

File of Addresses

The Committee on Masonic Education and Research in 1967 also pointed out the need to keep an indexed file of addresses that had been developed in various situations. Research subjects and inspirational topics have been lost sight of. It reported that there had been:

"requests from certain Lodges that a series of articles might be made available for Worshipful Masters and Chairmen and Members of Lodge Education Committees. Consideration will be given to the possibility of providing certain mimeographed addresses for Lodges that would use them. Methods of reproducing such articles will be investigated."

The committee further reported to Grand Lodge on June 20, 1968, that it had embarked upon a service of providing a series of articles, at the outset to a few DDGMs on an experimental basis. The demand for the articles had become so widespread, however, that more than 20 DDGMs had received the material.

Death of the Chairman

In its report to Grand Lodge on June 19, 1970, the Committee on Masonic Education and Research noted an increase in the membership of three new brethren and paid tribute to the former Chairman, the late MW Brother James Reid Mitchell by:

" . . . first paying tribute to the memory of so able and energetic a Brother, whose warm personality and ready wit endeared him to all who knew him. Both in his capacity as Chairman of this Grand Lodge Committee, and as Editor of the Masonic Bulletin, his contribution to Freemasonry was unquestionably great, and made him one of the best known and best loved Brethren in our Grand Jurisdiction. Perhaps nowhere is his passing more keenly felt than among the members of this Committee, who, through their close association with him during a number of years, acquired an affection for him which they will always treasure."

The report indicated that the new Chairman would not assume the duties involved in editing the Bulletin; that it had assisted the GrH by reviewing the chapter for the "History of Grand Lodge" on Masonic Education and Research; that there should be a closer liaison between the committee and all the Lodges of Instruction, Education and Research; and finally stressed the urgent need for a suitable meeting place in Vancouver for all committees of Grand Lodge. On motion duly seconded, the report was ADOPTED.

The New Editor

In his Address to Grand Lodge on June 18, 1970, at Prince George, the GM stated that, after due consultation with the DGM, RW Brother N. Gordon McQuarrie of Caledonia Lodge No. 136 at Vancouver had been appointed the new Editor of the Masonic Bulletin.

Reports of Hard Work

The remaining reports of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research during the period dealt with administrative matters, the furtherance and continuance of active programmes in the Districts and in the individual Lodges.

The Editors of the Masonic Bulletin

The first Editor of the Masonic Bulletin and Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research was RW Brother (the Rev.) J. G. Brown (GM in 1943), from June, 1936 to June, 1940, when he was succeeded by W Brother G. Roy Long (GM in 1947), from June, 1940 to June, 1943; RW Brother Laurence Healey (GM in 1952), from June, 1943 to June, 1949; RW Brother Monty A. R. Howard (GM in 1959), from June, 1949 to June, 1959; RW Brother James H. McKergow (GM in 1964), from June, 1959 to June, 1962; and MW Brother James R. Mitchell (GM in 1951), from June, 1962 to his death on October 19, 1969, at Gresham,

Oregon, while paying a fraternal visit to Gresham Lodge No. 152, GLOre as a member of King David Lodge No. 93 at West Vancouver.

These brethren all gave devoted service to the Craft in many ways, but the Masonic Bulletin will always remain as a living memorial to their united efforts in the service of their brethren in British Columbia to provide the Craft with useful and meaningful Masonic Education and Research.

Their Labours Were Not in Vain

During the life of the Grand Lodge, unquestionably very noticeable progress was made in the development of the instructional, educational and research programmes in British Columbia. It is beyond doubt that the spirit of brotherhood has been sustained and the membership refreshed thereby. The Bulletin has attained to a very high state of excellence. The ready participation of the Constituent Lodges and the members bears ample proof of the importance of this publication to every Mason in the jurisdiction. Down through the years since 1898, through many adversities, there have been splendid and notable achievements, which must have accomplished far more than those earlier originators of the work ever anticipated.

To the Committee on Masonic Education and Research

Therefore, we cannot close this chapter in the *History of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia* without a eulogy to those eminent brethren who have served the Craft as members of the Committee on Masonic Education and Research. The great effects which they have produced are established by the heritage they have left to those who labour yet. The fruits of their labour is plain for all to see, for:

"Honest Labour bears a lovely face."—DEKKER.



CHAPTER 23

FRATERNAL VISITATIONS WITH OTHER GRAND LODGES

" . . . that every Mason receive and cherish strange fellowes when they come over the countrie, and sett them on worke, if they will worke, as the manner is; that is to say, if the Mason have any mold stone in his place, and sett him on worke; and if he have none, the Mason shall refresh him with money unto the next Lodge."—THE STONE MSS.

Right of Visit

Thus directed the "Stone Manuscript", which Preston (ed. 1755, p. 190) described as "an old manuscript, which was destroyed with many others in 1720, said to have been in the possession of Nicholas Stone, a curious sculptor under Inigo Jones." A similar regulation is found in all the other Manuscripts of the Operative Masons; and from them the usage descended to their speculative successors.

Every member when received from abroad or from any other Lodge, when he visits a Lodge, must be received with hospitality. He must be clothed, that is to say, furnished with an apron, and, if the Lodge uses them (as every Lodge should), with gloves, and, if a Past Master, with the jewel of his office.

The Toast

If a banquet is held, it is of obligation that a toast shall be drunk "to the visiting brethren".

These rules of Masonic decorum apply in equal measure in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to visits: between the Constituent Lodges; between Lodges on the Register of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and other Grand Jurisdictions; and between the neighbouring Grand Lodges themselves.

It is usual when Canadian and United States Grand Lodges are involved to toast both "The Queen" and "The President of the United States", each followed by the appropriate National Anthems and the hymn "Two Countries by the Sea".

Constituent Lodges Fraternal Visits

Many of the Constituent Lodges have carried on "Masonic Love Affairs" with their Sister Lodges operating under the Grand Lodges of Washington and Oregon. Many of these fraternal gatherings go back a good many years. In many cases the place of meeting alternates, as in the case of Victoria-Columbia No. 1, BCR at Victoria and Port Angeles Lodge No. 69, GRW at Port Angeles; Saint Andrew's Lodge No. 49, BCR and Daniel Bagley No. 238, GRW at Seattle; Southern Cross No. 44, BCR at Vancouver with Fern Hill Lodge No. 80, GRW at Tacoma; Burrard Lodge No. 50, BCR at North Vancouver with Greenwood Lodge No. 253, GRW at Seattle; King Solomon Lodge No. 17, BCR at New Westminster with Bellingham Bay No. 44, GRW (over 60 years) at Bellingham; Mount Newton Lodge No. 89, BCR at Saanichton with Fidalgo No. 77, GRW at Anacortes; King David Lodge No. 93, BCR at West Vancouver with Gresham Lodge No. 152, GROre at Gresham, Oregon; St. John's Lodge No. 21, BCR at Ladysmith with West Seattle Lodge No. 287, GRW at Seattle; Miriam Lodge No. 20, BCR at Vernon with Ashlar Lodge No. 28, GRAlta at Calgary, Alberta; Orion Lodge No. 51, BCR at Penticton with Grand Coulee Dam Lodge No. 120, GRW at Grand Coulee; Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, BCR at Victoria with Ravenna Lodge No. 257, GRW at Seattle; Goldstream Lodge No. 161, BCR at Langford with San Juan Lodge No. 175, GRW at Friday Harbour; Eureka Lodge No. 103, BCR at Langley with Langley Lodge No. 218, GRW at Langley on Whidbey Island; Joppa Lodge No. 112, BCR at White Rock with Alpha Lodge No. 212, GRW at Everett; Dunbar Lodge No. 145, BCR at Vancouver with Robert Burns Lodge No. 243, GRW at Alderwood Manor; Lynn Valley Lodge No. 122, BCR at North Vancouver with Crystal Lodge No. 122, GRW at Marysville; University Lodge No. 91, BCR at Vancouver with University

Lodge No. 141, GRW at Seattle; Orion Lodge No. 51, BCR at Penticton with Tonasket Lodge No. 220, GRW at Tonasket; Mount Garibaldi Lodge No. 127, BCR at Squamish with Burlington Lodge No. 254, GRW at Burlington; and East Gate Lodge No. 176, BCR at North Burnaby with Haller Lodge No. 296, GRW at Seattle, which is an example of visitations between younger Lodges.

Ties with Alaska

A number of members of Tsimpsean Lodge No. 58 and Tyee Lodge No. 66, both BCR and located at Prince Rupert, journeyed to Ketchikan, Alaska, on February 21, 1964, to observe "George Washington Night" with Ketchikan Lodge No. 159, GRW. There was an attendance of 104 at this international visit when the MM Degree was performed by a team of PMs which "was a pleasure to watch". It is understood this visitation is also perennial in nature.

These may be but a few of the Lodges visiting across the borders of British Columbia—there are probably others but this is all that have reported.

Cariboo No. 4 to Ashlar No. 3

One interchange of annual visits, although not international in character, has been between the two old "Scotch" Lodges of William Stewart and Jonathan Nutt—Ashlar No. 3 at Nanaimo and Cariboo No. 4 at Barkerville. In this visit the brethren must travel some 500 miles by road and 53 miles by water, each way, each year, to continue their brotherly fraternization.

Problems of Travel

During the early days of Freemasonry in the Pacific Northwest, visiting between the "nearby" Grand Lodges was extremely difficult. Travel was anything but easy, and to get from one point to another often meant much discomfort, while the "time loss" factor played an important part. Still the GMs and other members of the Craft Lodges managed to "get around". The visitations, particularly of the Grand Lodge officers, while not as frequent as obtains under the present (1970) situation of rapid transportation, were nevertheless never lacking in enthusiasm and the true spirit of the Fraternity.

Economic Problems

During the early days of the Grand Lodge there was always the "fight to survive", money was scarce, there was always the problem of the destitute Mason and his immediate relatives to be taken care of, and thus money for travel just did not exist. Most of the visiting before the turn of the century was carried on between the individual Lodges on either side of the border, and in close proximity to each other. One GM in trying to visit all the Lodges in his jurisdiction had to travel 3,050 miles, 600 miles of which was by stagecoach.

Clash of Dates

Several GMs have deplored their inability to be present and to represent the Grand Lodge of British Columbia at the Annual and Special Communications of the immediate neighbouring Grand Lodges because of the frequent clash of dates. Even with the speedier means of travel available, it has not been possible to solve this problem satisfactorily. On several occasions, suggestions have been made for a plan to be worked out which would avoid this "clash of dates a month" of the Grand Lodges—but so far little has been achieved.

First Visitors

The first visitor of Masonic importance was, of course, MW Brother Elwood Evans, PGM of Washington, who played important parts in the Petition for Annexation and in the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge at the March, 1871 Convention in Victoria.

Later at the December, 1871 First Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, an invitation had been sent to MW Brother Granville O. Haller, the

GM of Masons in the Washington Territory, to attend the formation meeting held in Victoria on December 26-27, 1871. Owing to a previous commitment in his own jurisdiction, the GM was unable to attend, but sent a cordial letter of welcome to its circle of Grand Lodges.

In 1876, following the Grand Masonic Reunion, the Committee on the Address of the GM noted the visitation of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territory to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in August, 1875, hoping that this might be merely the forerunner of an annual series of fraternal Masonic courtesies with the neighbouring Grand Lodges.

Grand Lodge of New York

An invitation was received from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York to witness the dedication ceremonies of the new Masonic Temple (dedicated June 2, 1875) in New York City, but it was a matter of regret that owing to the great distance none of the members of Grand Lodge could avail themselves of the fraternal invitation.

Brother Hon. Thomas White

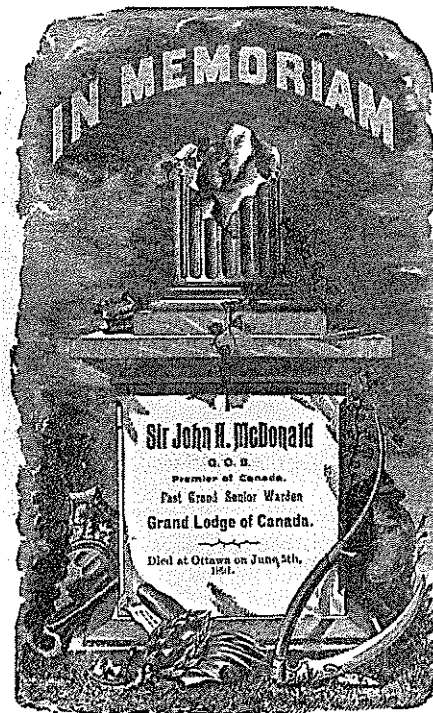
On July 13, 1886, the GM and several Grand Lodge officers waited on the Honourable Thomas White, and presented a congratulatory address to him, as MW Brother Thomas White, one of the most prominent Masons in Eastern Canada, who for years took a very active part in the affairs of the Craft. The next GM had the sad task of reporting the death of the Hon. Thomas White, PGM of Canada and Minister of the Interior Department in Ottawa, on April 21, 1888. He reported that Brother White had served for many years in the principal offices of his Grand Lodge; that his eminent services to the Craft entitled him to the distinction that was conferred upon him; he was an able writer and an eloquent speaker, of great ability and energy; and to the people of the Pacific Province his elevation to the dignity of a Minister of the Crown was especially hailed as a fitting testimony to his many accomplishments.

Sir John A. McDonald, MM

On August 4, 1886, the GM, accompanied by officers of Grand Lodge, called upon and presented an address to the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, Prime Minister and Representative from the United Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Lodge of Canada. The GM in 1891 requested that GL place a "memorial page" in the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to the memory of our late distinguished Brother, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander McDonald, who had died at Ottawa on June 5, 1891; the GM pointed out that:

"We, not alone as Masons, but as loyal citizens of the Dominion, acknowledge the great loss which his death entails, for by his skill as a legislator, integrity as a citizen, and his ability as a diplomat, he has advanced the Dominion of Canada in a marked degree."

Grand Lodge approved the recommendation without dissent.



Death of George Washington, MM

The GM received an invitation from the MW Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1899 to be present at ceremonies commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of a distinguished member of the Craft—W Brother George Washington, General and President. Various circumstances prevented his acceptance of the invitation, but he wrote to the MW the GM of Virginia conveying appreciation of the courtesy extended and assuring him that as Masons all differences of race and nationality vanished, and that British Columbia joined with Virginia in honouring the memory of the deceased Brother for his inherent virtues as a man and a worthy Mason.

It afforded the GM much pleasure, in response to an invitation from W Brother George A. Ellesperman of International City Lodge No. 79, GRWash (name changed to Blaine Lodge No. 79 in 1904—charter surrendered on June 22, 1910) at Blaine, Washington, to be present at the service held by that Lodge on December 14, 1899, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of W Brother George Washington. He was accompanied by a number of brethren from Vancouver and New Westminster, and the services conducted by International City Lodge "were peculiarly interesting and appropriate."

The friendly and brotherly greeting, the arrangement and decoration of the Lodge Room, in which the Union Jack received equal prominence with the Stars and Stripes, the singing of the National Anthem "Canadian", and the general desire to convince the British Columbia visitors that Masonry is the universal science claimed for it, succeeded beyond their wildest dreams, so that all left "better Masons with a better understanding of a patriotic nation mourning a dead Chieftain." Subsequently, a number of brethren and the WM of the Lodge at Blaine visited Mount Hermon Lodge No. 9 and Cascade Lodge No. 12, BCR in an effort "to encourage these international visits and to emulate the example of that noble Mason, George Washington."

These brethren must have been among the first and the best of that breed of men we know today as "Promoters of Public Relations," as will be borne out as the story of this chapter unfolds.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

In October, 1902, the GM was invited by the GM of Masons of Pennsylvania, RW Brother Edgar A. Tennie, to attend on November 5, 1902, the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the initiation of Brother George Washington into the mysteries of Freemasonry, to be held at the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. Much to his regret, the GM was unable to attend this interesting function, which he felt was the most important gathering of Masons on the continent that year. The GM was under an obligation to the Memorial Committee for an elegantly bound and beautifully printed Memorial Volume, containing a full report of the interesting proceedings of the occasion.

Cornerstone at Tacoma

The GM was also invited by MW Brother John A. Arthur, GM of Masons of Washington, to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Tacoma, Washington, on May 22, 1903, by Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. Time did not permit his attendance, and he could only send his profound regrets.

Arcana No. 87, GRWash—Seattle

On the occasion of the visit of the Vancouver Lodges to Arcana Lodge No. 87, GR Washington at Seattle on July 27, 1903, the GM attended and witnessed the third degree exemplified "in a manner that left nothing to be desired, and also that left very little room for competition." The reception of the representatives from British Columbia was a most courteous and cordial one, and all were convinced that these gatherings across the border cannot but tend to the best interests of Masonry. Time has shown that this prayer of Arcana Lodge has been most fruitful in its acceptance by the Craft and the Mighty Architect.

On October 24, 1903, Arcana Lodge returned the compliment and paid a fraternal visit to Cascade Lodge No. 12, BCR when the MW Brother A. H. Hankerson, GM, accompanied the Lodge. Returning on the "Mainlander", Arcana passed a set of resolutions which were engrossed and forwarded to Cascade Lodge. They have been framed, and one of special prominence is:

"The true Masonic spirit so zealously manifested by our late host in our entertainment has demonstrated their devotion to that great tenet of a Mason's profession, Brotherly Love, which knows no boundary line."

Corinthian No. 27, BCR—Rossland

On the GM's visit to Corinthian Lodge No. 27, BCR at Rossland on August 10, 1903, there was a good attendance and very good work demonstrated. Here, too, evidence was apparent of the excellent and kindly feeling existing between the Masons on both sides of the border, as the meeting was attended by brethren from Northport and other United States Districts.

The Silver Masonic Trowel

On August 7, 1908, an extremely interesting and instructive ceremony took place in Victoria, when Lebanon Lodge No. 104, Tacoma, Washington, presented on behalf of Justice Lodge No. 753 of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of New York, the now celebrated silver Masonic trowel to Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2 at Victoria. W Brother E. Howard Russell asked the GM to preside on the occasion, and a large and highly esteemed deputation conveyed the trowel from Tacoma. The MW Grand Master of Washington, Royal A. Grove, very graciously accompanied the brethren from Tacoma. The ceremony was (and is) a beautiful one, and the lessons conveyed highly instructive and useful. The manner in which the WM, SW, JW and the Deacon of Lebanon Lodge "presented the beautiful trowel was in itself an interesting lesson, and their words of wisdom and love still linger in the hearts of all who heard them." The GM had the pleasure of welcoming MW Brother Grove and seating him in the place of honour.

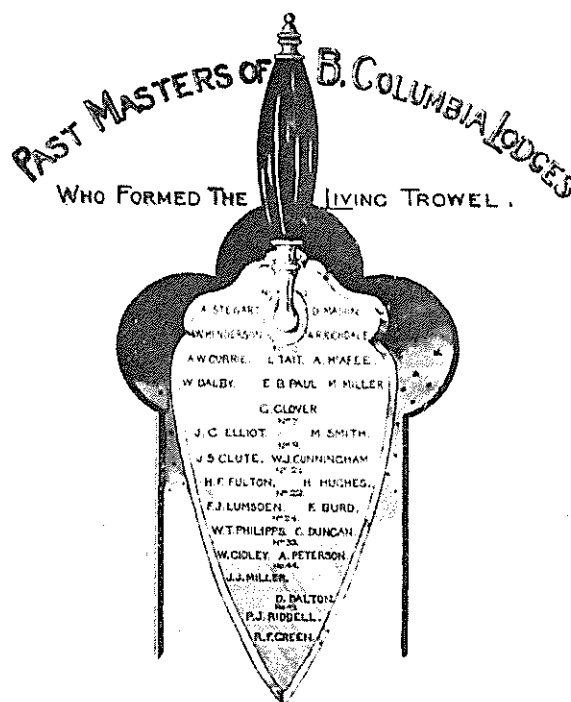
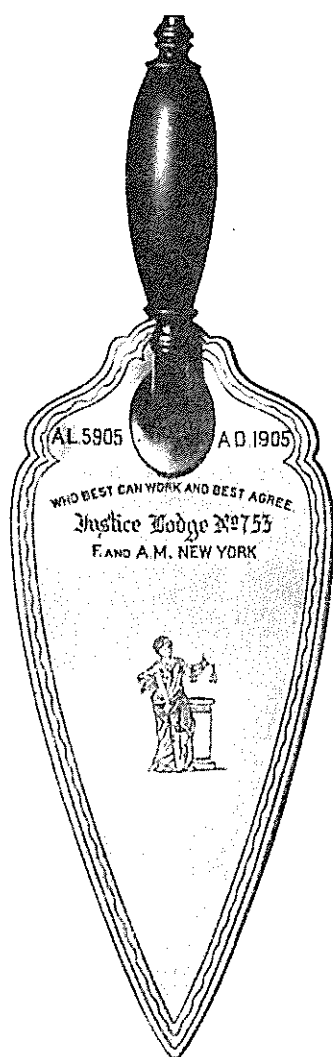
Justice Lodge No. 753, GRNY

The idea of sending out a silver trowel to travel amongst the Masonic Lodges of the North American continent, spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection, was conceived by W Brother C. Fred Crosby in 1905, who at that time was Senior Master of Ceremonies of Justice Lodge No. 753, GRNew York. The plan was enthusiastically received by the brethren of Justice Lodge, and the following resolution was immediately adopted:

"As the Trowel teaches all Master Masons that it is their duty to spread the cement of Brotherly Love and affection among the Craft, wherever and whenever opportunity offers; Justice Lodge No. 753, of the Eighth Masonic District, proposes to increase such opportunities by sending forth a SILVER TROWEL to journey among the brethren throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"It has been planned that a delegation from Justice Lodge shall visit some lodge, to be hereafter determined upon, and formally present this trowel, with the understanding that within thirty days, that Lodge shall present the trowel to some other lodge upon the same understanding and so on, and on, through a series of years: The trowel eventually to be returned to Justice Lodge, and be presented by it to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, to be deposited among the archives in the Temple.

"The Trowel is to be accompanied upon its travels by a suitably engrossed book, in which will be recorded the history of its journeyings from Lodge to Lodge."



The photograph on the left is that of the Travelling Trowel. It was kindly supplied by Brother Wendell K. Walker, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. That on the right is a trowel similar in design upon which are engraved the names of the Past Masters of the British Columbia Lodges who formed the Living Trowel during the ceremony.

The Sequel to Oakland No. 188

It was decided by Vancouver and Quadra No. 2 that four should accompany the trowel on the next part of its journey, and on September 22, 1908, the delegation, consisting of the WM, W Brother Howard Russell; RW Brother Arthur Currie (later General Sir Arthur); RW Brother James Munroe Miller; and Brother James C. McNeil, SD, arrived in Oakland, California, and presented the trowel to Oakland Lodge No. 188, GRCal. The story of this journey has been recited many times and is worth reproduction, but space does not permit that luxury here; however, Brother F. F. Fatt, Secretary of Vancouver and Quadra No. 2 tells the story.⁽²⁶⁴⁾ Copies of the beautiful

(264) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1941, p. 169 et seq., "The Silver Masonic Trowel in British Columbia" and "The Travelling Masonic Silver Trowel", by the late W Bro. F. F. Fatt, etc.; also "Presentation of the Silver Masonic Trowel to Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, AF & AM, August 7th, 1908, Victoria, B.C.," the programme issued by the Lodge.

folder prepared for the "Ceremony of the Presentation of the Silver Masonic Trowel" are still available and this contains the explanation of "The Idea of the Travelling Trowel."

The GM, in his concluding remarks, congratulates:

"Vancouver and Quadra on their splendid achievement in thus furthering the noble aim of the travelling trowel, whose symbolic mission and admonition is to spread the cement of brotherly love throughout the world, and whose motto is: 'Who best can work and best agree'."

The Travelling Silver Trowel travelled over 20,000 miles, almost all of it in the first ten years; it was used at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, on November 1, 1923; while the first Canadian Lodge to receive the trowel was Barton Lodge No. 6 at Hamilton, Ontario, and by that Lodge was delivered to Detroit Lodge No. 2, GRMich.

While in the custody of Southern California Lodge No. 278, Los Angeles, the trowel travelled 1,059 miles visiting fifty-two different Lodges, and during this journey it rested on Mount Lowe on February 20, 1909, during a snow storm and at the Salton Sea, which is 274 feet below sea level. So the trowel while in California reached the "Highest Hills" and the "Lowest Vales". The same Lodge transmitted the trowel to Anahuac Lodge No. 141, City of Mexico, DF and while it was en route an informal reception was held at Aquascalientes Lodge No. 251. A beautifully engrossed page in the album witnessed the visit of the trowel to Mexico.

The "home-coming of the Travelling Silver Trowel" was held by Justice Lodge on December 4, 1923, but it was not to stay at rest for a while yet, because on January 30, 1924, it started on another journey, this time mainly confined to the Lodges in the megalopolis of the Atlantic States. Through the courtesy of Justice Lodge, the trowel and the album now occupy an honoured place in the Museum of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

GL of Washington Semi-Centennial

On December 7-8, 1908, the GM had the pleasure of paying a visit to the Grand Lodge of Washington at the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization, at Olympia, accompanied by RW Brother F. J. Burd, JGW, and RW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith, GrH. A right royal welcome was accorded them by all the brethren at Olympia; nothing was too good for the representatives of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, who conveyed to the Grand Lodge of Washington their sincere good wishes and congratulations at reaching the Fiftieth Anniversary, being, as one Brother then aptly termed it, "fifty years young". The representatives from British Columbia were called upon to respond to the following toasts:

"The Grand Lodge of British Columbia" by MW Brother W. K. Houston;

"Our Brethren Across the Line" by RW Brother F. J. Burd; and

"Our Brethren of the Round Table" by RW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith.

The GM recorded:

" . . . sincere thanks to MW Brother Royal A. Grove and other members of the Grand Lodge of Washington for their extreme courtesy and attention to myself and the brethren who accompanied me on that auspicious occasion."

Arcana No. 87, GRW—Seattle

The GM accepted an invitation for himself and a number of members of Grand Lodge to visit Arcana Lodge No. 87, GRW, Seattle on June 13, 1910, where they were most hospitably received and entertained. The meeting was attended by several officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington, and it afforded great pleasure to all present to become better acquainted. The MM Degree was exemplified by the DDGM of the District, assisted by the regular officers of the Lodge in a manner worthy of emulation. The GM (of B.C.) was particularly taken by the consideration shown to the visitors, by the altar being covered by a draped Union Jack, "out of respect to

the memory of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, our and their Brother." He had passed to the Grand Lodge above on May 7, 1910.

This Lodge was visited again on May 24, 1911, by the next GM when he accepted the invitation of W Brother Ralph S. Stacey to visit the Lodge and witness the exemplification of the MM Degree. The GM was accompanied by several members of Grand Lodge; he thanked them for accompanying him and Arcana Lodge for the kindness and consideration shown to them all. He was received, in the absence of the GM of Washington, by RW Brother Hankerson, JGW, who alluded to the visit as tending to draw closer the bonds between the two neighbouring and always friendly jurisdictions of Washington and British Columbia. On his return to Vancouver, the GM sent a letter to MW Brother Neterer, the GM of Washington, thanking him in the name of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for the great kindness shown the representatives from British Columbia. Some seven hundred brethren attended the reception that followed.

Perfection No. 9, GRAlta—Calgary

Having received an invitation from Perfection Lodge No. 9 at Calgary, GRAlta to attend an Emergent Communication on June 20, 1910, and being accompanied by several officers of Grand Lodge, the GM paid the brethren of that Lodge a fraternal visit. The delegation was received with Alberta Grand Honours and the EA Degree was exemplified by W Brother H. I. Robie (a former member of Doric Lodge No. 18, GRBC), assisted by the officers of Perfection Lodge "in the most impressive manner it had ever been my pleasure to witness; the Brethren are to be congratulated on the beauty and completeness of their Masonic Home." The GM was requested to install the DDGM of District No. 1 in Alberta, and extended greetings through the brethren present to all brethren of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, assuring them of the pleasure it would give their brethren in British Columbia to have any of them visit the Lodges in his jurisdiction.

Arcana No. 87 Visited Again

On March 25, 1912, the GM, accompanied by four PGMs, other officers of Grand Lodge and some 25 brethren from New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, paid a fraternal visit once again to Arcana Lodge No. 87, GRWash in Seattle. This was the occasion of the official visit of the MW the GM of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington and his Grand Lodge officers to that Lodge. Once again the MM Degree was conferred, this time by the GM of Washington, MW Brother David S. Prescott, assisted by the officers of Arcana Lodge "in a manner that was an education to us. I have not words at my command to adequately thank my *confrere* and his officers, . . . and the members of Arcana Lodge for their whole-souled welcome and hospitality."

Cascade No. 12, BCR—Vancouver

On March 30, 1912, the GM attended a meeting of Cascade Lodge No. 12, BCR when the Degree of a MM was exemplified by W Brother W. C. Ditmars. The pleasure of the occasion was increased by the presence of MW Brother David S. Prescott and RW Brother Frank McCandless, GM and DGM respectively of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington; and W Brother William McClure, the WM of Arcana Lodge No. 87, GRW together with the officers and about 40 members of that Lodge. The GM of British Columbia informed Grand Lodge in June, 1911 that:

"Such fraternal visits between members of different Jurisdictions are very conducive towards extending the kingdom of the Brotherhood of Man."

Victoria-Columbia No. 1, BCR—Installation

Invariably, when the GM, in accordance with long-established custom, accepts the invitation of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, BCR at Victoria, to preside at the installation of its WM and the investiture of its officers, invitations are also sent to the GMs of the nearby jurisdictions. A usual visitor on this annual occasion is the MW the GM of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and at least one or more of his senior

officers. This dual custom has been in effect almost without let during the entire lifetime of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. On these occasions, many warmhearted relationships have been established which have lasted many years. May we be forgiven by those we miss if mention is made of a few members of the Grand Lodge of Washington who have remained faithful friends of their British Columbia brethren throughout life's span: MW Brothers James H. Begg, Matthew W. Hill, Lester E. Hitt, Ralph Sewell Stacey, and George H. Bovingdon, who are but symbols of this continuing Fraternal Comradeship.

Others, too, have attended this ceremonial from other Grand Jurisdictions, but not with the same degree of regularity, although two, Alberta and Oregon, have established a good attendance record.

San Juan No. 175, GRWash—Friday Harbour

On Saturday, September 23, 1916, the GM accompanied the officers and members of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, BCR on a visit to San Juan Lodge No. 175, GRW located at Friday Harbour on San Juan Island, on one of the then exchange visits between the two Lodges. They were met by prominent members of the fraternity in the vicinity, when a Degree was conferred for the benefit of the visitors. The hospitality on this occasion was delightful, and a goodly sum was subscribed by the members and the visitors for the GM's "One-Cent-a-Day-Fund". Victoria-Columbia's place in this annual event has since been surrendered to one of the younger Lodges on the Island.

Lodges of Whatcom County, Washington

On April 14, 1917, at the invitation of the Lodges of Whatcom County, Bellingham Bay No. 44, Lynden No. 56, Fairhaven Lodge No. 73, Blaine Lodge No. 79, Fidelity Lodge No. 105, Whatcom Lodge No. 151, Kulshan Lodge No. 186, and Nooksack Lodge No. 192, GRWash the GM visited Bellingham accompanied by one hundred and fifteen members of the Craft from British Columbia. Here they were received by the DGM, RW Brother George Lawler, in the absence of the GM of the Grand Lodge of Washington. After dinner, the assembly attended Whatcom Lodge No. 151, and witnessed the officers conferring the MM Degree on one of the newest recruits of the American Army. Fully five hundred members attended the meeting, and after the work was over the meeting adjourned to the Masonic Club, where a most sumptuous banquet had been prepared, with four hundred members sitting down to the repast. This visit remained long in the memory of the members of the Craft from British Columbia.

Bi-Centennial of the United Grand Lodge of England

On June 8, 1917, the Constituent Lodges of District No. 1 at Victoria celebrated the founding of the Grand Lodge of England on June 24, 1717. A few years previously the United Grand Lodge of England had made arrangements in London for the biennial celebration of the founding of the First Masonic Grand Lodge. The suggestion is said to have first come from the United States, and, in order that the event should not pass unnoticed, the DDGM recommended to the Ruling Masters of the District that the important historical event be observed by an appropriate celebration, which was accepted with pleasure and enthusiasm.

Much arduous labour and successful organization on the part of the Masters and Wardens was responsible for the arrangement of a highly interesting programme, and all the Lodges met in a joint Communication, with the WM of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 49 in the Chair. After receiving the Grand Lodge officers, he surrendered the gavel to RW Brother Stephen Jones, DDGM for the District, who delivered a very fine address of welcome to all the visitors, some of whom had journeyed in special delegations from San Juan Island, Port Angeles and Seattle in the State of Washington. As evidence of the extraordinary interest taken in this communication, there assembled the (at that time) unprecedented number of 480 members representing 65 Lodges from all over the world—25 of the Lodges were under the British Columbia Registry.

Two principal features of the evening were the addresses of MW Brother Edward

B. Paul, PGM, and MW Brother William Astley, GM of British Columbia. The former dealt with Freemasonry prior to the revival of 1717. He explained the antiquity of the Craft and told of its evolution from the remote ages. During his masterful address, he took his hearers back to the days of King Solomon, and traced the progress of the Craft down to the historical gathering in the "Goose and Gridiron" tavern in Saint Paul's churchyard on June 24, 1717.

The GM took up the theme from this point and related in detail the expansion of the Order down to the (then) present day. He illustrated the sound principles of Freemasonry. He proved that it is one of the greatest factors for democracy, and he pointed to the fact that although, with the exception of the first four, all the GMs of the Grand Lodge of England had been of noble birth, yet throughout the two centuries they had relied upon the commoners for their guidance and support, and had laboured in perfect harmony. It was to that gathering in the "Goose and Gridiron" tavern that speculative Freemasonry owed its present-day influence.

The DDGM paid tribute to the WMs for the gathering, which reflected the greatest possible credit, as follows: Victoria-Columbia No. 1, W. A. Belbeck, WM; Vancouver and Quadra No. 2, W. P. Marchant, WM; United Service No. 24, W. E. McIntyre, WM; Temple Lodge No. 33, James Greig, WM; St. Andrew's Lodge No. 49, E. J. Hearn, WM; Camosun No. 60, Ernest Fairey, WM; and Britannia Lodge No. 73, J. W. Edwards, WM.

And so, even in a time of world conflict did the brethren of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in the District of Victoria, honour the birth of one of her Mother Grand Lodges—the United Grand Lodge of England—with great pride, and in the presence of an august assemblage. But, at the same time, regretting that had it not been for the great world crisis, possibly one of the most wonderful gatherings of members of the Masonic Order would have taken place in the Empire's metropolis.

Lafayette No. 241, GRW—Seattle

The GMs, usually accompanied by other Grand Lodge officers, have established the custom since 1921 of regularly attending the Annual International Night of Lafayette Lodge No. 241, F & AM, Grand Lodge of the State of Washington at Seattle. This Lodge took its name from the French aristocrat, Marie Jean Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Mottier, Marquis de Lafayette, who was born in Auverne in the year 1757. Lafayette went to the United States in April, 1777, when he and his companions offered their services in the War of Liberation, but were at first refused. Later, he was appointed major general by the Congress and joined the army of General George Washington. At first, he was humiliated by the lack of confidence the general placed in him, until in his own words:

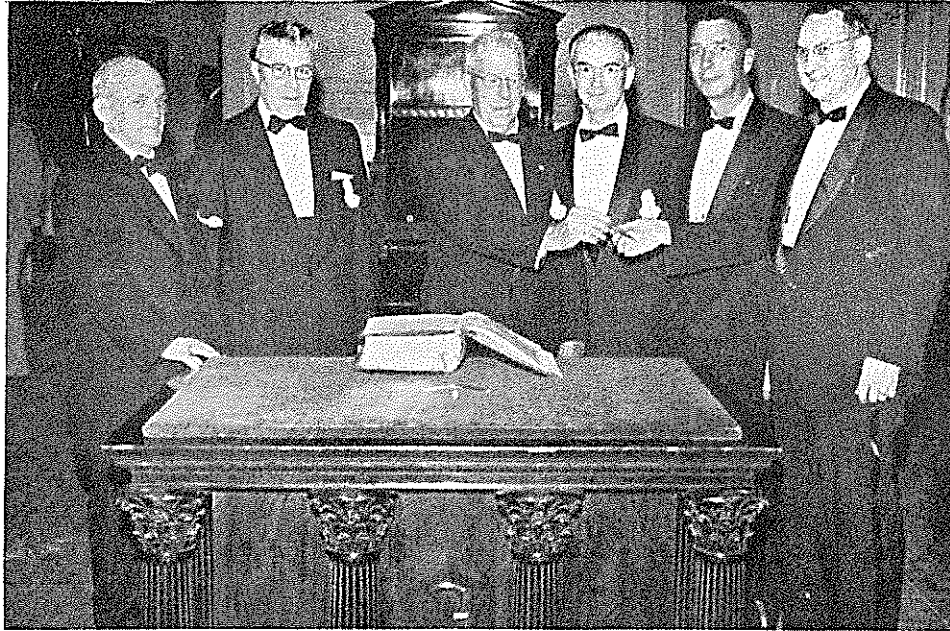
" . . . after I was made a Mason, General Washington seemed to have received a new light. I never had from that moment any cause to doubt his entire confidence."

While there has been considerable controversy where he took that step, it has now been pretty well established that he was made a Mason while wintering with Washington and his army at Valley Forge.

It seems very fitting that a Masonic Lodge named after such an illustrious patriot should be the host to such an annual Masonic gathering. The Lodge now dedicates this meeting to the continuance of the historic friendship for the good of mankind between the peoples and the Governments of the United States and Canada.

Insofar as the records reveal, it seems that it all began in December, 1921 when the GM received an invitation from Lafayette Lodge No. 241 to pay a fraternal visit to the Lodge, the object being an opportunity for the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to meet with those of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington, and he accepted the date of January 28, 1922. This appears as the first recorded meeting which later developed into an Annual International Night of great interest and value to both Grand Lodges.⁽²⁶⁵⁾

⁽²⁶⁵⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1922, p. 20.



International Night, November 5th, 1959. Lafayette Lodge No. 241, Seattle, Washington, L. to R., MW Bro. Van Demark, Montana; MW Bro. M. A. R. Howard, British Columbia; MW Bro. R. H. Guthrie, Washington; MW Bro. E. E. Nelson, Idaho; MW Bro. D. W. Pearson, Oregon; W Bro. L. C. Hutchinson, Lafayette Lodge No. 241.

In October, 1938, the "Annual International Night", which had latterly been extended to include Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California, was the start of the three-programmed affair. On the 20th there was the usual meeting at Lafayette Lodge No. 241 in Seattle. On the following night "The National Sojourners of Seattle," a Masonic body drawn from the National Militia, the Navy and the Constabulary, invited the GM and his company to their "International Night" which then regularly followed the Lafayette function. On Saturday, October 22, 1938, the WMs and the PMs of Greater Vancouver entertained the GM, together with the distinguished Grand Lodge officers from the five participating State Grand Lodges, to a banquet held at the Georgia Hotel. The eager expressions of brotherly love and friendship heard on every side attested to the bond of friendship existing between the brethren of all these jurisdictions and reflect in a large measure the strong ties obtaining between the two democracies.

Concord No. 124, GRAlta—Calgary

On September 6, 1925, the GM had the very great pleasure of visiting in Concord Lodge No. 124, GRAlta at the city of Calgary. He was the honoured guest of MW Brother N. E. Carruthers, GM of Alberta, and the officers and members of Concord Lodge, and he was accompanied by several Grand Lodge officers from British Columbia. Nothing could have excelled the warmth of the welcome given the British Columbia delegation by the brethren of Calgary.

Cascade No. 12, International Night

On September 29, 1930, the GM attended Cascade Lodge No. 12, BCR in Vancouver, on the occasion of "International Night", when Lieutenant-Governor Randolph Bruce and representatives of the Grand Lodges of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the State of Washington were present.

Pennsylvania Bi-Centennial

In October, 1931, the GM attended the Two Hundredth Anniversary celebration of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia, at which all the Sister Juris-

dictions in the United States; four from Canada; from the United Grand Lodge of England; and other parts of the world were represented. He had been unable to attend the opening of the great Memorial Building, erected at Alexandria, Virginia, in honour of George Washington, but in his letter of regret pointed out that it had been his good fortune to visit and inspect the building in the previous October and closed with:

"It is to visualize what a strengthening bond such a magnificent work must be, drawing closer together, not only the Grand Bodies, but the individual members of Masonry, throughout the whole of your great country.

"And in tribute to Washington, the Mason, we your Brethren of British Columbia would fain join with heartiest goodwill; offering you the sincere tokens of our friendship and fraternal love."⁽²⁶⁶⁾

A Visit to the GL of Oregon

The GM accepted an invitation from the MW the GM of the State of Oregon to visit that Grand Lodge on August 4, 1932, in Portland, Oregon. He was attended by fifteen Grand Lodge officers, and they received a most hearty welcome from MW Brother D. Rufus Cheney and his Grand Lodge officers. The Shrine Temple was packed "to the roof" and the meeting voted most successful and beneficial to all the brethren present.

Fernhill No. 80, GRWash—Tacoma

On April 14, 1933, the GM with his Grand Lodge officers and the WM of Southern Cross Lodge No. 44, BCR of Vancouver, attended as guests of Fernhill Lodge No. 80, GRWash of Tacoma, together with the GMs of the States of Oregon and Washington. The Scottish Rite Temple was crowded and some five hundred brethren were turned away. The MM Degree was very ably exemplified by W Brother Laurence Healey, the WM of Southern Cross Lodge and his officers; he also gave an explanation of the "Symbolism" which was well received. The visitors were entertained in a splendid manner, and the GM was afforded an opportunity on inspecting the Masonic Homes of the Grand Lodge of Washington, "which are beautifully conceived and well conducted."

Special Communication

In order to reciprocate for the many fraternal visits, the GM invited the GMs and officers of the Grand Lodges of the State of Washington and Alberta to visit British Columbia on May 30, 1933, at Vancouver. A special meeting of Grand Lodge convened at 5 p.m., when official greetings were extended to the distinguished guests; at 6.30 p.m. dinner was served in the Hotel Vancouver, when over 400 were present. At 8 p.m. a meeting was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel at which over 1,200 Freemasons were present, and the evening closed with a most delightful and instructive address by W Brother Harold Brown of Duke of Connaught Lodge No. 64 at North Vancouver, followed by addresses by the visiting GMs, G. M. Blackstock, K.C. of Alberta, and John M. Roberts of Washington.

Ketchikan No. 159, GRWash—Alaska

On August 23, 1933, the GM reached Ketchikan, Alaska, after a most enjoyable sail northward, where he was entertained at dinner by the brethren of Ketchikan Lodge No. 159, under the Grand Lodge of Washington, in "the sumptuous manner for which our Brethren in the State of Washington are so justly noted." Following this pleasant interlude, he proceeded on his official visits to Yukon Lodge No. 45 on August 29; to Whitehorse Lodge No. 46 on August 30; and to Atlin Lodge No. 42 on August 31, 1933.

Greater Vancouver

On October 26, 1935, the thirty-six WMs of Greater Vancouver tendered the GM a banquet to which all the PMs of the city were invited. The GM was accompanied by MW Brothers Walter H. Steffey, GM of the MW Grand Lodge of the State of Washington; H. Wayne Stanard, GM of the MW Grand Lodge of the State of Oregon; and

⁽²⁶⁶⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1932, pp. 17-19.

MW Brother Dr. R. S. Thornton, PGM of the MW Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who were received by the thirty-six WMs and some 250 PMs of the jurisdiction. The two GMs spoke on behalf of their respective jurisdictions, while MW Brother Dr. Thornton spoke on behalf of the Prairie jurisdictions.

Bi-Centennial of Scotland

An event of more than usual interest which took place in Edinburgh, Scotland, was the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, one of the two Grand Lodges under which Freemasonry was established in British Columbia, on November 30, 1936. At this celebration the Grand Lodge was represented, at the request of the GM by MW Brother Harry Holgate Watson, who was accompanied by MW Brother Francis J. Burd.

Brother Watson conveyed the Fraternal Greetings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in the form of an illuminated Address in the following text:

"The Grand Lodge, Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the formation of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, offers its most cordial felicitations on this most auspicious occasion to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, one of its Mother Grand Lodges.

"We extend our hearty congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Scotland upon the acceptance by a member of the Royal Family of the high office of Grand Master Mason.

"We invoke the blessing of the Most High upon the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and pray that its beneficent and Masonic influence may continue in ever increasing amount until the end of time."

MW Brother Burd visited the officers of the United Grand Lodge of England on behalf of the GM and conveyed through them the greetings of Grand Lodge to the Mother Grand Lodge of the World.⁽²⁶⁷⁾

Bi-Centenary of Freemasonry in Canada

The GM journeyed to Halifax to attend the Bi-Centennial of the planting of Freemasonry in Canada—July 10 to 13, 1938. An outstanding event had taken place in Nova Scotia two hundred years before, and the MW the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia bethought themselves to undertake a celebration in keeping with such an epoch-making occurrence, and had invited the other Grand Lodges to assist in the celebration.

The first Masonic Lodge in Canada was established under authority of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. That was before the Revolutionary War. Consequently, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had craved permission to take part in such a notable celebration. Permission was cheerfully granted, and pursuant thereto the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts erected an imposing monument to the memory of one Erasmus James Phillips, first Master of a Masonic Lodge in Canada as well as first GM of a Provincial Grand Lodge in Canada. This beautiful monument, which stands in old St. Paul's Cemetery, Halifax, was unveiled and dedicated by the donor Grand Lodge, opened in ample Form.

The dedication was followed by an address of presentation by the GM of Massachusetts, followed in turn by an address of acceptance and thankfulness by the GM of Nova Scotia. To the GM "this memorial ceremony was, perhaps, the outstanding event of the four-day celebration. It emphasized and symbolized in a unique and practical way the warm friendship obtaining between Canadian and American Freemasons."

The delegates came from every Grand Jurisdiction in Canada, from Newfoundland, from twenty-one out of the forty-eight Grand Jurisdictions in the United States of America, and a large British delegation.

The GM said further:

"It is difficult to find words to express one's appreciation of the completeness

(267) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1938, pp. 79-80, for a detailed Report by MW Brother H. H. Watson.

of the plans to make the event fittingly commemorative, in the perfect manner in which the plans were executed as well as the unstinted welcome and hospitality accorded all the Delegates, something that will cling to our memories as long as time for us shall last."

At the close of the celebrations the British delegation wished to avail themselves of their opportunity to visit every Grand Jurisdiction in Canada. They received a cordial invitation from each Grand Lodge. In due course, they reached Vancouver under the guidance of MW Brother Burd, who had escorted them across Canada. These eminent brethren were entertained in Vancouver at several functions in their honour and then in Victoria, which included a luncheon with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hamber and a visit to that charming host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, at their famous Gardens. The party included four officers of the United Grand Lodge of England; three from the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and two from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The personnel of the distinguished party was:

England:

Lieut.-General St. Francis J. Davies, DGM, United Grand Lodge of England.
Rev. Thomas T. Blockley, M.A., Prov. GM, Oxfordshire, England.
Rt. Hon. Viscount De Vesci, SGW, United Grand Lodge of England.
Major Robert L. Loyd, PDG Director of Ceremonies, United Grand Lodge of England.

Ireland:

Raymond F. Brooke, DGM, Grand Lodge of Ireland.
Lieut-Colonel Lord Farnham, Prov. GM of Meath, and Lady Farnham.
Dr. William E. Thrift, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mrs. Thrift.

Scotland:

Brigadier-General Sir Norman A. Orr Ewing, D.S.O., GM Mason, Grand Lodge of Scotland.
T. G. Winning, J.P., GrS of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.⁽²⁶⁸⁾

Grand Lodge Washington

The GM attended, on the solicitation of MW Brother Gale W. Matthews of the Grand Lodge of Washington, the laying of the cornerstone for a new Temple of Justice at Colville, Washington, in September, 1938.

Rhode Island Sesqui-Centennial

The GM for 1940-41 was forced to decline an invitation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island to attend their One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary ceremonies with deep regret as time would not permit making the journey—he sent felicitations and good wishes from the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

The Banff Conference

A Conference of the Four Western Grand Jurisdictions AF & AM of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was inaugurated in 1941 and is now usually convened at the end of the first week in September in every year. It provides for the Grand Lodge officers of the four jurisdictions an opportunity to become better acquainted, to discuss their many problems, and to make united plans for the betterment of the Craft.

The first Banff Conference was held as an informal meeting in the Alberta pleasure resort on September 14, 1940, when the representatives of the Grand Lodges of Alberta and British Columbia discussed matters of inter-provincial importance, but because the meeting was strictly informal, no recommendations were adopted. At a meeting convened in Banff on September 27, 1941, the principal Grand Lodge officers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan joined those of the two most western Grand Lodges. The meeting was not called as, or to form, a constituted body, but to discuss problems which arise

(268) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge - 1939*, pp. 11-14; 460, for a detailed description of the Celebration and visit to British Columbia.

within the jurisdictions—some of the items on the agenda were: "Youth Guidance", "Rehabilitation", "Care of the Returned Man", and such purely Masonic topics as "Dues", "Dimits", "Publications", "Masonic Education", etc.

By 1943, the Conference had been established as an annual affair, and in that year many topics were dealt with, and as an illustration of their importance and value, the GM in his Address to Grand Lodge in June, 1944 cited:

"The Problems of the Individual Member."
"The Practical Appeal of Masonic Education."
"Freemasonry and Adult Education."
"Masonic War Relief Funds."
"The Appeal of the Craft to Youth."

Since that time, the Conference has been held regularly in the early Fall of each year and has been well attended, British Columbia being usually represented by the top Grand Lodge officers. Summaries of the meetings are to be found in the various Annual Proceedings of Grand Lodge and in the Masonic Bulletin. So important has this Conference become that mimeographed copies of the proceedings are now available for distribution.

In September, 1955, the GM, PGMs and the GrS attended the Banff Conference when MW Brother Karl P. Warwick, GRBC presided and MW Brother G. Roy Long gave an inspiring address, which, together with his contributions to the discussions, were responsible for:

" . . . making this one of the most successful of the fifteen Banff Conferences . . . "

while in 1957 the GM was honoured by election as President of the 1958 Banff Conference.

A Banquet for the Grand Master

The GM for 1943-44 was tendered a banquet by the Masters' and Wardens' Association of Vancouver, which, in spite of the handicaps that beset all their endeavours in those war days and the pressure of other events at the time, was attended by MW Brother Don F. Kizer, GM of Washington, and MW Brother Charles E. Coe, GM of Montana. The former was accompanied by several Grand Lodge officers, among them MW Brother John Emeigh, PGM; RW Brother Ford Q. Elvidge, DGM; RW Brother G. H. Shultz, JGW; and RW Brother Gale Huhn, Grand Marshal. Both the GMs gave inspiring addresses, and the presence of these visiting brethren from the other side of the border, as always, contributed greatly to the fellowship and fraternal feeling which marked this event. The meeting was under the chairmanship of W Brother Thomas Woodcock, which the GM said "made this event a single one." The GM reported with deep regret the passing of MW Brother Kizer shortly after this event, on February 23, 1944.

A second banquet for the GM was held on October 7, 1944, when the following distinguished brethren were present: MW Brothers F. Q. Elvidge, GM of Washington; G. Moyes, GM of Idaho; W. Flachsenhar, GM of Montana; M. W. Galbraith, PGM of Alberta, and RW Brother Fred W. Hartman, DGM of Oregon. Those present listened to most inspiring addresses by these distinguished brethren.

The next recorded banquet of Masters and Wardens of Lodges in the city of Vancouver on October 4, 1947, when the gathering was honoured by the presence of MW Brothers S. G. Perry, GM of Washington; H. I. Monks, GM of Idaho; S. A. Holt, GM of Montana; and Fred W. Hartman, representing the GM of Oregon, whose addresses to the meeting were heard with great interest and pleasure.

Addresses to Grand Lodge

Two eminent Freemasons from Sister Jurisdictions addressed Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication on June 21, 1945, in the persons of MW Brothers P. T. Pilkey, GM of Manitoba, and G. F. Ellis, PGM of Alberta, for which Grand Lodge

put on record its appreciation of their presence and their addresses to the brethren.⁽²⁶⁹⁾

On June 20, 1946, several very distinguished visitors to Grand Lodge were invited to address the Communication: MW Brothers W. J. Smith, PGM of Saskatchewan; P. T. Pilkey, IPGM and GrS of Manitoba; George Moore, GrS of Alberta; Samuel Harris, PGM of Alberta; Marcus J. Ware, GM of Idaho; Lloyd E. Wilson, GrS of California; and Matthew W. Hill, PGM of Washington. The GM thanked the distinguished visitors for their inspiring addresses and for their expressions of good will and for the kindly fraternal interest displayed between the respective Grand Lodges by their presence on that day on the occasion of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the birth of Grand Lodge. The addresses were ordered printed in the Proceedings.⁽²⁷⁰⁾

Grand Lodge of Idaho

The GM on September 20, 1950, attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho at Boise, where he was deeply touched by the friendly atmosphere and fine hospitality. "As a climactic touch," the GM was honoured by being elected an Honorary PGM of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.

Grand Lodge of California

On October 8, 1950, the GM represented the Grand Lodge of British Columbia at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of California in San Francisco, and, in his report to Grand Lodge, said that "to see such a thrilling exhibition of Freemasonry in action was a great inspiration." California, with a total membership of close to 200,000 members in 605 Lodges, was represented by some 5,000 delegates and MMs. Thirty-six Grand Lodges of the United States; five of Canada; and three of foreign countries were represented by 33 GMs; 4 DGMs; 22 GrSs, and many other PGMs and Grand Lodge officers. The GM was one of the six GMs called upon to address the assembly.



Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho in the city of Boise, Idaho. Sept. 18-20, 1950.
John N. Morgan, GM for British Columbia; Harry D. Proudfoot, PGM and GrS of Oregon;
Ralph S. Nesbitt, DGM for Oregon; Percy W. Doles, GM for Montana; and George S. Sloan,
PGChaplain of Montana and representative of the Masonic Services Association.

(269) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1945, p. 207 et seq.

(270) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1946, p. 181 et seq.

All Canada Conference

In February, 1951, the GM could not attend the All Canada Conference in Winnipeg, but he commissioned the DGM to represent British Columbia, and while questioning the usefulness of this gathering other than to provide a forum in which the leaders of the Canadian Grand Lodges could meet, debate, and become acquainted with one another, he felt called upon to ask Grand Lodge to support continued attendance at the Conference. On the other hand, the Banff Conference, which he attended in person, he felt was "in a class of its own," and he had "no hesitation in attesting to its worth," and he therefore recommended that the Finance Committee make provision in the budget for the usual amount to cover attendance at both Conferences.

The Committee on the Address concurred in both his recommendations that the Finance Committee make provision for a financial grant for the Banff and All Canada Conferences, the latter to be held in Montreal, Quebec, in 1953. The Biennial Conference was held as planned on February 19-21, 1953, when the DGM was elected Deputy Chairman of the gathering.

Grand Lodge of Alberta

On June 13, 1951, the GM attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, where he was again accorded a very warm welcome and, to climax the visit, he was elected an Honorary PGM of Alberta.

Visit of the Earl of Derby

On September 28, 1951, the GM presided at a banquet tendered by Grand Lodge to the RW Brother the Earl of Derby, DGM of the United Grand Lodge of England, and said in his Address to Grand Lodge that:

"His Lordship is a surprisingly young man to have attained the high office he now holds, but, in his brief remarks, gave evidence of his ability to discharge its duties very creditably. The Banquet . . . was arranged by MW Bro. F. J. Burd, who is the representative of the United Grand Lodge of England to our Grand Lodge, with his customary thoroughness and good taste."

Washington Conference

The All Canada Conference had been formed as a counterpart to the Washington Conference of GMs of North America, but in 1952 the GM supported his predecessor in office, recommending that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia do not participate in the Washington Conferences but that she continue membership in the All Canada Conference as being a much smaller organization. This, he felt, gave those attending a greater opportunity for meeting each other and hearing the points of view of the eastern Grand Lodges of Canada. Costs of travel also entered into the decision, as well as the fact that a considerable portion of the agenda for the larger Conference was not germane to Canadian ways and practices.

In 1953, the DGM attended the Biennial Conference in Montreal, Quebec, on February 19-21, 1953, on behalf of the GM, to fulfil his obligation, having been elected as Deputy Chairman at the previous Conference of the gathering. He also represented the GM with other Grand Lodge officers at the Banff Conference on September 4 to 6, 1952.

Olympia Lodge No. 1, GRWash—Centennial

December 6, 1952, was the One Hundredth Anniversary of Olympia Lodge No. 1, GRW an outstanding event in the Pacific Northwest annals of Freemasonry. On December 11, 1852, a small group of Freemasons assembled in a room amidst the stumps of the pioneer settlement of Olympia and formed a Lodge under dispensation from the then newly formed Grand Lodge of the Oregon Territory. The GM attended this celebration as the representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and said in his Address to Grand Lodge in June, 1953 that:

"Its jurisdiction extended from the Columbia River to the Arctic Circle and from the Rocky Mountains to China,"

which seems in our present-day understanding of a Lodge's jurisdiction to be pretty wide territory for one little Lodge, but then at that time there were very few people, other than the native Indians, floating around in the entire expanse.

This event is one of particular importance and interest to Freemasons in British Columbia, because when the HBCo was forced to move its post in 1860 from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River to establish the new Fort at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, the factor, James A. Grahame, was also forced to move to Victoria. At that time he was the DGM of the Washington Territory, and the move to Victoria meant that he was to complete his Masonic destiny, that of playing a most important leading role in the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

The GM for British Columbia met many outstanding members of the Craft on this occasion and was one of the principal speakers at the Centenary.

The Canada in Ontario Celebration

The GM and the GrS in July (17-19), 1955 represented the Grand Lodge of British Columbia at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario. The proceedings began with a Service of Thanksgiving on Sunday at the CNE Park, when over 29,000 Freemasons, their families and friends were in attendance. The service, conducted by the Archbishop of Algoma, Dr. W. L. Wright, also the DGM, was an impressive and solemn experience. The official opening of Grand Lodge took place on Monday morning in the Coliseum, when representatives were received from the Grand Lodges of England (United), Scotland, Ireland, and South and West Australia, as well as from all the Provinces of Canada and most of the United States.

A Grand Master Raises His Son

On September 3, 1957, the GM, MW Brother Claude Green, was invited by W Brother D. Freed of Manyberries Lodge No. 133, GRAlta to visit the Lodge and requested to raise his only son, Cst. C. R. A. Green, who was in charge of the Manyberries Detachment of the RCMP Police, to the Sublime Degree of a MM. It was indeed a big night for the little Lodge and the Grand Master, because the GM of Alberta, MW Brother S. Bannan, accompanied by the DGM; the GrS; and several DDGMs also paid the Lodge an official visit. The GM of British Columbia was also accompanied by the DGM, the JGW, a GSteward, and others. The good brethren of Manyberries Lodge soon demonstrated that they were expert ritualists and certainly knew how to perform a most dignified Degree despite the fact that they had never before received a visit from a Senior Grand Lodge Officer. To commemorate the occasion, the officers of the two Grand Jurisdictions purchased a new Volume of the Sacred Law suitably inscribed on the fly-leaf with the names of all the Grand Lodge officers who had attended this historic event. Thus the bond of goodwill and friendship that has always existed between the two Grand Lodges was further strengthened.

Washington Conference

On February 19-22, 1958, the GM attended the Conference of Grand Masters of North America, which he said was well attended not only by the United States GMs but also by the GMs and GrSs of practically all the Canadian Grand Lodges; it was a great pleasure and a privilege to meet so many Masonic leaders of North America; he felt that he had gained much useful knowledge and information from the Conference. The Committee on the Address was silent on the attendance of the GM at the Conference, probably because he combined it with other business, and the expense thereof was not charged to Grand Lodge.

On February 24-25, 1959, the GM went to Washington in the District of Columbia to attend the Conference of GMs of North America, which is now held annually immediately following the birthday of General George Washington, the First President of the United States. He said it was his pleasure to meet again many distinguished Freemasons and:

" . . . to listen to the many learned discussions and problems affecting our neighbouring Jurisdictions in the United States."

Grand Lodge of California

The GM in 1958 attended the 109th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of California and the dedication of the California Masonic Memorial Temple in San Francisco, from September 29 to October 3. The meeting was attended by many eminent brethren from all parts of the world, including the GM, the AsstGM, and the GrS of the United Grand Lodge of England; the Senior PGM of Scotland, the Lord of Elgin and Kincardine; and the GMs and GrSs of nearly every jurisdiction in North America.

Washington Centennial

On December 7-8, 1958, the GM attended the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Washington, which had been established on December 8, 1858, on which occasion the founding fathers adopted a Constitution; resolved that a Grand Lodge should be formed; elected, appointed and installed its first Grand Lodge officers. The event was well attended, and at an evening Service of Thanksgiving conducted by the GrC the sermon was preached by MW Brother the Most Reverend William T. Wright, DD, DCL, Archbishop of Algoma, Metropolitan of Ontario, and PGM of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, who spoke on the "Relevance of Freemasonry today."

The GM for British Columbia had the honour of proposing the Toast to the President of the United States and of congratulating the Grand Lodge of Washington on its one hundred years of solid accomplishment in Freemasonry.

All Canada Conference

On February 19-21, 1959, the GM attended the Sixth Biennial Conference of Grand and District Grand Lodges of Canada in the city of Montreal. Not being an official delegate, he still found attendance at the Conference to be most valuable; to meet the GMs and other distinguished Freemasons from across Canada on a common ground and under such pleasant and fraternal circumstances. He said it was his opinion that the greatest benefit would be derived were the DGM and the GM of British Columbia to attend these biennial Conferences.

Again the Committee on the Address remained silent as to his attendance and remarks on both the All Canada and the Washington Conferences, but it supported his recommendation that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia continue to support the Banff Conference, both financially and with the usual quota of delegates.

District of Columbia Sesqui-Centennial

On February 22, 1961, the GM attended the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C. The ceremonial began with an open session, with families present, when the principal speaker was MW Brother the Reverend Thomas S. Roy, PGM of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, whose address had a profound effect upon the gathering. The Reviewer claims that:

"The whole address is worthy of being read in every Craft Lodge and Lodge of Education."⁽²⁷¹⁾

Oregon City

On May 18-20, 1962, the GM accompanied Kilwinning Lodge No. 59, BCR on a visit to Multnomah Lodge No. 1 at Oregon City (formerly of the Oregon Territory). The Communication was held in the auditorium of the Gardiner High School, and the GM was received by the MW-GM AF & AM of the State of Oregon. On Saturday morning, the visitors were taken to the Shriners' Crippled Children's Hospital to visit the youngsters in the various wards.

Bellingham Bay No. 44

The GM attended the "International Night" at Bellingham Bay Lodge No. 44,

⁽²⁷¹⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1962, pp. 188-9.

GRW at Bellingham, Washington, on March 11, 1966, where he was received by MW Brother George H. Bovingdon, the GM of the Grand Lodge F & AM of the State of Washington, on the occasion of the 59th Annual Visitation of King Solomon Lodge No. 17, BCR at New Westminster. It was an outstanding and inspiring event in the history of these two Masonic Lodges, with over 400 members of the Craft in attendance. On October 14, 1966, the same GM paid a second visit to the Lodge when he was made an Honorary Member of Bellingham Bay Lodge No. 44, GRW.

Nova Scotia Centennial

The GM in June, 1967 reported to Grand Lodge attendance at the Centenary celebrations marking the One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, held in Halifax on July 15-17, 1966. He cited it as one of the rare occasions when all nine Canadian Grand Lodges and the two District Grand Lodges (Newfoundland) were together at one place. An interesting item in this connection, which is of particular interest to every Freemason in British Columbia, can be found in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia for 1966:

"Most Worshipful J. Herbert Nordan, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, was escorted to the Grand East by Wor. Bro. Everett Moseley, Q.C., where he was presented with a Special Centennial medallion named the 'Erasmus James Phillips Medallion'. Congratulations MW Bro. Nordan."

New Brunswick Centennial

The GM attended the One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, held at Saint John, N.B., on May 12-13, 1967. Many distinguished guests were present for this celebration when the gathering was inspired by the devotional address of MW Brother the Reverend K. Legassick, "Our Heritage", in which he stressed independence and pointed out that:

"This points to a Grand Masonic ideal, that independence is not divorced from interdependence upon each other."



The One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 15-17, 1966. Standing: RW Bro. E. J. A. Harnum (Nfld SC); MW Bros. B. K. Hansen (Sask); J. A. Carruthers (PEI); Dr. H. S. Perdue (Man); T. G. Towers (Alta); RW Bro. H. D. Macgillivray (Nfld EC). Seated: MW Bros. H. A. Vallieres (Que); Hon. J. N. Allen (Ont); Dr. R. S. Longley (NS); P. E. Roy (NS); J. H. Nordan (BC).

Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

United Grand Lodge of England

The GM and the GrS attended the Especial Meeting held on June 25 to 29, 1967, in the Royal Albert Hall, London, England, to commemorate the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the United Grand Lodge of England, the premier Grand Lodge of the World. On this occasion, HRH the Duke of Kent was installed as the Grand Master of the Mother Grand Lodge. The GM stated in his report to Grand Lodge that the meeting:

" . . . was a truly magnificent spectacle performed with immaculate precision; there was engendered at it a great atmosphere of good will, the memory of which every visitor from overseas carried home with him and cherished and even, I believe, endeavoured to reflect among his own Brethren on his return to the humdrum of every day life."

There were present the representatives of some 70 Grand Lodges from all over the world to join with the 6,500 members of that Grand Lodge. The fine words of HRH supplied to us by the GrS bear repeating in this context:

"Brotherly love, relief and truth are our basic principles. If we as individuals can uphold these standards and if our United Grand Lodge can maintain them, we shall make a great contribution to that Grand Design which does not only consist of being happy and communicating happiness, but of making the world in which we live a better place for our own as well as for succeeding generations." (272)

Haller Lake Lodge No. 296, GRWash

On August 3, 1968, an open-air meeting of Haller Lake Lodge No. 296, GRWash at Seattle, Washington, was held at the Snohomish Island County Park in the majestic mountains on turbulent Canyon Creek, 5 miles northeast of Granite Falls, where the Freemasons of two counties have hewn a park and an amphitheater from the surrounding virgin timber. The weather was ideal, with a mild overcast to temper the heat, under this canopy of Heaven where 750 Freemasons gathered to view the MM's Degree, in a rustic outdoor temple constructed in its entirety from native materials.

Many Canadians attended the ceremony in a special bus, and before the programme had ended 130 Canadian Freemasons registered from 31 British Columbia Lodges, two from Nova Scotia and one from the Grand Lodge of Canada (in the Province of Ontario). Others in attendance hailed from Belfast, Ireland; Anaheim, Germany; Port of Spain, Trinidad; and Manila, Philippine Islands, while 108 Washington Lodges were represented as well as 38 Lodges from other States.

One Canadian group travelled by plane from Port Alberni to the wrong San Juan Island and were unable to clear U.S. Customs, so were shunted to Bellingham. Proceeding to Granite Falls, they discovered that they could not land at that airfield. Therefore, they had to land at Arlington and take a taxi to the Park, arriving in time to view only the last portion of the Drama and the closing.

There were present 38 Grand Lodge officers and PGMs from the Washington Jurisdiction; three Canadian PGMs and other Canadian dignitaries. The ceremony was both instructional and impressive, while the refreshment and fellowship topped off a pleasant and inspirational day before the travellers turned homeward. (273)

McMillin Mausoleum at Roche Harbour

On May 3, 1969, hundreds of Freemasons from the State of Washington, British Columbia and far-away places, journeyed by boat, ferry and aircraft to attend the Second Annual Outdoor Degree at the McMillin Mausoleum at Roche Harbour on San Juan Island.

(272) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1968, pp. 15 and 39-40; also *Masonic Bulletin*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, pp. 3-4.

(273) See *Masonic Bulletin*, Vol. XXXII, No. 5, January, 1969, pp. 39-40, for a detailed description of this affair.

At the turn of the century, John S. McMillin, pioneer industrialist, lawyer, builder and businessman, wished to leave to posterity a memorial to the dreams and aspirations of the things his generation believed in and, as a consequence, he paid his hire according to their worth and no man was forgotten. "John S." and his sons Fred and Paul were ardent Freemasons, and, in the manner of the times, built a seven-pillared Mausoleum.

Because of their love and respect for the Masonic Order, they turned to its teachings for overall design. Freemasons may quickly recognize these symbolic signs of God, country and mankind. In the construction of the Mausoleum they exemplified the brazen pillars; the flight of winding stairs as a means of reaching the middle chamber by the teachings of the 3, 5 and 7 steps. The steps are situated on the East side of the structure, but W Brother James Kenmuir, of Trinity Lodge No. 98, BCR tells the story, for those interested, in the *Masonic Bulletin* for November, 1969.

One other incident is worthy of record here. The second degree was the responsibility of San Juan Lodge No. 150 and the exemplification was most commendable. Truly the highlight of the degree was the lecture given by W Brother Robbie Bodding-ton. In his very early years, even before he attended school, "Robbie" found that suddenly darkness had closed about him. Despite his tragic handicap, this Brother worked ever so much harder and finally took his place in the legal field. "Robbie" joined the Masonic Order and finally enjoyed the highest honour a Craft Lodge can bestow upon one of its members. He became WM of his Lodge.

What a challenge to our MMs to have a blind Brother to master the various lectures and astonish the brethren from far and near by giving a 25-minute lecture in a voice that held everyone spellbound. Strange as it may seem, the Deacons may lead the candidate, but in this instance the candidate led the lecturer.

The GM of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington was present with many of his officers and District Deputies.⁽²⁷⁴⁾

A Schedule of International Visits

During his year of office, a GM receives many invitations asking that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia be represented at Annual Communications; Special Celebrations; Conferences; Visits of "Old Established Custom"; and so forth. The following summary of the "out-Jurisdictional" visits indicates how arduous the visiting activities of the Brother who serves as the GM have become. To this schedule must also be added his official visits to the District Meetings, individual Constituent Lodges, and other "Special Occasions" within the jurisdiction. This example was selected at random.

In 1960 the GM attended outside the Province of British Columbia:

- (a) on July 20-21, the One Hundred and Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario;
- (b) on September 8-10, the Twentieth Annual Inter-Provincial Conference of the officers of the four Western Masonic Jurisdictions at Banff, Alberta;
- (c) on September 20-22, the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho;
- (d) on November 4, the Communication of Delta Lodge No. 172, Seattle, Washington;

and in 1961:

- (e) on February 16-18, the Seventh Biennial Conference of the Grand and District Grand Lodges, AF & AM, Canada, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto;
- (f) on February 20-21, the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.;
- (g) on February 21, a luncheon at the House of the Temple by the Illustrious Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the

(274) "Visit to McMillin Mausoleum at Roche Harbour," by James Kenmuir, PM, in the November, 1969 *Masonic Bulletin*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3, pp. 22-23.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, for those attending the GMs Conference, in Washington, D.C.;

- (h) on February 22, the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, at Alexandria, Virginia;
- (i) on June 14-15, the Fifty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, at Calgary, Alberta;
- (j) on June 20-21, the One Hundred and Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington at Spokane, Washington;

and on special request:

on April 15, the DGM had attended an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington at Ferndale, Washington, in behalf of the GM, called for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple for Ferndale Lodge by MW Brother A. J. Ring.

Once again the Committee on the Address to Grand Lodge in June, 1961 ignored all reference to Conferences, etc., other than that at Banff and to concur in his plea for continuing support to the Banff Conference "financially and otherwise".

Examples of Other Visits and Courtesies

On May 5, 1896, the GM, accompanied by several brethren from Vancouver, Nelson and Spokane, Washington, visited Kaslo Lodge No. 25, BCR.

On July 18, 1911, the GM had the pleasure of meeting, and entertaining in his home in Vancouver, the GM of the MW Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, MW Brother W. Hopkins.

On April 7, 1912, the GM, on his way to the Lodges in the West Kootenay, had the pleasure of being entertained in Spokane, Washington, by MW Brother David S. Prescott, GM of the State of Washington, and several Spokane brethren, to dinner and a drive around their beautiful city.

A Unique Affair

On April 25, 1970, San Juan Lodge No. 175, GLWash made its eleventh annual visit to Goldstream Lodge No. 161, BCR at Langford, which was a unique occasion in District 21. The Lodge was opened at 7.30 p.m., and during the Degree work all the offices were filled by and the various portions of the work carried out entirely by brethren with the rank of a PDDGM or higher.

Among the three candidates raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason was a "Lewis", who was raised by his father, a PDDGM for District 21. The WM of San Juan Lodge, Brother William Murphy, presented the "Travelling Trowel" to W Brother J. Cam Porteous, the WM of Goldstream Lodge, which was accepted with the promise that it would be returned on the occasion of the visit to San Juan Lodge in October.

The Mystic Tie of Masonic Love

For to survive the human race, one must believe, whether he or she be black, white, yellow or golden red, that none is more tender, none more responsive to the Light, than the mystical tie of Masonic love, for as Brother Joseph Fort Newton says:

"Truth will triumph. Justice will yet reign from sun to sun, victorious over cruelty and evil. Finally Love will rule the race, casting out fear, hatred and all unkindness, and pity will heal the old hurt and heart-ache of humanity. There is nothing in history, dark as much of it is, against the ultimate fulfilment of the prophetic vision of Robert Burns—Poet Laureate of Masonry:

'Then let us pray, that come it may—
As come it will, for a' that—

That Man to Man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be, for a' that'." (275)

(275) *The Builders*, by Joseph Fort Newton, published at Washington, D.C., by the Masonic Service Association of the United States, 1925; p. 234.

CHAPTER 24

FOREIGN RECOGNITION AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER GRAND LODGES*

"The grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Freemasonry is an institution calculated to benefit all mankind."

—ANDREW JACKSON.

"Masonry is one of the most sublime and perfect institutions that ever was formed for the advancement of happiness and the general good of mankind, creating, in all its varieties, universal benevolence and brotherly love."

—AUGUST FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX.†

These ideals, if they are to be attained, cannot be confined within a particular country, but must be universal as between the countries. It is these ideals that have lead in the Masonic sense to the development of Fraternal Relations as between those Grand Lodges that practice and maintain the true precepts of the Craft.—J. T. M.

"God hath made mankind one
Mighty brotherhood,
Himself their Master, and the
World his Lodge."

—DR. JAMES BURNES.‡

Establishment of the Grand Lodges

The birth of the Grand Lodges, as they are seen throughout the world today, dates from the organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. The first Lodge on foreign soil was founded by the Duke of Wharton at Madrid in 1728, while the following year Lodges appeared in Bengal and Gibraltar. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was created in 1729 and of Scotland in 1736; they were self-constituted, without assistance or intervention from the Grand Lodge of England in any form. In France the Grand Lodge was created in 1736; a Lodge at Hamburg in 1737; the Unity Lodge at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1742 and another at Vienna the same year; the Grand Lodge of the Three World-spheres at Berlin in 1744; and so on, until the order appeared in Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Mackey says:

"From east to west, and from north to south, over the whole habitable globe are our Lodges disseminated. Wherever the wandering steps of man have left their footprints, there have our Temples been established."⁽²⁷⁶⁾

As the Lodges spread over the face of the globe, so the institution of the Grand Lodges, as dogmatic and administrative authorities of the Ancient Craft Masonry, or the three Symbolic Degrees, spread in like manner. Usually this was by countries as in England, Germany, India, China and the like; or by political units within countries such as the United States of America; the States of the Commonwealth of Australia; and the Provinces of Canada. Each Grand Lodge being a power unto itself, the entire system required some form of communication, one Grand Lodge with the other, because, in fact, the government of every Grand Lodge is completely despotic.

* This Chapter was prepared with the kind assistance of the Committee on Fraternal Relations; Kenneth Reid, PGM (Chairman); J. Herbert Nordan, PGM; Frank T. Wright, PDDGM; William D. Young, PDDGM; and Harry Killam, PDDGM.

† Grand Master of England, 1813-1843.

‡ Former Provincial Grand Master of Western India.

(276) See *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, by Albert G. Mackey, p. 846, "The Universality of Masonry."

System of Recognition

The system devised for this purpose is generally known as that of Foreign Relations or Foreign Recognition. Generally speaking, when a new Grand Lodge is being formed, it will seek to establish cordial relations with all the Grand Lodges then in existence. To do this, it must first establish its beliefs and concepts of the Fraternity of Freemasonry. It must subject itself only to the laws of the Order, the acknowledged constitutions and the Ancient Landmarks.

In the earlier days, this was usually accomplished through the establishment of "Committees on Foreign Correspondence," while other Grand Lodges used the vehicle of the "Committee on Jurisprudence" and still later, as in British Columbia, through the establishment of a Standing Committee charged with the preservation of Fraternal Relations with other Grand Lodges. The committee was charged with the utmost caution in examining the petitions for recognition to ensure that only those organizations which comply with the standard or principles for recognition as laid down by Grand Lodge were allowed admission to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia fraternal family.

Representative of a Grand Lodge

The system of representatives in Grand Lodges is said to have originated in the United States, with the Grand Lodge of New York. The system has now become almost universal. The representative is generally, although not necessarily, a member of the Grand Lodge to whom he is accredited, and receives his appointment on its nomination, but he is supposed to wear the clothing of the Grand Lodge he represents. The representative is required to attend the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited, and to communicate an abstract of the Proceedings to the Grand Lodge he represents. Mackey claimed "that the office of representative appeared to be rather one of honor than of service and it is doubtful whether these duties are generally performed." Many authorities have, however, claimed that much good has been accomplished from its influence, as producing a closer union between the various Masonic bodies thus represented.

Recognition Of or By Foreign Lodges

It was a matter of pride and gratification to the members of the Craft in British Columbia that there was no delay in the recognition of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia by all the then existing other Grand Lodges of the Dominion of Canada and almost all the Grand Lodges in the United States of America. The first to grant recognition were, of course, the Grand Lodges to the south, the Grand Lodges of Washington Territory, Oregon, and California, the officers of which had strongly advised that a Grand Lodge of British Columbia should be formed.

Indiana

The only Grand Lodge of importance that deferred recognition was that of the State of Indiana, which did not refuse, but deferred recognition until it could ascertain what position the Grand Lodge of England would take in the matter. As soon as the Mother Grand Lodge had given recognition to her daughter striking out on her own, the Grand Lodge of Indiana followed suit.

Scotland

The silence of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was a matter which greatly disappointed the GM. In his Address to Grand Lodge in 1871, he referred to his service as Provincial GM of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the difficulties he had from time to time experienced in communicating with it. He said that for two years before he resigned his office, he had had no word from its officers; and although it had been a year and a half since he had forwarded his resignation to it, he had received no reply. Matters continued in the same condition, but without any comment until 1877, when the GM refers to the strange silence observed by that Grand Lodge, broken only by a circular which had just been received from it, requesting the Grand Lodge of British

Columbia, whose existence it had not previously recognized, not to recognize a Grand Lodge which had just been established in New South Wales, Australia.

In 1876 the GM stated:

"Another source of regret is that the MW Grand Lodge of Scotland has not as yet been pleased to recognize our Grand Lodge. I trust, however, that the day is not far distant when our Venerable Mother Grand Lodge will break the silence, which has been her peculiar characteristic, and extend to us cordial and fraternal recognition."

It was not until 1880 that the Grand Lodge of Scotland awoke from its long sleep and made some steps towards recognition of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Even then, it was not ready to give full recognition of its exclusive rights within its boundaries. It expressed itself as being willing to acknowledge the fact of the existence of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia by that name, but such acknowledgment was to be subject to the right of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to "protect" any Lodge in that jurisdiction which might wish to continue its adherence to it, notwithstanding the fact of the existence of a local Grand Lodge; and also the right to "protect" any Lodge or Lodges which might hereafter choose to adhere to it; in other words, to establish Lodges in the Province in the future if it thought advisable. The first condition was of little importance, for there had only been one Lodge in the Province which had hesitated about joining the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and that Lodge had operated under an English charter, not a Scottish one. The other condition was of much greater importance. To consent to it would mean that, notwithstanding the existence of a Grand Lodge of British Columbia, the Grand Lodge of Scotland would have the right to establish Scottish Lodges in the Province, and to permit a divided allegiance, such as had caused all the trouble before. To this the Grand Lodge of British Columbia would not agree, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland was told so in no uncertain terms, pointing out that such a right by any outside Grand Lodge would be "mischievous and at variance with the established principles of the Order." A formal resolution to that effect was drawn up, passed by Grand Lodge, and forwarded to the authorities of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at Edinburgh. It was not until 1883, twelve years after the establishment of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland formally recognized the Grand Lodge of British Columbia without conditions, and Brother Edward Savage, Provincial GM of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the City of Aberdeen was appointed as the representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Since that time, the relations between the two Grand Lodges have been on a very happy basis and satisfactory to all concerned.⁽²⁷⁷⁾

England

The United Grand Lodge of England made no unreasonable objections to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. It waited only to see that the new Grand Lodge was established on a firm foundation and then it acted. It recognized the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in a letter dated April 14, 1874, from the GrS, John Hervey, and recommended as the representative of British Columbia near the United Grand Lodge of England, Mr. John Braddick Manckton, Past Senior Grand Deacon and President of the Colonial Board. A further letter dated September 9, 1874, reported that the United Grand Lodge of England had appointed Bro. Hon. J. F. McCreight as its representative near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

Recognition of Hungary

As early as 1873 the Grand Orient of Hungary applied for recognition, it having seceded from the Grand Orient of France, which, while not yet repudiated was, apparently, under suspicion. After investigation, W Brother Henry Nathan was appointed its representative near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, with Brother Lewis Rosenberg, DCL, Advocate, Grand Orator near the Grand Orient in Hungary. About the

⁽²⁷⁷⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1871, pp. 22-25; and 1872, p. 15, "The Address of Israel Wood Powell, GM"; 1879, pp. 107-108; 1880, pp. 7-8, 35; 1883, p. 12.

same time, a letter was received from the GM of Gross Lodge, Zur Sonne, the head of the German Grand Lodge League, offering to recognize the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and to enter into Masonic intercourse with it. The offer was accepted and Brother H. F. Heisterman was recommended as its representative, and his credentials as such were in hand in time for him to be received at the Communication of Grand Lodge in 1879. This Grand Lodge continued its connection with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia until World War I, when all Masonic communications with Lodges on the Continent of Europe ceased.⁽²⁷⁸⁾

Recognition of Manitoba, Wyoming, Prince Edward Island, Dakota and The Indian Territory

In 1877 the GM reported to Grand Lodge that: "Our foreign relations remain undisturbed, and in all respects amity and good feeling are maintained between the Jurisdiction and all others in the Masonic world."

The Grand Lodges of Manitoba, Wyoming, Prince Edward Island, Dakota and Indian Territory were formally recognized, as recommended by the Board of General Purposes at the Annual Communication in 1876.

Recognition of Cuba

In 1878 the GM reported that the Grand Lodge of Cuba had applied for recognition, and in 1879 the Grand Lodge of Colon, also claiming jurisdiction in Cuba, made similar advances. Both Lodges were advised that if they were united there was little doubt that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia would be glad to grant the request. In 1880 word came that the two Grand Lodges had united under the name of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, and on July 23, 1880, it was officially recognized, and so it appears in the Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1887 and 1888. After that time the "Colon" was dropped and it appears as "Cuba". It has remained on the list of Grand Lodges duly recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia until 1962, when the Grand Lodge of Cuba went into exile.⁽²⁷⁹⁾

Grand Lodge of Canada

There were troubles in Eastern Canada in the middle seventies. There was a Grand Lodge of Canada, covering the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, duly recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. In 1878 an attempt was made to form a Grand Lodge of Ontario, and an application was made to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for recognition, but it appeared, according to the information laid before Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, that no such regularly constituted Grand Lodge existed, but that the brethren who attempted it, forty-two in number, had been expelled from Freemasonry by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia refused to enter into fraternal relations with the group.⁽²⁸⁰⁾

Grand Orient of France—Relations Severed

In 1879 all relations with the Grand Orient of France were broken off, a severance that has never been healed. In that year came word from the United Grand Lodge of England that, at a Regular Communication of the Grand Orient in 1877, it had removed from its Constitution one of the most vital principles of Freemasonry, viz: requiring candidates to express a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, the chief cornerstone of the Institution. Under these circumstances, the GM said that it would be the proper course to require any of the members of the Grand Orient of France to declare their belief in God before admitting them to Lodges in British Columbia. Even if they refused, while they could not be recognized as members of the Craft, if destitute, they should be relieved as fellow-men in their hour of need, hoping that the Grand Orient would, in time, recognize the ancient landmarks of the Order and that fraternal relations would be re-established.

Grand Lodge went even further and severed all connections between the two

(278) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1875, p. 22.

(279) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1878, p. 8; 1879, pp. 107, 116 and 125; and 1880, p. 8.

(280) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1878, pp. 9-10.

organizations, and the following resolution was passed by Grand Lodge and forwarded to the Grand Orient of France:

"RESOLVED, that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia deeply regrets that the Grand Orient of France has departed from the ancient landmarks of our Order, by erasing from her Constitution, in ignoring the name of God, and not requiring a belief in Deity as a prerequisite for initiation, and does further express its indignation at the course pursued by the Grand Orient, and now severs all relations that have heretofore existed between this Grand Lodge and said Grand Orient until such time as she shall acknowledge the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and otherwise act and abide by the ancient usages of our Honorable Fraternity to the satisfaction of the Grand Lodge of England and other Grand Lodges."⁽²⁸¹⁾

The Grand Orient of France has never complied with the conditions of this resolution, and has remained a stranger to all regular organizations of Freemasons, but at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia on June 20, 1963, fraternal relations were established with the Grande Loge Nationale Francaise, a universally recognized French Grand Lodge which celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 1963.

Recognition of New South Wales

In 1879 the matter of recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales came before the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, when the GM advised that he had read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of NSW and a number of letters relating thereto, and subject to the decision of Grand Lodge, it was his opinion that the Craft in New South Wales would do much better if they had control of their own affairs. The condition of Freemasonry there, with the Lodges divided between various Grand Jurisdictions, greatly resembled Masonic affairs in British Columbia prior to the establishment of the Grand Lodge in 1871. The Committee on the GM's Address approved and the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was duly recognized.

Utah and the Mormons

On January 16, 1872, the Grand Lodge of Utah was formed, and soon after, it applied to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for recognition, which was granted in December of that year. Prior to the formation of that Grand Lodge, the three Lodges then existing there had refused to admit persons who professed the tenets of the Mormon Church, which then included as one of them, a belief in the righteousness of polygamy. The new Grand Lodge followed the same course, and in 1879 there arose a bitter controversy on the matter arising from the expulsion from the Craft of a Mormon who had been admitted by one of the Lodges, which had its repercussions in British Columbia. A circular letter had been prepared by the Grand Lodge of Utah explaining the situation, and their representative thought it advisable to lay this before the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. It showed, *inter alia*, that while the fraternity in Utah believed and upheld the universality of Masonic institutions, and recognized the right of every craftsman to join any church, and embrace any creed he chose, and demanded of him only that he should admit the theological belief taught at the threshold of our sacred Temple, and that he must at all times be loyal to the Government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws; and that as a United States statute had declared polygamy to be a crime, therefore a man who has been a member of a church which made it one of its principal doctrines that polygamy was a righteous mode of life, is not a proper person to become a Freemason. A committee appointed to consider the matter approved the course taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah, and the matter was dropped.⁽²⁸²⁾

Recognition of Peru, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand

Between the years 1885 and 1894 there is little to add to what has already been said on this subject. Most of the Grand Lodges had already been recognized by the

⁽²⁸¹⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1879, pp. 107, 134 and 135.

⁽²⁸²⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1883, p. 36.

Grand Lodge of British Columbia and vice versa. It may be interesting to note that in 1885 the Grand Lodge of British Columbia recognized the Grand Lodge of Peru, but refused recognition to the Grand Lodge Symbolica Mexicana. In the same year the Grand Lodge of South Australia was placed on the visiting list; the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, both of Australia, in 1889; the Grand Lodge of Tasmania in 1891; and the Grand Lodge of New Zealand in 1892.

In June, 1899, the GM reported to the Grand Lodge that in June, 1897 the Grand Lodge of Peru had given its sanction to a Decree issued by the then GM, Christian Dam, ordering the Lodges under his jurisdiction to remove the Bible from their altars and to substitute therefor a copy of the Constitution of the Order of Freemasonry, and also directing the word *Bible* to be struck out of all rituals and the words *Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Peru* put in its place.

As soon as this suicidal act became known abroad, it was followed by a general declaration of non-intercourse by other Grand Lodges. The hierarchy of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia does not seem to have been aware of the radical change in the landmarks which had been taken by Peru, but it may have been decided to await later events. In any case, no action was taken by Grand Lodge. The successor in office to Brother Dam, promptly repudiated the Decree, and the Grand Lodge of Peru revoked its former decision, thus restoring the Great Lights in the Lodges. On receipt of a letter from the GM of the Grand Lodge of Peru detailing all the circumstances, the relations between the two Grand Lodges went on as before and the same Grand Representatives were continued in office.

Recognition of Western Australia

In 1901 the Grand Lodge of Western Australia applied for recognition. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported that thirty-three out of thirty-four of the Lodges holding under the English Constitution in that jurisdiction, and all but one holding under the Scottish Constitution, had concurred in its foundation, two Lodges holding under the Irish Constitution holding aloof for some reason. It had been recognized by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and most of the Australian Colonies, and by many in the United States of America, and recommended immediate recognition, which Grand Lodge approved.⁽²⁸³⁾

Egypt Refused

In the same year, an application from the National Grand Orient of Egypt requested recognition, but this did not receive approval from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Apparently it was a Scottish Rite Body, intimately connected with the Scottish Rite Supreme Council, the seals of both the Grand Orient and Supreme Council being appended to the document. As it was not a Supreme governing body with exclusive control over the symbolic degrees, the committee could not recommend that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia have any relations with it and the request was denied by Grand Lodge.⁽²⁸⁴⁾

Recognition of Costa Rica

A third application that year was from the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, Central America, and it was more successful than the last. The committee reported that it had complete control over the Craft Degrees, and had no connection with the Grand Orient. Several of the Grand Lodges in the United States had recognized it as a sovereign independent Grand Lodge, and the committee recommended that it be recognized, and the recommendation was approved by Grand Lodge.⁽²⁸⁵⁾

(283) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1901, p. 58.

(284) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1901, pp. 58-59.

(285) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1901, pp. 59-60.

State of Ohio

A fourth application that year for recognition of a second Grand Lodge in the State of Ohio, formed by three Lodges in that State, received no countenance either from the committee or from Grand Lodge.⁽²⁸⁶⁾

International Constitution

In 1901, the GM received a circular from Ernesto Nathan, GM of the Grand Orient of Italy, protesting against a permanent International Constitution, adopted at a so-called International Masonic Congress, held at Paris, France, in September, 1900. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, or more strictly speaking RW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith, reviewed the situation for Grand Lodge pointing out that the Congress had been called on the initiative of the Grand Orient of France, delegates from some of the minor European Lodges (Switzerland, Belgium, Luxemburg and Spain), Egypt, and some of the Grand Lodges of South America being present. He did not foresee any such evil effects arising out of the matter such as the GM of the Grande Oriente d'Italia set forth in his circular, and recommended that:

"no action be taken in the matter further than to courteously acknowledge the receipt of the Communication."

The suggestion of the Chairman was adopted by Grand Lodge.⁽²⁸⁷⁾

Switzerland International Masonic Office

In 1902, an application was made to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to join with the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland and other foreign Grand Lodges in the establishment of an "International Masonic Office" at Geneva. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which recommended that no action be taken at that time, as the objects of the proposed "Office" were somewhat indefinite, as outlined in the circular received, and that the benefits of such an organization were fairly well attained in the English-speaking countries by the system of exchanging Grand Lodge Proceedings and Reports. Grand Lodge accepted the report of the committee and approved the action recommended.

Mexico Declined

About the same time, there were applications from Grand Lodges in Mexico for recognition, which were also referred to the committee, but in view of the "chaotic condition" of Freemasonry in that country at that time, the committee advised that the question of recognition be laid over to await further developments. This advice was also accepted and acted upon by Grand Lodge.

Brazil Postponed; Western Australia Denied

In 1904 an application came to Grand Lodge for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Brazil, and the GM recommended recognition be accorded as it had already been recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England. There was also a similar request from a Grand Lodge of Western Australia. Both of these were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for consideration. The committee reported to Grand Lodge in June, 1905, recommending that for the present no action be taken by Grand Lodge on the application for recognition from the Grand Orient of Brazil, and that the application from a so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia be denied as in their opinion this Grand Lodge was irregularly formed.

Grand Orient of Italy

In 1905 the Grand Orient of Italy, with which the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was in correspondence, wrote pointing out that a distinguished Brother had been expelled, and warning against a clandestine Grand Orient at Milan. This, of course, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which reported that, as the Grand Orient had not given the name of the person expelled, there was little that

(286) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1901, pp. 60-62.

(287) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1901, pp. 10, 63-64.

could be done and that we had not had any communication with the clandestine body named.

Queensland Deferred

In June, 1905, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported on an application for recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland:

"At the time of the formation of this Grand Lodge there were one hundred and fifty-two Lodges in Queensland, viz., sixty-two under English Constitution, twenty-six Irish, and sixty-four Scotch. The movement was inaugurated by the Irish Lodges, of which twenty-five decided to form the new Grand Lodge, and these were joined by fourteen of the Scotch Lodges. None of the English Lodges participated, because they could only discuss the matter under certain restrictions with which none of them apparently cared to comply.

"It is generally accepted by all Masonic writers that at least three Lodges must be concerned in the formation of a new Grand Lodge, and it is also conceded that these three must constitute a majority of the Lodges working in the territory. Some—we think only Scotch authorities—contend that where there are Lodges belonging to two or more Constitutions, there must be a majority of the Lodges of each Constitution. We do not go to that length, but we think that a new Grand Lodge should have the support of at least a majority of all the Lodges in the territory. In the present instance the Grand Lodge was formed by barely a fourth of the Lodges in the Province, and without expressing any opinion as to the regularity of its formation, we recommend that recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland be deferred for the present."

Western Australia Irregularly Formed

The Chairman further reported on a letter received from an alleged "Grand Lodge of Western Australia" asking for recognition, stating:

"This body was formed in 1898; not by any Lodges whatever, but by a number of Brethren who may or may not have been members of Lodges elsewhere. Certainly they were not members of any Lodges in Western Australia. Whatever opinion may be held as to the number of Lodges necessary for the formation of a Grand Lodge, there is no authority which we know of, other than the persons who formed this alleged Grand Lodge, who holds that a Grand Lodge may be formed independently of the action of any Lodges whatever. In our opinion this 'Grand Lodge' was irregularly formed, and we recommend that recognition be denied."

And it was by Grand Lodge.

Porto Rico Laid Over

The Chairman of the committee also stated that he had been endeavouring to obtain information as to an application for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, but had not been able to get any, and therefore recommended that this application also should lie over for the present.

Recognition of Alberta; Massachusetts Refused

In 1906, there was an application for recognition from the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Alberta, and as usual it was referred to the committee, but this was a mere matter of form, as everyone in British Columbia was delighted to welcome the new Grand Lodge to the rosters of Freemasonry. An application from an alleged Grand Lodge of Massachusetts got short shrift; first, because that jurisdiction had already a Grand Lodge, full of years and honours; and secondly, because the application emanated from persons connected with a spurious Grand Lodge in Ohio, and this, in itself, was enough to warrant a refusal by any self-respecting Grand Lodge.⁽²⁸⁸⁾

⁽²⁸⁸⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1906, pp. 48-49.

Guatemala Postponed

In 1907, there was an application before Grand Lodge from a body claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Guatemala asking for recognition. The Committee on Foreign Relations advised Grand Lodge that it had written to the Secretary of the applicant asking for certain information and, not having been favored by a reply, recommended that action in the matter be indefinitely postponed. This course of action was approved by Grand Lodge.

Recognition of Saskatchewan; "Cosmos", Mexico

In 1908, Grand Lodge received an application for recognition from the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, which was granted with every good wish, the Lodges in the Province of Saskatchewan being all regular Lodges and a considerable majority of them, if not all, had joined in the formation of the new Grand Lodge. Another application from Gran Logia "Cosmos", of Chihuahua, Mexico, which had been pending for some time could not receive the recognition of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. From the information which had been received it appeared that it was in fraternal relation with the Grand Orient of France, and with the various Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Grand Orient of Portugal

In 1911, a communication was received from the United Grand Orient of Portugal announcing the establishment of a Portuguese Republic and asking the assistance of "All the Masonic Powers of the Universe" in propagating the progressive and humanitarian aims of that Republic. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which recommended that, as its aims were purely political, no action be taken. Grand Lodge approved the report.

Masonic Congress at Rome

In the early part of the same year, there came a communication from the Grand Orient of Italy asking the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to appoint a representative to attend a Masonic congress at Rome in September of that year. The communication assured that "only the legitimate delegates of regular and recognized bodies will be allowed to take part in the discussions"; but as the general European idea of what constituted a "regular and recognizable" Masonic body differs materially from that prevalent among Anglo-Saxon Masons, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence turned the invitation down, and Grand Lodge approved its decision.

California and Grand Orient of Spain

In 1910, a committee of the Grand Lodge of California recommended that it request certain other Grand Lodges, of which the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was one, to discontinue fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Spain, "or at our next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California give their reasons" why they do not do so. The British Columbia reviewer said:

"We dread to think what will happen to the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, *et al.*, if they neglect to appear at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of California, and show cause why they should not be put out of business. For British Columbia we hasten to say 'Don't shoot, colonel, we'll come down,' for so far this Jurisdiction has not recognized any Masonic body in Spain."

Evidently some members of the Grand Lodge of California saw the humorous side of the proposal, and refused to pass the resolution. As a matter of fact, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia did not, at that time, recognize any Masonic body in Spain.

Florida, Grand Representative of

The Reviewer of Foreign Correspondence for Florida in 1910 commented on the absence of the representative of that jurisdiction from the meetings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

"Florida's Grand Representative must live in the remote portions of the Province for he is never recorded as present."

The reply by the British Columbia Reviewer is characteristic of VW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith, the then GrH: "True; he lives in Victoria."

Recognition of Philippines

The only application for recognition during the war period, 1914-1918, was from the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands in 1916. The application was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which reported that in 1913 a similar request had been received from this Grand Lodge. At that time, there were five Lodges in the Islands, three warranted by the Grand Lodge of California, and two by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The representatives of California had organized a Grand Lodge in which the Scottish Lodges were not represented, and applied to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for recognition, having a majority of the Lodges in the Philippines. At that time, the committee hesitated to recognize it as the European population was small and the Lodges few. Since that time, the Grand Lodge had prospered, two new Lodges had been organized, and the membership had increased. It therefore recommended recognition by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and that the necessary steps be taken. Grand Lodge approved the committee's report.

Beyrouth and Hungary Withdrawn

In 1918, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia resolved that fraternal recognition of, and exchange of representatives with, the Grand Lodges "Zur Sonne" of Beyrouth, and of Hungary, be withdrawn, and that the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada be informed in this respect.

1918 to 1929—No Recognitions

Between 1918 and 1929 not a single application was received from a Foreign Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. In fact, a full twenty years was to elapse before any applications were received. This may have been due to a general apathy on the part of many of the Masonic bodies and the feeling from abroad that it was useless to apply to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Its reputation was ultra-conservative.

England, Basic Principles for Recognition

The Reviewer in 1930 referred to the principles laid down by the United Grand Lodge of England to apply when any Grand Lodge asks for recognition by that Grand Lodge, and he prints the document in full. He thought it of sufficient value, not only as a memento of the past, but as a guide to the future, because:

"I feel that this Grand Lodge should realize that it has a grave responsibility resting upon it, that its duty is not only to keep the organization going as a business concern, but that it has a higher responsibility, to bring the Brethren something of the real meaning, purposes, and mission of Freemasonry among men." (289)

Basic Principles for Grand Lodge Recognition

"Adopted by the United Grand Lodge of England, September, 1929.

"1. Regularity of origin; i.e., each Grand Lodge shall have been established lawfully by a duly recognized Grand Lodge or by three or more regularly constituted Lodges.

"2. That a belief in the G.A.O.T.U. and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership.

"3. That all initiates shall take their Obligations on or in full view of the open Volume of the Sacred Law, by which is meant the revelation from above which is binding on the conscience of the particular individual who is being initiated.

(289) See *Grand Lodge Proceedings* - 1930, "Report on Foreign Correspondence," p. 19.

"4. That the membership of the Grand Lodge and individual Lodges shall be composed exclusively of men; and that such Grand Lodge shall have no Masonic intercourse of any kind with mixed Lodges or bodies which admit women to membership.

"5. That the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the Lodges under its control; i.e., that it shall be a responsible, independent, self-governing organization, with sole and undisputed authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason) within its Jurisdiction; and shall not in any way be subject to or divide such authority with a Supreme Council or other Power claiming any control or supervision over those degrees.

"6. That the three Great Lights of Freemasonry (namely, the Volume of the Sacred Law, the Square, and the Compasses) shall always be exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its subordinate Lodges are at work, the chief of these being the Volume of the Sacred Law.

"7. That the discussion of religion and politics within the Lodge shall be strictly prohibited.

"8. That the principles of the Ancient Landmarks, customs, and usages of the Craft shall be strictly observed."⁽²⁹⁰⁾

Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, York of Mexico, Deferred

In 1929 and the early part of the 1930's, the whole of the civilized world experienced the effects of a severe economic depression and the Masonic Fraternity was no exception. During this period, there is no record of any requests being made to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for recognition from any Grand Lodge, and it was not until 1938 that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported such requests from the Grand Lodges of Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. All of these requests were referred by the GM to the Committee on Jurisprudence which reported at that Communication that owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, MW Brother Dr. W. A. DeWolf-Smith, who had special knowledge on the question, it was requested that Grand Lodge defer until the 1939 Communication recognition or otherwise of the several Grand Bodies making application so that the committee might have ample time to obtain full particulars and give sound advice, and the request was granted by Grand Lodge.

However in 1939, the Committee on Jurisprudence again asked for further time in the matter re recognition referred to it at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, this time on account of the death of MW Brother J. M. Rudd, a member of the committee, and consideration of these many, and some of them old, Grand Lodges was again deferred to the 1940 Communication.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1940, all the requests were reported "against them all and severally," the reasons hinting on an apathetic attitude towards foreign Grand Lodges generally. It appears that no "formal" request was made from either Norway or Sweden; that Denmark's request was but a printed circular, unsigned; and that Netherlands's request originated with the Consul of that country resident in Vancouver.

Philippines in Darkness

The GM, in his address in 1942, reported that since the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands had fallen into the hands of the enemy (Japan) in the 2nd World War, no appointment had yet been made to represent this jurisdiction.

Duties of Representatives

The GM, in his Address to Grand Lodge in 1943, took the occasion to call attention to the duties of Grand Representatives, pointing out the opportunity to strengthen the friendly relationships that exist between fraternally recognized jurisdictions, by

(290) See *Grand Lodge Proceedings* - 1930, "Report on Foreign Correspondence," p. 21.

keeping in close contact with them through the interchange of fraternal correspondence, stating that if the brethren who have been appointed are unable to discharge those duties it might possibly be better to resign and allow others to take their place.

Standard of Recognition for British Columbia

An interesting departure from the standards customary in recent years was presented by the Committee on Jurisprudence in its report to Grand Lodge in June of 1945, when it reported on a resolution submitted by Vanderhoof Lodge No. 119, reading as follows:

"That for the purpose of expanding the Brotherhood of Freemasonry over the whole of the earth's habitable surface, we earnestly request that a committee be appointed to go thoroughly into the matter of the recognition of the Grand Lodges that are recognized by the Grand Lodges of the British Isles, which are the parent stems from which we derive our Masonic life, in order that we may enjoy the fraternal fellowship of Freemasons, whom at present we are not privileged even to recognize, such as the Grand Lodges of Norway, Sweden, the Argentine Republic and other Grand Jurisdictions; and to report at the Seventy-fourth Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia."

The committee recommended that a resolution be passed by Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia would recognize all Grand Lodges which were recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. But Grand Lodge objected. In its place it adopted the follow resolution:

" . . . that the matter of recognition of Foreign Jurisdictions be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for the ensuing year, and that the Committee be instructed to prepare a 'Standard of Recognition' for the guidance of Grand Lodge before any Foreign Jurisdictions are recognized."

In discussing the resolution, it was stated by the GrT that the Grand Lodge of Scotland would give no definite news on the condition of Freemasonry in Europe in its present disturbed state, and he claimed that there were not sufficient Freemasons in any continental European country to warrant their asking that their Grand Lodges be recognized at the present time.

Belief in the G.A.O.T.U.

In 1946, as promised, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows:

"In accordance with a resolution adopted by Grand Lodge at its 1945 Annual Communication whereby the Committee on Jurisprudence was instructed to prepare a Standard of Recognition for the guidance of Grand Lodge before any Foreign Jurisdictions are recognized, your Committee herewith submit the following:

"Basic Principles for Grand Lodge Recognition.

Adopted by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, June 20th, 1946."

The basic principles adopted by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia followed those adopted by the United Grand Lodge of England in September, 1929 (see page 521), except for Paragraph 2, which was amended to read:

"2. That there be no debarment from membership because of nationality, of race, of colour, of sectarian or political belief; that a belief in the G.A.O.T.U. and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership."⁽²⁹¹⁾

Grand Lodges of Brazil and Guatemala Refused

The application of the principles embodied in the "Standard of Recognition" adopted in 1946 by Grand Lodge became evident when the GM in 1948 referred to the Jurisprudence Committee communications seeking recognition from Sao Paulo, Brazil, Minas Gerais, Par O Estado do Ceara Sul, Rio Grande do, and the Grand Lodge of Guatemala. In all cases, the committee recommended that recognition be deferred

(291) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge - 1946*, "Report of Committee on Jurisprudence," p. 150.

and pointed out that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in his last report had suggested in regard to South America that great care should be observed. With regard to an application from the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, the committee asked for further and fuller investigation, and to that of the Grand East of the Netherlands reported that this body does not conform to the "Standards of Recognition" adopted by this Grand Lodge.

China, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Brazil

In 1950, the GM had referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence requests from the Grand Lodges of China, Germany and Italy; again from the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands and the Grand Lodge De Minas Gerais; and from the Grand Lodge of Rio De Janeiro. While the new Grand Lodge of China had evidently been formed in accordance with the basic principles of recognition used by Grand Lodge, it was suggested that action be deferred owing to the uncertain conditions in that country. Consideration of Germany and Italy was also deferred, and it was again reported that the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands did not conform to the basic requirements. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported itself in accord with the Committee on Foreign Correspondence regarding caution and recommended that the requests of Minas Gerais and Rio De Janeiro be again held over.

National Lodge of Research

In 1950, an invitation had come to Grand Lodge from the Council of Grand Masters of North America to participate in a National Lodge of Research, but after due consideration the committee recommended against British Columbia joining in any such National Lodge.

China Again Deferred

In 1951, a further letter was received from the Grand Lodge of China referring to difficulties experienced by them, and action was again deferred. It was recommended that correspondence with the York Grand Lodge of Mexico be continued towards a further understanding of relationship; and that all other applications from Grand Lodges in Europe and South America be further deferred. The recommendations were approved by Grand Lodge.

China, France, Mexico, Central and South America, Convention at Montevideo

It is noted that following the cessation of hostilities of World War II in 1945 a considerable increase of interest in the subject of recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges was experienced by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. In its report to Grand Lodge in 1952, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that China was still in an unsettled state; it recommended that a request from the Nationale Grand Loge Francaise be tabled for further consideration; reported that requests for further specific information from the York Grand Lodge of Mexico regarding "interlocking relations with other nineteen unrecognized bodies in Mexico had not been replied to"; and that a convention of Central and South American Grand Lodges held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1947, recommended a change in "Basic Principles" to "a belief in a superior and ideal principle designated as the G.A.O.T.U.," thereby affecting applications received by Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of Chile, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Venezuela. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland had cut off recognition and therefore extreme caution was necessary.

Continental Europe

The GM, in his Address to Grand Lodge in 1953, speaking on International Relations, mentioned the most cordial relations which continued to exist with the other Grand Jurisdictions with which the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was in fraternal accord. He stated that many representations had been directed to him early in his term of office concerning the matter of fraternal relationships of the Grand Lodge of British

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Central and South America. The repetitious reports of the committees responsible for fraternal relations making use of such terms as "deferred", "studies continuing", "again held over", "extreme caution", "no action to be taken at this time", "indefinitely postponed", etc., were being received with mixed feelings by the members of Grand Lodge, and undoubtedly there was growing concern and impatience, particularly since so many of the Sister Jurisdictions of both Canada and the United States of America, together with the parent Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland had already recognized a large number of them. A recent GM, in speaking of the subject of recognition at a District meeting in Victoria, remarked that up to the advent of the 1960's the Grand Lodge of British Columbia had gained the questionable reputation of being one of the most conservative Grand Lodges in North America.

Servicemen Masons of Overseas Lodges

Following World War II, many servicemen stationed with the forces of occupation in Continental Europe and elsewhere became Masons in Lodges that had been revived after hostilities ceased in those countries, and many had proceeded through the Chairs to become officers and PMs. But upon returning to their home lands after completion of their terms of service, they found to their dismay that they could not be recognized and were denied membership in British Columbia Lodges, because the Grand Lodge of British Columbia did not recognize those Grand Lodges under which they had become members. When visiting in Europe in 1960, the present Chairman met many such Masons, members of European Lodges, and was besieged with requests and implored that their Grand Lodge be recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. The GrS of the United Grand Lodge of England personally asked him why the Grand Lodge of British Columbia did not recognize such regularly constituted Grand Lodges, all of which points up the state of apathetic attitude into which the Grand Lodge of British Columbia had declined in this regard.

Passing of the Grand Old Man

It is a matter of record that the "Grand Old Man of Freemasonry," as he was so affectionately known, Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, and who had laboured so faithfully in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for so many years, MW Bro. Francis James Burd, died on January 6, 1962, beloved and respected by all who knew him in spite of his autocratic character. He was succeeded as Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence by MW Bro. K. K. Reid, a PGM of Grand Lodge, residing in New Westminster.

Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico; Germany Recommended for Recognition

The Jurisprudence Committee in 1962, under its new Chairman, reported requests for recognition received from the Grand Lodge National of Colombia; the Grand Lodge of Guatemala; and the Grand Lodge of Tamaulipas, Mexico; and recommended that, owing to the unstable nature of the political and economic situations in some of the Latin American countries, further study should be given to these cases, and Grand Lodge adopted the report. However, Grand Lodge was not completely satisfied and adopted another motion that recognition be granted the United Grand Lodges of Germany at the discretion of the GM and the Committee on Jurisprudence, without waiting for the next Communication of Grand Lodge, and arranged for an exchange of representatives.

Standing Committee on Fraternal Relations; Recognition of India, France, Germany and Japan

The GM of 1962-1963 made an important change in the Standing Committees of Grand Lodge by placing the responsibility for foreign relations under a new committee named the Committee on Fraternal Relations, with six members, RW Bro. J. A. Grimmett as the Chairman. The old title Foreign Relations was dropped and the more appropriate title of Fraternal Relations used instead. This new committee presented its first report to Grand Lodge in June of 1963, in which, after full and conscientious

deliberations, it recommended to Grand Lodge that fraternal relationship agreements be arranged with the recently constituted Grand Lodge of India; the Grand Loge Nationale Francaise, the United Grand Lodges of Germany; and the Grand Lodge of Japan, and stated in its report that further consideration was being given to other Masonic bodies such as the Grand Lodge of Israel; the Grand Lodge of Finland; the Grand Lodge of Norway; other Grand Lodges located in Continental Europe, in Mexico, and in Central and South America, and that it was hopeful that in the future it would be able to find a way to bring about a situation of amity with them.⁽²⁹²⁾

Peru Revived; Recognition of Finland

With the establishment of this new Standing Committee of Grand Lodge commenced a new era in the fraternal relations of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia with other Grand Lodges of the world not hitherto recognized by this Grand Lodge. In each of the succeeding years, the Committee on Fraternal Relations successfully recommended to Grand Lodge the recognition of several Grand Lodges considered to be Regular, and worthy in accordance with the Basic Principles laid down by this Grand Lodge in 1946, much to the satisfaction of Sister Jurisdictions and the membership generally. In 1964, the committee recommended that a fraternal relationship agreement with the Grand Lodge of Peru, which existed between it and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia from about 1886 to 1945 and which was discontinued in the latter year, be re-established, and also that recognition be established by means of a fraternal relationship agreement with the Grand Lodge of Finland. It also reported continuing correspondence with several of the Grand Lodges of Central and South America; the Grand Lodge of Argentina; the Grand Lodge of Colombia; the Grand Lodge of Ecuador; the Grand Lodge of Venezuela; the Grand Lodge of Sao Paulo, Brazil; the York Grand Lodge of Mexico; the Grand Lodge of China; the Grand Lodge of Israel; the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands; and the Grand Lodge of Norway.⁽²⁹³⁾

Recognition of Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, and Israel

In its report of 1965, the Committee on Fraternal Relations reported that Grand Lodge had established fraternal relations with the National Grand Lodge of Denmark and had arranged an exchange of representatives, and asked for approval of its action. It also reported that a petition for recognition had been transmitted to the Grand East of the Netherlands and was hopeful that favorable approval would be received and a fraternal relationship agreement would shortly become effective. It recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Norway and of Israel; it reported on requests for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa; the Grand Lodge of Belgium; the Grand Lodge of Chile; and continuing correspondence with Argentina, China, and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. The report was unanimously approved by Grand Lodge.⁽²⁹⁴⁾

Recognition of Belgium and York of Mexico

The 1966 report of the committee recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Belgium and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, and was pleased to report that the petition for recognition to the Grand East of the Netherlands had been accepted by that Grand Lodge, and that an exchange of representatives had been arranged. It reported that negotiations had been initiated to ascertain if the Grand Lodge of Sweden would be interested in entering into a fraternal relationship agreement with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and hoped for a definite report on the Grand Lodge of Argentina at the next Annual Communication. A new area had been heard from and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Turkey had been established. Grand Lodge again gave its approval.⁽²⁹⁵⁾

(292) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1963, pp. 106-107.

(293) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1964, pp. 110 and 112.

(294) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1965, pp. 104-106.

(295) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1966, pp. 109-110.

Recognition by Sweden

After reporting that negotiations pertaining to the establishment of a fraternal relationship agreement with the Grand Lodge of Sweden had been completed and an exchange of representatives had been arranged, in its report of 1967, the committee presented a summary of the progress it had made in the first five years of its operation, during which the following twelve Grand Lodges had been added to the fraternal family:

Grand Lodge of India	Grand Lodge of Japan
Grande Loge Nationale Francaise	Grand Lodge of Finland
United Grand Lodges of Germany	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands
National Grand Lodge of Denmark	York Grand Lodge of Mexico
Grand Lodge of Norway	Grand Lodge of Sweden
Grand Lodge of Israel	Grand Lodge of Peru (revived) ⁽²⁹⁶⁾
Grand Lodge of Belgium	

Recognition of China, Argentina, and Chile

Following the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in June of 1967 and the resignation of RW Bro. J. A. Grimmett from the committee, the incoming GM for 1967-68 was pleased to appoint MW Bro. Kenneth Reid, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, as successor. In the report of the committee to Grand Lodge in 1968, the committee recommended the recognition of several additional Grand Lodges: The Grand Lodge of China; the Grand Lodge of the Argentina; the Grand Lodge of Chile; and recommended further consideration of the Gran Logia "Benito Jaurez" of Mexico and the Grand Lodge of Turkey. It reported continued correspondence and consideration of a number of Central and South American Grand Lodges, including Grand Lodge of Mato Grosso; Grand Lodge of Sao Paulo; Grand Lodge of Para; Grand Lodge of Rio Grande Do Sul; and the Grand Lodge of Brasilia, all of the States of Brazil; and the Grand Lodge of Republica Dominicana; Grand Lodge of Colombia; Grand Lodge of Ecuador; Grand Lodge of Guatemala; and Grand Lodge of Venezuela. It also reported that correspondence had been commenced with the Grand Lodge of Iceland with a view to further study. The Grand Lodge was pleased to adopt the report. ⁽²⁹⁷⁾

Recognition of Benito Jaurez of Mexico, Venezuela, South Africa, and Switzerland

The committee in 1969 recommended to Grand Lodge four additional Grand Lodges for recognition by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. These were: the Gran Logia "Benito Jaurez" of Mexico; the Gran Logia de la Republica de Venezuela; and the Grand Lodge of Southern Africa, all of which had been under study by the committee for several years; and the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland. It also reported continuing correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Iceland in an endeavour to interest it in the establishment of a fraternal arrangement, and with several styled Grand Lodges in South America, in particular with those Grand Lodges which operate in the country of Brazil, considered to be Regular and worthy, but with which correspondence was tedious and difficult. Grand Lodge was again happy to adopt the recommendations of its committee, and in due course entered into an exchange of representatives with these Grand Lodges. ⁽²⁹⁸⁾

Iceland, Iran, Turkey, Luxemburg

In June, 1970 the Committee on Fraternal Relations reported no developments in the case of the Grand Lodge of Iceland; that it was satisfied that while a somewhat confused Masonic situation was to be found in Turkey, it was satisfied that the Grand Lodge of Turkey was worthy of recognition but preferred to await clarification of the situation; that the Grand Lodge of Iran had been organized and instituted under the

⁽²⁹⁶⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1967, pp. 116-117.

⁽²⁹⁷⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1968, pp. 116-117.

⁽²⁹⁸⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1969, pp. 134-135.

sponsorship of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the French National Grand Lodge and the United Grand Lodges of Germany and that the committee will shortly recommend a state of fraternal relations; and that the Grand Lodge of Luxemburg had an excellent reputation in the Masonic circles in amity with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, but that it was awaiting acceptance of the terms of recognition set forth by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Finally, the committee recommended that the incoming GM be authorized to consummate a fraternal agreement immediately such terms are accepted by the Grand Lodge of Luxemburg.⁽²⁹⁹⁾

Summary of Grand Lodges

In concluding this chapter of the history of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in its first 100 years, it seems most appropriate to list those Grand Lodges recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia at the time of its 100th birthday. Of the 154 Grand Lodges of the world recognized by at least some, and in many cases most of the Grand Lodges of Canada and the United States, those recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia are 90 in all, and a list of those recognized at June 19, 1970, will be found in Chapter 30, Part "G", "Organization of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia," together with:

- (a) The Representatives near to the Other Grand Lodges; and
- (b) The Representatives near to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

Thus there remains 64 styled Grand Lodges of the world not at present recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, 50 of which are within the Latin countries of Central and South America and the West Indies, the remaining 14 for the most part are located in Continental Europe, Asia and Africa. Undoubtedly some of these Grand Lodges may be considered to be Regular, and worthy of recognition, and will, it is hoped, in due course be so recognized by Grand Lodge in the near future. However, there yet remains a lot of fertile ground to be cultivated before the fraternal family circle is complete.

"This Chapter of the *History of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia* is presented as an expression of the desire of the members of the Committee on Fraternal Relations to create a greater Masonic unity throughout the World, that Regular and Legitimate Freemasonry may present a united front, and so promote unity, peace, and universal Brotherhood among all mankind."

The beliefs and teachings of Freemasonry, embracing as they do the basic principles of "Fraternity", "Equality", and "Peace", should ever strive for a wider understanding, as between the nations of the world.

Freemasonry should be one of the vehicles that spread the cement of "Brotherly Love", "Relief" and "Truth" among all men, of all races and of all creeds. It is said to have been with this thought in mind that the system of Fraternal Recognition between the Grand Lodges was developed, and to promote the system of Masonry, with its tendency to unite all men into one Brotherhood, as being antagonistic to war.

Hence Brother Alfred Pike said:

"Masonry is the greatest peace society of the world wherever it exists, it struggles to prevent international difficulties and disputes, and to bind republics, kingdoms and empires together in one bond of peace and Amity."^(299a)



(299) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1970, pp. 146-147.

(299a) See *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, by Albert G. Mackey, 33°, McClure, Phila., 1917.

CHAPTER 25

THE REVIEWS OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE*

"When we build, let us think we build forever. Let it not be for the present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for; and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred."—RUSKIN.⁽³⁰⁰⁾

Early Efforts

In his report to Grand Lodge in 1877, the GrS suggested the advisability of publishing a "Report on Foreign Correspondence" and that the question be taken up at that session for consideration. He pointed out that:

"This Grand Lodge is yearly in receipt of voluminous reports of Sister Grand Lodges, in many of which the Grand Lodge of British Columbia is spoken of in terms of great respect, and highly complimented, although numerically small we have amongst us brethren who can wield a graceful pen and who can perform this pleasurable task with credit."

But no action was taken until 1879-80 when the Board of General Purposes appointed a committee of three to be the "Committee on Foreign Correspondence", which reported to Grand Lodge on June 19, 1880. This report consisted of a listing of the Proceedings that had been received together with the dates of the Communications, and reported that owing to the lateness of the hour at which they were received only a cursory glance was possible and time insufficient to do justice to the task imposed upon the committee. The committee suggested that on any Proceedings being received they should be immediately turned over to the Chairman of the committee for review. The report was received and filed. In 1881 the report was of a similar nature, but without any comment whatever.

The First Real Effort

The report to Grand Lodge in June, 1882 was a more ambitious effort. It gave the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges that had been received, statistics of the membership of each Grand Lodge, and GrH Reid says "then reviews the proceedings of them all, twenty-three in all," but they do not appear in the printed Proceedings of Grand Lodge for that year. There was no report in 1883, and in 1884 the only reference to the other Grand Lodges was a list of the Proceedings received, given by the GrS.

1885 to 1894

In this period of the history of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, very little appears to have been done in compiling a Report on Foreign Correspondence, and nothing appears in the Proceedings in the years 1885 to 1888. In 1889 a short review of the other Grand Lodges was laid before Grand Lodge by the Chairman of the committee. It was received and by order was printed as an appendix to the Proceedings of that year.⁽³⁰¹⁾ There was no report for 1890, 1891 or 1892.

First of the Present Series

In 1893 the Committee on Foreign Correspondence consisted of PGMs Marcus Wolfe, Alexander R. Milne and VW Brother (Rev.) E. D. McLaren, and it produced the first of that series of reports which have been recognized as an honour to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. There were many interesting selections from the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges which might well be quoted, but space forbids their reproduction here. Those interested may find them set out in detail each year in the

* This Chapter was prepared with the assistance of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence: B. W. Taylor, PDDGM, Chairman; George L. Baal, PDDGM; Henry C. Gilliland, PDDGM; and William McMichael, PDDGM.

(300) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1946, p. 401; from the Report of the Committee.

(301) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1889, Appendix—pp. 109-130 (122 pages).

Reports of Foreign Correspondence in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.⁽³⁰²⁾

The Report on Foreign Correspondence for 1894 was a voluminous one consisting of some 129 pages as an appendix to the Proceedings and was signed by Marcus Wolfe, PGM, alone.⁽³⁰³⁾

1895 to 1901

The same committee carried on its good work for 1895, but it was signed by only two of them, PGM Wolfe and SGW McLaren. One of the matters referred to in the report was the question of jurisdiction over rejected material. The Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario) had always refused to accept the claim of perpetual jurisdiction, and this was the decision of the GM of British Columbia, much to the disgust of W Brother William Stewart of Ashlar Lodge No. 3 at Nanaimo, who resigned his office as DDGM on account of the GM's decision. Indiana was of the same opinion as the GM for British Columbia, as was the Reviewer for Kentucky. But Maryland held firm by the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, holding that a candidate could not be a member of another Lodge without the consent of the rejecting Lodge. This matter was argued pro and con in 1896, but it is too long to go into further. The Nebraska Reviewer "got jocose", and suggested that when PGM Wolfe writes of "sister" Lodges, it was "probably because the apron is the tie that binds."⁽³⁰⁴⁾ The report for 1895 also contained statistical tables of considerable interest.

Passing of Marcus Wolfe

In the latter part of the year 1896, the untimely death of MW Brother Marcus Wolfe came as a great shock to his fellow Reviewers in other jurisdictions, and many complimentary remarks as to his ability were found along with their expressions of regret at his passing. At the close of his stewardship in the work of reviewing the Annual Proceedings, almost all the other jurisdictions made reference to the death of MW Brother Marcus Wolfe "who had become so well and favourably known to the other Reviewers." The report for 1896 contains a useful table giving the date of formation of each Grand Lodge together with the date of each Communication. The report for 1896 was signed by MW Brother Marcus Wolfe and W Brother (Dr.) W. A. DeWolf-Smith.

DeWolf-Smith Takes Over

In 1897, the name of W. A. DeWolf-Smith appears as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the first of that long series of reports, down through the years, ending only with the report for 1942, which have done credit to the jurisdiction among the Craft in all the Americas and beyond. His knowledge of Freemasonry in general, and his genial, but sometimes biting, wit made it a pleasure to read the reports. In a preface to the Reviews the name "Alexander R. Milne" appears along with that of "W. A. DeWolf-Smith". In 1898, W Brother (Dr.) DeWolf-Smith was again Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and there is little doubt that the office of the other members was more or less of a sinecure.⁽³⁰⁵⁾

A High Note of Compliment

In 1899, the GM went out of his way to compliment the Chairman on his work on the report handed in that year; and anyone who had the pleasure of close acquaintance with the GM will know that praise from him was praise indeed. It was probably due to the GM's Scottish descent that his only word of criticism of the report was that it was a little too long and so increased the printer's bill. He thought that 150 pages should be sufficient for a small jurisdiction such as British Columbia.

(302) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1893, in the Appendix (132 pages).

(303) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1894, in the Appendix (129 pages).

(304) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1895, Appendix 2 (198 pages), and 1896, in the Appendix (166 pages).

(305) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1897, Appendix No. 2 (194 pages); 1898, Appendix No. 2 (218 pages).

Economic Effects

In 1900, the GM spoke of the approval of the work of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence by members of Grand Lodge, and also by the Reviewers in other Grand Jurisdictions. He was not of the opinion that the report should be curtailed, but pointed out that in the interest of economy smaller type might be used. This, he said, would in no way detract from its appearance and usefulness, but would materially reduce the cost. The type then used was "long primer with brevier quotations," and this was changed in 1901 to "brevier and nonpareil," which to some extent lessened the expense of printing. At the end of the period, Proceedings from sixty-one Grand Lodges were under review, together with that of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Illinois. The Chairman regretted the absence of reports from the Grand Lodges of Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Rhode Island, Scotland and Wyoming, "but the printer could not wait."⁽³⁰⁶⁾

1902 to 1910

RW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith continued as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence during this entire period and there was no possible doubt that by that time he wrote most, if not all, of the reports. They make excellent reading for anyone who is interested in all aspects of Freemasonry. Nor was this the committee's only job—to it were referred all claims for recognition by other Grand Lodges not theretofore in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

Praise for the Chairman

In 1903, the GM had some very nice words of praise for the Chairman of the committee. He said that VW Brother DeWolf-Smith was recognized in other jurisdictions as one of the brightest and best of Reviewers, and that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia might well be proud of him. GrH Robie L. Reid said: "Praise well deserved."

The Reviews on the Increase

The report of the committee for 1902 contained a review of sixty-six Proceedings in all, with only four missing, i.e., Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas and Queensland; while that for 1903 contained the reviews for sixty-four Grand Lodges with Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, New Jersey, New York and Tasmania missing. In 1904, the Proceedings of Sixty-five Grand Lodges were reviewed, with Georgia, Louisiana, South Africa and Vermont missing.⁽³⁰⁷⁾

In 1905, only sixty Proceedings of other Grand Lodges were reviewed by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, with Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Victoria and Wyoming missing. The 10th report by this particular committee (?) for 1906 had only three missing Grand Lodges—Arkansas, Belgium and Virginia—and it dealt with the Proceedings of seventy-three Grand Lodges and caught up on those from Louisiana (2 years), New Brunswick, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Wyoming for previous years. In 1907, the reviews covered the Proceedings of fifty-nine Grand Lodges and caught up on two for the previous years, Arkansas and New Jersey, while Queensland was covered as a District Grand Lodge ER and as a Grand Lodge.

In 1908, the Introduction to the report said:

"From reading the reports from other Jurisdictions one cannot avoid the conclusion that the Craft throughout the world is enjoying a season of prosperity the like of which has never been known. Some Grand Masters have expressed the opinion that the Craft is too popular, and that not sufficient care is being exercised in the selection of material. These ideas prevailed, however, a hundred years or more ago, and it is not probable that the Institution is in any greater danger now

(306) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1899, Appendix No. 2 (228 pages); 1900, Appendix No. 2 (218 pages); and 1901, Appendix No. 2 (190 pages).

(307) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1902, Appendix No. 2 (217 pages); 1903, Appendix No. 2 (215 pages); and 1904, Appendix No. 2 (188 pages).

than it was then. At the same time it can do no harm to call attention to the necessity of a careful selection of the candidates who present themselves. There are enough good men seeking admission to our Lodges to ensure that the Craft will not suffer from a paucity of members."

The list of Proceedings reviewed included the transactions of seventy-one Lodges, nine being for two years, making a total of eighty volumes that required very careful perusal. "The only English speaking Grand Lodge missing, we believe is Oklahoma."⁽³⁰⁸⁾

In 1909, following an example set by MW Brother Cunningham of Ohio, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reproduced two articles by Brother A. G. Pitts which had been published in the *Tyler-Keystone*, one on "Practice vs. Precept" and the other on "The Office of the Grand Master". The Chairman rightly pointed out that these articles are well worth the perusal of every Mason. Every member no doubt agreed with him, and many have wondered why more such articles have not been brought to the notice of the brethren in the later reports.

The Proceedings reviewed covered the transactions of sixty-seven Grand Lodges, two being for two years, and in the case of Queensland, as a District Grand Lodge ER and a Provincial Grand Lodge SR; making a total of seventy-one volumes reviewed. In 1910, the Report on Foreign Correspondence was cut down considerably, but a useful innovation was "a subject Index to Foreign Correspondence." The report embraced "all those Proceedings which have reached us up to the time of writing." The Chairman wondered whether the Grand Lodges which were not reviewed (eighteen in number) "have gone out of business or have simply discontinued publishing their Proceedings," and the report ends in the manner typical of the Chairman with:

"It is the wittiest we have written so far, if there is any truth in the old adage, but we disclaim any merit on that score."⁽³⁰⁹⁾

1911 to 1920

The Report of the Review of Foreign Correspondence for 1911 states: "It is somewhat larger than usual because we have endeavoured to atone for some of our sins of omission last year; we trust its length will not discourage our Brethren from attempting to read it." The reviews covered the current Proceedings of sixty-five Grand Lodges; it caught up on twenty-two Proceedings from the previous years; and included the report of the union of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory (36th Annual Communication) and the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory (17th Annual Communication) as the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma in 1909; making a total of eighty-eight volumes reviewed.⁽³¹⁰⁾

The report for 1912 reviewed the transactions of fifty-nine Grand Lodges and the District Grand Lodge of Queensland ER. The report for 1913 covered the Proceedings for forty-four Grand Lodges and a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of what was called the fifty-second Annual Communication of the "York Grand Lodge of Mexico." The review of the "York Grand Lodge of Mexico" Proceedings continued until 1920. Once again, a first-class subject index was included in the report (Appendix 2, pages 125 to 135).

The report for 1914 covered the current Proceedings of fifty-nine Grand Lodges and three back numbers. In conclusion, the Chairman said:

"The year has been devoid of startling occurrences, the chief feature, perhaps, being the tendency of some Grand Lodges to interfere with the prerogatives of their Lodges. This is most noticeable in the Republic to the south of us, although the same influences are at work in some of our Canadian Jurisdictions. It is to be

(308) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1905, Appendix 2 (204 pages); 1906, Appendix 2 (275 pages); 1907, Appendix 3 (175 pages); and 1908, p. 1 and balance of the Appendix No. 2 (182 pages).

(309) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1909, Appendix 2 (197 pages); and 1910, p. 1 and balance of Appendix 2 (63 pages).

(310) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1911, Appendix No. 3, and for Oklahoma, pp. 179-183 (244 pages).

hoped that the advice of MW Brother Gorrell, of Saskatchewan, will be taken to heart, 'Let us stick to the old ways', although his Grand Lodge is one of those which is much taken up with some of the new ideas."

It is a good thing that our beloved Brother DeWolf-Smith was not around in the Fifties and Sixties.

In 1915, the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence dealt with the transactions of sixty Grand Lodges, and in 1916 the current Proceedings of sixty-five Grand Lodges were reviewed, together with four from the previous year. In this report the Chairman said:

"It is with a feeling of gratification that we read in different Proceedings of the active part taken in the war by members of the Craft in the British possessions, and it is satisfactory to remember that the Masons of British Columbia have come forward so freely in defence of the Empire on which the sun never sets, and of which we are proud to be citizens."⁽³¹¹⁾

In 1917, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reviewed the current transactions of sixty-eight Grand Lodges; four earlier years; the District Grand Lodge ER of Queensland; and again the "York Grand Lodge of Mexico", which had still not been granted recognition by British Columbia; or seventy-four volumes in all. In 1918, the count was sixty-nine current Proceedings of Grand Lodges and two for previous years; in 1919, the Proceedings of only fifty-two Grand Lodges were reviewed; and in 1920, the report contained a review of the Proceedings of sixty-two Grand Lodges, with five delayed reviews and the "York Grand Lodge of Mexico", for the last time, to a total of sixty-eight volumes being examined. It must have been with some regret that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence had to drop his interesting reviews of that unrecognized body (finally given recognition by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in 1967), the "York Grand Lodge of Mexico" after 1920.

On this occasion, his introduction to the report of the committee was probably the most biting of all time, when he reported that:

"What probably strikes one most in this year's survey of the Masonic field is the fact that the Grand Lodges of the country which won the war have ceased falling over one another in their haste to recognize French Masonry, co-called. More, some Grand Lodges which gave recognition—not because they knew or cared anything about French Masonry, but simply because they felt they had to be in the procession—have now withdrawn it, and no doubt others will do likewise so soon as they decently can.

"The return of some degree of sanity is also shown by the withdrawal of some Grand Lodges in the United States from the 'Masonic Service Association', another product of the desire to 'do something, or as some think, a manoeuvre to bring about the establishment of a General Grand Lodge'."

On the other hand, he was gratified in being able to report that the differences which had been rampant among the Craft in Queensland, Australia, were in a fair way of being settled in the establishment of the "United Grand Lodge of Queensland."⁽³¹²⁾

1921 to 1930

In 1921, the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence contained reviews covering the Proceedings of sixty-three Grand Lodges on a current basis, with six from the previous year, for a total of sixty-nine volumes examined; in 1922, the count was sixty-four with four late comers; in 1923, the count was fifty-three reviews of the transactions of Grand Lodges; and in 1924, only the Proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges were reviewed.

(311) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1912, Appendix 2 (160 pages); 1913, Appendix 2 (135 pages); 1914, p. 1 and balance of Appendix 2 (127 pages); and 1916, p. 1 and balance of Appendix 2 (181 pages with Index).

(312) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1917, Appendix No. 2 (117 pages with Index); 1918, Appendix 2 (171 pages); 1919, Appendix 2 (132 pages); and 1920, p. 1 and balance of Appendix 2 (185 pages).

Concordant Bodies

In 1925, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence once again took up his worthy and protesting pen to point out that:

"It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that in the past few years new societies, or associations, or orders based upon or claiming connections with Masonry have been established in the republic to the South of us with a prodigality rivalling France in the eighteenth century.

"It is gratifying to note that many Grand Masters, as well as writers of these Reports, apparently realize that it is time to call a halt, and more or less practicable suggestions are offered to remedy this state of things. Just how effective these remedies may be remains to be seen, but we fear none of them strikes at the root of the evil.

"The efforts by certain bodies derived from the Ancient and Accepted Rite to secure recognition by regular and legitimate Masonry still continue, and we regret to report that many Grand Lodges are yielding to the pressure—some in a follow-my-leader game, and other more or less honestly in pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp known as 'Universal Masonry'."

In this year the committee reviewed the Proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, while in 1926 the Chairman was busy reviewing the transactions of fifty-six Grand Lodges.⁽³¹³⁾

In 1927, a drastic curtailment took place in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, both in the number of Proceedings reviewed, forty-three, and in the contents of each review. But in 1928, the number of Grand Lodge Proceedings reviewed increased to fifty-six with one delayed report. It is apparent here that some sort of selection criterion was used in an effort to reduce the size of the report, because the Chairman reported that "(most of) those Grand Lodges with which we maintain fraternal relations" had been included. In 1929, there appears to have been some catching up in progress because of the fifty-seven Grand Lodge Proceedings reviewed forty-four were for the then current year and thirteen were from the previous year; and in 1930, out of fifty-five volumes reviewed, fifty-three were for the current year and only two for the previous year.⁽³¹⁴⁾

1931 to 1940

In the report for the year 1931, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence began his report with:

"Masonically the year has been quiet and uneventful. The topic which is at present occupying the attention of many Jurisdictions to the south of us is 'dual' or 'multiple' membership. Until quite recently this has been prohibited by most of the Grand Lodges in the United States, but they are gradually coming to see the advantages of the plan. Judging, however, by the amount of legislation it requires, the adoption of the new system appears to be fraught with difficulties which we had never suspected."

In 1932, the Chairman reported that:

"No Masonic event of general outstanding importance transpired during the year. Dual, or multiple, membership continues to gain adherence among the Grand Lodges. 'Depression' is a theme touched upon by nearly every Grand Master, the best advice any of them can offer in respect to it being, in the words of the late Mr. Asquith, 'wait and see'."

The report for 1931 was considerably larger and the Proceedings of sixty-three Grand Lodges were given a broad review. In 1932, the Proceedings of sixty-three

(313) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1921, Appendix III (199 pages); 1922, Appendix (171 pages); 1923, Appendix (132 pages); 1924, Appendix (135 pages); 1925, p. 1 and balance of Appendix (129 pages); and 1926, Appendix (141 pages).

(314) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1927, Appendix (102 pages); 1928, Appendix (137 pages); 1929, Appendix (147 pages); and 1930, Appendix (136 pages).

Grand Lodges were reviewed at length; while in 1933, the Proceedings of only fifty-two Grand Lodges were reviewed by the committee.⁽³¹⁵⁾

In 1934, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence pointed out that:

"Some of our Brethren appear to have a rather hazy idea of the scope of the Benevolent Fund, and for the benefit of all concerned we transcribe by kind permission of the Masonic Relief Association, a paper delivered at its recent meeting by Most Worshipful Brother Charles H. Johnson, PGM, and present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York."

There were fifty-three reviews of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

In 1935, there were fifty-six reviews of other Grand Lodges in the report; in 1936 the number was forty-four; while in 1937 the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence said:

"The year has been a quiet and, with one exception, an uneventful one. The exception is, of course, the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which was held in Edinburgh, on the 30th November, 1936.

"British Columbia was ably represented at the function by MW Brother Harry H. Watson, who represents the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and who was supported by MW Brother Francis J. Burd, who is the official representative in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia of the United Grand Lodge of England. British Columbia was indeed happy in being represented on this important occasion by the illustrious Brethren, who so efficiently represented the two venerable Grand Lodges from which we derive our origin."

and then went on to review the "happenings" in fifty-three Grand Lodges.⁽³¹⁶⁾

In 1938, there were fifty-one volumes of Proceedings of other Grand Lodges reviewed, with forty-five for the current year and six for the previous year; in 1939, fifty-two volumes were received, fifty current and two delayed; while in 1940, there were sixty-four volumes reviewed with sixty-one current and three delayed for the previous year.

The Committee Takes Over

During this decade other members of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence began gradually to take a part in the reviews of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. In 1937, the name of W Brother Karl P. Warwick of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7 at Vancouver was added to the committee with the result that the initials "K.P.W." appeared on twelve reviews in 1937; on twenty in 1938; on twenty-two in 1939; and on five in 1940, but in the latter year he carried out the duties of DDGM of District No. 13 at Vancouver at the same time.⁽³¹⁷⁾

1941 to 1950

During this decade many changes were destined to take place in the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. In 1942, MW Brother DeWolf-Smith was to write his last report; in 1943, RW Brother Karl P. Warwick was to become Chairman of the committee.

In 1941, the initials "K.P.W." appeared on twenty-eight of the reviews and the rest were blank; while in 1942, they only appeared on four reviews. It is known that because of the failing health of the Chairman, RW Brother Warwick had to take over. In 1943, every review bore the initials of the actual Brother who did the work, and this practice has continued without let ever since.

(315) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1931, p. 1 and balance of Appendix (184 pages); 1932, p. 1 and balance of Appendix (179 pages); and 1923, Appendix (149 pages).

(316) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1934, pp. 1-8 and balance of Appendix (154 pages); 1935, Appendix (131 pages); 1936, Appendix (117 pages); and 1937, p. 1 and balance of Appendix (135 pages).

(317) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1938, pp. 416-536 (121 pages); 1939, pp. 379-515 (137 pages); and 1940, pp. 569-748 (180 pages).

In 1941, the committee reviewed the Proceedings of sixty-one Grand Lodges for the current year and two for the year previous; in 1942, the count was fifty-seven current and two delayed reports.

In 1943, the axe fell upon the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, when the report was cut to 75 pages, and a meagre review of the individual Proceedings, only thirty-seven current and two earlier volumes of the Grand Lodges, were dealt with and much of the delightful flavour was gone from the reviews. But this should not detract from the efforts of the hard-working brethren, in some cases we are sure that the need to economize placed a much heavier burden on the members of the committee. They were RW Brother Karl P. Warwick and RW Brother J. Russell Oliver of Kerrisdale No. 117 and W Brother R. W. Ashworth. The initials appeared on the reviews as follows: "K.P.W." on eight reviews; "J.R.O." on seventeen reviews; and "R.W.A." on fourteen.⁽³¹⁸⁾

In 1944, the report signed by Brother Warwick as Chairman said:

"It has been my pleasure, and it has been a privilege to labour under the guiding hand of my predecessor, MW Brother W. A. DeWolf-Smith. I have enjoyed my short term as Chairman of this Committee with my associates."

which brings to mind the enormous contribution made to the Craft before he was elected as GM in 1954, and, indeed, the contribution made by many others like him both before and after their all too short sojourn in the Chair of Royal Solomon. Others, it must be admitted on the other hand, got there with very little by way of real contribution on their part. At that Communication (1944), RW Brother Oliver took over as Chairman of the committee with six other brethren as members. The initials at the foot of each individual review indicate who made the individual contribution for that year. For 1944, the count was "K.P.W." on fifteen reviews; "J.R.O." on twenty-six reviews; and "R.W.A." on eighteen reviews. A total of fifty-nine volumes was examined covering the transactions of forty-eight Grand Lodges on a current basis and eleven for the previous year.⁽³¹⁹⁾

In 1945, the enlarged committee reviewed the Proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges; for 1946, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was cut to four members and it reviewed fifty-one volumes containing the Proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges. This year all members of the committee initialled their reviews in the report. In 1947, the Proceedings of sixty Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions were reviewed by the committee.⁽³²⁰⁾

In 1948, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reviewed sixty-four volumes of the Proceedings of sixty-three Grand Lodges; in 1949, it reviewed sixty-nine volumes of the Proceedings and transactions of sixty-four Grand Lodges, the review for the Grand Lodge of Scotland covered the period 1947-49 quarterly Communications; and in 1950, the committee reviewed sixty-eight volumes of Proceedings of the transactions of sixty-two Grand Lodges.⁽³²¹⁾

At the end of the decade 1941-1950, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was still under the Chairmanship of RW Brother J. Russell Oliver; with W Brother R. W. Ashworth, and RW Brother Alan B. Ford of United Service No. 24 at Esquimalt and W Brother R. A. Graves of Western Gate No. 48 at Vancouver, who had all served on the committee for a period of four years.

In its report to Grand Lodge in 1948, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended to the brethren of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia the following lines of Stephen Grellet (a Quaker) which are said to have been accepted as a motto by King George V of Great Britain, for study and daily practice:

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, I can do, or

(318) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1941, pp. 442-611 (170 pages); 1942, pp. 462-621 (160 pages); and 1943, pp. 208-283 (76 pages).

(319) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1944, pp. 384-494 (111 pages).

(320) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1945, pp. 264-376 (113 pages); 1946, pp. 401-499 (99 pages); and 1947, pp. 212 to 322 (111 pages).

(321) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1948, pp. 405-529 (125 pages); 1949, pp. 183-307 (125 pages); and 1950, pp. 405-528 (124 pages).

any kindness that I can show any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."⁽³²²⁾

1951 to 1960

At the beginning of this decade the same four members constituted the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and they continued to serve until 1955, when W Brother Williams of Lions' Gate Lodge No. 115 at Vancouver replaced W Brother Graves, who passed away in 1957. In 1956, RW Brother Oliver, who had served as the GrT at the same time, died as the result of an accident and W Brother Ashworth became the Chairman. In 1957, W Brother Henry C. Gilliland of Vancouver and Quadra No. 2 at Victoria replaced Brother Williams, and the committee continued with these three members for the balance of the decade. In 1956 Grand Lodge, on a motion by RW Brother Oliver, changed the name of the committee to that "on Fraternal Correspondence".

The number of Proceedings reviewed remained fairly consistent during the decade with sixty-five current and five delayed volumes in 1951; fifty-nine current and one delayed volume in 1952; sixty-three current and two delayed in 1953; sixty-one current and four delayed in 1954; sixty-seven current and two delayed in 1955; sixty-four current and one delayed in 1956; sixty-four current and two delayed in 1957; sixty-five current and three delayed in 1958; sixty-one current and one delayed in 1959 and sixty-three current and four delayed in 1960.

An added interest in this decade was the detailed analysis provided in the report itself to Grand Lodge, which provided a summation of the important events, problems experienced in other Grand Lodges, pressures from within and from without the Craft, which were gleaned from the reviews. Many are the "gems" of Masonic history, tribulations, "jottings from the poets", and "words of wisdom" from the GMs and other Masonic scholars, but we must head the budget and leave it to the reader to delve into this wealth of Masonic lore—the key thereto is provided below. Heretofore, this part of the report had been in the form of a letter of transmittal, with a motion for adoption.⁽³²³⁾

But we must steal the space for one truly challenging passage taken from an address by MW Brother S. H. Middleton of the Grand Lodge of Alberta:

"The plain truth which stares us in the face today is that man's development in the field of character has failed to keep up with the development of his power and skill, and therein lies the tragedy of our present world. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his latest book, speaks of the amazing achievements of our mechanized age, and as he does so his thoughts turn back to a pure high-minded lovely girl whose story is told on the pages of the Old Testament, and with that thought in mind he writes a sentence which reads something like this: 'Doubtless, in our mechanical age we have improved on the sickle that Ruth held in her hand when she reaped the grain in the corner of Boaz's field, but by George, we haven't much improved on Ruth'. "⁽³²⁴⁾

1961 to 1970

The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, as we must now call it, started the decade with Brother Ashworth as its Chairman, and Brothers Ford and Gilliland, but in 1962 when the Chairman passed away, he was replaced by RW Brother H. B. Smith of Adoniram No. 118 at Vancouver. On May 30, 1964, the "Grim Reaper" struck again with suddenness when Brother Ford passed away at his home in Esquimalt, after serving seventeen years on the committee. He was replaced by RW Brother McMichael of Confederation No. 116 at Victoria. In 1967, W Brother Smith retired and RW

(322) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1948, p. 405.

(323) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1951, pp. 137-8 and 227-369 (145 pages); 1952, pp. 108-9 and 399-515 (119 pages); 1953, pp. 160-1 and 236-356 (113 pages); 1954, pp. 124-5 and pp. 197-287 (93 pages); 1955, pp. 113-4 and 191-285 (97 pages); 1956, pp. 108-9 and 177-260 (86 pages); 1957, pp. 114 and 174-274 (102 pages); 1958, pp. 105-6 and 171-257 (89 pages); 1959, pp. 122 and 180-263 (85 pages); and 1960, pp. 110-1 and 170-264 (97 pages).

(324) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1952, p. 108.

Brother B. W. Taylor of Adoniram Lodge No. 118 was added to the committee along with RW Brother G. L. Baal of Sidney Lodge No. 143 at Sidney.

In 1962, the two remaining members on the Fraternal Correspondence Committee (Brothers Ford and Gilliland) presented two reports to Grand Lodge, one of which, in among the other committee reports, requested the appointment of a new Chairman. The reviews were placed at the back of the Proceedings with a detailed introduction thereto, and this system continued throughout the remainder of the decade. In 1963, the committee said in its report:

"Though we have read some excellent reviews prepared upon the topical plan, we feel that the division of our assigned task among three members makes our system more adaptable. Unless reviews are read there is no warrant for writing them, therefore our object has been to present the minimum amounts of statistics which are necessary for the purpose of information, such quotations from addresses and reports as appear to us to convey matter for thoughtful consideration, some comments thereupon which appear to us justifiable, and generally to make the product of our painstaking efforts informative and interesting."

In 1961, the committee reviewed the Proceedings of some sixty sister jurisdictions, all for the year 1960, but that for Massachusetts which was for 1959. In 1962, the number dealt with was sixty-one current and two for two years; in 1963, sixty-three Grand Lodges were covered with one for two years; in 1964, fifty-five Grand Lodges with one for two years; in 1965, forty-six Grand Lodges with three for two years; in 1966, sixty-two Grand Lodges with six for two years and one for three years; in 1967, fifty-three Grand Lodges with three for two years; in 1968, sixty-one Grand Lodges with two for two years; in 1969, fifty-four Grand Lodges, with five for two years, one for three years and one for five years; and in 1970, sixty-one Grand Lodges, with three for two years, and two for three years.

In its Foreword for 1964, the committee regretted the passing of its Chairman, RW Brother Alan B. Ford, which had resulted in a few Proceedings, which had been received, not being included in the review. It summarized the general trend in the Proceedings under the following headings:

1. Gains and Losses in Membership;
2. Homes for the Aged;
3. Troubles of a Grand Master;
4. Boards of General Purposes.

Under the first heading, it said:

"It may be that the Western Gate is now being more closely guarded. We find a variety of ideas advanced by Grand Masters and our Brother Reviewers to account for the present general trend, among them, the hectic pace of modern life, diversions which occupy leisure time, and the very large number of bodies drawing upon the Craft for membership, although this is more closely related to attendance than to Membership.

"It is also noted that the heaviest losses because of NPD occur in the great industrial cities, where Lodges with a very large membership lose the personal touch, and the distance between home and the Lodge hall makes attendance more difficult. Rural and residential areas having a number of small Lodges make the better showing."⁽³²⁵⁾

The Importance of Officers

In its Foreword to the reviews for the year 1965, the committee reported that it was noticeable that there had not been so much "viewing with alarm"; a more philosophical attitude had been taken, but said:

"Perhaps we did not guard the Western Gate sufficiently well; perhaps we gained too many members who never truly became Freemasons. In many Grand

(325) See *Grand Lodge Proceedings* - 1961, pp. 102 and 169-236 (89 pages); 1962, pp. 174-267 (94 pages); 1963, pp. 102-3 and 169-264 (97 pages); 1964, pp. 97-8 and 161-241 (83 pages).

Lodges they are looking for the causes of the decline in membership and attendance, rather than merely deploring the situation. Oftentimes a solution to the problem is sought in a consideration of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, namely, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

"The importance of the Worshipful Master in the well-ruling and governing of the Lodge is emphasized by many Grand Masters. If the Lodge meetings are not well-prepared, the ritualistic work not well done, and the business not carried on with efficiency and despatch, and so on, lack of interest is bound to result. The meetings must be interesting and meaningful, or the Brethren will not attend."

Wise words, indeed, which should be impressed upon all Lodge officers. This is then followed by suggestions to WMs by the Grand Orator of Washington and words of counsel by MW Brother John A. Irvine, GM of the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario), on the benefits to be derived from smaller Lodges, coupled with good leadership.⁽³²⁶⁾

In the 1966 Foreword, the committee stated the following matters were more frequently mentioned: (a) attendance at Lodge; (b) the physical condition of the Lodge Hall; (c) the planning of interesting meetings; (d) adequate instruction of the new member; (e) the problems that arise when a good Freemason is also a Good Citizen; and (f) there were many signs to indicate an increased interest in Masonic Education and Research.

In 1967, the committee pointed out in its Foreword that:

"Loss of members, the care of elderly Freemasons and their families, our influence with the younger generation, the need for more knowledge of the basic principles of our institution and the lack of interest and attendance at regular Lodge meetings would appear to be the main problems in all Jurisdictions.

"The Reviews contain many suggestions as to the cause and cure for the above troubles. The main theme of these suggestions seems to be 'Freemasonry is not at fault—it is the fault of Freemasons'.

"It is not our duty to change Freemasonry, rather it is our sacred trust to make the best and constant use of the priceless heritage which has been handed down to us."

In 1968, the committee quoted from the addresses of GMs, Grand Orators, Distinguished Guests, etc., and pointed out that many excellent ideas are suggested in the reviews, such as:

- a. Creating more interest in Regular Meetings;
- b. Decreasing the number of demits and NPDs;
- c. Keeping up interest of the newly raised MMs;
- d. More fraternal visitations;
- e. Increasing the number of Lodges in the outlying districts;
- f. Greater interest in community affairs; and
- g. More Masonic Education.

In 1969, the committee reported the following topics under discussion in the reviews:

1. District Workshops.
2. Roman Catholicism and Freemasonry—many prominent Freemasons advocated caution in interpreting recent Papal Decrees.
3. Non-attendance and NPD Members—many felt that such brethren should be visited by Lodge officers to ascertain why they are not interested.
4. Publicity—the awarding of scholarships, laying of cornerstones, social activities, etc.
5. Formation of Suburban Lodges—it was suggested that some of the large urban Lodges could start smaller Lodges by using a nucleus of their members and a monetary grant.

(326) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1965, pp. 163-5.

6. Laxity in admitting a petitioner without a thorough investigation into his character and his motives for applying for membership.
7. The increase in cost of the operation of Masonic Homes—some jurisdictions reported a rise of 10 to 15 percent in the previous year.

In 1970, the committee stated in its Foreword that it hoped the reviews will be used by many "Lodge Education Committees" to create an interest in a variety of important Masonic topics; that the reviews followed a pattern similar to that of the previous year; the general "Theme" of most of them being to explore:

What one can do to—

1. Create more interest in the Lodges;
2. Continue the operation of Masonic Homes in the face of the tremendous rise in operating costs;
3. Create a better public image of Freemasonry;
4. Improve the ritualistic work of the officers, so as to properly impress the candidates;
5. Increase the attendance at Workshops and Sectional Meetings;
6. Improve the Ritual without destroying the Ancient Landmarks;
7. Convince the brethren that it is their duty to attend the Craft Lodges as well as the appendant Orders;
8. Increase contributions to Masonic Charities; and
9. Increase the Masonic Loyalty of the brethren.⁽³²⁷⁾

Procedure for the Reviews

The footnote which appears on page 530 of this chapter lists the members of the present committee who were first appointed in 1967 with RW Brother Taylor as the Chairman. Under the present plan, the Proceedings of the many Grand Jurisdictions received are distributed among the four members of the committee and the Foreword is prepared by the Chairman, who receives reports on trends from the other members.

Reviews, it is hoped, prove of sufficient interest to the brethren to induce reading and study. They are prepared with a view to informing the brethren of what transpires in other jurisdictions, of problems and the resulting plans to solve them, and in general to emphasize the world-wide contribution of Freemasonry.

In this era of change, which is often change for the sake of change, dedicated Masons have been adamant in opposing introduction of schemes which in any way are in contradiction to what is traditional in relation to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order.

Questions which have given rise to controversy during this period, 1961 to 1970, may be cited as follows:

- Membership and attendance;
- Youth programmes;
- The "Image" of Freemasonry with its attendant proposals for publicity and public relations;
- Revision and alteration of ritual;
- Fraternization with the Knights of Columbus;

while emphasis has been placed on other subjects, such as:

- The WM and administration, particularly with respect to programming meetings;
- The need for Suburban Lodges;
- Care of the elderly;
- Masonic Education—workshops, etc.

RW Brother Alan B. Ford

It is the personal opinion of one⁽³²⁸⁾ who worked with him on the review of Fraternal Correspondence that the work of RW Brother Alan B. Ford of United Service Lodge No. 24 at Esquimalt on the committee "is deserving of special recognition in

(327) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1965, pp. 163-229 (67 pages); 1966, pp. 167-238 (92 pages); 1967, pp. 174-263 (90 pages); 1968, pp. 172-261 (90 pages); 1969, pp. 181-272 (92 pages); 1970, pp. 219-322 (104 pages).

(328) RW Brother William McMichael, PDDGM of District No. 21, suggested and worded this special tribute.

this Record," an opinion that is held by all who came into contact with this dedicated Freemason. The GrS in 1962 spoke highly of the work of the committee and particularly of that of RW Brother Alan Ford, "who willingly and without hesitation took over the work of the Chairman of the Committee following the death of W Brother R. W. Ashworth."

His admirable qualities are reflected in his writing of the reviews and have given both profit and pleasure to the brethren of British Columbia as well as to those of many other jurisdictions.

He was a well-informed Brother, both Masonically and otherwise. He had a rare sense of humour and his chuckle was most infectious. He was always outspoken, even when he disagreed with Grand Orators from other jurisdictions. In his review of Alabama for 1961 he said:

"The Grand Orator put the Grand Lodge into politics with a vengeance. After dealing with Communism, he launched into a diatribe against the Federal Courts:

"Today I say that we have a judicial dictatorship and a judicial tyranny unlike anything this nation has ever seen."

"His address aroused great enthusiasm, and resolutions were passed that the address be printed, and that copies be sent to all the Alabama Lodges, to each member of the Alabama delegation in the Congress, each Representative and Senator; and to the Chief Justice and each Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Leaving aside the Antient Charges, such intemperate language as 'this lousy Supreme Court', broadcast as above, would seem to invite consequences of a painful nature, besides being a blot on the Craft."⁽³²⁹⁾

While in his review of the Proceedings for the Grand Lodge of the State of Idaho for 1961 he again took issue with the Grand Orator:

"The Grand Orator appears to think that the Craft should embark, as a body, upon various enterprises, touching upon politics, religion, government, etc. He said that

"I know men in our own Grand Lodge who frown upon anyone mentioning any of our national or wordly problems in the Lodge room and they would be horrified at the thought of our doing anything as a Masonic group. Either they or I need some education."

"Would it help to take a look at the Antient Charges of 1723?

"We are . . . resolved against politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge nor ever will."⁽³³⁰⁾

He was always so apt in his phrasing when paying tribute, as was evidenced in the last paragraph of his review of the United Grand Lodge of England of the Quarterly Communication for March, June and September, 1961:

"We cannot conclude this review without mention of the lamentable loss sustained by the Craft on the 5th January, 1962, when MW Bro. Francis J. Burd passed to his reward. He represented England in our Grand Lodge, and no matter how eminent the Brother may be who is appointed in the vacant place, he cannot be more worthy of the honour of representing the premier Grand Lodge than the one whom we mourn."⁽³³¹⁾

RW Brother Ford is particularly remembered in our Lodges for his many amusing anecdotes. His reviews contained their fair share of these, as is instanced in his review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana for 1961:

"One sentence from the address of the incoming Grand Master:

(329) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1962, p. 175.

(330) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1962, p. 195.

(331) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1962, p. 191.

'Let us not kid ourselves—if it were not with the approval and co-operation of our ladies, a Masonic Lodge could not exist.'

"Rather a broad statement. There are many parts of the world where it does not apply, notably India. And it brings to mind what we are told by one of our Past Grand Masters, now gone to his reward, of the time when Vancouver was far from being the place it is now. As a young man, it was his custom to walk homeward from Lodge with a Brother whose route was the same. This Brother remarked on one of these walks: 'My wife has told me that if I do not quit attending Lodge she will leave me.' Nothing more was said until this Brother passed through his own gate, when he turned and added: 'I am going to miss the wife.'

"Solomon did not have that problem."⁽³³²⁾

A Worthy Achievement

Since the first detailed review of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges appeared in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for June 22-23, 1889, many eminent Freemasons have contributed to the knowledge and pleasure of their brethren in the Jurisdiction of British Columbia. In that first major effort under the Chairmanship of Jno. S. Clute, who was installed as GM at that same Communication, the Proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges were reviewed very briefly, but they were the base for the present most interesting and informative pages in the Proceedings. The task of writing the reviews must at times have been quite laborious, but the labours have been well and truly carried out. Often the biting wit and the enlightening literary contests have brought enjoyment and pleasurable hours to the readers. The reviews have become a source of Masonic history and fine debate and have greatly added to the storehouse of Masonic knowledge.

These brethren deserve a full measure of thanks and appreciation from the Craft in British Columbia for the efforts they have put forth in the interests of their brethren. In all probability their reward has not been worthy of their labours:

"But great achievements raise a monument
Which shall endure until the sun grows cold."

—FABRICUS.



⁽³³²⁾ *Ibid*, p. 199.

CHAPTER 26

THE WEARING OF MASONIC CLOTHING — "THE REGALIA"

"No Mason is permitted to enter a Lodge or join in its labours unless he is properly clothed."⁽³³³⁾

The actual clothing of a Master Mason was said to be a full suit of black, with white neckcloth, apron, gloves and stockings; the buckles being of silver, and the jewels being suspended from a white ribbon by way of a collar. Today this clothing is more generally referred to as "Regalia", and this is the word more commonly used by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and the Constituent Lodges. Strictly speaking, the word "Regalia", stemming from the Latin word "Regalia", royal things, signifies the ornaments of a king or queen, and is applied to the apparatus used at a coronation, such as a crown, sceptre, cross, mound, etc. But it has in modern times been loosely employed to signify almost any kind of ornaments. Hence the collar and jewel, and sometimes even the apron are called by many Masons the "Regalia". The word is said to have the early authority of Preston. The word is used in one of the chapters of the modern Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England. But in the text the more correct words "clothing and jewels" are employed. Mackey says, "there is, however, so great an error in the use of the word 'Regalia' to denote Masonic clothing that it would be better to avoid it."⁽³³⁴⁾

While most of the other authorities agree in general terms to the above, it is not expected that use of the word "Regalia" will ever disappear from use by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, even though the word does not appear in the Book of Constitutions, except once in the Index.

Wearing Regalia in Public

It was a sore point with the members of Victoria Lodge No. 1085 ER that they had not been allowed to wear their regalia at Masonic functions carried on outside of the Lodge Room, while the Scottish Lodges, under the milder rule of RW Brother I. W. Powell, had been given the privilege. There was considerable discussion outside of the Lodge on this matter; and at the December meeting of the Lodge in 1865, the question was brought before the Lodge. Authority was cited from Masonic publications to prove that this privilege was permitted, and yet it seems that W Brother Burnaby had been severely reprimanded by the officers of Grand Lodge of England in London for laying the cornerstone of the Jewish Synagogue in 1863 without having first obtained the authority for such action. His attention had been drawn to the fact that he had no power to grant any dispensations, as in doing so he was taking unto himself the power of District GM, which he had not been at that time, there being no District Grand Lodge in existence in the jurisdiction.

At a meeting of the Lodge on February 1, 1866, it was moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to the United Grand Lodge in London, asking that the members of the Craft in Victoria be authorized to wear regalia at Masonic funerals, laying of foundation stones, etc. Such a committee was duly appointed. At a meeting on March 1, 1866, the committee reported at length, with a form of petition to be signed asking for the right to wear regalia as above and such as were being enjoyed by the members of the Sister Lodges under the Scottish Grand Lodge, and in some way had been given to Union Lodge at New Westminster, a Lodge with a charter from the United Grand Lodge of England, the same as Victoria Lodge.

While this matter was being discussed, W Brother Burnaby sat listening attentively to the discussion but said nothing. It was the first time he had been in Lodge for a considerable time, owing to his absence from the Colony, and had not yet made any report of his sayings or his doings while absent. Of course he knew that the brethren

(333) See *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry*, by Albert G. Mackey, 1898, p. 170.

(334) *Ibid.* p. 637.

To the Master of the Union Lodge No. 1201
meeting at New Westminster British Columbia.

You are hereby authorized to assemble your Lodge
at its usual place of meeting and proceed thence in
Masonic form and clothing to hear Divine services
or to attend the funeral of any deceased Brother who
being a Master Mason shall previously to his decease
have signified a desire to be interred with the formula-
-rites of the Order, also to form or join any public
procession or assembly of Masons that may be regularly
convened for the purpose of laying with Masonic Rites
and Ceremonies the Corners or foundation stones of
any public building to be erected for pious or charitable
purposes, and when any of the aforesaid Ceremonies
shall be finished to return in like manner & form
to your Lodge Room. But you the Master are strictly
charged not to permit any of the Brothers to appear
abroad in the clothing or jewels of the Order otherwise
than as aforesaid and you are to take especial
care that all and every the Brothers do conduct
themselves with strict Order and Decorum that the
Credit of the Ancient Craft may be maintained as you
may answer to the M. W. Grand Master - You are to
cause this dispensation to be entered on your minutes
and read in open Lodge on every occasion that you
may avail yourself of the privileges now granted, and
you are further requested to transmit hence for the
information of the Grand Master a detailed account of
your proceedings.

Given at Free Masons Hall, London
This 23rd day of October 1862.
By Command of the Right Honorable
The Earl of Arundel M. W. Grand Master

W. J. P. Clarke
S. S.

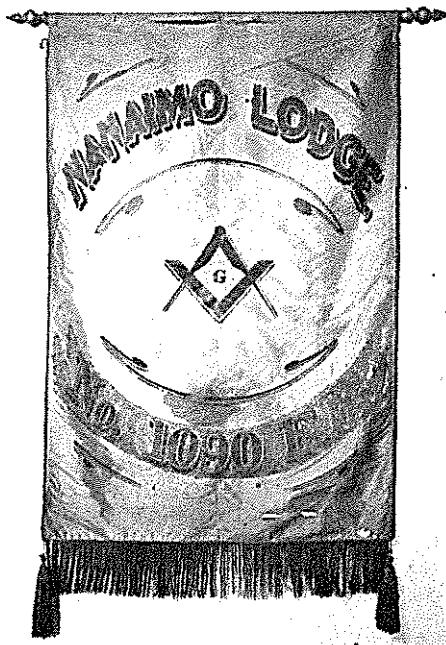
were anxious to have the same right to wear regalia in public as the Scottish brethren had, but he had said nothing in the Lodge about it. When all the others had had their say, he rose and addressed the Lodge. He told the brethren that he had just returned from England, and that he had taken the matter up with the authorities there. He had been severely criticized by them for having laid the cornerstone of the Jewish Synagogue and told that he had no right to authorize the wearing of regalia outside the Lodge room without a dispensation, and that such a dispensation could only be granted by a GM or a District GM, and that he was neither. At the same time, he had not forgotten that the brethren of Victoria Lodge very seriously desired such privileges and that he had taken the necessary steps to give them this right. He then drew from his coat a document and handed it to the Secretary of the Lodge, who unfolded it and read it to the Lodge. It was a dispensation in proper form, signed by the proper officers of Grand Lodge, giving the brethren of Victoria Lodge the rights they were seeking. This was duly entered verbatim as part of the minutes of the Lodge. The petition was dropped there and then. It is believed that Brother Holbrook had taken a similar action with regard to Union Lodge.

Wearing Regalia at Divine Services

The GM for 1911-12 made a ruling that was the subject of considerable comment. He was of the opinion that the wearing of Masonic regalia while attending Divine Service was wrong, as the Lodge would not be at labour at the time, but he granted dispensations for that purpose following the precedent set by his predecessors, and because the Constitution, by imposing a fee for these dispensations, had tacitly authorized them. The practice since then has been in accordance with his opinion, and the brethren attend such services, but not in Masonic regalia. He absolutely refused to grant dispensations for wearing Masonic clothing at dances, and there is not a doubt but that his ruling was correct.

Regalia of Lodge Conongate Kilwinning

Many people enquire why the regalia worn by the brethren of Ashlar Lodge No. 3 at Nanaimo is so very different from that worn by the other Constituent Lodges in British Columbia, and in fact the rest of Canada. When the charter arrived from Scotland for Caledonia(n) Lodge No. 478, W Brother William Stewart had the Lodge copy the regalia of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2 SC at Edinburgh Scotland. It was one of the rights given by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia at its formation, and was one of the conditions allowed when Nanaimo Lodge and Caledonia(n) Lodge amalgamated as Ashlar Lodge No. 3 BCR in 1873.



Original Banner of Nanaimo Lodge No. 1090 ER
—the last known to exist in British Columbia.

Public Procession

Under the present Constitution of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, no Constituent Lodge may form any public procession without permission of the GM, and no Lodge may walk in procession for other than Masonic purposes. The fee for a dispensation for a public procession is \$5.

Masonic Funerals Excepted

In the case of a Masonic funeral which is conducted by a Constituent Lodge, no dispensation is required either to hold the service in public or for the wearing of

regalia for such a purpose, and therefore no dispensation fee is required. At such funerals the WM may invite other Lodges to attend in form, but the whole ceremony must be under the absolute control of the WM of the Lodge to which the deceased Brother belonged, or in the case of a sojourning Brother, the WM of the Lodge assuming the control of the ceremonies. In such cases, the full regalia is worn by all the officers of the Lodge.

Balls, Concerts, Picnics or Steamboat Excursions

In his address to the Grand Lodge of Canada (in Ontario) in 1892 the GM, Brother John Ross Robertson, referred to certain practices he deplored, and among other things he said:

"There is no more reason why at a ball or concert, at a picnic or steamboat excursion, the Craft clothing should be worn, and that a man should carry a thermometer around his neck to grade his earnestness in our work, or as evidence of the number of degrees he has, through merit and ability, received during his Masonic career."

Clothing of Grand Lodge Officers

On all occasions where the officers of Grand Lodge are required to appear in public and in Grand Lodge duly convened, they are required to wear the following clothing and regalia:

The GM—A gold chain with nine stars over a blue collar, gauntlets, apron and jewel.	
The DGM	}—A blue collar, with gauntlets, apron and jewel.
The SGW	
The JGW and	
The DDGMs	
The Gr Stewards—Apron, crimson collar and jewel.	
All other Grand Lodge officers—Apron, blue collar and jewel.	

Insignia of Office

The jewels worn by the officers of Grand Lodge are required to be of gold, except for those worn by the Gr Stewards, which must be of silver:

The GM—The Compasses extended to 45 degrees with the segment of a circle of 60 degrees at the points, and a gold plate included, on which must be represented an eye irradiated within a triangle, also irradiated.	
The DGM—The Compasses and Square united with a five-pointed star in the centre.	
The SGW—The Level.	The JGW—The Plumb.
The GrT—A Chased Key.	The GrS—Crossed Pens.
The DDGMS—The Square, surrounded by a circle on which has been engraved the number of the District he represents.	
The GrH—A Scroll.	The Gr Deacons—A Dove with an Olive Branch.
The Gr Superintendent of Works—A Protractor.	
The Gr Director of Ceremonies—The Arms of Grand Lodge with Sword and Baton crossed.	
The Gr Marshall—Crossed Rods with a tie.	
The Gr Sword Bearer—Crossed Swords.	
The Gr Standard Bearer—Crossed Standards with a tie.	
The Gr Pursuivant—A Crossed Baton and Sword.	
The Gr Stewards—A Cornucopia between the legs of a pair of Compasses, extended upon an irradiated plate (silver).	
The Gr Chaplain—A Book in a Triangle.	
The Gr Organist—A Grecian Lyre.	
The Gr Tyler—A Sword.	

These jewels, except for those of the GM and the Gr Stewards, are placed within

a circle of gold bearing the inscription: "The Grand Lodge of British Columbia." The only jewel permitted to be worn in Grand Lodge which does not appertain to the Three Degrees and has been recognized by Grand Lodge is that of the "Order of the Holy Royal Arch". The clothing of Royal Arch is not permitted to be worn.

Visitors Must Be Clothed

A Brother from a recognized jurisdiction may appear, as a visitor to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, in the clothing and wearing the jewels recognized by the Grand Lodge to which he belongs.⁽³³⁵⁾

"Properly Clothed"

Every member of the Constituent Lodges must be properly clothed, wearing an apron of his rank in the Craft and such jewels or other insignia as his standing in Freemasonry permits before he may be permitted to enter a Constituent Lodge, either as a member of that Lodge or as a visitor.

The Aprons of the Constituent Lodges

Except in Ashlar Lodge No. 3 at Nanaimo, which is permitted by the Book of Constitutions to wear collars of royal blue and aprons trimmed with the same colour (Section 217), the officers of all the Constituent Lodges are required to wear collars of light blue ribbon, four inches broad; if silver braid is used it must be placed over the blue. WMs and IPMs may wear a silver chain in lieu of the broad collars. Gauntlets to match are permitted and are usually worn by the IPM, the WM and the Wardens.

The Entered Apprentice

The EA apron must be of plain white lambskin, from fourteen to sixteen inches wide and from twelve to fourteen inches deep, square at the bottom, with a triangular fall; without any ornament and with white strings.

The Fellow Craft

The FC apron must be similar to that of the EA in all respects except that it must bear a sky-blue rosette at each bottom corner.

The Master Mason

The MM apron must be similar in all respects to that of the FC. In addition, it must be lined with sky-blue and edged with sky-blue ribbon not more than two inches in width, and a third rosette at the peak of the fall and with silver tassels.

The Past Masters

The PMs' aprons must be similar to that of the MM except that in place of each of the resettes there shall be a right angle, formed by perpendicular lines (a "Tau Cross"). The length of the horizontal lines must be two inches and one-half each and of the perpendicular lines one inch each. These emblems must be of silver or ribbon half an inch broad, of the same colour as the edging and lining.

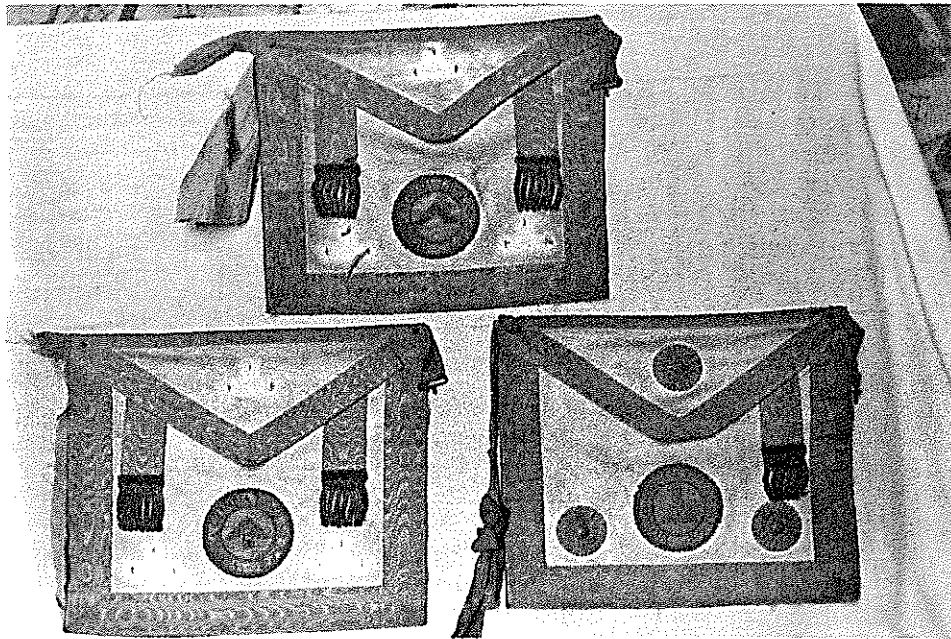
Insignia in the Constituent Lodges

The jewels of the officers of the Constituent Lodges follow quite closely those used for similar offices in Grand Lodge:

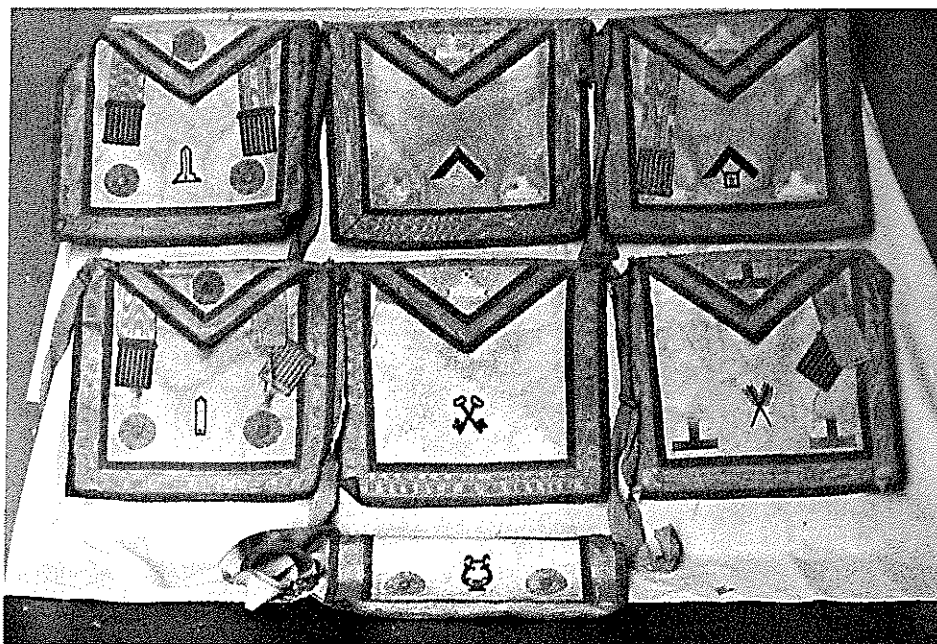
PMs—The Square, and the diagram of the 47th problem of Euclid engraved on a silver plate pendant within it.	
The WM—The Square.	The Dir. of Ceremonies—Crossed Rods.
The SW—The Level.	The Stewards—A Cornucopia.
The JW—The Plumb.	The Inner Guard—
The Treas.—The Key.	Crossed Baton and Sword.
The Secy.—Crossed Pens.	The Chaplain—A Book on a Triangle.
The Sr. Deacon—A Dove or Mallet.	The Organist—A Lyre.
The Jr. Deacon—A Dove or Trowel.	The Tyler—A Sword. ⁽³³⁶⁾

(335) See *The Book of Constitutions, AF & AM, British Columbia*, 1968, Sections 111 to 115.

(336) See *The Book of Constitutions, AF & AM, British Columbia*, 1968, Sections 208 to 217.



Original Aprons of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR.



Original Aprons of Victoria Lodge No. 783 ER and Victoria Lodge No. 1 BCR.

Gold for One Hundred Years

It was moved in Grand Lodge on June 22, 1962, following Notice of Intention, regularly submitted, to amend the Constitution by the addition thereto of the following:

"A Lodge which has attained its one hundredth year of continuous and active service in the Craft shall be permitted as a recognition of such service to have, if desired, the Jewels of its Officers made of gold or gold plated, the collars and

gauntlets of its Officers ornamented in gold and trimmed with gold braid, the aprons of its Officers and those of its Worshipful Master and Past Masters to have the ornamentations and edgings in gold, and the trimmings of its Master Masons' aprons also finished in gold. If chain collars are used by the Worshipful Master and Immediate Past Master, the same shall be made of gold or gold plated. In all other respects the regalia shall conform with the requirements above stated."

During the discussion, an amendment was offered to delete that portion of the resolution that referred to the trimmings of the Master Mason aprons. The amendment, on being put to the vote, was CARRIED. After further discussion, the original motion, on being put to vote, FAILED to receive the required two-thirds majority.

On June 21, 1963, the resolution in the amended form above again FAILED to secure the two-thirds majority of the votes cast.

The Sporrán as a Masonic Apron

One of the traditions of Mount Newton Lodge No. 89 at Saanichton has been to have every eminent visitor to their Communications, especially the GMs, brought into the Lodge with "pipes a' skirling"—the piper usually being Brother Captain Charles R. Wilson, a member of the Lodge. In true Scottish tradition, Brother Wilson is never vested with Masonic clothing—The Apron.

On one occasion, while piping in MW Brother W. Percival Marchant, this lack of an Apron was questioned by one of the brethren. The GM ruled that being a Scottish Highlander, and in particular a piper, seeing that he was properly clad in the full dress of his trade, with kilts and sporran, he did not require to don a Masonic Apron while working in a British Columbia Masonic Lodge—the "sporrán" being the "Apron of his office". An examination of Brother Wilson's sporran reveals that it is lined with white lambskin.



CHAPTER 27

THE FUNDS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA*

Part A

The Benevolent Fund

"To pity distress is human, to relieve it Godlike."—J. T. M.

Cogan, in his work *On the Passions*, thus defines benevolence:

"When our love or desire of good goes forth to others, it is termed goodwill or *benevolence*. Benevolence embraces all beings capable of enjoying any portion of good; thus it becomes universal benevolence, which manifests itself by being pleased with the share of good every creature enjoys, in a disposition to increase it, in feeling an uneasiness at their sufferings, and in abhorrence of cruelty under every guise or pretext."

While Mackey adds:

"This spirit should pervade the hearts of all Masons, who are taught to look upon mankind as formed by the Great Architect of the universe for the mutual assistance, instruction and support of each other."⁽³³⁷⁾

It has been said that Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational and religious Society. "Religious", but not theological in that it teaches "monotheism"—a belief in one God. "Educational" in that it teaches relief of the sick and distressed brethren and by caring for the widows and orphans of the brethren; and "Charitable" in that none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual but all is devoted to the improvement and promotion of the happiness of mankind. This chapter in the history of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia will relate the story of the "Funds" that were established from time to time in the Craft's endeavour to fulfil its important mission of "Benevolence".

The Early Desires

There was one precept of Freemasonry that occupied the attention of the Craft in British Columbia from an early date, that of having a stable Fund, which in cases of emergency could be drawn upon for relief. This was not necessarily for Freemasons alone, who, of course, would naturally have preference, but for the relief of misery and want, wherever found. As early as 1869, and possibly at earlier dates, there was considerable discussion about the formation of a Benevolent Fund for the benefit of all Freemasons on both Vancouver Island and on mainland British Columbia.

Action by Victoria 1085

The first recorded action appears to have been in Victoria Lodge at its meeting in September, 1869, when Brother E. Graham Alston moved:

"that one-half of any balance remaining to the credit of the Lodge at the end of each year, be set aside in a separate account, entitled the 'Benevolent Fund Account', and that this Fund be permanently invested."

This motion CARRIED.

District Grand Lodge ER

The establishment and organization of a joint fund was first suggested at the Quarterly Meeting of the Dist. Grand Lodge on March 11, 1869, when it was moved by Brother Eli Harrison, Sr., and seconded by Henry Nathan, Jr.:

* The valuable assistance of W Brother Edward E. Chamberlain of Empire Lodge No. 85 at Vancouver and St. Andrew's Lodge No. 49; MW Brother Kenneth Reid, Secretary; and Brother S. F. Corless, one of the Auditors of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, in the preparation of this Chapter is acknowledged.

(337) Mackey, M.D., Albert G., *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences*, McClure, Phila., 1917, p. 113.

That this District Grand Lodge invite the co-operation of our Sister Provincial Grand Lodge, SC in forming a Fund of Benevolence for the relief of the fraternity in the Colony, and of Travelling Brethren. Such fund to be under the management of a United Board of Relief consisting of three members to be appointed by each Grand Lodge; the fund to be raised by a per capita tax on each Lodge in the Colony of not less than fifty cents per annum for each member on its roll; the Board to formulate Rules for the management of the Fund, such rules to be approved by each of the Grand Lodges."

Some of the members were doubtful as to the wisdom of this proposal. One doubted if it was worth while to create the machinery for the distribution of so small a fund, but did not object to the principle. Some of the smaller Lodges feared that it would be too heavy an impost on their membership, and thought it would be better to keep matters as they were and that the views of the Lodges should be ascertained. Burnaby's view was that however jurisdictions might differ, they could surely unite on the fundamental principle of Brotherly Love and Relief. The motion then CARRIED.

The Provincial Grand Lodge

The next step was to communicate with the Prov GM, SC in order, if possible, to get the Lodges with a Scottish charter to combine with the Lodges holding an English charter in making a joint venture for the benefit of all Freemasons on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia.

A copy of the resolution of the Dist. Grand Lodge was immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Prov. Grand Lodge for the information of the Prov. GM, who brought it before his Grand Lodge for consideration at the Second Annual Communication on May 1, 1869. In his address, RW Brother Powell, in part, referred to the matter in these words:

" . . . This proposition is worthy of our earnest consideration, as being not only quite practical, but as binding us in the common claim of Brotherhood, with respect to the foundation of our Order, Charity. At present Worshipful Masters of the Lodges are subject to much trouble and annoyance through appeals for charity, and in some instances I am aware, have been grossly imposed upon. The formation of the projected Board, will, in my opinion, relieve them of the responsibility, and at the same time refer claims for charity to greater or more secure scrutiny, while the time of the Lodges will not be taken up in discussing them."

The matter then was laid before the Prov. Grand Lodge, which heartily concurred in the suggestion of the Dist. Grand Lodge for the formation of a joint Benevolent Fund, and on motion the matter was referred to a committee of three. The action of the Prov. Grand Lodge was duly reported to the Dist. Grand Lodge, which at its meeting in Nanaimo in June appointed a similar committee to unite with the committee of the Prov. Grand Lodge and arrange for the formation of the joint Board of Relief.

The committee duly met and formulated a plan of action. A United Fund of Benevolence was to be raised by a per capita tax on the Lodges of both jurisdictions, and there was to be a Board of Relief independent of either Grand Lodge but composed of members of them both. It was recommended that the yearly assessment should be two dollars per head for each member of each Lodge, to be devoted solely to Masonic charity.

Burnaby's Action

In order that the members of the English Lodges should all clearly understand what was intended, the Dist. GM sent to each of the Lodges under his control a detailed statement of the proposal. He pointed out that it was not a matter for the Dist. Grand Lodge alone, but one which concerned the whole fraternity of the Colony; it was a co-operative movement by the Craft to carry out one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry; the proposed Board of Relief would not be under the control of either Grand Lodge but would be independent of either, although the members of the Board would be members of one or other of the Lodges; each Lodge would contribute

according to its individual numerical strength, and all monies received would be disbursed by the Board for the purpose for which it had been given.

The Dist. GM said he would be willing at any time to discuss the proposal with any member of any of his Lodges who wished for any further information, and he hoped that the plan would have the cordial support of all the brethren.

Objections of Henry Holbrook

When the matter came before the Dist. Grand Lodge in September, 1869, there was considerable discussion of the proposal. The original objector still was of the opinion that the Lodges should be consulted, while RW Brother Henry Holbrook was opposed to the whole plan. He thought the \$2 per member was too excessive and that the distance would preclude his Lodge (Union No. 899, ER at New Westminster) from being represented on the Board. Once again Henry Nathan did not agree with him, and pointed out that it would throw the onus on all the Lodges and so ease the burden on the individual Lodges and give more speedy relief to the recipients. Eli Harrison, Sr., thought some of the speakers did not fully comprehend the beneficial effects of the proposed plan, and pointed out that it would assist the smaller Lodges by concentrating the efforts of all the brethren in the Colony. He pointed out that at present the Lodges were divided and their efforts thereby weakened, but by concentration the Lodges would help each other. The poor Lodges would be relieved and their burdens lightened. The motion approving the report was CARRIED.

Postponement

By that time, the Dist. Grand Lodge ER had been fully organized and on motion of Brother M. W. Tyrwhitt-Drake (afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia) the matter was laid over for a year, and in 1870 it was laid over for another year on the motion of RW Brother J. F. McCreight (also later a Judge of the Supreme Court).

No further steps seem to have been taken in the matter. The question of the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge, which would unite all members of the Craft in the Colony in one organization, then under discussion, pushed all questions of co-operation into the background.

Progressive Reports

In this chapter the growth of the Charity or Benevolent Funds will be dealt with in the respective time periods. The amounts are expressed to the nearest whole dollar. Only fundamental changes in the Constitution as they affect the Fund will be dealt with, and those who seek the detailed story will have to resort to the Proceedings of Grand Lodge and the Book of Constitutions.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia

In his Address to Grand Lodge on December 26, 1871, at the first Annual Communication, MW Brother Powell said he hoped the difficulties experienced respecting the formation of a Benevolent Fund in British Columbia would then happily have an end, and he recommended the appointment of a Committee or Board of Relief, to whom all appeals for charity might be made. He spoke of the difficulties which had arisen under the old regime, and expressed a hope that under the changed conditions, and with unity among the brethren, the plan could now be carried out to the satisfaction of all. He pointed out that such action would relieve the WMs of the Lodges of the burdensome responsibility, claims for assistance could be dealt with promptly, and all claims could be more carefully scrutinized than they could possibly be on the floor of the respective Lodges.

His suggestions were approved by Grand Lodge, which coupled its approval with the condition that no expense should be incurred until the Benevolent Fund plan was actually in operation. It must be remembered that Grand Lodge funds were very limited in those days, and every possible economy was absolutely essential. No further action was taken at that meeting.

Regulations Are Drafted

At the Communication of Grand Lodge in December, 1872, the GM in his address again referred to the proposed Benevolent Fund. He regretted that up to that time it had been impossible to establish it on a permanent basis. But the matter had not been neglected. During the interval, the GrS, VW Brother H. F. Heisterman, no doubt with the concurrence of the GM, had paid considerable attention to the matter, and had drafted certain regulations which he proposed to lay before Grand Lodge for consideration. The GM in referring to the matter spoke of him as "our worthy and active Grand Secretary," and said that:

"I have no doubt that any scheme which commends itself to your notice in regard to one of the great principles of our Order, 'The greatest of the three', will merit and have your highest consideration."

The Committee on the Address concurred with him on the importance of the matter and hoped that it could be inaugurated without delay.

The regulations as drafted by the GrS had been embodied in a circular dated October 21, 1872, and this had been forwarded to all the Lodges for consideration so that the matter could be intelligently discussed at Grand Lodge. A synopsis of his suggestions were: The Fund was to be called "The Benevolent and Widows' and Orphans' Fund." Every Freemason who was a member of a Lodge in the Province was to pay forthwith \$1 to start the Fund; that upon the death of any member one dollar should be levied in the same manner and remitted to the Secretary of the Fund. Each Lodge was to pay the Fund \$10, or such other sum as might be agreed upon, on the initiation of a candidate. One hundred dollars was to be paid to the relatives or legal representatives of any member on his death. Each member while incapacitated by illness was to receive \$10 per week. Thirty-five cents of every dollar collected was to be allocated to a separate "Widows' and Orphans' Fund". The WM and Secy of each Lodge were to make half-yearly reports on behalf of their Lodge. If the Benevolent Fund should at any time become exhausted, a levy, not exceeding \$2 per member, was to be made by the Trustees of the Fund.

The regulations as drafted by the GrS were referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the WMs of all the Lodges represented at the Communication. Where the WMs were not present, their proxies acted in their behalf. There was little left of the GrS's draft when the committee had finished, and no attempt was made to put the recommendations of the Committee into force; but the whole matter was referred to the Board of General Purposes to frame such laws as they should deem expedient, and it was ordered that the same were to be submitted to the GM for his approval, and if so approved to become law. This was done, approval was duly given (subject to the omission of Cariboo Lodge No. 4 from the plan), and the regulations as revised by the Board of General Purposes became the law of the Craft. Revenue began to come in, and by the time that Grand Lodge met in December, 1873 there had been paid into the Benevolent Fund the sum of \$935 from all the Lodges, except Cariboo Lodge, which had at all times refused to have anything whatever to do with it. Union Lodge had, at that time, made no returns respecting it. Cariboo Lodge No. 4, far away in the mountains of the Interior, was going to attend to its own charities without any long-range correspondence, and Union Lodge No. 9 just had not got around to it.

Regulations of the Benevolent Fund

The final form of the regulations applicable to the Benevolent Fund as finally approved and passed by Grand Lodge on December 6, 1873, was as follows:

"1. That the Lodges in this Jurisdiction shall pay Two Dollars for each subscribing member on their roll, also for every Candidate raised or affiliated hereafter from a Lodge without the Province, the aforesaid sum of Two Dollars, in order to start the said Fund.

"2. Each Lodge in this jurisdiction shall pay seventy-five cents quarterly, in advance, for every member in good standing.

said, shall be distributed as follows: One-fourth of all moneys so received and property accounts, following proportions: One-half Treasurer in the fol-
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths to the Fund of Benevolence
 & Fund. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to the Widows' and Orphan
 Wardens of the Lodge of the same jurisdiction
 each Lodge and shall the Board of the same for
 members of good standing in the Lodge, a
 k, or temporary extension to the Widows' and Or-
 not exceeding One hundred dollars annually,
 or whole of the same to be used by the Lodge in
 on the same as the Lodge may see proper and be
 the end of the year the amount by \$40,000 sum-
 up, if less than \$40,000, shall be paid by the
 transaction shall be made as the Board of the
 ration; provided that under the same the Board
 at the time of the year shall be made as the
 ing term, provided they be paid during the same
 the Board of General Purposes,
 each Lodge shall have the right to take the
 said, by the Board of the same as the Board
 of Seventy-five dollars Treasurer to take by the
 him with all honours due a Freemason
 Benevolent Fund and the same shall be paid to
 the Bank of the same and shall be paid to the
 of General and the same shall be paid to the Board
 as shall be the Board of the same and the
 funds.

Lodges Take Exception

But popular as the Benevolent Fund was in Victoria, it was not so on the Mainland. Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7 at Burrard Inlet was faithful to her Victoria friends, but in that she stood alone. Cariboo Lodge No. 4 "never would come into the scheme," preferring to take care of its own benevolence, and when the regulations were adopted by the Board of General Purposes, its plan, when approved by the GM, specifically exempted Cariboo Lodge from the provisions. The two Lodges at New Westminster and at Nanaimo, after a time, declined to go on with the plan and withdrew. It would appear as though these Lodges did not approve of Victoria's dominance, and correspondence still extant in W Brother Stewart's handwriting showed that the Nanaimo Masons were not at all pleased with the brethren who "operated Victoria's frog pond." At any rate, in 1879 Ashlar Lodge No. 3 at Nanaimo gave notice of her withdrawal from the Fund and that in the future she would attend to her own charities in her own way; and in 1880, Union Lodge No. 9 at New Westminster followed her example. This left only the two "big" Lodges in Victoria and the "Little" Lodge at Burrard Inlet the only ones contributing to the Benevolent Fund. In 1877, the receipts of the Fund are given in the Grand Lodge Proceedings as \$744, but there are some doubts as to the accuracy of this entry. In 1880, the receipts were \$596; in 1881, they were \$182; in 1882, they were \$182; in 1883, they were given as \$224; and in 1884, as \$228.

Recipients' Names Not Published

One further item has some interest as it shows the care with which the Craft protected the feelings of brethren in distress. In 1880, it was ordered that the names of the brethren receiving assistance should not be published in the printed Proceedings, but that the GrS should number such cases, giving only the name and number of the Lodge to which the Brother receiving aid belonged.

1885 to 1894

As has been pointed out, the great majority of the members of the Craft in and around Victoria made them the predominant influence in Grand Lodge; they had the power and they willingly accepted the responsibilities which that power involved. The existence of the Benevolent Fund had been their work, and with help from Mount Hermon they carried it on without complaint. In 1885, the GM himself a member of one of the Victoria Lodges, spoke of its usefulness in assisting transient brethren and in relieving widows and orphans in the jurisdiction. Up to this time, there had been no complaints about the unwillingness of the outside Lodges to bear their share of the burden. In 1885, the receipts of the Fund amounted to \$207; and in 1886, to \$258.

Charity Committee Is Established

In 1886, the condition of things was changing owing to the coming of the CPRy. At the meeting of Grand Lodge in that year, a charter for a new Lodge, Kamloops No. 10, was ordered by Grand Lodge, and more Lodges were expected to be established in the immediate future. There was then a feeling among the Victoria brethren that some change should be made, and that the cost of Masonic charity, which was sure to increase with the growth of population and, consequently, the number of Lodges in the jurisdiction, should be borne not by a part but by the whole Fraternity. The first sign of this appeared at Grand Lodge in 1886 when the Constitution was amended by adding a Charity Committee to the number of other committees, and the release of the Board of General Purposes from its duties in this regard.

All Lodges Represented

In order to make the decision that all Lodges should take a hand in Grand Lodge charity and not have it confined to Victoria and Burrard Inlet, the GM appointed as the first members of the Charity Committee, brethren from Ashlar Lodge No. 3 at Nanaimo; Victoria-Columbia No. 1 and Vancouver & Quadra Lodge No. 2 at Victoria; Cariboo Lodge No. 4 at Barkerville; and Union Lodge No. 9 from the Mainland.

The matter came up for final consideration at the Grand Lodge Communication in

1887. In the meantime, another Lodge, Mountain No. 11 at Donald, had come into existence. In his address, the GM referred to the matter at some length. He pointed out that the Benevolent Fund was a Grand Lodge Fund, but that as only three Lodges contributed to its maintenance, they were the only ones entitled to draw from it, and that really it belonged to those three Lodges. He thought the time had come to put it on a proper basis, and asked the brethren to mature a plan whereby a worthy Brother would be able to receive the assistance which, as a Freemason, he had the right to expect, and the unworthy would be debarred from receiving what he was not entitled to.

Rules for a General Charity Fund

Accordingly, after discussion it was agreed that the laws governing the Benevolent Fund should be rescinded and abolished. All contributions and dues paid by the Constituent Lodges to the Fund prior to December 31, 1879 (when Ashlar Lodge No. 3 refused to be a party to the Fund) with interest at 5 per cent per annum to date, and all sums willed by deceased Brothers, and all donations to the Fund with interest at the same rate since receipt thereof after deducting the amount of disbursements for charity or otherwise to December 31, 1879, should remain in the hands of Grand Lodge and be a General Charity Fund for the Fraternity. The residue was to be equitably divided between the two Victoria Lodges which had been the sole contributors to the Fund since 1879, viz., Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1; Vancouver & Quadra Lodge No. 2, and Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7, *pro rata* according to their contributions to the said Fund since 1879, to be devoted by the said Lodges solely to charity. The GM was to appoint a committee to formulate rules for the government of the Charity Fund, and when those rules were approved by him they were to be embodied and printed as part of the Constitution. MW Brother Henry Brown of Lodge No. 1, W Brother William Stewart of Lodge No. 3 and RW Brother H. Hoy of Lodge No. 9 were appointed as such committee.

The directions given by Grand Lodge were carried out, and when Grand Lodge met in 1888, the Charity Fund was the possessor of 200 shares in the Masonic Temple Company valued at \$4,000 and \$352 in cash in the bank. In 1889, one-fourth of the revenue of Grand Lodge, amounting to \$251, a dividend of $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ on the shares of \$230, and a donation of \$100 from Cariboo Lodge No. 4 had been received with a small amount of interest from the bank of \$9, less a donation to Union Lodge No. 9 of \$264, left the balance of assets of the Charity Fund at \$4,679. In 1889, the Masonic Lodges in the city of Victoria purchased the Masonic Temple shares from the Charity Fund. In 1891, Grand Lodge paid into the Charity Fund one-quarter of its income; later it was reduced to 10 per cent.

1895 to 1901

The condition of the Charity Fund in 1895 was brought to the attention of Grand Lodge in a report made by the Finance Committee. From it the brethren learned that the total assets of the Fund at that time amounted to the sum of \$6,352. This consisted of loans to the Lodges and to Columbia Royal Arch Chapter of \$3,700 in all, bearing interest at 6%; loans to private individuals amounting to \$2,000, bearing interest at rates varying from $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 10%; cash in hand of \$527; with interest to the date of the report of \$125. At that date, it was the practice to refund to the Lodges yearly the amount of the charity given by them to transients during the year, and there was a charge against the Charity Fund in this respect, at the time of the report, of \$207.

In 1896, the amount of the Charity Fund was \$6,389. It had been administered by the GrT (Heisterman) up to this time, but he was getting on in years and was very ill, and his report had to be completed by the committee. He died late in August of that year, and was buried September 1, 1896. Under those circumstances, it was considered advisable to relieve the Trustees of the Fund of the responsibility of administering it, and to vest it in the GM and GrWs for the time being and their successors in office, as Trustees, who would also act as an advisory body to assist the GrT in investing the assets. It was also decided that the GrT should be bonded in the sum of \$5,000, the premium on the bond to be paid by Grand Lodge.

Rules Are at Variance

system of investing the funds should be looked into, and that the Trustees be instructed to invest the funds of Grand Lodge in such securities as would be practically safe and at the same time readily realizable, such as municipal debentures and Government securities, and that the moneys on hand be kept in the savings department of some chartered bank until suitable investment offered. The Committee on the Address approved the suggestion as to the investment of Grand Lodge Funds and recommended it to the careful consideration of the Finance Committee and the Trustees of Grand Lodge Property.

1902 to 1910

The Charity Fund grew rapidly during this decade. In 1902, the securities had grown to \$7,288. By June, 1905, these securities amounted to \$13,269. In 1908, the money in the bank and securities amounted to \$19,672; and in 1910, the Charity Fund was \$22,266. The growth was made notwithstanding assistance to small Lodges and gifts to Elk River Lodge No. 35 at the time of the explosion in the mines at Fernie when \$500 was sent to it to be expended in relief; the payment of \$500 in 1907 to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society; and of \$250 in 1910 to the Sanatorium at Tranquille.

1911 to 1920

Notwithstanding considerable payments being made from the Charity Fund during the period 1911 to 1920, both payments for Masonic purposes and those not strictly of a Masonic nature, the fund grew enormously. The amount of investments credited to the Fund in 1911 is not at hand, but the bank balance as reported in that year, after a grant of \$500 to the Sanatorium at Tranquille and various other donations, was \$4,920. The donation to the Sanatorium was not made until after correspondence with the SGW, a member of Kamloops Lodge No. 10, who was one of the promoters of the institution. He pointed out that, in spite of grants made by the Provincial Government, funds were urgently needed for further equipment. The GM agreed with him and recommended a grant from the Fund. In this year, the struggling Lodge at Trout Lake, Tuscan Lodge No. 39, was in trouble. A member of the Lodge was ill in Spokane, Washington, U.S.A., and without funds. He had been relieved by the Lodge as far as its funds would allow, and by private subscriptions, but there was need for more. The GM ordered a donation of \$50 from the Charity Fund, and this was approved by Grand Lodge. The donation of \$500 to the Tranquille Sanatorium was repeated every year during the period.

In 1912, the securities held by the Charity Fund amounted to \$26,000 and the cash in the bank amounted to \$2,997. The sum of \$4,000 was added to the Fund from general revenue of Grand Lodge. In 1913, \$2,500 was added from general revenue, and the investments then amounted to \$34,469. In 1914, the securities amounted to \$32,469. In 1915, the War had come. Besides the usual 10% of revenue yearly, the sum of \$4,000 was transferred from general revenue to the Charity Fund. While Grand Lodge kept up its usual yearly grant to the Tranquille Sanatorium, the sum of \$1,000 was sent to the United Grand Lodge of England for the "Belgian Relief Fund", to be administered through the Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in London, RW Brother the Right Honourable T. F. Halsey, and \$2,500 was donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society. The securities at that time amounted to \$46,909.

Tranquille Sanitorium

For some years there had been paid yearly the sum of \$500 to the Sanatorium at Tranquille. As soon as the GM was elected to office in 1915, he made a personal investigation of the institution and was convinced that it was doing a noble work for suffering humanity and was well worthy of generous support. In his address in 1916 he recommended that the grant be continued, and this was approved by Grand Lodge. In that year, Doric Lodge No. 18 at Nanaimo was assisted by a grant of \$500 and Nicola Lodge No. 53 at Merritt by a grant of \$151. The investments of the Fund, including cash in hand, at that time amounted to \$50,758. The Trustees also made a donation of \$2,500 to the Canadian Red Cross Society, and of \$500 to the Relief Fund for the

sufferers from the explosion in Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia. An investment of \$2,906 was made in Dominion War Bonds.

In 1917, the Sanatorium received its annual donation of \$500, and \$10,000 was invested in War Bonds. There were no other payments from the Fund during that year. The whole investments of the Charity Fund at that time amounted to \$55,220, which included real estate valued at \$6,098 which had been taken over as the mortgagees were unable to keep up their payments under the mortgages. In 1918, the investments amounted to \$57,247. In 1919, the sum of \$2,000 went from the general revenue account to the Charity Fund. By that time, more mortgaged property had to be taken over, but rentals were coming in. After 1917, no reference was made to the Sanatorium at Tranquille; and in 1919, the assets of the Charity Fund were reported at \$62,150.

In 1920, the Charity Fund amounted to \$70,476. More mortgages were falling in arrears owing to loan conditions during wartime, and by then amounted to \$33,077. However the properties were good for the amounts against them. The Fund held Dominion War Bonds for \$21,000, and there was \$4,350 cash in the savings bank.

1921 to 1930

In 1921, considerable attention was paid to the Charity Fund. Some of the securities, mortgages on real estate, had got in arrears and had to be taken over, probably due to the depression in business caused by the War. In that year, the GrT had been able to dispose of them. At that time, the investments of the Charity Fund had grown to \$77,254, and there was a balance in the savings department of the Royal Bank of Canada amounting to \$3,573. These particular investments had nothing to do with the War Relief Fund at that time.

Widows' and Orphans' Fund

At the 1921 Communication of Grand Lodge, RW Brother J. Munroe Miller of Vancouver & Quadra Lodge No. 2 and W Brother (Rev.) F. A. P. Chadwick of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 laid before Grand Lodge a motion that \$5,000 be voted for the formation of a separate Fund to be known as the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and that this amount be invested in Government bonds bearing not less than 5½% so long as such bonds are available. As long as the higher rate could be obtained, \$2,000 was to be invested annually for this Fund, but when a smaller rate of interest was all that could be obtained, then the amount placed annually to its credit was to be increased to \$2,500. The motion was laid over until the next Annual Communication.

When the Annual Communication convened in 1922, the GM referred at length to the Charity Fund. He said that it was the opinion of many that the Charity Fund was not receiving the attention or active interest that it should, and he suggested that Grand Lodge should actively and earnestly take up the matter of increasing its usefulness. In his opinion, the Charity Committee, or some other committee to be specially appointed, should take under advisement ways and means of increasing the Charity Fund to a sufficient one to meet the needs of the Constituent Lodges. The Finance Committee strongly recommended that the Funds of Grand Lodge be kept as they were. The matter of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was then, at the request of RW Brother Miller, laid over to the next Annual Communication.

Britannia Beach Flood

During the Masonic year 1921-22, the sum of \$500 was given from the Charity Fund to the Relief Committee of Britannia Beach Disaster, which mining town had been inundated by the rampaging waters of Britannia Creek on October 28, 1921, when 37 men died almost instantly and 15 were left with badly mangled bodies. On this same day, many rivers in British Columbia "ran wild" following very heavy rains over a long period. Above Britannia Beach, a lake had built up without anyone's knowledge behind a natural dam, which suddenly released the pent-up waters into the Creek, the mine shaft and the town. This action was approved by Grand Lodge.

The investments in the Fund in 1922, including the cash in the savings account,

amounted to \$82,427. In 1923, the investment had increased to \$91,640, and the balance in the savings account was \$5,501, a total of \$97,141.

Back to the Benevolent Fund

In 1923, the whole Charity Fund was abolished as of July 1, and the Benevolent Fund established to take over the administration of the Fund and also the Masonic War Relief Fund. A Board of Trustees, five in number, three of whom were to be resident in either of Districts 2, 12 or 13, i.e., New Westminster and the Fraser Valley, and the city of Vancouver so that a quorum could easily be got together, and business done without delay. RW Brother J. Munroe Miller endeavoured to get this provision amended so that there should be a separate Fund for Orphans, but it was voted down. The Trustees were to be appointed by the GM so that one should hold office until the Annual Communication in 1928, another until 1927, and so on in 1926, 1925 and 1924. All others were to hold office for 5 years. Reports were to be made yearly to Grand Lodge. Provisions to increase the Benevolent Fund were made, 10% of Grand Lodge revenue in each year to be added to the Capital Fund and \$4 for each initiate. Every MM was to be requested to pay into the Fund as a voluntary offering the sum of \$10 during the following five years. The full text of the Benevolent Fund's charter will be found in the Proceedings for 1923.⁽³³⁸⁾

Notwithstanding the new arrangement, the "Charity Fund" appears in the Proceedings for 1924. The investments of Grand Lodge amounted, in face value, to \$130,152. Only two mortgages were left. However the Benevolent Fund had taken form and substance. A circular had been sent out by the Trustees, addressed to the officers and members of all the Constituent Lodges, giving an outline of what they proposed to do and what they expected from the Craft in general. They wanted to be able to receive from the Freemasons of the jurisdiction sufficient funds so that the interest on the invested funds would be sufficient to meet the probable demands upon it. Up to June 10, 1924, there were donations from the members of some 72 Lodges in the sum of \$6,933, and the Board was not at all satisfied. Payments had been made to the Lodges amounting to \$2,805, and this had been deducted from the sum of \$5,000 which appeared in the estimates of 1923 as to be paid to the Fund, and a further sum of \$715 still remained to be paid, leaving to be returned to the Fund the sum of \$1,480. In 1925, the donations amounted to \$13,821, against which grants had been made of \$5,034 to Lodges, together with Funeral Grants of \$509. The words "Charity Fund" appeared no more. The two items of real estate still appeared on the books yielding a small revenue, but nothing proportionate to the amount invested.

In 1925, the GM made a report on the status of the Benevolent Fund. He said that from his conversation with the brethren while travelling through the Province he was convinced that all approved the action of Grand Lodge. They appreciated the need for it, and the support being given it was a source of satisfaction to the members. Every Lodge was supposed to pay during the period of five years a total of \$10 for each of its members. Up to June 6, 1925, the receipts amounted to \$13,821; and between that date and the opening of Grand Lodge a further sum of \$1,269 had been received. Out of this Fund there had been paid to various Lodges the sum of \$5,034, which was only a trifle more than the interest on the invested funds.

Ten Dollars Per Member for Five Years

The GM for 1925-26 was particularly interested in the work of establishing the Benevolent Fund on a sound financial basis. He said in the address to the brethren at the Annual Communication in June, 1926 that there had not been the response to the call of Grand Lodge that there should have been, and that he had undertaken, with the assistance of the officers of Grand Lodge, and more especially the DDGMs, to press the matter on the attention of the Craft generally. He had felt from the outset that all that was necessary was to bring home to each individual Freemason the reasons for the existence of the Fund. He pointed out that the five-year period for the payment of the \$10 voluntary contribution was only intended for those whose heart was willing but

⁽³³⁸⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1923, p. 130 et seq.

whose purse was lean; that the Board could not dispense benevolence in keeping with the dignity of the Craft or the necessities of the cases presented to it unless the revenue available was increased by building up the capital of the Fund.

By that time, six Lodges, Zenith No. 104 and Kilwinning No. 59, both of Vancouver; Triune No. 81 at Powell River; Enoch No. 99 at Anyox; Joppa UD at White Rock and Centre UD at Williams Lake had each contributed 100% of their quota. Thirty other Lodges had passed the halfway mark.

NOT Responsible for Funeral Expenses

In this connection it is interesting to note an item that the Grand Lodge of Alberta in 1925 copied from the report of the Grand Lodge of Quebec relative to such a Benevolent Fund, and which was copied by the Reviewer:

"The fact that so many applications to pay the whole or part of the funeral expenses of deceased Brethren having been received from daughter Lodges, has caused the Board to reflect seriously on this class of claims upon the Benevolent Fund. It should be clearly remembered and well understood:

"(a) That Freemasonry is not a Friendly Benefit Society.

"(b) That the Benevolent Fund is under no direct liability to pay funeral expenses.

"(c) That Lodges and Brethren who guarantee such funeral expenses do so entirely at their own risk. The Board cannot accept any responsibility for such guarantees. Special cases of distress in this regard will receive consideration on their merits."

GrH Robie L. Reid observed: "It seems peculiar to speak of a body into which a woman cannot come or of which she cannot be a member, should be called a 'daughter' Lodge?" But the present GrH often wonders about the use of the words "Sister" Lodges and "Mother" Lodges so commonly used in the Grand Jurisdiction of British Columbia.

Fund Objective \$150,000

To raise a Fund of approximately \$150,000 from a membership at that time of less than 15,000 members was no small task, especially when the great majority of the members hailed from "the respectable middle class." The GM in June, 1927 voiced his regrets that the Fund had not received the support it deserved. Yet in that year the sums subscribed for the purpose, over and above the ordinary expenses, amounted to \$16,279, making the total amount subscribed to June of that year \$68,813, a large amount in itself, but nowhere near the amount which had been hoped for. Four Lodges: Mountain No. 11 at Golden; Plantagenet No. 65; Unity No. 106 and Lion's Gate UD at Vancouver reached their 100%. The largest subscription, \$866, was made by Cascade No. 12 at Vancouver. To see if it would accelerate the subscriptions from those who could, the members of the Constituent (not "Daughter" or "Sister") Lodges were asked to increase their contributions sufficiently to make up for those who could not. At the same time, the GM refused to approve a By-law of a Lodge which provided that a donation of \$10 should be prerequisite to initiation.

In 1927, the GM referred to the Benevolent Fund, which had then been going on for five years and had only reached two-thirds of its objective. Many had not contributed, probably from inability to do so. Many had exceeded their proper quota. The GM pointed out that the revenue from the Fund was not inexhaustible, and it was never intended to relieve the Constituent Lodges of all their works of charity and benevolence.

In 1928, at the end of the five-year period, it appeared that the largest amount contributed was by Cascade Lodge No. 12 at Vancouver, the members of which had given \$4,405. Twenty-seven Lodges had contributed over \$1,000 each; sixteen had sent in their quota of \$10 for every member in the Lodge. The report for 1929 shows that the investments of the Benevolent Fund had a face value of \$285,156; the cost of them was \$260,789; and the annual return by way of interest on its securities of \$12,576. A very good backlog to keep the Home Fires burning. In 1930, the report showed that although the five-year period had elapsed, subscriptions from various Lodges were still

coming in. In that year, the addition to the Fund amounted to \$5,477; twenty-four Lodges had reached their quotas.

1931 to 1941

In 1931, small amounts were still coming in from the Lodges. The report of the Trustees for that year had an item showing that the receipts from the Lodges for the Benevolent Account as \$4,136, but the revenue to the Benevolent Fund from this source during the decade gradually decreased; the transfers from the General Account of Grand Lodge likewise diminished; while the unexpended balances of revenue from the Fund for the most part showed increases, particularly so as the decade moved away from the period of depression and World War II began to have its effect on the Craft.

During the decade 1931-40, the GMs and the DDGMs continued to press the campaign urging the MMs to comply with the wishes of the Board of Trustees in an endeavour to secure 100% coverage on "the voluntary contribution basis," and where in some instances certain Lodges indicated their intention to subscribe sufficient moneys out of Lodge Funds with that objective in mind, the Trustees, while highly complimenting this spirit, "are anxious to retain the voluntary spirit of the fund."

A Short History

During this period, the reports of the Board of Trustees were long and detailed and dealt with every aspect of the Fund's operations; and in 1931, the Board prepared a "Short History" of the Benevolent Fund. This was printed and distributed to the various Lodges—the idea being that every member would receive a copy, which would give him a full knowledge of the Board's activities and incidentally point out his responsibility towards others who may be sick or in distressed circumstances.

In 1934, the Board of Trustees again stressed the necessity for giving each member the opportunity of subscribing \$10 to the Fund, saying: "The responsibility is on the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each Lodge."

The following table shows the sources of funds and the amounts collected thereunder in each year during this "the build-up" decade, together with the amounts of assistance ordered by the Trustees during the same years:

Year	10% of the Revenue of Grand Lodge	Sections 83 and 99 (9)	Voluntary Contributions	Transfers from General Account	Unexpended Balance for the Year	Miscellaneous	Relief by Order of the Trustees
1931	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,016	\$ 4,136	\$ 7,500	\$ 2,209	Nil	\$ 11,602
1932	1,832	1,460	4,082	7,600	2,346	\$ 19	12,245
1933	1,689	995	3,950	6,500	2,189	Nil	12,309
1934	1,639	764	1,674	5,000	2,587	4,505	12,234
1935	1,574	856	1,250	6,000	2,626	23,811	13,520
1936	1,538	1,012	2,056	2,000	3,482	9,445	11,081
1937	1,532	1,040	2,157	2,500	6,670	Nil	8,757
1938	1,574	1,312	1,968	4,000	11,022	Nil	7,927
1939	1,555	1,464	2,397	1,083	10,531	234	8,091
1940	1,539	1,384	1,754	Nil	9,877	5,411	8,829
Totals	\$16,385	\$12,303	\$25,424	\$42,183	\$53,539	\$43,425	\$106,595

NOTE: The amounts shown under "Miscellaneous" for 1934, 1935, 1936, 1939, and 1940 were profit from the sale of Bonds.

At May 31, 1940, the Benevolent Fund Capital Account stood at \$467,716, with investments at \$452,443 and cash in bank at \$15,275, as against \$97,141 at July 1, 1923, while the total disbursements during that time, pursuant to the orders of the Trustees, stood at \$157,212 on the same date.

Summary from 1923 to 1942

After the amendments were made to the sections of the Constitution of 1923 as they relate to the Benevolent Fund, considerable progress was made in stabilizing the Fund, and improvements were effected in its operations from an administrative point of view.

During the years following the establishment of the Benevolent Fund in 1923 up to 1942, the capital of the Fund was increased by the following operations:

- (a) Under section 83 of the Constitution: by an annual appropriation at the rate of 10 per cent of all money paid by the Lodges under authority of section 99 of the Constitution (which prescribes all fees);
- (b) Under section 99 (9) of the Constitution: by the sum of \$4 out of the \$5 payable for every person initiated into a Lodge;
- (c) By voluntary contributions of MMs;
- (d) By the transfer of funds from the General Account of Grand Lodge;
- (e) By the unexpended balance of the unexpended income of the Fund;
- (f) And by other miscellaneous means.

During this period, the contributions under (a) produced \$28,284, and under (b) \$122,818, while all the operations above produced a total during the same period of \$384,080, which resulted in the building up of the Capital Account to an amount of \$481,221 at the end of the fiscal year 1942.

1941 to 1950

In June, 1941, a revised Book of Constitutions was ordered by Grand Lodge, which affected the Benevolent Fund considerably. It abolished the provisions of (a) and (b) above, so that from that time on the Capital Account of the Fund could only be increased under operations of (c) to (f) above, plus the interest from the investments of the Fund itself. This change, however, with some sweetening from the Grand Lodge General Account, donations, etc., appears to have produced enough revenue to meet the demands made upon the Fund for relief and distress purposes. Later on, it also had ample revenue to provide assistance to the Bursary Fund.

During this period, the Voluntary Contributions by individual MMs, after a low point of \$1,721 in 1943 at the height of hostilities, rose steadily to a peak of \$8,861 in 1948, and closed in 1950 at \$8,406. There were only three transfers from the Grand Lodge General Account during the period to a total of \$14,000, but one sale of Bonds netted the munificent sum of \$27,542 in 1945. The relief ordered by the Board of Trustees started to climb perceptibly in 1947, while Grand Lodge ordered contributions from the Fund totalling \$35,507 for war and other such relief purposes in the decade.



Year	Voluntary Contributions	Transfer from Grand Lodge General Acct.	Surplus on the Income Account	Miscellaneous	Relief Ordered by the Trustees
1941	\$ 2,538	Nil	\$ 3,468	Nil	\$ 8,670 ⁽¹⁾
1942	2,411	\$ 3,500	Deficit	\$ 1,600*	9,450 ⁽²⁾
1943	1,721	Nil	214	Nil	8,742 ⁽³⁾
1944	3,352	2,500	1,144	6,918	7,792 ⁽⁴⁾
1945	5,522	8,000	10,180	27,542	7,203
1946	5,188	Nil	12,819	5,861	7,360
1947	7,836	Nil	5,133	1,075	11,841
1948	8,861	Nil	4,160	Nil	18,563
1949	7,266	Nil	5,093	170	16,911
1950	8,406	Nil	7,777	1,975	15,170
Totals	\$53,101	\$14,000	\$49,988	\$45,141	\$111,702

* in 1942—Refund Duke of Connaught Lodge; in 1944—From Estate of Stuart M. Manuel, \$1,000; Walter James Trust Fund, \$268; and Profit on Sale of Bonds, \$5,649; in 1945 and 1946—Profit on Sale of Bonds; in 1947—Bequest per Orion Lodge, \$701 and Profit on Sale of Bonds, \$374; in 1949—Gifts, \$100, and Profit on Sales of Bonds, \$70; and in 1950—Gifts, \$500, and Profit on Sale of Bonds, \$1,475.

(1) Plus \$7,500 in Donations by Order of Grand Lodge: Dominion Government Relief Fund, \$5,000, and Canadian Red Cross Society, \$2,500.

(2) Plus \$11,007 by Order of Grand Lodge—Canadian Red Cross Society, \$6,000, and Grand Lodge of England, \$5,007.

(3) Plus \$10,000 by Order of Grand Lodge—Canadian Red Cross Society, \$7,500, and Canadian Aid to Russia, \$2,500.

(4) Plus \$7,500 by Order of Grand Lodge—Greek War Relief, \$500; Chinese War Relief, \$1,000; Norway (International Red Cross), \$3,500, and Canadian Red Cross Society, \$2,500.

1951 to 1960

During the decade 1951 to 1960, the Voluntary Contributions to the Benevolent Fund reached a peak in 1955, when the amount received was \$10,300, but it started to decline and was only \$7,777 by 1959. The surplus in the Income Account of the Fund reached \$21,999 by 1960 from \$6,683 at the beginning of the period. Relief ordered by the Board of Trustees fluctuated between \$20,099 in 1952 and \$10,235 in 1957, but no definite trend could be observed. In accordance with a resolution of Grand Lodge on June 21, 1955, and on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the sum of \$10,000 annually was transferred from the Grand Lodge Income Account to the Benevolent Fund, to a total of \$50,000 in the decade. This encompassed the contributions to the Benevolent Fund, outside the interest earned by the securities and bank balances in the Capital Account of the Fund. The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund, which stood at \$611,806 on May 31, 1951, had reached the sum of \$768,010 at May 31, 1960.

Report of the Benevolent Board's Activities

In 1951, the GM reported that RW Brother Robert Smith had suggested that a condensed report of the Benevolent Board's activities should be sent to every Brother with his Lodge Notice—a report "simple enough for anyone to understand and which will tell the story of what your Trustees are doing for the unfortunate, and in the interests of the Craft as a whole." One good thing seems to have come out of this suggestion, because in its report to Grand Lodge for 1953 the Board of Trustees reported that a Special Committee had completed and published a revision of the brochure giving the aims and objects of the Board.

In 1954, the GrS reported that although every member or affiliate was expected to donate at least \$10 to the Benevolent Fund, during the period 1943 to 1953 there were 8,654 new members and 3,703 affiliates, a potential contribution of \$123,570, yet only \$75,000 was contributed to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund.

Year	Voluntary Contributions	Transfer from Grand Lodge Income Account	Surplus on the Income Account	Miscellaneous	Relief Ordered by the Trustees
1951	\$ 8,436	Nil	\$ 6,683	Nil	\$ 19,105
1952	9,079	Nil	4,830	\$ 28*	20,099
1953	10,300	Nil	11,090	Nil	12,283
1954	10,118	Nil	18,418	Nil	12,740
1955	10,259	Nil	14,287	18,320	11,303
1956	8,649	\$10,000	13,962	75	11,485
1957	8,794	10,000	15,660	Nil	10,235
1958	8,123	10,000	16,883	Nil	11,511
1959	7,777	10,000	19,580	920	11,999
1960	9,863	10,000	21,999	300	15,157
Totals	\$91,398	\$50,000	\$143,392	\$22,343	\$135,917

* In 1952—Anonymous, \$28; in 1955—Anonymous, \$137; Profit on Sale of Bonds, \$16,010; and Refund on Benevolence Paid, \$2,173; in 1956—Profit on Bonds Maturity, \$75; in 1959—Bond Conversion, \$920; and in 1960—Bonds Maturity, \$300.

1961 to 1970

During this decade, the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund received only one transfer of funds from the Grand Lodge Income Account, i.e., \$10,000 in 1961, but during the decade it transferred from its own surplus Income Account, under a resolution of Grand Lodge, the sum of \$137,000 to augment the Bursary Fund, which was not collecting the amount in contributions that had been expected. The Voluntary Contributions to the Benevolent Fund began to decline sharply in 1964 to a low point of only \$1,687 in 1970; the surplus in the Fund's Income Account reached its peak of \$48,987 in 1964, but it too had declined to \$20,138 by 1968, and rose to \$27,137 by 1970; the relief authorized by the Board of Trustees, on the other hand, had increased from \$12,484 in 1961 to \$26,960 by 1970. The following table gives the details of both:

Year	Voluntary Contributions	Surplus on the Income Account	Miscellaneous	Relief Ordered by Trustees	Transferred to Bursary Fund
1961	\$ 6,603	\$ 28,756	Nil	\$ 12,484	\$ 7,000
1962	5,509	37,307	Nil	14,228	10,000
1963	7,193	42,591	\$ 350*	15,100	10,000
1964	4,085	48,987	383*	14,645	15,000
1965	3,316	46,611	Nil	18,752	15,000
1966	3,161	38,179	20*	19,354	20,000
1967	3,074	30,662	Nil	19,334	20,000
1968	3,058	20,138	629†	22,154	20,000
1969	2,117	22,977	275*	23,884‡	5,000
1970	1,687	27,137	626	26,960	15,000
Totals	\$39,803	\$343,345	\$2,283	\$186,895	\$137,000

* Gains on Bonds redeemed at maturity.

† Bequests.

‡ Plus \$1,000 to the Trail (Flood) Disaster Fund, as recommended by the Board of Benevolence.

The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund, which stood at \$784,614 at May 31, 1961, had reached \$809,994 by the same date in 1970.

Resolution of 1960

On June 23, 1960, two resolutions were introduced into Grand Lodge in an effort (1) to liberalize the terms of reference of the Board of Trustees, and (2) to abolish the voluntary contribution being collected by the Constituent Lodges for every new candidate, since the balance in the Capital Fund appeared to be in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars. The resolution asked for a Special Committee to investigate these matters.

Accordingly, on June 22, 1961, "the Special Committee appointed to consider resolutions presented to Grand Lodge regarding the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund," reviewed:

- "1. The possibility of liberalizing the regulations under which the Board of Benevolence now operates, including increasing the scope of the Fund.
- "2. The desirability of abolishing the present \$10 or more voluntary contributions asked of new members."

The committee believed that the Board had interpreted the regulations as liberally as could be done consistent with the limitations put on them by the legislation governing the Social Welfare, and any improvement in that respect could come only by using whatever influence any of the members had in getting the Government Social Services to increase the maximum amount allowable to the beneficiaries. It was in agreement with the proposal to use the surplus of the Benevolent Fund's income as a contribution to the Bursary Fund. It was not in favour of abolishing the voluntary contribution made by every new MM, which is usually \$10 or more, because it felt that the new Brother should not be deprived of the opportunity and the privilege of practising that virtue which he and all of the members profess to admire and which always has a good effect on enhancing the good opinion pre-conceived of the institution.

The committee was of the opinion that a certain lack of information regarding the operation of the Fund existed among the brethren, and requested that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees prepare an article for issue to the membership. After considerable discussion in the committee, a resolution was ADOPTED, asking that sufficient time be set aside at the 1961 session of Grand Lodge to allow a full discussion in the true Masonic Spirit of matters relating to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund. The report of the Special Committee was received and ADOPTED by Grand Lodge. Grand Lodge then proceeded to consideration of a number of amendments to the Constitution concerning the Benevolent Fund and the Bursary, which promoted an extended discussion of the two Funds. These discussions dealt mainly with the establishment of the Bursary Fund and the transfer of moneys thereto, which are covered elsewhere in this history.⁽³³⁹⁾

Aid to the Bursary Fund

On June 22, 1961, the Board of Trustees recommended that the sum of \$5,000 of the surplus in the Income Account of the Benevolent Fund be transferred to the Masonic Bursary Fund Capital Account and \$2,000 to the Income Account of the same Fund. In 1962, the amounts were \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively.

Educational Fund Not Approved

In 1962, a resolution calling for the establishment of an Educational Fund, in addition to the Bursary Fund, by the transfer of \$100,000 from the Benevolent Fund was received and laid over on the table until the next Regular Communication of Grand Lodge. A Special Committee of Finance reported on June 18, 1963, that after consulting many legal authorities, whose opinions were not unanimous but indicated that a preponderance of opinion was that moneys cannot be transferred from the Benevolent (Capital Account) Fund for the purposes set out in the resolution. Again in 1964, the committee having explored the suggestion further repeated its previous opinion.

⁽³³⁹⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1961, pp. 116-7 and 119-122.

In 1963, the transfers of funds from the Benevolent Fund Income Account to the Masonic Bursary Fund amounted to \$10,000 and \$5,000; and in 1964, the amounts were increased to \$15,000 and \$5,000 respectively; and the Bursary Fund Trustees added Educational Grants to their considerations in that year.

Pamphlet Revised

In March, 1969, the Board of Trustees of the Benevolent Fund of Grand Lodge issued a new pamphlet for distribution by the Lodge Secretaries to all newly Raised or Affiliated Masons in the Province of British Columbia. It reviewed the Capital Account; the careful investment under this account; the need for a constant replenishment of the Fund by voluntary contributions and bequests; who are eligible for assistance; and the ever increasing demands upon the resources of the Fund. It is worthy of note that the business of the Board is conducted in a most efficient and economical manner. Its members give their services voluntarily and all the costs of administration, bookkeeping, stationery, postage, etc., are provided by Grand Lodge, so that practically every dollar of revenue is spent for the use of the Craft and the dependents of the membership. In addition, special grants may be made from time to time in cases of suffering as the result of disasters.

Ten Year Summary

During the last ten years (1961 to 1970), the Board of Benevolence distributed approximately \$186,895 in relief and had assisted the Bursary Fund of Grand Lodge to the tune of \$137,000; and in the year ending May 31, 1970, had assisted the Lodges in providing aid to 66 beneficiaries and for 3 funerals; while the number assisted during the decade (1961-70) was 143 beneficiaries and for 22 funerals.

Schedule showing the growth of the Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia during the past 100 years. The figures are taken from the Proceedings of Grand Lodge for the year shown, and are usually those at May 31:

Year	Capital	Year	Capital
1873	\$ 936	1928	\$247,210
1877	1,810	1932	319,660
1889	4,679	1937	420,703
1896	6,389	1942	481,221
1902	7,288	1947	581,924
1910	22,265	1953	631,213
1915	46,909	1958	530,570
1917	55,219	1962	790,648
1920	70,476	1966	809,157
1923	97,141	1970	809,994

Present Status of the Benevolent Fund

It may well be that before this chapter is ended consideration will be given to some of the present concepts that govern the Benevolent Fund and its place in the overall structure of public and private assistance.

Not a Benefit Society

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia through its Board of Benevolence does not attempt to compete with societies and associations founded to give pecuniary relief, or to interfere in the work of Social Welfare Services, but rather it endeavours to be of invaluable assistance to the several Lodges in supplementing their Benevolent and Relief Programmes and also whereby the smaller, the weaker and less prosperous Lodges will be assisted by the larger and wealthier Lodges out of a common Fund and thereby

dutifully helping those "who, from circumstances of unforeseen misfortune and calamity, have been reduced to a state of poverty and distress."

It should be remembered that Freemasonry is not a Benefit Society, the MM does not subscribe so much a year to entitle him to draw sick pay or other benefits, or to make provision for those he leaves behind. There are other excellent societies founded and approved for that purpose. A mistaken idea that is quite prevalent in the jurisdiction is that if a family request a Masonic funeral for a deceased Brother the Craft will pay for it without question. Whether or not a Masonic funeral is requested has no bearing on who will pay the costs thereof; if the family is in desperate need then no doubt the Lodge involved and the Benevolence Board will give sympathetic consideration to paying at least a fair share of the costs.

The Capital Account

The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia is under the joint control and custody of the GrS and the GrT acting with the advice and direction of the Grand Lodge Committee on Finance.

The funds in the Capital Account are kept invested in the highest grade of securities, in securities authorized by law for the investment of "Trust Funds", with the exception that investments in mortgages are prohibited. Details of these investments are to be found each year in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge. The task of investing or reinvesting the funds is in the hands of the GrT and GrS acting with the advice and direction of the Committee on Finance.

No portion of the Capital Account in excess of \$1,000 can be expended except by resolution of Grand Lodge, and then only by way of Notice of Motion of which all the Lodges must be given proper Notice and after a report on the proposed expenditure has been received from the Committee on Finance.

Board of Trustees

The revenue of the Fund is administered by a Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, one of whom retires in each year, the vacancy being filled by the GM of the day. The Board elects its own Chairman, and meets at regular intervals, at least once every three months, and the GrS acts as its Secy. It is empowered to expend in relief of members and the widows, orphans and dependents of members of the Lodges in the jurisdiction. Primarily its expenditures are used for purposes of permanent relief, continuing assistance, temporary assistance and for funerals.

Application Through Lodges

All applications for assistance must be made through the Lodge of which the applicant is a member. Special forms are provided, one in which the applicant recites his financial circumstances, the need and reasons for assistance, and the other from the Lodge wherein a report on the case is made and recommendations submitted.

Voluntary Contributions

The provision whereby every member, every new MM and every Affiliate would have an opportunity to contribute voluntarily a sum of at least \$10 to the Fund continued in force. From time to time the officers of Grand Lodge, the DDGMs and the Trustees endeavoured to keep the idea of such contributions well before the Lodges and their members. In this way, they hoped that all the brethren would avail themselves of the privilege of doing their part in contributing to the Benevolent Fund and thereby giving a practical demonstration of their attachment to this important principle of Freemasonry.

It was gratefully acknowledged that many Lodges had been performing a good work in collecting the voluntary contributions, but not all could claim to the giving of their best efforts. In the last ten years, 1961-70, approximately \$39,803 was received from the Lodges covering voluntary contributions, but in those years 7,966 new members were Raised and 3,153 Affiliates joined the Lodges. If all those brethren had contributed at least \$10 each, the total would have reached \$111,190, while included

in the amount actually received were the contributions of many brethren who were already members of the Craft in British Columbia.

Towards the end of the nineteen-sixties, the Board was calling attention to the fact that demands for assistance were gradually increasing, and that if such trends continued the time may not be far distant when the surplus, which had annually accumulated in the Income Account of the Benevolent Fund, would be fully required.

In June, 1970, the Board of Benevolence called attention to a diminution of the voluntary contributions, pointing out that the demands for relief exceeded those of the previous year by over \$2,000 and that if the Capital Account is to be maintained at a figure to produce sufficient income it requested a renewal of interest in the affairs of the Fund; and, further, that had every new MM contributed a minimum of \$10, the sum of \$4,800 would have been realized, instead of only \$1,687.

Part B

The Bursary Fund

The charge was "to investigate the feasibility of creating a fund for the purpose of providing bursaries for the education of sons and daughters of Members (Freemasons) . . ." — Resolution of Grand Lodge, June, 1959.

A Special Committee was appointed for that purpose by the GM, which on June 23, 1960, requested that study of the question be continued and permission to add to its members, if necessary, ADOPTED.

Bursaries and Scholarships

The report of the Special Committee re "Fund to Provide Bursaries and Scholarships" for the needy sons and daughters of Freemasons of June 22, 1961, told Grand Lodge that after careful study, and the co-operation and advice of University authorities had been obtained, it was of the opinion that the scheme was quite feasible, and if set up and "operated on sound business lines should prove a useful, practical and enduring form of Masonic Benevolence." It recommended:

(a) That a Capital Fund be set up by transferring \$20,000 from the Contingency Account together with \$10,000 from the General Funds, or a lesser amount, if the surplus does not amount to that figure. The Capital Fund to be augmented by any donations and such portions of the annual general revenue that shall be determined.

(b) That the revenue, income, and donations be designated for current use for the purpose of assisting by way of bursaries the advanced education of promising children of members in good standing or of deceased members, who otherwise would not be able to continue their education through University. The Fund to be administered by a Board of Trustees, five in number.

(c) That each year's commitment must be finalized some time before the Annual Communication, and that, therefore, if Grand Lodge was going to be in a position to commence operations in 1962 when the first revenue of \$1,200 to \$1,500 should become available, it stressed the importance of immediate decision. This was necessary in order that the Book of Constitutions could be amended.

Bursary Fund is Established

The report of the Special Committee was received and ADOPTED, and the proposed amendments to the Constitution was considered clause by clause, and after considerable discussion Grand Lodge accepted the principle of the establishment of a Bursary Fund. The original resolution was reworded and amendments to the Constitution were approved for a "Masonic Bursary Fund". The basic principles of the committee's recommendations were retained, but the operational conditions were spelt out in considerable detail.⁽³⁴⁰⁾

(340) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge - 1961*, p. 119 et seq.
See also Chapter 30, Part D, "The Standing Committees of Grand Lodge."

University is Advised

The Masonic Bursary Fund Trustees reported on June 21, 1962, the constitution of the Board, and pursuant to section 110 (e) of the Constitution advised the Dean of the Inter-Faculty Arts of the University of British Columbia of the Board's wishes in regard to the award of the bursaries, and accordingly the University authorities set out in the academic calendar for the year 1962-63 the following notice:

"The Grand Lodge Masonic Bursaries. The Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia annually offers bursaries in the range of \$200 to \$500 each with preference to the sons, daughters, and legal wards of active members of Masonic Lodges in British Columbia, or of deceased members who at the time of death were active members of these Lodges. **The purpose of these Bursaries is to give assistance to students who, without financial aid, would find it impossible or difficult to continue their education.** Selection of winners will be made by the University from applicants with satisfactory academic standing who are beginning or continuing undergraduate studies at the University of British Columbia or Victoria College in a full programme leading to a degree in any field. First preference will be given to applicants entering the University or College from Grades XII and XIII, then to undergraduates who were assisted in a previous year, and finally, to others. In order to be considered, a candidate must obtain from the office of the Dean of Inter-Faculty Affairs, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C., a special Bursary Application Form. The completed application must be received by the University not later than August 1st. If the applicant is the son, daughter, or legal ward of a member of the Lodge, the application must be accompanied by a letter giving the name and address and details of the Lodge with which the applicant's immediate family is or has been associated."

The Dean was advised that the amount available for the academic year was \$3,400.

Selection Problems

The Masonic Bursary Fund Trustees reported on June 20, 1963, and pointed out that the selection of candidates in the first year had been a difficult task and undoubtedly several worthy young men and women were disappointed; that the sum of not less than \$10,000 per annum was needed for the Bursary Fund. That to provide such an amount a Capital Fund of \$200,000 was necessary; and that in order to augment the Fund, then at \$40,000, the GrS had written the Constituent Lodges asking for their co-operation by making an annual contribution, for five years, of the sum of fifty cents per capita for each member on their rolls. Grand Lodge supported this request, and hoped the Lodges would enthusiastically respond until the \$200,000 objective for the fund had been attained.

Fifty Cents per Member Contribution

The Masonic Bursary Fund Trustees reported on June 18, 1964, that it had distributed \$7,000 among twenty-four students selected from seventy-eight applicants, and, again, that the task of selection had been difficult and it had endeavoured to make the awards to cases where the greatest need existed, consistent with the prospect of the probable success of the candidate at a University. The Trustees again pointed up the need for a Capital Fund to produce at least \$10,000 per annum, and reported that the Fund stood at \$48,000 as of May 31, 1963. The committee emphasized the need for the per capita contribution of fifty cents per member, with a matching contribution

from Grand Lodge, and reported that 45 Lodges had sent in contributions amounting to \$4,571 and that in some cases Lodges had sent in more than fifty cents per member. They again solicited donations and bequests from individual members of the Craft for this most important work, and again acknowledged the assistance of Dean Walter H. Gage of the University of British Columbia and of the Board of Benevolence in allotting \$5,000 from their Income Account for the provision of bursaries.

Educational Grants

A resolution duly CARRIED by the requisite majority removed from section 110 (c) of the Constitution the stipulation that the education provided must be continued "through University", thus opening the way for educational grants through Vocational Schools, etc.

The Masonic Bursary Fund Trustees reported on June 17, 1965, that the revenue available to it during the year 1964-65 had been \$7,500, which had been apportioned into thirty-three bursaries to candidates selected from eighty-eight applicants, and pointed out that the amendment made to the Constitution in the previous year had made bursaries available to young people who wished to advance their education at an educational institution beyond the High School. The Trustees again reiterated their pleas for increased funds; that the Capital Account then stood at \$60,000; recorded their disappointment at the response by the Constituent Lodges to the per capita request of fifty cents per member; and pointed out that were it not for the assistance they received from the Board of Benevolence the bursaries awarded would have to be curtailed greatly.

Benevolent Fund Contributions

The report was received and ADOPTED. The Board of Benevolence, in its report to Grand Lodge on June 18, 1965, recommended that the sum of \$20,000 of the surplus in the Income Account be transferred to the Masonic Bursary Fund—\$15,000 to the Capital Account, and \$5,000 to the Income Account. The motion was recived with ACCLAIM.

The Masonic Bursary Fund Trustees reported on June 23, 1966, that the sum of \$7,500 had been apportioned into a number of bursaries and distributed among thirty-three students selected from ninety-six applicants and one educational grant was awarded in the sum of \$250. By that time, the Capital Account of the Fund had reached \$80,704, and during that year thirty-seven Lodges had contributed only \$2,719 on the fifty-cents per member basis. Once again, the Trustees gratefully acknowledged the sum of \$5,000 allotted from the Board of Benevolence.

On June 22, 1967, the Trustees of the Masonic Bursary Fund reported that the revenue amounting to \$9,050 had been apportioned into a number of bursaries, and at that time the total amount in the Capital Account of the Bursary Fund was approximately \$98,000. During the year, thirty-three Lodges had contributed \$2,120, and contributions by individuals amounted to \$230, which included \$112 made in lieu of flowers in memory of a deceased Brother and an individual donation of \$78 from a non-member who heard of the work of the bursaries and, deeming it a worthy cause, subscribed regularly.

Transfer of the Veterans' Fund

On June 20, 1968, the Sub-Committee on Finance of the Special Committee on the "Condition of Freemasonry in British Columbia" recommended the transfer of the Veterans' Fund to the Capital Account of the Bursary Fund, and the Trustees of the Bursary Fund reported that the revenue available to it, namely \$10,250, had been apportioned into forty-one bursaries and four educational grants, to totals of \$9,300 and \$950 respectively. There had been one hundred and fifteen applications, and every effort was made to assist the students who appeared to have the greatest need and where there was evidence of the applicant's ability to complete the proposed academic programmes successfully. The Capital Account had reached a total of \$115,000, and the Board of Benevolence had again allotted the sum of \$5,000 to the Income Account

of the Bursary Fund, without which aid the Trustees would have been able to assist only a very few worthy young applicants.

The Trustees of the Masonic Bursary Fund reported to Grand Lodge on June 19, 1969, that the revenue available to the Board of \$12,200 had been apportioned into sixty-one bursaries and four educational grants. There had been ninety-five applicants, and the same efforts as in previous years had been made to secure the best results for the money. The Trustees urged the Lodges to continue their contributions of \$.50 per member until the objective of the Capital Fund of \$200,000 was achieved. On May 31, 1969, the transfer of the Veterans' Fund took place, amounting to \$56,983.

The Trustees of the Masonic Bursary Fund reported to Grand Lodge on June 19, 1970, that the revenue available to the Board of \$15,900 had been apportioned into fifty-eight bursaries and six educational grants. There had been one hundred and twelve applications, and the same efforts as in previous years had been made to secure the best results for the money. The Trustees again acknowledged a deep debt of gratitude to President Walter Gage of the University of British Columbia. During the year, Memorial Funds were established in memory of: MW Brother James R. Mitchell, MW Brother Donald A. Stewart and W Brother Archie McKie—these Memorial Funds had reached \$324. These Funds were still open at May 31, 1970.

The committee again urged the Constituent Lodges to endeavour to reach the goal of fifty cents contribution per member per year for five years, pointing out that the original goal of \$10,000 per annum was not adequate to meet the demand for bursaries.

The father of a student who had received a bursary of \$300 found that his financial position had improved, and he sent a \$350 contribution to the Fund "in the hope that it may help along the good work and be of assistance to some other young person."

In all, voluntary contributions amounted to \$2,471 during the year.

Part C

Services for the Sojourning Brother and his Family*

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and for his orphan . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1865.

Sojourning Brethren

A sojourning Freemason is said to be one who is residing within one Masonic Grand Jurisdiction while still retaining his membership in a Lodge in another jurisdiction; or he may be residing in one place in the same jurisdiction, but still be in good standing in a Lodge in another place. This Brother may wish to remain a loyal member of the Lodge that gave him "Masonic Light". He should not be confused with the Brother who had dimitted; been expelled; or been suspended for cause from one Lodge and has failed to secure reinstatement in that or any other Lodge, either in that or any other jurisdiction.

The earliest use of the term "Sojourners" that has been located takes one back to the Building of the Second Temple at Jerusalem:

"While preparations were in progress for building the second Temple sojourners and pilgrims from Babylon, incited by the admonitions of the Prophets, occasionally added to the number of those who engaged with enthusiasm in these laborious duties; and their example afforded great encouragement to the workmen."(341)

* Prepared from information kindly supplied by: Brother J. T. Freeman, Secretary-Treasurer, The Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau; RW Brother Cecil M. Parrott, Secretary-Treasurer, The Victoria Masonic Service Guild; and The New Westminster Masonic Board of Relief.

(341) *A Dictionary of Symbolic Masonry*, by G. G. Oliver, D.D., 1873 Edition, p. 670.

"There is necessarily some financial expense in connection with this Board but I do not know of any similar body whose funds are expended to better purpose. If this Board were to change its name to that of Masonic Service Bureau it would dispel an idea that prevails that the Board disburses its own funds by way of direct relief. Its main function is that of service."

In 1946, W Brother Frederick Butterfield retired, after many years of faithful service to the Board, from the post of Secretary-Treasurer. In 1949, the Victoria Masonic Board of Relief ceased to exist, and the organization became known as the Victoria Masonic Service Guild, under which title it has operated successfully to the present time (1970).

Membership of the Service Guild

The Masonic Service Guild consists of two or more members of the Constituent Lodges operating in Districts No. 1 and No. 21, both of Victoria, plus Temple Lodge No. 33 at Duncan, which although previously in District No. 1 was transferred to District No. 5 in 1952. This Lodge decided to remain a member of the Masonic Service Guild. The Guild is financed by a per capita grant from each member Lodge as funds are required. It has a very excellent visiting committee, which attends brethren or their dependents in the hospitals, nursing homes, etc., at least once a week to disburse comforts and cheer up those sick, which reports to the Secretary, who in turn makes a report on each individual to the Lodge or jurisdiction concerned. When a Brother or a widow applies for assistance, application forms are sent to the Secretary of the Guild, who conducts an enquiry concerning the Brother or the widow and reports the findings to the Grand Lodge concerned. If the report receives favourable attention and cheques are received for the beneficiaries, the money is placed in a Trust Account for disbursement to the beneficiary at the proper time.

Christmas Cheer Fund

All brethren or widows confined to institutions are remembered from the Christmas Cheer Fund, which has been comprised of donations from the Lodges on the north of Duncan on Vancouver Island: Concord No. 79 at Parksville; Nanaimo No. 110 at Nanaimo; Coronation No. 151 at Lake Cowichan; Hiram No. 14 at Courtenay; and Cumberland No. 26 at Cumberland.

Clearing House

The Guild has served as a clearing house for all kinds of enquiries and investigations for Grand Lodges throughout Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Australia and other jurisdictions in all parts of the world. It has received many expressions of appreciation of its service to the sojourner.

A Note of Appreciation

The brethren who have laboured so faithfully over the years to enable this organization to provide its service to the transient Freemason are to be congratulated and tendered the grateful thanks of the entire fraternity: Chief among them are W Brother Frederick Butterfield of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2; RW Brother Robert Smith of Henderson Lodge No. 84 at Oak Bay; and RW Brother Cecil M. Parrott of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, to mention but the three who have directed the work of the Board and the Guild over the last 50 years or so.

Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau

In an endeavour to centralize and carry out the obligations of the Masonic bodies and the brethren thereof more efficiently to needy and distressed sojourning brethren, an organization known as the Masonic Board of Relief of Vancouver was formed in the year 1897.

The first meeting was held in the office of a Brother Stanley Henderson on April 15 of that year. Present at that meeting were: Brothers William Downie, PGM, and P. McNaughton, PM, representing the Royal Arch Chapter; Brothers G. Thomas and

A. E. Lees, PMs, representing Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7; and Brothers Miller, PM, and Stanley Henderson, MM, of Cascade Lodge No. 12. A year later, Acacia Lodge No. 22 became a member of the Board, represented by Brothers W. D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., PM, and A. C. Stewart, MM. This group carried on until the year 1908 when other City Lodges became members as they were constituted.

This Board of Relief operated very efficiently for many years, but, as the scope of the work expanded from actual relief to general service work and advice to sojourning brethren and to the Lodges in other jurisdictions to which they belonged, the name of the Board was changed on March 29, 1926, to its present name of the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau.

Request for Assistance

Before the meeting of Grand Lodge in 1928, the Bureau made a request that a meeting be arranged between a Special Committee of Grand Lodge and a Committee of the Bureau, to place before them certain matters concerning the work that had been done and was being done, with the hoped-for result that a grant be given the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau to assist that body to further carry out its useful work. The GM, in his address, referred to the work being carried on by the three organizations, with a strong plea for the Vancouver body as having the heavier task. The GM pointed out that:

"Timely aid and advice to the transient Brother, the visiting of the sick, the care of widows and children, and last but not least, the arranging of funerals in these cities, has now become a heavy duty. Generous support and words of encouragement are due to the Brethren who labour unceasingly in this most difficult work."

The Special Committee reported to Grand Lodge on June 21, 1928, that—

"After hearing the able explanations of the members of the Committee of the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau, and a statement of their receipts and expenditures, and the able manner in which the relief work of the City of Vancouver has been administered by this body, we would be derelict in our duty if we did not congratulate them on the zeal and ability and true Masonic spirit in which all Masonic relief cases have been treated, considering the small amount of money they have at their disposal.

"After careful consideration, we do not find that there is any fund in Grand Lodge which would permit of the allocation of any sums of money to Service Bureaux or Boards of Relief."

Resolution of 1936

A resolution was introduced into Grand Lodge on June 16, 1936, which stated that whereas (1) the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau is doing an important work in alleviating distress among the brethren and their dependents from outside the jurisdiction; (2) a large part of this work would devolve upon Grand Lodge were the Bureau not operating; (3) the entire financial burden of this work is borne by the brethren of Vancouver; and (4) the work has increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary to resort to commercial activities in order to assist the finances of the Bureau:

"BE IT THEREFORE

Resolved: That the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of British Columbia extend official recognition to the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau and include it as a branch of the Grand Lodge Benevolent work, and that a standing committee of three members resident in Greater Vancouver be appointed to supervise the work of said Bureau in collaboration with its Executive Committee."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which did not appear to consider the matter, because at the concluding session of Grand Lodge on June 17, 1936, the resolution was taken from the table, gave rise to considerable discussion, and upon being put to the vote the motion was LOST.

The Masonic Relief Association

In April, 1940, the Bureau became affiliated with the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada and has continued as an active member of this Association since that time. Being part of a large international organization made up of many Service Stations of the Craft, has been of inestimable value to the Bureau. The exchange of ideas and methods as well as the contacts made between various officers and members of the many bureaux and Grand Lodge bodies affiliated with this organization greatly assisted in the efficiency with which the Bureau was able to deal with cases referred to it from Lodges all over the United States and Canada, and from many other parts of the world. A highlight in the history of the Bureau was in September, 1951, when the Association held its biennial meeting in Vancouver with The Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau as host.

The Aims and Objects

A review of the Minutes of past years disclosed that the basic problems of sojourners have changed little, the greatest change was the volume of cases handled in keeping with the rapid growth of the population. The Aims and Objects of the Bureau may be summarized as follows:

- To provide a centralized service where the efforts of the various Lodges in assisting sojourning brethren may be pooled.
- To relieve Lodges and individuals of the responsibilities involved in evaluating the needs of distressed sojourners and their widows and orphans .
- To act on behalf of distant Lodges in distributing relief.
- To arrange and co-ordinate the visiting of sick sojourning brethren.
- To assist in the funeral arrangements of deceased sojourners and to render service to their loved ones.
- To dispense information and be of general assistance to visiting brethren.
- To detect imposters.
- To assist brethren to put into practice the lesson taught in the North-East corner.

To meet its Masonic obligations and to maintain a standard established in the larger cities on the continent, the Bureau maintains a full-time staff, well-skilled in social work and capable of carrying out the duties as required in serving sojourning members and their families.

Thousands of cases have been handled since the Bureau was first established over seventy-four years ago, providing service to the Craft without the problem of either duplication of effort or of neglect. In effect, the Bureau has acted on behalf of the brethren of the Vancouver area in all matters connected with the welfare of the sojourner or his family.

The Evergreen Haven

By means of funds made available through bequests to the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau, the Evergreen Haven was established as a permanent project in 1959. It consists of an area set aside in the Vancouver Masonic Cemetery for the interment of the remains of those less fortunate brethren whose circumstances were such that funds were not available for the purchase of a last resting place.

The area is landscaped and a memorial stone of Swedish black granite centres the site. Each plot, when occupied, bears a bronze plaque indicating the name of the Brother and the dates of birth and death. Eligibility for interment therein is based on the merits of each case which comes to the attention of the Bureau. The plots are not for sale, and the entire cost of administration is borne by the Bequest Fund.

The New Westminster Masonic Board of Relief

A Masonic Board of Relief existed in New Westminster for several years, but the functions and responsibilities of the Board in later years were carried out by MW

Brother K. K. Reid. In 1970, the transients in need of assistance were administered by the individual Lodges in New Westminster, with some assistance from the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau.

Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia and, especially, the Lodges of the Lower Mainland which comprise the Vancouver Masonic Service Bureau were happy to have the honour and privilege of being host to officers and delegates attending the Twenty-Ninth Biennial Convention of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada held in the city of Vancouver on September 10 and 11, 1951.

This was the first occasion for this assembly to be held in the Pacific Northwest, and it was a signal honour due in no small measure to the reputation of the Vancouver Bureau. The Convention opened in the Hotel Vancouver with RW Brother Joseph A. Hearn, President and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, presiding. MW Brother Kilborn K. Reid represented the GM, and greetings were extended on behalf of the City of Vancouver by His Worship Mayor Brother Fred Hume, with a response by a representative of one of the most distant points, RW Brother P. Laguens, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

The agenda provided an opportunity to discuss many of the problems arising in this great Masonic work and to exchange ideas for increased service to the Craft. The sessions were open to all Master Masons as visitors under the usual Masonic requirements, who listened to the distinguished representatives expound the great ideal of Masonic Service—Freemasonry in Action. The assembly closed with a banquet in the Hotel Vancouver.⁽³⁴²⁾



(342) See *Masonic Bulletin*, Vol. XV, No. 1, pp. 3-4.

CHAPTER 28

FORMER FUNDS FOR RELIEF AND WAR PURPOSES

In this chapter certain "Funds" which were established to meet special problems arising out of the conditions of war are reviewed. They are now defunct. They did not last very long in terms of the history of Grand Lodge, but they did serve a useful and humane purpose.

Five Funds Covered

The review covers five distinct and separate Funds, which were established from time to time to meet the needs caused by war conditions throughout the world. They were:

- a. The "One Cent a Day Fund";
- b. The "Masonic War Relief Fund";
- c. The "Grand Master's Fund for War and Patriotic Purposes";
- d. The work of the "Rehabilitation Committee"; and
- e. The work of the "Veterans' Committee".

The residues of these Funds, both from investments and cash balances gradually found their way into the "Veterans' Account", which was finally destined to provide a substantial portion of the capital account of the "Bursary Fund".

Part A

The "One Cent a Day Fund"

During the term of the GM for 1916-17, the chief business of Grand Lodge was concerning the war and matters arising out of it. The GM commenced his address by referring to it at length and ended with an account of his "One Cent a Day Fund" for the benefit of returned soldiers who were members of the Craft and their dependents. The members of Grand Lodge, at the previous Communication, had hoped that before another year had elapsed peace would have come to the world. But the war was still going on.

One Cent Per Day

Realizing that there would be many broken, wounded and permanently maimed brethren returning to the Lodges, the GM on July 18, 1916, issued a circular letter to the Lodges asking the brethren of the jurisdiction to set aside "One Cent per Day" for the purpose of aiding them. While this request did not realize as much as he had hoped, yet a goodly sum had been collected. He sincerely hoped the brethren would continue to add to this Fund, as every cent would be required. He closed the address with another reference to this Fund, making a strong appeal to the brethren for more and larger donations to it. He said that the money was being held in a savings account which had been opened in August, 1916 in the Merchants Bank (now long defunct), and had been added to every few days as the donations came along. The report itself purports to show the amount paid in, up to the meeting of Grand Lodge, but an error in printing leaves the amount vague, being in these words "able to state that \$—— is now available."⁽³⁴³⁾

The Committee on the Address commended the feelings which prompted the GM to establish the Fund, and noted with satisfaction that his action had received the support of a large number of the brethren throughout the jurisdiction, and recommended the incoming and successive GMs to undertake the future general administration of the Fund.

The GM in June, 1918 also spoke of the "One Cent a Day Fund" and its growth, and suggested that the amount collected be put in the custody of the GrT, in a separate account, and that the incoming GM appoint a strong committee to carry on the work

⁽³⁴³⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1917, pp. 10, 19-20.

of collection, and generally to manage the Fund. The Committee on the Address, in its report, wished it to be clear that the donations to it were entirely voluntary, as some of the numerically smaller Lodges had been paying direct to their members at the Front, or to their families, not as charity, but as a fraternal duty; and also that some of these smaller Lodges have not been contributing anything like in the same proportion. This was approved by Grand Lodge.

At the time the Grand Lodge met in June, 1919, the "One Cent a Day Fund" had grown to \$10,000 in Dominion Government War Bonds and \$7,311 in the bank. In 1919, some confusion seems to be present in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge: the address of the Grand Master said that he had appointed a committee of six members of Grand Lodge to handle the "One Cent a Day Fund", but

"as the committee was not a unit in the interpretation of the purpose of which this fund was raised, it refrained from making any grants. A resolution will be presented to this Grand Lodge specifying the exact purpose of the Fund, and how it should be handled."

MW Brother William Astley, the founder of the Fund, was the Chairman. No such resolution can be found in the Proceedings, but a "Masonic War Relief Fund" suddenly appears in the report of the Committee on Finance with exactly the same assets as above for the "One Cent a Day Fund". The Committee on the Address said:

"(5) With respect to the Grand Master's One Cent Fund, we note a resolution will be presented at the Communication specifying the exact purpose of the Fund."

while on the last page appears above the signature of the GrS:

"To manage the Masonic War Relief Fund the Grand Master appointed the following Committee: (List of names then follows, again with MW Brother Astley as Chairman, and only one change in the composition of the Committee, than that named by the previous GM to handle the 'ONE CENT A DAY Fund')."

Part B

The "Masonic War Relief Fund"

So it would appear that without any authority of Grand Lodge the "One Cent a Day Fund" became the "Masonic War Relief Fund", because on June 17, 1920, under such heading the Committee on Finance reported the balance on hand at last Annual Meeting as Bonds \$10,000; cash in savings bank as \$7,311 plus the amount received from the Lodges since last year, \$1,874; interest on War Bonds \$743 and interest on Savings Account \$119, making a total of the assets of the Fund as \$20,048. The 1921 report of the Finance Committee shows further collections for the Fund of \$2,080 and an expenditure, the first, of \$1,621 which had been authorized by the committee in charge of the Fund.

In 1922, the GM noted the heavy calls on the Fund and the assistance given in many worthy cases. He urged the brethren to continue their donations. In that year there had been paid out in gifts to deserving brethren and their dependents \$4,465. A few voluntarily repaid the advances (a total of \$350) as soon as they were able, but such were few and far between. The income totalled \$2,248, of which \$910 was received from the Lodges, while the total assets of the Fund then stood at \$17,807. The committee urged further donations and pointed out that the demands upon the Fund would no doubt increase as time went on.

Board of Benevolence to Administer Fund

In June, 1923, the "Masonic War Relief Fund" was placed under the Board of Benevolence for purposes of administration. In 1923, the Fund had reached a total of \$19,775, out of which had been paid by order of the committee the sum of \$1,733, leaving a balance in Dominion Government Bonds and in the savings bank account of \$18,042. The sum of \$538 was received in repayments by the brethren, while \$481 was received from the Lodges during the year.

In 1924, one of the beneficiaries under this Fund who had received the sum of \$500 repaid it in full, while the investments remained about the same. The Lodges contributed a further \$289 towards the Fund. The grants ordered by the committee amounted to \$1,768, while interest amounted to \$977.

In 1925, one Brother repaid a loan of \$100, but there were no further contributions received from the Lodges and the total assets remained slightly over \$18,000. The committee ordered grants up to \$1,085. In 1926, loans were made amounting to \$750 and repayments were received on two loans amounting to \$683. The cash balance at the bank stood at \$1,989 and there were Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds amounting to \$18,500. In 1927, the Board made grants amounting to \$3,275; the repayment on loans amounted to \$135 while the assets stood at \$17,372. In 1928, the figures were: grants \$950; loan repayments \$705 and assets \$17,946; in 1929, loans were \$1,201; loan repayments \$451 and assets \$17,620; while at the close of the decade in 1930, loans totalled \$1,008; loan repayments \$644 and the assets of the Fund stood at \$18,077.

1931 to 1940

During this decade, the need for the "Masonic War Relief Fund" began to diminish perceptibly and the number of repayments during the ten years amounted to three, but the capital of the Fund continued to increase due to the interest on wise investments. Some felt the Fund should have been consolidated with the Benevolent Fund.

The following table indicates the progress of the "Masonic War Relief Fund" during this decade:

Year	Loans	Assets	Year	Loans	Assets
1931	\$ 875	\$18,170	1936	\$765	\$20,354
1932	600	18,502	1937	590	20,712
1933	1,125	18,333	1938	300	21,150
1934	875	18,279	1939	500	22,400
1935	280	20,192	1940	500	23,223

Repayments were: 1931, \$133; 1932, \$50; and 1939, \$1,000.

1941 to 1946

During this period in the history of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, the affairs of the "Masonic War Relief Fund" were destined to be wound up. The capital investment of the Fund during this six-year period increased from \$23,298 to \$26,820 due entirely to the interest receipts. There were no repayments on account of loans.

The following table summarizes the Fund's activities:

Year	Loans	Assets	Year	Loans	Assets
1941	\$305	\$23,298	1944	\$330	\$25,028
1942	320	23,829	1945	332	25,504
1943	330	24,442	1946	332	26,821

War Relief Fund Is Abolished

In 1946, the Finance Committee on Consolidation of Funds recommended that the funds known as "War Relief Fund", "Grand Master's Fund" and "Rehabilitation Fund" be fused under one heading—to be styled the "Veterans' Fund", to be administered by a committee to be appointed by the GM. Its report provided that any one individual or any one purpose requiring an amount in excess of Five Hundred Dollars was to be referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.⁽³⁴⁴⁾

Thus closed one of the war episodes of the history of the Grand Lodge of British

(344) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1946, pp. 154-5.

Columbia, which started out as a cent a day contribution by the members of the Craft towards the war effort, and was to end up as a part of the Bursary Fund for the assistance of young people in completing their education.

Capital Transferred

According to the financial statements for May 31, 1947, the amounts transferred from the "Masonic War Relief Fund" to the "Veterans' Fund" capital account were investments \$23,502 and a cash balance of \$987.

Part C

The "Grand Master's Fund for War and Patriotic Purposes"

Shortly after his installation, the GM for 1940-41 asked the members of the Lodges in the jurisdiction for "the modest sum of one dollar per member to create a fund for war and patriotic purposes, such fund to be dispersed previous to my term of office expiring."

He reported to Grand Lodge that he had received \$5,150, which he had cabled to Sidney White, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, "to be used for alleviation of distress, mentioning particularly Freemasons, their widows and orphans." The financial statement in the GrT's account shows the sum of \$4,536 had been collected between November 1, 1940, and May 31, 1941.

In 1942, the GM referred to the Fund as the "GM's War Sacrifice Fund" and reported that \$24,857 had been raised on an objective of \$25,000. The financial statement for the "GM's Fund for War Distress Purposes in England" indicated that, with a balance on hand of \$4,423 at May 31, 1941, the sum of \$25,893 had been gathered into this Fund by June 4, 1942, the disbursements totalled \$5,150, leaving a balance on hand of \$20,743. Just before Grand Lodge closed, MW Brother Francis J. Burd, who had looked after the Fund for the GM, reported that the sum of \$26,294 had been reached and it was moved that the Fund be continued into the next Masonic year.

The GrT's account of the Fund in June, 1943 showed that the total receipts had reached \$40,740, from which the sum of \$20,000 had been remitted to the United Grand Lodge of England and \$5,000 to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.⁽³⁴⁵⁾

The statement for the "GM's Fund" in June, 1944 indicated that the receipts during the year had been \$8,912; a donation had been made to the Canadian Red Cross Society of \$10,000, and there was a balance of \$23,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds and \$593 cash in the savings bank.

The financial statement for the "GM's Fund" for 1945 showed a donation of \$2,500 to the Canadian Red Cross Society, while the cash balance had dropped to \$543; while in 1946, there had been a donation of \$750 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the cash balance stood at \$199.

Under the consolidation of the three Funds, the amounts received by the "Veterans' Fund Capital Account" from the "GM's Fund", as shown in the financial statement at May 31, 1947, was from investments \$13,000 and a cash balance of \$199.

Part D

The Work of the "Rehabilitation Committee"

Committee on Rehabilitation

This committee was commissioned by the GM in 1944 to formulate a plan to supplement the plans already authorized by governmental statutes and regulations to apply to Freemasons, their sons and daughters who had served in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Merchant Navy; to raise by voluntary contribution the funds necessary to ensure the success of the plan; etc.

The committee gave warm and grateful appreciation to the assistance it had received from the committee responsible for and the Masonic Bulletin, in keeping the

(345) For Correspondence with the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1944, see Chapter 15, "Contributions to the War Funds."

brethren up to date with the work on rehabilitation. Several members had used every available opportunity to address Lodges on the need for a Rehabilitation Fund and how it should work. All Lodges had been asked to appoint their own Rehabilitation Committees and blank application cards had been distributed to each Lodge.

On June 21, 1945, the committee recommended that:

- A. A committee of seven be appointed to administer the business and finances of rehabilitation;
- B. The committee be empowered to assist all Freemasons and the sons and daughters of Freemasons who had served in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Merchant Navy, by supplementing, when necessary, governmental assistance;
- C. The Rehabilitation Committee of the Constituent Lodges investigate their local cases and submit recommendations to the Central Committee for action;
- D. That Freemasons, who are employers of labour, be urged to co-operate by employing discharged members of the four arms of the Services who were Freemasons, or sons or daughters of Freemasons.

This Fund did not last very long, only one year, for in 1946 it was consolidated in the "Veterans' Fund", but during its existence the "Rehabilitation Fund" had collected assets totalling \$3,744 in the form of contributions from the Lodges of \$3,733 and interest of \$22.

The financial statement of May 31, 1947, shows that the "Rehabilitation Fund" transferred \$3,000 in the form of investments and a cash balance of \$744 to the "Veterans' Fund Capital Account".

Part E

The Work of the "Veterans' Committee"

The Veterans' Committee thus started its career with assets consisting of, at May 31, 1946, the sum of \$41,502 in the form of investments, \$1,930 in cash balances, and a surplus from Income Account of \$270, totalling \$43,702 at May 31, 1947.

The Veterans' Fund Report

This Fund was established in 1946 by an amendment to the Constitution, which authorized the consolidation of the "Masonic War Relief Fund", the "GM's Fund" and the "Rehabilitation Fund" as recorded in the statements of Grand Lodge at May 31, 1946, to be administered by a committee to be appointed by the GM with full authority to expend any amount up to and including Five Hundred Dollars on any one individual or for any one purpose. Cases requiring any amount in excess of the figure were to be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act. The term "Veteran" was interpreted to include those of the members of the Craft in British Columbia who had served in His Majesty's Forces or the Merchant Navy during the World Wars.

The committee reported to the Grand Lodge on June 19, 1947, that five cases had been assisted and pleaded with the members of Grand Lodge to report all needy cases for action, the Fund having been created so that all Masonic veterans might face the future with hope and confidence.

The committee reported that it had established regulations to provide (1) that all assistance be an outright gift; (2) that requests for assistance should come through the Secretary of the local Lodge, in writing, but that individual application could be made direct; and (3) the committee reserved the right to accept gifts and donations.

On June 17, 1948, the Veterans' Committee reported that during the previous year it had dealt with 12 cases and that 10 were passed on favourably and assistance granted to the amount of \$5,855. The two cases refused did not come within the regulations set by Grand Lodge. One of these, that of a dimitted veteran of the First World War, gave the committee grave distress and caused them to question the wisdom of such narrow regulations rather than having each case dealt with on its merits. It craved

the attention of Grand Lodge to this problem. It also recommended that greater publicity be given to its work throughout the jurisdiction, pointing out that each Lodge and each member is a field agent and that it was only with their whole-hearted co-operation that adequate assistance could be rendered. The committee said further that at the end of the year it should be able to report that every Brother who needed assistance had received it.

The committee made two recommendations (1) that the restriction of \$500 be lifted, and that it be made master in its own house with full power over the funds assigned to it for administration; (2) that it be granted the right to take cases of dimitted brethren who had served in the First World War, who together with their wives and families were in very straightened circumstances, under advisement and to render assistance where deemed worthy. The report, with the exception of the recommendations, was received and ADOPTED. Each recommendation was then put separately and ADOPTED.

On June 16, 1948, the Committee on Veterans' Assistance reported six cases it had considered favourably had received a total expenditure of \$2,552, and, in addition, one Brother receiving assistance of \$25 monthly. Two applications were refused as not coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. It pointed out that four years had passed since the cessation of hostilities, but that while the number of applications had in consequence tapered off, it would be a mistake to assume that need no longer existed. It again sought the active co-operation of all the brethren in its work.

In 1950, the Veterans' Committee reported that the downward trend in requests still continued, and only three cases were considered involving the expenditure of \$902. All of them were urgent cases and were dealt with strictly on their merits. In addition, assistance was continued on a monthly basis to one Brother who was totally incapacitated. "It speaks well for the spirit of the Veterans in the Fraternity that no trivial or unwarranted demands have been made on this Fund" it reported, and replied to a comment made in the 1949 Proceedings by the Finance Committee in the following terms:

" . . . to the effect that total expenditures exceeded total revenue by about 100%, with consequent reduction in Capital. We are well aware of the situation, and we would point out that it was foreseen when the Veterans' Fund was created. It was the intention of Grand Lodge, explicitly expressed, *that if there was real distress*, your Committee should distribute the Fund and not merely the interest therefrom. Had your Committee, during the past several years, restricted its distribution to the income from the Fund, the assistance granted would have been niggardly indeed.

"Since those Veterans most in need of assistance are usually the most reticent, we again urge the members of Lodges to report to this Committee any cases where there is genuine distress."

The report of the committee was received and ADOPTED, but, as usual, the Committee on Finance had the last word—

"We note that the Veterans' Fund Committee have this year kept their disbursements well within their income, for which they are to be commended."

1951 to 1960

The Veterans' Committee reported to Grand Lodge on June 21, 1951, that the demand for assistance from the Fund "continues in the doldrums". Four applications for assistance had been received during the year and one totally incapacitated Brother had been on a monthly basis. One application, not coming within the jurisdiction of the committee, was regrettably refused. The total expenditure was \$1,022, and once again the committee pleaded with the brethren to report any cases of genuine distress.

On June 19, 1952, the Veterans' Committee reported only four cases having been brought before it. One was the case of the continued monthly allowance receiving a total of \$295 for an incapacitated Brother. The other cases were new, to whom grants totalling \$567 were made, to a total disbursement of \$862.

On June 18, 1953, the Veterans' Committee reported one new case where a grant of \$300 was made, mainly to cover medical expenses and the continuing assistance to the incapacitated brother amounting to \$185.

On June 17, 1954, the Veterans' Committee reported that it had only one case brought to its attention during the year, which had been assisted in the amount of \$500 to cover medical expenses and unemployment.

On June 23, 1955, the Veterans' Committee reported assisting four war veteran brethren to a total amount of \$1,150.

On June 21, 1956, the Veterans' Committee reported a grant of \$500 to assist a member whose wife and youngest son had been killed and himself seriously injured in an automobile accident, in the payment of hospital and medical expenses of a very large amount.

On June 20, 1957, the Veterans' Committee reported making five grants to veterans totalling \$1,600 during the year.

On June 19, 1958, the Veterans' Committee reported a grant of \$500 was made to Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7 to supplement assistance which the Lodge had extended to one of its members in distressed circumstances.

On June 18, 1959, the Veterans' Committee reported a grant of \$200 was made to Lions' Gate Lodge No. 115 to assist the Lodge to provide a measure of relief to one of its elderly members who was found to be in distressed circumstances.

On June 23, 1960, the Veterans' Committee reported two grants totalling \$850, one of \$350 to Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7 to supplement assistance which the Lodge had provided to one of its members, and the other of \$500 to Kilwinning Lodge No. 59 to provide a measure of relief to one of its members who had been found in distressed circumstances.

1961 to 1970

The Veterans' Committee reported to Grand Lodge on June 22, 1961, that it had made what turned out to be its last grant of \$500 to King George Lodge No. 129 to assist in providing relief for one of its members. In 1962, the committee reported on June 21 that there were no requests for assistance, while in the following years there was no report from the committee.

On June 18, 1965, it was suggested that, owing to the fact that its funds were not being used, a Special Committee be appointed to study the "Veterans' Fund" and to make recommendations pertaining to its disposition.

The Veterans' Committee reported to Grand Lodge on June 23, 1966, in response to the suggestion made the previous year, that it had given much thought to the future of the Fund. It reviewed the history of the Fund; the uses made of it and pointed out that even if a case did appear in the future it could be satisfactorily dealt with by the Benevolent Fund.

The committee recommended that the funds in the "Veterans' Fund" Account totalling \$57,759 as of May 31, 1966, be transferred to the Bursary Fund for the purpose of augmenting the Capital Account, so that the Trustees of the "Masonic Bursary Fund" would have available a larger income for use in providing bursaries for worthy students who desire to obtain advanced education; and that the Veterans' Fund Committee be disbanded.

A suggestion made during the discussion of the report was to the effect that consideration be given to making use of the funds for the support of older members in retirement homes. The GM pointed out that only the income from the Fund would be available for use, while the GrS pointed out that the Board of Benevolence was always ready to assist members in financing their occupancy in Senior Citizens' Homes. The report was then ADOPTED subject to the approval of the Finance Committee, but the *status quo* had to obtain until the action was taken by the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported on June 12, 1967, that the GM had appointed a

committee to review the various Funds of Grand Lodge, but he had directed that it was to be integrated as a Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee, but that more time was required in its study.

Veterans' Account Is Transferred

In the meantime, the Special Committee had been set up "to review the condition of Freemasonry in the Jurisdiction of British Columbia," and a sub-committee had been charged with the task of examining the various Funds of Grand Lodge. On June 20, 1968, the Finance Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of that sub-committee, requested authority to transfer the capital and income accounts of the "Veterans' Fund" to the capital account of the "Bursary Fund". The authority was GRANTED by Grand Lodge. The total assets transferred to the "Bursary Fund" amounted to \$61,272, of which amount \$56,982 was in investments and \$4,289 was cash in the bank.



CHAPTER 29

THE MEMBERSHIP AND THE REVENUE FROM THE CONSTITUENT LODGES

THE RIGHT OF MEMBERSHIP. "The true Mason considers, as one of his most sacred duties, the exact fulfilment of the engagements which bind him to his rite, the lodge from whence he first received the light and the Masonic body from which he received his powers. He cannot be relieved from his obligations, except by the Masonic power with which he made his engagements and according to the Masonic laws which he has sworn to observe and respect. A Mason may withdraw from his Lodge, but the membership remains inviolable."—GEO. OLIVER, D.D.

Membership

The membership figures have been made comparable throughout the century, because in some years it was impossible to find the figures for other comparative breakdowns. Therefore, they include in every case the number of Master Masons, the number of Fellow Crafts, and the number of Entered Apprentices on the rolls of the Lodges and of Grand Lodge at the end of each year (now December 31).

Finances

The financial figures given in this chapter refer to the revenue accruing to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia from the Constituent Lodges, and they too have been made consistent throughout. Revenue includes: (a) the *per capita* Levy Fees at \$1.75; (b) Initiations at \$5; (c) Passings at \$1; (d) Raisings at \$1; (e) Affiliations from outside the jurisdiction at \$1; (f) Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft from outside the jurisdiction at \$2; (g) Past Master Certificate at \$2; (h) Dispensations for a Public Procession (Funerals and attending Divine Service excepted) at \$5; (i) for a New Warrant (in case of loss) at \$5; (j) for every Dispensation not provided for at \$5; (k) for granting a Dispensation for a new Lodge at \$50; (l) for granting a Warrant for a new Lodge (including a set of Lodge books, seal and stationery) at \$75; (m) for a Grand Lodge Certificate at \$2; (n) for a Grand Lodge Certificate to replace one formerly issued at \$1; (o) for each Life Membership granted by a Lodge to one of its members at \$5; etc.

The figures may or may not include sundry items, such as the sale of (i) copies of the Book of Constitutions; (ii) copies of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies of Grand Lodge; (iii) "Canadian" Rituals; (iv) "Ancient" (American) work Rituals; (v) Proceedings of Grand Lodge; etc., the sale prices of which are set by the Finance Committee from time to time.

The figures given herein do not include transactions under the general funds of Grand Lodge; the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund; the Grand Lodge Bursary Fund; the Contingency Fund; etc. Special levies and other financial operations of Grand Lodge are not included.

Annual Dues

The annual per capita dues to be paid by the Constituent Lodges as their contribution to the support and maintenance of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia were:

- in 1871 established at \$1.75 per member;
- in the Constitution of 1878 set at \$1.50 for each member;
- in the Constitution of 1887 set at \$1.25 *per annum* for every member;
- in 1889 (an attempt to raise the *per capita* fees for every member to \$1.50 failed and the motion was withdrawn);
- in 1894 reduced from \$1.25 to \$1 on recommendation of the Finance Committee in Grand Lodge on June 21; which action was confirmed on November 22, 1894 at a Special Communication of Grand Lodge;

—in 1952 increased from \$1 to \$1.25 and
—1969 raised from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

1871 to 1884

A subject such as this is always difficult reading, but it shows facts worthy of remembrance as they make clear the trials and tribulations of the Elder Brethren in the days long gone by. With a small membership which was not increasing and with meagre revenues, their task was no light one, but they did the best they could considering the resources they had to work with.

At the time of the formation of Grand Lodge, the Scottish Lodges owed the Grand Lodge of Scotland dues amounting to \$61; and to the Provincial Grand Lodge, \$347. These sums were paid by the new Grand Lodge of British Columbia which took over the regalia, etc., and settled with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Provincial Grand Lodge had no other indebtedness.

Debts to the District Grand Lodges, EC

Another condition had to be taken into account in dealing with the District Grand Lodge. It had, of course, its regalia, etc., as in the other case, but there was also an outstanding debt against it, large for those days. In order to finance its work it had been necessary in 1868 to borrow \$600 from British Columbia Lodge, and this loan bore an interest rate of one per cent per month, a reasonable rate at that time. By 1871, this debt had been reduced to \$430. The Grand Lodge agreed to take over this indebtedness on the understanding that the Lodge dues which would have been paid to the District Grand Lodge, had it been in existence, would be paid to Grand Lodge and in consideration of receiving the regalia of the District Grand Lodge, seal, etc. This indebtedness was finally liquidated in 1875. When Union Lodge came into Grand Lodge, it could not, or would not, pay the dues it owed to the District Grand Lodge, and therefore it was compelled to take its place as No. 9. If it had paid those dues it would have been entitled to No. 2 as being the second Lodge established in the jurisdiction.

In 1872, the revenue from the Constituent Lodges was \$523 and the membership reported that year was 301; in 1873, the revenue increased to \$765, principally by reason of an item for "Registration of Intrants, etc." amounting to \$72 but the membership had dropped to 282; in 1874, the revenue increased to \$627, but the membership decreased to 275; no report in 1875; in 1876, the revenue was \$585, the members 300; in 1877, the revenue was \$579 and the members 312; in 1878, the revenue was \$503.37½, the members 317, the highest in the period; in 1879, the revenue was \$575.87½, the membership 295; in 1880, the figures were \$764 (16 months), membership 306; in 1881, the revenue was \$395 and the membership was 287; in 1882, the revenue was \$513 and the membership was 295; in 1883, it was \$484 and there were 293 members; while the period closed with a revenue of \$463 and 301 members.

It speaks well for the Freemasons of the day that they were able to keep their membership at such a level during the difficult times through which the Province and every activity, social, economic, etc., were passing at that time.

1885 to 1894

During this period the membership in the Lodges steadily increased, and with the increase in membership there was naturally an increase in the revenue of Grand Lodge. Not only were there new Lodges added to the roll, but, with one exception, there was an increase of membership in all Lodges, old and new. Victoria-Columbia No. 1 rose from 107 to 165 (449); Vancouver and Quadra No. 2 from 91 to 124 (291); Ashlar No. 3 from 67 to 98 (382); Mount Hermon No. 7 from 50 to 98 (258); Union No. 9 from 68 to 83 (228). Of the old Lodges only Cariboo No. 4 remained as it was with 21 (120) members at the beginning of the period, and the same number at the end. Of the new Lodges Kamloops No. 10 had increased from 25 to 35 (271); Mountain Lodge No. 11 from 36 to 51 (107); Cascade Lodge No. 12 from 29 to 139 (209); Spallumcheen No. 13 from 19 to 28 (76); Hiram No. 14 from 11 to 36 (315);

Kootenay No. 15 from 7 to 17 (157) and Pacific No. 16 from 25 to 66 (123). The total membership in 1885 was 312, and in 1894 it was 1,076 (26,052). The figures in parenthesis are for the year ending December 31, 1969.

As the membership increased the revenue of Grand Lodge also increased, from \$470 in 1885, to \$1,253 in 1890 and to \$1,999 in 1894 (\$49,275). The figures given in parenthesis are those for January 1, 1970.

So prosperous was Grand Lodge in 1894 that the Finance Committee recommended that the dues *per capita* be reduced from \$1.25 to \$1 and that the proportion of the income carried from General Revenue Account to the credit of the Charity Fund be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. This recommendation was laid over for consideration, under the Revision of the Constitution, and the Committee on Jurisprudence asked for further time to report on the matter.

1895 to 1901

In 1895, the membership as shown on the roll of Grand Lodge had reached 1,269, a gain of 193 over the previous year. It showed a substantial gain in 1896 with a total of 1,330. There was a slight decrease in 1897, the number being 1,288, but that was with two Lodges not heard from. In 1898, the number had risen to 1,367 and in 1901 it was 2,089.

The revenue naturally followed the membership, with the exception of 1897 when it was slightly less. In 1895, it totalled \$2,067; in 1898, it was \$2,166; and in 1901, it reached \$3,422.

1902 to 1910

This period was a prosperous one for Grand Lodge in line with the economic growth throughout the Province generally. This was both in the membership of the Grand Lodge and in its revenue derived from the levies upon the Lodges. In 1902, the membership stood at 2,480; and in 1910, it had risen to 4,766. New Lodges were springing up in all parts of the Province. With the increase in membership, increases in the funds of Grand Lodge followed as a matter of course. In 1902, the revenue of Grand Lodge was \$3,720; in 1906, it was \$4,729; and by 1910, it had risen to \$6,415.

Some Problems of Investment

Investment of the charitable funds held by Grand Lodge came before the Annual Communication in 1902. There was some dissatisfaction with investments which had theretofore been made; loans to Lodges, loans to private individuals, not gilt-edged securities. On motion it was resolved that the whole question of the investment and guardianship of the Grand Lodge Funds be referred to the Committee of Finance to report at that meeting. The committee reported that all available funds should be transferred to the GrT, as Trustee for the Grand Lodge, to be invested by him in such securities as would be approved by the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the investment of trust funds, and that the securities now held by Grand Lodge be transferred to such Trustee, to realize the amounts due thereon and reinvest such amounts in Government or Municipal Bonds. This resolution was ADOPTED by Grand Lodge, and so the entire matter was placed in the hands of the GrT.

British Consols

The task assigned to him by Grand Lodge was carried out by the GrT with neatness and dispatch, and the funds invested in British Consols, the safest securities in the world, but, of course, bearing a very low rate of interest, averaging about 2½ percent. This course was not approved by the GM in 1908, who in his address to Grand Lodge pointed out that if the funds, then amounting in value to \$19,400, were invested in first-class securities in the Province, the returns would be much greater. He suggested that the Grand Treasurer, with the Finance Committee as an Advisory Board, should be instructed to realize on the Consols then held by him at the most favourable time, and that the proceeds be invested by him in first mortgages in British Columbia, on revenue-producing property only. The Finance Committee, to which the matter was

referred, reported that it was of the opinion that it was in the interest of the Grand Lodge that the funds should continue to be invested in Consols, or in such other securities as the GrT and the Finance Committee may from time to time consider advisable, and this report was ADOPTED by Grand Lodge.

In 1909, the GM reported to Grand Lodge that, with his consent, a loan had been made on first mortgage on revenue-producing property in Vancouver of \$20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and that this would considerably increase the revenue of Grand Lodge. The only fly in the ointment was that on the sale of the Consols a loss was made of \$1,512, but this was soon made up by the increased interest being paid on the new loan.

1911 to 1920

As has been said, this period was one of steady growth both in membership and revenue until the outbreak of war when the rapid increases were arrested somewhat. In one year (1917) there was an apparent decrease, however one Lodge had failed to report and if that Lodge had complied with the regulations the decrease, if any, would have been very small. In 1911, the membership stood at 5,266; it rose to 8,009 in 1916; dropped to 7,897 in 1917; and rose again to 8,167 in 1918; and in 1920 the number of members on the rolls stood at 9,344.

During this period the revenue increased, and reached a peak in 1914 when it stood at \$11,005, but in 1920 the period closed with the highest revenue ever attained up to that time of \$13,742. In 1911, the revenue via the Lodges stood at \$7,777; it increased in 1914 to \$11,005; in 1915, it dropped to \$10,522; in 1919, it rose to \$8,740; and in 1920, it surged to \$13,742. During most of this period the effects of World War I were being felt by the Craft in every way but, as both figures for 1920 indicate, the recovery in the immediate post-war period quickly had its effect for the number on the rolls increased by 1,150 members, the fifth highest increase ever recorded in a single year, and the revenue increased in like manner.

Per Capita Rebated

In its report to Grand Lodge on June 22, 1916, the Finance Committee recommended for the year 1916

" . . . that fifty per cent of the *per capita* tax as provided in 14, Section 14, of the Constitution be rebated."

and the report was received and ADOPTED.

At the same Communication of Grand Lodge a motion was put:

"That the *per capita* tax payable to Grand Lodge be reduced from one dollar to fifty cents *per annum*, such reduction to take place forthwith,"

and after considerable discussion and upon being put to the vote the motion was declared LOST. The Committee on Finance continued its recommendation in 1917; while in 1918, the recommendation was:

" . . . that the *per capita* tax . . . be not rebated,"

and this apparently to become effective in 1919. This recommendation was later struck out of the report by Grand Lodge, and two motions for the extension of the rebate were withdrawn after considerable discussion, while a third motion was introduced:

"That the Grand Lodge remit the *per capita* assessment of soldiers and sailors or other Masons engaged on naval or military service, where the dues of such Masons are remitted by the Lodges of which they are members."

and CARRIED.

The war having ended in November, 1918, there is no reference to the rebate in the report of the Finance Committee, in fact no further reference to the matter appears in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, while the revenue for 1920 indicates that everything in this regard had returned to normal and that the full *per capita* assessment had been restored.

This action, the effects of which are clearly seen in the revenue figures from 1916 to 1919, was taken to relieve the strain on the Lodges that had remitted the annual dues of the brethren serving in the armed forces.

1921 to 1930

This period in the history of Grand Lodge was one of relative progress. World War 1 had come to an end, which is reflected in the figures at the beginning of the decade. The economy was fairly stable until the fall of 1929. The revenue of Grand Lodge via the Constituent Lodges as reported in 1921 amounted to \$15,317, which amount increased to \$21,513 in 1927; in 1928, the revenue dropped to \$20,739; it rose slightly to \$20,879 in 1929, and dropped again in 1930 to \$20,492. So that during the decade the revenue from this source varied very little; the peak was reached in 1927 and the decreases accounted for very little loss.

The membership on the rolls of the Lodges amounted to 10,570 in 1921; rising to 14,232 in 1926; reaching an all-time high of 15,701 in 1930. In 1925 no report was received from Ymir Lodge, but as that was a small Lodge it would have made very little difference in the actual figures. Thus the membership had steadily increased during the period. The increase in numbers of 1,226 in 1921 over 1920 was the second highest increase experienced during the century.

Increase in Annual Dues of Lodges

In 1922, the GM commented on the fact that in several by-laws submitted to him for approval an increase in the annual dues had been called for and that he had approved of them. In the case of many Lodges he pointed out that the amount set for dues had been determined many years before, when the purchasing power of the dollar was much greater. He pointed out that, as a general rule, the dues should be at a sum at least commensurate with the fixed charges of conducting the affairs of the Lodges.

1931 to 1940

During this decade the membership of Grand Lodge fell quite steadily, due in the main to the effects of the depression years, so that by 1940 there had been a loss of some 2,185 brethren from the rolls of Grand Lodge, while the total revenue had fallen by \$4,233. This was the period immediately following the financial crash around the beginning of the decade, and following the "dirty thirties", as the earlier years were called, came the beginning of World War II. Generally speaking, it was a period of considerable unrest and instability, which, of course, had its effect upon the Craft and many other organizations on the entire continent.

The number of members on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in 1931 stood at 15,764, which was to be the highest point in the decade; from 1932 it fell to 13,766 in 1937; in 1938, it rose very slightly to 13,786; but in 1939 and 1940, it fell back again to 13,748 and 13,579 respectively.

At the same time, the revenue which started the period at \$20,604 had dropped to \$15,700 by 1937; rose slightly in 1938 and 1939 to \$16,336 and \$16,667 respectively; but dropped back again in 1940 to \$16,371.

The number of dimits and suspensions (NPD) rose somewhat during the decade, as is always the way when a country is in an economic bind, but the real factor causing the decline in members was to be found in the heavy drop in the number of men seeking admission to the Craft. The loss of these people from the ranks of the Craft was to be felt for a number of years.

Remission of the Capitation

In 1934, a resolution was proposed to approve the principle of the remission of the capitation fee in respect of each and every member whose dues had been remitted by his Lodge. The resolution was not to apply to Honorary Members. Grand Lodge referred the resolution to the Finance Committee, which made no reference to the matter in its report for that year. On June 25, 1935, the committee reported that it was of the opinion that such a move was not in the interests of either the Grand Lodge or

the Constituent Lodges. The report of the committee was ADOPTED and the motion declared LOST. The instigators then presented a detailed counter resolution, which pointed out that *Whereas*:

(1) " . . . at Powell River (the year before), it was decided to remit one-half of the *per capita* fee to Grand Lodge in respect to members of Constituent Lodges whose dues were remitted by their respective Lodges on account of inability of the said Brethren to pay them;"

(2) " . . . this remission was granted by Grand Lodge for the period of one year,"

(3) " . . . it is considered to be unfair to require Constituent Lodges to pay fees where same have been remitted by them,"

and *Resolved* that:

(1) " . . . in the case of Brethren whose dues have been so remitted by Constituent Lodges, there shall be no *per capita* fee payable to Grand Lodge for a period of one year PROVIDED however that should any Brother pay up his dues which have been so remitted then the *per capita* fee shall be at once payable to Grand Lodge."

(2) " . . . this resolution be referred to the committee on Constitutions for such amendment as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution."

It was then moved in amendment:

"That the arrangement prevailing in 1934 be continued during 1935."

On being put to the vote, the amendment was declared LOST and the main motion was declared CARRIED.

On June 18, 1936, the Committee on Constitution reported on the above resolution, stating that its implications had been carefully examined. It noted that the terms of the resolution made the provisions thereof operative for a period of one year only. It pointed out that it was the practice in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia that changes in the constitutional law of a temporary nature were provided by resolution and not by any change in the Constitution. It, therefore, was of the opinion that it was unnecessary to make any changes for a matter that had already been accomplished.

The Committee on Constitution did suggest, however, that a Special Committee be appointed to consider "the whole question of fees paid by the Constituent Lodges to Grand Lodge and that this Committee report at our next Annual Communication."

When the matter was again brought before Grand Lodge, upon motion that the suggestion of the Committee of Constitution be adopted, on the motion being put it was declared LOST.

Remission of Dues and Per Capita

Not to be outdone, the PM who was the main force in this engagement immediately moved an addition to Section 99, Clause 14, of the "Book of Constitutions" which provided that:

"when any Lodge shall see fit to remit the annual dues of any Brother who is unable to pay same, then the aforesaid fee shall not be payable to Grand Lodge in respect to that Brother.

Note: Should any dues thus remitted by Constituent Lodges be paid at a future date then the *per capita* fee payable to Grand Lodge shall be at once due and payable."

This motion on being put to the vote of Grand Lodge was CARRIED, and this provision still appears in Section 125 of the "Book of Constitutions" (1968 Edition), with the exception that "afore" had been dropped from "aforesaid" and the word "Brother" had been changed to "Member". The "Note" had been made a "*proviso*" and "*per capita*" had been changed to "Annual dues". So that persistence finally won out and carried with it a lasting effect.

1941 to 1950

When this period started World War II was building to the height of its fury and devastation, but almost before the war was completely over and "Peace" declared, the phenomenal acceleration in the growth of Freemasonry was to set in, and before the end of the decade the second (1,259), the fourth (1,154), and the ninth (1,030) highest annual increases in the membership during the century were to be recorded.

In 1941, the membership stood at 13,439, and dropped slightly in 1942 and 1943; in 1944, a small increase was noted, when the figure rose to 13,451; and then began the rapid growth in 1945 until by 1950 it had reached a total membership of 18,997.

In the early years in the decade the number of dimitts and suspensions (NPD) began to drop off as money became more plentiful, so that by the time the flow of new material began to hit the Lodges, the upsurge of new members and new Lodges reached its flood, which was to continue with relatively little abatement during the next decade.

The revenue figures during this period of 1941 to 1950 bounced about quite a bit, starting out with \$15,635 in 1941; it dropped to \$15,432 in 1942; rose to \$19,717 in 1943; dropped again in 1944 to \$16,919, and then began to rise steadily, in line with the increase in the membership, from \$20,356 in 1945 until it had reached \$28,266 by 1950.

1951 to 1960

The entire period of 1951 to 1960 was one of steady growth in both membership and rising revenues; in fact the membership reached its highest point of increase with 1,512 in 1958 over 1957, and the period also recorded the sixth highest (1,139 in 1954 over 1953) and the seventh highest (1,061 in 1951 over 1950) increases in the membership during the century. The revenues which started the decade at \$29,966 in 1951 closed in 1960 at \$41,695, or a percentage increase of some 38%. This was to be the highest revenue due to increased membership of the century.

The number of Freemasons on the rolls of the Lodges in 1951 was 20,058; and it increased to 25,084 in 1956; and reached 27,097 in 1960.

The revenue from the Lodges stood at \$29,966 in 1951; it rose to \$40,257 in 1956; to \$41,830 in 1959, and in 1960 the revenue dropped slightly to \$41,695, or what was to be the third highest revenue figure in the century prior to the increase of the *per capita* levy in Grand Lodge on June 19, 1969.

On June 19, 1952, the Committee on Finance recommended that:

"the *per capita* dues . . . from the Constituent Lodges be increased from one dollar (\$1.00) to one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25). This will bring the revenue to nearly the present cost of operating."

This action on the part of Grand Lodge, when it approved the committee's report, is the main reason for the jump of some \$7,000 in the 1953 revenue from the Lodges.

The committee also pointed out that the main criticism of the GrS's office was the lack of proper accommodation and proper staff to assist the GrS.

1961 to 1970

At the beginning of this last decade, the numbers of Freemasons on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia started a downward trend. A similar trend was noted in many jurisdictions, particularly in North America and the Antipodes. The Grand Lodge Proceedings reviewed in the year ending June, 1968 showed that out of the 48 Grand Lodges in Canada and the United States which were reviewed membership decreased in 44 of them, against 4 with gains. The latter were Arizona (140); Florida (1,084); North Carolina (595) and Tennessee (584). The four Grand Lodges holding under "the Southern Cross of the Pacific" whose Proceedings were reviewed showed quite substantial net losses. All of this failing interest in the Craft was evidenced in other moral, social and religious pursuits. It is in tune with the general world

aura of unrest and protest that accompanied a general breakdown in the traditions and values of world communities. This so-called liberty and freedom had as its creed an utter disregard for all law and order and it ignored all the moral and spiritual ethics upon which Freemasonry is based. So once again the order passed through the valley of darkness for the time being or until a new morality takes over.

The number of Freemasons on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in 1961 stood at 27,356, and it increased in 1962 to the highest point in the century at 27,708; in 1963, the decrease began but was very small (24) and the figure stood at 27,684; in 1964 and 1965, there were further decreases to 27,310 in 1966; and in 1970, it stood at 26,188.

The revenue from the Constituent Lodges stood at \$42,102 in 1961, and it sagged to \$41,361 in 1962; and to \$38,367 in 1967. In 1968, the revenue rose ever so slightly to \$38,439 and then dropped again in 1969 to \$37,684. In 1970, the revenue rose to \$49,275 due to an increase in the amount of the *per capita* rate.

Per Capita Increased to \$1.75

On Friday, June 20, 1968, at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in Vernon, the Committee on Finance pointed out that steps must be taken without undue delay to balance the budget if the ever increasing costs of operation of the Grand Lodge were to be contained, and said:

"It is 16 years since the present *per capita* fee of \$1.25, our principal source of revenue, was established and it should be obvious that the increased costs have now far outdistanced that levy and we recommend that steps be taken in due course to amend the Constitution to increase the fees to not less than \$2."

Out of a confusion of considerable dimensions during the discussion which followed the presentation of the report, the recommendation to increase the *per capita* levy from \$1.25 to \$2 was deleted from the report on motion, which then being put to the vote was CARRIED. This was very unfortunate because the financial statements presented at that time showed quite clearly the need for an increase in the *per capita* levy.

In Grand Lodge on June 19, 1969, in Victoria, the GrT by regular Notice of Motion given, moved an amendment to the Constitution of Grand Lodge whereby Section 124 be altered in the following manner:

"That the figure of \$1.25 in Clause "O" of that Section be changed to the figure of \$1.75."

During the discussion that followed, the GrT explained the situation, pointed out the need for the increase and upon being put to the vote the motion was declared CARRIED.

Schedule showing the growth of Freemasonry in British Columbia during the past 100 years, in (a) Members of the Constituent Lodges; (b) Revenue from the Constituent Lodges to the Grand Lodge (in even dollars); and the Number of Constituent Lodges:



Year	Members	Revenue	Lodges	Year	Members	Revenue	Lodges
1871	295		8	1921	10,570	\$15,317	93
1872	301	\$ 523	9	1922	11,433	16,416	95
1873	282	765	8	1923	12,472	17,068	102
1874	275	627	8	1924	13,122	17,297	103
1875	Not reported			1925	13,696	20,801	105
1876	300	584	8	1926	14,232	20,847	107
1877	312	579	8	1927	14,797	21,513	109
1878	317	503	6	1928	15,140	20,739	110
1879	295	576	6	1929	15,398	20,879	112
1880*	306	764	6	1930*	15,701	20,492	114
1881	287	395	6	1931	15,764	20,604	115
1882	295	513	7	1932	15,698	19,229	116
1883	293	484	6	1933	15,384	17,911	116
1884	301	463	6	1934	14,827	16,576	116
1885	312	470	6	1935	14,435	16,243	116
1886	333	577	7	1936	14,130	15,973	118
1887	393	840	8	1937	13,766	15,790	119
1888	496	978	9	1938	13,786	16,336	119
1889	587	1,233	10	1939*	13,748	16,667	118
1890	678	1,253	10	1940	13,579	16,371	118
1891	726	1,353	13	1941	13,439	15,635	118
1892	860	1,647	13	1942	13,335	15,432	118
1893	968	1,992	14	1943	13,305	19,719	118
1894	1,076	2,000	17	1944	13,451	16,919	117
1895	1,269	2,067	21	1945*	14,063	20,356	117
1896	1,330	2,100	22	1946	14,831	21,812	118
1897	1,288	1,833	24	1947	15,761	25,077	122
1898	1,367	2,166	24	1948	16,915	25,903	126
1899	1,639	2,428	27	1949	18,172	27,890	129
1900	2,020	3,390	31	1950	18,997	28,266	131
1901	2,089	3,422	32	1951	20,058	29,966	134
1902	2,480	3,720	36	1952	21,056	30,969	139
1903	2,586	3,876	36	1953	22,081	37,695	145
1904	2,740	4,894	36	1954	23,220	39,110	149
1905	3,000	4,619	39	1955	24,124	39,786	155
1906	3,178	4,729	41	1956	25,084	40,257	156
1907	3,551	4,673	42	1957	25,705	40,985	158
1908	3,934	6,164	48	1958	26,183	41,548	160
1909	4,358	6,627	55	1959	26,798	41,830	163
1910	4,766	6,415	56	1960	27,097	41,695	165
1911	5,266	7,777	56	1961	27,356	42,102	166
1912	6,054	8,913	65	1962	27,708	41,361	166
1913	6,620	9,547	69	1963	27,684	41,159	167
1914*	7,439	11,005	77	1964	27,533	40,682	167
1915	7,902	10,522	79	1965	27,435	39,819	167
1916	8,009	9,832	88	1966	27,310	38,931	167
1917	7,897	6,041	80	1967	27,003	38,368	167
1918*	8,167	6,087	80	1968	26,864	38,440	168
1919	8,194	8,740	80	1969	26,621	37,684	169
1920	9,344	13,742	87	1970	26,188	49,275	169

* 1880, 16 months; 1914, World War I Began; 1918, World War I Ended; 1930, Depression Started; 1939, World War II Began; 1945, World War II Ended.

CHAPTER 30

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*"May the Great Architect of the Universe preside over our temple and
cement our Order by adorning it with every moral and social virtue.*

*With Faith our Guide, and humble Hope,
Warm Charity and Love;
May all at last be raised to share
The light of Him above."*

—I. W. POWELL, C. 1870.

Part A

The Declaration

"Whereas, Freemasonry was in the year, 1859 AD, inaugurated in the Colony of Vancouver Island, and in the year 1861, AD, in the Colony of British Columbia, by the MW the Grand Lodge of England;

"And whereas, the said Colonies were united as one Colony with the name of British Columbia and such Act of Union was proclaimed on the 17th day of November, AD, 1866;

"And whereas, on the 20th day of July, AD, 1871, the Colony of British Columbia was admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada, as the Province of British Columbia;

"And whereas, Freemasonry from the time of its inauguration was perpetuated and practised by the establishment from time to time of Lodges in the said Colonies, and after the Confederation of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, by the establishment, from time to time, of Lodges in the Province of British Columbia, under warrants from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland;

"And whereas, by virtue of a Commission from the MW the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, dated the 20th day of December, AD, 1866, authority was granted for a Provincial Grand Lodge over Lodges in British Columbia under the jurisdiction of the MW Grand Lodge of Scotland;

"And whereas, by virtue of a Patent from the MW Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, dated the 10th day of September, AD, 1867, authority was granted for a District Grand Lodge over Lodges in British Columbia under the jurisdiction of the MW the United Grand Lodge of England;

"And whereas the Craft in British Columbia, by the almost unanimous vote of the Brethren taken per capita in each of the Lodges holding under those Jurisdictions, avowed itself in favour of the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge:

"And whereas, at a joint convention of the representatives from Lodges on the Registers of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in British Columbia, held on the 21st day of October, AD, 1871, in the City of Victoria, in consequence of such vote and called by the consent and authority of the RW the Provincial and District Grand Masters to take such action as might be deemed necessary for the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge of Freemasons in British Columbia:

"It was unanimously resolved that in order to establish perfect fraternal harmony and to promote the lasting welfare of the Masonic fraternity in British Columbia, it was expedient to form a Grand Lodge in and for the Province of British Columbia:

"And the representatives in such convention assembled, on behalf of their Lodges, declared themselves to be, and proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia:

"And MW Brother Israel Wood Powell (RW Provincial Grand Master) was unanimously elected Grand Master and MW Brother Robert Burnaby (RW District Grand Master) was unanimously elected Past Grand Master thereof:

"And in accordance with such Resolution and Declaration, the said Grand Lodge, on the 26th day of December, 1871, at the Masonic Hall in the City of Victoria, was duly organized, the Grand Master elect and the Grand Officers elect and appointed thereof, were invested, installed and proclaimed, and the said Grand Lodge was declared to be installed:

"And thereupon the MW the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia was opened in ample form and duly consecrated, dedicated and proclaimed."

The Seal of Grand Lodge



Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

THIS Book of Constitution and General Regulations, adopted 26th December, 1871, is published by authority of the Grand Lodge.

A. F. M. Waterman
Grand Secy

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria, B. C., February, 1872.

This seal adopted by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia is required to be affixed to all instruments issued by and under its authority.

Part B

The Officers of Grand Lodge

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia consists of the following officers who are entitled to rank and take their precedence in the order as listed:

- * The Most Worshipful Grand Master,
- * The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master,
- * The Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden,
- * The Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden,
- * The Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer,
- The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary,
- † The Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Historian,
- † The Very Worshipful Senior Grand Deacon,
- † The Very Worshipful Junior Grand Deacon,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Superintendent of Works,

- † The Very Worshipful Grand Director of Ceremonies,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Marshal,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Pursuivant,
- † The Very Worshipful Grand Stewards,
- † The Grand Chaplain, † The Grand Organist, * The Grand Tyler.

The offices which are qualified with an * are elective offices and the incumbents each year are chosen by ballot. Those qualified with an † are appointive offices by the Grand Master, each year. The office of the Grand Secretary is appointive, each year by a committee consisting of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees on Finance, Jurisprudence and Constitution.

Worshipful Masters

No one is eligible for any elective office, except the office of Grand Tyler, or for any appointment as District Deputy Grand Master unless he shall have been regularly installed as the Worshipful Master of a Constituent Lodge, but a Worshipful Master (in the Chair) is not eligible for the three top elective offices or for any appointment as a District Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Chaplain, the Grand Organist and the Grand Tyler need not necessarily be members of the Grand Lodge.

Jurisdiction of Grand Lodge

The Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia includes all the Masonic Lodges and Freemasons who have been initiated therein or affiliated thereto within the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory and also includes all Masonic Lodges and Freemasons acting under its authority outside the Province and the Territory.

Part C

The Book of Constitutions

The Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia as adopted at the Annual Communication held in the City of Vancouver on the 20th day of June, AD, 1941, AL 5941 with amendments adopted since that date as reprinted and issued under the Seal of Grand Lodge and the official signature of the Grand Secretary governs Freemasonry in the Province of British Columbia.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia has had five Constitutions, and there were two major revisions.

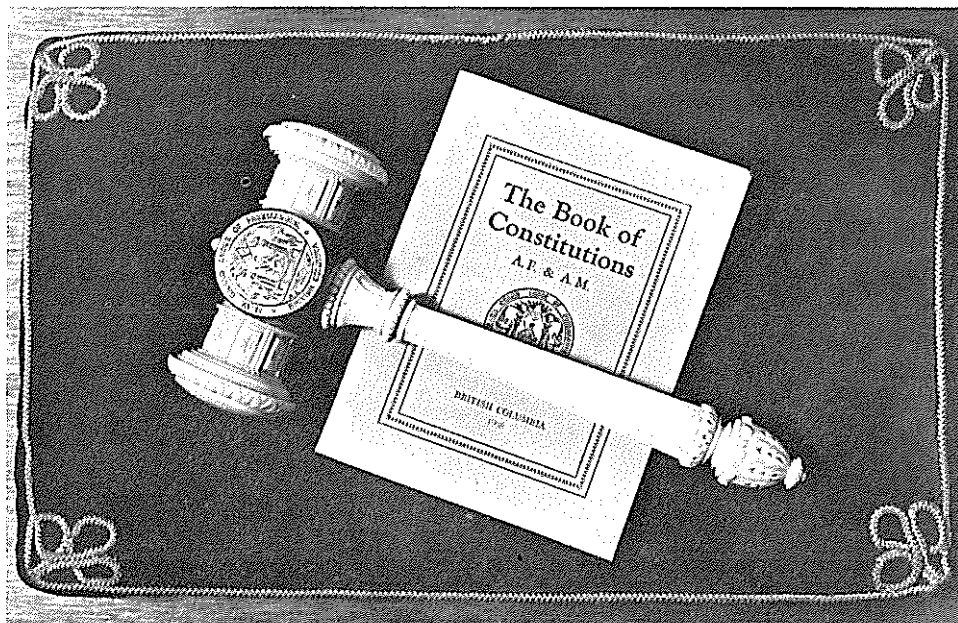
Constitution of 1871

The first was the Constitution of 1871 adopted at the Convention in 1871. The Convention, in proceeding to form and organize the Grand Lodge, adopted the Constitution of the MW Grand Lodge of England "as far as may be applicable to existing circumstances except nevertheless that the following officers shall be elected by Grand Lodge, viz.: Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Tyler, the remaining officers to be appointed by the MW the Grand Master and by resolution appointed a Committee to frame a Constitution and General Regulation."

Revisions of 1878 and 1887

The Constitution was revised and the Revised Constitution and General Regulations adopted by Grand Lodge on October 28, 1878, and it was revised again and with the Antient Charges adopted June 18, 1887.

THE AUTHORITY OF GRAND LODGE



The Gavel of the Grand Master and the Book of Constitutions resting on the velvet cushion.

Constitution of 1894

On November 22, 1894, the Constitution of 1894 was adopted and re-published with the additions and alterations up to the date of re-publication July 4, 1901.

Constitution of 1903

On June 18, 1903, the Constitutions of the year 1903 were adopted.

Constitution of 1910

On the 5th day of October, 1910, the Constitution of 1910 was adopted, and on the 20th day of June, 1912, the Code was adopted by the Grand Lodge. Revisions were printed in 1920 and 1928.

Constitution of 1941

In 1939, the Grand Master appointed a committee of three Past Grand Masters and three Past District Deputy Grand Masters to draft a new Constitution for Grand Lodge, and on June 20, 1941, it was enacted as follows:

"Be it now therefor enacted by the aforesaid Grand Lodge, that the following be the Constitutions and Laws for the good government of Grand Lodge itself and for all the Lodges holding under it as and from July 1st, 1941."⁽³⁴⁶⁾

Since that time, the Book of Constitutions has been reprinted twice, in 1962 and 1968, and included the Amendments made thereto from time to time in Grand Lodge.

Powers of the Grand Master

Under the Constitutions the GM has prerogatives and powers, among other matters usually reserved to the head of like institutions, to:

- a. Decide any question of usage, order and Masonic law, not clearly defined in the Book of Constitutions;

⁽³⁴⁶⁾ See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1940, pp. 15, 374-5, and 1941, pp. 242-245.

- b. Suspend the warrant of any Lodge, any officer of a Lodge, and any member of a Lodge for good reasons shown, subject to later consideration by Grand Lodge;
- c. Grant dispensations in accordance with the laws of Grand Lodge and the Antient usages and established customs of Freemasonry;
- d. Approve or refuse to approve the by-laws, revisions and amendments to the by-laws of a Warranted Lodge;
- e. Appoint by warrant any Brother of eminence and skill to represent Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges and to receive and accredit representatives from other Grand Lodges;
- f. Send any of his Grand Lodge officers to visit or inspect any Constituent Lodge; and may himself
- g. Preside in any Constituent Lodge and perform the following ceremonies:
 - (i) Consecrate and dedicate Masonic Halls;
 - (ii) Constitute new Lodges;
 - (iii) Lay cornerstones of Masonic Halls and Public Buildings;
 - (iv) Install the Grand Lodge officers;
 and no one may perform any of these ceremonies unless authorized to do so by him; and is
- h. A member, by courtesy, of each Lodge in the jurisdiction, but this courtesy does not confer on him the right of voting.

Powers of the Senior Officers

In the absence of the Grand Master from the jurisdiction for any reason, or in the event of his death, the assumption and possession of the powers and functions of the office of Grand Master fall:

First—upon the Deputy Grand Master;

Second—on the Senior Grand Warden;

Third—on the Junior Grand Warden;

and in the normal operations of the Craft these officers are required to perform the duties assigned to them by the Grand Master.

Part D

The Standing Committee of Grand Lodge

The Standing Committees of Grand Lodge, provided for by the Book of Constitutions, at the present time (1969) number eleven and each must consist of three or more members. Their duties may be summarized as follows:

Constitution

To examine all proposed amendments to the Constitution and to see that they are in accordance with strict Masonic usage; to supervise all revisions of the Constitution and to make recommendations;

Education and Research

To promote the study of history, ceremonies, symbolism and teachings of Freemasonry by members of the Constituent Lodges, encourage the establishment and use of Masonic Libraries, circulate Masonic literature, provide lectures and lecturers; prepare courses of study and arrange for the establishment of Lodges of Instruction and study groups; and, above all, to edit and publish that most important and popular "Masonic Bulletin", which is held in such high esteem both within the jurisdiction and without. The Chairman of this committee, MW Brother James Reid Mitchell, was the Editor of the Masonic Bulletin until his death in 1969;

Finance

To recommend the appointment of auditors and to advise and make recommendations arising out of their report; to examine all accounts and financial arrangements;

to advise upon and direct the safekeeping of the financial assets of Grand Lodge; and, generally, to recommend and advise upon all financial transactions;

Fraternal Correspondence

To examine and review all written and printed Proceedings and documents emanating from other Grand Lodges and to prepare a report thereon for inclusion in the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia;

Jurisprudence

To consider and report on such questions, documents, papers and decisions relating to Masonic law and usage;

Petitions and Grievances

To report on all petitions and appeals; upon all papers and documents relating to any matter of complaint or grievance pertaining to Masonic discipline; including proceedings and decisions of any Constituent Lodge; and to make such recommendations on these matters as they may deem proper;

Printing

To receive and open all tenders for printing and award the contracts for same to the lowest *responsible* tenderer;

Warranted Lodges and Lodges Under Dispensation

To examine the returns of the proceedings and work of all Warranted Lodges, as well as those under dispensation each year; to recommend changes or alterations in such proceedings and work, and what action should be taken in the cases of the Lodges still under dispensation; to recommend the boundaries of the respective districts, the names and numbers of the districts and the Lodges to be included in each; and to recommend the jurisdiction, concurrent or otherwise, to be held by each Constituent Lodge;

On the District Deputy Grand Masters' Reports

To examine the reports of the District Deputy Grand Master of each district and report on matters of membership, dues, returns to the Grand Secretary, Lodges under dispensation, and other matters relating to the affairs of the Constituent Lodges and the work of the District Deputy Grand Masters;

Fraternal Relations with Other Grand Lodges

To review the Foreign Grand Lodges' applications for recognition by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia; establish basic principles and requirements for such recognition and to ensure that the Antient Charges, Customs and Usages of the Craft are strictly observed and to make the necessary recommendations to Grand Lodge;⁽³⁴⁷⁾

Rituals and Forms and Ceremonies

To supervise all revisions of the four ritualistic workings: "British Columbia Canadian"; "British Columbia Antient", formerly the "American"; "British Columbia Emulation"; and the "Australian", and of the forms and ceremonies of Grand Lodge; to observe the workings of the rituals and the ceremonies as approved by Grand Lodge; to recommend amendments or adjustments to correct anomalies and defects that become apparent in the work; to undertake thorough revisions of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies and to report on these matters to Grand Lodge.

The Benevolent Fund

In British Columbia is administered by a Board of Trustees, five in number, three to form a quorum for the transaction of business. One Trustee is appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, to hold office for five years; all the Trustees hold office until their successors are appointed. The Grand

(347) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge - 1946*, pp. 150-151; and *The Masonic Bulletin*, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, pp. 2-3.

BENEVOLENT

—AND—

Widows' and Orphans' Funds.

WHEREAS at the Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of British Columbia, held at Victoria, on the 7th and 9th Dec., 1872, it was resolved:—

“That a Benevolent Fund and Widows' and Orphans' Fund should be founded in connection with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and for the benefit of the Masonic Fraternity thereof.”

And Whereas the Board of General Purposes, by resolution of said Grand Lodge, was instructed and empowered to frame a Code of By-Laws and provide the requisite means to inaugurate the same;

Therefore be it known, that in pursuance of the aforesaid resolution, the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, submit the following Rules and Regulations, amended in accordance with the expressed wishes of the different Lodges in the Province, [Cariboo Lodge, No. 4, alone excepted,] for the adoption of the M. W. the Grand Master:

1. That the Lodges in this jurisdiction shall pay Two Dollars from each Subscribing member on their roll, also for every Candidate raised or affiliated hereafter from a Lodge without the Province, the aforesaid sum of Two Dollars, in order to start the said Fund.

2. That each Lodge in this jurisdiction shall pay Seventy-Five cents quarterly, in advance, for every Member in good standing.

3. All monies collected as aforesaid, shall be remitted to the Grand Secretary who shall keep proper accounts of all monies so received and pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer in the following proportion, to wit:—

$\frac{2}{3}$ ths to the Fund of Benevolence.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ th to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

4. The Master and Wardens of every Lodge in the Province shall constitute the Board of Relief for each Lodge and shall have power to relieve any sick or distressed Brother, being a member in good standing in Province, to the extent of Ten Dollars per week, or temporary relief to the Widows and Orphans of any brother as aforesaid, not exceeding one Hundred Dollars, but that no relief be afforded to any Brother whose illness was caused by his immoral conduct, and shall have power to draw on the Grand Treasurer, whenever sums so paid shall amount to \$40, but at the end of every Masonic year, in November, any amount disbursed by any Lodge, if less than \$40, shall be drawn as aforesaid, so that a statement of all transactions had may be submitted to the Grand Lodge at the annual Communication; provided not more than one-fourth of the amount in the Treasurer's hands at the end of any year shall be at the disposal of any Lodge during the ensuing term, without the express permission of the Board of General Purposes.

5. The Master of each Lodge shall have power in case of the decease of any Master Mason as aforesaid, dying in needy circumstances, to draw upon the Grand Treasurer to the extent of Seventy-Five Dollars in order to bury him with all honors due a Mason.

6. All monies belonging to the Benevolent Fund and Widows' and Orphans' Fund shall be lodged in a Joint Stock Bank or Government Savings Bank, or invested in such manner as the Board of General Purposes shall direct.

7. The Board of Trustees shall be the Trustees of the aforesaid Funds.

8. The Widows' and Orphans' Fund shall be allowed to accumulate at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. F. HEISTERMAN, Secretary.

JAMES A. GRAHAME, Chairman.

Victoria, B. C., 18th June, 1873.

Approved with the proviso, that the said Resolutions shall not apply to Cariboo Lodge, No. 4, nor the members thereof, until the said Lodge shall signify her wish to participate in the benefits of, and contribute to, such Benevolent Fund.

I. W. POWELL, Grand Master.

Victoria, B. C., July 5th, 1873.

ATTEST,

H. F. Heisterman
Grand Secy

Master may fill any vacancies that occur for any reason for the unexpired term of the vacancy. Three members must be resident in Vancouver or New Westminster and one on Vancouver Island. It is the duty of the Board to administer the Benevolent Fund; to examine and report on all documents and matters relating thereto; to examine all reports of the Secretaries of the Lodges relating to relief and to report on all applications for relief; and to make rules and regulations governing procedure and to report the transactions of the Board.

The Bursary Fund

This Fund is separate from the ordinary funds of Grand Lodge and is in the custody, for financial transactions, of the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, and the Finance Committee, and for the control of the funds, etc. The Grand Master appointed five Trustees to the original Board to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, and thereafter one Trustee was appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication, and under similar conditions to the Benevolent Fund Trustees; to apportion the revenue available each year into a number of bursaries; to determine in consultation with the appropriate educational authorities⁽³⁴⁸⁾ the conditions for the award of such bursaries; to promote interest in the Masonic Bursary Fund and devise methods for increasing its support; and to report all its transactions, in writing, to Grand Lodge. The Fund is to be used strictly for the purpose of assisting, by way of bursaries, the advanced education of boys and girls who would otherwise not be able to continue their education.

The Address of the Grand Master

One other committee, that is "not kept standing", is that appointed each year immediately following the conclusion of the Grand Master's Address to the Brethren and Members of Grand Lodge. It is required to review the address, report critically thereon, support his recommendations or condemn them; to bring points of divergence between the Grand Master and the committee to Grand Lodge, and generally to provide Grand Lodge with a critical assessment of the activities of the Grand Master during his term of office.

Limited Service

No member of Grand Lodge is required to serve on more than one of the Standing Committees. The first named member is automatically the Chairman and Convener and a majority of its members constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. In June, 1970, with the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution, Grand Lodge APPROVED a resolution which, in effect, made three members of any of the Standing Committees a quorum, even though they might not constitute a majority of such members. In actual operation, this amendment only affected the Committee on Constitution.

The Grand Secretary is required to direct all communications received by him concerning the work of the Standing Committees to the appropriate Chairman, so that the committee may proceed to investigate the matters referred to them in time to report at the next Annual Communication or at any Emergent one called for that purpose.

Credentials Committee

There is another important committee provided for by the Constitution, which must be appointed "at a convenient time before the opening of a Communication of Grand Lodge," and which must contain sufficient number of members to examine the credentials and qualifications of everyone attending Grand Lodge. It must determine their entitlement to sit and vote in Grand Lodge; the validity of every proxy produced to them and cause the names of such members and proxies to be entered on a register and distribute to them their respective ballot papers.

(348) Dean, now President, Walter Gage of the University of British Columbia has given freely of his time in the promotion of this service ever since the Fund was first established in 1961 — the Grand Lodge of British Columbia has a deep feeling of obligation to President Gage for what must have been to him a very onerous task. The Board, in extending the gratitude of Grand Lodge to him at the 1969 Annual Communication, offered "Congratulations and best wishes for success in his new position as President of the University of British Columbia."

The committee is required, before the election of Grand Officers takes place, to report: (a) the number of Lodges on the register; (b) the number of Lodges represented at the Communication; (c) the number of Lodges not represented; (d) the representatives present and entitled to vote; (e) the representatives by proxy and entitled to vote; (f) the number of visitors in attendance; and (g) the total attendance at the Communication.

After its report has been received and adopted and prior to the election of the Grand Lodge Officers, it usually continues as the Election Committee, when its members are required to act as scrutineers, to collect the ballots cast, to count the ballots and report the result to the Grand Master. The election is required to be by secret ballot, and once the election has commenced no member of Grand Lodge is allowed to enter or retire until the election is completed. The first named is the Chairman of each of these two committees, usually the same man.

Board of General Purposes

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia has never been partial to the system known in many Grand Jurisdictions as the Board of General Purposes for the administration and government of Grand Lodge. Many have opposed the present system as putting too much power in the hands of the Grand Secretary but, after trial over the first 16 years of its life, repeated attempts have failed to restore such a body within the structure of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. The first Constitution of Grand Lodge of December 27, 1871, provided for a Board of General Purposes consisting of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master (who was ex-officio the President), the Grand Wardens, the Grand Secretary and six other members to be elected, it also defined the responsibilities and duties of the Board⁽³⁴⁹⁾ but it was abolished on June 21, 1886, by Amendments to the Constitution which provided for the organization and appointment of Standing Committees.⁽³⁵⁰⁾

1911

On June 18, 1915, RW Brother L. Watts Doney gave Notice of Motion that he would move for the appointment of a Board of General Purposes at the next Annual Communication, which on June 23, 1916, he begged leave to withdraw.

1949-1950

On June 16, 1949, the Grand Master suggested that Grand Lodge must face realities; the death of the beloved Grand Treasurer; the illness of the Grand Secretary; and the indisposition and advancing age of some of the Past Grand Masters who had been the guiding lights of Grand Lodge and source of inspiration to the Craft forced him to recommend that immediate steps be taken to set up a Board of General Purposes, the composition and definition of the duties of which would require some study and would necessitate a constitutional amendment. He pointed out that the jurisdiction was growing rapidly and with it the duties and responsibilities of a Grand Master were bound to increase also. He recommended that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of instituting a Board of General Purposes for Grand Lodge.

The Committee on the Address recommended the appointment of a committee of five or more to make the necessary investigation as to:

- "a. The advisability of the appointment or election of such a board,
- "b. The duties and functions of such a board should it be found advisable that same be created,
- "c. To draft the necessary constitutional amendments and, in collaboration with any other necessary Committees, give notice to the Grand Secretary of the proposed amendments in order that same may be acted upon at the next Annual Communication."

The incoming Grand Master duly appointed such a committee, which was com-

(349) See *Constitutional and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge, etc.*, December 27, 1871, pp. 30-31.

(350) See *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1886, p. 22.

posed of nine Past Grand Masters, the Deputy Grand Master, the Junior Grand Warden and the Grand Treasurer. It met in Freemasons' Hall in Vancouver, on February 21, 1950, and reported to Grand Lodge on June 22, 1950, that:

"After considerable discussion, it was moved . . . that this Committee having carefully considered MW Bro. Ellis' recommendation, is agreed that this is not the proper time to institute a Board of General purposes in the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and that no action be taken. Motion carried."

The report was ADOPTED without comment by Grand Lodge.

1961

On June 22, 1961, the Grand Master observed that, as Grand Lodge now consisted of 163 Constituent Lodges and 3 Lodges under Dispensation, Freemasonry has shown a steady growth and had graduated from a small business to become big business; that many Grand Lodges have a Board of General Purposes whose responsibility was to assist by giving guidance and direction in the affairs of Grand Lodge; that British Columbia had arrived at the time when thought should be given to having a Board of General Purposes for the Grand Lodge. He recommended that a committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of a Board of General Purposes for the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, the report thereof to be submitted to the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge. The Committee on the Address ignored the suggestion, but the incoming Grand Master appointed such a committee. It consisted of twelve members, nine of them Past Grand Masters, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Wardens. The Grand Master himself was also present at the meeting of this committee when, after considerable discussion, it was resolved on motion:

"That this Committee having carefully considered MW Bro. McMynn's recommendation, is agreed that a Board of General Purposes in this Grand Lodge of British Columbia is not required and that no action be taken to implement the recommendation."

It reported accordingly to Grand Lodge on June 21, 1962, and the report of the Special Committee was received and ADOPTED.

1966 to 1968

When in Grand Lodge on June 24, 1966, the "Enquiry into Condition of Freemasonry in British Columbia" was proposed, one of the areas to be explored was the necessity to streamline Grand Lodge administration by setting up a Board of General Purposes. Accordingly, one of the sub-committees appointed by the Grand Master was assigned this proposal to consider. This sub-committee reported along with several of the others on June 21, 1968, that it accepted as sound the Standing Committee method of procedure by which Grand Lodge had been and still was operated, and was of the opinion that it should be continued. It did not recommend the establishment of a Board of General Purposes at that time.

The main report of the Special Committee being ADOPTED, the jurisdiction was still without a Board of General Purposes at the end of 1970.

Part E

The Book of Forms and Ceremonies of Grand Lodge

No mention can be found in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge regarding the adoption of a Book of Forms and Ceremonies for the Grand Lodge of British Columbia until 1894.

Manitoba Forms and Ceremonies Adopted

During the Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge called in Victoria on November 22, 1894, for the purpose of considering and adopting a revised Constitution, it was ordered, on motion, that the "Forms" as found in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (subject to any necessary alterations) be included. These

apparently sufficed in British Columbia until 1904, when the first Book of Forms and Ceremonies was ordered printed.

Revision of 1904

On June 19, 1903, Grand Lodge ordered a new Constitution (which it first amended) which contained a section on Forms and Ceremonies which was judged to be outdated and entirely inadequate to the conditions in the Craft at that time. On June 22, 1905, the Grand Master stated that:

"As I found our old forms, which were approved by Grand Lodge in 1903, were in many cases antiquated and totally unsuited to the new Constitution and to cover the cases for which they were intended, I called to my assistance the Printing Committee and we set to work to revise and issue a complete set of forms and ceremonies, which we have done, and had distributed among all the Lodges, and it will be necessary for the Grand Lodge at this Communication to approve of same and rescind the resolution passed in 1903. I must take this occasion to state to Grand Lodge that it was to the untiring work of RW Bro. DeWolf-Smith, our Grand Historian, more than to myself or the other members of the Printing Committee, that such a splendid compilation has been issued."

On the same day, under the heading "Forms and Ceremonies", Grand Lodge:

"Resolved—That the resolution of this Grand Lodge, passed at the Thirty-second Annual Communication, retaining the Forms and Ceremonies as set forth in the Constitution of 1894, be rescinded, and that the new Forms and Ceremonies printed in 1904, be used in this Jurisdiction until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge."

Resolution of 1920

In Grand Lodge on June 17, 1920, the following motion was duly presented and seconded:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing the necessity that Constituent Lodges, especially those in isolated districts, be competently instructed in the work and in Masonic knowledge, requests that the Grand Master appoint a special committee to consider carefully the matter and to bring in such recommendations as to the best and most feasible means by which such instruction and knowledge may be imparted under the authority of Grand Lodge."

The motion was CARRIED.

The Grand Master appears to have ignored the request or the matter was dealt with in a different manner. Whether the resolution referred to the Rituals work of the Lodges or the Ceremonials of the Grand Lodge is not clear. What is clear, however, is the established fact that an edition of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies did appear at that time, dated "1921" and with the imprimature of the "Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" of Victoria. This same publication appeared ten years later, still dated "1921", but under the imprimature of the "Wrigley Printing Company Ltd." of Vancouver and the date of printing as "1931". A close examination of both editions reveals no change whatever in the two texts.

There does not appear to have been any action taken on the Rituals used by the Lodges at that time.

1921 to 1940

On June 19, 1924, Grand Lodge gave approval to a number of changes being made in the Funeral Service, but these are given a detailed examination in Chapter No. 19 dealing with the Public Ceremonies of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master on June 17, 1926, recommended that Grand Lodge give consideration to amendments to the Constitution for provision to be made for the filing of proceedings in Masonic Trials, where expulsion has been recommended, forthwith with the Grand Secretary, and for reference of the same to the Committee on Petitions

and Grievances, with power to recommend to the Grand Master that a Summons issue to the Brother recommended for expulsion, that he shall attend the next meeting of Grand Lodge to show cause why he should not be expelled. The Constitution was amended in considerable detail, in which the procedure for Masonic Trials was amended in many aspects. The Book of Forms and Ceremonies was amended in the Forms section accordingly.

In 1929, the Committee on Constitution recommended changes in the Forms of Grand Lodge which were rendered necessary by changes in the Constitution.

On June 18, 1931, a motion was offered requesting the Committee on Jurisprudence to consider the suitability of providing amongst the Forms and Ceremonies a fitting Ceremony to commemorate the completion of fifty years membership in Freemasonry in the Grand Jurisdiction of British Columbia, and to report thereon at the next Regular Communication of Grand Lodge. The motion was so referred, but the Committee on Jurisprudence failed to report on the matter in 1932 or 1933.

Revision of 1942

On June 20, 1940, the Grand Master informed Grand Lodge that he had appointed a Special Committee to draft a proposed Constitution for submission to Grand Lodge, and in Grand Lodge that same day the Special Committee reported and recommended:

"That the Special Committee be continued with instructions to revise the Forms and Ceremonies as well, bringing them in keeping with the Constitution."

In Grand Lodge on June 20, 1941, it was

"Resolved that the Special Committee on Revision of the Constitution to whom was committed the revision of Forms and Ceremonies of Grand Lodge, beg to submit herewith the result of their labours and beg to move that the same be printed in book form together with the Ancient Charges. CARRIED."

On June 17, 1943, the Grand Master reported to Grand Lodge that he had, pursuant to Section 61 (c) of the Book of Constitutions, issued a Special Warrant to the Grand Treasurer in the total amount of \$3,621, of which the sum of \$1,419 was for printing Forms and Ceremonies as authorized by Grand Lodge in 1941.

In 1946, an attempt was made to amend the Book of Forms and Ceremonies so that the wearing of the apron, etc., would be confined to the outside of a Freemason's clothing at all Masonic Funerals. This proposal was DEFEATED.

No Honours for the District Deputy Grand Masters

On June 19, 1958, a regularly submitted Notice of Motion sought to delete the words "District Deputy Grand Master" from those entitled to receive Grand Honours as a Visitor. No reason was given for this strange action and the motion was DEFEATED without discussion.

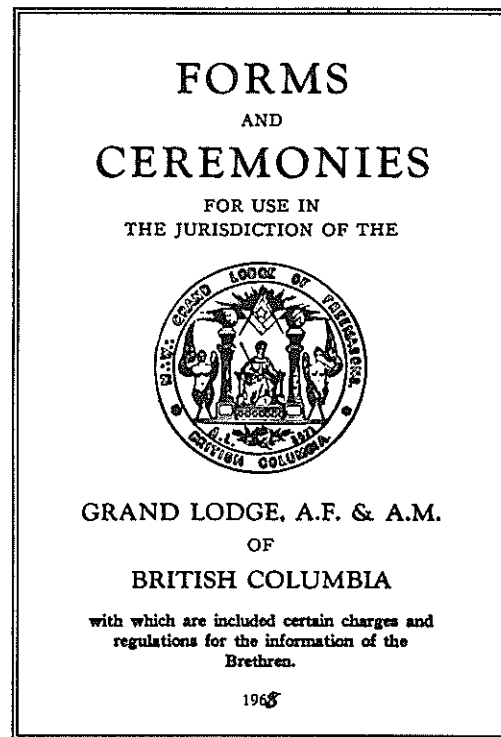
Revision of 1963

From 1943 until 1963 the Book of Forms and Ceremonies does not appear to have been reprinted, because an extensive examination of the report of the Finance, Printing, Rituals and other Committees fails to reveal that any appropriation, even for a reprinting, was provided during the period.

In June, 1962, the Committee on Finance provided the sum of \$3,250 in its Estimates for "printing Constitutions and Forms and Ceremonies" and reported an expenditure in June, 1963 of \$3,019 under that item. It would appear that this was merely a reprinting as nothing appears to have been authorized by way of a revision or amendment in Grand Lodge.

1966 to 1968

On June 24, 1966, the Committee on Rituals reported that it was the intention during the ensuing year to review the Book of Forms and Ceremonies of Grand Lodge to determine if there was need for any changes in it. On June 22, 1967, the committee reported that study of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies was to be continued with the



idea of eliminating various anomalies and expanding the detailed instructions for procedure in some Ceremonies. No mention of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies is to be found in the report of the committee for 1968 or 1969, but a new edition of the Forms and Ceremonies went on sale at the Office of the Grand Secretary at the end of 1968. (Date 1965 changed to 1968 in ink.) No report on the matter was ever made to Grand Lodge.

Charges to Candidates

The 1968 edition of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies of Grand Lodge also contains the Charges (in two versions) which are required to be given to the Candidate at (1) His Initiation (the Entered Apprentice Degree), (2) His Passing (the Fellow Craft Degree, and (3) His Raising (the Master Mason Degree), of which one of those, to the Initiate, is a very old Charge. Mackey says it was written by Hutchinson and published in his *Spirit of Freemasonry* in 1774, but it appears, substantially as given in the 1968 edition of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies, in Scott's *Pocket Companion*, published in 1754.

Rules of Trial

The 1968 edition of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies concluded its valuable glossary of Masonic Regulations and Charges, and Forms of Ceremony with the "Rules for Masonic Trials."

The Ceremonies of Grand Lodge

The Ceremonies of Grand Lodge as they were amended in the 1968 edition of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies still retained the general character of the 1921 edition, and covered:

- (1) The Ceremony of (a) Opening, (b) Calling Off and Calling On, and (c) Closing of Grand Lodge;
- (2) The Ceremony of Installation of Grand Lodge Officers;

- (3) Institution of a Lodge under Dispensation;
- (4) Constitution and Consecration of a New Lodge and Installation of Its Officers;
- (5) Dedication of a Masonic Hall;
- (6) Laying the Foundation Stones of Public Buildings;
- (7) Reception of Visitors—(a) The Grand Lodge, (b) The Grand Master, (c) The Proxy Grand Master, The Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, District Deputy Grand Master, and (d) Other Brethren;
- (8) Installation of the Officers of a Lodge according to the "English" or "Canadian" Work;
- (9) Installation of the Officers of a Lodge according to "The British Columbia 'Ancient' Work";
- (10) Masonic Funeral Service—(a) General Regulations, (b) Service in the Lodge Room;
- (11) Service at House, Chapel or Church;
- (12) Concluding Service;
- (13) Short Form of Funeral Service.

The Forms of Grand Lodge

The book *Forms and Ceremonies for use in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, AF & AM of British Columbia*, 1921 (reprinted in 1931 without change) set forth the Forms to be used in Grand Lodge in a variety of situations which may be encountered in the operation of such an institution. It also prescribed the details of the Ceremonials of the Grand Lodge.

The Revision of 1968

The Forms, as they appear in the new 1968 printing of the Book of Forms and Ceremonies, are 44 in number and deal generally with the formation of the Constituent Lodges, Masonic Trials (complaint, summons, expulsion and restoration), the Tyler's Oath, candidate pamphlets, etc. They are given in full detail in the Book of Forms and Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge.⁽³⁵¹⁾

There are, in addition, 18 Forms which are used in the routine operations of the Grand Secretary's office, which include the Certificates for all purposes (Master Masons, Past Masters, etc.), Commissions, Warrants, Dispensations, etc. These are not printed in the Book of Forms and Ceremonies but the originals have been settled, approved, and are on record in the Grand Secretary's office.

Part F

The Four Principal Officers of Grand Lodge Since Its Organization

Year	Grand Master	Dep. Grand Master	Senior Warden	Junior Warden
1871 *	I. W. Powell	J. F. McCreight	S. Duck	H. Nathan
1872	I. W. Powell	J. A. Grahame	S. Duck	W. R. Clarke
1873	I. W. Powell	J. F. McCreight	W. Dalby	E. Harrison, Sr.
1874-5	S. Duck	F. Williams	E. Harrison, Sr.	H. Brown
1876	F. Williams	E. Harrison, Sr.	C. Thorne	J. G. Vintner
1877	F. Williams	E. Harrison, Sr.	J. G. Vintner	C. M. Chambers
1878	E. Harrison, Sr.	J. G. Vintner	C. M. Chambers	H. Brown
1879	E. Harrison, Sr.	C. M. Chambers	H. Brown	E. Harrison, Jr.
1880	E. Harrison, Sr.	C. M. Chambers	H. Brown	E. Harrison, Jr.
1881	C. M. Chambers	H. Brown	W. T. Livock	E. Harrison, Jr.

(351) See *Forms and Ceremonies for Use in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, AF & AM of British Columbia* - 1968, pp. 149-190.

* Robert Burnaby, Past Grand Master.

Year	Grand Master	Dep. Grand Master	Senior Warden	Junior Warden
1882	H. Brown	M. Bate	T. Trounce	R. B. Kelly
1883	E. Crow Baker	T. Trounce	R. B. Kelly	R. Beavan
1884	E. Crow Baker	T. Trounce	R. Beavan	A. R. Milne
1885	T. Trounce	W. Dalby	A. R. Milne	J. C. Hughes
1886	W. Dalby	A. R. Milne	J. C. Hughes	W. Stewart
1887	A. R. Milne	J. S. Clute, Sr.	D. H. Ross	H. Hoy
1888	A. R. Milne	J. S. Clute, Sr.	H. Hoy	A. McKeown
1889	J. C. Clute, Sr.	A. McKeown	M. Wolfe	W. Downie
1890	A. McKeown	M. Wolfe	W. Downie	S. Clarke
1891	M. Wolfe	W. Downie	S. Clarke	P. Grant
1892	W. Downie	S. Clarke	P. Grant	R. B. McMicking
1893	S. Clarke	R. B. McMicking	L. R. Johnson	A. Charleson
1894	R. B. McMicking	L. R. Johnson	A. Charleson	E. D. McLaren
1895	L. R. Johnson	A. Charleson	E. D. McLaren	A. E. Lees
1896	A. Charleson	E. D. McLaren	B. Williams	J. W. Coburn
1897	E. D. McLaren	D. Wilson	J. W. Coburn	R. E. Walker
1898	D. Wilson	R. E. Walker	F. M. Young	H. H. Watson
1899	R. E. Walker	H. H. Watson	F. M. Young	A. E. Goodeve
1900	H. H. Watson	F. M. Young	E. E. Chipman	C. E. Sharp
1901	F. M. Young	E. E. Chipman	C. E. Sharp	W. J. Bowser
1902	E. E. Chipman	C. E. Sharp	W. J. Bowser	T. J. Armstrong
1903	C. E. Sharp	W. J. Bowser	T. J. Armstrong	G. Johnstone
1904	W. J. Bowser	T. J. Armstrong	G. Johnstone	J. H. Schofield
1905	T. J. Armstrong	J. H. Schofield	F. Bowser	W. K. Houston
1906	J. H. Schofield	F. Bowser	W. K. Houston	H. N. Rich
1907	F. Bowser	W. K. Houston	H. N. Rich	E. B. Paul
1908	W. K. Houston	H. N. Rich	E. B. Paul	F. J. Burd
1909	H. N. Rich	E. B. Paul	F. J. Burd	A. H. Skey
1910	E. B. Paul	F. J. Burd	A. H. Skey	J. M. Rudd
1911	F. J. Burd	A. H. Skey	J. M. Rudd	W. Henderson
1912	J. M. Rudd	A. H. Skey	W. Henderson	J. Stark
1913	W. Henderson	J. Stark	W. C. Ditmars	W. Astley
1914	J. Stark	W. C. Ditmars	W. Astley	D. Corsan
1915	W. C. Ditmars	W. Astley	D. Corsan	J. Shaw
1916	W. Astley	D. Corsan	J. Shaw	S. J. Willis
1917	D. Corsan	J. Shaw	S. J. Willis	C. A. Welsh
1918	J. Shaw	S. J. Willis	M. L. Grimmett	W. S. Terry
1919	S. J. Willis	M. L. Grimmett	W. S. Terry	A. McC. Creery
1920	M. L. Grimmett	W. S. Terry	A. McC. Creery	C. E. Tisdall
1921	W. S. Terry	A. McC. Creery	C. E. Tisdall	S. Jones
1922	A. McC. Creery	C. E. Tisdall	S. Jones	A. M. Manson
1923	C. E. Tisdall	S. Jones	A. M. Manson	F. S. McKee
1924	S. Jones	A. M. Manson	F. S. McKee	D. W. Sutherland
1925	A. M. Manson	D. W. Sutherland	R. Baird	A. U. DePencier
1926	D. W. Sutherland	F. S. McKee	R. Baird	R. L. Reid
1927	F. S. McKee	R. Baird	R. L. Reid	D. E. Kerr
1928	R. Baird	R. L. Reid	D. E. Kerr	H. B. Morley
1929	R. L. Reid	D. E. Kerr	H. B. Morley	J. E. Beck
1930	D. E. Kerr	H. B. Morley	J. E. Beck	A. Henderson
1931	H. B. Morley	J. E. Beck	A. Henderson	G. L. Cassady
1932	J. E. Beck	A. Henderson	G. L. Cassady	G. C. Derby
1933	A. Henderson	G. L. Cassady	G. C. Derby	S. McClure
1934	G. L. Cassady	G. C. Derby	S. McClure	T. Sanderson
1935	G. C. Derby	S. McClure	T. Sanderson	C. M. Kingston

Year	Grand Master	Dep. Grand Master	Senior Warden	Junior Warden
1936	S. McClure	J. S. Henderson	C. M. Kingston	G. A. B. Hall
1937	J. S. Henderson	C. M. Kingston	G. A. B. Hall	W. R. Simpson
1938	C. M. Kingston	G. A. B. Hall	W. R. Simpson	B. A. Stimmel
1939	G. A. B. Hall	W. R. Simpson	B. A. Stimmel	W. P. Marchant
1940	W. R. Simpson	B. A. Stimmel	W. P. Marchant	J. G. Brown
1941	B. A. Stimmel	W. P. Marchant	J. G. Brown	W. Menzies
1942	W. P. Marchant	J. G. Brown	W. Menzies	W. H. Bland
1943	J. G. Brown	W. Menzies	W. H. Bland	K. K. Reid
1944	W. Menzies	W. H. Bland	K. K. Reid	G. Roy Long
1945	W. H. Bland	K. K. Reid	G. Roy Long	G. H. Ellis
1946	K. K. Reid	G. Roy Long	G. H. Ellis	D. McGugan
1947	G. Roy Long	G. H. Ellis	D. McGugan	J. H. N. Morgan
1948	G. H. Ellis	D. McGugan	J. H. N. Morgan	J. M. Mitchell
1949	D. McGugan	J. H. N. Morgan	J. M. Mitchell	L. Healey
1950	J. H. N. Morgan	J. M. Mitchell	L. Healey	W. A. Curran
1951	J. M. Mitchell	L. Healey	W. A. Curran	K. P. Warwick
1952	L. Healey	W. A. Curran	K. P. Warwick	R. G. Large
1953	W. A. Curran	K. P. Warwick	R. G. Large	H. F. P. Grafton
1954	K. P. Warwick	R. G. Large	H. F. P. Grafton	C. A. J. Green
1955	R. G. Large	D. A. Stewart	C. A. J. Green	K. Reid
1956	D. A. Stewart	C. A. J. Green	K. Reid	M. A. R. Howard
1957	C. A. J. Green	K. Reid	M. A. R. Howard	C. G. McMynn
1958	K. Reid	M. A. R. Howard	C. G. McMynn	J. R. Mitchell
1959	M. A. R. Howard	C. G. McMynn	J. R. Mitchell	D. M. Taylor
1960	C. G. McMynn	J. R. Mitchell	D. M. Taylor	H. P. Rutter
1961	J. R. Mitchell	D. M. Taylor	H. P. Rutter	J. H. McKergow
1962	D. M. Taylor	H. P. Rutter	J. H. McKergow	J. H. Nordan
1963	H. P. Rutter	J. H. McKergow	J. H. Nordan	E. J. Leveque
1964	J. H. McKergow	J. H. Nordan	E. J. Leveque	H. C. MacNeill
1965	J. H. Nordan	E. J. Leveque	H. C. MacNeill	J. S. Hogg
1966	J. H. Nordan	H. C. MacNeill	J. S. Hogg	W. McRae
1967	H. C. MacNeill	J. S. Hogg	W. McRae	N. Mussallem
1968	J. S. Hogg	W. McRae	N. Mussallem	F. B. Maxfield
1969	W. McRae	N. Mussallem	F. B. Maxfield	H. P. Baikie
1970	N. Mussallem	F. B. Maxfield	H. P. Baikie	W. H. Rogers

Part G

Representatives Near Other Grand Lodges and Near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia*

Grand Lodge	Near Other Grand Lodge	Near British Columbia
Alabama.....	W Wm. C. Kirkpatrick	RW John Rowland
Alberta.....	MW David Little	MW Wallace McRae
Argentina.....	W E. R. Vibart	W Leslie Lyon
Arizona.....	W Arnold Eastridge	RW A. Rout Harvey
Arkansas.....	W Quinn H. Glover	MW Donald McGugan
Belgium.....		RW K. S. N. Shepherd
Benito Juarez (Mexico).....	W E. De La Fuente Chapoy	RW Hector G. Jure
California.....	W Francis V. Herz	RW R. L. Williams
Canada (in Ontario).....	MW R. W. Treleavan	MW J. H. N. Morgan
Chile.....	W H. Arancibia-Lira	RW J. Aucterlonie

* For the addresses of these brethren see the lists printed in the *Proceedings of Grand Lodge* - 1970.

Grand Lodge	Near Other Grand Lodge	Near British Columbia
China.....	W Lindsey B. Herd	RW B. W. Taylor
Colorado.....	W George L. Powell	RW Fred Topham, Jr.
Connecticut.....	W Albert C. Snyder	RW Walter Thompson
Costa Rica.....	W Carlis G. Ingram	RW L. A. Bell
Cuba (in Exile).....		
Delaware.....	RW A. V. Jeuell	RW W. S. Western
Denmark.....	VW A. Nyvang	RW E. G. McDougall
District of Columbia.....	W J. K. Alexander	RW J. R. Gittins
England (United).....	RW The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Derby, M.A.	MW G. C. Derby
Finland.....	RW R. Jarvelainen	RW A. A. Piercy
Florida.....	RW W. F. Greene	RW S. A. MacDonald
France (National).....	VW S. J. L. Humbert	MW Kenneth Reid
Georgia.....	W M. E. Bassett	RW W. M. Walker
Germany (United).....	W B. P. Jackson	RW Carl C. Schmidt
Idaho.....	MW M. J. Ware	RW M. Kirkpatrick-Crockett
Illinois.....	RW Carl F. Rank	RW J. L. Stark
India.....	RW Mul Chand Gagera	RW G. A. V. Sandercombe
Indiana.....	W G. S. Eads	RW J. B. McMinn
Iowa.....	W D. A. Nicholson	RW J. A. Grimmett
Ireland.....	RW D. S. Gillespie	MW W. A. Curran
Israel.....	VW A. Kavitsky	RW Meyer Potter
Japan.....	W M. C. Cooke	MW G. Roy Long
Kansas.....	MW W. E. Montgomery	RW F. Tomlinson
Kentucky.....	E. P. White, Jr.	RW M. Lyle Barr
Louisiana.....	W Philip J. Pons	RW N. G. McQuarrie
Maine.....	W H. K. McIntosh	RW J. W. Cornett
Manitoba.....	W C. M. Wilson	MW James S. Hogg
Maryland.....	RW Harvey T. Hopkins	RW B. R. Dodds
Massachusetts.....	RW A. M. Simons	RW S. H. Okell
Mexico (York).....	MW A. G. Wygard	W E. A. Bleathman
Michigan.....	RW Alfred C. Lipphart	RW M. K. Macfadyen
Minnesota.....	W C. E. Skoglund	RW D. W. Davis
Mississippi.....	MW Joe L. Smith	RW E. R. Bell
Missouri.....	RW H. McLaughlin	RW William Sinclair
Montana.....	W C. W. Peterson	RW F. T. Wright
Nebraska.....	MW Thomas J. Aron	MW Nicholas Mussallem
Netherlands (Grand East).....	W G. F. E. Lowensteijn	RW A. F. Hanson
Nevada.....	W A. L. Bails	W E. E. Chamberlain
New Brunswick.....	RW Curtis P. Wills	MW K. K. Reid
New Hampshire.....	RW M. J. Creeger	RW S. E. Needham
New Jersey.....	RW J. Donald Mandeville	W A. J. Duggan
New Mexico.....	W LeRoy Howe	RW J. St. C. Moffitt
New South Wales (United).....	RW R. G. Connon	RW Mark Macartney
New York.....	RW M. M. Krauss	W J. R. Stewart
New Zealand.....	MW Francis Prideaux	RW D. R. McMahon
North Carolina.....	RW Neill W. Freeman	RW Harper P. Baikie
North Dakota.....	W Leland W. Jones	RW William Tyre
Norway.....	W T. W. Edwin	W H. A. Borgerson
Nova Scotia.....	MW W. Everett Moseley	MW M. A. R. Howard
Ohio.....	MW R. A. Younger	RW Robert C. Clerke
Oklahoma.....	RW John Moren	RW Cecil M. Parrott
Oregon.....	W Teunis Wyers	MW J. Murray Mitchell
Peru.....	J. Denegri G.	RW M. E. Tunnacliffe

and Lodge and Lodge	Near British Columbia	and Other Gran
EPWippineth	RW M. J. Macey	MW Raymona
phPrince Edward	W MacL Dyer	RW J. R. Mu
CaQuebec.....	RW John Edge	RW R. M. Mo
gaQueensland	RW E. T. Keen	RW P. J. Mor
istHofte Island	RW E. E. Burr	W Dr. N. A.
lschskatchewan	MW H. C. Mac	RW N. B. Wi
loScotland.....	MW David M.	MW The Rt. Macdonald
liSouth Australia	RW E. J. C. Sco	RW Olivef. Ben
llisSouth Caroli	MW R. Gaddes	MW H. P. Co
gsSutWolkota	W. R. J. Wade	MW Dr. Geo
, Botolbrent A	W R. C. M. Ro	W Dr. H. M
inCaroten.....	W Martin C. Cla	W G. V. R. Sa
hugSwitzerland	(W P. J. A.) Marsh	W Ernest A. E
rstBaltmania...	RW P. Y. Ro	RW A. M. M
Maynessee...	RW R. W. Colla	MW Wiley O
Dinois.....	RW H. J. Lockh	RW Grover L.
Utah.....	W Miller H. Ma	W L. C. Banc
n Venezuela...	RW J. R. Paton	W O. J. Jense
acMormont....	RW C. E. Beath	W Dr. L. W. J
er Victoria (Uo	RW H. B. Maxie	RW P. Wheel
l Petrinia.....	W E. S. Gropp	W H. Maynar
oviWashington	MW C. A. J. C	MW G. H. Bo
ogWestern Aus	W J. Herbert	W W. L. Ol
onWest Virgini	W Deaton R.	W Ad. A. Wil
.. Wtransia...	RW William M	MW Herbert

Stow@Crivichan.....	Coron Mouth	1399
Stogfowl.....	Goldfowls	1623
Stogfloy.....	Munibah	1031
Stiodor.....	Cathedry	1732
Tymil Valley.....	Lyon Valley	1223
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THE EPILOGUE

Message of His Worship, Mayor Hugh R. Stephen of Victoria — Politics and Freemasons — Again the North-West Passage in 1969 — Caledonia Lodge No. 478 SC — Officers of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia Elected and Appointed to Office on June 19, 1970 — Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia on June 19, 1970 — When is a Man a Freemason?

* * *

"The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

Message of His Worship Mayor Hugh R. Stephen of the City of Victoria

A non-Mason, to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia held at the Empress Hotel at Victoria, on June 19, 1969, with his kind permission:

"It is, quite understandably, a source of pride to me that Victoria, which has contributed so greatly to the past of this Province, should have witnessed also the formation of the first Masonic Lodge in British Columbia in 1859, three years before this city itself was incorporated; and twelve years later, the joining together here of the seven Lodges then existing in the Province into the governing body for British Columbia. It was not unnatural that this important step should have been taken in the same year that the Province itself cast adrift from the ties which bound it to the Mother Country.

"From that modest beginning, sustained by great faith and nurtured in the timeless and accumulated wisdom of your Craft, have sprung the 167 Lodges and 27,000 members represented here this morning in this Annual Communication. May I say also, MW Grand Master, I am doubly proud to note that, 98 years after this significant event, the Grand Lodge should once again have turned to a native son of Victoria to preside over its affairs.

"As we look back this morning at those who brought the Masonic Craft to British Columbia, citizens of the stature and calibre of Amor DeCosmos and Robert Burnaby, of Israel Wood Powell and of my own first predecessor in office, Thomas Harris, we cannot but be struck that these also were men whose names are forever honoured in the chronicles of their times; men whose lives were a running commitment to the well-being and progress of their society, their community and their country.

"For them, as for you, Masonry was no idle nor casual business, to be undertaken weekly or monthly behind closed doors, and then comfortably discarded. Rather was it a constant fortification of the spirit and the will against the many challenges, both moral and physical, which as individuals they encountered outside, in the pioneer society around them. And we today, whether members of the Craft or not, are the fortunate beneficiaries of that sturdy and simple faith which set no limits to its horizons or recoiled in dismay from the most arduous of tasks. As we look back at them now, we must be filled, I think, with wonder, admiration and gratitude at how greatly and daringly they accomplished, with so few resources at their disposal.

"Today, the challenges of physical growth, which consumed the attention and energies of these our predecessors, have been replaced by others of a subtler and less manageable kind.

"While the ability of man to control the growth and direction of his physical environment has increased a millionfold, he is at the same time beset by a spiritual indecision and poverty unknown to those who stood here 98 years ago. The simple

and seemingly timeless assumptions, which sustained *them* as they wrestled with *their* world, are now daily being called to account by the young men and women on whom, of necessity the resolution of the problems of *our* world depends. We can no longer necessarily rely upon the past to validate the moral or spiritual rightness and efficacy of our beliefs. Not only must they now be held by tradition, to be trustworthy—they must also be seen to be so.

"Certainly no man can sit, as I do, at the centre of a growing urban community, and fail to realize how tinder dry is the climate of public opinion; nor how illusive will be any security based solely upon the repetition of ancient phrases and formulas. This is not to say we must now abandon, in precipitate panic, all that vast storehouse of wisdom which we have inherited from our past. Rather must we re-examine and think through our positions on the great central issues of our time, with frankness and honesty, committing gratefully to the past those things which, having served as well, have now outlived their usefulness; but grappling to our present and future service those few strong, simple and immutable truths which can stand the clear-eyed challenge and enquiry of young people, and thus be felt to be valid for them as they face the infinite complexities of tomorrow's world.

"In this context, gentlemen, there faces you as Masons, as there does the membership of every other body committed to the resolution of today's imperatives, an exercise in self-examination and appraisal which will test your faith in the constant fire of events.

"But looking back this morning to the contribution made by so many of your predecessors to the achievements of their times, I have little doubt that the teachings of the Craft will be found to stand you and your sons in excellent stead, as they did your forefathers before you; and that 98 years from now, in a world whose complexities will be unimaginable in terms of our present reference points, the influence of Grand Lodge upon the society around will be equally as significant as since its foundation in this city in 1871.

"Therefore, let me bid you a most warm welcome to your membership and visitors this morning, both in grateful recognition of your past achievements and perhaps more especially for the on-going commitment which I know you make to the greater challenges that lie ahead."

Politics and Freemasons

Ever since the earliest migrations to the western slope of the North American Continent in the 19th century, the Freemasons had played an important part in the political and social development of the territory. Space does not permit this history to record all those who have played the role of (a) a Member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia; (b) a Member of the House of Commons at Ottawa representing the Province; or (c) a participant in the municipal and other local governmental organizations.

But it would be amiss were it to neglect the mention of a few of the outstanding figures in the drama of the past one hundred years, in particular the Premiers who have been leaders of the political party in power; and the Lieutenant-Governors who have represented the Ruling Monarch at the time of their "incumbency of office".

Legislators Freemasons

In the Social Credit Government of William Andrew Cecil Bennett, which first took office on August 1, 1952, and was re-elected six times thereafter during the life of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, have been many members of the Craft. The Bennett Cabinet was born out of the 23rd Legislative Assembly elected on June 12, 1952, and this Government was returned to office for the 24th on June 9, 1953; the 25th on September 19, 1956; the 26th on September 12, 1960; the 27th on September 30, 1963; the 28th on September 12, 1966, and the 29th on August 27, 1969—a truly

remarkable record said to have been unequalled in the history of any Province. The Premier himself was initiated into Saint George's Lodge No. 41 BCR at Kelowna in 1932 and was the WM of that Lodge in 1944.

During this period, the Premier himself held the following Portfolios in the Governments: President of the Council, August 1, 1952, to —; Minister of Finance, February 15, 1954, to —; Minister of Agriculture, April 15, 1957, to September 12, 1957; and Minister of Highways, March 21, 1958, to April 24, 1965.

The 1970 Cabinet

Other Freemasons who have graced the Bennett Cabinets during the nineteen years it was in power were:

Wesley Drewett Black, a PM of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria—Provincial Secretary, August 1, 1952, to —; Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, December 12, 1966, to April 24, 1968; Minister of Highways, April 25, 1968, to —; Minister of Municipal Affairs, August 1, 1952, to March 19, 1964; and Minister of Social Welfare, March 20, 1959, to December 11, 1966.

Robert William Bonner, a member of Goldstream Lodge No. 161 BCR at Langford—Attorney-General, August 1, 1952, to May 26, 1968; Minister of Education, October 19, 1953, to April 13, 1954; Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, March 28, 1957, to March 19, 1964; and Minister of Commercial Transport, March 20, 1964 to March 26, 1968.

Donald Leslie Brothers, a member of Emulation Lodge No. 125 BCR at Trail—Minister of Education, March 7, 1968, to —; and Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources, March 20, 1964, to March 26, 1968.

Einar Maynard Gunderson, a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 148 BCR at Vancouver—Minister of Finance, August 1, 1952, to February 14, 1954.

Eric Fitzgerald Charles Martin, a member of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 at Victoria—Minister of Health and Education, August 1, 1952, to March 19, 1959; and Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, March 20, 1959, to December 11, 1966.

Leslie Raymond Peterson, a member of Maple Leaf Lodge No. 74 BCR at Vancouver—Minister of Education, September 27, 1956, to May 26, 1968; Minister of Labour, November 28, 1960, to —; and Attorney-General, May 27, 1968, to —.

Waldo McTavish Skillings, a member of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria—Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, April 25, 1968, to —.

Newton Phillip Steacey, a PM of Nanaimo Lodge No. 110 BCR at Nanaimo and PDDGM of District No. 5 at Nanaimo—Minister of Agriculture, September 13, 1957, to November 27, 1960.

Earl Cathers Westwood, a member of Doric Lodge No. 18 BCR at Nanaimo—Minister of Trade and Industry, September 27, 1956, to March 28, 1957; Minister of Commercial Transport, November 28, 1960, to December 3, 1963; and Minister of Recreation and Conservation, March 28, 1957, to December 3, 1963.

Lyle Wicks, a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 49 BCR at Victoria—Minister of Labour, August 1, 1952, to November 27, 1960; and Minister of Railways, September 27, 1956, to March 19, 1959.

Ray Gillis Williston, a member of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria—Minister of Education, April 14, 1954, to September 26, 1956; Minister of Lands and Forests, February 28, 1956, to March 29, 1962; and Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, March 30, 1962, to —.

Members of the Legislature

Other members of the Craft of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons who were elected to the 29th Legislative Assembly on August 27, 1969, were:

Dennis Geoffrey Cocke, New Democrat, a member of Prince Arthur Lodge No. 82 BCR at Vancouver.

William Harvey Murray, Social Credit, a PM of Tsimpsean Lodge No. 58 BCR at Prince Rupert, who was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on January 23, 1964 to —.

George Mussallem, Social Credit, a PM of Prince David Lodge No. 101 at Haney.

Dean Edward Smith, Social Credit, a member of Fort St. John Lodge No. 131 BCR at Fort St. John.

Robert Martin Strachan, New Democrat, a member of St. John's Lodge No. 21 BCR at Ladysmith, who was Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition from April, 1956, to April, 1969.

Hunter Bertram Vogel, Social Credit, a member of Eureka Lodge No. 103 BCR at Langley.

These are all the Legislators of the 29th Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia that appear on the Register of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia AF & AM. Some of the others are said to have been members of the Craft prior to their arrival in British Columbia—if so, it would appear that they remained unaffiliated.

Premiers of British Columbia

During the one hundred years of life of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, the people of British Columbia elected twenty-five Premiers, with twenty-four incumbents. Thirteen of them (one was an incumbent of the office on two occasions) were initiates of or affiliates with Masonic Lodges in British Columbia, and one was elected to membership but failed to take his degrees.

1st—Honourable John Foster McCreight, from November 13, 1871, to December 20, 1872—of Victoria Lodge No. 783 ER in 1866 by initiation, who became the DGM of British Columbia;

2nd—Honourable Amor de Cosmos, from December 23, 1872, to February 9, 1874—of Victoria Lodge No. 1085 ER, a charter member in 1860 by affiliation from Oroville Lodge No. 103 at Oroville, California, the First Masonic Secretary in British Columbia;

3rd—Honourable George Anthony Walkem, from February 11, 1874, to January 27, 1876—of Kamloops Lodge No. 10 BCR in 1886 by affiliation from King Solomon's Lodge No. 22 at Toronto;

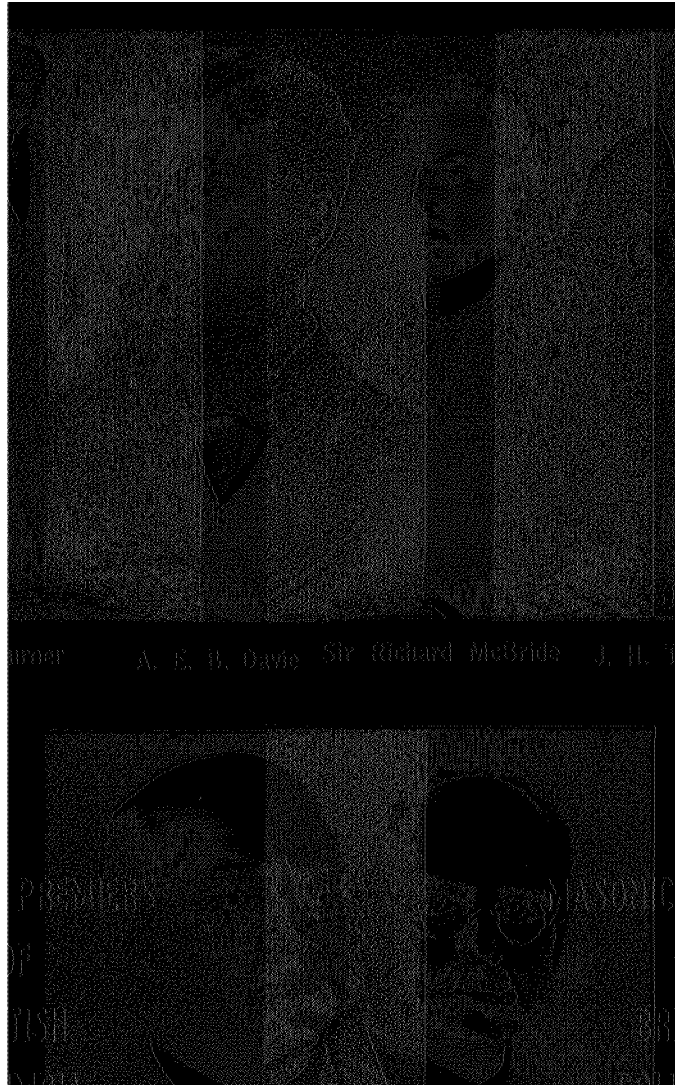
5th—Ditto.

6th—Honourable Robert Beaven, from June 13, 1882, to January 27, 1883—of Quadra Lodge No. 8 BCR at Victoria;

8th—Honourable Alexander Edmund Batson Davie, from May 15, 1887, to August 1, 1889—his name first appears in the Returns of Cariboo Lodge No. 4 BCR for November 30, 1874—he apparently affiliated. His name did not appear in the Returns for 1878 and 1879, while the Returns for 1880 show him as "Suspended" as an MM. The Returns for 1882 show "Alex D. B. Davie" as "Restored" and as "Demitted". His name does not appear on the Register of any other Constituent Lodge, but in 1882 both he and his wife joined the Roman Catholic Church.

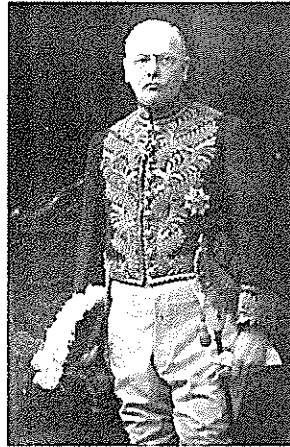
11th—Honourable John Herbert Turner, from March 4, 1895, to August 8, 1898—First Agent General from British Columbia in London in 1901—of Vancouver Lodge No. 421 SR at Victoria in 1868 as a charter member from Victoria Lodge No. 2 at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island;

15th—Honourable Edward Gawlor Prior, from November 21, 1902, to June 1,





T. R. McInnes



Sir F. S. Barnard



Col. E. G. Prior



W. C. Nichol

**MASONIC
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS
OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA**



W. R. Bruce



W. C. Woodward



Clarence Wallace



J. R. Nicholson

- 1903 (see also Lieutenant-Governors)—of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria in 1891 by initiation;
- 16th—Honourable Sir Richard McBride, from June 1, 1903, to December 15, 1915, later Agent General in London—of Union Lodge No. 9 BCR at New Westminster in 1899 by affiliation;
- 17th—Honourable William John Bowser, from December 15, 1915, to November 23, 1916—of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7 BCR at Vancouver in 1895 by Degrees in one month;
- 18th—Honourable Harlan Carey Brewster, from November 23, 1916, to March 1, 1918—of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2 BCR at Victoria in 1909 by initiation;
- 20th—Honourable John Duncan MacLean, from August 20, 1927, to August 20, 1928, later Chairman of the Canada Farm Loan Board at Ottawa—of Pacific Lodge No. 16 BCR at Mission City in 1896 by initiation; demitted in 1901 and re-affiliated in 1909 as a PM;
- 21st—Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, from August 21, 1928, to November 15, 1933—was elected a member of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 on March 6, 1902, but withdrew his application "for family reasons";
- 24th—Honourable Byron Ingemar Johnson, from December 29, 1947, to August 1, 1952—of Saint Andrew's Lodge No. 49 BCR at Victoria in 1929 by initiation;
- 25th—Honourable William Andrew Cecil Bennett, from August 1, 1952, to ————of Saint George's Lodge No. 41 BCR at Kelowna in 1932 by initiation, elected WM for 1944.

Non-Affiliates in Question

Claims for membership in the Craft were made for other Premiers who failed to affiliate in British Columbia, but this was never established. "Dame Rumour hath it that the Seventh—William Smythe," January 29, 1883, to March 28, 1887, "was made a Freemason before coming to Canada." But in actual fact, Premier Smythe was born at Matfen, Northumberland, in 1842 and had arrived at Cowichan, Vancouver Island, by 1862. So it is hardly likely that he was a "Lewis Mason" in England before the age of 20.

The Lieutenant-Governors

Twenty-one Lieutenant-Governors of British Columbia had been appointed during the one hundred years since British Columbia had joined the Confederation of Canada and which had elapsed from the time Sir Joseph William Trutch first assumed that office on July 5, 1871. Of these, eight were known to have been members of the Craft in British Columbia, while several of the earlier ones were thought to have become Freemasons prior to their arrival in the Province, but it has not been possible to trace the Lodges or the jurisdictions in which they might have been raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason.

- 6th—Honourable Thomas Robert McInnes, M.D., from November 15, 1897, to June 21, 1900—of Union Lodge No. 9 BCR at New Westminster in 1874 by affiliation (?);
- 10th—Sir Frank Stillman Barnard, from December 5, 1914, to December 9, 1919—of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria in 1882 by initiation—he was a son of Francis Jones Barnard who in 1865 operated the "Barnard Express" from Yale on the lower Fraser River to Richfield, Barkerville and Cameronton in the Cariboo; who had been initiated on December 4, 1872; passed on January 16, 1874, and raised on October 18, 1877, in Quadra Lodge No. 8 BCR.
- 11th—Col. the Honourable Edward Gawlor Prior, from December 9, 1919, to

December 12, 1920—of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 BCR at Victoria in 1881 by initiation;

12th—Honourable Walter Cameron Nichol, from December 24, 1920, to February 24, 1926—of Cascade Lodge No. 12 BCR at Vancouver in 1899 by initiation, of which Lodge he was still a member at his death in 1928;

13th—Honourable Robert Randolph Bruce, from February 24, 1926, to August 1, 1931—of Columbia Lodge No. 38 BCR at Invermere in 1902 as a charter member by affiliation;

16th—Col. the Honourable William Cultham Woodward, from August 29, 1941, to October 1, 1946—of Acacia Lodge No. 22 BCR at Vancouver, in 1901 by initiation;

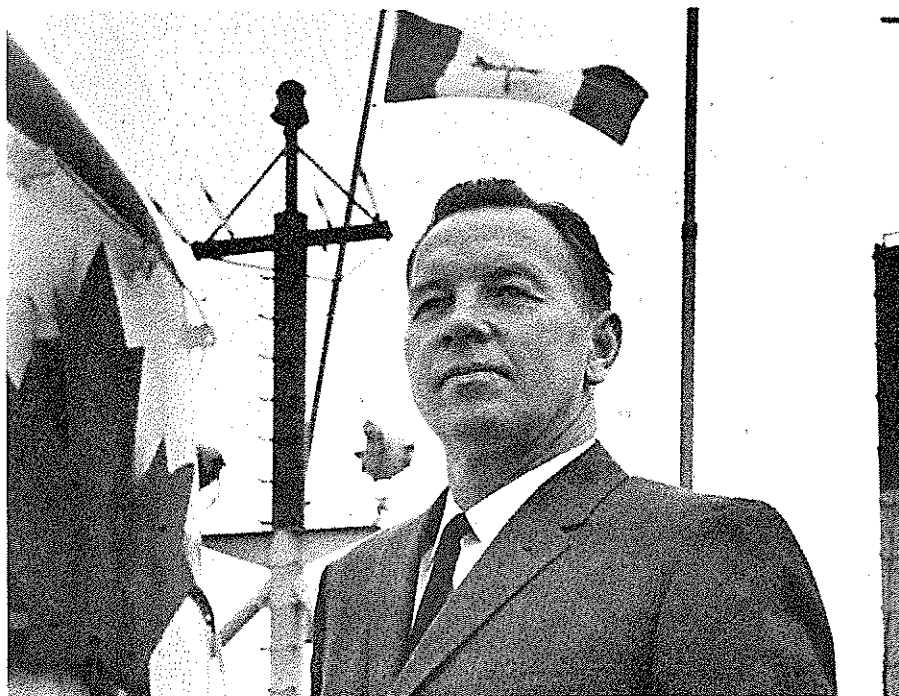
18th—Col. the Honourable Clarence Wallace, from October 1, 1950, to October 3, 1955 — of Saint Andrew's Lodge No. 49 BCR at Victoria, in 1951 by initiation on July 31, 1951, being passed on April 11, 1952, and raised on May 23, 1952, in the Masonic Temple at Victoria, while holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor;

21st—Col. the Honourable John Robert Nicholson, from July 2, 1968, to ——— of Adoniram Lodge No. 118 BCR at Vancouver in 1928 as the first JW by affiliation, and its WM in 1931.

Several other Premiers and Lieutenant-Governors were thought to be members of the Craft, two are said to have signed Porch Books as Visiting Brethren, but diligent search has failed to reveal the Lodge in which they were made Freemasons or any record of their affiliation with a Lodge in British Columbia.

Again the North-West Passage in 1969

In 1969, another milestone was carved in the story of the voyageurs through the North-West Passage, when, on her Western Arctic Patrol in that year, the CCGS *Camsell* became the first Canadian (or other) vessel to make the North-West Passage



Captain John Strand . . . crossing Northwest Passage "routine job of work".

from west to east and then return to the west in the same season. Statistically, the Canadian Coast Guard Ship *Camsell* is a full Icebreaker, 224 feet in length and of 2,022 gross tons. Her home port is Victoria.

The *Camsell* departed Victoria on July 3, 1969, and returned to Victoria on September 27, 1969, from the Western Arctic Patrol. The North-West Passage was actually made during the week of August 19 to 26 when *Camsell* departed Spence Bay, NWT, for Fort Ross, which is situated on the east side of Bellot Strait. However, Bellot Strait was congested with ice making it impassable, therefore it was necessary to proceed north and around Somerset Island, via Barrow Strait and Prince Regent Sound, arriving at Fort Ross on August 23, 1969. After loading five tons of fossilized whalebone to be used by the Spence Bay Eskimos for carvings, *Camsell* returned to Spence Bay following the same route she had taken in her passage eastward.

This voyage is of interest Masonically because of the voyages of the *St. Roch* in 1942-44 under the command of Brother Henry A. Larsen, of Mount Newton Lodge No. 89* and because Brother John Anders Strand of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 was the Master of *Camsell* during this memorable voyage. Brother Strand was initiated in Victoria-Columbia on June 1, 1967; passed on October 5, 1967, and raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason on November 16, 1967. Many members of British Columbia Masonic Lodges are known to have served aboard *Camsell* during her many voyages to the Arctic waters each summer. It is with regret that the search has failed to find them all, so that they might be listed here.⁽³⁵²⁾

An Alaskan Visit

The friendly and fraternal relations, long established, between the brethren of the Masonic Jurisdictions of Washington and British Columbia, first begun before the Grand Lodges were formed, or the State or the Province heard of, were destined to culminate in a meeting of the two GMs of those jurisdictions in an "outpost" Lodge of the former. The GMs met in White Pass Lodge No. 113 GLWash in Skagway, Alaska, on August 26, 1970. On the following evening, the GM of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia welcomed the GM of the Grand Lodge of Washington at a meeting of Whitehorse Lodge No. 46 BCR at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. This was a noteworthy event in the closing days of the ninety-ninth year of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and an appropriate recognition of the continuing harmonious relationship existing between the two contiguous jurisdictions.

The Washington Lodges in Alaska

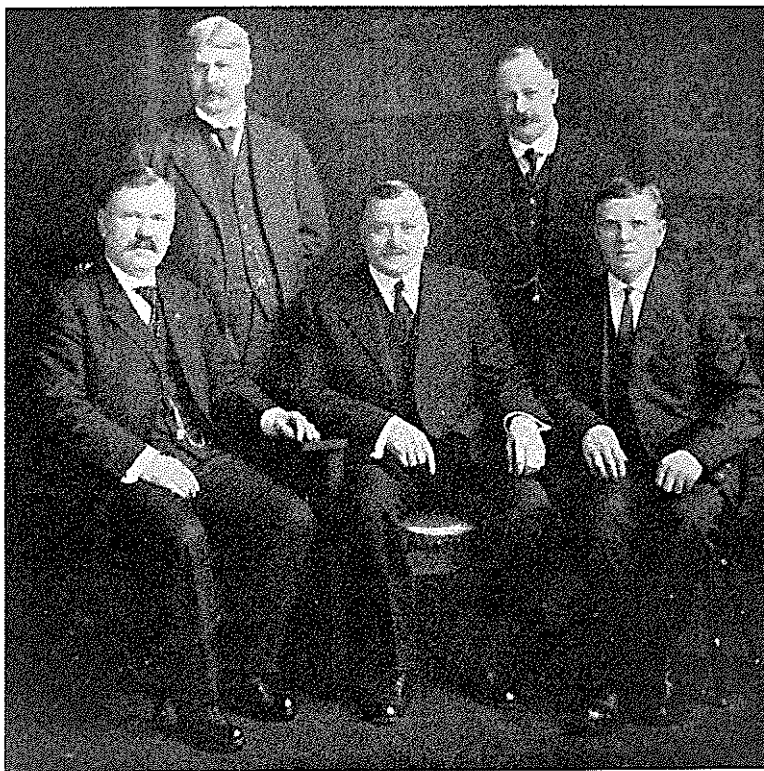
The Washington Territory was created when President Millard Fillmore signed an Act of the United States Congress on March 2, 1853. The Grand Lodge of the Washington Territory was created in 1858 when the four Lodges in the area operating under the Grand Lodge of Oregon decided they wanted to become an independent body. In 1889, Washington became a State within the Union, and the Masonic title became the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Washington and its jurisdiction included the Territory of Alaska.

It is believed that the first Masonic Lodge to be established in Alaska was Alaska Lodge No. 114 GL Wash at Sitka on September 17, 1869. The charter was annulled on October 18, 1872. Jamestown Lodge No. 33 GLWash was formed at Sitka on June 3, 1880, only to have the charter annulled on June 8, 1887. It was not until June 12, 1901, that the White Pass Lodge No. 113 GLWash was chartered at Skagway. In 1970, there were sixteen Lodges operating under warrant from the Grand Lodge of Washington. In 1959, Alaska became the 49th State of the Union, but it is interesting to note that the Lodges in the area have maintained their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Washington.

* See "The Introduction".

(352) See *Victoria Daily Times*, September 30, 1969, p. 19, "The Arctic: Grinding Ice and a Helpless Feeling," by Pat Dufour.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH



A five-year search has failed to identify the Brethren in the picture above. This was the very first picture to appear in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, but without any caption. In the front row, l. to r., appears RW Brother Stephen Jones, DDGM of District No. 1, and seated next to him is the GM of that time, Brother William Astley. It is believed that the picture was taken on June 8, 1917, on the occasion of the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the United Grand Lodge of England. That event was celebrated by the Victoria Lodges with the Officers of Saint Andrew's Lodge No. 49 in the chairs.

Caledonia Lodge No. 478 SC *

A charter had been granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Nanaimo Lodge No. 1090 in 1867. The membership was about equally divided between those who had been members of Lodges which used the English Ritual and those members who had been associated with Lodges that used that form of ritual known as the "American" work, otherwise, the "York Rite" or, in British Columbia, as the "Scotch" work. This latter group was uneasy, feeling that the English ritual had been forced upon them, but they stood for it for a time because they had no option in the matter.

When word arrived in Nanaimo that Vancouver Lodge No. 421 SC had been formed in Victoria; that it took a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and that it used the "American" form of work, camouflaged under the title the "Scotch" work; the devotees of that form of ritual then saw the way out of their dilemma. They would form a new Lodge, no matter how small, with a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and would use the ritual they loved.

Probably the most energetic among them was Brother William Stewart, of Scottish

* This portion of the History of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was originally researched and drafted. Somewhere in the preparation of the copy for the initial typing, the mss. became separated and lost. The omission was discovered when the Index was being prepared and after all the pages had been locked in ready for printing. In order to save time and expense, it was decided to present the story in the Epilogue.—J.T.M.

parentage, but of English birth. He had learned "his lessons of the Craft" in Prince Edward Island, where the family had migrated when his father's term of service in the Army expired, in St. John's Lodge No. 1 on the Register of Prince Edward Island. All the Lodges in the Maritimes used the American ritual under the label "Scotch". This ritual Brother Stewart considered to be the only one worthy of the Masonic Craft. As a good Freemason (and it is said that "there was none better," which passing events seem to bear out) he had taken part in the formation of Union Lodge in New Westminster together with Brother Henry Holbrook, and when he was transferred to Nanaimo he became a member of the Lodge there, for in his eyes "an English Lodge with an English Master was better than none" a condition that could only be countenanced when there was no other option.

When Brother Stewart found that Vancouver Lodge was using the ritual which had become his second nature in the old Lodge in Charlottetown, he "saw the light" and took measures accordingly, no doubt with the concurrence of other members of Nanaimo Lodge who held the same view as he did. He took steps to divide Nanaimo Lodge, by taking from it the devotees of the "American" work and to establish a Lodge which would agree with his ideas of a proper ritual. The supporters of the English ritual, as had been the case in Victoria Lodge, thought Brother Stewart's ideas should be acted upon, as they felt that the members on both sides of the issue would be better off, if each could use the ritual of their choice. Arrangements were made by which the liabilities as well as the assets would be divided equally, though there were few assets and considerably more liabilities. Each took one half.

Two petitions were signed by the Lodge under its seal. One was sent to the Grand Lodge of Scotland asking for a charter for a new Lodge at Nanaimo, to be called Caledonia Lodge, and as that would take considerable time the other was addressed to RW Brother I. W. Powell, the Provincial GM of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland which had then been established in British Columbia. Both were granted in due course. The Dispensation from Dr. Powell was issued without delay and Caledonia Lodge UD was instituted on November 18, 1867.

Brother Solomon David Levi, a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 120 at San Francisco, California (he entered No. 126 in the Porch Book by mistake) became the first WM; Brother Stewart was the first SW; Brother James Harvey was the first JW; Brother Archibald Muir was the first Treasurer; and Brother Archibald McAllister was the first Secretary. The Charter for the Lodge did not arrive from Scotland until April 5, 1869, when the Lodge was constituted. On the Charter the name of the Lodge is spelled "Caledonia(n)". Brother Stewart went the entire distance in making the Lodge as "Scottish" as possible and in making it do what he called "the Old Scottish work" when he made the Lodge copy the regalia of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2 SC of Edinburgh, Scotland. This regalia was later adopted by Ashlar Lodge No. 3 BCR when the two "little" Lodges were combined to form one in 1873, and under prescriptive right granted to the Lodge at the formation of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in 1871, has continued to use the regalia of Canongate Kilwinning ever since.

The consequences of the formation of a second Lodge in Nanaimo was that there were two Masonic Lodges merely existing, where one Lodge would have flourished. So small was Caledonia(n) in 1869 that when the officers were in their chairs there were only four MMs left, even if they were all present. That is, if the Earl of Dalhousie, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, who had been made an Honorary Member, but whose attendance was merely an unexpected possibility, was not included. The effect on Nanaimo Lodge is evidenced by the fact that in 1871, after the officers were seated, there were only eight MMs, and two PMs who might be expected to attend.

It is needless to say that both Lodges found it very difficult to carry on under the existing conditions. For such small Lodges to pay the ordinary expenses, rent, light, heat, etc., together with the dues of the respective District and Provincial Grand Lodges, was to put a burden on the members which was difficult to bear. In 1873, soon after the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was established, and as soon as W Brother Stewart had succeeded in persuading all the Brethren to accept the "Scottish" work,

the inevitable happened and the two Lodges amalgamated, under the name of "Ashlar" Lodge No. 3, the number of the Senior Lodge. Since that time the amalgamated Lodge, under its new name, has been one of the leading Lodges in the Jurisdiction of British Columbia.

The question of ritual having been settled by the separation of Caledonia(n) Lodge, from its English sister, there was the very best of feeling between the two Lodges. They worked together in the most friendly manner. They co-operated in the celebration of St. John's Day on June 24th, 1871. The Porch Books of the two Lodges show a constant stream of visitors from one lodge to the other and it was soon found necessary to change the place of meeting. On April 6, 1868, it was suggested in Caledonia Lodge that the premises then under lease should be changed and at a joint meeting of the two Lodges held on April 12 to consider the matter, the scheme was approved and a lease on another building was approved. After considerable expense and hard work the new premises were made ready for occupancy and on January 19, 1869, the new lodge room was dedicated by RW Brother Robert Burnaby, the District Grand Master. RW Brother I. W. Powell, the Provincial Grand Master, had been invited to take part in the ceremony, but was unable to attend. Later the two Lodges worked together with the purpose in view of building a Masonic Hall of their own.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia Elected* and Appointed to Office on June 19, 1970, at the Annual Communication held at Prince George

*MW Bro. Nicholas Mussallem.....	Lodge No. 48, Grand Master
*RW Bro. Frederick B. Maxfield....	" No. 61, Deputy Grand Master
*RW Bro. Harper P. Baikie.....	" No. 14, Senior Grand Warden
*RW Bro. Wilfred H. Rogers.....	" No. 163, Junior Grand Warden
*RW Bro. A. Rout Harvey.....	" No. 64, Grand Treasurer
MW Bro. J. H. N. Morgan.....	" No. 57, Grand Secretary
RW Bro. William F. Buchanan....	" No. 143, DDGM, Victoria District No. 1
RW Bro. Stanley Edgecumbe.....	" No. 17, DDGM, New Westminster
	District No. 2
RW Bro. Russell W. Barker.....	" No. 53, DDGM, Kamloops District No. 3
RW Bro. John A. Snowball.....	" No. 113, DDGM, Cariboo District No. 4
RW Bro. George H. Benwell.....	" No. 110, DDGM, Nanaimo District No. 5
RW Bro. William M. Ferguson....	" No. 154, DDGM, West Kootenay
	District No. 6
RW Bro. Thomas Y. McLachlan..	" No. 114, DDGM, Boundary District No. 7
RW Bro. John V. Murray.....	" No. 54, DDGM, East Kootenay District No. 8
RW Bro. Wallace F. Huffman.....	" No. 15, DDGM, Okanagan-Revelstoke
	District No. 9
RW Bro. Lorne E. Allin.....	" No. 95, DDGM, South Okanagan
	District No. 10
RW Bro. Wm. Robert Taylor.....	" No. 46, DDGM, Atlin-Yukon District No. 11
RW Bro. John Nicoll.....	" No. 99, DDGM, Prince Rupert
	District No. 12
RW Bro. Leslie S. Yates.....	" No. 22, DDGM, Vancouver District No. 13
RW Bro. Harry Madden.....	" No. 121, DDGM, Vancouver District No. 14
RW Bro. Thomas Walker.....	" No. 65, DDGM, Vancouver District No. 15
RW Bro. E. Harold Goodwin.....	" No. 98, DDGM, Vancouver District No. 16
RW Bro. Thomas J. Brown.....	" No. 93, DDGM, North Vancouver
	District No. 17
RW Bro. John D. Murie.....	" No. 19, DDGM, Fraser Valley
	District No. 18
RW Bro. Robert A. Harper.....	" No. 126, DDGM, Peace River District No. 19
RW Bro. H. Carley White.....	" No. 118, DDGM, Vancouver District No. 20
RW Bro. Gordon H. Williscroft..	" No. 73, DDGM, Victoria District No. 21

RW Bro. John W. Baikie.....	"	No. 149, DDGM, Comox-Alberni	
			District No. 22
RW Bro. Donald A. McLeod.....	"	No. 162, DDGM, Vancouver	District No. 23
RW Bro. Benjamin Nicholas.....	"	No. 133, DDGM, North Vancouver	
			District No. 24
RW Bro. James Stevens.....	"	No. 112, DDGM, New Westminster	
			District No. 25
RW Bro. William Logan.....	"	No. 137, DDGM, Vancouver	District No. 26
VW Bro. John T. Marshall.....	"	No. 1, Grand Historian	
VW Bro. William Hogg.....	"	No. 2, Senior Grand Deacon	
VW Bro. W. Eric North.....	"	No. 88, Junior Grand Deacon	
VW Bro. Robert G. Semple.....	"	No. 18, Grand Supt. of Works	
VW Bro. R. Howard Nygard.....	"	No. 9, Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	
VW Bro. Andrew J. Hegan.....	"	No. 59, Grand Marshal	
VW Bro. George E. Lawton.....	"	No. 76, Grand Sword Bearer	
VW Bro. Gerald C. Murphy.....	"	No. 63, Grand Standard Bearer	
VW Bro. C. Murray Hyde.....	"	No. 150, Grand Pursuivant	
VW Bro. Albert E. Wood.....	"	No. 66, Grand Steward	
VW Bro. Wm. A. St. Louis.....	"	No. 152, Grand Steward	
VW Bro. Charles T. Crompton....	"	No. 68, Grand Steward	
VW Bro. Robert H. D. Taylor.....	"	No. 44, Grand Steward	
VW Bro. Dennis Stewart.....	"	No. 101, Grand Steward	
VW Bro. Edwin J. Ariss.....	"	No. 149, Grand Steward	
Bro. Rev. W. E. Greenhalgh..	"	No. 21, Grand Chaplain	
W Bro. Herbert Pook.....	"	No. 75, Grand Organist	
*RW Bro. Harry Phillips.....	"	No. 17, Grand Tyler	

The Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia Appointed as of June 19, 1970

Note: The first named acts as the Chairman in every case and the number given in brackets is the Lodge represented.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE:

MW Brother J. H. Nordan (5 years) (No. 57), MW Brother Wallace McRae (4 years) (No. 85), RW Brother Arthur F. Hanson (3 years) (No. 101), MW Brother Donald McGugan (2 years) (No. 49), and W Brother Kenneth B. Currie (1 year) (No. 93).

CONSTITUTION:

W Brother V. L. Dryer (No. 72), W Brother S. J. Budge (No. 59), W Brother R. J. Hawthorne (No. 156), RW Brother A. D. Russell (No. 80), RW Brother A. F. Hale (No. 48), W Brother L. M. McDonald (No. 103) and W Brother W. L. Stirling (No. 76).

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH:

RW Brother D. R. McMahon (No. 60), RW Brother N. G. McQuarrie (Editor Masonic Bulletin) (No. 136), RW Brother W. Sinclair (No. 82), RW Brother G. W. Williams (No. 115), W Brother P. E. Mussell (No. 64), and W Brother Leslie Lyon (No. 94).

FINANCE:

MW Brother George C. Derby (No. 85), MW Brother David M. Taylor (No. 85), RW Brother Walter M. Walker (No. 84); W Brother W. A. Eastwood (No. 100), and W Brother C. J. Copithorne (No. 12).

FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE:

RW Brother B. W. Taylor (No. 118), RW Brother William McMichael (No. 116), RW Brother George L. Baal (No. 143), and W Brother Geo. W. Baldwin (No. 86).

JURISPRUDENCE:

MW Brother Wallace McRae (No. 85), RW Brother H. O. Bulmer (No. 80), RW Brother W. H. Jamieson (No. 117), RW Brother O. H. New (No. 94), and W. Brother R. A. Kitchen (No. 164).

MASONIC BURSARY FUND:

W Brother John M. Wilson (5 years) (No. 128), RW Brother Henry C. Scarlett (4 years) (No. 76), RW Brother H. B. Smith (3 years) (No. 118), W Brother Frederick Graham (2 years) (No. 22), and RW Brother Eric G. Begg (1 year) (No. 129).

PETITIONS AND GRIEVANCES:

MW Brother J. Murray Mitchell (No. 14), RW Brother W. S. Owen (No. 77), RW Brother E. A. Merrett (No. 116) and W Brother C. Murray Hyde (No. 150).

PRINTING:

W Brother Charles E. Witter (No. 87), W Brother J. R. Stewart (No. 97), and RW Brother E. G. McDougall (No. 118).

WARRANTED LODGES AND LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION:

RW Brother William Tyre (No. 65), RW Brother Allan S. Brown (No. 72), RW Brother Charles Betts (No. 121), and W Brother F. J. Perkins (No. 97).

DISTRICT DEPUTIES' REPORTS:

RW Brother Charles Brotherton (No. 135), RW Brother Charles H. Jelliman (No. 91), and RW Brother Malcolm M. Nelson (No. 98).

FRATERNAL RELATIONS:

MW Brother Kenneth Reid (No. 1), RW Brother F. T. Wright (No. 10), RW Brother W. D. Young (No. 44), RW Brother Harry Killam (No. 75), and RW Brother Henry C. Gilliland (No. 2).

RITUALS AND FORMS AND CEREMONIES COMMITTEE:

RW Brother F. W. Coffin (No. 7), RW Brother Cecil M. Parrott (No. 1), RW Brother John Fraser (No. 77), RW Brother A. N. McRitchie (No. 97), and W Brother D. G. Pearce (No. 76).

Passing of the Deputy Grand Master

The Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia on October 25, 1970, suffered a severe loss when RW Brother Frederick Bertram Maxfield, M.D., the DGM, passed away during surgery in the city of Trail. He was a member of Star of the West Lodge No. 61 at Nakusp and was WM in 1949. He served the Lodge as Treasurer in 1952 and as Secretary from 1953 to 1963 inclusive, and was the DDGM for District No. 6, West Kootenay for 1952-53. He was elected JGW on June 20, 1968, at Trail; SGW on June 21, 1969, at Victoria, and DGM on June 19, 1970, at Prince George.

It is deeply regretted that RW Brother Maxfield will not be present to celebrate the Centennial of Grand Lodge in June, 1971. His presence will be sorely missed in Star of the West Lodge No. 61, which he had served so faithfully for so many years.

The Men for Freemasonry

In selecting the men who are to receive the benefits of the solemn rites of Freemasonry, the members of the Lodges should ever think of the quality of those who are to be admitted to the Craft.

When approaching the Ballot Box, as it rests on the *VOSL*, every member of the Craft in the Province of British Columbia should pray that the *GAOTU* will guide his hand aright within that box as it rests on the Sacred Word.

For in the words of the GM who presided over Grand Lodge in June, 1932:

"God give us men. A time like this demands
 Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands—
 Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
 Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
 Men who possess an opinion and a will,
 Men who have honor and will not lie;
 Men who will stand before the demagogue
 And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
 Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
 In public duty and in private thinking."

—HOLLAND.

When Is a Man a Freemason?

Joseph Fort Newton, Litt. D., of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, asks this question in the last chapter of *The Builders*, titled "The Spirit of Masonry," and sets forth the twelve following "Whens", which we hope our readers will enjoy and pardon their inclusion in this history of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

- "1. When he can look out over the rivers, the hills, and the far horizon with a profound sense of his own littleness in the vast scheme of things, and yet have faith, hope, and courage—which is the root of every virtue.
- "2. When he knows that down in his heart every man is as noble, as vile, as divine, as diabolical, and as lonely as himself, and seeks to know, to forgive, and to love his fellow man.
- "3. When he knows how to sympathize with men in their sorrows, yea, even in their sins—knowing that each man fights a hard fight against many odds.
- "4. When he has learned how to make friends and to keep them, and above all how to keep friends with himself.
- "5. When he loves flowers, can hunt birds without a gun, and feels the thrill of an old forgotten joy when he hears the laugh of a little child.
- "6. When he can be happy and high-minded amid the meaner drudgeries of life.
- "7. When star-crowned trees, and the glint of sunlight on flowing waters, subdue him like the thought of one much loved and long dead.
- "8. When no voice of distress reaches his ears in vain, and no hand seeks his aid without response.
- "9. When he finds good in every faith that helps any man to lay hold of divine things and sees majestic meanings in life, whatever the name of that faith may be.
- "10. When he can look into a wayside puddle and see something beyond mud, and into the face of the most forlorn fellow mortal and sees something beyond sin.
- "11. When he knows how to pray, how to love, how to hope.
- "12. When he has kept faith with himself, with his fellow man, with his God; in his hand a sword for evil, in his heart a bit of a song—glad to live, but not afraid to die!"

"The Spirit of Freemasonry"

Doctor Newton, with this sequel to these "Whens", ends his chapter and *The Builders*:

"Such a man has found the only real secret of Masonry, and the one which it is trying to give to all the world."

THAT IS THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SPIRIT OF MASONRY.



Sunset on Harrison Lake, circa 1890.

"No doubt many of the voyageurs who took the trail northward via Harrison Lake, were overawed by the beauty and the glory of such a sunset."—J.T.M. —BCYB 1903

Past, Present and Future

This volume endeavours to present the story of the first One Hundred Years of the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia. As the Craft makes its start on the Second One Hundred Years of existence in British Columbia, one can think of no better way to keep abreast of the "passing events" of Freemasonry, than by studying the Annual Proceedings of Grand Lodge. This practice is highly commended to every Freemason in the Jurisdiction, because from the pages of these volumes will arise the story of the Second Century.

The Right Honourable Winston Spencer Churchill told the House of Commons of Great Britain on June 18, 1940, that:

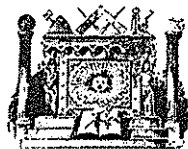
"If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future."

while on August 8, 1769, "An Unknown Author" wrote *To the Printer* of the Public Advertiser:

"I do not give you posterity as a pattern to imitate, but as an example to deter.

"We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care;

"We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed."





PORTRAITS
of the
GRAND MASTERS

Antient, Free and Accepted Masons
of British Columbia

1874 to 1970

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1874 to 1889**



SIMEON DUCK
1874-1875 & 1875-1876



FREDERICK WILLIAMS
1876-1877 & 1877-1878



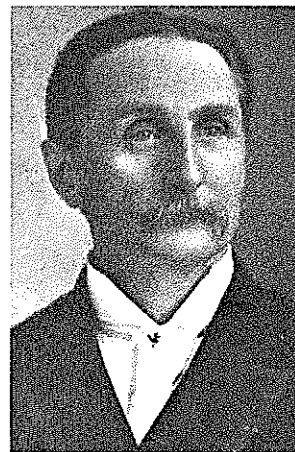
ELI HARRISON, SR.
1878-79, 1879-80 & 1880-81



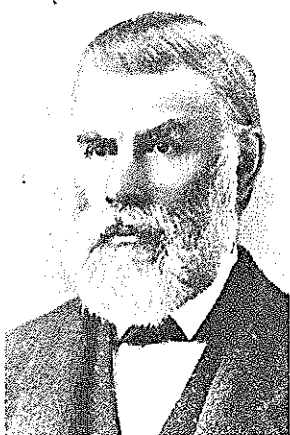
COOTE M. CHAMBERS
1881-1882



HENRY BROWN
1882-1883



EDGAR CROW BAKER
1883-1884 & 1884-1885



THOMAS TROUNCE
1885-1886



WILLIAM DALBY
1886-1887



ALEXANDER ROLAND MILNE
1887-1888 & 1888-1889

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1889 to 1898**



JOHN STILWELL CLUTE
1889-1890



ANGUS McKEOWN
1890-1891



MARCUS WOLFE
1891-1892



WILLIAM DOWNIE
1892-1893



SIBREE CLARKE, M.D.
1893-1894



ROBERT BURNS McMICKING
1894-1895



LACEY ROBERT JOHNSON
1895-1896



ALEXANDER CHARLESON
1896-1897



EBENEZER DUNCAN McLAREN, D.D.
1897-1898

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1898 to 1907**



DAVID WILSON
1898-1899



RICHARD EDEN WALKER, M.D.
1899-1900



HARRY HOLGATE WATSON
1900-1901



FREDERICK McBAIN YOUNG
1901-1902



ELON EZRA CHIPMAN
1902-1903



CATO ENSOR SHARP, D.D.
1903-1904



WILLIAM J. BOWSER
1904-1905



THOMAS JOSEPH ARMSTRONG
1905-1906



JAMES HARGRAVE SCHOFIELD
1906-1907

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1907 to 1916**



FRANCIS BOWSER
1907-1908



WILLIAM KYLE HOUSTON
1908-1909



HARRY NELSON RICH
1909-1910



EDWARD BURNESS PAUL
1910-1911



FRANCIS JAMES BURD
1911-1912



JOHN M. RUDD
1912-1913



WILLIAM HENDERSON
1913-1914



JAMES STARK
1914-1915



WILLIAM CAREY DITMARS
1915-1916

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1916 to 1925**



**WILLIAM ASTLEY
1916-1917**



**DOUGLAS CORSAN, M.D.
1917-1918**



**JOHN SHAW
1918-1919**



**SAMUEL JOHN WILLIS
1919-1920**



**MARTIN LUTHER GRIMMETT
1920-1921**



**WALLACE SAMUEL UTTLEY TERRY
1921-1922**



**ANDREW MCCREIGHT CREERY
1922-1923**



**CHARLES EDWARD TISDALL
1923-1924**



**STEPHEN JONES
1924-1925**

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1925 to 1934**



ALEXANDER MALCOLM MANSON
1925-1926



DANIEL WILBUR SUTHERLAND
1926-1927



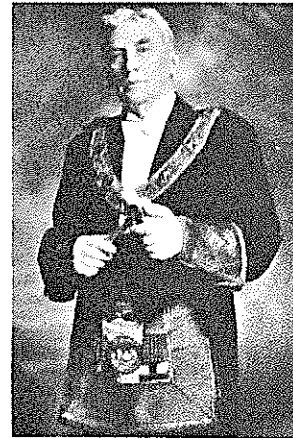
FRANK SUMNER McKEE
1927-1928



ROBERT BAIRD
1928-1929



ROBIE LEWIS REID
1929-1930



DONALD EDWARD KERR
1930-1931



HENRY BENJAMIN MORLEY
1931-1932



JAMES EDWARD BECK
1932-1933



ANDREW HENDERSON, M.D.
1933-1934

Masons of British Scotland Accepted 1803 - 1934 to 1933 GRAND MASTER



WELAND, GEORGE LIVINGSTONE, CASSAN, JAMES, McCLURE, JAMES, CLAY
1803-1836 1834-1835 1836-1837 1838



**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1943 to 1952**



JAMES GEORGE BROWN, D.D.
1943-1944



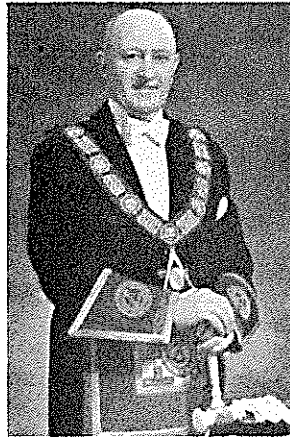
WILLIAM MENZIES
1944-1945



WILLIAM HENRY BLAND
1945-1946



KILBURN KING REID
1946-1947



GEORGE ROY LONG
1947-1948



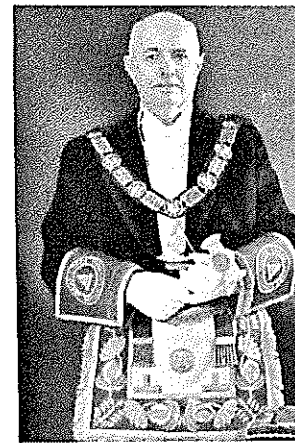
GEORGE HENRY ELLIS
1948-1949



DONALD MCGUGAN
1949-1950



JOHN HANNA NICHOLLS MORGAN
1950-1951



JOEL MURRAY MITCHELL
1951-1952

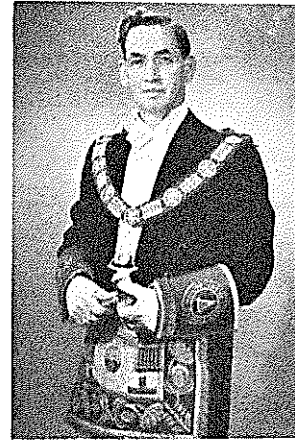
**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1952 to 1961**



LAURENCE HEALEY
1952-1953



WILLIAM ALEXANDER CURRAN
1953-1954



KARL PERCIVAL WARWICK
1954-1955



RICHARD GEDDES LARGE, M.D.
1955-1956



DONALD ALBERT STEWART
1956-1957



CLAUDE ALFRED JOHN GREEN
1957-1958



KENNETH REID
1958-1959



MONTAGUE ARTHUR R. HOWARD
1959-1960

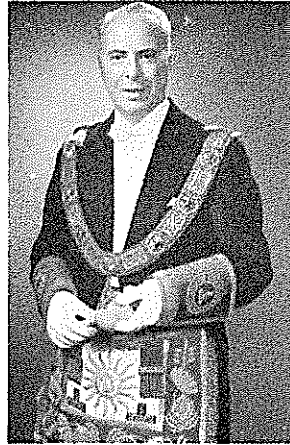


CECIL GORDON McMYNN
1960-1961

**Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia
GRAND MASTERS - 1961 to 1971**



JAMES REID MITCHELL
1961-1962



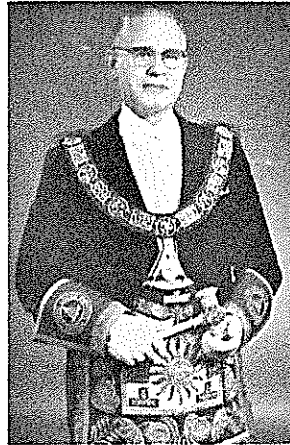
DAVID MONTEITH TAYLOR
1962-1963



HENRY PERCIVAL RUTTER
1963-1964



JAMES HARVEY McKERGOW
1964-1965



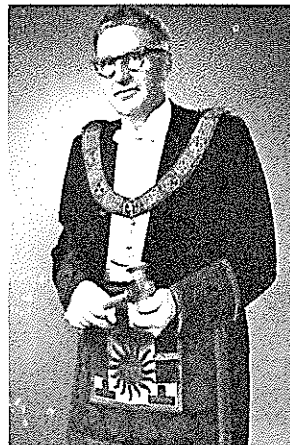
JAMES HERBERT NORDAN
1965-1966 & 1966-1967



HAMISH CAMPBELL MacNEIL
1967-1968



JAMES SIMPSON HOGG
1968-1969



WALLACE McRAE
1969-1970



NICHOLAS MUSSALLEM
1970-1971



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