

CONSTITUTION
AND
BY-LAWS



PRESENTED BY

.....Lodge No.....

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

under the jurisdiction of the

**GRAND LODGE F. & A. M.
OF CALIFORNIA**

TO BROTHER

.....
At the date of his raising to the sublime degree of

Master Mason

as a souvenir of Brotherly regard from the mem-
bers of the Lodge, and a talisman of fidelity to
his trusts in all the years that may come to him.

.....
MASTER

.....
SECRETARY

DATED.....

*Receipt for
Your Contribution
to the
Masonic Homes
of
California*



THE MASONIC HOMES OF CALIFORNIA

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

has received from

THE SUM OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

for maintenance and improvement
of the Homes

LODGE

SECRETARY

GRAND SECRETARY

"But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" (1 John III, 17.)



THE Masonic Fraternity of California maintains a Home at Decoto, Alameda County, for the care of aged and indigent Master Masons holding membership in California Lodges, their wives, and widows. It is a shelter and a shield against the adversities and infirmities which are often the heritage of advancing years. The fraternity maintains at Covina, Los Angeles County, a Home for dependent children of members of California Lodges, where they are carefully provided for, protected and educated, thus, it is hoped, fitting them for the opportunities and responsibilities of manhood and womanhood.

The holder of this receipt will have the proud knowledge that in submitting his application to be admitted to the mysteries of Masonry he has in the most practical manner attested his desire to assist in the great work represented by these Homes, and to be, in fact and in deed, serviceable to his fellow creatures.

CONSTITUTION
OF
**THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
GRAND LODGE**
of Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Including Also
BY-LAWS OF THE LODGE
THE LANDMARKS
THE ANCIENT LAWS

Published by the authority of Grand Lodge


GRAND SECRETARY

San Francisco

1960

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Title and Seal of Grand Lodge.

Title.

Section 1. This Grand Lodge shall be entitled "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California."

Seal.

Sec. 2. It shall have a seal—bearing such devices and inscriptions as by it have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, determined—which shall be affixed to all instruments issued by or under its authority.

ARTICLE 11.

Of Whom Composed.

Titles.

Section 8. The Grand Lodge shall be composed of a Grand Master (whose address shall be Most Worshipful), a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, a Junior Grand Warden (whose addresses shall severally be Right Worshipful), a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, Grand Lecturer, a Judge Advocate (whose addressess shall severally be Very Worshipful), a Grand Chaplain (whose address shall be Very Reverend), the Assistant Grand Lecturers, a Grand Orator, an Assistant Grand Treasurer, an Assistant Grand Secretary, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Standard Bearer, a Grand Sword Bearer, a Grand Bible Bearer, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, two Grand Stewards, a Grand Pursuivant, a Grand Organist, and a

Grand Tiler (whose addresses shall severally be Worshipful); together with all Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this jurisdiction, and the Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges, or the representatives thereof duly elected. (1953)

Must be member of some Lodge.

Sec. 9. Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some Lodge within its jurisdiction. With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge, and his title.

No representation by proxy.

Sec. 10. No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy.

ARTICLE III.

Powers of Grand Lodge.

Powers In general.

Section 16. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this jurisdiction, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own Constitution and Regulations.

Legislative powers.

Sec. 17. Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the Lodges. The Constitution, Regulations and Uniform Code of By-Laws for Lodges, which the Grand Lodge has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to

alter, amend or repeal at its own pleasure, limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, are final and binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction until so altered, amended, or repealed.

Executive powers.

Sec. 18. Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges within this State and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists, and the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of the Constitution and Regulations; and the exercise generally of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

Judicial powers.

Sec. 19. Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. Original.—Including the decision of all controversies between any of the Lodges, or between one of them and a member or members of another; and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the Lodges under its jurisdiction; and

2d. Appellate.—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which may have arisen in any of the Lodges, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction.

ARTICLE IV.

Communications of Grand Lodge.

Annual and Special.

Section 25. The Grand Lodge shall hold an

annual communication for the transaction of its regular business and it may hold special communications. Its communications shall be convened as the Ordinances shall provide.

Quorum.

Sec. 26. The officers or representatives of at least twenty per cent of the Lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge shall be present in order to transact any business in the Grand Lodge, either at an Annual or Special communication: but, upon occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master, or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened; provided, however, that if the assembling of fewer than seventy-six persons is prohibited by competent state or national authority, thereby precluding an annual communication, the power of the Grand Lodge to appropriate money, tax constituent Lodges, approve acts of constituent Lodges, and review trial records may be exercised by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Junior Past Grand Master; and the elective officers of the Grand Lodge shall continue in their respective offices until the Annual Communication following the rescission of the prohibition. (1953)

ARTICLE V.

Elections, Appointments and Installations.

Manner of election—Installation.

Section 32. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Lecturer shall be elected by

ballot, at each Annual Communication, upon the fifth day thereof. A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for an election. The Grand Lodge by unanimous consent, may permit any designated officer to cast the ballot for the Grand Lodge. The elective officers shall be installed before the close of Grand Lodge, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed.

Manner of appointment—Installation.

Sec. 33. All other Grand officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, after his election, at each Annual Communication; shall be properly invested before the close thereof; and shall hold their respective offices during his will and pleasure.

ARTICLE VI.

Voting and Representation.

Manner of voting.

Section 39. All questions in the Grand Lodge, except election of officers, shall be decided either viva voce or by a rising vote, unless, before the announcement of the result thereof, three members shall demand that the vote be taken by ballot, in which case it shall be thus taken.

Grand Officers.

Sec. 40. Each Grand Officer present, whether elected or appointed (except the Grand Tiler), and each Past Grand Officer present shall be entitled to one vote. A Past Grand Officer is one of the seven elected Grand Officers who has been regularly elected and installed or has regularly succeeded to the office and has been installed, and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge.

Past Masters.

Sec. 41. The Past Masters of each Lodge shall, collectively, be entitled to one vote.

Restrictions.

Sec. 42. No Grand Officer, Past Grand Officer, or Past Master, voting or participating in a vote, in either of those capacities, shall vote, or participate in a vote, in any other of them; but either of such members may, as Master, Warden, or representative of a Lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

Lodges.

Sec. 43. The officers or representatives of each Lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes. When a Lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers or by a representative, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled. If represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

Casting vote.

Sec. 44. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Grand Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

ARTICLE VII.

Grand Officers.

Powers of Grand Master.

Section 50. The Grand Master, during the interval between the communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers, except the granting of charters. This power and the title of Grand Master applies not only to him who has been elected and installed as Grand Master, but to either of the Grand Officers who shall have

succeeded to the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE VIII.

Revenue.

Whence derived.

Section 56. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:—

1st. From fees charged for dispensations, charters, diplomas, and other documents issued under its authority;

2d. From contributions levied upon the Lodges, which shall always be equal and uniform, in proportion to their membership and degrees conferred; and

3d. From the funds dues, and proceeds of all property of dissolved Lodges within its jurisdiction.

4th. From that part of the life membership fund of a dissolved Lodge as may be allocated to it.

ARTICLE IX.

Constituent Lodges.

How formed.

Section 62. A Lodge can be formed only by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge; and no charter shall be granted to any Lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability, except that if any Lodge duly chartered by any Grand Body recognized by this Grand Lodge, shall, with the consent and approval of such Grand Body, petition this Grand Lodge for a charter, this Grand Lodge shall have the power to direct a charter to issue to such Lodge upon such terms and in such manner as it shall deem proper without any dispensation having theretofore been issued.

Who compose.

Sec. 63. A Lodge shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tiler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

Powers and duties.

Sec. 64. The powers and duties of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by the General Regulations of Masonry.

ARTICLE X.

Regulations.

Section 70. A regulation of the Grand Lodge is any resolution, edict, law or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the Constitution, which it may adopt

ARTICLE XI Amendments.

When may be presented.

Sec. 76. Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be presented by written resolution or recommendation to the Grand Secretary at least 90 days prior to the commencement date of the next Annual Communication, provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to emergent matters which may be presented and considered at any time upon consent of five-sixths vote of the members present. All such resolutions and recommendations shall be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence which shall report thereon before

a vote is taken. When the report of said Committee is presented the vote shall be taken on the amendment.

Vote required.

Sec. 77. Upon the report of said committee, if five-sixths of the votes shall be in favor of such proposed amendment it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

When two-thirds vote may carry.

Sec. 78. If the vote in favor of such proposed amendment be less than that named in the preceding section, but there be a majority therefor, it shall lie over for one year, and shall be published with the proceedings, under the caption of "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution"; and if, at the next succeeding Annual Communication, it shall receive two-thirds of the votes given thereon, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

No vote after election of officers.

Sec. 79. No vote upon a proposed amendment shall be taken after the election of the Grand Officers.

Former constitutions repealed.

Sec. 80. All former written Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed, as are also all Regulations, or parts thereof, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Constitution; and no Regulation shall hereafter be adopted which shall be in violation of, or inconsistent with, any of its provisions.

THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

ARTICLE I.

Of Name and Officers

Section 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name of.....Lodge,

No....., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tiler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

ARTICLE II.

Of Elections and Appointments.

Section 1. The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected in conformity with Section 471 of the Ordinances of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden. Any Master Mason in good standing, whether or not a member of the Lodge, may be appointed Tiler, or Organist.

ARTICLE III.

Of Meetings of the Lodge.

Section 1. The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the.....

in each month at.....o'clock.....m.; except that in any month when the regular meeting date shall fall on.....

orlegal holidays, the stated meeting shall be holden on the

of.....month at.....o'clock.....m.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Initiation and Membership.

Section 1. All applications for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the applicant and be recommended by two members of the Lodge. Every such application shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting (unless further time be granted), when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

Sec. 2. If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 3. Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the request of another Lodge), or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its by-laws.

ARTICLE V.
Of the Treasurer.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the monetary transactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

ARTICLE VI.
Of the Secretary.

Section 1. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; or shall deposit the same not less frequently than monthly to the credit of the Treasurer of the Lodge in some bank or trust company, designated by the Lodge, taking duplicate deposit tags or receipts therefor, one to be immediately delivered to the Treasurer, the other to be kept by the Secretary as a voucher; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VII.
Of the Tiler.

Section 1. The Tiler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.
Of Fees.

Section 1. The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: For the three degrees, the sum ofdollars;
for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....
.....dollars;
for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....
.....dollars;
and for affiliation the sum of.....
.....dollars;
except that the affiliation fee shall be.....
.....dollars;
if the dimit accompanying the application is issued by.....
(Here insert "this Lodge" or "a Lodge of this jurisdiction," or any other special classification desired.)

Sec. 2. The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Dues.

Section 1. The dues of each member of this Lodge shall bedollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance on the first day of January, April, July and October.

Sec. 2. No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote; or shall be eligible to any office, but such disqualification shall not apply to a member whose dues have been remitted at any time within one year previous to the annual election.

Sec. 3. Should any member, suspended for non-payment of dues, neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member may be restored to good standing only as provided by Section 582 of the Ordinances.

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and notifying the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

ARTICLE X.

Of Committees.

Section 1. The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding

.....dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphan.

Sec. 2. The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

Sec. 3. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE XI.

Of Revealing the Transactions of the Lodge.

Section 1. When an applicant for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transactions which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XII.

Of the Order of Business.

Section 1. The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports of Committees. (Investigating)
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of Applications.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring of Degrees.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Amendments.

Section 1. These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that written notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary. The Secretary of the Lodge shall note upon the minutes of the Lodge the notice of proposed amendment when made, and when transmitting an amendment for approval shall forward a certificate, under seal, showing that the law has been complied with and that the amendment has received the requisite vote.

THE LANDMARKS

OR THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Landmark First—The modes of recognition.

Landmark Second—The division of symbolic masonry into three degrees.

Landmark Third—The legend of the third degree.

Landmark Fourth—The government of the fraternity by a presiding officer, called a Grand Master, who is elected from the body of the craft.

Landmark Fifth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft.

Landmark Sixth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times.

Landmark Seventh—The prerogative of the Grand Master to give dispensations for opening and holding Lodges.

Landmark Eighth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight in a regular Lodge by unanimous consent of the members present.

Landmark Ninth—The necessity for Masons to congregate in Lodges.

Landmark Tenth—The government of the craft, when so congregated in a Lodge, by a Master and two Wardens.

Landmark Eleventh—The necessity that every Lodge, when congregated, should be duly tiled.

Landmark Twelfth—The right of every Mason to be represented in all general meetings of the craft, and to instruct his representatives.

Landmark Thirteenth—The right of every Mason to appeal from the decisions of his brethren in Lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge.

Landmark Fourteenth—The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge.

Landmark Fifteenth—No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them as a Mason, can enter a Lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

Landmark Sixteenth—No Lodge can interfere in the business of another Lodge, nor give degrees to brethren who are members of other Lodges.

Landmark Seventeenth—Every Freemason is amenable to the laws and regulations of the Masonic jurisdiction in which he resides.

Landmark Eighteenth—The qualification of candidates for initiation.

Landmark Nineteenth—A belief in the existence of God as the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Landmark Twentieth—The belief in a resurrection to a future life.

Landmark Twenty-first—The "Book of the Law" shall constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge.

Landmark Twenty-second—The equality of all Masons.

Landmark Twenty-third—The secrecy of the institution.

Landmark Twenty-fourth—The foundation of a speculative science upon an operative art, and the symbolic use and explanation of the terms of that art, for the purpose of religious or moral teaching.

Landmark Twenty-fifth—The last and crowning landmark of all is, that these landmarks can never be changed.

THE ANCIENT LAWS

THE OLD YORK CONSTITUTION OF 926.

The Fifteen Articles:

1. The Master must be steadfast, trusty and true; provide victuals for his men, and pay their wages punctually.
2. Every Master shall attend the Grand Lodge when duly summoned, unless he have a good and reasonable excuse.
3. No Master shall take an Apprentice for less than seven years.
4. The son of a bondman shall not be admitted as an Apprentice, lest, when he is introduced into the Lodge, any of the brethren should be offended.
5. A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs; for a maimed man can do the craft no good.

6. The Master shall take especial care, in the admission of an Apprentice, that he do his lord no prejudice.

7. He shall harbor no thief or thief's retainer, lest the craft should come to shame.

8. If he unknowingly employ an imperfect man, he shall discharge him from the work when his inability is discovered.

9. No Master shall undertaken a work that he is not able to finish to his lord's profit and the credit of his Lodge.

10. A brother shall not supplant his fellow in the work, unless he be incapable of doing it himself; for then he may lawfully finish it, that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result.

11. A Mason shall not be obliged to work after the sun has set in the West.

12. Nor shall he decry the work of a brother or fellow, but shall deal honestly and truly by him, under a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

13. The Master shall instruct his Apprentice faithfully, and make him a perfect workman.

14. He shall teach him all the secrets of his trade.

15. And shall guard him against the commission of perjury, and all other offences by which the craft may be brought to shame.

The Fifteen Points:

1. Every Mason shall cultivate brotherly love and the love of God, and frequent holy church.

2. The workman shall labor diligently on work days, that he may deserve his holidays.

3. Every Apprentice shall keep his Master's counsel, and not betray the secrets of his Lodge.

4. No man shall be false to the craft, or entertain a prejudice against his Master or Fellows.

5. Every workman shall receive his wages meekly, and without scruple; and should the Master think proper to dismiss him from the work, he shall have due notice of the same before H. xii.

6. If any dispute arise among the brethren, it shall be settled on a holiday, that the work be not neglected, and God's law fulfilled.

7. No Mason shall debauch, or have carnal knowledge of the wife, daughter, or concubine of his Master or Fellows.

8. He shall be true to his Master, and a just mediator in all disputes or quarrels.

9. The Steward shall provide good cheer against the hour of refreshment, and each Fellow shall punctually defray his share of the reckoning, the Steward rendering a true and correct account.

10. If a Mason live amiss, or slander his Brother, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren, but shall be summoned to the next Grand Lodge, and if he refuses to appear, he shall be expelled.

11. If a Brother see his Fellow hewing a stone, and likely to spoil it by unskillful workmanship, he shall teach him to amend it, with fair words and brotherly speeches.

12. The General Assembly, or Grand Lodge, shall consist of Masters, and Fellows, Lords, Knights and Squires, Mayor and Sheriff, to make new laws, and to confirm old ones when necessary.

13. Every Brother shall swear fealty, and if he violate his oath, he shall not be succored or assisted by any of the Fraternity.

14. He shall make oath to keep secrets, to be steadfast and true to all the ordinances of the Grand Lodge, to the King and Holy Church, and to all the several points herein specified.

15. And if any Brother break his oath, he shall be committed to prison, and forfeit his goods and chattels to the King.

Additional Ordinance:

That a General Assembly shall be held every year, with the Grand Master at its head, to enforce these regulations, and to make new laws, when it may be expedient to do so, at which all the brethren are competent to be present; and they must renew their O. B. to keep these statutes and constitutions, which have been ordained by King Athelstan, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of York. And this assembly further directs that, in all ages to come, the existing Grand Lodge shall petition the reigning Monarch to confer his sanction on their proceedings.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EDWARD III.

1. That for the future, at the making or admission of a Brother, the constitutions and the charges shall be read.

2. That Master Masons or Masters of the work, shall be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve their respective lords, as well the highest as the lowest, to the honor and worship of the aforesaid art, and to the profit of their lords; for they be their lords that employ them for their travel.

3. That when the Master and Wardens meet in Lodge, if need be, the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the City, or Alderman of the town, in which the congregation is held, should be made fellow and sociate to the Master, in the help of him against rebels, and for upbearing the rights of the realm.

4. That Entered Prentices at their making were charged not to be thieves, or thieves-maintainers; that they should travel honestly for their pay, and love their Fellows as themselves, and to be true to the King of England, and to the realm, and to the Lodge.

5. That at such congregations it shall be enquired, whether any Master or Fellow has broke any of the articles agreed to. And if the offender, being duly cited to appear, prove rebel, and will not attend, then the lodge shall determine against him that he shall forswear (or renounce) his Masonry, and shall no more use this craft; the which if he presume for to do, the Sheriff of the County shall prison him, and take all his goods into the King's hands, till his grace be granted him an issue. for this cause principally have these congregations been ordained, that as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served in this art foresaid throughout all the kingdom of England.

REGULATIONS OF 1663.

1. That no person, of what degree soever, be made or accepted a Freemason, unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that limit or division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a craftsman in the trade of Freemasonry.

2. That no person shall hereafter be accepted a Freemason but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an observer of the laws of the land.

3. That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or assembly, until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master of that limit or division where such Lodge is kept; and the said Master shall enroll the same in a roll of parchment, to be kept for that purpose, and shall give an account of all such acceptation at every General Assembly.

4. That every person who is now a Freemason, shall bring to the Master a note of the time of his acceptation, to the end the same may be enrolled in such priority of place as the Brother deserves; and that the whole company and Fellows may the better know each other.

5. That for the future the said fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand Master, and as many Wardens as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual General Assembly.

6. That no person shall be accepted, unless he be twenty-one years old or more.

THE ANCIENT INSTALLATION CHARGES.

1. That ye shall be true men to God and the holy church, and to use no error or heresy by your understanding, and by wise men's teaching.

2. That ye shall be true liegemen to the King of England, without treasons or any falsehood, and that ye know no treason but ye shall give knowledge thereof to the king, or to his counsel; also, ye shall be true one to another, that is to say, every Mason of the craft that is a Mason allowed, ye shall do to him as ye would be done unto yourself.

3. And ye shall keep truly all the counsel that ought to be kept in the way of Masonhood, and all the counsel of the Lodge or of the chamber. Also, that ye shall be no thief or thieves to your knowledge free; that ye shall be true to the king, lord or master that ye serve, and truly to see and work for his advantage.

4. Ye shall call all Masons your Fellows, or your brethren, and no other names.

5. Ye shall not take your Fellow's wife in villainy, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to disworship.

6. Ye shall truly pay for your meat or drink, wheresoever ye go to table or board. Also ye shall do no villainy there, whereby the craft or science may be slandered.

THE ANCIENT CHARGES AT MAKINGS.

1. That no Mason take on him no lord's work, nor any other man's, unless he know himself well able to perform the work, so that the craft have no slander.

2. Also, that no Mason take work but that he take reasonable pay for it; so that the lord may be truly served, and the Master to live honestly, and to pay his Fellows truly. And that no Master or Fellow supplant others of their work, that is to say, that if he hath taken a work, or else stand Master of any work, that he shall not put him out, unless he be unable of cunning to make an end of his work. And no Master nor Fellow shall take no Apprentice for less than seven years. And that the Apprentice be free born, and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard. And that no Master nor Fellow take no allowance to be made Mason without the assent of his Fellows, at the least six or seven.

3. That he that be made able in all degrees; that is, free born, of a good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have.

4. That a Master takes no Apprentice without he have occupation to occupy two or three Fellows at the least.

5. That no Master or Fellow put away any lord's work to task that ought to be journeywork.

6. That every Master give pay to his Fellows and servants as they may deserve, so that he be not defamed with false working. And that none slander another behind his back to make him lose his good name.

7. That no Fellow in the house or abroad answer another ungodly or reproveably without cause.

8. That every Master Mason do reverence to his elder; and that a Mason be no common player

at the cards, dice or hazard; or at any other unlawful plays, through the which the science and craft may be dishonored and slandered.

9. That no Fellow go into town by night, except he have a Fellow with him, who may bear him record that he was in an honest place.

10. That every Master and Fellow shall come to the assembly, if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have any warning. And if he have trespassed against the craft, to abide the reward of Masters and Fellows.

11. That every Master Mason and Fellow that hath trespassed against the craft, shall stand to the correction of other Masters and Fellows to make him accord; and if they cannot accord, to go to the common law.

12. That a Master or Fellow make not a mould stone, square nor rule to no lowen, nor let no lowen work within their Lodge nor without, to mould stone.

13. That every Mason receive and cherish strange Fellows, when they come over the country, and set them on work, if they will work, as the manner is; that is to say, if the Mason have any mould stone in his place, he shall give him a mould stone, and set him on work; and if he have none, the Mason shall refresh him with money unto the next Lodge.

14. That every Mason shall truly serve his Master for his pay.

15. That every Master shall truly make an end of his work, task or journey, witherso it be.

THE REGULATION OF 1703.

That the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but extend to men of various professions provided they are regularly approved and initiated into the Order.

THE REGULATION OF 1717.

That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had been hitherto unlimited, should be vested in certain Lodges or assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication; and that without such warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

THE REGULATION OF 1720.

In future, the new Grand Master shall be named and proposed to the Grand Lodge sometime before the feast; and, if approved and present, he shall be saluted as Grand Master elect; and every Grand Master, when he is installed, shall have the sole power of appointing his Deputy and Wardens, according to ancient custom.

THE CHARGES APPROVED IN 1772.

1. Concerning God and Religion.

A Mason is obliged by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious

libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must else have remained at a perpetual distance.

II. Of the Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate.

A Mason is to be a peaceful subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies, against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself, undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, which ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be contemned in his rebellion, however, he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to its remains indefeasible.

III. Of Lodges.

A Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work: Hence, that assembly, or duly organized society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and be subject to its by-laws and general regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens, that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral, or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised. Therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity: Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term

of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; or a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

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

V. Of the management of the Craft in Working.

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

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

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

Both the Master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task, that hath been accustomed to journey.

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

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence, to the lord's profit and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master till the work is finished.

A young brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judg-

ment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall Freemasons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI. Of Behavior, viz.:

1. In the Lodge while constituted.—You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your Master, Wardens, and Fellows, and put them to worship.

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

2. Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.—You may enjoy yourselves

with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic Religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome.

3. Behavior when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in Lodge formed.—You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other brother, freely giving mutual instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a Mason; for though all Masons are as brethren upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4. Behavior in presence of Strangers not Masons.—You shall be cautious in your words and

carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honor of the worshipful Fraternity.

5. Behavior at home and in your neighborhood.—You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly, not to let your family, friends and neighbors, know the concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own honor, and that of the ancient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

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

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

Finally, all these charges you are to observe, and also those that are to be communicated to you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the four-

dation and cap-stone, the cement and glory of this ancient Fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and Quarreling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no further. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law suits, that so you may mind the affairs of Masonry with more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the Master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must however, carry on their process, or law suit, without wrath and rancor, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love, and good offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. Amen, so mote it be.

THE "OLD REGULATIONS" IN 1721.

Article I. The Grand Master, or his Deputy, hath authority and right, not only to present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he

is, with Master of the Lodge on his left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his presence, and at his command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens pro tempore.

Art. II. The Master of a particular Lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his Lodge into a Chapter at pleasure, upon any emergency or occurrence, as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master pro tempore, if no brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that case, the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden.

Art. III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other brother by his order, shall keep a book containing their by-laws, the names of their members, with a list of all the Lodges in town, and the usual times and places of their forming, and all their transactions that are proper to be written.

Art. IV. No Lodge shall make more than five new brethren at one time, nor any man under the age of twenty-five, who must also be his own master; unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. V. No man can be made or admitted a member of a particular Lodge without previous

notice, one month before given to said Lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate; unless by the dispensation aforesaid.

Art. VI. But no man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present, when the candidate is proposed, and their consent formally asked by the Master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity; nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular Lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom; or even break and disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren.

Art. VII. Every new brother at his making is decently to clothe the Lodge, that is, all the brethren present, and to deposit something for the relief of the indigent and decayed brethren, as the candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small allowance stated by the by-laws of that particular Lodge; which charity shall be lodged with the Master or Wardens, or the cashier, if the members think fit to choose one. And the candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges and Regulations, and to such other good usages as shall be intimated to them in time and place convenient.

Art. VIII. No set or number of brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made brethren, or were afterwards admitted members, unless the Lodge be-

comes too numerous, nor even then, without a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy: And when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous consent of that other Lodge to which they go (as above regulated), or else they must obtain the Grand Master's warrant, to join in forming a new Lodge. If any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a new Lodge without the Grand Master's warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren and duly formed, nor approve of their acts and deeds; but must treat them as rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master shall, in his prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his warrant, which must be signified to the other Lodges, as the custom is when a new Lodge is to be registered in the list of Lodges.

Art. IX. But if any brother so far misbehaves himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonished by the Master or Wardens in a formed Lodge; and if he will not refrain his imprudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offence, he shall be dealt with according to the by-laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit, for which a new regulation may be afterwards made.

Art. X. The majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mentioned, and of the Annual Grand

Lodge too; because their Master and Wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind.

Art. XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for the cultivating a good understanding among Freemasons, some members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

Art. XII. The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on the left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places; and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-Day, in some convenient place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no brother shall be present who is not at that time a member thereof, without a dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even give his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge, asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by the said Lodge. All matters are to be determined in the Grand Lodge by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the Grand Master having two votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the determination of the Grand Master, for the sake of expedition.

Art. XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication, all matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Crafts only here, unless by a dispensation. Here also all differences,

that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided. And if any brother thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of this board, he may appeal to the Annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his appeal in writing, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here also, the Masters or Wardens of each particular Lodge shall bring and produce a list of such members as have been made, or even admitted in their particular Lodges, since the last communication of the Grand Lodge. And there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or rather by some brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with their usual times and places of forming, and names of all the members of each Lodge; and all the affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual methods of collecting and disposing of what money shall be given to, or lodged with them in charity, towards the relief only of any true brother, fallen into poverty or decay, but of none else. But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own charity for poor brethren, according to their own by-laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new regulation) to carry in the charity collected by them to Grand Lodge at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common stock in it, for the more handsome relief of poor brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a brother of good wordly substance, who shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and shall be always present, and have power to move

to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his office. To him shall be committed all money raised for charity, or for any other use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a book, with the respective ends and uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain order signed, as the Grand Lodge shall agree to in a new regulation. But he shall not vote in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every other transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and vote in every thing except in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall each have a clerk, who must be a brother and Fellow Craft, but never must be a member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak, without being allowed or desired.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall always command the Treasurer and Secretary with their clerks and books, in order to see how matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent occasion.

Another brother (who must be a Fellow Craft) should be appointed to look after the door of the Grand Lodge; but shall be no member of it.

But these officers may be farther explained by a new regulation, when the necessity and expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

Art. XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the

longest a Freemason, shall take the chair, and preside as Grand Master *pro tempore*; and shall be vested with all his power and honor for the time: **Provided** there is no brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master; for the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right, take place in the absence of the present Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and if absent, the Grand Master, or the person who presides in his place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens *pro tempore*, whose places are to be supplied by two Fellow Crafts of the same Lodge, called forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be called by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

Art. XVI. The Grand Wardens or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the affairs of the Lodge or of the brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuses his concurrence in any certain necessary affair; in which case, or in case of any difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other brethren, both parties are to go by concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the controversy, and make up the difference by virtue of his great authority.

The Grand Master should receive no intimation of business concerning Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such certain cases as his Worship can well judge of; for if the application

to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens or any other brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

Art. XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead, *pro tempore*, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharged his Grand Office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was called to officiate above.

Art. XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may choose any Fellow Craft he pleases, to be his Deputy *pro tempore*: but he that is chosen Deputy of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the cause fairly appear to the majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the cause before them, and to have their advice and concurrence: In which case, the majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to choose another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall choose other Wardens in that case, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

Art. XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the Lodge, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in

a new regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office.

Art. XX. The Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go round and visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership.

Art. XXI. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership; or by sickness, or by being beyond sea, or any other way should be rendered incapable of discharging his office, the Deputy, or in his absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or in his absence, the Junior, or in his absence, any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that emergency, and send two of their number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuses, then the next last, and so backward: But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

Art. XXII. The brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place on St. John Baptist's day, or else on St. John Evangelist's day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new regulation, having of late years met in St. John Baptist's day: **Provided**, the majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens agree at their Quarterly Communication, three months before, that there shall be a feast, and a General Communication of all the brethren: For, if either

the Grand Master, or a majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropped for that time. But whether there shall be a feast for all the brethren, or not, yet the Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient place annually on St. John's day; or if it be Sunday, then on the next day, in order to choose every year a new Grand Master, Deputy and Wardens.

Art. XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast, according to the ancient laudable custom of Masons then the Grand Wardens shall have the care of preparing the tickets, sealed with the Grand Master's seal, or disposing of the tickets, of receiving the money for the tickets, of buying the materials of the feast, of finding out a proper and convenient place to feast in, and of every other thing that concerns the entertainment. But that the work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy, shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the feast being decided amongst them by a majority of voices; except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular direction or appointment.

Art. XXIV. The Wardens and Stewards shall in due time, wait upon the Grand Master, or his Deputy, for directions and orders about the premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet on purpose for their advice and orders; or else they may take the matter wholly upon themselves, and do

the best they can. The Grand Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge after dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall see fit to receive their accounts. If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens or Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any emergency or accidental thing relating thereunto, that may require advice; or else to take it upon himself altogether.

Art. XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Fellow Craft of his Lodge, to compose a committee consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient apartment, every person that brings a ticket, and shall have power to dis-course him, if they think fit, in order to admit him, or debar him, as they shall see cause. **Provided**, they send no man away before they have acquainted all the brethren within the doors with the reason thereof, to avoid mistakes; that so no true brother may be debarred, nor a false brother, or mere pretender admitted. This committee must meet very early on St. John's day at the place, even before any persons come with tickets.

Art. XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more trusty brethren to be porters, or doorkeepers, who are also to be early at the place, for some good reasons; and who are to be at the command of the committee.

Art. XXVII. The Grand Wardens, or the Stewards shall appoint beforehand such a number of brethren to serve at tables as they think fit and proper for that work; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the

most proper persons, if they please, or may take in such by their recommendation; for none are to serve that day, but Free and Accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

Art. XXVIII. All the members of the Grand Lodge must be at the place long before dinner, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, at their head, who shall retire, and form themselves. And this is done in order—

1. To receive any appeals duly lodged, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the affairs may be amicably decided before dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delayed till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after dinner, it may be delayed, and referred to a particular committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make report to the next Quarterly Communication, that brotherly love may be preserved.

2. To prevent any difference or disgust which may be feared to arise that day; that no interruption may be given to the harmony and pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the decency and decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all indecency and ill manners, the assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good motion, or any momentous and important affair, that shall be brought from the particular Lodges, by their Representatives, the several Masters and Wardens.

Art. XXIX. After these things are discussed, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand

Wardens, or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Clerks, and every other person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the particular Lodge alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the day before; and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be called in, and humbly desired to do the Fraternity the honor of ruling them for the year ensuing: and after dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: for it should not be discovered but by the election itself.

Art. XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens, and all the brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the dinner is coming in, when every brother takes his seat at table.

Art. XXXI. Some time after dinner the Grand Lodge is formed, not in retirement, but in the presence of all the brethren, who yet are not members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desired and allowed.

Art. XXXII. If the Grand Master of last year has consented with the Masters and Wardens in private, before dinner, to continue for the year ensuing, then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that purpose, shall represent to all the brethren his Worship's good government, &c. And turning to him, shall, in the name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great honor (if nobly born, if not) the great kindness of continuing to be their Grand Master for the year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a bow or speech, as he pleases, the said deputed member of the Grand Lodge shall pro-

claim him Grand Master, and all the members of the Lodge shall salute him in due form. And all the brethren shall for a few minutes have leave to declare their satisfaction, pleasure, and congratulation.

Art. XXXIII. But if either the Master and Wardens have not in private, this day before dinner, nor, the day before, desired the last Grand Master to continue in the Mastership another year; or if he, when desired, has not consented: then, the last Grand Master shall nominate his successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and if there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master as above hinted, and immediately installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXIV. But, if that nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by ballot, every Master and Warden writing his man's name too; and the man, whose name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the year ensuing; and if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the new Grand Master thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted. The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and if unanimously approved

by the Grand Lodge, shall be declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by ballot, in the same manner as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of private Lodges are also to be chosen by ballot in each Lodge, if the members hereof do not agree to their Master's nomination.

Art. XXXVI. But if the brother whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his successor, or whom the majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to choose by ballot, is, by sickness or other necessary occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaimed the new Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the honor of a brother, that the said person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his name, and in his name also receive the usual honors, homage, and congratulations.

Art. XXXVII. Then the Grand Master shall allow any brother, Fellow Craft, or Apprentice, to speak, directing his discourse to his Worship; or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately considered and finished, or else referred to the consideration of the Grand Lodge at their next communication, stated or occasional. When that is over.

Art. XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the brethren, and give them good advice: And lastly, after some other transactions, that cannot be written in any language, the brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

Art. XXXIX. Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations or to alter these, for the real benefit of the ancient Fraternity: Provided always, that the old landmarks be carefully preserved, and that such alterations and new regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the perusal of all the brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the approbation and consent of the majority of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must after dinner, and after the new Grand Master is installed, be solemnly desired; as it was desired and obtained for these regulations, when proposed by the Grand Lodge, to about one hundred and fifty brethren, on St. John Baptist's day, seventeen hundred and twenty-one.