Ms. was consummated by the Articles of Union, on Nov. 23rd, and on St. John the Evangelist's Day, Nov. 27th a joint meeting of the two G. L's was held. The Dukes of Kent and Sussex met together and constituted a Lodge of Reconciliation, the warrant being signed Dec. 17th., by the respective G. M's..." O.32

The Duke of Kent (Antients) retired in favor of the Duke of Sussex (Moderns) I.38, who was made G. M. of the United Grand Lodge of England. L. 46

From 1813 to 1843, a Royal Prince governed the G. L. of England. T.8

The Motto of the G. L. of England was changed from "Relief and Truth" to "Audi, Vidi, Tace." (Hear, see, be silent.) The former was the motto of the Moderns. A.30

African Lodge (Negro Lodge) was erased by the G. L. of England for non payment of G. L. dues. A.163

The United Grand Lodge of England started off with 636 Lodges, of which 385 were Moderns, and 251 Antient.

Some had become extinct on both sides, or had passed under the control of foreign or Colonial Grand Lodges.

M.269

ARTICLES OF UNION

God and Religion. "Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order provided he believes in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth and practises the sacred duties of morality."

I.39

"It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, viz., E. A., F. C. and M. M. (including the Sup. Order of the Holy Royal Arch.)"

I.40

1814 International Compact: Agreement made in July after a conference between the rulers of the G. Ls. of Scotland and Ireland, and the newly formed United G. L. of England. Its objects were to place on record the fact that the new G. L. of the Union was in perfect accord with the other two in a way that the Moderns had not been.

A.131

The Grand Lodges of Ireland (1725) and Scotland (1736) wished to assure themselves that the new ritualistic working were in accord with that they considered correct. Representatives of the three G. L's met in London in 1814 and after discovering that they were united in their ideas, unanimously passed a set of 8 resolutions, now known as the International Compact.

L.47

1815. Diversity in aprons prevailing before the Union, was checked by the Constitution of 1815 providing for uniformity of aprons in English Lodges.

A.24

Constitutions: 6th Edition issued, edited by Brother Williams, P. G. M. for Dorsetshire.

A.57

1816. The Ritual was demonstrated at a special Grand Lodge meeting on the day of Union, 20th May, and after two alterations (the "word" of each G. L. being used in combination) had been made in the third, it was approved, adopted, and sanctioned, being confirmed on June 3rd, 1816, by the Act of Union—Arts. XV and XVI—of the United Grand Lodge.

O.33

The Lodge of Reconciliation ended its labour.

M.268

The Lodge of Reconciliation completed its work, and ceased to exist.

O.34

1817. Lodges of Instruction were formed... notably the Stability Lodge of Instruction.

O.34

Permanent Union of the South Carolina Grand Lodges.

M.316

1818. Preston died.

L.45

Preston bequeathed a fund of £300 to Grand Lodge with the proviso that interest thereon be used for the delivery of an annual lecture on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degrees, according to the system practised in the Lodge of Antiquity during his Mastership.

L.45

G. L. of Mississippi established.

U.7

1819. Constitutions. 7th Edition issued.

A.57

1820. G. L. of Maine established

U.7

1821. G. L's of Alabama and Missouri formed.

U.7

Edict of Pope Pius VII.

M.287

1822. Alexander of Russia issued an Edict closing all Lodges, since when there has been no masonry to speak of in Russia.

I.65

Notable gathering of Masons at

Washington City, March 9th, to consider the propriety of establishing a General Grand Lodge of the United States. U.9

1823. Emulation Lodge of Improvement formed in London following that of the United Lodge of Perseverance (1818-21). The founders of each of these two Lodges had been members of the Lodge of Reconciliation. (There is unfortunately a certain difference in the working between the two main bodies—Emulation, and Stability). O.34

1st. G. L. of Illinois established. I.85

1824. The G. L. of New York granted charters to the following five Mexican Lodges: Tolerancia 450, Luz Mexicana 451, Rosa Mexicana 452, Federalista 453, and Independencia 454. G.6

1825. The Mexican Lodges chartered in 1824 proceeded to the formation of a York Rite Grand Lodge, which was formed and duly installed in the year 1825, under the name of "La Gran Logia Nacional Mexicana." G.6

Exposure: "Manual of Freemasonry". A.92

Edict: of Pope Leo XII. M.287

Of the Lodge at Granada, the 7 M. Ms. who were caught were summarily hanged while the unfortunate Brother who had just been initiated, was sent to the galleys for five years. K.84

1826. Persecution—U. S. A.—The Morgan Affair. Disappearance of William Morgan who had threatened a Masonic exposure. Popular uproar provoked by affair all over the U. S. A. M. 316/8

Morgan was a printer, and was kidnapped and carried off because he was about to expose the secrets of Masonry, and was never seen again. I.89

Note: The Fraternity was blamed for his disappearance.

G. L. of Michigan formed (reorganised 1844). U.7

1827. Installation ceremony was dealt with by a special board of Inst. Masters and approved, accepted and sanctioned by the U. G. L., Dec., 1827 (warrant dated Feb. 6th). O.33/4
Constitutions. 8th Edition issued. A.57

Persecution: The Morgan Affair: 19 anti-Masonic conventions held in New York State. Politicians took advantage of the situation and built up a machine which attained considerable power throughout the years 1828 to 1832. The persecution almost reduced the Fraternity to impotence. Some Lodges closed their doors and waited. Others voluntarily surrendered their Charters. Freemasonry remained under a cloud for 10 years. M.318 & A.159

1828. By 1828, the Gran Logia Nacional Mexicana had issued Charters and dispensations until there were 112 Lodges on the roster, of which 90 were working regularly, the others being dormant. G.6 & X.2

The York Rite body, Gran Logia Nacional Mexicana, conforming with the Government decree forbidding secret societies, declared all its Lodges in suspense until better times; notwithstanding this, several both of the York and Scottish Rite bodies continued to work until they were closed by the police. G.8

Tunnah MS. L.26

1830. Due to the revolutionary conditions in Mexico, the existence of the Gran Logia Nacional Mexicana was exceedingly precarious, and from 1830 until the era of the French Intervention it can be said to be non-existent. X.2

1832. Edict: Pope Gregory XVI. M.287
1833. Grand Orient of Belgium founded. A.117
1836. First Mohammedan admitted into the Order of Freemasonry in England. D.176
1837. Establishment of the Library of the United Grand Lodge of England. L.48
1841. Constitutions: 9th Edition issued. Contains no reference to the first, or historical part. A.57
1842. Proclamation issued by the G. M. of the United G. L. of England (Duke of Sussex) declaring that Masonry is not identified with any one religion to the exclusion of others, and men in India who were otherwise eligible and could make a sincere profession of faith in one living God, be they Hindus or Mohammedans, might petition for membership in the Craft. L.39
1843. Bombay Lodge "Rising Star of India" established for the special purpose of facilitating the entry of native gentlemen into the Craft. C.78
1844. G. L. of Michigan reorganised. U.7
- Edict: Pope Pius IX. M.287
1847. Constitutions: 10th Edition. A.57
- African Lodge (U. S. negroes) changed name to "M. W. Prince Hall G. L. F. and A. M. of Massachusetts, but considered by white Lodges a clandestine body. A.163
1849. The records of the Tun Tavern Lodge, Philadelphia, use the words, "entered", "passed" and "raised". L.79
1850. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions established by the amalgamation of Bro. Robert Crucefix' "Asylum for Aged Freemasons" and another charitable activity (the Annuity Fund). L.48
1852. Exposure: "A Ritual of Freemasonry" by Allyn (New York.) A.92
- 1853-1855. Constitutions: 11th and 12th Editions. A.57
1858. Constitutions: 13th Edition. A.57
- Robert Morris Ll. D., Masonic Lecturer and Poet of the United States, G. M. of Masons of the G. L. of Kentucky for 1858/9. A.159
- G. L. of Ontario established. C.81
1861. Constitutions: 14th Edition. A.57
- Findel, J. G., published his "History of Freemasonry" this being the first real attempt to compile a trustworthy history of the Craft. A.95
- The Confederacy formed. —
1862. Three Lodges, "Union Fraternal", "Emules d'Hiram" and "Eintracht", previously chartered by the G. L. New Granada (the first, in 1859 and the others immediately after) formed the Gran Lodge Valle de Mexico. G.38
- (Note:—See change of name to York Grand Lodge of Mexico under date 1911).
- They claimed that they were in truth the remnants of the Gran Logia "Nacional Mexicana." X.2
- The Gran Orient of Italy formed (Turin). A.117
1863. Constitutions. 15th Edition. A.57
1865. American Civil War ends. Again we have a right to an honorable pride in the fact that while Churches were severed, and States were seceding, the Masonic tie was unbroken. I.30

After the Civil War... Masonry enjoyed its full share of the stupendous development and prosperity. Lodges multiplied and every Rite flourished. L.90

Constitutions: 16th Edition. A.57
Another Edict by Pope Pius IX. M.287

1866. Constitutions: 17th Edition. A.57

1867. Constitutions: 18th Edition. A.58

Grand Master of New York, made the Hon. James T. Brady a Mason at sight, on account of his great personal merit. B.108

G. L. of New Brunswick established. C.81

Prince Albert Edward (King Edward VII) was initiated at Stockholm by His Majesty Charles XV, the King of Sweden, and his brother (later) King Oscar II. B.174

Punjab Distric G. L. formed. C.73

1869. Copy of the Old Charges made in 1869—since missing. A.48

Prince Albert Edward (King Edward VII) elected to the rank of Past Grand Master. B.174

G. Ls. of Nova Scotia and Quebec founded. C.81

1870. St. Johns G. L. of Hungary formed. A.116

During the Franco-German War, Paris communicated with the outside world by means of balloons carrying letters and newspapers. By those means the 10 Lodges of Paris broadcast a proclamation suggesting ex-communication against King William of Prussia, and his son (both Freemasons) for causing the ills of the French. This led to complete severance of fraternal relations between

German G. Ls., and the Grand Orient. B.57

1871. Constitutions: 19th Edition. A.58

Grand Lodge of British Columbia formed. C.81

1872. Huhan's Old Charges (20). L.26

1873. Constitutions: 20th Edition. A.58

1876. Exposures: "Irish and English Free-Masons". By M. Di Gargano. (Dublin). A.92

1877. The Grand Orient of France altered its constitutions thereby transgressing the most important of Landmarks by excluding reference to the G. A. O. T. U., etc.. B.50

The matter was considered by a special committee appointed by the G. L. of England. B.51

These changes led to a rupture of all Masonic intercourse between its members and brethren under the G. L. of England. B.56

1878. The United Grand Lodge of England recommended that no foreign Brother might be received in any English Lodges unless he professed his belief that an acknowledgment of the G. A. O. T. U. is a Landmark of the Order. These recommendations were unanimously adopted. B.51

1882. In 1882/3, the Book of Constitutions was thoroughly revised by the Board of General Purpose and the 21st Edition was issued in 1884. A.58

A Lodge of strictly English speaking York Rite Masons was organized, and a charter granted as "Toltec Lodge No. 540" under the G. L. of Missouri. (This Lodge is now Toltec No. 1, on the roster of the York G. L. of Mexico.) G.20

1884. G. L. of South Australia formed. A.117

Edict of Pope Leo XIII. M.287

1886. Quatour Coronati Lodge (Research Lodge), London, established. A.186

The St. Johns G. L. of Hungary became the Symbolic G. L. of Hungary. A.116

1887. A practical scheme was proposed in Grand Lodge of England for the actual reconstruction of K. S. Temple, as a fitting memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. It collapsed for want of a seconder to the proposal. The estimated cost of a similar proposal later planned by our American Brethren, was £69,869,822,500 based on Biblical data. B.78/9

A "Correspondent Circle" of which there are now over 3,000 members) was added to the Quatour Coronati Lodge, London. (The Lodge itself limits, active membership to forty.) B.184

1888. Constitutions: New (22nd) Edition. A.58

G. L. of New South Wales formed. A.117

1889. Lodge "Southern Cross" (India No. 1758) allowed its warrant to be eaten away by rats, or white ants, thus permitting itself to be erased. The Lodge was reconstituted in 1889. B.277 & T.55

G. L. of Victoria formed. A.117

1890. G. Ls. of New Zealand and Tasmania formed. A.117

1890. A Central General Grand Lodge of Mexico was set up by the Symbolic G. Lodges, under the title of "Gran Dieta" which was fully recognised by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. X.3/4

1891. An English speaking Lodge was chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta. G.20

(This is now "Anahuac No. 3" Mexico City, Mexico under the jurisdiction of the Y. G. L. of Mexico).

1892. Another English speaking Lodge was chartered by the G. L. Valle de México, through the Gran Dieta. This is now "George Washington No. 6", San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Still another Lodge composed of English speaking Masons was chartered by the same authority and which is now "Washington Hidalgo No. 2", Chihuahua, Mexico. Both are on the roster of the Y. G. Lodge of Mexico. G.20

Grand Master C. Goodale (G. L. of Ohio) conferred three degrees upon Governor Asa S. Bushnell, in one day. B.109

1894. The Gran Dieta made application to have the American Lodge, "Toltec" transferred to its jurisdiction, whereupon the G. L. of Missouri ordered Toltec to surrender its charter and advised it to take one under the Gran Dieta. The Lodge finally submitted to the command of the Mother G. L. X.3/4

Brother Grant, Louisville, Kentucky, published a list of 54 Landmarks. T.172

1895. A Lodge composed of English speaking Masons was chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta. This Lodge is now "Albert Pike No. 7" at Puebla, Mexico, working under the jurisdiction of the Y. G. Lodge of Mexico. G.20

Huhan's Old Charges enlarged to 65. (There are now 90 in existence, with an additional ten missing.) L.26

1896. Constitutions: 23rd Edition. A.58
1897. A Lodge composed of English speaking Masons in Tampico, Mexico, working in the York Rite, was chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Central Body, the Gran Dieta, under the title "Columbia No. 238". (This charter was signed by Porfirio Diaz, Grand Master of the Dieta. The Lodge is now "Tampico No. 10", working under the jurisdiction of the York G. L. of Mexico. It obtained a new charter from the G. L. Valle de Mexico in December, 1903).
1898. Another Lodge composed of English speaking Masons was chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta, which is now "Monterrey No. 13" at Monterrey, Mexico, under the Y. G. Lodge of Mexico. G.20
- Grand Orient and Supreme Council 33 for Greece formed. A.117
- G. M. Wagner of Pennsylvania made John Wanamaker a Mason at sight. B.109
1899. An English speaking Lodge, now "Esperanza No. 11" on the roster of the Y. G. L. of Mexico, and located at Mineral Dos Estrellas, Mich., Mexico, was chartered by the Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta. G.20
- United Grand Lodge of England issued a circular prohibiting members of Lodges under their jurisdiction visiting those holding under the Grand Orient of France, and vice versa. B.51
- The making of Admiral Schley "on sight" by G. M. Small of the District of Columbia, caused widespread discussion. B.109
1900. Grand Lodge of Western Australia formed. A.117
1901. At an extraordinary communication of the Gran Dieta on the 30th April, 1901, the representatives of the confederated Grand Lodges present, by unanimous vote adopted the following resolution:
- "The Confederation of the Grand Symbolic Dieta of the U. S. of Mexico, is hereby dissolved. The date on which the Gran Dieta is to terminate its labours is fixed today April 30th."
- G.19
- Duke of Connaught G. M. of U. G. L. of England. K.85
1902. The G. L. Valle de Mexico chartered Lodges "Cananea" (since defunct) and "Hidalgo", Pachuca, Mexico, now No. 17 on the roster of the York G. L. of Mexico. G.20
- These were, and the latter still is, English speaking.
1903. Two more Lodges composed of English speaking York Rite Masons were chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta, viz:
- "Hiram", Parral, Coahuila, Mexico (since defunct) and "Jalisco", of Guadalajara, Mexico, now No. 9 on the roster of the Y. G. L. of Mexico. G.20
1904. The G. L. Valle de Mexico, through the Gran Dieta, chartered "Sonora" Lodge, at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, which is now No. 12 on the roster of the York G. L. of Mexico. This is also an English speaking Lodge. G.20
- Constitutions: 24th Edition A.58
- G. L. of Queensland, Australia, erected [sic] by only 39 lodges, while 113 lodges dissented from the format-

ion and to which the G. L. of England, Scotland and Ireland refused recognition. A.117

1906. Another Lodge composed of English speaking York Rite Masons was chartered by the G. L. Valle de Mexico through the Central body. This is now "Chinchindaro No. 18" on the roll of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. G.20

(According to Bro. E. S. Banks, of Tampico, this Lodge was originally chartered in the name of "Chichimec No. 33", and was located at Silao, which at that time was quite a railroad terminal with many foreigners. "Chinchindaro" No. 18, is now located at Guanajuato, Gto., Mexico).

Constitutions: 25th Edition issued. A.58

1908. At the annual session of the G. L. Valle de Mexico, some friction was caused by the admission of Lodges ex defunct G. L. "Santos Degollado". X.5

1909. Grand Master of Ohio exercised an alleged prerogative by making Mr. W. H. Taft, a "Mason at sight." B.107

1910. Friction within the G. L. Valle de Mexico culminated in March, when by a great majority of votes Bro. Reynoso (himself a Mexican), was elected to the chair. The result of the election angered the representatives of seven of the Mexican Lodges who with gestures of great disapproval left the hall in a body. X.5

The seceders were later joined by 5 other Mexican Lodges, working under dispensation, leaving on the roster of the G. L. 16 American and 2 Mexican Lodges. Membership of the G. L. Valle de M. before this secession was 1,426, and became reduced to 1,150, that is to say, 19% seceded, leaving

81%, a large majority of which were American and British members. X.5

The seven rebel lodges held a secret session at which they formed themselves into a G. L. calling themselves "G. L. Valle de Mexico". This new body then commanded all Lodges to default allegiance to the (original) G. L. Valle de Mexico, and to affiliate with them within a period of three days, upon pain of being declared clandestine.

The response was the defection of the five Mexican Lodges, working under dispensation, and who were then given charters by the pseudo Grand Lodge.

In June, the G. Secretary of the real G. L. Valle de Mexico also seceded, accompanying his act with the delivery to the seceders of all the documents and cash, as well as the G. L. Seal and archives. The next step was to proclaim themselves as the real Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. X.5-6

1911. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, of the loyal majority, in April, a resolution was unanimously adopted, changing the name from Gran Lodge Valle de Mexico, to "York Grand Lodge of Mexico" in order to give protection to foreign jurisdictions which had been good enough to honor the Valle de Mexico (now York Grand Lodge of Mexico) with their fraternal recognition. Claim was made in this new Constitution that the York Grand Lodge exercises jurisdiction over all the Lodges working in the York Rite of Universal Symbolic Masonry throughout the Republic of Mexico, the reason being that at that time there was no other Lodge in all the Republic of Mexico working in that Rite. X.6

York Grand Lodge of Mexico established. G.39

A ruling body established in Paris bearing the title, "Grande Loge Nationale Independente et Reguliere pour la France et les Colonies Francaises" which is fully recognised by the U. G. L. of England—(and other bodies). B.58

1919. The York Grand Lodge chartered "Eagle" Lodge No. 19, at Minatitlan, Mexico.

H. R. H. Prince of Wales initiated. B.179

1920. Queensland Grand Lodge established. C.81

1931. "Laguna" Lodge No. 20, was chartered by the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. Laguna Lodge is located at Torreon, Coah., Mexico.

1932. The York Grand Lodge of Mexico chartered "Southern" Lodge No. 21, at Merida, Yucatan.

Conclusion

Brother, this concludes but a brief outline of the evolution of Freemasonry. I hope you have found it as instructive as it has been my pleasure to prepare it.

If you will pause for a moment, and glance back over the road traversed by our Masonic ancestors, you will surely realize how much we owe to the efforts of those of our Brethren whose dust has long since returned to the earth, and to whose untiring energy is due the credit for bringing the Craft to its present strong position in the world.

Where their responsibilities ceased, ours began. The working tools have been transmitted to us to carry on the good work. In this connection, Brother, the late Rev. W. T. Lawrence, reminds us in very beautiful language that:

"We feel a thrill of pride when we reflect that the living stream of Freemasonry rises from a hidden source in the mists of antiquity. Whilst such reflections as these are gratifying, and serve to impress us with a sense of our privileges, far more should they

impress us with a sense of the responsibilities they confer upon us. The honor of the centuries has been committed to our keeping. Whatever be our obligations to the Grand Lodge to which we owe allegiance, there is an august procession of those who throng the Courts of the Grand Lodge above, to whom our obligations are infinitely greater... There are times when it is well to look back. We are at all times reminded of our duty to ourselves and generation, and that we are to a great extent moulding the future."

His counsel is, indeed, timely. We are to-day passing through another period of transition, when the entire world is being shaken by revolution, industrial upheavals, religious troubles, political strife, and general depression. On every side we witness suffering due to the effects of unemployment.

Our ancient Brethren faced similar, if not worse conditions brought about by plague, religious opposition, and exposures. Many yielding up their lives, in the face of persecution, rather than forfeit their integrity. Their ranks at times were divided by re-

volution and civil wars. Yet, Freemasonry survived. Theirs was a victory of faith—that belief in the G. A. O. T. U., to which we adhere, so ably expressed in the lines of the well known hymn:

“O God, our help in ages past, our
hope for years to come.
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
and our eternal home”.

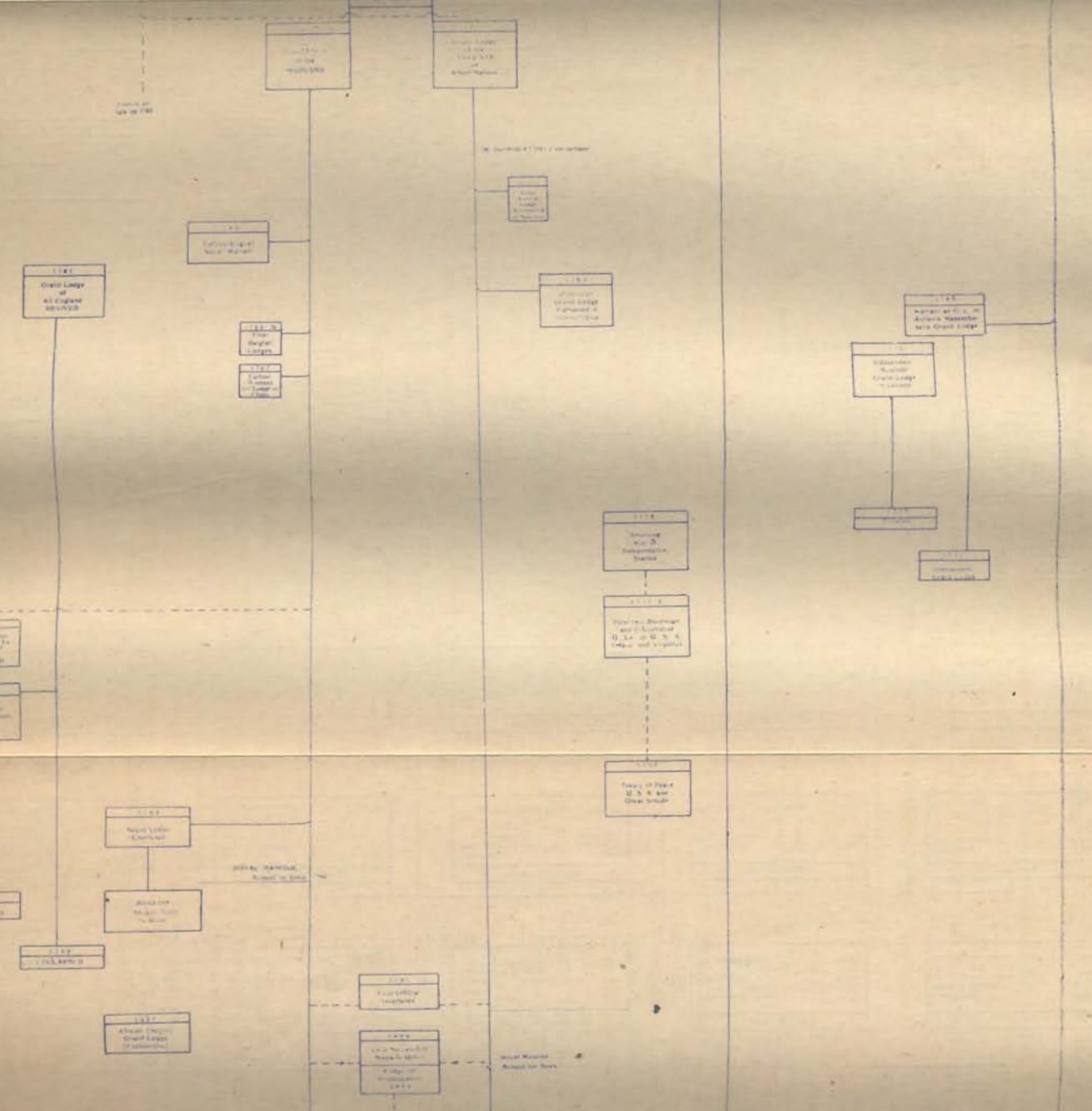
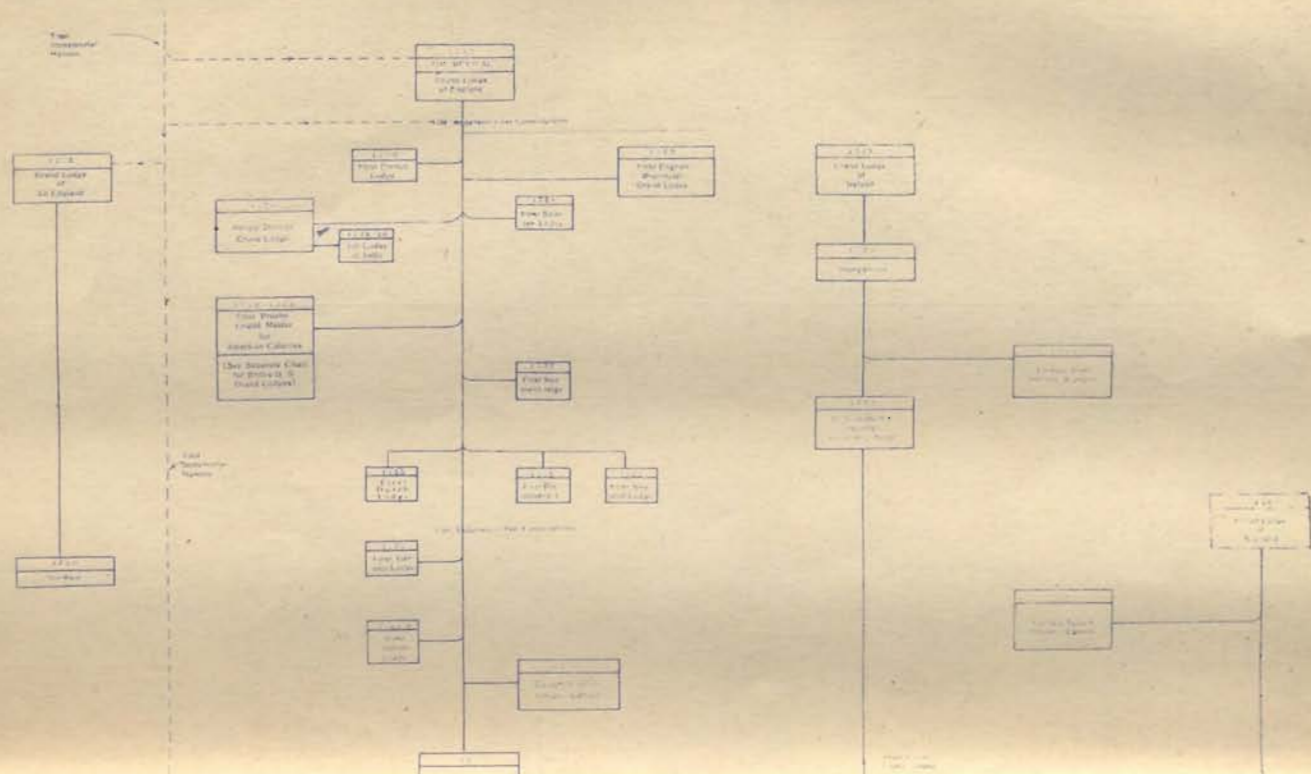
A. H. S.

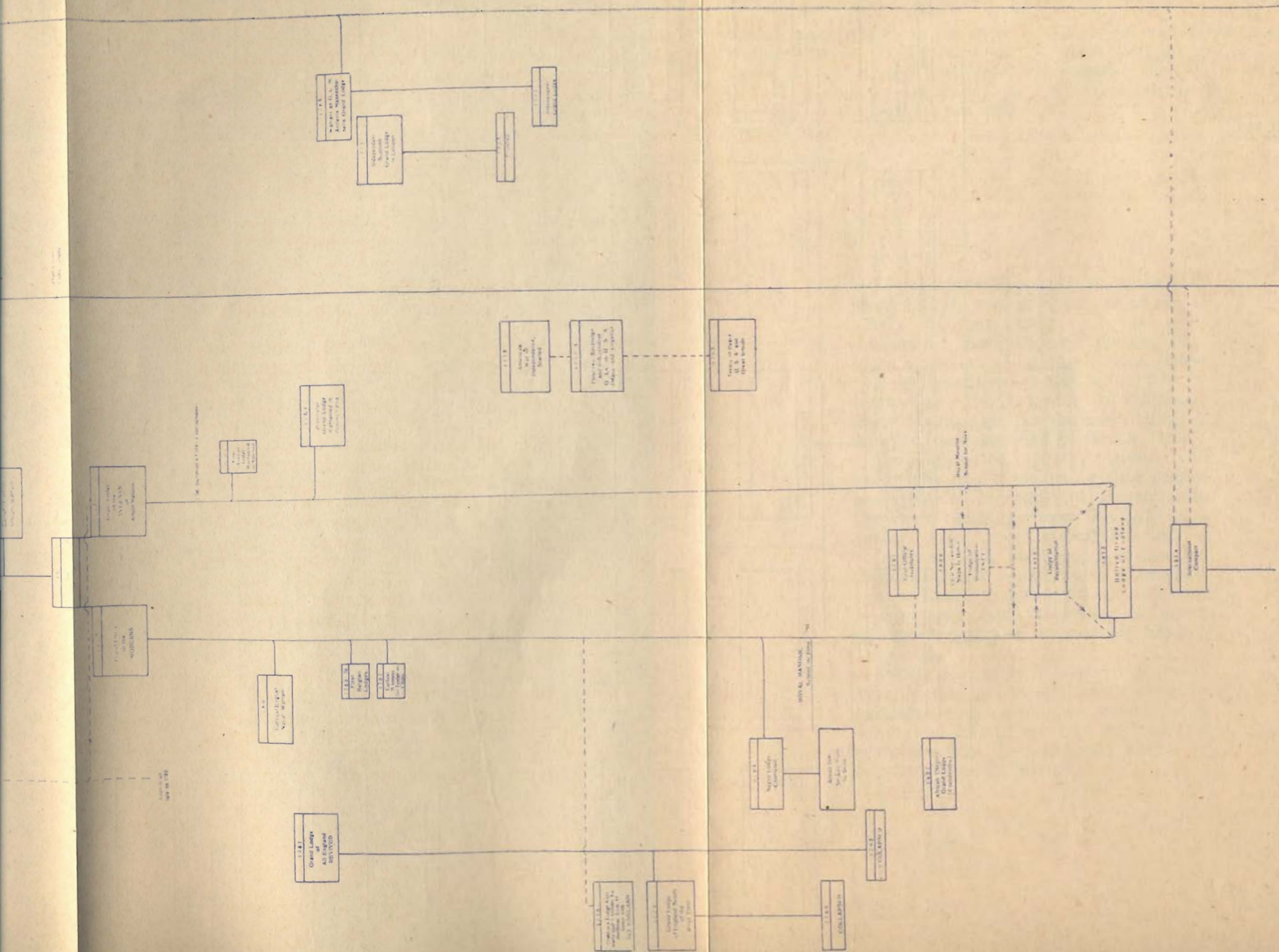
The Spirit of Masonry! Ay, when that spirit has its way on earth, as at last it surely will, society will be a vast communion of kindness and justice, business a system of human service, law a rule of beneficence; the home will be more holy, the laughter of childhood more joyous, and the temple of prayer mortised and tenoned in simple faith.

Evil, injustice, bigotry, greed, and every vile and slimy thing that defiles and defames humanity will skulk into the dark, unable to bear the light of a juster, wiser, more merciful order.

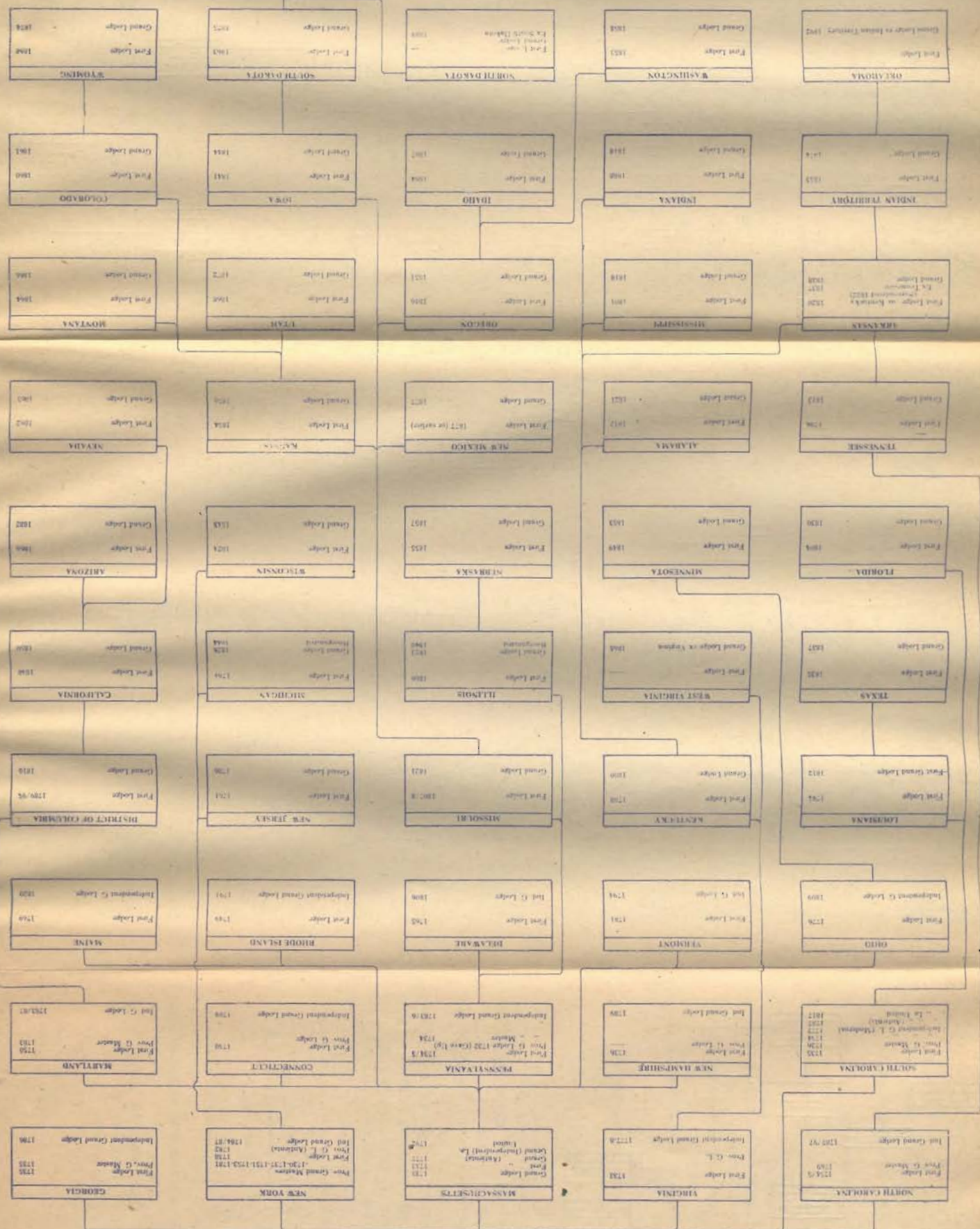
Industry will be upright, education prophetic, and religion not a shadow, but a Real Presence, when man has become acquainted with man has learned to worship God by serving his fellows.

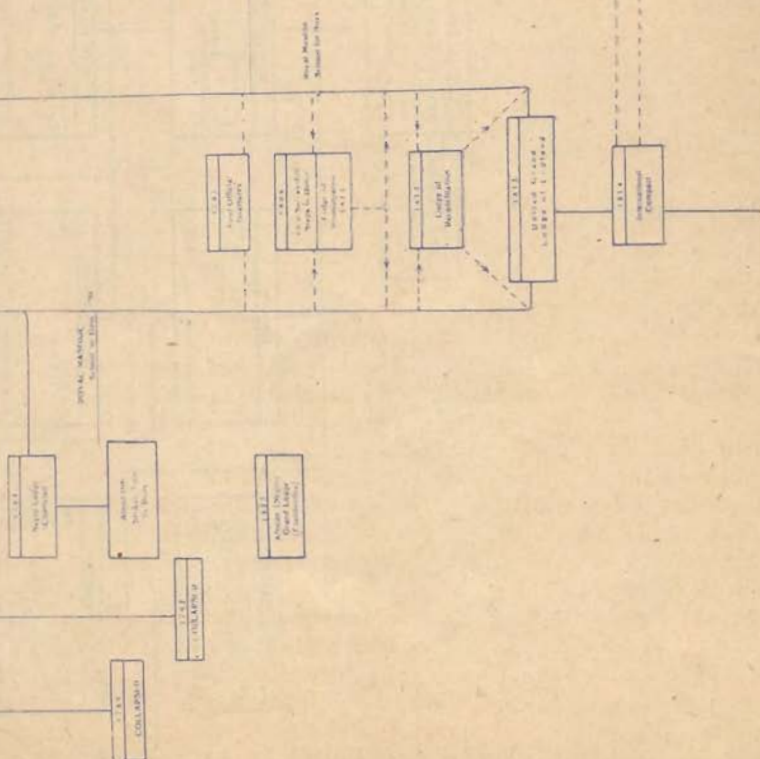
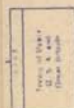
When Masonry is victorious every tyranny will fall, every bastille crumble, and man will not only be unfettered in mind and hand, but free of heart to walk erect in the light and liberty of truth.—“The Builders.”





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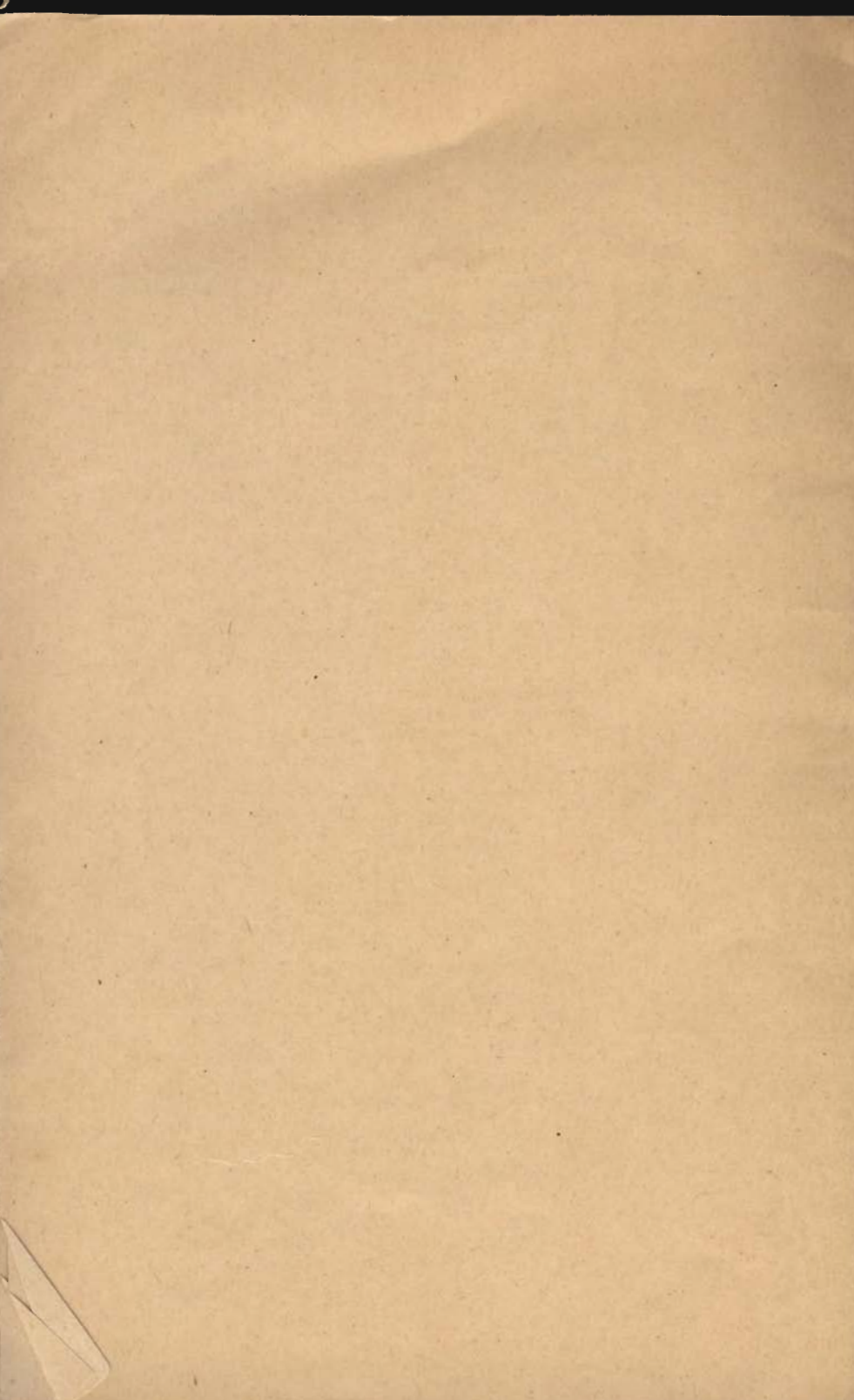
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