

ing to the Grand Lodge of *all* England, held at York, when, in reality, they were always two totally distinct and separate bodies, and never had any relations the one with the other. I have written a review of the book for publication in your great country, and hope the statements I have made will circulate wherever his erroneous work is known. The "Moderns" were so styled by the so-called "Ancients," and were the descendants of those who revived Freemasonry, A. D. 1716-17, when the first Grand Master ever elected was installed, viz: Anthony Sayre, A. D. 1717.

These, then, were the "Ancients" and "Moderns," and from these two bodies have sprung, directly or indirectly, all the Lodges and Grand Lodges in the world.

As the Grand Masters under the "Ancients" are not so well known, I append them, for your information, as they are taken from the records: Robert Turner, A. D. 1753; Edward Vaughan, 1757; Earl of Blessington 1757; Earl of Kelly, 1761; Hon. Thos. Matthew, 1767; John, third Duke of Athol, 1771; John Murray, fourth Duke of Athol, 1775; Earl of Antrim, 1782; fourth Duke of Athol, re-elected 1792; H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, A. D. 1813, when the union was consummated.

2nd. Did the Grand Lodge of England (London) divide by the introduction of Royal Arch Masonry, or fourth degree, and the terms "Ancient" and "Modern" result therefrom?

Virtually it was so, but actually the Grand Lodge did not divide; but a number of Masons, members of the Grand Lodge instituted 1716-17, were expelled for working the *third degree* in a manner different to the regular manner; (or, in other words, for working the second part to the third degree, *now removed to the Royal Arch*.) And these brethren by degrees extended their influence, and gradually became a powerful body, finally almost equal to the parent or mother Grand Lodge, and being so strong, numerically, under the management of Bro. Dermot, who joined them from Ireland, was elected as successor to John Morgan, Grand Secretary, they decided to form a Grand Lodge under Robert Turner, as Grand Master, A. D. 1753. This body has been more generally known as the "Ancients," but the term was clearly a misnomer, as their real title was *Seceders*. From the secession the "Ancients" and "Moderns" of course resulted.

3rd. Did the Grand Lodge of *all* England (*i. e.* at York) ever use the title of *Ancient York Masons*?

This title was one of the many by which the *seceders* of A. D. 1738 were known. The title at York was the Grand Lodge of *all* England held at York, and this body never granted warrants for any Lodge or body of Masons, Grand Lodge, &c., *out of England*. It constituted a Grand Lodge at London for a few years, say from 1780 to 1790, as connected with the Lodge of Antiquity during the expulsion of Bro. Preston, (author of the *Illustrations of Masonry*;) and of other brethren, from the Grand Lodge of England styled the "*Moderns*;" but neither of these three bodies mentioned ever had any connexion with the "Ancients," and this rival Grand Lodge of Bro. Preston and others was closed, when the Grand Lodge of England reinstalled them, A. D. 1790. It was styled the "*Grand Lodge of England south of the Trent*." At the union there were two Grand Lodges in existence, viz: the *Ancients* and *Moderns*, and these have since been lost in the United Grand Lodge of England, formed A. D. 1813.

The Royal Arch was recognized by both Grand Lodges as the comple-