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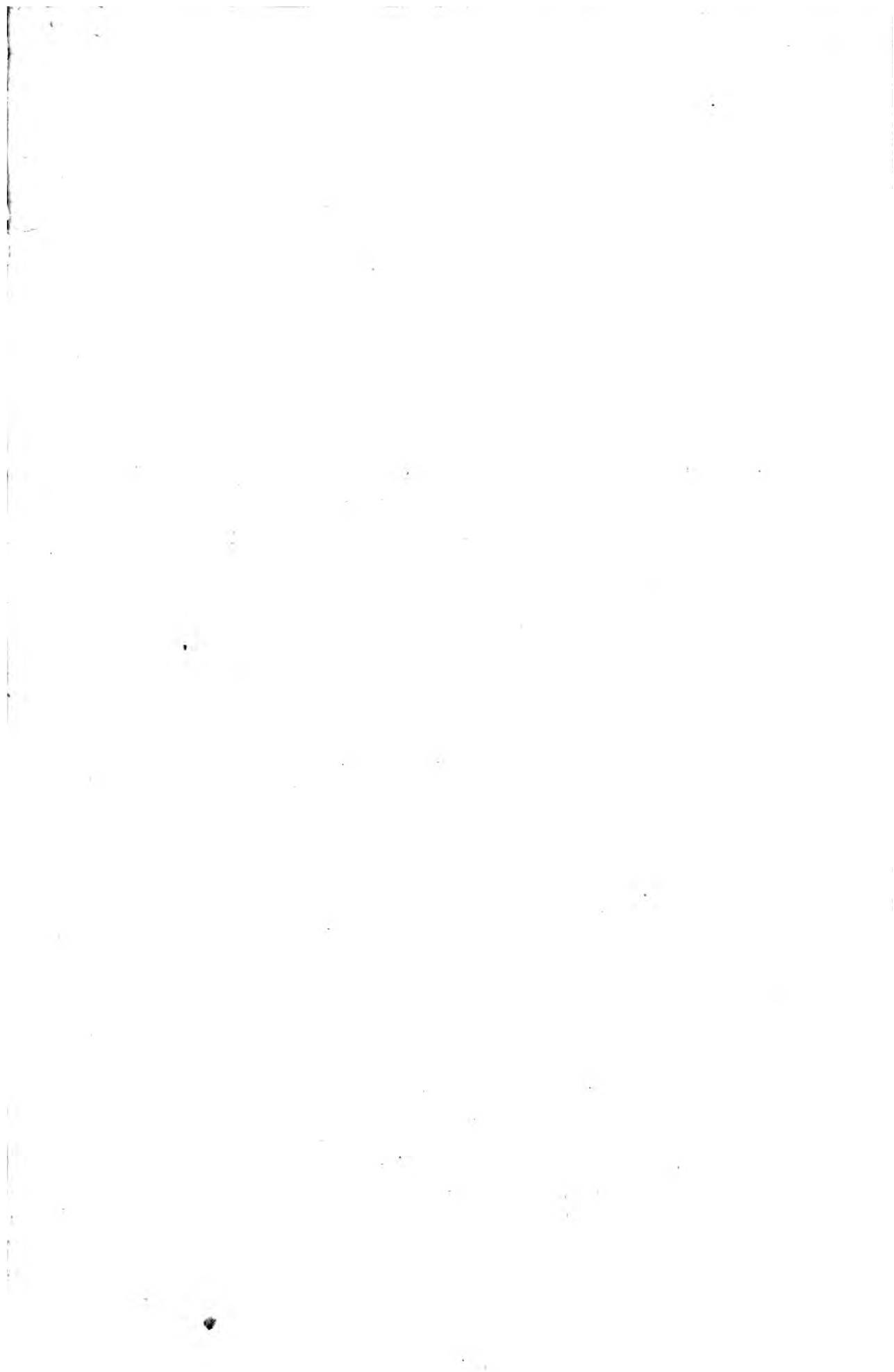
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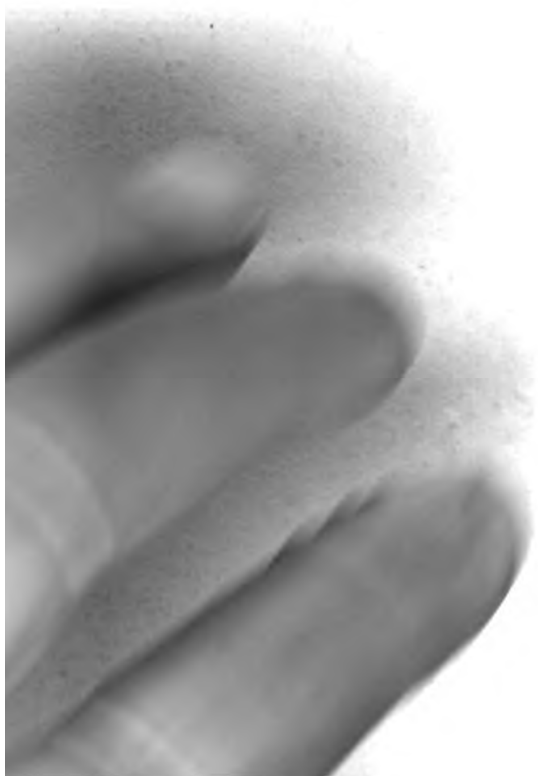




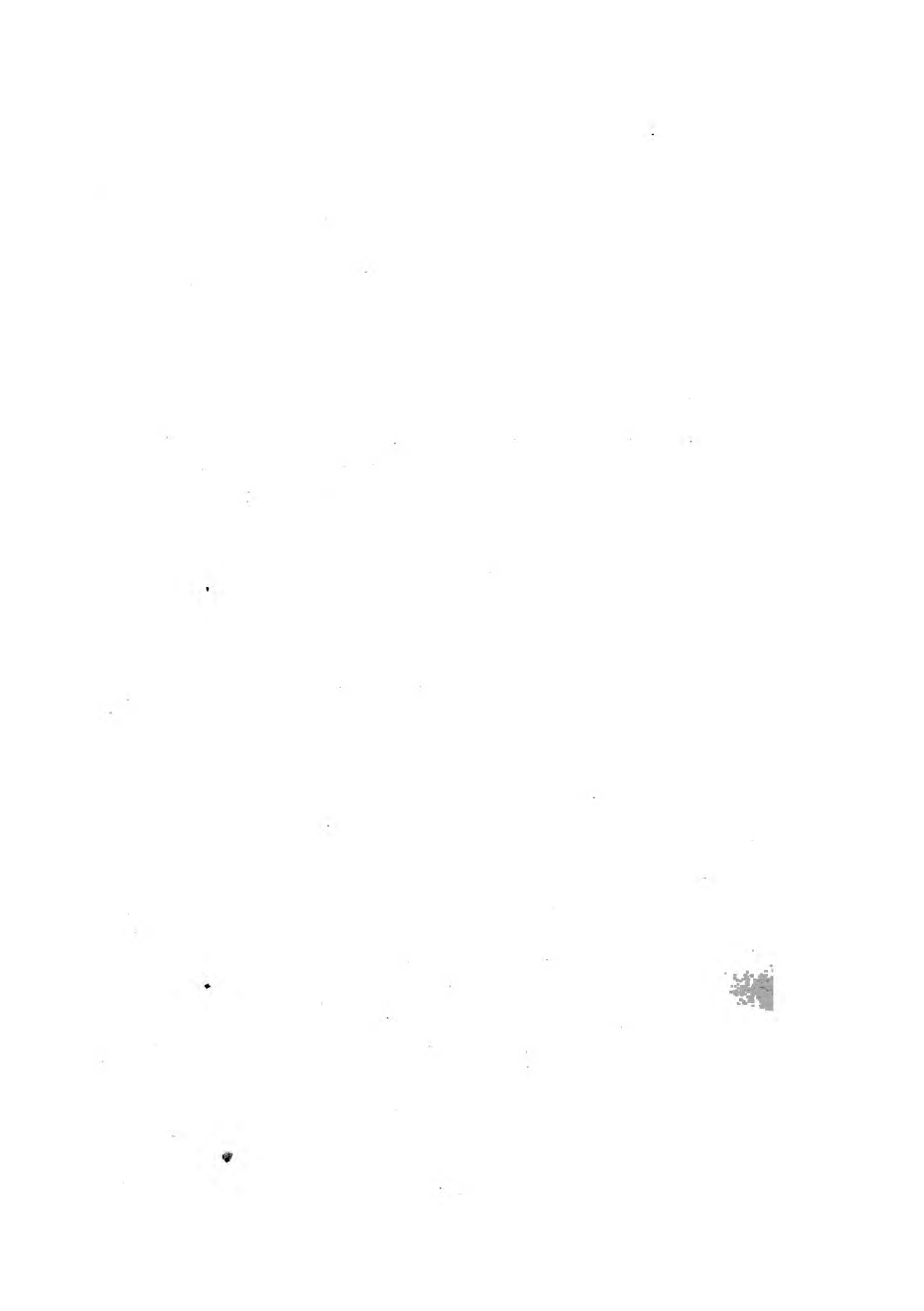


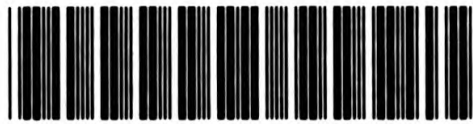
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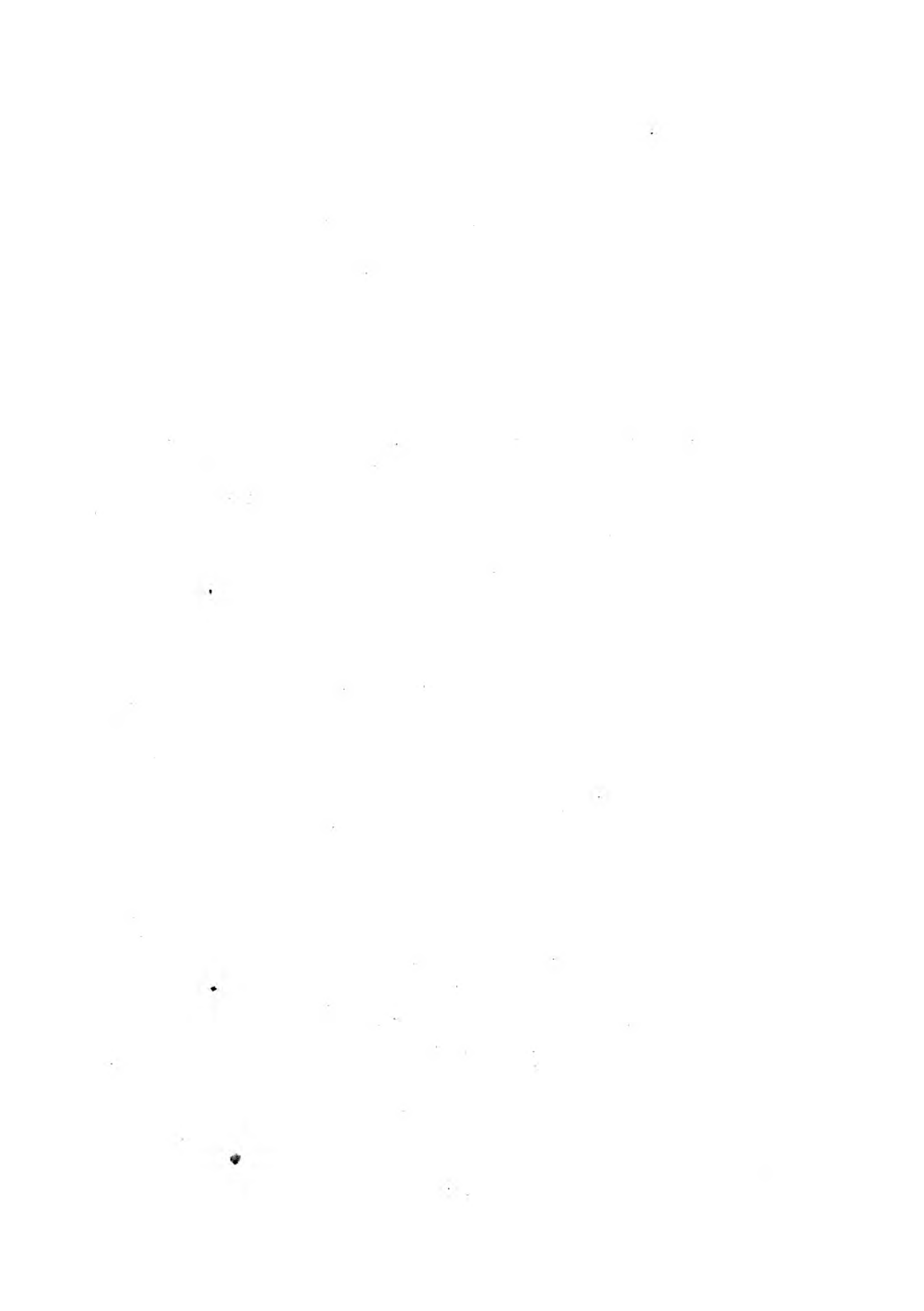






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S. A. 1827.

# CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

## Antient Fraternity

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

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PART THE SECOND.

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CONTAINING

THE CHARGES, REGULATIONS,

&c. &c.

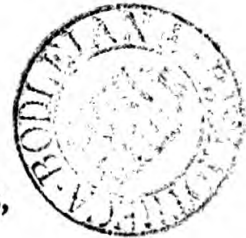
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PUBLISHED, BY  
THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE,

BY

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.**

*Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset.*



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**London :**

PRINTED BY W. P. NORRIS AND SON, PRINTERS TO THE  
SOCIETY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, LONDON-WALL.

MDCCCXXVII.

**ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.**

At the particular request of many members of the craft this Second Part of the Book of Constitutions is published, and will be delivered to the subscribers separately, that the lodges and Brethren may, so much the sooner, possess the Laws and Regulations of the Society. The First Part, containing the History of Masonry, from the earliest period to the end of the year 1815, with Preface and copious Index to the whole work, will be printed with as little delay as possible.

Subscribers are requested not to bind their books till the expiration of three years, when by a vote of the grand lodge, the laws are to be again revised. Should any alteration or additions be then made, the sheets in which such alterations occur will be re-printed and forwarded to each subscriber.

W. WILLIAMS.

*Belmont-House,  
December 12, 1815.*

\* \* \* Subscribers are requested to apply for their copies to the Grand Secretaries, at Free Masons' Hall, by whom further subscriptions will be received. Any profit which may accrue will be given to the funds of the grand lodge.

## SANCTION.

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At a Grand Lodge, assembled on the 27th day of December, 1813, it was resolved, "That the Laws and Regulations which existed in the two societies previous to the re-union should be referred to the Board of General Purposes, with directions for them to form one system for the future government of the united craft;" and the board having attentively considered all the laws then existing, as well as those of most of the other grand lodges in Europe, prepared a Code of Laws, which was submitted to the consideration of a Special Grand Lodge, on the 1st day of February last; whereupon it was ordered, that copies should be made and left, at two convenient places, for the perusal of all the members of the Grand Lodge, for one month. During this month, the Board of General Purposes, met weekly, to receive and discuss any alterations or amendments which might be suggested. The laws thus improved were again read and discussed, at a Special Grand Lodge, on the 31st of May, and were then ordered to lie open for another month, for the perusal of the brethren. At a Special Grand Lodge, held on the 23d of August, these Laws were a third time read, discussed, and unanimously approved; and it was resolved that they should be in force for three years, from the 1st of November, 1815, and then be subject to revision.

In order to make these Laws as perfect as possible, and to enable the Grand Lodge to avail itself of the test of experience, it was further resolved, that any brother who can suggest any useful alteration or amendment, be requested to transmit his opinion to the Grand Secretaries; and, when the Laws are revised, such suggestions will receive due consideration.

It being essential that these Laws should be printed for the use of the Lodges, and the copy-right preserved, the R. W. Brother William Williams, Provincial Grand Master for the county of Dorset, offered to take upon himself the printing and publishing, and to apply any profit which may accrue to the use of the Grand Lodge, which offer the Grand Lodge gratefully accepted; and thereupon unanimously resolved, that Brother WILLIAM WILLIAMS be authorized to print a new edition of the Book of Constitutions and that the copy-right thereof be vested in him.

*Free-Mason's Hall,*  
*23d August, 1815.*



## P R E F A C E.

THE Book of Constitutions being intended as a book of reference, all the laws relating to the same subject have been collected and placed under one head : but inasmuch as any particular law may have a bearing upon a subject which two individuals might expect to find under different heads, so each law has been repeated under every head to which it in any way has reference. This mode of classification, although by its repetitions it has necessarily extended the work, affords such facility in obtaining information, that it has met with general approval.

## PREFACE.

The Quarto Edition having been nearly disposed of for the use of the Lodges, and it being deemed advisable that a more portable Edition should be printed for the accommodation of the Brethren at large, the present one is offered, in which all alterations or amendments in the Laws made since printing the former Edition are noticed.

The paging in this Edition and the matter contained in each page correspond with the larger copy, so that a reference given to the one will serve equally for the other.

W. WILLIAMS.

*Castle-Hill, Sherborne,  
1st June, 1827.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W. Williams', written in dark ink.

*Summary of the ANTIENT CHARGES AND REGULATIONS to be read, by the Grand Secretary, (or acting Secretary,) to the MASTER-ELECT, prior to his Installation into the Chair of the Lodge.*

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1. You agree to be a good Man and true, and strictly to obey the Moral Law.
2. You are to be a peaceable Subject, and cheerfully to conform to the Laws of the Country in which you reside.
3. You promise not to be concerned in Plots or Conspiracies against Government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Legislature.
4. You agree to pay a proper respect to the Civil Magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honourably by all Men.
5. You agree to hold in veneration the original Rulers and Patrons of the Order of Free-Masonry, and their regular Successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their Stations; and to submit to the Awards and Resolution of your Brethren in general Lodge convened, in every Case consistent with the Constitutions of the Order.
6. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.
7. You agree to be cautious in your carriage and behaviour, courteous to your Brethren and faithful to your Lodge.
8. You promise to respect genuine and true Brethren, and to discountenance Impostors and all Dissenters from the original Plan of Free-Masonry.
9. You agree to promote the general good of Society, to cultivate the Social Virtues, and to propagate the knowledge

of the Mystic Art as far as your influence and ability can extend.

10. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his Officers when duly installed, and strictly to conform to every Edict of the Grand Lodge.

11. You admit that it is not in the power of any Man or Body of Men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry.

12. You promise a regular attendance on the Communications and Committees of the Grand Lodge, upon receiving proper Notice thereof; and to pay attention to all the Duties of Free-Masonry upon proper and convenient occasions.

13. You admit that no new Lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any Person initiated therein; and that no public processions of Masons clothed with the Badges of the Order can take place without the special License of the Grand Master or his Deputy.

14. You admit that no Person can regularly be made a Free-Mason or admitted a Member of any Lodge without previous Notice and due inquiry into his Character; and that no Brother can be advanced to a higher Degree except in strict conformity with the Laws of the Grand Lodge.

15. You promise that no Visitor shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper Vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

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At the conclusion the Grand Master or Installing Officer addresses the Master-Elect, as follows:—" Do you submit to and promise to support these Charges and Regulations as Masters have done in all Ages." Upon his answering in the Affirmative the Ceremony of Installation proceeds.

THE  
CHARGES  
OF A  
**FREE-MASON:**

EXTRACTED FROM  
THE ANTIENT RECORDS OF LODGES BEYOND SEA,  
AND OF THOSE IN  
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

*For the Use of Lodges.*

TO BE READ  
AT THE MAKING OF NEW BRETHREN, OR WHEN THE MASTER SHALL  
ORDER IT.

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*Now republished by Order of the Grand Lodge.*

## THE GENERAL HEADS, *viz.*

- I. *Of God and Religion.*
- II. *Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.*
- III. *Of Lodges.*
- IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows, and Apprentices.*
- V. *Of the Management of the Craft in Working.*
- VI. *Of Behaviour, viz.*
  1. *In the Lodge while constituted.*
  2. *After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.*
  3. *When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.*
  4. *In Presence of Strangers, not Masons.*
  5. *At Home and in the Neighbourhood.*
  6. *Towards a strange Brother.*

THE  
CHARGES  
OF A  
FREE - MASON,  
&c. &c.

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I.—*Concerning* GOD *and* RELIGION.

A MASON is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understand the art he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that GOD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but GOD looketh to the heart. A mason is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the order, provided he believe in the glorious architect of heaven and earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality. Masons

unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess. Thus masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

## II.—*Of the* CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME *and* SUBORDINATE.

A MASON is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful authority; to uphold, on every occasion, the interest of the community, and zealously promote the prosperity of his own country. Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace and been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion; so that kings and princes, in every age, have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and



loyalty, whereby they practically answer the cavils of their adversaries and promote the honour of the fraternity. Craftsmen are bound by peculiar ties to promote peace, cultivate harmony, and live in concord and brotherly love.

### III.—*Of* LODGES.

A LODGE is a place where free-masons assemble to work and to instruct and improve themselves in the mysteries of their antient science. In an extended sense it applies to persons as well as to place; hence every regular assembly or duly-organized meeting of masons is called a lodge. Every brother ought to belong to some lodge and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations of the craft. A lodge may be either general or particular, as will be best understood by attending it, and there a knowledge of the established usages and customs of the craft are alone to be acquired. From antient times no master or fellow could be absent from his lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the master and wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons made masons or admitted mem-

bers of a lodge must be good and true men, free born, and of mature and discreet age and sound judgment, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV.—*Of* MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS,  
*and* APPRENTICES.

ALL preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the royal craft despised: therefore no master or warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and therefore every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity. Candidates may, nevertheless, know, that no master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him; and, unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a fellow-craft in due time, after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents;

that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honour of being the warden, and then the master of the lodge, the grand warden, and at length the grand master of all the lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a warden until he has passed the part of a fellow-craft, nor a master until he has acted as a warden, nor grand warden until he has been master of a lodge, nor grand master unless he has been a fellow-craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singularly great merit in the opinion of the lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable discharge of his office, the grand master has a power to chuse his own deputy grand master, who must then be, or have formerly been, the master of a particular lodge, and who has the privilege of acting whatever the grand master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by letter.

These rulers and governors supreme and subordinate, of the antient lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.

*N.B.—In antient times no brother, however skilled in the craft, was called a master-mason until he had been elected into the chair of a lodge.*

V.—*Of the MANAGEMENT of the CRAFT in WORKING.*

ALL masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confined by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the fellow-craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the master, or overseer of the lord's work; who is to be called master by those that work under him. The craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge.

The master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the master and the masons receiving their wages, justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly

finish their work, whether task or journey ; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same ; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and draughts of him that began it.

When a fellow-craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true both to master and fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the master's absence, to the lord's profit ; and his brethren shall obey him.

All masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the master till the work be finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the grand lodge.

No labourer shall be employed in the proper work of masonry ; nor shall free-masons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity ; nor shall they teach labourers and unaccepted masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI.—*Of* BEHAVIOUR, *viz.*

## I.—IN THE LODGE, WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the master, nor to talk of any thing impertinently or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens, or any brother speaking to the master: nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens, and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry them by appeal to the grand lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the mean while, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge.



2.—BEHAVIOUR AFTER THE LODGE IS OVER,  
AND THE BRETHREN NOT GONE.

YOU may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only, as masons, of the universal religion above-mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will.

3.—BEHAVIOUR WHEN BRETHREN MEET WITH-  
OUT STRANGERS, BUT NOT IN A LODGE  
FORMED.

YOU are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each

other brother, freely giving mutual instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a mason : for though all masons are, as brethren, upon the same level, yet masonry takes no honour from a man that he had before ; nay, rather it adds to his honour, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4.—BEHAVIOUR IN PRESENCE OF STRANGERS,  
NOT MASONS.

You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated ; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honour of the worshipful fraternity.

5.—BEHAVIOUR AT HOME AND IN YOUR  
NEIGHBOURHOOD.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise



man ; particularly, not to let your family, friends, and neighbours, know the concerns of the lodge, &c. ; but wisely to consult your own honour, and that of your antient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after lodge hours are past ; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6.—BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS A STRANGE  
BROTHER.

You are cautiously to examine him in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly ; and if he is in want you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved. You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability ; only to prefer a poor brother that is a good man

and true before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally,—All these charges you are to observe and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way ; cultivating brotherly love the foundation and cape-stone, the cement and glory, of this antient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honour and safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge ; and from thence you may appeal to the grand lodge, at the quarterly communication, as has been the antient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation ; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of master and fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law-suits, that so you may find the affair of masonry with the more alacrity and success ; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending

brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their process, or law-suit, without wrath and rancour, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued, that all may see the benign influence of masonry, as all true masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time.

*Amen, so mote it be.*

# GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

## *GOVERNMENT OF THE CRAFT,*

ESTABLISHED BY THE

### **Grand Lodge.**

.....

THE public interests of the fraternity are managed by a general representation of all private lodges on record, together with the present and past grand officers, and the grand master at their head. This collective body is stiled **THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND**, and its members rank in the following order:

1. The Grand Master,
  2. Past Grand Masters,
  3. Deputy Grand Master,
  4. Past Deputy Grand Masters,
  5. Provincial Grand Masters,
  6. Past Provincial Grand Masters,
  7. Grand Wardens,
  8. Past Grand Wardens,
  9. Grand Chaplain,
  10. Past Grand Chaplains,
  11. Grand Treasurer,
  12. Past Grand Treasurers,
  13. Grand Registrar,
  14. Past Grand Registrars,
  15. Grand Secretary,
  16. Past Grand Secretaries,
  17. Grand Deacons,
  18. Past Grand Deacons,
  19. Grand Superintendant of the Works,
  20. Grand Director of the Ceremonies,
  21. Grand Sword Bearer,
  22. Grand Organist,
- The Grand Stewards of the Year,  
The Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of  
the Grand Stewards' Lodge,  
The Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of  
every Warranted Lodge.

All brethren who have been regularly elected and installed as master of a lodge, and who have executed the office for one year, shall rank as past masters, and shall be members of the grand lodge, so long as they continue subscribing members of any lodge. But if a past master shall cease to subscribe to a lodge for the space of twelve months, he shall no longer enjoy the rank of past master, or continue a member of the grand lodge.

Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the craft, may, by a vote of the grand lodge, duly confirmed, be constituted honorary members of the grand lodge, with such rank as may be thought proper.

1. The master or wardens of any lodge, not being able to attend their duty in grand lodge, may, by a written document, appoint other members of their lodge, duly qualified, to represent them: namely, a past master to represent the master, and any past warden, or one of the deacons, to represent a warden. Such appointment must be delivered to the proper officer at the entrance of the grand lodge.

2. No member of the grand lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing.
3. Should any lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the grand lodge during the last year, the master, wardens, and past masters of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of the grand lodge until such returns and payments shall have been completed.
4. No brother shall hold more than one office in the grand lodge at one and the same time.
5. Four grand lodges shall be holden, for quarterly communication, in each year, viz. on the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which none shall be present but the proper members, without permission of the grand master, or other presiding grand officer. No visitor shall speak to any question without leave of the grand master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.
6. It being essential to the interests of the craft that all matters of business to be brought under the consideration of the grand lodge should be previ-



ously known to the grand officers and masters of lodges, that, through them all the representatives of lodges may be apprised of such business, and be prepared to decide thereon, without being taken by surprise, a general committee, consisting of the present and past grand officers and the master of every regular lodge shall meet on the Wednesday immediately preceding each quarterly communication ; at which meeting, all reports or representations from the most worshipful grand master, or any board or committee appointed by the grand lodge, shall be read ; and any member of the grand lodge intending to make a motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, state, in writing, the nature of his intended motion or business, that the same may be read. No motion, or other matter, shall be brought into discussion, in the grand lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to this general committee.

The committee, when assembled, shall be governed by the laws enacted for the regulation of the grand lodge, during the time of business. If the master of any lodge cannot attend, he may certify that fact by writing, under his hand, and, at the same time, appoint a past master of his lodge to represent him.



At this committee, six masters or past masters of lodges shall be nominated to attend, within the porch of the grand lodge, at each subsequent quarterly communication, to see that none, except those who are qualified, and who have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, be admitted.

7. It shall be in the power of the grand master, or, in his absence, of the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, of the grand wardens, to summon and hold grand lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in their opinion, require it; the particular reason for convening such lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

8. There shall be a masonic festival, annually, on the Wednesday next following the great national festival of St. George, which shall be dedicated to brotherly love and refreshment, and to which all regular masons may have access, on providing themselves with tickets from the grand stewards of the year. No private lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

9. If, at any grand lodge, stated or occasional, the grand master be absent, the lodge shall be ruled by the grand officer next in rank and seniority who may be present, and, if no grand officer be present, by the master of the senior lodge.

N.B. The grand lodge is declared to be opened in ample form when the grand master is present, in due form when a past grand master or the deputy presides, at all other times, only in form, yet with the same authority.

10. In the grand lodge resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating, them, provided that they continue to preserve the antient land-marks of the order. The grand lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding, all matters relative to the craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers, which it may exercise either by itself or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the grand lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges and expelling brethren from the craft, a power which it ought not to delegate to any subordinate authority in England.

11. No lodge shall be erased, nor any brother expelled, until the master or officers of the lodge, or the offending brother, shall have been summoned to show cause, in the grand lodge, why such sentence should not be recorded.

12. All differences or complaints that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing, and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the proper board or committee appointed by the grand lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

13. When any memorial, petition, remonstrance, or other document, shall be presented by any member of the grand lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it shall declare that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

14. The grand master shall be nominated, according to antient usage, at the quarterly communication in December, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the grand lodge nearest the vernal equinox; namely, in March the election shall take place. The grand

master so elected shall, either on the day of the grand masonic festival, or on the day immediately preceding, as he may direct, be regularly installed. He is then to appoint his grand officers, who are thereupon to be installed or invested in antient form.

15. No brother below the rank of a past grand master shall assume the grand master's chair, though he be entitled, in the absence of the grand master, to rule the grand lodge.

REGULATIONS *for the* GOVERNMENT *of*  
*the* GRAND LODGE *during the Time of*  
PUBLIC BUSINESS.

THE grand lodge being opened, the by-laws are to be read. The minutes of the last quarterly communication, and of any intervening grand lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and other business regularly proceeded on.

1. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote and the grand master two votes; unless the lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. The votes of the members are always to be signified by each hold-

ing up one of his hands, which uplifted hands the grand wardens are to count, unless the number should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary.

2. At the third stroke of the grand master's gavel, or whenever the grand master shall call to order, there shall be general silence.

3. All members shall keep their seats, except the grand deacons or grand stewards, who are allowed to move about, from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

4. No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

5. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand master, nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless he shall be wandering from the point, or the grand master shall think fit to call him to order; but, after he has been set right, he may proceed, if he observe due order and decorum.

6. If any member shall have been twice called to

order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence at the same meeting, the grand master shall peremptorily command him to quit the lodge for that meeting.

7. Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or what he has said, shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the communication, and declared incapable of being a member of any grand lodge, till, at another time, he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

8. No motion for a new law or regulation, or for the alteration or repeal of an old one, shall be made, until it shall have been proposed in or communicated to the general committee, which meets on the Wednesday preceding each quarterly communication, nor until it shall have been handed up in writing to the grand master. After having been perused and found by him not to contain any thing contrary to the antient landmarks of the order, the motion may be publicly proposed. If seconded, the question shall be put thereon for the opinion of the grand lodge. If approved and confirmed, at the next ensuing meeting of the grand lodge, it becomes a law of the society.



9. No vote for the grant of any money as a gratuity or reward to a brother shall be valid, unless it shall have been regularly proposed, seconded, and read, at a quarterly communication, and considered and confirmed at the subsequent grand lodge.

10. No motion on a new subject shall be made nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

*Of GRAND MASTER.*

1. THE grand master shall, according to antient usage, be nominated at the quarterly communication in December, in every year, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the grand lodge nearest to the vernal equinox, namely, in March, the election shall take place. The grand master, so elected, shall, either on the day of the grand masonic festival or on the day immediately preceding, as he may direct, be regularly installed. He is then to nominate his grand officers, who are thereupon to be installed or invested in antient form.

2. If the grand master should die during his

mastership, or by sickness, absence, or otherwise, be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the deputy grand master, or, in his absence, the grand wardens, shall assemble the grand lodge immediately, to record the event; which grand lodge shall appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding grand master to act as grand master until a new election take place; if he decline to act, then the last but one, and so on; but, if no former grand master be found, the deputy or the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall proceed as principal. At the quarterly communication next ensuing, a new grand master shall be put in nomination, and the election shall take place at the subsequent quarterly grand lodge.

3. The grand master may, by warrant, appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent him in a sister grand lodge. He may also constitute any distinguished brother, who may be regularly deputed from a sister grand lodge, a member of the grand lodge of England with such rank as may be appropriate.

4. The grand master has full authority to preside in every lodge, and to order any of his grand offi-



cers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand. His wardens are also to act as wardens of that particular lodge, during his presence; but, if the grand wardens be absent, then the grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons to act there as his wardens pro tempore.

5. The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge he may think proper.

6. Should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his grand officers, he may submit the cause of complaint to the grand lodge; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well-founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another. But no grand officer can be removed unless with the approbation of the grand lodge.

7. The grand master may summon any lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If they do not comply or give sufficient reason for their non-compliance, such

summons is to be repeated; and, should they still persist in their contumacy, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

8. If the grand master should be satisfied that any brother has been illegally, or without sufficient cause, suspended, removed, or excluded from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by any private lodge or other subordinate authority, he may order him to be reinstated or restored, and may also suspend, until the next ensuing quarterly communication, any lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

9. After the grand lodge shall have decided that the brethren holding a warrant have rendered themselves unworthy of longer possessing the same, the grand master may transfer such warrant to other brethren whom he may think deserving. Such warrant shall have a new number on the list, at the bottom of the lodges then on record.

10. The grand master shall not be applied to on any business concerning masons or masonry but through the deputy or other proper grand officer.

## THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. 31

11. If the grand master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by the occasion ; because, hitherto, the antient fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event which they have presumed would never happen.

### *Of* DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

1. **THIS** officer is to be appointed, annually, by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, is to be immediately installed, according to antient usage. He must have been master of some regular lodge. In the absence of the grand master the deputy possesses all his powers and privileges.

2. The deputy grand master has full authority, unless the grand master be present, to preside in every lodge which he may visit, with the master of the lodge on his right hand. The grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of that particular lodge, during the deputy's continuance there ; but, if the grand wardens be absent, then the deputy grand master may command the wardens of the lodge or any master masons to act as his wardens pro tempore.

## 32 THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

3. If the deputy grand master should be absent from any grand lodge, the grand officer next in rank and seniority shall act pro tempore.

4. The deputy grand master cannot be removed unless for sufficient cause appearing to the grand lodge. But, should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of his deputy, he may submit the case to the grand lodge; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

5. If the deputy grand master neglect to attend his duty in the grand lodge, he shall forfeit, for the first time, three guineas to the general fund of charity; for the second neglect, this fine shall be doubled; and if he neglect to attend a third time during the year, or refuse to pay the fines when incurred, his office shall be considered as vacated, and any rank or distinction he may have acquired in consequence of such appointment shall be forfeited.

*Of* GRAND WARDENS.

1. THE grand wardens are appointed by the grand master, annually, on the day of his installation, and, if present, are to be immediately installed. These officers should have regularly served the office of master of a lodge. They cannot act as wardens of a private lodge while they continue grand wardens.

2. When the actual grand wardens are in the lodge no others can supply their places, but in their absence the senior past grand wardens present shall act *pro tempore*. If no past grand warden be present the grand master may direct any master of a lodge to act as grand warden for that occasion.

3. The grand wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the grand master, and while he presides in any particular lodge are to act there as his wardens.

4. A grand warden cannot be removed, unless for reasons which appear sufficient to the grand

lodge; but should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of his grand wardens, he may submit the case to the grand lodge; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well-founded, he may displace such grand warden and nominate another.

5. If the grand wardens do not attend their duty in grand lodge they shall be subject to the following fines, to be paid to the general fund of charity, viz. for the first neglect, the senior grand warden two guineas, the junior grand warden one guinea; for a second neglect of duty the above fines shall be doubled; and if they neglect to attend a third time within the year, or refuse to pay the fines incurred as above, their offices shall be considered as vacated, and any rank or distinction they may have acquired in consequence of their appointment shall be forfeited.

*Of* GRAND CHAPLAIN.

THE grand chaplain is to be appointed by the grand master on the day of his installation. He shall attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge, and there offer up solemn prayer, suitable to the occasion, as established by the usage of the fraternity.

*Of* GRAND TREASURER.

1. THE grand treasurer shall be elected by the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

2. He shall, when required, give a joint bond, with two sureties, to the grand master, and to such other trustees as the grand lodge shall nominate, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for the due performance of his trust.

3. To the grand treasurer shall be committed all money raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the society, of which he



## 36 THE GRAND REGISTRAR.

shall keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall disburse the same in such manner as the grand lodge shall direct, and produce his accounts of receipts and disbursements, before every quarterly communication; and these accounts shall be annually audited by a committee, and their report made thereon to the quarterly communication in March.

### *Of* GRAND REGISTRAR.

1. THE grand registrar is to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and, if present, invested according to antient custom.

2. He shall have the custody of the seals of the grand lodge, and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the grand lodge, as well as to such as the grand master, in conformity to the established laws and regulations of the craft, may direct.

3. He is to superintend the office of the records of the grand lodge, and to take care that the several documents issued from his office be in due form.



*Of* GRAND SECRETARY.

1. THE grand secretary is to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation; he may have a clerk, or assistant, if he think fit. Such assistant must be a master mason, but is not, by the appointment, a member of the grand lodge; and, therefore, he cannot attend therein without leave, nor, if present, speak without special permission.

2. The grand secretary is to issue summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards and committees, and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings, to receive the returns from the several lodges and enter them in the books of the grand lodge; to transmit to all the lodges the accounts of the proceedings of the quarterly communications, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered, either by the grand master or grand lodge; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c. and to lay them before the grand master or other proper authority; to attend the grand master and to take to him any books and papers he may direct; and generally to do all such

## 38 THE GRAND DEACONS, ETC.

things as heretofore have been done or ought to be done by a grand secretary.

### *Of* GRAND DEACONS.

1. THE grand deacons are to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and must have regularly served the office of warden of a private lodge.

2. If the grand deacons be absent, the grand master may appoint any master of a lodge to officiate pro tempore.

### *Of* GRAND SUPERINTENDANT *of the* WORKS, GRAND DIRECTOR *of the* CEREMONIES, GRAND SWORD BEARER, *and* GRAND ORGANIST.

1. THE grand superintendant of the works, director of the ceremonies, sword bearer, and organist, are to be appointed annually by the grand master, on the day of his installation. They must be master masons and

## THE GRAND SUPERINTENDANT, ETC. 39

are to attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

2. The grand superintendant of the works ought to be a brother well skilled in the science of geometry and in architecture. He is to advise with the board of general purposes on all plans of building or edifices undertaken by the grand lodge, and furnish plans and estimates for the same; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans approved by the grand master, the grand lodge, and the board of general purposes; he is to suggest improvements, where necessary, in all the edifices of the grand lodge; and, on the first meeting of the board of general purposes in every year, report on the state of repair or dilapidation of such edifices, and make such farther reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient.

3. None of the grand officers can be removed, unless for reasons which appear sufficient to the grand lodge; but, should the grand master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his grand officers, he may submit the case to the grand lodge; and should it appear to the majority of the

brethren present that the complaint be well founded, he may displace such grand officer and nominate another.

### *Of* GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

GRAND standard bearers may be appointed by the grand master as occasion shall require; they must be master masons, and are to carry the standards of the grand lodge, grand patron, and grand master, on all grand ceremonies. They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the grand lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a grand officer.

Any grand officer, entitled to have a standard, may appoint a standard bearer whenever it shall be necessary, who must be a master mason.

### *Of* GRAND TYLERS.

1. THE grand tylers are to be nominated by the grand master; they must be master masons, and are to continue in office during pleasure.

2. The grand tylers are to receive, from the grand secretary, the summonses for all meetings of the grand lodge, its boards or committees, and carefully to deliver the same. They are to attend all such meetings, assist in the arrangements, and see that none be admitted but those properly entitled.

3. If any grand tyler shall, without the special licence of the grand master or his deputy, attend at any masonic funeral, or other public procession, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master, or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler or attendant on a lodge, and be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

### GRAND FESTIVAL.

1. THE annual masonic festival, in England, shall be on the Wednesday following the great national festival of St. George, to which all regular masons may be admitted, on providing themselves with tickets from the grand stewards appointed for the occasion.

42      THE GRAND STEWARDS.

2. No lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

3. The grand stewards are strictly enjoined not to introduce any refreshment into the hall after the grand master and his officers shall have departed.

4. The grand festival shall be so regulated, by the grand stewards, that no expense whatever may be brought upon the grand lodge.

*Of* GRAND STEWARDS.

1. EIGHTEEN stewards shall be annually appointed, for the regulation of the grand festival, under the direction of the grand master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

2. The stewards for the year 1816 shall be appointed, by the grand master, from eighteen different lodges, each of which lodges shall, in future, recommend one of its subscribing members, who must be a master mason, to be presented, by the former steward

of that lodge, for the approbation and appointment of the grand master.

3. The name and residence of the member recommended as steward for the year ensuing shall, at least fourteen days previous to the grand festival, be transmitted, by the lodge recommending, to the grand secretary.

4. No brother shall be presented as a grand steward unless he was made in the lodge by which he is recommended, or unless he shall have been twelve months a subscribing member to it.

5. No lodge shall (under the penalty of forfeiting the privilege of nomination) subscribe or in any manner contribute towards the expense to be incurred by any steward in the discharge of the duties of his stewardship; and any steward who shall accept of any sum of money towards such expense shall forfeit all privilege or distinction which he had acquired in consequence of his nomination to or serving in that office.

6. Should any brother, recommended as a grand steward, decline or be incapable of discharging the



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duties of the office, the lodge which recommended him shall, when informed of the circumstance, transmit the name of another member to supply his place, in the manner before directed.

7. If any lodge possessing the privilege of recommendation shall neglect to send to the grand secretary the name of one of its members, or to supply the place of one who shall decline or become incapable of discharging the office, as required by the preceding articles, the lodge shall forfeit such privilege, and the grand master shall nominate another lodge to have the privilege of recommendation in future.

8. The grand stewards shall so regulate the festival that no expense whatever may be brought upon the grand lodge.

9. The grand stewards for the year shall wear jewels of silver (not gilded) pendant to red collars, bear white rods, and line their white leather aprons with red silk. Past grand stewards are entitled to wear similar aprons. (See article Regalia.)

10. The grand stewards shall have the exclusive privilege of becoming members of the grand



## THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER. 45

stewards lodge; subject, however, to the by-laws and regulations of that lodge.

11. The grand stewards lodge shall not have a number, but shall be registered in the books of the grand lodge, and placed in the printed lists, at the head of all other lodges, and rank accordingly; and shall be represented in the grand lodge by its master, past masters, and wardens.

12. The grand stewards lodge, being constituted as a master masons lodge, can have no power of making, passing, or raising masons.

### *Of* PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

THE office of provincial grand master was found particularly necessary in the year 1726, on account of the great increase of the craft and the number of country lodges, that there might be an immediate head in each province, to whom application might be made, without waiting for the decision or opinion of the grand lodge.

1. The appointment of this officer, for counties and for large and populous districts, is a

## 46 THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

prerogative of the grand master, by whom, or, in his absence, by his deputy, a patent may be granted, during pleasure, to such brother of eminence and ability in the craft as may be thought worthy of the appointment. By this patent he is invested with a rank and power, in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the grand master himself. He shall be regularly installed at the first provincial grand lodge which he may hold after his appointment.

2. He is empowered to appoint a deputy and other grand officers for his province, who must be residents, and subscribing members to some lodge within the district.

3. He is to preside in every lodge he may visit within his district, with his deputy provincial grand master on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand ; his wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of this particular lodge during his presence ; but, if they are absent, the provincial grand master may direct the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons, to act as his wardens pro tempore.

4. He shall hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, within his district,

## THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER. 47

and may proceed to admonition, or fine, or to suspension, until the next meeting of the united grand lodge, according to the general laws of the craft. A minute of all such proceedings, stating the offence and the law applicable to it, together with the decision, is to be transmitted to the grand master. When the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in the judgment of the provincial grand master, to require the erasure of a lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, he shall make a special report to the united grand lodge, with his opinion thereon.

The provincial grand master has no power to expel a mason, though he may, when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed, or excluded, from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a lodge, order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend, until the next quarterly communication, the lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

5. If the provincial grand master or his deputy shall neglect to proceed on any case or business, which may be sent for his decision, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the board of general purposes. An appeal, in all cases, lies from the provincial grand master to

## 48 THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

the grand lodge, or grand master. (See article Appeal.)

6. The provincial grand master may summon any lodge or brother, within his district, to attend him, or to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If they do not comply, or give sufficient reason for their non-compliance, the summons is to be repeated; and, should they still persist in their contumacy, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the united grand lodge or grand master.

7. He has power to give or to refuse consent for the removal of a lodge from town to town within his province, or from his province into another, or from another province into his own.

8. He shall hold a provincial grand lodge, in such place as may seem to him most convenient, at least once in each year, and which may also be a masonic festival. He may convene grand lodges of emergency whenever in his judgment it may be necessary. He may likewise appoint stewards for economical arrange-

## THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER. 49

ments, (not exceeding six,) but who take no permanent rank or distinction in the province.

9. He is required by himself, or his deputy, to correspond with the united grand lodge, and to transmit to the grand secretary, at or prior to the quarterly communication in March, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, and of the state of masonry within his province, together with a list of such lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the united grand lodge.

10. To insure the regular performance of the duties of the provincial grand master, and to prevent the inconveniences which must arise from the neglect of them, he may authorise his deputy to execute all the functions of the office in his name, and may, for this purpose, invest him by patent, under his hand and seal, with all the requisite powers, during pleasure.

11. The provincial grand master must transmit the name and place of abode of his deputy, in writing, to all the lodges of his district, and also to the grand secretary, in order to have him registered, within one month of the appointment; and, at the same time, particularly specify to them, whether he intends the busi-

## 50 DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER.

ness of the province to be transacted through himself or his deputy.

12. If the provincial grand master die, resign, or be suspended, or removed, the authority of his deputy ceases, nor can any provincial grand lodge be holden until he be reinstated or a successor appointed.

13. The provincial grand master, holding his office at the pleasure of the grand master, and the power of the deputy as well as of the provincial grand lodge emanating from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, he or his deputy must be responsible that the provincial grand lodge do not exceed its lawful powers; he is, therefore, to cause correct minutes to be kept of all its proceedings, and to produce them to the grand master or grand lodge when required.

### *Of* DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

It being most desirable, and highly conducive to the prosperity of the craft, that persons of high rank and consideration within the respective countries should take upon themselves the office of provincial grand master, it is permitted to such officer to appoint a deputy; by whom, when properly authorised by patent, all the functions of the office may be performed.



## DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER. 51

1. The deputy provincial grand master must have previously served the office of master in some regular lodge, and be resident within the province. His name and place of abode must be communicated, in writing, by the provincial grand master, to all the lodges within the district, and also registered with the grand secretary in London, within one month of the appointment. The provincial grand master must, at the same time, specify whether the business of the province is to be transacted by himself or his deputy.

2. He is to be appointed by patent, and holds his office during pleasure, and his authority ceases on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal, of the provincial grand master.

3. He is invested with the rank of a deputy grand master, within the province, and presides, unless the provincial grand master be present, in any lodge he may visit within his district. When the provincial grand master is present the deputy is to be placed on his right hand, and the master of the lodge on his left. He is not, by his office, a member of the united grand lodge, nor does he possess any rank without his province, though he is entitled to wear the clothing of a provincial grand officer in all masonic meetings. (See article Regalia.)

## 52 PROVINCIAL GRAND WARDENS, ETC.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND WARDENS *and other* OFFICERS.

THESE officers are to be annually nominated and installed, or invested according to their stations in the provincial grand lodge ; and when so regularly appointed, they possess, within their particular district, the rank and privileges of grand officers ; but they are not, by such appointment, members of the united grand lodge, nor do they take any rank out of their province, though they are entitled to wear their clothing as provincial grand officers or past officers in all masonic assemblies. (See article Regalia.)

No brother can be appointed a grand warden unless he be the master of a lodge, or has regularly served in that office ; nor a grand deacon, unless he be a warden or past warden of a lodge. If grand stewards are appointed, the number shall not exceed six, nor shall they take any permanent rank or distinction in the province.

### *Of* PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

1. THE provincial grand lodge of each province is to be assembled by the provincial grand master.



## THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LOGDES. 53

or his deputy at least once in each year for business; and which may also be a masonic festival.

2. The present and past provincial grand officers, being subscribing members of any lodge within the district, with the masters, past masters, and wardens, of all the lodges, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall attend the same when duly summoned, or depute some brethren properly qualified to represent them.

3. The provincial grand lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, and of making regulations for the guidance of the private lodges of the province; provided that none of these are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the laws and constitutions of the united grand lodge of England.

4. Various provinces having experienced great advantage from the establishment of a local fund, to be appropriated to charitable and other masonic purposes, power is, therefore, given to each provincial grand lodge to direct payments to be made by the provincial grand officers and the lodges in the province for this desirable purpose, (exclusive of the contributions payable to the united grand lodge). These payments

## 54 THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

by lodges shall not exceed the following sums, viz. six-pence per quarter for every contributing member of a lodge, five shillings for every person who has been initiated, and one shilling for every member who has joined any lodge since the last payment. This fund cannot be established without the concurrence of, at least, two-thirds of the members present in provincial grand lodge, nor unless each lodge in the province shall have had notice of the meeting, and of the intention to propose the establishment of such fund, nor until the decision shall have been confirmed at a subsequent grand lodge. If this fund be established, the mode of contribution by lodges, in proportion to the number of their members, shall, on no pretence, be departed from, though the provincial grand lodge may diminish any of the payments, or enact only part of them at their discretion. Thus, country lodges can, in no case, be subjected to fees exceeding those constantly paid by every lodge within the London district, while their members will have the advantage of a local fund as well as of the general fund of charity in London. (See article Contributions.)

5. The provincial grand lodge may enact such regulations as they may deem necessary for the application of this fund.

## THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES. 55

6. The provincial grand lodge shall elect a treasurer annually, by whom a regular account of the receipts and disbursements of this fund shall be kept. These accounts must be produced at every provincial grand lodge, and audited once in each year, and a copy thereof transmitted to the lodges within the province.

7. Correct minutes of all the proceedings of the provincial grand lodge shall be kept in a book proper for the purpose, and which shall be produced, by the provincial grand master, for the inspection of the grand master or grand lodge whenever required.

8. As the provincial grand lodge emanates from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, it possesses no other powers than those here specified. It, therefore, follows, that no provincial grand lodge can meet but by the sanction of the provincial grand master or his deputy; and that it ceases to exist on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the provincial grand master, until he be reinstated or a successor appointed, by whose authority they may again be regularly convoked. The provincial grand master or the deputy, as the case may be, is responsible that the provincial grand lodge does not exceed its lawful powers.

56      DISTRICT GRAND LODGES.

9. Should, however, the provincial grand master desire the opinion of his provincial grand lodge on the subject of any masonic complaint or irregularity which may have arisen within his province, they shall fully inquire into the matter and report their opinion thereon to the provincial grand master, with whom the final decision remains, unless there shall be an appeal to the united grand lodge against such decision.

*Of* DISTRICT GRAND LODGES,  
IN COLONIES OR FOREIGN PARTS.

It being necessary, on account of the distance of foreign district grand lodges, and the consequent delay in their communications with the grand lodge of England, that their powers should be more extensive, the grand lodge delegates to its foreign district grand lodges, meeting under a grand master duly authorised and appointed by the grand master of England, in addition to the powers before specified, that of expelling masons, and erasing lodges within the district, subject however to appeal to the grand lodge of England.

*Of PRIVATE LODGES.*

1. THE masonic officers of a lodge are the master and his two wardens, with their assistants, the two deacons, inner guard, and tyler; to which, for the better regulation of the private concerns of the lodge, may be added other officers, such as chaplain, treasurer, secretary, &c.

If a prince of the blood royal should honour any private lodge by accepting the office of master, he may appoint a deputy master, who shall be regularly installed, and entitled, when out of office, to all the privileges of a past master.\*

2. Every lodge shall annually elect its master and treasurer by ballot, such master having been regularly appointed and having served as warden of a warranted lodge;† and, at the next meeting after his election, when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be installed in the chair, according to antient usage; after which he is to appoint his wardens and other officers.

N.B. It is not essential, although very desirable, that a brother should be present when

\* *This installation confers upon the deputy master all the privileges of an actual master.—Grand Lodge, 7th Dec. 1825*

† *For one year.*

appointed to any office, provided it be known that he will accept the same.

3. No master of the tavern or house, at which the lodge meets, shall be appointed to and hold any office in the lodge, without a dispensation from the grand master or the provincial grand master.

4. Every lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the grand lodge; the by-laws must, therefore, be submitted to the approbation of the grand master, or the provincial grand master, and, when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master; and, when any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be transmitted.

5. Every lodge shall have its by-laws fairly written, and shall also keep a book or books in which the master or some brother, appointed by him as secretary, shall enter the names of its members and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, ad-



mission, or initiation, passing and raising ; and also their ages, as nearly as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades,\* together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written.

6. A lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called, by the authority of the master or, in his absence, of the senior warden, but on no pretence without such authority first given. The particular reason of calling the lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and, afterwards, recorded on the minutes, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

7. If the meeting of a lodge at its usual place should, by any circumstance, be rendered impossible or improper, the master may appoint any other place, and consult his brethren what ought to be done on such emergency.

8. Every lodge, when regularly removed to a new place of meeting, (vide Removal of Lodges,)

\* Books adapted to this purpose, corresponding with the returns to be made to the grand lodge, may (for the convenience of lodges) be had at the office of the grand secretary.

or whenever the day of assembling shall be altered, shall immediately send notice thereof to the grand secretary, and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master.

9. The precedence of lodges is derived from the number of their constitution, as recorded in the books of the grand lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged nor its officers admitted into the united grand lodge or a provincial grand lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

10. Any lodge which may not be distinguished by a name or title, being desirous of taking one, must, for that purpose, procure the approbation of the grand master, or provincial grand master, and the name must be registered with the grand secretary. No lodge shall be permitted to alter its name without the like approbation.

11. No lodge can make a mason or admit a member without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions. For the regulations, see head of Proposing Candidates, &c.



12. No lodge shall, on any pretence, make more than five new brothers in one day, unless by dispensation; nor shall a lodge be permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day; nor shall a higher degree in masonry be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, nor until he has passed an examination in open lodge in that degree.\*

Great irregularities having arisen, as well from the admission of candidates without due notice and inquiry into their character and qualifications as from the passing and raising of masons without due instruction in the respective degrees, to the great discredit of our antient and honourable fraternity, it is determined that no emergency can justify a violation of this antient law, but that every lodge offending herein shall be liable to erasure.

13. No other lodge shall initiate into masonry any non-commissioned officer or corporal belonging to a regiment or battalion to which a military lodge is attached, nor shall any lodge initiate any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as a

\* *No dispensation can be granted to suspend the operation of this law.*

serving brother, or by dispensation from the grand master.

14. No lodge shall make a mason for a less consideration than three guineas, exclusive of the registering fee, nor on any pretence remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum: the member who proposes any candidate must be responsible to the lodge for all the fees payable on account of his initiation.

This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated by the lodge which they are to serve; provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master be first obtained.

15. Every lodge must receive as a member, without further proposition or ballot, any brother initiated therein, provided such brother express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation, as no lodge should introduce into masonry any person whom the brethren might consider unfit to be a member.

16. Every lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the returns of its members, as no person is entitled to partake of

the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a lodge; except in the following cases, to which the limitation of two years is not meant to extend, *viz.* shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of masonry, through the neglect of their lodges, in not registering their names, any brother, so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees to his lodge, including the register-fee, shall be capable of enjoying the privileges of the craft. But the offending lodge shall be reported to the board of general purposes, and rigorously proceeded against for detaining monies which are the property of the grand lodge.

17. No lodge shall admit a visitor, unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, after due examination, by one of the brethren present. Such visitor must comply with the regulations of the craft, as established for the first visit of any brother to a lodge; and, during his continuance, must be subject to the by-laws of the lodge. The master is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

18. Each lodge shall procure for every brother initiated therein, a grand lodge certificate, to be paid for, by the lodge ; and no lodge shall grant a private certificate to any brother, except for the purpose of his obtaining a grand lodge certificate, or in cases particularly specified in the book of constitution. The lodge shall not make a charge for such private certificate.

19. No lodge, or officer or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

20. No lodge shall form any public masonic procession without a license from the grand master, or a provincial grand master.

21. All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among free-masons, some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as may be convenient.

If any lodge shall give its sanction for a lodge of instruction being holden under its warrant, such lodge shall be responsible that the proceedings in the lodge of instruction are correct and regular, and that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of the grand lodge.

22. All monies received or paid on account of the lodge shall be entered in proper books. The fees or dues received on account of, and payable to, the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodge, shall be kept separate and distinct from the monies belonging to the private fund of the lodge, and shall be deposited in the hands of the master instead of the treasurer of the lodge, and shall be transmitted to the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodge, at such times as the laws of the craft require. The accounts of the lodge shall be audited, at least once in every year, by a committee to be appointed by the lodge.

23. If any brother behave in such a way as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be thrice formally admonished by the master ; and, if he persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the by-laws of that parti-

cular lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

24. No lodge shall exclude any member without giving him due notice of the charge preferred against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, together with the cause of his exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary ; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master or his deputy.

25. The jewels and furniture of every lodge belong to, and are the property of the master, wardens, and brethren of such lodge ; and the master of the house where the lodge is held shall have no property therein : nor shall the master of any tavern or public-house be suffered to be the owner of the jewels or furniture of any lodge, for the purpose of having such lodge holden at his house, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the constitution. Nor shall any jewel be worn in a lodge other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel, as shall be conformable to, or consistent with, those degrees which are recognised by the grand lodge.

26. All minutes, lists, and books of account,



belonging to a lodge, must be produced by the master, when he shall be so required by competent authority.

27. No lodge shall presume to make application to the grand master, on business concerning masonry, but through the deputy or other proper officer.

28. The master, past masters, and wardens, of every warranted lodge, are members of the grand lodge; but they cannot be admitted without their proper jewels and clothing.

29. The master or wardens of a lodge, not being able to attend their duty in grand lodge, may, by a written document, appoint other members of the lodge, duly qualified, to represent them: namely, a past master to represent the master, and any past warden or one of the deacons to represent a warden; such appointment shall be delivered to the proper officer, at the entrance of the grand lodge.

30. The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, past masters, and wardens, before the meeting of the grand lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

31. Each lodge shall make its returns regularly to the grand secretary, according to the regulations under the heads London and Country Lodges; and, if it become in arrear in its payments to the grand lodge for one year, or do not meet during that period, such lodge is liable to erasure; nor can any of its officers be permitted to attend the grand lodge, until all arrears shall have been discharged.

32. If a lodge be dissolved, the constitution shall be delivered up to the grand master, and shall not, on any account, be transferred without his consent.

33. If the warrant or constitution of a lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the grand master, or a provincial grand master, such constitution shall be forfeited, and the lodge erased.

34. As every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the grand lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant: if, therefore, the majority of any lodge should determine to quit the society, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members, who adhere to their allegiance. If all the members of a lodge



withdraw themselves, their constitution ceases and becomes extinct ; and all the authority thereby granted, or enjoyed, reverts to the grand lodge.

35. If the brethren holding a warrant for a lodge render themselves unworthy of longer possessing it, the grand master may, after the grand lodge shall have decided on that fact, transfer such warrant to other brethren, whom he may think deserving, with a new number, at the bottom of the lodges then on record. But no lodge shall be erased, or its warrant declared forfeited, until the master or officers shall have been warned, in writing, of their offence, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

36. If any lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers, or accounts; to the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorised by the grand lodge, and do not comply, or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, the summons is to be repeated ; and, if it still persist in its contumacy, such lodge may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

37. A lodge offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no

specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds ; for a second offence of a similar nature, within three years, it shall be, not less than two, nor more than ten pounds ; and if the lodge shall refuse to pay the fine, or be guilty of a third offence, within three years of the second offence, the lodge shall be erased, and its constitution forfeited.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general charity.

#### *Of* LODGES *within the* LONDON DISTRICT.

ALL lodges in London, or within ten miles thereof, are considered as London lodges ; and, therefore, are not under the jurisdiction of provincial grand masters. These lodges are to observe the following regulations, in addition to all those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Each of these lodges shall transmit to the grand secretary, on or before the quarterly communications in June and December, a regular list

of its members, and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein since its last return, with the dates of their admission, initiation, passing and raising; and also their ages, as nearly as possible at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades; which list must be signed by the master and secretary. All the contributions due must, at the same time, be transmitted to the grand lodge. (See article Contributions.\*)

N.B. No person initiated into masonry can be entitled to partake of the general charity, or other privilege, unless his name shall have been duly registered, and the fees paid.

2. No lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

*Of* COUNTRY LODGES *in* DISTRICTS,  
FOR WHICH A PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER  
IS APPOINTED.

ALL lodges at a greater distance than ten miles from London are considered as country lodges,

\* Books adapted to this purpose, corresponding with the returns to be made to the grand lodge, may (for the convenience of lodges) be had, free of expense, by application to the grand secretary.

and are to observe the following laws and regulations, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. Country lodges are under the immediate superintendence of the grand master of their respective provinces; to whom, or to his deputy, they are to apply in all cases of difficulty or doubt, and to whom all complaints and disputes must be transmitted. If those officers should neglect to proceed in the business, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the board of general purposes, and an appeal in all cases lies to the grand lodge or grand master.

2. Every lodge shall, however, at least once in the year, transmit, by direct communication to the grand secretary, a regular list of its members, and of the brethren initiated or admitted therein since their last return, with the dates of initiating, passing, and raising, every brother; also their ages as nearly as possible at that time, and their titles, professions, additions, or trades, together with all monies due or payable to the grand lodge; which list is to be signed by the master and secretary. (For the fees payable see article Contributions.)

N.B. No person initiated into masonry can be entitled to partake of the general charity, or other

privilege, unless his name shall have been duly registered and the fees paid.

3. Applications for grand lodge certificates are also to be made direct to the grand secretary, and if the name of the brother, wishing for the certificate, has not been previously registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such fee has been paid. (See article Certificate.)

4. The master, wardens, and all past masters, subscribing to any lodge, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall be bound to attend its meetings when duly summoned, or to depute some brethren properly qualified to represent them.

5. Every lodge shall make a return similar to that required to be made to the grand secretary, once in each year, or oftener if required, to their provincial grand master, at such times as he may appoint.

6. Every lodge shall also transmit, with the said return, to the provincial grand master, such

sums of money as may have been directed by a vote of the provincial grand lodge, according to article 4, page 53.

7. Every country lodge shall have a local as well as a general rank, so that if any lodge be removed from one province into another, although it is to retain the original number in the grand lodge books and preserve the same rank in the united grand lodge, and in all public meetings out of the province into which it may have been removed, yet within the said province it is to rank immediately after the lowest numbered lodge previously existing, as well at the provincial grand lodge as at public ceremonies. The seniority of country lodges in their particular district is, therefore, ever to be determined by the date of their registry in the books of the provincial grand lodge.

8. No country lodge shall be removed out of its province, nor from place to place within the same province, without the consent of the provincial grand master; nor shall any lodge be moved into another province without the consent of the provincial grand master for that province.

*Country Lodges in Places for which no Provincial Grand Master is appointed.*

THESE lodges must, in every case, make their communications, whether in regard to complaints or otherwise, direct to the grand secretary in London.

*Of MILITARY LODGES.*

IT being essential to the interest of the craft, that all military lodges should be strictly confined to the purposes for which their warrants were originally obtained ; and, very great abuses having arisen from the improper initiation of masons by such lodges, every warrant, therefore, which is held by a military lodge shall be forfeited, unless the following laws be complied with, in addition to those specified under the head of Private Lodges.

1. No warrant shall be granted, for the establishment of a military lodge, without the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, bat-



talion, or company, to which it is to be attached, having been first obtained.

2. No military lodge shall, on any pretence, initiate into masonry any inhabitant or sojourner in any town or place at which its members may be stationed, or through which they may be marching, nor any person who does not, at the time, belong to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as serving brethren, or by dispensation from the grand master, or some provincial grand master.

3. When any military lodge, under the constitution of England, shall be in foreign parts, it shall conduct itself so as not to give offence to the masonic authorities of the country or place in which it may sojourn, never losing sight of the duties it owes to the grand lodge of England, to which communication is ever to be made, and all fees and dues regularly transmitted. (See article Fees.)

4. If the regiment, battalion, or military body, to which a military lodge is attached, be disbanded or reduced, the brethren shall take care that the warrant be carefully transmitted to the grand lodge, that it may not fall into improper hands; but, if a competent number of the bre-



thren remain together, they may apply for another warrant, of the same number, to be holden as a civil lodge, at such place as may be convenient, and which may be approved by the grand master. Such warrant to be granted without any additional expense.

*Of the MASTERS and WARDENS of LODGES.*

1. All preferment among masons should be grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, therefore no brother shall be elected master of a lodge or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority or rank. The master, who must have previously been appointed and served as warden of some warranted lodge,\* shall be annually elected by ballot; and at the next lodge, when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be installed in the chair, according to antient usage: he shall then appoint his wardens and all other officers of the lodge, except the treasurer and tyler. If such master be a prince of the blood royal, he may also appoint a deputy master, who shall be regularly installed, and shall be entitled, when out of office, to all the privileges of a past master.† No master shall assume the master's chair until he shall

\* *For one year.*

† *This installation confers upon the deputy master all the privileges of an actual master.—Grand Lodge, 7th Dec. 1825*

have been regularly installed, though he may, in the interim, rule the lodge.

N.B. It is not essential, although very desirable, that a brother should be present when appointed to any office, provided it be known that he will accept the same.

2. No master of the tavern or house at which a lodge meets shall be appointed an officer in such lodge, without a dispensation from the grand master, or the provincial grand master.

3. Every master, when placed in the chair, shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old-established usages and customs, and to preserve the land-marks of the order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own lodge.

4. No brother shall continue in the office of master for more than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation, which may be granted by the grand master or the provincial grand master in cases of real necessity; but he may be again elected after he has been out of that office one year. This regulation shall not extend to a prince of the blood royal appointing a deputy, but it shall to such deputy.

5. The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they con-

veniently can; in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated amongst free-masons.

6. The master is to take care that the by-laws of the lodge be fairly written; and that books be kept in which he, or some brother appointed by him as secretary, shall enter the names of its members, and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, initiation or admission, passing, and raising; also their ages, as nearly as possible, and their titles, professions, or trades, together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written. The accounts shall also be regularly kept, and the fees payable to the grand lodge shall be entered in a separate and distinct account. The master is responsible for the correct insertion of all the above particulars; and is bound to produce such lists, minutes, and accounts, when required by any lawful authority.

7. If the master should die, be removed, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden shall act as master, in summoning the lodge, until the next election of officers; and he shall, in the master's absence, rule the lodge, if no former master be present;

if the immediate past master be present, he shall take the chair, and, if not, then the oldest past master present.

8. No master, warden, or other officer of a lodge, shall grant a recommendation to any brother, to enable him to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply for relief. Nor shall they grant any certificate, except for the purpose of procuring a grand lodge certificate; or in cases specially provided for in the laws.

9. The master, or, in his absence, the senior warden, has the right and authority of assembling a lodge upon any emergency, and to appoint the time of meeting; the cause of such emergency must be stated in the summonses, and inserted in the minutes; and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

If circumstances should render it improper for the lodge to assemble at its usual place of meeting, the master may appoint any other place, and consult his brethren on the occasion.

10. The master and wardens of every lodge in the London district shall, within one month after their appointment in each year, sign their names in a book, at the office of the grand secretary.

11. The master and wardens of every lodge shall attend the grand master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorized by the grand lodge ; and produce the warrant, minutes, and books, of the lodge, when summoned so to do, under pain of suspension, and being reported to the next grand lodge.

12. The master, past masters, and wardens, of a lodge, are members of the grand lodge ; but they cannot attend without their proper jewels and clothing.

13. Masters or wardens, not being able to attend the grand lodge, may, by a written document, appoint other members of their lodge, duly qualified, to represent them ; namely, a past master to represent the master ; and a past warden or one of the deacons, to represent a warden : such appointment shall be delivered to the proper officer, at the entrance of the grand lodge.

14. The master, past masters, and wardens, being the representatives of their lodge in the grand lodge, and supposed to speak the sentiments of their brethren, are bound to act upon such instructions as may be given to them, in a lodge duly assembled.

15. To prevent the members of lodges from

## 82 MASTERS AND WARDENS.

misconceiving the real state of their private fund, and to insure a more regular transmission of the contributions to the grand lodge, or provincial grand lodge, all monies payable for register fees, certificates, or quarterage, shall be deposited in the hands of the master, to be kept distinct from the funds of the lodge; and shall be remitted with proper lists, at least once a year, if in the country, and twice a year if in London.

16. The master, past masters, and wardens, of a lodge, which shall have neglected, for one whole year, to make its returns and payments to the grand lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the grand lodge, or sitting upon any board or committee, until those returns and payments have been completed.

17. The officers of a lodge which is removed shall not be permitted to attend in the grand lodge, or in a provincial grand lodge, until such removal shall be properly notified.

18. The wardens or officers of a lodge cannot be removed, unless for a cause which appears to the lodge to be sufficient; but the master, if he be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, may lay the cause of complaint before the lodge; and if it shall appear, to the majority of the brethren present, that the complaint be



well founded, he shall have power to displace such officer, and to nominate another.

*Of MEMBERS and their DUTY.*

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge, unless the laws of the craft, relating to the proposing and admitting of candidates, shall have been strictly complied with. (See Proposing Members.)

2. Every brother initiated in a lodge thereby becomes a member, without any farther proposition or ballot, provided he express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation.

3. The member who proposes a candidate for initiation shall be responsible for the payment of the fees.

4. A brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new lodge without the grand master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular lodge, nor partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, till he make due submission, and obtain grace.

5. A brother shall not be entitled to partake of the general charity, unless his name shall have been duly registered, nor unless he shall have been at least for two years a contributing member of a lodge. He must also show that, at the time of his initiation into masonry, he was in good, or at least tolerable, circumstances. The limitation of two years is not meant to extend to the following cases, *viz.* shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

6. No brother shall presume to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any lodge, nor any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the direction of the grand master, or provincial grand master, under pain of being expelled from the order.

This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing, of any notice or summons, issued to the members of a lodge, by the authority of the master.

7. No brother shall presume to make application to the grand master, on business concerning masonry, except through the deputy grand master, or other proper officer.

8. The majority of the members of a lodge duly



assembled have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, wardens, and past master, before the meeting of the grand lodge, because these officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

9. The majority of the members present at any lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of appealing to a higher masonic authority.

10. If any brother behave in such a way as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be thrice formally admonished by the master, and if he persist in his irregular conduct he shall be punished according to the by-laws of the lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

11. No member shall be excluded from his lodge without due notice being given to him of

the charge preferred against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother so excluded, together with the cause for his exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master or his deputy.

12. If any member shall be excluded from his lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it, without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible to any other lodge, until that lodge shall have been made acquainted with his former neglect, so that the brethren may be enabled to exercise their discretion as to his admission. Whenever a member of any lodge shall resign, or shall be excluded, or whenever, at a future time, he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate, stating the circumstances under which he left the lodge; and such certificate is to be produced to any other lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

13. All differences or complaints, that cannot be accommodated privately or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing and delivered

to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the proper board or committee appointed by the grand lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorised by the laws and regulations of masonry.

14. If any brother be summoned to attend the grand master or his deputy, or his provincial grand master or his deputy, or any board or committee authorised by the grand lodge, and do not comply, or give sufficient reason for his non-attendance, the summons is to be repeated, and, if he still persist in his contumacy, he shall be suspended from all masonic rights, and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

15. A mason offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the grand lodge, or any of its delegated authorities, or of a provincial grand master, be subject to admonition, fine, or suspension.

If fine be the punishment awarded, it shall be, for the first offence, not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; for a second offence of a similar nature, within three years, it shall be not

less than two nor more than ten pounds; and if a brother shall refuse to pay the fine, or be guilty of a third offence within three years of the second offence, he shall be expelled from the craft.

All fines levied shall be applied to the general fund of charity.

### *Of* PROPOSING MEMBERS,

OF MAKING, PASSING, AND RAISING.

GREAT discredit and injury having been brought upon our antient and honourable fraternity from admitting members and receiving candidates, without due notice being given, or inquiry made into their characters and qualifications; and, also, from the passing and raising of masons without due instructions in the respective degrees, it is determined that, in future, a violation or neglect of any of the following laws shall subject the lodge offending to erasure, because no emergency can be allowed as a justification.\*

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge without a regular proposition in open lodge, nor till his name, occupation, and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the lodge of

\* *A dispensation cannot in any case be granted.*

which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next stated lodge meeting; at which meeting the brother's grand lodge certificate, and also the certificate of his former lodge is to be produced, and the decision of the brethren to be ascertained by ballot. When a lodge has ceased to meet, any former member thereof shall be eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another lodge, on producing a certificate from the grand secretary, stating the fact and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his quarterage duly paid.

2. A brother, initiated in a lodge, thereby becomes a member, without any further proposition or ballot, provided he express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation.

3. No person shall be made a mason without a regular proposition at one lodge, and a ballot at the next regular stated lodge; nor until his name, addition or profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons.

In cases of emergency, the following alteration as to the mode of proposing a candidate is allowed. Any two members of a lodge may transmit in writing to the master the name, &c. of any candidate they

may wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the master, if the emergency be proper, shall notify the said recommendation to every member of his lodge, stating the name, age, addition or profession, and place of abode, of the candidate; and may, at the same time, summon a lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate; and, if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry. The master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute-book of the lodge.

4. Not more than five new brothers shall be made in any one lodge on the same day, nor any man under the age of twenty-one years, unless by dispensation from the grand master, or provincial grand master. Every candidate must be a free man, and his own master, and, at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or other of them; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length to a declaration of the following import,\* viz.

*\* Any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be initiated into the order.*



PROPOSING MEMBERS. 91

To the worshipful master, wardens, officers,  
and members of the lodge of  
No.

I,            being free by birth, and of the full  
age of twenty-one years, do declare, that, unbi-  
ased by the improper solicitation of friends, and  
uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy  
motive, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a  
candidate for the mysteries of masonry; that I  
am prompted by a favourable opinion concei-  
ved of the institution, and a desire of know-  
ledge; and that I will cheerfully conform to all  
the antient usages and established customs  
of the order. Witness my hand, this  
day of

Witness

*N.B. Copies of this declaration may be had of  
the grand secretary.*

5. No person can be made a mason in, or ad-  
mitted a member of a lodge, if, on the ballot,  
three black balls appear against him. Some  
lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require  
the unanimous consent of the members present;  
some admit one black ball, some two; the by-  
laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide them  
in this respect; but if there be three black  
balls such person cannot, on any pretence, be  
admitted.

6. No person shall be made a mason for less than three guineas, exclusive of the registering fee; nor can a lodge, on any pretence, remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum. The member who proposes the candidate must be responsible to the lodge for all the fees payable on his initiation. This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated by the lodge they are to serve; provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the grand master or provincial grand master be first obtained.

7. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the constitutions, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft, intimated to him in time and place convenient.

8. No candidate shall be permitted to receive more than one degree on the same day, nor at a less interval than one month from his receiving a former degree; nor shall he receive a higher degree in masonry until he has passed an examination, in open lodge, in the previous degree.\* A grand lodge certificate may, however, be procured for a brother of the first degree; and when he shall have been regularly advanced to a superior degree, a new certificate of that degree may be granted to him

\* *A dispensation cannot in any case be granted.*



in exchange for his old one, free from expense.  
(Vide article Certificate.)

*Of BY-LAWS of LODGES.*

1. EVERY lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the grand lodge. The by-laws must, therefore, be submitted to the approbation of the grand master, or the provincial grand master; and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and also to the provincial grand master; and when any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be transmitted.

2. The by-laws of the lodge shall be delivered to the master on the day of his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a member of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them.

*Of the LODGE-SEAL.*

EVERY private lodge should have a masonic seal, to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and, also, by a country lodge, to the provincial grand master; and whenever changed, another impression shall, in like manner, be transmitted.

### LODGES *of* INSTRUCTION.

No general lodge of instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted lodge, or by the special license and authority of the grand master. The lodge giving their sanction, or the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such lodge of instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of the grand lodge.

Notice of the times and places of meeting of the lodges of instruction, within the London district, shall be given to the grand secretary.

### *Of* VISITORS.

I. No visitor shall be admitted into a lodge, unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, after due examination by one of the brethren present; nor unless he shall

comply with the regulations of the craft, as established for the first visit of any brother to a lodge; and the master of the lodge is particularly bound to enforce this regulation.

2. Every visitor, during his continuance in a lodge, is strictly to conform to the by-laws thereof.

3. A brother, who is not a subscribing member to some lodge, shall not be permitted to visit any one lodge in the town or place where he resides more than once during his secession from the craft.

4. Any person who has been concerned in making a mason clandestinely, or in a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who has assisted in forming any new lodge without the grand master's authority, cannot be admitted as a visitor into any lodge.

5. All lodges being particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs, it is recommended that some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as shall be found convenient; in order to preserve uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among free-masons.

*Of* CERTIFICATES.

As all masons must be aware of the great advantages they derive from being registered in the books of the grand lodge, and which can only be attested by a grand lodge certificate ; therefore, to secure to every brother the possession of this proof, the following regulations are enacted.

1. Every brother hereafter to be made a mason shall be furnished with a grand lodge certificate, immediately upon his being registered in the books of the grand lodge, and for which certificate the lodge shall pay six shillings and sixpence. Each lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the register fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificates, and which may either be taken out of the initiation fee, or charged separately to the brothers for whom the certificates are obtained, at the discretion of the lodge.

2. Every brother to whom a grand lodge certificate is granted must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it will not be valid.

3. No brother shall obtain a grand lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree.



This regulation is not to extend to those brethren initiated previous to the passing of this law. Every return, or other document upon which a grand lodge certificate is to be issued, must consequently specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees, as the case may be.

4. All applications for grand lodge certificates must be made to the grand secretary ; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate have not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time ; as no certificate can, on any account, be issued until such money has been paid.

5. A brother, who shall have obtained a grand lodge certificate of the first or second degree will, after he has been advanced to a superior degree, be entitled to exchange such certificate for one of the superior degree without any additional expense.

6. No certificate or recommendation shall, under any circumstance, be given by a lodge or by the officers or members of a lodge, to enable any mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply for relief.

7. No lodge shall, after the passing of this law,

grant a private lodge certificate to a brother, except for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a grand lodge certificate ; and, in that case, such certificate shall be specifically addressed to the grand secretary ; and except also such certificates as may be required by the laws of the grand lodge, or called for by any of its boards or committees. Nor shall a lodge, under any pretence, make a charge for a private lodge certificate.

#### *Of* REMOVAL *of* LODGES.

ANY lodge may be removed from one house to another, within the same town or place, at the discretion of its members ; but, in order to prevent disputes, and to ascertain how this power is to be exercised, it is declared, that the following regulations must be strictly complied with.

1. No lodge shall be removed without the master's knowledge, nor shall any motion for removal be made in the master's absence ; but, if the motion be regularly made and seconded, the master shall order summonses to every individual member, specifying the business and appointing a day for hearing and deciding the question ; such day of meeting to be at least one week after the issuing of the summonses. The determination

shall then be made by the majority, provided the master be one of that majority ; but, if he be against removing, the lodge shall not be removed, unless the majority consist of two-thirds of the members present.

If the master should refuse to issue the summonses, either of the wardens may do it ; and if the master neglect to attend on the day fixed, the wardens may preside in determining the question, in the manner prescribed ; but they shall not, in the master's absence, enter upon any other business than what is particularly mentioned in the summons.

2. When any lodge shall have resolved to remove, the master or warden shall forthwith send a copy of the minutes of the lodge for such removal to the grand secretary, or to the provincial grand master or his deputy, that it may be ascertained whether the above law has been strictly complied with, and that the removal may be duly recorded.

3. If the meeting of a lodge at its usual place should, by any circumstance, be rendered impossible or improper, the master may appoint any other place, and consult his brethren on the occasion.



## 100 PUBLIC PROCESSIONS—TYLERS.

4. No lodge can be removed from one town or place to another, nor the constitution transferred, without the consent of the grand master or of the provincial grand master.

### *Of* PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

1. No masonic funeral or other public procession shall, on any pretence, be allowed, without the license of the grand master or provincial grand master.

2. If any brother shall attend as a mason, clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any funeral or public procession, without the permission of the grand master, or provincial grand master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever being an officer of a lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until the grand lodge shall determine thereon.

### *Of* TYLERS.

1. THE tylers are to be chosen by the members of

the lodge, and may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient by a majority of the brethren present, at a regular meeting of the lodge.

2. If any tyler, without the license of the grand master or his deputy, should attend at any masonic funeral or other public procession, or should officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master or not conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler, or attendant on a lodge, and shall be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

### *Of APPEAL.*

As the grand lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft. Any lodge or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the grand lodge against such

## 102      FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the grand secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

All appeals must be made in proper and decent language ; no others will be received.

### *Of the* AUDIT COMMITTEE.

A committee, consisting of the grand officers of the year and twenty-four masters of lodges in the London district, to be taken by rotation, shall meet between the quarterly communications in December and March, for the purpose of examining and auditing the grand treasurer's accounts for the preceding year, and making a report thereon to the grand lodge.

### *Of the* FUND of MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

1. THE fund appropriated to the object of masonic benevolence shall not be infringed on for any purpose, but shall be kept strictly and solely devoted to charity.

2. The distribution and application of this charitable fund shall be monthly ; for which purpose a committee or lodge of benevolence shall be holden on the last Wednesday of every month.\* This lodge shall consist of all the present and past grand officers, and all actual masters of lodges. The brother presiding shall be bound strictly to enforce all the regulations of the craft, respecting the distribution of this fund, and shall be satisfied, before any petition be read, that all the required formalities have been complied with. Three grand officers shall, therefore, be specially summoned for each meeting, by the choice and direction of the grand master, or his deputy, not by rotation, but by discretion ; and which three grand officers shall act as the master and wardens. If either be absent the brother senior in rank then present shall supply his place.

The members shall not be subject to canvass or previous solicitation, but shall have their minds free from prejudice, to decide on the merits of each case with the impartiality and purity of masonic feeling. If therefore it shall appear that this rule has been wilfully transgressed the consideration of the case of the brother on whose behalf the canvass or solicitation has been made, shall be deferred for the space of three months ;

\* Except in the month of April, when it meets on the Thursday NEXT AFTER the last Wednesday.

## 104      FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

and no member shall at any time vote upon the petition of any person, for whom he may have been canvassed, or to whom he is related, or who is member of the lodge to which he himself belongs ; though such member may be heard on the merits of the petition, and must then withdraw. If any master of a lodge shall canvass or otherwise solicit on behalf of a petitioner, such master shall be rendered incapable of attending as a member of the lodge of benevolence for twelve months.

3. No master shall be a member of the lodge of benevolence if his lodge have neglected to contribute to the funds of the grand lodge during the preceding twelve months.

4. Applications for relief must be by petition, stating the name, occupation, place of abode, and present circumstances of the petitioner ; together with the name and number of the lodge in which he was initiated, and the time when he was made a mason. The applicant, unless disabled by disease or accident, must sign his name to the petition.

5. To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open lodge, by the master, wardens, and a majority of the members then present, to which the petitioner does or did belong or from

some other contributing lodge, certifying (see the form at the end) that they have known him to have been in reputable, or at least tolerable, circumstances, and that he has been not less than two years a subscribing member to a regular lodge, with such other observations as they may think proper; and the master or one of the wardens, or some member of the lodge, except it be a country petition, shall attend the committee, to speak to the truth of the statement set forth in the petition, and to certify that the signatures thereto are genuine.

6. No persons shall receive the benefit of this fund, but those who have been regularly initiated in a warranted lodge, who have paid the full consideration-fee, who have been registered in the books of the grand lodge, and who have continued members of a contributing lodge for at least two years, and have, during that period, paid their quarterly dues to the fund of benevolence. The limitation of two years, however, does not apply to the cases of shipwreck or capture at sea, loss by fire, or breaking or dislocating a limb, fully attested and proved.

Secretaries who are by their lodges exempted from the payment of subscription shall not thereby be disqualified from obtaining assistance from



106      **FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.**

the fund of benevolence in case of need, but shall be considered as subscribing members of their lodges, their services being equivalent to subscription, provided their dues to the grand lodge have been duly paid.

7. If it shall be satisfactorily proved that any petitioning brother has paid to his lodge the full fees, including the register fee, and also two years quarterage, but that the lodge has neglected to register such brother or transmit the dues to the grand lodge, the committee may relieve the brother and at the same time transmit the case and the proof adduced to the board of general purposes, that such lodge may be rigorously proceeded against for withholding monies which are the property of the grand lodge.

8. No petition for relief shall be presented to the committee, unless it have been left with the grand secretary three days at least previous to their meeting.

9. No petition shall be read, unless the petitioner attend the committee in person; except in case of sickness, lameness, imprisonment, or residence in the country, beyond the London district.



10. A brother, who has been once relieved, cannot petition a second time within one year.

11. The committee may order the payment of any sum not exceeding ten pounds towards the relief of a distressed brother, whom they may think a proper object.

12. The committee may also grant any sum, not exceeding five pounds, towards the relief of the indigent widow or orphan children of a deceased mason who would himself have been qualified to receive assistance;\* provided the application be made to the committee within nine months after the death of the husband or father, and that proper certificates and testimonials be produced. Should there be many children totally dependent on the widow, the grant may, at the discretion of the committee, be extended to any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

13. When the petition of the widow or children of a deceased mason shall be presented to

\* Or of a brother who shall have died within two years from the period of his initiation, or of his having joined an English lodge from a foreign lodge, if he shall have continued a subscribing member to his lodge until the time of his decease. December 6th, 1826.

108      **FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.**

the lodge of benevolence, it shall be ascertained whether the husband or father had received a certificate from the grand lodge or from his private lodge; and, if he had received such certificates, they shall be deposited with the grand secretary, or it shall be satisfactorily proved that they are lost, previous to such petition being taken into consideration.

14. If cases of extraordinary distress should occur, in which the sum of ten pounds does not appear sufficient to afford adequate relief, the committee shall refer such cases to the most worshipful grand master, who may grant any sum which they shall recommend, not exceeding twenty pounds.

15. Brethren under the constitution of the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland, as well as of foreign grand lodges, may be relieved, on the production of certificates from their respective grand lodges, and satisfactory proof of their identity and distress.

16. These laws and regulations shall be read by the grand secretary previous to the committee entering on any business; and the master in the chair shall not, on any pretence whatever, allow any part of them to be dispensed with or infringed.



## 110 BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

the same day, elect the other ten, from among the actual masters of lodges ; and they, together with the grand master, deputy grand master, and the grand wardens of the year, shall constitute the board : one-third of the members, at least, must go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-president.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. This board shall meet on the fourth Monday in every month, at twelve o'clock precisely ; but, when business of importance requires special meetings, they shall be called by command of the grand master, or by the authority of the president.

4. Five members shall constitute a board and proceed to business, except in the decision of masonic complaints, for which purpose at least seven members must be present. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes : the presiding officer, in case of equality, is to have a second vote.

5. The board has authority to hear and determine

## BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES. 111

all subjects of masonic complaint or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the society; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the grand lodge. But, should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a lodge or the expulsion of a brother, the board shall make a special report thereon to the grand lodge, with which body alone the power of erasure and expulsion resides.

6. The board may summon any lodge or brother to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of the lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such lodge or brother do not comply or give sufficient reasons for their non-compliance, the summons shall be repeated; and, if they still persist in their contumacy, the lodge or brother shall be suspended and the proceeding notified to the grand lodge.

7. No recommendation, petition, or repre-

## 112 BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

sentation of any kind shall be received by the board, from any lodge or brother, unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the board.

8. The members of the board shall be in masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint, or to the examination of witnesses.

9. When the board has investigated and decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires the admonition, fine, or suspension of a lodge or brother, the fact alleged as the offence shall be fully stated in the minutes, shall be declared to have been proved, the law relating to the offence (if particularly provided against) quoted, and the decision recorded and then acted upon.

10. This board is to have the direction of every thing relating to the buildings and furniture of the grand lodge, and may suggest any alterations or improvements. It is to cause the necessary preparations to be made for the meetings of the grand lodge as well as for the days of festival, public ceremonies, &c. and to take care that arrangements be made with the mas-

## BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES. 113

ter of the tavern for the proper accommodation of the boards or committees appointed by the grand lodge, and of the private lodges meeting at Freemasons' Tavern. It shall also give orders for all the usual and ordinary articles, which may be requisite for the grand lodge ; but no extraordinary expenses of any kind shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the grand lodge.

11. The board shall also have the care and regulation of all the concerns of the grand lodge, except the finance, and shall conduct the correspondence between the grand lodge and its subordinate lodges and brethren, and also the communications with sister grand lodges and brethren of eminence and distinction throughout the world.

12. The board may recommend to the grand lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the grand lodge and the arrangement of its general transactions.

13. All communications from the board to



## 114 BOARD OF FINANCE.

the grand master, grand lodge, other boards, private lodge, or brother, shall be made in writing.

14. The board shall proceed to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the grand master or the grand lodge in preference to other business.

15. All resolutions and transactions of the board shall be entered in the minute-book by the secretary, read before the board adjourns, and signed by the presiding officer for the time being.

### *Of the BOARD of FINANCE.*

1. THIS board shall consist of a president and twelve other members; the president and six of the members shall be nominated annually by the grand master, at the quarterly communication in June; and the grand lodge shall, on the same day, elect the other six, from among the actual masters of lodges. One-third of the members must go out of office annually. From the members thus appointed the board shall elect a vice-presi-

dent. The grand master, deputy grand master, and the grand wardens of the year, are, ex officio, members of this board.

2. Should the president and vice-president be absent, the grand officer highest in rank and seniority shall preside.

3. Five members shall constitute a board. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes: the presiding officer, in case of equality, is to have a second vote.

4. This board shall have charge of the finances of the grand lodge, and see that no unnecessary or improvident expenditure take place.

5. The board shall have full power to inspect all the books and papers relating to the accounts of the grand lodge, and to give orders for the correct arrangement of them; and also to summon the grand treasurer, grand registrar, grand secretary, or other brother having possession of any papers, documents, or accounts belonging to the grand lodge, and to give such orders as may be necessary for the execution of their functions.

6. The board shall examine all demands upon the grand lodge, and, if found to be correct, shall order the grand treasurer to discharge them. The order shall be in writing, signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary, and also entered upon the minutes.

7. The board shall meet on the Monday subsequent to each quarter-day, when the account of receipts and disbursements for the last quarter shall be balanced. This account, together with a list of the contributions, shall be printed and transmitted to each lodge within twenty-one days. The board may also be convened whenever business requires, either by the command of the grand master, or by the authority of the president.

8. At the meeting immediately after the twenty-fifth day of December in each year, the board shall investigate the accounts of the grand lodge for the last year, and prepare them for the audit committee; and shall, at the quarterly communication in March, state the amount of receipts and expenditure, under their respective heads, for such year; together with the amount of the property belonging to the grand lodge.

in the public funds or elsewhere; and generally do all such matters as may be necessary to give the grand lodge full information respecting the receipt and application of its funds. An abstract of this report shall be transmitted to every lodge, as directed by the preceding articles.

*Of CONTRIBUTIONS and other PAYMENTS.*

EVERY brother, on his appointment or re-appointment to either of the following offices, shall pay towards the fund for general purposes :

The deputy grand master . . . . .	<i>Ten guineas.</i>
Grand wardens . . . . .	<i>Eight guineas.</i>
Grand treasurer . . . . .	<i>Five guineas.</i>
Grand registrar . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand secretary . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand deacons . . . . .	<i>Three guineas.</i>
Grand director of ceremonies . .	<i>Two guineas.</i>
Grand superintendant of works	<i>Two guineas.</i>
Grand sword bearer . . . . .	<i>Two guineas.</i>

The deputy grand master, grand wardens, grand treasurer, grand registrar, or grand secretary, not having served the office of grand

steward, shall pay, on his first nomination, an additional sum of twenty guineas, to the fund of benevolence, and the grand deacons ten guineas each.

A provincial grand master shall pay three guineas for his patent, and twenty guineas to the fund of general purposes; and if he have not served the office of grand steward, an additional twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence. The twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence is not, however, to be paid by a provincial grand master appointed to a colonial or foreign district, provided the brother be a resident in such district.

A deputy provincial grand master shall pay two guineas for registering his name in the books of the grand lodge.

Reviving a dormant or granting a new warrant, five guineas; a warrant of confirmation, two guineas.

Grand lodge certificates, six shillings and sixpence.

Registering fee for a mason made within the

London district, one guinea ; for a mason made in a country, foreign, or military lodge, ten shillings and six-pence ; for a brother joining a lodge in the London district, he having been initiated in another lodge, five shillings ; and for a brother so joining a country, foreign, or military lodge, two shillings and six-pence.

Every member of each lodge within the London district shall pay, toward the fund for masonic benevolence, one shilling per quarter, or four shillings per annum ; and every member of each country and military lodge, six-pence per quarter, or two shillings per annum.

### *Of* REGALIA.

THE following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft ; and no brother shall, on any pretence, be admitted into the grand lodge, or any subordinate lodge, without his proper clothing.

If any honorary or other jewel be worn, it must be conformable to, and consistent with, those degrees which are recognised by the grand lodge.

## JEWELS.

- The Grand Master*, The compasses, extended to 45°, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold plate included, on which is to be engraven an irradiated eye within a triangle.
- Past Grand Masters*, . . . . A similar jewel, without the gold plate.
- Deputy Grand Master*, . . . . The compasses and square united, with a five-pointed star in the centre.
- Past Deputy Grand Masters*, The compasses and square only.
- Senior Grand Warden*, . . . . The level.
- Junior Grand Warden*, . . . . The plumb.
- Grand Chaplain*, . . . . . A book, within a triangle.
- Grand Treasurer*, . . . . . A chased key.
- Grand Registrar*, . . . . . A scroll, with seal appended.
- Grand Secretary*, . . . . . Cross pens, with a tie.
- Grand Superintendant of Works*, A semicircular protractor.
- Grand Director of Ceremonies*, Cross rods.



*Grand Deacons*, .....Dove and olive-branch.

*Grand Sword Bearer*, .....Cross swords.

*Grand Organist*, .....A lyre.

The jewels of the grand chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary, deacons, superintendant of works, director of ceremonies, sword-bearer, and organist, are to be within a wreath composed of a sprig of acacia and an ear of corn.

*Provincial Grand Master*, The compasses and square, with a five-pointed star in the centre.

*Prov. Dep. Grand Master*, The square.

*All other Provincial Grand Officers*, Jewels of the same description as those worn by the officers of the grand lodge.

The jewels of the provincial grand master and other provincial grand officers are to be placed within a circle, on which the name of the province is to be engraven.

All past officers of the grand lodge, or a pro-

vincial grand lodge, the jewel of their respective offices on a blue enamelled oval medal.

All the above jewels to be gold or gilt ; and the collars to be garter-blue, four inches broad.

*Masters of Lodges*, The square.

*Past Masters*, . . . . The square and the diagram of the 47th prop. 1st B. of Euclid, engraven on a silver plate, pendent within it.

*Senior Warden*, . . . . The level.

*Junior Warden*, . . . . The plumb.

*Treasurer*, . . . . . The key.

*Secretary*, . . . . . The cross pens.

*Deacons*, . . . . . The dove.

*Inner Guard*, . . . . . Cross swords.

*Tyler*, . . . . . The sword.

The above to be in silver.—The collars to be light blue riband, four inches broad : if silver chain be used, it must be placed over the light-blue riband.

## APRONS.

*Entered Apprentice*,—A plain white lamb skin, from 14 to 16 inches wide, 12 to 14 inches deep, square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings.

*Fellow Craft*,—A plain white lamb skin, similar to the entered apprentice, with the addition only of two sky-blue rosettes at the bottom.

*Master Mason*,—The same, with sky-blue lining and edging,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap.—No other colour or ornament shall be allowed except to officers and past officers of lodges, who may have the emblems of their offices in silver or white in the centre of the apron.

*Grand Stewards, present and past*,—Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with crimson, edging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and silver tassels.—The collars of the grand stewards' lodge to be crimson riband, 4 inches broad.

*Officers of the United Grand Lodge, present and past*,—Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with garter blue, edging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, ornamented with gold, and blue strings, and they may have the emblems of their offices, in gold or blue, in the centre.

*Officers of Provincial Grand Lodges, present and past,*—Aprons similar to the officers of the united grand lodge, except that the garter-blue edging must not exceed 2 inches in width.

The masters and past masters of lodges to wear, in lieu and in the places of the three rosettes on the master mason's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles; the length of the horizontal lines to be two inches and a half each, and of the perpendicular lines one inch; these emblems to be of riband, half an inch broad, and of the same colour as the lining and edging of the apron. If grand officers, similar emblems, of garter-blue or gold.

*Of* CONSTITUTING *a* NEW LODGE.

EVERY application for a warrant to hold a new lodge must be by petition to the grand master, signed by at least seven regularly registered masons; and the lodges to which they formerly belonged must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the officers of some regular lodge and be transmitted to the grand secretary, unless there be a provincial grand master of the district or province in which the lodge is proposed to be holden, in which case it is to be sent to him, or to his deputy, who is to forward it, with his recommendation or opinion thereon to the grand master. If the prayer of the petition be granted, the provincial grand master may issue a dispensation, authorising the brethren to meet as a lodge, until a warrant of constitution shall be signed by the grand master.

The following is the form of the petition.

“ To the M. W. Grand Master of the  
United Fraternity of Antient Free  
and Accepted Masons of England :

“ We, the undersigned, being regular regis-

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tered masons of the lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavours to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the art; and, for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named . . . . . In consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular lodge, at . . . . . on the . . . . . of every month, and there to discharge the duties of masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order and the laws of the grand lodge: and we have nominated and do recommend brother [A. B.] to be the first master, brother [C. D.] to be the first senior warden, and brother [E. F.] to be the first junior warden, of the said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the grand master and the laws and regulations of the grand lodge.”

In order to avoid irregularities, every new lodge should be solemnly constituted by the grand master, with his deputy and wardens; or, in the absence of the grand master, by his deputy, who shall choose some master of a lodge to assist him.

## CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE. 127

If the deputy be absent, the grand master may appoint some other grand officer or master of a lodge to act as deputy pro tempore.

The following is the manner of constituting a new lodge, as practised by his Grace the Duke of Wharton, when grand master, in the year 1722, according to the antient usages of masons.

A lodge is duly formed; and, after prayer, an ode in honour of masonry is sung. The grand master is then informed, by the secretary, that the brethren present desire to be formed into a new lodge, &c. &c. The petition, the dispensation, and the warrant, or charter of constitution, are now read. The minutes of the lodge, while under dispensation, are likewise read; and, being approved, are declared regular and valid, and signed by the grand master. The grand master then inquires if the brethren approve of the officers who are nominated in the warrant to preside over them. This being signified in masonic form, an oration on the nature and design of the institution is delivered. The lodge is then consecrated, according to ceremonies proper and usual on those occasions, but not proper to be written, and the grand master constitutes the lodge in antient form.



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The candidates, or the new master and wardens, being yet among the brethren, the grand master asks his deputy, if he hath examined them, and found the candidate master well skilled in the noble science and the royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries, &c. The deputy answering in the affirmative, he shall (by the grand master's order) take the candidate from among his fellows, and present him to the grand master ; saying, "most worshipful grand master, I present this my worthy brother to be installed master of the lodge, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity, wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth."

Then the grand master, placing the candidate on his left hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous consent of all the brethren, shall say : " I appoint you the master of this lodge, not doubting your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the lodge," &c. with some other expressions that are proper and usual on that occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the deputy shall rehearse the charges and regulations of a master, and the grand master shall ask the candidate, saying,

## CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE. 129

“ Do you submit to these charges and promise to uphold these regulations, as masters have done in all ages?” The candidate signifying his cordial submission thereunto, the grand master shall, by certain significant ceremonies and antient usages, instal him, and present him with the constitutions, the lodge-book, and the instruments of his office, not altogether, but one after another; and, after each of them, the grand master, or his deputy, shall rehearse the short and pithy charge that is suitable to the thing presented.

After this, the members of this new lodge, bowing all together to the grand master, shall return him thanks, and immediately do their homage to their new master, and signify their promise of subjection and obedience to him, by the usual congratulation.

The deputy and the grand wardens, and any other brethren present, that are not members of the new lodge, shall next congratulate the new master; and he shall return his becoming acknowledgements to the grand master first, and to the rest in their order.

Then the grand master desires the new master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in choosing his wardens: and the new

## 130 CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE.

master, calling forth the two brothers, presents them to the grand master, for his approbation, and to the new lodge for their consent. That being granted, the senior or junior grand warden, or some brother for him, shall rehearse the charges of wardens; and the candidates being solemnly asked, by the new master, shall signify their submission thereunto.

Upon which, the new master, presenting them with the instruments of their office, shall, in due form, instal them in their proper places; and the brethren shall signify their obedience to the new wardens, by the usual congratulation. The other officers of the lodge are then appointed, and invested in antient form.

The lodge, being thus completely constituted, shall be registered in the grand master's book, and by his order notified to the other lodges.

*Of PUBLIC CEREMONIES.*

*Ceremony of laying a Foundation-Stone, &c. by  
the M. W. Grand Master.*

THE grand lodge having been opened, at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is adjourned. The brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels, and wearing white gloves, the procession moves in the following order, *viz.*

Two grand tylers, with drawn swords.

Music.

Brethren, not members of any lodge, two and two.

The lodges according to their numbers ;

Juniors going first.

Members of grand stewards' lodge.

Officers of grand stewards' lodge.

Architect, or builder, with the mallet.

Grand organist.

Grand superintendant of works, with the plan.

Grand director of ceremonies.

Grand deacons.

Grand secretary, with book of constitutions, on  
a cushion.

Grand registrar, with his bag.

Grand treasurer, with his staff.

Grand chaplain.

Past grand wardens.

Past provincial grand masters.

Provincial grand masters.

Past deputy grand masters.

Visitors of distinction.

Junior grand warden, with plumb.

Steward, with wand.	{	Standard of the grand lodge.	}	Steward, with wand.
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Senior grand warden, with level.

Steward, with wand.	{	Volume of the sacred law, square, and com- passes, on a velvet cushion.	}	Steward, with wand.
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Deputy grand master, with square.

Steward, with wand.	{	Standard of the grand master.	}	Steward, with wand.
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Grand sword bearer.

Most worshipful grand master.

Two stewards, with wands.

Grand tyler, with drawn swords.

Having arrived within a proper distance of the spot, the procession halts, the brethren open to the right and left, so as to leave room for the

grand master to pass up the centre, he being preceded by his standard, and sword bearer, the grand officers and brethren following in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of procession. The grand master having arrived at his station, on a platform, an ode is sung or music played (as previously arranged). The stone being prepared and the plate with the proper inscription, the upper part of the stone is raised, by an engine, the grand chaplain repeats a prayer, and the grand treasurer having, by the grand master's command, deposited on the plate various coins of the present reign, the cement is laid on the lower stone, and the upper one is let down slowly, solemn music playing. Being properly placed, the grand master descends to the stone, proves that it is properly adjusted, by the plumb rule, level, and square, which are successively delivered to him, by the junior grand warden, senior grand warden, and deputy grand master; after which, the architect or builder delivers to him the mallet, with which the grand master gives three knocks. The grand master then delivers to the architect or builder the several implements, for his use. The plan and elevation of the building are presented by the grand superintendant of the works, to the grand master, for his inspection, and, having approved them, he gives them to the architect,

for his guidance. The grand master re-ascends the platform, music playing. An oration, suitable to the occasion, is delivered. Some money for the workmen is placed on the stone, by the grand treasurer.

If the building be for a charitable institution, a voluntary subscription is made, in aid of its funds.

The procession then returns to the place from which it set out, and the lodge is closed.

### *Of* MASONIC FUNERALS.

No mason can be interred with the formalities of the order, unless it be at his own special request, nor unless he has been advanced to the degree of a master mason. When the wish of the deceased shall have been communicated to the master of the lodge of which he died a member, the master may apply to the grand master or provincial grand master for a dispensation.

A dispensation having been obtained, the master may invite other lodges to attend in form, but the whole ceremony, unless the grand



master or his deputy, or the provincial grand master or his deputy, be present, must be under the direction of the master of the lodge to which the deceased belonged; and he is accountable for the regularity and conduct of the whole proceedings.

The lodges rank according to seniority, the junior preceding, (except the lodge to which the deceased belonged, which in every case is to go the last,) and each lodge forms one division.



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