

1000 BC	Hiram Abif is born about this time. The exact date is unknown.
967 BC	The building of King Solomon's temple begins.
960 BC	Construction of King Solomon's Temple completed.
715 BC	Numa Pompilius (the second King of Rome) organizes Roman workers into various Collegia. He attaches one to each legion of the Army so that Roman arms and arts go hand in hand into the outlying parts of the Empire.
715 BC	The stone workers, or masons, are the most numerous because of their use in defense works, and so become the most powerful. Each Collegia has at least three members. They use their tools as symbols and look after the widows and orphans of members.
587 BC	King Solomon's Temple is destroyed.
582 BC	Pythagoras is born.
566 BC	Zerubbabel born
536 BC	King Cyrus of Persia liberated the Jews from their captivity in Babylon
300 BC	The Age of Euclid - the Greek mathematician and geometrician who founded a school at Alexandria.
290 BC	Emperor Diocletian executes the stonemasons Claudius, Castorius, Sempornians, Nicostratus, and Simplicius (an apprentice) for refusing to carve a statue to the pagan god Aescuplapius. Several years later he also executes the operative stonemasons Severus, Severianus, Carpophorus, and Victorius for refusing to pay homage to the same pagan god. These four become the "Four Crowned Martyrs" - patron Saints of the Operative Craft.
5 AD	Jewish architects employed by Emperor Augustus were admitted into the Roman Colleges of Builders
924 AD	Athelstan is crowned king of Mercia
926 AD	Prince Edwin, son of King Athelstan, calls and presides over a meeting of Masons at York.
939 AD	King Athelstan dies. Buried in Malmesbury Abbey
1088 AD	A group of organized operative stonemasons in Germany are in existence. They are called the Steinmetzen, and some claim they are the precursors of Freemasonry today.
1136 AD	Melrose Abbey Church is in the process of construction. Traveling Masons leave their marks on some of the stones.
1215 AD	The Magna Carta is signed by King John, establishing some basic rights for free and bonded men.
1248 AD	The Bologna Statutes were created
1268 AD	Étienne Boileau's Book of Trades was written
1271 AD	The Compagnonnage of France has been in existence for several hundred years. Some suggestions have been made they they are the foundation for modern Freemasonry.
1272 AD	Lord Mayor of London issues a charter to the Worshipful Society of Freemasons of London
1278 AD	The use of the word "lodge" appears in the records of the Vale Royal Abbey.
1326 AD	The Avignon Decree created
1350 AD	The Statute of Labourers is passed. It regulates the wages of workmen. It also prevents the escalation of wages due to the shortage of experienced workers and the great amount of construction work available. In this statute the words "mason" and "freestone" appear.
1350 AD	A Tracing House is in use at Windsor Castle.
1352 AD	At York, as early as 1352, and possibly earlier, elaborate rules existed for the governance of the masons connected with the lodge. These were made by the Chapter which, according to an ordinance of 1408, decided doubtful points in connection with them.
1356 AD	London Mason's Regulations are enacted. This regulates the building trades of the period. It contains no mention of organized groups of workers, but it does have the earliest records of apprenticeships.
1360 AD	13 Sheriffs are ordered by the Crown to send 568 Masons to work on Windsor Castle.
1370 AD	The <i>York Minster Mason's Ordinance</i> is passed. It is written in Middle English and contains the words "Mason" and "Masoun".
1375 AD	The Masons' Company of London is represented at the Court of Common Council. It must have been in existence for some years to be entitled to this representation.
1376 AD	The first known use of the word "Freemason" is recorded in the City of London <i>Letter Book H</i> dated 9th August. The word is later stricken off and replaced with the word "Mason".
1390 AD	The <i>Regius Poem</i> , or <i>Manuscript</i> , (also known as the <i>Halliwell Manuscript</i>) is written or copied from older manuscripts. It is written in Middle English, and is said to be based on the <i>Instructions for a Parish Priest</i> or <i>Urbanitas</i> , a book of instruction on deportment and hygiene.
1394/5 AD	A house was built at Westminster Abbey for the masons which was called the masons "Logge".
1400AD	The inventory of the Masons' Lodge at York Minster contains two Tracing Boards.
1425 AD	The <i>Cooke Manuscript</i> is written. It is the second oldest of the extant ancient manuscripts of Freemasonry.

1429 AD	"Masons of the Lodge" is mentioned in the records of Canterbury Cathedral.
1430 AD	An ordinance is enacted confirming the ancient form and custom of taking apprentices.
1459 AD	The Regensburg Statutes
1463 AD	A Tracing House is in use at Westminster Abbey.
1463 AD	The Worshipful Company of Masons of the City of London erects its first Meeting Hall.
1471 AD	Robert Stowell is appointed Master of Masons at Westminster Abbey.
1475 AD	The local authorities in Edinburgh issued their "Seal of Cause" to the Incorporation of Wrights and Masons of Edinburgh in October 1475, they later became known as Mary's Chapel
1479 AD	At Aberdeen, in 1483, the masons employed on the church of St. Nicholas reached an agreement regarding their future conduct, the maximum penalty for a breach of the rules being exclusion from the lodge.
1483 AD	The term "Master Mason" appears after the name of William Orchard at Magdalen College, Oxford.
1487 AD	The word "Freemason" appears for the first time in the Statutes of England.
1491 AD	A municipal law is passed at St Giles, Edinburgh, establishing the conditions of employment of Master Masons and co-workers.
1534 AD	The Act of Supremacy is passed abrogating the Pope's authority and makes the King (Henry VIII) the head of the Church of England.
1535 AD	<i>The Cologne Charter</i>
1535 AD	<i>The William Watson Manuscript</i>
1539 AD	Francis I of France attempts to stamp out all Craft Guilds.
1563 AD	The Strasbourg Ordinances
1581 AD	The Masons' Company is incorporated at Newcastle and given certain powers and duties.
1583 AD	The <i>Grand Lodge No 1 Manuscript</i> is written. Now in the possession of the United Grand Lodge of England, this is the third oldest of the existing Manuscripts relating to Freemasonry.
1583 AD	These manuscripts are now collectively known under various names (the Gothic Constitutions, the Ancient Charges, the York Constitutions, or the Old Charges) and number over 110. Rather than repeat each one on this page, we have compiled a separate listing of most of the Old Charges along with a few notes of interest.
1592 AD	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 deacon
1598 AD	First William Schaw Manuscript. William Schaw, who became Master of the Works in Scotland in 1584 AD, promulgated two sets of rules - the first (in 1598) regulating the Masons of Scotland.
1599 AD	Second William Schaw manuscript giving the Lodge of Kilwinning (No 0, GL of Scotland) supervisory powers over the Lodges of West Scotland. It also uses the term "Fellow of the Craft".
1600 AD	The first record is made of the admission of a non-operative Mason in a Lodge in Scotland. John Boswell, Laird of Auchinlech, becomes a member of Lodge Edinburgh.
1600 AD	The <i>York Manuscript No 1</i> , commonly called the <i>York Rolls</i> (now in the possession of York Lodge No 236) contains the word "Freemason"
1601 AD	The first Sinclair Charter
1607 AD	The Inigo Jones Manuscript
1617 AD	Elias Ashmole is born at Litchfield in England. A famous historian, he is remembered by the Craft because of the entries in his diaries.
1619 AD	The Account Book of the London Masons' Company uses the term "Acception" as a description of some members.
1621 AD	The records of the Worshipful Company of Freemasons of London indicates that there were "accepted" and "operative" members.
1628 AD	The second Sinclair Charter
1633 AD	John Stow, in his <i>Survey of London</i> , mentions the "Company of Masons being otherwise termed Freemasons".
1634 AD	Lord Alexander, Sir Anthony Alexander, and Sir Alexander Strachan are all made Masons at the Lodge of Edinburgh.
1641 AD	Sir Robert Moray is initiated by a group of Masons in a Scottish regiment at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 20th May. This is the earliest recorded initiation.
1642 AD	The Minutes of Mother Kilwinning Lodge go back to this year.
1646 AD	Elias Ashmole writes in his diary that he was made a "Freemason" on 16th October.
1650 AD	The Harleian Manuscript is written about this year.
1655 AD	"The Company of Freemasons of the City of London" changes its name to "The Company of Masons".

1656 AD	John Aubrey begins writing <i>A Natural History of Wiltshire</i> in which he states that "the Fraternity of Free-Masons are known to one another by certain signs and watch words, and other significant words", and also described them as "adopted masons" and "accepted masons". His <i>History</i> is not published until 1847.
1660 AD	The Royal Society is founded in London with many Freemasons among its members.
1666 AD	Following the Great Fire of London Sir Christopher Wren and John Evelyn submitted to King Charles II a new street plan for London, doing away with the old higgledy-piggledy streets. Instead the streets were to be mapped according to the pattern of the cabalistic Tree of Life. In this plan St Paul's is situated at Tiferet, the 'heart' of the Tree, associated with Jesus Christ in Christianized Cabala. Unfortunately Land owners who were fearful of losing out refused to accept the plan and insisted that the city be rebuilt using the existing street network.
1668 AD	The hall of the Worshipful Company of Masons of London is rebuilt. It is believed that a speculative Lodge met in this building.
1670 AD	The records of Lodge Aberdeen begin. They show that some members were speculative, and others were operative.
1680 AD	Dr James Anderson is born in Aberdeen, Scotland.
1682 AD	Elias Ashmole writes in his diary that he attends a Lodge meeting at Masons Hall, London.
1683 AD	John Desaguliers is born in Rochelle, France.
1686 AD	Dr Robert Plot publishes his <i>Natural History of Staffordshire</i> in which he ridiculed the Society of Freemasons. This gives some proof that a symbolic Lodge was in existence at this time.
1688 AD	A Lodge of accepted Masons met at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
1688 AD	Randel Holme III (a Chester genealogist and antiquarian) described an association with members of the "Society called Freemasons".
1688AD	The "Society of Freemasons" is mentioned in a satirical speech in July at the commencement of exercises of the University of Dublin.
1690 AD	The records of the Lodge of Melrose, between this year and 1695, use the term "fellowcraft"
1696 AD	The Edinburgh Register House manuscript states that Masons have "words", "a grip", "signs", and "five points".
1698 AD	An anti-Masonic leaflet is published warning people against the "Freed Masons".
1700 AD	The Chetwode Crawley Manuscript
1700 AD	The Sloane No. 3329 Manuscript
1702 AD	The Haughfoot Lodge minute book commences on 2nd December.
1709 AD	Sir Richard Steel publishes an article in "The Tatler" (a famous paper of the day) discussing certain people in which he says "They have their signs and tokens like Free Masons" and "They have some secret intimations of each like Free Masons".
1710 AD	The Hon. Elizabeth St Ledger (the famous "Lady Mason") who was supposed to have eavesdropped at a Masonic initiation is given two degrees. She later marries Richard Aldsworth and is also known under that name.
1711 AD	The Trinity College Manuscript
1714 AD	The Kevan Manuscript
1716 AD	A meeting is held in the Apple Tree Tavern in Charles St Covent Garden to discuss revival of the Quarterly Communications and an Annual Assembly.
1717 AD	The first Grand Lodge is formed on 24th June (St John the Baptist's Day) in London by four Lodges meeting in the City of Westminster. The Grand Lodge of England (GL of E)
1718 AD	Freemasonry spreads to France and Spain
1719 AD	Rev Bro John Theophilus Desaguliers is elected Grand Master of the GL of E.
1721 AD	John, Duke of Montagu, is elected Grand Master of the GL of E. This election bought much publicity and prestige to the Craft.
1721 AD	On 24th June, the GL of E adopts a regulation that all regular Lodges are required to secure a Charter from the Grand Lodge.
1722 AD	The Old Constitutions
1723 AD	Dr James Anderson publishes the first edition of <i>The Constitutions of the Free-Masons</i>
1724 AD	The Gormogons, an anti-Masonic group, makes its first appearance.
1724 AD	The Committee of Charity formed by the GL of E.
1725 AD	The Grand Lodge of Ireland is formed. (GL of I)
1726 AD	The Graham Manuscript
1727 AD	The Wilkinson Manuscript
1729 AD	Freemasonry spreads to India, Italy, Poland and Sweden

1730 AD	Prichard's <i>Masonry Dissected</i> is published. It is the first expose of Masonic ritual, and is of great value in studying the development of rituals used today.
1730 AD	Martin Clare publishes his <i>Defense of Freemasonry</i> in answer to Prichard's book.
1730 AD	The Grand Secretary of the GL of I, John Pennell, publishes his version of the <i>Book of Constitutions</i> .
1732 AD	The first traveling military Lodge is formed by the GL of I.
1733 AD	Freemasonry appears in Italy, and persecutions follow in the city of Florence. (?)
1733 AD	First lodge established in America at Boston, Masseurhusets.
1734 AD	The Grand Lodge of Scotland is formed. (GL of S)
1737 AD	A Warrant is issued by Lord Derwentwater for the formation of a Lodge in Sweden.
1737 AD	Freemasonry set foot in Germany in 1737, in a piece of land that we now understand as a patchwork pattern of individual states, which is the reason why masonic organisations in Germany developed individually. Three Grand Lodges were founded in the biggest part of Germany, Prussia. They were later called the old-Prussian Grand Lodges: Die Grand National Mother Lodge 'The Three Globes' (founded 1740, the first Grand Lodge and still exists today), the Grand Land Lodge of the Freemasons of Germany (founded 1770) and the Lodge Royal York of the Friendship. After 1893 other German Grand Lodges started founding own lodges in Prussia, for example the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The Grand Land Lodge of Saxony arose in Saxony. The Bavarian Grand Lodge in Bayreuth was called Grand Lodge 'To the Sun'. The idea of merging all German Grand Lodges came up as early as 1800. In the year 1877 the term 'United Grand Lodges of Germany' emerged – 'Vereinigte Großlogen von Deutschland' in German.
1737 AD	On 6th September, the first Lodge meets in Germany.
1738 AD	Dr James Anderson publishes the second edition of <i>The Constitutions of the Free-Masons</i> .
1738 AD	A new edition of <i>Masonry Dissected</i> is published by Prichard.
1738 AD	Frederick the Great Initiated, Passed and Raised
1738 AD	Pope Clement XII issues his Papal Bull <i>In Eminenti on April 28th. This is the first official edict of the Roman Catholic Church against the Craft.</i>
1739 AD	Dr James Anderson dies.
1739 AD	A committee meets in London to discuss proposed changes for Freemasonry. This committee eventually developed into the Antient Grand Lodge.
1740 AD	Members of an English Lodge in Madrid are imprisoned.
1741 AD	The Grand Lodge of the Sun, at Bayreuth founded. Later to become one of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1741 AD	The Mother Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfurt founded. Later to become one of the United Grand Lodge of Germaany.
1742 AD	Freemasonry is introduced into Denmark. A duly constituted Lodge, however, does not meet until 25th December 1745 when a Warrant is issued by the GL of E.
1743 AD	First Grand Lodge founded in Berlin, Germany. Known as The Grand Mother Lodge of "The Three Globes". First of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1743 AD	The Grand Lodge of Hamburg founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany
1743 AD	John Coustos is questioned and tortured by the Inquisition in Portugal because he is a Freemason.
1744 AD	Fifield Dassigny publishes <i>A Serious and Impartial Inquiry into the Cause of the Present Decay of Freemasonry in the Kingdom of Ireland</i> . It contains the oldest printed reference to Royal Arch Masonry.
1746 AD	John Coustos publishes <i>The Sufferings of John Coustos for Freemasonry</i> , giving a first hand report of the methods of the Inquisition.
1749 AD	On 17th January, Joseph Torrubia (a Roman Catholic priest living in Spain) secures permission from the Pope to become a Freemason so as to find out who and what are Freemasons. As a result of his joining the Order he compiled a list of who belonged to the Order.
1749 AD	First lodge opened in Rhode Island at Newport.
1751 AD	In March, Torrubia gives a list of 97 Lodges to the Grand Inquisition, which caused the arrest and punishment of members by the Inquisition. Pope Benedict XIV issues his Papal Bull <i>Providas</i> on May 18th, against the Craft.
1751 AD	On 2nd July, King Ferdinand VI suppresses the Order in Spain.
1751 AD	The Antient Grand Lodge of England (AGL of E) is formed on 17th July. This was formally called a "schism" of the 1717 GL of E. It is formed by a group of Masons opposed to the proposed changes to the Landmarks. The GL of E becomes known as the "Moderns".
1752 AD	Laurence Dermott becomes Secretary of the AGL of E.
1754 AD	First known use of the term "Sublime Degree of a Master Mason" in a certificate drawn by the GL of I.

1754 AD	Alexander Slade publishes <i>The Freemason Examin'd</i> which is a expose and claims the Craft's ritual is based on the Tower of Babel. Six editions are published in five years.
1756 AD	Laurence Dermott publishes <i>Ahiman Rezon</i> - the constitution of the Antients.
1756 AD	<p>First recorded reference to Mark Mason in Scotland. (Around 1965, a copy of the 1723 Book of Constitutions was discovered that had belonged to an unattached lodge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Stitched in the book were 28 pages containing manuscript notes, bye -laws, etc. followed by some blank pages. On the last inserted page, which is the loose end paper, is the following:</p> <p>"Newcastle, January the 19, 1756-Then Being meet Part of the Body of the Lodge they taking it to their Serious Consideration. That no member of the Saide Lodge Shall be Made a Mark Masone without paying the Sum of one (e) Mark Scots and that for the propigation of the Pedestal, as Witnessed the aforesaid Date by.Wardens: John Maxwell Master, Tos Provund, Robert McVicear.</p> <p>The above is the earliest known reference to the Mark as a ceremony. The final mason's Mark recorded in the Kilwinning minutes was in 1766. In Edinburgh Mary's Chapel, the final Mark was in 1713.)</p>
1758 AD	"Strict Union" reached between the GL of I and the Antients.
1760 AD	The National Grand Lodge of German Freemasons, at Berlin. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1767 AD	First Lodge is established in China by the GL of E.
1770 AD	The Grand Lodge of Prussia founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1772 AD	William Preston publishes <i>Illustrations of Free Masonry</i> which goes through seventeen editions by 1861.
1773 AD	"Strict Union" reached between the GL of S and the Moderns (GL of E).
1775 AD	William Hutchinson publishes <i>Spirit of Freemasonry</i> - the first book on Masonic philosophy expressing the view that the Craft is a Christian association.
1776 AD	Masonic Hall is dedicated on Great Queen St, London, England.
1784 AD	The GL of E issues a Charter to African Lodge No 459 on 29th September. This is an African-American Lodge.
1788 AD	The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is established in England.
1792 AD	The first Masonic journal in England, <i>The Sentimental and Masonic Magazine</i> , is published monthly.
1797 AD	John Robison, a professor of the University of Edinburgh, publishes <i>Proof of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe carried on in Secret Meetings of the Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies, Collected from Good Authorities.</i>
1798 AD	The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys is established in England.
1799 AD	The English Parliament passes the <i>Unlawful Societies Act</i> . Freemasonry is exempted from its provisions.
1802 AD	The Irish Masonic Female Orphan School is founded.
1809 AD	The Lodge of Promulgation is formed in England (and lasts until 1811) to report on the differences between the ritual of the Moderns and Antients. The "schism" has now be in existence for 58 years.
1811 AD	The National Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.\
1813 AD	The Moderns and Antients become reconciled and form "The United Grand Lodge of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England" on 27th December (St John's Day) - UGL of E.
1814 AD	The UGL of E, the GL of I, and the GL of S sign the "International Compact" in which they agree on basic points of Freemasonry.
1815 AD	The new <i>Book of Constitutions</i> is issued by the UGL of E.
1816 AD	The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland is formed.
1817 AD	The union of Royal Arch Chapters in England occurs.
1818 AD	William Preston dies. He left a substantial sum to the Benevolent fund and also established a fund for the giving of an annual lecture - still given England and called the Prestonian Lecture.
1820 AD	"Australian Social Mother Lodge No 260" is warranted in Sydney by the GL of I on 6th January. Now known as Lodge Antiquity No 1 - UGL of NSW & ACT.
1821 AD	Pope Pius VII issues his Papal Bull <i>Ecclesiam</i> on Sept 13th, against the Craft.
1823 AD	The Grand Lodge of Wigan is formed by 4 erased Lodges in Lancashire. It constitutes 6 lodges during its short existence which ceases in 1866.
1823 AD	The Irish parliament passes the Unlawful Oaths Act. It is directed at many organizations, but 10 months after it is passes an announcement is made that it is not intended to cover Freemasonry.

1824 AD	King Ferdinand VII of Spain decrees on 1st August the death of all Freemasons without trial.
1824 AD	"Lodge Leinster Marine No 266" is warranted in Sydney by the GL of I on 12th August. Now known as Lodge Leinster Marine No 2 - UGL of NSW & ACT.
1825 AD	Pope Leo XII issues his Papal Bull <i>Quiograviora</i> on March 13th, against the Craft.
1828 AD	"Lodge Australia No 820" is warranted in Sydney by the UGL of E on 21st June. Now known as The Lodge of Australia No 3 - UGL of NSW & ACT.
1829 AD	Pope Pius VIII issues his Papal Bull <i>Traditi</i> on May 21st, against the Craft.
1832 AD	Pope Gregory XVI issues his Papal Bull <i>Mirari</i> on August 15th, against the Craft.
1836 AD	The first <i>Book of Constitutions</i> is issued by the GL of S - 102 years after it was formed.
1837 AD	The Grand Lodge Library is founded by the UGL of E.
1838 AD	The Benevolent Institution is founded for the aged and needy Masons in England. It is the third charitable project of the Grand Lodge.
1839 AD	James Halliwell discovers the <i>Regius Manuscript</i> in the British Museum.
1840 AD	Inaugural meeting of "Maitland Lodge of Unity No 804" UGL of E on 4th November. Now known as The Maitland Lodge of Unity No 4 - UGL of NSW & ACT. It was the first country Lodge in NSW.
1842 AD	First Lodge formed in New Zealand.
1845 AD	Albert Mackey publishes <i>A Lexicon of Freemasonry</i> . After many editions this develops in the <i>Encyclopedia of Freemasonry</i> .
1845 AD	The Grand Lodge 'Concord' at Darmstadt founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1846 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Qui Fluribus</i> on Nov 9th, against the Craft.
1849 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Quibus quantisque Malis</i> on April 20th, against the Craft.
1850 AD	Grand Lodge of California formed in Sacramento.
1857 AD	"Sydney - St Andrews Lodge No 358" is warranted in Sydney by the UGL of S on 4th August. Now known as Lodge St Andrew Twilight No 7 - UGL of NSW & ACT.
1861 AD	J.G.Findel publishes <i>A History of Freemasonry</i> , the first English edition of which appears in 1865.
1864 AD	Between 21st and 24th May, Guiseppe Garibaldi unites all Masonic groups on Italy.
1864 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Quanta Cura</i> on Dec 8th, against the Craft.
1865 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Multiplires Intern</i> on Sept 25th, against the Craft.
1866 AD	A Lodge is formed in Japan by the UGL of E.
1869 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Apostolicae Sedis</i> on Oct 12th, against the Craft.
1873 AD	Pope Pius IX issues his Papal Bull <i>Esti Multa</i> on Nov 21st, against the Craft.
1877 AD	The idea of merging all German Grand Lodges came up as early as 1800. In the year 1877 the term 'United Grand Lodges of Germany' emerged – 'Vereinigte Großlogen von Deutschland' in German.
1880 AD	Gould's <i>History of Freemasonry</i> is published.
1884 AD	Pope Leo XIII issues his Papal Bull <i>Humanum Genus</i> on April 20th, against the Craft. This is the last Papal Bull directed against Freemasonry. Over a period of 146 years a total of 13 Bulls were issued.
1886 AD	Quatuor Cononati Lodge No 2076 (UGL of E) is constituted. It is to become the premier research Lodge in the World. Its first <i>Transactions</i> were published in 1888, and have been published yearly ever since.
1888 AD	The United Grand Lodge of NSW is formed.
1889 AD	The Royal Order of Knights of the Scarlet Cord developed in the British Isles based on order worked in Amsterdam.
1894 AD	Pope Leo XIII establishes an Anti-Masonic Bureau.
1894 AD	Edward Conder publishes <i>Records of the Hole Crafte and Fellowship of Masons</i> in London.
1899 AD	Leader Scott (Lady Lucy Baxter) publishes <i>The Cathedral Builders</i> in which she tries to show the missing link between the Masons of ancient times and the Freemasons of her day.
1907 AD	The Grand Lodge 'Freimaurerbund' at Nuremberg, later at Hamburg founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany
1914 AD	Bro Rev Joseph Fort Newton writes <i>The Builders</i> for the Grand Lode of Iowa - a copy of which is given to all new Masons. This book is still popular today.
1923 AD	On 13th Feb, the Grand Fascist Council issues its first resolution against Freemasonry.
1924 AD	The Grand Lodge 'Chain of German Brotherhood' at Leipzig founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1926 AD	The Salvation Army issues a "confidential" communication to its officers expressing opposition to secret societies.
1926 AD	The Fascists confiscate property of the Craft in Italy.
1929 AD	The Lateran Treaty is made between the Pope and Mussolini.
1929 AD	Bro Eugen Lennhoff publishes <i>The Freemasons</i> which was translated into English in 1934.

1929 AD	The Royal Order of Knights of the Scarlet Cord ceased; was reformed in 2006 as the Ancient and Masonic Order of the Scarlet Cord.
1930 AD	The Symbolic Grand Lodge at Hamburg, later at Berlin founded. One of the United Grand Lodges of Germany.
1931 AD	The Portugal Police order that all Masonic meetings are prohibited.
1938 AD	King George VI of England invested as Past Grand Master of the UGL of E.
1938 AD	Knoop, Jones, & Hamer publish <i>The Two Earliest Masonic Manuscripts</i> .
1938 AD	Knoop, Jones, & Hamer publish <i>An Introduction to Freemasonry</i> .
1940 AD	Knoop & Jones publish <i>A Short History of Freemasonry to 1730</i> .
1947 AD	Knoop & Jones publish <i>The Genesis of Freemasonry</i> .
1949 AD	The Spanish Government includes an item in its budget to spend over \$100,000 for the maintenance of a special tribunal to suppress Freemasonry.
1950 AD	Bernard E. Jones publishes <i>A Freemasons Guide and Compendium</i> .
1951 AD	The January issue of the English magazine <i>Theology</i> publishes an article entitled "Should a Christian be a Freemason?" by the Rev Walton Hannah. The article creates a storm within the Anglican Church.
1953 AD	The Grand Lodge of the State of Israel is consecrated by the GL of S on 20th Oct.
1954 AD	The Rev Walton Hannah publishes the anti-Masonic book <i>Masons by Degrees</i> .
1954 AD	Pick & Knight publish <i>The Pocket History of Freemasonry</i> .
1954 AD	Freemasons are imprisoned in Spain.
1955 AD	Dr Mauro Baradi (PGM of the Philippines) is opposed by the Roman Catholic Church from holding public office on the grounds that he is a Freemason.
1956 AD	The Feb 23rd issue of the <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> - has a long favorable article about Freemasonry.
1956 AD	The High Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church petitions the Minister of the Interior to withdraw government recognition of Freemasonry.
1956 AD	The Church of Nazarene states that it is opposed to Freemasonry.
1956 AD	The Oct 8th issue of <i>Life</i> magazine is devoted almost entirely to Freemasonry.
1957 AD	New Absalom Lodge was established as long ago as 30th March 1957 in Düsseldorf. This Lodge was consecrated as part of the United Grand Lodges of Germany but soon afterward "A Provincial Grand Lodge of British Freemasons in Germany" was founded.
1957 AD	The Grand Lodge of Japan is formed.
1957 AD	A court in England rules that Freemasonry is not a religion.
1957 AD	The Lutheran Church fails to achieve unity at a meeting due to the opposition of one group of its members to membership of Lodges by members of the Church.
1957 AD	Bernard E. Jones publishes <i>The Freemason's Book of the Royal Arch</i> .
1957 AD	Paul Nettle publishes <i>Mozart and Masonry</i> .
1959 AD	21 Freemasons are imprisoned in Spain, without trial, under the 1st March 1940 law.
1960 AD	A further 14 Freemasons are imprisoned in Spain.
1960 AD	H.V.B.Booth publishes <i>The Royal Order of Scotland</i> .
1961 AD	The Grand Lodge of India is formed by the UGL of Em the GL of I, and the GL of S.
1961 AD	Harry Carr publishes <i>Mother Kilwinning Lodge</i> .
1961 AD	Robert L. Duncan publishes <i>The Reluctant General</i> - a biography of Albert Pike.
1962 AD	Liberty Lodge No 70 formed in Biarritz, France as a travelling Lodge to serve Spanish Freemasons.
1962 AD	H.C.Ronins-Landon publishes <i>Mozart and the Masons - new light on the Lodge of Crowned Hope</i> .
1962 AD	Harry Carr (editor) publishes <i>Minutes of the Lodge of Edinburgh</i> (Mary's Chapel)
1963 AD	Knoop, Jones, & Hamer publish <i>Early Masonic Catechisms</i> (2nd ed).
1963 AD	H.L.Haywood publishes <i>Masonic Essays</i> .
1964 AD	On 29th Dec, Bishop Mendez Arceo of Mexico, expresses his view at Vatican II that Roman Catholics should make peace with the Freemasons of the World.
1964 AD	Harry Carr (editor) publishes <i>Collected Prestonian Lectures</i> .
1964 AD	Alec Mellor (a Roman Catholic) publishes <i>Our Separated Brethren - The Freemasons</i> . He later becomes a Freemason and a member of Phoenix Lodge of Research No 30 (GLNF).
1964 AD	Discussions were held in England as to whether to modify the ancient penalties of the Craft degrees.
1965 AD	The BBC presented a program entitled <i>Freemasonry - The Open Secret</i> purporting to be an expose of Freemasonry.
1967 AD	The UGL of E celebrated its 250th anniversary, and publishes <i>Grand Lodge:1717-1967</i> .

1968 AD	Bro Harry Carr meets with Cardinal Heenan in London on 8th March to discuss the relationship of Freemasonry and the Roman Catholic Church. As a result of these discussions, the anti-Masonic tracts sold in Roman Catholic churches in London are removed from the stacks.
1969 AD	The Masonic Book Club is formed in Bloomington, Ill, USA and publishes its first book in 1970 - a facsimile of the <i>Regius Poem</i> .
1969 AD	A Pocket History of Freemasonry by Pick, Knight, & Smith is published
1971 AD	Bro Harry Carr has several more conferences with Cardinal Heenan. This leads to a friendly relationship developing between the Craft and the Roman Catholic Church. On 26th April it is rumored that the Church is about to change its rule about barring Masonic membership to its members.
1971 AD	King Solomon's Temple in the Masonic Tradition by Alex Horne is published.
1971 AD	Early French Exposures by Bro Harry Carr is published.
1971 AD	Mozart's opera <i>The Magic Flute</i> , which is generally believed to contain Masonic themes, is examined by Jacques Chailley and his comments published.
1972 AD	A Register of Grand Lodges Active and Extinct by George Draffen is published.
1973 AD	A Commentary on Masonic Ritual (2nd Edition) by E.B. Cartwright is published, with comments by Bro Harry Carr.
1973 AD	Emulation - A Ritual to Remember by C.F.W. Colin is published.
1974 AD	The Sacred Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith (as the Roman Inquisition was renamed by the Pope in 1965) sends a letter to the various Episcopal Conferences on 19th June informing them that Canon 2335 prohibiting its members from joining Freemasonry is to be interpreted to apply to such groups as are opposed to Church.
1976 AD	A Freemason at Work by Bro Harry Carr is published.
1977 AD	Several Prince Hall Lodges in South Africa give up their Charters from the USA and join the regular Craft in South Africa.
1977 AD	Quatour Coronati Lodge publishes in facsimile the 1723 and 1738 editions of Anderson's Constitutions in one volume.
1977 AD	• <i>600 Years of Craft Ritual</i> by Bro Harry Carr is published.
1978 AD	• <i>The Craft in the Far East</i> by Bro Christopher Haffner is published.
1978AD	The York Legend in the Old Charges by Alex Horne is published.
1978 AD	Prince Hall, Life and Legacy by Dr Charles Wesley is published and reviewed in AQC vol 90, pp 306-322.
1979 AD	Pope John Paul II visits Chicago while the Grand Lodge is in session. The Grand Master and Grand Wardens, by special invitation, attend a Mass conducted by the Pope in Grant Park.
1979 AD	Freemasonry is banned in Iran. Several Arab nations assume an anti-Masonic stance under the erroneous belief that the Craft is controlled by the Jews.
1980 AD	Grand Lodge of British Freemasons in Germany (GLBFG) was created.
1980 AD	Rose Croix - A History of the Ancient and Accepted Rite <i>for England and Wales</i> by A.C.F. Jackson is published.
2005 AD	Formation of the Masonic Order of Athelstan in England
2006 AD	Ancient and Masonic Order of the Scarlet Cord conclave opened.