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SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN ANGLIA.

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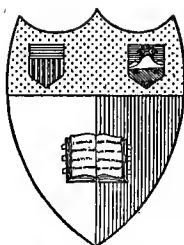
THE ALNWICK MANUSCRIPT,  
*No. E 10, (Constitution)*  
REPRODUCTION AND TRANSCRIPT.



PRIVATELY PRINTED AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN ANGLIA.

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THE ALNWICK MANUSCRIPT,  
No. E 10,  
REPRODUCTION AND TRANSCRIPT,  
COPY No. 16



PRIVATELY PRINTED AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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MDCCCLXXXV.



THIS REPRODUCTION IS DEDICATED  
TO THE LATE  
BRO. EDWARD THEW TURNBULL,  
PERCY PLACE HOUSE, ALNWICK,  
AND TO THE LATE  
BRO. ADAM ROBERTSON,  
ALSO OF ALNWICK,  
WHO SO LONG AND SO FAITHFULLY TOOK CARE  
OF THIS UNIQUE RECORD;  
BY THE  
PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE  
PROVINCE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.  
S. R. I. A.



## The Alnwick Manuscript.

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THE "Masons' Constitutions" appropriately introduce the Records of the Alnwick Lodge, and with the "Orders" that immediately follow the "Old Charges" suggest that the "Company and Fellowship of Free Masons," formed in that town, was mainly for operative purposes. The version, possibly of 1701, or earlier, is of the "Sloane Family," according to Dr. Begemann's Classification. The "Alnwick MS." (E 10) lends its name to a Branch of that group, lettered by me (c) having three others for company, viz., "T. W. Embleton MS." (E 7), "Crane MS., No. 1" (E 12), and "Wren MS." (E 13). There are some fifteen MSS. in all, that are included under this distinctive name or Family, which partake more or less of the characteristics of the "Sloane MS., No. 3848," British Museum, which was published in my "Old Charges of British Freemasons," 1872, and reproduced in full facsimile, in the magnificent Series of Masonic Reprints of the "Quatuor Coronati Lodge," No. 2076, London, Vol. III., 1891.

The "Embleton MS." was given by me in the "Freemason," November 9th and 16th, 1889, and by Bro. William Watson in his invaluable "West Yorkshire Masonic Reprints," 1893. The "Crane MS.," a fragment, is found in the "Freemason" for November 8th, 1884, and the "Wren MS." in the "Masonic Magazine" for December, 1879. The "Alnwick MS." was first printed from a Transcript made by me in 1871, and again in my "Old Charges" of the following year; but is herewith published in facsimile for the "Newcastle College of Rosicrucians," in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

The Verses quoted from Ecclesiasticus are not met with in any other copy of the "Old Charges," and evidently were taken from the "Genevan Version," originally issued in 1560, many

editions being published from that year down to the early part of the next Century, that Translation of the Scriptures being so popular.

“Draw neere unto mee yee unlearned and dwell in the house of learning.”—*Chap. LI., Ver. 23.*

“In the hands of the Craftsmen shall the workes be commended.”—*Chap. IX., Ver. 19.*

In what is known as the “Authorized Version,” the Verses of Chapter IX are differently divided, the total being 18, whereas in the older Translation there are 20. The one in question, is 17 in the former, but 19 in the latter, the first-mentioned reading:—

“For [in] the hand of the artificer the work shall be commended.”

Originally, I believe the MS. had “*Cap: 9. Ver. 19,*” but was subsequently changed to 17, to suit the present Version, first of all printed in 1611; but in all fairness, the reference should have remained, because the excerpt was from a copy of the “Genevan,” and not of the “Authorized” Translation of the Scriptures.

The “Charge” was delivered “to every *True* Mason,” but many of the Scrolls are addressed to “*Free* Masons.” Several of the doubtful or peculiar readings in the document have been ably treated by my friends, the Editors, in their most useful Glossary, and therefore require no comment from me. There are still, however, a few points that may be noted, which are of interest and value.

The Invocation is of the ordinary kind, and illustrates the fact that in 1701 as earlier, and for some years later, the Craft was of a distinctly Christian character, and as these “Old Charges” were required to “be *read* and told *when any Mason was made,*” whilst under the operative regime (even to those who were not operatives), it is likely that the Lodge at Alnwick, throughout its existence, did not adopt the *Cosmopolitan* basis of the premier Grand Lodge of 1717, which it never joined.

It is remarkable that there is such divergence as to the name of “the son of Hiram, the King of Tyre.” The “Alnwick” has a variety of its own—“Ajuon.” The allusion is to Hiram Abiff,



who, however, is not specially mentioned, save in the "Inigo Jones MS.," and others of the "Spencer Family" (G 1-4), and yet the "Widow's Son" must have been familiar, by name, to the Craftsmen of the 16th and 17th Centuries, as students of the Holy Bible on which candidates were obligated. It looks as if "A man" had got altered to "Aman," "Amon," "Ajuon," and other singular readings.

Another of the ancient worthies who received somewhat similar treatment was *Naimus Grecus*, only we are not certain as to his identity. The orthographical form favoured by the "Alnwick" is that adopted by something like a score of the MSS.

The Wages secured by St. Albans "*every week Three Shill's six pence their double wages*" is a feature generally of the "Sloane Family"; the numerous "Grand Lodge" group being usually "1js and vid a week & three pence to their cheire," or a still smaller sum. I do not agree with note 67 by the Editors,

"Noe man shall be a Thief, *nor Theifs see.*"

that the words in italics are "a repetition caused probably by an error of the Scribe." The "Buchanan" (D 7) reads "Noe mason shall be a Theife *or accusary to a theife.*" the "Dauntesey" (D 23) having "No Mason be Theife or *Theife Peere.*" and the "Cole" (G 3) "*or Thiefs fellow.*" Another has "*thief's phere*" (i.e., *phere* or companion), so that there are really two pledges, one not to be a thief, and the other not to *see* anyone else thief or be a companion of such a class.

In consequence of the statement that Prince Edwin "held an Assembly at York," it has been assumed that these Annual Meetings of the Craft were always convened in that City, but that is an error, it being expressly declared that the Charter obtained from "King Athelston" enabled the Brethren to "hould every year an Asemble *wheresoever they would* in ye Relm of England" (D 37).

Frequently there are a few words in Latin inserted immediately before the admonition which precedes the Charges or

Regulations; as in the "Lodge of Hope MS.," Bradford, Yorkshire, (E 5):—

"Tunc unus ex Senioribus teneat librum et ille vel illi ponant manus  
supra librum et tunc precept debet legi"

the translation of which, in the York MS., No 4., of A.D. 1693, (E 9), has given rise to a curious mistake, viz.,

"The one of the elders takeing the Booke and that hee or *shee* that  
is to bee made mason shall lay their hands thereon and the  
charge shall be given"

*Illi* being read for *illæ*. Those interested in this matter should consult the handsome volume of the "Ancient Masonic Rolls" in the possession of the York Lodge, No. 236, printed and published lately by Bros. M. C. Peck & Son, Hull, as the point is duly considered in the Preface by the Editors, Bros. Joseph Todd and Thomas B. Whytehead, and likewise referred to in my Introduction to that artistic work.

The Scribe apparently misunderstood the text from which he transcribed the "Alnwick MS," as respects the clause

"Alsoe thatt noe Mastr or ffellows take noe allowance to be made *Master*,"  
for the last word should be *Mason*, as found in MSS. generally, which give that regulation.

Other points might be mentioned, had this notice of the Manuscript been intended to be exhaustive, but as to these I must refer those interested enough to continue the enquiry, to my "Old Charges" (2nd edition) now in the Press (which affords information as to all the MSS. known), and to the publications of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge and other reliable works on the subject.

The "Orders," which consist of 14 clauses, were to be observed by the "Company and Fellowship of Free Masons," and were agreed to on the "Gen<sup>l</sup> head meeting day" of the Lodge at Alnwick, convened on September 29th, 1701. They were reproduced by me in the "Freemason" of January 21st, 1871, and were before Bro. Gould whilst writing Chapter xvi of his invaluable "History of Freemasonry," as also a copy made

later on by the lamented Bro. Frederick Hockley. Bro. Gould notes several discrepancies between my transcript of the original MS. and Bro. Hockley's. An examination of the following facsimile, however, will prove that the readings are all in my favour, save one. The fines may first be mentioned. The 3rd regulation provides for £3 6s. 8d., and the 4th £1 6s. 8d., as given by me, but the 10th stated to be *blank* by Bro. Hockley, and to read £0 5s. 4d. by me, though rather illegible, is more like £0 os. 9d., as cited by the Editors. An important variation occurs under the 12th and 14th Orders. Bro. Hockley gave the word in each instance as *Masters* [Mast<sup>s</sup>] but I read it as *Master* [Mast<sup>r</sup>]. The Editors have confirmed my reading, and so has Bro. John Lane; the *Master* of the Lodge being referred to and not Masters. The final letter is *r* not *s*, the same occurring in respect to other words about which there can be no doubt, e.g., "o<sup>r</sup>" for *our*, "Gram<sup>r</sup>" for *Grammar*, "Numb<sup>rs</sup>" for *Numbers*, "Mast<sup>rs</sup>" for *Masters*, and "yo<sup>r</sup>" for *your* (in the "Old Charge"). Besides which, that *Master* is meant, is evident from the 13th Order, which concerns working "under a Mast<sup>r</sup>." Bro. Gould's argument as to the 14th regulation is mainly based on "*Masters* Wardens and Fellows" being referred to, whereas it is the *Master* of the Lodge who is first noted, then the *Wardens*, and finally the *Fellows*, according to "the Honour due to their Degree" or position.

These Lodge Regulations in connection with Minutes, are the oldest preserved in this Country, though nothing like so old as those possessed by several existing Scottish Lodges. Their value and importance are not likely to be over estimated, even by the most appreciative student. I cannot but express my warmest thanks to the members of the "Newcastle College of Rosicrucians" for undertaking their complete Reproduction (and the main portion in facsimile) of both the "Old Charges" and the Orders and Minutes of the Lodge 1701-1757. The College is to be congratulated on these ancient Records being edited in such a satisfactory manner by Bros. Schnitger and Davidson.

It may be as well to point out that the Diary of Elias Ashmole contains an entry of the initiation of that celebrated Antiquary, Oct. 16th, 1646. The Lodge was held at Warrington, and he and Colonel Henry Mainwaring were then each "made a *Free Mason*." On March 10th, 1682, Ashmole "rec<sup>d</sup> a summons to app<sup>r</sup> at a Lodge to be held the next day, at Masons Hall, London," and attended accordingly, when he saw six gentlemen "*admitted into the Fellowship of Free Masons*," and was the "*Senior Fellow*" present.

There are other instances of admission into the Fraternity in England (one as early as 1641 at Newcastle, under Scottish auspices), and there are Regulations extant of Lodges, as well as numerous references dating from the Seventeenth Century and inferentially even earlier, but not found in a bona-fide Minute Book, as those at Alnwick from 1701-3. The Records, in particular, of the Masons' Company, should be mentioned, so thoroughly and interestingly made known by the respected Master of this year, Bro. Edward Conder, Junr., to whom we are all much indebted, and especially because he has proved the existence of a Lodge under the wing of the Company so early as 1631, and possibly even still earlier. The Volume is published and to be obtained by subscription, so also Bro. Gould's "History of Freemasonry," in which the "Orders" of 1701 are carefully compared with the "Orders of Antiquity," "General Orders" and the "Penal Orders" of the Lodge of Industry, Gateshead, (*now No. 48*), of about the year 1730, and to which I refer my readers.

It is noteworthy that throughout the old Minute Book of the Lodge at Alnwick, down so late as the year 1757, there is no mention of *separate* degrees; the reception apparently consisting of a recital of the "Old Charges," and certain esoteric communications, which once and for all, constituted the neophyte a full member of the Craft. There were a Master and Wardens, Masters or Employers, Fellow Crafts or Journeymen, and Apprentices, but no distinct and separate combinations of favoured

brethren, in possession of esoteric information superior to the Apprentices, or of Master Masons, so favoured beyond those of Fellow Crafts. Bearing this in mind, I think the Editors have wisely emphasized the *visitation* of a member of the "Canongate Kilwinning" Lodge, No. 2, Scotland, on December 25th, 1755. This Brother must have had something in common with the Fraternity at Alnwick, doubtless the "Mason Word," and his presence in the Lodge is an additional proof, to my mind, that whatever extra ceremonies were worked by Lodges under the *Grand Lodge system*, the *Free Masons* of the old and new organizations could and did reciprocally visit as Brethren down to the middle of last century.

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

"DUNSCORE," TORQUAY,  
JULY 4TH, 1895.



# The Masons Constitutions

Draw <sup>now unto me, Ye</sup> ~

Unlearned; and dwell in the house of Learning ~ ~

Ecclesiasticus Cap: 51: Ver: 23 ~

In the hands of the Craftmen shall the work be ~

Commended; Ecclesiasticus Cap: 19: Ver: 19

The Might of the Father of Heaven, with the Wisdom  
of his glorious Son, through the Grace and Goodness  
of the Holy Ghost, three Persons in one Godhead, be  
with us at our beginning; and give us Grace so to govern  
us here in o. & Living; that we may come to his Bliss  
that never shall have Ending. Amen. # # #

Good Brethren and Fellowes, o. & Purpos is to tell you  
how and in what manner this Craft of Masonry was  
begun, and afterwards how it was founded by worthy  
Emperours and Princes and many other Worpp<sup>th</sup> men,  
and also to them that be here, we will declare them: ~

The Charge that doth belong to Every true Mason is  
to keep in good faith, and if you take good heed thereto  
it is well worthy to be kept, for a worthy Craft and a  
curious Science; For there is seven Liberal Sciences  
of the which it is one of them, and the names of the seven  
sciences be these. The first is Gram.<sup>r</sup> and that teacheth  
a man to speak Truly; and to write Truly: The second  
is Rhetorick and that teacheth a man to speak fair  
and in subtil termes. The third is Logic that  
teacheth to discern Truth from falsehood; The fourth  
is Arithmetick that teacheth to reckon and number  
all manner of numb.<sup>rs</sup> The fifth is called Geometry ~

and it teacheth to mett and measure the Earth, and other things; of which Science is Masonry, The sixth is Musick that teacheth the Craft of Songs Organs and Harpe and Trumpett, The seventh is called Astronomy that teacheth a man to know the Courses of the Sunne moon and Starrs; These be the heaven Liberrall Sciences which be all founded by that one Science that is called Geometrie; For Geometrie Teacheth a man Mett, & Measure, Ponderation, and Weight of all manners of things on Earth, and there is noe man that worketh any craft but he worketh by

Some Mett or Measure, nor noe man buyeth or sellith but by some Measure or Weight, and all this is Geometrie. And Craftsmen and Marchants finde noe other of the heaven Sciences, and Especially Plowmen, and Tillars of all manner of Graine, both sowne Seeds, Vines, Plants, Setters of all other Plants, fruits; for neither Gramme, nor Astronomy nor none of all these can finde a mans Measure or Mett, without Geometrie; Wherefore I thinke the Science of Geometrie is to be accounted above any of the heaven Sciences;

Now this Worthy Science, was first Begunne, I shall tell = Before Noahs Flood. There was a man called Lamech as it is Written in the 4 Chap of Gen: and this Lamech had two Wives, the one was called Adah, and the other Zillah; By the first wife Adah he gott two Sons, the one called Jabal and the other Jubal, and by the other wife Zillah he gott a Son and a Daughter, and the four Children found the beginning of all Crafts in the



word; This Jaball was the Elder Son, and he found -  
 the Craft of Geometrie, and he parted flocks, as -  
 of Sheep and Lambs in the fields, and first wrought,  
 Houses of Stone and Trees, as it is noted in the Chap:  
 abovesaid, and his Brother Juball found the -  
 Craft of Musick, of Songs Organs and Harp. ~  
 The Third Brother found out Smelts Craft, to ~  
 work Iron and Steel, and their Sister Naamah +  
 found out the Art of Weaving; These Children  
 did know that God would Take Vengeance for  
 Sinne, Either by fire or Water; wherefore they  
 wrote these Sciences which they had found in two  
 Pillars of Stone, that they might be found after  
 the Flood; The one Stone was called Marbell -  
 Cannot burn with fire, and the other was called  
 Latuzus thatt cannot Drown in the Water: #  
 Our Intent is to tell you truly, and in what  
 manner these Stones were found thatt the  
 Science was written on: # # — —

The Great Hermem<sup>es</sup> thatt was Son unto Cush, which w  
 Son unto Shem, which was Son unto Noah; This same ~  
 Hermem<sup>es</sup> was afterwards called Hermes the Father of  
 Wisdom. he found one of the two Pillars of Stones, and  
 found the Science written thereupon, and he taught  
 to other men: And att the making of the Tower of  
 Babylon, there was the Craft of Masonry first found  
 and made much of. And the King of Babylon  
 was Called Nimroth was a Mason himselfe and

well the craft, and is soe reported of by Mast: of  
 Stories: And when the City of Ninowy and other Cities  
 of the East should be Built Nimbroth the King of  
 Babylon sent thither Sixty Ma:ons at the Desire of  
 the King of Ninowy his so:pn, and when they went forth  
 he gave them a charge on this maner — (Viz)  
 That they should serve the Lord truly for his payment  
 and that they should be true one to another; and that they  
 should Love truly together, soe he might have Worship  
 for sending them to him, and other Charges he gave y<sup>m</sup>  
 Moreover when Abraham and Sarah his Wife went  
 intoe Egypt, and there taught the Seavon Liberrall  
 Sciences to the Egyptians; and he had a worthy  
 Scholl: called Euclide, and he learned right well  
 and was Mast: of all the Seavon Liberrall Sciences.  
 And it befell in his days that the Lords and States of the  
 Realm had soe many Sons, that they had Begotten, some  
 by their Wives, and some by other Ladies of that  
 Realme; For that Land is whole layd and areplished  
 Generation, and they had not Living Competent for  
 their Children, wherefor they made much sorrow  
 And the King of that Land Assembled a great Council

At a Parliam<sup>t</sup> to know how they might <sup>maintain</sup> find their ~  
 Children; and they could find no good way, soe they ~  
 caused a cry to be made throughout the Realm, if there  
 were any man thatt should Inform him, thatt he should ~  
 come unto him, and he should be well rewarded for his ~  
 Travells, and should hold himselfe well pleased: ~

After this cry was made, came this worthy Clerk &  
 Euclide and said to the King and all his Great Lords -  
 If you will ~~give~~ me yo<sup>r</sup> Children to govern, and ~  
 teach them honestly as Gentlemen should be taught,  
 under condition thatt you will grant them and me  
 a Commission thatt I may have Power to Rule them  
 honestly, as thatt Science ought to be ruled, and the  
 King with his Councill granted them Alon, and ~  
 sealed them thatt Commission; And the worthy ~  
 Doct<sup>r</sup> took to him the Lords Sons, and taught them  
 the Science of Geometrie in practice for to work  
 in Stones all mann<sup>r</sup> of work thatt belonged to building  
 of castles, all mann<sup>r</sup> of courts, Temples, & Churches  
 with all other Buildmgs; And he gave them a ~  
 Charge in this Mann:

{ First thatt they should be true unto the King and ~  
 and to the Lord they served, and thatt they should live  
 well together, and be true one to another, and thatt

not that they should call one another fellow and <sup>not</sup> servant  
 nor his knave, nor other foul names; and that they  
 should truly serve for their Payment to their Lord; in  
 that they serve; and that they should ordain the  
 the wisdom of them to be Maist: of the said Lords  
 work, and neither for Love great Linage nor  
 Living nor Riches to sett any other that had Little  
 Cunning for to be Maist: of the Lords Work, whereby the Lord  
 should be ill served, and they ashamed; and that they should  
 call the Govern: of the Work Maist: of the work whilst  
 they wrought with him, and many other charges which  
 were too Long to tell ~ ~

And to all the Charges he made them swear that they  
 Oath that men use at that time to swear, and ordained  
 for them Reasonable paymt: that they might Live by  
 honestly: And also that they come and Assemble th  
 selves together, that they might have Council in the  
 crafts, how they might work best to serve their Lord  
 for his profit, and worship: And thus was the craft of  
 Geometrie grounded there; and that they correct  
 themselves if they had trespassed, And that worthy  
 Maist: Euclides gave it the name of Geometrie, and  
 it is called Masonry throughout all this Land ever  
 since: Long after the Children of Israel were come intoe

the Land of Babel, and it is now amongst us called ~  
 the Countrey of Jerusalem, ~ King David began the  
 Temple of Jerusalem, which with with them is called  
 Templum Domini: And the same King David Loved  
 Masons very well and Cherished them, and gave  
 them good paym<sup>t</sup>: And he gave them the charge  
 and mann<sup>r</sup>: as he had it out of Egypt given by ~  
 Euclide, and other charges thatt you shall hear ~  
 afterwards: ~ ~

And after the deace of King David; Solomon ~  
 thatt was son to David Performed out the Temple ~  
 thatt his father had begun, and sent after Masons of  
 diuerse Landes; and gathered them tog<sup>e</sup> ther, soe thatt he  
 had fourscors Thousand Workers of Stone; ~ ~ ~

And they wor<sup>e</sup> named Masons, and Threed Thousand of ~  
 them which were ordaind to be Mast<sup>r</sup>s and Govern<sup>r</sup>s  
 of this Worke ~

And there was a King of another Region thatt men ~  
 called Hiram, and he Loved well King Solomon, and gave  
 him Timber for his work. And he had a son thatt was  
 named Oluon, and he was Mast<sup>r</sup> of Geometrie, and  
 he was Chief Mast<sup>r</sup> of all his Masons and Mast<sup>r</sup>s of  
 all his Graving and Carving worke, and of all other  
 Mann<sup>r</sup>: of Masonry thatt belonged to the Temple, and

this is Witnessed in the Bible in Libro Regum. vii. Cap.  
 5<sup>th</sup>. And this same Solomon confirmed both Charges  
 and mann<sup>ers</sup>: which his Father had given to Masons, and  
 after this mann<sup>ers</sup>: was that worthy Craft of Masonry  
 Confirmed in the Countie of Jerusalem, and many  
 other Kingdomes glorious Craftsmen walking about  
 intoe diverse Countreys, some because of Learning  
 more Craft, and some to Teach their Craft, and soe  
 it befell that there was a curious mason named  
 x Haimus Grecus thatt had been at the making of  
 Solomons Temple, and came intoe France, and he  
 Taught the Craft of Masonry to the men of France  
 And soe there was one of the Royall Lyne of France  
 thatt was called Charles Martiall, and was a man  
 thatt Loved well such a Craft, And drew to him  
 this Haimus Grecus abovesaid, and Learned of him  
 the Craft, and took upon him the Charges and after  
 =wards by the Grace of God was Elected King of  
 France, And when he was in his Statte he took to him  
 many masons, and made Masons there thatt were none  
 and sett them on worke, and gave them both Charges  
 And manners which he had Learned of other Masons  
 and confirmed them a Charter from year to year to  
 hold their Assembly, and cherisheed them much, and  
 thus came the Craft intoe France.

aimus f

England all this time stood void of any charge  
 of Masonry untill the time of St. Albion, and in his  
 time the King of England thatt was a Sagan, and he walld  
 a Town thatt is now called St. Albons; and in thatt St.  
 Albons was a worthy Knight which was Chief Steward to  
 the King, and Govern<sup>r</sup> of the Realm, and also of making  
 of the Town walls, and he Lovd Masons well, and  
 provided them, and he made their paym<sup>t</sup> right good  
 standing pay, as the Realm did require, for he gave  
 them every week Three shill<sup>s</sup> six pence their Double  
 wages before thatt time throughout all the Land, a Mason  
 Took but a penny a day and meat untill the time thatt  
 St. Albion amended it, and gave them a Chart<sup>r</sup> of the  
 King and his Council, and gave it the name of Liberty;  
 and therewith he was himselfe, and made Masons, and  
 gave them a charge as you shall hear afterwar<sup>e</sup>.  
 Right soon after the deace of St. Albion ther<sup>e</sup> came  
 great warrs intoe England of Divers Nations, soe  
 thatt good rule of Masonry was Destroyed, unto the  
 time of King Athelstone, thatt was a worthy King in  
 England who brought the Land intoe great rest and  
 peate, and builded many great works of Abbeys &  
 Castles, and many other buildings, and he Lovd  
 Masons well; and he had a Son thatt was named  
 Edwin, and he Lovd Masons more then his fath<sup>r</sup>  
 did, for he was full of Practice in Geometrie, where-  
 fore he drew him to Common Masons to Learn of them.

Their craft, and after for the Love he had to Masons, and  
 to the craft he was made Mason himself, and he got of  
 his Ma<sup>ty</sup> the King a Chart<sup>r</sup> and Commission to hold every  
 year an Assembly where ever he would within the Realm  
 and to correct within themselves ~~offences~~ and Trespases  
 that were done within the Craft, And he hold an Assembly  
 at York and there he made Masons, and gave them  
 Charges and taught them the mann<sup>r</sup> of masons, and  
 Commanded that Rule to be holden for ever hereafter.  
 and to them he gave the Chart<sup>r</sup> and Commission to keep  
 and make ordinances that it should be observed from  
 King to King when this Assembly was gathered together;  
 he made a Ory that all Masons both young and Old  
 that had any knowlege or Understanding of the Charges  
 that were made in this Land, or in any other Land;  
 that they should show them forth; and there was  
 found some in Greek, some in English, some in French  
 and some in oth<sup>r</sup> Languages; and the Intent thereof  
 was found and Commanded that it should be read  
 and told when any Mason was made, and to give  
 him his Charge, and from that Day untill this  
 present time Masons have been kept in that form of  
 order; as well as men might Govern it, And  
 furthermore of Diverse Assemblies there hath been  
 putt and add<sup>d</sup> certaine Charges more and more by the  
 best of Advice from Ma<sup>ty</sup> and follows.



(Then shall one of the most ancient of the malle hold a Book thatt he or they may Lay his or their hand or hands upon the said Book, and these p<sup>o</sup>pts following. ~ ought then to be Read. ~ Every man thatt is a ~ Ma<sup>o</sup>n take heed right well of this Charge ~ ~ ~

If you find yo:<sup>r</sup> self guilty of any of these thatt you amond you again, and Especially you thatt are to be Charged; Take heed thatt you may keep this Charge, for it is a great Perill for a man to forswear himself on a Book:

es Charge

The first Charge is, Thatt you shall be a True man to ~ God and his holy Church, and thatt you Use noe heresy nor Error to yo:<sup>r</sup> Understanding, or to desert discreet and wise mens Teaching. Also you shall be a true ~ Loige man to the King without Treason or falshood: and thatt you shall know noe Treason, Butt thatt you mend it and you may, or s<sup>e</sup>warne the King or his Council ~ thereof. Also you shall be true one to another, (that is to say) to Every Ma<sup>o</sup>f: and fellow of the Craft of Ma<sup>o</sup>nry thatt be Ma<sup>o</sup>ns allowed, Thatt you would ~ doo to them, as you would they should doo to you ~ Also thatt Every Ma<sup>o</sup>n keep true Council of Lodge of Cham<sup>b</sup>: and all other Councils, thatt ought to be ~

kept by way of Maſonry: Alſo that no man ſhall  
 be Thief, nor Thiefe ſee ſoe far as you ſhall know, ~  
 Alſo that you ſhall be true to yo<sup>r</sup> Lord and Maſt:<sup>r</sup> that  
 you ſerve, and truly to ſee his Proffit and Advantage  
 Alſo that you ſhall call Maſons yo<sup>r</sup> fellows and ~  
 Brethren; and by noe oth<sup>r</sup> ſoule Name, nor you ſhall  
 not take yo<sup>r</sup> fellows Wife in Villany, or do ſoe Ungodly  
 his Daught:<sup>r</sup> or his ſervant to his Villany, Alſo you  
 ſhall pay truly for yo<sup>r</sup> Table and Meat and Drinke  
 where you goe to Board, and alſo that you doe noe  
 Villany in that houſe whereby the Craft ſhould be ~  
 ſlandered, Theſe be the Charges in Generall that every  
 Maſon ſhould hold both Maſt:<sup>r</sup>s and Fellows:

So hearſe I will now other charges ſingular for ~  
 Maſter's and fellows; Firſt that noe Maſt:<sup>r</sup> ſhall ~  
 take ~~upon~~ any worke of a Lord, or any other worke but  
 that he know himſelf able and cunning to perſorme  
 the ſame, ſoe that the craft have noe diſworſhip  
 but that the Lord be well and truly ſerved; Alſo  
 that noe Maſt:<sup>r</sup> take any worke, but that he take  
 it reaſonably, ſoe that the Lord may be truly ~  
 ſerved with his own goods, and the Maſt:<sup>r</sup> to live  
 honeſtly, and pay his fellows truly their pay, as ~  
 the mann<sup>r</sup> of the craft doth require: Alſo that  
 noe Maſt:<sup>r</sup> or fellows ſubplant others of thei<sup>r</sup> ~

worke (thatt is to say) if he hath taken a worker  
 or Stand Mast<sup>r</sup> of a Lord's worke you shall nott putt  
 him out, if he be able and cunning of craft to  
 End the worke: Also thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> or follows  
 take noe Apprentice to be allowed his Appren-  
 =tice, butt for seven years, And thatt Apprentice  
 be able of his Birth and Limbs, as he ought to be; —  
 Alsoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> or follows take noe allowance  
 to be made Master without the Assent of his follows  
 and thatt att the Least five or six, And thatt he thatt  
 shall be made Ma<sup>son</sup> be able over all Sciences; —  
 (thatt is to say) thatt he be freeborn and of good kind-  
 red, and noe Bondman, and thatt he have his right  
 Limbs, as he ought to have: Alsoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup>  
 putt noe Lord's worke to task, thatt was wont to goe  
 to Journey, Alsoe thatt every Mast<sup>r</sup> shall give to his  
 follows, butt as he may deserve, soe thatt he be nott  
 deceived by false worke, Alsoe thatt noe follow slander  
 one fallly behinde his backe to make him loose his good  
 Name or his worldly goods: Alsoe thatt noe follow w<sup>th</sup> in  
 the Lodge nor without misanswer another neither  
 ungodly or irreverently without reasonable cause  
 Alsoe thatt Every Ma<sup>son</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>ffer his Elor and putt him  
 to worshipping Alsoe thatt noe Ma<sup>son</sup> shoud play att  
 Hazard or any othe unlawfull Game whereby they —

may be Slandred: Also that noe Mason be a Comon  
 Robell in Leachery to make the craft to be Slandred  
 and that noe fellow goe intoe the Town in the night  
 time, where is a Lodge of fellows, without a fellow  
 that may bear him witnesse that he was in an  
 honest place: Also that Every Mason and fellow  
 come to the Assembly, if it be within fifty miles about  
 him; if he have reasonable warning and stand there  
 att the chward of Mast<sup>r</sup> and fellows: Also that  
 Every Mast<sup>r</sup> and fellow if they have trespassed one  
 to another shall stand the chward of Mast<sup>r</sup> and  
 fellows to make them Accord if they may; and if  
 they may not Accord, then to goe to the Common Law:  
 Also that noe Mason make moulds, Square or Rule  
 to any Rough Layers; Also that noe Mason sett any  
 Layer within a Lodge or without to flow or Mould -  
 Stones with noe mould of his own making: ~  
 Also that Every Mason shall cherish and receive  
 strange fellows, when they come over the Countrey  
 and sett them on worke as the mann<sup>r</sup> is (that is to say)  
 if they have mould Stones in place, he shall sett  
 him aforthninght att the Craft on worke, and give  
 him his Hyre: And if there be noe Stones for him to  
 worke; he shall refresh him with money; to bring him

To the next Lodge: And also you and Every  
 Mason shall serve truly the workers, and truly  
 make an End of yo<sup>r</sup> work: be it Task or Journey; if  
 you may have yo<sup>r</sup> pay, as you ought to have:

These Charges that we have Reckoned, and all  
 other that belongeth to Masonry you shall truly  
 keep and well observe; so helpe you God and  
 Holy doomes, and this Book to the uttermost of yo<sup>r</sup>  
 Power:

Finis

Gra: Loquitur: Lo: vera docet: He: verba colorat:  
 Mu: canit Ar: Numerat: Ge: Ponderat  
 Ast: capit Astra:



Orders to be observed by the company  
and Fellowship of Free Masons at the  
Lodge hold at Alnwick Sept. 29 1701  
being the Gen<sup>l</sup> head meeting day //

First it is ordered by the said Fellowship that there  
shall be yearly two Wardens Chosen upon the said  
Twenty Ninth of Sept<sup>r</sup> being the feast of St Michael  
the Archangel, which Wardens shall be Elect<sup>d</sup>  
and Appoynted by the most consent of the  
Fellowship ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Item that the said Wardens Receive, commence  
and sue all such penalties and forfeitures  
and fines, as shall in any wise be amongst the  
said Fellowship, and shall render and yield  
up a Just account at the Years End of all  
such fines and forfeitures as shall come to  
their hands, or often if need require, or if the  
Master and Fellows List to call for them, for every  
such offence to pay ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

ae  
o-

3

Item That no Mason shall take any work by task or by day, other than the Rings work but that at the Least he shall make Three or four of his fellows acquainted therewith, for to take his part; paying for every such Offence — — —

at 5-  
3-6-

4<sup>th</sup>

Item That no Mason shall take any work that any of his fellows is in hand with all<sup>to</sup> pay for Every such Offence the same off — — —

at 5-  
1-6-

5<sup>th</sup>

But he must + Item That no Mason shall take any — — —  
Apprentice, Enter him and give him his Charge within one whole Year after — — —  
Not soe doing the Master shall pay for Every such Offence — — —

at 5-  
0-3-4

6

Item That Every Master for Entering his Apprentice shall pay — — —

at 5-  
0-6-

7

Item That Every Mason when he is warned by the Wardens, or other of the Company and shall not come to the place appointed, Except he have a Reasonable cause to show the Master and Wardens to the contrary: Not soe doing shall pay — — —

at 5-  
0-6-0



2  
I<sup>m</sup> That noe Ma<sup>on</sup> shall Throw his fellow  
or give him the Lye or any ways contend  
with him or give him any other name in the  
place of meeting then Brother or fellow  
or hold any disobedient Argument  
against any of the company reproachfully  
for every such Offence shall pay —

I<sup>m</sup> There shall noe Apprentice after he has  
served seven years be admitted or accepted  
butt upon the staff of S<sup>t</sup> Michael the  
Archangell paying to the Mast<sup>r</sup> and Wardens —

I<sup>m</sup> If any Ma<sup>on</sup> either in the place of  
meeting or at work among his fellows, Swear  
or take Gods name in vain, that he or they  
soe offending shall pay for every time —

11  
 Itm That if any Fellow or Follows shall  
 at any time or times discover his Mast.<sup>r</sup>  
 secrets or his owne be it nott onely spoken  
 in the Lodge or without or the Secreets or  
 counsell of his fellows, thatt may Extendi  
 to the Damage of any of his Follows; or to  
 any of their good names; wherby the Science  
 may be ill spoken off, for Every such offence  
 shall pay \_\_\_\_\_

at s -  
 1-6-0

12  
 Itm That noe Fellow or Follows within this Lodge  
 shall at any time or times call or hold a<sup>m</sup>bls  
 to make any Mason or Masons free: Nott  
 Acquainting the Mast.<sup>r</sup> or Wardens therewith  
 For Every time soe offending shall pay \_\_\_\_\_

at s -  
 3-6-0

13  
 Itm That noe Rough Layers or any other thatt  
 has nott served their time, or Admitted Masons  
 shall work within the Lodge any work of Masonry  
 whatsoever (Except under a Mast.<sup>r</sup>) for Every  
 such Offence shall pay \_\_\_\_\_

at s -  
 3-13-4

14  
 That all follows being younger shall  
 give his Elders follows the honour due to  
 their degree and standing, Also that the  
 Mastr<sup>s</sup> Wardens and all the Fellows of this  
 Lodge doe promise severally and respectively  
 to performe all and Every the Orders above  
 named, and to stand by each other (but more  
 particularly to the Wardens) <sup>and their Successors</sup> in suering for  
 all and Every the forfeitures of our said  
 Brethren, contrary to any of the said Orders  
 and thereof being first made — —

William Neilson

William Smith<sup>ma</sup> John and Anderson  
 Matthew Alsbath

George Thompson<sup>c</sup> Thomas David<sup>wardens</sup>  
 James Gammon<sup>rit</sup> Robert Anderson<sup>rit</sup>  
 James Miller<sup>rit</sup> John + James<sup>rit</sup>  
 John + James<sup>rit</sup> John + James<sup>rit</sup>

John + Livingston  
 Henry Thompson  
 Matt. Doozos  
 Thomas Bell +  
 George Caffos +.

Edw. <sup>rip</sup> Carter  
 Wm. Fenton  
 marks  
 + Cuthbert <sup>2</sup> Hild  
 Robert + Crafter

Matt. Horster  
 Will Thompson +

Thomas Gallison +

Tho. <sup>T</sup> Garrett +  
 his marks — —

John <sup>his</sup> ~~W~~ Wannes +  
 mark

Jem. Smith +

John Crocker +

Robert Crocker +

John Chorlton

William ~~W~~ Balm Brough  
 Robert Hudson

George Wilson  
 Thomas Taylor  
 Thomas Frizell

Patrick Milles 1706 made free Dec: 27<sup>th</sup>

Stephening Pringell

Thomas Wharton

George Procter

Jr: Chapman

Andrew Vowry

Made free Mafonb  
 Dec: 27<sup>th</sup> 1707

Walker

George Potts  
 also: Mill

Made free this 20<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>  
 1708

Dec: 27<sup>th</sup> 1707 Made free 1707

Dec: 27<sup>th</sup> 1707

John Ward

John Mesthrop

Robert Grandone

Joseph <sup>his</sup> Brown &  
mark

Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 1710 John Lindsay

Dec 27<sup>th</sup> 1710 Thomas Greuther

Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1710 J. M. O'Neil

May 31<sup>st</sup> 1710 Thos. Emolton,

March 25<sup>th</sup> 1713 Andrew Rodin

July 17<sup>th</sup> 1713 } John Anderson  
Alexander Gradon

May 22 1716 John Bell

Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 1717 } Adam Anderson  
Robert Turnbull

Dec 27<sup>th</sup> 1720 } Thomas Fairly

Aug 31<sup>st</sup> 1722 } Jon Wedd

## The Masons' Constitucons

Draw nere unto me, Ye  
unlearned; and dwell in the house of Learning

Ecclesiasticus Cap: 51: Ver: 23

In the hands of the Craftmen shall the work be

Commended; Ecclesiasticus cap 19: Ver: 19

The Might of the ffather of heaven with the Wisdom of his  
Glorious Son, Through the Grace and Goodness of the Holy  
Ghoft, Three Perfons in one Godhead, be with us att our  
beginning; and Give us Grace soe to gove<sup>r</sup> us here in o<sup>r</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
Liveing; Thatt we may Come to his Blisse thatt never shall  
have Ending Amen

Good Brethren and Fellowes, o<sup>r</sup> <sup>2</sup> Purpose is to tell  
you how and in whatt manner this Craft of Mafonry was Begun  
and afterwards how itt was ffounded by Worthy Emperours and  
Princes and many other Worf<sup>ll</sup><sup>3</sup> men and alsoe to them thatt be  
here, we will declare them: The Charge thatt doth belong  
to Every true Mafon is to keep in good ffaith, and if you take  
good head theretoe it is well worthy to be kept, for a worthy  
Craft and a Curious Science; For there is Seaven<sup>4</sup> Liberall  
Sciences of the which itt is one of them, and the names of the  
Seven Sciences be these, The First is Gram<sup>r</sup> <sup>5</sup> and thatt teacheth  
a man to Speak Truely; and to Write Truely: The Second is  
Rhetoricke and thatt teacheth a man to Speak fair and in  
Subtill Termes The Third is Logick thatt teacheth to discern  
Trueth from falshood; The ffourth is Arithmaticke thatt teacheth  
to Reckon and Number all manner of Numb<sup>rs</sup> <sup>6</sup> The ffifth is  
called Geometry

and it teacheth to mett<sup>7</sup> and meafure the Earth, and other things; of which Science is Maſonry, The Sixth is Muſick thatt teacheth the Craft of Songs Organs and Harpe and Trumpett, The Seaventh is called Aftronomy thatt Teacheth a man to know the Courſe of the Sunne moon and Starrs; Theſe be the Seaven Liberall Sciences which be all founded by thatt one Science thatt is called Geometrie; For Geometrie Teacheth a man Mett<sup>8</sup> & Measure, Ponderation, and Weight of all manners of things on Earth, and there is noe man thatt worketh any craft but he worketh by [A] Some Mett or Measure<sup>9</sup> nor noe<sup>10</sup> man buyeth or Selleth butt by some Measure or Weight, and all this is Geometrie: And craftsmen and March<sup>tts</sup> <sup>11</sup> finde noe other of the Seaven Sciences, and Eſpecially Plowmen and Tillars <sup>12</sup> of all manner of Graine, both corne Seeds, Vines, Plants Setters of all other (plants)<sup>13</sup> fruite; ffor neither Gramm<sup>r</sup> <sup>5</sup> nor Aftronomy nor none of all theſe can finde a man one Meafure or Mett, without Geometrie; Wherefor I think the Science of Geometrie is to be accounted above any of the Seaven Sciences; How this Worthy Science was firſt begūne, I ſhall tell=Befor Noahs Flood there was a man called Lameck as it is Written in the [ap: 4<sup>th</sup> ver 19<sup>th</sup>]<sup>14</sup> 4 Chap of Gen: and this Lameck had two Wives, The one was Called Adah, and the other Zillah; By the firſt wife Adah he gott two Sons, the one called Jaball [ver: 20<sup>th</sup>] and the other Juball, [ver: 21<sup>st</sup>] and by the other wife Tzillah <sup>15</sup> he gott a Son [called Tuball Cain] and a Daughter, [called Naamah] and the four Children found the beginning of all Crafts in the



world ; This Jaball<sup>16</sup> was the Elder Son, and he found the craft of Geometrie, and he parted flocks, as of Sheep and Lambs in the fields, and first wrought houfes of Stone and Tree, as it is noted in the Chap<sup>r</sup> abovesaid, and his Brother Juball<sup>17</sup> found the Craft of Musick, of Songs Organs and Harp, [Tuball cain<sup>18</sup>] The Third Brother found out Smiths craft, to work Iron and Steel, and their Sister Naamah found out the Art of Weaving ; These children did know thatt God would take Vengeance for Sinne, Either by fire or Water ; wherefor they wrote these Sciences which they had found in Two Pillars of Stone, thatt they might be found after the fflood ; The one Stone was called Marbell<sup>19</sup> Cannot burn with fire, and the other was called Laturus thatt cannott drown in the Water<sup>20</sup>: Our Intent is to tell you truely, and in whatt manner these Stones were found thatt the Science was written on: [B]

The Great Hermern<sup>es 21</sup> [Gen<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> ver: 8<sup>th</sup> alias Nimrod] thatt was Son unto Cush, which w<sup>22</sup> Son unto Shem, with<sup>23</sup> was Son unto Noah ; This Same Hermem<sup>es 24</sup> was afterwards called Hermes the Father of Wisdom, he found one of the Two Pillars of Stones, and found the Science written thereupon, and he taught to other men: And att the makeing of the Towr of Babylon there was the Craft of Mafonry first found and made much of: And the King of Babylon was Called Nimbroth<sup>25</sup> was a Mason himselfe and

<sup>26</sup>well the craft, and is soe reported of by Mast<sup>rs</sup> <sup>27</sup> of t<sup>28</sup> Stories:  
 And when the citty of Ninewy<sup>29</sup> and other citties of the Eaft  
 should be Built Nimbroth<sup>25</sup> the King of Babylon Sent thither  
 Sixty Mafons att the desire of the King of Nineve<sup>y</sup><sup>30</sup> his cofen<sup>31</sup>  
 and when they went forth he gave them a charge on this  
 mann<sup>r</sup><sup>32</sup> (**bŷ**) [Nimbroths charge] Thatt they should serve the  
 Lord truely for his payment and thatt they should be true one  
 to another; and that they should Love truely together, soe<sup>33</sup> he  
 might have Worship for Sending them to him, and other Charges  
 he gave y<sup>m</sup> <sup>34</sup> Moreover when Abraham and Sarah his Wife went  
 intoe Egypt, and there taught the Seaven Liberall Sciences to  
 the Egyptians; and he had a Worthy Scholl<sup>r</sup> <sup>35</sup> called Euclide,  
 and he learned right well and was Maft<sup>r</sup> <sup>36</sup> of all the Seaven  
 Liberall Sciences: And it befell in his days thatt the Lords and  
 Stātes of the Realm had soe many Sons, thatt they had begotten,  
 some by their Wives, and some by other Ladyes of thatt Realme;  
 For thatt Land is whole layd<sup>37</sup> and a replenished <sup>38</sup> Generation,  
 and they had nott Liveing Competent for their children, wherefor  
 they made much Sorrow And the King of thatt Land Asembled  
 a great Councill [C]

[Att

At a Parliamt to know how they might finde (mentain)<sup>39</sup> [tain] their Children; and they could finde noe good way, soe they Caufed a cry to be made throughout the Realm, if there were any man thatt could Inform him,<sup>40</sup> thatt he should Come unto him, and he should be well rewarded for his Travell, and should hold himselfe well pleased: After this cry was made, came this worthy Clark Euclide and said to the King and all his Greatt Lords If you will [give] me yo<sup>r</sup> <sup>41</sup> Children to govern, and Teach them honestly as Gentlemen should be taught under condition thatt you will grant them and me a Commifsion thatt I may have Power to Rule them honestly, as thatt Science ought to be ruled, and the King with his Councill granted them Anon, and Sealed them thatt Commifsion; And the worthy doct<sup>r</sup> took to him the Lords Sons, and taught them the Science of Geometrie in practice for to work in Stones all mann<sup>r</sup> of work thatt belonged to building of castles, all mann<sup>r</sup> of courts, Temples, & Churches with all other Buildings; And he gave them a Charge in this Mann<sup>r</sup>

[Euclides charge: in Egypt:] First thatt they should be true unto the King (and ye) and to the Lord they Served, and thatt they should live well together, and be true one to another, and thatt

they should call one another ffellow and (not) [nott] Servant nor his knave, nor other foul names; and thatt they should truely Serve for their Payment to their Lord; thatt they Serve; and thatt they should ordain (the)—the wifest of them to be Maistr<sup>r</sup> 42 of the Said Lords work, and neither for Love great Lineage nor Liveing nor Riches to Sett any other thatt had Litle [D] Cunning for to be Maft<sup>r</sup> 44 of the Lords Work, whereby the Lord should be ill Served, and they ashamed; and thatt they should call the Govern<sup>r</sup> 43 of the Work Maft<sup>r</sup> 44 of the work whilft they wrought with him, and many other charges which were too Long to Tell And to all the Charges he made them swear thatt gr<sup>45</sup> Oath thatt men ufed att thatt time to swar, and ordained for them Reasonable paym<sup>t</sup> 46 thatt they might Live by honestly: And alfoe thatt they come and Afsemble th felves 47 together, thatt they might have councill in the crafts, how they might work best to serve their Lord for his proffit, and Worship: And thus was the craft of Geometrie grounded there; and thatt they correct themselves if they had trespassd, And thatt Worthy Mast<sup>r</sup> Euclide gave it the name of Geometrie, and it is called Mafonry throughout all this Land ever fince: Long after the children of Israell were come intoe

the Land of Blifs, [Blefs]<sup>48</sup> and it is now amongst us called the countrey of Jerufalem King David began the Temple of Jerufalem, which with (with) them is called Templum domini : And the same King David Loved Mafons very well and Cherished them, and gave them good paym<sup>t</sup> And he gave them the charge and mann<sup>rs</sup> as he had it out of Egypt given by Euclide, and other charges thatt you shall hear afterwards :

And after the deceafe of King David ; Solomon thatt was Son to David Performed out the Temple thatt his father had begun ; and sent after Masons of diverfe Lands ; and gathered them together, soe thatt he had four fcore Thousand Workers of Stone ; [1<sup>st</sup> Kings C. 5. v. 15-16] [E]

And they were Named Mafons, and Three Thousand of them which were ordained to be Maft<sup>rs</sup> and Govern<sup>rs</sup> of this Worke And there was a King of another Region thatt men called Hiram, [Cap 5<sup>o</sup>] and he Loved well King Solomon, and gave him Timber for his work. [Cap 5<sup>o</sup> : ver : 10 :] And he had a Son thatt was named Ajuon,<sup>49</sup> and he was Maft<sup>r</sup> of Geometrie, and he was chief Maft<sup>r</sup> of all his Mafons and Maft<sup>rs</sup> of all his Graveing and Carving works, and of all other Mann<sup>r</sup> of Mafonry thatt belonged to the Temple, and

this is Witnesed in the Bible in Libro Regum pri<sup>o</sup> Cap: 5<sup>to</sup> 50  
 And this Same Solomon confirmed both Charges and mann<sup>rs</sup>  
 which his Father had given to Mafons, and after this mann<sup>r</sup>  
 was thatt worthy Craft of Mafonry Confirmed in the county<sup>51</sup>  
 of Jerusalem, and many other Kingdomes Glorious Craftsmen  
 walking about intoe diuerse Countreys, some becaufe of Learning  
 more craft, and some to Teath<sup>52</sup> their Craft, and soe it befell thatt  
 there was a Curious mason named [Naimus] Naimus Grecus<sup>53</sup>  
 thatt had been at the makeing of Solomons Temple and came  
 intoe ffrance, and he Taught the craft of Mafonry to the men  
 of ffrance And soe there was one of the Royall Lyne of ffrance  
 that was called Charles Martiall,<sup>54</sup> and was a man thatt Loved  
 well such a craft, and drew to him this Naimus Grecus abovesaid,  
 and Learned of him<sup>55</sup> the craft, and took upon him the charges  
 and afterwards by the Grace of God was Elected King of ffrance,  
 And when he was in his Statt<sup>56</sup> he took to him many mafons,  
 and made Mafons there thatt were none and Sett them on work,  
 and gave them both charges [F] And manners which he had  
 Learned of other Masons and confirmed them a Charter<sup>57</sup> from  
 year to year to hold their Afsembly, and cherished them much,  
 and thus came the Craft into ffrance

England all this time stood void of any charge of Mafonry untill the time of S<sup>t</sup> Alban, and in his time the King of England thatt was a Pagan and he walled a Town thatt is now called S<sup>t</sup> Albons; and in thatt S<sup>t</sup> Albons was a worthy Knight which was chief Steward to the King, and Govern<sup>r</sup> of the Realm, and alfoe of making of the Town walls, and he Loved Mafons well, and Cherished them, And he made their paym<sup>t</sup> right good Standing pay, as the Realm did require, for he gave them every week Three Shill<sup>s</sup> six pence<sup>s</sup><sup>58</sup> their double wages befor thatt time throughout all the Land, a Mafon Took butt a penny y<sup>e</sup> day and meat untill the time thatt S<sup>t</sup> Albon amended it, and gave them a chart<sup>r</sup> of the King and his councill, and gave it the name of Afsembly and thereatt he was himselfe, and made Mafons, and gave them a charge as you shall hear afterwards Right soon after the deceafe of S<sup>t</sup> Albon There came great warrs intoe England of Divers Nations, soe thatt good rule of Mafonry was Destroyed, unto the time of King Athelstone, thatt was a worthy King in England who brought the Land intoe great rest and peace, and builded many great works of Abbyes Castles, and many other buildeings, and he Loved Mafons well; And he had a Son thatt was named [Edwine]<sup>59</sup> Edwine; and he Loved Mafons more than his ffath<sup>r</sup> did, for he was full of Practice in Geometrie, wherefor he drew him to Common Mafons to Learn of them [G]

Their craft, and after for the Love he had to Maſons, and to the craft he was made Maſon himſelf, and he gott of his ffath<sup>r</sup> the King a Chart<sup>r</sup> and Commiſſion to hold every year an Afſembly where ever he would within the Realm and to Correct within themſelves [ffaults] faul'tes and Trefpaſſes thatt were done within the Craft, And he held an Afſembly att York and there he made Maſons and gave them Charges and taught them the mann<sup>rs</sup> of masons, and Commanded thatt Rule to be holden for ever hereafter: and to them he gave the chart<sup>r</sup> and commiſſion to keep and make ordinances thatt (it) ſhould be obſerved from King to King when this Afſembly was gathered togeth<sup>r</sup> he made a cry<sup>60</sup> that all Maſons both young and Old thatt had any knowledge or Understanding of the charges thatt were made in this Land, or in any other Land; thatt they ſhould ſhew<sup>61</sup> them forth; and there was found ſome in Greek, ſome in English, ſome in ffrench and ſome in oth<sup>r</sup> Languages; and the Intent thereof was found and Commanded thatt it ſhould be read and told when any Maſon was made, and to give him his Charge, and from thatt day untill this p<sup>r</sup>ſent time Maſons have been kept in thatt form & order; as well as men might Govern it, And furthermore of <sup>62</sup> diverſe Afſemblyes there hath been putt and added certaine charges more and more by the beſt of Advice from Maſt<sup>r</sup> and ffellows



Then shall one of the most ancient of them all hold a Book thatt he or they may Lay his or their hand or hands upon the said Book, and these p<sup>r</sup>cepts<sup>63</sup> followeing ought then to be Read Every man thatt is a Mafon take heed right well of this Charge [H] If you find yo<sup>r</sup>self guilty of any of these thatt you amend you again, and Especially Yee thatt are to be Charged; Take heed thatt you may keep this charge, for it is a greatt Perill for aman<sup>64</sup> to forswear himself on a book :<sup>65</sup>

[Edwines charge] The Firft charge is, Thatt you shall be a True man to God and his holy church, and thatt you Ufe noe herefy nor Error to yo<sup>r</sup> Understanding, or to desert discret and wise mens Teaching, Alfoe you shall be a true Leige man to the King without Treafon or falfhood: and thatt you shall know noe Treafon, butt thatt you mend it and you may,<sup>66</sup> or elfe warne the King or his Councill thereof: Alfo you shall be true one to another, (that is to say) to Every Maft<sup>r</sup> and ffellow of the craft of Mafonry thatt be Mafons allowed, Thatt you would doe to them, as you would they should doe to you Alfoe thatt Every Mafon keep true Councill of Lodge of Chamb<sup>r</sup> and all other councill, thatt ought to be

kept by way of Mafonry: Alfoe thatt noe man shall be <sup>a</sup> Thief, nor Thiefs see<sup>67</sup> soe far as you shall know, Alfoe thatt you shall be true to yo<sup>r</sup> Lord and Maft<sup>r</sup> thatt you Serve, and truely to see his Proffit and Advantage Alfoe thatt you shall call Mafons yo<sup>r</sup> ffellows and Brethren.; and by noe oth<sup>r</sup> ffoul Name,<sup>68</sup> nor you shall nott take yo<sup>r</sup> ffellows Wife in Villany, or desire Ungodly his daught<sup>r</sup> or his Servant to his Villany, Alfoe you shall pay truely for yo<sup>r</sup> Table and Meat and Drinke, where you goe to Board, and alfoe thatt you doe noe Villany in thatt house whereby the Craft should be Slandered, These be the Charges in Generall thatt every Mafon should hold both Maft<sup>rs</sup> and Fellows: [I]

Rehearse I will now other charges Singular for Masters and ffellows<sup>69</sup>; Firft thatt noe Maft<sup>r</sup> shall take (upon) any work of a Lord, or any other work, butt thatt he know himself able and cunning to performe the same, soe thatt the craft have no disworship<sup>70</sup> butt thatt the Lord be well and truely Served; Alfoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> take any work, butt thatt he take it reasonably, soe thatt the Lord may be truely Served with his own goods, and the Mast<sup>r</sup> to Live honestly, and pay his ffellows truely their pay, as the mann<sup>r</sup> of the craft doth require: Alfoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> or ffellows Subplant<sup>71</sup> others of these

works (thatt is to say) if he hath taken a worke or stand Mast<sup>r</sup> of a Lords work; you shall nott putt him out, if he be able and cunning of craft to End the work: Also thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> or ffellows take noe Apprentice to be Allowed his Apprentice, butt for Seaven yeares, And thatt Apprentice be able of his Birth and Limbs, as he ought to be; Alsoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> or ffellows take noe allowance to be made Master without the Asent of his ffellows and thatt att the Least five or Six, And that he thatt shall be made Mason be able over all Sciences; (thatt is to say) thatt he be freeborn and of good kindred, and noe Bondman, and thatt he have his right Limbs, as he ought to have: Alsoe thatt noe Mast<sup>r</sup> putt noe Lords work to task, thatt was wont to goe to Journey,<sup>72</sup> Alsoe thatt every Mast<sup>r</sup> shall give to his ffellows, butt as he may deserve, soe thatt he be nott deceived by false worke, Alsoe thatt noe ffellow slander one falsly behinde his back to make him loofe his good [J] Name or his wordly<sup>73</sup> goods: Alsoe that noe ffellow w<sup>th</sup> in the Lodge nor without misanswer another neither ungodly or Irreverently without reasonable cause Alsoe thatt Every Mason p<sup>r</sup>ferr<sup>74</sup> his Elder and putt him to Worshipp Alsoe thatt noe Mason should play att Hazard or any oth<sup>r</sup> unlawfull Game whereby they

may be Slandered: Alfoe thatt noe Mafon be a Comon Rebell<sup>75</sup> in Leachery to make the craft to be Slandered and thatt noe ffellow goe intoe the Town in the night time, where is a Lodge of ffellows, without a ffellow thatt may bear him witnefse thatt he was in an honeft place: Alfoe thatt Every Mafon<sup>76</sup> and ffellow come to the Afsembly, if it be within fifty miles about him; if he have reaſonable warning and ſtand there att<sup>77</sup> the Award of Maſtr and ffellows: Alfoe thatt Every Maſtr and ffellow if they have Trefpaſed one to another ſhall ſtand the Award of Maſtr and ffellows to make them Accord if they may; and if they may nott Accord, then to goe to the Common Law: Alfoe thatt noe Mafon make moulds, Square or Rule to any Rough Layers<sup>78</sup>; Alfoe thatt noe Mafon ſett any Layer within a Lodge or without to Hew or Mould Stones with noe mould of his own makeing: Alfoe thatt Every Mafon ſhall cherish and receive<sup>79</sup> ſtrange ffellows, when they come over the countrey and ſett them on work, as the mann<sup>r</sup> is (thatt is to ſay) if they have mould Stones in place, he ſhall ſett him aſorthninght<sup>80</sup> att the Leaſt on worke, and give him his Hyre: And if there be noe Stones for him to work; he ſhall refrefh him with money; to bring him [K]

[to

To the next Lodge: And alfoe you and Every Masfon shall  
 Serve truely the workers, and truely make an End of yo<sup>r</sup> work:  
 be it Task or Journey; if you may have yo<sup>r</sup> pay, as you ought  
 to have:

These charges thatt we have Reckoned, and all other thatt  
 belongeth to Mafonry you shall truely Keep and well obferve;  
 so helpe you God and Holy doome,<sup>81</sup> and this Book to the  
 uttermost of yo<sup>r</sup> Power:

## Finis

Gra(mmatica) Loquitur: Lo(gica) vera docet: Rhe(torica) verba  
 colorat: (Mu)sica canit (Ar)ithmetica Numeratt: Ge(ometria)  
 Ponderat Ast(ronomia) Capit Astra: <sup>82</sup> [L]



Orders to be observed by the company and Fellowship of Free  
Masons att A Lodge held att Alnwick Sept<sup>r</sup> 29 1701 being the  
Gen<sup>l</sup> head meeting day

1<sup>st</sup> First it is ordered by the said ffellowfhip thatt there  
shall be yearly Two Wardens Chofen upon the  
said Twenty Ninth of Sept<sup>r</sup> being the feast of  
S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Archangell, which Wardens shall  
be Elected and Appoynted by the most confent of  
the ffellowfhip

2<sup>d</sup> Itm thatt the said Wardens Receive, commence and  
Sue all such penaltyes and fforfeitures and fines, as  
shall in any wife be amongft the Said ffellowfhip,  
and shall render and yeild up a Just Account att  
the Years End of all Such fines and forfeitures as  
shall come to their hands, or oftner if need require,  
or if the Mafter and ffellows List<sup>83</sup> to call for them, £ s d  
ffor every such offence to pay o 6 8

- 3<sup>d</sup> Itm̄ Thatt noe Mafon shall take any worke by task  
or by day, other then the Kings work butt thatt  
att the Least he shall make Three or ffour of his  
ffellows acquainted therewith, for to take his part; £ s d  
paying for every such Offence 3 6 8
- 4<sup>th</sup> Itm̄ Thatt noe Mafon shall take any work thatt any  
of his ffellows is<sup>84</sup> in hand with all<sup>85</sup> [to] pay for £ s d  
Every such Offence the Sum̄e off [M] <sup>86</sup>I 6 8
- 5<sup>th</sup> Itm̄ Thatt noe Mafon shall take any Apprentice,  
[butt he muft] Enter him and give him his Charge  
within one whole Year after. Nott soe doing the £ s d  
Mafter shall pay for Every such Offence o 3 4
- 6 Itm̄ Thatt Every Mafter ffor Entring his Apprentice £ s d  
shall pay o o 6
- 7 Itm̄ Thatt Every Mafon when he is warned by the  
Wardens, or other of the Company and shall nott  
come to the place Appoynted, Except he have a  
Reasonable caufe to shew the Mafter and Wardens £ s d  
to the contrary: Nott soe doing shall pay o 6 8



- 8 Itm Thatt noe Mafon shall Thou<sup>87</sup> his ffellow or  
 give him the Lye or any ways contend with him,  
 or give him any other name in the place of meeting  
 then Brother or ffellow or hold any difobedient  
 Argument against any of the company reproachfully £ s d  
 ffor every such Offence shall pay o o 6
- 9 Itm There shall noe Apprentice after he has Served  
 Seaven years be Admitted or Accepted butt upon  
 the ffeast of St Michaell the Archangell paying £ s d  
 to the Mast<sup>r</sup> and Wardens [N] o 6 8
- 10<sup>th</sup> Itm If any Mafon either in the place of meeting  
 or att work among his ffellows, Swear or take Gods  
 name in vain, thatt he or they soe offending shall £ s d  
 pay for every time o o 9

- 11 Itm Thatt if any Fellow or Fellows shall att any  
time or times discover his Mast<sup>rs</sup> secretts or his  
owne be it nott onely spoken in the Lodge or  
without or the Secreets or counsell of his ffellows,  
thatt may Extend to the damage of any of his  
Fellows; or to any of their good names; whereby  
the Science may be ill spoken off, ffor Every such £ s d  
offence shall pay 1 6 8
- 12 Itm Thatt noe Fellow or Fellows within this Lodge  
shall att any time or times call or hold Afsemblys to  
make any Mason or Mafons free: Nott Acquainting  
the Maft<sup>r</sup> or Wardens therewith For Every time soe £ s d  
offending shall pay 3 6 8
- 13 Itm Thatt noe Rough Layers or any other thatt  
has nott served their time, or Admitted Mafons  
shall work within the Lodge any work of Mafonry  
whatsoever (Except under a Mast<sup>r</sup>) for Every such £ s d  
Offence shall pay [O] 3 13 4

14 Itm Thatt all ffellows being younger shall give his Elder ffellows the Honour due to their degree and Standing,<sup>88</sup> Alfoe thatt the Maft<sup>r</sup> Wardons and all the Fellows of this Lodge doe promish severally and respectively to performe all and Every the Orders above named, and to stand by Each other, (butt more Particularly to the Wardons and their Succesfors) in Sueing for all and Every the forfeiturs of our said Brethren, contrary to any of the Said Orders demand thereof being firft made

	Wiliam Neilson	
Will Smith Mas <sup>89</sup>	John Anderfon	
Walter Rofburt <sup>90</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Boswell	} × <sup>91</sup> wardens
George Thompson	Thomas Davidfs	
James <sup>his</sup> marke Gammon	Robert Anderfon	
James Milles <sup>92</sup>	<sup>his</sup> × marke	
	John × Smilles	
	John <sup>his</sup> marke Mitchelson ×	

John × Rivington

Henry Thompfon

Matt : Doores

Thomas Bell ×

George Castles × [P]

Matt : Forfter

Will Thompfon ×

Thomas Pallifser ×

Tho. <sup>his</sup><sub>marke</sub> Garrett ×

<sup>93</sup> John <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Wanne ×

W<sup>m</sup> Smith ×

John Crolen ×

Robert Croufter ×

John Chorlton

<sup>94</sup> William Balmbrough

Robert Hudfon

Edw<sup>d</sup> Castlef

W<sup>m</sup> <sup>his</sup><sub>marke</sub> Archer

× Cuthbert (Cuthbert) Young

Robert × Crafter

George Wilson

Thomas Taylor

Thomas ffrizell

Patrick Milles 1706 made free Dec<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>

Stephen Pringell

Thomas Wharton

George Procter	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{made free Mafons} \\ \text{Decr 27th 1708 [Q]} \end{array} \right.$
Ja: Chapman	
Andrew Verdy	

. . . Walker	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{made free this 20th of Jany 1708} \\ \text{9} \end{array} \right.$
George Potts	
Alex <sup>r</sup> Mills	

Oct<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Made free 1709

Dec<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1709

John Ward

Johohn Moscrop

Robert Graidone

Joseph <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Brewster

Ap<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1710 John Lindfay

Dec<sup>r</sup> 27 1710 Thomas Crewther

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 12  
1710 W<sup>m</sup> Ord

May 31<sup>st</sup> Tho: Emelton,

March 25  
1713 Andrew Drodin

July 17<sup>th</sup> } John Anderdson }  
1713 } Allexander Gradon }

May 22 1716 John Bell

Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> } Adam Anderfon  
1717 } Robert Turnbull<sup>95</sup>

Dec<sup>r</sup> 27 } Thomas Fairly  
1720 }

Aug<sup>st</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> } Jo<sup>n</sup> Wedle [R]  
1722 }

[NOTE.—The Capitals A to R indicate where a page in the Original ends.

The Reproduction is in Quarto Demy, the Original in Foolscap.]

[Here follow 2 blank pages in the Original.]

October ye 3<sup>th</sup> 1703

Itt is Agreed by vs whos names is vnderwritten thatt W<sup>m</sup>  
Balm brow for A breach of ye 12 Artickell fhall be profsicuted  
According to Law & furder James Mills of sume other offence  
that will be mad apeer att time & Convenient

May 7<sup>th</sup> 1710

John Bell

Thomas Fairly

John Anderfon

George Thom(pson)

Jon<sup>n</sup> <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Wan(ne)

Matt. <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Doores

Jon <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Mitfhion

Wil. Arch(er)

Dec<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1705

Matt. Forster

It is agreed and concluded upon by the Gen<sup>ll</sup> consent of the  
Lodge that James Milne and James Gamon Mathew Doors  
Jno Herrington and others Offen(ders) be profsecuted and  
Fined Noble 1 (or Nobles ?) each for their Absence from  
Warkworth and Alnwicke Lodge as Witnefs<sup>e</sup> o<sup>r</sup> hands the  
day & year above written. The Fines upon the said offend<sup>rs</sup>  
to be forthwith prosecuted as agreed by us presnt this day  
att the Lodge holden att Alnwick.

Matt. Forster

John <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Michaelson<sup>96</sup>

John Anderfon

John <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Wan(ne)

Thomas Pattifon

Thomas Davidson

W<sup>m</sup> Archer

1710?

Its ordered by the Lodge thatt James Mills, Rob<sup>t</sup> Anderfon Jno. Smailes, Edward Castles, Cuth<sup>rt</sup> chrisp Henry Thompson Math. Doores Tho: Bell Geo Castles, Whill<sup>m</sup> Thompson Tho: Garrett, J<sup>no</sup> Wanne, J<sup>no</sup> Brown Ro<sup>t</sup> Hudgfon Geo: Wilfon Tho: Ffrizle, Stephen Pringle Tho Wharton Jno. Ward: for not meeting at the Lodge held on this day at the ufual place upon due summons are ffined six shillings Eight pence each of them Thos. Davidson Mast<sup>r</sup>

Matt. Forster

Thomas Fairly

Patrick Milles

Thomas Crewther

John Charlton

Thomas Pallisen

Jo<sup>n</sup> Anderfon

Robert Gradon

James <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Gamons

John Moscrop

Robert Crowfter

John Carinton

Will<sup>m</sup> Archer?

John Bell May 1716 97



Decb. 27<sup>th</sup> 1707

Agreed upon by the confent of this Lodge holden att Aln(wicke)  
 this St. J<sup>nos</sup> day<sup>98</sup> the day and year above written that James  
 (Mills?) of Alnwick aforef<sup>d</sup> is by agen<sup>ll</sup> 99 confent of the Lodge  
 chofen Elected Mafter of this S<sup>d</sup> Lodge, Thomas Pallyfon, Tho:  
 D(avidfon) Wardens.

John Bell

Thomas Fairly

John Ander(fon)

Willim <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> A(rcher)

Robert C(rouster)

Patrick M(illes)

Jno. Wanne

Tho<sup>s</sup> DavidfonJa<sup>s</sup> Mills.

Agreed by the confent of this prefent Lodge that James Mills  
 shall be continued Mafter for the Enfuing year and thatt Jno  
 Char(leton) and Tho: Davidfon be Wardens as witness o<sup>r</sup> hands  
 this 27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1708

John Bell

Thomas Fairly

James Milles

John Charlton

Tho: Davidfon

John Anderfon

Jno <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> WanneWill. <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Archer<sup>100</sup>

Patrick Milles

(Aln)wicke Dec 27<sup>th</sup> 1710

It<sup>s</sup> ordered by the Gen<sup>l</sup> confent of o<sup>r</sup> Lodge that on the Third Day of Ffebruary next after the date hereof, thatt all Brothers & ffellows<sup>101</sup> concerned in the S<sup>d</sup> Lodge then & there to appear to consider & enquire into all such offences contrary to the Ord<sup>rs</sup> & constitutions of the s<sup>d</sup> Lodge & to putt the same in Execution, according to Law, as they shall anfw<sup>r</sup> the contrary the Penalty for nott Appearing on the day afores<sup>d</sup> six Shillings Eightpence As Witnefses o<sup>r</sup> hands the day & year above written Thos. Davidson Maft<sup>r</sup>

Matt. Forfter }  
Patrick Milles } Wardens

Joh. Anderson

Robert Gradon

John Bell

James <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Gamons

Thomas Fairly

Thomas Crewther

John Charlton

Thomas Pallifer

William <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Archer

John Carrinton

Robert Crowfter

John Moscrop

Its agreed upon by the Consent of the Maf(ter) & Trade yt Jno  
Anderfon is chofen Mafter of the Lodge holden att Alnwicke  
the <sup>102</sup>

Agreed upon this 27<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1709 thatt Thomas Davidfon of  
Alnwicke shall be Maf(ter) of the Lodge of Alnwicke for the  
Year Enf(uing)

Math. Fforster Patrick Mills Wardens & out Th<sup>o</sup>. Wardhaugh<sup>103</sup>

Jemes Milles

John Charlton

Andrew Verdey

W. A. Archer

James <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Gamons

Thomas frisel

(John? Stephn) pringel

thomas Whorton

(John?) Gohn Anderfon

Matt fforster

Jno. Wanne

John Ward

John Mofcrop

John Bell

Thomas Fairly

Date

(illegible) 1710<sup>104</sup>

James Mills Jno Wanne Mr Geo Pottss are ffinned for nott meeting  
at the Lodge The day & year above written — — 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> Each

Tho: Davidfon Maft<sup>r</sup>

Matt. Forster

Patrick Milles

Robert Gradone

James <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Gamon

Andrew Verdy

W<sup>m</sup> <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Archer

John Lindfay

John J. Anderfon

Robert Crowfter

John Carinton

John Mooscrop

John Ward

John Bell

Thomas Fairly

Alnwicke Ap<sup>ll</sup> 10 . . . .

I Jno Lindfay of Alnwicke aforef<sup>d</sup> Mafon doe upon . . . . .  
 Misdemeanders formerly committed ag<sup>st</sup> the Trade of Maf(ons)  
 doe humbly fubmitt to the Goodwill & pleafure (of the) s<sup>d</sup> Society  
 & Trade & furth<sup>r</sup> for Acknowledgment (of the) s<sup>d</sup> offence &  
 compliance to the Rules & Ord<sup>rs</sup> of (the s<sup>d</sup>) Society or Company  
 I dooe pmise to pay unto the (Mafter) of the S<sup>d</sup> Society for the  
 use of of the faide Three Shills. att or before Saturday next the  
 IX<sup>th</sup> Inst. & fur(ther) for the ffuture never to doe the Like offence  
 as alfo to the utmoft of my power upon all occafions to defend  
 with purfe and pson<sup>105</sup> all the rights orders & p<sup>r</sup>viledges of the  
 Same; As Witnefse my hand the day & year above written

John Lindfay

[Here follow 2 blank pages.]

July ? Ano 15 1735

John <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Aderfon

Patrick Milles

(John) Ward

John Anderfon ye 15 1735

Robert Turnbull July ye 15 1735

John Bef

Thomas Hutson July ye 15. 1735

Thomas <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Hoiye

July ye 15 1735

Robert Coward Juley ye 15<sup>d</sup> 1735

[Here follows 1 blank page.]

Inrollment of Apprentices. <sup>106</sup>

James Swan bound Apprentice to Patrick Mills November 1751

Edward Robinson bound apprentice to Michael Robinson

Aprill 1752

. . . . . that at a true & prfect Lodge kept at (Alnwick at the house of Mr Thomas Davifon then one of the Ward(ens) of the fame Lodge the twentieth day of this Instant Janery 1708 It was Order(ed) that for the future noe Member of the said Ma<sup>r</sup> Wardens or ffellows should appear at (any) or the Lodge to be kept on St Johns day in Christm(afs) without his aprpon & Common Square fixt in the Belt thereof upon pain of forfeiting two fhills<sup>s</sup> Six pence each pfon offending and that Care be taken by the Ma<sup>r</sup> & Wardens for the time being that a Sermon be pvided & prea(ched) that day at the (Parish) Church of Alnw(icke) by fome clergyman at their appoint mt. where the Lodge shall all appear with their aprpons on & Comon Square as aforefaid & that the Ma<sup>r</sup> & Wardens neglecting their duty in providing a Clergyman to preach as aforef<sup>d</sup> shall forfeit the sume of tenn fhillings the severall forfeitures to be disposed of as the then Lodge fhall direct and all psons offending shall upon refufall of paying the severall mulcts above mencioned fhall be prohibited the f<sup>d</sup> Lodge Witnefs our hands the f<sup>d</sup> twentieth day of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1708<sup>107</sup>

James Milles } Master of the afores<sup>d</sup> Lodge

Thomas Davidfon }  
John Charlton } Wardens of the f<sup>d</sup> Lodge

Geo. Procter

John Anderfon

Ph. Walker

Andrew Verdey

Geo Potts

Patrick Milles ×<sup>108</sup>

(not present) Ja. Chapman

John Carinton che<sup>109</sup>

Matt. Forster

W. <sup>his</sup> S S Ander(son) jun<sup>r</sup>  
<sub>mark</sub>

John <sup>his</sup> Wann  
<sub>mark</sub>

excused × absent<sup>108</sup>

[Here follows 1 blank page.]

[The writing of the body henceforward, with very few exceptions, is that of the Clerk, Nicholas Brown; this however does not always apply to the Signatures.]

Alnwick 27<sup>th</sup> December 1748

This is to Certify that we whose Names are hereunder subscribed are made ffree Broth<sup>rs</sup> of this f<sup>d</sup> Lodge holden at the house of M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Harrison In Alnwick

The Lodge erected (elected) as follows

Roger Robson in Thropton <sup>110</sup> —chosen Master

Geo Snowdon and  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Atkinson } Wardens

Cuthb<sup>t</sup> Yenns (Young?), Rob<sup>t</sup> Snowdon } Bro<sup>rs</sup> to the afsistance  
and W<sup>m</sup> Anderson } of the said Lodge

John Anderson

Matthew Mills

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Hudfon

Thomas Anderson

Thos <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Hoy

Patrick Mills

Andrew Vardy

Robert Carenton

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Harrison

Jonathan James

Robert <sup>his</sup><sub>mark</sub> Harrison

Nich. Brown <sup>111</sup>

27<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1748 Its then ordered that a Meeting of the s<sup>d</sup> Society shall be held at the House <sup>112</sup> of Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Woodhouse (on) Saturday evening next at 6 oclock to consider of proper Orders and Rules for the better Regulating the ffree Masonry

Saturday 31<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1748

Its ordered that all apprentices that shall offer to be admitted into ye s<sup>d</sup> Lodge after serving due apprenticeship shall pay for such admittance — 10 —

Also that all other persons and ftrangers (not serving a Due apprenticeship that shall apply to be admitted into said Lodge shall pay for such admittance the sum of <sup>113</sup> 17 . 6

The Meeting Days for said Society to be the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June and the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> in every year

Chosen John Anderson—Master

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hoy & }  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Hutson } Wardens

Its also ordered that John Anderson shall be Master for the year 1749 and so to proceed regularly in course & Wardens chosen yearly upon the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> and according to the signing of the within written Book <sup>114</sup>



Also ordered that every Member of this Society shall  
 pay into the said Lodge upon the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June and  
 upon the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> half yearly the sum of <sup>115</sup> 2 . 6

That each Member upon these days shall  
 pay for his dinner and Liquor (to wit at Mid. 1/6, .  
 Christms. 2/6) 4

That every such Member not attending or cant give  
 a sufficient reason for his absence shall forfeit to the  
 s<sup>d</sup> Lodge Unless he before the meeting or upon the  
 day shall send the sum of 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> — 5 —

Ordered that none shall be admitted into the said  
 Lodge under the age of 21 or above 40

Also that in case any of S<sup>d</sup> Members of the sd Society  
 shall fail in the world Its ordered that there shall be  
 paid weekly out of the sd. Lodge — 4 —

Producing proper Certificate of the same, and when  
 able the said Sum to be withdrawn

W <sup>m</sup> Brown for John Anderson	Robert Harrison
do for Tho Hoy	Johontt Jameas
Robert Hudson	Nich <sup>s</sup> Brown
Mat <sup>t</sup> Mills	
Patrick Mills	
Thomas Anderfon	
Robert bert Caren	
Thos. Harrison	

Alnwick 24<sup>th</sup> June 1749

At a meeting of the Society of the said Lodge held this day Its ordered that if upon the Death of any of ye<sup>sd</sup> Members the Wife or Children shall be left in a low state and Condition in the World & unable to provide without assistance, that then upon producing proper certificates for the same, then shall be ordered to be paid weekly out of the Lodge towards Relief of the Wife or Children the sum of           2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>

N B. If the Wife Marry's again the sum to be withdrawn

N B. The sum of Two Shillings & 6<sup>d</sup> to be paid so long as the Member or Members did continue in the Lodge and no longer

Its also ordered that no allowance shall be made pursuant to ye order 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1748 and the above Order Unless the Member or Members shall before such application be three years or more in the Society or some unavoidable Accident happen and the Compeny to be summon'd for that purpose.

Also notwithstanding the Orders made 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1748

Its now ordered that an apprentice shall now pay           — 6 . 8

Every person not serving or Stranger to pay                           13 4

Also ordered that there shall be paid out of the Said Lodge to Dan<sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson Musicianer the Sum of Ten Shillings yearly (to wit 5/- at Christmafs & 5/- at Midsummer

Also ordered that there shall be paid out of the sa(me Lodge) to Mr Nich. Brown as Clerk to the Society the Sum of Ten Shillings yearly (to Wit) 5/- at each day as a . . . . . (wage?) and all perquisites for admittance to be paid to (the) Clerk

	£	s.	d
Received this day	1.	12	6
Edw. Stokoe		5	
Geo Lindsey		5	
Admitted this day—Fees			
Geo. Thew		13.	4
Danl. Cuthbertson		5	—
Robt Shepherd an apprentice		6	8
	£3	7	6
Paid Nich. Brown for writing } the Constitutions & two attendances }		1	1 0
	£2	6.	6
Absent Jno. Hiam pd by N Brown		2	6
	£2.	9.	0

In the Box or Lodge £3. 4<sup>s.</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>

Thos. Harrison	Daniel Cuthbertson	Geo Thew
Robert Harrison	Edward Stokoe	Thomas Hoy
Johonll gamas	John Anderson	Thos. Anderson
Matt. Mills	Andrew Vardy	George Lindsey
Pat Mills	Robt Sepherd	Henry Elliott × unp <sup>d</sup>
Robert Carden	× Robt Hutson	× Robt. Hutson
		c. Nich. Brown <sup>116</sup>

Alnwick 27 Dec. 1749

At a Meeting of the Society held this day Its ordered that Edward Stokoe (formerly admitted) be discharged and expelled out of the s<sup>d</sup> Society for unpardonable Crimes and Misdeemeanors proved publickly ag<sup>st</sup> him.

	£	s.	d
Brought from ye or Meeting	3	4	—
Admitted this day			
Michael Robison	—	6	8
Cuthbert Ffordy	—	6	8
John Henderson		13	4
William Allen		13	4
John Moor		13	4
Paid to N. Brown 5/-	£5	17	4
paid to D. Cuthbertson 5/-		10	
Ballance		5	7
Received this day		2	2
paid to John Ffram 1 . 6	£7	9	4
also pd for Robt Hudson 2 6	—	4	—
		7	5
			4

John Anderfon  
 Thos. Hoge  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Hudfon  
 Matt. Mills  
 Thos. Anderfon  
 Patrick Mills  
 Robrt. Carrington  
 Thos. Herifon  
 Thos. Woodhouse  
 Jonathan James  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Herison  
 John Fram  
 Nich. Brown  
 Geo Thew  
 Dan<sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Shipard / George Linfay  
 Michael Robefon  
 Cuthbert Fordey  
 Joh<sup>n</sup> Henderfon  
 W<sup>m</sup> Allen  
 John Moor (“Secretory” written in pencil)

[The writing on this page is in a different hand.]

Alnwick 25<sup>th</sup> June 1750 At a Meeting of the Society of the  
said Lodge held this day

Brought from ye other Meeting }	£7. 5. 4
27 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1749	
(22 Members) Received this day according to the }	2 15 0
Orders	
Per Contra	<u>10 „ 4</u>
Paid to Nich <sup>s</sup> Brown clerk — 5 —	
to Dan Cuthbertson — 5 —	
to M <sup>r</sup> Eldermen for	
Rob <sup>t</sup> Hudson 1 6	<u>11 . 6</u>
In the Box	£9 . 9 . 4
ffurther added by Thos. Hoy	<u>10 8</u>
	£10 „ „

Chosen this day

Thos. Hoy Master

Rob<sup>t</sup> Hutson & } Wardens  
Matt. Mills }

for the year 1750

Thomas Hoy	Andrew Vardy	George Lindfey
Matthew Mills	Jonathan James	George Thew
Thomas Anderfon	Rob <sup>t</sup> Harrifon	Daniel Cuthbertson
Patrick Mills	John Fram	Rob <sup>t</sup> Shipard
Robert Carrington	Nich Brown	Mich <sup>l</sup> Robison
	John Anderfon	Cuth <sup>d</sup> Fordy

John Anderson

John Moor

Alnwick 27 December 1750

Att a meeting of the Society of the said Lodge held this day  
& year

Admitted this day		£	s	d
James Vardy		—	6	8
Tho <sup>s</sup> Athey			6	8
William Balmbrough			5	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Stephenson			5	
Robert Walker			5	
W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby			6	8
Andrew Hunter			6	8
George Walker			13	4
Brought from the other Meeting	}			
June 25 <sup>th</sup> 1750		10	—	—
21 Members) Rec <sup>d</sup> this day according to	}			
the Orders			2	12 6
		£15 . 7 . 6		

## Per Contra

Paid to Nich. Brown Clerk	—	5	—	
to Dan <sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson	—	5	—	
spent at Lending the £10		2	4	
as formerly		10	8	
		1 . 3 . 0		
		£14 . 4 . 6		
Allowed for a pr <sup>117</sup> of Gloves & Apron			1	4
In the Box		£14 3 2		

Chosen this day

Matthew Mills — Master

Patrick Mills and  
Thomas Anderson } Wardens

Its ordered that at the death of any Member of this Society the whole company shall spend each one Shilling for profit of the deceased's family and also attend the Corps to the place of Interment (provided Sicknefs or Businefs) In that case shall each send the said sum of one Shilling— John Anderson

W <sup>m</sup> Allen	Thos. Hoy
John Moor	Matt Mills
James Vardy	Thos. Anderson
Thos. Athey	patrick Mills
W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough	Robt. Carington
	Thos. Harrison
Thomas Stephenson	Jonathan James
Rob <sup>t</sup> Walker	Rob <sup>t</sup> Harrison
W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby	N <sup>s</sup> Brown
Andrew Hunter	John Fram
George Walker	Geo Lindsey
	Geo Thew
	Danl Cuthbertson
	Rob <sup>t</sup> Shipherd
	Mich <sup>l</sup> Robinson
	Cuth. Fordy
	John Henderson



Alnwick June 24 <sup>th</sup> 1751. At a Meeting of the fo(ciety)		
of the said Lodge held this day	£	s d
Bro <sup>t</sup> from the other side	14	3 2
Admitted Thos. Davidson of Alnwick Mason ffees		6 8
Jas Young of do	„	13 4
John Nealson of Felton Mason	do	6 . 8
Thos Roberts of Alnwick	do.	13 4
Cuth <sup>t</sup> . Yonow of Wandylaw <sup>118</sup>	—	5 —
Rec <sup>d</sup> This Day according to orders of	}	
(28) the Severall Members		
		3 10 0
		<u>19 18 2</u>

## Per Contra

To Patrick Mills and Thos. Anderson		
for cleaning Ground ffloor of ye Lodge —	10	—
To the Clerk	5	
To Dan <sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson	5	
For Locks to the Box	1 . 2	1 . 1 . 2
		<u>18 17 —</u>

Add for deduction Patrick Mills		2 6
		<u>£18. 19 6</u>

## In the Box

John Anderson	Geo Lindsay	W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough
Thos. Hoy	Geo Thew	Thos Stephenson
Matt. Mills	Dan <sup>l</sup> . Cuthbertson	Rob <sup>t</sup> Walker
Thos. Anderson	Rob <sup>t</sup> Shipherd	W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby
patrick Mills	Mich <sup>l</sup> Robinson	And. Hunter
Robt Carington	Cuth <sup>b</sup> Hardy	Geo Walker
Thos. Harrison	John Henderson	Thos. Davidson
Jonathan James	W <sup>m</sup> Allen	John Harrison
Robt Harrison	John Moor	Thos. Rob <sup>ts</sup>
Nich. Brown	James Verdy	Jas. Young
John ffram	Thos. Athey	Cuth <sup>d</sup> Yonows

Alnwick December 27<sup>th</sup> 1751 At a Meeting of the Society  
(held this day) of the said Lodge

Brought over from the other side	£18. 19 6
Rec <sup>d</sup> this day according to the Rules and	} 3 17 6
Orders of ye sev <sup>l</sup> Members (31)	
	<hr/> £22. 17 —

P. Contra

Paid Matthew Mills for money laid	} — 3. 6
out for ye use of the Society	

Paid the Clerk and Musick	10	<hr/> 13. 6
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In the Box with Securities	£22. 3. 6
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1 John Anderson	13 Geo Thew	25 Rob <sup>t</sup> Walker
2 Thos Hoy	14 Dan <sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson	26 W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby
3 Matt. Mills	15 Rob <sup>t</sup> Shipherd	27 And <sup>w</sup> Hunter
4 Thos. Anderson	16 Michl. Robinson	28 Geo Walker
5 Patrick Mills	17 Cuth <sup>d</sup> Fordy	29 Thos. Davidson
6 Rob <sup>t</sup> Carington	18 John Henderson	30 John Nealson
7 Thos Harrison	19 W <sup>m</sup> Allen	31 Thos Roberts
8 Jona James	20 John Moor	32 James Young
9 Rob <sup>t</sup> Harrison	21 Ja <sup>s</sup> Vardy	33 Cuth. Youns
10 Nich. Brown	22 Thos Athey	
11 John ffram	23 W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough	31 present
12 Geo Lindsey	24 Thos Stephenson	

Dead

Rob<sup>t</sup> Walker

Cuthb. Youns

absent

Alnwicke June 24<sup>th</sup> 1752 At a Meeting of the fociety  
held this day of the said Lodge

According to an Order made the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1748 Its  
at this meeting ordered that Thomas Stephenson and John  
Nealson shall be fined for not obeying the said Order by  
Attending this Meeting each the sum of

Brought over from the other fide		— 5 —
(29) Received this day according to the Rules	}	
and orders from ye sev <sup>ll</sup> Members		3 12 6
To one year and Nine Month's Interest for		£10
received from Mr Ja <sup>s</sup> Harvey		17 6
		£26 13 6

p Contra

paid patrick Mills for money laid	}		
out for the Society		— 4 11	
paid the Clerk & Musicianer		10	14. 11
		In the box with Securities	£25. 18 7

Chosen this day

Thos Anderson Master		
Patrick Mills	}	
and		
Rob <sup>t</sup> Carington		
	}	Wardens

Members declared of Viz: Robt Walker and Cuth<sup>t</sup> Youns  
All Members present (Except Thos. Stephenson & John Nealson  
who are fined as above

Alnwick December 27<sup>th</sup> 1752

At a meeting of the Society (held this day) of the said Lodge

(28)Rec <sup>d</sup> this day according to the Rules	£	s	d
and Orders of the several Members }	3	10	—
To Interest on £20 received from Mr Carr		10	
Securities & money in Box to the Amount of	26	—	6
	£30	—	6

P. Contra

paid the Clerk and Music <sup>r</sup>		10	
Totall	£29.	10	6

Chosen this day

Patrick Mills — Master

Thomas Harrison & } Wardens  
Robert Carington }

Ordered y<sup>t</sup> the Clerk to give Notice to Thos. Stephenson and John Nealson to attend & pay of their arrears otherwise to be prosecuted according to Orders.

Alnwick June 25<sup>th</sup> 1753

At a Meeting of the Society (held this day) of the said Lodge

Brought from the other side £29. 10 6

Rec<sup>d</sup> this day according to the Rules and Orders

of the sev<sup>l</sup> Members present 2. 17. 6

more 2 6

admitted Tho. Muckell 5 6

P Contra 32 15 6

Paid Patrick Mills for Money }  
laid out for the Society } £3. 4. 0

paid the Clerk and Musick 10 3 14 —

Totall £29 1 6

Ordered that the Clerk give Notice to Thomas Harrison Thos Stephenson, John Neelson to attend and pay off their Arrears, Otherwise to be prosecuted according to Orders

Nich Brown to satisfy the Society for his being absent otherwise to be fined

Alnwick Decbmber 27<sup>th</sup> 1753

At a Meeting of the Society held this day of the sd Lodge		
Brought over from the other side		£29 . 1 . 6
Received this day according to the Rules } and Orders of the severall Members }		3 — —
To Interest money received for ye £20		1 „ „
To further for £9.		9
		<hr/> 33 10 6
Admitted this day		
Thos. Hudson of Alnwick Mason		5
John Hudson of the same place		6 8
Paul Renwick of Bilton Mason		6 8
Rob <sup>t</sup> Gardiner of Old Felton <sup>119</sup>		13 4
		<hr/> £35 2 2
P Contra		
To Patrick Mills for Money }		
laid out	— 12 —	
To the Clerk	5	
To the Musick	5	
	<hr/>	1 . 2 0
Totall		<hr/> 34 — 2

Chosen this day

Robt Carrington Master

Robt Harrison }  
Nich Brown } Wardens <sup>120</sup>

Members attending this 27<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1753

John Anderson	Geo Thew	W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough
Thomas Hoy	Danl Cuthbertson	W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby
Matthew Mills	Robt Shipherd	And <sup>w</sup> Hunter
Tho Anderson	Cuth. Hardy	Geo Walker
Patrick Mills	John Henderson	Thos. Davidson
Rob <sup>t</sup> Carington	W <sup>m</sup> Allen	Thomas Roberts
Rob <sup>t</sup> Harrison	John Moor	Tho <sup>s</sup> Muckell
N <sup>s</sup> Brown	Jas Vardy	New Members
	Thos Athey	Thos Hudson
		John Hudson
		Paul Renwick
		Rob <sup>t</sup> Gardiner

[This page and the following one are in the handwriting of Thos. Muckell.]

Alnwick June 24<sup>th</sup> 1754

At A meeting of the Society held this day of the said Lodge

Brought over from the other side	£34 — 2
Received this day according to the Rules } and orders of the Several Members }	3 10 0
	<hr/> £37 10 2

Admitted this day

Thos Shepherd	„ 6 8
To a fine Rec <sup>d</sup> from J <sup>na</sup> James	— 5 —
	<hr/> 38 1 10

Per Contra

To Rob <sup>t</sup> Carrington laid out } for Sick Members }	£4. 9. 0	
To the Clerk	5	
To the Musick	5	
	<hr/> 4. 19. 0	
	Balance	£33. 9. 10
	In the Box	<hr/> 4. 10 9
Chosen this day	To be carried over	<hr/> 33. 11. 8
Johna James } George Thew }	Wardens	
Admitted this day James Burne		6 8
		<hr/> 33 18 4
		<hr/> £33 16. 6



Members attending this 24<sup>th</sup> 1754 (June)

John Anderson	Cuth. Fordy	Thos Davidson
Thomas Hoy	Will <sup>m</sup> Allen	Thos Roberts
Matthew Mills	John Moor	Thos. Muckell
Thomas Anderson	James Vardy	Thos Hudson
patrick Mills	Tho <sup>s</sup> Attey	Jno Hudson
Robert Carrington	W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough	Robert Gardiner
Johnathan James	W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby	Paul Renwick
Nicholas Brown	Andrew Hunter	New Member
George Thew	Geo. Walker	Thos Shepherd
Dan <sup>l</sup> Cuthbertson		Jas. Burne
Robt Shepherd		

Thomas Muckell as a Brother ought to do Officiated for M<sup>r</sup>  
Brown as Clerk

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Brown as Clerk & John Henderson  
as a Brother Satisfie the Society why they were absent and may  
not be fined

Alnwick December 27<sup>th</sup> 1754

At a Meeting of the Society held this day of the said Lodge

Brought over from the other side	£33. 18. 4
(30) Rec <sup>d</sup> this day according to the Rules & Orders of the several Members }	3 15 0
	<hr/>
	37 13 4
Recv <sup>d</sup> Interest for the £20	1 „ „
Also for the £9.	9 „
	<hr/>
	39 2 4
per Contra	
paid to the Clerk — 5 —	
To the Musick — 5 —	— 10 —
	<hr/>
	38 12 4
Admitted this day	
John Neal jun <sup>r</sup> rec <sup>d</sup>	13 4
Geo. Carmichael	13 4
	<hr/>
In the Box	£39 19 „
Rec <sup>d</sup> for John Henderson	2 6
	<hr/>
	£40. 1. 6

Chosen this day

Jonathan James	}	Nicholas Brown &	}	Wardens <sup>121</sup>
Master				
George Thew				

[This page and the following one are in the handwriting of Thos. Muckell.]

Members attending this day December (27<sup>th</sup> 1754)

John Anderson	Cuthbert Fordy	Thomas Roberts
Thos Hoy	William Allen	Thomas Muckell
Matthew Mills	John Henderson	Thomas Hudson
Thomas Anderson	John Moor	John Hudson
Patrick Mills	James Verdy	Robert Gardiner
Robert Carrington	Thomas Attey	paul Renwick
Johnathan James	W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough	Thomas Shepherd
Nicholas Brown	W <sup>m</sup> Willoughby	James Burne
George Thew	Andrew Hunter	New Members
Daniel Cuthbertson	Geo. Walker	John Neal junr
Robert Shepherd	Thos. Davidson	Geo Carmichael

Alnwick June 24<sup>th</sup> 1755

At a Meeting of the Society held this day of the said Lodge		
Brought over from the other side		£40. 1. 6
Received this day according to the Orders	4	„ „
Admitted this day		
John Thompson		6 8
Geo Thew junr		6 8
		<hr/>
		44 14 10
pr Contra		
paid the Clerk	— 5 —	
To the Musick	— 5 —	„ 10 —
		<hr/>
In the Box		£44. 4. 10

Members attending this 24<sup>th</sup> of June (1755)

John Anderson	Cuth. Fordy	Thos. Roberts
Thos Hoy	Will <sup>m</sup> Allen	Thos Muckell
Matt Mills	John Henderson	John Hudson
Thos. Anderson	John Moor	Rob <sup>t</sup> Gardiner
patrick Mills	James Verdy	×paul Renwick
Robert Corrington	Thos. Attey	Thos. Shepherd
Johna James	W <sup>m</sup> Bambrough	James Burne
Nicholas Brown	W <sup>m</sup> Willoguhby	John Neal junr
Geo. Thew	Andrew Hunter	Geo Carmichael
Danl Cuthbertson	Geo Walker	New Members
Robert Shepherd	Thos Davidson	John Thompson
11 122	11 122	George Thew
22 122		11 122

[Down to here this page is in the handwriting of Thos. Muckell, the remainder is that of Nicholas Brown.]

Alnwick Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> 1755

At a Meeting of the fociety held this day of the said Lodge

Bro <sup>t</sup> from the other side	44. 4. 10
Recd. Interest for the £20	1 „ „
Recd also for the £4.	„ 4 „
Recd. also for the £10	„ 10 „
Recd also for the £5	„ 5
Received this day according to the Rules & }	4 2 6
Orders of the sev <sup>l</sup> Members being 33	<hr/> 50 6 4
Admitted this day	
John Anderson of Swarland <sup>123</sup>	— 5 —
Matt <sup>w</sup> Swanston Alnwick	— 13 4
	<hr/> £51. 4. 8

Decb 25<sup>th</sup> 1755 Bro<sup>t</sup> over this day £51 . 4 . 8

Disbursed as follows

To the Clerk	— 5 —	
To the Musick	— 5 —	
To James Gregs	} — 18 —	
for One Instrument		
To Ribbons	4 8	
	<hr/> 1. 12 . 8	
To a Sword	6	1. 18 . 8
	<hr/>	<hr/> £49 . 6 . 0

All members present as the other side (excepting paul Renwick who is dead)

Its ordered that a Paul Case shall be provided at the expense of the Box, which is to be considered of before next meeting what stuff shall be most proper for such purpose

chosen this day Nich. Brown, Master

Geo Thew & }  
Danl. Cuthbertson } Wardens

George Henderson of Alnwick. Visiting Bro<sup>r</sup> from Canongate  
Kilwininng Lodge

Alnwick June 24<sup>th</sup> 1756

At a Meeting of the Society held this day of the s(aid) Lodge  
All members present excepting those as undermentioned Viz

NOTE.—This part is crossed out.		Thos Hudson	} Answered all per proxy
		Geo Carmichael	
		Thos Roberts	
		Andrew Hunter	
2 : 6	} 4/3 pd out of Box	} Geo Henderson only a — visiting Brother	
1 . 9			

Brot from the last meeting acct	£49 6 —
Rec <sup>d</sup> this day according to the Rules } and orders (35)	4 7 6
Admitted this day	53. 13 6
Thomas Mills	6 8
Thomas Harrison	6 8
John Armstrong	5
	<u>£54. 11. 10</u>

Disbursem<sup>ts</sup> as follows

Paid to W <sup>m</sup> Balmbrough being greatly } indisposed 9 Weeks at 4/- per Week	1 16 —
do Clerk 5/- Musick 5/- Compafses 1/-	11
	<u>2 . 7 . 0</u>
Totall	£52 4 10
per John Henderson a Member } being sick	8
	<u>£51. 16. 10</u>

[Here follows a blank page.]

June 27 <sup>d</sup> 1757	£ s d	June ye 24 <sup>d</sup> given to a	
paid to Thos Hudson—	4 —	atraling brother	2 6
July 4 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	July 2 <sup>d</sup> takink out of box to	
July 11 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	treat M <sup>r</sup> Hoper with	— 6
July 18 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Taking out of ye Box for	} 3 —
July 25 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Andrew Hunter & Thos.	
Aug 1 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Harrison	
Aug 8 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Taking out of ye Box on	} 1 —
Aug 15 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	James Vard account	
Aug 22 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Decem. 23 <sup>d</sup> Laid out upon	
Sept 29 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Mr Muckles account	— 6
Oct 6 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4		— 7 6
Oct 13 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4		
Oct 20 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	Laid out of the ufe of the committace	
Oct 27 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	3 shillings and 6 pence when they	
Nov 3 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	weere dowing the Societys bifsnes -	
Nov 10 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	and laid out for travling brother	
Nov 17 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4	2 Shilling ———	
Nov 24 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4		
Dec 1 <sup>d</sup> paid more	— 4		
Dec 8 paid more	— 4		
Dec 15 paid more	— 4		
	4 4 0		
on the other side	7 6		
	£4 11 6		

[Most of this page is in a different handwriting. The words "on the other side 7/6" are in Nich Brown's handwriting. The remaining leaves are blank.]



## GLOSSARY AND NOTES.

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- 1—"govern."  
2—"our."  
3—"Worshipful."  
4—"Seven."  
5—"Grammar."  
6—"Numbers."  
7—"mête" Old English, metan, to measure: compare Latin metior.  
8-9—"Measurement." Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, gives "some  
mesure, or weight."  
10—"no." A double negative often occurs in old writings.  
11—"Merchants." Phonetic Northumbrian version.  
12—"Tillers."  
13—The word "Plants" is crossed out.  
14—"Ap" stands for "Caput."  
15—"Zillah." "Tzillah" is phonetic spelling.  
16—"Jabal." Rendered "Tabell" in Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1.  
17—"Jubal."  
18—"Tubalcain."  
19—"Marble." See Note 33 in Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1.  
20-21—See Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1.  
22—"was."  
23—"which."  
24—As the present Copy says "at the Makeing of" the argument founded upon  
the same passage in the Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, note  
101, will not apply.  
25—"Nimrod."  
26—"Loved" left out.  
27—"Masters."  
28—"these."  
29-30—"Nineveh."  
31—"cousin."  
32—"manner."  
33—"so," "so that."  
34 & 40—"them."  
35—"Scholar." York Roll, No. 1, has the same phonetic spelling.  
36 & 44—"Master."

- 37—"lewd." Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, has "a hot land."  
 38—"replenishing?"  
 39—"maintain."  
 41—"your."  
 42—"Master." Phonetic spelling.  
 43—"Governor."  
 45—"great."  
 46—"payment."  
 47—"themselves."  
 48—"Bliss." Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, has "Behest," and this word was evidently written first in our present Copy, and then corrected into "Bliss."  
 49—"Ajuon." Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, has "Amon."  
 50—"1st Book of Kings, Chapter 5."  
 51—"country."  
 52—"Teach."  
 53—See Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, note 101, also Gould's History, Quatuor Coronati Transactions, etc.  
 54-55—"Charles Martel." See Note 53.  
 56—"State." "Office." "Dignity."  
 57—The claim to have a "Charter" is constantly made, shewing that even in these early days some authority to assemble was thought requisite.  
 58—Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1, has "2/6."  
 59—See Newcastle College Reproduction, No. 1; Gould's History; Hughan; Quatuor Coronati Transactions.  
 60—"cry=proclamation."  
 61—"o" and "e" are so much alike that the reader must make his own choice.  
 62—"at?"  
 63—"precepts."  
 64—"a man."  
 65—"the Bible." "The Book."  
 66—"if you can."  
 67—A Repetition caused probably by an error of the Scribe. See Note 61.  
 68—"The Swearing Box" was evidently a necessity in those days.  
 69—The distinction of "Masters" and "fellows" is to be borne in mind.  
 70—"dishonour."  
 71—"Supplant."  
 72—"Daywork."  
 73—"worldly."

- 74—"prefer."
- 75—"Reveller."
- 76—"Mason" and "ffellow." See Note 69.
- 77—"To stand at the Award"=To be subject to it.
- 78—"Layers" of rough unhewn stones.
- 79—The Regulations of the Steinmetzen provide for the relieving (receiving) of strange Brothers, and Alnwick did faithfully exercise this virtue.
- 80—"Fourteen days." The vernacular is "fortnith."
- 81—"Holy doome." Old English, haligdome; German, Heiligthum; is used for relics, the Gospel, and in an implied sense for everything a man respects and holds dear.  
 "By my halidom" is an ancient form of adjuration.  
 See Spenser, *Mother Hubberd's Tale*, l. 545.  
 Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Act. iv, Sc. 2, l. 136.  
*Romeo and Juliet*, Act 1, Sc. 3, l. 43.  
*Henry VIII*, Act v, Sc. 1, l. 117.  
 We disagree with the note given by Bro. Gould (*History of Freemasonry*, Vol. 1, p. 92), as the ending "dom" or "doome" has nothing to do with the "doom" or sentence to be pronounced.
- 82—See Gould's History under "Alnwick."
- 83—"List=elect."
- 84-85—"is? are?" "With all"—"withal"—that is his own which he has succeeded in obtaining.
- 86—Bro. Hughan is correct, the amount is £1 6s. 8d. See Note 5, page 261, Vol. iv, Gould's History.
- 87—"Thow" or "Thou" to call him "thee" and "thou" like a child or a menial, to lower him in the estimation of his brethren.
- 88—"Degree" and "Standing" may be two words to express the same meaning, or signify degree in the modern acceptance of that term. See Gould's History, and Hughan.
- 89—"Master."
- 90—"Roberts?"
- 91—Two Wardens.
- 92—Is it James Mill x s, his mark being the x? The x stands generally for the mark, but not always. It may also mean *Milles*.
- 93-94—The Marks are referred to in the General Notes.
- 95—This has been rendered "Turnbull," but is a doubtful reading.
- 96—"John Michaelson" has the same mark as "Jon Mitshion."
- 97—It will be observed that the last signature "John Bell" is dated May, 1716, and that the date on the next page is December 27th, 1707.

- 98—"Saint John's day."
- 99—"a generall."
- 100—The mark of Wm. Archer is a W crossed out.
- 101—"Brothers and fellows" is a significant distinction. We now have Master, Warden, Brother and Fellow.
- 102—The above words from "Its agreed" to "Alnwick the" are crossed out. The word printed "Master" as above may also be read as "Mystery."
- 103—" & out Thos. Wardhaugh." We have elsewhere had the names of Brethren "to the assistance of the Lodge" (see the minute, 27th December, 1748 page 33), probably " & out Thos. Wardhaugh" means that he held a position without the Lodge.
- 104—The date is clearly 1710, and follows the 1709 on preceding page, although that page itself is preceded by 1710, December 27th.
- 105—"with purse and person."
- 106—The writing of this page is of a distinctly superior style to the preceding pages, and some of the following ones are somewhat like it and after the style of Nicholas Brown, clerk, mentioned later on. The next page is the old customary writing. Between the two pages at least four other leaves are cut out.
- 107—It will be noticed that 1708 follows after 1752.
- 108—The Cross x in this case clearly means that the Brother was excused for being absent.
- 109—It is impossible to say what this "che" stands for.
- 110—"Thropton" is a small village near Rothbury.
- 111—This appears to be the first entry which Nich. Brown, the clerk, signs.
- 112—"Mr. Woodhouse's house" at Alnwick is now called the "George Inn."
- 113—Here is clearly an extra charge intended to be made to non-operative masons.
- 114—The regular election in sequence is here provided for.
- 115—This seems to be the establishment of the Benefit Society hereinafter referred to.
- 116—Did Nich. Brown write the present Copy from an older one or did he write another? In any case there must be another Copy somewhere.
- 117—"pr" may mean a pair of gloves or a present.
- 118—"Wandylaw" is a farmstead near Ellingham, Northumberland.
- 119—"Old Felton" is a village near Acklington, Northumberland.
- 120—Nich. Brown, the Clerk, becomes Warden.
- 121—And on this day Nich. Brown becomes the 1st or Senior Warden.
- 122—The numbers appear to refer to the numbers of columns, and of brethren present.
- 123—"Swarland" is a hamlet near Acklington and Felton, Northumberland.

THE exact size of the Alnwick Manuscript is  $12\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8''$ , and would be described by "Foolscap." The edges are sadly worm-eaten, torn and doubled up, and in many places stained by water, and also salt water. Many parts, although extremely faint in the original, have been well worked up in the Reproduction.

The whole is roughly stitched and has been at one time glued into a sheet of common brown packing paper, apparently about 1870, and bears the following endorsement:—

EDWARD THEW TURNBULL,  
PERCY PLACE HOUSE,  
ALNWICK.

J. W. AND TREASR. ALNWICK LODGE, 1167.  
COMP. R. A. CHAPTER DE SUSSEX, NEWCASTLE.  
M. M. M. NORTHUMBERLAND AND BERWICK-ON-TWEED M. L.  
27. 12. 70.

WM. TURNBULL,  
BONDGATE STREET,  
SEPT. 21st., 1889. ALNWICK.

By consent of Mr. Wm. Turnbull, the original was handed to the Trustees of the Library by BRO. ADAM ROBERTSON, P.M., of Alnwick, shortly before his decease. Bro. Robertson had the custody of the document for many years, and would no doubt have taken good care of it again on its return had not the G. A. O. T. U. thought fit to call him away. He died on 23rd December, 1894, after many years of useful labour, deeply lamented by a large circle of relations and friends, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland thereby losing a perfect Director of Ceremonies, and a most enthusiastic and devoted member.

The discovery and appreciation of the Alnwick Copy is due to Bro. W. J. Hugan, who gave a sketch of its most interesting contents in *The Freemason* of January 21st, 1871. Bro. Gould seems not to have consulted him when writing his criticism on Alnwick, and making his deductions, but appears to have favoured the views of Bro. Hockley, referred to in connection with this matter in a later notice on Alnwick Old Lodge, in *The Freemason*. Bro. Hockley's enquiry came later than that of Bro. Hugan, the latter, however, is more pains-taking and reliable. The services of Bro. Robert Hudson, so long Prov. Grand Sec. of Durham, must not be forgotten, as he materially contributed to the tracing and preservation of this valuable document.

There are 36 leaves bound together, or 72 pages, of which those numbered 1 to 12 contain the Constitutions; 13, 14, 15, and part of 16 contain the Rules and Regulations or Orders; the remaining part of page 16, also 17 and 18, is covered by the Signatures. From this fact, the last date being August 31st, 1722, the first Sept. 29, 1701, it will appear likely that we have but a continuance of a previous organisation before us, as it would hardly spring "ready made" into existence without some reference to so important an event. Page 19 is without writing as also page 20, page 21 commences with Minutes dated October 3rd, 1703, which irregularity makes it appear the more likely that we have a reconstructed Minute Book before us; what has become of the parts, evidently thought of no importance when the reconstruction took place, is hard to tell. Pages 22 to 27 contain Minutes and Signatures, 28 and 29 are without writing, 30 contains very rough writing, 31 is without writing, while 32 contains Inrollment of Apprentices, 33 Minutes, 34 is without writing, 35 contains Minutes, Accounts and Signatures and so on to 61 which contains an account for disbursements for "sick pay" and on visitors' account, 62 to 72 are without writing. Page 16 of the Reproduction is left blank, in order to please the printer.

In connection with the handwriting, many of the signatures are illegible, but anyone interested will be able to make out the names in question by comparing the same name subsequently, or before; and so detect any error in the transcription.

A curious peculiarity of one of the writers consists in employing the German form of some of the letters, *e.g.*, the small r, the d, the n, etc.

The spelling generally is faithfully reproduced in the transcript, which has been "proof read" by an expert, Bro. J. U. Simpson, Law Stationer, etc., so as to ensure correct rendering.

It will also be noticed that like the Gateshead and Marychapel Minute Books, the entries are not always in chronological order. If we may suggest an explanation, it would seem as if the cost of the paper induced the Secretary, or Clerk, to fill up vacant spaces, or the present "book" was composed of partly new and partly older matter, as suggested before, and borne out by the fact that pages are missing.

As to the Clerk, or Secretary, it is as well to draw attention to the fact that Nichs. Brown, who is often called the Clerk, and clearly not an operative Mason, in 1754 becomes Warden, and in 1755 the Master. His handwriting is clerkly,

and he received 10/- from the funds for writing out a Copy of the Constitutions, see minutes, 24th June, 1749. Enquiries in Alnwick have elicited the fact that he was an attorney, and left a most interesting diary, giving births, deaths, arrivals and departures in and from Alnwick, as well as the fortune, or reputed fortune, of those referred to. We are assured that nothing referring to Freemasonry is entered into this diary.

It is obvious that he must have had an original before him to copy from, but difficult to say what has become of that Copy, or whence the original was derived. The Constitutions herein reproduced cannot be the Copy written by him in 1749, as the entry, 1701 and 1703, and the signatures about that date militate against such an argument, although, if the book was made up out of old and new matter, this reason does not hold good.

Dec. 27th, 1705. The fine of a Noble is mentioned ; a Noble was worth 6s. 8d. of our money. The marks present little food for reflection, being mostly arbitrary, or the initials of the writer, *e.g.*, “M” Dec. 27th, 1705 ; and the mark of James Gamon “I” apparently being the J. of his Christian name, also on Decb. 27th, 1710, that of Wm. Archer represents the square or the letter “A.” The possibility of their being of “systematic” value is, in our opinion, excluded.

As to Masters and Wardens it is only necessary to point out the great regularity with which a Master and 2 Wardens were elected, although on 24th June, 1754, the election of Wardens only is recorded, a mistake probably of Bro. Nich. Brown. Perhaps the Master of the previous year may have continued for another year. It is clearly established, however, that before the Era of 1717 a Master and 2 Wardens were chosen annually.

In referring to the entries on the last page, containing the disbursements of 1757, we must remember that at no time did this Lodge of Freemasons submit to the Grand Lodge of England, yet travelling Brethren are assisted just as the Steinmetzen assisted travelling Brethren.

June 24th, 1756. The Lodge buys “Compasses,” no doubt for the use of the Ceremonial ; on this date, as also on Dec. 25th, 1755, a visitor from the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge visits the Lodge at Alnwick, and the interesting question arises—How did he gain admittance ? The ceremonial observances must have been similar and the Mason’s word the same to enable him to do so.

By the courtesy of Bro. A. Mackenzie, P.M. Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Author of the History of his Lodge, we are enabled to give a Copy of the Entry affecting this Visitor to Alnwick.

17, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

EDINBURGH, 30th April, 1895.

R. W. DEAR SIR & BRO.

GEORGE HENDERSON.

In answer to your enquiry, I have pleasure in annexing the information asked for and think it better to accompany same with the Associates' names of Bro. Henderson on each occasion of receiving degrees, as follows:—

“ 9 Decem<sup>r</sup> A. M. 5751 .. (Entrant) M<sup>r</sup> Hew Dalrymple, Advocate ;  
 “ The Rev. M<sup>r</sup> Edward Colquhil, Mr Walter Hamilton Merch<sup>t</sup> in Edin.,  
 “ *Mr George Henderson Merch<sup>t</sup> in Kingston in Jamaica,*  
 “ Thomas Rattray, writer in Edin. & Andrew Hamilton Merch<sup>t</sup> there.” ...  
 “ 20 Novem<sup>r</sup> A. M. 5754 .. B<sup>ro</sup> George Henderson, John Sharp,  
 “ William Don. & B<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Norrie were, after Examination upon the  
 “ Entered Apprentice part, past to the degree of Fellows of Craft, and all  
 “ of them, together with B<sup>r</sup> Pilkington, were afterwards raised to the degree  
 “ of Master Masons.” .....

Yours fraternally,

A. MACKENZIE, P.M., CANONGATE KILWINNING, No. 2.

17, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

EDINBURGH, 3rd May, 1895.

DEAR SIR & R. W. BROTHER,

I am glad the information is so satisfactory. I do not know if any connection with Alnwick could be traced from the fact that other two *Visiting* Brethren are recorded and designated as from “ Kingston in Jamaica,”—same as Geo. Henderson, viz., on “ 2 Sep<sup>r</sup> O. S., A. M. 5752 ” “ B<sup>r</sup> Hutcheson,” and on “ 1<sup>st</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> A. M., 5752 B<sup>r</sup> McDonald.”

Yours fraternally,

A. MACKENZIE, P.M. Can : Kil : No. 2.

The Canongate Kilwinning Lodge is an old Lodge, its authority being dated from 20th December, 1677, and it worked in the 3rd Degree certainly as early as 1735 (see Lyon's History), being at that date re-organised by speculative



Freemasons, according to that Brother, although in the light of our Alnwick experience it would be more correct to say "invaded."

It is only necessary to point out the "esoteric" character of No. 2 Lodge and the social position of the candidates, including the Visitor at Alnwick, to establish a direct claim for some recognition of the esoteric working of the Alnwick Lodge, which has been doubted in this case, as in many others, where evidence to the contrary has not been produced. The point is of great importance, and Bros. Gould and Hughan will be most ready to admit this, particularly as they are not in the habit of following the "bag and baggage" theory of some Masonic writers, who deny everything of which no direct evidence can be found.

It will be gathered from these remarks that we are not of the number of those referred to by Bro. Gould as carrying on the use of "Freemason" as a purely operative phrase at Alnwick to 1748. Gould's History, vol. III, p. 160.

We are indebted to Bro. Hughan—*inter alia*—for a note in *The Freemason* respecting the Latin sentence on page 15 of the Reproduction, as follows:—

"It will be remembered by some of our readers that there is at the end of the Alnwick M. S. Constitutions a fragment of two Latin lines relative to 'the Liberal Arts. In a little work of 'Carminum Proverbialum,' Proverbial Verses, published at London in 1618, we find them thus given in full:—  
 "'Gram. Loquitur, Dia. vera docet, Rhet. verba colorat, Mus. canit, Ar. Numerat,  
 "'Geo. ponderat, Ast. colit Astra.' They are, no doubt, much older, and are  
 "probably of Monastic origin, as they are of mediæval 'jingle.'

Masonic Student.'"

Thus far the above notice. We are not betraying a secret when we unveil the owner of the signature, "Masonic Student," to be the late Bro. Woodford.

The word "Capit" Astra is given as "Colit" Astra in the work referred to by Bro. Woodford, and the one verb helps to explain the other. "Capit" does not mean only "to seize, to take possession of," but also "to enjoy, to understand," in this case "to enjoy the understanding of," while "Colit" means not only "to tend, to wait on," but also "to honour, to respect," in this case "to watch with reverence."

At Wark, a town situated close to Alnwick and to the Scottish Border, there was also a Lodge, and this would appear to have been in existence in 1598, as it is said the St. John's Lodge of Haddington received its authority from the Wark

Brethren. The authority in those days would consist in a Copy of the Old Charges, such as the present Reproduction. The Alnwick Brethren must surely have been acquainted with this body. The Haddington-Wark evidence is against the Scotch derivation theory of Bro. Gould, but the similarity of customs points to a common source, an explanation fitting in with known facts.

The Alnwick Benefit Society also finds its parallel in Scotland and in England. (See Lyon's History, Gould, Newcastle College Transactions, Rules and Laws of St. Nicholas' Lodge, No. 313, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1777; The Northumberland Masonic Benefit Society, 1811; The Newcastle Masonic Benefit Society, 1811; All Saints Lodge, Wooler, Benefit Society, 1806; Gateshead Masonic Benefit Society, 1805; Swalwell Lodge of Industry Masonic Benefit Society, 1805; and the Swalwell Smiths' Benefit Society of like date, which latter of course is not Masonic).

The Rules and Orders of Alnwick Lodge of 1763 are in the Newcastle Lit. and Phil. Society's Collection, printed in 1763, and a regular Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England was warranted there in 1779, another one in 1780, periods not greatly distant from 1763. If we allow for some continuance, after the printing of the Rules and Orders, remember the flourishing fund, and stipulate for a few surviving members of the Lodge flourishing in 1763, we are fairly entitled to claim a practical continuance of Masonic working at Alnwick. A healthy Lodge, No. 1167, warranted in 1867, exists now to testify to the old spirit.

We confess we cannot reconcile Bro. Gould's note (History of Freemasonry, page 263, note 10) with the facts. Rule 2 says the Wardens shall "sue," etc., for the recovery of fines. They hold, so to say, a "power of attorney" from the Lodge to do these various things on behalf of the Lodge. Rule 14 is inserted as an indemnity from the Master Wardens and all the members, *i.e.*, from the Lodge to the Wardens, "quâ Wardens" when exercising their power of "suing," etc. Clearly any express allusion to the Master would be illogical, as he is not one of those who sue and are therefore indemnified, but a member of the "Lodge," and one of those who "indemnify." That the Wardens themselves join the indemnity does not affect the question, they indemnify each other mutually as members of the Lodge.

The non-admission of Candidates older than 40 years, had probably to do with the Benefit Society. These institutions were highly recommended by the Grand Lodge of England in 1799 and 1800, as furthering the objects of Freemasonry.

On December 25th, 1755, a Sword is purchased for the use of the Lodge, and a Paul Case which suggests a pall and a coffin.

That Non-masons, *i.e.*, Non-members of the operative class were admitted also appears from the Order of Dec. 27th, 1748, where all "other persons" except apprentices who have duly served their time are mentioned.

The Lodge is called a true and perfect Lodge in the minute of the 20th January, 1708.

The many quarries and stone buildings in the neighbourhood of Alnwick would no doubt employ a great many masons and make a strong central authority necessary. It will be noticed that men from another town fill the highest offices, notably from Warkworth. The following extracts also bear upon this subject:—

"Sir Robert Bowes, in his *Book of the State of the Marches*, compiled in 1550, says:—'The Castle of Dunstanborough is in wonderfull great decaye, and the outter wall thereof might be repayred with no great charge, also the gatehouse, and a house for a constable. And then surely it would be a great refuge to the inhabitants of those partes, yff enemies came to annoy them, wither arriving by sea or coming by lande out of Scoteland, soe that they brought no great ordynaunce or power to remayne any longe tyme theire.'<sup>1</sup> Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners, in 1584, thought the Castle or Fortress of Dunstanbough 'not so needful to be repaired, nor so necessarye, as other, for the defence of the country or annoance againstes the enemyes of the opposit border of Scotland, because the same is so farr distant from the sayd border of Scotland, and yet a howse of verye great force and strength, if it be thought gude by her majesty for any other respect, touchinge the sea coostes or otherwise, to be repaired.' They describe it as standing on the sea coast, about 18 miles south-east of Berwick, and as 'decaied for want of repairinge by long contynuanee.' To restore it to its original condition would, they estimated, cost the large sum of £1,000; but it might, in their opinion, be made capable of holding a garrison of not more than a hundred horse or foot for about £400.<sup>2</sup> On the 27th of February, 1591, Queen Elizabeth issued a commission 'to view and survey the decaies and decaied places

1. State Papers, Dom. Add. Ed. VI. vol. iv. No. 30, fol. 73 b; Hodgson, Northd., III. 11. p. 206.

2. Ibid., Dom. Add. Eliz. vol. xxviii. 95, iv.

of the walles about the castle of Dunstanburghe,' by virtue of which 'Mr Delavale, Mr Ra. Grey, Mr Clavering, and Mr Luke Ogle' repaired to the castle on the First of September following, and 'by the opinion and judgement of divers skilful artizans, freemasons and others, by perambulation and survey,' certified that fifty-three yards of the north-east wall of the castle towards the town of Embleton was utterly ruined in front, though the lining was 'in reasonable good state,' and that it would take the total sum of £63 6s. 8d. to repair it, 'which small time will make more chargeable to her majestie.'<sup>3</sup> At the time when this survey was made, a report was also drawn up as to the condition of the Moot Hall at Embleton, in which it is suggested that the Hall should be repaired with lead and timber from the Castle.<sup>4</sup> It is probable, therefore, that the Castle, instead of being repaired, was dismantled and used as a quarry for buildings in the neighbourhood."

Generally and always considering the fact that the Lodge in question never submitted to the Grand Lodge of England, and that Gateshead and Swalwell were close by with their highly developed system of esoteric degrees, also bearing in mind the Visitor from Canongate Kilwinning, we are of opinion that the ceremonies usual at that time were worked at Alnwick as elsewhere.

For the rest it is but necessary to read Gould's History, with due regard to the points above alluded to, which Bros. Hugnan and Gould had not before them, in order to arrive at a clear picture of Alnwick Masonry.

If allowed to deduce anything from the absence of an Order to elect a Master at Alnwick, it would be, that a matter so obvious, together with many other equally obvious ceremonial and routine customs were not thought worth while recording in those days; a custom sanctioned by the usage of other Lodges and the spirit of secrecy.

The Minute Books of the Northumberland Lodge, Alnwick, 1779, are being searched for names of brethren recorded as members of that Lodge, and who were members of the old body. So far, Robert Shepherd, who attended the meeting 27th December, 1754, appears to have been a member of Northumberland Lodge. He was by trade a mason. As the possibility of the Northumberland Lodge Robert Shepherd being a different person to the "Old Alnwick Minute"

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3. Duchy of Lancaster Depositions, 33 Eliz., "Concernen supervis decas. murorum castri de Dunstanburghe."

4. See page 39, History of Northumberland.

one, is not excluded, no weight attaches to the present reference. Systematic search is being made, and this operation will take too long to keep the present edition back. Should any identification be made subsequently, the fact will be communicated through Quatuor Coronati and Newcastle College Transactions and *The Freemason*. If the Records of the St. Michael's (1780) Lodge, Alnwick, can be found, it is probable that those left in the cold in 1779 by the Northumberland Lodge will be found there, among them, possibly, some of the old Alnwick Brethren. Naturally such an occurrence would be of great interest, particularly if no ceremony of making is reported.

We do not undertake the task of comparing the Alnwick "Constitutions" with other recorded copies, being of opinion that what should be said on that head should come from one in every point better equipped for such a purpose, namely, Bro. Hughan; our task has been to render such an undertaking easier and to prepare the work for the hands of that most expert brother; a decision which will, no doubt, meet with its due appreciation from our readers.

F. F. SCHNITGER }  
WM. DAVIDSON } JOINT EDITORS.



## Library of the Newcastle College,

United Provinces of Northumberland, Durham, and Berwick-on-Tweed,

*Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia.*

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MASONIC HALL, SHAKESPEARE STREET,  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The principal object for which the Library of this College was founded is the collection and preservation of Masonic Documents relating to the degrees of Freemasonry in general, and especially of such as have reference to the past history of the various orders in the above provinces.

A history of the growth and development of the order in this neighbourhood will be of great interest, and in order to render anything like justice to such a subject, it is first requisite to collect all the data and facts, and whatever original documents are not in the custody of the Lodge or body to which they belong.

It is not necessary that these documents should become the property of the Library, although safe custody is provided for them, if the owners are generous enough to add to our large collection ; on the contrary, a temporary loan to the Trustees is often sufficient, in order that the facts may be taken from the documents at first hand, and, if necessary, photographic or autotype reproductions be prepared and the originals returned to the lenders.

As no one man, or even any dozen men forming a committee, can possibly have acquaintance with the facts connected with each article or set of documents, great help would be given to the Editors if the owners would commit to paper, what they know about these things, how they came into their possession, and other information of a like kind. If agreeable to the owners, the Committee would use such description with the name of the possessor appended, or not, as desired.

Copies of the "Newcastle College Transactions" are procurable by any Master Mason, and its pages are open to masonic contributors, whether members or not, of the Society ; and, subject only to the guarding of the landmarks, any opinion may be expressed therein.

We now venture to ask your kind co-operation towards this object, and hope that you will communicate with the Librarian or the Committee at the above address, should you have any masonic record or documents, or know who has any such ; in either case you will greatly assist us by drawing attention to any likely place, where we may obtain knowledge concerning these matters.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

We are,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

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Masonic Hall, Shakespeare Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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