

### *Acknowledgements & Bibliography*

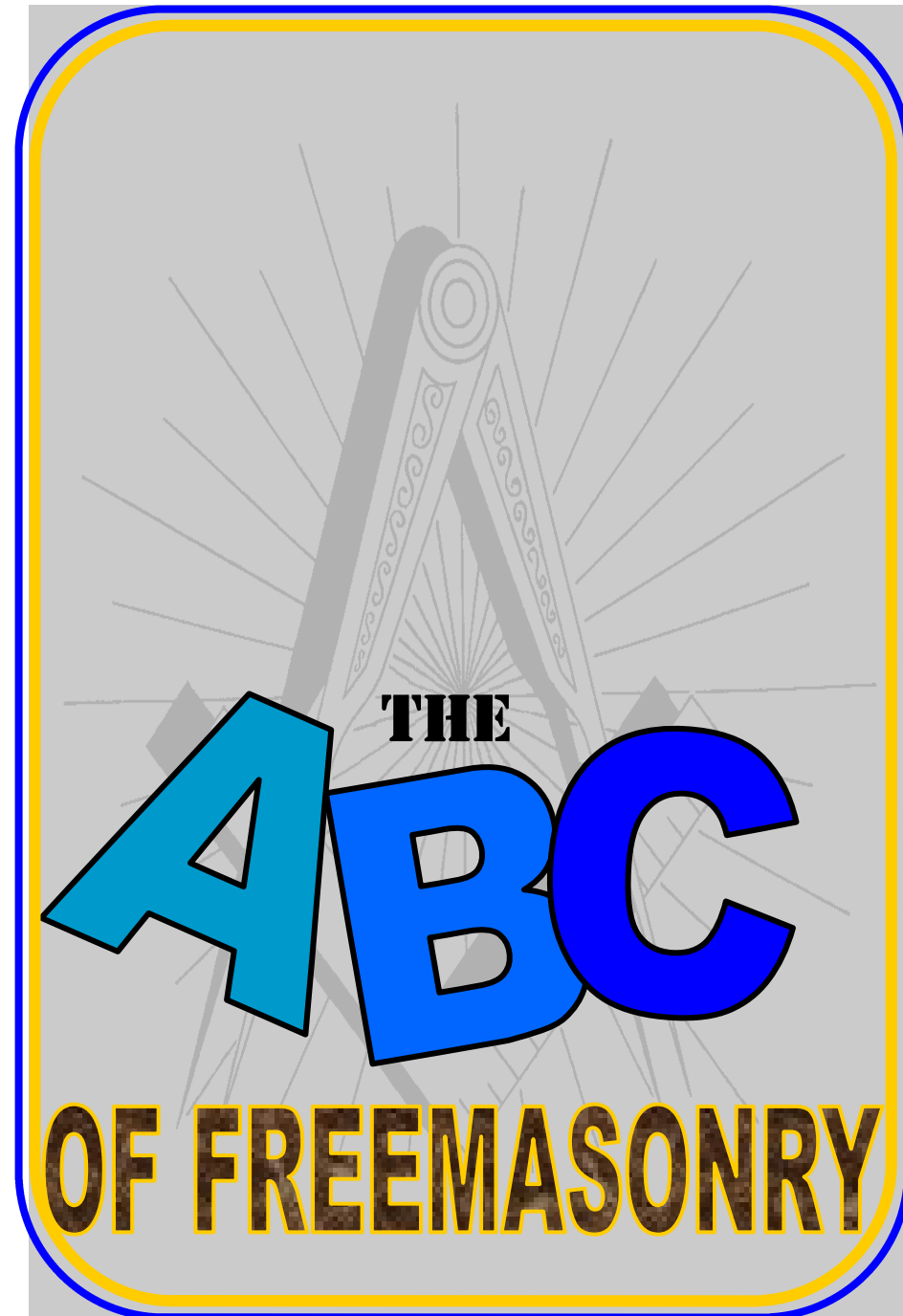
Masonic Light Email Group—founder Josh Heller  
 The late Andrew Boracci—Editor & Publisher of the magazine American Mason  
 Memoirs of the Lady Freemason—published by John Day  
 10 000 Famous Freemasons by William R Denslow  
 The Freemasons by Jasper Ridley  
 A New Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry by Arthur Edward Waite  
 The Keys of Freemasonry by Charles E Green  
 Gould's History of Freemasonry

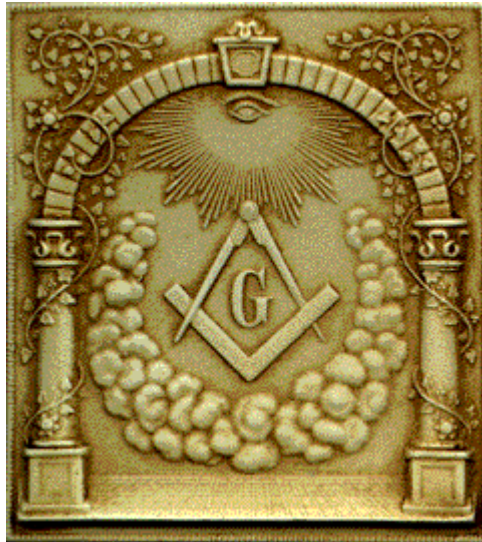
### **OTHER PUBLICATIONS BY KEITH STOCKLEY**

The Fulfilled Promise—The making of Masonic History  
 Freemasonry No. 1—Dates & Events in History with Masonic Implications  
 Freemasonry No. 2—Masonic Trivia  
 The Ultimate Anthology  
 A Few Words—a collection of original speeches and toasts  
 Rhymes to Please for Kitchen Teas  
 The Alternate Key  
 Milestones  
 In the Beginning—the shaping & developing of Freemasonry  
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 myths and legends of 3, 5 and 7 minutes duration.  
 Masonic Mysteries ( Including Masonic Mystery Men)

### **ALSO AVAILABLE**

Message of a Master— the secrets of success





1962 On 11 October, Pope John XXIII rescinds the Roman Catholic anathema against the craft.

Formed, the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa, in cape Town.

1964 In South Africa the government appoints Justice D H Botha as a one-man commission of enquiry into secret societies in which category Freemasonry was specifically named. His findings not only cleared the craft of any wrong-doing or wrongful intent, but his report was a landmark ruling which at the time had significant international impact.

1967 At the 250th Anniversary of the formation of UGLE held on 24 June, the 7000 brethren who were present at the Royal Albert Hall in London also witnessed the installation of HRH The Duke of Kent KG as Grand Master of UGLE.

1975 Franco dies and King Juan Carlos assumes the throne of Spain and lifts the ban on Freemasonry.

1984 Publication of "The Brotherhood" - a major Masonic exposé by Stephen Knight. It was largely based on inaccuracies and false assumptions, but nevertheless created huge public interest and caused considerable damage to the craft.

1990 Freemasonry returns to Yugoslavia, although since 1991 the country has been defined as Serbia and Montenegro. In 1990 the Grand Lodge of the Czechs and Slovaks ( Velika Loze Czechoslovenska) was formed.

1992 On the 10 June, 12 500 brethren attended the Quarterly Communication of the UGLE on the occasion of the UGLE's 275th anniversary.

2002 On 30 July, the Grand Lodge of Armenia was consecrated.

2005 On 25 January a group of Master Masons, disillusioned with the way in which Freemasonry was being run in England, broke away and formed their own Grand Lodge, The Regular Grand Lodge of Engl and which has since formed Grand Lodges in several other countries.

- 1922 The Communist International ( formed after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1907) stated that Freemasonry was opposed to the revolutionary action of the proletariat and was repudiated by the communists.
- 1927 General Erich von Ludendorff as the Chief of Staff to Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, was responsible for the German victory over Russia in East Prussia in 1914, published in 1927 a book 'The Destruction of Freemasonry through the Disclosure of its secrets". Which theme was developed through the early 1930's and which influenced many of Adolph Hitler's advisers.
- 1936 General Francisco Franco begins his attempted coup in Spain, passed a decree banning Freemasonry and again in 1940, making membership of the Order a criminal offence.
- 1940 The German defeat of the French brought to power in France, Marshall Philippe Petain who hated Freemasons. On 13 August 1940 he issued a decree suppressing all secret societies, but it was mainly directed at Freemasonry.
- 1943 Freemason Jean Moulin, a hero of the French Resistance, dies under torture by the Gestapo.
- 1945 The defeat of Japan allowed Freemasonry to begin again in that country. The American Commander in Chief and the Governor of Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, gives the Japanese brethren significant help.
- 1946 Lucio Gelli forms the Italian Lodge Propaganda Due which becomes famous, or infamous, as Lodge P2. Its members included 43 members of Parliament, 3 Cabinet Ministers, 43 Generals, 8 Admirals, 24 journalists, many Heads of Government and the civil service, important television people. When the financial frauds in which Gelli was involved became public knowledge, very significant damage was done to Freemasonry.
- 1956 Following on the Suez crisis, President Nasser made Freemasonry illegal in Egypt. All lodges in the country closed down. Only Lodge Bulwer of Cairo and the Grecian Lodge were successful in staying open by re-organizing in London.
- 1961 CLIPSAS formed in Strasbourg on 22 January, by 11 Sovereign Masonic powers.

## THE ABC OF FREEMASONRY

This book is a compilation and glossary of commonly used words, terms, names and symbols of Freemasonry, listed in alphabetical order for ease of reference.

Explanations or definitions of all of these words and symbols are given in easily understandable English, although it should be noted that in some countries Masonic practices and terminology may differ from the contents hereof, as there are no universal rules that apply nor is there an International body or Head Office that determines or controls policy for Freemasonry throughout the world.

Even in such cases the basic descriptions and clarifications given herein largely apply to all countries where Masonry exists.

It is believed that the contents hereof provide the answers to the many questions that perplex new members of the Craft today as well as providing clarity on many grey areas that are often the subject of controversy amongst non-Masons.

With its large appendix section, this book represents an abridged version of a Masonic Encyclopedia.

# THE ABC OF FREEMASONRY

Compiled and published

By

Wor. Bro. Keith Stockley

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Australia

- 1853 Initiation of Prince Frederick of Prussia, later Emperor Frederick III of Germany.
- 1856 A Grand Lodge of Mark Masons formed in London.
- 1857 Grand Lodge of Romania formed.
- 1866 Founding of Grand Orient in San Domingo.
- 1867 Grand Lodge founded in Nigeria.
- 1869 Initiation of Edward, Prince of Wales, by the King of Sweden.  
  
Founding of the Grand Orient of Greece.  
  
Masonry begins to revive in Spain.
- 1875 Installation as Grand Master of UGLE, The prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VII.
- 1876 Foundation of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt on 8 May.
- 1877 Foundation of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico on 6 April.
- 1885 Prince Albert Victor made a Mason by the Prince of Wales, in his capacity as Grand Master.
- 1888 Foundation, on 1 September, of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, Australia.
- 1889 Foundation of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, Australia on 21 March in Melbourne.  
  
Initiation of Prince Frederick Leopold of Russia.
- 1890 Foundation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand on 29 April.  
  
Foundation of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania at Hobart on 26 June.
- 1891 Grand Lodge of Norway formed on 10 May.
- 1897 Leo Taxil confesses to his fraudulent inventions against Freemasonry.
- 1903 The Duke of Connaught becomes Grand Master of UGLE.

- 1814 Pope Pius VII renews the Bull of Pope Clement XII against Freemasonry on 14 September.
- 1815 Alexander Seton's Movement is finally extinguished by the joint action of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland.
- Czar Alexander I founds the Grand Lodge of Astrea.
- 1816 The Scottish lodges are renumbered after the settlement of Mother Kilwinning/Mary's Chapel dispute.
- Prince Frederick William, second son of William I, is elected Grand Master of Holland.
- 1817 The Grand Lodge of Scotland re-affirms the restriction of Freemasonry to the three Craft degrees.
- 1820 The Grand Lodge of Ireland warrants the Australian Social Lodge at Sydney, being the first Masonic lodge in this area other than military lodges.
- 1822 Suppression of Freemasonry in Russia by a decree of the Czar.
- 1823 Freemasonry abolished in Portugal by Royal decree.
- 1832 Pope Gregory XVI issues edict against Freemasonry.
- 1840 Initiation of Prince William of Prussia, afterwards Emperor Wilhelm I.
- 1841 Frederic VII of Denmark initiated in Lodge Maria.
- 1843 The first Earl of Zetland becomes Grand Master in succession to the Duke of Sussex.
- Anew temple of the Grand orient of France opens in Paris.
- 1844 Expulsion of Brigham Young and 1500 Mormons by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
- 1845 Foundation of the Supreme Council of England and Wales on 26 October.
- 1852 The Grand Orient of France elects Prince Lucien as Grand Master on 9 January.

## COMPILER'S PREFACE

The motivation behind this little book arose when I first came to Australia in 1999, when I discovered that many Freemasons, even those of some 60 years standing, had very little knowledge of the craft, its origin, the architects of its infrastructure or the meaning of its symbols.

The pioneers of the early 1700's, and earlier, were largely unknown entities and terms in common usage elsewhere were not known here.

Before long I further discovered that Australia was not the only country where such a lack of general knowledge existed. This small glossary, although by no means comprehensive, will, I hope, serve to bring some light into the darkness.

To further illuminate the average knowledge I have included an appendix of well-known personalities from the early days of Freemasonry and whilst this is far from being comprehensive, most of the names that frequently appear in Masonic publications relative to those early days, will be found herein. I emphasise, however, that this is not a list of famous Freemasons, but simply a list of Masons from the past whose names appear regularly in Masonic publications.

In addition, there are a number of appendices that provide a wide coverage of subjects not generally known such as a list of English Guilds, a list of "Old Charges", pseudo Masonic Orders, quotations and a chronology dating from AD 726



*Frontispiece of the first Book of Constitutions  
written by Dr James Anderson and published by the  
Grand Lodge of England in 1723.*

1803 Founding of the Grand Lodge of Italy.

1805 The Prince of Wales is elected Grand Master and Patron of Freemasonry in Scotland.

Schism in the Grand Lodge of Ireland brought about by Alexander Seton.

The Rite of Mizraim is heard of in this year.

1807 The Irish regulations gave place to a Constitution of Freemasonry based on the Ahiman Rezon.

1808 Initiation, in Paris, of Askeri Khan, a Persian Prince and the Ambassador of the Shah.

Lodge Mother Kilwinning given precedence over Mary's Chapel by decree.

1810 The degree of Installed Master was sanctioned, the ceremony being ranked as a landmark.

1813 The breach between the Lodge Mother Kilwinning and Mary's Chapel, Caused by the decree of precedence is healed in this year.

Under the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master of India, Freemasonry took firm hold in Bengal.

Initiation at Berne, of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gothas, afterwards Leopold I, King of the Belgians.

The Duke of Atholl resigns as Grand Master in favour of his brother the Duke of Kent.

On St.John's Day in December, English Freemasons gain unity in a single body constituting one single Grand Lodge and on a motion by the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex was elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The UGLE decreed that Pure and Ancient Freemasonry consists of three degrees including the Holy Order of the Royal Arch.

A Lodge of Reconciliation was founded to insure uniformity of working. (This lodge ultimately became the Lodge of Antiquity No.1).

1777 Adam Weishaupt initiated at Munich.

Reformation of the Rosicrucian Society.

A Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch is established at London.

1778 The Order of the Eastern Star is founded in the USA.

1780 Initiation of the poet von Goethe.

1782 George Oliver is born on 5 November.

1784 The Grand Lodge of Austria is founded.

1786 The Emperor Joseph II closes all lodges in Belgium except for three.

1788 The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is founded by the moderns.

1790 The Earl of Moira is appointed as Acting Grand Master in England.

1792 The Austrian Lodges close as a result of the French Revolution.

1793 The Lodges in Bohemia close ( apparently of their own accord).

1794 The Russian lodges close their doors by the desire of Empress Catherine.

1798 The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys founded by the ancients.

The Lodge of the Three Doves divides into four lodges which form themselves into the Grand Lodge of Prussia.

1799 The British Parliament enacts a statute to the effect that all societies that require their members to swear an oath, shall be deemed unlawful, Lodges of Freemasons being excepted, insofar as they complied with the provisions of the Act.

1800 The USA had 11 Grand Lodges in this year, ruling 347 lodges with a membership of 16 000.

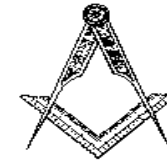
1802 It was around this time that it is alleged that the Scottish Rite of 33 Degrees was established in Paris.

1803 Emperor Alexander I of Russia is said to have been initiated.

## INDEX OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTERS

Chapter 1	<b>A</b>	Page 8	Chapter 14	<b>N</b>	Page 44
Chapter 2	<b>B</b>	Page 12	Chapter 15	<b>O</b>	Page 45
Chapter 3	<b>C</b>	Page 15	Chapter 16	<b>P</b>	Page 47
Chapter 4	<b>D</b>	Page 19	Chapter 17	<b>Q</b>	Page 51
Chapter 5	<b>E</b>	Page 21	Chapter 18	<b>R</b>	Page 52
Chapter 6	<b>F</b>	Page 23	Chapter 19	<b>S</b>	Page 54
Chapter 7	<b>G</b>	Page 28	Chapter 20	<b>T</b>	Page 57
Chapter 8	<b>H</b>	Page 31	Chapter 21	<b>U</b>	Page 59
Chapter 9	<b>I</b>	Page 33	Chapter 22	<b>V</b>	Page 60
Chapter 10	<b>J</b>	Page 35	Chapter 23	<b>W</b>	Page 61
Chapter 11	<b>K</b>	Page 36	Chapter 24	<b>X</b>	Page 63
Chapter 12	<b>L</b>	Page 38	Chapter 25	<b>Y</b>	Page 64
Chapter 13	<b>M</b>	Page 41	Chapter 26	<b>Z</b>	Page 65



### APPENDICES

Appendix 1	English Guilds	Page 68
Appendix 2	Masonic Nobel prize winners	Page 70
Appendix 3	Early Masonic Documents	Page 71
Appendix 4	Quotations from Shakespeare	Page 74
Appendix 5	A Few Curious Events	Page 75
Appendix 6	Quotations of Note	Page 80
Appendix 7	Pseudo Masonic Orders	Page 83
Appendix 8	Personalities from the past	Page 88

### CHRONOLOGY AD 926 TO AD 2005

Page 111 to Page 131

## CHAPTER ONE



**AASR** The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Generally speaking this is a Christian degree known as the Rose Croix—most of its members are 18° and the highest degree is that of 33°. In England the qualification “Scotland” is omitted where the Rite is known as the **AAR**.

The Order evolved in France and from there appears to have taken root in the USA and from there to Britain and elsewhere.

**ACACIA** This tree generally symbolizes immortality. It is identified with the Shittam Tree and Shittam-Wood of *Exodus* and *Isaiah*. This is the tree that Masonic Legend tells us, marked the grave of Hiram Abiff.

For a comprehensive consideration of this tree, readers are referred to “A New Enclopaedia of Freemasonry” by Arthur Edward Waite.

**ADONIRAM** This Hebrew name appears three times in Scripture and is reasonably identified with Adoniram of I Kings xii. 18 and with Hadoram in 2 Chronicles x. 18. He features prominently in various Masonic side degrees.

The bible tells us that Adoniram was “placed over the tribute” during the reigns of King David, Solomon and Rehoboam.

**AFFILIATION** This is the term used whenever a Freemason in good standing with his lodge, applies for dual membership of another lodge. It can also apply when a dormant member ( someone who no longer belongs to a lodge) applies to join a lodge.

**AFRICAN BUILDERS** This is a non-Masonic organisation established in Germany the members of which had to hold special Masonic qualifications and it attracted some of the distinguished German *literati*. It is said that the group worked in Latin and expired after about 10 years of existence.

**AFRICAN LODGE NO. 1** Refer to “Prince Hall” Freemasonry.

1758 Founding of a lodge in Bombay

1759 Lodges begin to be founded in Quebec, Canada.

1761 The Grand Lodge of All England at York is revived.

1764 Lord Blaney becomes the English Grand Master.

The sons of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Gloucester become Freemasons.

1765 Edward, Duke of York, the brother of George III is initiated in the Berlin lodge of the Three Doves on 27 July, whereupon the lodge assumed the name Royal York of Friendship.

The Rite of Strict Observance began gaining significant momentum in this year and continued so to do in 1766.

1769 The earliest known reference to the Mark Degree occurs in the Minute Book of a Royal Arch Chapter at Portsmouth under the date of 1 September 1769.

1771 Death of Prince Louis de Bourbon, French Grand Master

1772 Preston’s “Illustration of Freemasonry” published.

Most of the Polish lodges are closed due to partition.

Lodge de Goede Hoop is formed in Cape Town, South Africa as the first in a long line of Netherlandic lodges in that country.

1773 The Grand Orient of France is founded on 27 September.

The Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt becomes Grand Master in Germany.

The Polish lodges resume working.

1774 The Royal Duke Charles is elected as Grand Master in Sweden.

1775 Baron von Hund dies on 8 November.

1776 Adam Weishaupt founds the Illuminati of Bavaria on May 1st.

1777 The Strict Observance sweeps over Italy.



- 1744 Three works are published in France namely (1) L'Ordre Des Fancsmacons Trahi, (2) Le Parfait Macon and (3) Le Sceau Rompu.

At about this time, the name Adonhiram, found its way into French Masonic works.

- 1745 The Council of Berne prohibits Freemasonry and its members are persecuted in Germany.
- 1746 The first Grand Master in France, The Earl of Derwentwater, dies on the scaffold.
- 1747 Lord Byron elected Grand Master in England.
- 1748 The Ottoman Porte opposes the introduction of Freemasonry into Turkey.
- 1751 Ferdinand VII of Spain, condemns Freemasons to death without trial by means of Royal edict.
- 1752 Lord Carisfort becomes Grand Master in England.
- 1753 The King of Sweden becomes the first Protector of the Swedish craft.

Under the date of 22 December, the Minutes of Fredericksburg Lodge in Virginia, USA, are said to contain the earliest known record of the Royal Arch degree in actual working.

- 1756 The Marquis of Carnarvon becomes the English Grand Master.

Lord Aberdour is elected Scottish Grand Master.

Laurence Dermott publishes his Ahiman Rezon.

A national Grand Lodge of the Netherlands is inaugurated on 27 December by 14 Lodges.

- 1757 On the resignation of the Marquis of Carnarvon, the previous Grand Master of Scotland, Lord Aberdour, becomes Grand Master of England.

The Minutes of the lodge at Alnwick end in this year and show that the lodge was purely operative.

**AHIMAN REZON** This is the title selected by Lawrence Dermott ( The first Secretary of the “Ancients”) for the Book of Constitutions issued in 1756 for use by members of the second Grand Lodge of England that became known as “The antients” as opposed to the first Grand Lodge formed in 1717 which was dubbed “the moderns”. Refer to the Antients overleaf



**ALLEGORY** Freemasons are urged to study the “allegories” that they hear from Masonic ritual and to extract there from the wisdom that they contain, but what is an “allegory”. This is simply a story with a moral or a meaning that is different from the literal one described.

**ALL SEEING EYE** Although not actively used in many countries as a Masonic symbol, it is accepted as such by others and refers to the “eye that never slumbers and which sees into the innermost recesses of the human heart”. Plutarch says that the chief deity of Egypt was represented under the symbol of an eye. In the USA the “all seeing eye” appears on the one dollar note. There has been much debate as to whether this symbol together with the pyramid on the dollar note, does in fact have a Masonic connection.

**ANCIENTS ( or ANTIENTS)** How many Grand Lodges were there originally? In 1717 at a meeting held at the Goose and Grid Iron Tavern in London, the Grand Lodge of England was formed. There were many Masons who were bitterly opposed to this Grand Lodge as it had introduced changes to the traditional form of Freemasonry ( such as the craft's de-Christianisation by Dr Anderson when he compiled the first Book of Constitutions) and an apparent neglect of the special "Days of St John" ( a matter considered to be a serious breach of tradition in the 18th century). This Grand Lodge was referred to as the "moderns". A second Grand Lodge was formed by the dissidents and became known as the Grand Lodge of Antient Freemasons.

The many differences were like vast chasms between the two bodies and the enmity continued for some 60 years before a reconciliation became reality and the name of the new body so formed was, and still is, "The UNITED Grand Lodge of England ( UGLE) which is sometimes referred to as the Premier Grand Lodge of the World.

**ANNO LUCIS** This is a calendar system used in Freemasonry. The name is Latin which translates to "Year of Light" and refers to the biblical account of the creation of the universe ( and God said "Let there be light" and there was "Light".) This is often seen on Masonic Certificates and plaques, especially those commemorating the date when a building's foundation stone was laid.

The calendar is a simplification of the Anno Mundi calendar created by Bishop Ussher (1581 - 1656) who established the year 4004 B.C. as the date of the biblical creation of the earth.

The date Anno Lucis counts years from 4000 B.C. To convert a modern date to Anno Lucis one simply adds 4000 to the A.D. year For example, the year 2007 A.D. converts to 6007 A.L.

**ARCHITECTURE** Masonry accepts only the five pre-Christian Orders of architecture, namely the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan and Composite. In the Freemasons' lodge, the Ionic column represents the WM, the Doric represents the JW and the Corinthian the SW. The Ionic column symbolises wisdom, The Doric column symbolizes beauty and the Corinthian column that of strength.

Apart from the obvious involvement of architecture with building, perhaps the references within Freemasonry to architecture are another allusion to the ancient ancestry of the craft?

1738 The Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, is initiated at Brunswick on 14 August in the Mother German Lodge.

1739 James Anderson dies on 28 May.

Freemasonry is introduced into Sardinia.

1740 The Grand Lodge of All England at York, goes dormant.

The so-called Scottish Degrees/Rites start to spring up in France.

The Lodge of Three Globes is formed at Berlin on 13 September.

General Keith receives English patent as Provincial Grand Master of Russia.

Philip V of Spain issues edict against Freemasonry.

1741 Baron von Hund initiated on 20 March.

1742 Death of Antony Sayer.

1743 In his letter to Sir Horace Mann on 4 May, Horace Walpole mentions the low repute into which Freemasonry had fallen in England.

The Stirling Rock Royal Arch Chapter, considered to be the oldest in Scotland, has Minutes dating from this year.

Death of Dr Desaguliers on 29 November.

The earliest decisive reference to the Royal Arch in Ireland occurs in a report of the proceedings of Lodge Youghal.

The first military lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland was warranted.,

A Royal edict suppresses Freemasonry in Portugal. The Inquisition is said to have tortured and burned Freemasons.

First appearance of Freemasonry in Bohemia.

Baron von Hund introduces his Rite of Strict Observance.

The first Danish lodge is founded, Lodge of St. Martin at Copenhagen.

1735 The Minutes of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge contain, under the date 31 March, the “admission of a Master Mason under the modern Masonic Constitution”.

Founding of a lodge at Stockholm.

An English lodge is founded in Lisbon

Admission of the Hon. Mrs Aldworth under exceptional circumstances, into the first two craft degrees.

A lodge is formed at The Hague under an English warrant and is named Le Veritable Zele.

1736 A lodge is formed in Geneva.

On 30 November, the Institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland held a meeting at which 33 lodges were present. William St. Clair having renounced his hereditary claim as Patron of Masons in Scotland, was elected as Grand Master.

1737 The Chevalier Ramsay releases his famous oration.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, is made a Mason on 5 November.

The first German lodge is founded at Hamburg.

1738 The earliest reference to Master Grade is found in the records of the Lodge of Edinburgh.

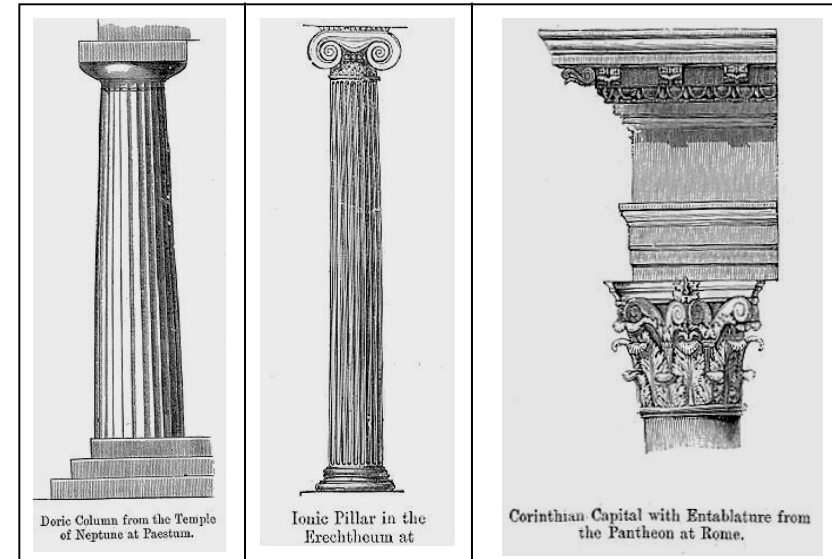
The Lodge of Secrecy and Harmony was founded in Malta as well as lodges in Smyrna and Aleppo and the Three Eagles Lodge in Dresden.

A new edition of Pritchard’s ‘Masonry Dissected’ is issued. It sold for six pence and went to at least 21 editions through to the year 1750.

Anderson’s new Book of Constitutions gets approval from the Grand Lodge of England and is published the same year.

Freemasonry in Sweden is suppressed.

On 27 April, Pope Clement XII issues his famous Bull “*In Eminentissimis*” in which he condemns Freemasons and orders their excommunication.



**ASHLAR** An ashlar is a stone as found in the quarries. Thus the “rough” ashlar is the unhewn stone whereas the “perfect” ashlar is the hewn or squared stone. In Masonic symbolism, the entered Apprentice is likened unto the rough ashlar - being in a rough or natural state who will emerge from the Masonic process as a perfect ashlar. Most Masonic lodges throughout the world will have on display a sample of each of these ashlars.



**ATHELSTAN**

Saxon King of England - see under EDWIN

## CHAPTER TWO



**BALLOT** Most Grand Lodges require all applicants for membership of a lodge, to have their application undergo a laid down procedure usually concluding with a vote in open lodge at a regular meeting.

The form that this vote takes is more often than not a secret ballot, using white and black balls. A specified number of black balls ( this number varies from Grand Lodge to Grand Lodge) will exclude the applicant.

Normally a vote by any other means ( e.g. a show of hands) is not permitted.

**BLACK LODGE** - Refer to Prince Hall Freemasonry.

**BLAZING STAR** This symbol should not be confused with the *Five Pointed Star* and is one of the most important symbols of Freemasonry and makes its appearance in several degrees.

In addition to its repeated use it is also of great antiquity as a symbol derived from other and older systems.

There has been a great difference of opinion in relation to its true significance.

As it is used in higher degrees, further explanations are inappropriate in this little book, but curious readers are directed to Mackey's "Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry" Page 130, for further illumination

**BLUE LODGE** Regular lodges, as are found in most cities and towns throughout the world, are generally known as "blue" lodges as opposed to Masonic or quasi Masonic bodies ( These other Orders—side degrees—are not in fact lodges as such, but have other names such as "Chapter").

If you are a member of a "blue" lodge, this means that you are a member of a Masonic craft lodge.

1729 The Grand Lodge of England decreed that every new lodge should contribute the sum of two guineas to the General Charity.

1730 The Duke of Norfolk is proclaimed Grand Master.

Pritchard's "Masonry Dissected" is published in October.

In answer to Pritchard's "Masonry Dissected", there appears in the same year, "A Defense of Masonry". It appeared anonymously but is now attributed to Martin Clare FRS.

Founding of a lodge at Calcutta, India.

1731 The Duke of Lorraine is made a Mason at The Hague, and is thus the first royal Prince to be admitted to the craft.

James , 4th Lord Kingston, elected as Grand Master of Ireland.

The London Lodge No.83 worked three degrees in this year.

The written records of a lodge at Philadelphia, USA, date from this year.

1732 General James Keith is said to have been the Master of a lodge located at Moscow or Petrograd.

1733 a Lodge of St. John was founded in Boston, Mass. USA.

The founding of a lodge in Hamburg by eleven German gentlemen is said to have been authorized by the Earl of Strathmore, acting as Grand Master.

The first American lodge held under written authority was founded by Henry price, described as Provincial Grand Master of New England. The ceremony took place at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, Boston, USA On 31 August 1733.

1734 Benjamin Franklin publishes in the USA an edition of Anderson's Constitutions.

1735 Viscount Weymouth is proclaimed Grand Master.

Freemasonry is prohibited in Holland.

- 1723 The Duke of Dalkeith is elected Grand Master on 24 June and it is on this date that Minute Books of Grand Lodge begin.

According to Gould, in this year the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft are the only two speculative degrees that are recognized by Grand Lodge.

- 1724 The Earl of Dalkeith proposes a scheme on 21 November for raising a fund for distressed Masons, which is accepted.

A work entitled 'The Grand Mystery of Freemasons Discovered' was published in this year which is followed by the 'Secret History of the Freemasons' that includes the Lansdowne Constitutions.

The Society of Gormogons is first heard of in this year.

- 1725 The Engraved List of this year shows 64 lodges.

A Grand Lodge of Ireland was at work in Dublin.

The formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of All England is formed at York.

- 1726 The records of the Grand Lodge of Munster begin on 27 December.

- 1728 Presumed date of the introduction of Freemasonry into Bengal.

The Grand Lodge of Munster resolves that every lodge should acquire for itself a copy of Anderson's Constitutions.

- of The first lodge in Spain appears to have been founded by the Duke of Wharton at Madrid.

- 1729 An Engraved List shows 54 lodges of which 42 were in London, 11 in The Provinces and 1 in Madrid.

It is believed that the Lodge of Three Stars is founded at Prague.

The first purely speculative lodge is said to have been founded under the title of Edinburgh Kilwinning. It is believed that the 3<sup>rd</sup> was first practiced North of the Tweed in this lodge.

**BOAZ** The name of the pillar on the left hand side of the entrance to KST.

**BOOK OF CHARGES** If one can judge from the references in the old records of Masonry there seems to have existed a book under this title, containing the Charges of the Craft. Refer to the Matthew Cooke Ms.

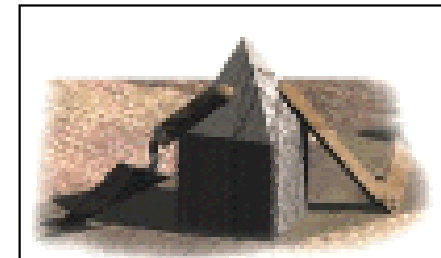
**BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS** In 1723 Dr James Anderson, on instructions from the Grand Lodge of England, produced the first written collection of rituals and Masonic conditions for members. This was known as the Book of Constitutions and whilst the specific terminology may differ from country to country, as well as a few of the specific regulations, most Grand Lodges throughout the world have based their own rules and regulations on this first Book.

All Grand Lodges have a Book of Constitutions governing the craft within their jurisdiction and all lodges subscribe to the "Book" used by their particular Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction they fall.

**BOX CLUBS** Many trades in Britain, faced from time to time with a scarcity of work and generally hard times, established "Box Clubs" into which members paid part of their wages, for assistance to those members who needed financial help in such times. There is evidence that non-trade members were permitted to join these Box Clubs.

The Box Clubs consequently had some Masonic characteristics.

**BROACHED THURNEL** This is a pointed cubical stone. Imagine a square stone with a pointed conical hat. Some writers suggest that from the 19th century onwards, modern Freemasonry has replaced the broached thurnel with the ashlar.



In his *"Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry"* Dr G Oliver tells us that the broached thurnel was one of the immovable jewels and was used for the Entered Apprentice to learn to work upon which, he says, subsequently became known as the "brute" stone or rough ashlar. ( rude stone).

On some very old Tracing Boards a broached thurnel appears as a square turret with a spire.

( N.B. For anyone interested in learning more about this largely forgotten symbol of Freemasonry, he should consult the March 1917 issue of "The Builder Magazine", which is readily available on the internet.)

**BY LAWS OR BYE LAWS** These are the Rules of a lodge to which every member subscribes. The "general rules" governing Masonic conduct and regulating membership are stipulated in the Grand Lodge "Book of Constitutions", but By-Laws are those detailed regulations specific to a lodge itself. The by-laws cannot contradict or nullify anything contained in the Book of Constitutions.

1720 The Minutes of the Dunblane Lodge record that a candidate was 'entered' on 24 December and 'passed' on 27 December ' from the square to the compass and from an Entered Apprentice to a fellow of Craft'.

1721 Dr Stukeley records in his diary and Commonplace book , under the date 6 January (1) that he was made a Freemason at the salutation Tavern, Tavistock Street (2) that he was the first person in many years who had been so made in London 3) that there was a great difficulty in finding enough members to perform the ceremony but (4) that immediately after ' Freemasonry took a run and ran itself out of breath through the folly of its' members.'

On June 12th, John the Duke of Montague was elected Grand Master. 12 lodges were present at the meeting.

Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers having proved himself ' duly qualified in all points of Masonry' was received into Mary's Chapel in Edinburgh.

The Grand Lodge of England orders James Anderson to digest and produce a new and better Book of Constitutions.

On 27 December, the Duke of Montagu appoints a committee of 14 brethren to report on Anderson's progress.

1722 On 25 March the committee reports favourably and after certain amendments the Constitutions are ordered to be printed.

Philip, Duke of Wharton, convenes an irregular meeting at Stationers' Hall on 24 June at which he is proclaimed Grand Master.

Birth of Baron von Hand on 11 September

1723 The Duke of Wharton summons a meeting of Grand Lodge on 17 January at the Kings Arms at which he is proclaimed Grand Master. At this meeting he presents his Book of Constitutions in printed form which is approved by the 25 lodges present.



1696 The Minutes of Dunblane Lodge which date back to this year, indicate that operative masons were a minority in the lodge.

1700 The Masons' Company of London and the Lodge or Society of Freemasons ( mainly speculative) are said to have separated about this date.

1701 An apprentice at Aberdeen was 'sworn by the points'.

The Orders to be observed by the Company and Fellowship of Freemasons at a lodge held in Alnwick on 29 September 1701 are purely operative in character.

1705 This is the presumed date of the earliest preserved Roll of Masons belonging to the Ancient York Lodge which is said to be the home of speculative Freemasonry with no operative character whatsoever.

1706 The alleged initiation of Emmanuel Swedenborg who invented the Swedenborg Rite.

1707 The Imperial Diet abolished the supremacy of the Strasburg ' head lodge' over the German Steinmetzen.

1710 The Comte de Saint Germaine believed to have been born in this year.

1717 Revival of Quarterly Communications by a meeting of five lodges at the Apple Tree Tavern when they 'constituted themselves a Grand Lodge *pro tempore* in due form resolving 'to hold the annual assembly and feast and then to choose a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the honour of a noble brother at their head'.

The first record of this meeting is that of Anderson, twenty-one years after the event and no date is mentioned. A further meeting was held at the Goose and Gridiron Tavern when Antony Sayer, Gentleman, was elected Grand Master.

1718 George Payne succeeds Antony Sayer as Grand Master and several ancient Constitutions in manuscript are collected and collated.

It is believed that Freemasonry was taken to France in this year although various other dates have been assigned to this action.

1719 The Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers LL.D FRS is elected as Grand Master.

1720 The general regulations are compiled by George Payne who is elected Grand Master for the second time.

## CHAPTER THREE



**CABLE TOW** Symbolically the cable tow is the cord which binds a Freemason to his Mother lodge. In physical terms it is a rope with a slip knot that is used in the initiation ceremony. It is removed when the candidate has completed his obligation.

**CALLING OFF AND ON** Calling "Off" is a term in Masonry signifying the temporary suspension of labour in a lodge without passing through the formal ceremony of closing. The full form of the expression is **to call from labour to refreshment** . When a lodge returns from refreshment to labour it is referred to as "calling on".

It is also the term commonly in use to describe when a Mason resigns his membership.

In medieval times, this "calling from labour to refreshment" was taken literally and in the words of Dr G Oliver " ....when the brethren enjoyed themselves with decent merriment." Such is no longer the practice, but in an abbreviated form this provision is introduced at various times, for example, when the lodge has a guest speaker, ( especially a speaker who is not a Mason ), in which circumstances the lodge will remain in session, but will temporarily close to enable the speaker to proceed unhindered.

**CALVI** Roberto Calvi's body was found hanging beneath London's Blackfriars bridge on 17 June 1982. He had been the head of the elite Italian bank, Banco Ambrosiano. The bank had been involved with a shadowy figure known as Licio Gelli, Wor. Master of Masonic Lodge Propaganda Due ( P2). Full details of this mystery can be found under "Propaganda Due".

**CANDIDATE** As the name implies, this is the term given to an applicant for Masonic membership or a Mason aspiring to higher rank.

**CHAPTER** Generally this refers to the group of Masons who band themselves together in a "lodge" attached to one of the side Orders. Thus a Chapter is not a Blue Lodge, but its members normally have to be Master Masons (3°) before being eligible to join.

**CHARTER** When a lodge is approved/consecrated by Grand Lodge it will receive a certificate permitting it to operate according to the Book of Constitutions of that specific Grand Lodge. This certificate is known as the lodge "Charter".

At every Installation it is passed on to the incoming Worshipful Master who is charged with ensuring that his lodge adheres to its rules during his term of office.

**CHISEL** This is a working tool of a mason and is used symbolically by Freemasons in the 1° to symbolize the need for an Entered Apprentice to work on his "rough" mind so that he will ultimately become a perfect ashlar.

**CIRCUMAMBULATION** This is the name given by sacred Archaeologists to that religious rite in ancient initiations which consisted of a formal procession around the altar or other holy and consecrated object.

A comprehensive explanation of this can be found in Albert G Mackey's *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences*.

However, circumambulation can be likened to the "perambulations" that a candidate undertakes when he is being initiated into Freemasonry which in turn are likened to a "journey". Life is like a journey and along that journey we will be subjected to disasters and difficulties that we cannot foresee, but if the candidate puts his trust in his God (such as the lodge officer appointed as his guide in lodge) no danger can ensue and he will overcome whatever life throws at him.

**CO MASONRY** A term that refers to female Masonry.

**COLLAR OR COLLARETTE** This forms part of the regalia of a lodge officer and is placed around his neck. Usually the "jewel of his office" hangs on the collar. Some officers and other Masons will wear a collarette around their neck indicating some special office or honour that has been awarded to him.

**COMMUNICATION** Just like lodges themselves, a Grand Lodge also convenes regular meetings. As laid down by the very first Grand Lodge in 1717, these Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly and are called "communications".

Usually all Master Masons may attend these communications.

1674 Earliest date of the records of Melrose Lodge.

1675 Date of the earliest records of Dunblane Lodge.

1678 The Rev. George Hickes terms the Mason Word a 'secret signal' as old as Babel.

1680 Rabbi Leone Yehudah of Modena was lecturing around this time in London on the subject of King Solomon's Temple and it is said that Laurence Dermott admitted that the Arms of the Royal Arch Masons were derived from the Rabbi's papers.

1682 Elias Ashmole attended a meeting at Masons' Hall on 11 March.

1686 The Natural History of Staffordshire was published by Dr. Robert Plot in which he refers to the Society of Freemasons in Staffordshire and states that persons of the 'most eminent quality did not disdain to be of this Fellowship'.

1687 Records of the Dumfries Lodge start in this year.

1690 It was reported in Irish academic circles that Freemasonry was well-known prior to this date, being that of the landing of William of Orange.

1691 The Goose and Gridiron Lodge at St. Paul's Churchyard is believed to have been constituted in this year. It occupies a place of seniority in the Engraved List of 1729.

Plot's Natural History of Wiltshire states that on 18 May a 'Great Convention of the Fraternity of Adopted Masons' was held at St. Paul's Church when Christopher Wren was adopted a brother'.

Robert Kirk published his Secret Commonwealth of Elves and Fairies in which it compares the Mason Word to a rabbinical tradition by way of comment on Jachin and Boaz, adding that there was a secret sign 'delivered from hand to hand'.

1692 Elias Ashmole dies on 18 May.

1693 It is said that Sir Robert Clayton held 'occasional' lodges at St. Thomas hospital to advise progress on its rebuilding.

The Ordinances of the Masons of Halberstadt were 'laid before their reigning prince' and allude to the communication of words among the German Steinmetzen.



1658 The Lodge of Scoon and Perth has a parchment dated this year which affirms that James VI, by his own desire, had been entered as Freeman, Mason and Fellow craft.

1662 Birth of James Anderson.

1663 Seven new rules or 'additional orders' which are preserved in the 'Roberts' Family of Ms. Constitutions' are said to have been made on 8 December 1663. No. 5 provides that the 'Company of Freemasons shall henceforward be regulated and governed by one Master and Assembly, and as many Wardens as the said Company shall think fit to choose at every Yearly General Assembly.'

The Earl of St. Albans acting as Grand Master of Masons, is said to have held the Annual Assembly of the craft on St. John's Day (27 December).

1665 The approximate date of the Kilwinning Ms.

Approximate date ascribed to the Harleian Ms 2054, Constitutions transcribed by Randle Holme and to his memorandum which contains a Masonic pledge stating that there are Masonic words and signs to be kept secret from all but Masters and Fellows of the Society.

An inventory taken of the effects belonging to the Masons' Company of London, includes a copy of the Constitutions in manuscript form and a list of members described as Accepted Masons.

1668 Birth of Chevalier Andrew Michael Ramsay on 6 June. His now famous 'Ramsay's Oration' (which was never actually delivered) gave birth to most of Freemasonry's esoteric Orders.

1670 It was ordained by Laws and Statutes in Aberdeen that certain privileged persons were to receive the benefit of the Mason's Word, free of all dues, save for the 'box, mark, banquet and pint of wine'.

The Minutes of the Ancient Stirling Lodge go back to this year although the Lodge is mentioned in Burgh records of Aberdeen going back to 1483.

1671 Date of a charter granted by the Bishop of Durham which constitutes into a Community, Fellowship and Company, various crafts with Freemasons heading the list. The body so incorporated was to assemble annually on the Feast of St. John the Baptist to elect four Wardens, one of whom must always be a Freemason.

**COMPAGNONAGE** This is the name given to a group of French associations formed between workmen of the same or similar craft with the object of providing mutual assistance to their members.

The legends of the *Compagnonage*, similar to those of Freemasons that have been traditionally transmitted from age to age, trace their origin to King Solomon's Temple.

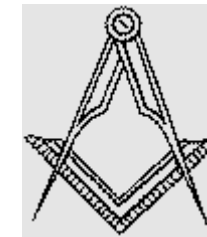
With the *Compagnonage*, three different founders are identified from which they made three different associations, namely:

1. The children of Solomon
2. The children of Maître Jacques
3. The children of Père Soubise

The *Compagnonage* had many things in common with Freemasonry and are well worth researching by the assiduous Mason.

**COMPANION** In the Rose Croix degree this term is used in the same way that a Blue Lodge refers to each member as a "brother".

**COMPASSES** This is a working tool of an operative Mason and is usually combined with the square as a Masonic symbol and universal sign of the Freemasons.



**CONCLAVE** This is a name given to one of the Masonic Orders. Just as a "lodge" is the name given to the members of a blue lodge, so is Conclave the name given to a meeting of various chivalric Orders.

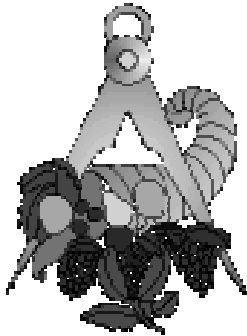
**CONSISTORY** This is exactly the same as the explanation given under "Conclave". It does however, feature more frequently in the USA.

**CONSTITUTIONS**

Refer to "Book of Constitutions".

**CORINTHIAN** The lightest and most ornamental of the pure orders and possesses the highest degree of richness and detail that was attained by architecture under the Greeks.. In a Masonic lodge it is found in the south.

**CORNUCOPIAE** Whilst being the "horn of Plenty" in Freemasonry this is the jewel worn by a Steward in the Lodge, to denote his office.



**COWAN** In the old Scots language this word is defined as a worker in dry stone, but in Masonic terms it refers to *intruder*. It is without any doubt an extremely ancient word and has over the years come to be understood as someone who does the work of a Mason, but has not been regularly accepted as one.

Traditionally in the Masonic lodge the word is used in conjunction with *eavesdropper* and is someone who is not permitted at lodge meetings.

**CUBE** As most people are aware a cube is a square where each side is of the same length. In Freemasonry the mosaic floor is always a "double" cube.

For more on this subject refer to Mosaic Floor.

1604 Incorporation of the Company of Freemasons, Carpenters, Joiners and Slaters of the City of Oxford.

1605 Attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London and known as the 'Gunpowder Plot' - it is thought that Guy Fawkes was a Freemason.

1611 The King James version of the Bible is published.

1617 Birth of Elias Ashmole.

1620 First date on the records of the Lodge at Glasgow.

1634 Sir Edward Strachan was admitted with other non-operatives into Mary's Chapel Lodge, becoming 'Fellows of Craft' on 3 July 1634. ( N.B. Elias Ashmole in England only in 1646)

The Arms of the Masons' Company appear in a visit to London by Henry St. George Richmond.

1637 The Schaw Statutes were adopted in January of this year by the Lodge of Aitchisons' Haven under the Presidency of Sir Anthony Alexander, who signed the Minutes.

1640 This is the year ascribed to the Sloane Ms 3329 , British Museum.

1641 Date ascribed to Sir Robert Moray's reception into Freemasonry at Newcastle on behalf on St. Mary's Chapel ( Precedes the date of Ashmole— 1646)

1642 The records of Mother Kilwinning Lodge begin in this year.

1646 Elias Ashmole made a Mason at Warrington, Lancashire. Together with other candidates on 16 October.

The Sloane Ms 3848, being Constitutions, was transcribed by Edward Sankey on 16 October.

1652 According to a solemn declaration of a Presbyterian Synod at Kelso on 24 February 1652, it is said that some of the ministers had been made Freemasons.

1655 The Company of Freemasons becomes the Worshipful Company of Masons of London.

- 1563 Date of the 'Brother Book' of the German Steinmetzen.
- 1578 The Building Accounts of Corpus Christi College distinguish between 'rough' and 'free' Masons.
- 1583 St. Mary's Lodge of Dundee is mentioned in an indenture which bears this date.

William Schaw is appointed by King James VI as Master of the Work and Warden General responsible for the re-organisation of the Masonic craft.

This is also the date of the Grand Lodge Ms, considered to be the earliest dated form of Ms Constitutions.

- 1590 The Office of Warden and Justice presiding over the Art and Craft of Masonry within the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine was granted to Patrick Cuipland, Laird of Edaucht by James VI.
- 1598 William Schaw issued the first of his Schaw Statutes setting out the duties of all members in Lodge and to the public.
- 1599 Date of the first recorded Minutes of a Lodge Meeting. This meeting was held by Aitchisons Haven Lodge on 9 January 1599. These are definitely the oldest Masonic Minutes in the world and feature as such in the Guinness Book of Records.
- Another of the Schaw Statutes is issued concerning the Lodge of Kilwinning.
- The Minutes of the lodge at Mary's Chapel, otherwise known as the Lodge of Edinburgh go back to 31 July 1599.
- 1600 John Boswell of Auchinleck is alleged to have been present at a meeting of Mary's Chapel Lodge on 8 June 1600 and is consequently quoted as the earliest authentic example of non-operative membership. (N.B. The Minutes of Aitchisons Haven Lodge suggest clearly that non-operative masons were in fact members of that lodge).

The word 'freemason' occurs in a York Roll ascribed to this year.

A Masonic convention was held at St. Andrews in January of this year by order of the Warden General.

- 1601 Charter granted to Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn by the King authorising the purchase of the jurisdiction over at least 5 lodges in Edinburgh.

## CHAPTER FOUR



**DEACONS** Each lodge, in most countries, has two lodge officers designated the Senior and the Junior Deacon. Their job is to carry messages to various other officers.

**DEPUTE** This is the term given to a deputy Grand Master, but with more significance and importance as it is only used with someone who is appointed as a "stand in" for the Grand Master when the Grand Master is a member of Royalty.

**D G M** Refers to the deputy Grand Master.

**DE MOLAY** A youth organisation established by the Masons.

**DISPENSATION** This is the word used when permission is given to a lodge to undertake an activity outside of its usual procedure. For example, a lodge By Laws might state that the lodge shall meet on the third Tuesday in every month, but if the lodge for whatever reason needs to meet say on the First Monday it must apply for permission so to do. It applies for "dispensation".

**DORIC** The oldest of the three Grecian Orders of architecture. It is remarkable for its robust solidity, massive grandeur and harmonious simplicity. Its position in the lodge room is in the west.

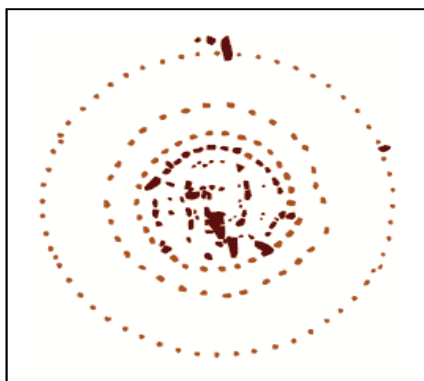
**DORMANT** As the term suggests this suggests "sleeping" or "non active" and in Masonic circles can apply to a member or to a lodge.

**DRUIDS** This was a secret Order of priests that existed in Britain and Gaul.

Their Order was divided into three degrees known, from the lowest to the highest, as the *Bards*, the *Prophets* and the *Druids*.

Its administrative organisation was very similar to that of the Freemasons and apart from an annual meeting it held four quarterly meetings the last two of which corresponded closely with the days set aside to celebrate the festivals of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist.

Legend suggests that the Druids were the builders of the English ancient monument known as Stonehenge and it is known that all their places of worship were circular. Stonehenge in particular has strong connotations with Freemasonry being a circle with one large stone placed directly in the centre. (Point within a circle).



Plan of the Stonehenge Site

**DUE FORM** Whenever a Masonic meeting is opened or closed according to correct procedures it is said to have been opened or closed in “due form”. Due Form is the manner in which an act should be done in order to be done correctly.

**DUE GUARD** This is a form of recognition used by Masons in some countries and means to “*duly guard*” the person using it in reference to his obligations and the penalty for their violation.

**DUES** The term given to the quarterly or annual subscriptions a member owes to his lodge. Dues were only introduced after the formal setting up of a Grand Lodge in 1717.

1462 Date of Torgau Ordinances of German Freemasons.

1472 Grant of a Coat of Arms to the London Masons’ Company under the denomination of the Whole Craft and Fellowship of Masons.

1475 Incorporation of Masons and Wrights of Edinburgh by a Seal of Cause, assembled in St. Mary’s Chapel.

1483 Mention made in Aberdeen of a ‘luge’ ( lodge).

1490 The Statutes of Wells Cathedral certify the appointment of W Atwoode, described as a Freemason, *pro suo bono et diligenti servicio in arte sua de freemasonry*.

1495 For the first time the word ‘Freemason’ appears in the English statutes during the reign of Henry VII.

1514 Papal confirmations granted to German Stonemasons ( speculative)

A Masonic Temple is said to have been founded at Aviva by a Mosen Rubi and it is about this time that on Spanish authority, Admiral Coligny initiated several Masons in Catalina. (traditional)

1527 Incorporation in Aberdeen of masons, wrights and coopers.

1530 Earliest use of the word ‘lodge’ in a statute ( Statute 24 - Edward II )

1532 A Seal of Causes was granted to Scottish masons, wrights and coopers.

1536 The Prior and Convent of Bath appointed John Multon to the office of ‘ Mater of all their works commonly called Ffreemasonry’.

1537 The Masons’ Company of London is described as the Company of FfreeMasons.

1550 By this date it is known that secret methods of recognition ( greeting and grips) existed in the German Steinmetzen.

1551 In Glasgow, masons, wrights and coopers incorporate.

- 1314 The Battle of Banockburn.
- 1334 Agreement made at Salisbury with Richard de Farleigh - *lathomus and cementarius* in terms of which he is entrusted with the custody of the fabric and to superintend, direct and appoint useful and faithful masons and plasterers.
- 1349 The wages of all English artisans were subjected to regulation which regulations were as enacted by the Statute in 1350.
- 1356 Regulations for the craft of masonry are said to have been ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London. This is the date that the Masons' Company of London is thought to have been established.
- 1375 The Masons' Company of London was known to have been in existence by this date as it was represented on the Court of Common Council in this year.
- 1376 The Masons comprising the Masons' Company became known as Freemasons. This is the earliest known use of this word.
- 1377 A Free Master Mason, titled *Magister Operis* was employed at Merton College, Oxford.
- 1388 to 1395 Henry de Yeveley was a director of the King's works and Master Mason of the Abbey at Westminster.
- 1390 The earliest date ascribed to the *Regius Manuscript* containing Masonic charges or regulations. It is considered to be a copy of an earlier manuscript.
- 1410 Date of the Cooke Ms. Which contains the basic Constitutions of German Freemasons.
- 1425 Congregations and Chapters of Masons were yet again prohibited and the organizers regarded as felons.
- 1430 A tombstone at St. Albans records the death of a *Latomus in arte* who died in this year.
- 1444 - 1445 The wages of a 'Frank Mason' are specified by Statute.
- 1446 - 1486 Construction of Rosslyn Chapel in Scotland.
- 1459 Strasburg Constitutions of German Freemasons.

## CHAPTER FIVE



**EAR OF WHEAT OR CORN** This was, among all the ancients, an emblem of plenty. Originally in Masonic ritual (refer Shibboleth) this was an "ear of corn" but in many countries the word "wheat" is now used more often than not as a result, it is believed, of the Americanisation arising from the belief that corn refers to Indian maize.

**EASTERN STAR** This is a quasi-Masonic body and considered as a concordant or "Adoptive" Order known as the *Order of the Eastern Star* invented in the USA by Bro. Robert Morris and membership is restricted to females.

**ECCOSAIS** A French word having the meaning of "Scottish" and which appears frequently in some high degrees, especially that of the Rose Croix (18°).

**EDWIN** The son of Edward, Saxon King of England, who died in 924 AD to be succeeded as king by his eldest son Athelstan. The Masonic legend (derived from the story contained in the *Regius Manuscript*) is that Athelstan appointed his brother Edwin as Patron of Masonry in England and gave him a charter to hold an annual Communication or General Assembly under which he summoned all the masons in England to a congregation at the city of York where they met in 926 AD and established a Grand Lodge of England.

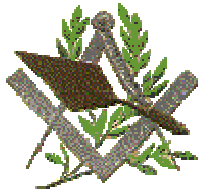
Under "York Freemasonry" more information will appear relevant to this legend.

**EMANUEL** A sacred word in some of the high degrees.

**EMERGENT MEETING** The name given to an "emergency" meeting held usually to undertake a degree working. Akin perhaps to an extraordinary meeting. Dispensation may be required for such a meeting.

**EXCLUSION** The term usually used when a member is expelled from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry as a result of some charge that is brought against him and often arises in the case of a member who fails to pay his lodge dues despite many requests so to do.

**EXEMPLIFICATION** The term used when a ritual working is done as a demonstration. Originally this was a form of 'instruction' but today it is mostly used as a rehearsal for an actual degree working.



# CHRONOLOGY

Although reasonably comprehensive, a more complete Chronology of world events as might affect Freemasonry, can be found in A E Waite's Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry.

These dates are all A.D.

- 926 Edwin, mythical brother of King Athelstan, presided over a meeting of Masons at York where certain charges were agreed upon for control of the craft. (*source traditional*).
- 1077 A worker named Robert who was employed at St. Albans is said to be the most skilful mason of his time.
- 1113 In the days of Odo, Prior of Croyland, a lay brother named Arnold is termed *artificiosissimus magister* of the "Art of Masonry".
- 1118 Knights Templar Order formed by Hughes de Payen, supported by Bernard of Clairvaux,
- 1119 First Masons' marks found.
- 1147 The ancient Stirling Lodge claimed to represent the body of Masons at Work on the construction of Cambies Kenneth Abbey, founded by King David I of Scotland. ( Source the Burgh Record of Aberdeen 1483)
- 1173 The term *magister* ( apparently meaning Master of the Work) was conferred on William of Sens at a 'consultation' of building artificers summoned to Canterbury.
- 1187 The same title was applied to William the Englishman who designed the Cathedral at Coventry.
- 1231 The Diet of Worms suppressed all Trade Guilds.
- 1244 The term Master Mason is said to occur in an unprinted French document of this date ( speculative).
- 1257 to 1260 John of Gloucester was the King's Mason during this period.

X

Y

Z

**ZADOK, Tito**

Joint High Priest of KST with the other being Abiathur. He does not feature in craft Masonry.

## CHAPTER SIX



**FESTIVE BOARD** Occasionally referred to as “The South”, is the meal that is provided after a lodge meeting enabling social interaction amongst brethren. The fare provided can vary from sandwiches through to a banquet.

As a matter of interest the largest banquet ever held after a Masonic meeting was held on the 8 August 1925 in London. The Grand Master , The Duke of Connaught, was present as was the Prince of Wales ( later to become King Edward VIII) the Duke of York ( later to become King George VI). The tables extended for a total of 5 miles and the guests were served by 1300 waitresses. The meal included 600 pairs of best end of lamb, 3000 lbs of salmon, 1500 chickens, 250 gallons of ice cream. The cost was £826 014. 11/ 6d.

**FIELD LODGES** These are often referred to as military lodges and are basically lodges meeting in times of war on the fields of battle. They are usually formed from the soldiers stationed in a particular place. In most cases they are not informal lodges without charters ( usually known as a St Johns Lodge), but are regularly chartered or warranted lodges.

**FIRE OR FIRING** The French when at the dining table called the drinking of a toast *feu*, or fire. In early days many lodges used to drink their toasts out of special glasses with heavy bases which they used to bang hard on the table at the conclusion of the toast as though “firing” a cannon.

**FIVE POINTED STAR** This is not to be confused with the “Blazing Star”. The Five Pointed Star which appears on most chequered floors in lodge rooms, is in fact not found amongst the old symbols of Freemasonry but it has, however, by apparent tacit consent become part of our ceremonies.

**FIVE POINTS OF FELLOWSHIP** There are duties owing by every Freemason to his brethren and which, from their symbolic allusion to parts



of the body, and from the lesson of brotherly love which they teach, are called the “five points of fellowship” and they are symbolically illustrated in the third degree and have been summed up by Dr Oliver as “*assisting a brother in his distress, supporting him in his virtuous undertakings, praying for his welfare, keeping inviolate his secrets and vindicating his reputation as well in his absence as in his presence.*”

**FLOOR CLOTH** In former times a frame work of board or canvas was used by the Master when giving a lecture. These boards or floor cloths were inscribed with the emblems of a particular degree.

In early days, it was customary for these designs to be drawn on the floor in chalk, which was erased when the lodge closed. It is the same as the “carpet” or Tracing Board in use today.



Antique Tracing Boards from the St Andrews Lodge in Boston USA

## WEISHAUP, Adam

The founder of the Order of the Bavarian Illuminati. When he created this Order Weishaupt was not a Freemason. When he was initiated into Lodge Theodore of Good Counsel, at Munich, in 1777 his Illuminati Order had been in existence for 5 years already.

He certainly made a major effort to incorporate Freemasonry with his Order, once he had become a Mason

## WHITE, William Henry

*Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England for 47 years.*

## WREN, Sir Christopher

One of England's most distinguished architects yet he was never formally educated in architecture. There are many references to Wren being a Freemason although historically there is no evidence of this. There is however sufficient conjecture and references to assume that he was on the square.





U

V

W

**WAITE, Arthur Edward**

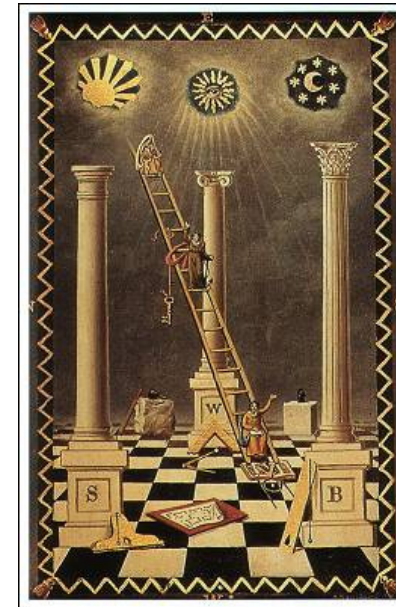
Compiler of "A New Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry", and prolific author of many other books and publications. Also involved at the topmost level of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, an organisation it is recommended be studied.



Arthur Edward Waite

**WEBB, Thomas Smith**

*Inventor and founder of the system of Masonic work known in the USA as the American Rite ( Often somewhat improperly referred to as the York Rite) which is universally practiced in the USA.*



Old English 1° Tracing Board

**FORESTERS' DEGREES** This title has been given to certain secret societies which derive their symbols and ceremonies from trades practiced in forests such as the *Carbonari*, or *charcoal burners*, *The Fendeurs* or *wood cutters*, *the Sawyers* etc. They are all imitative of Freemasonry.

**FORTITUDE** One of the four cardinal virtues detailed in the first degree and symbolically is found in the form of a woman with an erect air, resting one hand on a spear whilst holding a sword in the other. Usually she has a globe under her feet.

**FORTY - SEVENTH PROBLEM** Euclid's 47th problem has been adopted as a symbol in the Master's degree and a depiction of it can be found on the collar and breast jewel of a Past Master..

It is stated as follows: In any right-angled triangle, the square of the two sides equals the square on the hypotenuse

It was, of course, Pythagoras, who first discovered this proposition and because of its importance and its startling possibilities, the reader is directed to a more careful and lengthy study of it.



Examples of PM's Jewels

**FOUR CROWNED MARTYRS** The legend of the Four Crowned Martyrs is of particular interest as it has been adopted as the symbol for world's Premier lodge of Research "Quatuor Coronati". All Freemasons are urged to research this legend not only because of the Masonic connection but perhaps because also it is one of the few instances, perhaps the only one, in which the church has been willing to do honour to those old workers in stone.

**FREE AND ACCEPTED** The title of "Free and Accepted Masons" was first used by Dr Anderson in the second edition of his Book of Constitutions which was published in 1738. The first Book was entitled "The Constitutions of the Freemasons" whilst the second edition was entitled "The History and Constitutions of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons".

The newer title continued to be used by the Grand Lodge of England and which was then followed by Scotland and Ireland.

**FREE WILL AND ACCORD** Unlike other associations and societies it is considered an unworthy act to try and persuade someone to join the Craft. All applicants for Freemasonry must come to the Order of their own free will and accord, and not because they have been [persuaded so to do by an overzealous brother.

## S

### SAYER, Antony

*This was the first Grand Master ever, being elected to that position by the Grand Lodge of England at the Goose & Gridiron Tavern in 1717.*

### SCHAW, William

Refer to the Schaw Statutes. Schaw is a name that is intimately connected with Scottish Freemasonry. He was in fact a colossus of the Scottish craft.

### SCHROEDER, Frederick Joseph Wilhelm

*Founder of various Rites including the Rectified Rose Croix and Schroeder's Rite. Not to be confused with Schroeder's system the originator of which was Friedrich Ludwig Schroeder.*

### SCOTT, Sir Walter

Prolific Scottish writer and ardent Freemason.

### ST. CLAIR, William

*The St Clair family of Roslin ( or Rosslyn) held by right for more than three centuries, the title of Patron and Protector of the Masons of Scotland.. This title was hereditary in the family. William St Clair planned and built the chapel at Roslyn which even today retains its mysteries concerning Masonry and the Knights Templar.*

### ST. LEGER, Elizabeth

See under Aldworth.

## T

### TAXIL, LEO

Refer Jogand-Pages and Palladian Freemasonry

## Q

## R

**RAGON, J M**

One of the most distinguished Masonic writers in France. One of his most famous books was *Orthodoxie Maconnique* a work that abounded in historical information. His *Les Fastes Initiatiques* was to be a 6 volume publication giving an exhaustive view of the Ancient Mysteries, the Roman Colleges of Architects, their successors, the building corporations of the Middle Ages and the Institute of Modern or Philosophic Masonry, followed by a history of the Order and all its Rites in every country together with an investigation into various secret societies that were more or less connected with Masonry.

He died before he could finish this work and in 1868 the unfinished manuscript was bought by the Grand Orient of France from his heirs for 1000 francs.

**RAMSAY, Andrew Michael**

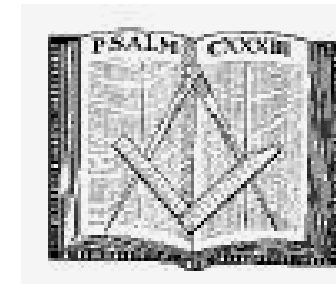
*Commonly called Chevalier Ramsay. No one played a more important role in the history of Freemasonry in the 18th century than Bro. Ramsay and the influence of his opinions and teachings is still felt by the high degrees which have now been adopted by the Masonic family.*

*“Ramsay’s Oration” is the name of a presentation or lecture he was to deliver on a system of higher/side degrees that he had developed and although this oration was never actually delivered its contents had a wide reaching effect as far as the chivalric Orders that came into being as a result of it were concerned.*

**ROSENKREUZ, Christian**

An assumed name apparently, for one John Valentine Andrea and by which was designated the inventor of Rosicrucianism.

**FURNITURE OF A LODGE** The ceremony tells us that the furniture of a lodge consists of the Bible, square and compasses. They are respectfully dedicated to God, The Master of the Lodge and to the Craft. The Australian charges are based on the English version. In some countries this is different.



## CHAPTER SEVEN



**G A O T U** An abbreviation of *Great Architect of the Universe*.

**GAVEL** One of the working tools of an Entered apprentice. In some jurisdictions the gavel of the W.M. is referred to as a “Hiram” because, just like that architect, it governs the craft and keeps order in the lodge as Hiram did in KST.

**GIBLIM OR GHIBLIM** This is a significant word in Masonry and will be meaningful to all Masons who have reached this level.

It is the plural of the Gentile word *Gibli* and according to the idiom of the Hebrew, *Giblites*, or inhabitants of the city of Gebal.

**GLOVES** The wearing of white gloves by members of a lodge is common practice in most, but not all, countries. It is symbolic in that it refers to all Masons keeping their deeds and actions as clean and as pure as their hands.

In some countries it is also the practice to present the newly initiated Apprentice with two pairs of gloves. One for himself to wear at meetings, and the other being a pair of ladies gloves for presentation by the apprentice to the lady he esteems highly in his life.

In countries where the wearing of white gloves has been discontinued the gloves are usually worn by Grand Lodge Officers or on official occasions.

**GOOSE AND GRIDIRON** The name of a tavern (or ale house) in London House-Yard, at the north end of St Paul's. In 1717 The Lodge of Antiquity met there and it was there that the first Grand Lodge of England was established.

It has long since been demolished.

## PRESTON, William



One of the most illustrious and distinguished Freemasons of his time. The assiduous Masonic student should take the time to research this Freemason thoroughly.

His lectures, known as The Prestonian Lectures, were originally published in his “*Illustrations of Masonry*” and is a system of lectures that is still in use today throughout the world.

## PRICE, Henry

*This Freemason is well known for his Masonic endeavours in the USA which made a major contribution to the establishment of the craft in that country.*

## PRITCHARD, Samuel

*In 1730 Samuel Pritchard published an exposé of Freemasonry which detailed all 3 degree rituals. This is the first reference we have to the Hiram Legend as we know it today and when Dr Anderson published his 2nd Book of Constitutions, this legend was contained therein also. This 32 page publication was in huge demand and went to three editions in two days.*

## P

**PAYENS, Hughes de**

*The founder and first Grand Master of the Knights Templar.*

**PHILLIP THE FAIR**

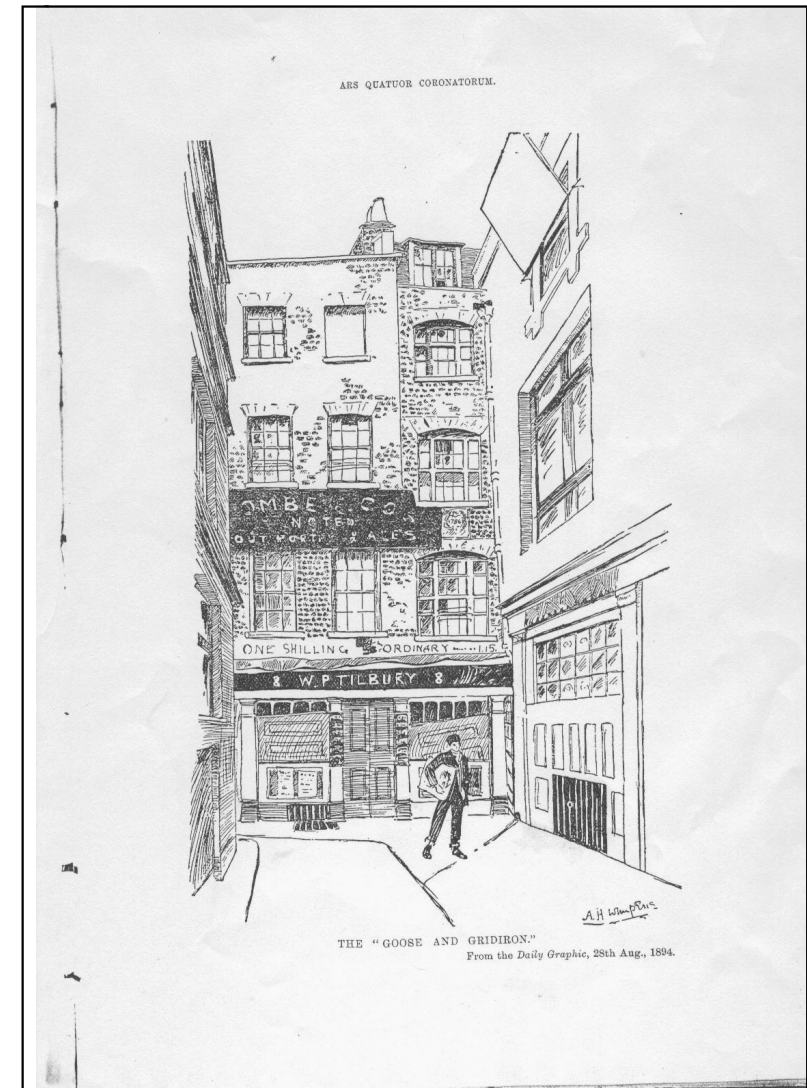
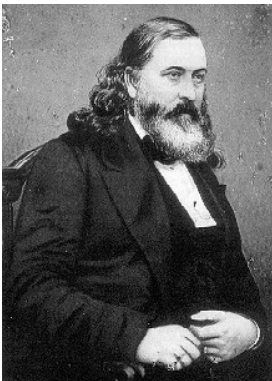
Phillip Le Bel - Phillip IV of France ascended the throne in 1285. He is principally remembered in history for his persecution of the Knights Templar together with his willing instrument Pope Clement V. he died in 1314.

**PIKE, Albert**

*Civil War General Albert Pike was, for many years, the leader of the AASR in the USA, but he is most famous for his 850page Book "Morals and Dogma" which is quoted extensively by all the anti-Masons. What the anti-Masonic faction fail to grasp is that perhaps one in 10 000 Masons have actually read the book and 99% of Masons in the world have never even heard of it.*

*It was never given to Masons as a text book or an instrument of instruction. In fact it was given only to 32° Masons.*

*It is really a philosophical work of such huge proportions that it is doubtful whether anyone could read it all in full and to take a few statements out of context and give them a totally new meaning to prove a point, is plain and simply ridiculous.*



The Goose and Gridiron Tavern  
A sketch from the Daily Graphic 28 August 1894

**GORMOGONS** A secret society established in 1724 in England in opposition to Freemasonry. One of its rules was that no Freemason could be admitted unless he had renounced the craft. They only lasted a few years.

**GRAND** This is a description that appears before the title of a principal entity in Freemasonry, such as the Grand Lodge ( meaning the principal authority of Freemasonry within a country or other similar area) or the Grand Master, being the principal ( or highest) officer within a specified jurisdiction.

**Whilst the term Grand Master is usually referred to in Freemasonry as the highest presiding officer, in Scotland the title conferred is that of "Grand Master Mason".**

**GRAND EAST** Usually this is the term used to describe the city in which a Grand Lodge, or other governing body, is situated, but in many countries it has come to be used to describe Heaven or the world after death. When a brother dies it is common practice to say that he has gone to the "Grand east Above".

**GREAT LIGHTS** In Freemasonry this term is used symbolically and refers to the v s l, the square and the compasses.

## **NOORTHOUCK, John**

The editor of the 5th edition and by far the best Book of Constitutions.

## **NORTON, Joshua Abraham**

*Joshua Norton, born in London and bred in South Africa, was a member of The Occidental Lodge of San Francisco No. 22 which consolidated with Lodge California No. 1. Unfortunately most of the old records were destroyed in the 1906 Earthquake and fire.*

*However, Joshua Norton was renowned in San Francisco as the self-proclaimed Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.*

*His proclamations included the banning of Abraham Lincoln, the abolishing of the Democratic and Republican Parties and urged the establishment of a League of Nations. He used to print his own money which the bars and shopkeepers accepted from this well known colourful local character.*

*When he died it was estimated that the number of people present exceeded 10 000.*

## **O**

## **OLIVER, The Rev. George**

Was one of the most distinguished and learned of English Freemasons. He was one of the most indefatigable and copious Masonic authors of his age.

He was a lewis when he was initiated at the age of 19 in St. Peters' Lodge in 1801.

One of his most interesting works is the "Revelations of a Square detailing the many usages of Freemasonry in centuries gone by as well as numerous anecdotes of the principal Freemasons of the day. Well worth reading today if you can find a copy..

He is often considered to be the founder of what may be called the literary school of Freemasonry.

## M

**MACKEY, Albert G**

*The compiler of the 1917 publication entitled Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and its Kindred Sciences. A wonderful and comprehensive collection of knowledge and information covering the whole range of arts, sciences and literature connected with the Order.*

*A truly outstanding work of reference.*

**MORGAN, William**

Born in Culpepper County in Virginia, USA in 1775, William Morgan published in 1826, a pretended exposé of Freemasonry which attracted quite a lot of attention. Soon afterwards, the publisher's premises burnt down and Morgan disappeared, never to be seen again.

The Masons were charged with his disappearance and many myths have appeared over the years, but nothing has ever been proven. He was a man of questionable character and dissolute habits and it is believed that his enmity of Freemasonry was caused by the refusal of the local Masons to admit him to the lodge.

As a result of the disappearance and the subsequent widespread publicity in the media, considerable opposition to the Order grew in the USA, so much so that two thirds of the lodges either handed back their charters or went dark. The anti Masonic political party came into being using anti-Masonic tactics as their platform (ironically the President of this party was in fact a Freemason himself)..

## N

**NAPOLEON**

*There is no evidence to show that Napoleon was a Freemason, although there is ample evidence to show that he supported the Order and, in fact, his four sons were all Freemasons.*

## CHAPTER EIGHT



**H A B** Abbreviation for Hiram Abiff.

**HAGGAI** According to Jewish tradition, Haggai came to Jerusalem in company with Joshua and Zerubbabel to aid in the rebuilding of the temple. Haggai plays an important role in the Royal Arch Order of Freemasonry.

**HALL COMMITTEE** This is a committee to which the lodges entrust the supervision of their Masonic buildings. Sometimes this committee is embodied in a registered company.

**HARODIM** The Masonic use of this word can be traced to Dr Anderson who was the first to use it. In his Book of Constitutions he refers to the number of Princes or "Master Masons" appointed by King Solomon to work about the temple who, Anderson states, are called "Harodim".

**HEREDOM** In some old manuscripts is found "Heroden". Being the name of a mountain in Scotland. Whether the two names are synonymous is open to doubt, but all the average MM needs to know about this mysterious name is that it appears in various Higher degree Orders.

**HIGH TWELVE** The hour of noon, when the sun is high in the heavens., as opposed to *low twelve*, or midnight, when the sun is low down beneath the earth.

**HIRAM ABIFF** According to Masonic legend, he was the architect of KST, although the apparent surname is a reference in Hebrew to his ability and skill rather than a surname. Basically a title of respect.

**HIRAM KING OF TYRE** A contemporary of David and Solomon who assisted King Solomon in the building of KST by supplying labour and materials thus giving him a significant role in Masonic legend.



**H K T** Abbreviation for Hiram King of Tyre.

**HONOURS** Peculiar acts Masons are accustomed to in order to express joy or pleasure and which usually follow a toast and commonly take the form of gestures such as “Point, Left, Right” or “ Apron, Heart and Hand”.

**HOODWINK** Or a blindfold, used to symbolize secrecy, silence or darkness.

**HOSPITALLER** A name given to a Knight of the Order by the same name. The Order of the Hospitallers was formed in Jerusalem in the middle of the eleventh century. Hospitality and hospitals are words derived from the name.

**HUND Baron Von** Said to have been upright in character but beset by vanity and a love of adventure. He established the Order that was known as the Rite of Strict Observance which is considered as part of that body of Orders that are irregular and not recognized by most Grand Lodges.

## K

### **KIPLING, Rudyard**

An ardent Freemason. Many of his books have direct references to Freemasonry and one at least “In the Interests of the Brethren” is solely about Masonry.

He was made a Mason in Bombay, India ( Now known as Mumbai), and it is a peculiar fact of his braising that he actually took the Minutes of the Meeting as Acting Secretary.

In his poem “The Mother Lodge” he names several of the members of his lodge which clearly defines the diversity of religions that were all drawn together as a group.

### **KNIGHT, Stephen**

*Author of an exposé entitled “The Brotherhood—The Secret World of the Freemasons”, as a follow up of his previous book in which he tried to prove that Jack the Ripper was a Freemason.*

*He quoted from numerous “unnamed” sources. One such source admitted to as much, was James Todd the web master of an online rant named VOMIT (Victims of Masonic Ill Treatment).*

*Knight published the book in 1983 and he died two years later of a provable brain tumour and not murdered by the Masons as some people have said.*

*Before he died, Knight rejected Christianity and adopted a new faith known apparently as Sannyasin when he changed his name to Swami Puja Deval.*

## L

### **LARMENIUS, Johannes Marcus**

Purely according to tradition , John Mark Armenius was appointed Grand Master of the Knights Templar in 1314 by de Molay just before de Molay died, which power he passed on to subsequent Grand Masters in a document entitled The Larmenius Charter or Charter of Transmission.



## JOGAND-PAGES, Gabriel

Otherwise known as Leo Taxil the creator of the fictitious Order known as Palladian Freemasonry. Born in France in 1854 he was educated by the Jesuits who caused him to become embittered toward religion. He joined a Masonic lodge but was expelled for “wrong doing” before he could progress beyond EAF.

This caused him to seek revenge against Masonry and his resulting actions caused him to create a hoax that had enormous and disastrous effects on the Order.

By means of a regularly published magazine, he created an imaginary Order of Freemasonry which he called Palladian Freemasonry which worshipped a God called ‘Baphomet’ or satan, that the Order practiced murder, devil worship and much more. He published a quote allegedly from Albert Pike which in reality he had made up himself, which confirmed these activities.

He simply made up the hoax out of thin air and was praised for revealing the “true evil purposes of Freemasonry”. He created a Grand Mistress by the name of Diana Vaughan and said that sexual perversions were part of the Order’s repertoire.

The hoax continued for 12 years before he owned up, which he did in spectacular form, his confession delivered publicly and was published in full in the weekly Paris newspaper “Le Frondeur”.

## JONES , Inigo

*A celebrated English architect. He was in fact architect to three Kings, James I, Charles I and Charles II. There has been a lot of conjecture as to his actual membership of Freemasonry but the evidence is quite overwhelming to suggest that he was indeed on the square.*

*Not to be confused with John Paul Jones, a Freemason also, who founded the American Navy.*

## CHAPTER NINE



**ILLUMINATI** Although commonly thought of as a group of people who “run the world”, in Freemasonry the most general reference to it is the Illuminati of Bavaria or the Bavarian Illuminati, which was a secret society, founded on 1 May 1776, by Adam Weishaupt, a university professor of canon law. It was never a Masonic Order.

**IMMOVABLE JEWELS** Every lodge is furnished with six jewels, three of which are movable and three immovable. Dr Oliver suggests that they are termed “jewels” because they have a moral tendency which renders them jewels of inestimable value. The immovable jewels are the square, the level and the plumb line. They are termed immovable because they are appropriated to specific parts of the lodge where they alone are to be found, namely the square in the east, the level in the west and the plumb in the south.

In some jurisdictions/constitutions these immovable jewels are considered to be movable instead, because they pass from the three officers who wear them to their successors. It should be noted that their position in the lodge remains the same even in these cases.



**INDENTED TESSEL OR TARSEL** Old terms referring to the ornamental border that surrounds the mosaic floor or mosaic pavement. .  
*Refer to Tessellated Border.*

**INITIATION** The term given to the ceremony an applicant for Masonry undertakes when he joins a lodge.

**INNER GUARD** An officer of the lodge who is situated at the inside of the door to the lodge to admit visitors, receive candidates in due form and to obey the commands of the Junior warden. In the American system these functions are usually undertaken by the Junior Deacon.

**I N R I** These are the initials of the Latin sentence which was placed upon the cross: *Jesus Nazareus Rex Judaeorum*. Apart from the fact that these initials were used by the Rosicrucians as the initials of one of their hermetic secrets and also adopted by them to express the names of their three elementary principles, these letters are found in the Masonic Rose Croix ceremonies.

**INSTALLATION** The annual meeting held by a lodge in which the Worshipful Master Elect is installed as the lodge's new WM and at which the elected lodge officers are invested.

**INSTALLED MASTERS, Board of** This is an expression used to designate the committee of Wor. Masters to whom the Wor.Master is presented so that he may receive the benefit of Installation from his predecessor.

**INSTALLING OFFICER** He is the person who performs the ceremony of Installation.

**INVESTITURE** The presentation to a lodge officer of the regalia of his office and an admonition of his duties. Sometimes also referred to on the presentation of the apron to a candidate at his initiation.

**IONIC** One of the three Grecian Orders of architecture and the one that takes the highest place in Masonic symbolism. It is more delicate than the Doric and more simply majestic than the Corinthian. It is adopted in Masonry as the symbol of *wisdom* and is placed in the east of the lodge room as representative of the Worshipful Master.

## HUTCHINSON, William

*"Of all the Masonic writers of the 18th century, there was no one who did more to elevate the spirit and character of Freemasonry than William Hutchinson of Barnard Castle in the county of Durham, England." So writes Mackey in his encyclopedia.*

*To him we are indebted for the first philosophical explanation of the symbolism of the Order and his "Spirit of Masonry" is a priceless boon to the Masonic student. In the 18th century his name was a household word.. During his lifetime this book was subject to five editions and there-after many, many more editions were published.*

I

J

## JENNER, Edward

The discoverer of smallpox vaccination and a pioneer of vaccination as a prevention of disease. Elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1788.



Edward Jenner

## G

**GILKES, Peter William**

*Celebrated for his perfect knowledge of the ritual of Ancient Craft Masonry. His reputation in England as a Masonic teacher was indeed very great.*

**GOURGAS, John James Joseph**

A merchant of New York who was born in France. His name is intimately connected with the rise and development of the AASR in the USA

**GREINEMANN, Ludwig**

*A Dominican monk who endeavoured to prove that the Jews who crucified Jesus were Freemasons, that Pilate and Herod were Wardens in a Masonic lodge and that Judas had been initiated in the synagogue. As outlandish as this may seem, he was very successful for many years in stirring up an anti-Masonic feeling among the populace in France in 1779 onwards.*

## H

**HUND, Baron von Hund**

His full name was Carl Gotthelf Baron von Hund. He was said to be upright of character although beset by vanity and a love of adventure.

He was initiated into Freemasonry on the 20 March 1742 at the age of 19, at the Lodge of the Three Thistles at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

On his travels he spent some time in Paris where, it is said, he acquired knowledge of the existence of the Order of Knights Templar in Scotland. It is purely legend, but the story of the Order so fascinated him that he sought admission to the Order which he was granted and that he was in fact admitted, at Paris, by the Pretender, Charles Edward, who was the Grand Master of the Order. In due course von Hund returned to Germany and then attempted what he termed a reform of primitive Masonry the result of which was the establishment of a new system, well known as the **Rite of Strict Observance**.

## CHAPTER TEN



**JACHIN** The name given to the right hand pillar that stood at the porch of KST and is derived from two Hebrew words meaning "Will establish".

**JACK THE RIPPER** The alias given to the perpetrator of a series of gruesome murders in the White Chapel area of London in the latter half of 1888. The popular press associated Freemasonry with the crimes.

**JEBUSITE** Refer to comments under "Ornan".

**JEWELS** See under Movable Jewels and Immovable Jewels.

**JOSEPHUS , Flavius** Jewish historian who lived in the first century. Among other works he wrote *a History of the Jews* which is often referred to for verification of some of the facts stated in the bible

**JURISDICTION** The jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge extends over every lodge working within its territorial limits. In the early days when Masonry was expanding to many countries lodges would be formed owing loyalty to the Grand Lodge that chartered them. There being no Grand Lodge having jurisdiction in a new country, lodges were established under the authority of Grand Lodges in other countries usually England, Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands. When Grand Lodge was formed in that country it is generally accepted that all existing lodges, irrespective of loyalties, would then owe allegiance to the new Grand Lodge. However, in some instances this universal law was not strictly adhered to so in some countries we see more than one jurisdiction for example in South Africa, 5 jurisdictions ( or Constitutions) exist side by side. New Zealand is a similar situation.

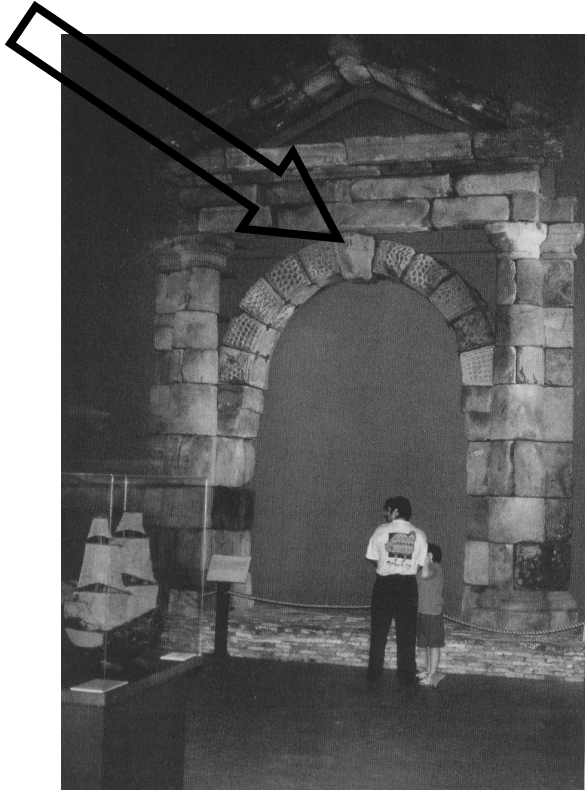
**JUST, PERFECT AND REGULAR** This applies to a lodge as follows: "Just" - **when it is furnished with the three Great Lights.** "Perfect" - **When it contains the constitutional number of members and** "Regular" **when it is working under a Charter or a warrant of Constitutions emanating from a legal authority ( e.g. Grand Lodge).**

## CHAPTER ELEVEN



**KABBALA** Mystical philosophy or theosophy of the Jews.

**KEY STONE** this is the stone placed in the centre of an arch which serves to keep all the other stones in their places and gives firmness and stability to the arch.



Picture taken from "Masonic Mysteries"  
By Keith Stockley

## E

### EDWIN

The son of Edward, Saxon King of England who died in 924 AD. He was succeeded by Edwin's elder brother Athelstan.

The Masonic tradition as it is described in the Old Charges, is that Athelstan appointed his brother Edwin as Patron of Masonry in England and gave him a free charter to hold an annual communication or general assembly under the authority of which all Masons in England were summoned to meet him in Congregation at York where they met in 926 and formed the Grand Lodge of England.

From the ancient documents, in various languages, that were brought to this meeting, the Old Charges maintain that a document was framed known as the York Constitutions.

This story is sometimes called the "York Legend" and is the origin of the York Rite and the foundation of a break away Grand Lodge in England that bears the name "Regular Grand Lodge of England" which exists today and details of which can be found easily on the internet.

## F

### FLUDD, Robert

*A prominent member of the Rosicrucian Fraternity in the 17th century and, in fact, Rosicrucianism probably owed more to Fludd than anyone or anything else for its introduction into England from Germany and it may have had an influence in moulding the form and nature of Speculative Freemasonry, as writes Mackey in his encyclopedia.*

### FOLKES, Martin

An intimate acquaintance of Desaguliers and Christopher Wren, Martin Folkes played an instrumental role in the re-organization of Freemasonry. He was a Deputy Grand Master and his knowledge of the Order is said to have been extensive and accurate.

*His royal birth was kept a secret from the King who eventually died not knowing that he had fathered a son, albeit by a commoner.. His Grand father, King George III, came to hear about the birth and thereafter he received royal benefits from the King.*

*He joined the navy at the age of 10 and continued in service for 26 years and during all this time, except for brief intervals, he was absent from England on foreign service.*

*There is no record of his exact joining Freemasonry, but it looks like it was late 1755.*

*Oliver says that on Dunckerley's return to England in 1766 he became Master of his Lodge, because in the following year the Grand Master appointed him as the Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire..*

*Preston speaks of his "indefatigable assiduity" in the discharge of his duties resulting in considerable Masonic progress in the province. His rise in the Order was afterwards little short of meteoric.*

*However, despite all the high offices he held, his most lasting contribution to Freemasonry was as an instructor of the lodges and a reformer of the system of lectures which resulted in the Grand Lodge authorizing him to construct a new code of lectures, a careful revision of the existing ritual and to collate all ancient formulas.*

*His story is well worth time and effort to read up on it as his life, both personal and Masonic, is a very interesting subject of study.*



*Thomas Dunckerley*

**KILWINNING** Village in Ayrshire, Scotland. Said to be the place where Scottish Freemasonry began. Lodge Kilwinning is often referred to as "Mother Kilwinning" and actually chartered lodges in medieval times before the Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed. Its legendary association with nearby Roslin Chapel adds weight to the stories.

**KNIFE AND FORK** A term applied to Masons who prefer the meal to the ritual. Some lodges are established purely as "dining" lodges and whilst they do indeed hold meetings, their main purpose is the promotion of social activities.

**KNIGHTS TEMPLAR** The commonly used name for members of the Order of the Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ and the Temple. Conjecture and legend associates this Order with the origin of speculative Freemasonry.

There is also a quasi Masonic Order of Knights Templar.



## CHAPTER TWELVE



**LANDMARKS** These are marks of distinction that are unchangeable. For example, a Belief in God, The modes of recognition, the division of symbolic Freemasonry into three grades or degrees.

It is true to say, however, that there has been, and still is, a diversity of opinion as to which of the various precepts do in fact constitute landmarks. And there was no attempt to enumerate them before 1858.

After much research and work, basic landmarks have been identified, and are very briefly described as follows:

1. The modes of recognition.
2. The division of symbolic Freemasonry into three grades.
3. The legend of the third degree
4. The government of the fraternity by a Grand Master
5. The Grand Master's prerogative to [preside over every assembly of the craft.
6. The Grand Master's prerogative to grant dispensations.
7. The prerogative of a Grand Master to make Masons at sight.
8. The necessity for Masons to congregate in Lodges.
9. The government of a lodge by a Master and two Wardens.
10. When meeting, a lodge should be properly tiled.
11. The right of every Master Mason to be represented at all general meetings.
12. The right of every Mason to appeal a decision of his lodge to the Grand Master.
13. The right of every Mason to visit every regular lodge.
14. All visitors to a lodge if unknown to the members thereof, shall be prepared to undergo examination to establish his bona fides.
15. No lodge can interfere in the business of another lodge.
16. All Masons agree to abide by the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction in which he lives.
17. Qualifications for membership.

### DODD, The Rev. William

*He was ordained in 1751 and immediately began work as a Curate at West Ham where he quickly earned a reputation as an effective and popular preacher. He founded the Magdalen Home at Streatham for Fallen Women.*

*In 1763 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III and in 1776 was made a Prebendary of Brecon.*

*His initiation into Freemasonry took place at the St. Albans Lodge on 3 April 1775 and one month later he was chosen to be the first Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England.*

*Two years later he was hanged for forgery.*

*More on this bizarre tale can be found in "Masonic Mysteries" by Keith Stockley.*

### DUKE OF WHARTON

Philip, was the first and only Duke of Wharton. His reputation, due to his behaviour, was basically that of a brilliant, versatile and profligate nobleman.

He succeeded the Duke of Montagu in 1722 as Grand Master in England. Dr Desaguliers was appointed Deputy Grand Master at the same meeting.

He was never Master of his own lodge that met at the Kings Arms ( near St. Paul's) and apparently inveigled his way into the position of Grand Master despite his Jacobite sympathies and atheistic tendencies. He was a former President, and founding member, of one of the three Hell-Fire Clubs ( Jacobite organizations) that were formed in London in 1719.

One year after his election as Grand Master he walked out on Grand Lodge and formed the London branch of the "Ancient Order of Gormogons" which it seems he used as a Jacobite club.

### DUNKERLEY, Thomas

*Played a distinguished and significant role in Masonry in the latter part of the 18th century.. He was the natural son of the prince of Wales, later to become King George II to whom he bore a striking resemblance.*

### De Molay, Jacques (or James)

He was the last Grand Master of the Knights Templar. King Philip Le Bel ( Philip the Fair) of France, was instrumental in eradicating the Order and De Molay the last Grand Master was burned at stake on 18 March 1313.

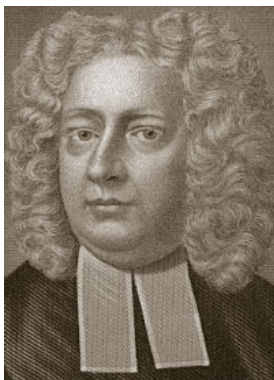
### DERMOTT, Laurence

*He was the first Grand Secretary and afterwards, the Deputy Grand Master of that body of Masons who in 1739 seceded from the Grand Lodge of England to form the second Grand Lodge under the name of "Ancient York Masons". Their Book of Constitutions written by Dermott was called the "Ahiman Rezon" which means "help to all that are or would be Free and Accepted Masons".*

### J T DESAGULIERS

John Theophilus Desaguliers, a graduate of Oxford, clerk in Holy Orders, Fellow of the Royal Society and a man of scientific attainments. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in 1719 and it is believed that he, even more than Anderson, was responsible for the Masonic Revival staying intact and not falling to pieces. At subsequent periods he as Deputy Grand Master for three terms.

Although there is no physical evidence as such, it is confidently stated by all writers that it was Desaguliers that kept the Revival together and the epithet "Father of Modern Speculative Freemasonry" can consequently be applied with confidence.



J T Desaguliers

18. A belief in a Supreme Being.
19. A belief in life after death.
20. That a v.s.l. ( by whatever name) is an indispensable part of the furniture of every lodge.
21. The equality of all Masons.
22. The maintaining of secrecy.
23. The last and crowning landmark is that no landmarks can ever be changed.

**LESSER LIGHTS** In the 1° we are told that a lodge has three symbolic lesser lights situated in the east, west and south. There is no light in the north because KST was placed so far north of the ecliptic that no rays of light could penetrate.

**LEVEL** Working tool used in Freemasonry as a symbol of equality.

**LEWIS** A device in operative masonry consisting of a metal clamp which is inserted into a specially prepared cavity in a large block of stone so as to enable it to be attached to a pulley and hook which enables the stone to be raised to any height and deposited in its proper place.

This instrument was known to the Romans and in the ruins of Whitby Abbey, in England, which was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in 658, large stones have been discovered with the necessary cavities for the insertion of a lewis.

In many countries the son of a Mason is also called a "lewis" because it is his duty to support his father's failing powers. In most countries the eligibility age for joining Freemasonry is 21 years and in many cases this age is lowered to 18 years for a "lewis".

**LIGHTS** Reference in the Masonic rituals made to three symbolic lights, represented by three windows. In earlier times these symbolic lights were known as "fixed" lights.

**LION'S PAW** A mode of recognition.

**LODGE OF INSTRUCTION** These are assemblies of brethren who do not have a charter or Warrant of Constitution, the purpose of which is to impart knowledge or undertake instruction in Freemasonry.,

**LODGE OF TRANSITION** Not every jurisdiction has such a lodge—certainly NSW has one—but its purpose is to provide a home for unattached Freemasons. Brethren who are not members of a regular lodge for whatever reason may become members of the Lodge of Transition.

**LONDON GRAND RANK** This is an honour conferred on members for some meritorious reason. As its name suggests it is only available to Masons from London, England.

**LOST WORD** The mythical history of Freemasonry informs us that there was once a WORD of surpassing value and claiming a profound veneration; that this word was known to but a few people; that it was at length lost and that a temporary substitute for it was adopted until the original and genuine word be re-discovered.

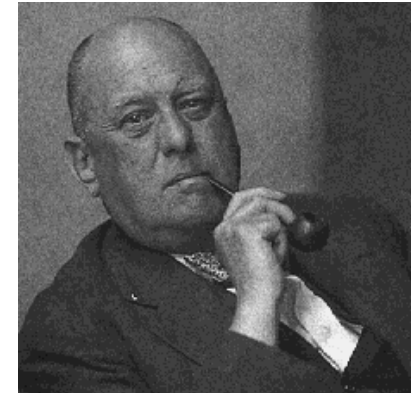
Many wise authors conceive this WORD to be the symbol of *Divine Truth* and the loss, substitution and recovery are merely component parts of the mythical symbol which represents a search after truth.

**LUX E TENEBRIS** Means "*Light out of Darkness*". There is in fact a lodge by this name the members of which are all blind.



*Was Crowley a Freemason though? The UGLE has never recognised him as such but it is a fact that he was a member of several Masonic lodges, but all of these lodges were chartered by Grand Lodges that were not recognized as "regular" by the UGLE.*

*It is also reasonably certain that he was initiated into craft Freemasonry in Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 343 which was only recognised by UGLE in 1964.*



Aleister Crowley

## D

### D'Eon De Beaumont

Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont has had a lot written about him, because for many years he was thought to be a woman.

Masquerading as a man he was able to Gain membership of the Order.

Reference to the picture on the right must certainly leave some doubt in those who see it, but in fact a physical examination on his death proved that his Gender was indeed male!





## Burns, Robert ( Rabbie Burns)

The celebrated Scottish poet, Poet Laureate of Scotland. He was initiated into Freemasonry in the town of Irvine in 1781 and, at one time, was the Master of a lodge at Mauchline.

## C

### Cagliostro ( see Balsamo)

### Casanova

*Casanova appears to have been made a Mason at Lyons in 1758 which no doubt helped him achieve some of his goals like, for example, when he posed as an adept of occult science.*

*Casanova was one of history's more well known adventurous libertines but from his "Memoirs" it becomes clear that he did indeed grasp the meaning of Masonry's objectives.*

### Coustos, John

John Coustos, Master of a lodge in Lisbon, was arrested in 1743 and the Inquisition subjected him to the severest of tortures in an effort to extract from him the secrets of Freemasonry.

As a result of the edict of pope Clement XII, Freemasons in Lisbon ceased meeting in taverns, but instead met in private homes. As Master of his lodge, John Coustos' home was one of these homes. The inquisition resolved to arrest him and subject him to the mercies of the "Holy Office". An abridged narrative of his sufferings, which is really horrific to read, can be found on pages 212 to 214 of the "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and its Kindred Sciences" by Albert G Mackey M.D.

### CROWLEY, Edward Alexander ( Known commonly as Aleister).

*The name Aleister Crowley appears in many publications and is closely allied to the occult, as a mystic and magician and the self-proclaimed 666. He was involved at very high levels with the Order of the Golden Dawn, a non-Masonic hermetical and mystical society with which several senior Free masons were involved.*

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN



**MACON** French for Mason

**MAITRE JACQUES** A degree of the French Order known as the Compagnonage.

**MARK MAN** Occasionally this is a degree worked preparatory to that of Mark Master. According to Masonic tradition, Mark Men Wardens at the building of KST and their function was to distribute marks to the workmen.

**MARK MASTER** A degree preparatory to joining the Royal Arch.

**MARKS** In former times it was customary for Masons to place their mark on the stones they quarried. This served the purpose of identification, especially when payment was being made on a piece rate and it was necessary to identify the work of each Mason.

There is evidence to prove that a mark was heredity in that a mark was passed down from father to son over centuries.

**MASONS COMPANY** One of the 91 livery companies of London. Although they are not to be confused with the Order of Freemasonry there was undoubtedly a strong connection.

**MASON WORD** In the Minutes and documents of the lodges in Scotland during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the expression "Mason Word" is constantly used. Its continuous usage suggests that but ONE word was then known. Brethren are directed to the ceremonies of each degree in regard to the "Word".

**MASTER MASON** This is the term used to describe a Mason who has achieved the third degree in a blue lodge. In craft Masonry there is no higher degree.

**MASTER OF THE WORK** The chief architect or builder on a working site, such as a cathedral or other important edifice in the Middle Ages.

**MATURE AGE** generally considered to be 21 years of age but can be less.

**MEMPHIS, RITE OF** An Order consisting of 91 degrees founded by two French Masons. Believed to have been based on The Rite of Mizraim. It is considered a part of the general body of Rites and Orders considered to be irregular.

**MIDDLE CHAMBER** There were three stories of side chambers built around KST on three sides. What in the Masonic ceremony is referred to as the Middle Chamber is in fact the middle story of the three.

These chambers after the temple was finished served as accommodation for the priests when upon duty; in them they deposited their vestments and the sacred vessels, but the knowledge of the purpose to which the middle chamber was appropriated while the temple was in the course of construction, is only preserved in Masonic tradition which is altogether mythical and symbolic in character.

Also refer to the Winding Stairs later in this publication.

**MILITARY LODGES** These are lodges established in the army. They are of an early date having long existed in the British army.

**MIZRAIM Rite of** The Rite appears to have originated at Milan in 1805 in consequence of several Masons being refused admission into the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite which had just been established in that city.

It consisted of 90 degrees divided into 4 series and 17 classes and whilst some of these degrees are entirely original many of them are borrowed from the Scottish Rite.

The Rite appears to have disappeared completely.

**MOLAY Jacques de** The 22nd and last Grand Master of the Knights Templar when the Order was destroyed in the 14th century.

## **Barruel, Abbé**

Augustin Barruel, generally known as Abbé Barruel, was an implacable enemy of Freemasonry. He was a prolific writer but owes his reputation mainly as a result of his *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme*.

In this work he charges the Freemasons with revolutionary principles in politics and with infidelity in religion. He sought to trace the origin of the Order first to those ancient heretics the Manicheans and through them to the Templars against whom he revived the old accusations of Philip the Fair and Pope Clement the Fifth.

## **Beaton, Mrs**

*The following account appears in "A General History of the County of Norfolk" published in 1829. (Vol 2. page 1304)*

*"Mrs Beaton, who was a resident of Norfolk, England, was commonly called a Freemason from the circumstance of her having contrived to conceal herself, one evening, in the wainscoting of a Lodge room, where she learned the secret - at the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive. She was, in many respects, a very singular character, of which one proof adduced is that the secret of the Freemasons died with her. She died at St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich, July 1802, aged eighty-five."*

## **Bruce, Robert ( In Scotland known as Robert The Bruce)**

Some writers attribute the introduction into Scotland of Freemasonry to Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland who is said to have established the Order of Herodem for the reception of Knights Templars who had taken refuge in Scotland.

Students of Freemasonry are recommended to a deeper study of this subject, as it generally appears that ancient craft Masonry was introduced into Scotland a long time before Robert Bruce came on the scene, although it cannot be denied that he was one of the patrons and encouragers of Scottish Freemasonry.

## B

### Bacon, Francis ( Baron of Verulam)

Francis Bacon's book "New Atlantis" was a fictitious novel which contained many Masonic characteristics. In addition Francis Bacon ( the actual illegitimate son of the Queen) also known as Francis Tudor, was a founding member of the Royal Society which met at Masons' Hall in Basinghall Street. Bacon was a Freemason and all the other founders of the Royal Society were definitely on the square.

There is a body of evidence, and a heap of supporters, to suggest that it was Bacon, in fact, who wrote the plays accredited to Shakespeare.

### Baldwyn II

*The successor to Godfrey of Bouillon as King of Jerusalem. It was in his reign that the Order of the Knights Templar was established and to whom he gave, as their place of habitation, the sacred enclosure of KST.*

### Balsamo, Giuseppe

Otherwise known as Cagliostro. Count Cagliostro was one of the most prominent of all the Masonic charlatans that flourished in the 18th century.

After he and his co-conspirators accumulated considerable sums of money by deception and fraud, Cagliostro found himself in London where, in April 1776, he received the Masonic degrees in Lodge 289 which met at the King's Head tavern.

His purpose in joining Freemasonry was nefarious and in 1777 he invented a scheme of imposture under the title of "Egyptian Masonry". He stated that whilst in England he purchased some manuscripts from one George Coston, which treated of Egyptian Masonry, but with a system somewhat magical and superstitious. He promised his followers, which included nobles, princes and philosophers, to conduct them to perfection by means of moral and physical regeneration.

The subject of Cagliostro is deserving of a full fledged program of research by all students of Masonry.

**MOSAIC PAVEMENT** According to Masonic tradition the floor of KST was decorated with a mosaic pavement of black and white stones, but there is no historical evidence to substantiate this tradition. The Masonic idea was perhaps first suggested by the following passage of scripture in the Gospel of St John (xix.13) .

*"When Pilate, therefore, heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat him down in the judgment-seat in a place that is called the Pavement but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha".* The word here translated as Pavement is in the original *Lithostroton*, is the very word used by Pliny to denote a mosaic pavement. The Greek word, as well as its Latin equivalent, is used to denote a pavement formed of ornamental stones of various colours.

**MOTHER LODGE** Generally speaking this is the lodge in which a Mason was initiated.

**MOVABLE JEWELS** See "Jewels".

**MYSTIC TIE** That sacred and inviolable bond which unites men of the most discordant opinions into one band of brothers., and because Freemasons are alone under this influence, or enjoy its benefits, are called "Brethren of the Mystic Tie".



## CHAPTER FOURTEEN



**NAMES OF LODGES** The precedence of lodges is not dependent on names but the Numbers of the lodges., When the first Grand Lodge was formed, Lodges generally were known by the venue where they held their meetings such as the lodge that met at the Rummer and Grapes. Anderson's first Book of Constitutions issue in 1723 **lists** 20 lodges all by number—no names.

As a matter of interest :

Lodges in Massachusetts do not have numbers.  
 Pennsylvania has eleven lodges with numbers but no names.  
 Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee have no lodges with the No. 1.  
 Georgia has two lodges with the No.1.

**NEGRO LOSGES** See Prince Hall Freemasonry

**NOAH** In all the Old Masonic Manuscripts Constitutions that still exist, Noah and the flood played an important part in the "Legend of the Craft"

**NORTH** Masonically speaking the north is always a place of darkness. The sun in its progress through the ecliptic never reaches further than 23°28' North of the equator. A wall erected on any part of the earth farther north than that will, therefore, at meridian, receive the rays of the sun only on its south side while the north side will be entirely in shadow at the hour of meridian. The use of the north as a symbol of darkness is found in the early rituals of the 18th century.

### Alexander I

Emperor of Russia, he succeeded Paul I in 1801. Upon succeeding to the throne he renewed the relatively severe prohibitions of his predecessor against all secret societies especially Freemasonry. In 1803, councilor of state and director of the military school at St. Petersburg, M. Boeber, persuaded the Emperor to re-look at his prejudices and as a result he rescinded the decrees. The explanations of the objects of Freemasonry as given to the Emperor by Bro. Boeber, were so clear and compelling that Alexander added the following words to his rescindment:

*"What you have told me of the Institution not only induces me to grant it my protection and patronage, but even to ask for initiation into its mysteries".*

Alexander was soon after initiated and the Grand Lodge Astrea of Russia was in consequence established. Bro. Boeber was elected its Grand Master.

### Dr. James Anderson

*The Rev. James Anderson DD, was the compiler of the First Book of Constitutions and its second edition. What is not generally known is that he also wrote the response to Pritchard's exposé of the craft entitled "A Defence of Masonry" which he subsequently appended to the second edition of the Book of Constitutions. He died in 1746 aged 62 years.*

### Elias Ashmole

A celebrated antiquarian and the author, amongst other books, of the well-known "*History of the Order of the Garter*" and founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. He was made a Freemason on the 16 October 1646.

The evidence of this initiation was the entry in his diary of the same date, which reads as follows:

*"4 Hor. 30 minutes post merid, I was made a Freemason at Warrington, in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring of Karticham in Cheshire; the names of them who were then at lodge, Mr Richard Penket Warden, Mr James Collier, Mr Richard Sankey, Henry Littler, John Ellam and Hugh Brewer."*

## APPEENDIX 8

### PERSONALITIES FROM THE PAST

There are many lists of famous Freemasons available for those interested. This is not one of them! I have listed here the names of Freemasons and others who were connected with the craft in the 1700's or earlier. Some of the names you will instantly recognize, others you do not know but are likely to come across in your studies of the early days.

There are many hundreds, if not thousands, of names no-one will recognize in general, but are listed in great detail in the many compendiums and encyclopedias of Freemasonry that exist. Some of these names are of people who were significantly involved in the craft such as Wellins Calcott, Chevalier de Bonneville, Johann Buhle, Richard Carlile and David Vinton. These I have also excluded.

#### A

Aldworth - The Hon.Mrs

*In about 1735, this lady received the first and second degrees of Freemasonry in Lodge No.44 at Doneraile, in Ireland. The authenticity of this unique event has been confirmed by an eye-witness to the ceremony.*

*The Hon. Elizabeth St Leger was born in 1713 and was the only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Arthur St. Leger, First Viscount, Doneraile who died in 1727 and he was succeeded by Elizabeth's older brother who was Wor. Master of Lodge No. 44.*

*Apparently when the lodge was in meeting at his Lordship's residence, his sister in order to satisfy her curiosity, made a hole in an intervening wall and witnessed the lodge meeting.*

*On accidentally making a noise, the brethren discovered her and in a closed session thereafter the brethren decided to give her the option of submitting to the Masonic ordeal which she accepted and thus it was she was initiated into the lodge.*

*She subsequently married Mr Aldworth which put her at the head of a very large fortune and the lessons of charity that she learned during the ritual she carried out in practice thereafter.*

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN



**OATH** In very early days, there was a Tyler's Oath that had to be sworn into a lodge. It was called the Tyler's Oath because it was usually taken in the Tyler's Room and was administered by that Officer whose duty it was to protect the lodge from the approach of unauthorized visitors.

**OBLIGATION** The solemn promise made by a Mason on his admission into any degree.

**OCCASIONAL LODGE** A temporary lodge convoked by a Grand Master for the purpose of making Masons, after which the lodge is dissolved. This is equivalent to making Masons "at sight".

**OLD CHARGES** These are a body of manuscripts, the earliest of which dates back to 1390, which describe the craft and its rules and regulations. It is believed that these Old Charges were read at lodge meetings before work began in medieval times. A list of the surviving manuscripts that constitute the Old Charges, appears later in this publication.

**OPERATIVES** These are workers in stone who construct material edifices as opposed to Speculative Masons who construct only spiritual edifices.

There is a separate Order of operative masons, which operates on its own and is not connected to Regular Freemasonry. Its full title is The Worshipful Society of Freemasons, Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviers, Plaisterers and Bricklayers. It has 3 Grand Masters.

**ORATOR** In some countries there is a lodge Officer with this title whose job it is to explain to a candidate after his initiation, the mysteries of the degree into which he has just been admitted. Where this officer is not recognized, these duties fall upon the Wor. Master or on another brother to whom he has delegated the duties.

**ORDER , Rules of** All deliberative bodies run their meetings according to a set of Rules, commonly called Meeting procedure. Where a set of rules is not stated or where such a written set of rules does exist but is silent on a particular procedure, the Chairman should look to common law for direction. A famous and standard set of rules adopted by many organizations internationally is known as "Roberts Rules of Order". It is very important that the Wor. Master or other Chairman of a meeting adheres strictly to proper meeting procedures.

**ORDO AB CHAO** *Order out of chaos* - motto of the 33°

**ORIENT** Meaning the east. The Grand Orient has the same meaning as Grand Lodge.

**ORNAMENTS** The ornaments of a lodge consist of the mosaic pavement, the indented tassel and the Blazing Star. They are called ornaments because they are really the decorations with which a properly furnished lodge is adorned.

**ORNAN THE JEBUSITE** Ornan lived in Jerusalem at the time that city was called Jebus. He was the owner of the threshing floor on Mount Moriah which he sold to David and on which spot KST was built.

**OSIRUS** Chief God in old Egyptian mythology, the husband of Isis and father of Horus.

**O S M** Initials meaning Order of the Secret Monitor—a Masonic Order falling into the group referred to as concordant Orders.

## **The Society of the Oak Apple**

This was founded in 1658 and the name apparently alludes to Oak - Apple Day on 29 May when the King ( Charles II) was saved from his enemies by the Oak of Boscobel.

## **Society of True Patriots**

It is thought that this was a German society that came into existence prior to 1878 It was alternatively called the True Friends of Men. It was said that it was semi Masonic and be in union with the Order of Jerusalem.

## **The Brothers of Purity**

According to Steinschneider's work on Jewish literature. This society was founded in the 10th century at Bosra in Syria being an incorporation of Arabic philosophers. They had ceremonies of reception similar to those of Freemasonry.

## **The Order of Regenerated Freemasons**

Said to have been formed in Canada around 1787. Diligent research can find no information on them.

## **Society of Rodents**

Founded in 1422 at Immengau in Westphalia, the name suggests that its objectives were to secretly eat away at the roots of injustice. It was a hidden Order which bound its members to secrecy by means of an oath.

## **Sacred Order of Sophisians**

This was of Masonic foundation in that Civelier de Trie, with whom it was associated was a member of a lodge in Paris in 1801. It was concerned with the Egyptian mysteries working three grades namely (1) Aspirants (2) Initiates and (3) Fathers of the Grand Mysteries.

### Order of Ismaelites

This was considered to be a secret Mohammedan Order, working 9 degrees based on the Koran.

### The Brothers of Kalenda

A German society originating in 1210 and met on the first day of every month to commemorate the faithful departed. They devoted funds to charity, held a special assembly annually and traced their origin to the time of King Solomon

### The Knights of Liberty

A French political association started about 1820 to oppose the government of restoration.

### Knights of the redemption

This is a story of a Sicilian nobleman who brought a Masonic chivalry under this name to Marseille in 1813.

### Order of the Sleeping Lion

A political association which came into existence in Paris in 1816 and laid plans for the unsuccessful restoration of Napoleon.

### The Brotherhood of Manicheans

This was a secret society founded in Italy during the 18th century to expound the dualism of Mani's in several grades.

### The Order of Noachites

The main authority for the existence of this society is Ragon, who became a Freemason in 1803. It is to this date that he assigns the foundation of *Maconnerie Napolienne* under the title of the Order of Noachites having as its object the restoration of the Corsican Emperor to freedom. It consisted of three grades.

Its symbolism introduced the Tower of Babel under the architect Phaleg described as a "cunning workman" who laboured for fourteen years as Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason and ten years as an architect.

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN



**PALLADIUM FREEMASONRY** OR The Order of the Palladium, a fake Masonic body started by Gabriel Jogand-Pages under the pseudonym of Leo Taxil. His fabrications published in a magazine over a period of 12 years proved to be a disastrous hoax for Freemasonry. He finally "confessed" to his trickery at a public meeting on 19 April 1897, but the damage had by then been done. His long and rambling speech can be read on the website of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and Yukon.

**PARALLEL LINES** in all well-regulated lodges there is found a point within a circle which is bound on either side by a parallel line which is some countries is said to represent King Solomon and Moses. The lines originally represented St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist and in some countries the lines still represent these two St Johns.

**PATRONS OF MASONRY** In early days the Christian Church adopted the usage of selecting a patron saint for each trade and occupation. Thus St Dunstan who was a blacksmith became the patron saint of blacksmiths. The two Saints John were selected as patron saints of Freemasonry.

**PELICAN** A pelican feeding its young with her blood is a prominent symbol of the Rose Croix Degree.

**PENNY** This is the "due" referred to by the SW.

**PHILALATHES** The Philalathes Society is an American research group.

**PIUS vii** The Pope who issued an edict basically banning Roman Catholics from becoming Freemasons on the pain of excommunication. This edict which was issued on 13 August 1814 no longer applies.

**POINTS OF FELLOWSHIP** There are duties owing by every Mason to his brethren and which, from their symbolic allusion to certain points of



the body , and from the lesson of brotherly love which they teach, are called the "Five Points of Fellowship". They are symbolically demonstrated in the third degree.

**POINT WITHIN A CIRCLE** See under Patron Saints of Freemasonry for an explanation.

**POLYCRONICON** Ranulf Higden, a monk who lived in Chester, England, who died in 1460, wrote a Latin chronicle under this title which was afterwards translated into English by John Trevisa and published by William Caxton in 1482.. It was much used by the compilers of the Old Charges and was partly used by Dr Anderson when he compiled his Book of Constitutions.

**PRECEPTOR** Teacher. Instructor. Generally holds the position of Chairman (Wor, Master) of a Lodge of Instruction. In some countries he is an officer of the lodge whose principal function is to comment on and to criticize constructively, the ritual work performed by the brethren.

**PRESTONIAN LECTURES** In 1772, Bro. William Preston, the author of the *Illustrations of Masonry*, submitted his course of lectures on the first three degrees, to the craft in England and they were adopted by the Grand Lodge of England as the authoritative system of Grand Lodge until the union in 1813 of the antients and moderns, when for the sake of securing uniformity, the new and inferior system of Dr Hemming was adopted. The Prestonian Lectures, however, are still widely used in England and other countries.

**PRINCE HALL FREEMASONRY** In the early days of American Masonry, negroes were not permitted to join. Prince Hall, a negro slave working for a Freemason by the name of William Hall, lead 14 other negroes to Military Lodge No. 441, a field lodge attached to the British army that was stationed in Boston where on 6 March 1775 they were initiated, passed and raised. When the army left Boston in 1776 the Grand Lodge of England gave these 15 negro Freemasons dispensation to have limited operations as African Lodge No. 1. Ultimately the Grand Lodge of England gave them a charter in 1784 to operate as African Lodge No.459 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

In 1791 the black Freemasons in Boston, declared their independence from The Grand Lodge of England and formed their own Grand Lodge, viz The African Grand Lodge of North America. Prince Hall was its first Grand Master a position he held until his death in 1807.

## Order of Agatahopaedes

In the 16th century this Order was founded for the purposes of uniting Roman Catholics and Protestants. The members, it seems, assumed the names of animals, the Grand Master being assigned that of a hog.

## The Platonic Academy

Marsilino Ficinus was a noted Platonist who founded this society in 1480 at Florence. It was secret society said to have a Masonic character. It is said that the society's meeting hall was rich with Masonic symbols.

## The Alli Allahis

This secret society has existed in Persia from ancient times and has ceremonies similar to those of Freemasonry.

## The Sect of the Almousseri

G Mollien reveals in his *Travels in the Interior of Africa* in 1820, the existence of a sect with this name, which held initiations that Mollien connects with Freemasonry. He says that the occupation of the members was that of conjurers and medicine men.

## Order of Amicists

**A secret society that originated in the College of Clermont in Paris.**

## The Invisibles

According to Thory, quoting a German writer, this was the most dangerous of all sects. Initiates were received at night beneath a subterranean vault and the doctrine imparted was one of atheism and suicide.

## Order of Ishmael

Alternative names for this society are (A) Order of Esau and (B) Order of Reconciliation. It is thought to be a very ancient eastern secret society. It had 3 chiefs who lived in the east, two of whom were always east of Jerusalem. It is believed to have had branches in most countries, that it had a system of 18 degrees and despite all this it has left no mark on history.

established in 1295. Following Masonic tradition it introduced ceremonies of initiation, secret meeting places and signs of recognition.

### **The Order of the Enlightened**

This sect was a branch of the German Illuminati and was established in Italy.

### **Order of Perfect Friends**

Otherwise known as the Seven Allies and was conceived by a Freemason, Baron von Knigge who was also the leader of the German Illuminati.

### **Order of Harmony**

This Order conferred up to 26 degrees and was established for the purpose of cultivating trade with the East Indies.

### **The Order of Jerusalem**

This was an alchemical Order founded in 1791 in North America and subsequently migrated to Germany in 1793. Membership was open to Christians and it was concerned about the "union with God and love of man".

### **The Order of Kadiri**

Burton in his *Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccal* states that he became a member of this Order which he states was an eastern form of Freemasonry.

It comprised three degrees, one of which was Murshid (Master).

### **Order of Harugari**

First appearing in New York in 1848, this has been described as a secret society using Masonic forms and working three grades named yellow, red and black. It is believed to have maintained 90 lodges throughout the USA by 1860 with the purposes of spreading knowledge of the German language, relief of suffering members and the maintenance of members' widows and orphans.

### **L'Ordre Latrique**

**B Apparently a healing fraternity or, in other words, in search of**

In 1827 it was renamed the Prince Hall Grand Lodge in his honour.

Today it is known as the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge and is a subject well worth researching.



**PRO GRAND MASTER** An officer known only to the English system of Freemasonry and adopted for the first time in 1782 when, on the election of the Duke of Cambridge to the office of Grand Master, a regulation was adopted by the Grand Lodge of England that whenever a member of royalty accepted the position of Grand Master, he should be at liberty to nominate any peer of the realm to be the Acting Grand Master and to this officer is given the title of Pro Grand Master.

**PROPAGANDA DUE OTHERWISE KNOWN AS P2.** This is the infamous story of the Italian Lodge known as Lodge P2 during the 1970's. when the body of the head of the elite Italian Bank the Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi, was found hanging under Blackfriars bridge in London on 17 June 1982, the body weighed down by 14lbs of brick and stone, the victim's hands tied behind his back.

Calvi was involved with Licio Gelli, Wor. Master of Lodge P2, and when the police raided Gelli's villa in Tuscany they found a list of over 1000 members of Lodge P2 including 30 generals, 38 members of Parliament, 4 cabinet ministers, intelligence chiefs, newspaper editors, TV executives,

19 judges, 58 University Professors, plus hundreds of important business men and bankers.

During the ensuing scandal which involved a shortfall at the Banco Ambrosiano of some \$1.3 billion, and involved the Vatican bank as well, the Italian government of the day headed by Arnaldo Forlani, collapsed.

The Grand Lodge of Italy had cut its ties with Lodge Propaganda Due many years before the scandal became public and denounced the lodge's activities, but the stigma nevertheless remained.

## APPENDIX 7

### PSEUDO MASONIC ORDERS

I have not included herein the more well known Orders such as the Antediluvian Order of Buffalos, The Golden Dawn or the Oddfellowes, but only those Orders that are relatively obscure.

#### **The Society of Black Friars**

Carson's *Bibliography of Masonry* asserts that an organisation with this name held meetings in New York in 1793. Its officers were Cardinals and Friars.

#### **Order of Carpenters**

This Order was supposed to exist in Holland and Belgium where they met secretly in forests at night.

#### **Confraternity of the Sacred Arch**

A society of builders existed under this name in 1540. They enacted mystery plays in the Roman Coliseum.

#### **Angelic Brothers**

The secret Order of the Angelic Brethren was founded by the well known German master of mysticism J G Gichtel who died in 1710.

#### **The Secret Order of Constantinists**

This was a widely spread association of students in Germany.

#### **The Brethren of the Bridge**

The *Fratres Pontifices* was founded in 1177 by St. Benezet who built the first bridge over the Rhone at Avignon.

#### **La Santa Hermandad**

The meaning of the name of this secret society is "brotherhood" and was

**USA President McKinley when asked how he came to be a Mason, replied:-**

*“ After the battle of Opequam, I went with the surgeon of our Ohio regiment to the field where there were about 5000 Confederate prisoners under guard. Almost as soon as we passed the guard, I noticed the doctor shook hands with a number of Confederate prisoners. He also took from his pocket a roll of bills and distributed them among the men. Boy-like I looked on in wonderment; I didn’t know what it all meant. On the way back to camp I asked him:*

*‘ Did you know those men or ever see them before?’*

*‘No’ replied the doctor, ‘I never saw them before’.*

*‘But’ I persisted, ‘ You gave them a lot of money, all you had about you. Do you expect to get it back?’*

*‘Well,’ said the doctor, ‘ If they are able to pay me back, they will, but it makes no difference to me; they are my brother Masons in trouble and I am only doing my duty.’*

*‘I said to myself, If that is Masonry, I will take some of it myself.’*

**Rudyard Kipling ( on his joining the lodge)**

*“ I was Entered by a member of the Brahmo Samaj ( An Hindu), Passed by a Mohammedan and Raised by an Englishman. Our Tyler was an Indian Jew. Some of the brethren who were debarred by caste rules, sat over empty plates.”*

**Warren Harding—President of the USA**

*“No man ever took the oaths and subscribed to the obligations with greater watchfulness and care than I exercised in receiving the various rites of Masonry and I say without fear of breaking the faith, I have never encountered a lesson, never witnessed an example, never heard an obligation uttered which could not be openly proclaimed to the world”.*

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN



**QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION** The meeting of Grand Lodge held every three months. All Master Masons are allowed to attend.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN



**RECORDER** Generally the title of the office of secretary in some Orders.

**RED MASONRY** An appropriate colour for the Royal Arch and thus the Royal Arch has become known as the Red Lodge as opposed to the craft lodges which are Blue Lodges. The term Red Lodges has brushed off on to other Orders and is now the generally accepted term for any of the Orders.

**REFRESHMENT** In Masonic terminology this is the opposite of *labour*.

**REGALIA** The collars, jewels, aprons, medals, collarettes etc. worn by Masons to indicate their rank.

**REGULAR** A lodge working under the legal authority of a Charter or Warrant of Constitution is said to be "regular".

**RETURNS** Every lodge is required to complete regular returns of information for the records of its Grand Lodge. These Returns can be of a specific nature such as, for example, an annual return of Lodge Trustees or of a general nature such as the Lodge Monthly Report (LMR).

**ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER** A universally accepted set of rules governing meeting procedures.

**ROSICRUCIANISM** A Society, reputed to have been founded in 1484, by Christian Rosenkreuz which was said to have secret and magical knowledge. The first information on the Society began circulating in 1614. Many writers have tried to link Freemasonry with Rosicrucianism.

**ROSSLYN CHAPEL** This is definitely a subject that every Freemason should research. There is without any doubt a strong connection between Rosslyn, the Knights templar and Freemasonry.

*Clearly, I could not call upon him when I came home. It would have embarrassed him. Neither could he, without embarrassment, call on me.*

*In the lodge it was different. He was over me, although I was President, and it was good for him and good for me".*

### Garribaldi

*" Whenever there is a human rights cause, we are certain to find Freemasonry for it is the fundamental basis of all true liberal associations. Forever, I will pride myself on my Masonic connections."*

### George Washington

*" Flattering as it may be to the human mind, and truly honourable as it is to receive from our fellow citizens testimonials of approbation for exertions to promote public welfare, it is not less pleasing to know that the milder virtues of the heart are highly respected by a Society whose liberal principles must be founded in the immutable laws of truth and justice. To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy of the benevolent design of a Masonic institution; and it is most fervently to be wished that the conduct of every member of the fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind that the great object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."*

### Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong

*" Man, if you got to ask, you'll never know."*

### Davy Crockett (King of the Wild Frontier)

*" I leave this rule for others when I'm dead. Always be sure you're right - then go ahead."*

### Sir Winston Churchill

*"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so*

## APPENDIX 6

### QUOTATIONS OF NOTE

It is hoped that the following handful of quotations from Freemasons whose names you will no doubt recognize, will be of interest.

#### Benjamin Franklin

*“Freemasonry has tenets peculiar to itself. They serve as testimonials of character and qualifications which are only conferred after due course of instruction and examination. These are of no small value; they speak a universal language and act as a passport to the attentions and support of the initiated in all parts of the world. They cannot be lost as long as memory retains its power. Let the possessor of them be stripped of everything, shipwrecked or imprisoned, let him be stripped of everything he has got in the world, still those credentials remain and are available for use as circumstances require. The good effects they have produced are established by the most incontestable facts of history. They have stayed the uplifted hand of the destroyer; they have softened the asperities of the tyrant; they have mitigated the horrors of captivity; they have subdued the rancour of malevolence and broken down the barriers of political animosity and sectarian alienation.*

*On the field of battle, in the solitudes of the uncivilized forest, or in the busy haunts of the crowded city, they have made men of the most hostile feelings, the most distant regions, and diversified conditions, rush to the aid of each other and feel a special joy and satisfaction that they have been able to afford relief to a Brother Mason.”*

#### Theodore Roosevelt

*“ I violate no secret when I say that one of the greatest virtues in Masonry is that it affords an opportunity for men in all walks of life. to meet on common ground, where all men are equal and have one common interest.*

*For example, when I was President ( of the USA) the Master of my lodge was Bro. Doughty, who was the gardener for the estate of one of my neighbours and a most excellent public spirited citizen with whom I like to come in contact.*

**ROYAL ARCH** A prominent Masonic Order which in many countries a Master Mason is required to join as an extension of the 3°. Before becoming a Royal Arch Mason, the MM must first join the Mark degree, which in some countries is regarded as an extension of the 2°

**ROYAL SOCIETY** “The Invisible College” . In the words of its founders a “College for the promoting of Physico-Mathematicall Experimental Learning”. It appears that all the founder members were Freemasons.

The Society was to attract to its membership only outstanding men in various fields of learning, science and discovery such as Captain Cook, John Dryden, Elias Ashmole, Sir Isaac Newton and Benjamin Franklin all of whom were Freemasons.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

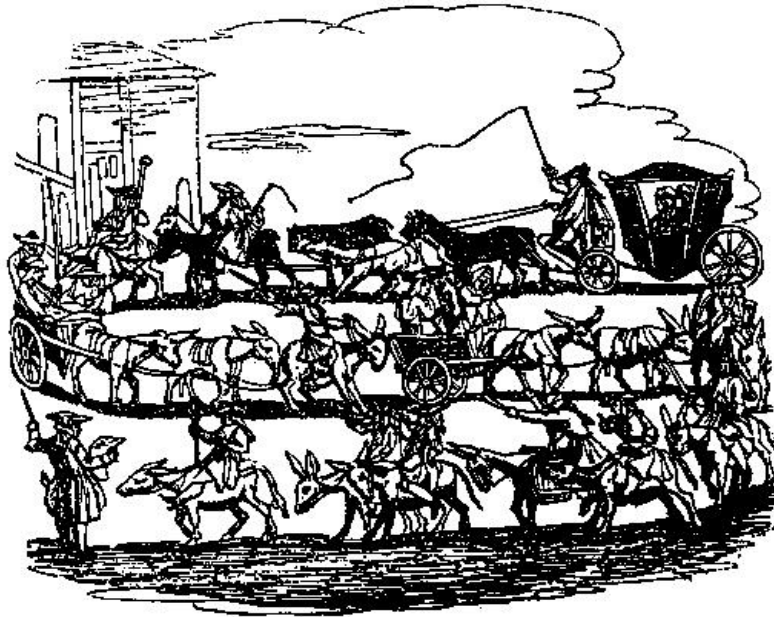


### SANCTUM SANCTORUM

Latin for *Holy of Holies*

### SCALD MISERABLES

The name of a group of people who, in 1741, formed a mock procession in derision of Freemasonry. It appears that this was organized by a surgeon by the name of Carey together with his friend Paul Whitehead.



The procession along the Strand consisted of persons on foot and on horseback, carrying mock ensigns and the symbols of Freemasonry, the design of which was to expose to laughter the insignia and ceremonies of the craft.

A full account may be found in the *London Daily Post* issue dated 20 March 1741.

### The First Recorded Initiation in England

*"At Neucastell the 20 day off May, 1641. The quilk day ane certain number off Mester and others being lafule conveyed, doeth admit Mr the Right Honerabell Mr Robert Moray, General quarter Mr to the Armie of Scotlan, and the same bing aproven be the hell Mester off the Mesone of the Log off Edenroth, quherto they heave set to ther handes or markes. A. Hamilton, Johne Mylin. James Hamilton."*

Thus runs the entry of the first known recorded Masonic initiation on English soil into Speculative Freemasonry.

The first four lodges in London that formed the Grand Lodge of England, didn't have names or numbers. They were known after the tavern in which they met. The taverns where they met were:-

The Goose and Gridiron Alehouse, St Paul's Churchyard.  
The Crown Ale House in Parker's Lane near Drury Lane.  
The Apple Tree Tavern in Charles Street, Covent Garden.  
The Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Chancel Row, Westminster.

*Peter The Great , Tsar of Russia, worked incognito in shipyards in the Netherlands and England, learning the ways of Western Europe. Whilst in London he joined a Masonic Lodge.*

The first Grand Master ever, Antony Sayer, ended his days in somewhat humble circumstances, his last Masonic office being that of Tyler of his local lodge.

*Over 3000 degrees or rites claiming to be Masonic or analogous thereto, were invented or fabricated in the first century after the Masonic revival in 1717.*



*Casanova de Seingalt ( born Giovanni Jacopo) was educated in the priesthood but was expelled for scandalous behaviour.*

The Duchess of Bourbon was the first Grand Mistress of French Adoptive Freemasonry and was installed on 25 March 1775 under the authority of the Grand Orient of France ( This is one of the French Grand Lodges that is not officially recognized as such).

*The Syracuse Lodge ceased work in 1926, as a result of anti-Masonic activity. Its door was double locked , the key placed in the hands of a faithful brother. 23 years later the lodge room was again opened for the first time since its closure. The VSL was in its rightful place on the altar, the jewels were hanging behind each officer's chair, the aprons were on the chairs where they had been hastily thrown 23 years before and on the Secretary's desk were still lying his pens and there was ink in the ink stand.*

An Indian woman was the first Tyler of the first lodge in Kansas. She was Mrs Matthew R Walker, wife of the first SW of Wyandotte Lodge. The lodge first held its meetings in the Walker's home . She became the first Grand Matron of the Eastern Star in Kansas.

*Haym Salomon, a Jewish immigrant to the USA from Poland, a member of King Solomon's Lodge No. 12, was chief financier of the American Revolution and whilst other lenders charged 10% interest, Bro. Salomon charged no interest at all.*

The first Masonic funeral held in California was in 1849 for the body of an unknown Freemason who was found drowned in the bay. A Mark Master's silver mark was found on the body. Tattooed on his left arm were the emblems of the EA; on his right arm the emblems of a FC; on his left breast the lights of Freemasonry and over his heart a pot of incense. On other parts of the body were a beehive, sword, heart, all-seeing eye, hour glass, sun, moon, stars, comet, 3 steps, weeping virgin and Father Time with his scythe.

*Bro. Dionisa Herrea ( 1790-1850) was elected President of three countries. Honduras ( 1824-1827), Nicaragua (1829-1884) and El Salvador. Although he was elected as President of this last named country, he declined to accept.*

William D Elliott joined Mahoning Lodge No.243. After his initiation on 1 December 1856 he wasn't seen again until 1864 when he petitioned for reinstatement. Due to another prolonged non-appearance before taking his 2° he was again suspended. 16 years later he re-petitioned the lodge yet another year elapsed before his FC degree was finally taken and at long last on 7 October 1981, 25 years after his original petition, he was raised to the 3°.

**SCHAW STATUTES** William Schaw is closely related to the history of Freemasonry in Scotland.

In 1584 he succeeded Sir Robert Drummond as the Master of Works which placed under his control and responsibility all the royal buildings and palaces in Scotland.

He held the office of General Warden in charge of the ceremonies of the Masonic craft, an office analogous to that of Substitute Grand Master as now exists in the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

His Statutes were basically a set of rules and regulations for all Masons to follow.

**SCOTTISH RITE** This is a term which refer to the AASR.

**SCRIBE EZRA** The third officer in the Royal Arch whose duties are those of Secretary.

**SHIBBOLETH** This is the word used as a test on the River Jordan, so used by Jephthah to determine who was or was not an Ephraimite. In the Fellowcraft degree we are told that the word means *plenty*.

**SIDE DEGREES** This is a term often used to describe those degrees that are not recognized by regular Freemasonry.

**SIGHT, making Masons at.** This is the prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight. It can be described as the power to initiate, pass and raise Masons at an emergent meeting. Or at what is often described as an "Occasional Lodge"., specially convened by the Grand Master.

In England this special power has been used on several occasions to admit members of royalty into the Order, such as for example, in 1731 Lord Lovell formed an Occasional lodge to make Master Masons of the Duke of Lorraine (afterwards the Emperor of Germany) and the Duke of Newcastle.

In 1766, Lord Blaney convened an Occasional Lodge at which he initiated, passed and raised the Duke of Gloucester.

This power is not universally recognized, however, and as one can imagine, it can be abused.

**SKIRRI** One of the working tools of a Master Mason. A more common term would be "chalk line".

**SONS OF THE WIDOW** This a title often given to Freemasons in allusion to Hiram Abiff who was, according to Masonic legend, the son of a widow. In NSW there is a motor bike group consisting only of Freemasons who call themselves by this name.

**SOUTH** In the course of the earth's movement, the sun at noon (meridian) is in the South and this is the time when the labourers cease work and eat. Masonically speaking, refreshment is always associated with the South. It is in the south where sits the JW whose responsibility it is to look after the Festive Board after the meeting, which is why the supper is often called "the south".

**SUBLIME** The third degree is usually called "the sublime degree of a Master Mason", because of the exalted lessons it teaches of God and the future life.

**SUBSTITUTE WORD** If, in Freemasonry, the *Word* that is missing and which is being sought, is a symbol of the Divine Truth and consequently the search for that *Word* is a search for the Divine Truth and if the *Lost Word* symbolizes the idea that the Divine Truth has not been found, then the *Substitute Word* is a symbol of the unsuccessful search after Divine Truth and is a symbol of the attainment **in this life** of something which is merely an approximation to it.

**SUMMONS** this is a warning to all members to appear at a lodge meeting. It is also referred to as The Notice Paper, but the word *Summons* does have a sense of urgency and "demands" rather than "requires" the attention of all members.

**SUPREME COUNCIL** usually refers to the ultimate authority in the AASR.

**SUSPENSION** This is a Masonic punishment consisting of a temporary deprivation of rights and privileges. Consult your Lodge By Laws.

*Wheelocke Commandery No. 5 in Texas, had all its 55 members killed whilst serving in the Confederate army.*

The first Freemason to set foot on what is now Australia, was Bro. Joseph Banks, the world famous naturalist. The date was 9 April 1770.

*Here is the agenda for a Masonic meeting held in 1852.*

**LODGE OF TRUTH  
(Meeting in Huddersfield)**

**AGENDA FOR 7 MAY 1852**

*2.30 P.M. Nomination of Mr John Kirk  
(Architect and builder of the lodge)*

*Move to 2° - test questions of Four Fellowcrafts  
Move to 3° - Raise separately, four Fellowcrafts.  
Move to 1° - test question of 2 apprentices  
Move to 2° - pass separately, 3 apprentices*

*20 Minute "refreshment" break*

*Pass a 4th Apprentice  
Move to 1° - test questions of 3 Apprentices  
Move to 2° - pass separately 3 Apprentices  
Move to 1° - Ballot for John Kirk*

*Initiate 2 candidates including John Kirk so he can attend  
consecration of the new lodge.*

*Wor. Master to present on behalf of Bro. Schlesinger a new lodge banner.*

*Read out three propositions for initiation.*

*10 p.m. Lodge adjourned to following Monday.*

Sarkis H Nahigan, a member of Park Lodge No. 843, in Chicago, was the world's largest dealer in oriental rugs. On 23 February 1848 he presented the world's largest oriental carpet to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria.

with a Masonic funeral. The Daily Post of 2 June reported as follows:

*“ Last Night was interr'd the corpse of Dr Anderson, a Dissenting Teacher, in a very remarkable deep grave. His pall was supported by five Dissenting Teachers and the rev. Dr. Desaguliers.*

*It was followed by about a dozen Free-Masons who encircled the grave; and after Dr Earl had harangued on the Uncertainty of life, etc. without one word of the deceased, the Brethren, in a most solemn dismal posture, lifted up their hands, sigh'd, and struck their aprons three times in Honour of the Deceased.”*

***N.B. Dissenting Teachers were those who disagreed with a belief in the teachings of the Church of England; they were quite often members of the English Protestant Church.***

#### **ENTRY FROM THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS**

Category:	Society & Global
Events:	Oldest Masonic Lodges
Who:	Aitchison's Haven
When:	N/A
Where:	United Kingdom
What:	January 9, 1599

The Lodge of Aitcheson's Haven is unique; its Minutes commence on 9 January 1599, making them the oldest known records of a Masonic Lodge. The lodge was situated just outside the small coastal town of Musselburgh, east of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It ceased to exist in 1856.

*Four Kings of Hawaii were Freemasons - King David Kalakaua and King Kamehameha III, IV and V.*

The American Revolutionary hero Paul Revere was actually a silversmith and engraver by trade. He led the “Boston Tea Party” which consisted mostly, if not only, members of the St. Andrews Lodge in Boston.

*The famous circus impresarios known as the Ringling Brothers, were all Freemasons, all 7 of them, as was their father.*

Lodge Hiram No. 611 on hearing of the defection to the British of their member Bro. Benedict Arnold, erased all his details from lodge records.

## CHAPTER TWENTY



**TESSELLATED** From the Latin *tessella* meaning a little stone.

**TESSELLATED BORDER** Generally defined as the “skirtwork” around the lodge floor. Definitely worth research by the assiduous scholar.

**T G A O T U** The initials of The Great Architect Of The Universe.

**THRESHING FLOOR** Among the Hebrews circular spots of hard ground were used for the purpose of threshing corn. One of these, the property of Ornan the Jebusite, was on Mount Moriah. He sold it to David, for a place of sacrifice, for 600 shekels of gold and on it KST was afterwards built.

**TILER (sometimes spelt Tyler)** The officer of a lodge whose job it is to guard the outer door of the lodge room against entry by anyone not qualified to enter.

**TILER'S OATH** See Oath.

**TOASTS** Dr Anderson says in his Book of Constitutions that in 1719, Dr Desaguliers, having been installed as Grand Master “ *Forthwith revived the old, regular and peculiar toasts or healths of the Freemasons*”.

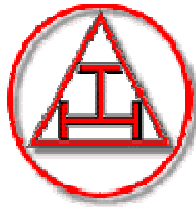
Again, the student of Masonry might find this subject well worth the effort.

**TRACING BOARD** Also see under Floor Cloth. These are peculiar designs, usually on wood, describing the various tools and symbols of each degree and are usually described to candidates by an experienced brother at a special time.

**TRAVELLING WARRANTS** These are Warrants under which military lodges are organized and so called because the lodges which act under them are permitted to travel from place to place.

**TRESTLE BOARD** This is the term applied to the board upon which the WM inscribes the designs by which the craft is to be directed in its labours. It must not be confused with Tracing Board which is something completely different.

**TRIPLE TAU** The Tau Cross ( or Cross of St. Anthony) is a cross in the form of the Greek letter "T". The Triple Tau is a figure formed by three of these crosses meeting in a point and therefore resembles a letter "T" resting on the cross bar of the letter "H". This is of significance in the Royal Arch Degree.



**TWENTYFOUR INCH GUAGE** A ruler 2' (Two feet) or 24" (Twenty four inches) in length. The operative Mason uses it to take the necessary dimensions of the stone he is about to prepare. One of the symbolic working tools of the EAF.

## APPENDIX 5

### A FEW CURIOUS EVENTS

There have been many events in the centuries long history of the craft and accordingly it is not possible to include them all. In fact it is not possible or appropriate to include many of them at all, but here are a handful of occurrences that I hope you will find interesting curious or intriguing.

*William R Davie, an honours graduate of Princeton College and the Governor of North Carolina 1798 - 1799, was nominated as Grand Master on 11 December 1792, having become a Master Mason only the day before. He was not present for his installation on 30th December, yet he held the position for seven years and was known as one of the most active Grand Masters in the history of Carolina.*

The. Rev. William Dodd, the first Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, was hanged for forgery on 2 June 1777.

*In 1920, the Gate City Lodge No. 522, in Kansas City, Missouri, met every day of the week except Sunday, to confer a record of 1107 degrees, averaging 21 degrees a week.*

The first 5 Presidents of the Mormon Church were all Freemasons.

*Bro. Joshua Norton, who died on 8 January 1880, was the self-proclaimed Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.*

Benjamin Franklin was the world's first franchisor expanding his printing business using modern day franchise methods.

*The first lodge in Japan was Sphynx Lodge No. 263 (I.C.) and was established by Masons who came with the British military in 1864.*

On the 13 May 1868, the first lodge established in what is now Israel, was consecrated to candlelight in Zedekiah's cave. The lodge is known as Reclamation Lodge.

*When Dr Anderson, the author of the first and second edition of the Book of Constitutions dies on 28 May 1739, he was buried at Bunhill Fields*

## APPENDIX 4

### QUOTATIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE

It is said that Shakespeare was not a Freemason, however, when Shakespeare wrote his plays in the early 1500's, Freemasonry was relatively unknown and there was nothing in writing. Even if there was something in writing it would not have mattered a great deal as the vast majority of people were illiterate. If one was able to make a direct reference to Freemasonry the chances were that this information could only have come from a knowledge of the craft and knowledge was only available to members.

Here are some quotations from Shakespeare's plays. Makes you wonder!

"Now...whence came you?"  
*Merry Wives of Windsor Act 4. Sc. 5*

"Lets part the word.."  
*Loves Labour Lost". Act 4. Sc.2*

"The singing masons building roofs of gold."  
*Henry V. Act 1. Sc.4.*

"You made good work, you and your apron men"  
*Cariolanus. Act. 4. Sc.6*

"Where is thy leathern apron and thy rule?"  
*Julius Caesar. Act 1. Sc.1*

"I will, 'twere a Brother of your Order".  
*Measure for Measure. Act 1. Sc.4.*

"Guard the door without. Let him not pass."  
*Othello. Act 1. Sc.4.*

"They never meet, but they do square."  
*A Midsummer Night's Dream. Act 2. Sc.1.*

## CHAPTER TWENTYONE



**U G L E** United Grand Lodge of England.

**U G L** **United Grand Lodge**

## CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

**VALE OR VEIL**

A word used when someone has died.

**VISITING**

Every brother is entitled to visit another lodge either in his own country or in another jurisdiction. When visiting a lodge at which he is not known, a brother must take with him his apron and his certificate of membership. Even so, it is possible that he may be tested to ensure that he is what he says he is.

EAFs and FCs must be accompanied by a Master Mason who can vouch for them.

**VOTING**

Voting in open lodge on any properly proposed and seconded proposal, is usually by show of hands except for a ballot for a candidate applying for membership. It is required that such ballot be secret.

See Ballot.

Woodford	1728	Quatuor Coronati Library 2076
Supreme Council	1728	Supreme Council 33°, London, U.K.
Gateshead	1st half of 18th century	Lodge of Industry No. 48
Rawlinson	1st half of 18th century	Bodleian Library Oxford, U.K.
Probity Thistle Lodge Ms	1st half of 18th century 1756	Probity Lodge 61 Lodge No.62 Dumfries
Melrose No.3	1762	Melrose Lodge No. 1
Crane No.1	1781	Cestrian Lodge No.425
Crane No.2 (fragment only)	1781	Cestrian Lodge No. 425
Wren	2nd half of 18th century	Unknown (Missing since Woodforth's death)
Harris No.2	2nd half of 18th century	British Museum (Bound up with a copy of the Free mason's calendar for 1781)
Tunnah	1828	Quatuor Coronati Library 2076

This list first appeared in  
"Co-Mason"  
Vol. 16 in January 1924

Inigo Jones	2nd half of 17th century	Worcester Masonic Library
Antiquity	1686	Lodge of Antiquity No.2
Colonel Clarke Embleton	1686	UGLE
Waistell	1693	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
York Ms No.4 Hope	1693	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
York Ms No. 5	2nd half of 17th century	York Lodge No. 236
York Ms No. 6	2nd half of 17th century	York Lodge No. 236
Colne No.1	2nd half of 17th century	Colne Lodge No. 116
Clapham	2nd half of 17th century	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
Dumfries Kilwinning No.1	2nd half of 17th century	Dumfries Kilwinning Lodge No. 55
Hugham	2nd half of 17th century	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
Dauntesy	2nd half of 17th century	R Dauntesy Manchester, U.K.
Dumfries Kilwinning No.2	2nd half of 17th century	D.K. Lodge 55
Dumfries Kilwinning No.3	2nd half of 17th century	D.K. Lodge 55
Harris No. 1	2nd half of 17th century	Bedford Lodge 157
Alnwick	1701	Alderman Robertson Alnwick, U.K.
Dumfries Kilwinning No.4	1st half of 18th century	D.K. Lodge 55
York Ms No.2	1704	York Lodge No.236
Scarborough	1705	Grand Lodge of Canada
Colne No.2	1st half of 18th century	Royal Lancashire Lodge No. 116
Papworth	1st half of 18th century	Wyatt Papworth, London, U.K.
Cama	1st half of 18th century	Quatuor Coronati Library 2076
Phillips No.3	1st half of 18th century	J E A Fenwick Cheltenham, U.K.
Haddon	1723	J S Haddon, Wellington
Spencer	1726	E T Carson Cincinnati, USA

## CHAPTER TWENTY THREE



**WAND** The rod topped with a dove, that is part of the regalia of the JD and SD in a craft lodge.

**WEST** Although this cardinal compass point is the home of the SW in a craft lodge and is therefore of significant importance. it is the place where the sun sets and consequently symbolizes darkness.

**WHITE GLOVES** See gloves

**WIDOWS SON** See Son of the Widow

**WINDING STAIRCASE** In the 1st Book of Kings (vi. 8) it says “*The door for the middle chamber was in the right side of the house; and they went up with winding stairs into the middle chamber and out of the middle into the third.*” It is from this passage in the bible that the winding stair was taken for use in the 2<sup>o</sup> ceremony.

Again a really worthwhile subject for study and research.

**WOMEN** The law/Rule that excludes females from initiation into Masonry is not contained in precise words in any of the Old Charges or Old Constitutions, although it is continually implied. These old Masonic documents repeatedly make references to man or men or bondman, none of which can possibly apply to women. However in the Book of Constitutions printed in 1723 it is made clear that membership is for “persons who are good and true men” and goes on further to list exclusions one of which is women.

C0-Masonry is that title referring to Female Masonry with lodges consisting only of female members. These are recognized in some countries especially in France. In most countries, including Australia, the ladies may join the Order of the Eastern Star or The Court of the Amaranth (men and women).



**WORD** SEE "Lost "Word and "Mason" Word.

**WORSHIPFUL** A title applied to the Master of a lodge. The more seniority in rank that a brother attains, the word Worshipful gets a pre-fix such as Very, Right and Most which indicate just how senior he is.

## APPENDIX No.3

### EARLY MASONIC DOCUMENTS ( The Old Charges)

<u>Manuscript Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Where Held</u>
Halliwell or Regius	1390	British Museum
Cooke	Early 15th century	British Museum
Grand Lodge Ms. No.1	1593	UGLE
Lansdowne No.98	Early 17th century	British Museum
York No.1	1st Half of 17th century	York Lodge No.236
Phillips No.1	1st Half of 17th century	The Rev.J E Fenwick
Phillips No.2	1st Half of 17th century	The Rev.J E Fenwick
Wood	1610	Worcester Masonic Library
Sloane Ms 3848	1646	British Museum
Sloane Ms 3323	1659	British Museum
Harleian Ms 2054	2nd half of 17th century	British Museum
Grand Lodge Ms. No.2 (also known as Randal Holmes' Ms)	2nd half of 17th century	UGLE
Harleian Ms. 1942	2nd half of 17th century	British Museum
Lechmere	2nd half of 17th century	Worcester Masonic Library
Buchanan	2nd half of 17th century	UGLE
Kilwinning	2nd half of 17th century	Mother Kilwinning No.0
Ancient Stirling	2nd half of 17th century	Ancient Stirling Lodge No. 30
Aitcheson Haven	1666	Grand Lodge of Scotland
Aberdeen	1670	Aberdeen Lodge No.1
Melrose No.2	1670	Melrose Lodge No.1
Stanley	1677	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
Carson	1677	E T Carson, Cincinnati, USA
William Watson	1687	West Yorkshire Masonic Library
Thomas W Tew	2nd half of 17th century	West Yorkshire Masonic Library

## APPENDIX No. 2

### FREEMASONS WHO HAVE WON NOBEL PRIZES

1901	Peace ( First time)	J H Dunant
1906	Peace	Theo Roos
1907	Physics	Albert Michelson
1907	Literature	Rudyard Kipling
1909	Chemistry	Wilhelm Ostwald
1913	Medicine & Physics	Charles Richet
1926	Peace	Gustav Streseman
1929	Medicine & Physics	Sir Fred Hopkins
1945	Medicine & Physics	Sir Alexander Fleming
1953	Literature	Sir Winston Churchill
1953	Peace	George C Rossdall
1957	Physics	Sir Edward Appleton

## CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR



**XAINTRAILLES, Madame de** A lady who was initiated into Masonry by a French Lodge. She actually masqueraded as a man, as in fact a young officer in uniform. Worth an in-depth look .

**XEROPHAGISTS** On the 28 April 11748, Pope Clement XII, issued his bull forbidding the practice of Freemasonry by members of the Roman Catholic church. Many Masons in Italy ignored this bull and carried on meeting , but in order to avoid the penalties of the bull, which included in some cases capital punishment, these Masons changed their esoteric name and called themselves Xeraphagists. As this required the swearing off of alcohol you can say that they were the first temperance society in history.

## CHAPTER TWENTY FIVE



### YEAR OF LIGHT

See Anno Lucis

### YORK FREEMASONRY

See Athelstan and Edwin. Many countries engage in York Masonry and this subject definitely deserves an in-depth study by all members of the fraternity.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 62. Glovers                             | 79. Solicitors                              |
| 63. Felt Makers                         | 80. Farmers                                 |
| 64. Framework Knitters                  | 81. Air Pilots & Navigators                 |
| 65. Needle Makers                       | 82. Tobacco Pipe Makers & Tobacco Blenders. |
| 66. Gardeners                           | 83. Furniture Makers                        |
| 67. Tinplate Workers                    | 84. Scientific Instrument Makers.           |
| 68. Wheel Wrights                       | 85. Chartered Surveyors                     |
| 69. Distillers                          | 86. Chartered Accountants                   |
| 70. Pattern Makers                      | 87. Chartered Secretaries & Administrators. |
| 71. Glass Sellers                       | 88. Builders Merchants                      |
| 72. Coach Makers & Coach Harness Makers | 89. Launderers                              |
| 73. Gun Makers                          | 90. Marketers                               |
| 74. Gold & Silver Wire Drawers          | 91. Actuaries                               |
| 75. Playing Card Makers                 | 92. Insurers                                |
| 76. Fan Makers                          |   |
| 77. Car Men                             |   |
| 78. Master Mariners                     |   |

## APPENDIX No. 1

### ENGLISH GUILDS

#### A list of 92 English Guilds in order of Precedence

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mercers               | 32. Inn Holders            |
| 2. Grocers               | 33. Founders               |
| 3. Drapers               | 34. Poulters               |
| 4. Fishmongers           | 35. Cooks                  |
| 5. Goldsmiths            | 36. Coopers                |
| 6. Merchant Tailors      | 37. Tylers & Bricklayers   |
| 7. Skinners              | 38. Bowyers                |
| 8. Haberdashers          | 39. Fletchers              |
| 9. Salters               | 40. Blacksmiths            |
| 10. Ironmongers          | 41. Joiners                |
| 11. Vintners             | 42. Weavers                |
| 12. Cloth Workers        | 43. Woolmen                |
| 13. Dyers                | 44. Scriveners             |
| 14. Brewers              | 45. Fruiterers             |
| 15. Leather Sellers      | 46. Plaisterers            |
| 16. Pewterers            | 47. Stationers & Newspaper |
| 17. Barbers              | Makers                     |
| 18. Cutlers              | 48. Broderers              |
| 19. Bakers               | 49. Upholders              |
| 20. Wax Chandlers        | 50. Musicians              |
| 21. Tallow Chandlers     | 51. Turners                |
| 22. Armourers & Braziers | 52. Basketmakers           |
| 23. Girdlers             | 53. Glaziers               |
| 24. Butchers             | 54. Horners                |
| 25. Saddlers             | 55. Farriers               |
| 26. Carpenters           | 56. Pavors                 |
| 27. Cord Wainers         | 57. Lorinors               |
| 28. Painter-stainers     | 58. Apothecaries           |
| 29. Curriers             | 59. Shipwrights            |
| <b>30. Masons</b>        | 60. Spectacle Makers       |
| 31. Plumbers             | 61. Clock Makers           |

## CHAPTER TWENTY SIX



**ZADOK**

Tito Zadok was the High Priest of KST



## APPENDICES

From personal experience I know how time consuming it is to try and research aspects of Freemasonry and if a member of the craft is working and has a family to care for, with all the attention and interest that these activities demand, there is little time remaining for spending hours in the library researching Freemasonry or on the internet.

The Appendices that now follow may not be of real interest at the time of looking at them, but scrutiny thereof will save the student of the craft from hours, if not days and weeks, of arduous search and study in due course and are produced to enhance this little publication so as to make it a very useful and valuable publication and work of reference.

I have not tried to fill the role of the encyclopaedia as the contents hereof are very basic and there are plenty of such tomes out there, some old and ancient and other very modern.

The problem with similar books such as Freemasonry for Dummies or the Idiot's Guide to Freemasonry, whilst such publications are comprehensive and well researched, the average Mason does not need to know even a fraction of what they contain and in any event does not have the time necessary to give them the attention they deserve.

What I have put together here is basic stuff, but the appendices go further than that. These contain the results of research that I have put in over a period of years and I have included them here because I feel that these lists will be (A) of interest to the average Mason and (B) of real value when in the future questions arise about which you would like to know more.

A list of the contents of these appendices appears at the beginning in the index section.

Keith Stockley  
1 November 2007