

also in Boston in 1752; and Temple Lodge, at Elizabeth Town, N. J. in 1762.

St. Andrew's Lodge, Halifax, was known in 1768 as No. 4, Halifax, and No. 155 (Ancients). The name "St. Andrew's" does not appear on the English records until 1804. The name however, was used by the members as early as 1794, and probably earlier. That name and the No. 155 continued to be the designation of the Lodge until 1814, when on the renumbering of the Lodges consequent upon the union of the two Grand Lodges, St. Andrew's received the number 188. Again in 1832 the number was changed to No. 137; and in 1862 to No. 118. It was erased from the English Registry in 1869 and became No. 1 on the Nova Scotia Registry in that year.

The Arrival of the Charter of 1768. As illustrating the customs and manners of the times we quote from a very interesting sketch of the early days of the Lodge written by W. Bro. Buckley, in 1915. It is regretted that there is very little foundation for some of the "facts" stated.

"The Charter having been duly signed on March 26th, 1768, in London, it remained there for nearly three weeks before a vessel could be found that sailed for Halifax. On the 30th of April the brig "Good Hope," two hundred tons, set sail and moved down the Thames, but owing to the fog that prevailed it was several days before she reached the Channel. She was flying the British flag but not the Union Jack as we know it today, as the Union with Ireland had not taken place. After a more or less uneventful voyage of forty-two days during which there was much headwind she arrived off Sambro. The only lighthouse in Nova Scotia was there. It was built of stone. The lantern unfortunately was not burning for the keeper had been without oil for six days, the contractor having altogether forgotten his obligation to send any oil. The "Good Hope" as a consequence lay to until next morning when she sailed peacefully up the harbor. There was no lighthouse then on Meagher's, or Mauger's, Beach; no gas-buoys; no York Redoubt. The trees covered the landscape in every direction and grew to the water's edge. Later a few houses could be seen on the Dartmouth shore south of the present Marine Railway site. The number of Indians crossing back and forth in their bark canoes attracted the attention