

21 sections; "Apprentice Orders," 5 sections; "General Orders," 8 sections; "Penal Orders," 26 sections. Of the origin of these forms there is no record. The Orders of Antiquity are a modern form of our old "Charges," the Apprentice Orders is a form of the historical charge, with the articles to which he had to be sworn, when presented to the Lodge by a member to whom he was Indentured, and a charge of 6d for "entry" was made: after 7 years he had to pay 10s. 6d. for his freedom. Gentleman or others were admissible at a fee to be fixed by the majority, all mention of our Ceremonies are carefully ignored, though we know they took place, and we have nothing but lists of names. The Penal Laws, however, fine any member £10 10s. who unlawfully reveals the "3 fraternal signs." The system corresponds very closely with the Lodge at Alnwick of which the Minutes, from 1701, have been printed verbatim by the Newcastle College of Rosicrucians. But naturally the more probable derivation of a system, so well arranged and begun, would be from the Fellowship established at Gateshead by the Bishop's charter.

The yearly meeting was St. John the Baptist's day, when the Master, Wardens, and Deputy Master were elected: Quarterly Meetings were 24 June; 29 Sept; 27 Dec.; 25 March.

We have taken this account mainly from the series of papers printed in 1875 in the Masonic Magazine, but have to supplement it from other sources, as the hearing of the Harodim was not understood by the Editor, and unfortunately he did not supplement the information from other sources. In 1746 the Secretaryship had fallen into the hands of an uneducated man, and he spells Harodim Highbrodium, and Domatic-an (or some equivalent) Domaskin. Throughout Durham there are various mentions of the Harodim, and of what a writer of 1794 terms "an ancient and mysterious degree called the Passage of the Bridge," which included the main

features of the Royal Arch, and which was no doubt the component of some of the three or four Arch degrees. The same writer states in the Freemasons' Magazine of 1794, that Bro. Joseph Laycock conferred the Harodim but this seems to be a mistake.

Bro. Joseph Laycock was S. W. of the Swallwell Lodge, 24 June, 1734, and was no doubt instrumental in bringing the Lodge under charter of the Grand Lodge of London, 21 March, 1735, as No. 132, and he received the appointment of Prov. Grand Master of the County. No doubt he kept minutes, now lost, as his office seems to be only once mentioned in the Swallwell minutes under date 4 June, 1744, and even that has been crossed through, whereas it is enacted by the Provincial Master, and Master and Wardens of this Constituted Lodge, what Brother soever belonging to the "society shall abuse the Sabbath day by Disguising himself in Liquor so that the Lodge be scandalized, as formerly for such offence 1 shilling."

Although the Lodge went under the Grand Lodge in 1735 they made not the slightest change in their proceedings. The pages at the reverse end of the book are devoted to record the "Entering" of Apprentices, and to what member of the Lodge they were "bound," and there are 21 entries of these running from 1725 to 1776.

The various Lodge minutes are entered in the ordinary way to follow the Laws, and though they contain much of interest, we have not space for them.

June 14, 1733. It is agreed by the Society that any brother of the Lodge that hath an "Apprentice that serves his time equally and lawfully, as he ought to do, shall be made free for the sum of 8s. And for any working Mason, not of the Lodge, the sum of 10s. And to any gentleman, or other not a working Mason, according to the majority of the Company."

The Harodim was clearly of old date in the Lodge as the P.G.M. Bro. Joseph Laycock of Winlaton, Swallwell, made an Oration which is printed