

EARLY HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN UPPER CANADA

Niagara Lodge, No. 2; The Ancient St. Johns Lodge, No. 3;
Sussex Lodge, No. 5; and the Barton Lodge, No. 6,
and other items of interest and fact.

BY THE LATE A. T. FREED, 33°
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I HAVE had the privilege of reading the preceding excellent article written by R. W. Bro. George J. Bennett, of the early history of Masonry in Canada and of the formation of the Grand Lodge; hence I do not propose to tread the path traversed by him, but shall endeavor to supplement his narrative with some account of lodges warranted in the early days of Masonry in that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada or Canada West and now forming the Province of Ontario.

R. W. Bro. William Jarvis, who was appointed to the civil position of Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada in 1792, was at the same time made Provincial Grand Master of Masons; and, between the year named and 1817, he issued warrants to twenty-four lodges. Some of these continue to the present time, but most of them have "fallen on sleep".

Four of the old Jarvis lodges, have, by resolutions of Grand Lodge, been permitted to wear gold lace on their aprons and to work with gold jewels, in recognition of their rank in the craft and their service to Masonry in this jurisdiction. These are now known as Niagara Lodge, No. 2; The Ancient St. Johns, No. 3, of Kingston; Sussex, No. 5, Brockville; and The Barton, No. 6, of Hamilton.

Niagara Lodge, No. 2, was the first warranted by Jarvis. It has experienced many vicissitudes, and for a number of years its meetings were interrupted; but it has survived all blows of time and chance, and is now a pros-

perous and active body. The town of Niagara, formerly called Newark, was burned by the troops of the United States in the war of 1812, when the lodge room and all the original records were destroyed, though the warrant was saved, and hangs on the wall of the present Lodge room.

In June, 1814, while the United States troops were still in possession of Niagara, Lieut. Fitzgibbon, with a small body of British rangers, was stationed at Decew's house, a few miles south of St. Catharines, and was the cause of a good deal of annoyance to the invading force. General Dearborn therefore decided to capture him, or at least to dislodge him, and sent Col. Boerstler, commanding the Fourteenth regiment of United States regulars, with other troops, to do the work. Mrs. Laura Secord, wife of a Mason, accidentally learned of the proposed expedition, and determined to give warning to Lieut. Fitzgibbon. Accordingly, taking a pail in her hand, as if about to go out to milk her cows, she passed the sentries, and made her way for nineteen miles through woods swarming with Indians, till she reached the Decew house and warned the Lieutenant of his danger. It is not probable that the action of Mrs. Secord had any bearing upon the subsequent engagement, for the Indians, under command of Captain W. J. Kerr, were watching the movements of Colonel Boerstler; they fought the battle of Beaver Dams; and before the regulars, under Lieut. Fitzgibbon, arrived on the field the United States troops were beaten to a standstill. Lieut. Fitzgibbon succeeded in persuading Col. Boerstler that he was surrounded by a vastly superior force of Indians and British regulars, and the colonel surrendered his whole force. Bro. Secord was not a member of Niagara Lodge, but of a lodge which met at Stamford, near Niagara Falls.

In 1826 William Morgan was abducted from Batavia, New York, and taken to Fort Niagara, on the New York side, where he was temporarily placed in a magazine. Some of his abductors passed over to the Canadian side of the river, and endeavored to secure the co-operation of the Niagara brethren in disposing of the prisoner. There are several accounts, no one of them trustworthy, of

subsequent events. One is that the abductors killed Morgan in the magazine of the fort, sewed the body in a sack, carried it to a boat, rowed out into the river and sunk it. The next is that, failing to get assistance from the Canadian Masons, they returned to Fort Niagara, and found that Morgan had died from dissipation, exposure and fright. A third that they took Morgan, still alive, into the boat, weighted him with irons and threw him overboard, and the fourth is that the Canadian Masons did receive him, and passed him on to Toronto, near which place he lived for a number of years. I have conversed with a number of the oldest Masons at Niagara on the subject, and they agree in the assertion that the brethren of their lodge refused to have any hand in the business, while they also think that Morgan was passed on toward Hamilton and lived for some years on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The lodge room was destroyed by fire in 1860, and all the old documents, together with the jewels and other property of the lodge, were burned. The building now owned and occupied stands on the site of that in which the lodge first met, and in which the Provincial Grand Lodge formed by Jarvis held its meetings.

The Ancient St. John's Lodge, of Kingston, No. 3 on the present register of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was No. 6 of the lodges warranted by William Jarvis. It worked for a short time under dispensation, and its warrant was dated November 20th, 1795. This lodge has always held a prominent place in the Masonry of Ontario; has always exercised great influence in Masonic circles; and yet there is little in its records which has more than local interest. It is remarkable rather for the number of prominent men who were initiated in it than for events of magnitude in its history. One of the charter members was Richard Cartwright, great-grandfather of Sir Richard Cartwright, who for half a century took a leading part in the political history of the country and was, from September 30th, 1904, to the time of his death a Senator of Canada. Other members of Ancient St. John's who have made names for themselves in the history of Canada

were Sir Alexander Campbell, William Henry Draper, Sir Henry Smith, and Sir John A. Macdonald, for many years Premier of Canada.

In 1834, owing to the anti-masonic excitement in the United States, the brethren deemed it prudent "to cease working until such time as the lodge might beneficially work with advantage to the craft and the world at large." The meetings were not resumed until 1843.

Sussex Lodge, No. 5, was originally formed in a regiment raised for the royal service by Sir John Johnson, during the Revolutionary War. Its first warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1783, to "a lodge in his Majesty's loyal American Regiment." Soon after the close of the war many members of the regiment settled on the north side of the St. Lawrence, near the present town of Prescott, and they appear to have carried the lodge organization with them. There it was called the New Oswegatchie Lodge. Oswegatchie was the old name of Ogdensburg, New York. About 1790 a warrant appears to have been obtained from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec. The early minutes of the lodge are full, and are of value as showing the character of the Masonry which existed in those days, but they have little interest for the general reader. At later dates the lodge worked under warrants from the Provincial Grand Lodge of "Ancients" of Upper Canada, then from Provincial Grand Lodges under the United Grand Lodge of England. It was not called Sussex Lodge till 1822. It was the first named on the list of the lodges which met at Hamilton, in 1855, to form the Grand Lodge of Canada. W. B. Simpson, a Past Master of the lodge, was active in the work of organization, and was elected the first District Deputy Grand Master of the Central District. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1864, and served with eminent ability for two years. Another valuable and prominent member of the lodge was R. W. Bro. Ziba M. Phillips. He was President of a convention held at Kingston, in 1820, which promoted the revival of Masonry in Canada West in 1822, and was a power in the Craft till the time of his death.

The Barton Lodge, No. 6 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was the ninth of those warranted by William Jarvis. Its charter was dated November 20th, 1795. The document cannot now be found; but the receipt for the charter fee is preserved, dated Nov. 1795, and Lane's Masonic Record (English) says the date of the original warrant was Nov. 20th, 1795. The first members were men who were called in Canada United Empire Loyalists. They had lived in various parts of the country now forming the United States, had adhered to the royal cause in the War of the Revolution, and at the end of the struggle they were deprived of their property, and compelled to seek new homes in the then almost unbroken wilderness of Upper Canada. Those who settled on or near the spot on which Hamilton now stands put down stakes in the forest (for the land was not surveyed), and started life anew. Among these pioneers came Davenport Phelps, a missionary sent out under the auspices of Trinity Church, New York. He was also a notary public, and withal Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, of which William Jarvis was Provincial Grand Master. Several of the settlers at "the Head of the Lake," as the country at the western extremity of Lake Ontario was then called, were Masons; and when Davenport Phelps came among them he apparently found no difficulty in gathering them together in a Masonic fold.

Of Robert Land, one of the founders of the lodge, the following story is told: He was a farmer, living in Southern New York, near the Pennsylvania line. While absent with his regiment, Indian allies of the colonials raided the settlement, burned the houses, and killed or carried off all the inhabitants, mostly women and children. Land, returning from service, found his home a heap of ashes, and was told that his wife and two children had been killed. Heartbroken, he returned to his regiment, and at the close of the war went to Canada, and was given a tract of land at the Head of the Lake. The wife and children, however, had not been killed, but were rescued by British troops and taken to New York. Thence they were sent by sea to Halifax, and there they remained for

some years. In course of time information reached Mrs. Land that her husband was living at the Head of the Lake and she was sent to that place by the military authorities of Nova Scotia. As Robert Land sat in the door of his cabin one summer evening he saw a woman and two boys approaching. They proved to be his wife and sons, and the long-divided family was reunited.

The minutes of the earliest meetings of the lodge were kept on loose sheets of paper, and are lost. The first which now exist are those of a meeting held January 31st, 1796, which was attended by twelve members and four visitors. Among the members appears the name of "Bror. Capt. Brant." This was Thayendanegea, the celebrated Indian chief. He lived about ten miles from the meeting place of the lodge on a square mile of land given him by the British Government. There is no other evidence than this record to show that he was a member of the lodge.

The old minutes are very interesting, as showing the customs of the time, and illustrating the condition of the country, but they have no great interest for the general reader. We read in one place that the "Treasurer take as much money out of the chest as will purchase three gallons of whiskey against the next lodge night," and in another place that "liquors for the use of the lodge shall be purchased with the money belonging to the lodge by the barrel or quarter cask." So we have no doubt that when the brethren were called from labor to refreshment, as they were several times in the course of the evening, the phrase used was no mere figure of speech. Again, when we read that brethren were permitted to pay their annual dues in "good merchantable wheat, delivered at Bro. Rousseaux's mill," we need no further intimation that, at the end of the eighteenth century, cash was a scarce article at the Head of the Lake.

Another entry is of wider interest, and exhibits a broader spirit. I may be pardoned for copying the minute in full. The lodge met on the 12th of December, 1800, and the Secretary:—

"Read a letter from the Grand Secretary informing this Lodge of a communication received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

announcing the death of the Right Worshipful Grand Master Washington, and requesting this lodge to go in mourning at their public and private meetings six months, including their first meeting; in consequence of which Bro. Aikman moved, seconded by Bro. J. Showers, that a piece of black ribbon should be purchased for that purpose. The motion being put was carried. Bro. John Lottridge agreed to furnish the lodge with ribbon."

Let it not be forgotten that a large majority of the members of The Barton Lodge at that time were men who had fought on the royalist side in the War of the Revolution, and that they had lost their property and had been exiled from the place of their birth because of the part they had taken; notwithstanding which they could rise above the passions of the conflict and resentment at what they must have believed to be injustice and spoliation, and could remember as Masons the brother who was so eminently worthy of honor.

A few years later war again broke out between Great Britain and the United States, and Upper Canada was several times invaded by the forces of the republic. Members of The Barton did their share of work in the several battles which took place along the Niagara frontier and farther west. In 1813 a strong force under Generals Winder and Chandler advanced from Niagara against the British General Vincent, who was entrenched at Burlington Heights, in the western part of what is now Hamilton. Ephraim Land, a brother of that Robert Land of whom mention has been made, fearing that the property of the lodge would be carried off or destroyed by the invaders, took the warrant, the jewels and other portable articles, and buried them in his flower garden, planting a branch of geranium over them to mark the spot. The precaution, however, was not necessary. After the battle of Stoney Creek the United States forces fell back, and Bro. Land dug up the articles so carefully interred. They were not again used for many years. When the war closed the membership of The Barton Lodge was sadly reduced. William Jarvis, the Provincial Grand Master, had for many years ceased to be active in Masonry; and he died shortly afterwards, in 1817. Besides, the warrant of the lodge had been issued under authority from the so-called Ancient, or Athol, Grand Lodge of

England. That body had (in 1813) united with the original Grand Lodge to form the United Grand Lodge of England; and the brethren of The Barton were in doubt as to their Masonic standing. And so for about twenty years there was no meeting of the lodge. By the year 1835 Hamilton had grown to be a considerable village, among its inhabitants were several unaffiliated Masons. These and a few of the survivors of the original members of The Barton met and resolved to attempt a revival of the lodge. In the end they were successful. The United Grand Lodge of England issued a new warrant, numbered 733 on the English register, and under that warrant The Barton worked until the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855.

One of the men who took a leading part in the reorganization was William Johnson Kerr, a son-in-law of Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk chief, and a relative of Sir William Johnson, so prominent in New York during and before the War of the Revolution. Bro. Kerr was in command of the Indians who won the battle of Beaver Dams. He and his family are buried in the cemetery of the little English church at Burlington. A few years ago the members of The Barton Lodge placed a memorial stone at the head of his grave.

In November, 1895, The Barton Lodge celebrated its Centennial. A gold medal was struck to commemorate the event and Grand Lodge granted the members of The Barton Lodge permission to wear this medal as a Masonic jewel.

R. W. Bro. George J. Bennett has sufficiently told the history of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, and I must not duplicate the narrative. I may be permitted however, to add a few facts. In 1884 the body, was without an executive head, and a proposal was made to petition the Grand Lodge of England to appoint R. W. Bro. Thomas Gibbs Ridout, of St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, to the vacant position. Then, in a very dramatic manner, Sir Allan MacNab, of The Barton Lodge, appeared on the scene, and produced a patent appointing him to the place. Sir Allan was not an exemplary Mason. A resident

of Hamilton, he went down to Toronto, and was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge. The Barton Lodge protested against the invasion of its territory, and Sir Allan received his second degree in Hamilton. Soon afterward, he visited Scotland, and while there he was made Provincial Grand Master for Upper and Lower Canada. He was not even a Master Mason at the time, and there were no Scotch lodges in Upper Canada. There is no evidence that Sir Allan ever attempted to act upon his Scotch patent. After he was made Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada by the Grand Lodge of England he took but little interest in Masonic affairs, leaving routine work to his lieutenant, Bro. Ridout, who generally presided at the meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge. A great deal of dissatisfaction existed, not only at the carelessness and neglect shown by officials of the Grand Lodge in England, but because there was to some extent a clashing of interests between the lodges of English and Irish origin. The latter had no provincial organization, and the brethren of those lodges were also dissatisfied with the want of attention paid to their communications by the home brethren. The first open protest against this state of things came from The Barton Lodge. On the 10th of December, 1851, it was resolved, "That a committee be appointed to confer with Strict Observance Lodge concerning the propriety of addressing the various sister lodges in Canada on the subject of withdrawing from the Grand Lodge of England and establishing an independent Grand Lodge of Canada." The brethren of the Lodge of Strict Observance declined to take part in the movement; but the matter was brought before the Provincial Grand Lodge at its next ensuing meeting in June, 1852, when notice of motion was given that at the following communication a resolution would be introduced to "petition the Grand Lodge of England to be permitted to exercise sole control over the affairs of Masonry in this province, and that the Grand Lodge of England be Masonically requested to use its influence with the Grand Lodge of Ireland to induce those lodges now working under its authority to submit to the decision of this Grand Lodge." At the next semi-annual meeting

the resolution was duly moved and carried. It affirmed that feelings of respect and reverence for the Grand Lodge of England were entertained by the Canadian brethren, but added:

"That it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of Masonry that a separate Grand Lodge be established, with full power to control the working and operations of the Craft in this quarter of the globe, to secure which a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, based on the foregoing resolutions, praying for permission to establish a Grand Lodge in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada, with full power and authority to manage and control all matters connected with such Grand Lodge, and all lodges now working under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England; and that the said committee be fully empowered to carry on all correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England for the purpose of securing the absolute independence of such Grand Lodge."

For the next three years letters and memorials were sent to England, pointing out the disadvantages under which Canadian Masons were suffering, but these were not even answered. The subject was before the Provincial Grand Lodge at every session, but no final action was taken.

While all this was going on the brethren of lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ireland were suffering similar neglect and expressing like dissatisfaction. It must be remembered that the Irish lodges, ten in number, had no provincial or local organization, and could make representations to their mother Grand Lodge only as individual lodges or by convention specially called for the purpose. The first formal action, so far as is known, was taken by King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto, on the tenth of November, 1853, when a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to correspond with other lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for the purpose of establishing "a ruling power in Canada West." The committee performed the work assigned it, and, on the 8th of December, 1853, the convention was held at Hamilton. Four lodges were represented. In May, 1854, another convention was held at London, which appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the Grand Lodge of Canada West, and adjourned to meet at Hamilton in October. This meeting was again adjourned to November, at Toronto, when a proposal from the Grand Lodge of Ireland to grant a Provincial Grand Lodge to the Irish

Lodges in Canada West was discussed. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was not willing to grant to the Irish Provincial Grand Lodge the powers demanded, and in May, 1855, King Solomon's Lodge instructed its representatives to unite with the English Lodges for the purpose of petitioning the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland to grant an independent Grand Lodge for the Province of Canada West. Negotiations between the Irish lodges and the Grand Lodge of Ireland then ceased.

At the regular meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge (English), held in May, 1855, it was resolved to summon a lodge of emergency, to be held as early in July as possible "for the purpose of taking into consideration the motion to be proposed by the mover of this resolution," and the Grand Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to each lodge in the jurisdiction.

The Lodge of Emergency was held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 19th and 20th of July, and the minutes inform us that:—

"It was duly moved and seconded, 'that a meeting of the delegates from all the lodges in the Province, under all jurisdictions, be invited to meet at an early day to take the necessary steps for communicating with the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of forming an independent Grand Lodge.' The motion, being put to the vote, was lost."

That, however, did not end the business. When the Grand Lodge adjourned on the 19th a number of the delegates met in convention, with several representatives of Irish lodges, and it was resolved:—

"That a convention of delegates be held at Hamilton on the second Wednesday in October next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing an independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and to proceed with such matter as may be deemed most desirable for the benefit of Masonry in this Province."

The convention assembled in the room of The Barton Lodge, on the 10th of October. Forty-one lodges were represented, of which thirty held English warrants, nine Irish warrants, and two Scotch warrants. At that convention the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed. At an adjourned meeting, held on the 2nd of November, the Grand Lodge was formally constituted and consecrated, and its officers installed and invested, by M.W. Bro. H. T. Backus, Grand Master of Masons in the State of Michigan.

It may not be out of place to tell here why the "Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario" retains its present title, when its jurisdiction is confined to the Province of Ontario, and when there are eight other Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada. In 1855, when the Grand Lodge was formed, it exercised jurisdiction over the whole of Canada as it then existed, that is, the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Twelve years later (in 1867), the Dominion of Canada was formed by the union of all the old provinces; and shortly afterwards the territories of the Hudson Bay Company were acquired by purchase, and the Province of British Columbia acceded to the Dominion, so that Canada extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the United States border to the Arctic Ocean. About the same time the lodges in Quebec, adopting the American doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It was not at once acknowledged by the existing Grand Lodge, but controversy extended over several years. This was ended in 1874 by recognition of the new body. Then, it may seem, it would be easy and proper to adopt the title of Grand Lodge of Ontario, and nobody would have been more happy than the brethren of Ontario to take that name. But there were lions in the path. While the controversy with Quebec was in progress some brethren, having or believing they had, a grievance, established a clandestine body, and took the territorial name. Not only so, but some colored people formed lodges, established a Grand Lodge of their own, and assumed the same title. Not only did they take the title, but they obtained an act of incorporation from the legislature, and thus fortified themselves with legal warrant. It is possible that if the legitimate Grand Lodge in this Province were to assume the same name now, its right to do so might be challenged by the colored people; and in any case it would not be pleasant for one to be asked to which Grand Lodge of Ontario he owed allegiance—the clandestine Grand Lodge, the colored Grand Lodge, or the regular and legitimate Grand Lodge. For these reasons the best course was pursued, and the body calls itself the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario.

FREEMASONRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

BY THE LATE WILL H. WHYTE,

G. Sec. G. L. of Quebec
1902—1917

THOUGH traces of the Masonic Craft have been found, which indicate that members of the ancient fraternity had visited "Acadia," now called Nova Scotia, upwards of three hundred years ago, and although it has been affirmed by French and other writers that a Lodge of Freemasons existed in Quebec in the year 1755, yet no reliable records are known to be in existence, and Masonry in Canada, or that portion of the Dominion which formed "old Canada" before Confederation, is only reckoned back to the year 1759, when the "Lily" flag of the Bourbon was replaced over New France by the British "Union Jack." With the advent of the British troops, English Freemasonry was transplanted to Canadian soil, or, more strictly speaking, Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry, for the Grand Lodge of Ireland was more largely represented among the regiments that took part in the capitulation of the cities of Quebec and Montreal. In these days many of the regiments in the British army carried travelling warrants authorizing them to hold lodges, and among those taking part in the siege of the first-named city five regiments held Irish warrants, and one an English warrant, and at the latter city five regiments likewise held Irish warrants, one an English and one a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Among the number, Lodge 227 of the Irish Register in the 46th Regiment of Foot still survives, and is now called the "Lodge of Antiquity," No. 1, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Quebec capitulated to the army of Wolfe, September, 1759, and on the following St. John's Day, December 27th,

1759, eight Military Lodges met to celebrate the festival of their patron saint, and elected Lieut. Guinnett of the 47th Regiment, a member of Lodge No. 192, under the Irish Register as Deputy Grand Master.

FIRST GRAND LODGE. "THE GRAND LODGE AT QUEBEC."

For thirty-three years this Provincial Grand Lodge had control of Masonry, as the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, under the Grand Lodge of "Moderns," England, the headquarters being located in the city of Quebec. Among the Grand Masters were Colonel the Hon. Simon Fraser, 78th Highlanders, 1760 (who was installed by Thomas Dunkerley, then an officer on H. M. S., the "Vanguard"), Captain Milborne West, 47th Regiment, 1761; Lieut. Turner, 47th Regiment, 1763; Hon. John Collins, 1765; Col. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), 1786, and Sir John Johnson, Baronet, 1788. This Provincial Grand Lodge chartered many subordinate Lodges, upwards of forty having been traced, the first four being located in the city of Quebec, two, Albion No. 2 and St. John's No. 3, being still on the roll of the present Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the fifth in the city of Montreal, under the name of St. Peter's, No. 4. This Lodge was in active operation for thirty years and lapsed about 1792. In 1767 a Deputy Provincial Grand Lodge was created in Montreal, and Bro. E. Antill appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master. On November 8, 1770, a warrant was again issued for another Lodge in Montreal, under the designation of St. Paul's, No. 10.

The Provincial Grand Lodge warranted several other Lodges in Montreal and various places, including points on Lake Chaplain, Detroit, Kingston, Niagara, Cornwall, Ogdensburg and Rawdon (Ont.); the majority of these, however, disappeared at the end of the last century. In 1752 a schism occurred in Masonry in England, and a rival Grand Lodge was formed, which took to themselves the title of "Ancient" and dubbed the premier Grand Lodge

the "Moderns". This new body was composed of many of the younger and more aggressive members of the craft, and proved a very formidable rival to the Premier Grand Lodge. The rivalry between the two bodies was at its height when Prince Edward, Father of Queen Victoria, arrived at Quebec in 1791, with the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of which Regiment he was Colonel. At this time there were three lodges hailing from the "Ancients" in the City of Quebec, who were in a strong and prosperous condition.

SECOND GRAND LODGE. "THE GRAND LODGE OF LOWER CANADA."

With the advent of Prince Edward came a new era in Masonry in the Province. On March 7th, 1792, the Grand Lodge of the Ancients in England issued a patent deputing the Prince "Provincial Grand Master" of Lower Canada, and on the 22nd June, 1792, His Royal Highness was duly installed with great éclat (a religious service and procession to the Recollet Church (R.C.) forming part of the ceremony). His Royal Highness remained Grand Master of this Grand Lodge until the year 1813, when he was elected Grand Master of the Ancients in England in succession to the Duke of Athol. The Prince was created Duke of Kent in 1799, and on the amalgamation of the two Grand bodies in 1813 he nominated his brother, the Duke of Sussex, as the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge of Lower Canada warranted some 26 Lodges between the years 1792 and 1823, five of which are still in existence under the present Grand Lodge of Quebec. These five are: Dorchester, No. 4, at St. Johns; Select Surveyors (now Prevost), Missisquoi Bay: Nelson, at Caldwell Manor; Golden Rule, at Stanstead, and Sussex (now St. Andrew's), at Quebec. Zion, No. 1, at Detroit, still holds an original warrant, Zion, No. 10, issued by this Grand Lodge, of date September 7th, 1794. Among the Montreal warrants were Union Lodge, No. 8, chartered in 1793, which lapsed in 1826; St. Paul's, No. 12, May 1st, 1797, (which apparently was applied for and granted to the members of the former St. Paul's, No. 10),

and Wellington Persevering, No. 20, formed in 1815 and dissolved 1826. These years were ones of prosperity for the brethren of the mystic tie. In 1816, Union, No. 8, made an effort to raise a fund for the purpose of building a Freemason's Hall in the city of Montreal and founding a school for the education of children, but the effort did not materialize. The Duke of Kent having resigned, the Hon. Claude Denéchau, M.P.P., was duly elected to succeed him as Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which important post he acceptably filled until 1822. Many pleasant and important incidents are related and on record regarding the doings of the craft during these thirty years. The celebration of St. John's Day, the 27th December, was annually held with much enthusiasm. At the request of the Royal Grand Master the lodges in Quebec met and marched in procession for some years to the Recollet (R.C.) Church, which was kindly placed at their disposal, when service was held and a sermon delivered by the Grand Chaplain, the brethren dining together in the evening. Before his departure from Canada, H.R.H. presented an antique Masonic square of gold, with an inscription that it was "a gift from H.R.H., Prince Edward, to the R.W. the Grand Lodge of Lower Canada." This, together with a large "key" of gold surmounted with a crown and monogram, the gift of H.R.H. Prince William Henry, afterwards "King William IV," are preserved with religious care by the present Grand Lodge of Quebec.

PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT GRAND LODGES

The War of 1812 between England and the United States had a very depressing effect on Masonry and the removal of some of the Military Lodges, as well as a number of the Brethren who had taken an active part in the Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, caused this body to become very inactive for several years

The year 1823 marked another era in the history of the Craft in the Province of Quebec. The Lodges in Montreal, as well as some of the others in the Province,

forwarded their Canadian Charters to the recently formed United Grand Lodge of England, and exchanged them for English warrants, and then petitioned England to establish two Provincial Grand Lodges under that Grand Body—one for Montreal and the Borough of William Henry (now called Sorel), and the other for the cities of Quebec and Three Rivers. This request was acceded to, and the Honorable William McGillivray was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the former, and the Honorable Claude Denéchau as Provincial Grand Master of the latter.

The history of these two District Grand bodies during the thirty years that elapsed until a new Canadian Grand body was formed is not an active one, especially in the Quebec District. In the Montreal District several lodges were constituted, however.

In 1836, St. George Lodge was established, it having previously received a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1828. Zetland Lodge was constituted in 1844 and St. Lawrence in 1854. On September 5th, 1828, Hon. Claude Denéchau, Provincial Grand Master, installed John Molson, Esq., as Provincial Grand Master of the District of Montreal and William Henry. The Brethren, accompanied by the band of the 76th Regiment, attended Divine service in Christ Church, Montreal, the sermon being delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Bro. Jno. Bethune, Grand Chaplain. In the year 1836, the Grand Master, the Hon. John Molson, died, and the Provincial Grand Lodge did not meet again for over ten years. On May 20, 1846, the Provincial Grand Lodge was again revived, an especial Grand Lodge being held in the Lodge Room in "Mack's Hotel," in the City of Montreal, to install the Hon. Peter McGill as Provincial Grand Master. In 1847, the Grand Lodge of Scotland established Elgin Lodge in Montreal, and the Lodge of "Social and Military Virtues" in the 46th Regiment (now Antiquity) was finally located in the same city. In 1849, the Hon. Peter McGill resigned office on account of ill-health and the Hon. William Badgley succeeded him. In the City of Quebec, the late Hon. Claude Denéchau, deceased, was succeeded by Thos.

Harington, Esq., and he in turn by James Dean, Jr., Esq., in 1857. The Provincial Grand Lodge at Quebec finally dissolved in 1870, the members joining the then new "Grand Lodge of Quebec." That of Montreal and William Henry, which had dwindled down to three Lodges after the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855 had no active existence, and in the later years of the late Judge Badgley, who was the last Provincial Grand Master appointed by the Grand Lodge of England, it never met.

THIRD GRAND LODGE. "THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA."

The history of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec can be divided into periods of about thirty years each.

A third period had thus elapsed when in October, 1855, the representatives of forty-one Lodges in Canada West (now Ontario), and thirteen in Canada East (now Quebec), met in the City of Hamilton and formed the "Grand Lodge of Canada," holding jurisdiction over the two Provinces. This governing body gave quite an impetus to the fraternity, and many new Lodges were formed, some thirty in the Province of Quebec.

From 1855 to 1869 this Grand Lodge was the controlling Masonic Power in the Province of Quebec until the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces under one Government.

FOURTH GRAND LODGE. "THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC."

With the birth of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, appeared an agitation for the formation of separate Grand Lodges for each Province, the Provinces of Canada West and East being renamed Ontario and Quebec. Nothing definite was done until 1869, when a meeting was held in the city of Montreal on August 12th, and adjourned until September 24th, when it was fully decided to call all the Lodges in the Province to a convention on October 20th for the formation of a Grand Lodge. Upon this date the present Grand Lodge of Quebec was duly formed by

twenty-eight of the warranted Lodges then in the Province, M. W. Bro. John Hamilton Graham, L.L.D., being elected Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Canada strenuously opposed this movement, and a number of her Lodges held aloof, and did not at once join in. Matters Masonic were very unpleasant for several years, but in September, 1874, "Canada" finally withdrew from the Province of Quebec, her jurisdiction being now confined to the Province of Ontario only. All her 20 Lodges then in the Province of Quebec affiliated with the new Grand Lodge.

In June 1878, the Grand Lodge of Scotland instituted two new Lodges in the City of Montreal, which together with Elgin Lodge already of its obedience were formed into a "Provincial Grand Lodge." This invasion of territory was energetically opposed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, who immediately issued an edict of non-intercourse. Three years later amicable proposals resulted in the three Scottish Lodges affiliating with the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the 27th of January, 1881, and the dissolution of the Scotch Provincial Grand Lodge.

At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of England proffered recognition under certain restrictions which Quebec declined, but in 1906 the matter was again considered, resolutions adopted by both Grand Bodies, and an exchange of representatives made, M. W. Bro. the then Provincial Grand Master of England, the Earl of Amherst, accepting Quebec's commission, and M. Wor. Bro. Sir Melbourne M. Tait, of Montreal, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, receiving a commission from the Grand Lodge of England.

Following closely upon this action, St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 640, of Montreal, affiliated with Quebec on the 20th of October, 1906, leaving St. Paul's, No. 374, and St. George, No. 440, still holding under England.

THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 1, G.R.Q.

BY THE LATE J. BEAMISH SAUL,

P. D. D. Grand Master, G. L. Quebec

In considering the upward trend of Freemasonry in some of the famous British Regiments, the student will find much of romance, interwoven with the events of actual historic value of the prowess and kindness of heart of men long since passed away and otherwise forgotten.

In tracing the History of this Lodge, formerly "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 227" in the 46th British Regiment, it is necessary to follow the movements of the Regiment in its wanderings during a period of over a century.

Raised in 1741, and being known as "Murray's Bucks," its first engagement was in Scotland, later in Ireland, the masons in the corps were granted a Travelling warrant by the Grand Lodge on March 4th, 1752. In 1757 it was found in Nova Scotia, and the next year formed part of the army which went down to defeat at Ticonderoga, July, 1758. Its Colonel being killed, the command devolved upon the Major, Eyre Massey, who had fought at Culloden, won renown at Fort Niagara in 1759, and again at Fort Levi the following year on the advance of the army under General Amherst to the surrender by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of Montreal, the last stronghold of the French, September 8th, 1760. At this time Colonel Massey, retiring from the 46th, advanced rapidly in his profession, later gaining a peerage as Baron Clarina of County Limerick, and promoted Field Marshal. In 1761-2 the regiment is fighting at Martinique and Cuba, and later, 1764-5 in Canada, around Niagara and Detroit in the fierce warfare of Pontiac and his Indian confederates.

In 1776 it is again in America, operating with much success in the Revolutionary War, at Brooklyn, New York, White Plains, Fort Washington, and following the

Americans through New Jersey, wintered at Amboy. In the Spring of 1777, under Colonel Bird, it destroyed the enemy's supplies at Peekskill on the Hudson, then with General Howe in the defeat of Washington's army at the Brandywine River, September 11th, next Germantown where Colonel Bird fell October 4th. Next the regiment is in Philadelphia with the army of occupation, and later in the fight at Monmouth, N.J., June, 1778, on the passage of the Army to New York, and in September with Major-General Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey in the attack on New Bedford, Mass., then again with Grey in the surprise and slaughter at night of Colonel Baylor's Horse at Tappan, N.J., on the west side of the Hudson, September 28th, and while scouting and reconnoitering in that section, is recalled to New York, going aboard the fleet with the army under Major-General Grant, which sailed for the West Indies November 2nd, 1778.

In 1805 it was found guarding the Island of Dominica, when the French fleet appears and landing four thousand men sets fire to the town, and after in vain demanding the surrender of the chief officer, departs, taking on board regimental property, including the Masonic chest. After correspondence, the Masonic property was restored some two years later by order of the French Government, with complimentary apologies. The loss of the warrant is recorded by Grand Lodge, 1805, with revival in July the same year. Owing to the brave defense of the Island, the Royal authority was issued permitting the 46th to bear the word "Dominica" on its colors and appointments.

It has travelled to Australia, and spent many years in Southern India. Being much reduced in numbers, it returned to England in 1833, Captain Lacy, one of the Masons of the regiment, bringing back the chest containing the Bible, warrant and what remained of the jewels of the Lodge which had fallen into decay owing to the heavy toll of its members by disease, death and exchanges. A new warrant was granted, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, with other brethren, were installed as first officers of the revived Lodge in 1834. The regiment continued on its travels, arriving in Montreal in 1845, when the Lodge,

having already become dormant owing to changes in the regiment, what remained of the regalia, jewels, books, etc., were transferred by Bro. Captain W. Child, its custodian, to Sergeant-Major W. Shepherd, W. Robinson and R. Balfour, to form a permanent semi-military Lodge in Montreal. The warrant having been returned to Grand Lodge, a new one at the same number was issued July 1st, 1847, when the above named brethren were installed in St. George's Lodge, Montreal, and its career began with varying success.

In 1855 it joined in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the name being changed in 1857 to the Lodge of Antiquity authorized to wear gold instead of silver and enrolled at the head of the list. After the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, it became affiliated as number one, and the brethren were later commissioned to wear a centenary jewel.

The famous Bible of the regiment, which, from the family history written on its pages during a series of years to 1769, proved to be the property of Benj. West, of Bedford, Mass., was taken away by men of the 46th when that village was sacked September 5th, 1778, during the expedition under Grey, and the following month, when the regiment was foraging and reconnoitering, also under Grey, already alluded to, on the west side of the Hudson, the Masonic chest, with the Bible and regalia, together with other regimental baggage, was seized by a body of American troops operating near the British base.

General Washington at the time (October, 1778) had his headquarters at Fredericksburg, a village a few miles distant on the east side of the Hudson, and was regularly informed of all movements in that section. When the above mentioned capture became known to him he ordered the return, under a flag of truce, of the Masonic property, at the same time sending a message that the Americans were not warring against institutions of benevolence.

In confirmation of these particular events we have the very clear statement found in the oration (preserved in the archives of G. L. of Mass.), delivered at the service

held in Boston in memory of the General two months after his decease. Whatever Masonic degree was conferred upon Washington in connection with this Bible, which was a strong tradition handed down to Brothers Lacy, Child and Maxwell, of the old regiment, and which we do not attempt to cast aside, still following the march of events the honor could only have been conferred before the book came into possession of the regiment. Washington was made, passed, and raised at Fredericksburg, Va., 1752-3. Of this fact the records speak for themselves.

In 1782 territorial distinctions having been adopted for the Infantry, the 46th was named the "South Devonshire." In 1903, the Grand Master of New South Wales addressing Grand Lodge, said: "The earliest record of duly recognized Masonic work was in the year 1816, when the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues held meetings at Sydney, and that Lodge No. 227 was its sponsor for 'Australian Social 260,' granted by Ireland in 1820."

Immediately after the defeat at the Brandywine, the Light battalion won the distinction of the "Red Feathers" September 20th, 1777, by a night attack with the bayonet on a detachment of fifteen hundred men hidden in a forest under General Wayne, who had been ordered by Washington to attack any troops who might be found away from the main body. Major-General Grey was sent with a force of light infantry of the 46th and those of five regiments as a counter-blast, and he having detached the flints from the guns, approached Wayne's sleeping camp in silence in two divisions, and by the light of the camp fires made such havoc with the bayonet that those who escaped vowed vengeance, sending word that should they meet again no quarter would be given. The "Light Bobs" replied that to prevent others from suffering, they had stained their "Feathers Red," and throughout the war the light battalion was so distinguished and later by Royal warrant, the 46th were permitted to wear a "Red Ball Tuft" in memory of bravery on that occasion. The following month, at the battle of Germantown, the men, under Wayne, seeing the light infantry, cried out, "Have at the bloodhounds, revenge Wayne's affair at Paoli."

Notwithstanding the excitement of war and hurried marches, the brethren met, and many fraternal visits were exchanged and kindness shown, even to prisoners between the contending forces. The late Bro. Charles E. Myers, in his records and writings of the G. L. of Pennsylvania, says: "In the Lodge during the turmoil of war, the Royalists and Federalists were wont to meet upon the Square, both sides meeting upon the Level."

The Marquis Duquesne, Governor General of New France, under whose regime Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg captured by the British November, 1758) was built, was a member of the Masonic Order.

The Lodge has in its archives a few of the old jewels, some of tin, very crude in workmanship, also the jewels of a past master and warden, together with a silver trowel, engraved with the donor's name and date, 1819, which are much esteemed. The Bible is still with the regiment, and in its new Lodge "Dominica" is preserved with care, while the Lodge of Antiquity has a fac-simile copy, with about thirty of the pages containing the written data of the West family, which have been photozincographed, with which is bound a paper written by Lieut.-Colonel Lacy, in which he endeavored to trace the history of the Bible, read by him before the Royal Gloucester Lodge, in Southampton, in 1870.

The Lodge holds an Annual Military Night on the 17th of March in honor of its Irish origin, when our military brethren, both members and visitors, appear in the uniform of the corps to which they are or were attached, and the banquet hall fittingly decorated with banners, shields and arms, is alive with music, song and story, recalling to mind feats of daring and the fraternal actions of our military brethren of the past.

EARLY QUEBEC LODGES

BY E. T. D. CHAMBERS, 33°

P. G. M., Grand Lodge of Quebec.

ALBION LODGE No. 2.

The earliest written records of Albion Lodge known to be extant are to be found in a Minute Book still in its possession, the first entries in which were made at Woolwich, England, on the 9th of January, 1789. The temporary residence of the Lodge at Woolwich was due to the fact that it was attached for some time to the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Artillery. Less than two years after the dates of the early entries in the Minute Book in question the Lodge had held its first meeting in Quebec. This was on the 4th of November, 1790. It was not then known as Albion Lodge, however, its official designation at that time having been simply "No. 9 E. R. (Ancients)". Not until 1814 was the Lodge known as Albion.

Under a charter for a Lodge in the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Artillery, then stationed in New York, to be known as No. 213 E. R. (Ancients), the Lodge first met in that city on the 3rd of July, 1781, and took part in the following year in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge for New York of the Ancients. The independence of the United States having been recognized by England in 1783, the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Artillery was removed from New York to Newfoundland, and thence to England. It must not, however, be supposed that what is now Albion Lodge had no earlier existence than that accorded by charter in New York to old 213. Long prior to the issue of the charter, "No. 9 E. R. (Ancients)" had been engaged in Masonic work. It was chartered as No. 11 on the 12th of June, 1752. To the English warrant of that date can Albion Lodge legitimately trace its lineage, though it passed into possession, in 1787, of what had

hitherto been known as No. 213. This latter had practically worked without interruption, save such as was necessitated by the removal of the Battalion to which it was attached from place to place, while No. 9 had remained dormant since about 1760. For the privilege of working in future under the Warrant of No. 9, or Albion as it is now called, "No. 213," in accordance with the then prevailing practice under the Grand Lodge of England, paid five guineas to the Grand Charity. It was only under the English Union enumeration of 1814 that No. 9 of the Ancients became Albion Lodge No. 17 on the New Registry of the United Grand Lodge of England, and not till the 27th of January, 1829, that Albion became, by renewal warrant, a civilian Lodge. It continued its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England until the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with which it affiliated by unanimous vote on the 27th of December, 1869.

Its old records furnish many interesting details of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century history of Freemasonry.

For some time there was a Mark Mason Lodge in connection with old No. 9, and half a dozen large pages of the early Minute Book already described are filled with the marks of the different members of the Lodge and with the description of the same.

At a meeting held at the Royal Mortar at Woolwich on the 13th of November, 1789, a complaint was made that a certain Bro. had deserted the Regiment, and as there appeared to be no doubt as to the fact, he was at once excluded by unanimous consent and ordered to be reported to the Grand Lodge.

On the 27th of December, 1790, the first St. John's day spent by the Lodge in Quebec, the Brethren dined together and also sent a delegation to No. 214 (Now St. John's, No. 3), who returned the same compliment.

At first the Lodge met at the home of Bro. Ward; afterwards at Mr. Daly's, St. John street; then at the Cork Arms; later, in their Lodge room over the Artillery mess, and at a still later date, in the Dauphin barracks.

The quaintly worded minutes of St. John's day, 1791, record that:

"At one o'clock the Wor. Master call'd to order and open'd a Master's Lodge, when having sumptuously dined together, Bro. Burrell had the honour confer'd upon him of passing the chair and setting the Lodge to work in due form. Then the elected officers were regularly install'd with an Anthem and Homaged by the Brethren according to the Ancient custom. A deputation was sent to visit the Brethren of Lodges Nos. 40 and 214, to congratulate with them on the Joy of the Day, the Compliment being gratefully returned by the above Brethren."

The minutes of the 22nd of June, 1792, describe the installation of His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, as Grand Master of Ancient Masons in the Province of Lower Canada, and we are told that R. W. Bro. Alexander Wilson gave the necessary obligation to His Royal Highness. The Brethren then proceeded to the Recollet Church, which stood near the present site of the English Cathedral, where "a truly Masonic sermon was preached by the Rev. Bro. Keith, Grand Chaplain. After Divine service we accompanied the Grand Lodge to where we joined them. Took a respectful leave and returned to our respective Lodges. After dining sumptuously and a repast at half-past four o'clock, the Brethren of No. 9 went by desire of the Right Worshipful Grand Master and joined the Grand Lodge. The usual compliments were passed and returned, the Grand Lodge being closed. We returned to our Lodge room again, where we took regular refreshments till 10 o'clock."

Under date of the 17th of December, 1792, it is recorded that the Wor. Master proceeded to raise certain Brethren to the Degree of a Mark Mason.

A curious misunderstanding occurred in February, 1793, between the Lodge and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, Grand Master, which is instructive as illustrating two important facts: First, that the Lodge was unwilling to admit material into the Lodge as ordinary members, of which it could not approve, even though

recommended by the highest authority; and, second, that it was never the intention of the Duke of Kent to recommend such a line of action. The following extracts from Minutes in connection therewith speak for themselves.

"The persons recommended by His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, Grand Master of Ancient Masons for the province of Lower Canada, last regular lodge night, in obedience to our bylaws lay over on our books one month, and came forward by ballot this night: Drum Major Smith, rejected; Biggs, not finally decided; Barefield, rejected; McGinnis to be entered the ensuing Lodge night or before if it meets with the approbation of the body; Fraser found to be under mature age, did not come forward to a ballot."

The following letter was subsequently forwarded to Prince Edward: "We had the honour to explain our reasons for not initiating into the mysteries of Freemasonry part of the Candidates recommended to us by Your Royal Highness. Since which time we have been credibly informed they were all meant to perform as musicians at our grand ceremonies, which, of course, puts them in the same state with those made in December last, who were admitted without a ballot."

"With the utmost humility and respect we beg leave to express our regret in not understanding the intention of Your Royal Highness in this particular."

"We hope Your Royal Highness will not be offended at our close adherence to the laws we have bound ourselves to. At the same time we beg leave to answer you it is both our inclination and wish to comply with your commands in receiving not only those who met with the approbation of our Body, but also all those that may receive Your Royal Highness' recommendation."

Appearing in the Minute Book after the above letter is the following entry:

"His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, Right Worshipful Grand Master, in open Grand Lodge, was pleased to signify to the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 9, *pro tempore*, his entire approbation of the above letter, and at

the same time signifies his wish that the same might be communicated to Lodge No. 9 on their first night of meeting."

In April, 1855, Albion Lodge donated the sum of ten pounds sterling for the benefit of widows and orphans of Brethren who fell in the Crimean War, and in 1862, the Grand Lodge of England, to which the lodge at that time owed obedience, issued a Centenary Jewel warrant to the Lodge, authorizing the members to wear a special centenary jewel, in celebration of the fact that the Lodge had experienced an existence of over a century.

On the 9th of January, 1880, Albion received a large accession of membership by the amalgamation with it of two Quebec Lodges, Harrington, No. 17, Q.R., formerly Independent Lodge, No. 237, I.R., and St. George's Lodge, No. 23, Q.R., formerly Quebec Garrison Lodge, No. 160, C.R.

Though ranking as No. 2 on the Grand Registry of Quebec, Albion wants but a few weeks of being the oldest Lodge in the jurisdiction. It has just cause to be proud, not only of its early association with the Craft in the Old Land as well as in the New, in New York and Newfoundland as well, but also of its loyalty and devotion to the Mother Grand Lodge of England, remaining of obedience to her until such time as Canadian Freemasonry shared in the constitutional self-government so graciously accorded to the Dominion in a political sense by the Mother Land, and now and for many years past contributing to the peace and harmony of the Masonic world, by its union with and obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and thus adopting the course so well known to be in harmony with the wishes and desires of the dear old Mother Grand Lodge herself.

Like the other Lodges of the Quebec and Three Rivers District, Albion has had its dark as well as its bright days. The withdrawal of the British troops caused it quite a loss of membership, for it was always a favorite Lodge with the Military.

To the Grand Lodge of Quebec it has furnished a number of its most useful and most devoted officers.

Some of the weaker Lodges of the District practically owe their very existence to-day to the sacrificing labors on their behalf of members of old Albion, who gave freely and ungrudgingly of their time and talents to the work and sustenance of these weaker sisters.

In recent years, prosperity has smiled upon the good old Lodge, the ability and zeal of its officers have been the pride of the District, and the veterans whose interest in its affairs is unflagging have good cause to be congratulated not only upon the present condition of No. 2, but also upon its prospects of continued pre-eminence in work, in peace and in harmony.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 3

The original Minutes of the establishment of St. John's Number 3 are still in possession of the Lodge, and as fresh and distinct as they were on the day they were written, over a century and a quarter ago. They bear no signature, but are doubtless in the handwriting of Brother Thompson, the first secretary.

Their introductory portion reads as follows:—

“Lodge of Emergency, Quebec, 30th May, 1788. Present B: Wm. Beatty, W.M., etc., etc.

“The W. Master intimated to the Brethren the cause of their being called together was at the request of Brother Archibald Ferguson, who then informed the Body the reason for his doing so, and opened the business of the day by laying before the Brethren the Warrant from the Ancient Grand Lodge of England, and the instruction that accompanied it; the W. Master then proceeded to close the Lodge under the sanction of the Dispensation, when the Body, agreeable to the instructions given, formed a Grand Lodge by virtue thereof.”

Brother Archibald Ferguson acted as Grand Master. “Grand Lodge being opened, the Grand Master ordered the Warrant to be read and all the intelligence the Grand

Lodge had favored him with, and the instruments for the solemn constituting and installing the officers mentioned in the Warrant. The G.M. ordered the Master who acted under the Dispensation to perform the ceremony of installing the Master to act under the Warrant, when the D. G. M. (Brother Charles Chambers) took the chair the Worshipful Brother Archibald Ferguson was installed Master in the Grand Lodge in the name of Grand Master Antrim, Chas. Chambers, Senior Warden, and Samuel Casey, Junior Warden. This finished the business of the Grand Lodge, the G. L. proceeded to close with the usual solemnity and opened a Lodge in the third degree of Masonry, when all the necessary business was performed, the remaining part of the day was spent in harmony, to the general satisfaction of the whole, with every testimony of sincere and warm regard to the welfare and general good of the Antient Craft, and the greatest prosperity to the Antient Grand Lodge of England, and all those under her sanction, of which we have the honor to be a part."

The date of issue of the Warrant was the 22nd of October, 1787, as appears by the records of the Grand Lodge, in which the Lodge was recorded as No. 241. This number it retained until the union of the two formerly existing Fraternities of Masons on the 27th December, 1813, when it became No. 302. By the closing up and consequent alteration of numbers in the year 1832, it became No. 214. In the English enumeration of 1863, its last-mentioned number was changed to 182, and under this number it continued its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, until the formation of the independent Lodge of Quebec, with which it then threw in its lot.

After 65 years of honorable existence—or slightly more than midway between its organization and the date of the present sketch, it was found that the original Warrant, bearing the honored name of "Antrim" as Grand Master, had "by time or accident" become defaced, and on due representation of the fact having been made to the Grand Lodge of England, and a Warrant of Confirmation applied for, Grand Master the Earl of Zetland

was pleased to order the issue of the Warrant of Confirmation, under which the Lodge now meets and works. It is interesting to note that the then W. Master of St. John's who with his officers applied for the Warrant of Confirmation was Brother Thomas Douglas Harington, afterwards Grand Master himself of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and who for many years during his residence in Quebec as Receiver-General, took a prominent part in the affairs of St. John's Lodge and indeed in those of Freemasonry in the ancient capital in general. The Senior Warden who joined in the petition was Dr. James A. Sewell, a son of Chief Justice Sewell, the great friend in Canada of the late Duke of Kent, and a man who played a prominent part in Canadian history.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of St. John's Lodge was the part taken by it in the installation, as Provincial Grand Master, of His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, who was at that time (June 22nd, 1792), in command of the 7th Royal Regiment of Fusiliers at Quebec. The old minute book already referred to, and which is at present open before the writer at the date just above mentioned, says of the installation ceremony: "The Body proceeded to Frank's Tavern or Freemason's Hall, in order to install His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, as Provincial Grand Master of Lower Canada, which ceremony being performed a grand procession was formed in order to hear Divine Service at the Recollet Church. After Divine Service was over, returned in form to Frank's and the Right Worshipful Grand Master closed and adjourned the Lodge till a quarter past four o'clock. At that time the R. W. G. M. opened an Entered Apprentices' Lodge. After drinking several Masonic Toasts, and our thanks returned in ample form, the R. W. G. M. was pleased to close the Grand Lodge and everybody returned to their proper Lodges. After spending the evening in social harmony attended by the Masonic Band, the W. M. No. 241 was pleased to close with the usual solemnities, and the Brethren departed in peace and harmony. Expenses £9 6s 1½d. Money collected."

St. John's Lodge carried no drones on its books in its early years. The W. M. on one occasion brought to the notice of the brethren the case of a member who had already missed two meetings in succession and failed to appear also on the following meeting. It was decided to serve the Brother in question with a special summons, and in case of non-attendance he was to be expelled.

On the 11th November, 1789, it was voted to send home the Grand Lodge report and dues, the latter amounting to ten shillings sterling, by the hands of Captain Watt of the Brig Hope. A year later the Lodge was notified that the Hope had been wrecked on the coast of Holland and that every soul perished.

In August 1792, two candidates were recommended by The Duke of Kent for membership in the Lodge and were duly initiated.

Brother Pennoyer, on one occasion, observed a person entering while the Lodge was at refreshments and taking his seat as a Brother. He moved "That he be examined regarding his pretensions. . . and on being examined was found not worthy of sitting in this Body, having pretended to be a member of No. 40 Nova Scotia. His name is James McDonnell, but as he could give no further satisfaction he was desired not to attempt the like in future."

Brother Alex. Galloway of the Royal Artillery, a member of Lodge 241, died on the 18th March, 1793, leaving a widow and two children in poor circumstances, "and without the means of interring him in a decent manner." When the case was brought to the notice of the Prince, he gave orders to the different Lodges to assemble for the funeral, declaring that he would be there himself and that there would be a band of music. He also urged that subscriptions should be taken up for the distressed family. After the funeral a vote of thanks was passed by Lodge 241 to "our royal and R. W. Grand Master for his personal attention and his distinguished affability in promoting the good of Masonry by ordering such a splendid interment to our late Brother Galloway."

The Lodge records furnish further proof of the deep interest taken in the Craft by His Royal Highness during

his stay in Quebec. A report of a Committee of members of the Lodge written in 1806, states for instance that "a social intercourse of visitation" was recommended to them by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

The Masonic charity of the brethren of old 241 even extended to their country's prisoners of war, and during the war of 1812-14 between the United States and Canada, they voted the sum of two pounds for the relief of a Brother who was an American prisoner of war in the Quebec jail and whose needs had been represented to them.

Persistent drunkenness was punished by the Lodge in those days by expulsion, while profanity, like non-attendance at Lodge meetings, called for the payment of fines.

On several occasions the Lodge attended the Duke of Kent, at his request, during his Grand Mastership, and the minutes of the celebration of St. John's Day, 1792, show that the brethren went with the Grand Master to church to hear Divine service, which was performed by Brother Wetherall, Grand Chaplain, and then at 7 o'clock met him again for the installation of officers, after which "His Royal Highness," says the minutes, "was pleased to enjoy in company several Masonic songs and toasts selected for the occasion," the day having been spent "with that harmony and conviviality so conspicuous among the ancient Craft."

Many of the leading citizens of Quebec during the last century and a quarter were members of St. John's Lodge, as it is now called, and many other leading Masons of the same period, besides the Duke of Kent, have closely identified themselves with the members and the meetings of this time-honored Lodge.

Two prominent members of St. John's Lodge, namely H. P. Leggatt, Past Master, and George Veasey, Treasurer, were among those who signed the call for the convention which met in Montreal on the 20th of November, 1869, to establish the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It was another distinguished Past Master of the Lodge, in the person of Brother James Dunbar, who presided at the convention in

question, and who became the second Grand Master of the newly formed jurisdiction.

During a portion of the last decades of the nineteenth century a period of depression, almost amounting, for a time, to stagnation, was experienced by St. John's Lodge, but such a revival of prosperity has marked its more modern history, such ability and zeal have distinguished its management and work, and such a series of brilliant successes has attended the administration of its affairs by those who have presided over its destinies for several years past, that it may be truthfully said that its high rank as No. 3 upon the Grand Registry of Quebec is justified, not only by the age of its Charter, but also by the efficiency of its work and its devotion and zeal to the principles and teachings of the Craft.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE No. 6

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 2, Quebec, which was attached to the famous 78th Regiment of Highlanders in 1760, then in garrison in the Ancient Capital, is supposed by M. W. Brother Graham to have had a continued existence, some years later, with change of allegiance, as "St. Andrew's Scotch Lodge," No. 349, R.S., working under a Warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and dated the 2nd of August, 1819. The above supposition led Brother Graham to remark that "further researches 'may show' that St. Andrew's Lodge No. 6, Q.R., is of actual descent from the St. Andrew's Lodge No. 2, Quebec, 1760, attached to the famous 78." Unfortunately for what would undoubtedly have been a source of much pride of pedigree to the members of No. 6, G.R.Q., there is nothing to establish any such connection. It is only necessary to compare the date of St. Andrew's of 1819 with that of the origin of the present St. Andrew's No. 6, in order to prove its absolute impossibility. The present St. Andrew's received its Warrant on the 29th April, 1816, from the Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, under the Jurisdiction of the Antient Grand Lodge, or Antient York Masons of England. This Warrant was for the holding of Lodge No. 22, afterwards known as Sussex Lodge. So that St. Andrew's No.

6, was really in existence, under another name, three years before St. Andrew's Scotch Lodge of 1819 origin.

Sussex Lodge, as the present St. Andrew's was at first called, received a Warrant of Confirmation in June, 1825, on due petition therefor, from the United Grand Lodge of England, through the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers, under which it worked as 1801 and afterwards as No. 531, when on the 9th of May, 1849, the Lodge delivered up its Warrant from the United Grand Lodge of England to Sir Allan MacNab, Provincial Grand Master in Canada for the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and received in lieu thereof, a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland for Lodge St. Andrew, subsequently No. 356. The same W. M. Brother William Clark, who had ruled the Lodge as Sussex No. 531, G.R.E., and who presided as W. M. of such Lodge on the 10th April, 1849, opened his Lodge the following month as St. Andrew's, No. 356, G.R.S., and read the dispensation from Sir Allan MacNab, which was his Warrant for so doing. The minutes of the Lodge fail to show either when or why application was made by the members of the Sussex Lodge for a Scotch Warrant under the name of St. Andrew's, but it may have been brought about by a difficulty which seems to have existed about credit for dues. The following not over clearly expressed entry appears in the minutes of the meeting of the 11th July, 1848. "The quarterly return from the Grand Lodge of England having been received, up to the 1st March, 1848, after having perused the same, 'Sussex' still remains blank in regards their monies, in acknowledgment to their having sent home, on former occasions."

Sussex Lodge was so called after H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master from 1813 to 1842, of the United Grand Lodge of England, and it is understood that the beautiful old chairs used by the principal officers of the Lodge with backs formed of Masonic devices, were presented to it by His Royal Highness.

Another much prized relic of the Lodge's early days is an old snuff mull which was lost for a number of years

and finally recovered in June, 1848, through the good offices of Albion Lodge. This action was so much appreciated that a resolution was moved and seconded by all the officers and brethren present to the effect "that the unqualified thanks of Sussex Lodge be given to Albion Lodge for the prompt and Masonic manner in which they responded to the request of Sussex Lodge regarding a snuff mull, and that a copy of the above resolve be transmitted to the Wor. Master of Albion Lodge, assuring him that the Sussex Lodge highly value this proof of the fraternal spirit of Albion Lodge."

There was some delay in receiving the Charter of St. Andrew's Lodge from Scotland, and there are letters in existence showing that direct charges of neglect of Masonic duty were in consequence laid against Sir Allan MacNab the representative in Canada of that Grand Lodge.

By the removal of the 54th Regiment from Quebec to Kingston, in 1853, the Lodge was deprived of thirteen of its best members, and a resolution was passed expressive of regret at the parting. The thirteen brethren in question were also entertained at a farewell dinner.

The Degree of Past Master was quite commonly conferred in this Lodge upon brethren who had just before taken the Master Mason's Degree, and frequent mention of the fact is made on the minutes.

Some of the entries in the various minute books of the Lodge are worthy of special mention. Thus in describing the calling off of the Lodge from labor to refreshment on St. John's day, 1849, the Secretary records as follows: The Junior Warden having erected his column, the Brethren refreshed themselves according to their several inclinations until 6 p.m., when they sat down to an excellent dinner, when, after having honored the day in the usual manner, also sending and receiving deputations of congratulations to and from the city Lodges of Albion and St. John's, the W. M. was pleased to close his Lodge in good time and with solemn prayer. The Brethren then departed to their respective homes well satisfied with Masonry, themselves and their entertainment.

In October, 1869, St. Andrew's Lodge co-operated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, becoming No. 5 Q.R., in 1870 and No. 6, in 1876. Two of the Past Masters of the Lodge signed the call for the Convention at which the Grand Lodge was established, and one of them, R. W. Brother John Soles Bowen was elected the first Deputy Grand Master of the newly-formed Grand Lodge.

St. Andrew's has furnished two Grand Masters to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the first Brother from the Quebec District to hold that office having been M. W. Brother James Dunbar, who presided over the convention at which the Grand Lodge was formed, and who was an honorary member of St. Andrew's Lodge. The Lodge has always been noted for the efficiency and zeal of its officers and members, and has furnished to the Grand Lodge some of its most active and most devoted members.

DORCHESTER LODGE No. 4

Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, located at St. Johns on the Richelieu River, about 24 miles south of Montreal, is one of the historical Lodges of the Province of Quebec, and dates its institution to the year 1792. The conflagration of 1876, which destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the Town of St. Johns, swept away all the minute books and many rare records, documents and Masonic relics belonging to this old, historic and centenary Lodge, which for over one hundred years, with varying success, had strived and struggled on the banks of the "Richelieu," and was named in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, "Lord Dorchester," Governor of the Province from 1786 to 1796, and who was acting Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1785-1787.

The appellation of "Dorchester" likewise designated the Town of St. Johns at this time, in Bouchette's "Canadian Topography," 1815, it is referred to as the Town of Dorchester and Fort St. Johns in the "Barony of Longueuil" in the Counties of Huntingdon and Kent. The town was also known as St. Johns-Dorchester, but in later years the latter part of the designation was dropped.

1790—The earliest information is to be found in the minutes of No. 241, A.Y.M., in the city of Quebec, now called St. Johns Lodge, No. 3, Q.R., for at a meeting of the said No. 241 held at the Merchant's Coffee House at Quebec, November 3rd, 1790, a letter was read from Sergeant-Major Reid, of the 65th Regiment, and Master of Lodge No. 631, Irish Register, stating that a number of the inhabitants of St. Johns in this Province wished to get an "Ancient Warrant" from the Grand Lodge. It was resolved to forward the information and that No. 241 would recommend them.

1792—The next record is of date March 14, 1792, and is also from the minutes of Lodge No. 241, wherein it is stated that "a letter was read from Mr. William Thompson endorsing another from Brother Thomas Franks, of St. Johns Fort, asking advice and assistance how he and other brethren could obtain a warrant. A brother, Patrick Conroy, being present, named the following brethren as officers, viz.: Simon Zilotas Watson, Master; Thomas Franks, Senior, and James Bell, Junior Wardens.

It was agreed to lay the letter before Lodge No. 9 (now Albion No. 2) and Lodge No. 40 (then Merchants) and with their concurrence to petition H.R.H. Prince Edward after his installation as Grand Master, to grant the first warrant under his sanction to the brethren of St. Johns.

The petition was duly granted, but the desire of the brethren of St. Johns to receive the first warrant from Prince Edward was not realized for the first charter was issued to the "Glengarry Lodge No. 1," 2nd Batt. Royal Canadians, the next to the "Royal Rose" Lodge, in the 7th foot at Richelieu (now Sorel), the third warrant, however, going to St. Johns under the nomenclature of "Dorchester" No. 3.

H. R. H. Prince Edward (created in 1709 Duke of Kent) father of Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at Quebec in March 1792 in command of the 7th Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. He immediately formed the Lodges then existing into the Provincial Grand

Lodge of Lower Canada (Ancients) and was installed as Grand Master on the 22nd day of June, 1792.

The old warrant of Dorchester Lodge is still in existence and is at present in the custody of the Grand Lodge of England. It bears the signatures of "Edward," Grand Master; Alexander Wilson, Deputy Grand Master; Jonas Watson, Senior Grand Warden; Thomas Ainslie, Junior Grand Warden; and James Davidson, Grand Secretary.

1793—A record of this date states that Dorchester No. 3 purchased three Lodge chairs from Lodge No. 7 in the 6th Regiment of Foot, which at this time was temporarily stationed at Fort St. John, but was ordered off to Europe, Great Britain having declared war against France.

Tradition connected these chairs with H. R. H. Prince Edward during his residence in Quebec, and they were much prized. Unfortunately they were destroyed in the disastrous fire previously mentioned.

1795—R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in 1859, endorsed the following on the Warrant of Dorchester Lodge:

"It appears from a minute book now in possession of this Lodge that No. 3, A.Y.M., was regularly working in St. Johns, Dorchester, as early as the 2nd July, of A.L. 5795, and continued to meet up to the year A.L. 5818, when its officers were regularly installed. From which date no minutes transpire until revived under Dispensation on the 4th day of April, A.L. 5843."

1815—In connection with the above record a Lodge certificate still in existence bears the following: "And God said, 'Let there be Light'." We, the Master and Wardens of Dorchester Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., held in the Town of Dorchester, in the Province of Lower Canada (now Quebec), under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, do hereby certify that the bearer and beloved Brother, James Badger, who has signed his name in the margin has been regularly entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in our said Lodge. His upright conduct during his residence among us induces us to recommend him in the strongest

terms to all the Fraternity wheresoever convened or congregated round the Globe.

"Given under our hands and the seal of our Lodge at Dorchester, this 10th day of April, 1815, and in the year of Masonry, 5815, (Signed) Louis Marchand, Master; Thomas Goulden, Senior Warden; James Drennon, Junior Warden; Morey Bingham, Secretary."

1816—The Parish Record Book of St. James Episcopal Church, St. Johns, contains the following entry:

"The corner-stone of St. James Church was laid in Dorchester, in the Province of Lower Canada, the 22nd day of July, A.D. 1816, and the 56th year of the reign of His Majesty George the 3rd, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, by the Reverend Micajah Townsend, Minister of Caldwell and Christie Manor in the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity, and the event celebrated with Masonic honors by the members of Dorchester Lodge, No. 3, A.Y.M., acting under the Warrant of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, G.M."

1823—The Province of Lower Canada (Quebec) was now divided into two separate Masonic districts under England, and called the District of Quebec and Three Rivers; and the District of Montreal and William Henry. In a Provincial list, of date 1824, Dorchester Lodge is numbered No. 1, and in 1848, No. 4.

1842—In 1842 R. W. Bro. Ben Burland was transferred from the "Customs" in Montreal to the Port of St. Johns, when he gathered the old members of "Dorchester," No. 3 together, and revived the Lodge, which had been for some time dormant, and sent a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, which now held jurisdiction in the Province, for a Charter. The Grand Lodge issued a Dispensation dated April 4th, 1843.

1846—Of date August 1, 1846, Dorchester Lodge obtained a warrant numbered 775, E. R. The warrant had the signatures of "Zetland," the Grand Master, Worsley, D.G.M., and William H. White, Grand Secretary.

In this year the Lodges in Montreal together with Dorchester Lodge called a meeting and reorganized the District or Provincial Grand Lodge for the District of Montreal and William Henry, which had been for some years dormant.

1855—The Grand Lodge of Canada, with jurisdiction over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) was formed on the 10th day of October, 1855, and Dorchester Lodge was represented and took part in the formation.

1859—On petition Dorchester Lodge obtained a renewal Charter or Warrant of Confirmation from the Grand Lodge of Canada, dated August 1st, 1859.

1869—The Majority of the Lodges in the Province of Quebec met and organized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The members of Dorchester Lodge, however, declined to affiliate with it, whereupon a number seceded and obtained a Warrant from the G. L. of Quebec on the 26th of September, 1872, under the name of "Burland."

1873—For a number of years Dorchester Lodge was attached to the Bedford District under Canada, and at the Annual Communication this year, R. W. Bro. Geo. H. Wilkinson was elected as D.D.G.M. of the District.

1874—On the 23rd of September, 1874, Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, Canada, affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and ultimately became No. 4, under that G.R.

1876—What is still called the great fire of St. Johns took place this year. The Masonic Hall was completely destroyed, and the Lodge lost all its old and valuable possessions and documents, many of them priceless.

1877—Burland Lodge united with Dorchester Lodge on the 4th day of December.

1884—At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in January, 1884, Dorchester Lodge was transferred to the Montreal District where it had been attached to the Provincial Grand Lodge thirty years previously.

1892—July 20, 1892. The Centenary Anniversary of Dorchester Lodge was held this date. The Grand Master

and many of his Grand Officers paid the Lodge a visit and participated in a most enjoyable excursion up the historic Richelieu River, or "River of the Iroquois," as it was called by the French settlers of New France, and the Lodge has since worn gold fringe on their aprons and collars as a centennial lodge.

A number of the past masters of this lodge have held rank in Grand Lodge, R. W. Bros. G. H. Wilkinson and George T. Morehouse, D.D.G.Ms; R. W. Bros. I. B. Futroye and E. R. Smith, Grand Registrars; Rev. Bros. Canon Renaud and the Rev. W. Windsor, Grand Chaplains; V.W. Bros. J. I. Phillips and W. J. Wright, Grand Directors of Ceremonies.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 5, Q.R.

Golden Rule Lodge, A.F. & A.M., located at the border town of Stanstead close to the line between the Province of Quebec and the State of Vermont, is one of the Centennial Lodges of Quebec. The Lodge possesses its original charter ordered issued by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, October, 1803. It was then named "Lively Stone" Lodge, and located on the boundary between the present villages of Rock Island, Quebec, and Derby Line, Vermont. Their first hall was destroyed by fire, the second was situated on the boundary line with entrances from the Canadian and Vermont sides.

The War of 1812 between England and the United States caused a re-adjustment of this friendly intercourse, and it was decided by the Canadian Brethren, who were in the majority, that it would be better to open in the village of Stanstead, a few miles from the border on Canadian territory, in order to allay the suspicions of the civil authorities, and application was made to the Grand Lodge at Quebec. A warrant was granted under the name of "Golden Rule" Lodge No. 19, December 27th, 1813. and signed by the Hon. Claude Denéchau, Grand Master. Twenty-two names were on the petition, two of them being also the charter members of the original "Lively Stone" Lodge, and they were duly instituted January 18th, 1814.

The Grand Lodge at Quebec becoming somewhat dormant, 1820 to 1823, a number of the Lodges exchanged their Canadian Warrants with the newly amalgamated "United Grand Lodge of England" for English charters, and Golden Rule Lodge among the number, obtaining Warrant No. 517, E.R., of date April 26th, 1824, signed by the "Duke of Sussex," Grand Master. The majority of the Quebec Lodges thus coming under control of the Grand Lodge of England, the province was divided into two Provincial or District Grand Lodges and designated "Quebec and Three Rivers" and "Montreal and William Henry."

Golden Rule came under the rule of the latter Provincial Grand Lodge, and its charter was endorsed by the Hon. Peter McGill, the Provincial Grand Master, at Montreal, March 24th, 1847.

In 1856 the Brethren in the Provinces of Canada East and Canada West (now Quebec and Ontario) formed a Grand Lodge for both the Canadas, and Golden Rule Lodge threw in its lot with the new Grand Body and received Warrant No. 8 from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and signed by Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, of Date April 30th, 1856.

In 1857 it received permission to hold a Lodge once in every year on the top of "Owl's Head" Mountain, 2,400 feet high, on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, which can be seen from their present Lodge room. Many notable Lodge meetings have since then been held in accordance with this authority.

On the 20th October, 1869, Golden Rule co-operated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and has been an ardent supporter of that Grand Body since that date. Under their Warrant Golden Rule Lodge claimed authority, as a number of others in the early days did, to work other than the Craft degrees, and their records show that the Mark Degree was conferred in 1817, 1818 and 1819, and that on the 22nd April, 1821, they organized a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons under the name of St. John's Chapter.

On the 21st May, 1861, the Grand Lodge of Vermont generously handed to Golden Rule Lodge the original charter of "Lively Stone Lodge," by which they were designated and held Lodge at Derby Line, Vermont, previous to 1812. In April, 1903, Golden Rule Lodge submitted proofs of their existence for 100 years and received authority as a Centennial Lodge to wear gold lace on their regalia and celebrate their Centenary. This was accordingly held on June 24th, 1903. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, M. Wor. Bro. J. B. Tresidder and most of his Grand Lodge officers attending. The Master of the year was R. W. Bro. A. N. Thompson, and all the chairs were filled by Past Masters R. W. Bros. H. E. Channell, W. M. Pike, R. C. Parsons and E. W. Morrill. Chairmen of the various committees arranged a most entertaining programme. The three neighboring villages of Rock Island, Derby Line and Stanstead being "en fete" and gaily decorated for the occasion, a large concourse of Brethren from both the Province of Quebec and the State of Vermont joined in the festivities. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, M. W. Bro. O. W. Daly, with many of his Grand Officers, joining with the Grand Master of Quebec and his suite. The Lodge has had a most interesting history, and by authority given them by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, has concurrent jurisdiction across the border in the Vermont village of Derby Line.

Since the advent of the Grand Lodge of Quebec Freemasonry has made steady strides. The first five years showed a membership of 2,700 in 40 Lodges, a number of whose warrants have since been returned, some by amalgamation and others through change of population in their localities. The advance, however, has been most marked in the past nine years. In 1915 the roll stood at 66 Lodges and a membership of 8,152. At the 54th Annual Communication, February, 1924 the roll of Lodges had increased to 80 and the membership to 13,500.

Of the twenty-five brethren who since 1869 have been selected to fill the chair of the Grand East, eleven have passed to their reward. The following is a list of Grand Masters in order of succession.

*J. H. Graham, L.D.	1869 to 1873, 1875, 1879 to 1881
*James Dunbar, K.C.	1874 and 1876
*Sir M. M. Tait, K.B.	1877 and 1878
*Edwin R. Johnson	1883, 1884 and 1885
*James Fred Walker	1886 and 1887
*H. Luke Robinson	1888
*I. H. Stearns	1889 and 1890
*Frank Edgar	1891 and 1892
Col. T. P. Butler	1893
J. P. Noyes, K.C.	1894
Col. F. Massey	1895 and 1896
E. T. D. Chambers	1897 and 1898
*B. Tooke	1899 and 1900
*Edson Fitch	1901 and 1902
*J. B. Tresidder	1903 and 1904
D. A. Manson	1905 and 1906
Geo. O. Stanton	1907 and 1908
J. Alex. Cameron	1909 and 1910
Rev. Frank Charters	1911 and 1912
John E. Wright	1913 and 1914
Edward A. Evans	1915 and 1916
Walter W. Williamson	1917 and 1918
Arthur B. Wood	1919 and 1920
Charles McBurney	1921 and 1922
Allan P. Shatford	1923
*Deceased.	

NOTE—The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, M. W. Bro. Walter J. Williamson, has recently come into possession of Grand Lodge records, proving conclusively that the Grand Lodge was instituted 28th November, 1759, and not on St. John's Day, 1759, as recorded by historians.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, MONTREAL, P. Q.,
No. 374 UNDER THE GRAND
LODGE OF ENGLAND

Compiled by D. DONALD MacTAGGART, M.D., 33°

Past A. G. D. C. Grand Lodge of England,
from Lodge records

THE history of St. Paul's Lodge takes one back to the commencement of British Rule in Canada.

Shortly after the capitulation of Montreal in September, 1760, a brief reference to its founding is noted in an old book which belonged to one of the Past Masters, but which is now in the possession of the Lodge; and in 1770 a Warrant issued to St. Paul's Lodge by the then Provincial Grand Master, John Collins, gives authenticity to its early establishment in Canada; but the fire which, on the 24th April, 1833, destroyed the Masonic Hall, where St. Paul's Lodge had held meetings for several years, destroyed all the old records belonging to the Lodge. This was a serious loss, as much information, valuable in antiquity as well as in material, for compiling a history of the Lodge was irretrievably lost.

The earliest mention of St. Paul's Lodge has reached us in a curious manner. In December, 1869, through the courtesy of the Mechanics' Institute of this city, an old book from the Library of that Institution, called "Looking unto Jesus," came into the possession of the Lodge. This book was printed in Edinburgh, in 1723, and it bears on its title-page the name of its owner, in his sign manual—Gwyn Owen Radford—who was Master of St. Paul's from December, 1803, to June, 1804. On the inside cover of this book is pasted part of a summons of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 12, dated Montreal, 8th June, 1818, and on which is written, "Founded by Lord Aberdour's Warrant 1760." Now Lord Aberdour was Grand Master of England from 18th May, 1757, to 3rd May, 1762, and, during his term of office, a Provincial Grand Master was appointed to Canada. This points to the actual existence of St.

Paul's Lodge ten years earlier than shown in any other record, and, though unsupported by any other testimony, it is not likely, seeing that a Provincial Grand Master was appointed to Canada, at some period between 1757 and 1762, that this statement would have been put forth, unless the fact could have been established at that time.

While it cannot actually substantiate the existence of the Lodge at this early date, incidental circumstances point to its extreme probability. It was a period of great activity in Masonry, which was very flourishing, both in England and abroad, under the English Constitution; so much so, as to be called the "Golden Era of Free-Masonry." This being so, with a Provincial Grand Master appointed to Canada, there is reasonable ground for belief that a regularly constituted Lodge, under a Warrant derived from the Grand Lodge of England, was working in Montreal, then a place of some importance, as far back as 1760, but, whether before, or after, its capitulation to the British Forces, on the 8th September of that year, we have no means of ascertaining. It is quite possible that at this period a "St. Paul's Lodge" may have been attached to one of the regiments under General Amherst, at the capitulation, as some ten or eleven thousand men were here at that time, and encamped in and about the neighborhood of what is now the Beaver Hall portion of the city, and if this were so, it would, of course, move with the regiment, and so explain the later date of a warrant issued to a "St. Paul's Lodge," with a fixed domicile in the city, the name of which may have been suggested by recollections of the other.

But, that St. Paul's Lodge was established in Montreal, as early as the year 1770, by warrant dated 8th November, 1770, granted by the R. W. and Hon. John Collins, Provincial Grand Master for Canada, by virtue of a Patent from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who was Grand Master of England from 27th April, 1767, until 4th May, 1772, and which Patent bore the date of London, 2nd September, 1767, admits of no doubt whatever. This Patent or Warrant was in existence in 1831, and was destroyed by fire in April, 1833, and though it has been

impracticable to ascertain the names of the Masters who presided over the Lodge from that year until 1778, the names of those who filled the Chair from that date onwards, and in regular succession, down to the present day, are known and given in the various editions of the By-Laws and History of the Lodge. The list, up to December, 1830, inclusive, was compiled from official documents existing in 1831, by the R. W. Bro. D.P.G.M. Frederick Griffin, Q.C., an old Master of St. Paul's, and, from that date down to the present time, the list is completed from existing and regular records of the Lodge.

Among the documents in existence connected with the Lodge, and which carry it back to 1797, is a copy of the By-Laws printed in 1814, the preamble to which, dated Montreal, 18th August, 1797, sets forth that they are the "Rules Order and Regulations which are to be punctually observed and kept by the Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of St. Paul's Lodge No. 12, held in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada." The Lodge derived its Charter of 1760, and that of 1770, from the Grand Lodge of England, whose central authority was in London; and though the Provincial Grand Lodge which issued the Warrant to St. Paul's Lodge, in 1770, appears to have lapsed, yet another Provincial Grand Lodge was established at some period antecedent to 1791, with the R. W. Bro. Sir John Johnston, Bart., as Provincial Grand Master, under authority of a Warrant from the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Effingham, acting G.M. under His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, elected Grand Master of England in 1781.

Considering that authentic records did exist to show that St. Paul's Lodge was regularly established in 1770, it may seem strange that it does not hold a higher position on the Registry of England; but no record can be found that it ever had a status on it, prior to 1824, when the Lodge was No. 782 E.R. From the subsequent renumbering of the Lodges, it became No. 514 E.R., in 1832, and so continued until 1863, when it ranked No. 374 E.R., at which it now stands. A copy of a Circular Letter, dated

Quebec, 27th Dec., 1820, addressed to Masonic bodies, by the Chevalier Brother Robert d'Estemauville, Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, held at Quebec, gives a list of Grand Officers for the year 1821, with a list of the Lodges under its jurisdiction; of these, three only, and all meeting in Quebec are on the Registry of England; the others twenty-six in number, are on the Registry of Lower Canada; and St. Paul's Lodge appears as No. 12. In the early days of the Lodge, up to 1785 inclusive, it was No. 10. From 1786, to 1st May, 1797, it was No. 4; no mention being made of any rank on the Registry of England. In all the old documents available, it is called No. 12, and so continued until 1823, when the masonic territory, under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec, was divided into two districts, that of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the R. W. Bro. Claude Denéchau as Provincial Grand Master; and that of Montreal and the Borough of William Henry, with the R. W. Bro. William McGillivray as Provincial Grand Master. His installation took place at the Masonic Hall, on the 8th October, 1823, by virtue of a Warrant from the M.W. the Grand Master of England, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. At this time, St. Paul's Lodge became No. 3; and, more recently, when, after being dormant for many years, the P.G. Lodge for Montreal and William Henry was reorganized in the Spring of 1846, with the R. W. Bro. the late Hon. Peter McGill as Provincial Grand Master, it became No. 1 on the Provincial Registry.

Moreover, it appears on reference to a letter written in December, 1845, by the late R. W. Bro. P. D. P. G. M. McCord, giving a short sketch of the masonic state of this section of the Province, that immediately on the installation of the R. W. Bro. William McGillivray, the Lodges then recorded as working, or in existence, were ordered to send in their Warrants, and received dispensations to work from the Provincial Grand Master, until new Warrants should be forwarded to them from England. Of the twelve Lodges then known, nine complied with the order, and among them, St. Paul's Lodge; and there can

be no doubt that it was the issue of these new Warrants with a number on the Registry of England (in St. Paul's case, No. 782 E.R.), that first gave them a status on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of England, and which were evidently intended to supersede the others, the old Provincial Warrants—which carried no status outside of the jurisdiction of Lower Canada. Had St. Paul's Lodge possessed it before, no local cause, such as the division of an old masonic district, or the creation of a new one here, could affect its status in England, or call for new Warrants thence. Such a contingency could only arise from, or follow, circumstances within the exclusive prerogative and initiative of the Grand Lodge of England.

There can be no question of the Lodge being fairly entitled to precedence, much above its present number, (No. 374), on the Registry of England; for though, before the union in 1813, the Lodge may have been working under its number on the Registry of Canada only, and been known only by it, it will not be disputed that it did exist under a genuine Warrant emanating from rightful and legal authority derived immediately from one of the two Grand Lodges of England, holding in the Cities of London or York, and from whichever of the two it hailed, at the time of the union, there can be no doubt whatever that St. Paul's Lodge was legally working, and in active existence, for a very long period anterior to the Union, since the names of all those who filled the office of Master from 1778 to the present time, in regular succession, are known from official records.

While therefore, the failure to register in England, from whatever cause it may have arisen, may, perhaps, in a strictly legal sense, bar the claim to be placed higher on the roll, yet the Lodge is entitled to it in equity; and, at any rate, to lay claim to every other privilege which so long and unbroken a record as St. Paul's Lodge unquestionably possesses and carries with it; among others, the right to possess and wear the Centenary Jewel. Registering regulations first commenced in England, 28th October, 1768. This is eight years subsequent to the alleged date of St. Paul's existence, during Lord Aberdour's Grand

Mastership, and two years prior to that during the Duke of Beaufort's tenure of office. In the first case, the Lodge could have no number in England, because the registering regulations did not exist; in the other, with the then tardy means of intercommunication, and the limited intercourse that probably existed between Masonic bodies here and in England, the existence of these regulations may have remained unknown for an indefinite period, or may not have been compulsory on Lodges out of England.

No Lodge could now find itself in so anomalous a position; for the Constitution makes it imperative that all applications for Lodge Warrants shall be made to the Grand Master of England; and while, pending the issuing of them provisional Warrants may be granted by District or Provincial Grand Master, any authority they carry ceases at once, on the receipt of the Warrant from England.

An interesting fact became known to the Lodge in the Spring of 1875, and which helped to bridge the gap, created by the loss of its old records, between St. Paul's Lodge of more modern days and the early part of the present century. This was the accidental discovery in the old Dorchester Street Protestant Burying Ground, in May 1875, of the grave of W. Bro. John Greatwood, who was elected Master in June, 1803, and died in the month of October following, during his actual tenure of office. The existence of the grave was made known to the Lodge through Bro. James Vaughan Morgan, and the remains were removed on 25th May, and reinterred on the 15th June 1875, in a lot purchased by the Lodge on the S. W. side of Mount Royal Cemetery, and a new tombstone was placed over it with this much of the old inscription on it:—

ERECTED

By the Members of

ST. PAUL'S LODGE No. 12,

(Ancient York Masons)

To the Memory of their late

WORSHIPFUL MASTER

JOHN GREATWOOD

Who Died 13th October, 1803,

AGED 23 YEARS

In taking out the old tombstone, it fell to pieces, and could not be put in sufficient repair again to withstand the elements, and it was unfortunately broken up and the fragments scattered.

Of the antecedents or standing of the members of St. Paul's Lodge, in its early days, or of its mode of working, no accurate data is obtainable. For more than half a century it has occupied a foremost place among Masonic bodies, and has a name, not only throughout Canada, but elsewhere, as well for the excellence of its working, as for the social standing and prominent position of its members. The roll of St. Paul's Lodge shows many well-known and distinguished names, not only as Freemasons, but as members of society, eminent in their public and private capacities and avocations.

The Lodge had a large military membership from the regiments that were quartered here, during a long succession of years, and the names of many able and distinguished officers will be found who hailed St. Paul's as their mother Lodge, or who affiliated with it. Among these, may be mentioned the Duke of Atholl, who received his M.M. degree in this Lodge, when Marquis of Tullibardine, the Earl of Dunmore, Col. Lord Abinger, Major Lord Edward W. P. Clinton, Gen. Piper, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Cadogan, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Lewis, Maj.-Gen. Brownrigg, C.B., Maj.-Gen. Claremont, C.B., Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Stavely, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Stephenson, C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Surgeon-Gen. Longmore, C.B., Col. John Elphinstone, Col. W. B. Ainslie, C.B., Col. Edward W. D. Bell, V.C., Col. Hampden Moody, C.B., Col. Talbot, Col. Currie, Lieut.-Col. Reddie, Col. Pasley, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Moncrieff, Lieut.-Col. Penn, C.B., Brigade-Major Maquay, Surgeon-Major Smith, D.I.G., Surgeon-Major Prescott, Col. Kenneth M. Moffatt, Capt. John S. D. McGill, &c.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

By THOMAS WALKER, M.D., 33°

P. G. M., Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

THE history of Freemasonry in New Brunswick may be said to have commenced the 7th November, 1783, when Jared Betts wrote from St. Ann's, N.S., now Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, to Joseph Peters, Secretary of the Masters Lodge No. 211, Halifax, to know if he could proceed under a warrant which he held granted by Dermott who is described as the Grand Master of Ireland. The authority to this warrant was denied and a dispensation was actually issued from the two warranted lodges, Nos. 155 and 211, then existing at Halifax. On August 22nd, 1792, a warrant was granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge at Halifax, to Ephraim Betts and others, at St. Ann's, for Solomons Lodge, No. 22—now No. 6, Registry of New Brunswick, New Brunswick was made a separate province in 1784, and the first Lodge instituted there September 7th, 1784, was Hiram Lodge. The second Lodge instituted was St. George Lodge, Maugerville, in 1788. The third Lodge, New Brunswick, was instituted at Fredericton in 1789.

In 1795 Hiram Lodge "rebelled" against the authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Halifax, by which it had been warranted as No. 17. On September 7th, 1796, its warrant was withdrawn by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and all its members, twenty-two in number, were "expelled for apostacy," etc. There were so far as can be ascertained 5 lodges in New Brunswick contemporary with Hiram Lodge, viz., New Brunswick No. 541 at Fredericton; St. George No. 19 at Maugerville, 1788; Zion No. 29 at Kingston, Kings Co., N.B., 1792; Solomon's No. 22 Fredericton, 1792; Hiram York No. 23, at Fredericton, 1793. The first of these lodges was chartered by the

Grand Lodge of England, and the others by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; all of these ceased to exist many years ago. Of the lodges existing at present in New Brunswick, St. Johns Lodge No. 2 is the oldest, and was constituted April 5th, 1802, under a warrant issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by the R. W. Brother William Campbell, Deputy Provincial Grand Master at St. John.

While it is undoubtedly a fact that steps were taken towards the formation of a Grand Lodge as early as the year 1829, and the Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, actually elected as Grand Master, no further proceedings were taken, and the Grand Lodge so attempted to be formed, apparently died a natural death.

In the year 1867, however, after the confederation of the various Provinces of Canada, there was a meeting of the Masters and Past Masters of Lodges held in the City of St. John on 16th August, 1867, looking to the formation of a Grand Lodge. There were present representatives from Albion Lodge, St. John's Lodge, Carleton Union Lodge of Portland, New Brunswick Lodge, Hibernia Lodge and Leinster Lodge. It was resolved at this meeting to address a circular to all the lodges in New Brunswick under the jurisdiction of England, Ireland and Scotland stating that this meeting deemed it desirable that a convention be held to consider the present position of Masonic affairs in the Province, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed necessary. The lodges so addressed to be requested to authorize their Masters, Past Masters and Wardens to meet in such convention. Pursuant to this resolution a meeting was held in the City of St. John on the 9th and 10th of October, 1867. There were present representatives from Albion Lodge, St. John's Lodge, Solomons Lodge, Carleton Union Lodge, Midian Lodge, Union Lodge of Portland, Woodstock Lodge, St. George Lodge, Alley Lodge, Howard Lodge, Northumberland Lodge, Miramichi Lodge, Zetland Lodge, New Brunswick Lodge, Hibernia Lodge, Sussex Lodge,

Leinster Lodge, St. Andrew's Lodge, and Lodge St. Andrew. Worshipful Bro. B. Lester Peters, P.M., of Albion Lodge, was called to the chair and W. Bro. Wedderburn, P.M., of St. John's Lodge, was requested to act as Secretary. At this meeting it was resolved to form a Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The delegates from St. Andrew's Lodge asked and obtained permission to retire from the convention, and the delegates from Howard and Zetland Lodges stated that though personally in favor of the resolution they had no authority to record a vote for their respective lodges. The remainder of the lodges unanimously voted in favor of forming a Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. R. W. Bro. Robert T. Clinch was unanimously and by acclamation, elected M. W. Grand Master. Brother Clinch, however, while appreciating the compliment paid him, declined to accept the office on account of the official position he held as District Grand Master under the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and which he had not resigned. In consequence thereof, Worshipful Brother B. Lester Peters was unanimously elected in his place as the first M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, together with the following: William Wedderburn, Deputy Grand Master; Hon. William Flewelling, Senior Grand Warden; David Brown, Junior Grand Warden; Rev. William Donald, D.D., Grand Chaplain; and William H. A. Keans, Grand Treasurer; William F. Bunting, Grand Secretary.

On January 22nd, 1868, the Grand Master elect and the other grand officers were duly installed "in the presence of a large and influential gathering of the Craft," of the Registries of England, Ireland and Scotland, "from all parts of the Province," by Worshipful Brother John Willis, Past Master of Hibernia Lodge, and the Senior Past Master of the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge was thereupon "consecrated and dedicated."

A resolution was adopted proffering equal privileges to all outstanding lodges in the Province, which should adhere to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, on or before the 31st of March following; and that any lodge

not of allegiance to Grand Lodge, on or before the 31st of May succeeding, should be dealt with by the Grand Master as he may in his wisdom and discretion determine, until the next communication of Grand Lodge. Ultimately all the lodges in New Brunswick came under the authority of the Grand Lodge and received new warrants.

The V. W. Grand Secretary reported that, immediately after appointment to the responsible office he had the honor to fill, he, with the concurrence of the M. W. Grand Master, addressed a printed note to the Grand Secretaries of the respective Grand Lodges of Canada, the United States and elsewhere, asking to be furnished with copies of their constitution and regulations.

It gave him much pleasure to inform the Grand Lodge that his note met with a willing and hearty response from nearly every jurisdiction addressed.

On motion of the V. W. Grand Secretary, seconded by the W. Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, it was

“Unanimously resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick be extended to the Grand Secretaries of the respective Grand Lodges for their brotherly courtesy.”

The Centennial of the Introduction of Freemasonry into New Brunswick was celebrated July 1st, 1884, and consisted of an imposing procession formed by different Masonic bodies in the City of St. John and the Province of New Brunswick. About 500 Freemasons, accompanied by seven bands of music, appeared in the ranks. The procession marched through the principal streets and passed the location of the first lodge in the city, which was on Britain Street near Charlotte, thence to the Mechanics' Institute where interesting services were held, consisting of an address by M. W. Grand Master John Valentine Ellis, in which he detailed the history of the Craft in the Province of New Brunswick up to that time. He also referred to it in his address at the 18th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, held at the Masonic Temple, St. John, on the 28th day of April, A.L. 5885, as follows:—

"The most interesting local event of the year was the celebration on 1st July last of the Centenary of the introduction of Freemasonry into New Brunswick. The arrangements were under the directions of a committee of the Masonic organizations in St. John, and the whole of the proceedings interested not only the fraternity but the public generally. I deemed the matter of sufficient importance to justify the calling of an Emergent Communication; and Grand Lodge had the satisfaction of having present a large representation of the Craft in the Province, and the pleasure of receiving a visit from the Grand Master of Nova Scotia, M. W. Bro. Lieut.-General J. Wimburn Laurie, R. W. Bro. William Taylor, Past Grand Master and our representative in the sister Province, with other Brethren from Nova Scotia, and many who it was a pleasure to greet from the neighboring State of Maine. A Memorial Medal in commemoration of the event was struck by the Centenary Committee, and, with the concurrence of the Board of General Purposes, I gave permission for the Medal to be worn as one of our Jewels, until Grand Lodge should take action in the matter. A permanent regulation thereon should be by constitutional enactment. It is a most agreeable reflection that our fraternity was able to command the services on such an occasion of so able and eloquent and orator as the V. W. and Reverend Bro. D. McRae, D.D., Past Grand Chaplain, whose masterly address can never be forgotten by those who heard it. In this brief reference I must not overlook the services of Bro. J. MacGregor Grant, who, as Mayor of the City, not only participated in the proceedings at the Mechanics' Institute, but extended generous and courteous hospitalities to representatives of Grand Lodge and to the eminent visiting Brethren."

R. W. Bro. B. Lester Peters, P.G.M., and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, introduced M. W. Bro. Lieut.-General J. W. Laurie, Grand Master of Masons in Nova Scotia and R. W. Bro. William Taylor, Past Grand Master of Nova Scotia, a Representative of this Grand Lodge at the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, both of whom were received with the Grand Honors.

M. W. Grand Master the Hon. John Valentine Ellis, on behalf of Grand Lodge, cordially welcomed these distinguished representative Masons to Grand Lodge on such an auspicious occasion, to which they both replied in fitting terms.*

*M. W. Bro. John Valentine Ellis passed peacefully to rest on the 10th of July, 1913. Bro. Ellis was brought to light in the lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Montreal, now the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1 on the Register of Quebec. Removing to St. John, he affiliated with Hibernia lodge. From that he demitted, and affiliated with Carleton Lodge, then on the English registry. There his abilities soon became apparent. He was several times Master of that Lodge, and as such was one of the active founders of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, which he served as Grand Master for six years. "The history of his Grand Lodge career is the history of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick." Bro. Ellis was a man of commanding ability and untiring energy. He was active in all branches of Masonry.

On behalf of the Centennial Committee the Grand Master invested both visitors with the Medal which had been struck in commemoration of the occasion.

New Brunswick is divided into five Masonic districts, with a District Deputy Grand Master over each, viz: No. 1, City and County of St. John and Counties of Kings and Queens; No. 2, Counties of Westmoreland and Albert; No. 3, Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche; No. 4, Counties of York (except the town of McAdam), Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Sunbury; No. 5, County of Charlotte and the town of McAdam.

The following is a list of lodges under the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Albion Lodge, No. 1, R. of N.B., was organized September 5th, 1825, under a dispensation dated August 20th, 1825, issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. It was formally constituted under its warrant dated January 23rd, 1826, by R. W. Bro. Benjamin L. Peters, Deputy Grand Master.

St. John's Lodge No. 2, constituted April 5th, 1802, in the Mallard House, King Street, under virtue of a warrant issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Hibernian Lodge No. 3, St. John, originally constituted under warrant No. 30; was granted by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Sussex Lodge No. 4, Dorchester, first opened under a dispensation issued at Halifax, N.S., 1st April, 1840, by R. W. Bro. the Hon. Alex. Keith, Prov. Grand Master.

St. Mark's Lodge No. 5, St. Andrew's, constituted 5th November, 1845, under a warrant granted by the authority of the Grand Lodge of England.

Solomons Lodge No. 6, Fredericton, united in 1879 with St. Andrew's Lodge No. 29, and forms what now constitutes Hiram Lodge No. 6.

Sussex Lodge No. 7, St. Stephen, was originally constituted April 29th, 1846, under a warrant from the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland.

Carleton Union Lodge No. 8, St. John West, constituted under a warrant granted 21st March, 1846, under

the authority and sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Midian Lodge No. 9, Clifton, Kings Co., now dormant was constituted January 26th, 1847, under a warrant granted 18th May, 1846, by the United Grand Lodge of England.

The Union Lodge of Portland No. 10, St. John, was constituted under a warrant granted November 3rd, 1846, under the authority and sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Woodstock Lodge No. 11, Woodstock, was originally opened August, 1847, under a dispensation from R. W. Bro. the Hon. Alex. Keith, Prov. Grand Master, and subsequently in the month of August, 1848, under authority and sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

St. George Lodge No. 12, St. George, Charlotte Co., N.B., was constituted 27th February, 1855, under a warrant from the United Grand Lodge of England.

Corinthian Lodge No. 13, Hampton, was constituted 11th November, 1854, under a warrant granted 11th July, 1854, by the United Grand Lodge of England.

This lodge first met in Norton, as set forth in the warrant. After meeting there in 1857, a removal was made to the village of Hampton, and again in September, 1872, it changed its quarters to Hampton Station, where it continues to meet.

Alley Lodge No. 14, Upper Mills, St. Stephen, was first opened August 5th, 1855, under a dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. Hon. Alex. Keith; was formally constituted 10th July, 1856, under a warrant dated 26th February, 1856, granted under the sanction and authority of United Grand Lodge of England.

Howard Lodge No. 15, Hillsborough, Albert Co., was first opened 12th April, 1855, by virtue of a dispensation issued 31st March, 1855, by R. W. Bro. Alex. Keith, and afterwards formally constituted by R. W. Bro. James Robertson under a warrant granted 4th April, under sanction and authority of United Grand Lodge of England.

Lodge St. Andrew's No. 16, Richibucto, was constituted February 7th, 1856, under a dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. Hon. Alex. Keith. It was formally constituted 4th March, 1858, under a warrant dated 2nd February, 1857, by the authority and sanction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Northumberland Lodge No. 17, Newcastle, was opened 10th March, 1857, by virtue of a dispensation by R. W. Bro. Balloch, Dep. Prov. Grand Master of New Brunswick, and was formally constituted 11th August, 1857, under a warrant issued by the United Grand Lodge of England.

Miramichi Lodge No. 18, Chatham, N.B., was first opened 18th January, 1859, by a dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. Alex. Balloch, and was formally constituted 6th July, 1859, under a warrant granted 23rd January, 1859, by the sanction and authority of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Leinster Lodge No. 19, St. John, now defunct, was opened under a warrant granted 7th October, 1859, by the Gr. L. of Ireland, Duke of Leinster being Grand Master.

Salisbury Lodge No. 20, Salisbury, opened 3rd August, 1858, under dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. Alex. Balloch, and formally constituted 5th June, 1860, by virtue of a warrant granted 7th February, 1860, under sanction and authority of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Zion Lodge No. 21, Sussex Kings Co., N. B., was first opened 10th April, 1868, by virtue of a dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. Alex. Balloch, and formally constituted 25th November, 1862, by R. W. Bro. Robert Thomson Clinch, Dep. Prov. Grand Master, under warrant granted 30th April, 1863, by the authority and sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

New Brunswick Lodge No. 22, St. John, was erected by R. W. Bro. Robt. T. Clinch, under a warrant granted by the authority and sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Keith Lodge No. 23, Moncton, was erected 27th January, 1853, by virtue of a dispensation of R. W. Bro. Alex. Keith, Prov. Grand Master of N. S. and N. B., under a

warrant granted in February, 1855, by the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Zetland Lodge, No. 24, Shediac, was constituted in February, 1861, by a dispensation issued by R. W. Bro. A. Balloch and formally constituted 20th March, 1862, by R. W. Bro. D. B. Stevens, Prov. S. G. W., under a warrant granted 30th October, 1861, by the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Restigouche Lodge No. 25, Dalhousie, was erected 10th November, 1868, by M. W. G. M. in person, assisted by a staff of Grand Lodge officers, by virtue of a warrant dated 24th September, 1868, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. This was the first lodge constituted under an original warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Victoria Lodge No. 26, Milltown, N.B., was erected 18th January, 1870, under authority of a warrant granted under sanction and authority of Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

St. John's Lodge No. 27, Bathurst, was constituted under warrant dated 5th February, 1861, granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Lebanon Lodge No. 28, Sackville, was constituted under a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. Wm. Wedderburn, G.M., and formally constituted 28th November by G. M., under the sanction and authority of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 29, Fredericton, which afterwards joined with Solomons Lodge and constituted Hiram Lodge, Fredericton, was constituted 14th July, 1858, under a warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

St. Martin's Lodge No. 30, St. Martin's, was opened 5th February, 1872, under a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. Wm. Wedderburn, and was formally constituted under authority of a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, 25th September, 1872.

Benjamin Lodge No. 31, Andover, was constituted by virtue of a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. R. T. Clinch,

and formally constituted under authority of warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Campbellton Lodge No. 32, Campbellton, began its existence under a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. R. T. Clinch, and was formally constituted 21st September, 1877, by virtue of a warrant granted under sanction and authority of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Alexandria Lodge No. 33, was first opened 4th April, 1877, under a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. R. T. Clinch, and formally constituted 28th February, 1878, under a warrant issued by Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Albert Lodge No. 34, was opened 23rd January, 1879, under a dispensation issued by M. W. Bro. Robert Marshall, and formally constituted 17th January, 1879, by Grand Master, under sanction and authority of a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Carleton Lodge No. 35, Florenceville, was instituted by M. W. Bro. Thomas Walker, M.D., July 15th, 1898.

Ashlar Lodge No. 36, McAdam, was instituted by M. W. Bro. J. Gordon Forbes, November 15th, 1900.

Steven Lodge No. 37, Petitcodiac, was instituted by M. W. Bro. A. T. Trueman, May 13th, 1902.

Mananook Lodge No. 38, Grand Manan, was instituted by M. W. Bro. Edwin J. Everett, October 11th, 1905.

Colebrook Lodge No. 39, Grand Falls, was instituted by M. W. Bro. Edwin J. Everett, October 9th, 1906.

Bethel Lodge No. 40, Edmundston, was instituted by M. W. Bro. Henry Bridges, November 5th, 1909.

Tweedie Lodge No. 41, Moncton, was instituted by M. W. Bro. Henry S. Bridges, October 13th, 1911.

Sunbury Lodge No. 42, at Fredericton Junction.

Blackville Lodge No. 43, U.D.

Westmoreland Lodge No. 44, U.D.

GRAND MASTERS.

Benjamin Lester Peters.....	1867-68-69
William Wedderburn.....	1870-71
John Valentine Ellis.....	1872-73-74, 1884-85-86
Robert T. Clinch.....	1875-76-77
Robert Marshall.....	1878-79-80
Benjamin Stevenson.....	1881-82
William F. Bunting.....	1883
James McNichol Jr.....	1887-88
J. G. Forbes.....	1889-1890
Thomas Walker, M.D.....	1891-1892-1893-1894
Julius T. Whitlock.....	1895-1896
Thomas Walker, M.D.....	1897-1898-1899-1900
Arthur T. Trueman.....	1901-02-03
Edwin J. Everett.....	1904-05-06
John S. De W. Chipman.....	1907-08
Henry S. Bridges.....	1909-10-11
Frederick J. G. Knowlton.....	1912-13
H. V. B. Bridges, LL.D.....	1914-15-16
Daniel C. Clarke.....	1917-18-19
J. D. B. F. MacKenzie.....	1920-21
LeBaron Wilson.....	1922-23

Membership January 1923, 5,780.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Compiled by OSBORNE SHEPPARD from the
writings of the late

WILLIAM ROSS (Senator)

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

THE earliest trace of Masons or Masonry on the American continent is afforded by a letter now in the archives of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, written by Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, a celebrated chemist and geologist. In this letter he says he discovered—whilst making a mineralogical survey of Nova Scotia—a stone on which had been roughly but deeply cut a square and compasses, and the figures 1606.

Thomas C. Haliburton, better known to Americans as “Sam Slick”, was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1796. He became Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1829, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in 1840. In 1842 he removed to England, became a Member of Parliament and died in office in 1865.

In 1829 he published a volume, entitled “Historical and Statistical Accounts of Nova Scotia.” In Vol. II. of that work, pp. 155-157, he gives the following account of the stone described by Dr. Jackson.

“About six miles below the ferry is situated Goat Island, which separates the Annapolis Basin from that of Digby, and forms two entrances to the former; the western channel though narrow is deep, and generally preferred to others. A small peninsula extending from the Granville shore forms one of its sides. On this point of land the first piece of ground was cleared for cultivation in Nova Scotia, by the French. They were induced to make this selection on account of the beauty of its situation, the good anchorage opposite to it, the command which it gave them of the channel, and the facility it afforded of giving the earliest notice to the garrison at Port Royal of the entrance of an enemy into the Lower Basin. In the year 1827 the stone was discovered upon which they had engraved the date of their first cultivation of the soil, in memorial of their formal possession of the country. It is about two feet and a half long, and two feet broad, and of the same kind as that which forms the substratum of Granville Mountain. On the upper part are engraved the square and compass of the Free Mason, and in the centre, in large and deep Arabic figures, the date 1606. It does not appear to have been dressed by a mason, but the inscription

has been cut on its natural surface. The stone itself has yielded to the power of the climate, and both the external front and the interior parts of the letters have alike suffered from exposure to the weather; the seams on the back part of it have opened, and from their capacity to hold water, and the operation of frost upon it when thus confined it is proable in a few years it would have crumbled to pieces. The date is distinctly visible, and although the figure 0 is worn down to one-half of its original depth, and the upper part of the latter 6 nearly as much, yet no part of them is obliterated; they are plainly discernible to the eye, and easily traced by the finger. At a subsequent period, when the country was conquered by the English, some Scotch emigrants were sent out by Sir William Alexander, who erected a fort on the site of the French cornfields, previous to the treaty of St. Germain's. The remains of this fort may be traced with great ease; the old parade, the embankment and ditch have not been disturbed, and preserve their original form. It was occupied by the French for many years after the peace of 1632, and, near the eastern parapet, a large stone has been found, with the following monumental inscription: 'LEBEL, 1643'."

It is certain that the stone bears a date very near the earliest named by any authority for the settlement of that region, so celebrated by historians and poets. Aside from the fact that it affords the earliest footprints of Masonry upon the continent, the locality has other claims upon the attention of the Fraternity.

Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, received charters for the whole of Nova Scotia, in 1621—1625—1628, and settled a Scotch colony at Port Royal, which his people, under David Kirk, captured in 1628, from the French. The son, Sir William Alexander, Jr., was left in command of the Colony. He remained until the peace of 1632 compelled him to return the possession to France, whereupon his son returned with most of his settlers to England.

Sir William, known as "Lord Alexander," was, July 3, 1634, admitted a Fellow of the Craft in the Edinburgh Lodge, and was one of the earliest gentlemen, or Speculative Masons, as we call them, on record in Scotland. It is not improbable that he was initiated by some of the brethren whom he found at Annapolis, and was afterward "admitted a Fellow of the Craft" at Edinburgh.

The records of the St. John's Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts, have the following entry under date of 1740:—

"Omitted in place That Our Rt. Worshl Grand Master Mr. Price Granted a Deputation at ye Petition of sundry Brethren, at Annapolis in Nova Scotia to hold a Lodge there, and Appointed Majr Erasmus Jas. Philipps, D.G.M., who has since at ye request of sundry Brethren at

Halifax, Granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, and appointed The Rt. Worshl. His Excellency Edwd. Cornwallis, Esqr., their First Master."

Erasmus James Philipps was made in "The First Lodge" of Free and Accepted Masons in Boston, New England, November 14, 1737. He was a nephew of Richard Philipps, Governor of Nova Scotia from 1719 until 1749. When Erasmus settled in Nova Scotia is uncertain. He was present at a meeting of the Governor's Council held in Annapolis on the 22nd of March, 1740. He is named, under date of September 4, 1740, as a member of a royal commission to settle the boundaries between the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island.

There is now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a document, believed to be in the handwriting of Brother Philipps, of which the following is a copy:—

"Halifax the 12th June 1750.

"Sir:—At a meeting of true and Lawfull brothers and Master Masons Assembled at Halifax in order to Consult on proper measures for holding and Establishing a Lodge at this Place It was unanimously resolved on that a Petition should be sent to You who we are informed is Grand Master for the Province of Nova Scotia in Order to obtain Your Warrant or Deputation to hold and Establish a Lodge at this Place according to the Antient Laws and Customs of Masonry & that said Petition should be signed by any five of the Brethren then Assembled.

"We therefore the undernamed Subscribers pursuant to the above resolution do most humbly Crave and desire Your Warrant to hold and Establish a Lodge as aforesaid according to the Antient Laws and Customs of Masonry as practised among true and Lawfull Brethren and this we Crave with the utmost dispatch and beg leave to subscribe ourselves Your true and Loving Brethren.

"Ed. Cornwallis
 "Wm. Steele
 "Robert Campbell
 "Willm. Nesbitt
 "David Haldane."

"Copy P.
 "Eras. Jas. Philipps,
 P.G.M."

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, son of Charles, the third Baron Cornwallis, was born in 1712—twin brother of Frederick, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, and uncle of Lord Cornwallis of Yorktown fame. He was gazetted as Governor of Nova Scotia, May 9, 1749. He sailed in the "Sphinx," sloop of war, May 14th, and arrived at Chebusto, now Halifax harbor, on the 21st of June. The settlers,

2576 in number, embarked some time after, and arrived off the harbor on the 27th of June, 1749.

Of the signers of the above petition, William Steele is described as a brewer and merchant. Robert Campbell and David Haldane were lieutenants in the army. William Nesbitt was one of the clerks of the governor.

The library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contains a work, now very rarely to be found, entitled "Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia." It opens with "A concise Account of the Rise and Progress of Free Masonry in Nova Scotia, from the first Settlement of it to this Time,"—1786.

"From Europe the Royal Art crossed the Atlantic with the first Emigrants and settled in various parts of America. It is said to have been known in Nova Scotia, while in the hands of the French. But however this may be, it is certain that as soon as the English took possession of it, they took care to encourage this charitable institution. They saw that it had a tendency to relieve distress and to promote good order. By this early attention to it, discovered in the first planters, it had the happiness to rise into repute with the rising Province, as the ivy climbs around the oak, contributing to its beauty, shade and magnificence.

"As early as the year 1750, which was as soon almost as there were any houses erected in Halifax, we find a number of the Brethren met together with Governor Cornwallis at their head, 'Deeming it as they expressed it, 'for good of the fraternity that Masonry should be propagated in the province, and that there was a necessity of encouraging it in this place.'

"Erasmus James Philipps, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, was Provincial Grand Master at that time. And they agreed to petition him for a Warrant to hold a Lodge at Halifax, and that his Excellency might be Master of it. This warrant was received on the 19th of July; and on the same evening Lord Colvil and a number of Navy Gentlemen were entered Apprentices in this Lodge. It had also the honour of making many of the principal inhabitants and most of the Gentlemen holding considerable offices in the Provinces; and it was in this Lodge that our present Senior Grand Warden, the Right Worshipful and Honorable Richard Bulkeley, Esq., was made a Master Mason.

"Governor Cornwallis, indeed while he resided in the Province was Master of this Lodge, and governed it by a Deputy according to the custom prevailing in Scotland. He was succeeded in the Government and in the Chair by Governor Lawrence, who enjoyed both till his death.

"On March the 18th, 1751, the second Lodge was formed at Halifax. On this occasion Brother Murray acted as Deputy Grand Master, and Brother Nesbitt, the late Attorney-General, as Senior Grand Warden, in installing the officers.

"At this time our R. W. Brother Philipps probably acted only under a deputation: For we find a Grand Warrant dated seven years after this, from the Right Worshipful and Honorable William Stewart, Earl of Blessington, Grand Master of England, constituting Erasmus James Philipps, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Nova Scotia, and of the territories thereunto belonging.

"Grand Master Philipps was succeeded in his high office by his Honour Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province. But the Province being in its infancy, and having to struggle, with many difficulties unfavorable to the cultivation of the Arts, the Grand Warrant, after the death (1776) of the R. W. Brother Belcher, lay dormant for many years; a misfortune severely felt by the Craft."

What is called the "Deputation" under which Brother Philipps acted was issued by the Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, under authority of the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England. The Earl of Blessington was Grand Master of the "Ancients," and it is probable that the "Grand Warrant" named was thrust upon Brother Philipps by the recently organized Grand Lodge of "Ancients," without any request on his part, and probably never was used by him.

The Lord Colvill, who was "entered Apprentice" in the first lodge in Halifax, on the 19th of July, 1750, "on the same evening" when its "warrant" was received from Provincial Grand Master Philipps, was soon ordered to Boston, with the other "Navy Gentlemen." It appears by our records that he was "voted a member" of the "First Lodge in Boston on the 24th of October, 1750, raised in the Masters' Lodge November 2nd, and on the 11th of January following (1750 O.S.) he represented the "Second Lodge" in Grand Lodge, as Master. He was very constant in his attendance upon the meetings of all these bodies. On the 24th of June, 1752, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master by Right Worshipful Thomas Oxnard, and held the Feast at the Grey Hound Tavern, in Roxbury.

This distinguished brother seems to have won the hearts of the profane, as well as of his brethren. On the 12th of May, 1752, the inhabitants of Boston, "in Public Town Meeting Assembled at Faneuil Hall," passed a vote of thanks to him, as commander of His Majesty's Ship "Success," for "his Conduct and good Service," which had "given great satisfaction to the Town." At a meeting on the 22nd, the selectmen returned his answer, in which he declared himself "extremely sensible of the Honour done him by the Metropolis of America," and expressed the hope that the Commissioners of Admiralty

might at some future time return him "to a country which had already given him such marks of Esteem and Regard."

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, held on the 10th of July, Deputy Grand Master Colvill presided. On the 13th of October Grand Master Oxnard officiated and

"Presented our Right Worshipful Bro. McDaniel with the D.G.M.'s Jewell in the Room of our Right Worshipful Bro. Lord Colvill, who has gone for England."

Before his departure he presented to the "Second Lodge" a copy of Field's Bible, printed in Cambridge England, in 1683. When the "First and Second" lodges were united under the title of St. John's Lodge of Boston, this Bible became the property of that body, and is still carefully preserved in its archives.

EARLY NOVA SCOTIA LODGES

Virgin Lodge commenced its meetings at Halifax on February 18th, 1782, under a dispensation by the two warranted lodges, 155 and 211, then at a lodge of quarterly communication held January 21st, 1782, and worked under such dispensation until October, A.D., 1784, when a warrant was granted to the body by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia (R. W. Bro. John George Pyke, Provincial Grand Master) under the title of Artillery Lodge, No. 2, on the Registry of Nova Scotia, under which warrant the lodge continued working until September 22nd, 1800, when the body, by the permission of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, resumed its original name of Virgin Lodge. In 1828 the warrants issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia established in September, 1784) were called in by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex (then M. W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England; and the old warrant of 1784 having been given up in October, 1829, a new warrant was granted to the lodge by the Grand Lodge of England, under the title of Virgin Lodge, No. 829, on the Registry of England; and in October, 1833, the number of the lodge was changed by the Grand Lodge of England to No. 588; and in July, 1863, was again changed by the Grand Lodge of England to No. 396, R.E.

In the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia are copies of warrants from 1783 down to the present time with the respective names of the Grand Masters who followed each other on the roll of time. These ancient warrants on parchment, with their old-fashioned seals of wax, stamped into a leaden mould, tell the early history of many lodges now erased. From 1784 to 1820 there were 34 lodges under one Provincial Grand Lodge, proving the widespread hold that Freemasonry had in the early history of the province. Many of these lodges, from written files of letters cared for, contain facts of Masonic interest sufficient to form an historical paper in itself. Take for instance the most interesting and continuous Masonic history of any Lodge within this province, that of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, one of the living Lodges that has continued without a break since its origin in March, 1768, and has never failed to meet on the first Tuesday of each month. St. John Lodge, chartered June 3rd, 1780, by the Duke of Atholl, then known as No. 161, but now as No. 2 in the register of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

From the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge, September 24th, 1784, there were continuous applications for charters to form lodges.

Temple Lodge, No. 7, was chartered on the 11th day of October, 1784; Hiram Lodge No. 10, March 3rd, 1785, to meet at Shelburne; St. George's Lodge No. 11, November 22nd, 1784. We must mention that Annapolis Royal Lodge, now No. 33, was chartered 27th January, 1795, with Daniel Kendrick, M.D., W.M.; Francis Ryerson, S. W., and Robert Wolsley, J.W., to hold their Lodge meetings in the house of Brother Frederick Sinclair. Another Lodge was chartered in Sydney, C.B., 27th August, 1800, named Harmony Lodge—William McKinnon, W.M., William Cox, S.W., and George Moir, J.W.

On November 13th, 1758, Provincial Grand Master Jeremy Gridley, of Boston, granted a dispensation to R. W. Bro. Edward Huntingford to hold a Lodge in His Majesty's 28th Regiment, to be called Louisburg Lodge

28th Regt., so early did Masonry spring up in Cape Breton after the fall of Louisburg. This regiment was at Quebec with Wolfe the following year, under Colonel Richard Gridley, receiving a pension and a grant of land for his distinguished services at Quebec in 1759.

In 1808 Admiral Murray, of the White Squadron, was Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1. In 1813 thirty shillings was voted to George Grigason, an American prisoner of war at Dartmouth. In 1819, when Grand Master Pyke retired from that position he stated: "In having my conduct approved by the oldest Lodge of the Province, is truly gratifying to me."

May 22nd, 1820, St. Andrew's Lodge joined a procession to lay the corner stone of Dalhousie College, which ceremony was performed according to ancient custom and Masonic usage by the Earl of Dalhousie. On July 26th, 1825, this Lodge marched with Grand Lodge and Earl Dalhousie to break ground of the Shubenacadie Canal. This Lodge was permitted under all the changes to retain its original charter, and is in possession of many interesting relics, such as the punch bowl, so much admired on account of its age and interesting history, a gift from His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, a chair, and other things of historic value.

An incident of importance connected with the Masonic acts of the Duke of Kent was that he laid the corner stone of Freemason's Hall in Halifax in 1800, and that stone bearing this inscription, is preserved in a glass case, and reads:—

"In the name of God in the reign of George III, His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, Commander in Chief of British North America, Grand Master of Lower Canada, in behalf of Richard Bulkeley, member of His Majesty's Council, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, laid the foundation stone of Freemasons' Hall, 5th June, A.D. 1800, and of Masonry 5800."

In 1813 the only Lodges carried forward on the Union Roll were Nos. 155 and 211 (now 1 and 2, N.S.), and the Prov. Grand Lodge continued to exist as before, electing its Grand Master yearly, paying tribute to none, and exacting the respect due to any independent Grand

Lodge, until 1822, when its proceedings were styled irregular by the Grand Master of England. John Albrow, the Prov. Grand Master at that time, was annually re-elected until 1829, when he received a Patent from England, and in the same year seventeen Lodges—Nos. 828, to 844 were removed from the local to the general list. Nineteen others were added to the English roll between 1840 and 1868. Scotland entered the field in 1827, and Ireland in 1845. From the latter country only two warrants were received, but under the former a Province was erected, by ten of whose daughter Lodges a Grand Lodge was established, June 21, 1866. This, on June 24, 1869, formed a Union of the Lodges then working in the province, under the Grand Lodges of England, Nova Scotia and Scotland, into one Supreme Grand Lodge—twenty-five Lodges on each side, and one Scottish one, or fifty-one in all, taking part in the regular organization of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. A single (English) Lodge adhered to its original allegiance, of which the Grand Master of Nova Scotia remarks (1880)—“working side by side with us, a healthy emulation is produced and, both parties are the better for it.”

The 79 lodges of the Jurisdiction made a net gain in membership of 717 during 1922, bringing the total up to 9,498, January 1st, 1923

THE GRAND LODGE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BY W. P. DOULL

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of
Prince Edward Island.

IN the year 1797 a number of Masons residing in the Island St. John (in 1798 the Legislature passed an Act changing the name of Prince Edward Island in honour of the Duke of Kent), petitioned the "Provincial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Nova Scotia in North America," for a Warrant of Constitution. The petition was favorably received and a charter granted to St. John's Lodge, No. 26, on the 9th day of October, 1797, signed by Richard Bulkeley, Grand Master; Duncan Clark, Deputy Grand Master; James Clarke, Senior Grand Warden; John Bremner, Junior Grand Warden, and John Selby, Grand Secretary, to open a lodge at the house of Alexander Richardson, or elsewhere in Charlottetown, on the second Tuesday in each calendar month, and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions, appointing Ebenezer Nicholson, Worshipful Master; William Hillman, Senior Warden, and Robert Lee, Junior Warden. The then Lieutenant-Governor, Edmund Fanning, was a member of the Lodge, and on the 27th day of December, 1797, presented to it a copy of the Holy Bible, still a part of its furniture. After the union of the two Grand Lodges in England the Lodge was given a new number, 833, and continued as the sole Lodge in Prince Edward Island 'till, 1827, when Sussex Lodge was created. It ceased work and was erased in 1837. In 1858 a new Lodge, Victoria, was organized under a Warrant of Constitution received from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Later on the following Lodges were erected under authority of the Grand Lodge of England: King Hiram, St. Eleanors, 1858; St. George's, Georgetown,

1861; Mount Lebanon, Summerside, and Alexandra, Port Hill, 1863, Zetland, Alberton, 1867; True Brothers, Tyron, 1869.

PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES

From 1797 to 1869 the Lodges holding under authority of the Grand Lodge of England were subject to the authority of the District Deputy Grand Master of Nova Scotia. In the latter year the Lodges in Nova Scotia erected an independent Grand Lodge, the then District Grand Master, the Honourable Alexander Keith, being elected its first Grand Master. He thereby vacated the office held by him under the Grand Lodge of England, leaving the fraternity in Prince Edward Island without a provincial head or one in authority to grant dispensations when required. The matter being brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge in England, the Right Honourable, the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England, in January, 1871, appointed Right Worshipful Adam Murray, District Grand Master for Prince Edward Island.

GRAND LODGE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On the 23rd June, 1875, delegates, representing the eight Lodges in the province, met in Charlottetown, and organized the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and on St. John's Day (June 24th) the late Senator John V. Ellis, Grand Master of New Brunswick, assisted by his Grand Officers, installed the Honourable John Yeo as Grand Master.

There are 15 Lodges, with a membership of 1,100.

Royal Arch Masonry is under the Grand Jurisdiction of Nova Scotia.

There is a Council of the Cryptic Rite under the Supreme Grand Council of the Maritime Provinces at Kensington.

The Order of the Temple was established through the efforts of the late M. W. Bro. R. MacNeill. Prince Edward Preceptory, No. 35, being opened by R. Em. Sir

Knight J. B. Nixon, of Toronto, under Dispensation dated Nov. 12, 1895, receiving its Warrant of Constitution from the Great Priory of Canada, dated September 6th, A.D. 1896.

The A. & A. S. Rite was also introduced by the late Ill. Bro. R. MacNeill, 33°.

Albert Edward Lodge of Perfection was constituted by Ill. Bro. John A. Watson, 32°, of St. John, N.B., as Special Deputy, on the 23rd day of September, 1896, under Dispensation granted by M. Ill. Bro. J. W. Murton, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. Rite for the Dominion of Canada, dated August 10th, 1896. The number of members on the roll at the 1923 meeting of the Supreme Council A. & A. S. Rite was 54.