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Scottish Freemasonry, the Lodges and the relationships with English Freemasonry 1700-1750.



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Before 1700, the Background of the Lodges and the state of Masonry in Scotland.

Scottish Craft Masonry, the Scottish Lodges, and the evolution of what would become modern 'Freemasonry', in the Early part of the 18th Century was more widespread, and more well-established and identifiable in Scotland than in England. These early Scottish Lodges boasted long and well-documented histories. When the 'Premier Grand Lodge' formed in London in 1717 with the only four existing lodges at that time, Scotland had perhaps about 30+ Lodges all spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the main burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunfermline, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, Dunblane and in rural Ayrshire even one as far north as Inverness.

These early Scottish Lodges were mainly Craft Lodges, 'Incorporations of Masons' composed of working masons and were in most cases, part of the established fabric of the towns of Scotland, they were regulated like the rest of the Incorporations and trades. They were in mostly in the main Royal Burghs of Scotland like Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling and the other towns which had their established Guildries and 'Incorporated trades' – Goldsmiths, Hammermen, Weavers, Baxters, Bonnetmakers, Tailors and many others, Edinburgh had 15 trades, Glasgow 12, Dundee 9 (*they also had the 3 United Trades of Masons, Wrights and Slaiters*)¹.

¹ Annette Smith, Three United Trades of Dundee, Abertay Historical Society, Publication 26, 1987



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In the 16th and 17th centuries they obtained charters or 'Seals of Cause' from the Local authorities, the Incorporation of Wrights and Masons of Edinburgh received their 'Seal of Cause' in October 1475, they later became known as Mary's Chapel². A charter was issued by King James VI of Scotland in 1592 to the '*Masons, Wrights and Slaiters*' of Dundee giving them the rights to elect a deacon³. A strange and unique document which has no equal as most of the other Lodges were chartered by the Burgh authorities under 'Seals of Cause'. There is no evidence that this 'Royal Charter' was ever implemented in Dundee as there was much civil upheaval and waves of plagues at the time so maybe it was just forgotten, as we find Dundee applying for a charter in 1628, which was refused and then they applied for another charter in 1659, which was successful when an 'Act of Council' from the local authorities to elect a deacon and formulate laws was finally granted⁴.

The Incorporation of Masons in Glasgow (The Lodge of Glasgow) received its seal of cause in October 1551⁵. The Lodge of Aberdeen was issued with its 'Seal of Charter' from the local magistrates in 1527, and again in 1541⁶, and, like the case of Dundee, incorporated other building trades as well, forming a sort of Territorial Lodge. From the History of the Lodge of Edinburgh it is mentioned that in 1590 'Patrick Copland of Udaught in Kincardineshire, was appointed "*Wardane and Justice over the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine*".⁷

As to the Kilwinning Lodge (Mother Kilwinning) the beginnings of that Lodge go way back into the mists of time, mentioned in 1598 it had become one of the three Lodges mentioned in the 'Schaw Statutes' of that year⁸. Another of the old Scottish Lodges which was in existence in the 17th Century was that of Aitchison's Haven, a lodge not established in one of the great towns or burghs of Scotland but in a small harbour on the North Sea coast near Prestonpans, about 12 miles from Edinburgh, it cannot be found on modern maps but is mentioned on the 1662-5 Blaeu Atlas Map⁹, and on Roy's Military Map of 1747-1755 as 'Morrison's Haven'. The earliest Book of this Lodge is designated as '*The Buik of the Actis and Ordinans of the Nobile*

² Edinburgh Trades Website. Incorporation of Wrights and Masons.

³ Dundee City Archives. Also, registered in SRO, PS. 1/63, ff.208r.

⁴ *Register of Deeds of the Burgh Court of Dundee. Vol. 26, [p.p. 903, 904 and 905]*

⁵ The Lodge of Glasgow, St John, 3^{bis}. P.27

⁶ Notes on the Early History of the Lodge of Aberdeen 1^{ter}. A.J. Miller, Aberdeen University Press, 1919, p. 11.

⁷ Ibid. p.11. Also, History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel No.1). Lyon, David Murray, 1900, pp. 4 & 5.

⁸ Masons & Masonry, Selected Articles from the Grand Lodge of Scotland Yearbooks 1953 to 1972, Lodge Mother Kilwinning No.0, George Draffen, p.154.

⁹ National Libraries of Scotland, *Blaeu Atlas Maior 1662-5, Vol. 6. Lothian and Linlithqvo.*



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Maisters and Fellows of craft of the Ludg of Aitcheson's heavine'', and contains a "catalogue of the names of the Fellows of Craft that ar presently in the Zeair of God, 1598"¹⁰. The minutes of this Lodge extend up to 1764. The Lodge was declared dormant in 1852.

By the end of the 17th century Scottish Lodges were, mainly of these 'Operative Lodges', embedded within the 'Incorporations of Masons' – the names of the various Lodges reflected this fact, The Lodge of Edinburgh was part of the 'Incorporation of Mary's Chapel' – the Lodge in Montrose, which began in 1713 was entitled the "*Honourable Fraternity and Incorporation of Freemasons at Montrose.*"¹¹ Likewise, in neighbouring Brechin when they started their Lodge in 1714 they also called their Lodge '*The Honourable Fraternity of Meassons of the Lodge of Brechin*'¹². Over time these too began admitting non-operatives.

In Glasgow, there is a co-existence of the "Incorporation of Masons in Glasgow" and the Lodge of Glasgow (*now Lodge of Glasgow St John No.3bis.*) The Incorporation was composed of Freemen, and the Lodge of all members of the building craft, including "The Freemen". The Deacon of the Incorporation was also the master of the Lodge¹³. In the History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No.1 up to the beginning of the 18th century, it is recorded that the master burgesses were the dominant power within the Lodge, only on rare occasions admitting craftsmen below the rank of employer. For a while, between the end of the 17th Century and the start of the 18th we read that the Lodge made 'enactments' against the encroachment of the Journeymen, (*the workmen, or the employees*) obviously, the journeymen were looking for more 'liberty' and a voice in the administration and the disbursement of funds to the poor, something to which they were contributing but had no say. A breakup that would result in the formation of the Lodge of Journeymen in 1707.

The regulation of these mason trades and the early operative lodges in Scotland had begun from as early as the end of the 16th Century, when the King's '*Master of Works*', William Schaw of Sauchie laid down the first statutes and rules for the

¹⁰ Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book, 1981, pp 58-68, The Minute Book of the Lodge of Aitcheson's Haven, 1598-1764, Late Bro R.E. Wallace James. (Article taken from Vol. XXIV of AQC Lodge No.2076, 1911.

¹¹ Lodge of Montrose/Montrose Kilwinning Minute Books.

¹² History of Lodge St Ninian No.66, Brechin – the First Minute Book (*the Hairy Book*).

¹³ The Lodge of Glasgow. St John, 3 bis. P.27



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operative masons in the various Lodges in Scotland. This is the format which the Lodges in Scotland regulated their members and set their rules. Also, as we have seen they were also controlled in the Royal Burghs by the Burgesses and the town authorities along with the other Incorporations and trades.

During the 17th Century – more especially the second half, the Lodges started to admit non-operatives, to begin with, there is the admittance of notaries (lawyers, writers) to act as clerks and to write the minutes, then as the century progressed some local gentry were admitted, maybe to act as a patron to the Lodge, then slowly over the later part of that Century, merchants, shopkeepers, watchmakers, other tradesmen, were admitted, the reason why they admitted these ‘gentlemen’, ‘geometric’ or Theoretical ‘speculative’ masons, is somewhat unknown.

The Lodge of Kilwinning had ‘hereditary’ connections with the Montgomery family from the early 16th Century. John, Earl of Cassilis, was elected ‘deacon’ of the Lodge in 1672. The Lodge of Edinburgh had admitted non-operative masons from as early as 1634 when they admitted Lord Alexander, Viscount Canada, some histories credit him with founding a colony and a Lodge in Canada on the banks of the St Lawrence River. There is also a record of another ‘honorary’ gentleman in the name of John Boswell of Auckinleck in about 1600. In 1641, whilst the Scottish Army was encamped at Newcastle members of the Lodge of Edinburgh admitted Sir Robert Moray. Another early member of the Lodge of Edinburgh, who was also present with the Scottish army at Newcastle was John Mylne (*made Fellow Craft in October 1633, Deacon of the Lodge and Warden in 1636*)¹⁴, a mason and ‘*King’s Master Gunner at the Castle of Edinburgh*’ appointed by King Charles II in 1646, he was also ‘*Principal Master Mason*’, and ‘*Captain and Master of Workmen and Pioneers*’,¹⁵ He is also mentioned in Dundee as one of the masons who petitioned the Convention of Royal Burghs for a charter to allow the Masons and Wrights to choose a Deacon and form an ‘Incorporation’ in Dundee¹⁶.

His family had hailed from Dundee, his father, another ‘John Myln’ was master of the Lodge of Scone & Perth and had built the first stone bridge over the River Tay at Perth in the early part of the 17th century (*washed away by a flood in 1621*). This family claimed the unique title of having provided 5 generations of ‘*Master Masons*

¹⁴ History of the Lodge of Edinburgh No.1, p.99

¹⁵ The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland and their Works, Robert Scott Mylne, 1893, pp.141-142

¹⁶ The Three United Trades of Dundee, Annett M. Smith, Abertay Historical Society, 1987 p.48.



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to the Crown of Scotland'. His grandfather was Robert Mylne, Provost of Dundee 1544-1548¹⁷.

The Lodge of Aberdeen had admitted about 17 non-operatives by 1670, those included Harry Elphinstone, Tutor of Airth, Collector of the King's Customs at Aberdeen, Measson, and Master of the Honorable Lodge of Aberdein; James Anderson, Glassier and measson, and writer of the Mark Book, Maister of the Lodge in 1688 and 1694; The Lord Pitsligo; Meason; Mr William Frasser, minister of Slains and Meason; William Rickard; Merchant & Meason and Treasurer of the Lodge. Also, The Earls of Findlater, Dunfermline, and Errol. This is the earliest recorded patronage of the lodges by the aristocratic classes in Aberdeen¹⁸. Over the years into the 18th Century the Lodge of Aberdeen became a typical 'mixed' Lodge of operative and 'gentlemen/speculative Freemasons.

The same could be said about Dundee, the earliest mention of an 'Operative Lodge' is in 1536 with the 'Lady Luge of Dundee' and again mentioned in 1560 as 'ye ancient luge', and of course the masons in Dundee are mentioned in the 1592 King James VI charter. Also mention of the Dundee Lodge being summoned by William Schaw to a meeting in St Andrew's in 1599, the Lodge was also one of the signatories of the 1628 'Sinclair' letter. The first recorded minute of the Lodge was in 1659 as *'The Lodge of Dundee'*. By 1659, they had only admitted one local landowner, Patrick Kyd of Craigie in that year, we read that he was elected Deacon in 1677¹⁹. The Lodge remained mostly composed of operative masons until the start of the 18th century when more gentleman masons were admitted and the Lodge became more of a mixed membership of gentlemen and operative masons. However, something happened between 1735 and 1745 when it divided up into factions, one being mentioned as Dundee Kilwinning, and then in 1745 two Lodges applied for Charters from the Grand Lodge of Scotland – the present Operative Mason Lodge of Dundee No. 47 and the Ancient Lodge of Dundee No.49.

¹⁷ Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee 1513-1886, Dundee Town Council 1887, p.312.

¹⁸ Notes on the Early History and Records of the Lodge of Aberdeen, A.L. Miller, 1919, pp.19-23

¹⁹ The Three United Trades of Dundee, Annett M. Smith, Abertay Historical Society, 1987 p.55.



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Existing Lodges at the end of the 17th Century.

Year	Lodge Name	Location	Current Number	Present at Founding of Grand Lodge
Before 1598	Mother Kilwinning	Kilwinning	0	F
Before 1598	Lodge of Edinburgh	Edinburgh	1	F
1536	1536 <i>'The Lady Luge of Dundee'</i> from 1560 <i>'ye Ancient Lodge of Dundee'</i> - from 1599 <i>'The Lodge of Dundee'</i> – circa 1741 <i>'Dundee Kilwinning?'</i> - From 1745 - Lodge Operative No.47 & Lodge Ancient No.49.	Dundee		F
Before 1598	Melrose	Melrose	1 ²	
Before 1670	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1 ³	F
1677	Canongate Kilwinning (<i>Vernon Kilwinning (Edinburgh St Giles merged with it in 1779)</i>)	Canongate/Edinburgh	2	F
Before 1599	Aitcheson's Haven (<i>ceased 1764</i>)	<i>Various inc. Mussleburgh, Prestonpans & Aitcheson's Haven)</i>		
Before 1658	Scone & Perth	Perth	3	
1658	Lodge of Kirkcaldie	Kirkcaldy	72	F
Before 1628	The Lodge of Glasgow St John	Glasgow	3bis	
Before 1736	Glasgow Kilwinning	Glasgow	4	F
Before 1678	Old Inverness Kilwinning St John's	Inverness	6	F
From 1688	Canongate & Leith, Leith & Canongate	Edinburgh	5	F
Before 1695	Hamilton Kilwinning	Hamilton	7	F
Before 1695	The Lodge of Dunblane	Dunblane	9	
From 1687	Dumfries Kilwinning	Dumfries	53	
Before 1600	St John Kilwinning	Haddington	57	
Before 1654	Ancient Brazen	Linlithgow	17	F
Before 1698	St John Dunfermline	Dunfermline	26	F
From 1691	St Cuthbert's Kilwinning	Kirkcudbright	41	
From 1687	Kilmolymock	Elgin	45	

1701 to 1717.

This period covers a big upheaval in Scottish History and it is interesting to consider the situation of the Scottish Lodges in the context of the momentous changes taking place within Scotland during the first half of the 18th Century. Up until 1707, Scotland was still an independent country with its own parliament, its own courts and legal structure, its own 'Established' Church, that of the 'Presbyterian faith' which dominated most of the country, especially the Central belt and Southern



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Scotland, there was also many people of the 'Episcopalian Church', mainly concentrated in the North-eastern counties, and the Catholic Faith was predominant in the Highlands and Western Isles. Scotland also had its own Educational structure with four universities. But, Scotland, although in many respects still an 'independent country' was also part of a 'joint monarchy' with England and Wales. With the union of the Crowns in 1606 when James VI of Scotland succeeded to the Crown of England much of the control of laws, policy etc., emanated from the Royal Court in London and heavily influenced Scottish affairs.

The Treaty of Union in 1707 was a watershed in Scottish history, the formation of a new partnership with England, a new powerful political entity – The United Kingdom of Great Britain. The Scottish parliament came to an end and full political power moved down to London. In 1707 Daniel Defoe said of Edinburgh, during the Union Talks as "Slavery to the English, running away with the crown, taking away the nation' and that the Atmosphere in Edinburgh was very tense. The Duke of Hamilton commented – *'And so the darkest day in Scotland's history has finally arrived. The point of no return has been reached, and nothing is left to us of Scotland's sovereignty, nor her honour or dignity or name.'*²⁰

There was still the painful and difficult re-adjustment from an independent country to a junior member of the new political entity called "Great Britain", laws being made in London by the unified parliament that were not always conducive to Scottish likes. Also, during that period Scotland and its people were trying to catch up with the new ideas and thoughts that were spreading up from England, Newtonian Science and the other advances from academics and members of the 'Royal Society' the spread of a new 'industrial' age, the prospect of trade with the colonies in North America and the Caribbean. Many Scots willing to embrace the new situation especially the merchants and shipmaster of the trading burghs of Scotland, seeing massive prospects for trade, also the added protection of their ships by the powerful Royal Navy. The Capitol, Edinburgh, had however, lost its place as the heart and seat of the Scottish Parliament, its power had diminished, for the second time in its history, power had moved from Edinburgh to London, first in 1606 when King James VI became James I of England, and now with the union of the Parliament in 1707. On both occasions, Scots nobility, had moved with

²⁰ Clerk History, 170



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the power to London. Taking with them the seeds of Scottish Lodges and Scottish 'Masonry'.

Scotland in the early 18th Century had a largely autocratic class, most of the 150 or so peerage families were interconnected by marriage and had large family and clan groupings – with many in the middle or lower income groups, they could claim cousin-ship with the noble lords at the top of the social class and structure and forming political and social relationships. They also mirrored the political and religious tensions and groupings of the times. They encompassed the mainly Protestant, Whig, Hanoverian supporting nobility of the Lowlands and West Coast, there was, still, the great Clans of the Highlands and Gaelic Western Isles, Catholic, some Protestant, some Episcopalian, many devoted to the old Ancient Royal Stuart lineage and supported the 'King over the water'. There was also the largely Non-juring Episcopalian nobility and grouping of the North-Eastern part of Scotland, the Earls of Airlie, Strathmore, Panmure, The Gordons, the Erskines, Grahams and others, mostly non- juring Episcopalian, a church which still considered the Exiled Stuart dynasty as the head of their church.

Edinburgh at the time was the winter quarters of the wealthiest Scots landowners, they all lived 'cheek by jowel' with lawyers, ministers, doctors, academics in the cramped tenements of the Royal Mile, stretching down from its ancient castle, down a backbone of rock to the Palace of Holyrood. Many had been educated in one of Scotland's four universities, and also on the Continent at the Dutch Universities, there was a unique cross-fertilization of ideas and manners in old Edinburgh. There a predominantly Presbyterian – Calvinistic society prevailed, however there were a good many Episcopalian aristocrats mixed in, especially those from the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland, many who were members of Lodges there. It was said that Edinburgh was a friendly and cultured town, with something of a French atmosphere about it. The Scots – noted a London Society hostess, Mrs. Elizabeth Montague "live in ye French Way". There was even more resentment and opposition when in 1714, after the death of Queen Anne, the last Protestant Stuart monarchy, the crown was settled upon the Protestant German Hanoverian line with George I. The accession of The House of Hanover was 'noted' by the Lodge of Edinburgh No.1, but it did not commemorate the event. It declared an 'amnesty' to the Journeymen of the Lodge who had 'deserted it' also it kept alive the embers of discord and it reserved for reasons of a more aggressive means against the 'Journeyman Lodge'.



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At the start of the eighteenth century more Lodges were beginning to emerge, between 1700 and 1717 (*when London allegedly formed the first Grand Lodge*), about 9 more Scottish Lodges appear in the list, giving Scotland over 30 Lodges, and an already well established Lodge structure, degree working and indeed a long and documented history.

New Lodges from 1700 to 1717.

Year	Lodge Name	Location	Current No.	Present at Founding of Grand Lodge
1701	The Lodge of Kelso	Kelso	58	
1702	Lodge of Haughfoot	Haughfoot, Scottish Borders		
From 1703	St Andrew	Banff	52	
From 1707	The Lodge of Journeymen Masons	Edinburgh	8	F
From 1708	Ancient Stirling	Stirling	30	
1713	The Lodge of Montrose (<i>Lodge of Montrose from 1713, joined with Lodge Montrose Kilwinning (1745) in 1747 to have united Lodge of Montrose Kilwinning</i>)	Montrose	15	F
1714	St Ninian	Brechin	66	
1714	St Brides at Douglas	Douglas, Lanarkshire		
1716	Peebles Kilwinning	Peebles	24	F
1717	St John	Lesmahago	20	F

Of these early 18th Century Lodges one which could be highlighted, was the Lodge of Haughfoot, begun in 1702 and composed of local gentlemen from the local estates of Torsonce, Philiphaugh and Galashiels – the Scott, Young and Pringle families, many of which were not operative masons, but landowners, speculative or ‘gentleman’ freemasons. Men like John Hoppringle of that Ilk and Sir James Scott of Gala, Hoppringle’s Brother-in-Law, whose father Sir Hugh Scott had suffered great persecution in the political troubles of the 1680’s, but after the accession of William of Orange, his lands and barony were confirmed by Royal Charter in 1692, he served as MP for Roxburghshire in 1689-1702, at the outbreak of the 1715 Jacobite uprising and presided over a meeting of Selkirkshire lairds to provide horses and other equipment for a defence against the enemy (i.e. the Jacobites)²¹.

²¹ Stewart, Trevor, Memorials of the Haughfoot Lodge. Septentrione Books, 2009, pp14-15



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The period between the 1715 Uprising and the Formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736.

The period from the ending of the first Jacobite uprising in 1715 until the founding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736 is an interesting but complex period in the evolution of Scottish 'Speculative' Freemasonry and the emergence of new Lodges. About 16 plus Lodges are identified as being started between 1717 and 1736, some chartered by Mother Kilwinning, others just forming themselves or obtaining charters from a neighbouring Lodge²².

From 1717 to 1736

Year	Lodge Name	Location	Current No.	Present at Founding of Grand Lodge of Scotland
From 1720	Old St John	Lanark	21	F
From 1720	St Andrew	St Andrews	25	
From 1724	Dalkeith Kilwinning	Dalkeith	10	F
From 1725	St John (Lodge of Maybole)	Ayrshire (Maybole)	11	F
Circa 1725	Lodge of Biggar	Biggar, Lanarkshire	167	F
From 1726	Dumbarton Kilwinning	Dumbarton	18	
From 1728	The Lodge of Glasgow St Mungo's	Glasgow	27	F
1728	Greenock Kilwinning	Greenock	12	F
1728	Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock	Edinburgh		
1729	Torphichen Kilwinning	Linlithgowshire	13	
1729	Edinburgh Kilwinning (ceased 1745)	Edinburgh		F
1729	Kilwinning Scots Arms	Edinburgh		F
1734	St John Kilwinning	Kilmarnock	22	
1734	The Lodge of Holyrood House (St Luke)	Edinburgh	44	
1735	Forfar Kilwinning	Forfar	90	
From 1735	St John Kilwinning	Kirkintilloch	28	F
From 1736	St John (Old Lodge of Falkirk)	Stirlingshire (Falkirk)	16	F
1736	Coupar o' Fife	Cupar	19	F
1736	Leith Kilwinning	Leith		
1736	Dunse	Duns	23	F
1736	St Mary	Wishaw	31	
1736	St John	Selkirk	32	F
1736	Kirkwall Kilwinning	Kirkwall, Orkneys	38 ²	

Did the establishment of the first 'Grand Lodge' in London in 1717, have any impact on Scottish Lodges? probably not, there is no mention in the Scottish Lodge records of that event, did it have anything to do with the politics of the period, considering

²² my calculations are taken from the list of Lodges in the Grand Lodge year books – of those still in existence – also counting other Lodges of the period, which are no longer in existence, or those who merged with other Lodges. It has to be admitted that this list is in no way a complete list of all the lodges that existed in Scotland at that time.



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that this happened just a couple of years after the 1715 uprising. Was the establishment of this new London centered Grand Lodge an attempt to establish a Whig 'Hanoverian' type of Freemasonry in opposition to a predominantly Stuart, Scottish, Tory type of Freemasonry?

In exploring this question, it is necessary to look at what is happening within the Scottish Lodges during the years 1715 to 1736, how they began, who was involved, and what their political and religious backgrounds were and what influence and power they had at that time within Scottish society. There is also evidence from the Lodge records and histories of the emergence of a more recognisable form of what we now know as 'Modern, Speculative Freemasonry'. From the Scottish records, it seems that there was a radical change happening from about the end of the 1715 uprising/rebellion through to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736. In the existing pre-1700 'Schaw' type Operative/Incorporated Trade Lodges of the burghs, there is evidence of more and more 'gentlemen – speculative' freemasons joining the Lodges, in larger numbers, like in the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel No.1), the Lodge of Dundee and the other old Lodges in the Burghs of Scotland. As can be seen from the above list, more and more non-operative lodges are forming and entering 'gentlemen' masons. This is a time when there was no Scottish Grand Lodge to monitor or control the setting up of these Lodges, they either started themselves or obtained a charter from a local established Lodge, in some cases that Lodge was Mother Kilwinning, but not always. Some Lodges did not obtain a charter from Kilwinning, but incorporated the name – to give it a sense of Age – of History. Lodges like Forfar Kilwinning, or Montrose Kilwinning, which have no proof of being chartered by Mother Kilwinning, they just incorporated that name into their title. Indeed, the Lodge at Montrose first began as an operative Lodge, and did not become Montrose Kilwinning until 1747 when it merged with another Montrose Lodge – Entitled Montrose Kilwinning which had obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1745.

In the History of Lodge Dumbarton Kilwinning No.18, it is stated that *they did not receive a 'Charter' from 'Mother Kilwinning'. The 'proper documents' submitted to Grand Lodge in 1738, probably included a working letter of authority or warrant from Mother Kilwinning²³.*

²³ The History of Dumbarton Kilwinning Lodge No.18. David A.L. Wilson, 1998



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The existing fragments of minutes and other information of the Lodge of Dundee from 1733 indicate quite a mix of personalities on both the Hanoverian and Jacobite sides, the Caledonian Mercury of Dec 28, 1733 records the following *“Yesterday being the anniversary of St John, the Society of Freemasons here met the Right Hon. The Lord Colvil²⁴, being master of the Lodge, who with a numerous appearance of gentlemen, marched in a regular body with white aprons and gloves, to the Lodge, and as they passed the Guard the military gave them the compliment of rested fire locks.”* History of Mary’s Chapel²⁵.

The Lodge of Dundee record other such names of local landowners, merchants, ship masters and other non-operative masons like Lord John Colvill, Capt James Abercrombie, Fotheringham of Ballindean, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, and Lord Blantyre

From the histories of some of the Lodges formed at that time.

Lodge St John Kilwinning Kilmarnock, No.22. The petition to form the Lodge was signed by Lord Kilmarnock in November 1734, “Masons belonging to the said Worshipfull and most Ancient Lodge of Kilwinning”²⁶. Members of this Lodge show divided loyalties at that time – Lord Kilmarnock being William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, Master of the Lodge from 1734-1741, and again in 1744, he was then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from 1742 to 1743. He supported the cause of ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’ in 1745 and was executed at Tower Hill in August of 1746.

From the History of the Old Lodge of Falkirk (now St. John No.16) - Lord Kilmarnock was also a member of the Lodge of Falkirk, Edinburgh Kilwinning and Mother Kilwinning.

Also, mentioned in the history of this Lodge is the admittance, by Kilmarnock, of Alexander, The Earl of Eglington (Alexander Montgomery, 10th Earl - he became Grand Master of Scotland, 1750-1751 but was shot dead by an excise officer by the name of Mungo Campbell in October 1769.

²⁴ John Colville, 6th Lord Colville of Culross, born 1690, son of Alexander Colville of Kincardine and Mary Erskine. He fought at the siege of Cartagena in 1741 and died there on 20th April 1741

²⁵ The Dundee Lodge: The Eighteenth-Century Evidence. S.J.A. Clelland, 2016

²⁶ Drury, Stephen. Lodge St John Kilwinning Kilmarnock, No.22. GLS Year Book 1993. P87.



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Lodge Kilwinning (Mother Kilwinning No.0)

Prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Mother Kilwinning was as near to a Grand Lodge as Scotland had during that period, they chartered new Lodges, but unlike a 'Grand Lodge', did not extract regular fees, nor set down rules and regulations, nor controlled the activities of her daughter lodges. Some of her daughter Lodges even chartered their own Lodges. The Kilwinning Lodge cherished its long history and important place in the Scottish Masonic World. It was at the founding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736, but fell out with it in 1740 regarding its numbering and for the rest of the 18th Century went its own way and resumed chartering Lodges. Kilwinning and its Lodges did not fully come under the umbrella and authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland until 1807. Today it is a Province in its own right, with the Master of Kilwinning as its Provincial Grand Master, and under the terms of the accord with Grand Lodge the Grand Bible Bearer is a Lodge Kilwinning Man.

The Formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland 1736

The fact that Scotland did not form a Grand Lodge until 1736, after both England (1717?) and Ireland (1725), maybe highlighted the '*Individual and Independent*' nature of the Scottish Lodges, and not finding a necessity of such a body. It fell to 4 Edinburgh Lodges, the more fashionable Edinburgh Lodges, those which had a 'majority' of 'Gentlemen' or 'Speculative' members. They were the Lodge of Edinburgh No.1, Canongate Kilwinning No.2, Leith Kilwinning and Kilwinning Scots Arms and they made the first steps towards forming a Grand Lodge in 1735. Invitations went out to the 100 Scottish Lodge in existence at the time, but only 33 of those Lodges were represented at the inaugural meeting in 1736, of the others, they were either not fully supportive with its concepts and preferred to remain independent or, as in the case of Lodge Aitchison's Haven, the members had had a disagreement regarding representation and agreed not to attend²⁷. Another Lodge which did not attend was the Lodge of Dunblane according to the minutes "*the Lodge being convened and taking into their serious consideration, that a considerable time ago remonstrance's were made by the four lodges in Edinburgh, to this lode and other Lodges in the Kingdom in order to the choosing of a Grand Master and on account of that letter not coming to hand till after that day and the*

²⁷ Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book, 1986, Historical Sketch 1736-1986, p.73.



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indisposition of the master in 1736 and the neglect of the masters thereafter in sending their deputed to annual meetings, the clerk was appointed to extract this act and commission". The Lodge of Dunblane did not apply for a charter until 1760.²⁸

At the first meeting, Lodges were not numbered, this did not happen until 1737 when a roll was drawn up, Lodges were asked, that when they attended, to ensure that their representatives brought proof of the 'age' of the Lodge, this to be in the form of documents and artefacts to establish their 'lineage' and 'antiquity'. Unlike the Premier Grand Lodge in London, where they could control the numbering of the Lodges from day one, the Grand Lodge in Scotland could not, as there were many lodges much older than Grand Lodge itself. It was accepted that the two oldest were Lodge Kilwinning (Mother Kilwinning) and the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), each claiming to be the oldest, Mary's Chapel produced the oldest minute dated July 1599, whilst Mother Kilwinning said they had lost their earliest minute, but could produce many mentions in contemporary early Scottish History, like their mention in the Schaw Statutes of 1599 as Kilwinning being the 'heid and second Luge of Scotland'²⁹.

At the first numbering meeting, Mary's Chapel was given number 1, and (Mother) Kilwinning No.2 and Canongate Kilwinning No.3. Mother Kilwinning had given a charter to Canongate Kilwinning in 1677, thus dating it senior to that Lodge. Following the publication of the roll, there was a rush from the other Scottish Lodges to join, each producing documents etc., of the age of the Lodge, and therefore there resulted a jostle to prove an early foundation and claim a lower, more senior number. In the current list of Lodges and their numbers, there are several anomalies – there are three No. 1's – Edinburgh, Melrose and Aberdeen, two number 3's Lodge Scone and Perth and The Lodge of Glasgow. This reflects the peculiar nature of Scottish Freemasonry and the difficult nature of proving and establishing the age and seniority of the Lodges.

As newer Lodges became formed and applied to Grand Lodge for charters, they could be given the next number. However there still existed independent Lodges throughout Scotland who remained so, like the Lodge in Glamis (now No.99) which

²⁸ History, Lodge of Dunblane No.IX

²⁹ Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book, 1986, Appendix II, Schaw Statute of 1599. P.89.



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was formed in 1738 but did not apply for a charter until 1765, Lodge St Ninian (now No.66) in Brechin which had begun in about 1714 but did not apply for a charter until much later in the century.

But there is evidence at that time of the intention and desire by Lodges to come under the control and protection of Grand Lodge, this intention being laid out in the words of the resolution of the Montrose Masons of the Lodge 'Entitled Montrose Kilwinning' in January 1745 *'to become a branch of Grand Lodge... and thus benefit from the advantages that would accrue, and give their indigent brethren a right to their charity.'*³⁰

But all was still not well with regards to Lodge Kilwinning, their position, and number within the new Grand Lodge of Scotland structure. There was a disagreement and in 1743 Lodge Kilwinning (the Mother Lodge of Scotland) withdrew and resumed its old historic roll of again chartering new Lodges, this state of affairs continued into the early 19th Century with the Grand Lodge of Scotland and Mother Kilwinning each pursuing parallel but independent paths, and ignoring each other. In this way, the Lodges in Scotland existed either as part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland structure, or, as independent Lodges until the end of the Century when with the upheaval of the French Revolution and the requirements and repercussions of the 1799 'Unlawful Societies' Act brought about the necessity of Lodges to come under the control and authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and for all Lodges to acknowledge it as the 'Supreme' authority in Scotland. The split with Lodge (Mother) Kilwinning and other Kilwinning Lodges was settled in 1807 and the final integration of all the Lodges in Scotland under the authority and control of the Grand Lodge of Scotland could take place and the final 'numbering' of Scottish Lodges, and those under the Scottish Constitution abroad be established at the numbering list of Lodges that we have today.

The Early degrees and the introduction of the 3rd Degree

The Scottish Lodges at that time recognised a two-degree system - that of Apprentice and Fellow Craft. The oldest Ritual being Scottish that based on the Edinburgh Register House Manuscript of 1696. The 'Mason word' was the only secret alluded to in the minutes of Mary's Chapel, or in other Lodges like Kilwinning,

³⁰ Lodge Entitled Montrose Kilwinning, Minutes 1745.



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Aitcheson's Haven and Dunblane³¹. Liberty to 'give the mason word' was the principle point in the dispute between Mary's Chapel and the Journeymen's Lodge in 1715, and only settled by 'Decreet arbitral'³². From the 'Haughfoot Lodge' of 1707 the word was accompanied by a grip. Also from the Lodge of Melrose in 1764 it was referred to "*That the Mason Word be administered in a simple way and manner, free of everything sinful and superstitious, only word, sign and grip and some simple questions to distinguish a mason from another man*"³³.

The earliest mention of a 3rd Degree was by Lodge Dumbarton Kilwinning in 1726³⁴, Greenock Kilwinning in 1728, Lodge Kilwinning in 1735, Canongate Kilwinning in 1736 and the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1738.³⁵

The Degree as worked by the Lodge of Dundee in 1727

A form of the Scottish Two-Degree appeared in an article in the Scots Magazine for 1755, regarding a 'Masonic Degree' as worked in Dundee in 1727. It clearly details a form of a 'two-degree' ritual, based on a similar format to the Edinburgh House Register MS. The article, is in the form of a dialogue between two people, and is related by a man who had undergone the degree and wanted to tell of his experience of how he became a 'Mason'

It concerns the ceremony of imparting the oath, the word and other secrets of the craft.

'Concerning the oath After one comes in at the door, he that keeps the door, looses (sic) the garter of his right-leg stocking, folds up the knee of his breeches, and requires him to deliver any metal thing he has upon him. He is made to kneel on the right knee, bare; then the square is put three times round his body and applied to his breast, the open compasses pointed to his breast, and his bare elbow on the Bible with his hand lifted up; and he swears, "As I shall answer before God at the great day, and this Company, I shall heal and conceal, or not divulge and make known the secrets of the Mason-word, (Here one is taken bound, not to write them on paper, parchment, timber, stone, sand, snow, &c.) under the pain of having my tongue taken out from beneath my chowks, and my heart out from beneath my left oxter, and my body buried within the sea-mark, where it ebbs and flows twice in the twenty four hours."

³¹ History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel No.1). Lyon, David Murray, 1900, p.22.

³² Ibid. p.22

³³ Ibid. p.22

³⁴ David A. Wilson, History of Dumbarton Kilwinning Lodge No.18. GLS Year Book 2003. P.112.

³⁵ Trevor Stewart, Desaugliers Part 2, Ashlar Magazine No.33, Jan 2008, p.16



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Immediately after that oath, the administrator of it says, "You sat down a cowan, I take you up a mason." -- when I was taken under that oath, I knew not what these secrets were which I was not to divulge, having had no information before. One person in the Lodge instructed me a little about their secrets the same day that I entered, and was called my author; and another person in the Lodge, whom I then chused to be my instructor till that time twelve-month, many called my intender; ---- There is a yearly imposing of that oath in admissions among the said craft through the land on John's day, as it is termed, being the 27th of December.

After the oath, a word in the scriptures was shown me, which, said one, is the mason-word. The word is in I Kings vii,21. They say Boas is the mason-word, and Jachin a fellow-craft-word. The former is shewn to an entered prentice after he has sworn the oath; and the latter is shewn to one that has been a prentice at least for a year, when he is admitted to a higher degree in their lodge, after he has sworn the oath again, or declared his approbation of it.

Of their secrets. First, then, three chalk lines being drawn on the floor, about an equal distance, as at A.B and C: the master of the Lodge stands at P., and the fellow-crafts, with the wardens and entered apprentices, on the master-mason's left hand at ff and the last entered prentice at p.

There follows a full report of the ritual of admitting a Mason, the steps taken, the words spoken, the Key of the Lodge as being 'A well hung tongue' – the signs, tokens and words. The Five Fellowcrafts and seven entered apprentices that make a just and perfect lodge, where the mason word is given – the 'five points' and many more details of a Scottish two-degree ceremony.³⁶

This seems to be a variation of the Edinburgh Register House and Airlie (1710) Manuscripts of the working of a degree ceremony. The estates of the Earls of Airlie, The Ogilvie Family is situated only a few miles north of Dundee and the family had strong connections with the town.

Scotland, Scottish Lodges and the formation of the 'Premier' Grand Lodge in London.

The new Grand Lodge of London & Westminster was, according to many masonic historians, formed in 1717, heralding a new phase in the evolving history of speculative Freemasonry begins. Did this have any impact on Scotland and the Scottish Lodges, initially, probably not, there is no mention in Scottish Lodges of this 'event'. Formal connections with the English Grand Lodge did not happen until 1772 when a letter was received from the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) with

³⁶ Scots Magazine, March 1755. Vol. xviii. Pp 132-7. The Mason's Confession, commonly called The Dundee Manuscript, attributed to the year 1727.



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a copy of a resolution that they had adopted *“That it is in the opinion of the Grand Lodge that a brotherly connection and correspondence with R.W. Grand Lodge of Scotland will be found productive of honour and advantage to the fraternity in General.”*³⁷

However, there were other, connections with Freemasonry in England, on a more personal level, consisting of the probably interconnections of Scottish nobility, politicians and academics, and their counterparts in England. Interestingly, the formation of the new ‘Grand Lodge’ in London, was just two years after the Jacobite uprising in 1715 and only ten years after the dissolution of the Scottish Parliament and the formation of the new ‘Parliament of Great Britain.’ A time when a substantial number of Scottish Nobles and ‘new’ Scottish Members of Parliament settled in London. This is the second time that many Scottish nobles had settled in London, the first being in 1606 when many followed James VI to London when he succeeded Elizabeth I and became James I of England and VI of Scotland, both times giving London an infusion of Scottish ideas, thoughts and interactions with ‘Scottish’ ideas and possibly of Scottish Lodges! In 1641, there is the well documented admittance of Sir Robert Moray into the Lodge of Edinburgh at Newcastle, as mentioned above – a man who was part of the 1660 Gresham College Group that formed the ‘Royal Society of London.’

This was also the period when many Clubs, Societies, Coffee shops, and other places of meetings were all the rage in both London and Edinburgh, there was also the Royal Society in London, and the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh (later to become the Royal Society of Edinburgh) and other such academic institutions including the Universities, ample opportunities for the Aristocratic, academic and leading Scots Freemasons to mingle with their counterparts in London.

Some Scots members of the new ‘British’ Parliament were Scottish Freemasons - like Sir Samuel McLellan, Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1706 to 1708, who joined the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary’s Chapel in 1706, he had invested £500 sterling of his own money in the ‘Company of Scotland’ along with £3000 on behalf of the City of Edinburgh. He represented Edinburgh in the Royal Convention of Burghs and was a supporter of the proposed Union. In May 1708, he was chosen to be Edinburgh’s MP in the United Parliament but only held the position for a year, dying in

³⁷ The Grand Lodge of Scotland, Historical Sketch 1736-1986, Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book 1986.



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September 1709.³⁸ Like many of his fellow contributors he had invested in the Darien Scheme³⁹ and in supporting the Union of the Parliaments in 1707, the terms of the 'Union' would see him compensated for the losses incurred in the 'Darien scheme'. Another Scottish mason who was a member of the new Parliament, as member for Whithorn, was Sir John Clerk, 2nd Baronet of Penicuik (1675-1755) a man of letters and of the liberal arts and sciences who became vice-president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. In 1707, he was appointed as one of the Barons of Exchequer for Scotland (*he held this office until his death in 1755*), and was also one of the Commissioners for the Union (1707) he was admitted into the Lodge of Edinburgh No. 1 in January 1710.

Some of the 16 'Lords' of Scotland who became representative peers in Westminster were Scottish Freemasons like James Ogilvie, Earl of Findlater, a member of the Lodge of Aberdeen, he was a staunch supporter of the 'Union of 1707).

In examining the list of the early Grand Masters of the English and Scottish Grand Lodges, there are 'links with Scotland, 'links with knightly orders like the Order of the Thistle, The Royal Company of Archers, the sovereign's personal bodyguard in Scotland and 'links with Scientific societies like the Royal Society in London and the Philosophical Society in Edinburgh.

The Scottish Aristocrats who became Grand Masters of England.

Francis Scott, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch, Grand Master of England 1723, he owned vast estates in the Scottish Borders, Scottish representative peer in the British Parliament, a member of the Royal Society and a Knight of the Thistle.

James Hamilton, 7th Earl of Abercorn, Scottish/Irish noble and member of the Royal Society.

James Lyon, 7th Earl of Strathmore, brother to the Jacobite 5th Earl who died at Sheriffmuir in 1715, he visited the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1733, he also was a member of the Royal Society.

³⁸ Samuel McClellan, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1706-1708, Unbound 1992. Richard, Torrance. (*Torrance speculates that Sir Samuel had a personal interest in the Union since 'he had already been found guilty of importing English cloth and, no doubt, had imported much more that had gone undetected'*)

³⁹ An attempt by Scotland to form a colony on the Isthmus of Panama in 1694, many scots had invested in the 'Company of Scotland' – the venture was a disaster with many deaths of the colonists, it is estimated that 25-50% of the wealth of Scotland was invested in this and the resultant loss precipitated the Union of the Parliaments in 1707.



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John Lindsay, 20th Earl of Crawford, GM of England 1734, member of the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1733 and was introduced into Freemasonry by his friend the 7th Earl of Strathmore, Crawford was also an 'assumed' member of Lodge Kilwinning Scots Arms, and mentioned as a member of Lodge Edinburgh Kilwinning. Joined Royal Society in 1732.

John Keith, 3rd Earl of Kintore, GM of England 1740, GM of Scotland 1738-1739, Past Master of the Lodge of Aberdeen, Also of Lodges of Edinburgh and Kilwinning Scots Arms.

James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton, GM of England 1741, and GM of Scotland 1739-40, member of the Scottish Lodge 'Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock'. Astronomer, president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh (president from 1737) also President of the Royal Society in 1764. In 1746, he visited France and was imprisoned in the 'Bastille' as a suspected Jacobite.

Thomas Lyon the 8th Earl of Strathmore also brother to the Jacobite 5th Earl, he became Grand Master of Scotland 1740-41 and became Grand Master of England in 1744, he also established the Lodge of Glamis (*No.99 Scottish Constitution*) in 1738, the Strathmore estates are at Glamis Castle in Angus.

Of course, the other obvious connection with The Premier Grand Lodge of England was Rev James Anderson, who compiled the Constitutions of the Premier Grand Lodge. As all Masonic historians know, he was from Aberdeen, his father being a member of the Scottish Craft. There is mention in the records of The Lodge of Aberdeen of "*James Anderson, Glassier and Measson and Wreatter of this book, 1670 and Maister of our lodge in the year of God 1688 and 1694.*"⁴⁰ The Grand Lodge of Scotland did purchase seven 'unbound' copies of Smith's small edition of the Constitutions in 1740 – "*the same to be stitched only, and clean paper interleaved therein, and to be given to the Secretary or Clerk, to be by them communicated to the Committee.*" (of Grand Lodge of Scotland.) This work was in its earlier years regarded by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as some sort of an authority on the subject.⁴¹

The visit of Desaugliers in 1720 and 1721

⁴⁰ Notes on the Early History and Records of the Lodge of Aberdeen 1^{ter.}, A.L. Miller, 1919, Aberdeen University Press.

⁴¹ History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel No.1). Lyon, David Murray, 1900, p.2.



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It is understood that he had been in Edinburgh for about six months prior to the visit to the Lodge, consulting on the new town water system a 'hydrostatick' engineer⁴². During his stay in Edinburgh he also made visits, along with John Campbell to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, to the Town of Haddington and to the village of Duns. Desaugliers was also made a Burgess and 'Guild Brother' of the Edinburgh, this was done 'gratis' in January of 1721⁴³. A Scottish way of thanking people who had given service to a Town or City.

During his time in the town, he also arranged a visit to the Lodge of Edinburgh accompanied by the Provost of Edinburgh John Campbell, George Preston and Hugh Hawthorn, Bailies and other men from the Town Council. Later in the month there were other 'supplications' from Edinburgh dignitaries, though not in front of Desaugliers, there were Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, Baronet; Robert Wightman, Dean of Guild, George Drummond, late Treasurer; Archibald Macaulay late Baillie there and Patrick Lindsay, merchant in Edinburgh, these three gentlemen future Lord Provosts of Edinburgh.⁴⁴

It is also known that he had been in Scotland the previous year – 1720 – on a visit to Dunfermline, again to advise on a new water system for that Town. It is also thought that whilst he was in that area he paid a visit to St Andrew's University on a matter of business for the Duke of Chandos. The Duke's second son, Henry, when he was only 11 years old, and visiting St Andrew's with his tutor Dr. Charles Stuart had 'got into some difficulty' and was 'extricated' from it by Dr. Stuart's friend Dr. Francis Pringle⁴⁵, a teacher there. Chandos wanted⁴⁵ to gift £1000 to the University to set up a 'chair' of Eloquence. After many negotiations, it was decided on a chair of Medicine, and Desaugliers was presumably there to settle this matter⁴⁶. The Chandos chair of Medicine and Anatomy is still in existence at St Andrews University today.⁴⁷

⁴² Desaugliers visit to Edinburgh, Trevor Stewart, Ashlar Magazine 2007-2008

⁴³ Trevor Stewart, Desaugliers Visit to Edinburgh, Ashlar Magazines No.32,33 & 34, 2007-2008.

⁴⁴ History, Lodge of Edinburgh No. 1, Murray Lyon, 1900. P.161

⁴⁵ Francis Pringle became a member of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning in 1735 (Members of the Lodge 1735-1765) Allan Mackenzie

⁴⁶ Trevor Stewart, Desaugliers visit to Edinburgh, Ashlar Magazines, 32,33 & 34.

⁴⁷ University of St Andrews Website.



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Scottish Lodges Formed from 1737 to 1749

Year	Lodge Name	Location	Current No.	
1737	St John	Falkland	35	
From 1737	United Lodge of Dunkeld	Dunkeld	14	
1738	Stonehaven	Stonehaven	65	
1738	Glamis	Glamis	99	
1739	St David	Edinburgh	36	
1739	St John Operative	Forres	37	
1739	St Michael	Creiff	38	
1739	The Virgin Lodge of Drumsheugh <i>(known that members visited Canongate Kilwinning No.2 in 1740)</i>	Edinburgh		
1739-1743	Edinburgh from Dunfermline <i>(members of Dunfermline meeting in Edinburgh)</i>	Edinburgh		
1740	Kilsyth St John	Kilsyth	39	
1740	Lodge St Thomas of Aberbrothock	Arbroath	40	
Before 1736	Fort William (was Maryburgh)	Fort William	43	F
1745	St John	Auchterarder	46	
1745	Operative Lodge of Dundee <i>(formed from the split up of the Lodge of Dundee/Dundee Kilwinning)</i>	Dundee	47	
1745	Edinburgh St Andrew <i>(The Scots Lodge of 1744 is the same as Scots Lodge in Canongate of 1745, now St Andrew)</i>	Edinburgh	48	
1745	Ancient Lodge of Dundee <i>(formed from the split up of the Lodge of Dundee/Dundee Kilwinning)</i>	Dundee	49	
1745	Cumberland Kilwinning	Peebles		
1747	Inverary St John	Inverary	50	
1747	Loudon Kilwinning	Newmilns	51	
1749	St Andrew	Banff	52	

The Jacobite Uprisings/Rebellions and the Masons involved.

During this period, many continuing divisions existed within Scottish Society, and probably between Scottish and English Freemasonry. The various religious groupings of Presbyterianism, Episcopalianism and Catholicism resulted in a volatile mix of tension and rivalry. Cultural divisions also existed throughout Scotland with a big divide between the ancient feudal Clan society in the 'Highlands' with its Gaelic way of life and language, also a mix of Catholics, like the Camerons and Macdonalds, some clans Presbyterians or Episcopalian, an area



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which covered most of the North and West of the country, including the Western Isles. There was the Lowlands, an area which covered Central and Southern Scotland, the belt of land between Edinburgh and Glasgow, Ayrshire, Galloway, the South West and the Borders between Scotland and England, which was mostly of the Presbyterian faith. The Lowland area also encompassed the North-East of Scotland, Fife, Perthshire and the coastal counties of Angus, Aberdeenshire, Moray and Nairn, which took in the main trading ports of Perth, Dundee, Montrose and Aberdeen, also, but just bordering upon the Highland area, was Inverness, the Highland capital of mixed Jacobite/Hanoverian support. In this lowland area life and society was the same as the rest of Lowland Scotland, the language being mostly of the 'Scots' form of the English Language.

This North-east region was the largest area of Scotland to support the Jacobite cause. The reason being, that this was where the largest grouping of 'non-juring' Episcopalians, was to be found. A form of the Scottish Episcopalian Church which still looked upon the exiled 'Stuart' Royal line as the head of their church, and therefore natural supporters of the 'King across the water' and willing to rise up and support the 1715 and 1745 uprisings for the Stuarts. Scottish Freemasons and their Lodges were caught up in this upheaval. Much of it was down to where the Lodges were and who the main players were. In the predominantly 'Presbyterian' Central Belt, The Lothians, Borders and West Scotland, it was mostly government, Hanoverian supporting, most of whom did not support the exiled Stuart cause and the restoration of a Catholic monarchy.

However, there was support for both Jacobite and Hanoverian with masons and some Lodges. Some high profile Scottish Freemasons were involved in the 1715, the smaller 1719 (Battle of Glen Shie) and the 1745 uprisings/rebellions. A Lodge in the center of Scotland that did show a Jacobite connection was the Lodge of Dunblane (Now No.9), this Lodge was first mentioned in 1696 and was in the heart of a strong Jacobite territory, members of the Lodge in that time were the Lords of Strathallan, the Camerons of Locheil, and also Alexander Drummond of Balhaldie,⁴⁸ the Drummonds of Balhaldie had married into the McGregors and became Chiefs of the Clan when the 'McGregor' name was 'proscribed by the king' in 1603, the

⁴⁸ David H. Cramb, History of the Lodge of Dunblane, No.IX, Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book, 1988. Pp.67-76



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famous 'Rob Roy McGregor' was a strong Jacobite and was involved on the Jacobite side during the 1715 rebellion and also the 1719 Battle of Glenshiel.

Another member involved on the Jacobite side was William, Lord Strathallan in both the 1715 and 1745 uprisings. During the 1745 uprising, Lord Strathallan was Colonel of the Perthshire Horse (Strathallans)⁴⁹.

The Lodge also had members who were involved in the 1745 uprising, Lord John Drummond, brother to the Duke of Perth, was one of them, in 1745 he commanded 800 men of the '*Ecosais Royal*' (Scots Guards)⁵⁰ a unit of the French Army, and was at the Battle of Culloden.⁵¹

Another high-profile Jacobite was William Boyd 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, member of various Lodges – Kilwinning, Falkirk and Kilmarnock. He was also the 7th Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1742-43). He was executed after Culloden. However, his sons, both Freemasons were on the government side of the Conflict, James, Lord Boyd (later 15th Earl of Errol) held a commission in the army and fought against his father at Culloden, his other son, William Boyd, held a commission in the Royal Navy. The Edinburgh Lodges also had Freemasons on the Jacobite side, John Murray of Broughton. Secretary of state to Bonnie Prince Charlie, also Colonel of the 'Hussars'. He was educated in 'Leiden' after which he went to Rome to offer his services to the exiled James III (VII of Scotland). It was there that he first became a Freemason joining the Lodge in Rome on the 20th August 1737⁵². This Lodge ceased after the Papal Bull of May 1738, issued by Pope Clement XII. Murray was sent to Scotland to organize an association of Jacobite leaders, he joined the Lodge of Canongate Kilwinning on the 27th of December 1738, to maybe start that process. It is known that he travelled to England in 1743 in the company of a man just named as 'Balhady' where 'Balhady' compiled a list of all gentlemen who were the King's friends, the King being the exiled James III. This 'Balhady' may be one of the Drummonds of Balhaldie, whose estates were near Dunblane and could have been a member of the Dunblane Lodge, one is mentioned in 1695. Murray was scornful of 'Balhady's' list. In England, they met up with Lord Traquair (Charles Stewart, 4th Earl) and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who it was claimed had promised

⁴⁹ No Quarter Given The Muster Roll of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Army, 1745-46. P.55.

⁵⁰ Ibid. p.88.

⁵¹ Listed as Lieutenant General and Colonel of the Ecosais Royal, they fought alongside the 'Irish Piquets' at Culloden, Lord Drummond escaped to France on board the 'Bellona', alongside his dying brother the Duke of Perth

⁵² Murray Lyon, History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, 1900, p.352.



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£10,000 to the funds.⁵³ When captured after the Battle of Culloden Murray turned 'Kings' evidence and thus saved himself from being executed, his name was 'expunged' from the Lodge records.⁵⁴ Interestingly, his name also appears on the membership list of the 'Lodge in Rome' for 1733 alongside that of another Jacobite supporter George Seton, Earl of Winton, a Jacobite who was convicted of 'High Treason' in 1716, escaped from the Tower of London and went to Rome. Wintoun was also brother to Alexander Seaton, master of the Lodge of Aitcheson's Haven. Another Edinburgh Jacobite Mason was Brother Andrew Lumsden of the Lodge Edinburgh from Dunfermline who was Assistant private secretary to Prince Charles in 1745/46.⁵⁵

Another agent of the exiled Stuarts was James Drummond the 3rd Duke of Perth he is listed as a subscribing member of Lodge Dundee Kilwinning for circa 1735-41, the family estates of the Drummonds was at Drummond Castle, in Perthshire, not that far from Dundee, and also close to Creiff where he was the first Master of Lodge St Michael for 1739.⁵⁶ He was a Catholic, but joined before the Pope issued the edict in 1738. He was stationed in York in March 1743, one of his reports assured the (Old Pretender) James III that the Mayor and Aldermen of York had opened their minds to the Stuart restoration.⁵⁷

The Duke of Perth was one of the Lieutenant Generals of the Jacobite army 1745-46, and commanded the 'Duke of Perth's Regiment, they fought at Prestonpans, and were part of the Jacobite force that invaded England, he died on board ship escaping. His name also appears on a list of men who attended a 'Grand Feast' At Haberdashers Hall, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, on the 19th March 1741 when James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton was installed as Grand Master of the English Grand Lodge: -

Those present included -

William Graeme, MD, FRS (Dep GM as GM)

Martin Clare, MA, FRS (PGJW, as SGW)

John Theophilus Desaguliers, DCL, FRS (GM, 1719-20)

John Campbell, Earl of Loudon, FRS (GM 1736-37)

Edward Bligh, 2 Earl of Darnley, FRS, (GM, 1737-38)

⁵³ Lord, Evelyn. The Stuarts Secret Army, p.188-189.

⁵⁴ History of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No.2

⁵⁵ No Quarter Given, The Muster Roll of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Army, 1745-46. Neil Wilson Publishing, Glasgow 2001.

⁵⁶ Dundee Mason Trade papers, Dundee City Archives

⁵⁷ Lord, Evelyn. The Stuarts Secret Army, p.189.



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Henry Brydges, Marquess of Carnarvon, KB, MP, later 2nd Duke of Chandos (GM 1738-39)

John Ward, 6th Lord Ward of Birmingham, later 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward (DEP GM 1735-39, GM 1742-44)

James Drummond (1713-1746), Earl of Perth, titular 6th Earl and 3rd Duke of Perth [his father attained in 1716⁵⁸

Lodges especially in the north-east corner of Scotland had members who were on the Jacobite side during 1745-46 uprising. The Lodge named Kilwinning Dundee (*from researches this was the same as the Lodge of Dundee which during the period 1741 to 1745 broke up into different 'factions' depending on the members 'political' and 'religious' persuasions.*)

The minutes of the Lodge Dundee Kilwinning (*Lodge of Dundee*) in 1734 to 1735 record other 'gentlemen' freemasons, some Jacobite and some Hanoverian, from the list of about 47, about a third were active Jacobites. The prominent ones being – Sir Alexander Watson a Dundee Bailie; Thomas Blair of Glasclune, merchant; Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness; George Colvill, Surgeon; and many others⁵⁹, a full list is below.

Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness raised taxes from the Counties of Perth and Angus for the Jacobite cause, he was captured and was hung, drawn and quartered at Southwark in 1746.

The Provost of Arbroath and his son, both named Patrick Wallace were active with the Jacobite Army during the 1745 uprising as were many lodge members from Arbroath and the surrounding towns of Brechin, Montrose, Forfar, Kirriemuir and Glamis.

An interesting Scottish Lodge of the period was The Lodge of Maryburgh (*now Lodge Fort William No.43*) Towards the end of the 17th Century a fort was constructed at the head of Loch Linnhe, at Inverlochy, to control that part of the highlands, in 1690 General Hugh MacKay (*defeated by James Graham of Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee) at the Battle of Killiecrankie*) strengthened the Fort and changed its name from Inverlochy to Fort William (after King William I). The town that grew up beside it was named Maryburgh (after Queen Mary). At that time, it was a 'frontier' garrison town, but the town developed and in 1698 its merchants were protected

⁵⁸ Clelland, Stuart J.A. The Dundee Lodge: The Eighteenth-Century evidence. 2015. Also Quatour Coronatorum Antigraph, Vol. XII [QCA], 15 & 16.

⁵⁹ Dundee Mason Trade Papers, Dundee City Archives.



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by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, the town became the headquarters of a Customs post, with a 'collector'. The governor of the Fort was Alexander Campbell, an elderly man 'but a careful and good man'. It was said that he was also a Freemason. The master of the Lodge until 1743 was John MacLauchlan, a Bailie of Maryburgh who later in 1746 comforted Prince Charles with brandy and oatmeal, after his escape from Culloden⁶⁰

The years of 1745 to 1746 was only nine to ten years after the founding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, a body that was still very much in its infancy with the control and regulation of the Lodges. Communication and transport around the country very slow and very difficult, so that many Lodges were still very much independent and autonomous in their workings and in how the members ran their own Lodges. Many still did not recognise the Grand Lodge and went their own way, like the "*Honourable Company and Society of Masons belonging to the Lodge of Glamis.*" The first minute of this Lodge was on the 27th Day of December 1738,⁶¹ it continued until 1744, and went dormant until 1760 when it applied for a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1765. The first Master to be appointed in 1738 was "*the Right Honourable Thomas, Earle of Strathmore and a noble brother of said fraternity to be Grand Master and Governor of their Lodge and which office (to the great honour of the Constitution) was accepted by his Lordship.*" It is interesting that the Lodge went dormant in 1744, the same year that the Earl became 'Grand Master of England'. This area of Angus was strongly Jacobite and many men joined the Jacobite army in 1745, Thomas Lyon the 8th Earl was brother to the 5th, 6th, and 7th Earls, His older brother James Lyon (5th Earl) died fighting with the Jacobite Army at Sheriffmuir in 1712, the Old Pretender (James III) did visit Glamis Castle in 1715 before fleeing from Montrose to France after that uprising collapsed. The 6th Earl was killed in a 'brawl' with Carnegie of Finavon in 1728, The 7th Earl (*14th GM of England 1733*) died without issue in 1735. He was succeeded by Thomas as 8th Earl. His nearby neighbour was the Earl of Airlie a supporter of the Jacobites who managed to stop the Government forces from burning his castle in reprisal, his son being David, Lord Ogilvie who raised 2 battalions for the Jacobite Army in 1745, a regiment which attracted many of the members from the Angus and Dundee Lodges – Glamis, Forfar, Brechin, Arbroath, Montrose and Dundee itself.

⁶⁰ History of Lodge Fort William No.43, from their Website.

⁶¹ James Brown, Secretary of the Lodge of Glamis No.99, Excerpts from the Minute Books.



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The town of Montrose was important for the Jacobite forces as it was the main seaport for bringing in supplies from France, including soldiers of the 'Irish Brigade' and the 'Ecosais Royal'. The minutes of the Lodges give proof of this. The Lodge of Montrose (*The original lodge from 1714*) records the admission of 2 men of 'Dillond's' Regiment into the Lodge. Men of Dillonds were part of the 'Irish Piquets' from France. The Master of the Lodge 'Entitled Montrose Kilwinning' – John Cumming, an excise officer in Montrose was on the 27th December 1745 (St John's Festival) entertaining visitors from the Irish Brigade. Interestingly he seems to have been playing on both sides of the conflict. Another member of the Lodge of Montrose was Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow (MP for Kincardineshire 1741 to 1765 when he died), he joined in December 1735⁶², joined the British Army in 1737, fought for the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy in May 1745 and then at Culloden in 1746. He was also de-jure 6th Earl of Southesk, his cousin James Carnegie the 5th Earl had fought on the Jacobite side at Sheriffmuir in 1715 and the estate and title had been forfeited. His nephew George Carnegie also of the Montrose Lodge fought on the Jacobite side at Culloden.

There were also Freemasons on the Government/Hanoverian Side.

From the Lodge of Edinburgh there was **George Drummond**, former Provost of Edinburgh who was a strong supporter of the Church, in politics an ardent Whig and always strongly anti-Jacobite. When the Standard was raised on the Braes of Mar in 1715 he served under the Duke of Argyle who commanded the Government troops, and was present at the Battle of Sheriffmuir. He also raised volunteers to defend Edinburgh in 1745, fought with General Cope at the Battle of Prestonpans and afterwards fled to London⁶³.

John Lindsay 20th Earl of Crawford. Lodge Edinburgh Kilwinning⁶⁴, Commanded the Black Watch (1739-40) at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743 and during the 1745 uprising.

William Home, 8th Earl of Home, Lodge Edinburgh Kilwinning, fought at Prestonpans under General Cope and defended Glasgow from the Jacobites.

John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudon, 17th Grand Master of England, defended Inverness from Jacobites. He also fought with the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden.

⁶² Lodge Montrose Kilwinning No.15, excerpts from the Minutes.

⁶³ George Drummond, Man and Mason. John H. McLelland, PM Canongate Killwinning No.2, 1967

⁶⁴ K.S. Ryrie, The Extinct Edinburgh Lodges, Grand Lodge of Scotland Year Book, 1978, p.80.



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George Drummond, Lord Provost of Edinburgh at various times, Lodge of Edinburgh, Fought at Sheriffmuir 1715, at Prestonpans at 1745 and defended Edinburgh against the Jacobite Forces in 1745. Grand Master of Scotland 1752-53. Sir James Carnegie of Pittarow, Lodge of Montrose, Joined British Army in 1737, fought at Fontenoy (1745) and at Culloden (1746). His Brother Carnegie of Balnamoon fought for the Jacobites.

The Freemasons on the side of Bonnie Prince Charlie were:

James Drummond, 3rd Duke of Perth, Lt. General, Duke of Perth's Regiment, Lodge of Dundee and St Michaels Crieff, died on board ship whilst escaping.

William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, Colonel Kilmarnock's Regiment, Lodge Kilwinning, Falkirk and others, Past Grand Master of Scotland - Executed.

George McKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromertie, Lodge Edinburgh Kilwinning, Past Grand Master of Scotland, Colonel, Cromartie's Regiment, pardoned but died in poverty.

Lord John Drummond, Lt. General, 'Ecosais Royal', Lodge Dunblane, escaped, died at the siege of Bergen-op-zoom in 1747.

William Drummond, Viscount Strathallan, Major General, Colonel Perthshire Horse, (Strathallan's), Lodge of Dunblane, Killed at Culloden.

Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, Colonel, Bannerman's of Elsick' Regiment, Lodge of Aberdeen. He escaped to France via Sweden.

John Murray of Broughton, Secretary of State to Prince Charles, Colonel Hussars, Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, escaped, turned King's evidence.

There were many others as listed in table below

1	James Drummond, 3rd Duke of Perth	Lodge St John, Crieff, RWM 1735, Also subscribing member of the Lodge of Dundee, 1737/41.	Lt General. & Col, Duke of Perth's Regiment
2	Lord John Drummond	Lodge Dunblane	Lt General, & Colonel, Ecosais Royale. Escaped. Died at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in Sept 1747
3	William Boyd, 4 th Earl of Kilmarnock	Mother Kilwinning/Lodge Kilmarnock/ St John Kilwinning, Kilmarnock No.22 Grand Master Grand Lodge of Scotland 1742-43	Colonel, Kilmarnock's Horse. Hanged
4	Alexander Forbes, 4 th Lord Pitsligo	Lodge Unknown, his father was a member of Lodge Aberdeen 1 ^{ter} . Pitsligo is known to be a freemason c.1746. Lodge Forbes No.46 named after him.	General of Horse & Colonel, Pitsligo's Horse.
5	John Murray of Broughton	Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No.2	Secretary of State to Prince Charles & Colonel - Hussars
6	Thomas Blair of Glasclune	Lodge of Dundee (1737)	Lt Colonel, Ogilvie's Regiment & Lt. Col, Atholl Brigade



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7	James Kinloch-Nevay	Lodge of Dundee (1737)	Could be the same future Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, Lt. Colonel, (2 nd Ogilvie's Regiment)
8	Alexander Watson of Craigie	Senior Warden, Lodge of Dundee (1737)	Listed as a Jacobite Depute Governor
9	John Wedderburn, Younger of Blackness	Lodge of Dundee (1737)	Captain, Ogilvie's Regiment
10	Dr George Colville	Lodge of Dundee (1735)	Physician, Atholl Brigade
11	George Patullo	Senior Warden, Lodge Ancient, Dundee (1745)	Standard Bearer, Ogilvie's Regiment
12	Thomas Crichton	Lodge of Dundee (1735)	Surgeon, Ogilvie's Regiment (Brother to Ruthven)
13	Andrew Laird	Lodge of Dundee (1735)	Prisoner in Dundee 1746
14	Thomas Halliburton	Lodge of Dundee (1735)	Cavalry, Strathallan's Perthshire Horse.
15	Peter Ouchterlony	Lodge of Dundee (1735)	Coffee House, Keeper, Soldier, The Life Guards (Elcho's and Balmerino's)
16	Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick	Lodge of Aberdeen	Colonel, Bannerman of Esick's
17	Patrick Wallace, jun, Merchant	Lodge of Arbroath (1745)	Governor, Arbroath
18	Patrick Wallace, Sen	Lodge of Arbroath	Provost of Arbroath
19	George Carnegie	Lodge Montrose Kilwinning	Son of Sir George Carnegie of Pittarrow, Brother to Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow. Captain - The Life Guards (Elcho's and Balmerino's)
20	John Ogilvy of Rochelhill	Lodge Glamis (1746)	Lt, Ogilvie's Regiment
21	James Stewart (Stuart)	Merchant, The Lodge of Montrose (1745)	List of persons concerned in the uprising
22	Alexander Kininmond	Lodge of Dundee, Boxmaster (1745)	prisoner in Dundee 1746
23	John Scott	Lodge of Montrose (1745)	Merchant, Montrose – Governor of Montrose
24	Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, Bt	Lodge St John (Falkirk) No.16	Captain Hussars, hanged at Carlisle 15 th Nov. 1746
25	John Cumming	Lodge Montrose Kilwinning (Master 1745)	Officer of Excise in Montrose.
26	William, Lord Strathallan	Lodge Dunblane No.9	Major-General, Colonel Cavalry, Perthshire Horse (Strathallan's) Son of the 1 st Viscount. Killed at Culloden.
27	Duncan Cameron of Lochiel	Lodge Dunblane No.9	
28	Alexander Drummond of Balhaldie (McGregor)	Lodge Dunblane No.9	Lochiel's Son-in-law
29	Lord John Drummond	Lodge Dunblane No.9	Bro to Duke of Perth and Col of Ecosais Royal during 1745-46
30	Allan Cameron	Lodge Dunblane No.9	Cousin German to Lochiel
31	George McKenzie, 3 rd Earl of Cromerty	Lodge Edinburgh Kilwinning Grand Master of Scotland 1737-38	Taken prisoner in April 1746, after the battle of Littleferry (Golspie). Tried and sentenced to death, pardoned, reduced to extreme poverty, dies in London 1766



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32	Andrew Lumsden	Edinburgh from Dunfermline	Assistant Secretary to Prince Charles Edward Stewart.
33	George Seton 5 th Earl of Winton	Lodge of Rome	Jacobite Army 1715, Escaped from the Tower of London. Died in Rome 1749
34	James Lindsay, 5 th Earl of Balcarres	English Lodge?	Fought on Jacobite Side at Sheriffmuir 1715, pardoned. Fought for George I at Dettingen (1743) and Fontenoy (1745)
35	George Lauder	Canongate Kilwinning No.2	admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons on 20th April 1737. Following the Battle of Prestonpans he was taken by Prince Charles into England to tend the wounded, imprisoned at Inverness and then in London. He was thrown from his horse on 30th April 1752 and died on the 8th May 1752 at Edinburgh
36	Hon Charles Boyd	Lodge St John Falkirk	Captain-Colonel, Balmerino's Troop – Cavalry, The Lifeguards

After Culloden

Culloden destroyed forever the attempts and hopes of the Stuarts to re-claim the British thrones, after the reprisals of the redcoats throughout the highlands and Jacobite supporting counties, including Angus and Aberdeenshire.

The country eventually settled down, and within a generation there was the birth of the British Empire. The Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions were on the near horizon, the old way of life was changing rapidly and being swept away. The new partnership of Scottish and English society was now moving into the days of Empire where the fighting qualities of the Highland Scottish soldiers were harnessed and recruited to carve out the Empire. The Lodges 'went quiet', understandably so, some not re-emerging until two or three years after the end of the uprising, which is patently obvious with the gaps in the minutes. The repressions did not end with Culloden, the hunt for Jacobites went on for quite a while, even in Aberdeenshire and Angus. Many members of the Lodges who did support the uprising and joined the Jacobite army and were on the losing side were either dead, imprisoned, transported to the Caribbean and the North American colonies, as many hundreds were.



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Transportation to the American Colonies.

The first sizable group of Scots to settle in America were Jacobite prisoners from the 1715 uprising. After the fight at Preston in November 1715, about 640 Jacobite soldiers, mostly consisting of men from Inverness (*many of the Mackintosh Clan to South Carolina*) and the North-East Counties of Scotland (*the Angus/Aberdeen area where some Lodges were*) were transported as indentured slaves to the American Colonies, to Virginia, in 1716 four ships – “Friendship”, “Godspeed”, “Elizabeth and Ann” and the “Ann” sailed from Liverpool with 290 Jacobites, bound for the ‘Chesapeake’⁶⁵. Also around that same year 185 were transported on the ships “Suzannah” and the “Wakefield” bound for South Carolina⁶⁶. The movement of people from the highlands of Scotland is also recorded in 1730 with men, women and children emigrating to North Carolina, Georgia and New York.

After the 1745/46 Rebellion more Jacobite prisoners were transported as ‘indentured’ slaves to America. About 900 to 1000 men, women and children were captured after Culloden and transported to Maryland⁶⁷. 73 Scots prisoners were transported on the ‘Gildart’ to Port North on the Potomac, and 80 from the ‘Johnson’ were landed at Port Oxford in Maryland⁶⁸. Amongst some of the Jacobite prisoners sent to the colonies we find William Cargill from Montrose a 20-year-old Tobacconist who had fought in Ogilvie’s Regiment; George Baillie, Bonnetmaker from Dundee, a former Jacobite Captain; Dr. Hugh Mercer from Roseherty in Aberdeenshire who had graduated at Marischal College in Aberdeen but found it expedient to leave Scotland in 1746 as he was a Jacobite. He settled in Green Castle, Virginia and served in the British Army during the French and Indian Wars, He later joined the American Continental Army of George Washington, and as Brigadier General he led American forces against the British at the ‘Battle of Princeton’ in 1777, but died of his wounds⁶⁹.

Another man listed as a member of the Lodge of Dundee, (*aka Dundee Kilwinning*)⁷⁰ but not a Jacobite, was James Abercrombie, born in Dundee on the 22nd December

⁶⁵ David Dobson, *Scottish Emigration to Colonial America 1607-1785*. P.95.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* p.104.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* p.6.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p.96.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* p.100.

⁷⁰ *Mason Trade Papers*, Dundee City Archives.



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1717, became a shipmaster who regularly sailed to Philadelphia, Charleston, and South Carolina. In 1742, he was the master of the ship 'Lydia' which was plundered by French ships in 1744, and in 1744 was captured by the Spanish, he was a prisoner until October 1744 when there was a transfer of prisoners at Havana in Cuba. From 1748 to 1753 he was master of the ship 'St Andrew' and then from 1754 to 1755 of the 'Peggy'. In October 1760 his ship and all the crew were lost in the North Sea just off the River Elbe. In 1758, he built a town house in Philadelphia at 270 South Second Street and was a member of the St Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1749.⁷¹

Many Jacobites fled to the Continent, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden, they were the lucky ones, many were captured, held prisoner or executed. Others who had escaped Culloden and the 'Redcoats' quietly merged back into their communities and were just lying quiet until the time was right for the Lodges to re-emerge. Brother Patrick Wallace of the Lodge of Arbroath who had been held in the Tower of London was able to secure his release and settled back in Arbroath. The whole of the Highlands and the North-east counties of Scotland were under martial law for about a year after Culloden as the redcoats of the Duke of Cumberland pursued Jacobite soldiers.

The Lodges went 'quiet' some took 12 to 18 months to re-start. In the minutes of many Lodge, like that of St Thomas in Arbroath there is the entry St John's Day (27th Dec) 1748 and opens with the words: -

*"By reason of the troubles that of late happened in the County there has not been any regular meeting of the Lodge of St. Thomas of Arbroath held since St John's Day 1744."*⁷²

But the balance, the emphasis and structure within the Lodges had now probably changed with the survivors being mostly Presbyterian, Hanoverian supporters, of a more pragmatic and maybe realistic view. The hopes of the Stuarts were finished and gone, the remaining members, maybe more Presbyterian than the pre-1745 membership, and this seems to be borne out in the Montrose and Inverness membership lists both pre, and post Culloden where there is a noticeable disappearance of certain members. This aspect still needs some more research and re-appraisal. It is the surviving brethren who now eventually restart the Lodges,

⁷¹ The Frisinger Family Website (www.frisinger.net.) page on Captain James Abercrombie.

⁷² Lodge St Thomas of Aberbrothock No.40, Extracts from Minute Books.



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and the Lodges did re-form, of that there is no doubt. With the removal of the uncertainty of uprisings and rebellions the Scottish Enlightenment can now really take hold in Scotland and the Scottish Lodges are all part of that, coming into existence and following in the truly independent way in which Scots like to be. But Scotland and her Lodges followed their own Scottish way or working. The newer foreign rituals seeping into the workings of the older Scottish two-degree system and the eventual adoption of a three-degree system. Then there were also the new so called 'higher degrees' those of Knight Templar, and Royal Arch and all the rest of that genre, were brought in from Europe and America to become distinct and separate parts of the wider Scottish Masonic Family.



Scottish Freemasonry and Scottish Lodges

1700-1750

Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Scotland 1736-1750

	Name	Years	Other Positions	Information	Jacobite Links	Notes
1	William St Clair of Roslin	1736-1737		Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No.2	No	First Grand Master
2	George (Mackenzie) 3 rd Earl of Cromartie	1737-1738		Hon member Kilwinning Scots Arms.	yes	Taken prisoner in April 1746, after the battle of Littleferry (Golspie). Tried and sentenced to death, pardoned, reduced to extreme poverty, dies in London 1766
3	John (Keith) 3 rd Earl of Kintore	1738-1739	G.M. England 1740-1741	Kilwinning Scots Arms	Maybe	Member Lodge of Edinburgh, and of Aberdeen descended from the Keith's, Earls Marishal and allied to the Earl of Mar
4	James (Douglas) 14 th Earl of Morton K.T.	1739-1740	G.M. England 1741-1742	Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock	Maybe	Astronomer, president Philosophical Society of Edinburgh from 1737, president of the Royal Society 1764 Member Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock
5	Thomas (Lyon) 8 th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn	1740-1741	G.M. England 1744-1745	Master Lodge of Glamis 1738-1740	No	Bro to the 5 th Earl of Strathmore, Jacobite – Died at Sherrifmuir 1715. Also Bro. to the 7 th Earl, who was G.M. of England 1735
6	Alexander (Leslie) 5 th Earl of Leven and 4 th Earl of Melville	1741-1742		Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock	No	Lord of Session 1734-54. High Commissioner to General Assembly 1741-53
7	William (Boyd) 4 th and Last Earl of Kilmarnock	1742-1743		Mother Kilwinning/Lodge Kilmarnock/ St John Kilwinning, Kilmarnock No.22. Lodge Falkirk.	yes	executed
8	James (Weymss) 5 th Earl of Weymss	1743-1744			Yes	Father of David Wemyss, Lord Elcho (Jacobite Colonel) Married to Janet Charteris, daughter of Col Francis Charteris
9	James (Stuart) 8 th Earl of Moray K.T.	1744-1745			no	2 nd marriage in 1740 to Margaret Wemyss, daughter of 4 th Earl of Wemyss, sister to 5 th Earl of Wemyss and aunt to David Lord Elcho (Jacobite)
10	Henry David (Erskine) 10 th Earl of Buchan	1745-1746		Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock	No	Fellow of Royal Society 1734
11	William Nisbet of Dirleton	1746-1747		Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No.2 (27 th Dec 1744) History of the Lodge p.45	Maybe	
12	The Hon Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Earl of Weymss	1747-1748			Unknown	Brother to David, Lord Elcho



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13	Hugh Seaton of Touch	1748-1749		Lodge of Bolougne Lodge Ancient Stirling	Maybe	Hugh Smith - he took the name of Seton and became Hugh Seton, 12th of Touch. Prince Charles (Young Pretender) stayed at his house after the Battle of Prestonpans 1745)
14	Thomas (Erskine) Lord Erskine (Jacobite Earl of Mar and Duke of Mar)	1749-1750				Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine (1705 – 16 March 1766) was the son of John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar. He could not inherit the title of Earl of Mar due to the Writ of Attainder for treason passed against his father in 1716 for his role in the First Jacobite Rebellion (1715). On 1 October 1741, he married Charlotte Hope, daughter of the Charles Hope, 1st Earl of Hopetoun. He died without issue.
15	Alexander (Montgomery) 10 th Earl of Eglinton	1750-1751		Lodge Kilmarnock Kilwinning.		
16	James (Boyd, later Hay) Lord Boyd, 15 th Earl of Errol	1751-1752		Lodge of Falkirk		Son of the Jacobite 4 th Earl of Kilmarnock
17	George Drummond, Lord Provost of Edinburgh	1752-1753		Lodge of Edinburgh No.1		Government Hanoverian Supporter



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Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of London/England 1717-1750

	Name	Year	Notes	Date joined Royal Society
1	Anthony Sayer, 1717	1717		
2	George Payne	1718, 1720		
3	John Theophilus Desaguliers	1719	Visited Scotland 1720 & 1721	Joined 1714
4	Philip Wharton, 2 nd Duke of Wharton	1722	Created Duke at age of 16 by George I – Created Jacobite Duke of Northumberland by ‘Old Pretender’ Jas III, Hell-fire Club. Died 1731	
5	Francis Scott, 2 nd Duke of Buccleuch	1723	His Grandfather – Duke of Monmouth. Buccleuch was a Scottish Noble.	Joined 1724
6	Charles Lennox, 2 nd Duke of Richmond	1724- 1725	Patronage of Cricket, grandson of Charles II. MP for Chichester 1722. Also, Duke Aubigny introduce FM into France 1734, Lodge in Chateau d’Aubigny near Metz.	Joined 1724
7	James Hamilton, 7 th Earl of Abercorn (1686-1744)	1726	Scottish & Irish Noble. (Lord Paisley 1701-1734) – Scientist. Calculations and tables on the Attractive Power of Lodestone	Joined 1715
8	William O’Brien, 4 th Earl of Inchiquin	1727	Irish Peer. Whig MP for Windsor	
9	Henry Hare, 3 rd Lord Coleraine	1727- 1728	Fellow - Society of Antiquaries	Joined 1730
10	James King, 4 th Lord Kingston	1729	Also, GM of Ireland 1730-32, 1735-36 & 1745-47	
11	Thomas Howard, 8 th Duke of Norfolk	1730- 1731	Involved in Jacobite Plot, imprisoned in Tower of London, died 1732	
12	Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester	1731	Died 1759	Joined 1731
13	Anthony Montague, 6 th Viscount Montague	1732		Joined 1725
14	James, 7 th Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorn	1733	Bro to the 5 th Earl of Strathmore, Jacobite – Died at Sherrifmuir 1715. Visited Lodge of Edinburgh in 1733, he was installed as GM of London by proxy on 7 th June 1733	Joined 1733
15	John Lindsay, 20 th Earl of Crawford	1734	Col of Black Watch 1739-40, Fought at Dettingen and Culloden, on Government side. Member of Lodge of Edinburgh 1733. Was introduced in Masonry by his friend the 7 th Earl of Strathmore, also assumed member of Lodge Kilwinning Scots Arms and mentioned as member of Edinburgh Kilwinning	Joined 1732
16	Thomas Thynne, 2 nd Viscount Weymouth	1735		
17	John Campbell, 4 th Earl of Loudon	1736	Government side at Inverness – 1745, C in C Virginia 1756, Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1763	
18	Edward Bligh, 2 nd Earl of Darnley	1737	Irish Peer, Whig, opposed Walpole.	Joined 1737
19	Henry Brydges, 2 nd Duke of Chandos	1738	Connected with Desaugliers, Endowed a ‘chair’ of Medicine at St Andrew’s University in 1721.	



Scottish Freemasonry and Scottish Lodges 1700-1750

20	Robert, 2 nd Lord Raymond	1739		
21	John Keith, 3 rd Earl of Kintore	1740	Member of Lodge of Edinburgh 7 th Aug 1733. Descended from the Keith's, Earl Marshals of Scotland - Jacobites (Grand Master of Scotland 1738-39) -	
22	James Douglas, 14 th Earl of Morton	1741	President Philosophical Society of Edinburgh (Became Royal Society of Edinburgh) from 1737 to 1768. Member Lodge Drummond Kilwinning from Greenock Scottish Astronomer, in 1746 he visited France, imprisoned in the Bastille, suspected Jacobite. (Grand Master of Scotland 1739-1740)	President Royal Society 1764
23	John, 1 st Viscount Dudley and Ward	1742-1743		
24	Thomas, 8 th Earl of Strathmore & Kinghorn	1744	Started Lodge Glamis in 1738 and master thereof, Lodge met in Glamis Castle (now No.99 S.C.) (Grand Master of Scotland 1740-41)	
25	James, 6 th Lord Cranstoun	1745-1747		
26	William, 5 th Lord Byron	1747-1751	Great Uncle of the poet – George Gordon Byron (6 th Lord Byron) William, Lord Byron was also GM of the Premier Grand Lodge of England 1747-1752	

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(Friends of Dundee City Archives) <http://www.fdca.org.uk/>

(Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Angus & Mearns) <http://www.pgracam.org/>

(St Stephens & West Church, Broughty Ferry) <http://ststephensandwest.org.uk/>