THE SECRET

HISTORY

OF THE

FREE - MASONS.

BEING AN

Accidental Discovery,

OF THE

CEREMONIES

Made Use of in the several

LODGES,

Upon the Admittance of a Brother as a Free and Accepted MASON; with the Charge, Oath, and private Articles, given to him at the Time of his Admittance.

Printed from the Old Original Record of the Society; with some Observations, Resections, and Critical Remarks on the New Constitution Book of the Free Matiens, written by James Anderson, A. M. and dedicated to the Duke of Montague, by J. T. Desaguliers, L. L. D. Deputy Grand Master.

With a fhort Dictionary of private Signs, or Signals.

L 0 N D 0 N:

Printed for SAM. BRISCOF, at the Rell-Savage, on Ludgate-Hill, and the Sun against John's Cosse-House Swithin's-Alley, Royal-Exchange; J. Jackson, in the Pau-Malinear St. James's-House; and J. Weekes, at the White-Hart, Weeken, minster Hall.



THE

PREFACE.

to some of the unto some of the unthinking Part of Mankind, who value not Antiquity as they

ought to do, to think how such an inestimable Piece as this History of the Free-Masons is, with the Ceremonies belonging thereto, shou'd have been kept secret from the World for so many Ages, and no Body yet divulg'd it, aster the Manner as is here set forth; the Thing in the Dress it appears, seems to be of near 300 Tears Translation into the

ii The PREFACE.

English Language; and as to the Original from whence taken it admits of various disputes among the learned whether it was done from the Arabick, Syriac, Coptic, Chaldee, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Welch, or High-Dutch: But fome curious Talmudilts among the Tews, and the Chaldean Magi, do affert the Original of this Copy was found by Moles in Search after the Burial Place of Adam, in whose Monumental Stone-Cofjust is supposed be met with other invaluable Materials which enabled himtocompile that Part of the History of the World, before the Deluge, which some Infidels are apt to cavil at, as if it was probable so many Ages as were between Adam, and Mofes should be lost, without solid Traditions to Support the Facts of Moles's History from whence and other Holy Writers a great many Hints are bere taken. The

The PREFACE. iii

The Reader is here to take Notice, that this is the Original Constitution of the Free-Masons, wherein the Grand-Secret is contain'd, and which might have remain'd so, as many Ages as it hath been hitherto kept, had it not been for an accidental Difcovery which is too dangerous a Secret to broach: For as the Rofy-Crucians and Adepts, Brothers of the same Fraternity, or Order, who derived themselves from Hermes Trismegistus, which some call Moses, held a great Rank in the World, 'till an unlucky Difcovery of the Grand-Secret by means of an unfortunate Fellow at Vienna, who leaving the Key of his Room in the Door, the Landlady who was fealous of missing feveral Pewter Pots and Dishes, badthe Curiofity to peep into his Room, and to her grand Surprize found'em all converted into Gold and

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and Silver; away goes the good Woman fetches an Officer of Juflice, feizes poor Culprit'ere his Breeches cou'd be tuck'd up, and carrying him before a Magistrate for the loss of her baser Metal, he Escapes, and running into the ImperialCourt, throws himfelfdown at the Emperor's Feet, but being close pursued by Justice, badno otherTimebut to ask hisLife; the Emperor amaz'd, ask'd the Reason, his Answer was, he had forfeited his Life by robbing his Landlady of her Pewter Pots, and transmuting them into Gold; is that all quoth the Emperor, order them to be brought hither, I'll secure your Life, provided all the Pewter, &c. in the Imperial Palace be converted into standard Gold, or Silver: The Man was doom'd the remaining part of bisLife to the Mines in Germany and the Secret was discover'd.

THE



THE

HISTORY

OF THE

FREE-MASONS,

N O W

Miraculously Discover'd.



HE. Might of the Father of Heaven, with the Wisdom of his Glorious Son, through the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, which be Three Per-

fons in One Godhead, be with us at our Beginning, and give us Grace so to govern

us in our Living, that we may come to the Blifs that never shall have ending.

GOOD BRETHREN and FEL-LOWS, our Purpose is to let you know how, and in what Manner this Craft of MASONRT was begun; and afterwards how it was Founded by worthy Kings and Princes, and many other Worthy Men: And also to them that be here we will declare the CHARGE that doth belong to every True M ASON to keep; for in good Faith, if you take heed thereunto, it is well kept, for a worthy Craft, and curious Science; for there be Seven Liberal SCIENCES, of which, Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Musick, and Astronomy.

GRAMMAR teacheth a Man to Speak and Write truly.

RHETORICK, teacheth a Man to Speak Fair and in Subtile Terms.

LOGICK, teacheth to difeern Truth from Falfhood.

ARITHMETICK., teacheth to Reckon and Count all Manner of Numbers.

GEOMETRY, teacheth to Mete and Measure the Earth, and the Things of the same, of which SCIENCE is MASONRY.

MUSICK, that teacheth the Voice, as Harp and Organ.

ASTRONOMY teacheth to know the Course of the Sun and Moon, and other Ornaments of the Heavens.

THE Seven Liberal SCIENCES are all but One SCIENCE, that is to fay, GEOMETRT.

THUS a Man may prove that all the SCIENCES in the World be found in GEOMETRT; for it teacheth Mere Measure, Ponderation, and Weight of all Kinds of Earth; and there is no Man worketh by any Craft, but he worketh by some Measure; and no Man Buyeth and Selleth but by Measure and Weight; and all GEOMETRICIANS, CRAFTS-MEN,

MEN, and MERCHANTS, find out the Seven SCIENCES; especially PLOUGH-MEM, and TILLLERS of all Manner of GRAIN, both Corn, Seeds, Vines, Plants, TILLLERS of all other Fruits; for neither GRAMMAR nor ASTRONOMY, or any of all These can find a Man to Measure, or Mete, without GEOMETRY, wherefore I think that SCIENCE most Worthy.

THAT findeth how this Worthy SCIENCE was first found out: I shall tell you, before NOAH's Flood there was a Man called LAMECH, as it is Written in the Fourth Chapter of GENESIS; and LAMECH had Two Wives, the One Wife was called ADAH, and the other ZILLAH; and by the first Wife ADAH he begat Two Sons, the one was called JABAL, and the other JUBAL: And by the other Wife he had One Son and One Daughter, and these Four Children found out the Beginning of all CRAFTS in the World.

THIS $\mathcal{F}ABAL$ was the Oldest Son, and he found out the Craft of GEOME-TRT, and he parted Flocks, Sheep, and Lambs

Lambs in the Fields; and he First Wrought House of Stone, &c. there as it is noted in the Chapter abovefaid, &c. his Brother JUBAL found Musick of HARP and ORGAN; and the 3d Brother, TUBAL, found the Smiths Craft, as of Iron and Steel; and their Sifter found out Weaving, Spinning, and Kniting: And these Children did know that God would take Vengeance for Sin, either by Fire or Water, therefore they wrote the SCIENCES, what they found, in Two Pillars of Stone, that they might be found after the Flood: That one Stone was called Marble, and that cannot burn with Fire: The other called Loteras, that cannot drown with Water: Our Intent is to let you know truly, and in what Manner these Stones were found that these CRAFTS were Written on.

THIS Greek HERMEN, is he that was Son unto CUS, and was Son unto SEM, the which was Son unto NOAH; the fame HERMEN was after called HERMES, the Father of the Wife Men, and he found out the Two Pillars of Stone, the SCIENCES written therein, and taught them hereinforth at the making of the Tower of Babylen:

There

There was the Crast of MASONRY first found and made much of. And the King of Babylon that was called HEM-BROTH, or NEMBROTH, was a MASON, and loved well the CRAFT, as it is faid by the Mafters of the Stories: And when the Cities of E AST ASIA should be made, HEMBROTH the King of Babylon fent thither Sixty MA-SONS at the Defire of the King of NINIVETH his Coufin: And they went forth, and he gave them Charges after this Manner; That they should be True, and Love Truly together; and that they should serve their Lord Truly for their Payment, fo that he might have Worthip for fending of them to him: And other Charges he gave them, and this was the first Time that any MA-SON had any Charge of his CRAFT. Moreover, when ABRAHAM and SARAH his Wife went into Egypt they were taught the Seven SCI-ENCES unto the Egyptians, and had a worthy Scholar call'd EACHLID, and he learned right well, and was Mafter of all the Seven SCIENCES: And in his Days it befel, that the Lords and States of the Realm had fo many Sons, which they had begar, fome by their

their Wives, and some by their Ladies of the Realm, for that Land is a Holy Land, and a plentious Generation, and they had no Living competent for their Children: Wherefore they made much Sorrow, and the King made a great Counsel, and a great Parliament, to know how they might find their Children, and they could find no good Ways; and he caused a Cry to be made throughout the Realm, if there were any Man that could Inform him, that he should be well Rewarded, and hold him well paid.

AFTER this Cry was made came this Worthy Clerk EACHLID, and faid unto the King, and all his Great Lords, If you will take us, your Children to Govern, and Teach them Honeftly, let it be under Condition you will Grant them and me a Commission that I may have Power to Rule them Honestly, as the SCIENCE ought to be Ruled. And the King and his Council granted them a VOW, and sealed that Commission, and then that Doctor took to him the Lords Sons, and taughts the Worthy SCIENCE of GEOMETRY, Practice

to work Mysteries of all Manner of Works that belong to Building of Castles, all Manner of Courts and Temples, and Churches, with all other Building: And he gave them Charge on this Manner; first they should be True to the King and to the Lord that they ferved, and that they shou'd Love well together, and be True to one another; and that they flould call one another Fellows, and not Servants, nor his Knave, nor any foul Names; and that they Shou'd truly deserve their Payment to the Lord that they ferve; and that they should Ordain the Wisest to be the Mafters of the Work, whereby he should not be evil ferved, and they ashamed; and that they should call him the Governour of the Work whilst they worked with him; and many other Charges which are too long to tell; and to all these Charges he made them fwear the Great Oath that Men used to swear at that Time, and ordained for them reasonable Payment, that they might live by it Honestly; and also that they should come and Assemble there together, that they might have Counsel in their CRAFT how they might work best to serve their Lord for their Prolit and Worship; and to correct them-

themselves if they have trespassed; thus the CRAFT of GEOMETRT was governed there, and the worthy Master called it GEOMETRT, and it is called MASONRT in this Land.

were come into the Land of Bethel, now called amongh us the Country of Hierufalem, the holy City, that is with them, Templum Dei; and the same King D AVID loved MASONS well, and cherished them, and gave them good Payment; and he gave them Charges that after wards, and after the Decease of King DAVID, SOLOMON his Son performed out the Temple that his Father had begun; and he sent after for MASONS out of divers Lands and gathered them together.

SO that he had Eighty Thousand of them, and they were named MASONS, and he had Three Thousand that were ordained to be Masters and Governours of that Work.

And there was a King of another Nation that was called HTROM, and

he loved well King SOLOMON, and gave him Timber for his Work; he had a Son was called ATNON, and he was Master of GEOMETRT, and he was Chief Master of all the MASONS, and Masters of all his gravening Work, and all other of MASONRT that belongeth to the Temple, and this witness, and elsewhere.

And this same SOLOMON confirmed both Charges and Manners that his Father had given to MASON-RT confirmed in the Country of Hiera-falem, and in many other Kingdoms, glorious CRAFTS-MEN walking abroad into divers Countries, some because of learning more CRAFTT, and others to teach them more CRAFTT.

And so it befel that a curious MA-SON that was named NAINUS GRACCUS, that had been at the making of SOLOMON's Temple, and came into France, and he taught the CRAFT of MASONRT to a Man of France, that was named CHARLES MARTILL, and he loved

loved well his CRAFT; and drew to him this NAINUSGRACCUS aforefaid, and leatned of him Charges and Manners.

And afterwards, by the Grace of God, he was elected to be KING of France; and when he was in his Estate, he took to him many MASONS, and made MASONS there that were none, and set them on Work, and gave them both Charges and Manners, and good Payment as he had learned of other MASONS, and confirmed their Charter from Year to Year to hold their Assembly; and thus came the CRAFT into France.

And England all this Season stood void, as for any Charge of MA-SONRY, until the Time of St. ALBON, and in his Time the King of England, that was a Pagan, he walled the Town Wall, which is now called St. AL-EONS.

And so in St. ALBON's Time, a worthy Knight was Steward to the King, and had Government of the Realm, and also of the making of the Town Walls, and he loved well MASONS and cherished them.

And he made their Payment right good standing Wages as the Realm did require, for he gave them every Week Three Shillings Six Pence to their double Wages: Before that Time throughout all the Land a MASON took but a Penny a Day, and next to that Time St. Al-BON mended it, and got them a Charter of the King, and his Council gave it the Name of Assembly, and thereat he was himself, and MASONS, and gave them Charges as you shall hear afterwards right.

After the Death of St. ALBON there came Wars into England, through divers Commotions, so that the good Rule of MASONS

was quite destroy'd until the Time of King ATHELSTON, that was a worthy King in England.

And he built many other Buildings, and loved MASONS very well, and he had a Son that was called HEDVICE, and he loved MA-SONS much more than his Father, and he was full of Practice in GEO. METRY; wherefore he drew himfelf to commune with MASONS, and he learned of their CRAFT, and he was made a MASON himself, and got of his Father the King, a Charter and Commission to hold every Assembly; where they themselves were punished for Trespasses, if committed or done within the CRAFT, and he held himself an Assembly at Tork, and there he made MASONS and gave them Charges, and taught them the Manners of MASONS.

And commanded that Rule to be holden ever after, and to them took the Charter and Commission,

to keep and ordain that it should be ruled from Time to Time.

When this Affembly was gathered togather, he made a cry that all MA-SONS both Old and Young, that had any Writing or Understanding of the CRAFT, and Charges that were made before, either in the Land, or rany other Land, that they should show them forth, and there were found some in French, some in Greek, some in English, and some in other Languages.

And the intent thereof was found, and he commanded a Book to be made how the CRAFT was first made and found, and commanded that it should be read and tould when any MASON should be made, and to give him Charges.

And from that until this Time, MASONS have been kept in that Sort and Order, as well as the Men might

might govern it, and furthermore at divers Assemblies have been put to, and added certain Charges more, by the best advice of Masters and Fellows.





Here followeth the Worthy and Godly OATH of MASONS.

Every One that is a MA-SON, take heed to his Charge; if you find your felves guilty of any of these that you may amend you again; and especially you that are to be Charged, take heed that you keep this Charge,

Charge, for it is a great Peril to forswear himself on a BOOK.

I SOLO

Man to God, and to the Holy Church; and that you use no

Error, nor Herely by your Understanding, or by the teaching of Men.

- 2. YOU shall bear true Agement to the King, without Treafon, or Falshood.
- 3. A N D that you know no Treason, but may amend it, if you may; or else warn the King, or his lawful Successors, or their Council thereof.

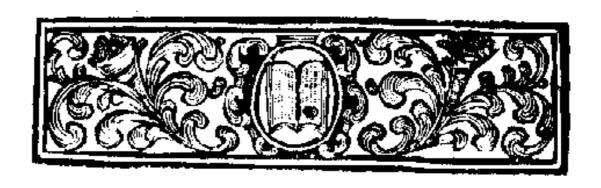
- 4. YOU shall be True one to another; that is to say, every Master and Fellow of the Charge of MASONRY, that to be MASONS alowed, that you do to them that you would they should do to you.
- keep True Council of LODGE, and CHAM-BER, and all other that ought to be kept by the way of MASONRY.
- 6. A N D also that no M A-SO N shall be Chief, neither in Company, as far forth as he shall, or may know.

- 7. Y O U shall be true to the Lord, and Master, you serve; and truly to be for his Profit and Advantage.
- 8. A N D also that you do no Villany in that House whereby the Craft be slandered.

These be Charges in General, that every M.A.S.O.N., both Master and Fellow, should keep.



Now



Now I will Rehearse other Charges in particular for Masters and Fellows.

HAT no Master shall take upon him any Lord's Work, nor any other Work

but that he know himself able of coming to perform the same, so that the Craft have no Disworship, but that the Lord may be well served and truly.

- 1. A N D also that no Mafler take no Work but that he take it reasonably; so that the Lord may be well served, which is one good, and the Master to live Honestly by it, and so pay his Fellows truly their Pay, as the Craft doth require.
- 3. A N D also that no Master, nor Fellow, shall supplant others of their Work, that is to say, if they have taken a Work, and stand Master of the Lord's Work, you shall not put him out if he be able of coming to End the Work.
- 4. A N D also that no Master, nor Fellow, or Apprentico,

prentice of Seven Years; but the Apprentice to be able of Birth and Life, as he ought to be.

- fter, nor Fellow, take Allowance to make MASONS without the Assent of his Fellows, at the least Five or Six; and he that shall be made MASONS that is to say, that he be Freeborn, and of a good Kindred, and no Bond-Man; and that have his right Limbs as a Man ought to have.
- 6. A N D also that every M A S O N shall give no Pay to his Fellows, but as he may deserve;

of the FREE-MASONS. deserve; so that he may not be deceived by false Work-Men.

- 7. A N D also that no Mafter shall put Lords Work to Task, that used to go to Journey-Work.
- 8. A N D also that no Fellow slander falsly another beyond his Back, to make him loose his good Name, or world-Goods.
- 9. A N D also that no Fellow within the L O D G E, nor without, answer another Ungodly without reasonable Cause.
- 10. A N D also that every M A S O N shall preser his Fellow,

low, and put him to Wor-ship.

- SON shall play at Hazzard, nor any other Game whereby they may be slandered.
- 50 N shall be a common Ribbald in Letchery, to make the Craft to be slandered.
- 13. A N D also that no Fellow go to a Town where there is a LODGE of Fellows, without a Fellow to bear him Company, and witness that he was in honest Company.
- 14. A N D also that every Master and Fellow come to the Assembly, if it be within Fifty Miles

Miles about him, if he have any Warning, or to stand to the award of Masters and Fellows.

- Master and Fellow, if they have Trespassed, shall stand to the award of Masters to make them accord if they may; and if they may not accord, to go to the Common Law.
- 16. A N D also that no M A-SO N Mould, Square, and Rule, to any rough Hewer.
- 17. AND also that no MA-SON within the LODGE, or without the LODGE, to have any Mould of his own making.

18. A N D also that every MASON shall Receive and Cherish strange Fellows, when they come over the Country, and set them at Work as the Manner is; that is to say, if they have any Work and Stone in Place, he shall set them at Work a Fourth Night at least, and give him his Wages; and if there be no Stone in Place, he shall give him Money to carry him to the next LODGE.

19. A N D also he shall, and every MASON shall truly serve his Work, and make an End of his Work, be it Task, or Journey-Work, if they may have Pay as they ought to have.

SO these are that we have Rehearsed, and all other you shall keep.

S O help you God and Holy-Dome, and by this Book, to the utmost of your Power.

F I N I S.





OBSERVATIONS

AND

Critical REMARKS

ON THE NEW

CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

FREE-MASONS,

Written by James Anderson, A. M. and Dedicated to the D. of Montague, by J. T. Desaguliers, L. L. D. Deputy Grand Master.



T is universally agreed on all Hands, from sacred Writ, the Jewish Talmudists, the Magi among the Egyptians, and the Arabick Catena, that Adam was the First Architest, copying after

his grand Original the Maker of all Things; but

our Remarker upon the Constitutions is very weak on that footing to introduce Tubal Cain, Jubal, and Jabal, for their skill in Architetture, whereas the First was a worker in Metals, the Second a Mufician, and the Third a Tent-Maker: Now had this cumning Diver into the Secrets of Antiquity, but confulted the Bodleian Library, he would have found in the Arabick Catena, M. S. Page 137. that Adam caused a Beautiful Monumental Stone to be form'd, for the depositing of his Body, on which was carved all the Geometrical Figures, and Hieroglyphicks, afterwards used by the Antient Ecyptians, together with the particular Signification of the Letter Tan, which was the Mark put upon Cain, least any one should defiroy him, and was the Mark afterwards used by Moses to protest the Israelites from the deftroving Angel.

Now it happen'd when Adam was fore-warn'd of his approaching Death, that he delivered this Stone Coffin of his, if I may be so allow'd to call it, to his Son Seth, with this Charge, that upon his Decease, his Body shou'd be there deposited 'till at such Time there shou'd be found a Priest of the most high God to interre it, which was verified in that of Melchisedec; for Adam's Body was safely convey'd to Noah, who placed it in the Centre of the Ark, and daily offer'd Prayers upon this Monumental Tomb as an Altar raised to God upon the Faith of his Father Adam: Now this is what the Remarker of the Conflitutions wanted to know when he mentions the Two Pillars of Stone, whereon were engraven the liberal Sciences, one supposed to be raised by Seth and the other by Enoch, whereas it appears

pears plain it was the Monumental Stone wherein Adam lay, that these Figures he mentions were engraven, and which Stone, together with the Body in it, was convey'd by Seth to Lamech, and so to Noah.

Japhet, Shem, and Ham, according as Mr. Anderson says, right-well understood the Rules of Geometry, on which Masonry is founded, since the Science was so handed down to them by the Means aforesaid, and undoubtedly the whole Art was improved, by having recourse to Adam's Stone for the Space of 400 and odd Years together, before it was buried by

Melthisedec.

And here I hope it will not feem much out of the Way, to take Notice of a Thing often disputed by ignorant People, that Melchisedec was without Father, or Mother, because not mention'd in the Genealogy of Adam, which only relates to that from whence the Messias should be born: Now the Arabick Catena deduces Melchisedec from Adam, both by Father and Mother's side, as plain as Abraham is descended from Adam, and the Reader may see the said Genealogy, by giving himself the Trouble to call at the Printer's of this Trast.

I must beg leave to dissent from the Author of the Constitutions, who speaking of the Egyptian Pyramids, says, they are built of Marble-Stones brought a vast Way from the Quarries of Arabia, and are most of them as Foot Long: Now if Credit is to be given to Sandys in his Travels, who gives a very particular Description of these Pyramids, they are built entirely of artificial Stone, or a Compost of Sand, and other Materials made upon the spot, rais'd one of them to 1200 Foot,

Foot, and the other to 1500 Foot High, whereas our Author only mentions 481 per-

pendicular Height.

It is plain Moses was instructed in all the learning and knowledge of the Egyptians, but it does not follow from thence that he was well skill'd in Masonry, for the Pyramids themfelves, the monstrous fized Pillars, are not built with any Order, or Geometrical Proportion, but are rude Heaps of Stone and Sand; fo that we must come to the Temple of Jerufalem, before we can meet with Beauty, Order, and Proportion; which was there exercifed with the utmost Perfection of Art, and must be effecm'd the compleatest Building of the Universe, as having the Divine Direction to conduct the mighty Architects, as described to us by the facred Penman in the Book of Kings, which being in every Body's Hands. it is needless here to burden the Reader with; but I wonder that the Author of the Constitutions should say that the Firs and Cedars of Lebanon; were fent to Joppa to be convey'd to Jerusalem; when it is not a Third Part of the Way from Lebanon to Jerusalem, as it is from Lebanon to the nearest Port, before the said Firs and Cedars cou'd be embark'd for Joppa

But here I must ask leave to turn back and reprove the Author of the Constitutions, for a grand Mistake he makes in the Story of Sampson pulling down the Temple of Dagon, after he had reveal'd his Secrets to his Wise, which is impossible shou'd be so, from the Text, where it says, Sampson would have gone into his Wise into the Chamber, but her Father would not let him; and in the succeeding Chapter, then went Sampson to Gara, and saw there an Har-

lot, and went in unto her; which Harlot appears afterwards to be Dalilah, who betray'd him into the Hands of his Enemies the Philistiner: Thus you see how great Antiquaries may fall into great Mistakes for want of remembring the Scripture, which they read, or should read,

every Day.

But our learned Doctor of Laws, to fhew his extraordinary reading, takes a great deal of Pains to prove that Hiram, the Founder in Brass, a Tyrian, was not Hiram King of Tire; when as the facred Text is fo expressly plain in these Words, and King Solomon sent and fetch'd Hiram out of Tyre. He was a Widow's Son of the Tribe of Naphtali, and his Father was a Man of Tyre, a worker in t Brass, and he was filled with Wisdom, and understanding, and cunning to work all Works in Brafs. Thus far the holy renman, but the most ingenious Doctor Desaguliers, to make this Hiram, who was a Founder, and Carver in Brass, a Stone-Cutter, or Free-Mason, as you may suppose, has found out the very Letter of Recommendation which King Hiram fent to Solomon, which runs thus, and now I have fent a cunning Man, endued with understanding, skilful to work in Gold, Silver, Brafs, Iron, Stone, Timber, Purple, Blue, fine Linnen and Crimson, olfo to Grave any manner of Graving, and to find out every Device which shall be put to him: Here you find our Free-Mafon is a meer jack of all Trades, a Goldfmith, Silversmith, Brazier, Ironmouger, Stonecutter, Timber-Merchant, Sawyer, Carpenter, or Joyner, a Linnen-Draper, and fine Scarlet-Dver; when as in the faid Book of Kings we read no more of him than that he was a Founder, or Cafter of Brafs, and other Merals, and a fine Sculptor, Carver, and Engraver. but

but faith the admired Author of the Conflitutions, when the wife King Solomon was Grand Master of the Lodge at Jerusalem, and the learned King Hiram was Grand Master of the Lodge at Tyre, and the inspired Hiram Abif was Mafter of Work and Majory, then I as much verily believe that the Streets of Jerufalem were paved with Gold, and the Temple lined with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, as I do now, that the Grand Mafter of the Grand Lodge, together with the other Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges, do excel all the World in the Wildom and Dexterity of Architoffuce; is formuch, that in these latter Days, the Efficacy, Secrecy, and Power of the Leathern Apron is become the Admiration and Wonder of all Wife Men: But I am ashamed that our Author has not attempted to prove that either King Solomon, or King Hiram, were once honoured with the Worshipful Distinction of the Leathern Apron. This must needs bring a Slur upon that Dignity in Atalonry, which carties its Head as High as the Foundation of the Univerte; for Adam and Eve, wearing Aprons of Fig Leaves, to flew they understood Rule and Proportion, was an Emblem that some of their Posterity would take it an Honour to wear Leathern Agrons; which according to the Geometrical Form and Figure thereof, might ferve bereafter as a Foundation of all Maforry, Sacred, Cirl, and Military, Three Distinctions of Mafarry, made use of by our most Ingenious Learned Author of the Confeiturions, who learnt it of Pythaginas, who learns it of Thales, who learns is of the Children May, who learns it of --- who were all Free-Alifons with a witnels.

The next cutting Stroke to Support the Dignity and Universality of Free-Mafons, that the Author of the Constitution's labours at, is to bring in all Sorts of Mechanicks, that Work by Geometrical Proportion, as Ericklayers, Carpenters, Joyners, and Tent-Makers, with a vast many other Crasts men: His Bufiness had been to have mention'd all in general Terms, or at least not to have forgot that ingenious Artist, or Free-Mason, who made a Chain for a Flea of a Thouland Links, that altogether did not weigh the Thousand Part of a Grain, with the present curious Knick-knack Makers of Twezers, Nut-Crackers, and Tooth-Picks, to the Admiration of all Mankind. For in fhort, according to the Opinion of Sandivogius who copied after his Great Master Trismegistus, all Sorts of Sciences are contain'd in Majorry: Nay, Valentine in his Currus Triumphus, goes to far as to fay, an Artist cannot be properly call'd an Adopt without he can build his Athanors, his Digeftors, and his Reverberatory Furnaces with his own Hands, in which is required the skill of a Bricklayer, a Maker, a Smith, and an exquisite Geometrician.

We must agree that to the Forming of a good Astronomer, it requires he should be an accepted Free-Mason, that if he should at any Time be out in his Calculation of the Distance of any Star, he might be able to lay the Foundation of a Tower, like that of Babel to scale the Heavens, and take the Dimensions of every one of them to an luch. Paracelsus who was as errant a Free-Mason as Adam, or any of his Posterity, says, the Miscarriage of the grand Design in building the Tower of Babel, was not owing to the Consuston of

Languages, but to too glib a Tongue, whence happens the Mistake in the Franslation from the Chaldee Copy of the Word Languages for Tongues; for one of the most expert Workmen in that Grand Fabrick, being in Bcd with his Wife, who had fcolded him feverely that Night, on a sudden fell a laughing, thinking on the great Defign they were about, whereupon his Wife waking fuddenly, demanded the Reason of that I aughter, which waked her from her rest; the poor ingenious Free-Malon, who flood in awe of this Termagant, at her incessant importunity at last confeffed the Secret, that he had enter'd into Combination with the rest of the Builders of Babel, to carry on that Work 'till it thould reach to Heaven, and he was laughing within himfelf to think how one Day he shou'd give her the Slip; for they all defign'd when that was finish'd, to make the best of their Way to Heaven and leave all their Wives below to shift for themselves on Earth, since Eve had play'd their Father Adam such a slippery trick as to betray him out of Paradife, he had left it in Charge to his Male-Posterity to return the Favour the first Opportunity; and this they had bound themselves now by an Oath of Secrecy to perform: The next Morning the whole Camp rung with the Discovery, and the Confederate Body of Free-Masons broke up in fuch Confusion, that they understood not one another, but by Signs and Tokens to depart; and so they left their Tools behind: Now the learned do agree, those Signs remain among accepted Masons even to this Day. And this is confonant to what the ingenious Doctor m his Remarks, speaking of the Laws, Forms, and

and Usages, of the respective Societies of Free-Masons, seems to hint about their Confusion, when he says, but neither what was convey'd, nor the Manner how, can be communicated by writing, as no Man can indeed understand

it without the Key of a Fellow-Craft.

Our learned Author of the Constitutions like a true Author of Uncertainties, very learnedly afferts, that the Laws and Charges of Free-Masons, had been seen and perused by K. Henry the 6th, and his honourable Council, who allowed them as they had been drawn out and collected from the Records of antient Times: Now had he produced one of the Stile of that King's Reign, or refer'd the Reader to the Paper Office in White-Hall, the Remembrancer's Office at Westminster, or the Records in the Tower, some Notice might have been taken of his Labours; but inflead of that, takes great Pains to let us know they were then deem'd as Rebels, Felons, Vagrants, c'c. indeed there was due Notice taken of Labouring Masons to compel them to work at moderate Prices in that King's Reign.

The same Author wou'd gladly insinuate into us the Belief of King Charles the 2d, being an accepted Free-Mason, barely upon this Confideration, that he was a great Encourager of the Crastsmen; and likewise says, that King William the 3d was by most reckon'd a Free-Mason, but knows nothing of the Matter himsels; from hence it is plain what mighty stress there is to be laid on their Records of antient Times, when they cannot inform us truly of what was so lately done; as if Two such Famous Kings of our own Nation cou'd be admitted Free-Masons, and no Record made thereof in any of their samous Lodges who

was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at that Time; or why one, or other of those Princes, honouring them with becoming a Member of the Antientest Society in the World, should not accept of, or at least be complimented with the Title of Grand Master: But I am weary of this Subject, 'till better Authority prompts me to pursue it.

F I N I S





A SHORT

DICTIONARY

Explaining the private

SIGNS, or SIGNALS,

Us'd among the

FREE-MASONS.





ASHORT

DICTIONARY

Explaining the private

SIGNS, or SIGNALS,

Used by the Members of the SOCIETY of FREE-MASONS, upon partieular Occasions; digested in an Alphabetical Order.

Ancle.



Member to touch the Right Leg as he goes a- long the Streets, brings a Member (if he sees him) from his Work on the Top of a Steeple. To

touch the Ancle of the Left Leg, brings him down to talk, from any other Part of the Church.

Back. To put the Right Hand behind him, fetches a Member down from any other Edifice that is not built to an Holy Use: And to put the Left Hand behind him, signifies that the Member must come to the Publick-House near-

est the Place where he is at Work, whether it

be Tavern, Ale-house, or the like.

Sign for the Member to be in the Mall in St-James's Park in an Hour: And to put the Left Hand upon the Belly, is a Sign for his being in

Westminster-Abbey in Two Hours.

Breast. To clap the right Hand upon the right Breast, is a Signal for a Member to meet him that makes it in St. Paul's Cathedral at the Time of Morning-Prayer: And to clap the left Hand upon the left Breast, signifies you will be in St. Paul's Cathedral at the Time of Evening-Prayer.

Button. To rub the right Hand down the Coat Buttons, is a Sign for a Member to be upon the Royal-Exchange at the Beginning of Change Time: And to rub the left Hand down the Coat Buttons, fignifies he shall be at the Sun-Tavern in Threadneedle-Street, as soon as Change is over. Also to rub the right Hand down the Wastecoat Buttons, fignifies he must be at the Homs Ale-House in Gutter-Lane, at Nine of the Clock the next Morning: And to rub the left Hand down the Wastecoat Buttons, fignifies that you must be at the same Ale-House at Eight of the Clock next Night.

Calf. To rub the Calf of the Leg with either Hand, the Member to whom the Signal is made, must be walking precisely at Two by the Fountain in the Middle Temple: And to rub the Calf of the left Leg with either Hand, signifies you must meet him at Four in the Afternoon, on the King's-Bench Walk in the Inner-

Temple.

Cane. To swing it, signifies the Member must be at Home at his own House at Seven in

the Evening: And to hold the Ferril of the Cane upwards, he must be at Home at his own House

next Morning, 'till Nine of the Clock.

Cheek. To scratch your right Cheek with either Hand, signisses the Member must be in Lincoln's-Inn Walks at Eight of the Clock next Morning: And to scratch his lest Cheek with either Hand, signisses he must be walking under the Chapel of the same Inn next Day about Dinner Time.

Chin. To touch the Chin with the right Hand, fignifies the Member must be at Old-Man's Coffee-House at One of the Clock past Noon: And to touch the Chin with the left Hand, fignifies he must meet him at Young-Man's Coffee-House at Five of the Clock in the Atternoon.

Coat. To hold up the Lappit of the right fide of the Coat, fignifies the Member must be in Gray's-Inn Walks at Seven of the Clock next Morning: And to hold up the Lappit of the left fide of the Coat, fignifies you must be at the same Place next Day about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Dog. If the Member that makes the Sign has a Dog with him, and calls him to him to fitroke him, it fignifies that the Member to whom the Sign is made must be in the long Piazza in Covent-Garden, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Ear. To take hold of the right Ear with either Hand, fignifies the Member must be at St. James's Coffee-House at Three of the Clock in the Asternoon: And to take hold of the lest Ear with either Hand, signifies he must be at the same Place by Six in the Evening.

Eye. To rub the right Eye with either Hand, fignifies the Member must come to his House that makes the Sign, by Seven a Clock next Morning: And to rub the left Eye with either Hand, fignifies that he must go to the same Place at Dinner Time.

Foot. To flake your right Foot, fignifies that the Member must be at the Dial in the Privy Garden at White-Hall, at Nine of the Clock next Morning: And to shake the lest Foot, fignifies he must be at the same Place next Day about Four in the Afrencoon.

Firehead. To touch the Forehead with the right hand, figuities the Member must be at the Devil, Tavern in Electforat, or Eleven of the Clock in the Morning the next Day: And to touch the Perchead with the left Hand, figuities he must be at the same Tavern next Day about Nine of the Clock at Night.

Glove. To hold up a Glove with your right Hand, fignifies the Member must be walking in the Piazza of St. James's Palace next Day at Ten in the Forenoon,: And to hold up a Glove with the left bland, fignifies he must be walking at the same Place next Day about Five in the Asternoon.

Hat. To clap either Hand upon the Crown of the Hat, figuifies the Member must be at the Bell-Tavern in Kingstreet at Westminster, by Eight of the Clock next Morning: And to pull the Hat off, figuifies that he must be at the same Tavern next Day at Seven of the Clock in the Evening.

Hed. To touch the Heel of either Shoe, with either Hand, by lifting it up, figuifies that the Member must be at the King's Arms in Southwark, precisely by Noon.

Inkhorn

Inkhorn. To pull an Inkhorn out of the Pocket, and hold it up, fignifies that the Member must be at the Fountain Tayorn in the Strand, by Six of the Clock in the Evening.

Knee. To touch either Knee, with either Hand, fignifies the Member must be walking upon the Parade in St. James's Park, about Four

of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Leg. To shake either Leg, fignifies the Member must be in the Pit of Drury-Lane Play-House, by Seven of the Clock in the Evening.

Lip. To touch either Lip with either Hand, fignifies the Member must be walking on the North side of Leicester Square, by Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Money. To put Money out of one Hand into tother, fignifies the Member must be in the Pit of Lincoln's-Inn Play-House by half an Hour after Six in the Evening.

Neckcloth. To play with the Neckcloth with either Hand, fignifies the Member must be walking in Bloomsbury Square, about Three of

the Clock in the Afternoon.

Odd. To make an Odd Figure, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, with Chalk, on any Place, figurifies the Member must be in the Pit of the Opera-House in the Hay-Market by Seven of the Clock in the Evening: But if the Figure be even, as 2, 4, 6, 8, then the Member must be walking on the Tarrass-Walk in Yrk-Buildings.

Paper. To send a Piece of Paper done up like a Letter, tho' there is nothing writ in it, fignifies the Member to whom it is sent must be at the Buffler's Head Tavern by Charing-Cross,

at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Queen. To fend a Letter with only the Word Queen writ in it, fignifies the Member

to whom it is sent, must be at the Oueen's-Head-Tavern within Temple-Bar, by Six of the Clock

in the Evening.

Ruffle. To play with one of the Ruffles with either Hand, fignifies the Member, to whom the Sign is made, must be near the Fountain in Lincoln's-Inn-Square, by Two of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Shin. To rub either Shin with either Hand, fignifies the Member must be at the one Tun Tavern in the Strand, betwixt the Hours of Seven and Eight of the Clock at Night.

Smilf Rox. To tols a Smilf Rox out of one Hand into Cother, fignilies the Member must be walking in Guild-Hall, about Three of the

Clock in the Afternoon.

Sword. To put either Hand upon the Hilt of the Sword, fignifies the Member must be at the Hulf-Moon Tayern in the Strand by Eight

of the Clock at Night.

Thumb. To hold up the Thumb, be it of the Right, or Left Hand, fignifies that the Member (if it is not Term-Vime) must be walking against the Court of Common-Pleas, about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Vincent. To fend a Letter with only the Word Vincent writ in it, fignifies the Member must be in the Tap-House of the George-Inn in the Borough of Southwark, about Seven in

the Evening.

Watch. To pull a Watch out of the Fob, fignifics the Member must be walking by Buck-ingham-House in St. James's Park, about One

of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Wig. To play with the Bottom of the Wig with either Hand, figuifies the Member must be at the Oxford-Arms Tavern, in Ludgate-Street.

Street, between the Hours of Three and Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Xenophon. To fend a Letter with only the Word Xenophon writ in it, fignifies the Member must be walking at the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which is against the Duke of New-castle's Fronse, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Touth. To fend a Letter with the Word Youth writ in it, fignifies the Member must be walking behind the Exaquetting House in White-Hall, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

Zuchary. To fend a Letter with only the Word Zuchary writ in it, figuifies the Member must be at the Sun Tavern in King's-Street in Westminster, at Eight of the Clock at Night.

F I N I S.

