

A HISTORY OF THE
UNITED GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

BY

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Past Master, Lodge University of Sydney

AND

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Master, Lodge University of Sydney

WITH A FOREWORD BY THE
GRAND MASTER

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD GOWRIE, V.C., P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

AND A CHAPTER ON
THE IDEALISM OF FREEMASONRY

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M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)



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CHAPTER XX

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. DR CHARLES U. CARRUTHERS

18 AUGUST 1913—24 JUNE 1914

THE period of Most Wor. Bro. Dr Charles U. Carruthers's occupancy of the Grand Master's Chair was brief, but not without interest. A Special Communication was held on 18 August 1913, at which the Grand Master-elect was installed by the Past Deputy Grand Master, Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Sly, the throne upon the occasion being occupied by a Past Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. W. H. Simpson.

Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers was a descendant of the Marquis of Sligo and was born in 1853 in Dublin. After graduation in the Dublin Royal College of Surgeons, he served under Lord Roberts in the Afghan War and won the Khandahar medal. He came from India to Australia, and pursued his profession at Newcastle and Balmain. He was a foundation member of the Balmain and District Hospital medical staff and also of the St John Ambulance.

Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers was initiated on 11 May 1877 in Lodge St John, XXV, Irish Constitution, in which he was raised to Master Mason's and Mark degrees. He joined St George Lodge No. 1845 (E.C.) at Newcastle, New South Wales, and in the following year affiliated with Lodge Balmain No. 868 (E.C.). In the latter Lodge he occupied various offices—Junior Deacon (1883), Treasurer (1884) and on three other occasions, Junior Warden (1885), Senior Warden (1887) and Worshipful Master (1888). Thus he became the first Master of Lodge Balmain No. 23 under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He was also at one time

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Director of Ceremonies and later Chaplain of the Lodge. In 1890 Dr Carruthers was elected Junior Grand Deacon of Grand Lodge and a member of the Board of General Purposes on which he served for ten years. He steadily rose to higher office, being Senior Grand Deacon in 1891 and Senior Grand Warden in 1892. He was one of the committee appointed to revise the Book of Constitutions. In 1905 he was a member of the Investment Committee and two years later was appointed Representative for the Grand Lodge of Ireland. His services on behalf of Masonry received their reward when on 12 January 1911 he was chosen by Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford, Grand Master, to be the Deputy Grand Master for the remainder of the Masonic year and was re-appointed to that exalted position in 1912.

Lodge Athenacum No. 195 and Lodge Defence No. 606 can both claim Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers as a foundation member.

The Installing Master, who reminded Grand Lodge that they had reached the twenty-fifth year of their establishment, considered that some ceremonial celebration seemed advisable to mark the Silver Jubilee of the happiest Union in any of the Australian States.

The newly-installed Grand Master referred to the unfortunate outbreak of smallpox which was then afflicting Sydney, and which the governmental authorities were resolutely combating. The situation was such as to prevent the celebration of the Silver Jubilee; and invitations to a commemorative gathering that had been issued had perforce to be cancelled. The celebration when held on 24 June 1914 was therefore somewhat belated.

The Grand Master then mentioned that within the twenty-five years of the existence of the United Grand Lodge the membership had nearly doubled itself and that it would soon reach 20,000. His statement would have been correct had he omitted the word "nearly," inasmuch as the actual membership in 1888 fell far short of the 10,000 claimed at the time.

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After having made some reference to all the past occupants of the distinguished office now held by him, Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers delivered a discourse of unusual character on Masonry modified by evolution. His address covered a vast field in point of time. Commencing with primordial mankind he traced the mysteries through to Ancient Egypt, Abyssinia, Greece and Rome and even to the Australian aborigines; and to more advanced civilizations as in Rome and elsewhere until his audience found itself introduced to the Assembly of Masons in York in the year 926 A.D. Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers added:

The priestly order [in Egypt] taught a religion and a doctrine of future existence and rewards with prayer and offerings to the gods, and the priests and philosophers taking the sun as the centre of life, established a solar mythology, which exists in some places to the present day, and prepared a ritual which was largely symbolic, cryptic and mythical, and many of our signs, symbols, tokens and words, and other indices can be traced to Egyptian origin and to the mysteries of Isis or Memphis.

Dr Carruthers also referred to the College of Artificers of Guilds, who used symbolic teaching, divided their members into three divisions, and were ruled by a Master or Wardens. The Guild of Masons spread from Rome, he said, and studded Europe with magnificent buildings of the most beautiful, accurate and solid construction, carrying their secret mysteries and signs with them. Dr Carruthers also referred to the fresh start made in 1717, when the Grand Lodge of England was formed and which has become the foundation and pattern of all other Grand Lodges throughout the world.

At this meeting Rt Wor. Bro. Edward Hungerford was appointed Deputy Grand Master and Rt Wor. Bro. William Thompson was elected Senior Grand Warden.

Though the Silver Jubilee of United Masonry in New South Wales could not be suitably celebrated, as has been said, at the appropriate moment, the spirit of Masonry was excellently represented in the proposal brought forward by Rt Wor. Bro. J. Goulston (then Past Grand Warden)

at the meeting on 10 September 1913. His motion read: "That to suitably commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and to give material assistance to the aged and distressed Freemasons and their wives or widows, this Grand Lodge donates the sum of £500 to the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution of New South Wales." This was seconded by Most Wor. Bro. Simpson, but an amendment by Rt Wor. Bros. W. Thompson and Aubrey Halloran that the matter be referred to the Board of General Purposes was carried. This Board gave the matter consideration, and in its wisdom decided to recommend that the amount of this Jubilee Gift to the F.B.I. should be £250. The recommendation was adopted by Grand Lodge on 9 June, 1914.

An interesting movement during Most Wor. Bro. Caruthers's administration was the establishment of a Lodge of Research. The Grand Master reported on 10 December 1913, that such a Lodge was advocated by Brethren who were seeking for more light, and the matter had been taken up by the energetic Wor. Bro. S. Scott Young, who offered to take over all the preliminary work in connexion with the movement. The Grand Master reported that he had issued a number of circulars with very favourable results. A preliminary meeting was held on the same evening after Grand Lodge had been closed in due form.

The matter received further notice on 11 March 1914, when it was reported that a large number of Brethren had signed a petition for a new Lodge to be known as "The Sydney Lodge of Research." The objects of the new body, it was stated, would be the study of the history of Freemasonry and the dissemination of Masonic knowledge by means of reading, discussing and publishing papers dealing with such matter as pertained thereto. The petition was granted by the Board.

In a previous chapter the services of Wor. Bro. Burfield Taylor in the cause of amalgamation of the different Masonic jurisdictions in New South Wales have been outlined. These services were ultimately recognized and acknowledged, but

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in 1913 a quarter of a century had passed by and this Brother's meritorious efforts were still without recognition. To rectify the position and end an injustice, Rt Wor. Bro. E. Hungerford, on 10 December 1913, brought forward the following motion:

That in recognition of the services rendered by him to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, to the movement for the formation of which over twenty-five years ago he was Honorary Organizing Secretary, the rank of Past Grand Warden be conferred on Wor. Bro. Ernest Burfield Taylor of Lodge Emulation No. 121, United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

This was seconded by Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Sly, but an amendment was then proposed and seconded respectively by Rt Wor. Bros Nesbitt and MacLachlan to the effect that the Board of General Purposes should consider the suggestion when dealing with the matter of the Jubilee Celebrations. The amendment was defeated, and the motion was then put and on a show of hands was also negatived. But the voting of sixty-nine for the motion and seventy-two against revealed the support behind Wor. Bro. Taylor and justified the successful revival of the motion several years later (see Chapter X, p. 146).

The Report, on 10 June 1914, of a visit of Grand Lodge Officers led by Past Senior Grand Warden, Rt Wor. Bro. J. G. Moon, to the Riverina district, makes interesting reading. The towns visited comprised Hay (Lodge Murrumbidgee), Narrandera (Lodge Leopold), Coolamon and Junee. According to the Report, the Lodge work at Hay was as proficient as it could be in the most perfect of Lodges. At Narrandera a Lodge of Inquiry was constituted on one afternoon and followed by a sumptuous evening banquet which was attended by Brethren from Jerilderie, Hay, Coolamon, Lockhart and Deniliquin. Similar hospitality was extended to the travelling Brethren at the other two centres. The Report points out that Brethren travelled 150 miles to attend their Lodge meetings in those districts, a distance of from thirty to fifty miles being regarded as a slight detail scarcely worthy of mention. "We met numerous Brethren,"

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ran the Report, "who, after years and years had passed away since they first saw light, had never an opportunity of visiting a sister Lodge. Brethren, subscribing members since their initiation of fifty years and upwards, felt honoured to meet a Grand Lodge Officer for the first time."

Rt Wor. Bro. Moon in the Report offered the following information and suggestions:

A great desire has been expressed, in fact it is strong and unanimous in every part of the State which it has been my privilege to visit, officially representing Grand Lodge, viz.—that District Grand Inspectors of Workings should be in a position to give definite information as to uniform workings and constitutional questions and details of ceremonial work. During this visit, which was most representative of present and past District Grand Inspectors of Workings, these questions were discussed from many standpoints. I made a suggestion, which met with unanimous approval, that I would propose to the M.W. Grand Master that for the better supervision of Country Lodges, and to bring them in closer touch with Grand Lodge, the M.W. the Grand Master would recommend: "That all District Inspectors of Workings be invited to attend Grand Lodge (biennially) on their appointment and that a Lodge of exemplification, working the three degrees, be carried out." If Grand Lodge would approve travelling expenses, train and coaching fares would have to be paid, but the cost would be as nothing compared to the satisfaction it would give to the country Brethren, and the gain to Freemasonry in general.

The Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers, reported on 11 March 1914 through the Board of General Purposes that he had fixed 24 June following for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Union of the Craft. He proposed that the Installation of the Grand Master and Officers should take place on the same occasion. The Board elected a sub-committee to organize the function which was to take place in the Town Hall. However, before that date the Grand Mastership had been transferred to another, for on 9 June two nominations were made, that of the sitting Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers, and that of Rt Wor. Bro. William Thompson. On the following evening the ballot resulted in the return of the latter.

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It is pleasing to record that Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers maintained a keen interest in Freemasonry. Though unable to attend the meetings of Grand Lodge, he celebrated his completion of sixty years of Masonic life by attending his lodge, Lodge Balmain.

He passed away on 17 September 1937 too soon to participate in the Grand Lodge Jubilee to which he was looking forward.

During Dr Carruther's term of office, the deaths of two distinguished Brethren were reported to Grand Lodge, one of which occurred, however, just prior to the Grand Master's Installation. The two Brethren were Very Wor. Bro. Whitfield, Grand Registrar, who passed away on 28 June 1913 at the early age of fifty-six years, and Rt Wor. Bro. Robert Anderson, a Past Grand Warden, who on 20 August terminated an honourable life extending over eighty-six years. Very Wor. Bro. W. M. Simpson was elected on 10 September to succeed to the office of Grand Registrar.

CHAPTER XXI

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. WILLIAM THOMPSON

24 JUNE 1914—23 JULY 1924

PART I

FREEMASONRY AND THE GREAT WAR

A SPECIAL Communication was held in the Sydney Town Hall on 24 June 1914 for the double purpose of installing the newly-elected Grand Master and of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the amalgamation of the various Masonic jurisdictions in New South Wales. The Installing Grand Master for the occasion, Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers, occupied the Chair at the outset and in the presence of several distinguished Brethren, Rt Wor. Bro. William Thompson was announced, introduced, obligated, invested and placed in the Chair. Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford was then invested as the Deputy, having consented to fill the position temporarily, pending the attendance of the Brother selected for that office. It was not till the next Quarterly Communication on 9 September 1914 that Wor. Bro. Sir Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart was introduced and obligated as Deputy Grand Master. Professor Anderson Stuart was well known for his connexion with the Medical Faculty at the Sydney University, of which he was the Dean and the first Professor.

The Installing Master, in the course of his remarks, drew the attention of the Brethren to the attendance at that Jubilee meeting of five Brethren who had also been present at the first meeting of the United Grand Lodge in 1888. These five, he said, were Rt Wor. Bro. MacLachlan, who had filled the distinguished office of Grand Senior Warden in 1888; Rt Wor. Bro. Arthur H. Bray who had been the

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Grand Secretary at and since the amalgamation; Wor. Bro. J. P. Dale, who was one of the Directors of Ceremonies in 1888; Wor. Bro. W. H. Ore, who had occupied the office of Bard for the past twenty-five years, and Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie, one of the original Grand Stewards.

Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers then made reference to the progress during the past quarter of a century. The number of Lodges had increased, he stated, from 176 in 1888 to 254 in 1914, the members had increased from 6000 to 20,000, while the funds which in 1888 amounted to £4000 by 1914 had increased to £46,879.

The actual strength of the Fraternity was more exactly disclosed in the return presented three months later (9 September 1914) by the Grand Secretary. The return gave the following figures:

Number of Members, 1 July 1913	18,728
Number of Initiates, 1913-14	2,459
Number of Affiliates	1,276
Number who called off	1,603
Number who died	175
Number excluded	208
Number of Members, 30 June 1914	20,477
Increase	1,749

In the matter of charity, the following amounts had been disbursed: £35,388 by Grand Lodge; £17,942 by the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution; £12,616 by the Freemasons' Orphan Society. These amounts, added to the Special Public Grants of £1482 and Hospital Grants of £2836, made a total disbursement of £70,000. To this could be added another £20,000 representing the charity of private lodges.

The relatively small increase in the number of Lodges as compared with the growth in membership, the return showed, was accounted for by the amalgamation in the earlier years of hitherto rival Lodges or the surrenders of Warrants. During the first twelve years there had been twenty-seven

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surrenders and fourteen amalgamations, as contrasted with six surrenders and one amalgamation in the next twelve years.

Continuing his address, Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers stressed the fact that the total amount disbursed in charity was evidence in rebuttal of the charge that our benevolence was "glorified selfishness." Amounts totalling £23,000, he said, had been given to public and non-sectarian institutions, and without ostentation or publicity, the hungry had been fed, the naked clothed, the sick tended, the dead buried, the mourner comforted, the debtor ransomed and the orphan educated.

"I hope sincerely," Most Worshipful Bro. Carruthers concluded, "that it is such a spirit in Masonry for which we struggle, that spurs us on and that teaches us the highest code of action and conduct. Such duties we owe to ourselves, to our neighbour and to the Most High." He continued:

To us Freemasonry is full of beauties that appeal alike to the young man, ascending the Eastern horizon, to the middle-aged man at life's meridian, in the full plenitude of his power, and to the aged man whose waning years show that he has passed into the afternoon of life, and is journeying on towards the west—the setting Sun. . . . To some Masonry appeals by its antiquity. It is the oldest fraternal society known to man. . . . One of the greatest features of the order is the broad-based democratic spirit upon which it stands. . . . Masonry is not a religion but the Eternal Truth.

The great light of Masonry is the tenet that stands in bold relief above all other doctrines and teaches man to look for support in every emergency and guidance in every difficulty to an all-wise Providence.

It behoves us to look well rather to the quality than the quantity of the new material received into our ranks, for the power for good of Freemasonry arises rather out of the high moral and ethical standard of its membership than from its numbers, and one unworthy individual who has gained admission to our portals can easily out-weigh the beneficent influence of five score good and worthy men, for the world is apt to judge us not by our best but by our worst.

The Grand Master then extended a welcome to the

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distinguished visitors from the other States, including Rt Wor. Bro. Glover, Grand Secretary and Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia; Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carty Salmon, Grand Master, and Most Wor. Bro. Holden, Immediate Past Grand Master from Victoria; Wor. Bro. Shoobridge (Grand Pursuivant) representing the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; Very Wor. Bro. G. T. Poole (Grand Superintendent of Works) from Western Australia, and Most Wor. Bro. Jones (Deputy Grand Master and Past Grand Master) from Queensland.

The newly-installed Grand Master had been initiated in Lodge Wentworth No. 89 nearly twenty-one years previously, (October 1893) and during the course of his Masonic career he had affiliated with ten other Lodges, namely Lodges Ryde No. 134, Horace Thompson No. 324, Richard Coley No. 152, Thespian No. 256, Kensington No. 270, Marrickville No. 365, Fortitude No. 439, Duty No. 562, Universal No. 475, and Oxford No. 85. He was installed as Worshipful Master in Lodge Ryde in 1905. His association with Grand Lodge as one of its officers commenced with his appointment as District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1908. Three years later he was elected Grand Inspector of Workings (1911) and quickly rose to be Junior Grand Warden in 1912, Senior Grand Warden in 1913 and, as already just recorded, installed as Grand Master in 1914. He was one of the Board of General Purposes from 1910 to 1914, and, after his long and meritorious career as Grand Master, he was again elected to the Board from 1928 to 1931. His greatest achievements, as will be shown, were in connexion with the Masonic Schools named after him, and the Masonic Hospital.

Attached to the record of the Grand Lodge Communication to which reference has just been made was the usual Appendix composed of Return of Lodges, Sister Grand Lodges, and the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The last mentioned Report drew attention to the recognition by the Grand Lodge of England of "The Independent and Regular National Grand Lodge of France

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and of the French Colonies," an institution differing from the Grand Orient of France in that it recognized the Deity, worked with the open Bible, while its individual Lodges opened and closed in the name of the G.A.O.T.U.

The excellent summaries made by our Committees of Foreign Correspondence were such as to simplify the task of keeping one's self informed as to the activities of Freemasonry throughout the world. It is a matter of profound regret that the arduous services of the Brethren constituting these committees cannot be as fully recognized in the pages of this History as they deserve, and it is a great pity that their enlightening reports are no longer regularly published.

The question of the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of France was recommended by the Board of General Purposes on 9 December 1914. In addition to the features of this Grand Lodge already mentioned, the other obligations of the Order were that no political or religious discussions were to be permitted in Lodge, and that only the three usual degrees were to be recognized. On Rt Wor. Bro. Moon's motion the following addendum was adopted, viz:

That the ceremony conducted should be in strict conformity with the "Régime Rectifié"—a ritual drawn up in 1778 and sanctioned in 1782, and with which the Duke of Kent was initiated in 1792. "All the summonses of the Order and of the Lodges would be printed with the symbols of the G.A.O.T.U.; the Lodge as such would never take part officially in any political affair but every individual Brother would preserve complete liberty of opinion and action. Only such Brethren as were recognized as true Brethren by the Grand Lodge of England were to be received in the Lodge."

With this addendum the recommendation of the Board was adopted.

The newly-installed Grand Master held supreme office for a longer period than any other Grand Master in New South Wales if we except the period before the amalgamation in 1888. The first five years of his office were coincident with the period of the Great War, and problems of a nature novel and different from those usually calling

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for solution confronted him. Among those who offered their lives, their careers, their all to their King, Country and Empire were many Masons. The extent of the demands of the war was not readily grasped at first, and the provision offered was accordingly inadequate until a more comprehensive realization of the situation prompted the Masonic fraternity to make a more fitting response. At the Quarterly Communication in September 1914, the Board of General Purposes, at the Grand Master's request, recommended a vote of £250 to the Patriotic Fund; indeed, the Grand Master suggested that no one would object to that vote being increased to £500. Many Lodges, he intimated, had taken the matter up with enthusiasm, and he anticipated that a sum of £3000 would be raised. He openly expressed his regret that the appeal he had intended Grand Lodge should make to the Secretaries of Lodges throughout the jurisdiction had been anticipated by the Masonic Club, which had thus forestalled him. By the time of the next Grand Lodge meeting (9 December 1914) the Grand Master was able to report a ready response from the Lodges, £1909 having been received; Unity Lodge, Armidale No. 6, contributing as much as £100; Lodges Tarbolton No. 12 and Dulwich 251 offered £50 each. Altogether the names of 179 Lodges appeared in the initial list.

On 9 June 1915 it was reported that Lodge Victoria, Ashfield, had organized a concert resulting in a contribution of £675 for the Belgian Fund, and that this had been increased to £1000 by voluntary subscriptions. The expenses of the concert, £15 10s. as well as a further vote of twenty guineas had been paid out of the Lodge funds. A fortnight later the Grand Master announced that £2546 had been handed over to the National Patriotic Fund and that the dues would be remitted in the cases of Brethren serving at the front, so that there would be no difficulty in the soldiers retaining their Masonic connexions.

A War Benevolent Fund was opened and on 8 September 1915 Most Wor. Bro. Thompson stated that £1000 had been received, though the flow of subscriptions had barely

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commenced. At Grenfell, he said, a sum of £28 10s. was collected within five minutes. Only one Lodge had declined to assist, and the Grand Master pointed out that that was a suburban Lodge with members blessed with an abundance of this world's goods who had not realized that in times of unparalleled stress and trial Masons must make unprecedented sacrifices.

The Grand Master stated also that 627 Brethren were actively serving with the Expeditionary forces and that twenty-eight had yielded up their lives at Gallipoli, while many others had been wounded to incapacitation. Three months later the total number serving at the front had increased to 895, whilst forty had made the supreme sacrifice. On the previous 14 October about eighty to ninety Brethren at the Liverpool military camp had met to form a Masonic Association of which the membership had already grown to 160. By 8 March 1916 the scroll of enlisted Brethren contained 1158 names, forty-seven had passed over the line, and the War Benevolent Fund had reached £3330. By June the amount was £4821, while in July 1916 the total enrolments amounted to 1433.

It was at this stage that the British Empire in general, and the Masonic jurisdictions in particular, were thrown into a state of gloom at the news of the loss of Rt Wor. Bro. Lord Kitchener. His name at that time was suggestive of the might, majesty and power of the British arms. His high and important Masonic career has already been referred to. Lord Kitchener's famous message to the soldiers breathed the spirit of Freemasonry and exemplified his untiring efforts to promote amongst the troops the great principles of temperance, sobriety and morality.

He reminded them that their task called for courage, energy and patience, and that it was their duty to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness. He exhorted them to "be invariably courteous, considerate and kind," and to be on their guard against excess. Lord Kitchener concluded his message with the advice, "Do your duty bravely. Fear God. Honour the King."

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That the soldiers did not forget their Masonic interests and charities may be illustrated by a Gallipoli incident that was related by the President, Rt Wor. Bro. W. C. Shipway, at the annual meeting of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution held on 30 May 1916.

Rt Wor. Bro. Shipway said:

There is one Brother who subscribed one guinea, whose name I want particularly to mention to-night—Bro. Collopy. Bro. Collopy is on active service, and there is a little tale about that guinea which you can take as being absolutely authentic. Bro. Collopy, one of our brave heroes, was in the trenches, and there picked up a one pound note. He said to the man next to him: "I have a good mind to send this to Sydney to some charity." The other replied, "Well I know of a good charity in New South Wales—the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution." . . . Bro. Collopy said, "A good idea! I will put a shilling to it and make it a guinea," and that guinea was received by us! I think this episode is worthy of being placed in the same category as the "Widow's Mite."

The recruiting continued steadily during the next two years, and *pari passu* the contributions to the War Fund poured in. On 12 June 1918, for example, it was reported that the amount received during the previous year was £9510 16s. 8d., including a War Bond of £100 donated by Lodge Illawarra No. 59, and the amount standing to the credit of the fund was then £14,010 9s. 5d. The total enlistment of Masonic Brethren was 2763, of whom 209 had been reported killed. By March 1919 the figures had grown so that £18,829 had been contributed, £4768 disbursed, 2988 Brethren had enlisted and 306 had paid the supreme sacrifice. The contributions were naturally intended for those who were Masons when they enlisted, and the movement to widen the area of charity to include as beneficiaries of the War Benevolent Fund those who became initiates after their return from the front was wisely discountenanced, as such a departure would have menaced Freemasonry with those who sought to enter our ranks so as to exploit the fund. It was well that on 12 June 1918 the Grand Master gave a definite ruling on this matter in the following terms:

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I have been asked for a decision as to whether a returned soldier may, on his initiation, have his name placed on the Lodge Honour Roll, and whether he may be then qualified to participate in the benefits of the War Fund. I replied in the negative to both questions, as both Honour Roll and War Fund are for those active members of Lodges who enlisted.

It is, of course, impracticable to record herein all the cases of relief which the War Fund made possible. Suffice it to say that a committee appointed on 13 September 1916, to deal with its distribution, met periodically, when every case brought under its notice was carefully considered, and action was deferred until personal inquiries made by a member of the committee resulted in his colleagues being satisfied. The relief took various forms. At one time a sum of money would be allowed to provide a Brother with some capital wherewith he could open up a business; at another time a widow of a deceased member would be enabled by a grant to pay off debts that had accrued since her husband's death, or she would be provided with the sum necessary to purchase material for the construction of a house which the Voluntary Workers' Association might undertake on her behalf; a maimed soldier would be assisted to pay off the balance owing on a piece of land so that he might erect and open a boarding-house; or yet again, a Brother wishing to procure a car and ply for hire, would be assured of a sympathetic response by the committee.

Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston manifested a keen, active interest in this matter, and it must have rejoiced his heart when on 13 June 1917 he was able to hand over to the fund the huge cheque of £8100, the result of a great effort made by the War Fund Bazaar Committee.

The fact that appeals of a similar nature were being issued by the Masonic Club was found to be embarrassing, and in December 1918 the Grand Master felt it incumbent upon him to draw the notice of the Board of General Purposes to a circular which had been issued to all Lodges by the Masonic Club, making an appeal in aid of the



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Grand Master, 1914-15, 24.

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A.I.F. Memorial Fund. As a consequence the following resolution was passed: "That this Board is of opinion that during the present war all appeals to Masonic Lodges for War Charities should bear the imprimatur of the Grand Master, and that a circular to this effect be sent forthwith to all Lodges."

It was not until 14 June 1922, more than three and a half years after hostilities had ceased, that the Grand Master announced his intention of closing the War Fund, when "every case worth consideration had been dealt with." "The money," declared the Grand Master, "could not be better applied than in the erection of cottages for the orphans."

During the war, many Lodges resolved to "follow the King" by refraining from partaking of alcoholic beverage and by devoting the money thus saved to the War Fund. "The example," declared the Grand Master, "is worthy of emulation, for we are called upon to make the utmost possible sacrifice at this period of difficulty and danger to our Empire."

The fraternal activity of Lodge Liverpool No. 197 during the war deserves a word of commendation. In February 1915, it held an emergent meeting at the Grand Secretary's request to confer the second degree on behalf of Lodge Apsley on Brother William John Seymour, of Liverpool Military Camp. A week later at another emergent meeting the Third Degree was conferred by Dispensation on the same Brother shortly before he sailed for the front.

These meetings were the precursors of fifty-one such gatherings during the war period, all held by Lodge Liverpool to confer degrees on country Brethren at the requests of their Lodges, thirty-five in this State and one each from Victoria, South Australia and Queensland. In addition, Masonic courtesies were extended to Brethren in camp; they were sought out, invited to meetings and accompanied by members of Lodge Liverpool to the meetings of neighbouring Lodges. Every care was taken that the military

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Brethren from country Lodges might be completely equipped Masonically before they sailed for the war area. They were provided with letters of introduction, signed by the Grand Secretary, in lieu of Grand Lodge Certificates which for obvious reasons could not be carried about at the seat of war.

The military Brethren at Liverpool also formed a Military Masonic Club in December 1915, and Lodge Liverpool allowed them full and free use of its supper rooms every evening when they were not engaged for ordinary Lodge purposes. This club was officially opened by the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, who subsequently showed his sympathy by attending every annual meeting.

The relief which Australia felt in common with the rest of the Empire and the civilized world when news arrived of the Armistice on 11 November 1918 was almost painful in its intensity, but the Masonic fraternity reacted to the relief as spontaneously as every other institution. To commemorate the termination of the most calamitous war in the history of mankind and "the glorious and final victory of the Allied armies," a Special Communication was held in the Sydney Town Hall on 17 December following the Armistice. The accommodation was strained to its utmost, when a gathering of 4000 was presided over by the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson. Brother Arthur Massey presided at the grand organ, whilst a choir of 200 Masonic voices under the baton of Brother N. J. Gehde, Grand Director of Music, assisted in the harmony of the occasion. The service was opened with the ode "Onward Brother Masons," after which the National Anthem was sung by all present. The Grand Chaplain, Very Wor. Bro. Rev. S. G. Fielding, delivered the beautifully worded prayer composed by himself for the occasion.

The orison by the Grand Chaplain was followed by the solo "Lend Me Your Aid," rendered by Brother Philip Newbury with his exquisite tenor voice; the chorus "Comrades in Arms," rendered stirringly by the choir, and "Rule

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Britannia" by Brother C. Smythe, with the Brethren joining in the chorus.

The Grand Master then delivered an inspiring address, of which the following is an epitomized record:

To-night we have assembled to render our most humble and heartfelt thanks to the Great Ruler of the Universe, Who holds in the hollow of His hand the destinies of all nations and of all peoples, for His infinite goodness and mercy in granting peace to a stricken and distracted world, and a glorious and final victory to the Allied arms. Over 2900 active members of the Lodges enlisted and nobly bore their part as Australians, fighting for the first time on the battlefields of Europe and of Asia, and have laid up for themselves a crown of glory that no time or circumstances will ever tarnish. The whole world rings with the soul-stirring story of their many gallant feats of arms, and future generations yet unborn will burn with pride of race when they read, enshrined in the golden pages of history, the recital of the brave and chivalrous deeds of their illustrious ancestors.

The Grand Master also made reference to the supreme sacrifice of those who had fallen in France, Belgium and Gallipoli.

"The world has been cast into the melting-pot," said the Grand Master, "and a new world has emerged. Through all the stress and turmoil our Masonic institution stands broad-based as ever, and defiant of every storm. It matters not how the tempests may rage in the world outside, the Masonic Lodge is the House of Peace, and is ever closely tyled against recrimination and discussion upon any subject of religion or of politics." He called upon members to face the problems of the future, remembering the Masonic obligation of loyalty.

In honour of our closest allies, Brother A. Goossens sang the "Marseillaise" and the Belgian National Anthem. The quartette, "Holy Peace," was sung with Brother A. B. Sedgley as the soloist, after which the Recessional hymn was sung by choir and Brethren.

Most Wor. Bro. H. Montgomerie Hamilton proposed:

That this meeting of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, assembled in the

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Town Hall, Sydney, and representing 26,000 subscribing members, desires most respectfully to approach His Most Gracious Majesty the King, and to express its sincere jubilation at the glorious victory which, under the Great Architect of the Universe, has been achieved by the naval, military and air forces of His Majesty and his Allies in defence of the great Masonic principles of Right, Justice and Liberty; and to assure His Majesty of its ever fervent loyalty to His Throne and Person.

This was appropriately seconded by Rt Wor. Bro. John Goulston, D.G.M., and carried unanimously by all rising.

The auspicious gathering concluded its jubilation by singing "All People that on Earth do Dwell," after which "The Last Post" was sounded and "Abide with Me" was solemnly rendered. Wor. Bro. W. H. Ore, Grand Bard, composed an ode for the occasion.

It is of interest to record here that at the peace celebrations in London on 23-30 June New South Wales Freemasonry was represented by its Grand Representative, Most Wor. Bro. the Marquis of Lincolnshire, P.G.M., better known in this State as Lord Carrington.

Naturally, as the aftermath of the war, there still remained a feeling of resentment against our late enemy, and many felt a reluctance to recognize the Teuton in the Masonic gathering. It is scarcely a matter of wonder, therefore, that on 19 March 1919 a motion was put forward: "That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge no person of enemy origin, naturalized or unnaturalized, that is of any country with whom Great Britain has been at war for the past four years, viz., Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, should be admitted into Freemasonry in any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge for a period of twenty years."

Fortunately the Grand Master was sufficiently imbued with the Ancient Charges and Regulations of Freemasonry to be able to rise superior to the temptation of the proposal. He ruled the motion out of order, and in doing so stated that while personally and individually he was in accord with the motive prompting it, they had yet their duties as Freemasons to consider. Every Past Master had to up-

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hold, he said, the Ancient Charges and Regulations. Any Grand Lodge doing otherwise discredited itself and injured Freemasonry. "Our institution is universal," continued the Grand Master; "it knows no creed, sect or nation, and one of our Ancient Charges warns against introducing matters of quarrel within the doors of the Lodge, and says: 'We also are of all nations, tongues, kindreds and languages, and are resolved against all politics.' The matter must be left to the private Lodge, and the admission of a German is a matter for the conscience of its members."

The spirit of tolerance and restraint exhibited by the Grand Master in a period of intense feeling was most commendable and justifiable. Nevertheless, though he would not allow the patriotism welling up in the hearts of the Brethren to express itself in terms of hostility to the erstwhile foe, it had to find an outlet in some form or other, and this was done in a resolution passed on the motion of Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers, seconded by Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young, with slight adjustments in the wording as suggested by Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton, thus:

Whereas loyalty and patriotism have always been considered national virtues and ideals to be inculcated in our Masonic teachings, and whereas it is desirable that these national sentiments should now be more directly and emphatically symbolized in our Lodges; Therefore this Grand Lodge, constitutionally assembled, sanctions and recommends that a Union Jack or New South Wales flag, or some other national flag, be displayed in the Lodge.

The spirit of patriotism thus professed had to find practical expression in the attitude of Masonry towards maimed soldiers knocking at our portals. In this connexion the report of the Chairman (Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young) of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence provides interesting material. He stated that harmony and brotherly co-operation prevailed not only *within* but *among* the jurisdictions of the world, save and except the Teutonic Grand

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Lodges, which have not yet been readmitted into the great Masonic family.

As a sign of the times and a result of the portentous events of the past five years, he noted the following three-fold effect on the fraternity of Masons:

(1) The prodigious increase in the number of applications for admission to its mysteries and privileges.

(2) The question of physical perfection is presenting itself for a favourable answer with great insistence. The number of men maimed at the war who desire to enter Masonry and who are qualified in every mental and moral capacity but apparently disqualified in having lost some portion of their anatomy in battle, raises the question of a liberal interpretation of the ancient landmarks. Already many Grand Masters have adopted such an interpretation, and have permitted Brethren with artificial limbs to pass our portals. So important has the matter been deemed to be, that in many quarters there is a demand for a world's conference of Grand Masters or other delegates to discuss, and possibly come to some agreement on, this question.

(3) The advent of many soldiers from British, Colonial and American Lodges, to France and Belgium, has brought about visitations into the Continental Lodges, from whom recognition has for a long time been withheld in consequence of their withdrawal of the volume of the Sacred Law from their Altars and the sacred name of God from their obligations and ceremonies.

Our men have been received in a spirit of true fraternity and have been accorded many kindnesses and much hospitality.

This has naturally created a demand for recognition and reconciliation, and with the advent of the Angel of Peace among the nations of the world, it may be that the Spirit of Fraternal Charity will find some way for a rapprochement with these Grand Orients, whose members have fought by our side in the sacred cause of which we have each made such great sacrifices.

The question of the maimed soldier was one calling for immediate attention. At first it was felt that the eleventh clause of the Ancient Charges and Regulations reading: "You admit it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry," was a final and irrefutable argument against their admission. For that reason the Grand Master on 12 June 1918 drew attention to the omission from the business list for the

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meeting of Grand Lodge of a notice of motion reading thus: "That Grand Lodge direct the Board of General Purposes to frame a regulation for the admission of deformed candidates to the Order." This the Grand Master regarded as a contravention of the clause mentioned, and the Board had therefore acted in strict accord with proper Masonic practice in withdrawing the motion.

The Grand Master declared:

The qualifications of a candidate are threefold—mental, moral and physical. Mentally, that he be of sound mind, able to comprehend the nature of his obligations, and properly to appreciate the tenets and principles in which he will be instructed; morally, that his conduct be virtuous and his character beyond reproach, lest the honour and good repute of our Institution should suffer by the admission of the unworthy; physically, that he be of "able body and of limbs whole as a man ought to be." This latter is one of the universally recognized qualifications of Freemasonry, and distinguished our Institution from all others, and connects its present speculative with its old time operative character. The laws of Freemasonry are of two kinds—local and universal. The former enacted by each Grand Lodge for the government of its members, to be varied or repealed at the pleasure of the bodies who originally framed them, while the laws universal are those Landmarks which are irrevocable and not to be altered or departed from by any Grand Lodge. The question of what may constitute physical defect, moreover, is absolutely the prerogative of the Grand Master alone, and in this Jurisdiction the interpretation was laid down in 1901 "that unless the candidate be fully able to comply with our ritual observances, giving and receiving the signs etc. he cannot be admitted to the Craft."

This view of the ineligibility of the soldier injured because of his sacrifices made on behalf of us all, would not square with the conscience of the Freemason, and therefore the fact that the prerogative of the Grand Master might be called into requisition, suggested a possibility of reconciling our duty to the soldier with our duty to the Charges.

On 14 June 1922, therefore, the question of the physically defective applicants was once again introduced, when a special report of the Board of General Purposes dealt with various recommendations that had been made and

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adopted at the First Australian Masonic Conference held in November 1921 at Melbourne. The first recommendation of this conference was that:

In the case of a candidate who has been injured or incapacitated, a dispensation may be granted to waive such disabilities as will not prevent a substantial compliance with the requirements of initiation, passing and raising, provided that such dispensation shall not be granted to a candidate who is (a) totally blind, (b) totally deaf, (c) dumb.

The Board, however, showed no enthusiasm for the recommendation, as they expressed the opinion that it would interfere with the prerogative of the Grand Master who alone had power to grant any such Dispensation in his own jurisdiction.

Further consideration was given to the problem on 10 March 1926, during the Grand Mastership of Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston, who reported that a number of applications for admission had been received from returned limbless "diggers." A committee of Grand Lodge had circularized the Lodges for suggestions and several of these favoured their admission. To adopt the proposal, said the Grand Master, would involve a distinct change in the policy of Grand Lodge, and he had therefore given the matter over to the Board of General Purposes, which on this occasion modified its attitude as compared with 1921-2. The Board's resolution he said, now was: "That the Grand Master, having asked for the advice of the Board of General Purposes, that Body advises the Grand Master to adjust his rulings to bring the practice in this jurisdiction into harmony with the first Clause of the First Australian Masonic Conference." He pointed out that this clause had been accepted by every other Grand Lodge in Australia as well as in New Zealand, and by many of the Grand Lodges in the United States of America, all of whom were accepting maimed candidates. It had been the practice of the Grand Lodge of England since 1857, when Lieut-Colonel J. H. King was initiated in Lodge Prince of Wales No. 259, after having lost an arm in the Battle of Inkermann. The Board

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of General Purposes in England, he continued, felt it impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule about maimed candidates qualified in other respects, but expressed the opinion that when a defect does not render the candidate incapable of learning our art, there is no reason why he should not be initiated, provided he is able to understand our signs and symbols, and to explain and exemplify them when properly called upon. Therefore the admission of maimed or otherwise physically defective candidates is not necessarily an "innovation."

Continuing, the Grand Master said that the Ancient Charge required that no Master should take an apprentice unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a Fellowcraft in due time. But according to a decision of the Grand Lodge of England, with the aid of artificial means the candidate may be capable of learning the Art.

In Australia some of the Grand Lodges had altered their Constitutions so as to leave it to the Masters of Lodges to decide in the matter of admitting incapacitated candidates. The Grand Master believed that the capabilities of each candidate should be taken on their merits, but no maimed candidate should be admitted without the authority of Grand Master.

The question of the use of the Ritual in relation to such candidates remains. It may be impossible to adhere to the wording in some cases, though not necessary to depart in spirit. While we may receive applications from bodily defective candidates, the Grand Master thought, the attention of Masters of Lodges should be drawn to the need for careful oversight in respect to every such candidate, and a Master applying for leave to admit a defective candidate should be required to show he has adequately considered the actual course of the ceremony in regard to such a ceremony. Printed forms of application for sanction to admit a maimed candidate would be supplied.

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We may close this chapter of our Masonic history and our national history, so glorious and yet so sad, by recording the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the Temple to the illustrious Masonic dead, containing the names of the Brethren who had given their all for King and country. On 8 December 1920 the Grand Master took up his position near the tablet, which was veiled by a large Australian flag, in the South-West Corner of the Lodge room, and then addressed Grand Lodge in the following appropriate manner:

Brethren, the duty which falls upon me to-night of unveiling this tablet is one that I approached with very deep feeling, considering that among the names there is that of one who was all the world to me, but it is a duty that I feel I must undertake. I am sure that every one of us, looking back over the past five or six years, can still realize his feelings of horror and despair, when the news was flashed to this side of the world that our old Empire, in defence of the neutrality of little Belgium, had taken up the gage, and was standing face to face with the mightiest military power the world had ever known. Nor shall we readily forget the first few weeks of the struggle, when our foes seemed to be irresistible and we felt that our liberties and lives lay trembling in the balance. It was then that the Motherland appealed to her sons for help, and what a glorious thing it was to realize that the young and middle-aged men of Australia did not turn a deaf ear to that call. They heard the call of the Empire and obediently answered it. They saw the clear path of duty and followed it with such wonderful resolution that the whole world rang again with praise of their gallant feats of arms, and in generations to come the young people of the time will burn with pride of race when they read enshrined in the golden pages of history the records of the wonderful deeds of their noble forefathers. In Freemasonry one of our fundamental principles is that of loyalty, and how proud we should be that 3077 of our Brethren—active members of our Lodges—left everything and went to the Front, each one prepared to make the greatest sacrifice. Brethren, this tablet contains the names of 362 of our Brethren who will never return, their shattered bodies lie far away, and all that we have to remember them by is the record of their names in their respective Lodges. I think it was a grateful deed of this Grand Lodge to bring all these names together and engrave them on imperishable marble, as a perpetual reminder of their sacrifice, so that in years to come, when we are

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gone, our children's children gathering here may be able to point with feelings of honourable pride to this Honour Board and say, "Here are 362 Brethren of our Constitution who gave up their lives as a willing sacrifice, who laid the incense of their fortunes and their lives on the altar of their country's good." And let us not forget that the sacrifice they made was not only for the country at large, but that each one of the Brethren, whose names are engraved on that tablet, died for you and died for me.

The Grand Master then unveiled the tablet, so that those men whose names were there recorded should not die, but live for ever in the memories of Australian Masons.

CHAPTER XXII

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. WILLIAM THOMPSON

PART II

WHEN we revert to the early days of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's regime, it will be noticed that the Grand Master was greatly concerned over the question of uniformity in matters of the Ritual. Several Lodges, he found, transgressed the edict limiting the number of candidates for any degree presented at any one time to five. To overcome irregularities and to secure greater uniformity of working, he suggested the appointment of a Committee of Ritual, to remain in existence over a term of years. The Grand Master and the Board of General Purposes did not see eye to eye with regard to the constitution of the suggested committee. The Board preferred that the revision of the Ritual should be delegated to one of its own sub-committees, but this proposal did not, in the Grand Master's opinion, meet the case, as the personnel of the Board was open to changes every year, whereas he desired a committee that would ensure continuity of practice. The Board's recommendation, accordingly, was, on 9 December 1914, again referred to the Board for revision on the lines suggested by the Grand Master. In accordance with its revised recommendation the following resolution was adopted on 10 March 1915:

That the following be Clause No. 42A of the Book of Constitutions:—"A Standing Committee on Ritual Points shall be elected at the June meeting of Grand Lodge, consisting of six members from the actual Masters or Past Masters of Grand Lodge, the same to be elected for a period of five years, thereafter two

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members to retire annually. The members to retire in 1920 and 1921 shall be determined by ballot at a meeting of the Committee, and in any subsequent years, the retiring members shall be those longest in office, and such subsequent vacancies, after the expiry of the first period of five years, shall be filled at each June Communication of Grand Lodge. Any extraordinary vacancies, owing to death, resignation or other causes, shall be filled at the next ordinary Communication of Grand Lodge, and shall be held for the term of the Brother vacating the office. The Committee shall have power to deal with all questions of Ritual practice, and their decisions shall be subject to appeal to Grand Lodge."

The following Quarterly Communication (9 June 1915) provided opportunity for the election of the first Standing Committee on Ritual Points, and the ballot resulted in the return of the six Brethren—R. Doyle, E. Hungerford, F. S. Mance, S. Scott Young, A. B. Sedgley and C. A. Y. Simpson.

One would have imagined that all problems concerned with precedence of Lodge over Lodge had been settled within the first few months or at the utmost, the first few years, after the amalgamation of 1888. It is curious, therefore, to find the Goulburn Lodge of Australia No. 58 forwarding a letter to the Grand Secretary claiming to date its existence back to 1849 on the ground that in November of that year a Dispensation was granted by the New South Wales Provincial Grand Master (E.C.) for the establishment of a Lodge in Goulburn, and a Warrant from England bearing the number 577 followed in 1850. This Warrant was returned to England in 1875, but three years later (February 1878) another Dispensation was granted by the District Grand Master (E.C.), in New South Wales, and this was followed by a second Warrant, No. 1762, under which the Lodge worked until it was surrendered at the time of the amalgamation, when the Committee on Precedence allotted the number 58 to the Lodge, recognizing its existence from 1878. Under the circumstances just reviewed, the Board declined to date back the existence of the Lodge to 1849.

The Grand Master found it necessary from time to

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time to draw attention to irregular practices of which individual members or Lodges were guilty. A certain Worshipful Master had allowed rehearsals to be held at his own private residence, and hence on 9 June 1915 the Board of General Purposes recommended that Lodge rehearsals should not be held except in Masonic Lodge rooms or at other places approved of by the Board. Three months later (8 September) the Grand Master expressed his disapproval of public processions of Masons clothed with the badges of their Order and announced that on the occasion of Masonic funerals, the regalia should be worn within the cemetery gates. He had admonished one Worshipful Master for permitting regalia to be worn in the streets.

Most Wor. Bro. Thompson also remarked that a District Inspector of Workings had reported an innovation by the Master of one of the Lodges in his district, in obligating a candidate upon the Volume of Sacred Law which was subsequently presented to him. "I have had occasion," the Grand Master said, "to stop this practice in three Lodges where it came under my personal observation. There is only one Volume of Sacred Law upon which all candidates should be obligated, and that is the Lodge Volume lying open upon the Altar. There is something especially sacred to the thoughtful Mason in the Lodge Volume of the Sacred Law, and one of the most pleasing sentiments regarding it is the fact that every candidate who has seen the light of Freemasonry, and every newly-installed Worshipful Master has pledged his faith upon its holy pages."

In 1911 Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford had approved of the practice of presenting a Brother with a Volume of Sacred Law upon his raising, while Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford had expressed satisfaction at the abolition of an unhygienic practice. This goes to show that the views of Grand Masters are not always in accord.

At a later meeting of Grand Lodge when Most Wor. Bro. Goulston was Grand Master, a country Lodge communicated with Grand Lodge concerning a by-law that pro-

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vided for the "saluting" of a Volume of the Sacred Law by a candidate upon his initiation, passing and raising, and the subsequent presentation of the volume to him. The Board in view of the edict of the previous Grand Master had no other recourse than to inform that Lodge that their action was *ultra vires*.

Objection was also taken to the insertion of advertisements in the daily Press concerning installation meetings. The Grand Secretary was instructed to circularize Lodges calling attention to the fact that under Clause 177 of the Book of Constitutions advertisement should not be published concerning installation or other Lodge meetings (9 June 1915).

Another irregularity displeasing to the Grand Master was that of the short-circuiting of the Ritual in closing. He had to regret that some Lodges closed down from the Third to the First degree. "I would warn the Brethren," he announced (5 December 1915), "that such a course is grossly irregular, and that there must be no omission in the closing, of the Second degree."

On 13 September 1916 the Grand Master in his address expressed his opposition to undue rapidity in advancing Brethren. He had always set his face, he said, against applications for Dispensations to permit nomination, proposal, balloting and initiating upon the one night. He had made concessions, however, in regard to Brethren in the Expeditionary Forces taking their subsequent degrees at intervals of not less than seven days.

One practice, however, that had been deemed irregular during the Chelmsford regime was now to be regarded more leniently, and was even to be pronounced legitimate in certain circumstances. In 1911 it was considered irregular to ballot for candidates *en bloc*, but at the Quarterly Communication on 11 December 1918 the Board of General Purposes presented a recommendation concerning the method of balloting. It resolved:

That the Board of General Purposes recommends that the resolution of Grand Lodge of 13 September 1911, providing that

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balloting of candidates *en bloc* was irregular, be and is hereby rescinded, and that in any case where two or more candidates are proposed for initiation or affiliation, they may be balloted for together, provided that if there be one black ball cast, the Master shall then, without declaring the ballot, take a separate ballot for each and every candidate.

This recommendation was discussed by Grand Lodge and finally accepted with a slight modification. It was decided upon an amendment proposed by Very Wor. Bro. Burbridge and seconded by Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young, that instead of repeating the ballots separately when one black ball was cast, the separate ballots should be taken only when a sufficient number of black balls had been cast to exclude a candidate according to the by-laws of the Lodge concerned. By this resolution an hitherto illegitimate practice was regularized and recognized.

Another irregularity had to be checked in 1919, as the Grand Master came to hear that women had been introduced to the festive board for the purpose of providing musical items. On 10 September Most Wor. Bro. Thompson gave definite instructions that women were not to be admitted to Installation Banquets, as these were to be treated as something quite distinct from the ordinary "Ladies' nights," which were quite legitimate provided that the entertainments were held in some room other than the Temple. He objected, too, to the cheapening or degrading of the prestige of the fraternity by means of such advertisements as appeared in the local daily paper on one occasion. It read thus:

Lodge —————

Social Evening in Masonic Hall—Saturday 27th November, at 7.45 p.m. Music, Song and Dance.

Refreshments provided.

Gents 1/-. Ladies 6d.

[Signed by the Worshipful Master and Social Secretary of the Lodge.]

The insertion of such a notice in the paper was not technically a breach of the Constitution, but the Grand Master, ever alive to the prestige of Masonry, said that he



HONOUR ROLL, MASONIC HALL, SYDNEY

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regretted that a Lodge should lower its dignity by a public appeal for money.

It could not have been any such appeal as this that induced Brother Peters, who was initiated in Lodge Zion in 1915, to seek entrance into Freemasonry, as this candidate was beyond the age when dances would induce him to join an institution. It is remarkable to record that this candidate was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his initiation and so impressed with the uniqueness of the occasion was the Grand Master that he promised to present Brother Peters with his Master Mason's apron when he arrived at the stage at which he should be invested with it. It would be interesting to learn whether Freemasonry holds any other instance of a candidate being initiated at such an advanced age. Doubtless Masonry does appeal to old men as well as young, and the initiation of the historic Voltaire of France in 1778 at the advanced age of eighty-four years, leaning on the arm of the equally historic Benjamin Franklin, is another outstanding instance of entry into Freemasonry at a far advanced age.

At the Special Communication on 24 June 1915, after the Grand Master had himself been proclaimed for the second time and had invested Rt Wor. Bro. Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart as Deputy Grand Master, he reported progress during the preceding year. A total of 2517 Brethren had been added to the Masonic rolls, he said, bringing the number up to 21,000. He also displayed considerable concern with respect to the carelessness manifested in investigating the character of applicants for admission into the fraternity. In the course of his remarks the Grand Master made the following reference to the matter:

As our Institution has always owed its influence in every community to the high moral standard of its adherents, circulars have been forwarded to all Lodges recommending them to make provision in by-laws for the election annually of an investigation committee to institute the most searching enquiries as to the fitness or otherwise of all candidates for admission to our fraternity. Too often one hears the proposer vouch for a candidate only upon short acquaintance, possibly of a business nature, while

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the seconder will avow that he has met the candidate perhaps once only, but is content with the good judgment of the proposer. This is altogether insufficient. Our portals cannot be too closely guarded, and although most Lodges have such an investigation committee, the practice of strict enquiry should be universal, for the Lodge that, through indifference and a want of care admits unworthy material, not only discredits itself, but perpetrates a gross injustice against our institution all the world over.

The circularizing of the Lodges had the desired effect, for four years later (9 July 1919) the Grand Master reported that though his first five years of office practically coincided with the period of the war, the progress of Freemasonry in the State had been without parallel. He had signed 13,272 Master Masons' Certificates, an achievement all the more gratifying because all Lodges without exception, since his first Installation, had appointed Committees of Investigation so that moral character and mental fitness were made subjects of careful inquiry. Most Wor. Bro. Thompson said:

It should be the highest testimony as to character any man can possess, to say he is a member of a Masonic Lodge, and we owe it, not only to ourselves, but to Freemasonry all the world over, that only such are admitted as will do credit to our Institution—men whose lives are squared by those great virtues which form the foundation upon which our Spiritual Temple is erected. Freemasonry owes its influence in the community to-day to the high standard of its membership, and we must never forget that the profane world judges us, after all, not by our best, but by our worst, and that one unworthy individual will exercise a malign influence that a hundred good men and true cannot counteract.

Another advantage of the Investigation Committee, as the Grand Master pointed out, is that:

It avoids the use of the black ball, which is a source of trouble in the Lodge, since a Brother with a valid objection to a candidate can place it before a Committee. It should discourage the utterly despicable act of using the secrecy of the ballot to strike from a safe ambush a worthy and unsuspecting victim.

To place the matter on a more definite basis a motion

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was carried on 8 December 1920 that the following words should be added to Clause 154 of the Book of Constitutions:

Every Lodge shall appoint a Committee of Investigation to consist of not less than five members of whom not less than three shall form a quorum, and whose names shall be recorded in the Minutes. The Committee shall, whenever possible, personally interview every candidate for admission into the Lodge, and shall make full inquiry into his moral and general character. The result of such inquiry shall be reported to the Lodge before the ballot for such candidate be taken. In the event of a member of the Committee being the proposer or seconder of a candidate, the Master shall appoint another member to act temporarily in place of such proposer or seconder.

This proposal was moved by Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day, S.G.W., seconded by Wor. Bro. W. E. Gould, and after discussion and an unsuccessful attempt to amend it, was carried.

The laudable efforts of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence to bring Masonic movements and opinion in all quarters of the world under the notice of the fraternity of this State by means of its reports containing a summarized version of such movements and opinions were generally well appreciated by the Brethren who perused them. It was somewhat unfortunate that some adverse criticism was at one stage levelled against them, necessitating a reply in defence. Happily the charge was not of a serious nature, but it was stated that the committee foisted its opinion concerning Masonic matters on the Brethren of New South Wales. In refuting the charge (September 1915) the committee claimed to have carefully avoided that course of action, though it admitted that a writer of a review may express approval or disapproval on a subject reviewed. The object, the committee pointed out, was:

Carefully to record incidents, customs, decisions, addresses and practices which, differing from those common amongst us, may prove educational and interesting to our New South Wales Brethren, and reveal to them that though the Craft in other places may not use exactly the same words, may slightly vary positions, and although the Lodges may issue different edicts and lay down

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different decisions on subsidiary matters, Freemasonry is the same all the world over; it has the same foundation in belief in God and the immortality of the soul; it raises the same superstructure of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth; it is supported by the same great pillars—Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; it leads to the same practice of Virtue, Benevolence, Morality, and the formation of a noble character, lofty ideals, and clean life, and the study of the different methods recorded may expand our minds and enlarge our ideas, may impress upon us the great Masonic motto, "Audi, Vide, Tace"—Listen, See, Be Silent—and establish among Masons the world over that sublime tolerance which is summed up in the words of a great teacher:

In things essential—Unity.

In things doubtful—Liberty.

In all things—Charity.

. . . One fact will be disclosed, viz.—that the war which seems to have evoked the worst passions in some nations, has called forth in the Masonic Body, the most expansive expressions of benevolence, and all have vied with each other in seeking to alleviate suffering, bind up the wounded, comfort the bereaved, relieve the wants and soothe the afflictions of the victims and mourners.

The reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence frequently brought to the notice of the Brethren vital problems affecting the Order, and served as a reminder that those problems were world-wide, and were exercising the minds and consciences of Brethren in other countries as well as in New South Wales. Thus, in the report presented on 14 June 1916, the committee pointed out that leakage was occurring in all Grand Lodges. The committee discussed the situation in the following terms:

While larger additions are made to our number every year by initiation, the annual returns do not disclose corresponding increase, and all Bodies are asking why. Many reasons have been advanced. First, that those initiated have joined from unworthy motives; or that they have lacked stability of character and purpose; and secondly that while Lodges engage themselves exclusively upon ceremonial work; the attention and interest of the Master Mason is neglected; and thirdly that so many of our Lodges are numerically of such large and unwieldy proportions that the natural ambition of a Brother to advance cannot be gratified and he loses interest.

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The committee then proceeded to suggest remedies and considered something might be effected by means of lectures, papers and discussions on Masonic and kindred subjects, with opportunity to all members to participate, or by encouragement to Master Masons to proceed to higher degrees or again by the appointment of Grand Lecturers.

It is impracticable to do full justice in this review to the painstaking efforts of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence. We must content ourselves at this stage with two more references, inadequate though they be. Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young, in presenting the report on 22 June 1920, emphasized two details:

(1) The enormous influx of membership due to the growing spirit of fellowship and brotherhood; and

(2) The desire among many American Grand Lodges to extend the hand of fraternal greeting to the Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge of France, both of whom were cut off from the fellowship of the Grand Lodges of the world when they removed the Volume of the Sacred Law from their altars and the sacred name of the Deity from their obligations.

According to Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young:

Roughly calculated, the balance of opinion among Grand Lodges of the United States, America, is about equal, some stoutly affirming that until France returns to the Ancient Landmarks, she must perforce be outside the pale; and others, influenced by the hospitality and kindness shown to our soldier brethren, desiring to overlook this fault, or hide it behind that virtue which covereth a multitude of sins—we mean Charity.

Much as all would like to see absolute unity prevail in Universal Masonry, Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young expressed the hope that "we should stand firm to principle and to the same trust reposed in us and maintain God's name and word as the fundamental source of our inspiration for progress in all virtue, both in this life and that which is to come."

In the committee's report in 1921 a different plan of presentation of its material was adopted in that the foreign reports were summarized under nine short articles, each

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dealing with an important subject, such as French Masonry, Bolshevism, Libraries and Museums, Physical Qualifications, Relief and Benevolence, The George Washington Memorial Association, Masonic Service Association, Masonic Poems. It is, of course, inadvisable to reproduce the substance of these here. Suffice it to say that the attitude of Grand Lodge to the Grand Orient of France was on the whole one of opposition, while with respect to the question of physical qualifications, the world tendency seemed to be towards a more liberal interpretation without meddling with our Ancient Landmarks or abrogating our Masonic law.

During Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's long term of office, it fell to the Board of General Purposes to deal with several appeals, of which a few merit some reference. It appeared that on one occasion Lodge St Andrew, Manilla, was evenly divided on the question of the election of the Senior Warden. Unfortunately for the peace, harmony and love of the Lodge, a member arrived apparently a little late, and the Worshipful Master prevented him from entering the Lodge and recording his vote for one of the candidates for that office. The voting for the respective candidates was equal, whereupon the Worshipful Master secured the return of one of them by means of his casting vote. This action resulted in an appeal from two Brethren of the Lodge against the result of the election. In order to arrive at a just decision, three members of the Board of General Purposes—the President, the Grand Registrar and the Grand Treasurer—found it necessary to journey to Manilla to inquire into the situation. The report was laid before the Grand Lodge on 8 September 1915, and it was resolved that the Lodge St Andrew, Manilla, should be instructed to elect a Senior Warden at its next regular meeting.

Another appeal was from a Worshipful Brother, Brother J. Eaton, late of Lodge Gladstone, who took exception to the form of the Clearance Certificate issued to him by the Lodge and sought a rehearing of the matters between him and Lodge Gladstone. On 13 September 1916 Grand

Lodge, by adopting the Board's report, resolved that the Certificate issued by Lodge Gladstone to Wor. Bro. Eaton was a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Book of Constitutions (Clause 183). Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers, however, was not satisfied with this decision, and so on 16 December following intended to move to the effect that the decision of the Board of General Purposes concerning a clearance to an excluded Brother was an evasion of the Constitutions and contrary to the ancient traditions. However, Brother Carruthers withdrew the motion, because he was at a disadvantage in that he was not allowed access to the Minute Books prior to their production in Grand Lodge. Wor. Bro. Eaton, however, had sent in a second appeal, not for reinstatement in the Lodge, but for an alteration in the wording on the Certificate given to him by Lodge Gladstone. He asked that the actual reasons for his exclusion should appear on the face of the Certificate. This appeal, however, was ruled out of order on the ground that he had no right of appeal, as he was not now in "good standing" with the Lodge. His only recourse, therefore, was to approach Grand Lodge through some member who was in good standing. Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers brought the matter up again in March 1917, but his motion that Wor. Bro. Eaton's appeal be upheld was defeated.

On 22 June 1920 an appeal was heard from a Brother who had been excluded from his Lodge. The ground of his appeal was that the sentence of exclusion had not been carried by a two-thirds majority of the members present. It appears that nearly two-thirds of the votes recorded were for this Brother's exclusion, namely forty of the sixty-four recorded, but twenty-four Brethren had refrained from voting, and therefore the Board of General Purposes upheld the appeal. (See Regulation 187 (b), B. of C.)

Another Brother who had had a sentence of exclusion passed against him by a metropolitan Lodge also successfully appealed. The appellant claimed that he had not received seven clear days' notice of the charge against him, since the day on which the notice is due and the meeting

day should not be counted. This appeal was dealt with on 8 September 1920.

The next appeal of interest was not from an individual member, but from a suburban Lodge. Lodge Chatswood wished to change its place of meeting from Chatswood to Artarmon, but the Board of General Purposes refused its request. The Lodge thereupon appealed against the decision, and consideration to the appeal was given on 12 September 1923, when Wor. Bro. Squire presented the case on behalf of his Lodge. His main arguments were that, unless the request of the Lodge were granted: (1) the best interests of the Lodge would not be served; (2) the financial position of the Lodge would be embarrassed; and (3) the comfort of the Brethren would be inconvenienced. The appeal was upheld by Grand Lodge.

It was the desire of Grand Lodge to discourage a practice contrary to Masonic principle, namely, the canvassing for members. The determination to suppress the practice led to differences with the Worshipful Master of Lodge Guyra No. 280, with somewhat disastrous results for both the Worshipful Master and the Lodge. The report of the Grand Master was to the effect that Wor. Bro. D——, the Worshipful Master referred to, had stated that when the Grand Master visited the Lodge, a "scrap" would eventuate, and that Lodge Guyra had canvassed for candidates and would continue to do so, as there was nothing in the Ritual against it. He joined issue with the Grand Master and was prepared to argue the point with him.

At the Grand Lodge meeting on 14 March 1917, the Board of General Purposes reported that it had investigated the Grand Master's complaint, but the Worshipful Master against whom the complaint was made had written to the effect that his Lodge had surrendered its Warrant, and he was consequently no longer a member of the United Grand Lodge, and so no longer amenable to its jurisdiction. The President of the Board, however, ruled that the Board had every jurisdiction, as the surrender of the Charter

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had not been effected until a charge had been brought against the offending Worshipful Brother.

It was resolved that Wor. Bro. D—— should be suspended from all Masonic privileges for a period of twelve months and during the further pleasure of Grand Lodge. The return of the Warrant of Lodge Guyra was also accepted, the reason for its surrender being that the Lodge wished to place both the Lodge and its Worshipful Master outside the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in connexion with the complaint preferred by the Grand Master against that Brother.

The Grand Master was much concerned that the sanctity of the dedication of a Lodge room should be strictly respected. This phase of Masonry was brought prominently before Grand Lodge on 13 March 1918, when Most Wor. Bro. Thompson reported that he had found supper spread in the Lodge room at West Wallsend. He declined to sit down at the supper board until he had received the assurance that the room had not been dedicated. He subsequently ascertained, on inquiry, that the Lodge room had been dedicated some five or six years previously. He thereupon wrote to the Brethren at West Wallsend instructing them that other arrangements for supper would henceforth have to be made.

The Grand Master, in his address to Grand Lodge, declared:

The ceremony of Dedication must not be regarded as a mere farce, but as a setting apart of a room for the solemn purpose of Freemasonry. It renders the Lodge room for ever holy, and Brethren should regard such a room as what it really is, a place of Divine worship; for once they lose respect for their sacred surroundings, our Freemasonry will assuredly suffer. To every thoughtful Mason the idea of a festive board within the hallowed walls of a regularly dedicated Lodge room is most repugnant, and I trust no Lodge in this jurisdiction will ever again offend in this direction.

The Grand Master's ruling concerning Lodges which were dedicated originally as Temperance Lodges and de-

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sired at a later date to abandon the Temperance principle was given in his address to Grand Lodge on 8 June 1921. He set out his views and decision in the following terms:

My experience has shown me that when a new Lodge is practising Temperance principles, merely under its by-laws, an agitation is set up after a few years, seeking alteration, and much friction is engendered. When a Lodge applies for a Charter on the plea that it is to be a Temperance Lodge, I have always made a point of making a special endorsement upon the Warrant to that effect. I recently received a letter from a country Lodge applying for permission to have this endorsement waived, on the ground that "many of the Brethren consider that they should be temperate away from the Lodge as well as in the Lodge, and as most of them take a glass, they feel that they should not belong to a Temperance Lodge; in fact one or two are not affiliating with us for that reason,—and we have very few visitors, and they tell us it is because we are a dry shop."

The Grand Master then informed Grand Lodge of his action. He said:

I regret very much the evidently changed ideas of the Brethren of this Lodge. They applied for a Charter for a Temperance Lodge, and got it. If they now desire to abandon the principles upon which the Lodge was founded, they must decide to surrender this Charter, thus closing the Lodge, and petition for a totally new Lodge. . . . I have had no further correspondence upon the subject.

The question of the large number of unattached Masons was considerably disturbing the Grand Master. In the course of the previous ten years (1906-16) no fewer than 15,450 Brethren had "called off" while 12,800 had affiliated. The Grand Master suggested that Worshipful Masters should brighten the Lodge meetings as much as possible, inquire as to the reasons for a Brother's absence, and make him feel that his presence was missed. Some, he suggested, who join are incapable of fully appreciating its excellencies; others expect pecuniary advantage, and not finding it, lose interest and cease to attend; such we are well rid of. Others leave because of some small passing difference with other members; some feel slighted because they are unvisited when

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ill; others fall out when they remove to a distant locality.

At the Special Communication on 7 July 1916, when Most Wor. Bro. Thompson was proclaimed Grand Master for a third term, Rt Wor. Bro. Sir Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart stepped down from the office of Deputy Grand Master to which he had been appointed for the previous two years. In his place Rt Wor. Bro. William Taylor Wearne, appointed by the Grand Master, was obligated and invested.

In his address the Grand Master made special reference to the country members, and declared his numerous visitations to country Lodges to be among the most pleasant memories of his years of office. He said:

If I gave only a small proportion of the pleasure that I received, then I would feel well repaid for any time employed in that direction. What impresses me most is the admirable zeal of our country Brethren, their sincere loyalty and attachment to our Institution. The influence of our fraternity is plainly evidenced in every country town by the fact that their most active and public spirited men are amongst the members of the Institution, and that almost every country Lodge has its own Masonic Temple—a silent witness to the unbounded enthusiasm and fidelity of the Brethren.

During Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's second term of office the membership had increased by 1010, bringing the total to 22,500. Regarding this he said:

But I should be sorry, indeed, if this increase had been attained by the lowering of the high moral standard we look for in our initiates, as we must never forget the world is prone to judge the standard of our fraternity, not by our best, but by our worst; and therefore one bad man who has gained an entrance to our Order will do far greater harm than one hundred good and worthy men can remedy.

Although Masonry has some peculiar secrets intended for good men, and for good men only, and though the Grand Master and the Board of General Purposes had sought to protect the position by means of Investigation Committees, nevertheless evidence was forthcoming that

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occasionally bad men did find entry into the fraternity and endanger its reputation. A striking example appeared in the Report for 1916 of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, an extract from which read as follows:

Quite recently a Freemason presented himself at the Grand Secretary's office, and told the story that he had been accidentally stranded at Fremantle, through the transport on which he was working having sailed while he was ashore. He proved himself and represented that he was a member of a certain Lodge in New South Wales, and a wire to the Grand Secretary elicited a reply that he was deserving. Through the kindness of several Fremantle Brethren his wants were attended to, and arrangements made for his proceeding to the East by another boat; but in the interval he proved himself to be unworthy. Upon a report being made to Sydney, and a description of the man furnished, it was established that he had impersonated the Brother who was reported "worthy." The fact that the genuine Brother lived at a considerable distance from the Lodge and was rarely in touch with his Worshipful Master and officers made the deception easy. Not till he presented himself at Lodge was the fraud discovered.

In 1912 certain important changes in the educational system of the State were being made, so that the University Senior Examination which had for so long been regarded as the coping stone of secondary education, and had been directly and exclusively controlled by the University, gave place to the now more familiar Leaving Certificate Examination controlled by a Board representative of the University, the Education Department and the registered schools within the State. Because of the change, Wor. Bro. A. J. Kilgour, the Headmaster of Fort Street High School, wrote to the Grand Secretary suggesting a transfer of the Freemasons' Scholarship from the Matriculation to the Leaving Certificate Examination. The University authorities, however, pointed out that the fund was a University Benefaction, and that it was necessary that they keep the award in their own hands, which would not be possible if the award were made to depend solely upon the Leaving Certificate Examination. However, the Calendar of the University shows that the

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Scholarship is now awarded for general proficiency at this examination and that the sons of Freemasons of five years' standing are eligible to compete for it. The Board of General Purposes expressed a desire that more publicity should be given to this Scholarship.

Certain amendments to the Constitution were made during Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's regime. One accepted on 13 December 1916 had reference to the balloting in connexion with applicants for initiation. Clause 156 of the Book of Constitutions governs the conditions of the ballot. To this clause was added the following:

Provided also that where an adverse opinion has been given by the Lodge or Lodges from which enquiry has been made as to the candidate's fitness for admission, the candidate shall not be balloted for unless the matter be referred to the Board of General Purposes for inquiry and decision.

On the same evening a question of precedence among Grand Lodge Officers was brought up by Very Wor. Bro. S. Scott Young, Grand Treasurer. His motion which was accepted, read:

That this Grand Lodge resolves that the Grand Director of Ceremonies, the Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies and the Deputy Grand Secretary be accorded precedence immediately after the Grand Secretary with the rank of Very Worshipful Brother, and that the Board of General Purposes be directed to take the necessary steps for the alteration of Articles 9, 17 and 196 of the Book of Constitutions to give effect to the resolution.

In 1917 there were two nominations for the supreme office of Grand Master, Rt Wor. Bro. William C. Shipway having been nominated as well as Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, but the decision of the Brethren attending the Quarterly Communication on 13 June 1917 was sufficient evidence that Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's administration during the previous three years had been entirely satisfactory to them.

The Grand Master, on that same evening, also announced the congratulations sent to the Grand Lodge of

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England on the occasion of the bi-centenary of its foundation. The congratulatory message read as follows:

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted
Masons of England.

On behalf of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and by special resolution carried at the Regular Quarterly Communication of that Body on March 14th, 1917, I desire to convey to the "Mother of Masonry" the warmest congratulations on her celebrating the Bi-centenary of her foundation.

Many of the members of this Grand Lodge received the light of Freemasonry under the aegis of the Grand Lodge of England, and although we have "cut the silken thread" and formed a Grand Lodge for ourselves, we are all still loyal to the parent Grand Lodge of the world, and wish her the continued success that she so worthily deserves.

WM. THOMPSON,
Grand Master.

2nd April, 1917.

It is opportune, here, to state that the sentiment of attachment and affection for the Mother of Grand Lodges expressed by the Grand Master in New South Wales in 1917, is indicative of the feelings of New South Wales Masons twenty-one years later. Just as the Australian citizen recollects with pleasure his close relationship with and past dependence on the Motherland, so the Masons of 1938, dwelling in peace, love and harmony in this State, have a feeling of affection and pride as they recall the close dependence in the past and the happy relationships existing at the present time between the Grand Lodges of England and New South Wales. The sentiment of love and kindredship should have a healthy reaction, telling for the maintenance of the British Empire.

On the occasion of his proclamation as Grand Master for a fifth term on 10 July 1918, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson reported the total funds of Grand Lodge at £100,080, and quoted statistics of the strength of membership, the funds and the various votes for each quinquennial period from 1898 to 1918. The figures supplied were the following:

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	1898	1903	1908	1913	1918
Number of Lodges ..	186	188	214	240	277
Number of members ..	6,847	9,378	12,570	18,728	25,000 approx.
	£	£	£	£	£
Grand Lodge Funds ..	8,918	12,176	19,306	40,470	100,080
F.B.I. Funds	4,593	7,167	10,000	16,598	24,270
Orphan Society Funds	22,370	24,699	28,578	33,913	38,582
Votes by Board of Benevolence	5,592	6,152	8,064	8,527	8,994
Votes to Charities ..	152	325	925	1,960	3,611
Votes by Orphan Society	—	2,035	2,756	3,666	5,369
Votes by F.B.I.	1,328	2,926	4,272	7,160	12,529

It was at this meeting that the Grand Master announced the appointment of Rt Wor. Bro. John Goulston, P.S.G.W., as Deputy Grand Master in succession to Rt Wor. Bro. W. T. Wearne, who was relinquishing office, esteemed for his ever fraternal unselfishness, his kindness, tact and courtesy. Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston had earned the distinction conferred upon him by his frequent active interest in the cause of charity.

Australia was afflicted in 1919 with the most alarming influenza epidemic. It became so serious and summoned so many from all ranks from life to death, that the Government decided that it was necessary to intervene with precautionary measures. Among such measures was one prohibiting the assembling of men and women. This prohibition occasioned the utmost possible dislocation in Lodges, especially as many elections and installations were due. The Grand Master was much exercised as to how best meet the situation. He adopted the three following courses of action, which he announced on 11 June 1919:

(1) When the election meeting of a Lodge had already been held, he procured authority from the Government for not more than nine to meet to install the Master and invest the two Wardens, leaving the investiture of the other Officers and the various charges and other matters to await the first regular meeting.

(2) In other cases where the restrictions against meetings had been removed after the time fixed for the elections the Grand

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Master permitted the holding of the meeting up to a week prior to the due date of installation.

(3) There remained the cases of those Lodges who had been altogether prevented by the restrictions from holding the election meetings. The Grand Master allowed the Lodges so affected to change the date of election, but he added the proviso that the newly selected date would have to be adhered to in future years, and that the necessary alteration in the by-laws of the Lodge to allow of this would have to be made.

It is interesting to note that the temporary dislocation caused by the influenza epidemic did not have any disadvantageous financial effects, for the Grand Secretary was in a position to report in June 1919 that for the thirteenth consecutive year every Lodge had made its returns and paid its dues, and that none were in arrears.

The Special Communication at the Town Hall on 12 August 1920 was for a twofold purpose—firstly, for the proclamation of the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, who was entering upon the seventh year of office, and secondly, for the celebration of the Centenary of Freemasonry in Australia. It will be recalled that in 1903 Most Wor. Bro. Remington had read a paper on the Centenary of the Dawn of Australian Freemasonry, but it was felt that the birth of the institution in genuine and acceptable form must be associated with the ceremony of constituting Lodge Australian Social No. 260 (I.C.), later named Lodge Australian Social Mother No. 1, and still later Lodge Antiquity No. 1, U.G.L. of New South Wales. The meeting was attended by 4000 Masons, including distinguished visitors from all the other States and New Zealand. For the occasion the Grand Organist, Bro. Arthur Massey composed and played an organ solo, "Joy and Gladness," which he had dedicated to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge Australian Social Mother. A special choir of 300 voices, under the baton of Brother N. J. Gehde, rendered "The Heavens are Telling" (Haydn) and "The Lord is a Man of War" (Handel).

After the proclamation of the Grand Master and of the Deputy Grand Master and the investiture of Grand



Most Wor. Bro. JOHN GOULSTON
Grand Master, 1924-1928.

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Lodge Officers, another song, "A Hundred Years Ago," composed by Brother A. Massey, was rendered by the Choir.

The Grand Master was then invited by Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston to accept a life-sized portrait in oils of himself in the regalia of his office. The Deputy Grand Master said:

I have been asked to make this presentation on behalf of the whole of the Fraternity, but it is really the sole work of Bro. Monte Luke, a member of Lodge Thespian. You have among the members of the Craft many hundreds of admirers, who would have been glad to contribute towards the cost of this present, had a price been put upon it, but Bro. Monte Luke has jealously guarded his privileges, and has refused to accept one penny of reward for what has been to him a labour of love.

The services of the Grand Master were the subject of commendation; the beautiful Masonic Temple was a monument to his zeal, his War Benevolent Fund had alleviated the lot of many a maimed Brother, and his travelling through the country for hundreds of miles had cemented the feeling of fraternity between country and city Brethren. The actual presentation was made by the artist himself. The Grand Master's gratification was all the greater because Brother Luke had at one time been initiated, passed and raised years earlier by himself.¹

The Grand Master then addressed the Brethren. He gave a historical sketch of the state of Sydney in 1820, and mentioned the criticism of Commissioner Bigge's Report in the *Edinburgh Review* of 1823, especially with regard to the "ornamental architecture" in Botany Bay. He also reviewed the progress of Masonry, commencing in 1820. This was followed by some statistics showing the progress of the United Grand Lodge. On 1 June 1920 the number of individual lodges was 312, and the membership stood at 31,500, with the funds of Grand Lodge amounting to £118,500. The corresponding figures for the year when he first occupied the throne of Grand Master were 253

¹ It is opportune to mention at this stage another presentation to the Grand Master at the Masonic Club on 28 November 1921, when he was presented with his portrait in oils, the work and gift of the artist, Wor. Bro. Harris, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

lodges, 20,477 members, with Grand Lodge funds standing at £50,532. The increase in those six years had been most marked. Freemasonry in New South Wales, said the Grand Master, was certainly making a very definite appeal to many worthy citizens, as was evident from the figures presented on 8 September 1920, when it was announced that 2280 Master Masons' Certificates had been issued during the previous quarter and 5620 during the previous eight months, the records for the individual months being 590 in January, 628 in February, 669 in March, 654 in April, 669 in May, 624 in June, 785 in July and 1001 in August.

The Grand Master also intimated that he intended at the December Communication to recommend Grand Lodge to confer the rank of Past Grand Master on the Grand Secretary, Rt Wor. Bro. A. H. Bray. He did not propose, however, to follow the unconstitutional precedent established nineteen years earlier, but intended that his recommendation should be brought forward and decided in a regular manner.

In accordance with this notice the Grand Master, on 8 December 1920, read the following message to Grand Lodge:

I have now infinite pleasure in asking this Grand Lodge to mark this Centenary year by conferring upon R.W. Bro. Arthur H. Bray, Past Senior Grand Warden, the rank of a Past Grand Master. Since the inauguration of this Grand Lodge in 1888, R.W. Bro. Bray has discharged his duties as Grand Secretary with the utmost distinction, has rendered services of inestimable value, and has been the friend and trusty counsellor of every Grand Master. During my term of 6½ years, I have been almost daily in contact with him, and have learned fully to appreciate the vast extent of his Masonic knowledge and his wonderful methods in dealing with the concerns of Grand Lodge, and to realize that one may trust his very life to his unblemished honour and integrity.

Arthur H. Bray was initiated in Lodge Unity No. 1169 E.C., now No. 32, on the 21st October 1879, and became Master in 1883. On the 1st July 1884 he was appointed District Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge under the English Constitution, and in 1887 received the Jubilee appointment of Past Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge of England. He was Honorary Secretary of the Conference appointed by the

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various Constitutions to arrange a basis of union of the Freemasons in New South Wales in 1888, and at the election meeting of the United Grand Lodge, held in the large hall at the University of Sydney on the 18th August 1888, was elected unopposed as Secretary of this Grand Lodge. The rank of Past Grand Warden was conferred upon him by this Grand Lodge in December 1911. . . .

Every one of us recognizes the wonderful labour of R.W. Bro. Bray, and we all, I am sure, very deeply appreciate the sincerity of his character. He has been our Grand Secretary for the last thirty-two years, and during that time he has, to a great extent, controlled the affairs of Grand Lodge, through the office, and has shown himself not only to be thoroughly capable, but unswervingly reliable and loyal, and his efforts have always been directed towards the promotion of Freemasonry in this Jurisdiction.

The proposal was supported by three distinguished Brethren, Rt Wor. Bro. J. G. Moon, Past President of the Board of General Purposes, Rt Wor. Bro. E. Hungerford, President of the Board of General Purposes, and Very Wor. Bro. E. Dyson Austen, President of the Board of Benevolence. The message was agreed to unanimously, and was confirmed at the next Quarterly Communication on 9 March 1921.

Rt Wor. Bro. Bray was on the latter date conducted from the portal to the dais by Most Wor. Bros W. H. Simpson and C. U. Carruthers, both Past Grand Masters, when the Grand Master addressed him in the following terms that well fitted the occasion and that have been endorsed by all who knew him, then and since:

Right Worshipful Brother Bray. Grand Lodge has confirmed the resolution conferring the rank of Past Grand Master upon you, and I have very much pleasure indeed in conveying to you the intimation of this fact. Believe me, I take more than a passing pride in the circumstances that Grand Lodge has seen fit to honour one who for many years has rendered such distinguished services to our Craft—for you have been Grand Secretary for all that time—and one who in the discharge of his duties has not only shown a wonderful grasp of the intricacies of Masonry, but has also won the love and affection of all with whom you have come in contact. You have served many Grand Masters, and during the six and a half years for which I have held that office, you

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have faithfully served me. I have been practically in daily contact with you during that time, and I think I can fairly claim to have a more intimate knowledge of your many great qualities than any Grand Master who has preceded me. And I want to say this, that no duty that I have ever had to discharge has given me such complete satisfaction and pleasure as this does. The honour is the highest that Grand Lodge can bestow, and you will believe me when I express my opinion that never has it been bestowed on one more worthy of it. Let me again congratulate you, and my steadfast hope—which is that of every one in this Grand Lodge—is that for many years to come you will remain with us as our Grand Secretary. I have also a further duty to perform. Your Brethren determined to present you with your Regalia on this occasion, and they also wish you to accept this magnificent Tea and Coffee Service, which I now present to you on their behalf, as a remark of their fraternal affection. It is a gift that Mrs Bray will appreciate, and you will yourself be glad that she, who has shared all the trials and tribulations of life with you, will have something to remind her of the esteem and affection the Brethren have for you and yours. . . .

Most Wor. Bro. Bray then replied to the effect that he would just say "I thank you" if he were to consult his own feelings, but that might appear to be ingratitude. He therefore thanked them for the distinguished honour—an unprecedented honour—which would be valued by himself, and his wife and by his three sons who were present that night.

He may have made mistakes, Most Wor. Bro. Bray continued, but those were errors of judgment, and he had always been whole-heartedly loyal to every Grand Master. "I quite realize," he added, "that on account of my age and physical infirmities, my sphere of usefulness is now drawing to a close, but may I venture to hope, Most Wor. Grand Master, that when the time comes for me to take my last journey, I may start on it as your Grand Secretary. It has always been my ambition that I should die in harness. . . ."

Further honour yet awaited this most distinguished Brother, this doyen of New South Wales Freemasons. At the annual meeting of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution on 30 May of the same year, Most Wor Bro. Bray

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was presented with the Collar Jewel, the Life Governor's Jewel of the Institution. The presentation was made by Rt Wor. Bro. Shipway, who asked Most Wor. Bro. Bray to accept the token of esteem as a memorial of their friendship, which had lasted over forty years. Most Wor. Bro. Bray, in reply, said that he had been in harness continuously since 1880, and he reminded the Brethren that he and Brother Shipway had been friends even before the latter had enlisted for active service in the Sudan Contingent.

It is a pleasure to the Brethren who knew Most Wor. Bro. Bray, both during and since his days of surpassing activity, to contemplate the pleasure he must receive in this year of Jubilee (1938), as his reminiscences carry him over a wide field where he can still observe the wonderful results of his devoted service, and meet the friends who have not yet ceased to speak of this embodiment of the Masonic spirit. It must have been a painful wrench when Most Wor. Bro. Bray decided that his physical decline debarred him from realizing the wish of his heart to die in harness as Grand Secretary. Nature is adamant, however, and so, on 6 March 1924, Most Wor. Bro. Bray penned a letter to the Grand Master in which he announced his decision to resign. The communication was as follows:

WM. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Grand Master,
The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

DEAR SIR AND MOST WORSHIPFUL MASTER,

With a deal of pain I desire to tender you herewith my resignation as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. This decision has not been hurriedly arrived at by me, as for some months I have been contemplating this necessity, inasmuch as I have now reached the allotted span of a man's life—70 years—and I realize that I feel unable to carry on my duties and do justice to the Grand Lodge and its Members.

My appointment as Secretary to the English Constitution is dated July 1st 1884, and in August 1888 I had the honour of being unanimously elected Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge. I have ever done my best in the interests of Masonry, and to use the words you used yourself some months back "I have never sought the line of least resistance." I have ever done what I con-

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sidered my duty, although in doing so I may at times have wounded the feelings of some of my Brethren.

I ask that my resignation be noted from the termination of the current Masonic year of this Grand Lodge—May 31st 1924—this affording Grand Lodge ample time to determine upon my successor.

To you, M.W. Grand Master, with whom I have worked for ten years, I desire to say how much I appreciate the friendship that has existed between us; and to my Brethren the Members of the United Grand Lodge, I desire to convey my heartfelt appreciation of the many acts of courtesy that have been extended by them to me.

ARTHUR H. BRAY.

Fortunately the severe blow of the loss of a Grand Secretary, whose activities synchronized with the growth of the Grand Lodge itself, was softened somewhat by the succession coming to a Brother who had learnt to steer the Masonic vessel under Brother Bray's tutelage. Brother Cunningham had filled the office of Deputy Grand Secretary since December 1912 and was able to follow in the footsteps of his grand old chief. But the change was not effected until after the termination of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's Grand Mastership.

At the Grand Lodge meeting in June 1924 the Board recommended that in recognition of his long and faithful service (thirty-six years) Most Wor. Bro. Bray should be granted an annuity of £600 for life. Grand Lodge, however was not satisfied with the proposal, and on the proposal of Rt Wor. Bro. Shipway and Very Wor. Bro. Washington Soul, the suggested annuity was increased to £750.

Not to be outdone by other departments of the Masonic Craft in their recognition of Most Wor. Bro. Bray's services, the Present and Past Grand Lodge Officers' Association decided to present a testimonial to him on the occasion of his retirement, and in a letter dated 8 December 1924, the Association requested the Grand Master to receive the Presentation at Grand Lodge two days later, and to convey the same privately to Most Wor. Bro. Bray, whose state of health at the time precluded his attendance to receive it

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directly from their hands. Accompanying the latter was a cheque for £443 6s. 11d. which was to be handed over to Most Wor. Bro. Bray by the Grand Master on behalf of the Association.

On 14 December 1921, Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, modifying the procedure in the application for a warrant for a new Lodge. Prior to that date every petition had to be recommended by the Master and Wardens of a Regular Lodge, but it was now decided in lieu of that practice that:

To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open lodge by the Master and Wardens of a Regular Lodge, with the approval of a majority of the members then present, and notice that any such petition is to be submitted for approval must be given on the summons convening the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Another amendment in the Book of Constitutions had reference to the District Grand Inspectors. It was passed on 8 March 1922, with the object of preventing honour being enjoyed where honour was not due. The amendment consisted of an addition to Clause 22 and read thus:

Each District Grand Inspector shall visit every Lodge in his District at least once in the first twelve months. In the event of such visits not having been made, the commission of appointment may be cancelled by the Grand Master, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, and the District Grand Inspector may be, by the M.W. Grand Master, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, deprived of the title of "Very Worshipful."

At the same meeting at which this amendment was passed the question of a new publication was discussed. Very Wor. Bro. S. G. Fielding, G.C., had just produced *The Master Builder*, a work replete with elevated thought expressed in Masonically devotional manner, and which reflected the fraternity on its highest plane. A motion by the author, seconded by Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young, supported by Rt Wor. Bro. Halloran, was carried, stating "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the

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publication of the Rev. S. G. Fielding's book *The Master Builder*, with a view to its approval or otherwise by this Grand Lodge." The committee appointed consisted of Most Wor. Bro. H. Montgomerie Hamilton, Very Wor. Bros Cecil J. King, S. Scott Young and F. J. Eaton, and Wor. Bro. Rev. T. Hillhouse-Taylor. This committee submitted its report at the next Quarterly Communication (14 June 1922), it being adopted by Grand Lodge. The report stated, "that in the opinion of the Committee the work of the Grand Chaplain entitled *The Master Builder* should be read by every Master Mason, and the Committee recommend it to the favourable consideration of Grand Lodge." It was a distinct understanding however, that Grand Lodge was not committed to any financial or other responsibility whatever.

A Masonic Conference representative of the Australian Grand Lodges had been held in Melbourne in November 1921. A special report by the Board of General Purposes concerning it was presented at the June Communication (1922). The report, embracing various recommendations of the Conference, was adopted after the Grand Master had intimated that the matters treated therein were not binding on Grand Lodge.

The first had reference to maimed soldiers and has already been referred to.

The second matter of discussion concerned inquiries to be made relative to the character and fitness of applicants for admission to the Craft. The Melbourne Conference recommended that except by Dispensation from the Grand Master, no Brother who was a Master Mason of less than twelve months' standing should propose a candidate for initiation, and then only provided that he had a personal knowledge of a candidate for twelve months and could vouch for his fitness. The Board endorsed this recommendation, but felt that the next suggestion was unnecessary because of the first recommendation. The suggestion was that when a candidate had resided in a State for a period under two years, the

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Grand Secretary of the State of his previous residence should furnish a report concerning him. The third recommendation that each Lodge should appoint a Committee of Inquiry called for no action, as the practice was in operation in New South Wales.

It was also felt that each Grand Lodge in Australia should, as a precaution, send its quarterly lists of expelled and suspended members to the Sister Grand Lodges. The wearing of Masonic emblems outside a Masonic Lodge except at Masonic functions, and the wearing of regalia at Masonic funerals and in public was to be discouraged. The Board of General Purposes did not consider it advisable to adopt the Victorian Ritual as a means of securing uniformity of Ritual and Ceremonial throughout Australia, and it concurred with the view expressed at the Melbourne Conference that the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Australia was not desirable. It also approved of the recommendation that a letter showing good standing should be issued to Brethren travelling beyond the jurisdiction of their respective Lodges.

Appended to the report of the Communication of June 1922 was the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which gave some slight indication of the activity of the Masonic fraternity throughout the world. The number of new members in various countries was stated to be as follows:

In the United States of America	166,493
In other American Grand Lodges	5,117
Other English speaking Grand Lodges (including Australasia)	425,260
Central European and other countries (partial list only)	30,225
Total	627,095

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence showed that it was estimated that there were altogether 2,772,612 members in the English speaking Grand Lodges of the world.

This statistical reference prepared the way for the Grand Master's address on 6 July 1922, when he was

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proclaimed for the ninth successive year. Having announced the re-appointment of Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston as his Deputy, and having expressed his wish to record his high appreciation of the services of that Brother, who was ever ready to relieve him in the matter of visitations, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson stated that his acceptance of the Grand Master's Chair involved the sacrifice of his home life, his profession and a safe seat in Parliament, but he felt that he should practise what he preached, namely, self-sacrifice. During the period from 1888 to 1914, said the Grand Master, the number of Lodges had risen from 176 to 253, an increase of 77. During his eight years of office the increase had been 137, so that then there were 390 Lodges in existence. The membership, too, the Grand Master pointed out, had more than doubled itself, in that it had increased from 20,477 in 1914 to 45,000 in 1922. This increase was the more gratifying, he added, when it was recalled that caution was now exercised in accepting candidates. "To-day," he declared, "the best people are seeking to gain admission to Masonry, and nearly every Lodge has its own Masonic Temple."

The increase in the funds, the Grand Master stated, was more striking. Grand Lodge funds during the same period of eight years had grown from £46,870 to £153,214, while the Masonic Temple which had been purchased for £47,000 was now worth £65,000, and within the following two months the building would be entirely free of debt.

The extra capitation fee of one guinea imposed during the regime of Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton had placed Grand Lodge in a happy position. There was not the slightest doubt that the maintenance of this monetary policy would have a twofold advantage: it would allow Grand Lodge to construct a magnificent Temple worthy of the second city of the British Empire, and an outward symbol which in its mystic and intangible influence would redound to the glory and honour of the fraternity; and it would place Grand Lodge in a position to relieve individual Lodges, both country and city, of some of the almost

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intolerable burden of indebtedness that seemed to oppress many of those Lodges and which put a great strain on the fraternal relationships of the Brethren affected. Viewed in this light it was probably an unhappy proposal, passed on 12 September 1923 on the motion of Wor. Bro. C. Read, as it rescinded the resolutions of 1910, increasing the initiation fee by one guinea so as to assist the Masonic Temple Fund.

If we revert to Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's address in July 1922, we learn that during the eight years of his administration he had signed over 30,000 Grand Lodge Certificates. Of his two lieutenants, the Grand Secretary and the Deputy Grand Secretary, he spoke in the highest terms. The Grand Secretary had occupied his office for thirty-four years; a more loyal and devoted friend never existed, and his services were invaluable; while Very Wor. Bro. Cunningham, the Deputy Grand Secretary, was a Brother beyond reproach and "one of the most genial and kindly men one could possibly meet."

At the Grand Lodge Communication of 13 September 1922, the Grand Master introduced the question of conferring Past Grand Lodge Rank on two distinguished Brethren, viz.: Very Wor. Bro. Washington H. Soul, P.G.T., and Wor. Bro. Charles Kolling, P.M. In referring to these two Brethren, the Grand Master said:

I have always held that in this Jurisdiction, where Grand Lodge honours are generally obtained under the elective system, Past Grand Lodge Rank should not be conferred unless under exceptional circumstances. Such circumstances have now arisen, and in my opinion this Grand Lodge should grant some recognition of the great services of these two brethren.

The Grand Master then outlined their respective careers as follows:

Very Wor. Bro. Washington H. Soul was initiated in Lodge Paddington Ionic on 10 September 1888, and affiliated with Lodge Harmony No. 5 on 13 June 1890, and of this Lodge he is still an active member. In 1894 he occupied the Chair of that

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Lodge, and subsequently held the following offices in this Grand Lodge:

Grand Sword Bearer, 1895.
Grand Senior Deacon, 1896.
President, Board of Benevolence, 1897-8.
Grand Treasurer, 1901-4.

He was for some years a member of the Board of General Purposes and Benevolence and was closely associated with the Sydney Lodge of Instruction. For several years he had been a Trustee of the Freemasons' Orphan Society.

When it was decided to establish a Lodge at Strathfield, V.W. Bro. Soul presented the Lodge Trustees with a magnificent temple, completely furnished and equipped at a cost of about £7,000.

Wor. Bro. Charles Kolling, a member of Lodge Leinster No. 2, was originally initiated in Charity Lodge No. 190 of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., on 8 August 1878, and had retained his membership in that Lodge continuously up to the date of this meeting. In August 1884 he was a Charter Member of Lodge Mount Morgan, No. 763, in Queensland, and was duly installed as its Worshipful Master on 1 August 1890.

The Grand Master made reference to the benefaction to erect and maintain a Masonic college at Moss Vale. (See Chapter XXXIII).

To mark its appreciation of the great Masonic spirit of these two Brethren, Grand Lodge was asked by the Grand Master to confer the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden upon them. The motion was carried.

Three months later (13 December 1922) the Grand Master directed the Grand Director of Ceremonies to conduct Rt Wor. Bro. Soul to the dais, when he addressed him in the following terms:

R.W. Bro. Soul, this Grand Lodge, recognizing your many years of active work, and the wonderful zeal and enthusiasm you have always displayed in all matters connected with the Craft, and realizing also the wonderful Masonic spirit that caused you to erect and furnish a Masonic Temple, has determined to confer upon you a high honour—that of the rank of Past Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge. I have very much pleasure in intimating this fact to you, and in handing you this Past Grand Warden's Jewel, which I hope you will always wear with satisfaction,

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remembering that by your past services you have fully earned it. You may be sure that every member of this Grand Lodge will be delighted to see you take your seat amongst its Past Grand Wardens.

In September 1922, notices of motions had been given by Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young and Very Wor. Bro. Frank Walton respectively. The former proposed an addendum to Clause 93, Book of Constitutions: "That any Brother or the dependants of any Brother, who has ceased subscribing for the immediate past twenty years shall not be eligible to petition the Board of Benevolence unless he has previously subscribed to a Lodge for fifteen years or more." The latter's proposal was to amend Clause 114 so as to include an Assistant Secretary and a Director of Music among the officers of a Lodge. Both proposals were referred to the Board of General Purposes, which reported upon them on 13 December 1922, and recommended amendments, somewhat modifying the original motions. For example, the following additions to Clause 93 were adopted:

Nevertheless, any Brother who has remained unaffiliated for the past fifteen years shall not be entitled to petition the Board for relief, nor shall the widow or child of any deceased Brother, who had not been affiliated for fifteen years immediately preceding his death, be entitled to petition the Board for relief, unless in each instance such Brother, when affiliated, had been so for not less than ten years in the aggregate.

The Board recommended the alteration of Clause 114 so as to provide for the election of a Director of Music, but also went further with regard to the number of Stewards in a Lodge. The amendment provided for not more than six Stewards for a Lodge with under 100 members, for eight Stewards when the membership was between 100 and 200, and for ten Stewards when the number 200 was exceeded. Clause 192 was altered to provide for the Jewel of the Director of Music, which was to be a Lyre and Baton.

To the proposal for the provision of an Assistant Secretary the Board was opposed, as it held that it was undesirable to permit the duties of the Secretary to be undertaken by

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another, and in any case Lodges were free to appoint an Assistant if they so desired, though the Assistant could not be recognized or invested as an officer of the Lodge.

Before the close of this Grand Lodge meeting (13 December 1922), Rt Wor. Bro. A. W. Henningham, S.G.W., acting on behalf of the Brethren throughout the State, expressed esteem of the Grand Master, and informed him that a fund had been created to allow every Brother who wished to do so to contribute so as to express the general esteem of the Brethren for their Grand Master. The individual contribution was limited to one shilling, but he was now in a position to hand him a cheque for £1131 14s. 1d., not as a recompense for his magnificent services, but as a token of their regard and esteem.

The Grand Master suitably responded and stated that their appreciation would always be an inspiration to him. "I feel all the more moved," he said, "because I never had any inkling of what was going on until two or three weeks ago—I who am supposed to know everything that is happening in Masonry."

The Special Communication of 12 June 1923, called for the purpose of nominating Grand Lodge Officers for the ensuing year, resulted in more candidates being nominated than the number needed for the offices of Grand Chaplain and Grand Treasurer. For the former office (two to be elected) the Rt Rev. Bishop of Bathurst, Ven. Archdeacon D. J. Davies, Rev. S. G. Fielding and Rev. W. G. Sharpe were nominated, while the position of Grand Treasurer brought forth Very Wor. Bros Scott Young and James Simpson as candidates. On the following evening the Rt Rev. Bishop of Bathurst and the Rev. S. G. Fielding were elected as Grand Chaplains, while Very Wor. Bro. S. Scott Young was re-elected to the position of Grand Treasurer. For the tenth year in succession Most Wor. Bro. Thompson was, on 4 July 1923, proclaimed as Grand Master, while Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston was again reappointed as his Deputy. In his nine years of office the Grand Master was able to

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point to a growth of membership from 20,477 to 51,000 and an increase in Grand Lodge funds from £46,000 to £185,000. Masonic Temples had sprung up in many towns of the State, the sum of £360,000 having been expended upon them.

During Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's years of office, the question of Co-Masonry demanded periodical reference. In 1912 Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford had found it necessary to issue an edict prohibiting visits to spurious organizations, and in June 1918 Most Wor. Bro. Thompson once again drew attention to the practice of some members who visited this spurious organization, and he re-issued the edict against such visitation. Four years later the Grand Master complained that the edict had been ignored, and he found it necessary to issue still another warning. The matter was again brought before Grand Lodge on 12 September 1923, when he expressed the view that severe punishment should be meted out to a Brother who infringed his Masonic obligations by attending such Lodges, as no member could possibly attend such so-called "Masonic" meetings in which women participated without fully realizing what he was doing. He must realize that he was breaking his obligation as a Mason. It had hitherto been difficult, said the Grand Master, to obtain proof against any Brother, but recently one Brother had complained of the conduct of two other Brethren in this respect. A shorthand report of his complaint had been taken in the Grand Master's office in the presence of another Brother. The report had then been referred to the Board of General Purposes by the Grand Master, who fully expected that an example by expulsion would be made of the delinquents. The Grand Master naturally felt that his judgment was impeached when the Board contented itself with admonishing the culprits. Yet the action of the Board in tempering justice with mercy reflected the essence of Masonic charity, especially as the Board expressed itself as not being satisfied in the peculiar circumstances of the case that the two Brethren involved had wittingly acted wrongfully. It was because

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of this doubt that it was considered sufficient to admonish them severely, and once again to draw their attention to the Grand Lodge edict respecting Co-Masonry. The Board's recommendation, however, was again referred to the Board by Grand Lodge resolution on 12 September 1923. The Board reported at the next Communication on 12 December 1923 that it saw no reason to alter its previous decision with regard to the two erring Brethren, since they adhered to their former statement that they had erred in ignorance. The Grand Master intimated that he intended to appeal at the next Communication of Grand Lodge against this attitude of the Board as well as against their mild treatment of a Brother who had distributed obscene literature in the ante-room of a Lodge—the Board had suspended him from all Masonic privileges for two years.

On 12 March 1924 the Grand Master, referring to these two matters, said: "I have no desire at all to cast the apple of discord into Grand Lodge and I have definitely determined that I shall not present myself for re-election in June next." Viewing the question from an impartial distance of time, one is inclined to feel that the Brother guilty of selling obscene literature was indeed very lightly treated, inasmuch as Masonry is for worthy men alone.

Another disturbing report was to the effect that the Ku-Klux-Klan had raised its foul head in the community. A Brother at a Lodge banquet had gone so far as to suggest its establishment and to recommend Masons to make a special point of joining the organization, branches of which were about to be formed all over the State. In what respect it could affect Masonry it is difficult to comprehend, since the lawlessness of the movement was diametrically opposed to every Masonic principle. This body of men set themselves above the law and constituted themselves the judge, the jury and the law.

In September 1923 the Grand Master announced the planting of 366 memorial trees at Baulkham Hills, the duty of planting having been undertaken by the Parramatta Lodges, assisted by Wor. Bro. Ward (Superintendent of



MOST WORTHY BROTHER LORD STONEHAVEN
Grand Master, 1928-1930.

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the Botanical Gardens, Sydney), the Superintendent of Centennial Park, and a large staff of professional gardeners. Every tree was to have a memorial tablet bearing the name of a Brother who had paid the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

In the course of this History no attempt has been made to record the details of the country visits paid by the various Grand Masters. Such an account, it is felt, would be superfluous, since the information is easily available in the Minutes of the Grand Lodge Communications. The record of the opening of the first Temple in the Federal Capital Territory should, however, be of general interest to Australian Masonry. The first meeting in the new Temple at Canberra was held on 23 November 1923. The Grand Master attended, and Brethren came for the occasion from long distances—Tumut, Cooma, Goulburn, Braidwood and Yass. The Grand Master reported that the building was particularly well furnished and fully met all the requirements of the Lodge.

The form of declaration required from a candidate for Freemasonry was, prior to December 1923, to the effect that he was a free man, of the full age of twenty-one years, was unbiased by improper solicitation and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motive, but prompted by a favourable opinion preconceived of the institution and a desire for knowledge, and that he would cheerfully conform to the ancient usages and established customs of the Order. On the foregoing date the Grand Master moved that to this declaration the following addition should be made: "I declare that I will seek no Degree in any way appertaining to Freemasonry until a period of at least twelve months shall have elapsed from the date of my receiving the Third or Master Mason's Degree." The proposal provoked a lengthy discussion, but was eventually carried, with slight verbal change.

At the meeting on 8 September 1920, Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston moved for the erection of a pipe organ in No. 1 Lodge room of the Masonic Temple in Castlereagh

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Street. It was felt, he said, that the Temple would thus be more appropriately equipped for important ceremonies. The motion was carried, and a committee was appointed to investigate the position and report. This committee consisted of Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, President, Board of General Purposes; Very Wor. Bro. E. Dyson Austen, President, Board of Benevolence; Brother N. J. Gehde, Grand Director of Music; Brother Arthur Massey, Grand Organist; and Rt Wor. Bro. J. Goulston. On 8 December the report of this committee was presented and adopted. The tender of Messrs Holroyd and Edwards, of Point Street, Pyrmont, for the supply and erection of a pipe organ as specified at a cost £640 was approved. An additional £80 was to be spent for the provision of electric motor and fan blower. The committee was to supervise the carrying out of the contract. The erection of the organ was to commemorate the Grand Master's ten years of office. The total cost was not to exceed £720, but when the final report of the Organ Committee was submitted, more than three years later (12 March 1924), the organ was found to have cost about £1000, the increase being due to the post-war rise in prices. It was felt that the contractors should not be called upon to bear the loss consequent upon this rise, which could not have been foreseen. Even so, the committee stated that at the date of its final report the organ could not be replaced under £1500.

No organist, it was laid down, was to be permitted to use the organ unless he had a certificate of competency from the Grand Organist, and a fee of five shillings was to be charged the Lodges using it, so as to provide a fund for its upkeep. A silver plate was attached to the organ to commemorate Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's occupancy of the Grand Master's Chair for ten consecutive years. The unveiling was performed by the Grand Master on 12 March 1924, when he declared that the most pleasing of the liberal arts and sciences was the great art of music, the organ being the king of instruments. A short musical programme was then rendered by Brothers Arthur Massey, R. L. Har-

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per, and Charles Smythe. The work of Mr H. Hibble, an organ building expert who had gratuitously given his services in supervising the erection, was much appreciated.

On 12 March 1924 the Board of General Purposes recommended that the Charter of Lodge No. 422, then under suspension, should be cancelled. The main interest of this case, apart from the sad necessity of cancellation, lies in the insistence upon due order being observed in the conduct of Grand Lodge business. It appears that six months earlier (12 September 1923) the Board had found it necessary to investigate the condition of affairs in that Lodge, more particularly with regard to the unsatisfactory and in-harmonious feeling existing in the Lodge, a state of affairs subversive of Masonic principle and sentiment. The Board admonished the Worshipful Master for neglecting to have read to his Lodge a letter sent by the Grand Master, and the Senior Warden was also admonished for having used un-Masonic expressions in the Lodge. The Board further recommended the Grand Master to suspend the Charter of the Lodge and this step was taken. When in March 1924, however, the Board proceeded to recommend the suspension of that Charter, the Grand Master gave the ruling that before such a recommendation could be adopted, a special report would be necessary and the circumstances upon which the recommendation was based must appear therein. The President of the Board being prepared to act thus, presented a special report and moved its adoption. He reported that a Special Committee of the Board, consisting of Rt Wor. Bros Simpson and Day and Very Wor. Bro. Young, had made an investigation into the condition of the Lodge, and on their report the Board recommended the admonition of the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden and the suspension of the Charter. The Grand Master adopted that action. At a later date the Junior Warden wrote to inquire whether a final decision could be given and the Charter restored. The Board, however, decided otherwise and recommended cancellation.

At this stage Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers took a point

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of order to the effect that as the special report did not appear on the agenda paper, the matter was improperly before the Lodge. The Grand Master, in reply, pointed out that there had been but two cases of erasure in the history of this Grand Lodge—one in 1890 when, as the Master of the Lodge had been cited and had appeared, the matter was regarded as being in order; the second when Lodge Guyra was erased, no point of order having been raised. The Grand Master held that the procedure on this third occasion was constitutionally irregular, since the special report must appear on the agenda paper in the case of a proposed expulsion of a Brother or erasure of a Lodge. Consequently, Most Wor. Bro. Dr Carruthers's point was upheld and the matter held to be irregularly before Grand Lodge. The recommendation, however, that a member of the Lodge guilty of embezzling the funds of that Lodge should be suspended during the pleasure of Grand Lodge was adopted.

The delay did not affect the final result, for on 11 June following, the special report was presented in a regular manner, and after a prolonged discussion in which four Brethren of Lodge 422 participated, the report was adopted and the Charter of the Lodge cancelled.

Grand Lodge at the March meeting also decided to withdraw its patronage to the two journals: (1) *Keystone*, then known as *New South Wales Freemason*, and (2) *The Square*.

After ten years of sustained and valuable administration on the part of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, we come to the moment when he delivered his address to his last Quarterly Communication, held on 11 June 1924. The last of his country visitations, the Grand Master said, had been strenuous, and had involved car driving for 1900 miles in the northern parts of the State, during which tour he had addressed 2200 Brethren. The conclusion of the Grand Master's address was of a personal character. He said:

When I was first installed into this honourable chair ten years ago, I pledged myself to devote my every energy to an endeavour



MOST WOR. BRO. AUBREY HALLORAN
Grand Master, 1930-1933.

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to improve, if possible, the general condition of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction. I have tried faithfully to effect this, and have practically devoted ten years of my life to the service of the Craft, sacrificing many things that to a mere worldly man would appear of greater moment, but to me but trifling, when compared with the high ideals of attainment that I had set myself to achieve. I cannot recall any one act of mine that in the light of subsequent experience I would wish undone, and whether or no I have succeeded, even but approximately, in attaining the high object of my desires, I leave to the good judgment of my Brethren to decide.

During these ten years the membership of our Lodges has increased from 20,477 to 56,000; our Lodges from 254 to 484, and our funds from £46,879 to £212,731. I have signed over 43,000 Master Masons' Certificates and have installed 272 Masters in the Chair. About £400,000 has been expended in the purchase or erection of Masonic Temples and I have had the pleasing duty of laying some 43 foundation stones. My official visitations have numbered 875, and to effect these I have journeyed over 50,000 miles in my own car, without any cost to this Grand Lodge.

Believe me, I shall ever remember with intense gratitude the fraternal affection and esteem evidenced by my Brethren from one end of this far-flung State to the other, the loyal and devoted service of the Grand Lodge Officers, and my happy association with the office staff, Brethren of high ability and character, and in every respect worthy of one's most implicit confidence and esteem.

Before the close of this meeting, an address to the new Governor of New South Wales, his Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, was reported. He was assured of the loyalty of the Masons in this jurisdiction, and the welcome to him was all the heartier because he was a relative of a former Grand Master, Sir Harry Rawson.

The Grand Master considered it desirable that some interpretation of the clauses of the Book of Constitutions controlling elections required elucidation, as Clause 14, which enumerated the Grand Lodge Officers to be nominated on the regular night of nomination, made no reference to District Grand Inspectors of Workings, the Grand Secretary or the Deputy Grand Secretary. The District Grand Inspectors of Workings were recommended by the Board

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of General Purposes, approved by Grand Lodge, and appointed by the Grand Master (see Clause 31). He now ruled that Clause 19 of the Book of Constitutions applied to the election of Grand Secretary and his Deputy. His successor should be nominated at the first Quarterly Communication after the vacancy occurred, and, if elected, he should be thereupon invested. The recommendation of the Board in a case twelve years earlier was in his opinion *ultra vires*. He therefore called for nominations. As Very Wor. Bro. David Cunningham, D.G.S., was the only nominee as Grand Secretary, he was declared duly elected and was immediately invested. The Grand Master then, by virtue of his constitutional powers, temporarily appointed Very Wor. Bro. Ken Howie as Deputy Grand Secretary.

The nomination on the previous evening of two candidates, Rt Wor. Bros W. R. Day and John Goulston for the Chair of Grand Master, necessitated a ballot which resulted in the return of Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston.

The Board of General Purposes announced that it had purchased for £10 an old manuscript relating to Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., formerly Governor of the State, which had been presented to him by 163 Masons on his departure from Sydney.

We cannot close the chapters on Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's administration without some notice of the distinguished Brethren who, during those ten years, received

That golden Key
That opes the palace of Eternity.

Most of them rendered valuable service to the Craft in this State, though slight reference must also be made to outstanding Masons in other parts of Australia.

In 1916 Most Wor. Bro. Sir Samuel Way, of South Australia, passed away on 8 January after a useful life of over eighty years. He had been the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia from 1884 to 1890, and after serving as Pro Grand Master for another four years, 1890-4, had been again installed Grand Master and had

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retained the position from 1894 to the time of his death. On the occasion of the amalgamation of the various jurisdictions in New South Wales, this distinguished Brother, as has been stated earlier, visited Sydney to install Most Wor. Bro. Lord Carrington.

Western Australia also lost an enthusiastic Brother and prominent citizen in the death of Most Wor. Bro. Sir Winthrop Hackett, on 19 February 1916 at the age of sixty-eight years. He was the Pro Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia in 1900 and its Grand Master for the following three years, 1901-3. He had been in close touch with the New South Wales Masonic authorities during critical stages in the establishment of the Western Australian body.

On 14 August of the same year, Grand Lodge in this State lost its Senior Grand Deacon, when the death of Wor. Bro. F. G. Hosking took place. He was an initiate of Lodge Sydney St Andrew, No. 7, in 1901 and its Master in 1907. He entered Grand Lodge office as Grand Steward in 1911.

Still another grievous blow to Masonry in the same year (1916) was felt in the decease on 4 November of Rt Wor. Bro. John McLachlan, P.S.G.W. His Mother Lodge was Lodge Manoah, No. 567 (S.C.), which he entered on 13 August 1877. He became its Worshipful Master six years later, and in 1886 was Worshipful Master of Lodge Rose of Sharon, No. 2055 (E.C.). Affiliating with Lodge Arcadia in 1899 he retained his connexion with it for the rest of his life. Having occupied various offices in the District Grand Lodge of Scotland, including the Senior Grand Warden's Office in 1885, Rt Wor. Bro. McLachlan was elected to the corresponding chair in the United Grand Lodge at the time of the Union, and he also occupied a seat on the Board of General Purposes from 1888 until his death in 1916. It was said of this worthy Brother that he was eloquent, able, sturdily independent, expressing his opinion in the strongest terms, but always cheerfully complying with the wish of the majority.

In 1918 the death took place of Very Wor. Bro. Wood,

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D.G.I.W. in 1904, and G.R. from 1908 to 1913. Also in 1918 Rt Wor. Bro. Doyle passed hence. He was an initiate of Lodge Robert Burns in 1866 and later joined Lodge Australia, becoming its Worshipful Master in 1881. He had the rare pleasure of seeing two of his sons installed, both of whom subsequently served their country at the front, one of them paying the supreme sacrifice. In 1906 Rt Wor. Bro. Doyle was appointed as District Grand Inspector of Workings and was elected Grand Inspector of Workings in 1907, Junior Grand Warden 1908, Senior Grand Warden 1909, and a member of the Board of General Purposes from 1908 to 1916.

Very Wor. Bro. G. C. Baldwin passed away on 1 June of the same year. He had been a Grand Steward (1912-14), Grand Pursuivant (1914-15), Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (1915-16), Junior Grand Deacon (1916-17). In 1912 he was appointed to the Board of General Purposes, on which he remained till his death.

The death of Very Wor. Bro. J. W. Beeston of Newcastle occurred on 16 August 1918. He had been at one time District Grand Inspector of Workings, and was most popular in his district both as a Mason and a physician.

One of the most prominent citizens of Sydney passed from our midst on 29 February 1920 at the age of sixty-four years. This was Rt Wor. Bro. Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart, whose outstanding achievement had been the foundation and development of the Medical School at the University of Sydney. He entered the Masonic world as an initiate of Lodge Ionic on 17 March 1905, and became its Worshipful Master in 1910. From 1914 to 1916 he was selected for the office of Deputy Grand Master.

Two years later Grand Lodge lost another of its influential Brethren in the person of Most Wor. Bro. A. J. Scott, who died on 7 January 1922. He was a Past Master of Lodge Balmain, and had held many Grand Lodge offices between 1894 and 1904, having been elevated to the office of Deputy Grand Master in 1901, which office he retained for three years. On the recommendation of the Board of General

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Purposes the rank of Past Grand Master had been conferred upon him in 1907. He had given most useful service as Honorary Secretary of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution.

The death of Wor. Bro. Ore removed from our midst a Brother of unusual activity in that, as Grand Bard, he was responsible for the production of many Masonic hymns and poems, of which the Grand Lodge made full use in the musical section of its Masonic programmes. After his death the office of Grand Bard was abolished on 14 June 1922.

Before the end of 1922 the Grand Master had the sad duty of announcing the loss of another distinguished Brother—Most Wor. Bro. W. H. Simpson, who died on 12 August in his eighty-eighth year. His name was familiar to all Masons in the New South Wales jurisdiction, for he had been a member of the fraternity for sixty-six years. During the whole of that period he had remained a member of Lodge Australia, into which he had been initiated in February 1856, and of which he had been the Worshipful Master on three occasions, namely in 1861, 1867 and again in 1875. He also figured as a District Grand Lodge Officer in the English Constitution from 1861 onwards, having served as District Grand Treasurer for ten years, and Deputy District Grand Master from 1877 to 1879. In 1888 he had the unique distinction of presiding over the meeting at which it was resolved to form the United Grand Lodge, and he occupied the Chair of the Senior Grand Warden at the opening of the meeting at which the first Grand Master was installed. The rank of Past Grand Master was conferred on him in July 1901. The tribute paid to him by Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, G.M., at Grand Lodge meeting on 13 September 1922, was well deserved: "He was the most amiable of men, deeply beloved and revered by all, and universally respected as the father of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction."

Yet one more serious loss to Masonry during the Grand Mastership of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson must be recorded. On 8 May 1923, Rt Wor. Bro. J. G. Moon passed

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hence. It was said of him that he was probably "the most widely known Mason in the jurisdiction. Always eloquent and courteous in debate, of the most fervent loyalty, he was ever an eager advocate of anything tending to promote the well-being of the Craft." He became an initiate of Lodge Emulation (now No. 121) on 20 May 1886 and an affiliate of Lodge Zetland (No. 9, N.S.W. C.) in February 1888, and ascended the Worshipful Master's Chair of that Lodge in 1895-6. As a Grand Lodge Officer he was Senior Grand Deacon 1897, President of Board of Benevolence 1898-1900; Junior Grand Warden 1900-1; Senior Grand Warden 1901-2; President of the Board of General Purposes 1909-11.

These departed Brethren can now appropriate the poet's verse wherein is said:

We are in the calm and proud possession of eternal things.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. JOHN GOULSTON

23 JULY 1924—17 JULY 1928

A SPECIAL Communication was held in the Town Hall, Sydney, on 23 July 1924, for the purpose of installing the Grand Master-elect, Rt Wor. Bro. John Goulston. Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, in the presence of distinguished representatives from New Zealand and all the other Australian States, Western Australia excepted.

Most Wor. Bros Montgomerie Hamilton and Arthur H. Bray acted as sponsors and conducted Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston to the pedestal, where he was obligated, invested and installed by the retiring Grand Master. The harmony and solemnity of the occasion were assisted by the soloists, Brothers R. L. Harper and C. Smythe and a Choir conducted by Brother A. R. Richards.

The newly-installed Grand Master then announced that he had appointed as his Deputy Rt Wor. Bro. Nathaniel John McDonald (P.S.G.W.), who was thereupon obligated and invested.

The installing Grand Master in his address to the Brethren made reference to the services of Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston for six years as Deputy, the resultant lightening of the burden from the shoulders of the Grand Master, and the close affection and implicit confidence he and his successor now installed had in one another. "I leave the chair," he said, "with a certain sense of relief, for I have found its duties very heavy. And now, stepping down from the summit, I can only pursue my course along that pathway sloping

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to the West that all alike must sooner or later tread with rapid feet. But I do not go empty-handed. I take with me a treasure-chest filled to overflowing with precious jewels of which no one can rob me, and I trust I may long be spared to linger sometimes by the roadside and lovingly count those gems—my pearls of memory.”

Most Wor. the Grand Master then addressed his predecessor and Grand Lodge, and expressed appreciation of the honour conferred upon him, and gratitude for their confidence. He promised that no Grand Master would try harder to be worthy of the sacred trust. He then reviewed the ten years' term of office of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, and compared his decade 1914-24 with the previous decade 1904-14. The following figures carry their own eloquent testimony:

	1904	1914	1924
Number of Lodges	201	253	485
Membership	10,510	20,477	55,000
Grand Lodge Funds	£14,350	£46,879	£212,730
Relief by Board of Benevolence	£11,644	£18,159	£36,812
Distribution by Freemasons' Orphan Society	£4,423	£7,316	£13,151
Freemasons' Benevolent Institution			
(a) Annuitants	42	120	317
(b) Income	£1,700	£4,978	£11,092
(c) Relief granted		£12,864	£47,013
		(1905-14)	(1915-24)

In addition it was calculated, said the Grand Master, that whereas less than £50,000 had been expended on the construction of Temples between 1904 and 1914, in the next ten years £400,000 had been spent for similar purposes. The War Benevolent Fund was established on Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's initiative, and it had resulted in bringing some happiness to many incapacitated Returned Brethren and widows of those who had made the supreme sacrifice. As much as £17,408 had been thus distributed and no deserving case had been turned away. The William Thomp-



Rt Wor. Bro. WILLIAM HENRY BRAY, D.G.M.

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son Masonic Schools at Baulkham Hills had been founded by the retiring Grand Master, and every educational and training facility had been provided. "From the William Thompson Masonic Schools," said Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, "there will go out to the world in the coming years young men and women who have been inculcated with the principles of Freemasonry, and prepared in body and mind for association with their fellows, and who will help society with that good which always comes from leading useful and upright lives."

The Grand Master regretted that the Charles Kolling College at Moss Vale was not an accomplished fact, but spoke hopefully of the prospects (see Chapter XXXIII). Referring to Masonic Charities, he called to mind the lines written by the late Most Wor. Bro. T. E. Spencer:

A Mason's charity should be as free
As the wild bird that skims the wind-tossed sea;
Its only limits, those which prudence makes;
Holding him happier, who bestows than takes;
Its only object, to bring swift relief
To those oppressed by woe, or bowed by grief,
To smooth a wrinkle from the brow of care,
And make the world more beautiful and fair.

The Grand Master concluded his remarks with the following caution. He said:

In connexion with our remarkable progress during the past few years, one thought is ever in my mind. Are we making quantity and not quality the watchword of our Institution? Is our Masonry progressive, or are we only making it a factor inside our Lodge Rooms? Are we to be content to make Masons, bind our members in so far as our secrets are concerned, without having taught those deep underlying truths inculcated in our beautiful Ritual—those tenets and principles of Freemasonry that should appeal to all men? We must see that our tendency is towards our ideals and traditions; otherwise our vitality will surely decrease, and our Institution will lose its great moral influence, and cease to appeal to intelligent men. . . . Are we succeeding in fitting our Brethren to face their duty in our every-day life, to spread the light of our example, and the force of our Masonic precept and teachings to become a better part of our civic life? . . .

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Our moral influence should be all the greater as we mix with our fellow-citizens, and our Institution with its broad views and its unselfish Brotherhood should penetrate from beyond our Lodges, and carry its message of Brotherly Love, Goodwill and Truth to all men.

Masonry does much to encourage comradeship. This is especially important to-day, when there is so much unrest in our midst. All classes of the community meet in social intercourse in a Masonic Lodge—men belonging to all professions and trades—employers and employees. What better medium can there be for the removal of misunderstanding and the promotion of good fellowship?

At this stage a presentation was made to the retiring Grand Master of (1) a Grand Master's Jewel, (2) a wristlet watch, (3) a diamond ring for Mrs Thompson, and (4) a wallet of notes. The gifts were an expression of the Brethren's appreciation of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's unselfish devotion, the wonderful progress of the movement during his ten years of office, the foundation of new activities, such as the War Benevolent Fund and the Schools. The Jewel was described as the most beautiful Jewel that money could buy.

The Grand Master, who now stood at the threshold of his new office which he was destined to occupy for four years followed by another two years as the Pro Grand Master, is a native of New Zealand, claiming Hokitika on the west coast of the South Island as his birth-place. He came to New South Wales in 1888 and was initiated into Lodge Unity No. 4 on 24 August 1894.¹ On his return to Sydney he became an affiliate of Lodge Leinster Marine No. 2, in which he occupied several offices and eventually became its Worshipful Master in 1903. Subsequently he associated himself with Royal Arch Masonry in the Kilwinning Chapter No. 135 (S.C.), and affiliated with the Leinster Marine Chapter (I.C.), becoming M.E.K. in 1906.

Between the years 1904 and 1912 Most Wor. Bro. Goulston filled the following Grand Lodge offices in succes-

¹One of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's acts after his installation as Grand Master was to visit his Mother Lodge in West Maitland on 19 August 1924, thirty years after his initiation.

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sion: Grand Steward, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Standard Bearer, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Junior Grand Deacon, and Senior Grand Deacon, Grand Inspector of Workings, Junior Grand Warden and Senior Grand Warden. In 1918 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master by Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson and retained that position for six years.

Although the following detail of this distinguished Brother is at this stage somewhat anticipatory, it is convenient to mention here that during his term of office, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston laid the foundation-stones of twenty-one Temples and consecrated 153 new Lodges. He was largely instrumental in securing the formation of a Council to govern the William Thompson Masonic Schools, and in bringing about the erection of the Masonic Hostel, of which he laid the foundation on 31 July 1926, and which he officially opened and dedicated on 23 July 1927. A Masonic Home for Old Men was also a conception of his, and, although the proposal has not been realized in the form originally suggested by him, it has resulted in the subsidizing of eight beds at the Home for Incurables at Ryde. As we have shown elsewhere, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston was greatly concerned to have limbless soldiers admitted to Masonry, and it has been claimed that his ruling in this matter was adopted in many English-speaking Grand Lodges. He had the unique privilege of installing Grand Masters in four Australian capitals—Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart and Perth.

During his earlier connexion with Grand Lodge, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's efforts in three concerts given at the Sydney Town Hall resulted in £1200 being realized for the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, while the Fête for the Grand Master's War Benevolent Fund brought in £8370. He was the Secretary of the Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers' Association from the date of its inception to 1910; he held the offices of Vice-President and Musical Director of the Masonic Club, of which he eventually became President for upwards of three years.

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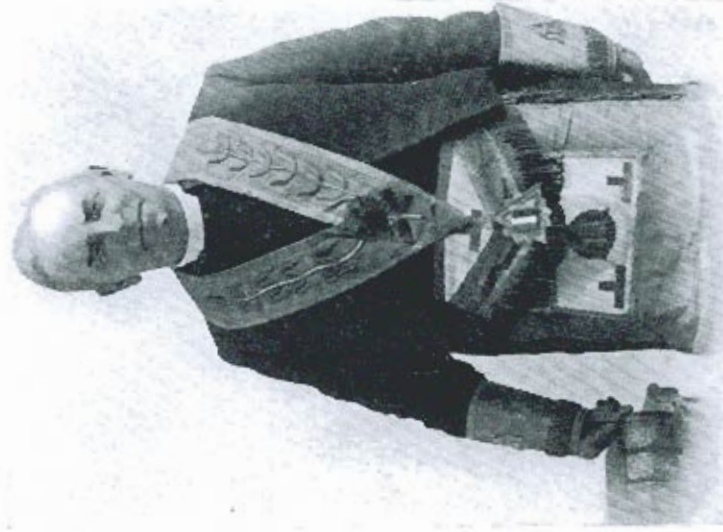
The active interest in works of charity of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston is reflected in the fact that he is a Life Governor of each of the three Hospitals—Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, and Balmain District, and in the latter hospital a ward is named after him—"John Goulston Ward." His activity in charitable work was also evident in extra-Masonic work, as his efforts to assist sufferers in the Ukraine, Russia, resulted in the collection of £9000. He was also prominently concerned with the erection of a Jewish War Memorial and was President of the Jewish Synagogue, Sydney.

We cannot better conclude these personal references than by quoting the following passage from the *Keystone* (31 December 1918) nearly six years before Most Wor. Bro. Goulston achieved the supreme office:

He has the time to visit Lodges in the absence of the Grand Master, and he is not sparing of his time. As a speaker he is concise, capable of original thoughts, and firm in his opinions. He is sound on constitution, and has the confidence of every Grand Lodge officer. Yet he is wise enough to realize that an institution is only as firm as its foundations, and therefore he is always willing to guide and advise the youngest floor member of his private lodge. We have had many brilliant Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters, but none, we are sure, more conscientious than R.W. Bro. Goulston. He has the attributes of a sound leader, and maybe he will, some day, hold the position of Grand Master of the Craft in New South Wales.

At his first Quarterly Communication on 10 September 1924, the Grand Master took the pleasing step of asking Grand Lodge to honour its own Grand Secretary in a manner befitting not only his high station but also his merits. He requested Grand Lodge to confer on Very Wor. Bro. David Cunningham the rank of Past Grand Warden, and offered the following reasons for his proposal:

This Grand Lodge stands out as the most important Grand Lodge in Australia in the number of members, Lodges and funds, yet our Grand Secretary has a lower rank than any Grand Secretary in any Grand Lodge of Australia or New Zealand. The prestige of this Grand Lodge demands, I think, that he should hold the



Very Wob. Bro. Rev. S. C. FIELDING
Grand Chaplain, 1902-1922



Most Wob. Bro. THOS. H. NESBITT, P.C.M.

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rank of a Past Grand Warden. It is often necessary to send the Grand Secretary to the country in his official capacity, and it is rather awkward that he should hold a lower rank, as he does at present, than the District Grand Inspector of Workings.

The Grand Master pointed out that Very Wor. Bro. D. Cunningham had held the office of Deputy Grand Secretary for twelve years with very great credit, and as Grand Secretary was proving a very worthy successor to Most Wor. Bro. Arthur Bray. The members of Grand Lodge had every confidence in him, and he felt sure they would wish him to hold a rank fitting the importance of his office and the prestige of this Grand Lodge. "He has proved his capacity," said the Grand Master, "for the position he holds. He is a Mason of sterling worth, of the highest integrity, and reliable in every sense of the word."

This expression of Very Wor. Bro. Cunningham's worth finds an echo in the heart of every Mason who knows him in 1938, fourteen years after they were first uttered.

After the proposal had been seconded by one Past Grand Master—Most Wor. Bro. Thompson—and supported by Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton, as well as by the Past Grand Treasurer, Very Wor. Bro. Scott Young, it was put to the meeting and carried by a unanimous vote.

The elevation of Very Wor. Bro. Cunningham to the Grand Secretaryship left the position of Deputy Grand Secretary vacant, and for this office four nominations were received, namely, Very Wor. Bro. Ken Howie (P.D.G.I.W.), Very Wor. Bro. C. M. Puddicombe (D.G.I.W.), Rt Wor. Bro. W. E. Gelling (J.G.W.) and Very Wor. Bro. E. Gillman Moon (P.D.G.I.W.). The ballot resulted in the election of Very Wor. Bro. Howie, who was thereupon invested with the Jewel of his office.

Within two years the salaries of Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary were increased, that of the former being raised from £800 to £900 (9 December 1925) and of the latter, from £500 to £600 (9 June 1926).

The question of the recognition of certain Masonic

publications also came up for discussion at this first Quarterly Communication. Towards the end of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's regime Grand Lodge had withdrawn its patronage from the *New South Wales Freemason* and the *Square*, and on 10 September 1924 the Board of General Purposes reported to Grand Lodge that it had been asked by the management of these two journals to reconsider its withdrawal of patronage. The Board recommended that it should be authorized to register any paper as a Masonic journal upon being satisfied as to its bona fides, and upon such conditions as the Board may think fit, and that in view of such arrangement, Grand Lodge itself should not countenance any Masonic journal, either by patronage or by permission to publish.

The recommendation provoked considerable discussion, the main objection being that the Board would trespass on the prerogative of the Grand Master, but the outcome was the adoption of the Board's proposal.

The Board gave its immediate attention to the question of its attitude to publications, and at the next Grand Lodge meeting (10 December 1924) it reported that in connexion with the registration of Masonic journals, the following requirements should be complied with by papers wishing to be recognized:

(a) The names of the editor and of all persons associated with the editorial work of the paper must be furnished.

(b) Registration would be granted for one year, but renewable on application. It could be terminated by resolution of the Board.

(c) Each paper should undertake to submit its final proofs if called upon by the Board for consideration by it or a Committee of the Board.

It was also reported that the foregoing conditions had been accepted by the management of the two papers, the *Square* and the *New South Wales Freemason*, and that the Board had accordingly resolved to grant them registration.

As the Craft had made wonderful progress, not only in country centres, but also in the city, and as no

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fewer than seventy-five lodges met in the Masonic Hall in Castlereagh Street, it was now felt that the time was opportune for relief for the Grand Inspector of Workings in connexion with visitations. The Board of General Purposes recommended that two District Inspectors should be appointed and attached to the city area, the Grand Inspector of Workings to supervise the first twenty-one Lodges in addition to new Lodges, while the remaining fifty-four should be visited by two District Inspectors. The Lodges were to be apportioned in accordance with the seniority list. It was considered that the Grand Inspector of Workings would, by this rearrangement, be freer to visit any other Lodge he wished: it would tell for closer supervision, and render it possible for a Lodge to be seen working each of the three degrees.

The matter was not decided, however, when it was first presented (10 September 1924), but an amendment was accepted that the matter be again referred to the Board with a recommendation that the office of a Deputy Grand Inspector of Workings be created. The Special Report of the Board on the matter was dealt with on 10 December. The Board saw no advantage to be gained by the election of an additional Grand Lodge Officer, and it therefore resubmitted its original recommendation for the appointment of two District Grand Inspectors of Workings for the City Area. This recommendation was adopted.

The question of wearing jewels and decorations in Lodges and Grand Lodge was brought up by Rt Wor. Bro. W. C. Shipway, who proposed an amendment to Clause 199, Book of Constitutions. This clause provided that no Masonic jewel, medal, device or emblem should be worn in Lodge unless consistent with recognized degrees. Rt Wor. Bro. Shipway was to have proposed that the following words should be prefixed to the Clause: "Military decorations, and the Life Governor's Jewel of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution of New South Wales may be worn in Grand Lodge or any subordinate Lodges." He, however, asked permission to delete the words "Military Decorations

and," leaving the clause with specific permission for the wearing of the Life Governor's Jewel. The proposal provoked some discussion, after which the question was put to the meeting and declared carried. It would seem, therefore, that while the Life Governor's Jewel may be worn, and also Masonic jewels, medals and emblems consistent with recognized degrees, the Constitutions are silent on the propriety of wearing non-Masonic decorations. An attempt at the next meeting of Grand Lodge (10 December) to rescind this resolution was defeated.

The Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, evinced considerable interest in the question of the revision of the Constitution. More than twenty-five years had elapsed since such a step had been taken, and on 10 December 1924 he suggested that Grand Lodge should appoint a Committee to undertake the task. He felt that the experience of Grand Lodge over thirty-six years might reveal the necessity for reviewing some of the clauses. This proposal was carried by Grand Lodge and the Constitution Revision Committee constituted, this comprising Most Wor. Bro. A. H. Bray, P.G.M.; Rt Wor. Bro. E. Hungerford, P.B.G.P.; Rt Wor. Bro. F. S. Mance, G.T.; Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day, P.G.W.; and Very Wor. Bro. Hon. F. S. Boyce, K.C., G.R.

This Committee carefully considered the clauses of the Book of Constitutions, and in September 1925 they were in a position to submit a Report, which was received and held over for consideration at a Special Communication. The Report revealed the method adopted. Each Lodge had been notified that the work of revision was being undertaken and invited to offer suggestions. A number of Lodges took advantage of the invitation. The committee also assumed that Grand Lodge did not desire drastic alterations, but rather that the Law as it stood should be made clear and free from doubt. Consequently few alterations were suggested.

The main alterations or additions suggested were as follows:

- (a) Provision should be made for the appointment of a

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Pro Grand Master, should a Governor or Governor-General be elected as Grand Master.

(b) The date of nominations in connexion with Grand Lodge elections should be one night earlier than hitherto, so that the elections should be two days after nomination instead of one night as heretofore.

(c) The financial year was henceforth to close on April 30.

(d) The procedure to be followed to fill a vacancy in either of the offices of Grand Secretary or his Deputy was definitely set out.

(e) Provision had been made for the appointment of Grand Lecturers, who, however, were not to be ranked as Grand Lodge Officers.

The Boards of General Purposes and Benevolence were to be given a wider field in which to operate, in that the Metropolitan area henceforth would include the whole of the County of Cumberland.

The election of Officers in the private Lodges could take place in any degree, but the voting was to be restricted to Master Masons. Preferential voting could be employed, provided the Lodge's by-laws specially provided for it. The right of veto with respect to the installation of any Brother rested with the Grand Master.

The books to be kept by a Lodge were more clearly defined and the returns to be made to Grand Lodge were simplified.

The clauses governing initiation were considerably modified. Fuller details concerning a candidate were to be supplied with the petition. The law governing enquiries about him was clarified and rendered more drastic. The Grand Master was empowered to prohibit initiation or the proceeding to higher degrees; a candidate was not to be initiated on the same night as that on which the ballot was taken, unless a Dispensation had previously been procured; affiliating members were to be required to furnish fuller information on a prescribed form.

In addition, other reforms affecting clauses dealing with offences, complaints and appeals were recommended; it was decided that the Clearance Certificate issued to a Brother would have reference only to payment of dues and not to the conduct of the Brother to whom it was issued.

In drawing up these suggested reforms the committee found the constitutional acumen and business mentality of Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day most helpful.

The committee favoured the abolition of fees payable

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on their election by Grand Lodge Officers, but as it felt the matter was one with which their instructions did not permit it to deal, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford sought to give the Committee the necessary power by proposing the following motion: "That it be a direction from this Grand Lodge to the Committee appointed to revise the Book of Constitutions to omit from Clause 196 the fees payable by a Brother on first appointment to any office in the Grand Lodge."

The motion was responsible for a full and animated discussion, but when it was realized that Grand Lodge would not be committed at this stage to the alteration, since it merely empowered the committee to include it amongst the proposed amendments for later discussion, the motion was passed by a large majority.

Two Special Communications were held on 12 and 30 November 1925 to consider the proposed revisions, which were finally adopted as the Regulations of Grand Lodge, to take effect on 1 March 1926. The recommendation with regard to the abolition of fees connected with the assumption of Grand Lodge office was overlooked at these two special meetings, but it was adopted at the next regular Communication on 9 December.

One amendment of the Constitution occasioned some embarrassment to Lodge Army and Navy No. 517. The Constitutions prior to 1926 required that a Master-elect must have served the office of Warden for twelve months in a Lodge under the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The revised Constitution, however, modified this requirement so that henceforth the Master must have served the office of Warden in a regular Lodge for twelve months, and have been a subscribing member of a Lodge under the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales for a period of not less than three years. The revision took effect just about the time that Brother H. Gordon Bennett, Junior Warden of Lodge Army and Navy, had become Master-elect of his Lodge, but would have been debarred from being installed because his period of membership under the New South Wales Constitution did not amount to the required

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three years. The Board was asked by the Lodge to devise some means of overcoming the difficulty, and under the unusual circumstances it took the obviously sensible course of recommending Grand Lodge to take advantage of section (g) of the clause governing such election. The section reads:

The Grand Master may, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, grant a dispensation to reduce the period of three years prescribed in Section (b) of this Regulation, provided (1) that the period so reduced shall not be less than one year, and (2) that the candidate shall for the previous twelve months have served the office of Warden in the Lodge applying for the dispensation.

Thus the new regulation was tested almost as soon as it was issued and was found effective to meet an emergency.

In the course of the four years of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's Grand Mastership, several Brethren who had rendered good and faithful service to the cause of Masonry were rewarded with Past Grand Lodge Rank. The first of these recipients came up for consideration on 10 December 1924, when the Grand Master recommended that Rt Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie should be awarded the rank of Past Grand Master. This Brother was already a Past Senior Grand Warden, and had completed a half-century in the service of the Craft, so that he was known as "The Grand Old Man of Freemasonry." He had occupied practically every office in Grand Lodge, other than that of Grand Master. He was an initiate, in 1872, of the same Lodge as the Grand Master himself—Lodge Unity, West Maitland—and in the same year had joined Lodge Harmony, Newcastle, Lodge Stroud in 1889, and Lodge Australia. He was also a Foundation Member of Lodge St James, Wallsend (1874), Lodge St George, Newcastle (1878), of which he was Director of Ceremonies for eight years, Lodge Resurgo (Parramatta) 1898, where he filled a similar position for nine years, and Lord Roberts Temperance (Newcastle) in 1915, where again he was Director of Ceremonies for six years. He filled the Worshipful Master's Chair in

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four of these Lodges—Harmony, St James, Resurgo, and Lord Roberts Temperance.

Rt Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie also filled several Grand Lodge offices, namely, Grand Steward (1889), Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (1890), District Grand Inspector of Workings of Districts 1 and 2, from Newcastle to Tenterfield (1891-7), Grand Inspector of Workings (1898), Grand Junior Warden (1899) and Grand Senior Warden (1900), and was a member of the Board of General Purposes for over twenty years.

Rt Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie had attended over 3300 Lodge meetings, travelled 78,000 miles in Masonic journeyings, installed 105 Worshipful Masters, dedicated 10 Masonic Temples, consecrated 15 Craft Lodges, and laid the foundation-stones of several Temples. The motion that the rank of Past Grand Master be conferred upon him was carried unanimously.

On the same evening the motion that Wor. Bro. Rubert S. Cropley be honoured with the rank of Past Grand Director of Ceremonies was also carried unanimously. Wor. Bro. Cropley's outstanding recommendation was that he was giving the Craft most valuable service as the Honorary Superintendent of the William Thompson Schools at Baulkham Hills, while his wife gave her services also as Matron of the Schools. Wor. Bro. Cropley had been Worshipful Master of Lodge Manoah No. 41 in June 1916, and was the Foundation Master of Lodge Fortitude No. 439.

It is pleasing to record that within the next few years the Grand Master came to the conclusion that Very Wor. Bro. Cropley's services deserved higher recognition than they had received, for on 6 June 1927 he felt constrained to confer the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master on this worthy Brother. On doing so, the Grand Master stated:

We all know that he applied for that position on the distinct understanding that it should be honorary. It was a happy day for our Institution when M.W. Bro. Thompson accepted the services of Wor. Bro. Cropley in the spirit in which they were offered, as I am satisfied that if we had searched the Craft

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through, we could not have found a more worthy Mason, nor one better able to occupy the position of Superintendent of our Schools than V.W. Bro. Cropley. We all realize that the wonderful success of the Masonic Schools is greatly due to the loving care and management of this big-hearted Brother, whose daily life consists in giving service to our orphan children and to our Institution.

Six months later two other distinguished and deserving Brothers were honoured with Past Grand Lodge rank, conferred by the Grand Master. The first of these was Rt Wor. Bro. C. A. Y. Simpson, an initiate in Lodge Tarbolton No. 12, in 1891, of which he was the Worshipful Master on two occasions, viz.—in 1897 and 1905. He was also Worshipful Master of Lodge Aurora No. 138 in 1912. At the time of the Grand Master's proposal he was a member of the following five Lodges: Tarbolton, Research, Coogee, Randwick, and Fortitude.

Rt Wor. Bro. Simpson had filled important Grand Lodge offices, having been Grand Steward (1898), Grand Director of Ceremonies (1899), Junior Grand Deacon (1900), Senior Grand Deacon (1901), Grand Inspector of Workings (1902), Junior Grand Warden (1903), Senior Grand Warden (1904). He had been a member of the Board of General Purposes since 1907 and its President for six years (1911-16), and before that had been a Member of the Board of Benevolence (1900-6). He had given valuable service as a Trustee of Grand Lodge and of the Masonic Schools. The rank of Past Deputy Grand Master was conferred upon him with the unanimous assent of the Brethren present.

Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day received similar rank—that of Past Deputy Grand Master—on the same evening. He had been an initiate in Lodge John Williams No. 148 in 1905 and an affiliate of Lodge Empress of India No. 57 in 1906, becoming its Worshipful Master in 1913. He was Secretary of Sydney Lodge of Research from 1915-20 and its Worshipful Master in 1920.

Rt Wor. Bro. Day had occupied the following offices

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in Grand Lodge: District Grand Inspector of Workings (1916-18), Grand Inspector of Workings (1918), Junior Grand Warden (1919), Senior Grand Warden (1920). He had been a member of the Board of General Purposes since 1917. His outstanding contribution to Masonry was his compilation *Masonic Jurisprudence in New South Wales*. He was also a valuable member of the Constitution Revision Committee.

The Grand Master acted wisely in selecting for Past Grand Lodge rank certain Brethren who had given of their best in country service. Among those thus honoured were two very old Masons, old both in years and in Masonic connexion. On 9 December 1925 the rank of Past District Grand Inspector of Workings was conferred on Wor. Bros John Gale and Richard Barling, the former over ninety years of age and for forty-eight years a Mason, the latter in his eighty-first year and with a Masonic record of thirty-eight years.

Wor. Bro. Gale had been initiated in Lodge St Andrew No. 615, S.C. (now 56), Queanbeyan, of which he was the Worshipful Master on three different occasions—1883, 1888 and 1902-3. He was described by the Grand Master as “the oldest living journalist in the world, having continuously followed that profession for eighty years.” He was even at that time discharging his duties as Coroner and a member of the Land Board.

Wor. Bro. Richard Barling entered Masonry through Lodge Casino, of which he was the first candidate and had been its Master in 1888 and 1894, and again in 1900. Despite his weight of years he was still an active member.

On 10 March 1926, the distinguished Brother selected for Past Grand Lodge rank was Very Wor. Bro. S. D. Townsend, P.G.T., and the rank selected for him was that of Past Grand Warden. An initiate of Lodge Oxford No. 85 in 1891, and its Worshipful Master in 1896 and 1897, he became a Foundation Member of Lodge Research. He was a member of the Board of General

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Purposes in 1903, and had remained on it ever since. He was Grand Treasurer from 1909 to 1914. It would be a comfort to this Brother, now in indifferent health, said the Grand Master, to know that his services had been appreciated and to receive the rank that every previous Grand Treasurer had enjoyed.

An honour that received at the time unanimous endorsement and that has given satisfaction to all Masons since that time was the conferring of the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master on Rt Wor. Bro. David Cunningham, on 30 June 1927. During the fifteen years he had carried out his duties, first as Deputy Grand Secretary, and then as Grand Secretary, he had given satisfaction, not only to the Grand Masters associated with him, but to every member of Grand Lodge. Said Most Wor. Grand Master Goulston:

His work for Freemasonry covers a good deal more ground than his special duties laid down in the Constitution, all of which have been carried out with a cheerfulness that gives pleasure to all. He has never spared himself in his efforts that the work of the office—which has greatly increased since our Constitution was revised last year—should run smoothly and in keeping with the prestige of our Institution. Grand Lodge at my request unanimously conferred the rank of Past Grand Warden on R.W. Bro. Cunningham in 1924. I feel equally confident that Grand Lodge is with me in conferring the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master on this distinguished Brother.

One of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's last acts as Grand Master was to confer the rank of Past District Grand Inspector of Workings, on 13 June 1928, upon four country Brethren: Wor. Bro. W. Elliott as Past Master of Lodge Riverina No. 104 at Jerilderie; Wor. Bro. John Forsythe, a Past Master of Lodge Burrangong St John No. 20 at Young; Wor. Bro. I. McIlrath, a Past Master of Lodge Tweed No. 136 at Murwillumbah; and Wor. Bro. John Thwaites, a Past Master of Lodge Star in the West No. 189, at Adamstown.

Brother Elliott had been an enthusiastic Mason in his centre for forty-six years; Brother Forsythe had been Wor-

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shipful Master twice and Treasurer of his Lodge for several years; Brother McIlrath had been instrumental in resuscitating Lodge Tweed and in erecting a Temple at Murwillumbah, while he had been Organist for three years and Treasurer for twenty-three years of his Lodge.

Thus the Grand Master substantially augmented the list of Past Grand Lodge Officers by giving honour where honour was due.

Amongst others who received Masonic honours of a lesser character were the Most Wor. Bro. Goulston himself, who on 10 December 1924, was nominated as Life Governor of the Sydney Hospital; Rt Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, nominated as Life Governor of the Prince Alfred Hospital; and Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, nominated a Benefactor of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

A significant amendment in the clause of the Book of Constitutions, setting out the conditions under which the ceremony of initiation may be conducted, was made on 10 December 1924, at a meeting of Grand Lodge that was in several respects outstanding. The Grand Master was desirous that more stress should be placed on the length of acquaintance of his proposer and seconder with a candidate. Clause 154, as it then stood, required that the testimony as to his character should be based upon at least six months' acquaintance with the candidate. It was now recommended by the Board that testimony as to his character given by his proposer must be based upon "at least twelve months' acquaintance with the candidate," while the seconder must have had acquaintance of at least six months; but at the same time the Grand Master was empowered to dispense in special cases with this requirement of acquaintance for the said periods. The proposal was responsible for considerable debate, during which attempts were made, but without success, to introduce further amendments, and at length the original recommendation was adopted.

At a later Communication the Grand Master found it necessary to refer to the same clause (159), a part of which states: "A candidate shall not be initiated on the same day as

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he is accepted by ballot except by dispensation from the Grand Master." Occasional reminders of the details of this Clause 159 seem to have been necessary.

An interesting point of order was raised by Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton, when the report of General Purposes was presented on 10 March 1926. The Brethren of a suburban Lodge had failed to exclude a Brother who had been found guilty of un-Masonic conduct; the Master of the Lodge appealed to the Board, which inquired into the case and decided "to suspend the offending Brother from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry *during the pleasure of the Board.*" Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton, who had just been given a cordial welcome on his return from the other side of the world, raised an objection to the phraseology of the Board's report, since he questioned the propriety of an offending Brother being suspended "during the pleasure of the Board." The suspension, he argued, should be "during the pleasure of Grand Lodge." After sustained debate the Grand Master ruled that the wording of the report was in order, and accordingly it was accepted as it stood.

Another interesting constitutional point arose at the Quarterly Communication on 14 December 1927, in respect to the conferring of honorary membership in a Lodge. The views of the Board of General Purposes and the Grand Master on this occasion were diametrically opposed. Very Wor. Bro. J. McNeilly, Past Master of Lodge Unity No. 32, had appealed to Grand Lodge against a decision of the Board of General Purposes. The Worshipful Master of the Lodge mentioned had submitted a motion to confer honorary membership on a Brother, even though notice of the proposal had not appeared on the Lodge circular. An appeal was made to the Board of General Purposes by Very Wor. Bro. McNeilly, who pointed out that on five previous occasions during the previous thirty-one years, when the rank of honorary members had been conferred, the action was taken only after due notice had been given. He relied upon the Lodge by-law No. 2, which referred to "motions

appearing on the circular and of which due notice has been given." The Board expressed sympathy with Brother McNeilly's view, but considered there was nothing in the Book of Constitutions to compel the Worshipful Master to give notice in this case, and accordingly it dismissed the appeal. It held that by-law No. 2 merely provided for the order of the business and had not much bearing on the case.

Following upon the appeal against the Board's decision, much discussion was provoked in Grand Lodge, in the course of which the Grand Master made it clear that he did not agree with the President of the Board of General Purposes. He did not go into the merits of that particular case, but regarded the matter from a broader standpoint, holding that it was essential to Masonic harmony for the members of a Lodge to be informed beforehand of any important business that was to be brought before them. Despite the view expressed by the President of the Board that the Constitution did not necessitate the giving of notice, the rulings of a Grand Master were practically a part of the Constitution and equally binding. Since the formation of the United Grand Lodge in 1888, every Grand Master had ruled that notice was necessary before honorary membership could be conferred. He had himself given a similar ruling a few weeks previously. He had therefore no hesitation in ruling without taking a vote of Grand Lodge, that the appeal of Very Wor. Bro. McNeilly must be upheld, and that the conferring of an honorary membership on a Brother of Lodge Unity was consequently null and void.

Another return to the record of the Grand Lodge meeting of 10 December 1924 which was so replete with significant business, reveals a slight aftermath of the Masonic fervour during the war, when Wor. Bro. S. H. Wood, a Past Master of Lodge Temperance No. 179, moved to the effect that the Minutes of the Communication of 12 June 1923, when Most Wor. Bro. Thompson was Grand Master, were not properly recorded, in that certain of the proceedings of Grand Lodge were not recorded at all, and that the Grand

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Secretary should be instructed to enter an addendum relative to the transfer of the War Benevolent Fund to the Schools Fund. He wished it to be recorded that the Grand Master had inaugurated the War Fund, and when its purpose had been achieved, he had closed the fund and transferred the balance to the Schools account as providing the best purpose to which it could be allocated. As, however, no one seconded Wor. Bro. Wood's motion, it lapsed, whereupon this Brother approached the question from another angle, and moved that the subscribers had given the Grand Master no authority to transfer the balance of the War Fund, amounting to £5717 1s. to the Schools, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure the return of that amount and the reconstitution of the War Fund. This motion did receive a seconder, but very little support, and an amendment by Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day: "That Grand Lodge places on record its approval of the transfer of the Grand Master's War Benevolent Fund to the William Thompson's School Fund" was accepted with but three dissentients.

In order to cement more strongly the bonds of goodwill between the Grand Lodges of England and New South Wales, a resolution was moved on 11 March 1925 by Rt Wor. Bro. Scott Young that a sum of one hundred guineas be donated towards the Masonic Memorial Millions Fund, formed by Grand Lodge of England for the purpose of erecting an International Masonic Hall as a memorial to all Masons who fell in the Great War.

The proposal was carried after two amendments had been defeated, one referring the matter to the Board of General Purposes, the other to the effect that nothing should be done until the Grand Lodge of England invited donations.

The question came up again for consideration six months later (9 September), when a cable was received from Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton, who was then in England, informing the Grand Master that the Grand Secre-

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tary in England preferred that the donation should take the form of an article rather than money, as money donations were being restricted to Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. Any article that could be placed in the building would be acceptable as a testimony of the cordial relations between the Grand Lodges. Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton was empowered to select a gift on our behalf. It is a pleasing thought to New South Wales Freemasons that the Grand Master's Chair in the Memorial Hall mentioned represents the goodwill gift to their English Brethren.

On the occasion of his entry into a second term as Grand Master on 8 July 1925, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston mentioned the progress achieved during his first twelve months of office. The number of active Lodges stood at 513, which was an increase of 29; and the membership showed an advance of 4800, the total being approximately 60,000, while eleven new Temples had been dedicated. Grand Lodge funds had grown by £21,900. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston also said that he had proposed some years previously the appointment of Grand Lodge Lecturers, and the Constitution Revision Committee had this matter, amongst others, in hand. He hoped that such lecturers would be appointed to visit Lodges with the authority of Grand Lodge, though not necessarily with Grand Lodge rank. The lectures they delivered should, in the Grand Master's opinion, have the approval either of the Grand Master himself or of a small committee representing Grand Lodge. He had observed, said the Grand Master, a growing desire on the part of members to give greater attention to the literary and historical side of our institution. In addition to lectures, therefore, he advocated the establishment of a Masonic Museum for the preservation of Masonic relics, jewels, documents and other articles. The many relics existing in connexion with the early history of Freemasonry in the State, and at present in the possession of individual Brethren, would be of the greatest educational value.



Master Wm. Bro. DUGALD DOBIE, P.G.M.



Rt Wm. Bro. ERNEST BURFIELD TAYLOR, P.G.W.

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Accordingly, it was no surprise to the members to learn six months later (9 December 1925) that the Board of General Purposes were taking steps to establish a Grand Lodge Museum, and the ante-room to the Board room was being fitted up with glass cases for the purpose. In addition, Clause 62 of the revised Constitution reported at the previous Grand Lodge meeting made the following provision for Grand Lodge Lecturers:

(a) The Grand Master may, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, register any Brother as an Official Lecturer, and the list of the Brethren so registered, together with a list of the subjects of their lectures shall be printed in the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

(b) The Official Lecturers shall not, as such, rank as Officers of Grand Lodge.

(c) When authorized by the Grand Master to deliver a lecture in any Lodge outside of the County of Cumberland, they shall be entitled to such expenses as the Board of General Purposes may determine.

(d) A Lodge desirous of receiving a visit from a Grand Lecturer shall make all arrangements through the Grand Secretary.

On 14 December 1927 the appointment of the following Brethren as Grand Lodge Lecturers was announced:

R.W. Bro. W. R. Day, Past Deputy Grand Master.

R.W. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, Past Senior Grand Warden, Grand Registrar.

V.W. Bro. Archdeacon D. J. Davies, Grand Chaplain.

V.W. Bro. Dean Horace Crotty, Grand Chaplain.

V.W. Bro. Bishop Long, Past Grand Chaplain.

V.W. Bro. Freeman J. Eaton, Past President, Board of Benevolence.

Wor. Bro. General H. W. Lloyd, Lodge Army and Navy, No. 517.

Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire, W.M. Lodge of Australia No. 3.

In addition, on 13 June 1928, Very Wor. Bro. Rev. S. G. Fielding, P.G.C., and Wor Bro. Rev. W. G. Sharpe, Lodge Epping No. 306, were recommended as Grand Lodge Lecturers.

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The name of Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, Grand Architect, also appears in the list of Grand Lodge Lecturers in the Annual Report for 1929.

At the conclusion of this meeting (8 July 1925) Rt Wor. Bro. N. J. McDonald, who had been reappointed Deputy Grand Master, presented, on behalf of Brother Sidney Riley, a life-size painting of the Grand Master to him. The work was in oils and given as an indication of love, esteem and admiration of his capacity in carrying out the duties of his high office.

During his second term of office as Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston had the pleasure of entertaining at dinner at the Masonic Hall 224 Brethren of all ranks from the American Fleet that was then visiting Sydney. The function took place on 30 July 1925, not fewer than twenty-five Brethren representing each vessel in the fleet. Our own Grand Lodge was also well represented in that all its officers attended, as well as Senior Past Grand Lodge Officers and members of the two Boards of General Purposes and Benevolence. This may be regarded as another auspicious occasion in that it brought Masonic representatives of the two great branches of the English-speaking people together, those from the United States, with those from at least one section of the British Empire. The significance of such meetings may be realized more vividly after a reading of the late Rt Wor. Bro. Robbins's work on English-speaking Masonry. The hope for the peace of the world may be considerably strengthened if Masons from America and Masons from all parts of the British Empire get together frequently and stress the Masonic principles of peace, love and harmony between these great peoples.

At the dinner, the toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by the Grand Master, he being strongly supported by the distinguished Brethren, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford and Very Wor. Bro. Boyce, while the response was in the hands of representatives of different grades in the American Navy—Captain E. Thompson (fleet

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surgeon), Commander Leash, Chief Gunner Gordon, Lieutenant F. L. Albert and Commander Chaplain Witherspoon.

Upon the departure of the fleet from Port Jackson the Grand Master sent the radio message: "Fraternal greetings to yourself and all Masons of the fleet from myself and Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We were happy to meet you and very sorry to part with you." Captain Thompson, who received the message, replied: "All Masons of the fleet send you thanks and fraternal greetings. The period of our visit with New South Wales Masons gave all of us increased pride in the Craft.—Edgar Thompson, U.S.S. *California*."

Australian Freemasonry was fortunate in the appointment of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth in 1925, in that the King's representative, Lord Stonehaven, was a Mason. Several years had passed since the previous Masonic Governor-General (Lord Northcote) had left these shores. On 23 October 1925 the Grand Master, attended by his Deputy, the two Grand Wardens and the Grand Secretary, presented an appropriately illuminated address to Lord Stonehaven, with the customary assurance of the loyalty of Masons to the throne, and stated: "The welcome is all the more hearty when we know that you are a member of our revered Institution."

The year 1925 saw the happy termination of the unfortunate incident in 1897 and 1898 concerning the Lodge Sydney St Andrew No. 7 (see Chapter on Most Wor. Bro. Abbott's regime) which resulted in the suspension of its Worshipful Master, Wor. Bro. M—— during the pleasure of Grand Lodge for having declined to comply with a command of the Grand Master to attend and produce the Warrant, books and papers of his Lodge. This Worshipful Brother in 1925 wrote to the effect that he had acted from conscientious motives only, but that he held the Institution in the highest reverence and desired to renew his association with it. He forwarded the original Charter of the Lodge, which had but recently come into his possession, but he did not know where the books of the Lodge were. As twenty-

eight years had passed away since the unfortunate episode, the Grand Master recommended merciful consideration of the request and the removal of the suspension. This was seconded by Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers, who had been present when the sentence of suspension had been passed. Strangely enough, practically the only dissentient to the vote of mercy was a Worshipful Brother, Secretary of Lodge Sydney St Andrew, No. 7, who in 1897-8 had been the Junior Warden of that Lodge. Viewing the situation from the point of view of the interests of his individual Lodge, he thought that the Brother should make some effort to secure the return of the books, which would be of great value to his Lodge. The Grand Master, however, assured Grand Lodge that he had the word of honour of the suppliant Brother that he did not know where the books were to be found. The motion for the removal of suspension was then carried by a practically unanimous vote, and a Brother, who has proved in many respects a most worthy citizen beyond the limits of Masonry and has shown interest in the education of the working classes, was once again restored to full Masonic privileges.

Turning from a question that involved the merciful treatment of an individual, Grand Lodge gave its attention to matters affecting the whole of Masonry throughout Australia, when the Board of General Purposes presented its Special Report (9 December 1925) on the Second Masonic Conference. The Report set out the recommendations of the Conference, followed in each instance by the recommendation of the Committee of the Board. The committee recognized the desirability of uniformity in the various degrees and recommended that a sub-committee consisting of the Grand Secretaries of the different jurisdictions prepare recommendations for a later Conference. It also accepted the proposal that the minimum fee for initiation should be ten guineas; but did not concur with the suggestion that there should be uniformity of ritual. The recommendation that membership of a Lodge should

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be limited so as to avoid such large numbers as to imperil the fraternal fellowship of their numbers was sympathetically received. On such other proposals as increasing the time interval between the degrees, the improvement of methods of admitting visitors, the reciprocity in Grand Rank, and visiting by unattached or unfinancial Brethren, the New South Wales Committee made no recommendation; while the suggestion that unsuitable meeting places should be avoided was met with the comment that in this State the conditions were satisfactory.

On 25 April 1926, a very successful Anzac Service was held in the Town Hall, which was crowded to its utmost, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. The service was conducted by Very Wor. Bro. Archdeacon D. J. Davies, Grand Chaplain, and orations were delivered by him and by Brothers Rabbi Cohen, Rev. James Green, Rev. J. L. Cope and Rev. G. W. McDonnell. As a consequence of the collection, which amounted to £92, and to which the Board of General Purposes approved of the addition of £8 so as to give a total of £100, the two hospitals, Royal Prince Alfred and Sydney, benefited to the extent of £50 each.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Grand Masters and their Grand Lodge Officers have invariably been jealous for the honour and reputation of the Masonic Institution. In this respect they were loyally supported by their District Grand Inspectors of Workings, who duly reported their visits to the Grand Master, and endeavoured thus to realize one of the objectives of Masonry. This was the position when one of the District Grand Inspectors reported, on 10 March 1926, that he found a close attention to the Ritual and a due regard for the solemnity and dignity of our ceremonies amongst the Lodges he visited; he complained with regret, however, of a tendency to tolerate, in the social circle at the conclusion of the temple ceremony, items of so-called "harmony" and utterances that were not in keeping with the high reputation of the Order, or those

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calculated to elevate the minds of the Brethren. It is a matter of congratulation that such warnings as these are rarely necessary.

At the close of the Grand Master's term of office, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented its customary report. Its summary of the strength of Freemasonry in the world gave the following figures: It was estimated that there were, all told, about 16,000 Lodges governed by forty-nine Grand Lodges. The total membership amounted to 4,700,000, of whom 3,800,000 were English-speaking Masons. Of these about 3,000,000 belonged to Lodges in the United States, 500,000 in British Constitutions, 180,000 in Canada, 150,000 in Australasia, and 90,000 in other countries.

On the occasion of his entry on his third year of office, the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, obligated as his Deputy Very Wor. Bro. Hon. F. S. Boyce, K.C., who had just completed a term as Grand Registrar, the latter vacancy being filled by Rt Wor. Brother Aubrey Halloran.

In connexion with the elections of Grand Lodge Officers, the Grand Master said that he would offer some comment before he invested these officers with their jewels of office. He pointed out that one candidate had canvassed for votes in a circular letter sent out by him. As this was totally opposed to the principles of Freemasonry, he felt constrained to take notice of the act and to express his disapproval, so as to suppress the practice for all time. He even thought the offending Brother should openly express regret for the act for which he had already privately apologized to the Grand Master. The Brother acted on the suggestion, his apology was accepted, and the matter was closed.

The Most Wor. Grand Master's address to Grand Lodge at this Special Communication followed what had now become almost a convention, namely, the practice of making a statistical comparison of the existing strength of Masonry with that of earlier years. On this occasion the comparison was between the years 1918 and 1926, and the

ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN GOULSTON

figures disclosed an amazing progress within eight years. This is best realized by the following returns:

	1918	1926
Number of Lodges	277	537
Number of Members	25,980	62,000
	£	£
Grand Lodge Funds	100,080	251,566
F.B.I. Funds	24,270	33,072
Orphan Society Funds	38,588	51,088
Board of Benevolence Votes	17,521	41,273
F.B.I. payments to Annuitants	19,689	60,874
Orphan Society Votes	6,422	12,344
Grand Lodge Votes to Oustide Charities ..	5,571	7,470

The Grand Master expressed his appreciation of the services of the retiring Deputy Grand Master, who had earned his gratitude by unswerving loyalty and devotion. He spoke of the cheerful service rendered by Rt Wor. Bro. Cunningham, Grand Secretary, and Very Wor. Bro. Howie, Deputy Grand Secretary, during a time of great stress, due to the enormous amount of work involved in the revision of the Constitution.

The Grand Master also introduced a question of considerable import to Masonry, namely, the liability of Lodges under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was to come into force on 1 July, three days after the Grand Lodge meeting. The problem had been treated by the Grand Registrar, Very Wor. Bro. Boyce, K.C., who submitted a written opinion concerning it. The question of liability arose concerning Secretaries, Tylers and Organists, and Very Wor. Bro. Boyce's opinion was that there was no contract of service in the case of Honorary Secretaries or recipients of honorariums, as the relationship of master and servant did not exist in cases where the service was entirely voluntary. He held, however, that the Act applied with regard to paid Secretaries, Tylers and Organists, as they were under contract of service, and consequently such officers should be insured.

During the Grand Masterships of Most Wor. Bros Thompson and Goulston, the position of Royal Arch

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Masonry was a disturbing feature. In 1921 Most Wor. Bro. Thompson had expressed his concern that the peace, love and harmony prevailing generally in the ranks of New South Wales Freemasonry was nevertheless disturbed by the trouble arising out of unhappy differences existing in Royal Arch Masonry between the Supreme Grand Chapter of New South Wales and the District Grand Chapter under the Scottish Constitution, which still exercised influence in this State. He had previously indicated (10 July 1918) that though Grand Lodge recognized the Degree of the Royal Arch, it had no control whatever over the respective Grand Chapters. He was, however, intent on preventing the introduction of the matters of contention within the individual lodges under the New South Wales jurisdiction and reported that, in order to preserve Masonic harmony, he had on that very day addressed the following circular to every Master:

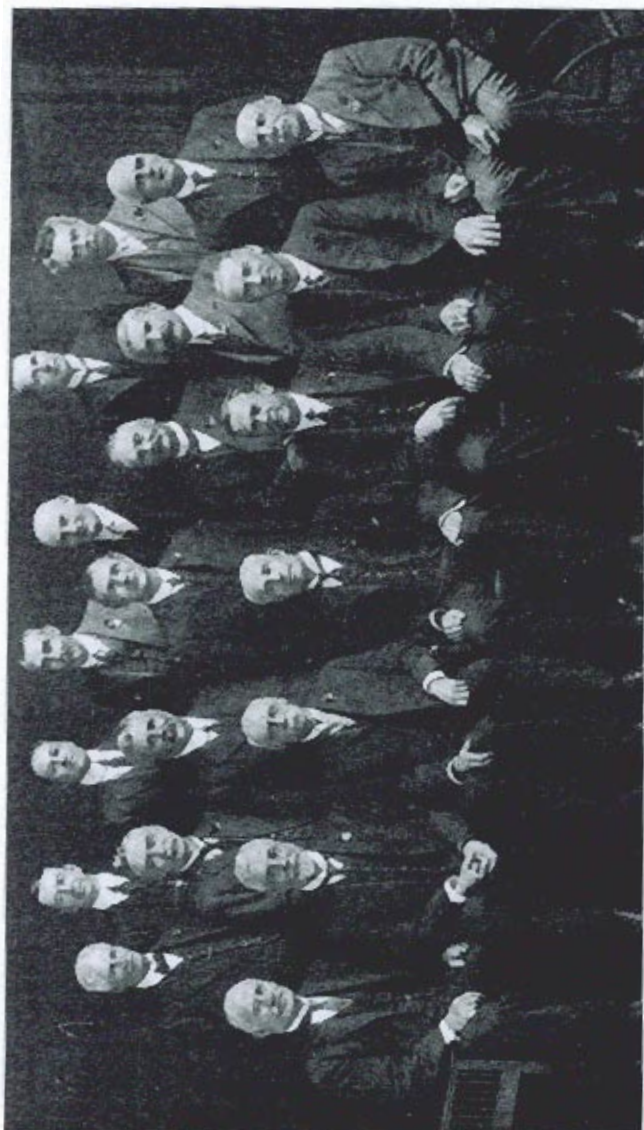
DEAR WORSHIPFUL MASTER,

I regret very much that within the last few weeks, I have received many communications from our country Lodges, pointing out that much friction has been caused amongst the Brethren by discussions regarding the merits and demerits of the rival systems of Royal Arch Masonry, as promulgated by the New South Wales and Scotch Grand Chapters respectively; this in some cases resulting in Brethren even calling off from their Lodges.

This Grand Lodge has no control whatever over the actions of these Grand Chapters, but recognizing as I do the injury to our Freemasonry, caused by this lamentable want of union, I would strongly urge you, in the interests of harmony, to permit no discussion whatever within your Lodge upon these systems of Royal Arch Masonry, as our Lodges must not be made the battle ground for contending factions in the so-called higher degrees.

Yours fraternally,
W. THOMPSON,
Grand Master.

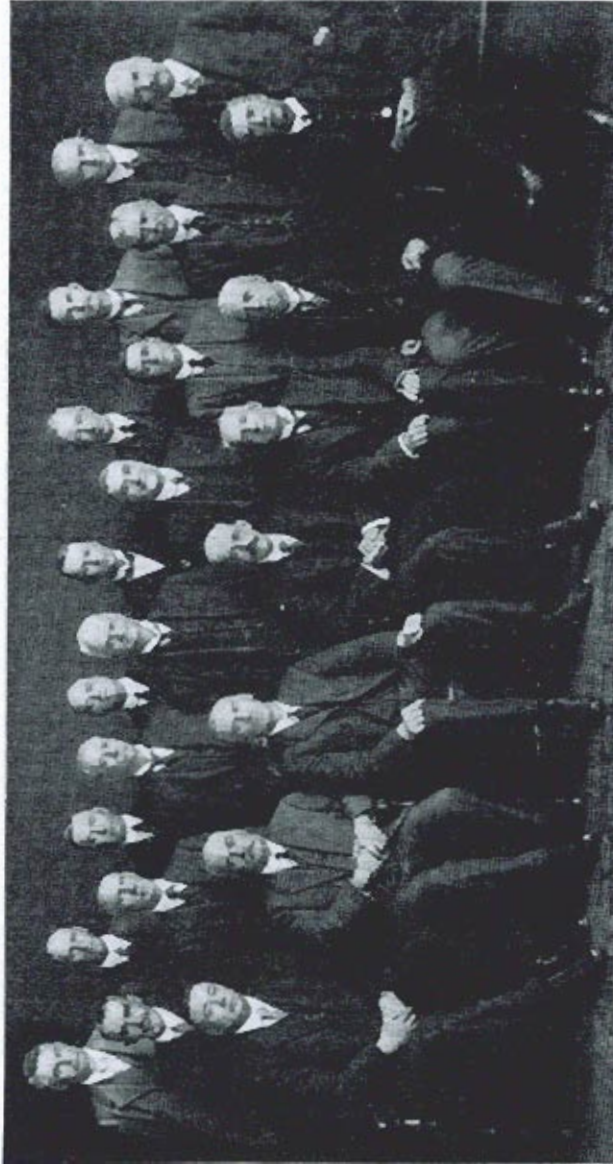
Recently, the Grand Master stated, a typed circular had introduced into our Grand Lodge all the feuds of the Royal Arch. This circular referred to one Very Worshipful



FIRST AUSTRALIAN MASONIC CONFERENCE, MELBOURNE, 9-11 NOVEMBER 1921

DELEGATES FROM GRAND LODGES

Back Row (left to right): R.W. Bro. W. STEWART, P.S.G.W., Asst. G.S. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. T. C. REYNOLDS, P.G.W. G.I. Lodges (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. F. P. ROWDEN, P.G.W., P.B.G.P. (Tas.), V.W. Bro. J. R. ROBERTSON, P.G.I. Lodges, Asst. G.S. (S. Aus.), V.W. Bro. A. WILLIAMS, P.B.G.P. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. S. DRYDEN, S.G.W. (Tas.),
 Second Row (left to right): R.W. Bro. J. F. STUMP, P.D.G.M., P.B. of B. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. C. RAMSAY, P.D.G.M. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. F. E. CORNISH, P.D.G.M., P.G.G.P. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. C. STUMM, P.D.G.M., G.R. (Qld.), R.W. Bro. W. T. WEARNE, P.D.G.M. (N.S.W.), R.W. Bro. J. D. STEVENSON, P.D.G.M., G.S. (W. Aus.), R.W. Bro. F. HOLLAND, P.G.W., D.G.R. (Qld.),
 Seated (left to right): M.W. Bro. G. E. EMERY, P.G.M. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. A. C. McCALLUM, D.G.M. (W. Aus.), W.M. Bro. A. CORRIE, G.M. (Qld.), M.W. Bro. A. L. ROWLEY, D.G.M. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. JOHN GOULSTON, D.G.M. (N.S.W.), R.W. Bro. W. P. HICE, D.G.M. (Vic.).



SECOND AUSTRALASIAN MASONIC CONFERENCE, ADELAIDE, 16-17 APRIL 1923

DELEGATES FROM GRAND LODGES

Standing (left to right): R. W. Bro. S. DRYDEN, P.S.G.W. (Tas.), R. W. Bro. F. P. BOWDEN, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (Tas.), V. W. Bro. W. H. STRUTTI, G.S. (Tas.), R. W. Bro. W. P. BICE, D.G.M. (Vic.), R. W. Bro. W. STEWART, P.S.G.W., G.S. (Vic.), M. W. Bro. C. H. HARLEY, P.G.M., G.S. (Qld.), R. W. Bro. D. CUNNINGHAM, P.S.G.W., G.S. (N.S.W.), M. W. Bro. REV. A. T. HOLDEN, F.G.M. (Vic.), R. W. Bro. C. R. J. GLOVER, P.D.G.M., G.S. (S. Aus.), R. W. Bro. H. K. WENDT, D.G.M. (S. Aus.), R. W. Bro. F. C. NEVILL, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (Qld.), R. W. Bro. F. S. MANCE, P.S.G.W., G. Treas. (N.S.W.), R. W. Bro. T. W. GREEN, P.G.W., G.R. (Qld.), R. W. Bro. F. E. CORNISH, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (S. Aus.), V. W. Bro. J. R. ROBERTSON, P.G.I. Lodges, Asst. G.S. (S. Aus.), R. W. Bro. J. D. STEVENSON, P.D.G.M., G.S. (W. Aus.).

Sitting (left to right): V. W. Bro. L. B. BOLTON, P.R.G.P. (W. Aus.), M. W. Bro. H. I. D'EMDEN, G.M. (Tas.), M. W. Bro. JOHN GOULSTON, G.M. (N.S.W.), M. W. Bro. HON. MR. JUSTICE SLAVEY T. POOLLE, G.M. (S. Aus.), M. W. Bro. P. T. HICKFORD, Pro G.M. (Vic.), M. W. Bro. Hon. H. L. MICHEL, P.G.M. (N.Z.), M. W. Bro. R. N. F. QUINN, G.M., (Qld.).

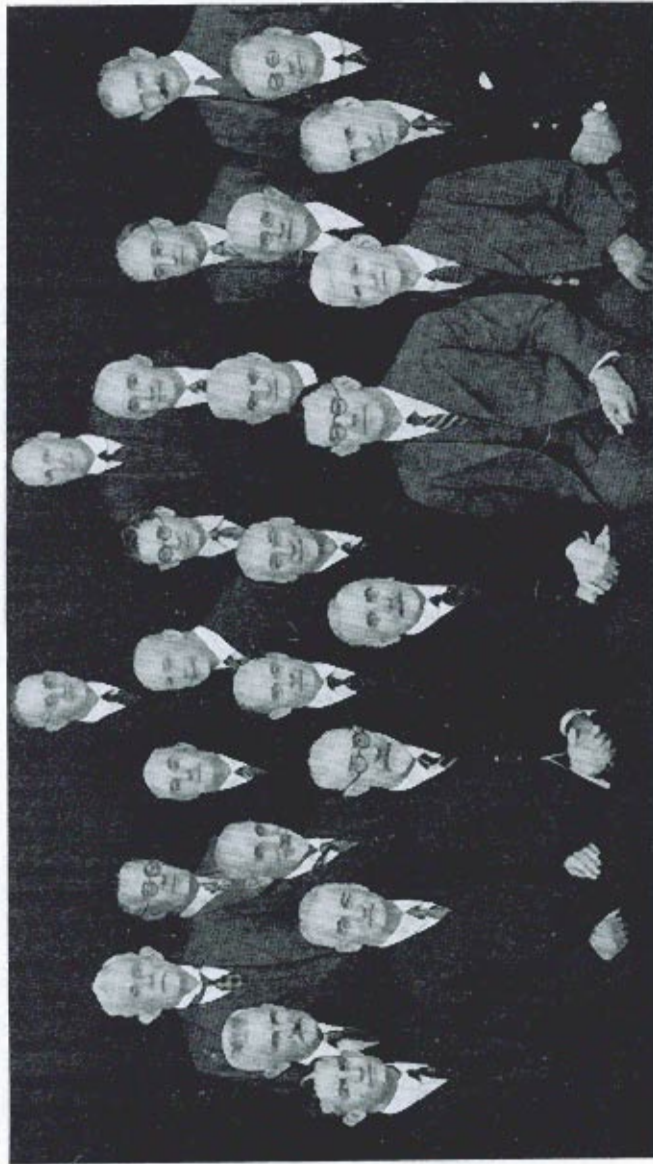


THIRD AUSTRALIAN MASONIC CONFERENCE, SYDNEY, 16 JULY 1928

DELEGATES FROM GRAND LODGES

Standing (left to right): R.W. Bro. E. HUNGERFORD, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (N.S.W.), V.W. Bro. WILFRED HOBBA, G.I. Lodges (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. F. E. CORNISH, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. H. D. CHRISTISON, P.S.G.W. (N.S.W.), R.W. Bro. C. R. I. GLOVER, P.D.G.M., G.S. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. W.M. STEWART, P.S.G.W., G.S. (Vic.), M.W. Bro. A. T. HOLDEN, O.B.E., R.A., P.G.M. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. F. G. NEVILL, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (Qld.), M.W. Bro. C. H. HARLEY, P.G.M., G.S. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. W. H. GREEN, D.G.M. (Qld.), R.W. Bro. F. S. MANICE, P.S.G.W. G.Treas. (N.S.W.), R.W. Bro. DAVID CUNNINGHAM, P.D.G.M., G.S. (N.S.W.), V.W. Bro. W. H. BAILEY, P.B.G.P. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. W. H. STRUTT, P.G.W., G.S. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. S. DRYDEN, P.S.G.W. (Tas.).

Seated (left to right): M.W. Bro. F. T. HICKFORD, M.A., L.J.B., P.G.M. (Vic.), M.W. Bro. C. STUMM, K.C., G.M. (Qld.), R.W. Bro. H. K. WENDT, D.G.M., (S. Aus.), M.W. Bro. JOHN GOULSTON, G.M. (N.S.W.), M.W. Bro. W. P. BICE, Pro G.M. (Vic.), M.W. Bro. F. P. BOWDEN, Pro G.M. (Tas.), M.W. Bro. T. F. JOLLY, F. Pro, G.M. (W. Aus.).



FOURTH AUSTRALASIAN MASONIC CONFERENCE, HOBART, 25-27 MARCH 1935

DELEGATES FROM GRAND LODGES

Back Row (left to right): M.W. Bro. CLAUDE E. W. JAMES, M.H.A., P.G.M. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. W. H. STRUTT, P.G.W., G.S. (Tas.),
 Second Row (left to right): R.W. Bro. L. F. MARKS, P.A.G.M., G.S. (Q'ld.), R.W. Bro. NORMAN WHITE, P.A.G.M., P.B.G.P. (Q'ld.), V.W. Bro. S. L. MONAGHAN, P.P.B. of B. (W. Aus.), V.W. Bro. CLAUDE UNMACK, G.R. (W. Aus.), R.W. Bro. A. E. JENSEN, P.S.G.W. (W. Aus.), V.W. Bro. C. MARLOW, G.D.C. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. E. WILCKENS, S.G.W. (S. Aust.), R.W. Bro. W. R. HAYLY, B.A., B.Sc., P.G.W., Vice-P. B.G.P. (S. Aus.),
 Third Row (left to right): R.W. Bro. W. A. DOWNIE, P.D.G.M., P.B.G.P. (Tas.), M.W. Bro. E. HUNGERFORD, P.G.M., P.G.P. (N.S.W.), M.W. Bro. AUBREY HALLORAN, P.G.M. (N.S.W.), M.W. Bro. JOHN GOULSTON, P.G.M. (N.S.W.), M.W. Bro. REV. A. T. HOLDEN, C.B.E., V.D., B.A., P.G.M. (Vic.), M.W. Bro. G. E. EMERY, C.M.G., P.G.M. (Vic.), R.W. Bro. W.M. STEWART, P.S.G.W., G.S. (Vic.),
 Front Row (left to right): R.W. Bro. W. B. DARKER, Asst. G.M. (Q'ld.), R.W. Bro. H. D. CHRISTISON, D.G.M. (N.S.W.), M.W. Bro. W. WARREN KERR, C.M.G., C.B.E., G.M. (Vic.), M.W. Bro. SIR ERNEST CLARK, K.C.B., C.B.E., G.M. (Tas.), R.W. Bro. ANDREW D. YOUNG, D.G.M. (S. Aus.), R.W. Bro. DAVID J. F. McFARLANE, P.D.G.M. (N.Z.), R.W. Bro. J. A. KLEIN, P.J.G.W., P.B.G.P. (W. Aus.).

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Brother, occupying the high position of President of the Board of Benevolence and Grand Superintendent of the District Grand Lodge of Scotland, opposing another Very Worshipful Brother who was our Grand Treasurer. "Although it is quite permissible," said Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, "for any member of Grand Lodge to contest the position, we recognize in this a deliberate attempt to pit the District Grand Chapter of Scotland against the Sovereign Grand Chapter of New South Wales. If you value the prestige of New South Wales Royal Arch Masonry, I ask you to make this move known, and be present on the 8th to frustrate it."

The unhappy state persisted into Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's term, and as he pointed out, was affecting our own Craft Lodges. He therefore decided to call a Conference of the bodies concerned to see if it were possible to bring about a union of the various bodies of Royal Arch Masonry in this territory. The Conference was to consist of the following representatives:

(a) Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New South Wales: M.E. Comps. Neville Montagu, T. Sayburn, W. B. Doust and D. R. Hutchison.

(b) District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland: M.E. Comps. E. Dyson Austen, J. A. I. Perry, O. C. Beale, T. M. Shakespeare and H. J. Ford.

(c) District Grand Chapter of Ireland: M.E. Comp. G. W. S. Phillips.

(d) Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of New South Wales: M.W. Bros H. Montgomerie Hamilton and E. Hungerford, R.W. Bro. F. S. Mance.

Moreover, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston pointed out on 8 June 1927 that several Brethren had been proposed and accepted in Royal Arch Masonry a few months after having become Master Masons, despite the fact that they had signed a declaration that if admitted as Masons, they would not, within twelve months from the date of completing their degrees, petition for further Masonic degrees elsewhere. "I cannot understand honourable men" the Grand

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Master said, "after making such a declaration, ignoring their solemn promises, and before six months have passed, allowing themselves to be proposed for further Degrees." He held their proposers to blame, since they must have known when they were made Master Masons.

To return to the Conference appointed, the Grand Master reported on 14 September 1927 that the parties appointed had met on five occasions and had agreed upon certain resolutions which were submitted to a subsequent Convention.

They resolved "that the time has now arrived when there should be one governing body for Royal Arch Masonry in New South Wales," and the following provisions were suggested as a basis of union:

- (1) Retention by all Chapters of existing methods and qualifications for selection and election of Principals.
- (2) Retention by all existing Scottish and Irish Chapters of the right to work the Mark Degree.
- (3) The Grand Mark Lodge of New South Wales shall alone Charter future Mark Lodges.
- (4) The Grand Mark Lodge of New South Wales shall alone control the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree.
- (5) The United Grand Chapter of New South Wales shall alone control the Red Cross Knights' and Cryptic Degrees.

At the Convention to which these resolutions were submitted, 700 members of the Supreme Grand Chapter of New South Wales, the District Grand Chapter of Scotland, the Irish Chapter, and the Grand Mark Lodge of New South Wales attended together with the appointed members of the Conference. There was unanimity with regard to the first, second and fifth of the resolutions, but with the clause "If they so desire" added to the first and second. The other two resolutions were also accepted, though not by a unanimous vote.

The Grand Master now felt assured that a basis of union had been reached, and that we had in view one United Body of Royal Arch Masons in New South Wales, and thus the one blot on New South Wales Masonry removed. Pro-

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gress would be slow, because the District Grand Chapter of Scotland would have to report to the Grand Chapter of Scotland and to seek permission to join in a referendum in all the Chapters in each Constitution and in all Mark Lodges at the same time.

Unfortunately the meritorious movement towards union collapsed when the Supreme Grand Chapter of New South Wales suddenly declined to accept it.

During his regime, Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, in December 1934, made reference to this unfortunate relationship. He said:

There are three separate Supreme Bodies practising the rites of Mark and Royal Arch Masonry, and I regret to say that of recent months several incidents have been brought under my notice as Grand Master which show the sad lack of Masonic spirit prevailing in some of these quarters. It is a grave reflection on Masonry that such a state of things should continue, and I therefore intend early in the new year to take steps to try to solve this outstanding problem, and remove the stigma that now rests on the craft. I shall look for and expect the whole-hearted support and co-operation of every loyal brother of the Craft in this matter, so that peace, love and harmony may prevail in all Masonic gatherings in this jurisdiction.

Accordingly on 13 March 1935, Most Wor. Master Bro. Maguire, G.M. moved:

That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the lack of harmony existing in one of the recognized degrees of Ancient Masonry, that of the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch, is prejudicial to the development of Masonry in this Jurisdiction, and the M.W. the Grand Master is hereby empowered to take such steps as he may think advisable to achieve unity.

In short, the Grand Master asked Grand Lodge to trust him to deal with an intolerable situation in the Craft. When one Brother submitted that Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction over the affairs of Supreme Royal Arch Chapters, the Grand Master overruled him. When another Brother—somewhat peremptorily—demanded that the Grand Master should disclose his intended action he was

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ordered to cease speaking. Another Brother reiterated the view that Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction over the affairs of the Royal Arch, and that the Supreme Chapters of the world desired to be recognized as Sovereign bodies. Attempted interference therefore would only lead to strenuous opposition. In reply, the Grand Master said he did not seek jurisdiction for Grand Lodge over the Royal Arch, but as every member of a Chapter was primarily a member of a "Blue" Lodge, he felt that increased authority would be an aid towards harmony. The motion was not aimed at either of the Royal Arch Bodies functioning in the State, but as the differences between them had engendered ill feeling and bitterness among the members of the Blue Lodges, he desired authority to bring that to an end in a legitimate way.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

The question of jurisdiction within the Federal Territory of Canberra was brought before the notice of Grand Lodge by the Board of General Purposes on 8 December 1926, with the recommendation that:

The Grand Secretary write to the Sister Grand Lodges of Australia stating that, inasmuch as the Federal Territory is still governed in the main by New South Wales law, and a Lodge under our Jurisdiction has been operating there for some years, and as the Territory has always been *within* our jurisdiction, we propose to treat the Federal Territory of Canberra as still within the Jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

It was also stated that all the Sister Grand Lodges of Australia recognized the jurisdiction of New South Wales Grand Lodge in the Federal Territory of Canberra. Thus the reference was little more than formal, and there was no menace to the harmony of Australian Masonry in the notification sent out to the Sister Grand Lodges.

At the Communication on 8 June 1927 the Grand Master reported that, accompanied by his two Grand Wardens and the Deputy Grand Secretary, he had presented an Address of Welcome at Government House to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York—now King

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George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The text of the Address was as follows:

To

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

May it please Your Royal Highnesses.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons and the Members of the 552 Lodges under its jurisdiction, extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in New South Wales.

Your Royal Highnesses will not need to be reminded that His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, has no more loyal and devoted subjects than the Members of the Craft in New South Wales.

We renew the assurance to your Royal Highnesses of that sincere loyalty and affection which have always characterized Freemasons throughout the Empire, and pray that you will be graciously pleased to convey these sentiments to His Most Gracious Majesty, whom God preserve!

For and on behalf of the Freemasons of New South Wales.

JOHN GOULSTON, Grand Master.

WM THOMPSON, Immed. Past Grand Master.

F. S. BOYCE, Deputy Grand Master.

W. H. HELLINGS, Senior Grand Warden.

A. E. PARKER, Junior Grand Warden.

D. CUNNINGHAM, Grand Secretary.

In view of developments in the British Empire a decade later, it is a pleasing thought to the Masons of this State that in 1927 they submitted these sentiments of loyalty to those who were destined to reign as our King and Queen.

The succeeding part of the Grand Master's Address to Grand Lodge on that evening was less pleasant, as it had to do with two irregularities on the part of certain Brethren. One has already received notice in that it had to do with the premature election of Brethren into Royal Arch Masonry. The other matter of complaint was concerning a breach of the Constitution involved in the action of some Brethren who, on the night of a Lodge meeting at which the Worshipful Master and officers were to be elected, had distributed typed voting papers directing the Brethren how

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to vote. When the matter was brought under his notice, the Grand Master directed that the election of the Worshipful Master and officers should be declared null and void, and stated that this involved the alteration of the by-laws of the Lodge, so as to permit of an election at a later date. He stated his intention of taking no further action on this occasion, but he deplored the degrading action of canvassing for office, action which was certainly un-Masonic.

Part of the outcome of the alterations in the Constitutions in 1926 was the increased responsibility of the Grand Master in the matter of initiation of candidates and their further progress. The Clause, 159 (d), states that "The Grand Master may prohibit the initiation (or the passing or raising) of any Candidate." The Grand Master stated, on 13 June 1928, that a number of requests to exercise his prerogative had been received, and he had decided to appoint a committee to go into the evidence when such requests reached him, and to report to him. The committee would consist of the Deputy Grand Master, the President of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Registrar, and Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day, P.D.G.M.

At the last Quarterly Communication ruled over by Most Wor. Bro. Goulston as Grand Master, certain regulations in the Book of Constitutions were strengthened with a view to safeguard the interests of the Craft, and to ensure that all members of a Lodge should have due notice before candidates for affiliation or proposals of honorary membership were accepted. Thus to the regulation (160) was added a clause (f) requiring that the name, number and Constitution of every Lodge of which a Brother nominated as a Joining Member is or has been a member, should appear in the summons of meeting; and regulation 174 also received an additional section, so that the proposal to confer honorary membership should appear in the summons for the next Regular Meeting. These additions assured that any Brother in a Lodge had full opportunity of expressing

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his view on proposed joining members or honorary members, should he desire to do so.

At the Special Communication two days earlier (11 June 1928) Most Wor. Bro. Goulston nominated his Excellency Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, as his successor on the Masonic throne, and on the 13th he announced that it was the Grand Master-elect's wish that he (Most Wor. Bro. Goulston) should carry on as the Pro Grand Master with Rt Wor. Bro. F. S. Mance as Deputy Grand Master. The latter office was being vacated by Rt Wor. Bro. Hon. F. S. Boyce, K.C., M.L.C., who had been Deputy for two years.

The esteem with which Most Wor. Bro. Goulston was held and the value placed on his services as Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master, and later Pro Grand Master, as well as his services on behalf of "Benevolence and Charity" were in some measure expressed in 1930 and to this we shall make reference in due course.

The four years during which Most Wor. Bro. Goulston had steered the Masonic vessel had been marked by substantial progress, but many changes had taken place and faces once familiar were no longer to be seen at the Masonic Temple, the following Brethren having passed away on the dates indicated:

V.W. Bro. W. Leith Thomson. 11 June 1925.
R.W. Bro. W. C. Shipway. 28 June 1925.
R.W. Bro. W. T. Wearne. 27 August 1925.
R.W. Bro. Charles Kolling. 21 January 1926.
R.W. Bro. Alfred Burne. 26 September 1926.
R.W. Bro. S. D. Townsend. 14 February 1927.
R.W. Bro. S. Scott Young. 20 August 1927.
R.W. Bro. Washington Soul. 13 December 1927.
M.W. Bro. Marquis of Lincolnshire (Lord Carrington). 13 June 1928.

All these Brethren had Masonically distinguished themselves.

Very Wor. Bro. Thomson, who had been initiated at Cootamundra in 1886, had risen to the rank of District

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Grand Inspector of Workings (1906-8) and had been a member of the Board of General Purposes since 1915.

Rt Wor. Bro. W. C. Shipway, an initiate of Lodge Tarbolton in 1890, became the Master of the Lodge three years later and also a joining member of the Lodge of Australia No. 3, in 1906. He became a member of the Board of Benevolence in 1897; Grand Registrar 1898-1900, President of the Board of General Purposes 1901-5, Deputy Grand Master 1905-8. He was a Foundation Member of Lodge of Research No. 290, and the Representative of the Grand Lodges of Queensland and Virginia since 1903. He had given notable service as a member of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution Committee, of which he had been President since 1906.

Rt Wor. Bro. W. T. Wearne was initiated in August 1898 in Lodge Arcadia No. 177, of which he became the Master in 1901. He subsequently affiliated with Lodges Research No. 290, Coogee No. 322 and Jamieson No. 420. In Grand Lodge he became Grand Steward (1903), Grand Director of Ceremonies (1905), Junior Grand Deacon (1906), Senior Grand Deacon (1907), Grand Inspector of Workings (1908), Junior Grand Warden (1909), Senior Grand Warden (1910), and was appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1916.

Rt Wor. Bro. Alfred Burne was a Brother whose Masonic distinctions ante-dated the amalgamation of 1888. He had been initiated in Lodge Sydney Tarbolton, then No. 377 under the Scottish Constitution, in 1872 and became its Worshipful Master in 1875. This Lodge subsequently joined the New South Wales Grand Lodge formed in 1877, and in 1879 he was again the Master of the Lodge. In the Grand Lodge mentioned he became Junior Grand Warden in 1883, Senior Grand Warden in 1884, and Deputy Grand Master in 1885, three years before the Union of Grand and District Grand Lodges.

Rt Wor. Bro. S. D. Townsend was an initiate of Lodge Oxford No. 85 on 4 August 1891 and its Worshipful Master in 1896. He was a member of the Board of General

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Purposes for twenty-four years from 1903, the Grand Treasurer from 1909 to 1913, and the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden was conferred on him in 1926.

Rt Wor. Bro. Scott Young had been a Mason and a Worshipful Master under the English Constitution. He affiliated with Lodge Oxford No. 85 in 1911, and in 1915-16 was elected Master of Sydney Lodge of Research. In Grand Lodge he took over the responsibilities of Grand Treasurer for the period 1914-24, and for six months (December 1924-June 1925) was Senior Grand Warden. He became a member of the Board of General Purposes in 1914 and was on the Charles Kolling Masonic Schools Trust.

Rt Wor. Bro. Washington Soul, whose name was well known in Sydney business circles, was also originally under the English Constitution when he entered Lodge Empress of India. He then joined Lodge John Williams No. 148, Lodge Harmony No. 5 in 1890, becoming Master of the latter Lodge in 1893. He was also a member of Lodge Washington H. Soul, named in his honour, and also of Lodge Strathfield, both of which he assisted to found. Grand Lodge office came to him when he was elected Grand Sword Bearer in 1894, Senior Grand Deacon in 1895, President Board of Benevolence 1896-7, and Grand Treasurer 1901-5. In 1923 the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden was conferred on him in recognition of his services and because he had donated several thousands of pounds for the erection of the beautiful temple at Strathfield. He also donated to Grand Lodge its gold Consecration vessels. He became a member of the Freemasons' Orphan Society and in 1922 was its Chairman. He was remarkable for his zeal and enthusiasm for Masonry.

In connexion with the death of one of the Brethren mentioned above, the Grand Master on 13 June 1928 sanctioned an appeal to the Lodges on behalf of the widow and her two daughters, who were left in unfortunate circumstances. The appeal, which was for monetary contributions towards the purchase of a cottage, resulted in subscriptions

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amounting to £1272 8s. 8d. A cottage for £1100 was secured at Lane Cove, and Rt Wor. Bros Mance and Cunningham were appointed trustees to hold the property for the benefit of the widow and daughters during their lifetime. The property will ultimately revert to Grand Lodge for the benefit of any similar case in the future. The balance of the subscriptions was allocated to the payment of rates and taxes and the maintenance of the property in a fair state of repair.

Tragic death came to six Brethren in 1927 when, as passengers on the ferry vessel, the *Greycliffe*, they were drowned as a result of the calamitous collision between the ferry and the s.s. *Tahiti* in the Sydney Harbour. Those who met this untimely end were Brother Dr G. Reid, Brother Dr Lee Brown, Brother Treadgold, Brother Barker, Brother H. T. Thompson, and Brother C. Bloom.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. LORD STONEHAVEN

17 JULY 1928—5 AUGUST 1930

THE Special Communication to install the Grand Master-elect, Most Worshipful Brother His Excellency the Rt Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, was held in the Town Hall, Sydney, on 17 July 1928. Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston was the retiring and Installing Grand Master. The hall was so crowded that many Brethren had to be content with standing room only. Visitors attended from various parts of the Commonwealth, every State being represented. Victoria came in great strength with Most Wor. Bro. His Excellency Lord Somers (G.M.), the Pro-Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Bice, two Past Grand Masters, five Right Worshipful Brethren, eight Very Worshipful Brethren and seventeen Worshipful Masters. From Queensland came the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Stumm, two Past Grand Masters, and nine other representatives. Tasmania was represented by the Pro Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Bowden, and four others; South Australia by its Deputy Grand Master, Rt Wor. Bro. Wendt, Rt Wor. Bro. C. R. J. Glover, its Past Deputy Grand Master—better known as the Historian of Grand Lodge History in South Australia—and three other Brethren, while even the less accessible Western Australia sent a Past Pro Grand Master in the person of Most Wor. Bro. Jolly, and the Scottish Constitution in that State had very Wor. Bro. Raad, District Grand Master Deputy, as its representative.

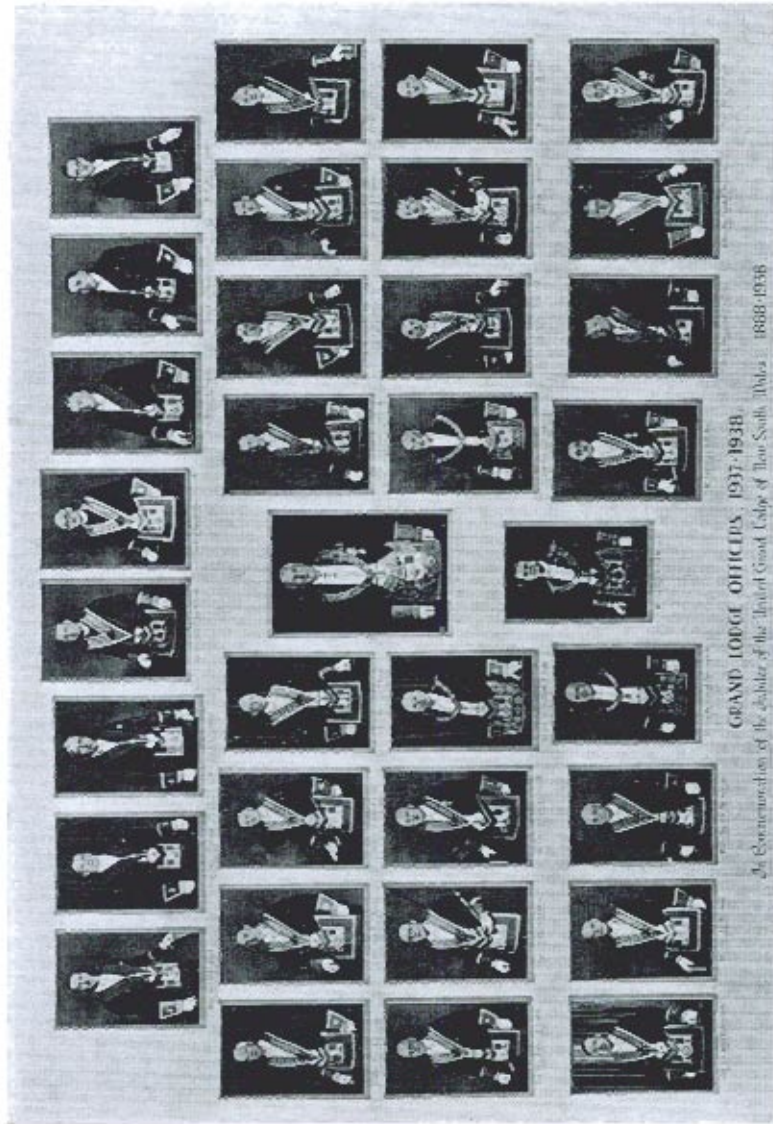
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Several distinguished Masons found it necessary to send apologies, and these included the Grand Masters of South Australia and New Zealand, the District Grand Masters of the English Constitution in Queensland, as well as Brother Rt Hon. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, Brother Hon. Earle Page, Commonwealth Treasurer, and Brother Hon. T. R. Bavin, Premier of New South Wales.

Prior to the Installation and Investiture ceremonies, the retiring Grand Master in reviewing his term of office said:

It has been my ambition worthily to uphold the traditions of my Office and the high standards of our Institutions set by my predecessors. I hand the gavel to my successor his Excellency Lord Stonehaven, with the full knowledge that Masonry has made wonderful progress during the past four years, and with pride in the fact that the Craft in this Jurisdiction was never more harmonious than it is to-day.

In the course of those four years said the retiring Grand Master the active Lodges had increased in number from 484 to 575; the membership had advanced from 55,000 to 68,000; Grand Lodge Funds had grown from £212,730 to £294,943; and this exclusive of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution and Orphan Society's Funds. He was pleased that 200 returned "limbless soldiers" were included amongst their members. He gave impressive evidence of the growth of the Masonic Schools, the Masonic Hostel and the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution. A total of 222 boys and girls at the schools and 87 in the hostel, and 397 annuitants dependent on the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution were eloquent testimony that Masonry in New South Wales was "preserving in their fullest splendour those truly Masonic ornaments—Benevolence and Charity." Most Wor. Bro. Goulston further expressed satisfaction with the work of the Third Australian Masonic Conference. "These Conferences are doing a great deal for Masonry in Australia," he said, "by strengthening the ties of that warm friendship that exists between the



GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1937-1938

A Commemoration of the Jubilee of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales 1868-1938

Centre: His Excellency M.W. BAO, LORD GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Grand Master; M.W. Bro. Dr F. A. MAGUIRE, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Pro Grand Master.

Left to Right (from top): W. Bro. W. DALZIEL (G.Sid), W. Bro. S. J. CANN (G.Sid), W. Bro. E. A. BREARLEY (G.Sid), V.W. Bro. Rgv. JOHN BIDWELL (G.C.), V.W. Bro. W.M. J. GRANT (G.C.), W. Bro. E. A. SEARLE (G.Sid), W. Bro. STANLEY E. CARD (G.Sid), W. Bro. C. S. AUSTIN (G.Sid).

V.W. Bro. A. E. HAIGH (G. Dir. of M.), V.W. Bro. D. J. HOWSE (S.G.D.), Rt W. Bro. A. E. P. RICH (S.G.W.), Rt W. Bro. JOHN H. HODGSON (J.G.W.), W. Bro. J. BRUNTON GIBB (J.G.D.), W. Bro. H. H. MACKAY (J.G.D.), Bro. ARTHUR HAIGH (G.O.), W. Bro. ARTHUR J. LOOKER (G.Sid B.), V.W. Bro. CHAS. FRASER (G.D. of C.), Rt W. Bro. CHAS. CAMPBELL (G. Treas.), Rt W. Bro. W.M. H. BRAY (Dpy G.M.), M.W. Bro. E. HUNGERFORD (P.B.G.P.), Rt W. Bro. STEPHEN M. HERFORD (G.R.), V.W. Bro. NORMAN D. JAMES (Dpy G.D. of C.), W. Bro. F. G. MIZON (G.Sid B.), W. Bro. J. C. MACKAY (G.P.), V.W. Bro. R. R. McGECHAN (P.B.B.), Rt W. Bro. DAVID CUNNINGHAM (G.S.), Rt W. Bro. J. S. MILLER (Dpy G.S.), V.W. Bro. GEO. C. GOLLAN (G.I.W.), V.W. Bro. FRANK L. HODGSON (G.Arch), W. Bro. E. W. PREES (G.T.).

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Sister Grand Lodges, and bringing into closer conformity the Constitution and Laws that govern our Order.”

Only one reference in the Grand Master's Address subdued the otherwise jubilant note which ran throughout, that being the announcement of the death on 13 June of the Marquis of Lincolnshire—better known as Lord Carrington—the first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of this State.

Most Wor. Bro. Goulston then proceeded to obligate, invest and install his successor, Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, who was introduced by his Sponsors, Most Wor. Bros H. Montgomerie Hamilton and Arthur H. Bray. When the ceremony was complete, the retiring Grand Master was obligated and invested as Pro Grand Master, by Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, and Rt Wor. Bro. F. S. Mance was obligated as Deputy Grand Master by Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson.

Congratulations to the newly-installed Grand Master were then read from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland as well as individual Lodges at Canberra, the Federal Capital.

Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven in his initial address to the Brethren as their Grand Master declared himself to be moved by the circumstances in which he found himself, and thanked them for the encouragement he had received by their presence in such large numbers. His references to the value of his immediate predecessor's services, which he detailed at some length, were most eulogistic.

The Grand Master, in urging Masons to practise the precepts of the Craft, said:

We can apply to ourselves as a world-wide brotherhood the words used by Burke more than 150 years ago when he declared “private honour to be the foundation of public trust, and friendship no mean step towards patriotism.” To-day when the whole civilized world ardently desires the establishment of peace on a secure footing, we Freemasons have an unparalleled opportunity for rendering service to humanity by cultivating and inculcating those principles of genuine Brotherhood and friendship between man and man which are the very essence of our Association. By

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so doing, we can, as Freemasons, add mightily in the building of that longed-for Temple of Peace, the foundations of which are well and truly laid in the hearts of all right-thinking men and women.

Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven was initiated into Masonry through the portal of Grecia Lodge No. 1105 Cairo in 1898 and joined Rectitude Lodge No. 502 Rugby in 1909. He was a founder of Laurence Sheriff No. 3497 Rugby in 1911 and became its Worshipful Master in 1917.

The Grand Master lost no time in making his Masonic duties coincide as far as practicable with his official journeyings as Governor-General; for by the date of the Grand Lodge meeting following his installation he was able to report through the Pro Grand Master that he had met the Masters of Lodges at Mackay, attended a communication of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, a meeting of an individual Lodge at Ravensthorpe in Western Australia, and an afternoon meeting of Grand Lodge in that State. He had even met a Masonic Brother at Alice Springs in the heart of the continent. He had also attended a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Australia of which he was elected an Honorary Member, this honour having been conferred on two previous occasions only, namely on Lord Carrington and Sir William Clark, Bart. The distinction bestowed on Lord Stonehaven was more richly appreciated by reason of the fact that he was the son-in-law of a previous Grand Master of South Australia, Lord Kintore.

The Quarterly Communication of 12 September was a meeting of considerable import, since it was the occasion on which Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson moved a motion concerning the desirability of erecting a Masonic Hospital and the establishment of a committee to report on the question. This phase of Masonic activity is of sufficient interest and importance to warrant special attention in a chapter devoted to the purpose. (See Chapter XXXII.)

At the same meeting the recommendation made by the Board of General Purposes following upon a resolution

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unanimously carried at the Third Australian Masonic Conference, to the effect "That the United Grand Lodge of England be invited to send a Fraternal Delegation to Australia at the invitation of each Grand Lodge" was adopted.

During the administration of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, Past Grand Rank was bestowed on three Brethren who had distinguished themselves in Freemasonry, the first of these being Very Wor. Bro. Kenneth Howie, Deputy Grand Secretary, who on the Pro Grand Master's motion was honoured with the rank of Past Grand Warden.

Brother Howie was initiated in 1883 in Lodge Abercorn, No. 69 (Nowra), of which he was the Worshipful Master in 1886-7. He affiliated with Lodge Broughton, No. 131 (Berry), and served in it as Senior Warden in 1904 and Master in 1905 and 1906. Then he attained higher rank as District Grand Inspector of Workings 1908-10, and was a member of the Board of General Purposes in 1916-19. He accepted clerical office at the Grand Lodge Temple in 1919, and after acting secretorially for three months in 1924, was appointed Deputy Grand Secretary in September. For his services, both officially and beyond the limits of his official duties, it was felt that he was worthy of special recognition.

Three months later (12 December 1928) the rank of Past Grand Inspector of Workings was conferred on Wor. Bro. W. A. Spence, Past Master of Lodge Hastings No. 69. This Brother had been recommended by his own Lodge for the honour in his declining years—he was then seventy-six years of age—for his services. He had since 1878 been a member of Lodge Macquarie (S.C.)—renamed Lodge Hastings at the time of the Union. He was also esteemed in civil life and had been Mayor of Port Macquarie.

Another country member to be honoured by Grand Lodge was Rt Wor. Bro. W. J. Bartlett, P.S.G.W., who on 12 June 1929 received the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master. This Brother had been connected with Masonry in Goulburn for many years, and it was largely due to his efforts that Goulburn obtained its Masonic Temple. He

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not only donated £2000 towards the erection of the Temple, but also provided a pipe organ valued at £1000, and much of the furniture.

Goulburn's prominent War Memorial situated on the top of the hill overlooking the city, was also erected largely at Rt Wor. Bro. Bartlett's instigation, as he purchased and donated an area of forty-six acres for the purpose. He was presented with his commission as Past Deputy Grand Master on 25 June 1929.

An interesting ceremony took place on 12 December 1928, when the Pro Grand Master, acting on behalf of the Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, presented Grand Lodge with a portrait in oils of the Grand Master himself, which had been specially painted for the purpose. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston expressed the opinion that the gift would be cherished as a memento of the Grand Master after his departure from Australia.

The appointment of a Pro Grand Master when the supreme office was filled by the Sovereign's representative was justified on the ground of the many demands usually made upon the Grand Master. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston found it necessary at times to stand between the Grand Master and the body of members. At the Grand Lodge meeting on 13 March 1929 he drew attention to the rule "That the Grand Master shall not be applied to on any business concerning Masons or Masonry except through the Grand Secretary." To persist in approaching the Grand Master direct, and criticizing the actions of the Grand Lodge, said Rt Wor. Bro. Goulston, was against the Constitution. Such practice, if persisted in, would render it impracticable for the representative of His Majesty to occupy the office of Grand Master in the Grand Lodge. The Pro Grand Master also found it necessary once again to remind the members that the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Communications in the newspapers constituted a Masonic offence.

Still another Masonic irregularity to which the Grand Master took exception in his address in September 1929

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was the practice of inserting funeral notices in the public Press, inviting officers and members to attend the funeral upon occasions when Brethren were bereaved of those who, though dear to them, were not members of the Craft. While he realized the kindly motive and the desire to express sympathy with the bereaved Brethren, the Grand Master pointed out that according to Masonic rule it was irregular for such advertisements to appear. Masonic funeral notices, he added, should appear only at the demise of members of the Institution.

The Pro Grand Master, acting for the Most Worshipful Grand Master, found it necessary to suspend a Lodge because of the discord existing for the previous two years or more between the Brethren. The climax came in February 1929, on the evening when the Master and Officers were to be elected. After several interviews the Pro Grand Master, accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers, visited the Lodge, occupied the Chair, and appealed to the members to settle their differences. Such a state of bitterness existed, however, as to render reconciliation virtually impossible, and the Grand Master felt that he had no other recourse than to suspend the Lodge, and thus render the elections null and void. The subsequent return of the Charter to the Lodge would therefore necessitate the alteration of the by-laws in regard to the dates of election and installation. Though the Pro Grand Master regretted the necessity for the suspension of the Charter, he regarded the step as the only method of preventing a scandal in Masonic circles.

On the occasion of his proclamation as Grand Master for a second year, Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven drew attention to the form of toast instituted by the late King Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales and Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. The toast was "The Queen and the Craft." The combination of the two—Royalty and Masonry—said Lord Stonehaven, would be justified in this State by the fact that no body of men were more thoroughly permeated with loyalty to the Crown than the Freemasons of Australia. He also alluded

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to the numerical strength of Freemasonry in the Commonwealth. The aggregate for the Grand Lodges of Australia was 171,000 Masons, of whom 72,500 were in New South Wales, 50,000 in Victoria, 22,500 in Queensland, while South Australia had 15,000, Western Australia 8250 and Tasmania 4000. He commended Grand Lodge for having adopted a scheme for the erection of the Masonic Hospital (see Chapter XXXII).

The financial strength of Grand Lodge at that time is revealed in the following figures:

	£
Grand Lodge Funds	42,448
Fund of Benevolence	92,137
Temple and Hall Account	67,776
Masonic School Funds	88,245
Bank Current Account and Cash	26,863

At the Grand Master's suggestion, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston moved and Most Wor. Bro. Arthur Bray seconded a proposal to convey to His Majesty King George V a message of respectful congratulation on his recovery from his illness.

The Address of the Grand Master, read on his behalf by the Pro Grand Master at the following Quarterly Communication (11 September 1929) contained a few references of more than passing interest. The first reference was to his visit to the Grand Lodge of Queensland on 13 August, when the Grand Master-elect for that State was installed. Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven was supported by his Pro Grand Master (Most Wor. Bro. Goulston) and his Deputy Grand Master (Rt Wor. Bro. Mance). The actual installation was performed by Pro Grand Master Goulston, in the presence of about 2000 Masons.

The second matter of interest was the Pro Grand Master's visit to Hamilton, a suburb of Newcastle, on 21 August, for the purpose of constituting the new Lodge named in honour of the Grand Master, Lord Stonehaven, No. 632. Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven expressed his appreciation of the honour thus accorded him.

Yet a third point of interest was the consecration of

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the new Lodge Sydney High School, No. 631, on 2 August. The particular significance of this new foundation lay in the continuance of a policy which had been also recognized earlier, namely, the permission for the formation of Lodges with a restricted membership based on common unifying interests, particularly academic interests. In 1924 Lodge University of Sydney had been consecrated and its membership restricted to alumni of universities. This Lodge, in its turn, has been sponsor for school Lodges, namely Lodge Sydney High School, to which reference has just been made, Lodge Torchbearer, No. 638, representative of the North Sydney Grammar School, and Lodge Fortian, No. 649 (consecrated January 1936), composed of members who had been educated at Fort Street Boys' High School, or had been on its staff. Another school Lodge, Lodge Old Sydneians, No. 639, represented the Masons who had attended the Sydney Grammar School.

These academic Lodges recently adopted the practice of holding an Annual Combined Universities' and Schools' Night under the aegis of Lodge University of Sydney.

This practice of establishing what may be called sectional Lodges may have been viewed askance by some Masons as a danger to the spirit of fraternity that should prevail throughout the whole Masonic fraternity, but in practice the danger has proved to be unreal and imaginary, for the Brethren of all Lodges have found themselves as heartily welcomed at University and school Lodges as at any other, and the spirit of cordiality has been just as marked therein.

In September 1929, an amendment of Regulation 22 controlling the appointment of District Grand Inspector of Workings was carried with a view of giving a more direct interest to individual members of Grand Lodge in such appointments. Hitherto Grand Lodge had appointed these officers on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes. At the September meeting an additional clause was adopted by Grand Lodge, on the motion of Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, to be known as Clause (c) of Regulation

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22. It reads thus: "Any member of Grand Lodge may, personally, in Grand Lodge, also nominate a similarly qualified Past Master, and the appointment shall then be determined by ballot."

The object of this amendment was to preserve and make clear the prerogative of Grand Lodge, and ensure that it should have the final decision in the appointment of District Grand Inspectors of Workings. The matter had been brought up at the previous Quarterly Communication on 12 June 1929, by Wor. Bro. A. E. Reed, of Lodge Drum-moyne, and his object of giving Grand Lodge a free hand in these appointments was attained when this Clause (c) was accepted.

Another proposal of importance was put forward at the same Grand Lodge meeting (11 September 1929), by Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Day, who moved the reduction of the contribution per member to the Fund of General Purposes from one shilling to sixpence. The basis of his argument for this reduction was that the amount at the credit of the Fund of General Purposes was £47,892, of which £25,000 had been allocated for the Masonic Hospital. During the previous seven years £60,500 had been expended on the schools and hostel, but now the schools had funds of their own to invest. Even if his motion were carried, Rt Wor. Bro. Day argued, the income would still exceed the expenditure by £2500. The motion was seconded by Wor. Bro. A. E. Reed.

Much opposition to the motion was expressed by Rt Wor. Bros F. S. Mance and Aubrey Halloran and by the Pro Grand Master himself. Their main contentions were:

(1) The accumulations in the past had made possible the payments to Schools and the Hospital without further calls on individual members or lodges.

(2) The amount saved would be but £7 10s. per Lodge on the average, a small amount for the individual lodge, but a substantial amount in the aggregate when multiplied by 600—the number of lodges.

(3) Funds would be required in the not far distant future for the erection of a new Temple, one worthy of the United



Most Worthy Bro. ARTHUR H. BRAY, P.G.M.
Grand Secretary, 1888-1924.

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Grand Lodge of New South Wales, a matter which the Grand Master had at heart, especially as other States with smaller populations were ahead of this State in that respect.

(4) It would be necessary in the future to increase the accommodation at the Masonic Hospital.

These cogent arguments appealed to the members of Grand Lodge, and consequently Rt Wor. Bro. Day's reply to the effect that it was not right to ask the Lodges to contribute any more than was absolutely necessary for the upkeep of Grand Lodge did not convince the majority present. His motion was therefore defeated. Grand Lodge in the past had discovered a simple, effective and unoppressive method of providing not merely for its upkeep, but also for its expansion and enterprise in the desirable fields of benevolence and charity. Without this contribution beyond its mere needs of maintenance, achievements that Masonry is now proud of in the form of schools, hostel and hospital would have been impracticable. It yet remains for the Masons of this second city of the British Empire to build a Temple worthy of its rank and station, one that will enable them to look the rest of the Masonic world in the face without any feeling of shame or humiliation, and to entertain Masonic visitors from overseas without adopting an apologetic mien. The only rational means of erecting a structure worthy of us is to have a regular income in excess of our bare needs of maintenance. Our Brethren of the past have shown themselves capable of large views and endowed with business acumen. With a continuation of their policy the future of New South Wales Masonry should be bright. Let us therefore avoid the narrowness of the parochialist.

At the December meeting (11 December 1929) the question of the right of honorary members to hold office in the Lodge was introduced by Very Wor. Bro. R. Parkinson. The regulation in the Book of Constitutions referring to the regular officers of a Lodge distinctly lays down the requirement that all officers of the Lodge must be subscribing members. Very Wor. Bro. Parkinson urged that the clause served no good purpose and should be deleted,

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especially as it was an obstacle at times to the selection of the best man for the position. Wor. Bro. Reed, who seconded the proposal, said that as honorary membership was the reward for signal service, it should not involve curtailment of Masonic activities. The President of the Board of General Purposes opposed the motion on the ground that Grand Lodge had already given an overwhelming vote against the principle, and that honorary members could easily resign their honorary status and become ordinary members. Honorary membership, he argued, was intended for (1) old members who had served well and who now wished to retire from active participation in Lodge work, and (2) worthy members who could not continue membership for reasons beyond their control. The motion was defeated by Grand Lodge.

This decision of Grand Lodge met a case during the administration of the next Grand Master (Most Wor. Bro. Halloran) when in September 1930, a letter reached the Board of General Purposes inquiring whether a Past Master who was then an honorary member of his Lodge would be eligible to hold the office of District Grand Inspector of Workings. The Board's inevitable decision was that such a Brother was not eligible for the office mentioned.

In March 1930 the Grand Master found it necessary to draw attention to another irregularity that was being introduced into Lodge meetings of refreshment—the admission of non-Masons who were invited to the supper tables to help in the harmony. He stated that he had every reason to believe that this had occurred in more than one Lodge during the previous few months. He declared:

This is a Masonic offence, as it is not in order to invite any one but a member of our Order to the South on any pretext whatever. There is surely sufficient talent among our members to give all the harmony the Brethren need without calling on non-Masons for that purpose. These remarks apply specially to Musical Directors of Lodges, and my instructions are that in future none but members of the Craft are to be invited to assist in the harmony of the South.

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During the same evening the Pro Grand Master made reference to a question concerning which the views not only of Masons but of the community generally had undergone a marked change—the question of cremation after death. Hitherto the Masonic service provided for cases of burial only, and had not been used when Brethren were cremated. The Pro Grand Master, however, considered that the time had arrived when the general demand must be faced, and, if necessary, the Ritual made to square with the changed conditions and views of twentieth century society. He therefore declared himself before the assembled Brethren of Grand Lodge in the following words:

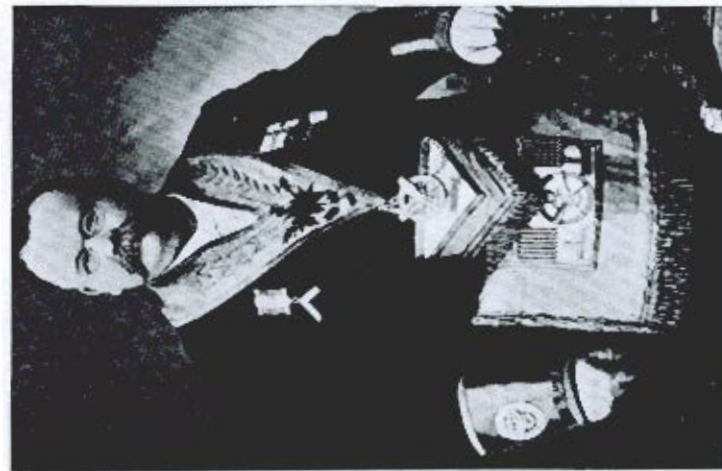
I desire to inform the members of this Grand Lodge that I have received a petition from the Lodges in District "O" in reference to the burial service being read at the Crematorium when a member of our Institution is being cremated. This question was discussed at the Third Australian Masonic Conference which met in Sydney on 16 July 1928, when I myself brought it forward for consideration. Various opinions were given, but finally Conference agreed that no recommendation should be made to the Grand Lodges represented. I may add that, from inquiries I have made, there is no English-speaking Grand Lodge in the world that authorizes the reading of a Masonic service at the Crematorium itself. Since the holding of the Conference, I have given a good deal of thought to the question, and the members of the Grand Lodge will, I think, appreciate the difficult position in which I find myself. As we are aware, a certain proportion of the members of the Institution provide in their wills for their remains to be cremated, but I wish to point out that our funeral service, as embodied in the Constitutions, is purely a burial service, as must be evident to all. I have had no hesitation in granting a Dispensation when, after the cremation of the body, the ashes have been brought back to the house and then buried in the usual way. I have also given permission for an approved Masonic service to be held in the house before the body is removed for cremation, even if the remains are not buried afterwards, and, when desired, I have authorized the holding of a Masonic service in the Church before the body is taken to the Crematorium. However I purpose consulting M.W. Bro. William Thompson, P.G.M., and R.W. Bro. Hungerford, President of the Board of General Purposes, with the object of seeing whether anything further can be done to meet the wishes of the Craft in so far as a Cremation service is concerned.

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The matter was given further attention during Most Wor. Bro. Maguire's administration (see Chapter XXVI).

The report of the Grand Inspector of Workings in March 1930 was not received without discussion on the remissness of certain District Inspectors. A glance through the record discloses the fact that no fewer than ten District Grand Inspectors of Workings had failed to forward a report, and in only one case was the failure reasonably explicable, and that was when the District Inspector had sent in his resignation. Rt Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, P.S.G.W., the Grand Registrar, drew attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs; especially as in addition to these delinquents, other District Inspectors had found time to make but one visit during the quarter. In the course of the discussion in which several participated, Wor. Bro. A. E. Reed asked for information concerning the method of nomination for the office of District Grand Inspector of Workings. The Pro Grand Master stated that there was no particular method of nomination. The nomination could be made by the candidate himself, by any Past Master or number of Past Masters, by a Lodge or Lodges in a District. The Board of General Purposes then dealt with each nomination strictly on its merits. No candidate, continued the Pro Grand Master, need fear disqualification through any fancied irregularity in his nomination.

A glance at the records shows that it was quite unusual to have so many failures to report in one quarter. In the previous quarter nearly every one had reported; in the following report there were still seven who had omitted to report, but two District Inspectors had been ill. In September 1930 three failed to report, in December a similar number, in March 1931 five, in June 1931 five. Generally speaking, the District Inspector of any one district was not remiss in consecutive quarters, though unfortunately this was not true of two country districts. On the other hand one might look in vain until most recent years for a quarter when every District Grand Inspector of Workings sent



VASEY WOSS, BRO. MARK TOOMEY
Deputy Grand Secretary, United Grand Lodge of
New South Wales, 1888-1911.



RR WOS. BRO. K. HOWIE
Deputy Grand Secretary, United Grand Lodge of New South
Wales, 1924-33.

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in his report. This ideal condition constituted a worthy objective and has been realized within the last five or six years.

The regime of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven was necessarily brief, because his term of office as Governor-General of Australia terminated in September 1930. Consequently at the Special Communication on 9 June 1930, nominations were received for the vacant throne. Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson, who had previously been Grand Master for ten years, was nominated, while other Brethren put forward Rt Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran. The ballot two evenings later resulted in the return of Rt Wor. Bro. Halloran.

On 11 June the Pro Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston, read the last official Address of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, G.M. One interesting reference in this address was that concerning the Grand Master's visit to Adelaide to be present on the occasion of the installation of his Excellency Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. In view of subsequent developments in that (1) Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven became the Governor of New South Wales, (2) as Lord Gowrie was appointed Governor-General, and (3) was elected Grand Master in New South Wales, the visit has acquired an added interest in this State. To Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven the visit had a peculiar significance, as Most Wor. Bro. Hore-Ruthven was the first Governor of South Australia to occupy the Grand Master's Chair since Lord Kintore, the father of Lady Stonehaven, had sat therein. As Grand Master of South Australia Lord Kintore had visited New South Wales in 1893 in order to install Sir Robert Duff.

Lord Stonehaven remained in Australia long enough to be present at the installation of his successor, and took the opportunity of addressing the Brethren (*vide* next chapter). On the following 26 September (1930) a farewell function was tendered him by the President of the Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers' Association (Rt Wor.

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Bro. Harry Thomas, S.G.W. The health of their departing guest was proposed by Most Wor. Bro. Halloran. He recalled that the Governor-General had travelled from one end of Australia to another, and had acquainted himself with Australian people and conditions. He had visited the Grand Lodges in the various States and in New Guinea, and had met Masons in the farthest outposts of the continent. Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford supported the toast and stated that their distinguished guest had visited more country Lodges than was generally known.

A presentation of a gold-mounted walking-stick, made of gidgee wood, and appropriately inscribed, was made to Lord Stonehaven by the Grand Master acting on behalf of the Brethren. In his reply, Lord Stonehaven described Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's address as "the kindest and most understandable he had ever listened to" and eulogized his qualifications for the office of Grand Master. He spoke of his five years of happy memories, and paid a generous tribute to the Grand Lodge Officers and Brethren both for their support and their forbearance.

Lord Stonehaven's Masonic career subsequent to his departure from Australia is of interest. He was made a Past Grand Warden in England in 1931. He was Worshipful Master for two years of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, and was thus afforded an opportunity of meeting many Masons from overseas. He was present at Albert Hall on the occasion of the conferring the rank of Past Grand Master on His Majesty King George VI.

During Lord Stonehaven's two years of office several distinguished Brethren died. Mention has already been made of the loss of the Marquis of Lincolnshire (Lord Carrington), our first Grand Master. In September 1928 the death of Wor. Bro. Alfred Lomas, who had been Grand Tyler for fourteen years, was reported. On 13 December 1928 Rt Wor. Bro. Teece passed away. He had been initiated, passed and raised in Lodge Sydney Tarbolton, No. 337 (S.C.) on 11 January 1875, and after the Union of 1888, became a foundation

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member of Lodge Athenaeum in 1890, occupying the chair as Worshipful Master four years later. He gave valuable service as a Grand Lodge Officer, and for two years (1897-8) was appointed Deputy Grand Master.

Another distinguished Brother, Rt Wor. Bro. W. H. Shortland, passed away on 26 August 1929 after a long and honourable life of eighty years. He entered Freemasonry through the portal of Lodge Harmony, No. 5, in September 1891, and within five years rose to the rank of Worshipful Master. He also filled important offices in Grand Lodge such as Grand Inspector of Workings (1900), Junior Grand Warden (1901), Senior Grand Warden (1902), Grand Treasurer (1906), a member of the Board of General Purposes (1900-6) and again (1909-18).

The death of the grand old man of journalism, to whom reference has already been made, Very Wor. Bro. John Gale, took place on 15 July 1929. He had been in Masonry for fifty-two years, having been initiated in Lodge St Andrew, No. 615, S.C. (now No. 56), at Queanbeyan in 1877. He had been elected Worshipful Master on several occasions, namely in 1883, 1888 and 1902-3; he had filled the office of Secretary from 1913 to 1929, and had been honoured by Grand Lodge when, in 1925, he had the rank of Past District Grand Inspector of Workings conferred on him.

These deaths, together with those of Most Wor. Bro. Dr Riley, Archbishop of Perth and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, in 1929, and of Lord Kintore, formerly Grand Master of South Australia, to whom reference has been made, deprived Freemasonry of some of its most active devotees.

CHAPTER XXV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. AUBREY HALLORAN

5 AUGUST 1930—1 AUGUST 1933

A SPECIAL Communication was arranged for 5 August 1930 to install Rt Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran in the Grand Master's Chair. The Town Hall, Sydney, was requisitioned for the occasion. The retiring Grand Master was in attendance, but at his request the ceremony of the installation was in the hands of the retiring Pro Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston. All the Australian States except Tasmania were represented in the persons of the Deputy District Grand Master (Very Wor. Bro. W. Raad) of Western Australia (S.C.); Most Wor. Bro. W. H. Green, G.M., Queensland Grand Lodge; Most Wor. Bro. G. E. Emery, P.G.M., Victoria; and Rt Wor. Bro. Andrew D. Young, D.G.M., South Australia. These for the most part were accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers.

The Grand Master-elect was sponsored by Most Wor. Bros Dugald Dobie and Arthur H. Bray, Past Grand Masters, and introduced with the customary fanfares of trumpeters and procession of distinguished Brethren. He was obligated by Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, and then invested and installed by Most Wor. Bro. Goulston. The newly-installed Grand Master then announced his selection of Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire for the post of Deputy Grand Master. Brother Maguire was forthwith obligated and invested. Of the almost meteoric rise of this distinguished and highly esteemed Brother, more will be said in due course.

After the investiture of Grand Lodge Officers and the



Rt Wor Bro. N. J. McDONALD, P.D.G.M.

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proffering of congratulations by Most Wor. Bro. Goulston to the newly-installed Brother, the retiring Grand Master addressed the Brethren. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to hand over his office to one so capable of carrying out his duties. His thanks were also extended to his Pro Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston and Rt Wor. Bro. Mance respectively, for the courteous manner in which they had relieved him of much of the duty of the office. He then proceeded to put and answer the query, "Why is it that Masonry thrives?" . . . "It is," he said, "because we realize that as Masons we belong to a Brotherhood that strengthens every one of us in the tasks of citizenship—a Brotherhood that is based on the purest principles and highest tenets that human beings are capable of revering and following. That is why Masonry flourishes throughout the length and breadth of the Empire."

Lord Stonehaven next touched upon the matter of loyalty, and declared:

The Brethren repose the amplest confidence in one another, and if there is one thing more needed than another to-day, it is confidence in one another. Here in Australia you are entitled to be proud of the fact that, during the war, what impressed the outside world and your fellow subjects of the Empire as being the outstanding characteristic of Australians, was their loyalty to their mates. Loyalty is one of the first means in facing the difficulties of the situation, and it is because loyalty and confidence in one another form an essential part of brotherhood, that I feel sure this Craft of ours is going to play a very prominent part in getting the Commonwealth out of the difficulties with which it is confronted to-day. Every one in the world is now facing a state of things, to find a parallel to which you must go back to the only corresponding period in the world's history, to the period that followed the Napoleonic world 100 years ago. You will find, however, that the same importance did not attach to the individual then, that the rights of all citizens were not recognized as being equal, and that this Institution was not anything like so strong and influential as it is in the English-speaking world to-day. Such is my conception of the body of men over whom the Most Wor. Grand Master is called upon to preside by their own deliberate choice. That is something you, M.W. Bro. Hal-

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loran, can well be proud of. Your task is a great and noble one, but will entail on you many sacrifices, and make inroads on the time you have been used to spending with your family. These sacrifices have been made by your predecessors, who have bequeathed to you a magnificent tradition of service. I am confident you will worthily uphold that tradition, and be assured of this, that in serving Masonry you are serving your King and your country.

At the conclusion of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven's address, Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran expressed his thanks to the members for his elevation, and of his happiness in his twenty-six years' association with Grand Lodge, as well as his sense of responsibility in following so many distinguished Grand Masters, many of whom had been representatives of the Crown. He also thanked the retiring Grand Master and the Pro Grand Master for their parts in installing him.

The Grand Master then indicated the strength of the movement in this State. The membership of the Order in New South Wales, he said, was now 72,000, the funds amounted to more than £356,000, and the Lodges numbered 590. He made a plea for consideration of the far country districts which, he stressed, should never be neglected. They needed help and encouragement and he proposed to give their interests full attention.

The latter portion of the Grand Master's address was delivered with vigour. He showed that Freemasonry filled an important place in the world to-day, because of its moral qualities. Its power to develop character, its teaching of respect for law and order, its requirement of good service to our fellow men, its stress of the dignity of good works, and its reverence for the Deity, said Most Wor. Bro. Halloran, were some of its virtues. With the progress in science and the wonderful discoveries of this age, he pointed out, "this world could be a paradise if men would only permit it so to be." Freemasonry should make the world happier and better, and should assist to maintain peace and harmony everywhere. They should work for the day—

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When the Empire of Right shall be founded,
And the sway of its sceptre increase,
Till mankind shall stand shoulder to shoulder
In the ranks, not of war, but of peace.

Those who are well acquainted with Most Wor. Bro. Halloran will agree that his address was typical of the fervour and optimism that characterized so many of his addresses to Masonic Brethren, and renders understandable the eulogies paid to him by Most Wor. Bros Lord Chelmsford and Lord Stonehaven.

Most Wor. Bro. Halloran saw the Masonic light in Lodge Ionic on 6 January 1896, and seven years later (1903) became Worshipful Master of that Lodge. Subsequently he took an active part in the formation of two other Lodges—The Millions (1923) and University of Sydney (1924)—and in each instance became the Foundation Master. Both of these bodies were “daughter Lodges” of Lodge Ionic, and it is of interest to record that the most friendly relations and fraternal interchanges have been maintained between the three Lodges. Early in his career Brother Halloran was elected to Grand Lodge office as Grand Standard Bearer (1905). He advanced uninterruptedly through the various offices of Deputy Director of Ceremonies, Junior Deacon, Senior Deacon, Grand Inspector of Workings, and Grand Junior Warden till he attained the chair of Grand Senior Warden in 1911. He was a Member of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence for four years (1905-8), and was on the Board of General Purposes as an elected member from 1911 to 1926, and then as an *ex officio* member while he occupied the position of Grand Registrar for four years (1926-30), and was raised by the vote of Brethren in Grand Lodge to the supreme office of Grand Master, which position he retained for three years (1930-3).

In connexion with Mark Masonry, Most Wor. Bro. Halloran was advanced in Wentworth Lodge, No. 8, in 1904, and two years later became a Foundation Member of North Sydney Lodge, No. 22, of which he was installed

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Worshipful Master four years later. In the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons he advanced through the following offices between 1911 and 1916: Grand Steward, Grand Registrar, Grand Master Overseer, Grand Junior Warden, and Grand Senior Warden; he was then elevated to the Grand Mastership (1917-1918). Since 1919 he has been in continuous office as Grand Treasurer. He has also had twenty-three years' experience as an *ex officio* member of the General Board (1912, 1913, and from 1917 to the present time). He has more recently (1937) been appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of Queensland.

In 1906 this distinguished Brother was elevated in the Sydney Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 0, and was enthroned Hon. Commander N. In the years 1917 and 1918 he was Grand Commander Noah, and has long been *ex officio* member of the Grand Master's Royal Ark Council (i.e. 1912, 1913, and continuously since 1917).

In the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Most Excellent Companion Aubrey Halloran, P.G.Z., has had an equally distinguished career. In 1904 he was exalted in Prince of Wales Chapter No. 5, of which he was Scribe E in 1909, installed Third Principal (J) in 1910, Second Principal (H) in 1911, and First Principal (Z) in 1912. He became Grand Steward (1911), Grand Organist (1912), Grand Registrar (1913), Grand Third Principal (1914), Grand Second Principal (1915-16), President of the Grand Committee (1917-20). The rank of Past Grand First Principal was conferred on him in 1917, and four years later he was elected Grand First Principal, retaining the position for three years (1921-23). He has been Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Alabama since 1914, and of South Australia since 1927, as well as a member of the Grand Committee since 1927; recently (1937) this Most Excellent Companion was elected Grand Treasurer of Royal Arch Masonry in New South Wales.

The new Grand Master was face to face with a very

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difficult period in the history of Masonry, by reason of the hardships being experienced by the whole community, which was then in the trough of the world-wide depression. The Australian States were finding difficulty in avoiding calamitous financial collapse; taxes were being imposed almost beyond the capacity of the taxpayer to meet, whilst the overseas market almost disappeared through heavy costs, and State Budgets refused to be balanced. The ranks of the unemployed were painfully swollen, to the degree that one worker in every three found himself without the means of sustenance except for what was "doled" to him by a Government. Naturally, many of our Masonic Brethren were involved in necessitous circumstances, and the position at one stage became so acute that the Grand Master felt it obligatory on his part to take stock of it. He therefore introduced the subject to the assembled Grand Lodge on the occasion of his first Quarterly Communication. He informed the members that many Brethren could not secure employment, and suggested that Masons should interest themselves in attempting to find work for these less fortunate Brethren. The Grand Secretary, said the Grand Master, had received so many letters from unemployed Masons that he had called a meeting of about thirty Brethren to discuss the matter, and they were considering means that might be adopted to meet the situation. These Brethren had recommended the appointment of five Brethren to act in conjunction with the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and the Presidents of the Boards of General Purposes and Benevolence respectively as a committee to go more fully into the question. Pitiful letters, said the Grand Master, were being received from Brethren who were desperately seeking, not money doles, but work. He thought that the establishment of an Employment Bureau would help to meet the situation, because it would provide a medium through which they could ascertain positions to be filled and men capable of occupying them. He considered the experiment would be worth a trial and the expense would not be great. The Grand

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Master's suggestion was unanimously endorsed by Grand Lodge.

That the difficulty was real was evidenced by a letter sent in by a suburban Lodge asking for the suspension of Grand Lodge dues in respect of members who were unable to obtain employment. The Board of General Purposes would not make any recommendation to Grand Lodge in this matter, but Very Wor. Bro. E. G. Moon personally thought it would be in the best interests of the Order if the Lodges would suspend the dues of unemployed members, as such act would avoid the necessity of resignation on the part of these Brethren. Grand Lodge would be in no worse position, he said, if it suspended their dues than it would be if they were forced into resignation.

As a slight measure towards partially meeting the need of the moment, the Grand Master appealed for more economy and propriety in the hall of refreshment. In one Lodge twenty per cent of the members were unemployed, and rather than allow these Brethren to "call off," the Brethren of that Lodge had decided that members bringing visitors should reimburse the Lodge for their refreshment. The Grand Master had communicated with country Lodges to the effect that they should not go to lavish expenditure on the occasion of visits by Grand Lodge. "We are all going to feel the strain more or less," said the Grand Master, "and if we believe what the bankers say, it is not going to be a matter of a few months, but of some considerable time. However, I think that in times of stress the minds of people turn to spiritual rather than material things, and this difficult period may prove a blessing in disguise by bringing us closer together."

The committee formed in connexion with this matter consisted, in addition to the five *ex officio* members already mentioned, of Very Wor. Bros Alex. Thompson and Leslie Weldon and Wor. Bros G. E. Todd, J. L. Colman and W. P. Benham. After several meetings and interviews with employers of labour and Brethren in touch with labour organizations, the committee reported at the meeting of

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Grand Lodge on 10 December 1930 that there were so many difficulties possible in connexion with various laws and regulations relating to employment in industries, that it was considered inadvisable to proceed further with the bureau. It was suggested, however, that Secretaries of Lodges should keep lists of their unemployed Brethren, and that Brethren generally should co-operate in obtaining work for them.

The generous impulses of the Masonic heart were thus baffled by the network of industrial legislation that had been moulded in the halls of our legislatures with every good intention of bettering the lot of the worker.

The depression affecting the community was also responsible for difficulties in the financing of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, the management of which sought a loan of £1000 per month for three months from Grand Lodge funds to tide them over their difficulties. The Board of General Purposes decided that under the Constitution it was not empowered to accede to the request.

An outstanding event of the first year of Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's Grand Mastership was the laying of the foundation-stone of the Masonic Hospital at Ashfield (see Chapter XXXII for details). The ceremony took place on 21 October in the presence of a large gathering of Grand Lodge Officers and Brethren, when the Grand Master stressed the charitable activities of Masonry, and particularly the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution and the William Thompson Masonic Schools. The Masonic Hospital, he said, was to cost £35,000 and be for the benefit of the Craft throughout the State. He referred to the work of his predecessors in office, Most Wor. Bros Thompson and Goulston.

The former of these Past Grand Masters gave a detailed description of the building, and expressed the hope that one day every nurse on the staff would be an ex-pupil of the Masonic Schools. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston made mention of the anticipated reduced cost of hospital treatment for those who could pay, as well as the benefit accruing to sick and indigent Brethren.

Eight months later the Grand Master, in the presence

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of 12,000 people, mostly Masons and their friends, dedicated and opened the hospital, which had been expeditiously erected. The same three distinguished Brethren, Most Wor. Bros Halloran, G.M., William Thompson, P.G.M., and John Goulston, P.G.M., addressed the gathering on the occasion, the last mentioned referring to the first suggestion of the erection of a hospital by Wor. Bros N. D. James and Wilkins and Brother H. J. Cracknell, who had been depressed by their visits to indigent Brethren at Lidcombe.

The system of election of Grand Lodge Officers and Boards was made the subject of a special report by the Board of General Purposes (10 December 1930). The existing system was considered inadequate for the needs of the time, in that (1) it was adapted for occasions when not more than 600 wished to vote, and (2) as a safeguard against unqualified persons attending and voting was not sound. The Board's recommendation was to the effect that on the day of election a poll should be opened between the hours of noon and 7.30 p.m., Grand Lodge meeting on the evening of that day at 8 p.m. An amendment of Regulation 10 (b) of the Book of Constitutions was moved to that effect by Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, President of the Board, who, in addition, proposed a new clause, 10 (c), to render the soliciting of votes a Masonic offence leading to ineligibility for office and even suspension. Rt Wor. Bro. Christison seconded the motion, but Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire opposed the proposal on the ground of the endangering of a Masonic principle, namely, that Brethren should be regularly assembled in Grand Lodge to elect their Grand Master and his officers. The proposed amendment, he declared, would enable members to rush up in cars to record votes and then rush away again, which action was a distinct breakaway from Masonic tradition and likely to establish a dangerous precedent. Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire had complete confidence in the Grand Secretary, who would prove sufficiently masterly to avoid confusion, should an unusually large attendance be anticipated. He read from Rt Wor. Bro. Day's



Rev. Wm. Bro. H. D. A. CHRISTISON, P.D.G.M.

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work, *Masonic Jurisprudence*, to indicate the fate of previous efforts to amend the form of elections when proxy voting, postal voting, and appointment instead of election had all been suggested at various times, but in vain. Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire then quoted Brother Day's conclusion: "The present system, while perhaps not perfect in theory, has been found to work satisfactorily in practice, and Grand Lodge, as a conservative body, is not likely to make a change of an experimental nature." This change, said Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire, was of an experimental nature.

The Grand Master in putting the motion, which was defeated, expressed the opinion that nothing had been put forward to justify interference with one of the most sacred principles of Masonry, namely, that the elections should take place in open Lodge before the Volume of The Sacred Law and in the presence of the Most High. He did not wish to see their principles sacrificed and the dignity of Grand Lodge lowered.

An attempt to introduce amendments in the regulations governing the conditions under which applications for relief were granted was made by Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Robertson, President of the Board of Benevolence. The effect of the amendments, had they been carried, would have been to deny relief to any Brother unless he had been a contributing Brother for at least five years, whereas the existing regulation made this time limit two years, and further provided that any Brother unaffiliated for the seven years previous to his application for relief—instead of fifteen, the period set down in Regulation 95—should be excluded from relief unless he had had a previous affiliation of at least ten years. The motion was defeated by 124 to 111. Other proposals by Very Wor. Bro. Robertson were, however, accepted. The effect of one of these was to ensure that the Worshipful Master or Officers of a Lodge recommending a petition were to set out the inquiries that they had made and the effect thereof in the motion.

Bro. Robertson also induced Grand Lodge to carry the proposal that "The Investigation Committee of Lodges be

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instructed to make inquiries as to the health and financial fitness of all candidates for initiation," his main argument being that persons suffering from incurable ailments and others in debt at the time of initiation should not be allowed to join the Craft, as they were likely to increase the burden already on the funds.

The evening of 10 December 1930 was brought to an end by a presentation, which served to illustrate and emphasize the Masonic spirit of peace, love and harmony. The Grand Master made reference to the Brethren's appreciation of the twenty-six years of ardent service rendered in one or other Grand Lodge office by Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston, and particularly of the ten years he had given as Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master and Pro Grand Master, in which he had worked assiduously and without sparing his health. Rt Wor. Bro. Mance said he felt his responsibility in acting as the mouthpiece of the Brethren since he was convinced that any expression of good will to Most Wor. Bro. Goulston would fall short of his merits. He outlined his career in Grand Lodge, and his support of Most Wor. Bro. Thompson's Masonic Schools, and War Benevolent Funds. "He has been a beacon light to the Brethren . . . he has made the Brethren all rejoice by the good work he has done. . . . We wish you good luck in the name of the Lord." Whereupon he handed the Brother they were honouring a cheque as an expression of the Brethren's feeling of esteem.

Rt Wor. Bro. Harry Thomas, S.G.W., then presented Most Wor. Bro. Goulston with a wallet as a further token from the Present and Past Grand Lodge Officers' Association, and in doing so, said: "Since the formation of this body we have had many brilliant Grand Masters, but I venture to say that none has deserved better of us or devoted more time to us than you." His unfailing courtesy, kindness and genial comradeship, Rt Wor. Bro. Thomas added, would ever be a grateful memory.

The Most Worshipful Brother, in response, declared that, next to his home, Masonry had been nearest and

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dearest to him. He had, during his Masonic lifetime, seen the Craft grow from 7000 to 70,000, and he believed that Masonry was as happy as, if not happier than, in earlier years.

At the Grand Lodge meeting on 11 March 1931, Wor. Bro. Ernest Burfield Taylor was invested with the rank of Past Grand Warden, which had been conferred on him at the previous December meeting. The Grand Master referred in complimentary terms to the prominent part played by this Brother in bringing about the amalgamation in 1888. The story, which is a most interesting one, has already been related in an earlier chapter. Rt Wor. Bro. Taylor expressed his thanks to the Brethren, and particularly to Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, who had displayed considerable pertinacity for a large number of years in this matter. Rt Wor. Bro. Taylor said that he had looked for no reward and nursed no grievance for lack of recognition.

A movement that has been persistently advocated during the past few years, until its promoters have ultimately attained their object, was that which aimed at the reduction of Grand Lodge dues and fees. Reference to the discussion on this question during Lord Stonehaven's administration has already been reviewed. At the Communication on 11 March 1931, no fewer than four notices of motion on the subject came up for presentation, one by Rt Wor. Bro. E. Hungerford, P.D.G.M., and the others respectively by Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Mossong, Wor. Bro. H. E. Harper and Wor. Bro. G. Jowers. As these proposals all had reference to the one subject, the Grand Master decided to accept that by Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford as an original motion and permit the other Brethren to propose their schemes in the form of amendments. Wor. Bro. Harper claimed precedence for his motion, because he had given notice of it earlier than the other Brethren, but the Grand Master's ruling was to the effect that Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford's motion must be considered first, as it was to give effect to a recommendation of the Board of General Purposes.

The President of the Board, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, then moved to the effect that a section be added to

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Regulation 201 in the Grand Lodge Regulations, providing for the reduction of certain fees and dues for the four half-years ending 30 June and 31 December in 1931 and 1932. The changes proposed were 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. per member from each Lodge to the Fund of Benevolence, 6d. instead of 1s. to the fund of General Purposes, and 2s. 6d. instead of 3s. to the fund for Masonic Schools and Hostels. The other amounts for warrants, registrations, certificates, etc., were to remain unaltered.

In speaking to the motion, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford stated that Lodges were finding it more difficult to make ends meet because initiations were fewer, and more Brethren were "calling off," and many were unemployed. For this reason the Board recommended limited reductions for two years, but the reductions proposed by others would be excessive. For the previous year the excess of revenue over expenditure from these three funds was over £13,000, but as £28,000 had to be provided to pay the contractors of the Masonic Hospital, the balance over and above this £13,000 would be realized at a disadvantage on certain invested funds. The total reduction of 3s. per member per annum, i.e. 6d. per half-year from each fund, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford said, amounted to 25 per cent on the present amount of 12s. This totalled £10,650 per annum (71,000 at three shillings each), which would leave a credit balance of £2439. But in the new year the Fund of Benevolence was to provide £3000 for the Hospital and the number of members probably would fall. The proposals of the other Brethren would involve greater annual loss and the result might be disastrous. He declared that the Grand Lodge and Benevolent dues payable in New South Wales were equalled by those in South Australia, and were less than those of any of the other Australian States.

The motion was seconded by the Grand Treasurer, Rt Wor. Bro. H. D. Christison, who realized the necessity because of the general depression, but opposed the alternative



MOST WOB. BRO. EDWARD HUNGERFORD, P.G.M.
President of Board of General Purposes, 1916-1938.

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proposals because they involved unnecessary risks to Grand Lodge funds.

Wor. Bro. Harper then moved an amendment which would provide for a reduction of the contribution per member to the Fund of Benevolence from 2s. to 1s. and the reduction of the fee for a Dispensation to 5s. from 10s. 6d. He held that Grand Lodge with its assets of £372,000 could have afforded the reduction years before, and that the 12s. paid per member per year represented 20 per cent of a Lodge income in normal times, but 40 per cent in those depressed times, because of decreased revenue and lack of initiates. In England, he said, Grand Lodge was content with the payment of £1 per Lodge without any charge on individual members.

Wor. Bro. Jowers withdrew his amendment and seconded the one moved by Wor. Bro. Harper. Rt Wor. Bro. T. H. Nesbitt protested against Brethren being asked to budget for a deficit, and against the statement that Grand Lodge had £372,000 available, as these assets were not liquid securities or cash. He corrected the statement that English Lodges paid but £1 per Lodge, as they also paid 6d. per member, which had lately been increased to 2s. and 3s. Wor. Bro. W. C. Bowler complained of the foundation of unnecessary institutions. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston warned Brethren of the difficulties that would arise if the assets of Grand Lodge were unduly diminished.

After prolonged discussion the amendment was put to the vote and defeated and the original motion was carried.

At a subsequent Communication the period for which this motion was to hold good was extended to cover the years 1933-6.

At the following meeting of Grand Lodge on 10 June 1931 an attempt was made to exempt Lodges from the necessity of paying the regulation dues for the Brethren who were unemployed. Wor. Bro. A. E. Boyd, of Lodge John Goulston, moved that the Grand Lodge Regulations should be altered so as to provide that where a Brother's dues were suspended by a Lodge because of his unemploy-

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ment, the Grand Lodge dues for that Brother be suspended for a corresponding period on satisfactory proof being forthcoming.

Wor. Bro. Boyd argued that the Grand Lodge dues of soldiers had been remitted in 1914, and that as Grand Lodge had voted £60,000 for the Hospital and £4000 for its upkeep, it was only reasonable to do something for their unemployed Brethren. With an aggregate annual surplus of £19,600 from the three funds—General Purposes, Benevolence and Masonic Schools—the Grand Lodge could afford, he said, to take the burden of the unemployed off the Lodges, who were paying 20 per cent of the income to Grand Lodge. Of the 71,000 Masons, one-fifth were unemployed, but the cost for one year would be under £8000.

Most Wor. Bro. Thompson opposed the motion, pointing out that the figures quoted referred to a boom year, but more recently the value of Commonwealth Bonds held by Grand Lodge had dropped from £113,840 to £96,937; the New South Wales stock from £23,750 to £17,688, and the City of Sydney Debentures from £12,500 to £7880. Grand Lodge dues, he added, had also been recently reduced by 25 per cent, and this would more than cover their dues even if 20 per cent of the Brethren were unemployed.

Most Wor. Bro. Goulston foresaw a deficit in the funds of General Purposes and Benevolence. If they adopted the motion which would involve a reduction of £8000 per year, where would the matter end? He advocated economy in the "South," so that the unemployed need not "call off."

The motion was defeated.

Another motion defeated at the March Communication had as its object a change in the election of Grand Lodge Officers, and was brought forward by Wor. Bro. Bowler. It provided for nomination of officers at the March Communication and by the Lodge of which the nominee was a subscribing member. The Lodges would then vote for the candidates during their respective meetings in the month of May. But the Grand Registrar (Very

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Wor. Bro. Herford) and Most Wor. Bro. Goulston held that the motion was out of order, in that every member of a Lodge would have the right to participate in the nomination of Grand Lodge Officers, a right which was vested in members of Grand Lodge only. The Grand Master upheld the point of order, and Wor. Bro. Bowler did not proceed with the subsidiary motions connected with the proposal ruled out of order.

At the close of Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's first year of office the Foreign Correspondence Committee, of which Very Wor. Bro. Alex. Thompson was Chairman, included in its report some interesting statistical information regarding the strength of Freemasonry in the various countries of the world. These figures may be summarized thus:

	No. of Lodges	Membership
United States of America	16,508	3,306,349
Canada	1,357	202,498
Latin American Republics		Approx. 50,000
Total for America		<u>3,558,847</u>
<i>Australasia.</i>		
New South Wales	582	69,229
New Zealand	289	26,227
Queensland	344	Approx. 21,000
South Australia	147	14,576
Tasmania	50	3,975
Victoria	480	48,780
Western Australia	127	8,508
	<u>2019</u>	<u>192,295</u>
<i>Great Britain and Ireland.</i>		
England	4,462	342,000
Ireland	680	52,000
Scotland	860	86,000
	<u>6,002</u>	<u>480,000</u>
<i>Continental Europe</i>		215,000
Total number of Masons in the World		4,445,000
Total number of Masons working in the English language		4,175,000

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Having been proclaimed on 28 July 1931 as Grand Master for a second term and having again selected Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire as his Deputy Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Halloran delivered an inspiring address to the assembled Brethren. He said:

The great principles for which Freemasonry stands have always been an immense help to a community in times of difficulty and danger. Progress can only be maintained by continual effort. . . . From the Volume of the Sacred Law we learn "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and men should learn that this was not a curse upon them, but a declaration from the Almighty that labour is the lot of man, that work is good, and that work ennobles the nation. Toil is the law. There is no standing still in life; stagnation is death. Let us teach our children to love work, to devote their energies to a noble purpose, to live within their income, to study the laws of nature and put by for the rainy day. Heaven blesses the nation that obeys the divine laws and remembers the dignity of honest toil.

But Speculative Masonry also calls its members to the great duty of character building. . . . The character of a nation depends on the character of its individuals.

In a democracy, the morality of the great number is the only safeguard for its preservation. Freemasonry teaches morality, calls upon its members to carry out their civil duties, to obey the laws of the country, and to use their influence without stint and unselfishly for the righteousness of the whole community. As Charles Kingsley says, "There will be no freedom without virtue, no true science without religion, no true industry without the fear of God and love of our fellow citizens."

The Grand Master urged the Brethren to remember their duty to the Craft and to the community, and to carry the spirit of Masonry into social organizations. His concluding remark is worthy of record: "If the 200,000 Masons," he said, "living in this continent are encouraged to spread the teachings of our Order, through their intercourse with their fellow men, there can be no fear for the future of Australia."

During his three years of office as Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Halloran had the pleasure of conferring Past Grand Lodge Rank on some of the most capable, energetic and useful Brethren of the Order. The first to receive



Most Wox. Bro. C. A. Y. SIMPSON, P.G.M.

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such privilege at his hands was Rt Wor. Bro. H. D. Christison, who, on 28 July 1931, was given the rare distinction of Past Deputy Grand Master. In conferring it, the Grand Master outlined his Masonic career.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Christison, he said, had been initiated in Lodge Australia, No. 3, in April 1892, and in 1910 he became Foundation Junior Warden of Lodge Vacluse, No. 266. In course of time he occupied the Master's Chair in four different Lodges, namely, Lodge Vacluse in 1912, Lodge Rose Bay, No. 371 (Foundation Master) in 1921-2, Research, No. 290, in 1924-5, and Australia, No. 3, in 1930-1. His first office in Grand Lodge was that of Grand Steward (1915), after which he became Deputy Grand Pursuivant (1916), Grand Sword Bearer (1917), Junior Grand Deacon (1918), Senior Grand Deacon (1919), Grand Director of Ceremonies (1920), Grand Inspector of Workings (1921), Junior Grand Warden (1922), Senior Grand Warden (1923), and Grand Treasurer for a number of years (1929-33). In addition, Rt Wor. Bro. Christison had given service to the community generally as Mayor of his municipality and Trustee of Parks and Gardens.

The conferring of the Masonic honour met with the unanimous approval of all the Brethren present.

At the Quarterly Communication following, namely, on 9 September 1931, the Grand Master moved that the rank of Past Grand Master should be conferred on two Brethren of unusual merit, Rt Wor. Bro. Thomas H. Nesbitt and Rt Wor. Bro. Edward Hungerford, both of whom were already Past Deputy Grand Masters. He also proposed that the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden be conferred on Very Wor. Bros Henry A. Robins, John J. Paine, and Benjamin Pryor (Past Grand Inspectors of Workings). He outlined, as follows, the career of each of these:

Rt Wor. Bro. Thomas H. Nesbitt, then seventy-eight years of age, was not only a Past Deputy Grand Master, but also Past President of the Board of General Purposes. His initiation took place in the Isle of Wight in 1874, when

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he joined Lodge Tynwald, No. 1242 (E.C.). He affiliated to Lodge Athole, No. 1004 (E.C.), in the same isle in 1881, and was a Foundation Member of St Trinian's Lodge, No. 2050, in the Isle of Man. He became the Master of Lodge Athole in 1885, and the Foundation Master of Lodge Spencer Walpole Temperance, No. 2197, in 1886. For five years (1886-91) he was Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Isle of Man, for the next five years (1891-6) its Deputy Grand Master, and for another two years (1896-8) he re-occupied the Grand Secretary's office. In 1898 he affiliated with Lodge Hygeia, No. 2664 (E.C.), London, and in the following year was given the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Further, Past Grand Lodge Rank in the form of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Grand Lodge of England was conferred on him by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (then Grand Master), who further honoured him by appointment as one of his four personal Representatives on the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons.

In 1901 Rt Wor. Bro. Nesbitt came to Australia and affiliated with Lodge Prince Alfred, No. 94, and was soon appointed as Representative of the Grand Lodge of England near this Grand Lodge. In addition he filled other Masonic offices. "I do not know of any Mason who has such a wonderful record as his," said the Grand Master, who commended him for his journeyings to visit Brethren and for his inspiring lectures. During his occupancy of the office of Town Clerk of the City of Sydney, he said, Rt Wor. Bro. Nesbitt had been associated with many charitable movements.

The motion was appropriately seconded by Most Wor. Bro. Goulston and carried unanimously.

The Grand Master then proceeded to sketch the Masonic career of Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford. He was initiated, on 24 October 1888, in Lodge Emulation, No. 121, of which he became Master in 1893. He attained Grand

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Lodge office when he became Grand Inspector of Workings in 1901, Junior Grand Warden in 1902, and Senior Grand Warden in 1903. For two years he was Deputy Grand Master, namely 1913 and 1914.

The most outstanding detail about this distinguished Brother is that he was appointed President of the Board of General Purposes in 1916, and held that position continuously from that date to 1938—a period of twenty-two years. This position involved attendance at innumerable committee meetings.

In addition to his extremely valuable service in the "blue," Brother Hungerford was advanced in Sydney Mark Lodge in 1892, and installed as Worshipful Master in 1896 and 1900. He was advanced through Grand Offices such as Grand Junior Deacon (1897), Grand Inspector of Workings (1898), Grand Junior Overseer (1899), and Grand Senior Overseer (1900), Grand Junior Warden (1901), and Grand Senior Warden (1902), Deputy Grand Master 1903 and 1904 and Grand Master of Mark Master Masons in 1905, 1906 and 1908. He has occupied the position of President of the General Board from 1912 to the present day.

Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford was elevated in Sydney Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 0, in January 1906, enthroned W.C.N. in 1906 and became Grand Commander Noah in 1906 and 1908.

In 1891 he was exalted in Zetland Chapter of Australia No. 1, installed Second Principal H in 1894 and First Principal Z in 1895 and 1896. He was Grand Standard Bearer (1895), Grand Principal Sojourner (1896), Grand Scribe Nehemiah (1897), Grand Third Principal (1898), Grand Second Principal (1899), and Grand Registrar (1900-4). The Rank of Past Grand First Principal was conferred on him by the Grand Chapter in 1905. He was a Member of the Grand Committee from 1896 to 1904 and again from 1907 to the present date.

In Knight Templary Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford was Installed into Orders of the Temple and of Malta in the

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Broken Hill Preceptory, No. 180, in 1907, and was one of the Foundation Members of the Sydney Preceptory, No. 186, in 1907. He was inaugurated Eminent Preceptor of Sydney Preceptory in 1908, Provincial Sub-Prior for Provincial Priory of New South Wales (1909-13), Provincial Prior in 1921, and finally was appointed Knight Commander of the Temple by Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master (H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathern) in 1929. As Most Wor. Bro. Halloran pointed out, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford had attained the thirty-second Degree in the Ancient Scottish Rite, a distinction which falls to the lot of the very few. "He has done" said the Grand Master, "an incalculable amount of work for Masonry, and has done it in an unostentatious way." The motion was carried unanimously.

The Grand Master next gave details concerning the Masonic career of Very Wor. Bro. Henry A. Robins, who was being proposed for Grand Lodge Rank at the request of the Present and Past District Grand Inspectors on the Northern Rivers. Brother Robins was then about eighty years of age, but retained the vigour of a younger man. He was an initiate of Lodge Ballina No. 2083 (E.C.), in August 1887, a Lodge which subsequently amalgamated with Lodge A. W. Manning and formed Lodge Unity of Ballina, No. 112, under our jurisdiction in 1888. In 1909 he was Foundation Junior Warden of Lodge Alstonville and became its Master in 1910 and a District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1912-13. The Grand Master felt that the conferring of the rank of Past Grand Warden on this Brother would serve to bind the Lodges of the Northern Rivers more closely to us.

This motion, like the previous ones, was also accepted unanimously.

Similar rank was proposed for Very Wor. Bro. John Jackson Paine, an initiate of Lodge Parramatta St George, No. 95, in 1889, and an affiliate of Lodge Richard Coley, No. 152. He became the Master of the latter Lodge in 1891 and held the position for three successive years, and

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later in 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910. He was appointed District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1895. He was a Chaplain of his Lodge and rarely missed a meeting, except when he was serving his country at the War.

Beyond the Masonic circle Very Wor. Bro. Paine was also well distinguished, having served as the Commandant of the Australian Rifle team that visited England in 1908, on which occasion he was presented to His Majesty King Edward VII. He served in the A.I.F. in Egypt, where he was Commandant of the Australian Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force, and was awarded the 1915 Star, General Service and Victory medals, and Victoria Decoration. He had the distinction of unveiling the War Memorial on the hill overlooking the town of Albury, as he was the son of a distinguished resident of that town, Very Wor. Bro. J. H. Paine. He was closely associated with the town of Windsor, of which he was Mayor for nine successive years, Honorary Secretary of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and Hospital for fifteen years, and Senior Vice-President of the Hawkesbury District Agricultural Association for well over forty years. He was for many years a member of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

As was to be expected, this proposal also met with unanimous approval.

The next Brother to be singled out for similar rank—that of Past Grand Warden—was Very Wor. Bro. Benjamin Pryor, a Past District Grand Inspector of Workings. His Mother Lodge was Lodge Excelsior, which he joined in 1898, and over which he ruled in 1903. For two terms (1909-10) he was a District Grand Inspector of Workings. He was the Foundation Master of Lodge Earl Kitchener (1917). The Grand Master eulogized him as a useful though silent worker—a flower “born to blush unseen.” The acceptance of the proposal, he said, would be gratifying to the Brethren of Newcastle and Maitland districts, as these districts were, since the passing of Most Wor. Bro.

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Dugald Dobie, without a Brother of rank above Very Worshipful among them.

Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, in supporting the motion, took the opportunity of bringing under the notice of the Brethren the claims of another Newcastle Brother for higher rank. He referred to Very Wor. Bro. Major G. R. Short. The Grand Master's motion was then put and carried without a dissentient.

Very Wor. Bro. Paine, being present, was conducted to the dais and congratulated on the honour that the Brethren had conferred on him. The other two Brethren were not present.

Three months later, on 9 December 1931, Most Wor. Bros Nesbitt and Hungerford were presented to the Grand Master, who addressed them in the following terms:

It is a great pleasure to me to hand you these Patents of Office, which show that the Rank of Past Grand Master has been conferred on you by this Grand Lodge.

To you, Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt, I would especially express my thanks for the splendid work you have done during the past twelve months. . . . It seems to me that in your old age—I do not like to call it old age, because some men mellow in their riper years and you are one of those—your energy is as great as ever. In fact, I believe the work you are doing now is the greatest you have done for Freemasonry.

To you, Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford, I would also express appreciation of your work, which has been done so quietly that the credit due to you has perhaps sometimes been overlooked. Your position as President of the Board of General Purposes has involved your attendance at numberless Committee meetings, often three nights in the week, and the work is frequently of an unpleasant nature, such as dealing with Masonic complaints and trials.

I trust that you will both be long spared to enjoy the honour conferred on you.

Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt expressed the anomaly of his being endowed with a fair command of the English language and yet finding difficulty in expressing his feelings. The honour was all the greater, he said, because it was unsought and

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unexpected. He now had an extended record of continuous Masonic service of fifty-seven years, having been initiated on 7 December 1874. Said Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt:

In days gone by I was often regarded as an iconoclast, a destroyer of images; but when I had to express myself on any question, it was always in the maintenance of principle; and in looking backward the memory is pleasant that I never attempted to criticize the actions of a majority, but always assisted cheerfully to carry out the views of such majority whenever expressed. . . . I have always regarded Masonry as essentially a democracy, and in such case the majority must rule, and anyone claiming to be a good man must obey the majority. . . . In its fundamental principles, in its tenets, in its history, in its development, Masonry speaks in various tongues, and yet in one universal tongue, producing its own aristocracy of advanced thought, its development of latent talent, its enlargement in capacity, in sustained interest, in the preservation and maintenance of good citizenship, in the idealization of service and the perfection of sacrifice. . . .

Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford also expressed his thanks and appreciation, especially as he was ill in the hospital when the resolution was brought forward. His work for Masonry he represented as a labour of love and therefore no labour at all.

Rt Wor. Bro. J. J. Paine was then presented with his Patent of Office as Past Senior Grand Warden, in recognition of his good and loyal service covering a period of forty-two years. He received his honour in the presence of the only survivor of those who were members of Lodge Richard Coley when he was initiated.

At the same meeting as that during which the Brethren were presented with the Patent of Office of their respective Past Grand Lodge Rank, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston moved that the rank of Past Grand Warden should be conferred on Very Wor. Bro. G. R. Short, P.D.G.I.W. In making the proposal he pointed out that Very Wor. Bro. Short had given fine service in the Newcastle district and especially to the late Most Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie, so that his was a household name in the district. He had been Master of

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Lodge St George, No. 78, in 1904 and again in 1919. He had been Grand Master of the Grand Mark Lodge of New South Wales for seven years. In addition to his Masonic distinction, he was an outstanding character in Newcastle commercial circles, and had been awarded the Victorian Decoration. There was room, said Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, for two Masons of high rank in such a large district as Newcastle. The motion was carried unanimously.

Unfortunately the Brother thus honoured did not live long to enjoy his Grand Lodge distinction, as his passing was announced to Grand Lodge in September 1932.

Fifteen months passed before another Brother was honoured with Grand Lodge Rank. On this later occasion (8 March 1933) the Grand Master moved that the rank of Past District Grand Inspector of Workings should be conferred on Wor. Bro. Murdoch McLeod, Past Master of Lodge Wellesley, No. 81, Wellington. This Brother, the most widely known and respected citizen of Wellington for his good works and fine sense of civic duty, was an initiate of Lodge Earl Carnarvon, No. 180, in August 1889, and became an affiliate in 1898 of Lodge Wellesley, the Chair of which he occupied in 1915. He had also served many years as Chaplain of that Lodge. At the time of the Grand Master's proposal Wor. Bro. McLeod was seventy-seven years of age; he had been a subscribing member for forty-three years, and throughout had proved himself enthusiastic for the Craft. No fewer than eight Lodges had sent in letters recommending his election. He held the Certificate and Award of Merit of the Imperial League of Australia for services rendered to returned sailors and soldiers. He had contributed a sum of £4000 to the Wellington Soldiers' Memorial. He had become a member of the Honourable Company of Mariners and a Freeman of the City of London.

The motion was supported by several Brethren and carried unanimously.

At the final Quarterly Communication over which he presided (14 June 1933), the Grand Master moved that the rank of Past Grand Warden should be conferred on



Most Wor. Bro. W. R. DAY, P.G.M.

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four worthy Brethren, of whom two represented country Masonry. These Brethren were Very Wor. Bros G. H. Scurr, John Campbell, Robert Thornton, of Albury, and A. H. Yates, of Goulburn.

Very Wor. Bro. Scurr entered Freemasonry through Lodge Manoah, No. 41, on 22 August 1882, and nine years later he ruled and governed the Lodge. He had held the office of Director of Ceremonies of his Lodge for thirty-nine years. He had served Grand Lodge as Grand Steward in 1892, as Member of the Board of Benevolence for seventeen years since 1895; as a member of the Board of General Purposes for twelve years since 1914; as District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1897; and as a member of the Committee of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution from 1892 to 1900. He had been a member of Lodge Federation No. 196, for twenty-four years.

Very Wor. Bro. Campbell dated his Masonic connexion back to February 1883, when he became a member of Lodge Midlothian, No. 678, under the Scottish Constitution. He affiliated with Lodge Australian Social Mother (now Antiquity No. 1) and occupied its chair in 1887 and 1888, after which he served as Chaplain for twenty-five years. He was a Grand Steward in 1889 and was elected to the Board of Benevolence 1909-14, of which he became its President in 1914. For several years (1918-21 and 1922-8) he had served as a member of the Board of General Purposes.

Very Wor. Bro. Robert Thornton was initiated in Lodge Combermere, No. 61 (Albury), on 28 October 1890 and became an affiliate of Lodge Concord, No. 93 in 1897, and its Worshipful Master in (1904). He was a District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1897. He was manager of a leading business establishment and, in the words of the Grand Master, "in the Albury district there was no one more worthy of the honour of Past Grand Lodge Rank or better qualified to carry out the duties that pertain to it." He would be the first Brother south of Goulburn to have the right to the prefix "Right Worshipful."

As the Brethren of the southern districts of the State

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had been thus honoured in the person of their fellow Mason, Rt Wor. Bro. Thornton, so the country districts of the Northern Tableland were to be similarly recognized in the Grand Master's proposal to confer similar rank on Very Wor. Bro. A. H. Yates of Glen Innes. He had been initiated in Lodge Glen Innes No. 44, on 3 December 1913 and within five years was elected its Worshipful Master. He had been the District Grand Inspector of Workings for four years (1927-30) and had proved an active and popular Mason, highly respected as a good and lovable man, and a keen student of Masonry.

The proposals to confer Past Grand Lodge Rank on these four Brethren were carried unanimously. It was significant of the general attitude of the Grand Master that he desired to see meritorious country members recognized equally with city Brethren, as a means of cementing the whole Masonic community within the State into one harmonious entity with common interests and broad outlook.

A return from this deviation, made to review all the Brethren who had been honoured by Past Grand Lodge Rank, brings us back to December 1931, when Grand Lodge expressed in a practical form its sympathy with Lodge Port Kembla, No. 460, because of the damage done to its Temple by a violent storm. It was decided, on the motion of the District Grand Inspector of Workings of District, No. 43, that the sum of £30 should be voted to the Lodge, which had struggled during the eight years of its existence to reduce the overdraft on the Temple. When the world-wide depression came to Port Kembla, most of the Brethren were thrown out of work, and then the storm damaged the Temple, to the extent of about £130. The amounts mentioned appear to be small, but acts of charity by Grand Lodge to the individual Lodges within its jurisdiction reflect both a paternal and a fraternal concern that should go far to maintain the spirit of unity and good will.

Grand Lodge was called upon on 9 December 1931 to determine its attitude towards a Brother who, after appealing to it against a decision of the Board, had taken prelim-

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inary steps towards having legal proceedings taken against certain persons whom he held to be the offending parties.

It appears that a certain charge, supported by sworn declarations by several wives of the members of the Craft, had been made against Wor. Bro. D——, a Past Master of Lodge No. 508. The charge was first considered by his own Lodge, which had given a decision in his favour. Then the charge had been referred on appeal to the Board of General Purposes, which deemed the Worshipful Brother was guilty of un-Masonic conduct and suspended him from all Masonic privileges during its pleasure. The suspended Brother in his turn appealed to Grand Lodge against the decision of the Board. The matter was temporarily held over because certain witnesses were not available on the occasion of the Communication in September. When the matter was brought before Grand Lodge in December, it transpired from the questioning of the appellant by the Grand Registrar that the former had threatened with legal proceedings the women who had made sworn declarations against him. The Grand Registrar thereupon moved that the appellant had forfeited his right to have his appeal heard by Grand Lodge, by having taken steps to refer the matter to the Civil Courts. This motion was seconded by Rt Wor. Bro. C. A. Y. Simpson, whereupon Wor. Bro. E. Rickard moved that the appeal should be heard by Grand Lodge. This was regarded as a direct negative to the Grand Registrar's motion and consequently had to be ruled out of order. Most Wor. Bro. Goulston's view was that the appeal was also out of order, because of the action of the appellant, who had put himself completely out of court by virtually declaring his intention to take civil action, whatever the Grand Lodge decision might be, and if Grand Lodge continued its investigations, it was probable that the Grand Master or Grand Secretary or any member of Grand Lodge might have to appear at the Civil Court as a witness. One difficulty in the hearing of the case by Grand Lodge lay in the fact that those who had made sworn declarations against the appellant were women and appellant desired the

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opportunity of cross-examining them. But this clearly was impracticable, for, as Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt had been informed by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in England, to whom he had submitted certain queries, under no circumstances could non-Masons, whether men or women, be permitted to appear in a Masonic Lodge; though it would be competent for the Board or a sub-committee appointed by the Board to hear witnesses in the presence of a Brother charged with un-Masonic conduct, and allow that Brother to cross-examine them. Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt's view was that the appellant, by first appealing to Grand Lodge, and then deciding to change the venue, was liable to a further charge of un-Masonic conduct, in attempting to interfere with the administration of Masonic justice.

The Grand Master himself expressed similar views and pointed out that nothing that took place in Grand Lodge was privileged in law. A man's utterances were privileged on the floor of the House of Parliament and in the witness box in a Court of Law, and in those two places only. Consequently, if Grand Lodge heard the appeal, it would be possible for the appellant to take the matter to a Civil Court and the proceedings of Grand Lodge could then be elicited in the witness box. The appellant, therefore, had by his action deprived himself of the privilege of being heard by Grand Lodge. The general body of members took this view and carried the motion dismissing the appeal.

During the Grand Mastership of Most Wor. Bro. Stonehaven, the appointment of Grand Lecturers had been approved, though the Brethren so acting would not be granted Grand Lodge Rank. At the meeting of Grand Lodge on 9 March 1932, Most Wor. Bro. Halloran, G.M. moved for the alteration of the Regulation 62 of the Book of Constitutions, so as to obviate the likelihood of any misconception as to the rank of such lecturers. Whereas, hitherto, they had been designated "Grand Lecturers," henceforth they would be known as "Official Lecturers," and by Clause (b) it was definitely stated they should not, as such, rank as Officers of Grand Lodge. The motion was seconded



Most Wor. Bro. F. S. MANCE, P.G.M.

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by Most Wor. Bro. T. H. Nesbitt. It was suggested that the proposed alteration should not apply to the Lecturers already appointed, as the motion might be regarded as a reflection on them, but after further discussion, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, who had expressed the objection, declared himself to be satisfied. Very Wor. Bro. Archdeacon Davies stated his opinion that the motion would not affect Lecturers already appointed, since they had been appointed "Grand Lecturers" for an indefinite period, and would remain on that status until a specific resolution terminating their appointment had been passed by Grand Lodge. Thereupon the motion was altered to allow of the addition, "and further, that the existing appointment of Grand Lecturers be terminated forthwith." In this amended form the resolution was accepted by Grand Lodge on the understanding that those holding office as Grand Lecturers would be reappointed Official Lecturers.

Six months later (14 September 1932) the Grand Master announced the appointment, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, of the former Grand Lecturers as Official Lecturers, the term of their office being three years, namely:

Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran.
Rt Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire.
Very Wor. Bro. Archdeacon D. J. Davies.
Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Robertson.
Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe.
Very Wor. Bro. H. A. N. Puddicombe.
Most Wor. Bro. T. H. Nesbitt.
Very Wor. Bro. Rev. Bishop Crotty.
Very Wor. Bro. Rev. W. G. Sharpe.
Very Wor. Bro. W. J. Williams.
Very Wor. Bro. C. Townsend.
Wor. Bro. Brig-Genl. H. W. Lloyd.

In addition, the following Brethren were appointed for the first time:

Very Wor. Bro. Canon W. G. Hilliard.
Very Wor. Bro. W. H. Moxham Elliott.
Very Wor. Bro. F. Blomfield (Bathurst).

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Very Wor. Bro. H. Larkin (Lismore).
Wor. Bro. E. B. Serisier (Dubbo).
Wor. Bro. H. Thomas.
Bro. Dr J. Manning Hair.
Very Wor. Bro. Alex. Thompson.
Very Wor. Bro. A. W. G. Schey.
Very Wor. Bro. J. L. Cowie (Newcastle).
Wor. Bro. Rev. E. W. Leavers (Dubbo).
Wor. Bro. Dr F. E. Morrison (Spier's Point).
Bro. Rev. H. L. Purnell.

At the end of the year 1932-3 the report of the Grand Secretary gave the following details of the subjects treated by the Official Lecturers during that year.¹

Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, P.G.M. :

Symbolism of the Square.
Symbolism of the Compasses.
Final Charges in First Degree—Our Duties.
Freemasonry in Europe.

Most Wor. Bro. T. H. Nesbitt, P.G.M. :

The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt and their Affinity to Freemasonry.
The Cathedral Builders of Europe, the Old Comacine Masters (Part I).
Making Masons "at sight"—The Eighth of the Ancient Landmarks.
The Ballot, its Use and Abuse.
Freemasonry—The Druses of the Lebanon.
The Aboriginal Tribes of Australia—"the Bora" Rites and Ceremonies.
The Origin of Signs and Symbols—Elucidatory and Explanatory.
Freemasonry—Is Freemasonry a Religion?
Freemasonry—Pythagoras, Our Learned Brother.
The Masonic Triadic System.
The Pyramids of Egypt—Historical, Legendary and Traditional.
The Great Adventure—A Masonic Saga of Appreciation.

¹The Record of Grand (later Official) Lecturers and their lectures has been published in Grand Lodge Reports each year since 1930. The list embodied in this chapter is given as an indication of the amount of ground covered by the Lecturers in one year. In the appendix we give a further list of lectures delivered at various times since 1930 and exclusive of those mentioned above.

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The Master Builder and his work—Cheops and the Great Pyramid Splendid.

Freemasonry—What mote it be?

Very Wor. Bro. W. G. Sharpe, P.G.C.:

The Growth of our Ritual.

Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Robertson (Grand Treasurer):

An Open Mind in Freemasonry.

The Appeal of Freemasonry.

Our Landmarks.

Masonic Symbolism.

Light on our Masonic Path.

Very Wor. Bro. W. J. Williams, P.P.B.B.:

The Ideals of Freemasonry.

The Romance of the Volume of the Sacred Law.

The Ideal Man.

Some Aspects of Symbolism.

The Temple of the Brotherhood.

Symbolism.

Brief History of Australian Freemasonry.

Very Wor. Bro. F. Ernest Stowe, Grand Architect:

Israel and Masonry.

Masonry—A Divine System.

The Story of Freemasonry in Picture and in Word.

Why Masonry is Universal.

The Story of Freemasonry.

The Stone of Destiny. Masonic Symbol.

The Catenarian Chain in Masonry.

The Lodge Room and What it Contains.

Degrees in Freemasonry.

The Nature and Purpose of the Degrees in Freemasonry.

A New Outlook on Freemasonry.

Evolution and Freemasonry.

The Antiquity and Universality of Freemasonry.

The Architecture of the Lodge Room.

Very Wor. Bro. J. L. Cowie, P.D.G.I.W.:

Masonic Ideals.

Masonry's Influence in the World's Crisis.

Faith, Optimism, Courage.

Back-look—The Achievements of Masonry.

Outlook—The Challenge to Masonry.

Facing the East.

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Very Wor. Bro. H. Larkin, P.D.G.I.W.:

Cults, Past and Present.
Symbolism.
Ancient Freemasonry.
Jerusalem.
Modern Freemasonry—Its Beneficial Effects on Social Problems.
Solomon's Temple.

Very Wor. Bro. A. W. G. Schey, P.D.G.I.W.:

The Sacred Mount Moriah, Yesterday and To-day.
The Symbolism of the Craft Degrees.
The Sacred Mysteries of Native Races.
Bro. Junior Warden, Whence Come You?
The Ancient Charges of a Freemason.
The Great Pyramid.
Anzac.

Very Wor. Bro. Alex Thompson, P.D.G.I.W.:

Robert Burns—the Man, the Poet and the Mason.
Astronomy. (The Universe is the Temple of that Deity Whom We Serve.)
Sidelights on our Three Degrees.
World Wide Masonry with Special Reference to America and Europe.

Very Wor. Bro. C. Townsend, P.D.G.I.W.:

Freemasonry, from the Dawn of Christianity through the Middle Ages, and its Position in the World to-day.
The Change from Operative to Speculative Freemasonry and its Effect.
Freemasonry and its Purpose in Life.
Freemasonry from the Eighteenth Century, its Opposition and Result.
Freemasonry and its Place in the World to-day.

Wor. Bro. H. W. Lloyd.

The Spiritual Aspect of Masonry.
Masonic Symbolism.
Masonry and Psychology.
The Lessons of Masonry.
The Meaning of Masonry.
The Real Master Mason.
The Philosophy of Masonry.

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- Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Morrison:
The Symbolism of the First Degree.
The Symbolism of the Second Degree.
The Symbolism of the Third Degree.
- Wor. Bro. E. B. Serisier:
The Pastmaster's Jewel.
The Masonic Apron.
The Five Points of Fellowship.
Freemasonry and the Ancient Mysteries.
- Wor. Bro. Harold Thomas:
A Short History of Modern Freemasonry.
The Lodge Warrant.
Freemasonry in Other Lands.
German Freemasonry.
The Evolution of Constitutional Law in New South Wales.
- Bro. Dr J. Manning Hair:
The Soul of Freemasonry.
Builders of Temples.
- Bro. Rev. L. H. Purnell:
Things that Count in Masonry.
The Deep Symbolism of Masonry.
The Faith of Masonry.
The Ancient Mysteries in Freemasonry.

An attempt was made, on 9 December 1931, to economize the time of the Brethren assembled at Grand Lodge Communications by means of a motion presented by Most Wor. Bro. Nesbitt, dispensing with the necessity of reading the Minutes. A difficulty in the way of this suggested reform lay in the fact that the Quarterly Reports circulated among the members did not contain the full Minutes of proceedings, but merely an abbreviated form of those Minutes. Two other objections raised were fatal to the proposal: the broadcasting of Minutes through the post would be objectionable whenever they contained reference to a case of un-Masonic conduct; and frequently discussion would arise as to whether the Minutes should be taken as read, and so the time gained in one way might easily be lost in another. Consequently the motion was defeated.

On 20 July 1932 Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran

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was, for the third year in succession, proclaimed as Grand Master, and again, as on the two previous occasions, he appointed Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Maguire as his Deputy. He inaugurated this, his final year, with an address that ranked well with many of his previous discourses in its stirring and elevating appeal. The Grand Master said:

There is a genuine need to-day for a more earnest application of our Masonic principles. Our great Landmark is our belief in the Almighty Creator and His Divine Love. Our members must remember the importance of our spiritual life, and that it is a great force which affects the material welfare of a community. Freemasonry devotes its attention mainly to character building, and ancient and modern history teach us that nations cannot rise to great heights unless the character of the people is also great. We have a worthy instance in the history of the British Nation, and that great statesman, Disraeli, knew the foundation of greatness when he said, "High and honest impulses are the mainstay and main element of English character, and these principles, which made England great, alone can keep her great."

Masonry teaches its members to find the truth, and truth should show itself in character, and the ideals of character should be translated into worthy deeds. The atmosphere of to-day is very different from what it was before the Great War. There is more doubt and uncertainty about the basic principles of life. There is a tendency to let things drift.

"It is easy to drift with currents
To live at ease and dream;
But it takes both heart and muscle
To force the boat upstream."

The importance of good citizenship cannot be over-estimated. Every man should aim to be a good citizen, to help his fellow men, and to carry out his duties to God, his neighbour and himself. He should find his greatest happiness and highest honour in doing this. Victor Hugo has expressed it nobly when he said:

"Share your bread with little children; see that no one goes about you with naked feet; walk through the world without malevolence; do not knowingly crush the humblest flower; respect the nests of birds; bow to the purple from afar, and to the poor at close range. Rise to labour; go to rest with prayer; go to sleep in the unknown, having for your pillow the infinite; love, believe, hope, live; be like him who has a watering pot in his hand, only let your watering pot be filled with good deeds and good words."

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The aim of every man should be to bring stability and peace in the cause of civilization. The call is greater to-day than it has ever been. If every man did his best, confidence would be restored, poverty would diminish, and happiness would again find its place in our midst. Let us, therefore, carry out our duties with greater zeal, and then the confusion and unrest which are so prevalent to-day will give place to order and stability. Freemasons are builders. May our members do their part nobly and well.

The last fifteen months of the Grand Mastership of Most Wor. Bro. Halloran were marked by a number of appeals and applications to which reference is now necessary.

The first was an appeal made by Wor. Bro. R. B. Webber, Worshipful Master of Lodge Imperial, No. 579, on behalf of his Lodge against a decision of the Board of General Purposes refusing permission to the Lodge to change its meeting place from the Masonic Hall, Queen Street, Woollahra, to the Temple in Castlereagh Street. Wor. Bro. Webber declared that the existence of his Lodge depended upon the result of this appeal.

When Lodge Imperial was formed, most of its members were stationed at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, and the Queen Street hall was most convenient, said Bro. Webber, but with the disbanding of some military units and the scattering of their members, not more than eighteen of the fifty-three members of the Lodge resided in the vicinity of its meeting place. The Lodge was financially embarrassed, the membership list was shrinking, and despite the adoption of economies, it was unable to pay its way, so that its rent was £80 in arrears. Transfer to the desired meeting place would have two advantages: the rental charge would be cut down by fifty per cent; and there would probably be an influx of new members.

The considerations upon which the decision of the Board was based were explained by the President. It had been the policy of Grand Lodge for the past fifteen or twenty years to discourage more Lodge meetings at the city Temple. This attitude had stimulated suburban Lodges

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to undergo great expense in the building or acquiring of Temples, and Grand Lodge had encouraged them to do so. Lodge Imperial was not singular in its financial embarrassment or loss of members. The Lodges that built Temples in the suburbs, as Wor. Bro. A. E. Reed pointed out, had large debts to pay on them and so needed the support of other Lodges to enable them to remain solvent. A Past Master of the Lodge Paddington Ionic which owned the Queen Street Hall urged that his Lodge had a very small margin of income over expenditure, and this would disappear if Lodges withdrew from the Temple. The Lodge making the appeal had, till recently, been quite satisfied and grateful for the treatment it had received, and now desired a transfer merely because of a cheaper rental.

It was clear that the interests of the landlord were in conflict with the interests of the tenant, and though the members of Lodge Paddington Ionic, who had taken the burden of the cost of a Temple on the assumption of support by other Lodges, were entitled to a sympathetic hearing, Grand Lodge felt that this consideration must yield to the more vital one, the continued existence of Lodge Imperial. For that reason the appeal was upheld and the decision of the Board of General Purposes was reversed. This is, incidentally, evidence of the democratic basis of Freemasonry.

A somewhat similar request was put forward on 14 September 1932 by Lodge Prudence, No. 419, which sought to transfer its meeting place from the Masonic Hall at Drummoyne to the Temple in Castlereagh Street. This Lodge had a small membership roll and had not grown according to expectations. Each year had ended with a deficit which had been made good by additional contributions from the members, few of whom could continue to carry the burden. The Lodge was in debt, and could not carry on unless its rent was reduced from £50, which it was paying, to £21, which would represent the amount payable if the Lodge met at the city Temple.

The Drummoyne Hall trustees explained that they,

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too, had been obliged to reduce expenses and seek a reasonable return on their investment, and so they were in a position which rendered reduction of rent impracticable. The Bank overdraft on their hall was £1500 and a loan from the Benevolent Fund of Lodge Drummoyne amounted to £675. Other figures were quoted to show that its income was shrinking. The Board of General Purposes recommended that permission to remove to the City Temple be granted, but that the Lodge should arrange to pay its arrears to Drummoyne Trustees. If Lodge Prudence were not placed in a position to reduce expenses, it would have no other alternative than to surrender its Charter. The argument put forward by Wor. Bro. A. E. Reed against the Board's recommendation was that the Masonic Temple should not compete with suburban halls by granting lower rent, especially as Grand Masters in the past had encouraged the erection of halls in the suburbs. Grand Lodge therefore gave a decision similar to that given in the case of Lodge Imperial. Accordingly Lodge Prudence was granted permission to meet at the city Temple.

In December, Lodge Drummoyne appealed to Grand Lodge against its own decision in this matter. As the President of the Board of General Purposes pointed out, however, though the Book of Constitutions did not prevent Grand Lodge from considering such an appeal, there was no record of any Grand Lodge having done so, and thus Grand Lodge declined to take that step.

The next application of a similar character did not, however, meet with similar success. Lodge N. J. McDonald, No. 587, sought permission to transfer its meeting place from Leichhardt to Annandale Masonic Temple. The Lodge funds were in a serious condition, in that its finances for 1931-2 showed a deficit of over £31, and its existing liabilities amounted to nearly £80, including Grand Lodge dues of £41 and rental arrears £32. The rental charge was more than twice what they were in a position to pay. The trustees of the hall pointed out their liabilities and the fact that their hall cost £8500 whereas

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that of Annandale cost only £3500. The rent could not be reduced for one Lodge unless it were reduced for all; but as the trustees were prepared to accept the charges formerly imposed, the Board of General Purposes recommended that permission to transfer should not be granted. Grand Lodge decided in accordance with the recommendation.

Three months later (14 December 1932) Lodge Harold Herman, No. 428, appealed against a decision of the Board of General Purposes, which had refused permission for the Lodge to remove from the Masonic Hall, in Queen Street, Woollahra, to the Royal Arch Temple, Castlereagh Street. The Trustees of the Queen Street Hall declared that they had made extensive alterations in anticipation of the formation of Lodge Harold Herman, and its meeting in Woollahra, and therefore the verbal agreement should be observed. If the appeal were upheld, the Queen Street Hall trustees would be in financial difficulties and would be compelled to hand the property over to the bank. The representative of Lodge Harold Herman, however, objected to being held responsible for a verbal understanding made long before the consecration of the Lodge. The convenience of the members should be the deciding factor in determining the place of meeting. As Queen Street was not convenient, the membership had already dropped and would continue to do so if the appeal were not upheld. Of the eighty-four members who had received circulars inquiring whether they desired the transfer, every one had replied in the affirmative. During the discussion, Brethren argued that, in normal circumstances, the trustees deserved consideration, but the interests of the Lodge were paramount in abnormal circumstances. As the Lodge representative declared the danger of extinction was imminent, and it was the function of the Craft in general and not of one Lodge in particular to support the trustees of halls when in difficulties, Grand Lodge obviously were of the same opinion; the appeal of Lodge Harold Herman was accordingly upheld.

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Another somewhat involved case was presented in the appeal of Lodge Leura, No. 323, against a decision of the Board of General Purposes, declining permission of the Lodge to remove from Leura to Katoomba. Wor. Bro. H. I. Pepperday, who represented the appellant Lodge, submitted the reasons for the Lodge's desire to transfer its meeting place, which were as follows:

(1) There was no accommodation in the Leura Temple when the Lodge was changing from labour to refreshment;

(2) The location of the Temple was inconvenient to the brethren resident at Katoomba, who constituted the majority;

(3) The furniture at the Temple had been interfered with by the owner or his other tenants;

(4) The owner had been one of the guarantors to the bank for the overdraft on the property and the bank had sued him alone; he had consequently resigned and then had sued his fellow guarantors. He was thus an unattached Mason.

In support of the first objection raised it was pointed out that, though the Lodge had had the use of the large hall until August, the owner had let it without notice to a picture show proprietor and had screwed theatre seats to the floor, necessitating the holding of the South in a small ante-room. This prevented them from using a piano or inviting visitors. The Lodge owned 200 chairs, a piano and other articles, and these had been leased to the picture-show proprietor. On the second argument only fourteen of the fifty-one members resided at Leura; four only of these attended regularly, and these four favoured transfer to Katoomba.

On the other hand the guarantor, who had been the owner, was saddled with a liability of £2670, and the bank had foreclosed on the property. Despite the reduction from £104 to £42 per annum the Lodge had paid nothing since January 1932 for rent or electric light, and were in arrears in these particulars to the extent of £41. The owner was losing £100 per year, and was carrying the debt on a building of no commercial value; the transfer of the Lodge would destroy the last vestige of help, though the Lodge

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was equally responsible with him for the position. He was prepared to reduce the rental charge still more and provide the space for the South.

The President of the Board declared that the owner deserved every sympathy in the situation in which he had been placed and consequently Grand Lodge dismissed the appeal by 107 votes to 67.

The sequel to this decision came when Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's successor to the Chair found it necessary to journey with his Grand Lodge Officers to Leura in March 1934 to inquire into the condition of Lodge Leura. He came to the conclusion that as there appeared to be no reasonable chance of the Lodge functioning and paying its way, the Charter should be suspended and be placed in the custody of the Grand Secretary until the prospects of being able to carry on the Lodge successfully were brighter.

These appeals, coming, as they did, almost simultaneously, may be regarded as one of the effects on Masonry of the general financial depression that affected the whole community a few years earlier. They further reveal the difficult problems that confronted the Board of General Purposes, which, however, endeavoured to exercise the Masonic principle of impartiality and justice and to decide each case on its merits. It also makes us realize that in the final issue Grand Lodge is the arbiter. The need, therefore, for certain basic principles by which the members of Grand Lodge may be guided is most obvious, since inconsistency in its decisions would serve only to disseminate a spirit of dissatisfaction and unrest. The situations that developed probably also emphasize the need for caution, especially in the metropolitan area, in sanctioning the multiplication of local Temples. It is quite possible that enthusiasm and hope may lead Brethren to be Speculative Masons when subsequent developments will not justify the speculation. Is it not also evident that the time is at hand when the Grand Lodge reserves should be so strengthened that it would be in a position, not only to build a worthy and satisfying Grand Lodge Hall, but also to extend a practical hand of

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sympathy to poor and distressed Lodges, which in the past have sadly miscalculated their ability to build Temples for themselves and remain financially solvent? Masonry, hampered by indebtedness, cannot function usefully in the community, since the efforts of the Brethren will be diverted to relieving the situation financially, when they should be concerned mainly with realizing and promulgating the genuine tenets of the Craft.

At the Grand Lodge Communication on 14 December 1932, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson moved that Clause 58 (a) of the Book of Constitutions should be amended so that the amounts received from Grand Lodge and Benevolent Funds for the financing of the Masonic Hospitals should be reduced. The amounts originally provided were £1000 per annum from the Grand Lodge Hall Account and £3000 from the Fund of Benevolence, as it was assumed that at the outset the hospital would be conducted at a loss. Contrary to expectations, the loss on the hospital had been relatively light, amounting only to £544, whereas the Temple Fund was £420 behind, and the surplus of the Benevolent Fund was small, being only £635, while the falling off of members pointed to a deficit in the year to come. The Hospital Fund was already £8000 in credit.

Rt Wor. Bro. Maguire pleaded for the hospital, and pointed out that the demands on the hospital accommodation would increase, and he wished the hospital to be expanded without any further approach to Grand Lodge. He therefore suggested an amendment to the effect that the original motion should be effective only to 30 January 1935. But Most Wor. Bro. Thompson objected to the insertion of amendments of a temporary nature in the Constitutions, and accordingly the amendment was defeated and the motion to the effect that the contributions should be halved was carried. The Clause (c) of Regulation 58 (a) now provides for the payment to the Hospital Fund of £500 from the Hall Account of Grand Lodge and £1500 from the Fund of Benevolence, the unexpended balances to be refunded at the end of each year.

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As has previously been suggested, the world's financial crisis which affected Australia during 1929 and the following six or seven years was making itself felt in the ranks of Masonry. A number of members had "called off" and some Brethren, adopting a sympathetic attitude, considered that, though unattached, these Brethren might be encouraged to attend occasionally. Accordingly, Wor. Bro. E. Stoneham, of Lodge Ivanhoe, moved (14 December 1932) that Regulation 172 of the Book of Constitutions should be amended so that unattached Brethren could be invited more than once if the Worshipful Master of a Lodge extended invitations to them. According to the regulation, such Brethren could not visit any one Lodge more than once before rejoining a Lodge. Brother Stoneham argued that many worthy Brethren had been compelled to relinquish membership because of the hard times, and he considered it would be regrettable if they could not be offered hospitality twice in the year, say at Installation and Christmas meetings. The Grand Master, however, explained the spirit of the regulation: it had become necessary to bring to an end the practice of unattached Brethren attending Lodges, especially the South, night after night. The suggested amendment might lead to grave trouble. Grand Lodge supported the view of the Grand Master, and the motion was defeated by a large majority.

On 8 March 1933, the Board of General Purposes reported the receipt of a letter from an individual Lodge inquiring whether it was possible for members of the Craft to join the Order of the Eastern Star. The Board had instructed the Lodge that it was undesirable that Masons should associate themselves in their official capacity with any outside body. The action of the Board was endorsed, except that the term "official capacity" was modified to read "Masonic capacity," so as to preclude the possibility of misinterpretation.

Whereas, however, the Board's action in this particular was approved, exception was taken to a ruling on a somewhat cognate problem. A candidate had been objected to on

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the ground that he had been a Co-Mason, that is, he had given countenance to an irregular Lodge, which, according to the Summary of the Ancient Charges, was inadmissible. The Board, whose direction in the matter had been sought as to whether such a candidate could be admitted to Freemasonry, had ruled that a candidate who had been a Co-Mason was not eligible for admission. Wor. Bro. Watch, of Sydney Lodge of Research, argued that the Board's ruling was unnecessarily harsh and opposed to the principles and spirit of Freemasonry. It was unjust that a candidate who had through ignorance associated himself with a spurious body and had severed the connexion when he had discovered his error should be debarred for all time from admission to the Craft. The ruling was wrong, since the Ancient Charges and Regulations applied to a person who had been initiated in an irregular Lodge while he remained attached thereto, but was no bar to his candidature for Freemasonry if he had completely severed his connexion with the irregular body. Very Wor. Bro. Herford, Grand Registrar, urged that the discussion was nugatory, because no one could alter the Ancient Charges, but the Grand Master ruled that it was competent for a Brother to submit his interpretation of those Charges.

Eventually a decision was postponed by the matter being again referred to the Board of General Purposes, so as to provide an opportunity to ascertain the attitude of the Grand Lodge of England on the question at issue.

A slight amendment was made in the Regulation 61 (formerly 42) of the Book of Constitutions, requiring the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to report periodically to Grand Lodge on all matters of interest connected with Sister Grand Lodges. It was moved by Very Wor. Bro. Alex. Thompson, who pointed out that the regulation as it then existed did not provide for the censorship of the report of that committee. He therefore proposed the insertion in Regulation 61 Clause (b) of the provision that the Grand Master should have authority to approve or reject the publication of any portion of such reports in

the Annual Report of Proceedings. This was seconded by Very Wor. Bro. William Epps, and despite the expressed opinion of the Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford that the motion was unnecessary, in virtue of the Grand Master's inherent right to exercise such veto, the proposal was adopted by Grand Lodge, and Regulation 61 amended in accordance therewith.

At the final Quarterly Communication presided over by Most Wor. Bro. Halloran (14 June 1933) a question of the representative status of a District Grand Inspector of Workings when engaged in official visits to a Lodge was raised by Very Wor. Bro. F. C. Mossong. He desired the Grand Master to give a ruling as to whether such Grand Lodge Officer making an official visit represented the Grand Master. He felt that the matter should be decided because of the customary assumption that the District Grand Inspector of Workings did represent the supreme head of the Order.

The Grand Master, in reply, stated an opinion which he eventually re-stated as a ruling, according to which a District Grand Inspector of Workings, like any other Grand Lodge Officer, represented the Grand Master only when he was authorized by the Grand Master. It had been understood, however, during his term of office that such officer, if senior in rank to any other officer present, should represent him at installations, jubilee meetings and other special functions, without receiving written authority in each case. The District Grand Inspector of Workings could not, merely by virtue of his office, represent the Grand Master, without being invested with greater powers than any other Grand Lodge Officer. The question was subjected to additional ruling by Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's successor (see next chapter).

The Grand Master, in his address to the Brethren, announced his recent visit to Melbourne on the occasion of the Installation of Most Wor. Bro. W. Warren Kerr as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. Most Wor. Bro. Halloran was himself the Installing Grand Mas-



Rev. Wm. Bro. F. S. BOYCE, P.D.G.M., P.G.R.

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ter, having received an invitation to act in that capacity. To New South Wales the ceremony had a certain significance in that it was the first occasion since the time of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Carrington that the Grand Master from this State had conducted the ceremony in Victoria. The Grand Master referred in eulogistic terms to the impressiveness and perfection of the ceremonial.

The June Communication was the occasion for the customary annual report by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of which Very Wor. Bro. Alex. Thompson was the Chairman. Very Wor. Bro. Thompson pointed out that his object in presenting the report was to acquaint Brethren with the happenings in the Masonic world at large; to overcome the provincial outlook and to state to the world generally the position and outlook in regard to vital Masonic problems brought about by the world-wide depression. Masonic leaders recognize the need for a higher standard of thought and deeper appreciation of what Masonry is and seeks to be. We need to know, added Very Wor. Bro. Thompson, what is happening elsewhere, but particularly in the sixty-nine jurisdictions of English-speaking Masonry in the British Empire and the United States.

Two extracts given by Very Wor. Bro. Thompson in his report are worthy of quotation. The first extract, which voiced a truth expressed by the Grand Master of Ontario, was as follows:

We have seen that no one nation, however powerful and rich in natural resources, even with its vaults filled to overflowing with gold, can live within itself alone. It is a part of the design of the Great Architect of the Universe that nations, like individuals, can attain prosperity only by mutual aid and co-operation.

The Foreign Correspondent of North Carolina revealed a kindred spirit when he wrote:

These times need Masonry. Masonry has a message to society in a hysterical state of distrust, for Masonry is the foe of suspicion and distrust. It points out that all human society depends on faith, and that all faith hangs from a willingness through

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Charity to forget the foibles one of another and to see his better part. In this attitude there is hope for the future.

The extracts serve to illustrate the community of sentiment throughout the Masonic world and to prove that wherever Masonry exists there is the same belief in the eternal principles of truth and justice as in Australian Masonry. The Masonic community is the strongest advocate for universal brotherhood and goodwill and world-wide peace.

As is well known to all members of Grand Lodge who are interested in its proceedings, Quarterly Communications are held on the second Wednesday of each of the months March, June, September and December. An attempt was made by Wor. Bro. Burton, of Lodge Manoa, No. 41, to effect a change, apparently with a twofold purpose of (1) avoiding a clash of dates with the Grand Lodge fixture and the regular meeting of any one Lodge in the jurisdiction more frequently than once each year, and (2) fixing the time of the Quarterly Communication so as to render the attendance of country members more practicable. He pointed out that while 9000 Brethren were eligible to attend Grand Lodge meetings, not more than 4 per cent of that number availed themselves of the privilege. If the day of meeting was Saturday, not only would members of the country be able to attend in larger numbers, but even suburban Brethren would find it less difficult to be present. He therefore proposed that the four Quarterly Communications should be held as follows: On the fourth Saturday in March, the second Saturday in June, the third Saturday in September, and the first Saturday in December. The opposition to the proposal, however, resulted in its rejection by a large majority, the main objection being that the variation of the Saturdays would lead to confusion.

Most Wor. Bro. Halloran had not presided over the destinies of Grand Lodge for three years without experiencing, as his predecessors in office had experienced, the loss of several highly esteemed colleagues. Foremost among these were Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton,

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P.G.M.; Very Wor. Bro. Dr G. M. Long, Bishop of Newcastle; Most Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie, P.G.M.; Very Wor. Bro. Rev. S. G. Fielding, P.G.C.; Very Wor. Bro. J. Locke, P.P.B.B.; Rt Wor. Bro. G. R. Short, P.S.G.W.; Rt Wor. Bro. Wallace A. Ross, J.G.W.; Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. (a former Grand Master within our own jurisdiction); and Very Wor. Bro. William Taylor.

Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton died on 11 August 1930. He was at the time a member of Lodge Burwood, over which twenty-nine years earlier he had presided as Master; he was also on the Masonic Schools Council. Principally, however, Most Wor. Bro. Montgomerie Hamilton will be remembered as the one nominated and elected in 1909 as Grand Master when a difference of opinion barred the way to the elevation of Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford, formerly Grand Master in Queensland (see Chapter XIX).

Very Wor. Bro. Dr Long, Bishop of Newcastle, was visiting the Motherland when his death took place on 9 July 1930. His Masonic life was comparatively brief, for he was not initiated in Lodge Bathurst United, No. 79, until 1919. His promotion was rapid, for he occupied the Worshipful Master's Chair in 1921. He identified himself with two other Lodges of the district, as a Foundation Member of Lodge City of the Plains, No. 607, and an affiliate of Lodge St George, No. 78, in 1929. He was elected Grand Chaplain in 1923 and 1924. He had been with the A.I.F. in France as chaplain during the war. For some years he had been Bishop of Bathurst, and had been transferred to Newcastle barely two years before his demise.

Most Wor. Bro. Dugald Dobie passed away on 17 November 1930, after a Masonic service of fifty-eight years. He had had an unusually active career and as the Grand Master himself expressed it, "We all admired him for his uprightness, his integrity, his clean living."

Very Wor. Bro. Rev. S. C. Fielding was a Past Grand

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Chaplain well advanced in years, having passed away on 7 October 1930, at the age of seventy-four. He will be long remembered as the author of a particularly inspiring and devotional work—*The Master Builder*—a work that has done much to direct Brethren young in Masonry towards a right interpretation of the meaning, spirit and purpose of the Institution. He was also the author of *The Centre*.

A day earlier (6 October) there died another Brother who had filled several Grand Lodge offices. This was Very Wor. Bro. J. Locke, who for two years (1915-16) was President of the Board of Benevolence.

Rt Wor. Bro. Wallace A. Ross, who passed away on 22 January 1933, was actively associated with Masonry at the time of his sudden and unexpected death, being at the time Junior Grand Warden. His initiation into Lodge Paddington Ionic dated back to 6 July 1905. Six years later he was elevated to the Chair of that Lodge. Subsequently he was a Foundation Member of Lodge Centenary, No. 373, and also of Lodge Honour, of which he was Secretary. In Grand Lodge he had filled the following offices: Grand Steward (1924-5), Grand Pursuivant (1926), Grand Sword Bearer (1927), Junior Grand Deacon (1928), Senior Grand Deacon (1929), Grand Director of Ceremonies (1930); Grand Inspector of Workings (1931), and Junior Grand Warden (1932).

Very Wor. Bro. William Taylor, who died on 24 April 1933 at the comparatively young age of fifty-nine years, was a Mason of twenty-one years' standing, having been initiated under the English Constitution in Lodge Integrity, Manchester. He was identified with several Lodges under the New South Wales jurisdiction as an affiliate of Lodge Thomas Mort, and of Lodge Vaucuse, the Foundation Senior Warden of Lodge Double Bay, of which he was the Master in 1920 and 1921. He was also a Foundation Master of Lodge Edgecliff in 1923 and again Master in 1930 and 1931. His Grand Lodge offices were those of Grand Steward, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Sword

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Bearer, Grand Junior Deacon, Grand Senior Deacon and Grand Director of Ceremonies, occupying these in regular succession from 1922 to 1927. The last five years of his life were occupied as a member of the Board of Benevolence, as a fitting conclusion to his Masonic career.

Of all these we may quote Arkwright's lines:

Splendid you passed, the great surrender made,
Into the light that never more shall fade;
Deep your contentment in that blest abode,
Who wait the last clear trumpet call of God.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO. DR F. A. MAGUIRE

1 AUGUST 1933—23 JULY 1935

THE Sydney Town Hall was engaged for the Special Communication on 1 August 1933, on the occasion of the Installation of the Grand Master-elect (Rt Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)). The Grand Lodges of four other States were represented, in the persons of Rt Wor. Bro. Eustace A. Jones, D.G.M., and seven other Grand Lodge Officers from Queensland; Most Wor. Bro. L. J. Abra, G.M., Tasmania; Most Wor. Bro. W. Warren Kerr, C.M.G., C.B.E., G.M., and thirteen others from Victoria; and Rt Wor. Bro. Andrew D. Young, D.G.M., and nine others from South Australia.

The retiring and Installing Grand Master (Most Wor. Bro. Halloran) expressed his thanks to all Brethren for their courtesy and to Grand Lodge Officers for their help during the previous three years. He also voiced his appreciation of the capable support of the Rt Wor. Bro. Cunningham, Gnd. Sec., and his staff. He was gratified to report that the Masonic Lodges had valiantly withstood the strain and poverty of the three years of depression during which he had held office, and he stated his conviction that the influence of Masonry had had a great deal to do with steadying the pulse of the public at large, and averting what might have been very unrestful times, and even catastrophe for the community in general.

Most Wor. Bro. Halloran expressed the view that three years in succession in the Chair was a sufficient term

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for a Grand Master, and, in arriving at the decision not to offer himself for a fourth term, he was influenced by the fact that a Brother eminently qualified for the position, one who had won golden opinions as his Deputy during the past three years, was prepared to offer himself for election as his successor.

Most Wor. Bros Thompson and Goulston then acted as Sponsors and introduced the Grand Master-elect, who was forthwith invested and installed by the retiring Grand Master, and then proclaimed and saluted in customary fashion.

The newly-installed Grand Master announced the appointment of Rt Wor. Bro. H. D. A. Christison as Deputy Grand Master. He had already received the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master.

The retiring Grand Master addressed Grand Lodge as follows:

Brethren, there are very few men who have entered upon the high, responsible and honourable position in which our Grand Master has been placed to-night—very few men indeed, who have entered it on such a wave of appreciation, goodwill and love as our present Grand Master. He has been known to most of us since his boyhood, and is a comparatively young man to attain this position. He is one who was educated amongst us, and in his youth was trained as a school teacher. Perhaps that has helped him very much, because we know what splendid lectures he has delivered to us. At the University he distinguished himself as a scholar, and became a great favourite with the students. These facts, combined with his talent for teaching, were, I think, what led the Senate to appoint him Acting-Professor of Anatomy, a position he held for six years. . . . When the war came he did his part, and was more than three years at the front as one of the principal officers under General Monash and Sir John Gellibrand. As a man in public life he has greatly distinguished himself, as is shown by the number of public bodies of which he has been elected President. He has been instrumental in the formation of associations that call men of the right type together to work for the benefit of their fellow men. These societies are too many for me to enumerate to-night; and, indeed, in one of them—a society founded for the purpose of doing good and charitable work, of which he is the head—it is a rule that the names of those who

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belong to it are not to be mentioned. Of Freemasonry he has been a zealous student, and his lectures have proved him to be a great philosopher. His friends feel that he is a great man, a leader of men, a man with a loving heart, a man who possesses the courage of his convictions; a man who has shown that he was born to lead.

M.W. Grand Master, there are times when one is privileged to say kind things of a man to his face, and in saying to you what I have already said, I know that the Brethren will expect much from you, but I believe they will get all they expect. You have never failed in anything that we know you have undertaken; every task to which you have set your hand has been a brilliant success. I can assure you, Most Wor. Grand Master, that you have the love and esteem of every member of the Craft, and that is a wonderful asset for any one. You are commencing your career as Grand Master with that rich possession, and I feel sure that when you leave the Chair, it will still be yours, with compound interest added. We greet you and look up to you as our leader, and I can say on behalf of all the Brethren that you will have their goodwill and best wishes, and that they will do their utmost to make your term of office an outstanding success.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master then replied with a most thoughtful and impressive address, in which he thanked Most Wor. Bro. Halloran and the Brethren for the honour conferred upon him. He said:

It shall be my constant aim and endeavour to be worthy of the confidence that you have placed in me, and to do something to further the interests of our great and noble institution. In a world which has been shaken and riven, and which is still reeling from the aftermath of the greatest war that the world has ever seen, a world in which moral values and national rights have almost toppled from their bases, there are still, happily, a few great institutions to which mankind can turn for strength and support in his difficulties and dangers. Freemasonry is one of these great institutions. We recognize it as an organized system of morality derived from divine wisdom and age-long experience which, for preservation from outward assault and inner decay, is veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. Its real strength lies in its greatest landmark, belief in God, and the influence of divine inspiration is with it throughout. Every Masonic Lodge in the British Empire is dedicated to God and His service. Every candidate for membership declares his belief in the Supreme Being. Guidance from on high is sought step by step, keeping

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strictly aloof from all doctrinal differences and political divisions. It demands from its members, whatever their race, tongue or creed, a recognition of the Eternal, and of the Light which comes from above; loyalty to their country and obedience to its laws with strict regard for the rights and liberty of their fellow men.

It is true that not every member of the Craft fully lives up to such ideals, but the value of a system, whether of religion or morality, of government or of civilization, is to be gauged not from its failures, but from its fruits. No other organization can assemble such a gathering of loyal adherents of vastly varying tongues and colours, races and creeds. The foundation of the Grand Lodge of England rested on the recognition by thinking men over two hundred years ago that, although men may differ in political and religious views, yet at the same time they may be, and can be, men of uprightness, morality and integrity. Provided that a man believed in God, and was an upright and decent-living citizen, he was not excluded from Masonry. And it was once laid down, and the rule holds good to-day, that a Mason is obliged to obey the moral law, not to be irreligious or an atheist, and never to act against the dictates of his conscience.

Thus, Masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who otherwise might have remained at a perpetual distance.

From his first step over the Lodge threshold, a Mason is taught reverence, patriotism, good citizenship, respect for law, and regard for the rights and tolerance for the weakness of his fellowmen, with an ever readiness to assist the downtrodden and succour the desolate. The ancient landmarks of the order embody the underlying principles of Masonry. I shall ever regard it as a sacred trust to maintain and safeguard these landmarks. The doors of the Order are open to any applicant for admission who is of ordinary good character and repute. Those who enter it, as the majority do, entirely ignorant of what they will find there, usually because they have friends there or know Masonry to be an institution devoted to high ideals and benevolence with which it may be socially desirable to be connected, may or may not be attracted and profit by what is disclosed to them, and may or may not see anything beyond the bare form of the symbol or hear anything beyond the mere letter of the word. Their initiation too often remains but a formality, not an actual awakening into an order and quality of life previously unexperienced. But to the true Mason, initiation means a new beginning, a breakaway from an old method and order of life, and the entrance upon a new one of larger self-knowledge, deeper understanding and intensified virtue. It should lead to an awakening of those hitherto dormant

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higher faculties of the soul which endue their possessor with light, and broaden and deepen his outlook upon life. Masonry will teach a man to know himself, and this is the first step towards the realization of those higher and greater things we believe lie above and beyond the life which we practise here.

The future of the order as a moral force in society depends on the awakening of the spirit of Masons to the wonderful teachings that the Craft contains. It should be the constant endeavour of the masters of Lodges, and of those to whom the instruction of the Brethren is entrusted, to try to awaken and extend their knowledge of these things. The creed of Freemasonry has appealed to men of many nationalities. It permits the widest possible tolerance on religious matters, it practises every social and moral virtue, it teaches all its members to obey the civil law, to love their fellowmen, to succour the distressed, to safeguard the widow, to be faithful to the country of their origin, to respect the laws of other states that temporarily provide the place of their residence, to develop their intellectual faculties to their fullest extent, and above all, to have Eternity in view. Every entrant has to declare that he has voluntarily desired to be admitted to the Order, and that he has no mercenary or other unworthy motive in so doing.

And Masonry is growing strongly and healthily. The question is often asked "*Why* does it continue to grow so well?" Perhaps the best answer is that Masonry teaches the value of tolerance; it takes no extreme line, thus obviating divergence of opinion on creed, but maintaining one definite solid landmark, the belief in God. The present is an era of difficulties, of changes, of doubt and disturbance. Old ways and institutions are going by the board. The relation between employer and employee often lacks that degree of trust and co-operation which alone leads to real progress. The nations of the world tend to look upon each other as potential enemies. There is a growing desire for excitement and enjoyment, or so-called pleasure, but amidst all the turmoil and strife, within the portals of a Masonic Lodge there is peace, reverence, humility and order. There is nothing wrong with Masonry. If wrong there be, it is with Masons themselves. We are all men, and to err is human. Therefore, some there are who are unable to live up to the high ideals of the Craft, upon whom its tenets and its teachings do not obtain a firm hold. It can at least be said that Freemasonry did no man harm. But we can say this, that it acts as a firm anchorage to many who are faced with difficulties and dangers, to realize that brotherly love between men is a thing of greater moment than creeds or politics, that it is better to help than to hurt, that loyalty is the

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greatest point of friendship, that the care of those who are left behind is a sacred duty. How, then, can Freemasonry exert an influence upon the world worthy of itself? The answer is: By moulding and forming the characters of its members. And no man can foretell, if his own life is worthy of the traditions and teachings of Freemasonry, how far his influence will extend. As Longfellow said in his poem:

“Long, long afterwards in an oak
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song from beginning to end
I found again in the heart of a friend.”

Freemasonry reminds us over and again of that great Commandment: “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”

I would urge upon you, brethren, the great value of three building stones which lie close to our hands. The first of these is Faith—faith in God, faith in our fellow-men, faith in ourselves. Without faith of this kind no man can get far. But with it there is nothing that he cannot accomplish. The second is Hope. Hope in the hereafter, hope in the future, and hope that is embodied in that beautiful thought: “All things work together for good to them that love God.” And the third great building stone for a man or for a nation is Courage. Let us, as individuals, as Masons, and as citizens, face our problems and our difficulties and our dangers with courage. And if with that courage we can combine love for our fellow-men, if we can combine cheerfulness and tolerance in our feelings for our neighbours and our friends, our Masonry will be a real and a living thing, and will help us to go onwards and upwards; and while we may never arrive at the goal of our ambition, yet let us always remember with Robert Louis Stevenson that “to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour.”

It shall be my constant aim during my occupancy of this high office to weld all members of the Craft in peace, love and harmony. I propose to take steps also to bring the members of Country Lodges into much closer touch with the work of Grand Lodge. The Craft should aim at strength and solidity in order that the great work which lies before it may be carried out with zeal and efficiency.

Having extended cordial welcome to the visitors from other States, the Grand Master concluded his address by the following kindly references to his predecessor in office: To you, Most Wor. Installing Master, I would express our thanks and appreciation. Brethren, we now say farewell to

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the Grand Master who has ruled over us for the past three years. He is well known to us all; he has spent twenty-eight years in the service of Grand Lodge, and has served on the Board of General Purposes and the Foreign Correspondence Committee. He has been Master of three Lodges, and was Foundation Master of two of them; and in addition he has taken part, and is still taking part, in the conduct of many public activities which are well known to you, nor has he spared himself in carrying out the work of these Institutions. I say farewell to you, M.W. Bro. Halloran, with feelings of regret that the time has come to you for leaving, with gratitude for the work you have done, and with affectionate regard for you as a man and a Mason.

The Grand Master then extended his personal thanks and those of Grand Lodge to a distinguished Australian, Brother Peter Dawson, who added grace to the proceedings, and contributed greatly to the pleasure of every one present. In the course of the ceremony, Bro. Dawson rendered in an inspiring manner the solo, "Honour and Arms" (Handel).

At this stage we pause to outline the Masonic careers of the two Brethren occupying the distinguished positions of Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master. It is an especial pleasure to make these references, since both Brethren are bound in esteem and affection to the whole Masonic community.

Most Wor. Bro. Colonel Frederick Arthur Maguire, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D., has enjoyed a distinguished career, not only within the Masonic jurisdiction, but also in professional and military spheres. Born at Cobar on 28 March 1888, he entered the Education Department as a pupil teacher at the age of fifteen. Three years later he joined the Sydney Grammar School (1906), whence he passed on to the Medical School at the University of Sydney. In 1911 he attained an Honours graduation. After a term as Resident Medical Officer of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (1912-13), he was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy at the University. At later dates he was awarded a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a similar distinction in the Royal Australian College

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of Surgeons. After the war he filled the office of Acting Professor of Anatomy at the University Medical School, and made his professional skill available in an honorary capacity at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. When in England he gave similar service at Chelsea Hospital, London, and the London Hospital. Still later he became Secretary of the Medical Board of New South Wales. He is the author of several publications of a professional character.

On the outbreak of war he volunteered his services which were continuously used from 1914 to 1920. At first he was attached as Captain of the Australian Army Medical Corps and sailed on 18 August 1914 with the Naval and Military expedition to New Guinea. He was soon promoted as Principal Medical Officer, and in 1916 became Lieutenant-Colonel. Proceeding later to France he was made the Commanding Officer of the 9th Field Ambulance (1916-17), and Colonel A.A.M.C. and A.D.M.S., 3rd Australian Division (1918-20). He was continuously on the Western Front till the Armistice brought hostilities to an end. On four different occasions he was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. On his return to his native land he became Deputy Director of the Medical Service for New South Wales, and in 1935 Honorary Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor-General and Grand Master. His other decorations include the Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George (1933) and Officer of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem (1937).

The Grand Master was Masonically very young when he attained the highest honour in Masonry, as it was not until June 1920 that he was initiated as a member of the Lodge of Australia, No. 3. Seven years later (1927-8) he was elected the hundredth Master of this Lodge in its centenary year. His rare ability and fluent address brought him under the notice of Grand Lodge Officers, and particularly of Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, who took the unusual step of selecting him as Deputy Grand Master though he had had no previous experience in Grand Lodge

administration. It is indeed rare for a Worshipful Brother to become a Right Worshipful Brother without intervening gradations; perhaps the only previous case in the Masonic history of New South Wales was when Wor. Bro. E. B. Taylor was elected Past Grand Warden. But the Brethren soon admitted the discernment displayed by the Grand Master, and incipient criticism gave way to unstinted approval. After three years of office the Deputy Grand Master was elected as Grand Master in 1933, and filled the distinguished position for two years to the eminent satisfaction of all. He then retired in order to nominate in his stead his Excellency Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Governor of New South Wales, now Lord Gowrie, Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His Excellency, however, realized what an immense help Most Wor. Bro. Maguire would be to himself, and, with the approval of all, appointed him as Pro Grand Master, which position he still retained on the occasion of the Jubilee Celebrations (1938).

It is rare for a Mason to occupy the three highest offices in Masonry, the Deputy Grand Mastership, the Grand Mastership and the Pro Grand Mastership; the only other instance of one being so honoured is that of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston.

Rt Wor. Bro. Christison's career has already been outlined (see Chapter XXV). Subsequent to his elevation to the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master in 1931, Brother Christison attached himself to other Lodges. He became Worshipful Master of Lodge Greycliffe, No. 559, in 1937, having been one of its Charter Members in 1925. He was also a Foundation Member of Lodge Fortian, No. 649, in 1936. He affiliated with Lodge Batlow United, No. 650, which he himself dedicated in the same year; this Lodge subsequently elected him an Honorary Member (1936). He had a similar experience with Lodge Taralga, No. 648, which he dedicated in 1936, and then joined, and of which he was elected an Honorary Member in 1937.

Brother Christison was a Member of the Board of

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General Purposes from 1916 to 1928, an *ex officio* member from 1928 to 1937, and was again elected a member in 1937-8. He served as Deputy Grand Master for four years, two under Most Wor. Bro. Maguire and two under Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Lord Gowrie.

One record, almost unique, that Rt Wor. Bro. Christison has established is that he has officially attended the Installation of a Grand Master in every jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Australia, as well as in New Zealand, when Most Wor. Bro. Lord Jellicoe became its Grand Master. Probably Most Wor. Bro. Goulston is the only Brother with a like record.

An unusual honour was conferred on Rt Wor. Bro. Christison on 15 December 1932, by Lodge Vacluse when his portrait was unveiled in recognition of his services to the Lodge. He had been its Foundation Junior Warden in 1910, and had presented the Lodge with the Junior Warden's Chair, pedestal and regalia, and later with an organ. He was elected a Life Member of that Lodge. Having occupied King Solomon's Chair in 1912, he became the Director of Ceremonies in 1914, and still retains the position.

The elevation of Rt Wor. Bro. Christison left the Grand Treasurership vacant. Four nominations were received at the Grand Lodge meeting in September, and Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Robertson was duly elected to the vacancy. Unhappily, he passed away on 7 February 1935, about seventeen months after his election, and a new election was conducted on 13 March, with three candidates offering their services. The ballot favoured Rt Wor. Bro. C. Campbell, who thereupon became Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master made the interests of country Lodges one of his outstanding concerns. In his address to Grand Lodge at his first Quarterly Communication he stated that he had given considerable thought to the problem of keeping in touch, as far as possible, with those Lodges. He wished to make them feel that although in some cases they were separated by great distances from the headquarters

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of Grand Lodge, they were still an integral and necessary factor of it. He regretted the difficulties in the way of emulating Most Wor. Bros Thompson, Goulston and Halloran, who had made many long excursions into the country, but he had formulated a scheme which involved a visit to a Lodge in each Masonic district, with Brethren from surrounding Lodges attending the meeting. The conference, in the day time, would be attended by Past and Present District Grand Inspectors of Workings, and by installed Masters of the District. At these meetings Masonic problems would be discussed. As far as practicable he would be accompanied by the President of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Registrar, and the Grand Secretary, so that expert advice would be ready at hand at these conferences.

The Grand Master carried out several visits to various districts on the lines proposed, and they were greatly appreciated by the representatives of the country Lodges. In September, for example, he visited Narromine, attended an Installation meeting in the evening, presided at a conference on the next morning, and discussed such questions as the bringing up to date of Questions and Answers, the uniformity of Lodge furnishings, and contributions to the F.B.I. A similar conference was held at Wagga in October, when the question of the formation of District Grand Lodges was presented for discussion. The Grand Master pointed out that such conferences as they were then holding would fill the need until the time became ripe for District Grand Lodges. The same question was brought up at a similar conference at Armidale in the following March—3 March 1934—when a definite suggestion was made to the effect that ten District Grand Lodges should be formed in New South Wales. The scheme, it was argued, would enable District Grand Masters to attend Grand Lodge Communications to represent the views of their district, whereas under the conditions that existed, expense and distance prevented country members from attending. Another advantage would be in the increase in the number of Bre-



MOST WORTHY BRO. DAVID CUNNINGHAM, P.G.M.
Grand Secretary since 1924.

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thren enjoying higher rank. The conference, however, was far from unanimous, and the Grand Master in his reply discussed it under four aspects: (1) Administration; (2) Conferring of rank; (3) Visitations; and (4) Instruction. He stated that there was general satisfaction with the administration; that Grand Lodge had been fairly liberal in the conferring of rank on country members; that his arrangements provided for more frequent visits by Grand Lodge Officers; and that he was considering the appointment of additional country lecturers, while recommended members could borrow books from the Masonic Library, and a travelling library was being contemplated. When the Grand Master sought a show of hands in favour of the establishment of District Grand Lodges, the supporters of the suggestion were reduced to three.

The same proposal was flatly rejected at a conference at Lismore three months later.

An interesting ceremony took place on the occasion of the Grand Master's visit to Goulburn on 26 May 1934. The Goulburn Lodge of Australia assembled to commemorate a meeting held fifty years previously, when the Senior and Junior Wardens' Chairs were respectively occupied by Brothers E. C. Manfred and W. J. Bartlett. These Brethren at the time of the jubilee then being celebrated, had advanced to the rank of Past District Grand Inspector of Workings and Past Deputy Grand Master respectively. They delivered one the N.E. Charge, the other the Final Charge, though Very Wor. Bro. Manfred was seventy-eight years of age and Rt Wor. Bro. Bartlett ninety-three years.

The changed conditions under which the Grand Master could visit the country Lodges was brought impressively to mind when it was reported by Most Wor. Bro. Maguire during the period he was Pro Grand Master that he flew from Sydney to Broken Hill by aeroplane, attended Lodge Umberumberka, and on the following day landed at Wilcannia, to be received by the local Brethren,

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after which he continued his journey, and arrived back at Sydney, the whole tour occupying but two days.

It is impracticable to detail all of the country visits made by the Grand Master. Suffice it to say that one of the last of his country conferences was held on 31 May 1935 at Bega, where Masonic representatives came in from near and far. No contentious matter was brought forward, though at the Brethren's wish the Grand Master explained the position with regard to postal voting, readmission of excluded Brethren and similar topics.

The Grand Inspector of Workings in his report in September 1934 referred to the visits of the Grand Master to the country districts, which he declared were very much appreciated. The Lodges in the districts not yet visited by him were looking forward, he said, with pleasurable anticipation to seeing him at the earliest possible moment.

It will be recalled that the standing of a District Grand Inspector of Workings when visiting a Lodge was made the matter of a ruling during the administration of Most Wor. Bro. Halloran. At the Grand Lodge meeting on 13 September 1933, his successor reported that these officers were asking for further instructions relative to the procedure in connexion with their visits. They had been reminded of the Book of Constitutions, which required them to visit each Lodge in their district at least once each year, but without interfering with the working of the Lodge, and to perform duties required of them by the Board of General Purposes. When visiting a Lodge as the Grand Master's Representative, a District Grand Inspector of Workings might be accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers and announced by one of his party acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies as follows: "Very Wor. Bro. —, District Grand Inspector of Workings, accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers." Moreover, Grand Lodge had adopted the Board's recommendation that a District Grand Inspector should be announced by the Inner Guard and not by a Past Master or Past Grand Lodge Officer acting as a Grand Director of Ceremonies. But having entered the Lodge

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room he should be accorded recognition as the Representative of the Grand Master, and should reply on behalf of the Grand Master to the toast of the "Grand Master and Officers of Grand Lodge."

Most Wor. Bro. Maguire had scarcely occupied the office of Grand Master when he was deprived of the services of the Deputy Grand Secretary who, during his nine years of activity in that office had endeared himself to the Masonic world generally. At the time of his death on 23 August 1933, Rt Wor. Bro. Ken Howie was seventy-three years of age, and for over fifty of those years he had been an active member of the Craft. He was an initiate in January 1883 of Lodge Abercorn, No. 60, of which he was the Worshipful Master for two years in succession, 1886 and 1887. After his affiliation with Lodge Broughton, No. 131, he was elected its Master, again for two successive years (1905-7). He became a District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1908, a Member of the Board of General Purposes in 1916 and again in 1919, but resigned to join the office staff. He was elected Deputy Grand Secretary in September 1924, and his services were so highly assessed that the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden was conferred on him by Grand Lodge in September 1928. The Grand Master made reference to Rt Wor. Bro. Howie's amiability, tact, ability and courtesy, and stated that "to know him was to regard him with esteem and affection." At a subsequent meeting (December) a special sum was voted to the widow in recognition of Bro. Howie's valued services to the Craft.

The regulations of the Book of Constitutions require that the vacancy in the office of either Grand Secretary or Deputy Grand Secretary shall be advertised in a Masonic newspaper, and that if more than three applications are received, the Board shall select whom they consider to be the three best qualified. These three names shall then be submitted to a ballot at the Grand Lodge meeting. On 13 December 1933 the Board reported that nineteen applications had been received; three names were submitted, and

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in the subsequent ballot Rt Wor. Bro. James Sidney Miller, P.S.G.W., was duly elected to the office of Deputy Grand Secretary.

Rt Wor. Bro. Miller had had a distinguished career before he accepted the secretarial office. Having entered Masonry through the portal of Lodge St Leonards, No. 98, on 24 February 1909, he ascended the Worshipful Master's Chair in 1914-15, and in the latter year (1915) became Grand Steward, and occupied the office for two years. He then rose consistently through the offices of Grand Pursuivant (1917-18), Grand Sword Bearer (1918-19), Grand Junior Deacon (1919-20), Grand Senior Deacon (1920-1), Grand Director of Ceremonies (1921-2), Grand Inspector of Workings (1922-3), Grand Junior Warden (1923-4), to the position of Grand Senior Warden in 1924. The last office he resigned in December 1924 in order to take up a position in Grand Lodge office. For over three years (1921-4) he was a member of the Board of General Purposes. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the F.B.I. and he controlled the organization of the annual ball in connexion with that institution from 1920 to 1936.

Rt Wor. Bro. Miller has been connected with an unusually large number of Lodges. He was Foundation Organist of Lodge Kensington, No. 270, in 1911; Foundation Master of Lodge Wollstonecraft, No. 367, in 1920-1, which office he retained for the following year 1921-2; Foundation Director of Ceremonies, Lodge Commonwealth, No. 404, 1921-4; Foundation Secretary, Lodge Earlwood, No. 582, from 1926 to 1933; Worshipful Master of North Sydney Mark Lodge (N.S.W.C.), 1920-1; First Principal Oxford Chapter (N.S.W.C.), 1922-3; Treasurer, North Sydney Lodge of Instruction, from 1909-14. He became Vice-President of the Masonic Secretaries' Constitutional Association in 1928 and retains the office at the present time. He was also a Director of North Sydney Masonic Temple Company from 1924 to 1930, and President of the Present and Past Grand Lodge Officers' Asso-

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ciation, 1924-5. With all this experience, Rt Wor. Bro. Miller was well equipped to render full service to the Craft.

Once again the question of Co-Masonry raised its head and called for a special report from the Board of General Purposes. This was presented on 13 September 1933. During the closing period of Most Wor. Bro. Halloran's administration the problem of how to deal with a candidate for Masonry who had been associated with Co-Masonry came up for discussion, and a decision had been postponed pending consideration by the Board of the question as to whether No. 13 of the Summary of the Ancient Charges and Regulations would permit the acceptance of such a candidate. The delay was further due to a desire to ascertain the attitude of the Grand Lodge of England on the general question of clandestine and irregular bodies. That Grand Lodge forwarded to our Grand Lodge a copy of its reply to a woman member of a body in England styling itself the Honourable Fraternity of Ancient Masonry and seeking recognition from the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England. The request for recognition was rejected solely on the one ground that there could be no compromise on the question of the admission of women.

The before-mentioned reply said:

No woman can be a Freemason according to the original Plan of Freemasonry to which English Freemasons have from time immemorial adhered. Every Brother among them is pledged, while respecting genuine and true Brethren wherever they are met, to discountenance all dissenters from that original Plan, and to admit that it is not in the power of any man or body to make innovation in the Body of Masonry.

The Board of General Purposes (England) would not therefore recommend the prayer of the petitioner, and declared its intention to exercise its disciplinary powers towards any member who violated his obligation by being present at or assisting in assemblies, professing to be Masonic, which were attended by women.

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This, of course, scarcely touched the problem immediately to be dealt with, namely, the attitude towards a candidate who had withdrawn from Co-Masonry. The Grand Secretary dealt with that, however, at a later stage in his letter, by stating:

With regard to specific cases which have come under consideration of would-be initiates who are, or have been, members of the Order, each one has been dealt with on its merits, but our minimum requirement is that the candidate must have severed his connection with that body, and must give an undertaking permanently to have no further association with it in any form whatever.

The New South Wales Board, however, was not prepared to make any concession in favour of those who had withdrawn from Co-Masonry. It would not distinguish between a person who was a member of that clandestine institution, and one who had been, but had withdrawn. The ground for the decision of the Board lay in the obligation required of its members in the Ritual of Co-Masonry, a part of which read as follows:

I likewise solemnly pledge myself to support and maintain the Laws and Constitution of the Supreme Council of the Universal Co-Masonry and the By-laws and Officers of this the . . . Lodge No. . . . on its roll, which I will always acknowledge to be my mother Lodge in Freemasonry.

The Grand Master expressed his entire concurrence with the Board's Report, and declared that if distinctions were to be made, someone would always be called upon to give a decision; but, said he, "while I am Grand Master, I will not approve of the candidature of any one who has been a Co-Mason, as I consider it would be an infringement of the Landmarks of our Order." Grand Lodge by a practically unanimous vote supported the Grand Master.

This should have closed the question once for all. Yet six months later (14 March 1934) the Grand Master found it necessary to bring it once again before Grand Lodge. Members of Lodges were making a practice of visiting Lodges controlled by an organization styling itself

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"Universal Co-Masonry." As far back as April 1912 a circular had been sent to all Lodges ordering that no countenance or recognition was to be given to such bodies. In 1918 Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, then Grand Master, had re-issued the edict forbidding all such visitation, and Most Wor. Bro. Maguire reminded members of his disapproval expressed in the previous September. He threatened severe treatment for any infraction of the edict that had been issued.

Nine months later (12 December 1934) the question reappeared in a slightly different form. An agent for one of the suburban Masonic Halls wrote inquiring whether it was permissible to let a portion of the hall to a body known as "The Order of the Eastern Star." The Grand Master was emphatic in his reply that no Masonic Temple or portion thereof could be let to any organization admitting women and claiming association with Masonry. He called on the trustees of Masonic halls to terminate such tenancies forthwith. Once again he warned Brethren against visiting such Lodges, as if such a practice continued unchecked, our status with other Grand Lodges, particularly that of England, would be jeopardized. He reminded the meeting of the following resolutions arrived at by the Australian Masonic Conference held in Sydney in 1928:

(a) That no Freemason be permitted to attend any Meeting of, or be a member of, the Order of the Eastern Star.

(b) That no Meeting of the Order of the Eastern Star be permitted in any Lodge Room.

In order to lay stress on this Edict of the Grand Master, a circular was issued to every Lodge by the Grand Secretary with instructions that it was to be brought under the notice of the Brethren.

Once again, also, it became necessary to express the ruling with regard to the attendance of women in the South, and on 13 December 1933 the Grand Master re-stated the position as follows:

Many requests have been received from country lodges for a ruling in regard to the attendance of ladies at the supper table

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in the South. While acknowledging the splendid and useful work done by the women in preparing the repast and decorating the supper room for these functions, we must remember that the Festive Board is an essential feature of our Masonic activities, and that it is frequently necessary for the Grand Master or his representative to refer to Masonic matters when speaking in reply to the usual toast. It is consequently considered undesirable that any but Masons should be present at the Lodge South, and the practice of entertaining ladies at this function must therefore cease, though there is no objection to their assisting at the tables, provided they retire before the speeches commence. If the Brethren desire to express their appreciation of the work of the ladies, this can be most appropriately done by arranging for Ladies' Nights, Theatre Parties, or specially organised outings.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master at the very outset of his term had decided that the time had arrived when the History of Grand Lodge should be written. The suggestion had frequently been made during the previous forty-five years, but little had been done, though Most Wor. Bro. Remington during his term of office had delivered a lecture in 1903 known as "The Centenary of Freemasonry in Australia," while in 1920 further reference was made to the Centenary of Freemasonry, dating from 1820. Moreover, Very Wor. Bro. Trivett had commenced to compile a history, but this never came to the light of day.

On 13 September 1933 the Grand Master moved a motion which, strange to say, was carried unanimously, and then three months later its rejection was also unanimously decided upon, and still stranger to say, the confirmation was rejected, to the amusement of the Brethren present, on the suggestion of the Grand Master himself, who was responsible for the original motion. The situation, however, is not as strange as appears at first sight, especially as the Grand Master was realizing his objective in a more direct manner by the rejection. The story runs thus:

At the meeting in September the Grand Master moved:

(a) That in order that a History of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales may be compiled, this Grand Lodge approves of the appointment of a Grand Historian;

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(b) That such office be and is hereby created, and that the Board of General Purposes be requested to devise and submit to Grand Lodge such alterations to the Book of Constitutions as may be necessary to carry this resolution into effect.

In support of his motion the Grand Master referred to the approaching Jubilee of Grand Lodge and expressed the view that one of the most appropriate methods of marking the event would be to record the work performed in building up the Grand Lodge as a Sovereign Jurisdiction. He urged that some Brother of eminence should be commissioned to undertake the task and be given an appropriate status and stimulus. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

In the interval between that Quarterly Communication and the next the Grand Master had ascertained that the services of two Brethren, both graduates of the University of Sydney, both historians, both members of the Royal Australian Historical Society and both Brethren of the Lodge University of Sydney, were available.

He also realized that, as Grand Master, the prerogative of making appropriate appointments rested with him, and that the resolutions of the September meeting were actually superfluous. In December, therefore, he adopted a somewhat unprecedented course of asking Grand Lodge not to confirm the motion. He had decided to exercise his prerogative, and appoint two Official Historians who, however, would not be granted Grand Lodge Rank.

The two Brethren selected were Brother Karl Reginald Cramp O.B.E., M.A., President and Fellow of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Brother Dr George Mackness, M.A., Litt.D., and later O.B.E. Both of these have since occupied the Chair of K. S. in their Mother Lodge, the former in 1934-5 and the latter in 1937-8.

Wor. Bro. Cramp was initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge University of Sydney in 1925 and was the first of the initiates to occupy the Worshipful Master's Chair, all his predecessors in that office having been Foundation Members. He was a Foundation Member of Lodge For-

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tian No. 649, a Lodge representative of the Fort Street High School.

Wor. Bro. Mackaness was initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge University of Sydney in 1928 and by the happiest of chances is Worshipful Master of that Lodge in the Jubilee year of the United Grand Lodge. He is also a Foundation Member of Lodge Fortian, in the establishment of which he took an active part.

On the same evening as that on which the Official Historians were appointed, a Grand Organist was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brother Arthur Massey. The choice of Grand Lodge, which had six candidates from which to select, fell on Brother Arthur Haigh.

It was the desire of the Grand Master and the Board of General Purposes to reorganize and extend the Grand Lodge Library. In the year 1884, and not very long after the erection of the present Masonic Hall, a Masonic Library was inaugurated by the old Grand Lodge of New South Wales. At the Union in 1888 this Library was handed over to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. With the foregoing object in view the Board provided the sum of £150 for the purchase of standard Masonic Works, and for the appointment of a part-time Librarian, whose duty it would be to be in attendance on Monday evenings and two afternoons weekly. In March 1934 it was also decided to institute a Travelling Library, so that books could be made available on loan to Lodges in the Country. In June Very Wor. Bro. E. Gillman Moon was appointed Librarian, and hours were definitely fixed for his attendance. At the following Quarterly Communication (September 1934) the Grand Master made reference to the Library in his Address to the Brethren, and declared it to be "the duty of every Freemason to endeavour, as far as his opportunities will permit, to make progress in the acquisition of Masonic knowledge." Facilities for such progress, he pointed out, were provided in the reorganized Grand Lodge Library and in the Sydney Lodge of Research. During the same evening the Board reported that the re-

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organization of the library was complete and the travelling library in operation.

The outcome of the reorganization and expenditure was evident in a special report on the Masonic Library issued in June 1935, and read by Most. Wor. Bro. Hungerford, President of the Board. The report informed the Brethren that all non-Masonic books had been eliminated, and the reference and circulating sections made separate units. On 1 June 1934, thirty-five books had been lent; by the following May the number had increased to 116, in addition to the 144 volumes included in the travelling sets. About 250 books had been purchased for £179; sixty-five applications had been received from Country Lodges for the use of the travelling sets, so that it was deemed advisable to increase the number of these sets from six to twelve. An average attendance of thirty-two Brethren weekly justified the reorganization of the Library. The President of the Board invited donations of Masonic books, especially valuable editions.

Several Brethren had rendered such distinguished service to the Craft that Most Wor. Bro. Maguire felt it incumbent upon him to recommend them for distinction in the form of Past Grand Lodge rank. Foremost among such Brethren was Very Wor. Bro. Canon W. G. Hilliard. In his case the Grand Master ruled that as he had the power to appoint his own Deputy, it was a natural corollary that it was his prerogative to confer the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master on a worthy Brother without first submitting the proposal to the decision of Brethren attending the Grand Lodge meeting.

Very Wor. Bro. Hilliard was at one time a graduate student of the Teachers' College, and was selected by Wor. Bro. Cramp, then the Senior Lecturer at the college, as the leader of the team of debaters pitted against a similar band from the Melbourne Teachers' College. His erudition and graceful diction were well in evidence then and also at a later date, when he became one of the Official Lecturers under Grand Lodge. Very Wor. Bro. Hilliard was an ini-

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of office from the Grand Stewardship in 1920 to the position of Grand Inspector of Workings, after which he had been elected Grand Registrar, and as such and as *ex officio* member of the Board of General Purposes he had rendered valuable service.

Very Wor. Bro. Cooke, of Newcastle, had been Secretary of the Newcastle Masters and Wardens' Association and had rendered yeoman Masonic service in charity work, while the other very worshipful Brethren mentioned were all enthusiastic Masons.

On the same evening the rank of Past District Inspectors of Workings were conferred on Wor. Bros G. O. Davis, of Balmain; J. D. Y. Button, of Coonamble; C. W. Kilminster, of Murrurundi; E. Wilkinson, of Wentworth; and H. G. Mallam, of Armidale. These Brethren were of advanced age and of unblemished reputations, well recommended in their respective districts.

Thus, in the one evening, no fewer than twelve Brethren were honoured with Past Grand Lodge rank, and it is noteworthy that eleven of the twelve were residents of country districts. This served as evidence of the Grand Master's desire to carry on the policy of his predecessors of cementing the bonds of love and harmony between city and country Brethren.

At the Grand Lodge meeting on 13 June 1934, the Grand Master reported upon his visit to Adelaide on 18 April to attend the Jubilee Celebrations of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and the second installation of Most Wor. Bro. Sir Alexander G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., as Grand Master. As Most Wor. Bro. Dr Maguire intimated, it was the first Jubilee of a Grand Lodge in Australia, and the six sitting Grand Masters of Grand Lodges in Australia as well as the Past Deputy Grand Master from New Zealand were present. Thus, though New South Wales may claim to have had the first Grand Lodge in Australia when the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed in 1877, its merging into the greater body of the United Grand Lodge in 1888 deprived it of the dis-

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tiate of Lodge Victoria, No. 73, in June 1920, and became its Worshipful Master in 1925. He was also a Foundation Member of Lodge University of Sydney, No. 544, and became a Grand Chaplain in 1931. At the time that he was honoured with Past Grand Lodge rank he was Bishop-elect of Nelson, New Zealand. The Grand Master declared it to be an appropriate thing that he should go to his bishopric carrying the good wishes of Grand Lodge, and also be "equipped with rank worthy of an ambassador from this Sovereign Body, so that, when he takes his seat on the dais of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, we may know that he is fitly placed among the leaders of the Craft in that jurisdiction."

Very Wor. Bro. Canon Hilliard was then invested with the insignia of his rank, and presented as a personal gift with the regalia which the Grand Master himself had at one time worn as Deputy Grand Master. He was suitably addressed by the Grand Master, who assured him that "we shall always recognize in you a worthy ambassador of this Grand Lodge."

Rt Wor. Bro. Hilliard, P.D.G.M., responded and expressed himself as deeply sensible of the great kindness and generosity manifested towards him. He would appreciate the new rank when he went to New Zealand, and endeavour to do justice to it, with a deep sense of stewardship, and to become more and more worthy to appear in the regalia of the distinguished Mason who had worn it before him.

Twelve months later (13 March 1935) the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden was, by the unanimous vote of Grand Lodge, conferred on Very Wor. Bro. S. M. Herford, Grand Registrar; Very Wor. Bro. M. E. Cooke, P.D.G.I.W., of Newcastle; Very Wor. Bro. A. D. McLean, P.D.G.I.W., of Lismore; Very Wor. Bro. E. H. J. Stevenson, P.D.G.I.W., of Narromine; Very Wor. Bro. J. J. Ritchie, P.D.G.I.W., of Bega; Very Wor. Bro. D. E. Hawkins, P.D.G.I.W., of Griffith; and Very Wor. Bro. J. Johnston, P.D.G.I.W., Hay.

Very Wor. Bro. Herford had worked up the ladder

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inction of celebrating the first Jubilee. Within fifteen months His Excellency Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven was to be installed as Grand Master of the largest of the Australian Grand Lodges. His occupancy of the Grand Master's throne in two Australian jurisdictions was almost unique, the only other Brother so distinguished being Most Wor. Bro. Lord Chelmsford, who sat in the supreme office in Queensland prior to his elevation to similar distinction in New South Wales in 1911.

On the same evening as that on which he announced his visit to South Australia, the Grand Master (Most Wor. Bro. Maguire) alluded to two matters of formality to which he had referred in the Masonic Conference that he had had with the Brethren of the Lismore district. The first of these referred to the division of labour between Past Masters and "Floor" Members. The division was simple and intelligible; charges to be delivered from the dais should, he said, be given to Past Masters; the work delivered on the floor of the Lodge may be carried out by floor members. The second concerned the question of attendance of a Brother on the same evening as that when his name was being submitted to a ballot for affiliation. No rigid rule was laid down, as the Grand Master considered it to be a matter of taste and expediency; but at the same time he held it to be expedient for a Brother to await the result of a ballot if any doubt existed as to that result, before entering the Lodge room.

It will be remembered that, while Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven was Grand Master, the question of the Masonic attitude towards cremation had been discussed by the Pro Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston, who stated that the time had arrived when the general demand had to be faced. The matter had been ventilated at the Australian Masonic Conference in 1928. The Pro Grand Master declared that no Grand Lodge in the world had authorized the reading of a Masonic service at the crematorium, but he had permitted a service at the house or in a church before the removal of the body to the crematorium, or after the ashes had been brought back. Most Wor. Bro.

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Maguire made further reference to the matter on 13 June 1934. His attitude was practically an endorsement of that adopted by his predecessor, but as the practice of cremation was gaining ground, he stated his intention of referring it to the next Australian Masonic Conference, to be held in Hobart in 1935.

When the time for the conference arrived, Most Wor. Bro. Maguire was prevented by private circumstances from attending, but he was represented by Most Wor. Bros Goulston, Halloran and Hungerford and Rt Wor. Bro. Christison. It was the occasion of the installation of his Excellency Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E., as Grand Master of Tasmania. The Masonic Conference opened two days after the installation. Though the report of it to our own Grand Lodge was delayed, the Grand Master, as a matter of urgency, dealt with the question of a Masonic service at cremations, and the Board submitted certain alterations in the phrasing of the burial service, henceforth to be styled "Masonic Funeral Service," for use at cremations. The Grand Master approved of the suggestions, and they were incorporated as alternatives to certain portions of the Burial Service. The funeral ritual was shortened by the omission of a few paragraphs, but beyond a few other verbal changes, required to accommodate the service to cremation instead of burial, the ritual was left undisturbed. Thus the intention of Most Wor. Bro. Goulston to make the ritual square with the changed conditions and views of the general community in more recent times was carried out by Most Wor. Bro. Maguire just before he handed over his high office to his successor.

On the occasion of the proclamation of Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, on 20 July 1934, for a second term of office, the Grand Master gave one of his elevating addresses to the Brethren. He expressed his appreciation of the Brethren's action in re-electing him, and said that he faced his responsibilities with greater confidence because of the fine fraternal spirit and the efficient and unselfish co-operation of his Grand Lodge Officers. He announced his intention of

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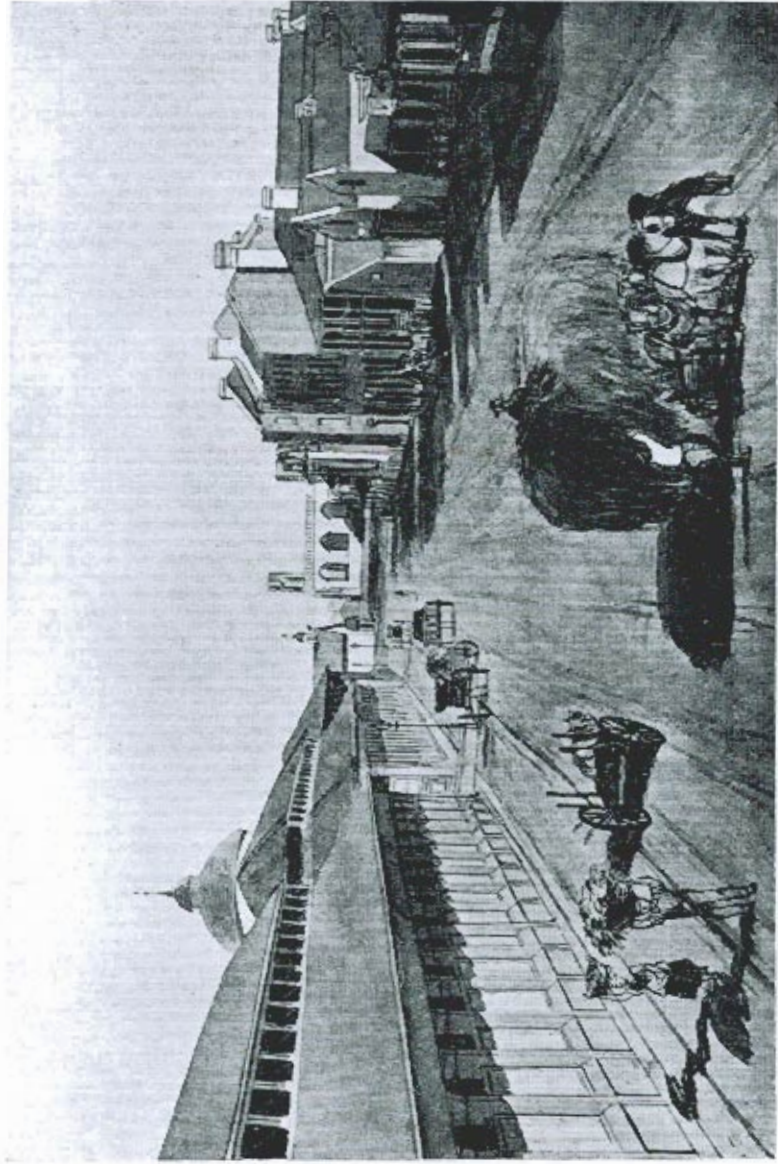
continuing his country visits and the holding of Masonic conferences in country centres. He drew attention to the increase in the work of Grand Lodge, since, with the passing away of the depression, membership lists were once again growing longer. He then went on to say:

There are two qualities that are needed in Masonry, stability and steadfastness, in order that we may meet all difficulties and dangers, not only with brave, but with cheerful faces. They imply the possession of courage, and if we have that, we can meet whatever is in store for us with confidence. Another valuable quality is tolerance. We ought to be tolerant to one another; tolerant of another's weakness and tolerant of his strength. We should try to understand the point of view of our Brother; we should realize that he has been admitted to Masonry as one whose character has already been formed—as a man in the full flush of his manhood, well and worthily recommended—and we must expect him to be a man of strong character and active mind, with opinions of his own. We should listen to such a Brother and endeavour to understand his point of view, so that we may work in harmony with him. If we stand firmly on the ground that he is one of us, and that we owe him every consideration on that score, Masonry will become a real truth and a living thing to us. . . . In entering upon this new Masonic year. . . . I trust that Masonry will instil into your hearts and minds the virtues of courage and contentment.

The Grand Master also drew attention to the approaching installation of his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, State Governor, as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Queensland, a Brother in whom we had a direct personal interest because his Excellency was an initiate of Lodge Ionic, Sydney, thirty years earlier (1904). The Installation Ceremony was conducted on 23 July 1934, and Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, with a large retinue of Grand Lodge Officers, attended to represent New South Wales.

The report, in June 1934, of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, signed by Very Wor. Bro. Alex. Thompson as Acting Chairman, stated that in the various reports of Sister Grand Lodges three features were outstanding:

(1) The emphasis which almost every Grand Master lays upon the necessity for care in the acceptance of candidates;



YORK STREET, SYDNEY, AS IT APPEARED IN 1842

The Masonic Hall, occupied to-day by Nos. 125 and 125A, is the building on right (centre) with cart and lamp-post in front.

(From a sketch by the late John Rae.)

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because of the internal trouble in the Craft that comes invariably from Brethren who are not temperamentally capable of appreciating membership in Freemasonry.

(2) A brighter tone, generally indicative of a gradual return of confidence after the world's financial collapse of 1929 and subsequent years. In Masonry this brighter tone manifested itself in a cessation of the drift from active membership, and, in some cases, an actual increase of members.

(3) The changed conditions in Germany, detrimental to Masonry, resulting in the closing of one Grand Lodge and all its dependent lodges, and the drastic modifications of other Grand Lodges so as to overcome the objections raised against the Craft. The Hamburg Grand Lodge alone was holding out, while trying to convince the governmental authorities of the principle of loyalty that it teaches its members.

It would be interesting to have realized exactly what the committee had in mind when it stated the first "outstanding feature." The term "candidates not temperamentally capable of appreciating membership" appears to be a euphemistic acknowledgment that all who enter the portals of Masonry are not the worthy men to whom the Craft should be restricted. Lodges would therefore act wisely if they exercised greater care in investigating the moral worth of all who seek admission, so that, when measured up by the requirements laid down in the initiation ritual, they might not be found lacking. It should not be said of any Mason, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

During his two years of office as Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Maguire found it necessary to draw attention to certain irregularities creeping into Masonic practice, and to these some slight reference will now be made. In June 1934, he stated that some good old Masonic Odes for opening and closing the Lodge were being jettisoned in favour of Christian hymns, and that the latter were being interpolated in parts of the Ritual. The hymns themselves were not to be disparaged; but, beautiful as they were, the place for them was the Church and not the Lodge. He quoted the remarks of Rt Wor. Bro. Canon Jose (at one time Senior

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Grand Warden in South Australia) in order to concur with them. The Canon had said:

Incidentally, may I be allowed as one who is proud to be an officer of the Christian Church, to utter a warning hint? It is to deprecate the practice in which it is easy for Lodges consisting almost entirely of Christians to allow themselves to indulge, of singing hymns or uttering sentiments in open Lodge, which are distinctively Christian in expression. I know of more than one instance in which a brother of another faith has been made to feel uncomfortable thereby, and has resolved to absent himself in future. The more devout in his faith and Christ-like in his life a Christian brother proves himself, the more any true Mason will respect him; but the Lodge Room is not a Church, and our Charter provides for the admission to our Order of men of any creed, provided they practise the sacred duties of morality and believe in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth.

It will thus be observed that Masonry is in no sense anti-Christian, but it is wider than any given religion and may embrace all worthy men who profess belief in the Deity and immortality.

The Grand Master also took exception to the employment by a number of sporting clubs of the term "Masonic" in their titles, and to the issue of circulars by such clubs with the prefixes "Brother" or "Worshipful Brother," or some other such term. Such a practice amounted, he said, to an advertisement to the outside world of the Masonic connexion of the individuals concerned. While no objection would be raised to Lodges forming cricket or tennis clubs, the Grand Master forbade the use of the word "Masonic" in the title. No hint of Masonry, he laid down, should appear in the printed issues of such clubs.

Again, the Grand Master deprecated undue haste in the initiation of candidates, and he was opposed to the granting of dispensations to permit the initiation on the same night as that on which the ballot was taken, unless the reasons for so doing were very cogent. A cogent reason would be the intention of the candidate to leave the State or his pending transfer to some distant district before the next regular

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night. The fact that a Lodge had no other business or that the Master desired to conduct the initiation before he installed his successor, were not considered adequate reasons by the Grand Master.

In September 1934 the Grand Master ruled as an irregularity the practice of Secretaries and Organists remaining seated during the opening of a Lodge in the various degrees. He declared such practice to be unseemly and contrary to Masonic usage. In future all Brethren, without exception, were to stand until the opening ceremony was completed.

He also insisted on the correct wearing of the apron, not only in the Lodge room, but also when a Brother retires from the room. "The Apron is the distinguishing badge of a Mason, and as such should be treated with every respect."

In December 1934 the Grand Master drew attention to an irregular custom of allowing visitors to be vouched for and admitted in batches of two, three, or more, at a time. He ruled that both visitors and members must be admitted singly, the only exceptions being when a Lodge is paying a fraternal visit, when all members of such Lodge may be admitted *in globo* with their Worshipful Master or his accredited representative, or when the Grand Master or his representative, accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers, is admitted.

A ruling was given by the Board of General Purposes following the question by a suburban Lodge as to whether it would be permissible to place the name of a prospective candidate on the circular before nomination, and then, in the event of the reports being unfavourable, to proceed no further with the nomination. The Board declared such a practice as irregular and said that Regulation 153 of the Book of Constitutions must be strictly adhered to; this regulation sets it down that no nomination shall be received or announced in Lodge, unless previous requirements have been completed. This ruling was given in December 1934 and adopted by Grand Lodge.

Three months later the Grand Master himself made

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reference to irregularities in nominations, in that the preceding regulation, namely No. 152, was not being strictly observed. The requirement in this regulation was a personal acquaintance of the candidate by two Master Masons in the Lodge, one for twelve months at least, the other for six months at least. The Grand Master stated that in some instances the nominators' acquaintance had not been of the requisite duration. "This is a most irregular practice," he said, "and one which, if not checked, will inevitably lead to laxity in other respects, and a consequent weakening of the safeguards devised by the framers of our Constitution to ensure that none but men of unblemished character are admitted to our ranks." He was prepared to grant a Dispensation where circumstances justified it, but the Secretaries of Lodges were in duty bound to observe the regulation.

The Grand Master's protest, on 12 June 1935, against certain vulgarities and unseemly pleasantries appearing on a circular sent out in connexion with the Anzac meeting of a Lodge will find an echo in the mind of every Mason who has a proper conception of the tenets and spirit of our Institution. Coarse references, he declared, neither reflected the spirit of the A.I.F. nor the traditions of Masonry. The Grand Master asked for the observance of decorum in all Anzac circulars.

Moreover, the Grand Master expressed disapproval of the disposal of articles through the medium of raffles, as such a practice was a contravention of the law of the land, and, therefore, of the second of the Ancient Charges of a Freemason, which required every Mason to conform cheerfully to lawful authority. It was also inconsistent with the dignity of the Craft to engage in a form of petty huckstering.

In September 1934 an attempt was made to ensure that the six members of the Board of General Purposes and the same number on the Board of Benevolence, elected from the Masters and Past Masters of country Lodges, should themselves be resident outside the County of Cumberland, that is beyond the county in which Sydney is situated, and



Rt Wor. Bro. CHARLES CAMPBELL, P.D.G.M.
Grand Treasurer.

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that the travelling expenses of such members when attending Board meetings should be paid by Grand Lodge. The proposal was fathered by Rt Wor. Bro. Ben Pryor, who said he was the only country member living beyond the metropolitan area. Most Wor. Bros William Thompson and Hungerford opposed the motion on two grounds: (1) the differentiation between city and country Brethren should be deprecated when the object was to make Grand Lodge a united body; and (2) many country representatives had spent the best part of their lives in the country and retained touch with their country Lodges. The proposal requiring residence in the country was defeated, but that providing for the payment of travelling expenses of country members was carried unanimously.

In order to remind Brethren to preserve in their fullest splendour those truly Masonic ornaments, benevolence and charity, and to minister to the wants of poorer Brethren, the Grand Master expressed the desire that in every Lodge in the jurisdiction the toast of "The Freemasons' Benevolent Institution and our Poor and Distressed Brethren" should be proposed at the supper table on one occasion each year.

On the same evening (12 December 1934), the Grand Master announced the appointment of two additional Official Lecturers—Brother Rev. Geo. Polain, of St Andrew's Rectory, Lismore; and Brother Rev. H. W. Whittle, of the Manse, Bowenfels. It was also announced that an Address of Welcome had been presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on the occasion of his visit to Sydney in November 1934. The text of the address was as follows:

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, Knight of St Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Members of the 595 Lodges under its jurisdiction, extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome on your arrival in New South Wales.

Your Royal Highness will not need to be reminded that

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His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, has no more loving and devoted subjects than the Members of our Craft in this State.

We desire to renew to Your Royal Highness the assurances of that fervent loyalty which has always characterized Freemasons throughout the Empire, and pray that you will be graciously pleased to convey these sentiments to His Most Gracious Majesty, whom God preserve!

For and on behalf of the Freemasons of New South Wales.

F. A. MAGUIRE, Grand Master.
H. D. CHRISTISON, Deputy Grand Master.
G. J. L. CATCHLOVE, Senior Grand Warden.
J. C. DUNBAR, Junior Grand Warden.
D. CUNNINGHAM, Grand Secretary.

The Royal Duke, in his reply, undertook to convey these assurances of loyalty to His Majesty, and declared their sentiments to have added weight because of their voluntary service for the benefit of the Empire and their fellow men. He expressed his pleasure at being in the historic city of Sydney.

On 12 December 1934 the President of the Board of General Purposes, Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford, stated that twelve months previously he had conceived the idea of securing the regalia of the first Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Lord Carrington. He had written to the present possessor of the title, who had communicated with his aunt, the Marchioness of Lincolnshire, the first Grand Master's widow, and she, in her turn, wrote direct to Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford in the following terms:

Burnt Norton,
Campden, Gloucestershire.
8th August, 1934.

DEAR MR HUNGERFORD,

Your letter to my nephew, Lord Carrington, has been forwarded to me.

I have been making inquiries as to whether part of my dear husband's Masonic Regalia—which you say the Grand Lodge of New South Wales would like to possess—could be conveyed to you under the care of a member of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's suite, when he sails for Australia on 5th September.

I am now glad to be able to tell you that this has been satis-

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factorily settled; and H.R.H.'s Equerry, Captain Howard Kerr, has promised, in a very kindly manner, to deliver the case, containing the Regalia, to you personally, on the Duke's arrival in Sydney.

. . . . Now, may I say, on my own account, how gratified I am at the request of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, which you convey in terms that touch me very much. I remember with great pleasure the events of that interesting time, and Lord Carnarvon's visit to New South Wales, and how interested he and my husband were on the question of uniting the two Lodges.

I part with my husband's Masonic Regalia with a full heart, but with the knowledge that his memory will live for ever within the walls of the Masonic Hall in Sydney.

Yours sincerely,

LILY LINCOLNSHIRE.

Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford's action was timely. Between the date of the Marchioness's letter and the handing over of the regalia to the Grand Master in December of the same year, the widow of our first Grand Master passed to the beyond.

Most Wor. Bro. Maguire expressed the pleasure of Grand Lodge in accepting the gift, which recalled the historic part taken by Lord Carrington in the formation of the Union, and described Bro. Hungerford's act in securing the interesting relic as a thoughtful one. He handed the exhibit over to the Grand Secretary with instructions to take the necessary steps to ensure that proper care would be taken of it. It was placed in the Board Room of Grand Lodge.

Arrangements were made for an adequate Masonic celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Anzac on 24 April 1935, when the new Governor, Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven (now Lord Gowrie) made his first official appearance in Masonry in this State, attending as Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

His Excellency had already received a formal welcome when the Grand Master, attended by Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford and Rt Wor. Bro. David Cunningham, attended

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Government House on 22 March. The text of the Address of Welcome read as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Brigadier-General the Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of the State of New South Wales and its dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Members of the Lodges under its jurisdiction, extend to you a most sincere and fraternal welcome on your arrival in Sydney as Governor of this State and Representative of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, who, as you are aware, has no subjects more loyal and devoted than the members of our Order.

Our Grand Master and many of his Grand Officers have very pleasant recollections of attending your Installation as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia last year, shortly before you left Adelaide for England, and are greatly delighted that the hopes then expressed of your return to Australia in the near future have been so soon realised; and we all trust that your sojourn amongst us will be productive of much happiness both to yourself and Lady Hore-Ruthven.

For and on behalf of the Freemasons of New South Wales,

F. A. MAGUIRE, Grand Master.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM, Grand Secretary.

For the Anzac Service the Sydney Town Hall was engaged and a Masonic Choir of 200 voices, conducted by Brother Charles Miller, assisted in the ceremony, with Brother Arthur Haigh officiating as Grand Organist.

Most Wor. Bro. Hore-Ruthven received a cordial welcome, first as the Representative of the King, secondly as Past Grand Master of the Craft, and thirdly, because of his estimable personal qualities, which had endeared him to the South Australian Brethren. In his reply his Excellency expressed his realization of the strong hold Masonry had on the minds of men in this country, even to the extent of inducing Brethren to journey many miles of rough country to attend their Lodges.

A special prayer for the occasion was delivered by the Grand Chaplain, Very Wor. Bro. Rev. John Bidwell; the

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Choir sang "Comrades in Arms" (Adam); Wor. Bro. Brunton Gibb recited "The Pilgrimage" (Walters), and Bro. Stanley Clarkson sang "Arm, Arm! Ye Brave!" (Handel).

Then the Grand Master, who had himself rendered distinguished service, in his medical and surgical capacity, at the front, delivered a memorable and impressive address. He referred to 25 April as the anniversary of the launching of Australia's young manhood for the first time on a European battlefield. It was also commemorative of Australia's subsequent help, military and naval, in almost every part of the world. Australia thus attained to manhood. He referred to the several centres of war where Australia was represented and placed with comrades from the sister dominions overseas. The Anzacs helped to keep pinned down at Gallipoli, he said, a great proportion of the enemy's forces. "We are now beginning to learn," the Grand Master said, "that with a little more luck, and a little more aid, what was but a tragic episode might easily have been turned into a glorious victory."

The Grand Master referred to the Australians in Palestine as the "New Crusaders," and spoke of the inscriptions on the cliff face near Damascus, inscriptions placed there by Rameses II of Egypt (1250 B.C.), Sennacherib (689 B.C.), Nebuchadnezzar (586 B.C.), Alexander the Great (356 B.C.), the Tenth Roman Legion, and more recently by the French in 1860. The latest inscription reads thus:

The Desert Mounted Corps, composed of British, Australian, New Zealand and Indian Cavalry, with a French Regiment of Spahis and Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the Arab forces of King Hussein, captured Damascus, Mons and Aleppo, October 1918.

The Grand Master also referred to Australian actions in France as the outcome of a patriotism of the British type, based upon the more moral character of its folk lore. The Grand Master continued:

You can imagine our position to-day if we had lost the War.

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Masons abhor war and long for peace, which gives the only possible condition for the cultivation of the Masonic arts. But honourable peace can only be had by standing four square for what we feel to be right and just, which for us means British ideals and civilization. Masonry is an institution that reflects truly British ideals. It is age-old in history, and teaches the simple tenets of brotherhood, and of sturdy independence. It is a man's code, based on the practical application of the Golden Rule. . . . The English-speaking peoples have developed it, and have kept it pure and undefiled.

The Grand Master also paid tribute to the great-souled women—mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers—to whom the waiting for news was a dreadful nerve-racking experience. He then concluded:

The world is still in a turmoil, but there is hope of greater and better days to come, and that soon. We must develop our industries, develop our trade, and those intangible things that cannot be reckoned up in bank balances, the Masonic virtues of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. . . . What we now need above everything else is faith—faith in ourselves and each other, faith in Australia, faith in the Empire, and faith in this, our great and noble craft of Freemasonry.

At the conclusion of the service the Trumpeters sounded the "Last Post," and after two minutes' silence amid lowered lights, the "Reveille"; the Choir rendered "In Absence" (Dudley Buck); Brother Vernon Sellors sang "There is no Death" (O'Hara); and a prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, Very Wor. Bro. Ven. Archdeacon D. J. Davies.

At the conclusion of the Anzac Service the Grand Master seized the opportunity of moving a vote of congratulation to His Majesty the King on having completed his twenty-fifth year on the throne. The resolution, as passed by Grand Lodge, was worded thus:

The Brethren of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, assembled in the Town Hall, Sydney, this 24th day of April 1935, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of Anzac, and representing 63,000 subscribing members, desire most respectfully to approach His Most Gracious Majesty the King, and express their sincere congratu-

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lations on his attaining the jubilee of his accession to the throne. They further express the fervent hope that the Great Architect of the Universe will continue to give His Majesty health and strength to reign over his loyal and loving subjects for many years to come; and they assure Him of their devotion and loyalty to His throne and person.

This, having been carried by a unanimous vote, was followed by the Choir's rendering of Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus and the proceedings then concluded with the singing of Kipling's "Recessional Hymn."

The previous month (13 March 1935), the Grand Master had been nominated a Life Governor of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and a Life Member of the New South Wales Home for Incurables, while Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston was nominated a Life Member of the Balmain and District Hospital. These nominations were made at the invitation of the institutions concerned.

After two years in the supreme office, Most Wor. Bro. Dr Maguire, as he had foreshadowed in his welcome to Most Wor. Bro. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven at the Anzac meeting, nominated his Excellency as the Grand Master for the year 1935-6. The two Wardens nominated were Rt Wor. Bro. J. C. Dunbar in the Senior position and Very Wor. Bro. W. H. Bray in the Junior, the latter, as the son of the former Grand Secretary now living in retirement at Manly, thus perpetuating the reputation of an outstanding Masonic family.

One of the last resolutions carried, other than those dealing with schools and the hospital, which are treated in another chapter, was the further extension of the concessions in regard to fees and dues which had been originally granted in March 1931 and subsequently extended to December 1934. By resolution of Grand Lodge on 12 June 1935, the concession was further extended to December 1936. The matter came up again for discussion in the Quarterly Communications of March and June 1937, when the concessions then granted became permanent reductions.

The final question for consideration in Most Wor. Bro. Maguire's last Quarterly Communication was a proposal by

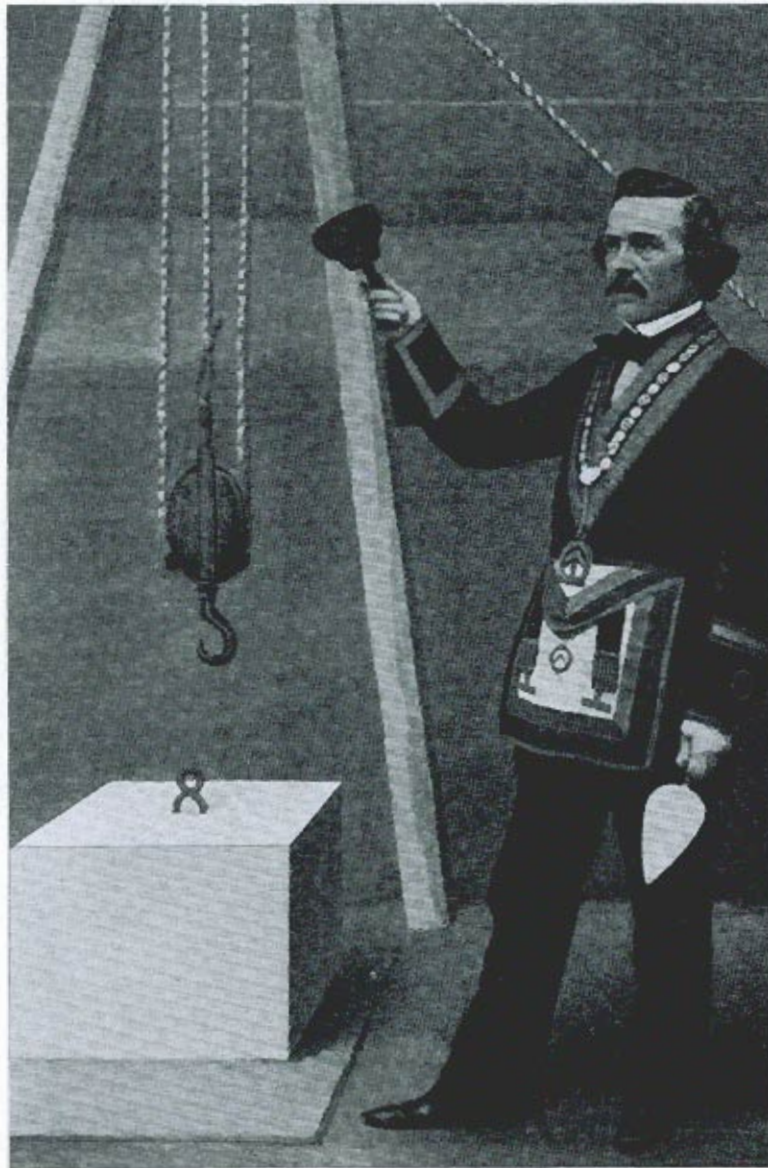
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Very Wor. Bro. A. W. G. Schey, P.D.G.I.W., to the effect that arrangements should be made for an International Conference of Freemasons in Sydney during the year 1936. Every Grand Lodge throughout the world and other individual Freemasons were to receive invitations. The fundamental objective of Very Wor. Bro. Schey in thus moving was to have all Brethren from various countries fraternizing and laying the foundation of Universal Peace. The dread of the War Monster prevailed throughout the world, he said, and "it was the duty of Masonry to bring its undoubted influence into play" and promote Peace. The main objection to the proposal lay in the fact that Masonry would be led into the realm of politics, for Grand Lodges could not identify themselves with big public movements. At the same time the mover's laudable intentions and high ideals were commended. The motion, when put to the vote, was defeated by a large majority.

During the two years of Most Wor. Bro. Maguire's administration, 1933-4 and 1934-5, several Brethren who had been most active in Masonic operations passed away. The loss of the popular Deputy Grand Secretary, Very Wor. Bro. Ken Howie has already been noted. On 29 August 1933, Rt Wor. Bro. H. A. Robins, P.S.G.W. was removed from our midst at the age of eighty-eight years. He had been initiated in Lodge Ballina, No. 2083 E.C. (now Lodge Unity No. 112), in August 1887, and was one of the founders of Lodge Alstonville, of which he became the Master in 1910. He became a District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1912, and nineteen years later had the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden conferred on him.

Another old member summoned above was Very Wor. Bro. Alfred Vincent, who had been a member of the Craft since his initiation in Lodge Zetland in 1883. He held several Grand Lodge offices, beginning with that of Grand Steward in 1905, and rising to that of Senior Grand Deacon in 1910. He died at the age of seventy-nine on 26 December 1933.

Yet another member of long standing to pass away was



Rt WOR. BRO. JOHN WILLIAMS
Laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Hall on 23 May 1860.

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Very Wor. Bro. Geo. H. Marsh, who was initiated in Lodge Harmony in December 1885. He died in January 1934, after having occupied several offices including that of Grand Director of Ceremonies in 1892, Grand Inspector of Workings 1893, and President of the Board of Benevolence in 1894.

At the June Meeting in 1934, the Grand Master announced the death on 2 May of Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Geo. J. Sly at the age of eighty-seven years. He had been associated with Masonry for fifty-six years, his initiation having been effected in Lodge Harmony on 10 July 1878. In 1883 he became the Worshipful Master of that Lodge, and was elected Junior Grand Deacon in 1884. Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Lord Chelmsford selected him as the Deputy Grand Master in 1911. He was a Trustee of Grand Lodge up to the time of his death.

At the same meeting it was announced that the Grand Lodge Auditor, Wor. Bro. T. F. H. Mackenzie, had died on 20 March at the age of seventy-nine years. He had been connected with the Order since his initiation into Lodge Prince of Wales, Muswellbrook, in 1883. He had at different times joined Lodge Cumberland, Liverpool, Lodge Homebush and Lodge Athenaeum. For forty-four years, that is from 1890 to 1934, he had carried out the duties of Grand Lodge Auditor with complete satisfaction to all concerned.

His fellow Auditor, Wor. Bro. William R. A. Kerr, passed away four months later, on 28 July, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an initiate in 1890 and Worshipful Master in 1896 of Lodge United Service, and had been Grand Lodge Auditor continuously since 1912.

Death was busy among Grand Lodge Officers at this time, as on 7 February 1935 the Grand Treasurer, Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Robertson passed to his long rest. He had been a member under the Victorian Constitution, but affiliated with our Lodge Oxford, No. 85, in December 1905. He became a joining member of St John, No. 83, Manly, in 1908, and its Worshipful Master three years

later. His other offices included District Grand Inspector of Workings in 1922, President of the Board of Benevolence in 1930, and a member of the Board of General Purposes in 1932. In September 1933 he was elected Grand Treasurer. In addition to the Lodges mentioned he became a joining member of several others, including Sydney Lodge of Research, No. 290, Boree, No. 335, Port Jackson, No. 387, and Manly Temperance, No. 568. He was twice Worshipful Master of Sydney Lodge of Research, in 1930 and again in 1934. What greater tribute could a Mason desire than that rendered by the Grand Master who said of him, "He was a man who carried the principles of Masonry into his daily life, and on whose character there was never the shadow of a stain."

One of the most distinguished of Masons in the person of Most Wor. Bro. Thomas H. Nesbitt, Past Grand Master, was summoned hence on 9 June 1935 at the age of eighty-two years. His career was outlined by Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran when as Grand Master he conferred the rare distinction of the rank of Past Grand Master in 1931. Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, at Grand Lodge Meeting on 12 June spoke of him in complimentary terms as a most distinguished citizen, who had identified himself with innumerable relief funds and public committees. "Many of the big things," said Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, "done in this State since the commencement of the century owe their success in a measure to him. He was a man of most lovable character, and had endeared himself to a wide circle of Masonic friends."

A Past Grand Architect, Very Wor. Bro. T. W. Hodgson, passed away on 10 April at the age of seventy years. He was first elected Grand Architect in 1908. An initiate of Lodge St Leonards in 1888, he affiliated with Lodge Harmony, No. 5, in 1890, became its Master in 1895, and served as its Treasurer from 1907 to 1934.

Most Wor. Bro. Maguire's term of office did not close without the loss of another Brother, one of the most learned and cultured members of the craft. For many years, Very

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Wor. Bro. Archdeacon D. J. Davies, Grand Chaplain, had been a close student of, and an active worker in, Masonry. His Mother Lodge was Isaac Newton Lodge, No. 859, England. Upon his arrival in New South Wales he linked himself with Lodge Empress of India, No. 57, and later with Sydney Lodge of Research, of which he became the Master in 1919. He was also a Foundation Member of Lodge Enmore, and the Foundation Chaplain of Lodge University of Sydney. From 1925 to the time of his death on 26 June 1935, he occupied the office of Grand Chaplain.

He was esteemed for his learning, oratory and charity. His discourses as Official Lecturer, and his oration at the Anzac service in the Town Hall, Sydney, will be long remembered by those closely associated with him.

The vacancy in Grand Lodge caused by the death of the Grand Chaplain was filled in September 1935 by the election of Wor. Bro. Rev. W. J. Grant.

Thus men come and go, but the Masonic Institution, with its ennobling principles, goes on for ever, all the more potently because of the influence of departed Brethren.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MOST WOR. BRO.
LORD GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

INSTALLED 23 JULY 1935

MOST WOR. BRO. MAGUIRE, feeling that it was in the interests of Freemasonry in this State to have His Majesty's representative as its Grand Master, was quite content, after two years at the helm, to stand aside and nominate for the exalted position Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of New South Wales.

On the occasion of the installation of the Grand Master-elect and the investiture of his Grand Lodge Officers, the Town Hall, Sydney, was appropriately arranged for the ceremony conducted on 23 July 1935. Among those who forwarded apologies and congratulations were Very Wor. Bro. his Excellency the Rt Hon. Sir Isaac A. Isaacs (Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia), Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Lord Huntingfield (Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Victoria), Rt Wor. Bro. his Excellency Lord Galway, Past Grand Warden, England, and Governor-General of New Zealand, and also the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, New Zealand, the Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and two of our own Past Grand Masters, Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers and Most Wor. Bro. Arthur Bray.

The representation from the Sister Grand Lodges of the other States was particularly strong: Most Wor. Bro. the Rt Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., LL.D., the Grand Master from Queensland, with his Pro



Rt. Wm. Bro. J. S. MILLER, P.D.G.M.
Deputy Grand Secretary.

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Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. W. H. Green, and ten other Grand Lodge Officers; Very Wor. Bro. Monaghan, Past President, Board of Benevolence, Western Australia, with the Past Grand Treasurer, Very Wor. Bro. J. D. Saunders; Tasmania was represented by Most Wor. Bro. S. Dryden, Pro Grand Master and five others; Victoria by Rt Wor. Bro. Sir William Brunton, Deputy Grand Master and seventeen others; and a similar number from South Australia, headed by the Deputy Grand Master, Rt Wor. Bro. W. R. Bayly.

The Grand Master-elect had as his sponsors two former Grand Masters, Most Wor. Bros William Thompson and John Goulston. After the retiring and installing Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Maguire, had completed the installation of his Excellency, the new Grand Master announced his appointment of Most Wor. Bro. Maguire as his Pro Grand Master, while Rt Wor. Bro. H. D. A. Christison was appointed Deputy Grand Master, both appointments giving eminent satisfaction to the assembled Brethren.

The retiring Grand Master in his address expressed the pleasure of the Masonic community at his Excellency's acceptance of the high office, and his own regret at surrendering the Grand Master's gavel. He regarded his two years of office as a period of steady consolidation, after the sad years of war and post-war depression. The membership was increasing, new Temples were being built and old ones being cleared of debt. His series of Conferences with the Masonic Brethren in the country, Most Wor. Bro. Maguire said, revealed an absence of grievance, and a seeking for more enlightenment in Masonic teaching. "The simple but fundamental teachings of Masonry," he said, "are being more fully realized and understood. First and foremost among these is belief in God. In hard times the human mind finds true solace and strength in the basic concept on which our Craft rests." He reported a greater demand for lectures, and advocated the application of the teachings of Masonry to the daily life, the everyday task and the problems of home life and citizenship. "It is good,"

the retiring Grand Master declared, "for a man to have ideals and to feel that he is on the earth for a purpose, whether it be great or humble."

At the conclusion of his address Most Wor. Bro. Maguire received at the hands of the Most Wor. Grand Master the Present and Past Grand Lodge Officers' gift of a Past Grand Master's Jewel.

The Grand Master then expressed his own appreciation of the honour the Brethren had conferred on him. He doubted whether it were wise to supplant his predecessor, who had been a Grand Master of exceptional ability, knowledge and experience, but he accepted the office because he was informed that the occupancy of the Grand Master's Chair by the Representative of the King would be in the interests of Masonry. He then went on to say:

As we grow older we realize that the greatest satisfaction we have in life is when we are engaged in some occupation which we feel is well worth while; so any effort I may make on behalf of the Craft will be a labour of love, and will give me an enormous amount of personal satisfaction. I feel that anything we can do to promote the influence, ideals and principles of Freemasonry is never wasted effort, and is work that is not only of value to the Craft, but through the Craft to the community at large. We know that Freemasonry is not merely a Society distinguished by impressive regalia and set formula and ritual, but that it is a virile organism, living in an atmosphere of brotherly love, truth, honour and charity, of the highest ideals and principles, an organism which cannot fail to be a dominating factor in elevating the character of the nation.

The Grand Master urged the sinking of minor differences. Even when not in complete agreement with Grand Lodge decisions, he said, they should remember that the decisions were the outcome of careful consideration, arrived at to help and not to hinder, the welfare of the Craft being the sole object.

"My message to the Brethren to-night," he added, "is to cultivate that spirit of harmony which is the essence of Freemasonry . . . unity, peace and concord should be the guiding principle of our Institution."

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Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, now the Right Honourable Baron Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, has had a distinguished Masonic career. He was at one time a member of the Sir Reginald Wingate Lodge, No. 2954 (E.C.), meeting at Khartoum. On 27 September 1928 he affiliated with the United Service Lodge, No. 37, South Australia, and on 25 April 1929 became its Senior Warden, being installed as Worshipful Master on 25 April 1930. He was in the same month elected and installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and held the office for five years (till April 1935). He had also connected himself with Royal Arch Masonry, being exalted in St Alban Collegiate Chapter, No. 25 (December 1928), and on 21 May 1930 assumed office of First Grand Principal Z of Supreme Grand Chapter of South Australia. This office he also held for five years (till May 1935).

In September 1932 Lord Gowrie was advanced in the Adelaide Mark, Lodge No. 1, and in the following month the degree of Past Master was conferred on him. In June 1933 he was installed as Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of South Australia, holding the office for two years.

In Knight Templary Lord Gowrie was installed as First Constable of Earl of Euston Preceptory of Knights Templars, No. 169 (E.C.), in July 1931 and in the same month as Eminent Preceptor.

In A and A Rite Lord Gowrie was installed First General of Earl of Euston Rose Croix Chapter, No. 147 (E.C.), in March 1931 and twelve months later became Most Wise Sovereign.

The Grand Master, who is the second son of the eighth Baron Ruthven, has had a distinguished military career. Born at Windsor (England) and educated at Eton, he began his military service with the Highland Light Infantry. In 1898 he was attached to the Egyptian Army in the Sudan

and commanded the Camel Corps at the battle of Gedarif and other engagements. It was for his meritorious act of saving the life of an Egyptian officer at Gedarif that he was awarded the Victoria Cross. The officer was lying wounded about fifty yards in front of the advancing Dervishes. Captain Hore-Ruthven rushed forward, picked him up and started back for the Egyptian lines. He was compelled to put his burden down three times while he kept the Dervishes at bay with his revolver.

In 1905 Lord Gowrie became Military Secretary to the Earl of Dudley (Viceroy of Ireland) and three years later served in a military capacity to Lord Dudley when he was Governor-General of Australia. He also served with the 1st Dragoon Guards and commanded the Welsh Guards.

Lord Gowrie served in the Great War, both in France and Gallipoli, and was mentioned in dispatches on no fewer than five occasions. For his services he received several decorations.

Within a very short time of his installation, the Brethren were forwarding their congratulations to the new Grand Master on his having attained further evidence of His Majesty's confidence in him, in that he was elevated to the exalted office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth. A few months later, in March 1936, the Pro Grand Master reported to Grand Lodge that he had been urged by the number of letters received from Lodges in every part of the State to convey to the Most Wor. Grand Master the warmest congratulations of all within the Craft upon his elevation to the British Peerage. His Excellency Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven's choice of the name Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton had been recognized by His Majesty the King, who had conferred further distinction on him by creating him Grand Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George and appointing him Privy Councillor.

The Grand Master soon gave evidence both of his interest in the welfare of Masonry under his jurisdiction,

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and also of his discretion in exercising his powers. He gave several rulings of significance. In September 1935, for example, he ruled that the practice of publishing a list of members with their ranks and addresses and the amount of dues owing by them must be discontinued. Such a list opened the way to abuses, for example, the circularization of the Brethren by impecunious outsiders and impostors. The publication of the amount of dues owing he described as most improper, as a Brother's financial position was a confidential matter between himself and the Executive Lodge Officers.

He also drew the attention of the Brethren to Regulation 23 (d) of the Book of Constitutions, forbidding application on any Masonic business direct to the Grand Master, as all such communication should come through the Grand Secretary. The representative of the King with his many responsibilities could not be expected, he said, to undertake additional correspondence by reason of his occupancy of the Chair of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master also pleaded for higher standards in the speeches and the items of entertainment around the festive board, so that nothing should be said or done which would detract from the dignity and high standards of a Masonic gathering. He stated that the Masters of Lodges would be held responsible for maintaining those high standards, and should take immediate steps to check the unseemly.

Sunday picnics under Lodge auspices and the advertising of the same in Lodge circulars were also ruled as not being permissible, the Grand Master stating that, "it is not seemly that Masonry should identify itself with pleasure functions held on the Lord's Day. Such picnics may be held only by mutual arrangement among the individuals concerned and not as a Lodge function."

A ruling by the Board of General Purposes, and adopted by Grand Lodge on 10 June 1936, was given in reply to a question submitted by the Grand Registrar. The question was whether a suspended Brother could be called upon to

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pay dues during the period of the suspension, and also whether the Lodge of which the suspended Brother was a member should be expected to pay dues on his account to Grand Lodge. The Board's decision in each case was in the negative, it being immaterial, it was ruled, whether the Brother was suspended indefinitely or for a definite period, he should not be called upon for dues.

Another ruling similarly given and adopted on 9 September 1936 had reference to the wearing of a regalia of a Sister Grand Lodge. A Past Master of a Sydney Lodge who was also a Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ireland desired to ascertain whether he would be in order in attending Grand Lodge Communications in the regalia of his rank in the Irish Constitution. The decision was that he could attend only in the capacity and regalia of a Past Master of the New South Wales Constitution.

In the same report (9 September 1936) the Board decided to amend the procedure adopted in regard to the exclusion of a Brother whose arrears of dues were for a period of three years. Such a brother was by reason of those arrears to be excluded. By a decision of the Board in 1931, the Secretary of the Lodge was, by direction of the Lodge, to inform the Brother of his position, and if the latter did not forward a satisfactory reply before that meeting, the exclusion operated forthwith. In September 1936, the automatic nature of the exclusion was strengthened by the decision that the Secretary should inform the defaulting Brother of the position, without waiting for "the direction of the Lodge," which was now no longer necessary.

A decision of the Board that might have some far-reaching effect on the question of the eligibility of certain Brethren to hold the office of Tyler was given on 10 March 1937. Lodge No. 571 had sought for a ruling concerning the eligibility of two candidates for that office. Both were members of the Lodge; both had served as Tylers for periods of twelve months or more, and had paid no dues, as it had been the custom of the Lodge not to exact the dues

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from the Tylers, though such practice could find no justification in the by-laws of the Lodge. The Board based its decision on one of its by-laws, which stated that a Brother whose dues were six months in arrears could not hold office; accordingly neither candidate was qualified for election as Tyler.

The question of attendance at meetings of the Order of the Eastern Star recurred during Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie's term of office. On 11 September 1935 two Brethren were suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry during the pleasure of the Board of General Purposes because, when cited to appear before the Board, they would not undertake to obey the Grand Master's edict forbidding attendance at meetings of the Order mentioned. Again on 11 December it was reported that six other members were similarly suspended for the same offence. Subsequently two of the six resigned their connexion with the Order of the Eastern Star and applied for a restoration of their Masonic privileges, and their application was granted, subject to their refraining from further attendance at meetings of that Order. In the following September (1936) a Past Master of a suburban Lodge was cited to appear before the Board for the same offence, but he replied that he was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and that no good purpose would be served by his attendance before the Board. Needless to say, he was suspended from Masonic rights and privileges.

Although Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Lord Gowrie found that his duties as the King's representative left him little time for formal Masonic visitations, he took every opportunity of meeting the Brethren in informal gatherings, and during the first few months he was present at the Installation Ceremony at Lodges Mosman, Burns St David, Service, and University of Sydney (when one of the Official Historians was engaged in installing his successor in the Chair of King Solomon). His report states: "On each occasion I delivered a short address, and I should like to say that I was greatly impressed by the evident enthusiasm

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of the Brethren and the capable manner in which the work was carried out."

During the same evening it was reported that the list of Official Lecturers had been increased by the addition thereto of the name of Very Wor. Bro. Ven. Archdeacon F. E. Howland.

A proposal provocative of considerable discussion was brought forward in December 1935, when Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Mossong moved for the alteration of Regulation 6, B of C, enumerating the Grand Lodge members in order of precedence, so as to provide for three additional officers, viz.—a Deputy Senior Grand Warden, a Deputy Junior Grand Warden, and a Deputy Grand Inspector of Workings. He based his proposal on the two following arguments;

(1) that though the number of lodges and members had greatly increased during the previous twenty years, the number of Grand Lodge Officers had remained unaltered, and consequently there was much more work to do;

(2) the Grand Lodge Officers worked up in pairs until the office of Grand Inspector of Workings had to be filled, when one officer had to be dropped, and a good deal of feeling was engendered.

The Pro Grand Master also expressed his conviction that more Grand Lodge Officers were requisite, but as the motion involved an alteration of the order of precedence, he moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Board of General Purposes for consideration and report.

In the course of the discussion, Most Wor. Bro. Goulston pointed out that the adoption of the original motion would mean an innovation, since no other Grand Lodge in the world provided for two Senior and two Junior Grand Wardens. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Accordingly, at the next meeting of Grand Lodge (11 March 1936) the Board made its report and recommended the rejection of Very Wor. Bro. Mossong's motion. They based their objection on the argument that the pro-

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posed innovation was without Masonic precedent, and that the present list and precedence of Grand Lodge Officers was that agreed to in the Articles of Union subscribed to by the three Grand Lodges which amalgamated in 1888. The Board hesitated to depart from the position thus laid down. The Board also argued that the demands made of the Wardens and the Grand Inspectors of Workings were not excessive, and that the duties of the latter had already been lightened when the number of District Inspectors of Workings in the city area had been increased by two.

Very Wor. Bro. Mossong, however, maintained that Grand Lodge should not be bound by what happened fifty years ago, and that the provisions of the Book of Constitutions had been added to during that period. The argument of Masonic precedence did not appeal to him, since Grand Lodge was a sovereign body with full power to make its own regulations, and the conditions in New South Wales differed from those in England, where Provincial Grand Lodges gave opportunities for high office. His main object was to obviate personal bitterness between two Brethren who had advanced side by side up to the threshold of Wardenship. Wor. Bro. J. W. Backhouse, however, pointed out at a later stage in the discussion, that there was no reason for the disturbance of friendly feeling between two Brethren, simply because they were contestants for the one office. Very Wor. Brother Mossong was supported by Wor. Bro. E. V. Agnew, who argued for Deputy Wardens on the analogy of Pro Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters. The provisions of fifty years ago, he said, had not closed the door to additions to those provisions when necessary.

Most Wor. Bro. Goulston again stressed the importance of Masonic precedent and the inherent conservatism of Masonry, and objected to smoothing the path to high office on the ground that "honours lost a great deal of their attraction if they were too easily attained." Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford, in his reply, stressed the significance of analogy, and as a Craft Lodge was ruled by three—the

Master and the two Wardens—so Grand Lodge should be ruled by three—the Grand Master (who might be represented by the Pro Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master) and the two Grand Wardens.

The Pro Grand Master clarified the position to the members, who then adopted the report of the Board of General Purposes by a large majority. This involved the rejection of the proposal to increase the number of Wardens and Inspectors of Workings.

The meeting of Grand Lodge on 11 March 1936 opened in an atmosphere of gloom, as reference was made to the death of the late much beloved Sovereign, King George V. He had ruled the British Commonwealth of Nations and the British Dependencies for more than a quarter of a century, and his moderation, common sense and concern for his peoples had endeared him to all and had been a cohesive influence throughout the Empire. The references in the Grand Master's address fittingly expressed the feelings of the Masonic world when he said:

We mourn him not only as the Ruler of our far flung Empire, unquestioning loyalty to whom has always been a leading principle of our Order, but also, notwithstanding his exalted position, as a loved and honoured friend; for in his latest broadcasts, the kindly accents of which must still be ringing in the ears of many, he by implication invited every one of us, of whatever station in life, to regard him as such. During the twenty-five years of his reign, crowded as it was with great cares and momentous issues, he displayed courage, industry, common sense, and a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the people. In his selfless devotion to duty he exemplified the finest traditions of the British Navy, in which he had received his early training, and his name will go down to posterity as that of a Monarch whose first thought was for his subjects, and who was ever unswervingly true to the confidence they reposed in him.

The late King was not a member of the Order, but it is interesting to observe that he was the son of a Mason, the grandson of a Mason, the great-grandson of a Mason, the nephew of a Mason, and the father of Masons. His father, King Edward VII, had been for many years Grand Master

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of the United Grand Lodge of England and on his accession to the throne of England had assumed the title of "Protector" of Freemasonry. The son and immediate successor of George V (Edward VIII) had also occupied a Provincial Masonic throne, while the present Sovereign, His Majesty King George VI was, prior to his ascending the throne, the Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex (E.C.), and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. And as our own Grand Master—Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie—announced at the Special Communication on 9 July 1937, His Majesty established a precedent when after his accession he attended a Communication of the Grand Lodge of England at Albert Hall and received Past Grand Lodge Rank as Past Grand Master. This was probably the first occasion upon which a reigning Monarch had attended a Grand Lodge meeting in England. "Even Monarchs themselves have not thought it derogatory to their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the trowel, to practise our mysteries, and even to join our assemblies."

Another precedent was created at that investiture when the enthusiasm of the Masonic Brethren "broke the bonds of usage" and tumultuously cheered His Majesty as he stood, a conspicuous figure, at the top of the staircase leading to the Masonic throne. It was, as Most Wor. Bro. Lord Stonehaven, who was present, described it—a "magnificent ceremony."

It is not our practice to allude to the establishment of new Craft Lodges, as such a departure would result in the expansion of this work to unseemly bulk. But an exception should be made in the case of Lodge Fortian, in that it provides an example of the appeal of Masonry and of the eminence to which its credit has been advanced, so that in this age, as in all ages, the best, the greatest and the wisest of men have been promoters of the Art. Lodge Fortian, sponsored by the Lodge University of Sydney, came into being on 27 January 1936, and in the words of the Pro Grand Master: "The Lodge was exceptionally fortunate in having as its first principal officers men of outstanding intel-

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lectual calibre," the Worshipful Master being Wor. Bro. Charles H. Christmas, the Headmaster of the illustrious school, Fort Street High School; the Senior Warden being Brother the Hon. B. S. B. Stevens, M.L.A., Premier of the State of New South Wales, who in March 1937 was installed as the second Worshipful Master of his Lodge; and the Junior Warden, Brother P. C. Spender, who in legal circles has high repute as the youngest King's Counsellor in New South Wales, and who in 1938 became the third Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The ceremony of Consecration was conducted by the Pro Grand Master, who then proceeded with the installation, assisted by Grand Lodge Officers and the Official Historian (Wor. Bro. K. R. Cramp). Most Wor. Bro. Dr Maguire, in his address at a later stage, commended the tendency to establish Lodges in connexion with the greater schools.

Just as it is impracticable to record in detail the consecration of all new Lodges, so it would be embarrassing to enter into accounts of the dedication of the various Temples (See Appendix). Reference may, however, be allowed in the case of the dedication of the new Temple erected by the Brethren at Canberra, inasmuch as this was the first to be erected in Federal Territory. The Temple was dedicated in accordance with ancient custom by the Most Wor. Grand Master on 9 May 1936. The date had a special and triple significance in that it was the Anniversary of the Opening of the Federal Parliament for the first time on 9 May 1901 in Melbourne by H.R.H. the Duke of York, who afterwards ascended the British throne as George V; it was also the Anniversary of the Opening of the Federal Parliament on the occasion of its transference to Canberra on 9 May 1927 by H.R.H. the Duke of York, who now reigns as King George VI.

Although the Federal Territory is Masonically under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the ceremony of dedication was given a national significance by the presence of the Grand Masters from two neighbouring States—Most Wor. Bro. his Excellency Sir Ernest

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Clark of Tasmania and Most Wor. Bro. His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson of Queensland.

Another celebration of considerable interest was the opening of an Occasional Grand Lodge at the Town Hall, Parramatta, on 24 June 1936, to commemorate the Centenary of Freemasonry in that centre. Parramatta is the oldest town outside Sydney in Australia, as it was established in the first year of settlement, 1788, a few months only after Sydney itself; subsequently a Government House was established there as a country residence of the King's representative, this now being used as one of the school houses of The King's School. At the Occasional Lodge, Brother G. Hay read a paper dealing with Masonry in Parramatta for 100 years, and urging the establishment of fire proof rooms in which to keep Masonic records, so that the difficulty of collecting data for Lodge histories might disappear. This paper brought out some interesting details concerning Masonic activities in Parramatta, even before the foundation of a Masonic Lodge in the district. As early as 1825 a Masonic ceremony took place, when the Master of the Australian Social Lodge, No. 260, namely Wor. Bro. Robert Campbell Junior, visited Parramatta with several other Masonic Brethren in order to lay the foundation stone of the Darling Mills (woollen mills) on 25 July. Nearly eleven years passed after this event before the opening of the first Lodge, which was known as St John's Lodge, on 29 March 1836. Other Parramatta Lodges were the "Widow's Son" (1864-79), Lodge Parramatta, N.S.W.C. (1879), and Parramatta St George Lodge, E.C. (1881). The lastnamed eventually amalgamated with Lodge Sir William Wallace, S.C. (founded 1887), the amalgamated Lodges assuming a new name, Lodge Resurgo (1898). This constitutes the oldest surviving Lodge of the District, and it has daughter Lodges, namely, a new Parramatta St George Lodge (1915), Parramatta St John Lodge (1922) and Parramatta Temperance (1924).

The early Lodges met in hotels—the Woolpack being the most favoured. The first Hall was constituted in George

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Street in 1880 and continued in use until a new Temple was constructed in Campbell Street in 1915.

The encouragement given to the production of Lodge histories by the Pro Grand Master was bearing further fruit in that a History of Lodge Harmony, No. 22, at Wagga was read by Wor. Bro. P. A. Mills on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation. Since that date several other Lodge histories have been compiled both in the metropolitan area and in the country districts.

At the Communication on 10 June 1936, the election of officers for the ensuing year was, at Very Wor. Bro. Dr J. G. Byrne's request, delayed pending the hearing of a special report concerning the action of the Junior Grand Deacon, who had signed the Grand Lodge Officers' Attendance Sheet in respect of three Lodge Meetings at which he had not been present. The Board of General Purposes had investigated the matter, and found that though there were grounds for the complaint made, the explanation was acceptable, and no further action was necessary. The papers had been signed by inadvertence, by the Junior Grand Deacon, amongst other papers, at a time when, being in a poor state of health, he was about to set out on a sea voyage to recuperate. The Board's report satisfied Grand Lodge, which carried its adoption, thus signifying that no further action was to be taken. Further action would have involved acting in accordance with Regulation 17 Clause (d) which requires the Grand Master, when the Board decides that a complaint is well founded, to declare the offending Brother to be displaced and the office vacant. Thus, what might have been an unpleasant break in the harmony of the evening ended happily, with the election of the Brother against whom complaint had been made, to the position of Senior Grand Deacon. At a subsequent meeting the statement that the Grand Master had omitted Clause (d) when reading Regulation 17 prior to the vote being taken for the adoption of the Board's report was refuted by the Pro Grand Master, whose position was endorsed by the affirmative vote of all but one present accepting the Minutes as correct.

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The Report on the Grand Lodge Library presented on 10 June 1936 gives some indication of the growing interest in Masonic history and literature. It is true that the report struck a note of disappointment because of Brethren who borrow one or two books and then take no more out. Nevertheless, about 1500 books had been issued to metropolitan members, and another 351 had been sent to the country, this being in addition to the twelve travelling sets, all of which were in circulation. Donations for the year amounted to seventy-seven books, inclusive of thirty-three volumes of the *Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Research*, presented by Wor. Bro. A. G. Mitchell, of Lodge Byora. Much valuable and interesting material is to be found in these volumes.

Another report, signed by Very Wor. Bro. William Epps as Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee, stated that Masonry generally was making progress, and Grand Lodge reports were of a favourable nature, the advancement both in strength of membership and financial position being a reflection of the improved economic conditions. It also stated that a general desire existed to improve the standard of initiates by a more careful selection of candidates, and to hold in higher esteem the principles of our Order. Freemasonry, it was claimed, had had "a valuable influence in bringing about a regeneration and rehabilitation of the civilized world."

For many years Masons have felt that the time has arrived when the headquarters of Masonry in this State should be of a character more in keeping with the advance that had been made within the last quarter of a century. The older members recalled the plan adopted years earlier when funds were required to improve and enlarge the existing Masonic Hall. On that occasion the plan of "painless extraction" had been adopted. The initiation fee was increased by one guinea, which amount was handed over by the Lodges to the Masonic Hall fund. During the depression the dues of members had been reduced in an attempt to induce the Brethren to retain their attachment to their

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Lodges. In March 1935 Grand Lodge expressed the opinion that the time had arrived for the purchase of property suitable for the erection of a Temple worthy of this jurisdiction. The first scheme, drawn up by Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, was estimated to cost £200,000, and this was felt to be beyond the bounds of discretion. A modified plan was drawn up the estimate of the cost under this being £120,000. The Board reminded the members that the existing Temple was financed by a charge on initiates, and recommended the creation of a Temple fund. Consequently, on 10 June 1936, Most Wor. Bro. Hungerford moved that in order to improve the accommodation of Grand Lodge each initiate should contribute one guinea. An amendment was proposed to the effect that (a) after Regulation 163 dealing with Initiation Fee, the following clause should be inserted:

In addition to the fee prescribed by the by-laws for initiation of a candidate into a Lodge, there shall be payable by the candidate the sum of one pound one shilling for the Masonic Temple Fund, which shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary as prescribed by Regulations 201 and 201a.

(b) that the words and figures "registration of a Mason including G.L. Certificate £1 1s. in Regulations 201 and 201a should be omitted and the following words and figures substituted:

Registration of a Mason including G.L. Certificate (of which £1 1s. is for Masonic Temple Fund) £2 2s.

The opposition to the proposal was pronounced, and was based chiefly on the argument that the assets of Grand Lodge were over £400,000 and were increasing at the rate of £7000 per annum, and that £159,000 of that amount was available on call. Another contention which carried weight was that the Craft Lodges themselves were struggling for existence and were already heavily taxed by Grand Lodge. The reply that the Lodges were not called upon to pay the additional tax, since it was imposed upon the initiated directly, was countered by the statement that the Lodges had reduced their initiation fees with the one object of inducing more candidates to come forward, and this object would be defeated if the fees were to be raised again. This was



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the attitude adopted by Very Wor. Bro. Mossong. Probably Very Wor. Bro. C. Matthews Drew correctly stated the case when he declared that an extra guinea would not stop any candidate from entering the Order, while there was cogency in the Pro Grand Master's point that "the Lodges were not asked to pay one penny piece. It is time," he said, "that in Sydney, the second 'white' city in the Empire, the Craft had a Temple worthy of it." He detailed the requirements as follows:

- (1) Room for expansion.
- (2) A Grand Lodge Room to hold 2000 members.
- (3) Proper staff accommodation.
- (4) A creditable Library.
- (5) A Museum for objects of Masonic interest.
- (6) Accommodation for Grand Lodge Officers.
- (7) More and better equipped Lodge rooms.
- (8) Parking facilities.
- (9) A dock for unloading goods within the building.
- (10) Proper supper and catering accommodation.
- (11) Better light, ventilation and safety facilities.
- (12) A building consonant with the dignity of Grand Lodge.

Yet other arguments against the proposal were that city and suburban Brethren only should bear the tax, as country Brethren seldom visited the Temple, and especially as applications from country Lodges for assistance to build Temples had been declined by Grand Lodge.

The immediate outcome of the discussion was the acceptance of Very Wor. Bro. Mossong's amendment that consideration of the motion be deferred till the next communication of Grand Lodge and that meanwhile full details of the proposal be circulated among the Lodges.

Accordingly the matter was reintroduced on 9 September 1936, when the main arguments were retraversed. Of the 100 replies received from the individual Lodges, the great majority were opposed to the imposition of the additional fee of one guinea. Very Wor. Bro. Mossong urged the purchase of a suitable site and the earmarking of the surpluses of the various Grand Lodge funds for the accumulation of a Building Fund. Wor. Bro. Dickson did

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not object to the guinea tax, but he would not expend money on improving the existing accommodation; he urged the erection and equipment of a new Temple and he moved an amendment with that object. The other Brethren participating in the discussion reiterated and emphasized the arguments already produced. But when the question came to the vote, both the amendment and the original proposal were defeated by Grand Lodge, and thus a scheme that had worked so successfully in providing better accommodation for Grand Lodge many years earlier was rejected. It yet remains to be seen whether some proposal that will effect the Pro Grand Master's laudable aspiration to give Sydney a Temple worthy of this great metropolis may be realized, and at the same time justice be meted out to those suburban and country Lodges which had in the past been encouraged to build their own Temples and were hard pressed to meet the interest on their mortgages.

At the Special Communication of 12 August 1936, Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie, having accepted a second term of office as Grand Master, was duly proclaimed. He then announced the re-appointment of Most Wor. Bro. Dr Maguire as Pro Grand Master, and of Rt Wor. Bro. Christison as Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Master also announced the conferring of the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master on Rt Wor. Bro. Harry Thomas, who it was felt had worthily earned the honour.

Rt Wor. Bro. Thomas was initiated in Lodge Hunter's Hill in 1915, and became Master of the Lodge in 1921. He had risen from the office of Grand Steward in 1922 through every succeeding office to that of Senior Grand Warden in 1930-1. The honoured Brother was invested with the Collar and Jewel of his new rank by the Grand Master.

The Grand Master's address after his proclamation was a revelation of his keen interest in Masonry and of his close acquaintance with the conditions of life in every part of Australia. He had just completed a tour of the continent, journeying through Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland. He was impressed, he said, with

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the firm hold of the Craft throughout the Commonwealth. He had attended a Masonic gathering at one little spot on the Western Australian coast in a small building erected, roofed and white-washed by the members themselves; one member had ridden 140 miles to be present on the occasion. The diversity of Australia's problems was exemplified in the Grand Master's statement that no rain had fallen for two years in one place that he visited, while in another 218 inches had fallen in 208 days. The great essential, he declared, was to maintain Unity in this Commonwealth. The Grand Master added:

There can be no doubt that the United British Empire is the keystone of civilization to-day. But a United British Empire means unity in its component parts—unity among the States, the organizations, the institutions. It means fraternity—looking for the best and finest points in our fellow men, looking with leniency on their failings, taking a charitable view of each other and putting the best construction on the actions of our neighbours, and not the worst. These are the teachings of our great Institution. When we look out upon the world to-day, and see the trouble that is caused by misunderstanding and imputing the worst motives to other people, we realize the value of a Brotherhood such as ours, which requires us to meet in a friendly and fraternal spirit, and from whose Temples we depart with minds uplifted and a better opinion of our fellow creatures.

At the June election, Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe had been re-elected Grand Architect, but within a month he was summoned by the Supreme Great Architect and passed away in the Masonic Hospital, of which he himself was the architect. He had first entered Masonry through the portal of Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 165 (now Lodge Resurgo, No. 223) in December 1897. He affiliated with Lodge Unity and became its Master in 1915. From 1922 until his death in 1936 he had been elected each year as Grand Architect, and as such had designed the William Thompson Masonic Schools and Hostel, the Hospital, as well as many Temples. His last service was the drawing up of a scheme for the erection of the new headquarters. Very Wor. Bro. Stowe had also been in demand as an Official Lecturer. Be-

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cause of the fact that his death occurred after his re-election, the Grand Master was not in a position to invest any Brother in that office. Not till the September Communication, therefore, was his successor, Wor. Bro. F. L. Hodgson, elected and invested in his stead.

To do honour to their Grand Master, Masons, forming a new Lodge, No. 651, decided to adopt the name Lodge Gowrie, and on 19 December 1936 Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie himself attended with the Pro Grand Master and several Grand Lodge Officers for the purpose of conducting the ceremony of Consecration and installing the Worshipful Master Designate, Very Wor. Bro. G. W. S. Phillips. The Governor-General graciously expressed his sense of the compliment to him in the naming of the Lodge after himself. In the gathering after the formal meeting he entertained the Brethren with some details of the history of his ancestors.

Shortly after this meeting the Pro Grand Master was for a time rendered inactive by an illness necessitating a major operation, but to the relief of all the Masons who knew him and held him in high esteem, he made a splendid recovery and renewed his services for the welfare and uplifting of the Craft.

An item of interest to Masons with musical talent was the election of Very Wor. Bro. A. E. Haigh as Grand Director of Music, which took place on 10 March 1937, after a ballot necessitated by the nomination of four candidates. Brother Arthur H. Haigh was already Grand Organist, so that the musical welfare of Masonry was thus placed in the hands of two Masons who were Brothers in a double sense, by natural relationship and by Masonic connexion.

From time to time the Board of General Purposes has found itself called upon to consider applications from Lodges for permission to wear commemorative medals within the Temple. Such applications were reported at Grand Lodge meeting on 10 March 1937, when Lodges United Service, No. 24, and Lodge Beresford, No. 161, submitted designs of Jewels, designed to commemorate the Jubilee of those

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Lodges. It was intended that Lodge members should be permitted to wear these. The Board reported that, having suggested a slight alteration in the design of the Jewel submitted by Lodge United Service, the applications were granted, but it was to be understood that the Jewels should be worn only by the Brethren who were members at the time of the Jubilee.

One of the Pro Grand Master's outstanding aspirations ever since his installation as Grand Master in 1933 was that the headquarters of Masonry in this State should consist of a building in keeping with the dignity and importance of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. As other chapters indicate, the method of financing such a new building was to be on lines similar to those followed years previously, when extensive alterations were made in the existing Temple. Owing to the severe financial stress afflicting the community in and after 1929, a resolution had been agreed upon in 1931 reducing the amount of a Brother's dues paid to Grand Lodge annually from twelve shillings to nine shillings. The original resolution was to affect a period of two years, but it was later made to extend to 31 December 1936. At the Quarterly Communication on 10 March 1937, Very Wor. Bro. Mossong moved an amendment to Regulation 201, Book of Constitutions, dealing with fees and dues. The amendment involved the reduction of a Lodge's half-yearly payment per member to the Fund of Benevolence from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence; to the Fund of General Purposes from one shilling to sixpence; and to the Masonic Schools and Hostels from three shillings to two shillings and sixpence. In all, Lodges would pay per member four shillings and sixpence each half-year instead of six shillings.

Very Wor. Bro. Mossong's resolution would render the temporary reductions permanent.

The mover's arguments were concerned mainly with the solidity and growth of Grand Lodge resources, consisting of property, investments and cash, of about £420,000, and which was increasing at the rate of £8000 per annum.

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Wor. Bro. W. A. W. Smedley's amendment would have been more extreme, and would have reduced the total payment per member each half-year to two shillings and sixpence. He argued that Lodges were growing poorer while Grand Lodge was growing richer, and the pupils of the Masonic schools were living in luxury on votes from Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer disclosed the fact that during recent years, when the lower rates had been accepted, Grand Lodge business, after deducting expenses and interest, had shown a deficit from 1932 to 1936 of £614 (1932), £1232 (1933), £2351 (1934), £1761 (1935), and £2040 (1936). Even without deducting interest the years 1935 and 1936 had shown losses of £347 and £602 respectively. It was the interest on the accumulations of earlier years that made it possible to remain solvent. The amount contributed by the Brethren during the previous five years did not meet expenses. Moreover, as Rt Wor. Bro. Mance pointed out, Grand Lodge funds were liquid to the extent of £50,000 only, not £420,000. The Jubilee Celebrations should be marked by the laying of the foundation stone of a building worthy of Grand Lodge. Not even had the Masonic Schools paid their way. Most Wor. Bro. Halloran deplored the fact that reduction in fees and dues had been agreed upon in 1931, since it had involved the curtailment of Grand Lodge activities. The reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence had been left unpublished as also the reports of the District Inspectors. With the rate restored to the higher level, Lecturers could be paid to travel and impart Masonic instruction to the country Brethren. Wor. Bro. Maunder advocated the conversion of some of the securities into cash if necessary to secure credit balances.

After Wor. Bro. Smedley's proposed amendment had been rejected, the Pro Grand Master pointed out that if dues were not restored to the higher level, the expenditure would necessarily be cut down, and this would involve the crippling of the functioning of the Board. To reduce the dues, he said, would involve accumulating deeper liabilities and debts. Funds were needed if he were to realize his

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ambition to see improvement in the accommodation of Grand Lodge.

Very Wor. Bro. Mossong, in his reply, urged the transference of Grand Lodge funds from investments giving a poor return to investments in the Temples of the subordinate Lodges, as most of these Lodges were paying at least five per cent on their loans.

The motion reducing the fees and dues was then put to Grand Lodge and carried by a large majority.

The motion was subsequently confirmed at the next Quarterly Communication in June 1937, after much of the ground of argument had been retraversed. The Pro Grand Master, however, still held to his laudable aspiration of effecting the erection of a Temple in Sydney worthy of a great city, and of reconciling this object with the views of the Brethren who voiced the interests of the Lodges that were finding it difficult to carry their financial burdens.

Accordingly at the September meeting the Pro Grand Master stated a case for the establishment of a fund that would serve the twofold purpose of providing for a Temple and assisting those Lodges desirous of clearing their indebtedness or erecting new Temples. His motion read as follows:

That in order to

(a) Clear off the indebtedness of the Masonic Temples (suburban and country) throughout this Jurisdiction, and relieve the guarantors of their liability,

(b) Build a Temple worthy of this Jurisdiction, and

(c) Establish a fund from which Lodges desiring to build their own Temple can obtain funds at reasonable rates.

(1) A Temple Fund be established.

(2) A contribution of £1 per annum per member be made to this fund for a period of ten years.

(3) The necessary alterations be made in the Constitution to enable these objects to be carried out.

The Pro Grand Master proposed to state his case and then defer further consideration till a later quarterly meeting so as to allow all members to familiarize themselves with the scheme and the arguments in favour of it. He

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pointed out the embarrassing position of many Brethren who were responsible as guarantors for the liabilities on Masonic Temples. Not more than seventy-eight Temples, he said, were free of debt, while another 276 (63 suburban and 213 country) Temples were more or less heavily involved, the amount of indebtedness totalling £200,000; of this amount over £53,000 was guaranteed by individual members. In the past, the Pro Grand Master pointed out, Brethren had been forced into bankruptcy as a result of such Masonic pledges, and relatives of deceased Masons were in difficulties because deceased estates had been held up by reason of such guarantees. The Pro Grand Master's object was to wipe out all these debts by creating the proposed fund. His scheme, he emphasized, would be subject to modifications so that any Lodge in financial straits would be expected to contribute less than those more fortunately placed, while impecunious Brethren could be exempted from any payment. The matter was then allowed to stand over till 1938 for the reasons given by the Pro Grand Master.

In the meantime two other proposals of the Pro Grand Master were carried without opposition, the first to authorize the acceptance of an offer for the purchase of a property in Young Street, Croydon, which was a bequest to Grand Lodge from the estate of the late Wor. Bro. R. A. Price, the second to permit the Ashfield Municipal Council to splay the corner of the Masonic Hospital property, if owners of the other corners at the same dangerous intersection of streets would take similar action.

At the Grand Lodge meeting on 9 July 1937, Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie was proclaimed Grand Master for the third year. He in his turn announced the reappointment of Most Wor. Bro. Maguire as Pro Grand Master, also for the third occasion. A change was made in the office of Deputy Grand Master by reason of the retirement of Rt Wor. Bro. Christison from that position. His Excellency announced his choice of Rt Wor. Bro. William Henry Bray as Rt Wor. Bro. Christison's successor. In doing so, the Grand Master took the opportunity of expressing his appre-

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ciation of the "excellent work" and "faithful service" of the retiring Deputy. The highest tribute was paid when the Grand Master said of him, "He has never tired in his attention to duty."

The appointment of Rt Wor. Bro. Bray was a most popular one for at least two reasons. In the course of his occupancy of one Grand Lodge office after another, he had made many friends throughout the Jurisdiction; the older members also felt some gratification that the son of the former Grand Secretary should be called upon to carry on the Masonic tradition of the family of Bray. Most Wor. Bro. Arthur Bray's maternal grandfather was one of the founders of the first Lodge formed in Sydney—Australian Social Lodge, afterwards known as Lodge Australian Social Mother, and more recently as Lodge Antiquity No. 1, while he himself had served under both the English and the New South Wales Constitutions in a secretarial capacity for forty years.

The newly-appointed Deputy Grand Master was initiated in his father's Lodge, the Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 32, on 15 March 1915. Immediately upon attaining the Master Mason degree, he enlisted for service in the World War, and served with the 1st Light Horse for four and a half years. After the Armistice he was exalted to the R.A. degree in the Playgoers R.A. Chapter, No. 2705 (E.C.), in London, in 1918.

On his return to Sydney Rt Wor. Bro. Bray occupied the secretarial office of his Mother Lodge for five years. In 1924 he became the Foundation Senior Warden of Lodge Unity Lewis, and was installed Master in 1926, his veteran father performing the installing ceremony. Between the years 1927 and 1936 Rt Wor. Bro. Bray occupied in succession the various Grand Lodge offices, commencing as Grand Steward and rising to the position of Senior Grand Warden. He is the only officer under this jurisdiction to be appointed Deputy Grand Master upon completion of his term as Senior Grand Warden. He was elected a member of the Board of General Purposes, but resigned upon his

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selection to the higher office; nevertheless, he became by virtue of that office an *ex officio* member of the Board.

In his address to the Brethren of Grand Lodge, Most Wor. Bro. Lord Gowrie referred to the investiture of His Majesty King George VI as Past Grand Master (see page 586), expressed his own appreciation of the support received from the Pro Grand Master and the Grand Lodge Officers, and congratulated the Brethren on their acquisition of a fine property adjoining their own Masonic Hall. The property had a frontage to Goulburn Street, said the Grand Master, and this would probably become one of the most important thoroughfares of Sydney.

The Grand Master's latter remark had reference to the special resolution passed at the meeting on 9 June 1937 relative to the purchase of land adjoining the Temple. On the motion of the President of the Board of General Purposes the resolution was confirmed by a unanimous vote. The resolution read as follows:

(a) That Grand Lodge approves of the action of the Trustees in expending £45,000 from the funds of Grand Lodge for the purchase for Masonic purposes of land adjoining this Temple and fronting Goulburn Street.

The acquisition of this property will contribute to the solution of the problem of providing proper accommodation in the main Temple and give a frontage to a street that seems in the course of time and by reason of changes in city planning likely to become a main highway from eastern and western suburbs of the city.

An interesting appeal was also dealt with at the same meeting when Lodge Justice, No. 461, objected to the decision of the Board to decline permission to the Lodge to transfer its meeting place from Dulwich Hill Temple to that of Marrickville. Lodge Justice pleaded the unfavourable condition of the building in hot weather while the Dulwich Hill Masonic Hall directors contended that matters of ventilation had been attended to along lines recommended by

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the Grand Architect. They also argued that they would be financially embarrassed if the Lodges were allowed to withdraw. The latter argument was sufficiently convincing to lead Grand Lodge to dismiss the appeal.

Another appeal, however, was upheld. Wor. Bro. C—— had been suspended from Masonic privileges for two years on the ground that he had declared a ballot clear when six Brethren gave evidence that they had each inserted a black ball in the ballot box. The Worshipful Brother convinced Grand Lodge that he was innocent, though he had been careless in not showing the ballot box to other officers before making his declaration.

The Grand Lodge meeting of 8 December 1937 was saddened by the passing of two Past Grand Masters within three weeks of one another. Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson died on 6 October after a lingering illness in the Masonic Hospital, in the creation of which he had taken a most active part. The Funeral Service in St Andrew's Cathedral was conducted by the Archbishop of Sydney, Dr Mowll, and an eloquent address was delivered by the Grand Chaplain, Very Wor. Bro. Rev. John Bidwell. At this December meeting, on the motion of Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston, who had been very closely associated with the Masonic activities of the departed Grand Master, Grand Lodge passed the following three resolutions:

(a) That this Grand Lodge places on record its appreciation of the late Most Worshipful Brother William Thompson's splendid services rendered to Freemasonry in this Jurisdiction.

(b) That the heartfelt sympathy of this Grand Lodge be extended to Mrs Thompson and her family in their great bereavement.

(c) That an appeal be made to every subscribing member of a Lodge in this Jurisdiction restricted to one shilling per member for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Most Worshipful Brother William Thompson by erecting a memorial over his last resting place, the balance of the money to be used to endow Scholarships in our late Grand Master's name for the pupils of the Baulkham Hills Schools.

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Most Wor. Bro. Dr Charles U. Carruthers passed away in 17 September, three weeks before the death of his distinguished colleague to whom reference has just been made. Despite his physical disabilities, Most Wor. Bro. Carruthers had retained his keen interest in Masonry. He had even been able to attend his local Lodge a few months before his demise in order to celebrate his fifty years of membership in the Craft. His last years had been devoted to the compilation of a history of the Balmain district, which had been his place of residence for almost the whole of his Australian life. Very Wor. Bro. Rev. W. J. Grant, the Grand Chaplain, conducted a Masonic Service at our distinguished Brother's obsequies.

The year 1938 was one of double significance. It marked the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of British settlement in Australia, and the Government of New South Wales made lavish preparations for the celebration of the event. It was also the year of the Jubilee of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. It was felt by the Grand Master that these events should be suitably recognized by special functions, and he asked the Board to make the necessary arrangements for: (1) a Special Anzac Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, Sydney, on Tuesday, 26 April, and (2) a Special Communication of Grand Lodge to be held on or about 16 August to celebrate the Jubilee of the foundation of the United Grand Lodge.

Owing to the temporary absence from Australia of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the date of the celebrations was postponed to the following October.

For the above purposes a committee was appointed. At the same time it was decided to call tenders for the printing and publishing of the *History of Grand Lodge* so that it would be available just prior to these celebrations. The publication was to be regarded as a contribution to the commemoration of the Masonic Jubilee.

At the Quarterly Communication on 8 June 1938 the Grand Lodge Officers for 1938-9 were elected. As they con-

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stituted the officers for the Jubilee Year it is thought desirable to record them in detail as follows:

Grand Master	M.W. Bro. Lord Gowrie
Senior Grand Warden	R.W. Bro. John H. Hodgson
Junior Grand Warden	R.W. Bro. G. C. Gollan
Grand Chaplain	V.W. Bro. John Bidwell
Grand Chaplain	V.W. Bro. W. J. Grant
Grand Treasurer	R.W. Bro. C. Campbell
Grand Registrar	R.W. Bro. S. M. Herford
President, Board of General Purposes	R.W. Bro. F. S. Mance
President, Board of Benevolence	V.W. Bro. R. R. McGechan
Grand Secretary	R.W. Bro. David Cunningham
Deputy Grand Secretary	R.W. Bro. James S. Miller
Grand Inspector of Workings	V.W. Bro. Chas. Fraser
Grand Architect	V.W. Bro. F. L. Hodgson
Grand Director of Ceremonies	V.W. Bro. R. Wain
Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies	V.W. Bro. D. J. Howse
Senior Grand Deacon	Wor. Bro. J. Brunton Gibb
Senior Grand Deacon	Wor. Bro. H. H. Mackay
Junior Grand Deacon	Wor. Bro. A. J. Looker
Junior Grand Deacon	Wor. Bro. F. G. Mizon
Grand Sword Bearer	Wor. Bro. J. L. Mackay
Grand Standard Bearer	Wor. Bro. A. Richardson
Grand Director of Music	V.W. Bro. A. E. Haigh
Grand Organist	Bro. Arthur Haigh
Grand Pursuivant	Wor. Bro. E. A. Brearley
Deputy Grand Pursuivant	Wor. Bro. E. A. Searle
Grand Stewards (6)	Wor. Bro. C. S. Austin
	Wor. Bro. S. J. Cann
	Wor. Bro. S. E. Card
	Wor. Bro. W. Dalziel
	Wor. Bro. F. R. Hooke
Grand Tyler	Wor. Bro. A. F. E. Maunder
	Wor. Bro. E. W. Prees

At the same meeting the Pro Grand Master, desirous of marking the important occasion, moved the following motion:

“That in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of this Grand Lodge, Past Grand Rank be conferred as follows” :—

PAST GRAND MASTER

R.W. Bro.	C. A. Y. SIMPSON, P.D.G.M.
" "	W. R. DAY, P.D.G.M.
" "	F. S. MANCE, P.D.G.M.
" "	DAVID CUNNINGHAM, P.D.G.M., Grand Secretary.

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN

V.W. Bro.	A. J. KESSELL, P.P.B. of B.
" "	E. DYSON AUSTEN, P.P.B. of B.
" "	F. J. EATON, P.P.B. of B.
" "	W. J. WILLIAMS, P.P.B. of B.

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V.W. Bro. HAROLD EARLAM, P.P.B. of B.
" " J. O. ANDREWS, P.P.B. of B.
" " WALTER C. MANSFIELD, P.G.I.W.
" " E. E. CUPIT, P.D.G.I.W.
" " L. R. WELDON, P.D.G.I.W.
" " W. G. FERRIS, P.D.G.I.W. (Coonamble)
" " GEORGE PILE, P.D.G.I.W. (Blayney)
" " W. G. LACKERSTEEN, P.D.G.I.W. (Milton)
" " E. C. MANFRED, P.D.G.I.W. (Goulburn)
" " Geo. THOMPSON, P.D.G.I.W. (Broken Hill)
" " F. W. CRACKNELL, P.D.G.I.W. (Western Dist.)
" " JOHN KIDD, P.D.G.I.W. (Armidale)
" " ALLAN H. SMITH, P.D.G.I.W. (Wagga)
" " H. LARKIN, P.D.G.I.W. (Newcastle)
" " H. L. WHEELER, P.D.G.I.W. (Newcastle)
" " C. R. BLUMFIELD, P.D.G.I.W. (Cessnock)
" " R. L. LOGAN, P.D.G.I.W. (Maitland)
" " H. H. STEVENSON, P.D.G.I.W. (Tamworth)
" " H. RICHARDSON, P.D.G.I.W. (Moss Vale)
" " ARCHDEACON ROBERTSON, P.D.G.I.W. (Canberra)
" " A. V. E. OVERALL, P.D.G.I.W. (Lismore)
" " A. F. WATERS, P.G.D. of C.

PAST DISTRICT GRAND INSPECTOR OF WORKINGS

Wor. Bro. ERIC POULTON, P.G. Purs.
" " C. MURRAY, No. 204 (Peak Hill)
" " W. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 232 (Crookwell)
" " JAMES CLARKE, No. 157 (Sydney)
" " GEORGE F. WINDON, No. 24 (Sydney)
" " A. E. REED, No. 210 (Drummoyne)
" " O. E. COX, No. 73 (Croydon)
" " A. F. WALLACE, No. 547 (Campsie)
" " REG. FRANCIS, No. 227 (Sydney)

PAST DEPUTY GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES

Wor. Bro. HENRY MILLER, No. 283 (Burrup)
" " H. FISCHER, No. 53 (Dubbo)
" " T. ROSS, No. 214 (Balranald)
" " J. T. JAY, No. 309 (Lidcombe)
" " W. E. BRIGDEN, No. 82 (Redfern)
" " J. H. GAMBLE, No. 577 (Gladesville)
" " H. JEFFREYS, No. 551 (Delegate)
" " W. ROBB, No. 581 (Aberdeen)
" " E. W. PREES, G. Tyler

PAST GRAND DEACON

Wor. Bro. F. H. AUROUSSEAU, No. 68 (Sydney)
" " SHAW MONTGOMERY, No. 138 (Sydney)
" " C. E. DAGWELL, No. 160 (Hamilton)
" " A. G. WALKER, No. 493 (Mayfield)
" " W. J. H. CLARKE, No. 54 (Minmi)
" " ALBERT HARMAN, No. 167 (Greta)
" " CHARLES M. SATTLER, No. 223 (Parramatta)
" " JOHN BOWER, No. 45 (Wallsend)

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Fifty years of unity, love and harmony, culminating in a membership of 61,000¹ Masons, cannot fail to be without its significance, both for the fraternity itself and for the community in which it lives, moves and has its being. The appeal of Freemasonry is to the highest and best in human nature; its principles are such as must inevitably elevate those who unreservedly accept them, and make a sincere effort to put them into practice. The leavening influence penetrates the masses beyond the pale of membership and makes for an uplifting idealism. This is just the force that the world needs to-day when so many other disintegrating forces are making for cleavage, race hatred, and tending towards murder and destruction. Freemasonry is opposed to the assertion of the primitive passions in man—rather it tends to complete brotherhood in the full meaning of the word.

Moved by such thoughts, we approach our Jubilee with thankfulness for what has been accomplished in the past and with aspiration for yet better things in the future. It may be that the inner spirit of Freemasonry, asserting itself in New South Wales, in common with other countries of the Old and New Worlds, may yet soothe the world's afflictions, relieve its necessities and teach mankind to avoid hatred and evil by the universal use of the Golden Rule which is also the Masonic Rule. May we all appreciate the excellence of Freemasonry and indelibly impress upon our hearts the sacred dictates of Truth, Honour and Virtue.

¹In 1930 the membership was 71,095. The financial depression of 1930-5 led to many resignations and in the latter year the enrolment was 58,000. With the return of prosperity the membership is again increasing: in 1937 it was 59,203 and in 1938 over 61,000.

CHAPTER XXVIII
MASONIC HABITATIONS

IN the early period of the Craft's existence in New South Wales, and in Sydney in particular, the problem of meeting places for Lodges of all the Constitutions was a very real one. Recourse was had usually to a tavern, especially one where the host himself was a Mason. Here, in low-ceilinged, stuffy and uncomfortable rooms, the mysteries of the Order were worked under difficulties which Brethren of the present day cannot possibly or properly appreciate. Meeting places were continually changed. We find, for example, that Lodge Leinster Marine of Australia records twenty-seven different Lodge rooms since the date of its inauguration, ten of these being within the first ten years of its existence.

The first reference to any proposal to establish a permanent Masonic Hall in Sydney was on 24 May 1827, when Brother Samuel Clayton, then Senior Warden of the Australian Social Lodge No. 260 (I.C.) wrote to William F. Graham of 16 College Street, Dublin, saying; "You shall shortly have from No. 260 a communication, as we are in Committee respecting a Masonic Hall to be raised by shares of £20 each, payable in Instalments monthly, and to be disposed to none but Masons, and after demise to Masonic characters." Nothing, however, came of the scheme. We find that for many years Lodge No. 260 continued to meet, as heretofore, at various taverns. It is, however, of some interest to note that in 1827 this Lodge met at a hostelry known as the Freemason's Tavern, No. 3 York Street, Sydney.

On 26 September 1827 came the next move, for, on that date, the Lodge of Australia, No. 548, formerly No. 820



Rt Wor. Bro. R. S. CROPLEY, P.D.G.M.
Hon. Superintendent, Masonic Schools.

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(E.C.) received a letter from the Secretary of the Australian Social Lodge, No. 260 (I.C.), saying: "It was proposed and unanimously agreed to by Lodge No. 260 on the last night to Petition the Governor for a Grant of Land for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Hall." No. 260 then suggested that if the proposal met with the approbation of the Lodge of Australia, the officers of the latter Lodge should meet in committee those of No. 260, and also those of No. 266, Lodge Leinster Marine, on some convenient day, and discuss the proposition. To this the Lodge of Australia unanimously agreed. Though the Minutes of Lodge Leinster Marine on 8 October acknowledged the receipt of a similar proposal, and of No. 548's willingness to co-operate no practical result followed. Probably Governor Gipps refused the request for a grant of land.

Nevertheless, the movement for a permanent habitation for the then-existing Lodges brought about a change to better quarters. According to Lodge Leinster Marine, on 4 December 1839 the three existing Lodges decided "to erect a cenotaph in the Masonic Hall, York Street, to the memory of Wor. Bro. Rogers." The record book of Lodge Australia shows, too, that on 27 December 1839, that Lodge moved its meeting-place from St John's Tavern to the Masonic Hall, York Street. On that evening, the Minutes of No. 548 state that the Minutes of the previous meeting could not be confirmed in consequence of the non-attendance of sufficient members, the Tyler having neglected to notify the Brethren of the removal of the Lodge to new quarters. It seems quite definite, therefore, that the first Masonic Hall in Sydney dates from about 1839. Lodge Australian Social Mother, No. 260 did not move to the Masonic Hall till 1841. This Hall, however, was not the property of the three Lodges. It was part of a public house, and the title deeds show that the Lodges were not the owners. The building was situated between King and Barrack Streets, on the site now occupied by Messrs Gardiner and Co., No. 71 York Street. The public house was known as the "Masonic Hall" and the proprietor was Brother James Entwistle,

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who later built another large lodge room at the back of his hotel, with access from Clarence Street. Fowles's *Sydney in 1848* shows in York Street the "Masonic Hall." It was adjacent to No. 109, the home of Mr Garrick. Fowles has the following pertinent note:

Entering York Street from the Old Barracks we meet at each corner (as is generally the case in Sydney) a Public House with open doors, inviting the thirsty traveller to refresh. We pass on, and on the right hand at a short distance stands the "Masonic Hall," kept by Mr J. Entwistle. The front, which is of two stories, with verandah and balcony supported by columns, is of a plain and unassuming appearance, and conveys no idea of the extent of the internal arrangements and accommodation. A few years since this house was the property of the Freemasons, and the general resort of the brotherhood of that ancient and honorable order, whose Lodges were held there—but in consequence of increase of business and the property's being sold to other parties, the Lodges have been removed, and it is now the Masonic Hall only in name. Since the change in the proprietary, Mr Entwistle has made extensive alterations in the rear of the original house—having erected a splendid Saloon, surrounded by private rooms on the ground floor, and on the first floor by bed-rooms leading from a gallery which encompasses it and connects it with the main building.

It was in 1846 that the various Lodges decided to vacate Brother Entwistle's premises. First Lodge Leinster Marine moved, in February of that year, to rooms at the residence of Brother Clark, a teacher of dancing, in Elizabeth Street North, next door to the premises of Starkey, the ginger-beer manufacturer, himself a Mason. Thence this Lodge removed first to Brother Cunningham's rooms, and later to the Saracen's Head Tavern at the corner of King and Sussex streets, where it remained for many years. The Lodge of Australia continued to use Entwistle's Masonic Hall until 28 December 1846, on which evening, as Brother Entwistle required the Lodge room for some other purpose, their installation had to be held in a small adjacent room. This treatment so incensed the members that they thereupon decided to change their place of meeting. Accordingly,

MASONIC HABITATIONS

on 5 January following, they moved to the Saracen's Head Tavern, where they remained for a number of years.

Thus matters remained till the year 1849. On 13 September in that year, Lodge Fidelity, No. 267 (I.C.), wrote to Lodge Leinster Marine, transmitting a proposal to erect a permanent Lodge room or Masonic Hall in York Street. Leinster Marine declined to co-operate. For some three or more years the project slumbered. Then, on 1 March 1853, a meeting of Masters, Past Masters and Officers of Lodges No. 266, 267, 548, 814 and 843, called by the Provincial Grand Master of the Lodges under the English Constitution was held at the Royal Hotel, 489 George Street. A proposal to erect a Masonic Hall was approved and a provisional committee appointed to consider ways and means. This committee recommended that a general meeting of the Craft should be convened. When, on 15 March, this general meeting was held, it was decided that a company should be formed, with a capital of £10,000 in 2000 shares of £5 each. A Committee of Management was then appointed to implement the proposal, the first activities to include the selection and purchase of a site and the issuing of a prospectus to all Masons throughout New South Wales.

In a circular subsequently issued by the committee occurs the following interesting paragraph:

To this Institution it is proposed to attach a school for the children of Masons, and so to dispose of the income arising from the establishment, as, after paying a handsome dividend to the proprietary, shall result in the erection of an Asylum for old and decayed Masons, who, after devoting their best years to the interests of the Order, shall have been reduced to poverty and distress.

The Prospectus, of which a copy has survived, shows that the Company was to be called "The Australasian Freemasons' Hall Company." The Committee of Management consisted of:

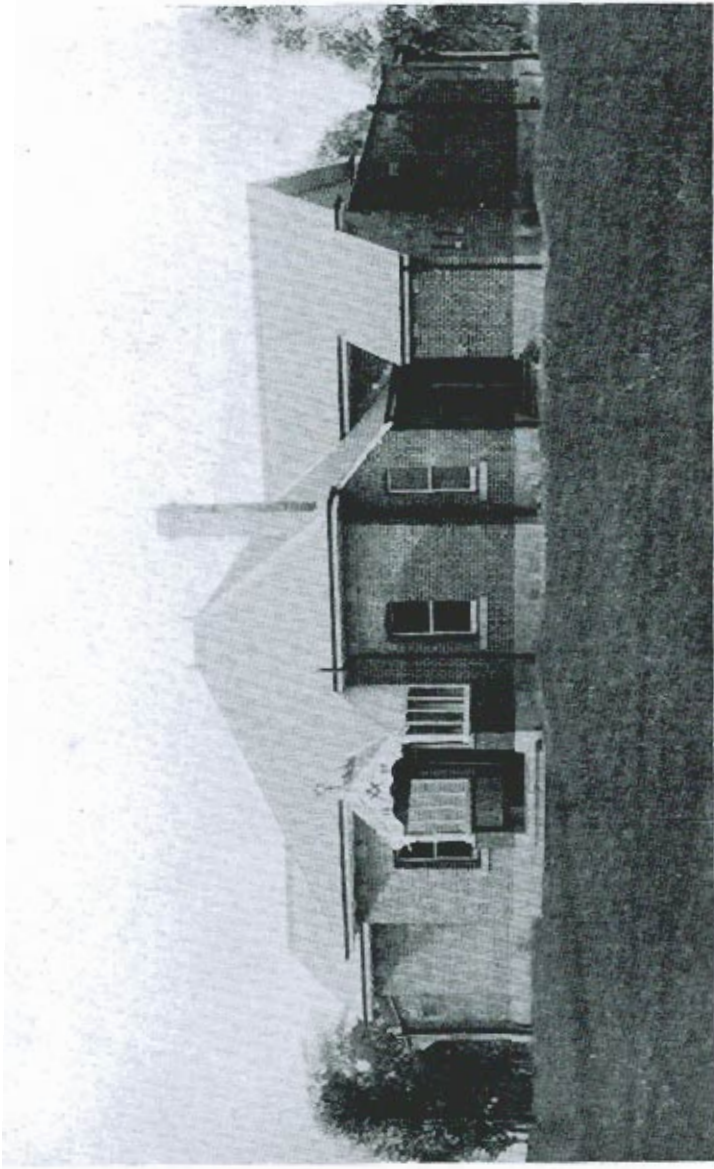
- Brother John Williams, D.P.G.M., chairman.
- " Sir Osborne Gibbes, Bart. W.M., 843.
- " J. Murphy, W.M., 267.

HISTORY OF UNITED GRAND LODGE, N.S.W.

Brother	R. Leworthy, Z.R.A.C. 266.
"	R. W. Moore, W.M., 548.
"	J. Aaron, W.M., 814.
"	A. Gray, P.M., 266.
"	W. J. Munce, P.M., 266.
"	T. Turner, Z.R.A.C., 267.
"	J. Malcolm, S.W., 548.
"	H. King, 266
"	T. H. B. Venour, 843.
"	J. Simmons, sen., P.M., 548.
"	W. Thurlow, 267.
"	C. E. Langley, 266.
"	G. Thornton, P.M., 266.
"	F. Callaghan, S.W., 267.
Treasurer:	Bro. R. W. Moore, W.M., 548.
Secretary:	Bro. Henry King.
Bankers:	The Commercial Bank.
Solicitor:	Bro. William Thurlow.

According to the Prospectus, shares in the undertaking were to be allotted under strict conditions only to the various Lodges, and to individual members of the fraternity.

The first site suggested, and one which the committee endeavoured to purchase, was part of the old Barrack Square, with a frontage of 73 feet to Barrack Street, and 177 feet to Clarence Street, an allotment which the Government still held, the upset price of £10 per foot not having been offered. This site was ultimately rejected in favour of one—No. 102 York Street—privately owned, but occupied by the Corporation of Sydney as the Town Hall. The building stood on the western side of York Street between Market and Drutt Streets, and the property extended through to Clarence Street. The York Street frontage is occupied to-day by numbers 125 and 125A. This was purchased for £5000. The Council, however, remained as tenants of the Freemasons' Hall Company for more than a year, at an annual rental of £800. It is of some interest to note also that in March 1854, when ultimately the Council vacated the premises, the Hall Company purchased the Mayor's chair for £27, and the Secretary's desk for £13.



GRASMERE MASONIC CONVALESCENT HOME, CAMDEN

MASONIC HABITATIONS

These are still in use, and may be seen in No. 2 Room of the present Temple in Castlereagh Street.

According to Fowles the building was erected by Mr Commissary Broughton about 1813, on the site of a row of soldiers' huts, known by the name of The Rookery. It was afterwards the residence of the first Colonial Secretary, Major Goulburn, and again by Mr Sidney Stephen. The illustration opposite p. 560, from a sketch by the late John Rae, of York Street in 1842, shows the building and the locality as they appeared in that year.

It is of some additional interest that when the question of the purchase of shares in the Hall Company came up for discussion in Lodge Leinster Marine, Brother Edward Hammond Hargraves, the first discoverer of gold in payable quantities in New South Wales, a recent initiate into that Lodge, proposed that each member take one share and present it to the Lodge. Leinster Marine, however, decided to take twenty-five shares at its own expense.

The Hall Company took possession of its purchase in 1853, the building having been renovated and furnished. The first recorded meeting in the new hall was that of Leinster Marine on 30 January 1854. Then came that of the Lodge of Australia on 21 February. The other Lodges moved into the new quarters about the same time. When the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales (E.C.) was formed in 1849, its correspondence was dated from the Masonic Chambers, Royal Hotel, 489 George Street. Soon, however, it also transferred its headquarters to the Freemasons' Hall in York Street. The first letter from that location is dated 4 October 1856.

Attached to the Freemasons' Hall, as was usual in those early days, was an hotel, known as the Freemasons' Hotel. On 14 June 1858, Lodge Leinster Marine resolved to meet in conference the Australian Social Lodge, No. 227 (I.C.), and Lodge Fidelity, No. 267 (I.C.), "to discuss an amendment of Rules and Regulations issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, more particularly that one requiring that a Lodge shall not assemble in any Tavern or House of Public

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Entertainment unless same be approved by Grand Lodge." A similar injunction was delivered on 22 January 1859 to all Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. As the York Street Hall had attached to it a public house, Lodge Leinster Marine saw no alternative other than a change of quarters. Accordingly it was resolved that as soon as possible the Lodge should remove to more suitable quarters. On 26 December 1858, therefore, the Freemasons' Hall Company was notified that this Lodge would vacate the York Street Hall not later than 8 February 1859. The next meeting was held at Clark's Assembly Rooms in Elizabeth Street North.

In 1859, according to a report by Very Wor. Bro. Higstrim, Provincial Grand Secretary of the Scottish Constitution, the Sydney Lodges again discussed the question of the erection of a new Masonic Hall suitable to the requirements of the Order, and with premises attached designed to bring in revenue supplementary to the rental of the Lodge rooms. No action was taken. In the year following the Hall passed through many vicissitudes. As Very Wor. Bro. Higstrim remarked: "In respect to the building and its basement floors, where the Brethren used to congregate, I have often heard it remarked that if it had to be built over again, the architect should be one unconnected with the Order." Originally the Lodge rooms were under the floor of the large hall, the entrance to these being through Clarence Street. We are told that, although the Lodge rooms were altered from time to time, "it was like going into a charnel house or the catacombs of a cemetery, and the odour arising therefrom would not find a place in a perfumery establishment." When the door was tyled, the Lodge rooms—there were two—one tenanted by the English, the other by the Scottish Lodge—became insufferable. At last, after much argument, the Freemasons' Hall Company agreed to build a suite of Lodge rooms on top of the hotel. When finished, these were found to be much better, except in summer, when they were uncomfortably hot. Though further improvements, including a patent water-cooling

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apparatus, were carried out, on installation nights, with an attendance of two or three hundred, conditions were still bad. An open space, railed all round, which extended the whole length of the Lodge rooms, and which allowed the odour of cooking to ascend to the upper regions, was another source of annoyance. In the year 1868, the shareholders of the company met and decided to pull down the old hotel, and to build a new one in its stead. A tender for £7650 was accordingly accepted and the new hotel was erected with two Lodge rooms and two convenient supper rooms over the public rooms. This remedied all complaints and satisfied the requirements of the Brethren of the English and Scottish Constitutions until the happy union of all the Lodges in the year 1888. Some time prior to 1871 a hall was erected on the Clarence Street frontage of the property.

In 1887, just prior to the Union, the Freemasons' Hall Company, aware of the trend of events, decided to sell the Masonic Hall property and to wind up the company. Very Wor. Bro. Arthur H. Bray, then District Grand Secretary of the English Constitution, was appointed liquidator of the company. The property was sold to a private buyer for the sum of £31,000. After paying off the mortgage of £5670, the rest of the money was returned to the shareholders, a dividend of 44s. in the pound being paid. The final meeting of the company was held on 16 October 1888.

When the Union of all the Lodges took place in 1888, there was a general stampede to secure accommodation in the new Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, consequently the old York Street Hall was left almost deserted. The Grand Lodge of New South Wales, formed in 1877, had at first its headquarters at the Temperance Hall, then in 1878, in Clarence Street. To its energies is due the erection of the present building in Castlereagh Street, of which the foundation-stone was laid on 9 November 1883 by Most Wor. Bro. James Squire Farnell, G.M., and opened and consecrated the following year, his Excellency the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, and suite attending the ball given after the ceremony. Like the York Street property, the

HISTORY OF UNITED GRAND LODGE, N.S.W.

new Hall was erected by a company, which was eventually wound up by Wor. Bro. Fullwood, the whole property being acquired by the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales for £21,000, the amount of the mortgage.

Of the other early Masonic habitations, reference might be made to the Masonic Hall erected by members of the English Constitution at Parramatta, and known as St George's Masonic Hall, from the Lodge of that name. The foundation-stone was laid on 14 June 1882 by Rt Wor. Bro. John Williams, D.G.M. (E.C.), the oration being pronounced by Very Wor. Bro. Dr Madgwick, D.G.C. Further mention must be made of the Temple built at North Sydney by St Leonard's Samaritan Lodge, No. 1654 (E.C.), now No. 50 (U.G.L. of N.S.W.). This building, of which the foundation-stone was laid on 12 July 1884, was opened and dedicated by Rt Wor. Bro. John Williams on 30 May 1885, the oration being again delivered by Dr Madgwick. And yet another reference to the Hall built at Bathurst, the first to be erected after the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. It was dedicated in September 1888 by Most Wor. Bro. Lord Carrington, our first Grand Master. It possesses one of the most beautiful Lodge rooms in New South Wales.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

EACH of the separate Constitutions existing in New South Wales prior to the formation of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales in 1888 had inaugurated Charity Funds for the assistance of poor and distressed Brethren. In the records we come upon frequent applications for assistance, none of which, when proved genuine, was turned down. No concerted effort to establish a permanent Benevolent Institution was made, however, until the year 1880, when the Australian Lodge of Harmony, then No. 556 (E.C.), adopted a resolution affirming the desirability of forming such a laudable Masonic Charity, and appointed a committee of its members to introduce the subject to the earnest and favourable consideration of the Craft. To the Secretary of the Australian Lodge of Harmony, Wor. Bro. Jno. D. Ewens, must be given much of the credit for the organization and establishment of this important movement.

On 29 May, 1880, Wor. Bro. Ewens addressed a circular letter to the Worshipful Masters of all the English, Scottish and Irish Lodges in New South Wales, wherein he pointed out that for some considerable time a feeling had been growing amongst the Brethren that some provision should be made for the relief of deserving aged or infirm Masons and for the wives or widows of such, by the establishment of an Institution somewhat similar to the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution" in England. He quoted, in support of the practical utility of such an establishment the excellent Asylum founded at South Yarra in 1867 by the Victorian Brethren of the English, Irish and Scottish

HISTORY OF UNITED GRAND LODGE, N.S.W.

Constitutions. This circular was signed by fifty of the most prominent Masons in the colony.

A meeting of those Brethren who signed the circular was duly held on 13 August 1880, when it was resolved that a deputation of the Brethren should wait upon the Right Wor. District Grand Master to solicit his patronage on behalf of the proposed Institution, and to invite him to preside at the first general meeting. Rt Wor. Bro. John Williams, however, in his usual peremptory manner, refused "to have anything to do with the present movement, believing there is no necessity for such proceedings."

Thereupon a similar invitation was extended to Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Sedgwick, Right Worshipful District Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution, who agreed to preside at the general meeting and offered a donation of twenty-five guineas towards the fund.

Before the general meeting was held, the feelings of the individual Lodges under the three Constitutions were tested by inviting their opinions on the desirability of establishing a Freemasons' Benevolent Institution. Of the seventy-one Lodges approached, forty-three immediately expressed approval, six agreed to send delegates to represent them, without however, expressing any opinion; only two—one E. C. and one S. C. declined to approve, and twenty did not immediately reply, though it was known that they were considering the matter.

Without any active canvass, £600 was promised in individual donations. Three Lodges voted sums from their own funds, one of them, the Australian Lodge of Harmony, subscribing one hundred guineas, and another, the Zetland Lodge, No. 655, £50 from its resources.

The General Meeting under the Presidency of Rt Wor. Bro. Dr Sedgwick, D.G.M. (S.C.), was held on 18 October at the Masonic Hall, York Street. The resolution to establish the Fund was carried almost unanimously, only one Lodge, Prince of Wales, No. 1653 (E.C.), dissenting. A Provisional Committee with Wor. Bro. T. S. Bollard, P.D.G.T. (E.C.), as Treasurer was appointed to frame

FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

general rules, prepare a report thereon and submit the same to a subsequent meeting of the subscribers for approval.

The Provisional Committee held in all eight meetings, and after examining the published regulations of kindred institutions in England and Victoria, drew up a code of Regulations for the New South Wales Institution.

The committee stressed the fact that apart from the intention of benefiting the recipients of relief, another object of great Masonic importance had been kept constantly in mind. The endeavour of the committee had been to give every Brother connected with the Institution a continual and personal interest in its aims and its management, to the end that he might feel that the claims upon his fraternal regard were being in some manner met by his individual exertions and contributions to the cause. Though some of the regulations have since been amended, two of the most important still remain as originally framed, viz: that any Mason may become a member of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution on payment of an annual subscription of ten shillings, and that a donation of ten guineas entitles the donor to Life Membership.

Though the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution was founded with so great a flourish, its early success was not great. This was probably due to the lack of cohesion between the various Constitutions and to the growth of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. When the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was inaugurated in 1888, a General Meeting of subscribers was called for 13 September in that year, when a resolution was carried in favour of continuing the Institution but with increased vigour. It was, however, thought wise to wait until the Grand Lodge had its own Benevolent Fund in full operation, so as to avoid any appearance of clashing with it or with the Masonic Hospital, the Carrington Hospital or the Freemasons' Orphan Society.

Matters consequently continued exactly as they were until the middle of 1891, when on 21 July Wor. Bro. George H. Marsh, the Worshipful Master of the Australian

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Lodge of Harmony then and now No. 5 on the Register of the U.G.L. of N.S.W., by the authority and at the earnest desire of Most Wor. Bro. Dr Sedgwick, P.G.M., convened a meeting to discuss the condition of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institute. In a preamble the circular states:

This Institution was founded ten years ago, when some £850 were collected, which now, with accrued interest added, amounts to £1400; the object in view at the time the Fund was instituted was to provide annuities and homes for old and infirm Masons; for years no efforts have been made to carry on the work to its ultimate issue, and it is intended now that the fund shall stand idle no longer.

The cause of its non-success is to be found in the opposition of Most Wor. Bro. John Williams, D.G.M. (E.C.), in consequence of which many of the members at first favourable afterwards refused to subscribe; and to the fact that the District Grand Lodge (E.C.) amended the rules of its Benevolent Fund so as to enable it to grant annuities on a plan somewhat similar to that proposed by the founders of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution. Hence it was resolved for the sake of Masonic peace to allow the work to remain in abeyance until happier times brought about unanimity. In the meantime the funds were ordered to be invested at compound interest.

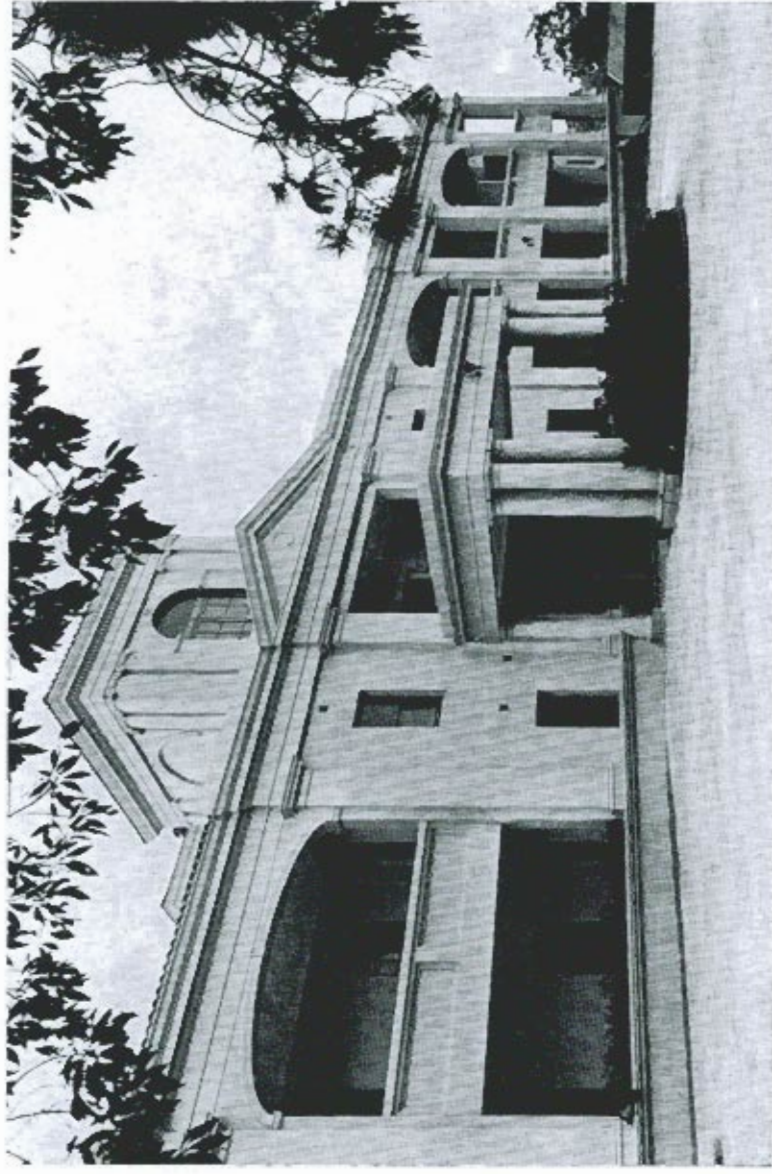
Three plans, as follows, of dealing with the Fund were suggested:

1. To continue the Institution (but with renewed vigour) subject to such alterations in the rules as might be necessary to make the privileges apply to aged Brethren in the colony under the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and to procure the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Jersey, the Most Worshipful Grand Master.
2. To devote the Funds towards the erection and maintenance of cottage homes for aged Freemasons or to provide annuities.
3. To divide the funds *pro rata* among the subscribers.

At the meeting held on 11 September 1891, the first suggestion was adopted, the rules were completely revised, Office Bearers elected, and the Institution started on what



PROCESSION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS AT OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE MASONIC HOSPITAL, ASHFIELD, 13 JUNE 1931.



THE MASONIC HOSPITAL, ASHFIELD

FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

has proved to be a most successful career. His Excellency the Earl of Jersey, the Most Wor. Grand Master of New South Wales, consented to become the Patron of the Institution, the other principal Officers being: Vice-Patron, The Hon. Harman F. Tarrant, M.L.C., P.G.M.; W. G. Sedgwick, P.G.M.; Vice-President, Major J. C. Remington, D.G.M. Even at this early date the list of life members had reached thirty, apart from the Worshipful Masters of nine Lodges. At this stage a tribute should be paid to the work for benevolence done in those early years by Rt Wor. Bro. T. E. Spencer, Chairman of Committee, Very Wor. Bro. George H. Marsh, P.B.B., for a number of years Hon. Secretary to the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution and by Rt Wor. Bro. Ellis Robinson, S.G.W., for many years Hon. Treasurer, and afterwards Chairman of Committee.

Having survived the period of depression in the nineties, the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution at the end of ten years of active existence was able to report steady progress, the funds being annually augmented by the receipts from the Masonic Ball. In this year 1901, some important changes took place in the Executive, Rt Wor. Bro. Ellis Robinson, P.S.G.W., becoming Chairman of Committees, Very Wor. Bro. Arthur H. Bray, G.S., Hon. Treasurer, in which office he continued ten years, and Very Wor. Brother Arthur J. Scott G.T. becoming Hon. Secretary. It was not till the year 1915 that Very Wor. Bro. Arthur Bray, P.D.G. D.C., was appointed as permanent Secretary of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, in which office he still continues after twenty-three years' good service.

In the year 1901 there were thirty-four annuitants on the list, the funds totalled £5992, the amount of relief was £540 and the income £1081. The income and invested funds continued to grow steadily till the great financial depression and the aftermath of the war began to drain the accumulated resources.

In the year 1927 the fund reached its maximum with an income of £15,478, funds of £34,279, and with 364 annuitants sharing £12,758. Calls on the fund then proved

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heavy. By 1935 the number of annuitants had increased to 408, the income had dropped to £10,660 and the invested funds to £16,590. Whereas most of the funds have been derived from the voluntary subscriptions of members, the Grand Lodge has assisted by voting as much as £1000 a year to the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution and legacies from various deceased Brethren have also swelled the amount.

In the year 1928 the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution was formed with the object of meeting the expenses of the Annual Ball. Already they have raised over £700 towards this worthy object. Very Wor. Bro. Sir Kelso King has donated a Cup to be given to the Lodge which for two years in succession or three times in all made a contribution of £250 or over to the funds of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution. Lodges St George, No. 78, Newcastle; Duty, No. 562, Sydney; and Star in the East, No. 160, Hamilton, have each won the Cup once.

Brother A. H. J. Coles of Lodge Perseverance No. 411, Summer Hill, has also presented a Cup to be held by the Lodge forwarding the highest average subscription annually. A miniature Cup is also presented to the Honorary Collector. In the year 1934-5 there were eighteen Lodges which subscribed £50 or more towards the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution funds.

CHAPTER XXX

THE WILLIAM THOMPSON MASONIC SCHOOLS

EXTENDING almost half a mile along a ridge, within the same distance of the main Windsor Road, about five miles from Parramatta, and approached by a noble drive edged with trees and shrubs and flower beds, is the William Thompson Masonic School, Baulkham Hills, a lasting monument to the founder whose name it bears, Most Wor. Brother William Thompson P.G.M., and the philanthropic and educational enterprise of the Masons of New South Wales.

In the year 1921, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, then Grand Master, at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge on 14 September, submitted his proposal for the establishment of a Masonic school for the children of deceased Brethren. The suggestion was approved, and after an examination of many sites, an old dairy-farming area of 168 acres at Baulkham Hills was purchased for £4500, Grand Lodge having voted £20,000 for the establishment of the school. It was with skill and foresight, verging almost on genius, that the site was selected. The situation is ideal, being on an eminence 600 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by gently undulating country, all richly grassed. Westward, fifty miles away, loom the Blue Mountains; towards the north appear the green-clad hills of Castle Hill; and at night, almost due east, can be seen the lights of the Harbour Bridge, and the flashing signals of the Macquarie Lighthouse at the South Head of Port Jackson.

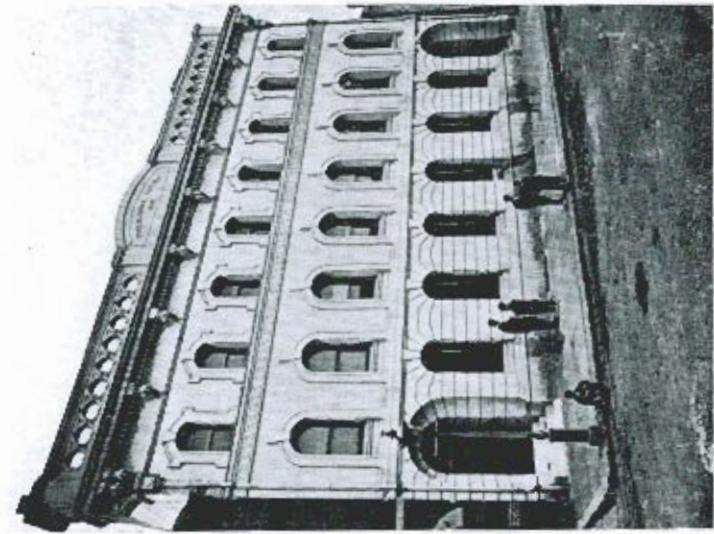
The foundation-stone was laid on 25 February 1922, in the presence of about 5000 persons. A procession of members of the Craft was formed, and at 3.30 p.m., headed

by a band provided by the Parramatta Lodges, moved towards the ceremonial centre. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Masonic edifice then followed; corn was scattered and oil and wine poured on it, each act being accompanied by the words prescribed by the Masonic ritual. The Grand Master, in an address to the assembly said:

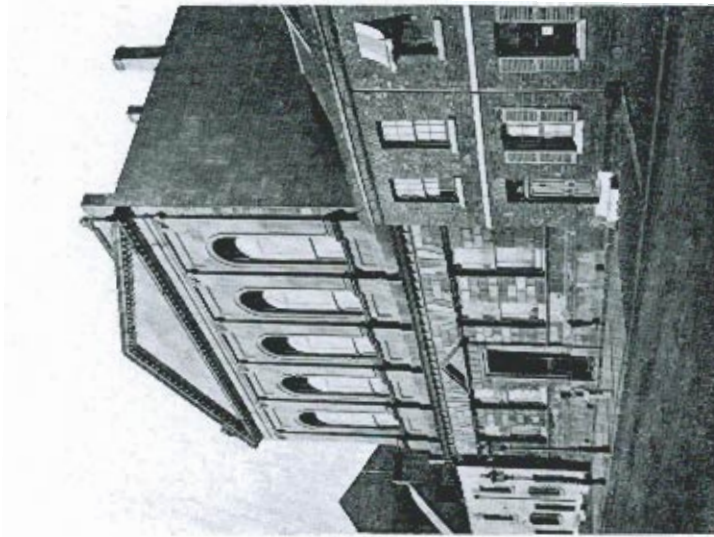
We are here to-day to give evidence of that Divine Spirit of Charity—the basic principle of our Institution—in establishing a Home where our little children, in years to come, will be assured of all the benefits of home-life, combined with the very best education that can be procured. . . . We shall be able to show the world, through them (the children), that Masonry is something real, something powerful for good; we shall demonstrate to the outside public that every one of us regards himself as "his brother's keeper."

The first block of buildings was designed by the late Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, Grand Architect, the contractor being Rt Wor. Bro. Paterson. Seven months after the laying of the foundation-stone on 11 November, 1922 the finished building was opened and dedicated by the Grand Master. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense crowd, more than 1000 motor cars being parked in the open spaces of the ground behind the buildings. In his address the Grand Master stated that the school was then ready for the accommodation of forty-eight children, and that within the succeeding three or four weeks that number would be increased to seventy-two. The plans provided for additions, he said, so that eventually four hundred children could be accommodated. He then paid a generous compliment to the Grand Architect, Very Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, who had given his services unstintedly, charging nothing except out-of-pocket expenses, and to the work of the builder, Rt Wor. Bro. Paterson. Many other Masons and Australian firms, the Grand Master pointed out, had contributed generously to the completion of the buildings, mercantile houses and timber merchants supplying material in large quantities.

The buildings originally composed a central block, con-



FREEMASON'S HOTEL, YORK STREET, SYDNEY



FREEMASON'S HALL, CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

WILLIAM THOMPSON MASONIC SCHOOLS

sisting of school and recreation hall, separate large dining halls for boys and girls, Superintendent's quarters, kitchen and offices, all linked up to the main structure by covered ways, with the two bungalows extending—the one to the north and the other to the south.

From the very moment of its inception the surprising success of the school was assured in large measure through the devoted care of the Superintendent, Rt Wor. Bro. Rubert S. Cropley and his wife.

Wor. Bro. Cropley while still a young man, and prominent in commercial and Masonic circles, retired from business, and on the establishment of the school, voluntarily undertook its control and administration without salary or recompense of any kind. If there is any truth in the famous dictum of Thomas Carlyle—and who is there among us who will deny its verity?—"Blessed is the man who has found his work, let him ask no other happiness," then Wor. Bro. Rubert Cropley must be numbered among the blessed. In his work, he stands revealed as the altruist *par excellence*.

Applications from mothers for the admission of their children began to increase so rapidly that almost at once further accommodation was necessary. In March 1923, therefore, another boys' cottage was added. Fifteen months later, two more cottages for boys and another for girls were built, and twelve months afterwards two additional cottages for girls were erected. In June 1925 accommodation was available for 224 children. In August 1928 another girls' bungalow was provided. During later years building activities have continued. Adjacent to the Administrative Block are now to be found the superintendent's residence, tea-rooms, a hospital and dental surgery, steam laundry, staff quarters, a dairy, and a senior house for boys. The latter is an important feature of the school. It was completed in July 1927, at a cost of £16,000 and accommodates ninety-six older boys over the age of twelve, all of whom continue their educational course at Parramatta, in the Intermediate and High Schools, and at Granville

HISTORY OF UNITED GRAND LODGE, N.S.W.

Junior Technical School, after which suitable positions are found for them.

The whole cost of the school has come from Grand Lodge funds. At the end of 1926 the expenditure had reached £60,000, in 1928 £80,000. To-day the amount has reached £88,000. The total upkeep of the establishment is £17,650 per annum, the whole being provided by the Brethren of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, each of whom contributes through Grand Lodge, an amount of five shillings annually. There are at present 61,000 active Masons in New South Wales.

Adjacent to the school is another area of eighty-nine acres, the remains of an old orchard. To prevent the possibility of a factory or other unsightly buildings being erected thereon, this property was purchased in 1924 for the sum of £4500, so that to-day the school possesses a surrounding area of 257 acres, and can never be built out.

In this year, 1938, with the school working at almost full capacity, a recent visit revealed that the institution now consists first of a central administration block, comprising an imposing entrance hall, upon whose walls are fixed marble tablets cut with the names of the chief Masonic officers during whose tenure of office the school was built, and of the Lodges and Brother Masons who have made donations to the school; an office for the superintendent and clerical staff; a store-room amply stocked; and overhead quarters for the housekeeper and other members of the staff.

Directly behind this block is the Assembly Hall, a well-lighted building, equipped with a stage, cinematograph projector and operating box, piano and organ. The walls are adorned with two oil paintings, one of Rt Wor. Bro. Cropley and the other of Mrs Cropley. Much of the furniture in this, as in other parts of the establishment, is inscribed with the names of Lodges, or of individual Masonic donors. Behind the Assembly Hall, and at right angles to it, forming as it were the tail of an aeroplane, is the refectory, which has already been enlarged to twice its

WILLIAM THOMPSON MASONIC SCHOOLS

original size. It consists of one large dining-hall, 140 feet long, divided into two parts by a central glassed-in room, where the housekeeper and other members of the staff take their meals.

In each of the two main rooms—one for boys and the other for girls—are five long tables, each seating twenty-four diners, which is the number of pupils accommodated in each of the ten homes. Presiding over each table is the "mother" of the home, one "mother" to each home, whilst at smaller tables apart are accommodated the "captains" of the boys' and the girls' school, the prefects and the sub-prefects.

From the administrative block extend in one straight line on either side, the red-tiled cottage homes, five for boys on the south, five for girls on the north, each being built to accommodate twenty-four pupils. All the homes, which are connected by external covered corridors, are identical in design and equipment. Each consists of a central study, "mother's" room, store-room, with, at each end, a dormitory to accommodate twelve beds, with bathrooms and lavatories. Each dormitory bears a mural plaque, commemorating the name of the Lodge which provided the furniture and equipment. A noteworthy feature of each house is the uniform numbering system, not only of beds, but of pupils' clothing and all their belongings.

Every first Saturday of the month, twenty hairdressers, who are members of the Craft, visit the school and in two hours cut the hair of over two hundred boys. The hair of the girls is cut by the captain and prefects under the supervision of a matron.

The kitchen is a model of what all kitchens should be, and is now equipped with a complete steam cooking plant, at a cost of £350. Adjacent to the kitchen are a grocery and other stores, a refrigerating room, a staff dining- and recreation-room, and sleeping quarters for the cooks and kitchen staff. Some little distance from the main buildings are a steam laundry, wherein the latest type of washing machine, drying machine and iron, with electric motor and

HISTORY OF UNITED GRAND LODGE, N.S.W.

boiler, has been installed at a cost of £850; the superintendent's own private cottage; a number of cottages for the outside staff, and a hospital. The latter consists of three wards, a spacious sun-room, annexe, bathroom and nurses' bedrooms. Connected with the hospital is a dental surgery, the equipment of which was donated by a group of suburban Lodges. Two doctors and four dentists, members of the Craft, give their services voluntarily to the school.

The dairy is a model of which the school is immensely proud. In 1922 one cow was donated and two cows were bought. The herd has now been increased to forty-two, chiefly through the generosity of individual Brethren.

Four permanent gardeners are employed, ten acres being under permanent cultivation, all the vegetables needed being produced on the premises. A fine orchard is now in full bearing. By an ingenious piece of designing, the swimming bath drains on either side of a hill, the one into the orchard, the other into the vegetable garden.

The schoolhouse itself, a fine brick building, has been erected close to the main entrance. The staff now consists of a headmaster and seven assistants. The school provides primary instruction for both sexes, and secondary for the girls. The older boys of the Senior House travel to Parramatta and Granville schools daily for instruction in secondary subjects.

For the physical development of the pupils, two large gymnasiums, one at the school, the other at the Senior House, and two fine sports ovals and tennis courts have been provided. A fine white-tiled swimming bath seventy-five feet long and twenty feet wide has been built at a cost of £1600, £300 of which was subscribed by Lodge Leinster Marine of Australia.

Stretching in a semicircle around the homes is a memorial avenue of 364 trees, each inscribed with the name and Lodge number of a Mason who fell in the Great European War.

The institution itself is Masonic in every detail. Every male member of the staff is a Mason, and all the women



OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE MASONIC SCHOOLS, BAULKHAM HILLS, 22 NOVEMBER 1922

WILLIAM THOMPSON MASONIC SCHOOLS

either widows, daughters or sisters of deceased Craftsmen. Admission to the school is restricted entirely to the sons and daughters of Masons who at the time of their decease were financial members of a New South Wales Lodge.

The generosity of the fraternity is revealed in the Library. Each home has its own individual supply of books, but, in addition, a general Library is now supplied with several thousand volumes, chiefly reference books, standard works and juvenilia. It is housed in a separate room adjacent to the administration block.

Three subsidiary activities connected with the school stand out prominently. One, the most important, is the Welfare Fund, which aims at the care and maintenance of the pupils after they leave school. It is supported by voluntary contributions of the New South Wales Lodges, and of individual members, and by the profits from the *Masonian*. Among its activities are the vocational training of ex-students, the securing of congenial employment, the supervision of apprentices, and the housing of its young protégés. It also supplements by grants of money the wages of ex-students to secure for each a minimum of 27s. 6d. a week, if living at home, and 35s. a week if boarding, until they become self-supporting.

The other school activities of note are the tea-room, opened on Saturday afternoons for the refreshment of the many Masonic visitors, and conducted entirely by the girls of the school; and the school magazine—the *Masonian*—which is now a complete record of the sixteen years' work accomplished at Baulkham Hills. Its quarterly circulation reaches 7000 copies. The profits from the tea-room are placed to the credit of the girls who give their services there—each cottage in turn—and handed over to them when they leave school and make a start in life. To equalize matters, the senior boys, too, have a chance of starting a banking account. Fifteen shillings are placed to the credit of each lad monthly. The cost of his clothing is deducted from this amount and the balance credited to his account.

The grounds immediately surrounding the buildings

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were laid out by the late Wor. Bro. E. N. Ward, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, with the result that at all seasons of the year a wealth of flowering plants lends colour to the scene and adds to the beauty of the school.

Telephonic communication between all parts of the school and the superintendent's office and residence was brought about in 1931 by the combined efforts of the members of several Lodges and interested friends. The whole of the work of cable-laying, aerial and inside wiring and installation of sets and switchboards—each switchboard has twenty-five line connexions—was carried out by experts in their free time.

On 4 November 1922, prior to the opening of the school, a new Lodge named "Fortitude, No. 439" was consecrated. On the first Saturday of each month its members meet in the gymnasium at the entrance gates. The main object of the Lodge is to encourage Brethren to visit the schools and afterwards attend the Lodge, where they are encouraged to become missionaries of the school and thus stimulate further interest among the fraternity. On occasions as many as two hundred visitors have been crowded into the Lodge room.

CHAPTER XXXI

MASONIC SCHOOLS WELFARE FUND

THE establishment of the New South Wales Masonic Schools Welfare Fund followed the foundation of the William Thompson Masonic Schools at Baulkham Hills.

Just as the idea for a special place for the education and upbringing of sons and daughters of deceased Masons was nurtured in the mind of Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson (of beloved memory), so did he conceive the proposal of bringing into being a Committee of Masons whose duty it would be to give special attention to the after-care of the pupils of the school, and to place them in suitable positions as well as to assist them financially until they were able to support themselves.

As a result, in February 1923, a circular was issued to all Lodges inviting representatives to attend a meeting at the Masonic Temple, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, on 28 March 1923. There was a large gathering, presided over by Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, and after a long discussion it was decided that the objects should be:

To relieve the Hon. Superintendent of responsibility in matters outside the school functions, and render him any assistance he may find necessary to seek.

To co-ordinate the work of the various Lodges desiring to assist in helping our children.

To create and maintain the individual interest of the Brethren of New South Wales in the Masonic Schools.

The supply and renewal of sports material, also to provide hon. qualified instructors in the various branches of sport.

The supply and renewal of books for the library.

To provide prizes for scholastic attainments.

To arrange or organize entertainments.

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To arrange an annual picnic for the whole school.

To arrange for those children, who have no suitable homes to go to during vacation, to secure the desired change.

To provide railway fares and make all the necessary arrangements for mothers or guardians to be with their children in cases of serious sickness.

To place the children in suitable positions on their leaving school, to secure suitable homes for them, assist them financially until they are in a position to support themselves, take a personal interest in their welfare, and maintain their interests in the schools.

To assist any who show the necessary qualifications to obtain their degree at the University.

The organization was to be known as the New South Wales Masonic Schools Welfare Fund, each Lodge in the jurisdiction being entitled to one representative, who became a member of the "Fund," and also the Lodge Collector. The affairs of the fund were to be administered by an Executive consisting of a President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and six other members of the fund.

The first Executive comprised Most Wor. Bro. Wm. Thompson, G.M., President; Very Wor. Bro. J. T. Jennings, Vice-President; Wor. Bros B. Dummer and H. J. Hiller, Honorary Secretaries; Bro. J. G. Bannerman, Honorary Treasurer; Committee—Wor. Bros A. W. Fleming, F. Baker, W. Johnston, Turvey and Bro. W. F. Leighton Bailey.

The Grand Master stressed the fact that the fund should be supported wholly by voluntary contributions. It was also agreed that closer social relations should be cultivated by Brethren arranging functions such as dances, card parties, and excursions, the interests of the school children being kept well in the forefront.

Thus, from the good intentions of a small band of Masonic workers, began an institution which has never ceased to function for the past fifteen years. The balance-sheet for the first year showed the income as £938 17s. 11d., and the expenditure as £691 18s. 2d. The latter included

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Christmas tree presents, prizes, library books, sports material, school badges, and railway fares. In the second year the revenue increased to £1584 18s. 1d., and the expenditure by £441 6s. 9d. From that date the work of the Executive became wider and the revenue quickly increased.

The original constitution has been amended on several occasions in order to meet the growing requirements. Early in 1927, owing to the increasing demand on the fund it was decided to hold a bazaar at the Sydney Town Hall. This proved a phenomenal success, and netted approximately £10,000—truly a wonderful achievement by the Brethren of the Lodges and their lady helpers, especially when it is remembered that the only publicity used was the announcements made in the Lodges.

Thus the fund became permanently established. According to the balance-sheet at 31 January 1938, the revenue was £1991 and the expenditure £1921. Of this amount, £1095 went for sustenance to ex-pupils now in employment, in addition to tuition fees and rail fares.

Up to date 650 girls and boys have left the school for positions secured mainly by the Welfare Executive; quite fifty per cent of these ex-pupils have also received financial assistance from the fund as sustenance and tuition fees. Of the remainder, a large number, being daughters and sons of deceased soldier Brethren, received help from the Repatriation Department. As evidence of the studious ambition and energy of these pupils, it is interesting to record that one has almost completed his medical course, another is just completing his Economics course, one of the girls is in the third year of the Economics course, and another boy in the second year of Arts; another is about to become a solicitor, whilst another is practising as an architect, and others as qualified accountants. Many others have been trained to become skilled artisans. Of these, one is about to obtain his second marine engineer's certificate; another is a third marine electrical engineer, while several hold responsible positions in various trades throughout New South

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Wales, as well as in the naval, military and air forces, and in the civil service.

Since the inauguration of the fund there have been several changes in the Executive, owing to deaths, resignations and alteration of residence. At present the Executive consists of twenty-nine Brethren who are well known in the Craft for their wisdom and enthusiasm. The list is as follows:

Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston	Patron
Most Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire	Patron
Rt Wor. Bro. C. A. Y. Simpson	President
Wor. Bro. W. F. Leighton Bailey	Vice-President
Very Wor. Bro. R. S. Bales	Vice-President
Rt Wor. Bro. R. S. Cropley	Vice-President
Wor. Bro. R. Francis	Honorary Treasurer
Bro. A. D. Johnston	Honorary Secretary
Wor. Bro. R. M. G. Corbett	Asst. Honorary Secretary
Bro. R. B. Carbines	Honorary Accountant
Bro. F. W. Bray	
Wor. Bro. John Brown	
Wor. Bro. W. J. Colman	
Wor. Bro. W. G. F. Evans	
Wor. Bro. J. Everett	
V. Wor. Bro. W. L. Ford	
Wor. Bro. R. P. Godfrey	
Wor. Bro. S. R. Grant	
Wor. Bro. A. E. Hean	
Bro. C. H. Jaffray	
Bro. Mervyn H. Jones	
Wor. Bro. A. J. MacDonald	
Wor. Bro. G. F. MacDonald	
Wor. Bro. N. A. R. Meyer	
Bro. T. P. H. Nance	
Bro. W. J. Parsons	
Rt Wor. Bro. A. E. P. Rich	
Bro. R. H. Smith	
Wor. Bro. S. H. Sperling	
V. Wor. Bro. C. A. Williams	

It is of interest to record that up to the time of compiling this history, thirty ex-pupils of the schools have become members of the Craft. Of them one is now a sitting

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Master, another is expected to reach the Chair in 1940, while several of them occupy minor offices.

Grand Lodge has recognized the value of the Welfare Fund and its practical usefulness by making special grants on two occasions of £250 and £500.

During the fifteen years that the fund has been in existence no less than £19,828 has been directly spent on the ex-pupils of the school.

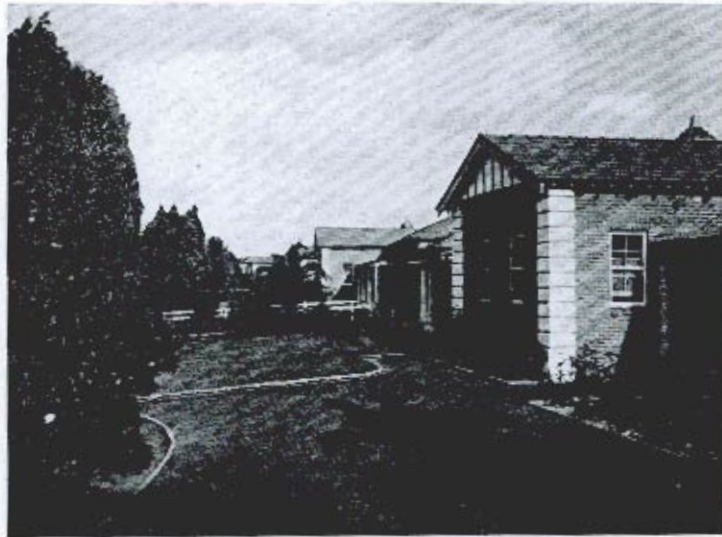
CHAPTER XXXII

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MASONIC HOSPITAL

“FAITH, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity!” In the famous North-east Charge, all initiates are taught in a practical way the great virtue of Masonic charity, a virtue which Grand Lodge has put into effect through the many activities associated with the relief of our poor and distressed Brethren, outstanding examples being the Freemasons’ Benevolent Institution and the William Thompson Masonic School. For the Masonic sick, however, no organized method of relief on a large scale was arranged until some ten years ago, when an important proposition came before Grand Lodge.

The movement to establish a Masonic Hospital in New South Wales originated with Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson, who, securing the support of Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston, Pro Grand Master, on 12 September 1928, brought the proposal before Grand Lodge, and urged the appointment of a committee, consisting of representatives of Grand Lodge and of the medical profession to consider the advisability of such an institution. At the same time he submitted a sketch-plan of a two-story building for the purpose, with details of facilities, and accommodation for patients. The cost was estimated at approximately £32,500 for the building and £1800 for the furniture.

The scheme having been approved by Grand Lodge, the committee finally submitted details for the erection of a hospital on a site convenient to the city of at least three acres, so as to permit of future extensions. Such a site was found in Ashfield, with frontages to Victoria Street of 430 feet and to Robert Street of 300 feet. The estimated cost



THE MASONIC SCHOOLS, BAULKHAM HILLS

UPPER: The Hostel.

LOWER: Some of the Bungalows.

NEW SOUTH WALES MASONIC HOSPITAL

of the site and building as now proposed was £15,000 and £45,000 respectively. Grand Lodge having approved of the scheme as outlined, the land was purchased, and a Board of Control consisting of the Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, the Grand Lodge Trustees, the President of the Board of Benevolence, three members of Grand Lodge and one member elected by the honorary medical officers, was forthwith appointed.

The foundation-stone was laid by the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Aubrey Halloran, on 11 October 1930. The building was designed, and its erection supervised by the Grand Architect—Very Wor. Bro. E. H. Stowe.

The building is of imposing appearance, severely Ionic in type, lightened by elliptical arches to the upper story and surmounted by a partial Roman tiled roof, giving a Spanish effect to the general ensemble. Rising up from above the front entrance is a campanile in Ionic style, and surmounted by a Spanish tiled roof. The building, which has been placed perfectly oriented facing the east, consists of three wings, arranged north, south and west respectively.

The wards situated in the northern and southern wings provide accommodation for forty-eight beds—twelve of these beds are in single wards, twelve placed two to a ward, and twenty-four placed three to a ward. Each ward has its own open-air area. Each of the ward wings is provided on each floor with day room, preparation room, sterilizing room and ample lavatory accommodation, with all the latest hospital equipment such as hot presses, gas stoves, water urns, pan-sterilizers, pan-racks and such like.

The two well-lighted operating theatres are situated in the western wing. With them are associated the anaesthetic room, preparation room, sterilizing room, and accommodation for the medical officers.

In the north wing a basement floor is provided, where are installed the kitchen, food-storage cupboards, cooling chamber, pathological department, X-ray room, developing room and film store. An electrically operated lift of proportions ample enough to accommodate bed and

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stretcher cases runs from basement to the other floors. There is also an automatic food lift.

The northern wing also provides accommodation for the staff. A boiler house adjacent to the main building is provided with an "Ideal" boiler, which supplies an independent hot-water supply to the radiator system installed throughout the whole building. Similar boilers provide the steam for cooking, for the sterilizers and for the hot-water tanks. There is also provision for hot and cold distilled water and sterile water at all main points in the building.

A nurses' residence connected with the main hospital building provides accommodation for twenty-four nurses, each in single rooms. The trustees have also secured four cottages within the grounds, where are housed the resident medical officer, the matron, the secretary and the domestic staff.

The grounds have been aesthetically laid out, with a main entrance leading to the *porte-cochère* and ample parking accommodation.

The fees range from £3 3s. to £7 7s. per week, with certain standard reductions to those in necessitous circumstances.

The present Board of Management is composed of:

Most Wor. Bro. Dr F. A. Maguire (Chairman)
Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston
Most Wor. Bro. C. A. Y. Simpson
Very Wor. Bro. R. R. McGechan
Most. Wor. Bro. F. S. Mance
Most Wor. Bro. H. D. Christison
Very Wor. Bro. H. Earlam
Bro. Dr R. W. Walsh

The resident medical officer is Bro. Dr K. D. McDonald, the matron is Miss A. V. Stacey, and the secretary Very Wor. Bro. R. C. Mudge, P.D.G.J.W.

Reference might here also most appropriately be made to two other Masonic activities connected with the care of the sick. The first refers to the Carrington Convalescent Hospital at Camden. During the regime of the Dis-

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trict Grand Lodge of New South Wales (E.C.) a cottage for the use of convalescent Brethren was built in the grounds of the Carrington Hospital. When the United Grand Lodge came into existence, this cottage was retained for the use of members, and has been kept full ever since. Since the year 1889, 1047 Masonic patients have had the benefit of a month or more's rest and treatment amidst the pleasant surroundings of Camden. The cottage is supported by an annual vote of Grand Lodge and by the contributions of individual private members.

Grand Lodge has also endowed a number of beds in several of the most important public hospitals of New South Wales. Sums ranging from £25 to £480, and aggregating over £1200 a year are paid from the Fund of Benevolence for the maintenance of these beds. Reference might be made particularly to the "T. E. Spencer" bed at Sydney Hospital, the "J. C. Remington" bed at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and the "Lady Rawson" and other beds at the Home for Incurables, Ryde.

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE CHARLES KOLLING MASONIC COLLEGE

IN the year 1921, Wor. Bro. Charles Kolling offered to hand over to the United Grand Lodge a sum of £100,000 for the foundation and upkeep of a college for the orphan sons of deceased Masons. Part of this money was to be expended on the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings. The remainder, in the form of securities, was to provide the income necessary for the upkeep of the college.

Wor. Bro. Kolling had been initiated into Charity Lodge, Pennsylvania, 8 August 1878. Coming to Australia, he became, in August 1889, a Charter Member of Lodge Mount Morgan, Queensland, No. 763 (E.C.), of which he was installed Worshipful Master on 1 August 1890.

It was the settlor's wish that a trust should be established, and that the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. William Thompson, should be Chairman of the Trust for life, and that he should nominate six other trustees. Grand Lodge agreed to this condition, and on 14 December 1921 appointed as trustees Rt Wor. Bros John Goulston, Edward Hungerford, F. S. Mance, W. R. Day, Very Wor. Bros S. Scott Young and H. J. Pickard. The deed of trust was signed by both parties on 17 February 1922, though, as the Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge later, the deed had not been printed, since the donor did not wish the clauses to become known outside the Grand Lodge for the present.

On 25 February, at the opening of the William Thompson Masonic Schools at Baulkham Hills, the Most

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Wor. Grand Master, announcing Wor. Bro. Kolling's gift, said: "We shall transfer to the college that Wor. Bro. Kolling is endowing all those boys who are over twelve years of age . . . He will establish at Bowral a high-class school—just as good as The King's School or any other private school in the State of New South Wales." Wor. Bro. Kolling was present on this occasion, heard the Grand Master's words, and took no exception to them.

In the following May, Wor. Bro. Kolling purchased for £6500 a property at Moss Vale on which was a large cottage. At the next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, the Grand Master announced: "At Moss Vale arrangements are being made for the temporary immediate housing of fourteen boys over twelve, and meanwhile Wor. Bro. Kolling is completing his plans for the erection of the new college." It is of some moment to note that this arrangement was made at the request of Wor. Bro. Kolling, though the trustees wished that no boys should be accepted until the new college building was ready.

At the Quarterly Communication held on 13 September 1922, the Grand Master announced that he had conferred on Wor. Bro. Charles Kolling the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden.

It was not long before friction developed between Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling and the trustees, for, though he had signed the deed of trust conferring full powers of control and administration on the trustees, he was apparently determined to impose upon the college certain regulations, some of them Spartan-like, to which the trustees were unwilling to agree. Consequently, Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling began to procrastinate, for, when, in April 1922, he was asked to hand over the securities, he gave an evasive answer, but finally named 1 July as the date when they would be transferred.

When July came, he took no action to complete his gift. However, plans for the college were prepared by Rt Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, Grand Architect, and on 7 October 1922 the Grand Master reported to the Grand Lodge that

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he had laid the foundation-stone of the large Masonic College building being erected by Rt Wor. Bro. Charles Kolling, the exact position of the building, playing fields, etc. having been fixed in the preceding July by the donor and himself in conjunction.

During the later months of 1922 a few boys were selected and admitted to the cottage which was on the property when it was bought. Entirely on his own responsibility, Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling selected the matrons—there were three within eight months—without consulting the trustees. The latter stated to Grand Lodge that Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling had interfered with the matrons in their care for the boys, and that they, the trustees, had had numerous complaints from parents concerning the manner in which the boys had been treated, particularly in regard to the curtailment of their playtime, and to the insufficiency of blankets. When, on 17 February 1923, the trustees visited the cottage, it was apparent that additional blankets were needed. Although plenty were available, Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling refused the repeated request of the trustees that the matron should be allowed to use her discretion in issuing them.

Matters came to a head on 1 June 1923, when a Special Communication of Grand Lodge was held to receive the report of the trustees of the Charles Kolling Masonic College. By this date the main college building was practically complete and ready for occupation. In addition to the cost of the land, the amount expended was a little under £10,000, a sum which had been provided by Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling, who had paid sufficient into a Property Fund, which had been drawn upon by the trustees. The buildings had been erected in accordance with Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling's plan, he himself having supervised their erection in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

The trustees reported to Grand Lodge that the question of the handing over of the securities by Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling had been periodically raised by them, but evaded by Brother Kolling. He had now refused to discuss the mat-

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ter further, until the regulations for the conduct of the college were agreed to exactly in the form which he proposed. He insisted, too, that these regulations should be binding for all time, except where variations were permitted either by himself or his executors. The chief points at issue in connexion with the regulations were the following:

(1) The Trustees insisted upon the right of any boy, upon his attaining the age of twelve years, to go on to the College from the William Thompson Masonic School at Baulkham Hills. This, Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling would not concede. The Trustees contended that Grand Lodge would not allow its comprehensive scheme for the education of its orphan boys to be whittled down in any way.

(2) The Trustees were definitely of the opinion that the control of all local matters in connexion with the College should be in the hands of a competent Superintendent, who should act as Headmaster and be responsible to the Trustees only. To this Bro. Kolling would not consent. Further, he insisted that for all time the Headmaster should not be a married man. The Trustees would not agree to any such limitation, which they considered both unwise and an infringement of the powers conferred on them by Clause IV of the Trust, which read: "To provide for a teaching staff and such other officials as the Trustees may think necessary." In their opinion the settlor had no right to interfere with matters such as these.

(3) Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling desired that in regard to such matters as heating, hours of work, menus for meals, and the supply and maintenance of underclothing, regulations should be fixed for all time. The Trustees were of opinion that even at the present date some of these proposed regulations were quite unsuitable, and that it would be unreasonable to saddle the College permanently with them.

Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling had now made it definitely clear that until the trustees gave way on the matters mentioned above, he would not hand over the securities for the Endowment Fund. On 23 April and again on 2 May he had written to the trustees refusing even to discuss the matter.

After much consultation and deliberation the trustees came to the conclusion that it was impossible for them under the then existing conditions to carry out the terms

of the deed of trust in a manner which would redound to the credit of the fraternity. As, too, there appeared to be no likelihood of any change in the attitude of Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling, who insisted upon interfering in matters which he had by the deed of trust assigned to the trustees, the latter were compelled to bring the matter under the cognizance of Grand Lodge, and to recommend that steps be taken to terminate the trust. The report was signed by all the trustees. Grand Lodge adopted the report "almost unanimously." Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling, who was present, moved as an amendment that a committee of three should be appointed to confer with the trustees, after having made an inspection of the ground. This was lost.

The Grand Master then asked the Grand Registrar, Very Wor. Bro. F. S. Boyce, to furnish a legal opinion concerning the best course of action that should be taken to terminate the trust. Very Wor. Bro. Boyce, after consultation with Wor. Bro. Clive Teece, advised that the opinion of a King's Counsel should be obtained. Accordingly, Mr David Maughan, K.C., an eminent Equity barrister, was consulted. He advised an application to the Equity Court. To this action Grand Lodge agreed.

In the meantime, Brother J. Fitzmaurice, Principal of the Abbotsholme College, Killara, expressed his willingness, in the course of time, to undertake the education of fifty orphan children, sons of deceased Masons. Though many of the children had left the Charles Kolling College during the progress of the dispute, there were still thirteen in residence at Moss Vale. Brother Fitzmaurice's offer was gratefully accepted, and the thirteen boys immediately transferred to Abbotsholme College.

On the day after his election as Grand Master, in 1924, Most Wor. Bro. John Goulston interviewed Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling, in order, if possible, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties. After several meetings, at which Wor. Bro. Kelso King and Brother D. W. Roxburgh, of Norton, Smith and Co., were present, a set of regulations to govern the Charles Kolling Masonic College was drawn

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up. Brother Roxburgh was then asked to formulate the agreement. Again Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling began to raise objections. Finally Grand Lodge came to the conclusion that any hope of coming to an agreement with Brother Kolling was impossible. This was the position on 9 December 1925, when a committee consisting of the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Thompson, Rt Wor. Bro. Hungerford, Rt Wor. Bro. Mance (Grand Treasurer) and Very Wor. Bro. F. S. Boyce was appointed to determine the whole matter.

The final settlement of this unhappy business is best expressed in the report presented on 9 March 1927 by the Grand Master at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, when he said:

I am pleased to be able to inform Grand Lodge that the long drawn out discussions relative to the Kolling Trust—Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling had died on the 21st January 1926—which culminated in the matter being relegated to the Courts for decision, have now been fully determined. The Chief Judge in Equity decided that, as the Trustees had intimated that they could not carry on according to the Deed of Trust, the property should go to the Charity Lodge of Pennsylvania, if it could prove itself a charity within the legal definition of that term. Charity Lodge, which was represented at the trial, was given time to establish that position if it was able to do so. However, on Friday last, Charity Lodge intimated that in the legal sense it could not be considered as charity.

The final decision, therefore, was that the property at Moss Vale should be sold, and the proceeds go towards the formation of a fund to be known as the Charles Kolling Trust Fund, the interest to be used for the maintenance and education of boys at the hostel attached to the William Thompson Masonic School, Baulkham Hills. As the Grand Master said: "The name of Charles Kolling as a benefactor to the sons of Masons will therefore be always kept green at our Masonic Schools at Baulkham Hills."

The trust, which could not be legally terminated, continues to function as provided in the deed. The interest on

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the investments from the sale of the ground and buildings at Moss Vale is now applied as just stated. To cover the costs of the Equity suit, until such sum could be recovered from the proceeds of the sale of the Moss Vale property, Grand Lodge ordered that £1200 should be advanced from its own funds, since, owing to the death of Rt Wor. Bro. Kolling, the trustees had been left without any actual cash.

When in June 1927 the property at Moss Vale was offered at public auction, no bid was received. Some little time later the Church of England authorities made an offer of £12,000 for the college. Though the original cost of the land and buildings was £18,000, the trustees decided to accept the offer. To-day the amount of the Masonic Hostel Fund stands at £11,496, of which £9500 is secured by mortgage upon the Moss Vale property.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

THE credit of proposing the establishment of a Masonic Scholarship to be held by the sons of Masons at the University of Sydney, and of guiding the project to a successful issue, is due to the District Grand Master of the English Constitution, Rt Wor. Bro. John Williams. That Right Worshipful Brother, having thoroughly considered the subject and satisfied himself both as to its desirability and practicability, called a meeting of all the members of the District Grand Lodge (E.C.) in order that he might place his views before them.

This meeting was held on 19 August 1879, at the office of the District Grand Secretary, and was fully attended. The District Grand Master gave an outline of the manner in which he thought the Scholarship should be founded, of the amount of money requisite for the endowment of the value of £50 per annum, and of the great advantage the establishment of such a Scholarship would be to the Masonic body in New South Wales. Of the capital sum required, viz., £1000, he thought one moiety might be obtained from the District Grand Lodge, then in a sound financial position. This would leave the other half to be provided by the private Lodges in the district.

After hearing the District Grand Master's proposal, the Brethren present heartily approved of the same, and promised to use their best endeavours to carry out the desired object. A circular letter was then drafted and sent to every Lodge in the district, asking for co-operation and

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assistance. A committee consisting of the District Grand Lodge Officers and the Masters and Immediate Past Masters of all Lodges in the district was then appointed to further the movement.

At the Quarterly Communication of District Grand Lodge held on 20 October 1879, the sum of £500 was voted from the funds of the District Grand Lodge towards the foundation of a University Scholarship, for the sons of Freemasons of the English Constitution. As was anticipated, the other half of the money needed was subscribed by the private Lodges, as follows:

Lodge of Australia	..	..	..	No. 260
Cambrian Lodge	..	..	..	.. 651
Zetland Lodge	..	..	..	.. 655
Unity Lodge	..	..	..	.. 1169
Robert Burns Lodge	..	..	..	.. 817
Robert Burns Chapter	..	..	..	.. 817
Tranquillity Lodge	..	..	..	.. 1552
United Service Lodge	..	..	..	.. 937
Prince of Wales Lodge	..	..	..	.. 1653
Empress of India Lodge, Woollahra	..	..	..	.. 1761
Balmain Lodge	..	..	..	.. 868
Ophir Lodge, Orange	..	..	..	.. 759
Queen's Lodge, Penrith	..	..	..	.. 982
Unity Lodge, Tumut	..	..	..	.. 1510
Phoenix Lodge, Bathurst	..	..	..	.. 1846
Palmerston Lodge, Grafton	..	..	..	.. 1148
Doric Lodge, Hill End	..	..	..	.. 1450
St George's Lodge, Newcastle	..	..	..	.. 1845
Inverell Lodge, Inverell	..	..	..	.. 1652
St John's Lodge, Mudgee	..	..	..	.. 1451
Goulburn Lodge, Goulburn	..	..	..	.. 1762
Unity Lodge, Maitland	..	..	..	.. 547

At a meeting of the committee, held on 20 April 1880, the following regulations in reference to candidates for the Scholarship were carried:

1. Every son of a Freemason, who has been a contributing member of a Lodge under the English Constitution for five years, and who is now and has been a subscribing member of a

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lodge in New South Wales for one year, shall be eligible to compete for the Scholarship.

2. The son of a deceased Brother shall be eligible, if his father shall have contributed for five years. Nor shall the son of a Brother in distressed circumstances be ineligible, so long as his father shall have contributed the full term of five years when in better circumstances.

3. In the event of more than one candidate competing for the Scholarship, the candidate selected by the Senate of the University shall receive the approval of the District Grand Master.

On the formation of the United Grand Lodge in 1888, these regulations were amended to provide that the son of any Mason of five years' standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales should be eligible; that the Scholarship could be held in any faculty, and that it should be tenable for three years provided that the scholar should pursue his studies faithfully and pass the annual examinations with credit.

At a meeting of the Committee of the District Grand Lodge it was unanimously agreed that the Scholarship should be founded in honour of Rt Wor. Bro. John Williams, the District Grand Master.

On 9 July 1880, the sum of £1000 was handed to the University, and at the Annual Commemoration the following day, the Chancellor, Sir William Manning, announced that this, the first Masonic Scholarship in Australia, had been founded and endowed. He expressed also his great pleasure at the effort thus made by the Masonic body to raise the standard of education in the colony. The District Grand Master and the Deputy District Grand Master, Very Wor. Bro. John Westcott, were present on the dais at the Commemoration, at the invitation of the Senate.

The first award of the scholarship was made in 1884, Roland J. Pope being the first scholar. In all nineteen awards, as under, have now been made:

1884 Pope, Roland J.	1896 Teece, R. C.
1887 Wolstenholme, H.	1899 Teece, R. N.
1890 Davies, W. J. E.	1902 Stephen, J. F.
1893 Strickland, T. P.	1905 Utz, H. S.

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1908	Blumer, S. J.	1923	Sharpe, E. A. (resigned)
1911	Godfrey, G. H. } Grace, W. H. } aeq.		Hamnett, H. J. } Hodgson, F. A. } aeq.
1914	Craig, W. D. K. } Whitfeld, R. A. } aeq.	1926	Oakes, B. P.
1917	McGregor, W. M.	1929	Thistlethwayte, D. K. B.
1920	Bell, N. J.	1932	McElrea, W. J.
		1935	Glass, H. H.
		1938	Solomon, G. R.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE IDEALISM OF FREEMASONRY

THE practice of Freemasonry is based on two fundamental principles—belief in God and faith in one's fellow men; or, to put it in another way, the brotherhood of man. These are ideals, on which many of the great philosophical systems of the world have depended for their inspiration and uplift, and by means of which men have striven to raise themselves from the earth towards the heavens.

To the Mason the teachings of the Craft must always be a constant source of inspiration. Even before he is allowed to approach the initiation ceremony he must declare himself and state without any reservations that he does believe in God. From then on, from the moment of initiation till the end of his Masonic life he is reminded in everything that he does, in all that he sees and hears in the practice of the mysteries of Freemasonry, that it is to God to whom he must look for strength, for support and for inspiration in every crisis of his life, and in all the difficulties and dangers which he may be called upon to face from day to day and hour to hour. He is reminded that from early life to old age man himself must seek for guidance from the Most High, and that inevitably, no matter what his rank or station may be, he will be called upon to render an account to God for his stewardship on earth. But Masonry holds no threats over its adherents, nor does it offer any special rewards to its devotees. Men are regarded as men, free to choose their own path and do as they wish. But again and again is a Mason reminded that

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as he chooses so can he expect to be judged when he is called to account.

Herein lies one of the greatest appeals of Masonry to the idealism that is inborn in the breast of every worthy man. For only worthy men should be admitted to Masonry—men who have proved themselves worthy, by the standard of their public and private lives. It is the hope of every man who nourishes the spark of immortal life in his bosom to live so that those around him shall be better and stronger and happier for his presence on earth. He will not compromise with evil, but at the same time he will judge frankly and admonish kindly, seeing in his fellows men like himself, striving under God's guidance to help make the world, if not a place fit for heroes to live in, at least a place where men can look to receive justice and mercy. He will feel that God, being just and merciful and kind, will see that in all his own strivings he is doing the best he can with the clay out of which he has been moulded. He will feel that he will receive credit for his good intentions, and when, as so often happens to all of us, he falls so far short of his own ideals, that God will judge him with mercy and will, if the occasion should arise, admonish with kindness.

A man likes to feel that he can stand on his own feet, develop his own personality, and be at least equal to, if not better than, his fellows. This is so easy when the sun is shining, when all is going well with us, and when the tide is running our way and we can float gaily and easily along with it. But when strength fails, when illness and weakness supervene, when the night is dark, the going hard and the goal not in view, and there is no man to give a cheery word and smile or hold out a helping hand, when man's soul is alone and naked, it is then that a firm and well-founded belief in God is a strength beyond words, and is like a shady nook in the wilderness or an oasis in the desert. Masonry offers this to the true Mason, for if his belief is well and truly founded and laid it will not desert him in the hour of trial and need, but will walk beside him

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even through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and he will not fear.

Fear is a paralysing influence to the brain, the heart, the nerves or the muscles, and the man who would win through must conquer it or cast it out. The most potent means to do this is to believe in God, and the next best is to have faith in our fellows and then to have confidence in oneself. All these Masonry offers to its true followers. But Masonry goes further than this. It teaches that it is not enough for a man to develop his own talents, and build and improve his own character. A Mason is taught that service to others is a great ideal that he must always hold before him. He is charged to be a good citizen. It is his duty to obey the laws, not only of his own country, but those of any other country which may for a time offer him its hospitality or protection. He is to respect lawful authority, and to serve the ruler of his native land loyally and faithfully. Again, it is impressed on the man who would serve Masonry faithfully and well that his guiding rule in life should be that which has been so often referred to as the Golden Rule of Life, "Do unto others as you would have that they should do unto you." No higher ideal of brotherly love or of service to one's fellow man has been given for the guidance of men. If this one aspiration were always translated into action by all men the major problems of the world and of civilization would be solved—the League of Nations would indeed be a real and potent force—more than that, it would be superfluous, for all the differences and difficulties which to-day separate man from man, class from class and nation from nation would disappear, and peace, love and harmony would reign supreme in men's hearts. It is indeed a divine aspiration, but while men are only men, they can hold to it as an ideal, and strive to attain it. Kipling recognized the inborn shortcomings of mankind when he wrote:

Man, Born of Woman, on Woman designed to beget his like—
the natural quarry of the Seven Deadly Sins, *but* the Altar of an
inextinguishable Hope.

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It is on that altar of hope, which burns in the breast of every man, that Masonry tries to keep alight the flame of idealism. By word, by sign and by symbol it reminds its members of their duties to God, and to their neighbours and to themselves. It encourages them to feel that life is really worth living, and that at the end they do not snuff out like the flame of a candle, but that the best that is in them survives in the service of the Great Architect of the Universe.

To men of the British race the ideals of Masonry have a particular appeal. The breadth and depth of Masonry are such that they can embrace men of all creeds and beliefs. Provided a man believes in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth, and practises the sacred duties of morality he is not excluded from Masonry. It is this freedom which appeals to the men of British race and descent. Men of all nations and classes, from the highest in the land to the humblest, can unite in Masonry to express the idealism that is in them. Their loyalty to their ruler, and to their native land, and their love for their fellow men can find full outlet in the practice of the Craft, and a man who carries the teachings of Freemasonry into his daily life will be a better citizen and a higher influence in the home.

It is for this reason that those who have travelled far and wide throughout the Empire have found Masonry flourishing everywhere. One hears from lonely outposts, where distances are great and settlements are small, that men will travel scores and even hundreds of miles on horseback in order to join with their Brethren in Masonic work. Wherever one travels one meets many old Masons who have joined the Craft as young men and have missed hardly a meeting for forty or fifty years. Such men are living examples of the inspiration which the ideals of Masonry can give, and of how it can hold men and give them comfort and encouragement. And all this is done without in any way disturbing a man's own religious beliefs on the practice of his faith. Masonry is in no sense a substitute

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for religion. Indeed, it encourages and stimulates its members to attend to their religious duties. It is not a competitor with, but an adjunct to, a man's religious beliefs and practices.

The ideals of Freemasonry, then, have very much in common with all other great systems of philosophy that have held an established place in the intellectual development of mankind. In Masonry a man is esteemed for his own personal and moral worth and is made to feel that his manhood is a worthy possession. The practice of the social virtues of courtesy and tolerance is enjoined, and the ordinary code of behaviour among gentlemen is the standard that is expected. But, more than that, a Mason is invited to carry on the course of his education, and to study the universe around him. There are so many lessons to be drawn from the study of the infinitely great and the infinitely small, for the handicraft of the Great Architect can be seen all round. As Robert Louis Stevenson, in "El Dorado," has told us: "In the infinite universe there is room for our swiftest diligence, and to spare. . . . Even in a corner of it, in a private park, or in the neighbourhood of a single hamlet, the weather and the seasons keep so deftly changing that although we walk there for a lifetime there will be always something new to startle and delight us."

So, all around him, wherever he may be, the Mason with the eye to see can derive daily instruction and interest from the study of the hidden mysteries of Nature and Science. So his mind is led from the beauties of the physical world to the inspiration of the spiritual world, and he learns to speculate on the wonders of life, the mysteries of death and the glories of the immortality of the soul.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT

As at 30 June 1938.

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Abbott, C. T.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Abbott, J. P.	G.M.	1895
*Abbott, R. P.	G. Reg.	1861
*Abraham, H.	G.D.	1885
Adcock, H. H.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Airey, C. B.	G.J.D.	1886
Aitken, R.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Alcock, W.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Alexander, J. E.	G. Std.	1923-25
Alford, Thomas	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Allen, A. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Allen, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Allen, Roy	G.D. Music	1923-31
Allison, J. W.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
*Alphen, T.	G.S.D.	1891
*Alpress, Rivers	G.D. Music	1888
Alsop, Dr H. F.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Amess, J. J.	G.J.D.	1885
*Ames, W.	G.J.D.	1901
Anderson, Colin	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Anderson, J.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
*Anderson, R.	G.S.W.	1894
Andrews, J. O.	Pres. B. of B.	1934-36
Andrews, R. A.	G.D. of C.	
Andrews, W.	G. Std.	1900
Armitage, S.	G. Std.	1897
Armstrong, H. H.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Arnold, F.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Arnold, J. E.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Arnott, W.	G.D. of C.	1903
†Askey, H. L.	S.G.D.	1936-37
Atterton, F.	D.G.A. of C.	1893
Auld, E.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Austen, E. Dyson	Pres. B. of B.	1920-21
Avery, L. H. M.	G.W.	1907
*Ayers, F.	G.D. of C.	1899
*Badmington, G.	G.D.	1885
*Badmington, —	G. Std.	1885
Baillie, J. W. C.	G. Std.	1887
Baillie, S. B.	J.G.W.	1886

* Deceased. † Resigned.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Baily, B.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Baldwin, A.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Baldwin, D.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Baldwin, G. C.	J.G.D.	1916-17
Bales, R. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Bamfield, F.	D.G.I.W.	1912
Banfield, S. B.	G. Std.	1914-15
*Banks, F. A.	S.G.D.	1899
*Banks, W. D.	G.D.	1876
Bannister, W. E.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Barbour, W. McK.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Barden, G. H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Barham, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1894-98
*Barling, Richard	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1925
Barnes, E.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Barnett, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Bartle, E. C.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Bartlett, Archdeacon A. R.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Bartlett, W. J.	P.D.G.M.	Conferred 1929
Bassan, H. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Bates, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1923
Bawden, R. Dobie	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
*Bawden, T.	S.G.W.	1887
Bean, D. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Beaumont, W.	G.D.	1883
*Beauregard, J. B.	J.G.D.	1892
*Beavis, W.	D.G.I.W.	1903
*Becke, W. H. H.	S.G.D.	1875
Bedford, A. P.	G. Std.	1889
*Beeston, J. D.	D.G.I.W.	1906-8
*Beeston, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1896
*Belbridge, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Bell, R. H.	G. Std.	1916-17
Bell, Walter Bulmer	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Benham, Wm P.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Bennett, H.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Bennett, M. H.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Benson, P. J.	S.G.W.	1921
*Berry, E.	G.P.	1884
Berry, Wm E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Bertram, Dr T. D.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Biddulph, P. J.	D.G.I.W.	
Bidwell, Rev. John	G. Chap.	1934
Binney, J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Birney, A.	G.D. of C.	1872
Blair, H. M.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Blinkinsopp, J.	S.G.D.	1906
Bliss, W.	D.G.I.W.	1896
Blomfield, Dr C. R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Blomfield, F.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Bloxham, G.	Dep. G.D. of C.	1918-19
Blue, N. I.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Boddington, F. N.	G.D. of C.	1934-35
Bolton, G. R.	D.G.I.W.	1906-8
Bond, A. C.	G.D. of C.	1933-34
*Booth, John	Dist. D.G.M.	1887
*Booth, John	G.D.	1885
Boulton, F.	G. Std.	1897
Boyce, F. S.	D.G.M.	1926-27
Boys, F. C.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Braddock, H. T.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Bradley, C. C.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Bradwell, J.	G.D. of C.	1885
Brake, Dr C. E.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Bray, Arthur H.	G. Sec.	1888-1924
	P.G.M.	1920
Bray, A. P.	D.G.D. of C.	1921-22
Bray, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Bray, W. H.	D.G.M.	1937
Braye, T. A.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Brearley, Dr E. A.	G. Std.	1936
Brecht, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	
Breakspear, C. W.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Breden, R. O.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Breeze, N.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Brettnall, F. R.	G. Std. Bearer	1887
*Brett, E. E.	G.D.	1887
Brindley, T.	G. Std. Bearer	
Britten, J. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Broadhead, H. L.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Brodie, H. F.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Brooke, W. C.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Broughton, E. C. V.	G. Sword Bearer	1897
Brown, Charles	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Brown, D. R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Brown, F. P.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Brown, T. H.	G.D.	1887
Browne, G.	D.G.I.W.	1898
*Browne, M. S.	D.G.D. of C.	1891
*Browne, St de C.	S.G.W.	1888
*Browne, Thomas M.	G. Std.	1885
Brownell, R.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Bryant, O. M.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Buchanan, E. H.	G.A.	1889
Budd, A. A.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Bue, Z. G.	S.G.W.	1888
*Bullard, T. S.	J.G.W.	1865
*Bullock, J. W. R.	G. Std.	1919-20
Buntine, Rev. H. S.	D.G.I.W.	
Burbridge, A. J.	S.G.D.	1896
*Burgess, T. W.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Burkinshaw, W. W.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Burne, Dr A.	D.G.M.	1885
*Burns, J. T.	G.W.	
Burrow, R. J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Burton, W. J.	G.P.	1887
Busby, H. O.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Butler, A. O.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Butler, F.	J.G.D.	1903
*Butterfield, J.	J.G.D.	1888
Butterworth, G. D.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Button, J. D. Y.	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1935
Byrne, Dr George C.	G.D. of C.	1935-36
Byrne, C. S.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Caddy, T.	G. Std.	1900
Caldwell, R. W.	G. Std.	1900
*Callaghan, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Cameron, Robert	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Campbell, Charles	S.G.W.	1919-20
	G. Treas.	1935
Campbell, C. T.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Campbell, D.	G.P.	1885
*Campbell, F. A.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Campbell, G. A.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Campbell, J.	P.S.G.W.	Conferred 1933
Campbell, Thomas	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Cambage, R. H.	G.P.	1877
Cann, James	D.G.I.W.	1922-24
Cann, S. J.	G. Std.	1936
Card, S. E.	G. Std.	1936-37
Carey, E.	G. Std.	1923-24
Carpenter, P. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Carpenter, W. W.	J.G.W.	1885
Carruthers, Dr N. C.	G.M.	1913-14
*Carter, E.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Carter, F.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Carter, W. B.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Cary, W.	G.D. of C.	1860
Cassidy, W. G.	J.G.W.	1873
Catchlove, G. J. L.	S.G.W.	1934-35
*Chadfield, C.	G. Std. Bearer	1886
Champion, Rev. A.	G.C.	1898
Chapman, A.	J.G.W.	1885
Chapman, P.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Chapman, T. H.	G. Std. Bearer	1908
*Chapman, T. J.	P.B. of G.P.	1881
Chandler, Albert	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Chandler, C.	S.G.D.	1905
Chaston, A. D.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Chatfield, S.	G. Std.	1887
Cheesman, C.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Chesher, D.	S.G.D.	1908

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Chivell, John	D.G.I.W.	1930
Chounding, J. J.	J.G.W.	1891
Christie, C. J.	G.P.	1888
Christison, H. D.	D.G.M.	1936
Clark, C. A.	G. Std.	1924-25
Clark, D. R.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Clark, G. A.	D.G.I.W.	1908
*Clark, G. E.	G. Std.	1885
Clements, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Cliff, Dr I. P.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Clouston, Dr T. B.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Clyne, T. A.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Clyde, Albert R.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Coburn, Dr A. S.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Cockerell, H.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Coffill, J. T.	Pres. B. of B.	1901
Coleman, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Coleman, S. C.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Coley, R.	D.G.M.	1866
*Colley, James	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Combes, E.	Dist. D.G.M.	Conferred 1887
Condon, Charles	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Connor, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Conolly, Dr W. A.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Conway, J.	J.G.W.	1887
Conway, L.	G. Std. Bearer	1887
Cook, S.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Cooke, A. R.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
*Cooke, M. E.	P.G.J.W.	Conferred 1935
Cooper, C. G.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Cooper, R. T.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Cooper, W. H.	S.G.D.	1906
*Copeland, F. A.	G.D. of C.	1917-18
Cornish, W.	G. Std.	1889
*Cornwall, A.	Dist. G.J.W.	Conferred 1887
Cowie, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Cox, C. W.	G. Std.	1909
Cracknell, F. W.	D.G.I.W.	1922-24
*Cracknell, W.	D.G.I.W.	1885
Craft, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Craig, R. S.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Crane, W. R.	S.G.W.	1915-16
*Cranston, H.	S.G.D.	1914-15
Crawford, W. A.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Crew, W. A.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Crisp, J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Cropley, R. S.	P.D.G.M.	1927
Cross, G. R. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Crossman, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Crotty, V. Rev. Dean Horace ..	G.C.	1928-29

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Cubitt, Wm	P.G. Sec. I.C.	
Cummins, R. E.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Cunningham, C. J.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Cunningham, David	G. Sec.	1924
	P.D.G.M.	1927
Cupit, E. E.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Curnow, A. R.	D.G.I.W.	1906
Curtis, J. A.	G.P.	1877
*Custer, D. W.	S.G.D	1907
Dale, J. P.	G.D.	1887
Dalgarno, H.	D.G.I.W.	
Dalton, A. J. P.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Dalziel, Robert R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Dando, E. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Daniells, J. H.	G.D.	1884
Davenport, Jos. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Davey, J. J.	J.G.W.	1877
*Davidson, F. B.	D.G.M.	1888
*Davies, Archdeacon D. J.	G.C.	1924-36
Davies, G. O.	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1935
Davis, C. W.	J.G.D.	1899
Davison, A. N. W.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Day, W. F.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Day, W. R.	P.D.G.M.	Conferred 1925
Deacon, Frank	Dist. S.G.W.	Conferred 1887
*Deakin, A. M.	G. Std.	1887
*Dean, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Deane, E. K.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*De Groen, L.	G.D. of Music	1905
Denning, G. A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
De Saxe, Charles	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Dickson, F. R.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Dickson, S. H.	D.G.I.W.	1906-8
Digby, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Divers, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Dobie, Dugald	P.G.M.	Conferred 1925
Dolby, D. McK.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Donehue, W. E.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Douglas, R.	G.D. of C.	
*Doust, W. B.	D.G.I.W.	1912
*Dowling, M.	G. Std.	1902
Downe, G.	G. Std.	1887
Downie, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1930
Downs, L.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Doyle, A. J.	G. Std.	1909
*Doyle, R.	S.G.W.	1909
Dransfield, Cyril J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Dreaper, G. W.	D.G.D. of C.	1919-20
Drew, J. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Drewe, A. J.	G.D. of Music	1890-91

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Driffield, G. C.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Drury, F. A.	G.I.W.	1905
*Dudgeon, —	D.G.D. of C.	1908
Dudley, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Duly, W. A.	D.G.I.W.	1904-5
Dumbrell, A. L.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Dunbar, C.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Dunbar, J. C.	S.G.W.	1935-36
Dunlop, D. H.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Dunn, E. W. T.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Dunlop, J. W.	G. Std.	1912
Dwyer, S. F.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Dyce, C. S.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Dyer, Enos	G.D.	1889
Dyct, J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Earlam, H.	Pres. B. of B.	1933-34
Eaton, F. J.	Pres. B. of B.	1923-24
*Edwards, J. R.	D.G.M.	1885
*Elkington, A.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
*Ellercamp, J. M.	G.D.	1887
*Elliott, A.	D.G.I.W.	1902
*Elliott, J. P.	Pres. B. of G.P.	1874
Elliott, W. H. Moxham	D.G.I.W.	1926
Elliott, W. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Ellis, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Ellis, Frank	G. Std.	1915-16
Ellis, Dr O. J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Ellis, Rev. W.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Elphick, Dr V. R.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Elwin, G. B.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
England, S. W.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Enrlish, Joseph	S.G.W.	1933-34
Ewald, L.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Estell, John	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Estell, Joseph	D.G.I.W.	1922-24
*Evans, Geo.	G.A.	1869
Evans, G. P.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Evans, J. W.	S.G.W.	1892
*Evans, O. S.	S.G.W.	1876
Evans, R. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Fairlie, L. G.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Farr, Albyne	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Faulkner, S.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Faulks, J. A.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Ferguson, R. G.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Ferris, W. G.	D.G.I.W.	
*Field, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Fielding, Rev. S. G.	G.C.	1915-23
Finkernagel, W.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Finlayson, J. R.	D.G.I.W.	1930

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Fisher, Albert	G.O.	1914-16
*Fisher, Donnelly	G.R.	1892
*Fisher, J. C.	G.O.	1879
*Fitzgerald, P.	G.C.	1891-92
*Fitzhardinge, A. F.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Fitzmaurice, J. S.	S.G.W.	1905
*Fitzpatrick, J.	G.W.	
*Flambard, H.	G. Std.	1902
Flashman, A. J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Fletcher, John	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Fletcher, John Robert	D.G.I.W.	1928
Ford, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Ford, Wm L.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Foot, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Foster, P. C.	G. Std.	1887
Fotheringham, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Fowler, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-38
*Frackelton, Rev. W.	J.G.W.	1890
Fraser, C.	G.D. of C.	1937
Fraser, John	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Fraser, W. T.	D.G.I.W.	
Frost, Wm G.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Fuller, F. J.	G.D.	1886
Gagie, D. A.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Gale, John	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1925
*Gale, R. T.	G.C.	1888
*Gardner, A.	J.G.W.	1876
*Garland, G. F.	G.O.	1885
*Gee, Alban	Dist. D.G.M.	1887
*Gehde, A.	G.O.	1889-92
*Gehde, N. J.	G.D. of Music	1914-23
Gelling, W. E.	S.G.W.	1925
George, S.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Gettens, J. W.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Gibb, J. Brunton	J.G.D.	1937
Gibson, C. G.	J.D.	1892
Gibson, L.	G. Std.	1896
Giles, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1926
Gillam, George	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Gilroy, E. L.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Glasgow, C. F. S.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Glasscock, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
*Goddard, H. S.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Godfrey, J. H. S.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Golby, C. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Gollan, G. C.	Pres. B. of B.	1936
Gollan, J. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Golsby, W.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Goodman, F. T.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Gordon, G. W.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Gordon, H. T.	G.D. of Music	1899
Gould, F. A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Goulston, John	G.M.	1924
Goulston, S.	G. Std.	1917
Gowrie, Lord	G.M.	1935
Graff, A.	G. Std.	1917-19
Graham, M. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Graham, T. A.	G. Std.	1892
Grahame, Lancelot	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Grant, H. B.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Grant, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1906
Grant, Rev. W. J.	G.C.	1935
Grant, W. O.	G.D.	1907
Gray, A. W. W.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Gray, D. A.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Gray, F. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Green, B. C.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Green, H. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Green, J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Green, J. R.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Green, T.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Gregory, F.	G.S. Bearer	
Grenfell, R. E. G.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Grey, T. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Griffin, F. H.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Griffith, A.	S.G.W.	1932-33
Grigg, J.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Grinsted, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Grouse, L. M.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Guest, W.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Guthrie, T.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Hadley, B.	G.A.	1913-16
Haigh, A.	G.O.	1933
Haigh, A. E.	G.D. of Music	1937
Hall, H. K.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Halloran, Aubrey	G.M.	1930
*Halloran, E. R.	G.A.	1891-2
Hamblin, R. T.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Hamblin, S. J.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Hamilton, G. D.	G. Std.	1922
*Hamilton, H. M.	G.M.	1909
Hamilton, N. W. S.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Hamilton, R. W.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Hammond, P. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Hancock, A.	G.S.B.	1885
Hand, H.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Hansard, Dr N. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Hardaker, G. B.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Harding, S. G.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Harman, S. W.	D.G.I.W.	1926

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Harper, F.	G.R.	1877
Harper, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Harris, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1891-92
Harris, R. M.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Hart, Rev. S.	G.C.	
Harvey, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Harvey, F.	S.G.D.	1897
Haviland, Archdeacon	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Hawkins, E. B.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Hawkins, O. E.	P.J.G.W.	Conferred 1935
Hays, H. E.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Hayward, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Hayward, S. J.	Pres. B. of B.	1913-14
Hedberg, J. A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Hedgcock, C.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
*Heighway, J. C.	S.G.W.	1914-15
Hellings, W. H.	S.G.W.	1926-27
*Helmrich, C.	G.S.B.	1887
Hendren, H.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Hennessy, T. W.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Henningham, A. W.	S.G.W.	1922-23
Henningham, W. A.	D.G.D. of C.	1931-32
Henry, A.	S.G.W.	1887
*Henshaw, J.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Henson, G. R.	G.S.B.	1887
Herford, S. M.	G.R.	1930
	J.G.W.	Conferred 1935
Hewitt, Robert	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
*Higstrim, W.	S.G.W.	
Hill, C. J.	G. Std.	1905-6
*Hill, F. W.	S.G.D.	1903
Hill, G. G.	S.G.W.	1907
Hilliard, Rev. Canon W. G.	D.G.M.	Conferred 1934
*Hilmore, F. W.	D.G.P.	1884
Hince, F. A.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
*Hines, G.	G.D. of C.	1902
*Hitchins, E. L.	S.G.D.	1881
*Hockey, E.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Hodgson, Frank L.	G.A.	1936
Hodgson, J. H.	J.G.W.	1937
*Hodgson, Thos W.	G.A.	1908
*Hogbin, A. T.	S.G.D.	1912
Holdorf, C. J.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Holle, H. G.	J.G.D.	1914-15
Hollway, F. G.	D.G.P.	1895
Hooper, H.	G. Std.	1905
Hopkins, H. L.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Hopson, N.	D.G.M.	1892
*Horn, J. F.	S.G.D.	1885
Horsburgh, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Hosking, F. G.	S.G.D.	1916
Hoskins, L. J.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
House, C. E.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Howard, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Howard, W. H.	G. Std. B.	
	P.G.W.	1906
*Howe, H. B.	S.G.W.	1885
*Howe, J. P.	D.G.S.	1924
*Howie, K.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Howieson, F. W.	S.G.D.	1937
Howse, D. J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Hughes, J. R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Hughes, H. L.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Hull, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Hume, E. H.	S.G.W.	1888
*Humphrey, F. T.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Humphreys, F. C.	J.G.W.	1892
Humphries, J. P.	Pres. B. of G.P.	1916-37
Hungerford, E.	P.G.M.	Conferred 1931
	G.M.	1888
*Hunt, J.	D.G.I.W.	1909-11
Hunt, W. Gregory	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Hunter, J.	S.G.W.	
*Hurley, James	G.D.	1894
*Hust, P.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Hutchinson, N. J.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Hutchison, D. R.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Hutchison, Jas	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Huxtable, H.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Hynes, H.	G.C.	1888
*Irvine, Rev. D'Arcy	D.G.D. of C.	1920
Ivess, J. P.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Jack, R. R.	G. Std.	1919-20
Jackson, G. S.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Jackson, J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Jackson, Thos R.	G.P.	1890
*Jacobs, Sydney G.	D.G.I.W.	1903
*James, J.	D.G.D. of C.	1937
James, N. D.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Jane, R. T.	G.D. of C.	1884
*Jay, J. T.	D.G.I.W.	1906
Jefferson, H. B.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Jennings, Charles	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Jennings, J. T.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Jennings, N. H. E.	G. Std.	1902
Jessop, A. J.	D.G.I.W.	1904
*Job, C.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Joblin, H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Johnson, C. G.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Johnson, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Johnson, W. R.		

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Johnston, J.	P.J.G.W.	Conferred 1935
*Johnstone, W.	D.G.D. of C.	1898
Jones, E.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Jones, L. C. R.	J.G.D.	1885
*Josephson, J. B.	G.A.	1898
*Keenan, Rev. B.	G.C.	1902-12
Kell, J. W.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Kelly, R. G.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Kennedy, G. R.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Kessell, A. J.	S.G.D.	1909
*Kethel, Alex.	S.G.D.	1890
Kidd, John	D.G.I.W.	1922
Kiddle, H. C.	D.G.I.W.	1899
Kilmister, G. W.	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1935
Kilpatrick, W. R.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Kinch, G. E.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
King, Rev. C. J.	G.C.	1920-21
*King, Dr H. K.	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
King, James	G.S.B.	1901
King, Sir Kelso	J.G.D.	1887
*King, Whitely	S.G.W.	1900
Kinlyside, G. K.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Kimmings, F.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Kirk, A. B.	G. Std.	1892
Kirkland, G. K.	D.G.D. of C.	1928-29
Kitchen, A. E.	G. Std.	1922-23
Kitchen, R. E. A.	D.G.I.W.	1929-30
Knight, J. T.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Kolling, Chas	P.S.G.W.	Conferred 1922
Kyngdon, Dr	J.G.D.	1898
Lackersteen, W. G.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Lacy, W. H.	G. Std.	1889
Laing, T.	D.G.I.W.	1901
Lamb, Chas S.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Lambton, R. S.	D.G.I.W.	1902-4
Lanagan, A.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Lanc, C. A.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Larcombe, W. F. A.	D.G.I.W.	1908-9
Larkin, H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Larsen, G.	J.G.W.	1885
Laverack, R.	D.G.D. of C.	1926-27
Leadbitter, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Leah, John	D.G.I.W.	
Learmont, J.	D.G.I.W.	1906-8
*Learmonth, P.	D.G.I.W.	1934-35
Leavers, Rev. C. W.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Lee, Arthur	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Lee, Arthur Slade	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Lee, J. St J.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Lee, Wm F.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Lees, J. W.	S.G.D.	1911
Leonard, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Lepastrier, C.	D.G.I.W.	1906-8
*Leveson, J.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
*Levy, M. S.	D.G.M.	
*Lewington, Alfred J.	S.G.W.	
Lewis, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Lewis, W. G.	D.G.I.W.	1926-28
*Liggins, John	G.D.	1889
Little, G. S.	S. of W.	1885
Little, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Lloyd, B. R.	G. Std.	1901
Lloyd, H.	D.G.I.W.	1901
Lloyd, Harold	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Locke, J.	Pres. B. of B.	1915-17
Lockett, T.	G. Std.	1910
Lockrey, W. T.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Logan, R. L.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Lomas, Alfred	G. Tyler	1914-29
Lomas, F. E.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Long, Rt Rev. Dr	G.C.	1923-26
Long, W.	G.S.B.	1885
Looker, A. J.	G. Sw. B.	1937
*Lovejoy, T. J.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Lovett, G. H.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Lovett, H. W.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Lucas, P. C.	G. Std.	1884
Ludford, H. N.	G. Std.	1890
Luscombe, Archdeacon	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Lynch, Dr R. B.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Macarthur, James	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Macdonald, James	G.W.	
Macdonald, T. E.	Pres. B. of B.	1912
*MacInnes, Dr Angus	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Macintosh, G. G. J.	G.A.	1900
Mackay, H. H.	J.G.D.	1937
Mackay, Dr J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1914-18
Mackay, J. L.	G.P.	1937
Mackenzie, A. J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Mackenzie, D. M.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Mackenzie, Dr J.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Mackinnon, E.	D.G.I.W.	1908
*Macky, Dr James	D.G.I.W.	1906
Maguire, Dr F. A.	G.M.	1933
Maher, —	G.P.	1897
*Maitland, W.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Malcolm, Andrew	D.G.I.W.	1926-28
Malcolm, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Mallaby, G. C.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Mallam, H. G.	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1935

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Maloney, A. B.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Mance, F. S.	D.G.M.	1928
*Mann, W.	S.G.D.	1883
*Manning, A. W.	G.M.	1888
Manning, Claude	D.G.I.W.	1900-2
Mansfield, Dr W. C.	G.D.C.	1937
Marks, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Marr, Gordon	J.G.D.	1892
*Marsh, G. H.	Pres. B. of B.	1894
*Marshall, J.	P.B. of G.P.	1887
*Marshall, W.	S.G.W.	1897
Martin, Colin	D.G.I.W.	1922
Martin, T.	G.S.B.	1886
Massey, A.	G.O.	1916-33
Massey, J.	G.O.	1898
*Mater, H. L.	D.G.I.W.	1894
Matheson, H. C.	D.G.I.W.	1934-35
Mathews, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	1898
Mathews-Drew, C.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Matthews, E. G.	D.G.I.W.	
Matthews, H. B.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Maunder, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
May, H. F.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Meacham, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	
Meares, F. P.	D.G.I.W.	1885
*Medlyn, J.	D.G.I.W.	1894-98
Megaw, J. P.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Megaw, T. W.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Melville, H. P.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Menzies, J. A.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Merrefield, Dr S. S.	D.G.I.W.	
Merrett, G.	J.G.W.	
Merriman, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Meston, N. A.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Middleton, C. A.	D.G.D. of C.	1885
Millard, V. H.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Miller, Rev. B. W.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Miller, E. D.	G. Std.	1895
Miller, J. S.	S.G.W.	1924-25
	D.G.S.	1933
Miller, T. A.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Milligan, W. R.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Millner, W. J.	P.B. of B.	1900
*Mitchell, D.	Dist. S.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Mitchell, F. F.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Mitchell, S. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Mizon, F. G.	G. St. B.	1937
*Montague, C. L.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Montague, Neville	G. Std.	1911-14
Moodie, W. C.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Moon, E. Gillman	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
	G.L.	1934
*Moon, D.	S.G.D.	1902
*Moon, J. G.	P.B. of G.P.	1909
Moorfield, P. E.	D.G.I.W.	1935-38
Morcombe, A. O.	G. Std.	1924-26
Morgan, D.	D.G.I.W.	
*Morgan, W. J.	G. Tyler	1893
Morphett, M. A.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Morris, A. G. H.	G.S.D.	1898
Morris, F.	G. Std.	1899
Morris, W. W.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Morrison, F. A.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Moses, D.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Mossong, F. E.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Mudge, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Muir, D.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Mumford, H. V.	D.G.I.W.	1906
*Munro, G.	G.S.B.	1886
Murray, James	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Murray, John	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Murray, P. L.	Dist. J.G.W.	1887
*Murray, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	
Murray, W. P.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Musgrave, R. A.	S.G.D.	1928-29
Mutch, G. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Myers, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Myers, A. J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Myers, J.	G. Std.	1885
McConaghy, A.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*McCoy, R.	A.G.D. of C.	1882
*McCreadie, J.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
McCreadie, L. G. H.	G.A.	1916-21
*McDonagh, G. R.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
McDonagh, W. G.	D.G.I.W.	1926
McDonald, D. C.	D.G.I.W.	1924
McDonald, K.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
McDonald, L. R.	D.G.I.W.	1928
McDonald, M.	D.G.I.W.	1926
McDonald, N. J.	D.G.M.	1924
McDowell, F. S.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*McFarlane, E.	D.G.D. of C.	1887
McGechan, R. R.	D.G.I.W.	1922
McGrath, James	D.G.I.W.	1918-22
McGregor, A.	D.G.I.W.	1930
McGregor, M.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
McInnes, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
McIntosh, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924
McIntyre, C. D.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
McIntyre, J. A.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
McK.-Lukey, E. C.	D.G.I.W.	1908
*McLachlan, J.	S.G.W.	1885
*McLauchlan, James	D.G.I.W.	1907
McLay, Thomas	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*McLean, A. D.	P.J.G.W.	Conferred 1935
McLean, M.	D.G.I.W.	1909
*McLean, W. H.	G. Std.	1895
McLellan, N. C.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
McLeod, L.	D.G.I.W.	1930
McLeod, Murdoch	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1933
McLeod, R. A. P.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
McLeod, W. J.	G. Std.	1889
McMullen, E. H.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*McNeilly, A.	Pres. B. of B.	1906
*McNeilly, J.	S.G.D.	1896
McNutt, Andrew	D.G.I.W.	1926
McRae, F. L. D.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
McSkimming, J.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Neal, S. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Neilsen, N. P.	G.S.B.	1882
*Neitenstein, —	D.G.M.	1882
Nelthorpe, J.	G. Std.	1891
Nesbitt, R. H.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Nesbitt, T. H.	P.G.M.	Conferred 1931
Nevell, A. H.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Newman, E. E.	G.D. of C.	1908
*Newman, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Newmarch, Dr.	G. Std.	1894
*Nicholls, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Nicholls, J. L.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Nicholls, S. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Nickless, O. N.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Nicolle, W. E. H.	G. Std.	1892
Nielsen, T. N.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Nimmo, R. M.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Nixon, H. O.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Noake, I.	S.G.W.	1885
Norvill, J.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Notley, T. B.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Odman, F.	D.G.I.W.	1906
*O'Donnell, T. A.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Oliver, George	D.G.I.W.	1928
Onslow, F. A. Macarthur	D.G.I.W.	1922
Opie, O. R.	D.G.I.W.	1922-26
*Ord, C. A.	S.G.D.	1895
*Ore, W. H.	G. Bard	1888-1921
O'Reilly, D'Arcy	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Ould, H. H.	J.G.D.	1887
Ovenden, E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Overall, A. V. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Owens, J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Packer, A. E.	S.G.W.	1927
Packer, L. C.	G. Std.	1890
Padman, D. G.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Paine, B. H.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
*Paine, J. J.	P.G.W.	Conferred 1931
Paine, S. G.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Palmer, T.	D.G.S.	1911
Palmer, W. G. C.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Pankhurst, A. S.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Parker, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Parker, J. W.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Parker, T.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Parkin, J. T.	G.S.B.	1885
*Parkinson, A.	G.O.	1903
Parkinson, R.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Parry, J. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Parsons, John	D.G.I.W.	1930
Partridge, F. L.	J.G.D.	1891
*Passmore, H. A.	S.G.W.	1896
Paterson, C. C.	S.G.W.	1916
Patterson, A. W.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Pattinson, J. T.	S.G.W.	1929
Peade, A. A.	D.G.I.W.	1922-24
Pearson, J.	D. of Music	1887
Pedersen, W. P.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Peek, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Peel, C. H.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Pendlebury, J. C.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Perkins, J. A.	D.G.I.W.	1918-22
Perrin, E. M.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Peters, W. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Petrie, F. C.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Petrie, H. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Phillips, Dr.	G. Std.	1895
Phillips, G. W. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Pickard, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Piggot, W. H.	S.G.W.	1890
Pile, G.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Pine, A. S.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Pinnington, H. B.	D.G.I.W.	1908
*Plumb, J. G.	S.G.W.	1883
Plummer, R.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Podmore, H. A.	G. Std.	1888
Pollard, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Pollard, Rev. J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Pope, J.	J.G.D.	1885
*Potter, Bryce	D.G.I.W.	1898
*Potts, G. G. St Clair	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Poulton, E. P.	G.P.	1933

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Prees, E. W.	G. Tyler	1928-37
Price, J. B. J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Price, Jonas	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Primrose, A. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Prince, E. R.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Prowse, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Pryor, B.	P.G.W.	Conferred 1931
Pryor, P. G.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Puddicombe, C. M.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Puddicombe, H. A. N.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Puddicombe, R. S.	D.G.I.W.	1914-18
Puddicombe, W. H.	G. Std.	1899
Pugh, H. G.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Punch, T.	D.G.I.W.	
Purvis, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Pye, G. W.	D.G.I.W.	1920
Rabbets, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Rabbets, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Ralston, J. T.	G. Std.	1907
*Ramsay, J. C.	D.G.I.W.	1900
Ramsay, P.	D.G.I.W.	1925
Rankin, J.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Ransley, T. W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Raphael, L. F.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Rawling, Archdeacon	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Raymond, R.	G.D. of Music	1931-37
*Raysmith, T. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Read, C. W. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Read, T.	S.G.W.	1874
Read, W. V.	G.I.W.	1886
Redshaw, J.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Rees, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Reeves, C. M.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Remington, J. C.	G.M.	1899
Rich, A. E. P.	S.G.W.	1937
Richardson, Athol	D.G.P.	1937
Richardson, H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Richardson, H.	G.S.B.	1886
*Riley, F.	J.G.W.	1885
*Riley, V. B.	D.G.I.W.	1900-02
*Riley, William	D.G.I.W.	1930
Ring, G. B.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Ritchie, J. J.	P.J.G.W.	Conferred 1922
Ritter, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Robertson, Rev. Canon C. S.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Robertson, H.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Robertson, James	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Robertson, R. S.	G.T.	1933
Robertson, T.	D.G.M.	1884
	Pres. B. of G.P.	1894

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Robilliard, T. H.	D.G.I.W.	1907
*Robins, H. A.	P.G.W.	Conferred 1931
Robinson, C. H.	G. Std.	1896
*Robinson, Ellis	S.G.W.	1895
Robinson, H. F.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Robinson, W.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Robinson, W. A.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Robinson, W. T.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Robson, Stuart	J.G.D.	1936
Rockliff, H.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Rofe, A.	D.G.M.	1884
	Pres. B. of G.P.	1894
Rootes, E. T. T.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Rose, J. A.	G.D. of C.	1877
Rose, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Rosenthal, C.	G.A.	1912
Ross, D. McA.	D.G.I.W.	1916
*Ross, George	D.G.I.W.	1928
Ross, T. A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Ross, W. A.	J.G.W.	1932
Rountree, C. S.	D.G.I.W.	1904
*Rowbotham, T. L.	D.G.I.W.	1902
Rowe, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Roxby, H.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Rudkin, T. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Rutherford, S.	D.G.I.W.	1924
*Ryall, J. J.	G.O.	1874
Salter, J. W.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Sammons, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Sargeant, J. W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Saunders, H. G.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Saunders, J. A.	G.D. of C.	
Saunders, J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Savage, H. B.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Saxby, A. T.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Sayle, S. D.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Schey, A. W. G.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Schey, W. F.	G. Std.	1908
Scholes, E.	G.R.	1901
Scottford, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1900
*Scott, A. J.	P.G.M.	1907
*Scott, H. P.	S.G.D.	1917
*Scott-Young, S.	G.T.	1914-23
	S.G.W.	1924
Scott, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Scribner, H. C.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Scurr, G. H.	P.S.G.W.	Conferred 1933
Seabrook, W.	P.S.G.D.	Conferred 1887
Searle, E. A.	G. Std.	1936-37
Seckold, C.	D.G.I.W.	1928

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Sedgwick, Dr W. G.	P.G.M.	
*Selfe, N.	Pres. B. of G.P.	
Selle, H. O.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Selwood, W. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Serisier, E. B.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Service, S. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Sewell, G. R.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Sharpe, Rev. W. G.	G.C.	1929-31
Sharpe, P.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Shaw, Dr F. C. S.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Shaw, R. N.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Shaw, W. H.	G. Std.	1886
Sheaffe, H.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Shearston, J. S.	G.C.	1915-16
*Sheath, C. A.	D.G.I.W.	1930-32
Shelley, C. H.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Shipway, W. C.	D.G.M.	1906
*Short, G. R.	P.G.W.	Conferred 1931
Shorter, W. T.	S.G.D.	1887
*Shortland, W. H.	G.T.	1906-07
Shute, R.	G.A.	1892
Simon, W. L.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Simpson, C. A. Y.	P.D.G.M.	Conferred 1925
Simpson, D.	J.G.D.	1892
Simpson, G. C.	S.G.D.	1898
Simpson, J.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Simpson, W. H.	P.G.M.	Conferred 1901
*Simpson, W.	G.R.	1913-17
Simson, R.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Sinclair, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Sinden, F. R.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Singleton, M.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Sivell, H.	D.G.I.W.	1910-11
Skinner, J.	D.G.I.W.	1912
Slack-Smith, R. T.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Slade, J.	J.G.W.	1888
*Sly, Dr G. J.	D.G.M.	1911
Small, A. H.	G. Std.	1900
Smart, W. M.	G. Bard	1886
Smith, A. A.	D.G.D. of C.	1903
Smith, A. T.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Smith, Allan H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Smith, Andrew	J.G.W.	
Smith, C. J.	Dist. S.G.D.	Conferred 1887
*Smith, E. O.	D.G.M.	1867
Smith, Frank	S.G.W.	1908
Smith, G. F.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Smith, G. H.	G. Std.	1898
Smith, I. A.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Smith, J. F.	G.D. of C.	1885

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Smith, James C.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Smith, Norman McLeod	D.G.I.W.	1926
Smith, R. T.	D.G.I.W.	1903
Smith, Reuben N.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Smith, W. T.	G. Std.	1894
Smith, Wm T.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Smyth, W. L.	D.G.I.W.	1920
*Snape, J.	Pres. B. of B.	1908
Snell, T. H. G.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Snelson, P.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Solomon, C.	G.A.	
Solomon, G. F.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Solomon, J. C.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Solomon, P. M.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
Solomons, R. W.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Somervaille, J.	D.G.I.W.	1906
Sommerville, A. W.	G.D. of C.	1897
*Soul, W. H.	P.G.W.	1923
Souter, J.	G.D.	1894
Spence, J. M.	D.G.I.W.	1904
*Spencer, T. E.	D.G.M.	1894
*Sperling, Leo	G. Std.	1934-36
Spring, D. H.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Spry, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Spyer, H. D.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Stainlay, G. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Stallwood, H. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Staples, W. G.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Stapleton, T. M.	D.G.I.W.	1900-02
*Starkey, J.	G.T.	1889-92
*Stavert, E.	D.G.I.W.	1906
*Stead, S.	G.D. of C.	1885
Steanes, T. K.	G. Std.	1889
Stephen, R. C.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Stephens, C. F.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Stevenson, E. H. J.	P.J.G.W.	Conferred 1935
Stevenson, H. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Stevenson, H. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Steward, G. L.	S.G.W.	1931
Stewart, A.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Stewart, D. M.	S.G.D.	1880
Stewart, H. J.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Stewart, James	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Stewart, W.	S.G.W.	
*Stokes, C. F.	P.G.M.	1887
Stokes, Dr F. O.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Stokes, H. E.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Stokes, J. E.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Stokes, J. L.	G.S.B.	1903
Stokes, R. B.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Stone, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1924
*Stone, F. W.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Stonehaven, Lord	G.M.	1928
*Stowe, F. E.	G.A.	1922-36
Strauss, W. J.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Stuart, Sir Thomas Anderson ..	D.G.M.	1914-16
Sutherland, D.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Sutherland, J.	Dist. S.G.W	Conferred 1887
Sutton, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Swain, S. W.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Swainson, J. S.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
*Tarrant, Dr H.	G.M.	1885
Tassicker, B. M.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Tatham, H. A.	G. Std.	1922-24
Taylor, E. B.	S.G.W.	Conferred 1930
*Taylor, G. W.	D.G.I.W.	
*Taylor, J.	J.G.W.	1894
*Taylor, W.	G.D. of C.	1927
*Teece, R.	D.G.M.	1897
Telfer, J. B.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Templeman, A. B.	P.G.M.	
Templeman, E. H.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
Tester, W. T.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Thomas, E. J.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Thomas, F. D.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Thomas, F. J.	D.G.I.W.	1905
Thomas, H. W.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Thomas, Harry	P.D.G.M.	Conferred 1936
Thomas, W.	Pres. B. of G.P.	1896
Thomas, W. E.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Thompson, A. G.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Thompson, Alex.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Thompson, G. A.	D.G.I.W.	1900
Thompson, George	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Thompson, George S.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Thompson, H. S.	S.G.W.	1891
Thompson, S. G.	J.G.D.	1885
*Thompson, T. R.	G. Std.	
*Thompson, W. H.	Pres. B. of B.	1926-28
Thompson, William	G.M.	1914-24
*Thomson, Leith	D.G.I.W.	1906-08
*Thorburn, L.	D.G.I.W.	1914-18
Thornton, R.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Thornton, R.	P.S.G.W.	Conferred 1933
*Tighe, A. P.	G.T.	1885
Timothy, F. C.	S.G.D.	1905
Tingle, E.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Tonkin, H.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Toomey, M. A.	D.G.S.	1911
Townsend, C.	D.G.I.W.	1928

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Townsend, G. F.	G. Std.	1894
*Townsend, S. D.	P.S.G.W.	Conferred 1926
Tressider, E. P.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Triggs, H. J.	G.D.	1894
Trivett, J. B.	D.G.M.	1899
Trueman, H. E.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Truscott, E.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Tubman, A. G.	D.G.I.W.	1918-22
*Tudgay, J.	G.P.	1895
*Tulloh, W. H.	P.G.W.	1885
*Tully, M. J. C.	D.G.I.W.	1904
Tunley, Dr L. W.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Turner, A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Turner, D. P.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Turner, H. S.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Turner, J. W. H.	G. Std.	1926
Urquhart, G. L.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Van Dam, H.	G. Std.	1905
*Vaughan, H. E.	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Vickers, J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
*Vincent, A.	S.G.D.	1910
Vindin, J. S.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Wailles, J.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Wain, R.	S.G.D.	1937
Wainwright, Wm	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
*Walker, G.	G.P.	1894
*Walker, J.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
*Wall, R. P.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Waller, G. B.	D.G.I.W.	1922
*Wallis, A. F.	D.G.I.W.	1904
*Walsh, H. D.	G.A.	1895
*Walters, F. H.	D.G.D. of C.	1917
*Walton, F.	Pres. B. of B.	1917-19
Walton, Wm	Dist. J.G.W.	Conferred 1887
Ward, T. W.	D.G.I.W.	1898
Wardrop, R.	D.G.I.W.	1926
*Ware, H.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
*Warley, F. W.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Warren, T. L.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Waters, A. F.	G.D. of C.	1922
*Waters, W. T.	G. Std.	1898
Watson, G.	D.G.I.W.	1908
Watson, H. R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Watson, J. J. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Watson, J. T.	S.G.W.	1928
*Watt, C. P.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Waugh, A.	D.G.I.W.	1918-20
Waugh, B. M.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Waugh, W. A.	P.G.D.	1907
*Wearne, W. T.	D.G.M.	1916

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
Weaver, F. W.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Webb, R. J. G.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Webb, R. E.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Webster, J. P.	S.G.W.	1906
*Webster, W.	G.T.	1879
Weeks, E. E.	D.G.I.W.	1922
Weldon, L. R.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Wells, R. C.	J.G.W.	1885
Wentworth, W. C.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Westcott, H.	D.G.M.	1880
Wetton, W. C.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Wheeler, H. L.	D.G.I.W.	1930
Wheeler, H. C.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*Whereat, E. W.	D.G.I.W.	1912-13
Whiddon, Frank	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
*White, J.	J.G.W.	1890
Whitfield, C. R.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Whitfield, L.	G.R.	1912
*Whysall, M. E. S.	D.G.D. of C.	1892
*Whytt, D.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Wibur, J. C.	D.G.I.W.	1926
Wickham, J. L. C.	D.G.I.W.	1922-24
*Wiesner, T. F.	G.S. of Works	1887
Wild, J. S.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Wiley, W.	S.G.D.	1884
Wilkins, H. F.	G. Std.	1927
Wilkinson, B. H.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Wilkinson, E.	P.D.G.I.W.	Conferred 1935
Wilkinson, F.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Williams, C. A.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Williams, J. T.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Williams, John	P.G.W.	
Williams, Norman	D.G.I.W.	1926
Williams, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1928
Williams, W. J.	Pres. B. of B.	1928-30
Willmott, H. C.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Wills, E. W.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Willson, J. P. S.	G.S.	1892
Wilson, George	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Wilson, J. K.	G.D. of C.	
Wilson, J. N.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Wilson, James	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
Wilson, R. E.	D.G.I.W.	1934-36
*Winchcombe, F. E.	S.G.D.	1900
Windeyer, A. J.	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
Wingfield, C. G.	D.G.I.W.	1924-26
*Winkworth, G. C.	G. Std.	1915
*Wise, G. E.	D.G.I.W.	1918
*Wood, A. C. J.	D.G.P.	1904
*Wood, F. E.	G.R.	1908

* Deceased.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT—(continued)

Name.	Rank.	Year.
*Wood, G. A.	D.G.I.W.	1902
Wood, H.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Woodward, J.	D.G.I.W.	1936-38
Woolcock, P.	G. Std.	1925
*Woolf, A.	G.A.	1887
Woolford, A. B.	D.G.I.W.	1924
Worden, C. B.	D.G.I.W.	1920-22
*Worthington, E.	G.S.B.	1887
*Wrench, W. H.	D.G.I.W.	1916-18
Wright, E. H.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Wright, F. A.	D.G.M.	1885
Wright, S. S.	D.G.I.W.	1930
*Wylie, H. A.	D.G.I.W.	1914-16
Wylie, Thomas	D.G.I.W.	1932-34
*Wynne, W.	S.G.W.	1890
*Young, S. H.	S.G.W.	1885
Young, W.	D.G.I.W.	

* Deceased.

APPENDIX II

GRAND MASTERS SINCE 1888

EARL CARRINGTON, P.C., G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	1888-1891
EARL OF JERSEY, P.C., G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	1891-1893
SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, P.C., G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	1893-1895
SIR JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT	.. .. .	1895-1899
JOHN COCHRANE REMINGTON	.. .. .	1899-1905
ADMIRAL SIR HARRY HOLDSWORTH RAWSON, K.C.B.	.. .. .	1906-1909
HUGH MONTGOMERIE HAMILTON	.. .. .	1909-1910
BARON CHELMSFORD, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	1910-1913
DR CHARLES ULRIC CARRUTHERS	.. .. .	1913-1914
WILLIAM THOMPSON	.. .. .	1914-1924
JOHN GOULSTON	.. .. .	1924-1928
BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	.. .. .	1928-1930
AUBREY HALLORAN	.. .. .	1930-1933
DR FREDERICK ARTHUR MAGUIRE, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	.. .. .	1933-1935
BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	.. .. .	1935-

PAST GRAND MASTERS (CONFERRED RANK)

ARTHUR HENRY BRAY	.. .. .	December 1920
DUGALD DOBIE	.. .. .	March 1925
THOMAS HUGGINS NESBITT	.. .. .	December 1931
EDWARD HUNGERFORD	.. .. .	December 1931

PRO GRAND MASTERS

DR HARMAN J. TARRANT	.. .. .	1888-1893
SIR JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT	.. .. .	1894-1895
JOHN GOULSTON	.. .. .	1928-1930
DR FREDERICK ARTHUR MAGUIRE	.. .. .	1935-

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

CHARLES F. STOKES	.. .. .	1888-1890
JOHN COCHRANE REMINGTON	.. .. .	1891
NICHOLAS HOPSON	.. .. .	1892-1893
THOMAS E. SPENCER	.. .. .	1894-1896
RICHARD TEECE	.. .. .	1897-1898
JOHN B. TRIVETT	.. .. .	1899-1900
ARTHUR J. SCOTT	.. .. .	1901-1904
WILLIAM CHARLES SHIPWAY	.. .. .	1906-1907
HUGH MONTGOMERIE HAMILTON	.. .. .	1908
GEORGE JAMES SLY	.. .. .	1909-1911
DR CHARLES ULRIC CARRUTHERS	.. .. .	1911-1912
EDWARD HUNGERFORD	.. .. .	1913-1914*
SIR THOMAS ANDERSON STUART	.. .. .	1914-1915*
WILLIAM T. WEARNE	.. .. .	1916-1917
JOHN GOULSTON	.. .. .	1918-1923
NATHANIEL JOHN McDONALD	.. .. .	1924-1925
HON. FRANCIS S. BOYCE	.. .. .	1926-1927
FREDERICK STAPLETON MANCE	.. .. .	1928-1929
DR FREDERICK ARTHUR MAGUIRE	.. .. .	1930-1932
HENRY DAVID CHRISTISON	.. .. .	1933-1936†
WILLIAM HENRY BRAY	.. .. .	1937-

* September.

† Conferred rank, July 1931.

CONFERRED RANK OF PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUL SIMPSON	July 1925
WILLIAM REGINALD DAY	July 1925
DAVID CUNNINGHAM	June 1927
RUBERT S. CROPLEY	June 1927
WILLIAM J. BARTLETT (Goulburn)	June 1929
WILLIAM G. HILLIARD	March 1934
HARRY THOMAS	August 1936

GRAND WARDENS

	Grand Junior Warden.	Grand Senior Warden.
JOHN McLACHLAN	—	1888
ARTHUR HENRY	1888	—
J. C. REMINGTON	—	1889
F. DE COURCY BROWNE	1889	1890
H. S. THOMPSON	1890	1891
REV. W. S. FRACKELTON	1891	—
J. W. EVANS	—	1892
J. P. HUMPHRIES	1892	1893
DR C. U. CARRUTHERS	—	1893
ROBERT ANDERSON	1893	1894
ELLIS ROBINSON	1894	1895
HARRY PASSMORE	1895	1896
W. C. MARSHALL	1896	1897
J. B. TRIVETT	1897	1898
DUGALD DOBIE	1898	1899
J. WHITELEY KING	1899	1900
J. G. MOON	1900	1901
W. H. SHORTLAND	1901	1902
E. HUNGERFORD	1902	1903
C. A. Y. SIMPSON	1903	1904
J. S. FITZMAURICE	1904	1905
J. P. WEBSTER	1905	1906
G. G. HILL	1906	1907
FRANK SMITH	1907	1908
RICHARD DOYLE	1908	1909
W. T. WEARNE	1909	1910
AUBREY HALLORAN	1910	1911
J. GOULSTON	1911	1912
WM THOMPSON	1912	1913
J. C. HEIGHWAY	1913	1914
WM R. CRANE	1914	1915
CHARLES C. PATERSON	1915	1916
N. J. McDONALD	1916	1917
F. S. MANCE	1917	1918
CHARLES CAMPBELL	1918	1919
W. R. DAY	1919	1920
P. J. BENSON	1920	1921
A. W. HENNINGHAM	1921	1922
H. D. CHRISTISON	1922	1923
J. S. MILLER	1923	1924
S. SCOTT-YOUNG	—	Dec. 1924
W. E. GELLING	1924	1925
W. H. HELTINGS	1925	1926

GRAND WARDENS—(continued)

	Grand Junior Warden.	Grand Senior Warden.
A. E. PARKER	1926	1927
J. T. WATSON	1927	1928
J. T. PATTINSON	1928	1929
H. THOMAS	1929	1930
G. L. STEWARD	1930	1931
ARTHUR GRIFFITH	1931	1932
W. A. ROSS	1932	—
J. ENGLISH	(died Jan. 1933) March 1933	1933
G. J. L. CATCHLOVE	1933	1934
J. C. DUNBAR	1934	1935
W. H. BRAY	1935	1936
A. E. RICH	1936	1937
J. H. HODGSON	1937	

CONFERRED RANK OF PAST GRAND WARDEN

H. B. HOWE	June 1906
L. H. M. AVERY	June 1907
ARTHUR H. BRAY	Dec. 1911
W. J. BARTLETT	June 1912
CHARLES KOLLING	Sept. 1922
DAVID CUNNINGHAM	Dec. 1924
S. D. TOWNSEND	March 1926
K. HOWIE	Dec. 1928
E. B. TAYLOR	March 1931
BEN PRYOR	Dec. 1931
H. A. ROBINS	Dec. 1931
J. J. PAINE	Dec. 1931
G. R. SHORT	March 1932
G. H. SCURR	Sept. 1933
J. CAMPBELL	Sept. 1933
ROBERT THORNTON	Sept. 1933
A. H. YATES	Sept. 1933
S. M. HERFORD	June 1935*
M. E. COOK	June 1935*
E. H. J. STEVENSON	June 1935*

* Conferred rank of Past Grand Junior Warden, June 1935.

GRAND CHAPLAINS

Rt REV. DR CHARLES CAMIDGE, Bishop of Bathurst ..	1888-89
REV. CANON D'ARCY IRVINE	1888
REV. V. GALE	1888
REV. W. S. FRACKELTON	1889-90
REV. W. FITZGERALD	1891-96
JOHN G. SHEARSTON	1897, 1914-15
REV. A. H. CHAMPION	1889-1903
REV. S. C. FIELDING	1900-23
REV. B. KEENAN	1904-6, 1908
Rt REV. DR C. G. BARLOW, Bishop of Goulburn ..	1907
REV. C. J. KING	1916-22
Rt REV. LONG, Bishop of Bathurst	1923-25
VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVIES	1924-35

GRAND CHAPLAINS—(continued)

Rt REV. H. CROTTY, Bishop of Bathurst	.. .. .	1926-28
REV. W. S. SHARPE	.. .. .	1929-30
Rt REV. W. G. HILLIARD, Bishop of Napier	.. .. .	1931-33
REV. J. BIDWELL	.. .. .	1934-
REV. W. J. GRANT	.. .. .	1935-

GRAND TREASURERS

ALFRED ROFE	.. .. .	1888
JOHN STARKEY	.. .. .	1889-96
A. J. SCOTT	.. .. .	1897-1900
W. H. SOUL	.. .. .	1901-4
W. H. SHORTLAND	.. .. .	1905
C. A. Y. SIMPSON	.. .. .	1906
W. H. SHORTLAND	.. .. .	1907
C. A. Y. SIMPSON	.. .. .	1908
S. D. TOWNSEND	.. .. .	1909-13
S. SCOTT YOUNG	.. .. .	1914-23
F. S. MANCE	.. .. .	1924-27
H. D. CHRISTISON	.. .. .	1928-33
R. S. ROBERTSON	.. .. .	1933-35 (Feb.)
CHARLES CAMPBELL	.. .. .	1935 (March)

GRAND REGISTRARS

J. C. REMINGTON	.. .. .	1888
DONNELLY FISHER	.. .. .	1889-96
F. R. BRENTNALL	.. .. .	1897
W. C. SHIPWAY	.. .. .	1898-1900
E. SCHOLES	.. .. .	1901-7
F. E. WOOD	.. .. .	1908-11
L. WHITFIELD	.. .. .	1912-13
W. M. SIMPSON	.. .. .	1913-17 (Oct.)
F. L. BOYCE	.. .. .	(Dec.) 1917-25
AUBREY HALLORAN	.. .. .	1926-29
S. M. HERFORD	.. .. .	1930-

PRESIDENTS BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

W. H. TULLOH	.. .. .	1888-90
T. E. SPENCER	.. .. .	1891-93 1899-1900
ALFRED ROFE	.. .. .	1894-98
W. C. SHIPWAY	.. .. .	1901-4 (April)
H. MONTGOMERIE HAMILTON	.. .. .	April 1906-7
T. H. NESBITT	.. .. .	1908
J. G. MOON	.. .. .	1909-11
C. A. Y. SIMPSON	.. .. .	1911-15
E. HUNGERFORD	.. .. .	1915-38
F. S. MANCE	.. .. .	1938-

PRESIDENTS BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE

FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON	.. .. .	1888
T. E. SPENCER	.. .. .	1889-90
ELLIS ROBINSON	.. .. .	1891-93
G. H. MARSH	.. .. .	1894-95
W. H. SOUL	.. .. .	1896-97
J. G. MOON	.. .. .	1898-99
W. J. MILLNER	.. .. .	1900

PRESIDENTS BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE—(continued)

J. T. COFFILL	1901-3
G. G. HILL	1904-5
ALEX McNEILLY	1906-7
J. SNAPE	1908-9
ARTHUR J. KESSELL	1910-11
T. G. MACDONALD	1912
S. J. HAYWARD	1913
J. CAMPBELL	1914
JOHN LOCKE	1915-16
F. WALTON	1917-19
E. DYSON AUSTEN	1919-20
C. CAMPBELL	1921-22
F. J. EATON	1923
A. E. PARKER	1924-25
W. H. THOMPSON	1926-27
WILLIS J. WILLIAMS	1928-29
R. S. ROBERTSON	1930-31
HAROLD EARLAM	1932-33
JAMES O. ANDREW	1934-35
G. C. GOLLAN	1936-37

GRAND SECRETARIES

ARTHUR H. BRAY	1888-1924
DAVID CUNNINGHAM	1924-

DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARIES

MARK A. TOOMEY	1888-1911
T. PALMER	1911-12
DAVID CUNNINGHAM	(Dec.) 1912-24
KEN HOWIE	1924-33
JAMES SIDNEY MILLER	(Dec.) 1933-

APPENDIX III

MASONIC TEMPLES—LOCALITY AND DATE OF CONSECRATION

Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.	Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.
Adamstown	26-4-1928	Byron Bay	25-2-1903
Albury	22-9-1909	Camden	20-10-1926
Alstonville	1909	Campbelltown	19-4-1918
Annandale	28-8-1921	Campsie	1921
Ardlethan	19-4-1923	Canley Vale	9-9-1920
Ariah Park	11-7-1923	Canowindra	10-7-1923
Armidale	12-5-1925	Casino	11-12-1907
Artarmon	21-10-1922	Cassilis	6-3-1931
Auburn	1-12-1917	Cessnock	19-12-1907
Ballina	1888	Chatswood	20-9-1933
Bangalow	12-8-1922	Cobar .. .. .	.. .. .
Balmain	1912	Coff's Harbour	21-9-1926
Balgowlah	18-12-1927	Collarenebri	17-12-1926
Balranald	1879	Concord West	-1-1928
Bankstown	1-3-1924	Condobolin	1893
Barellan .. .. .	.. .. .	Coolamon	1912
Barmedman	30-8-1921	Coolah .. .. .	.. .. .
Barraba	7-2-1912	Cooma	8-1-1915
Bathurst	7-5-1925	Coonabarabran	25-4-1924
Beecroft	1924	Coonamble	26-6-1901
Bega	5-1-1915	Cooperbrook	27-4-1927
Belmont	9-11-1926	Cootamundra	1884
Bellingen	10-4-1912	Coraki	1911
Berrigan	28-11-1923	Corowa	10-9-1909
Bexley	24-10-1923	Cowra	26-10-1928
Bingara	11-7-1912	Cronulla	11-11-1921
Blackheath	20-2-1925	Crookwell	10-9-1927
Blayney	18-10-1910	Croydon	-4-1927
Boggabri	1919	Culcairn	28-4-1924
Bombala	14-1-1925	Dapto	27-11-1924
Bourke .. .. .	.. .. .	Deepwater	12-9-1925
Bowral	21-5-1918	Delegate	2-11-1926
Braidwood	16-9-1920	Deniliquin	13-5-1908
Brewarrina	16-3-1934	Denman	18-12-1926
Broadwater	27-10-1899	Dorrigo	9-4-1912
Broken Hill	15-5-1902	Double Bay	18-3-1920
Bulli	7-10-1918	Drummoyne
Burrowa	1-9-1914	Dubbo	11-5-1911
Burwood	16-5-1925	Dudley	14-2-1917

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MASONIC TEMPLES—(continued)

Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.	Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.
Dulwich Hill		Katoomba	21-11-1907
Dunedoo	18-10-1935	Kempsey	1883
Dungog	2-4-1909	Kensington	6-11-1913
East Gresford	25-6-1932	Kiama	1909
East Maitland	19-6-1928	Kogarah	22-7-1922
Eastwood	3-1-1924	Kurri Kurri	21-7-1917
Eltham	14-8-1911	Kyogle	7-6-1906
Emmaville	1888	Lambton	25-5-1918
Eugowra	23-2-1927	Lawson	17-11-1920
Finley	2-5-1928	Leeton	6-3-1918
Five Dock	7-11-1921	Leichhardt	13-6-1925
Forbes	4-9-1923	Lidcombe	9-4-1923
Ganmain	1926	Lismore	1916
Genrie	19-4-1922	Lithgow	14-4-1910
Gilgandra	25-9-1923	Liverpool	18-12-1922
Gladsville	23-2-1922	Lockhart	2-9-1932
Gladstone	15-11-1921	Longueville	16-5-1922
Glen Innes	9-11-1876	Macksville	1929
Glenreagh	19-5-1923	Maclean	14-1-1892
Gloucester	9-12-1922	Mandurama	6-10-1926
Grafton	1882	Manildra	14-5-1929
Granville	20-12-1924	Manilla	20-5-1914
Greta	25-9-1912	Manly	18-12-1917
Grenfell	23-8-1928	Maroubra	1931
Griffith	21-4-1927	Marrickville	1926
Gore Hill	6-9-1907	Mascot	20-10-1925
Gosford	15-10-1927	Merrylands	5-3-1927
Goulburn	1928	Mendooran	
Guildford	11-9-1923	Merriwa	22-3-1930
Gulargambone	25-9-1923	Milton	21-4-1923
Gulgong	16-1-1913	Milthorpe	25-9-1928
Gundagai	1929	Minmi	1873
Gunnedah	5-5-1915	Mittagong	-3-1923
Gunning	20-3-1925	Muree	9-7-1912
Guyra	1913	Molong	-9-1919
Haberfield	12-8-1922	Mortdale	2-2-1924
Hamilton		Moruya	1891
Hay	1878	Mosman	20-3-1912
Helensburgh	5-8-1929	Moss Vale	1922
Henty	8-7-1914	Mudgee	-10-1925
Hillston	8-1-1929	Mullumbimby	25-9-1917
Holbrook	1900	Murrumburrah	-6-1903
Hornsby	12-6-1920	Murwillumbah	
Hunter's Hill	12-7-1921	Murrurundi	11-5-1925
Hurlstone Park	1914	Muswellbrook	25-9-1888
Hurstville	12-2-1916	Narrabeen	7-4-1923
*Inverell	1902	Narrabri	7-5-1903
	1917	Narrandera	18-8-1910
Jerilderie		Narromine	10-9-1913
Junee	24-2-1921	Newcastle West	16-12-1915

* Two temples.

MASONIC TEMPLES—(continued)

Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.	Locality of Temple.	Date of Consecration.
Newcastle	15-1-1926	The Rock	19-3-1925
North Sydney	28-10-1922	Toronto	18-10-1919
Northbridge	9-11-1925	**Tocumwal	
Nowra	28-10-1890	Tottenham	22-4-1927
*Nyngan		Trangie	11-10-1927
Oatley	5-8-1922	Trundle	11-12-1929
Oaklands	15-9-1926	†Tullamore	25-4-1924
Oberon	17-10-1924	Tumbarumba	11-9-1926
Orange	24-6-1865	Tumut	14-11-1898
Pambula	6-1-1915	Turrumurra	1922
Parkes	7-9-1875	Tweed Heads	22-3-1916
Parramatta	16-10-1915	Uki	25-3-1924
Paxton	3-12-1927	*Ulmarra	1906
Peak Hill	21-5-1924	Ungarie	11-5-1927
Penrith	19-4-1915	Uralla	5-9-1916
Petersham	13-9-1928	Vaucluse	-5-1925
Portland	5-4-1924	Wagga Wagga	17-9-1918
Port Kembla	12-1-1924	Walcha	27-9-1912
Port Macquarie	29-7-1890	Walgett	1892
Punchbowl	13-12-1928	Wallsend	20-3-1924
Queanbeyan	2-9-1925	Waratah	
Quirindi	21-6-1918	Warialda	25-10-1917
Randwick	-8-1921	Warren	1902
Raymond Terrace .. .	8-9-1922	Wauchope	17-7-1929
Richmond	23-8-1930	Waverley	28-6-1923
Riverstone	22-12-1931	Wee Waa	
Rockdale	12-1-1914	Wellington	3-11-1886
Ryde	16-5-1908	Wentworth	20-4-1921
Rylstone	25-8-1923	Wentworthville .. .	20-8-1927
Scone	1928	Werris Creek	10-5-1911
Singleton	6-10-1892	Weston	9-9-1922
Speers Point	16-12-1924	West Maitland	6-5-1911
Springwood	4-3-1922	West Wallsend .. .	23-6-1909
St Marys	-9-1927	West Wyalong	1924
Strathfield	29-9-1922	Wilcannia	1906
Stockton	-9-1921	Windsor	5-10-1922
Stroud		Wingham	1916
Summer Hill	30-1-1924	Wollongong	20-7-1887
Sutherland	28-5-1932	Woollahra	1922
Tallimba	10-5-1927	Wyalong	1-9-1923
Tamworth	1900	Wyong	20-12-1923
Taralga	6-2-1937	†Woy Woy	1926
Taree	23-4-1891	Yass	1-9-1932
Tea Gardens	22-3-1924	Yenda	12-3-1925
Temora	21-10-1902	Young	
Tenterfield	7-10-1922		

* Not consecrated.

** Foundation stone laid 28-5-1920.

† Purchased church building.

‡ Temple owned by R. A. Chapter.

APPENDIX IV

ROLL OF HONOUR

The following are the names of the Brethren who fell in the Great War.

Name	Lodge	Name	Lodge
Abbott, F. A.	Nepean 29	Cotter, A.	Pythagoras 68
Agutter, A. E.	Harmony 5	Cox, Fredk. J.	Shaw Stewart 133
Agutter, P. A.	Richmond River 77	Cozens, P. J.	Tranquillity 42
Aitchison, A. W.	Annandale 240	Craig, G.	I'warra St Geo. 219
Angelinetta, F. A.	Syd. St George 269	Cradick, Wm R.	Unity 4
Armitage, W.	Earl Carnarvon 180	Croft, G.	St Andrew's 198
Ashby, J. S.	Tarbolton 12	Croker, R. W.	Sincerity 233
Ashton, H.	Chelmsford 261	Cross, W. V.	Hurstville 232
Atkins, H. A.	Zetland 9	Cummings, Ed. J.	Hunter's Hill 139
		Cumming, G. K.	Casino 103
Bailey, E. F.	Com. Travellers' 224	Daly, A.	Duke of Edinburgh 75 (died en route)
Ball, R.	Prosperity 278	Dalzell, G. T. B.	Hurstville 252
Barder, P. O.	Tumut Unity 39	Davidson, W.	Robert Burns 21
Barrell, W.	St Andrews 198	Davidson, William	Robert Burns 21
Bartlett, W. G.	Earl Carnarvon 180	Davis, Gordon J.	Combermere 61
Battye, E. C.	Scone 183	Devitt, W. G.	Kensington 270
Bean, Harold K.	Friendship 158	Dibben, E. H.	Unanimity 227
Beeson, H. L.	Ivanhoe 143	Doherty, J.	Balmain 23
Begg, C. E.	Sirius 292	Donkin, H. H.	Neutral Bay 267
Berriman, J.	Aust. Soc. Mother 1	Donnellan, R. B.	Orient 215
Bill, N. G.	Lachlan 142	Doyle, R. H.	Australia 3
Blanche, L.	Barraba 264	Dreyer, N. L.	Ionic 65
Bloxham, W. T.	Gwydir 211	Dunne, L. L.	Condohlin 185
Booker, W. J.	Syd. St John 80	Dunnecliffe, E. A. F.	Manoah 41
Bowman, G. R.	Neutral Bay 267		
Bowran, John	Remington 247	Elliott, J.	Kurri Kurri 253
Boyle, E. F.	Waratah 166	Elrick, J. R.	Social Mother 1
Breckenridge, H.	Drummoyno 210	Evans, F. H.	Liverpool 197
Bright, N.	The Sedgwick 125		
Broad, J. G.	Blue Mountains 279	Fairbairn, J. G. G.	St John 16
Brodie, B. G.	Coolamon 263	Farleigh, A. G.	Prince Alfred 94
Brown, G. W.	Peel 209	Fitt, P. H.	Ulmarra 186
Brown, Jas. S. D.	Glebe 96	Fleming, A. R.	Sunny South 19
Brown, R. R.	Macquarie 53	Fletcher, J.	Pacific 114
Bruce, J. K.	Fidelity 101	Foulds, W. M.	Namoi 207
Bryant, W. H.	St Andrew 56	Frost, W. O.	Tarbolton 12
Bryce, Wm R.	Cavanba 231		
Bubb, John L.	St Clair 47	Gallagher, N.	Hiram 132
Budd, J. R. V.	Liverpool 197	Gersard, W.	Chelmsford 261
Burns, Ronald	Independent 8	Gibson, W. H.	Sydney St John 80
Butters, Roy B.	Star in the East 160	Gibson, B. B.	Vaucluse 266
Byrne, H. J.	Casino 103	Gilchrist, H. W.	Peel 209
		Gillanders, H. R.	Concord 93
Cameron, Alex	Hillgrove 192	Goodsir, H. V.	Wyong 247
Campbell, J. F.	Scone 183	Gorrie, J. W.	Beresford 161
Campbell, D. A. R.	Scone 183	Gossip, J.	Annandale 240
Campbell, O. J.	Zetland 9	Grant, J. S.	Hornsby 262
Campbell, R. H. B.	Alstonville 259	Gray, Alf. S.	Concord 93
Carnegie, W. I.	Bur'gong St John 20	Green, J.	Gladstone 157
Carr, Herbert	Sir C. Campbell 92	Grimson, C. M.	Barwon 208
Carr, J. W.	D. of Connaught 150	Gubbay, J.	Fidelity 163
Carr, W. J.	Yanco 213		
Carr, W.	Mosman 228	Haigh, W. R.	Prince Leopold 87
Chant, J.	Remington 242	Hansen, H. W.	Richmond River 77
Christianson, R. F.	Centennial 169	Harland, G. G.	Umberumberka 141
Clark, C. H.	Pictou 258	Havilah, A. J.	Richmond River 77
Clark, J.	Ryde 134	Hay, D.	St Leonards 93
Clarke, J. H.	Waratah 166	Herman, H. E.	Tranquillity 42
Clayton, C. K.	Harmony 15	Heugh, Dvd. McN.	Peel 209
Collett, A.	Social Mother 1	Hewett, W. S.	Sir W. Scott 123
Collings, C. A.	Hurstone 288	Hill, G. T.	St John 83
Collier, F. R.	Rose of Sharon 116	Hingst, L. C.	Harmony 15
Cook, S. S.	Raleigh 241		
Corkhill, W.	Pacific 114		

ROLL OF HONOUR—(continued)

Name	Lodge	Name	Lodge
Hitchen, W.	Warrumbungles 277	Miller, A. E.	Wyaldra 238
Hore, R. W.	Lockhart 260	Miller, A. W.	Willyama 178
Hocking, F. A. W.	Centennial 169	Mills, G. W. M.	Cent. Australia 88
Hodder, H.	Broken Hill 129	Milne, H.	Blue Mountains 279
Hood, W. Robin	St Andrew 62	Montgomery, W. A.	Richmond River 77
Hogan, Arthur D.	Harmony 22	Moore, Ralph I.	Rose 119
Hogue, Oliver	Prince Alfred 94	Moore, C. A.	Samaritan 50
Holdaway, W. J.	Robert Burns 21	Moore, J.	Fidelity 101
Holliday, W.	Balmaln 23	Moore, R. G.	Excelsior 167
Holroyd, L. P.	Sirius 292	Morris, F. F.	Alstonville 259
Hoskisson, S. J.	Richard Coley 152	Moss, A. D.	Wentworth 89
Houston, A. W.	Glebe 96	Mounter, A. W. T.	Courallie 235
Hudson, E.	Victoria 115	Moxham, L. R. D.	Resurgo 223
Hughes, E. B.	Fidelity 163	Mundell, Arthur	A. Social Mother 1
Hughes, F. H.	Glebe 96	Munro, S. H.	Syd. Tarbolton 11
Hughes, T. E.	Apsley 129	Munro, A.	Livingstone 71
Hughes, R. A.	Beresford 161	Murr, Henry	Pacific 114
Hughes, L. R.	Zetland 9	Murray, F. A.	Brunswick 255
Hull, Arthur V. L.	Lockhart 260	Murray, S. D. D.	Warrumbungles 277
Hull, A. W.	Thomas Mort 75	McAllister, Adam	Richmond River 77
Hunter, D.	Unity 112	McAndrew, H. B.	Tweed 136
Hutchinson, I. M.	Broken Hill 199	McConaghy, D. McF.	Centennial 169
Ingram, T. R.	St John 83	McDiarmid, M.	Star of Aust. 200
Irvine, R. F.	Victoria 73	McDiarmid, A. M.	Inverell 48
Jackson, J.	Waratah 166	McHattie, D. G.	Harmony 15
James, J. A.	Willyama 178	MacInnes, I. G.	Victoria 73
Jarrett, F. H.	Friendship 158	McIntyre, J. H.	Wardell 182
Jekyll, A. C. A.	Sunny South 19	McKinnon, A. M.	Beresford 161
Jenkins, G. E. M.	Pythagoras 68	McKenzie, Hector	Sir C. Campbell 92
Johnston, V. S. C.	Drummoyno 210	McKean, D. T.	St Andrew 33
Johnson, E. F.	K'winning Orient 14	McLean, H.	Victoria Kat. 118
Johnson, W. J.	St Andrew 62	McLean, J.	Victoria Kat. 118
Judd, A. S.	Pythagoras 68	McLeod, G.	St John 115
Kaler, Charles	Edin. St John 88	McLeod, Donald G.	Darling 286
Kearney, Percy	Syd. St George 269	McNeil, W. C.	Unity 112
Kerlake, G. K.	Prince Alfred 94	McPherson, Wm.	Sir C. Campbell 92
Keyler, E. H.	Corinthian 100	McPherson, A. C.	St John 83
Kidson, A. de V.	Arcadia 177	McShane, T. G.	Peel 209
King, R. M.	K'winning Orient 14	Nancarrow, R.	Ophir 17
King, A. E.	Brundah 293	Newbery, H. J.	Thomas Mort 75
Kinloch, S. Y.	Wentworth 89	Norris, C. J.	Inverell 48
Kirby, J. H.	Dorrigo 275	Oatley, F. D. W.	Monaro 164
Kirkland, W. D.	Independent 8	O'Donnell, K.	Rose 119
Lambourn, F. G.	I'warra St Geo. 219	Orpin, E.	Wardell 182
Lang, A. J.	Rich. River 77	Ostlund, O. W.	Manoah 41
Larcombe, G. H.	Wm Thompson 309	Paddon, F. G.	Tuscan 18
Larken, E. R.	Centennial 169	Park, R.	Prince of Wales 49
Lawson, J.	Thistle Kilwin, 54	Park, Albert	Sir Wal. Scott 123
Leeman, Chas.	Tarbolton 12	Parker, W.	Moorabin 122
Levy, C.	Gladstone 157	Parkinson, A. H.	Excelsior 167
Liddon, J. W.	Wentworth 89	Parkinson, G. E.	Com. Travellers 224
Lindsay, T.	Southern Cross 91	Parry, R. W.	Fidelity 101
Livingston, T.	Rose of Sharon 116	Patton, D. W.	Apsley 129
Lumley, C. T.	Unity 112	Paul, R. M.	Independent 8
Low, F.	Drummoyno 210	Payne, W. H.	Victoria 73
Lowden, W.	Ophir 17	Peat, Chas. R.	A. Social Mother 1
Mackay, A. A.	Prince Leopold 87	Perry, J. A. K.	Fitzroy 248
Marriott, T. W.	Moorabin 122	Pickard, E. H.	Redfern 82
Marsden, T. T.	Gwydir 211	Porter, S.	Arcadia 177
Marshall, W. G.	Tuscan 18	Powis, C. E.	Wentworth 89
Marshall, J. C.	Tweed 136	Putney, F. W.	Sedgwick 125
Masters, H. V.	Hiram 132	Pye, Raymond E.	Independent 8
Martyn, Bertie C.	Syd. Tarbolton 11	Radnidge, W. J.	Lachlan 46
Mather, A. J.	Inverell 48	Ralph, L.	Hurstville 282
Menzies, C. W.	Unit. St Andrew 34	Ramage, E.	Combermere 61
Metcalfe, Jas. B.	Wellesley 81	Ramsay, S. M.	Dorrigo 275
Meyvett, A.	Southern Cross 91	Randle, A. S.	Padd. Ionic 181
Middleton, A. R.	Coeur de Lion 84	Ratcliffe, John B.	Sir C. Campbell 92
Millar, W. B. R.	Syd. St Andrew 7	Ratcliffe, J. P.	Sir C. Campbell 92
Millen, R.	Thespian 256	Reid, E. H.	Tarbolton 12
		Reid, W. J.	Gwydir 211

ROLL OF HONOUR—(continued)

Name	Lodge	Name	Lodge
Richardson, C.	Star of Aust. 200	Tams, A.	Peninsula 221
Richardson, W. H.	United Service 24	Taylor, C. S.	United Service 24
Ritchie, F. L.	Bega 220	Taylor, J. O.	Ivanhoe 143
Roberts, A. S.	Wardell 182	Templeton, A. W.	I'warra St Geo. 219
Roberts, R. O.	Glebe 96	Thompson, C. N.	Samaritan 59
Robson, J. W. B.	Friendship 158	Thompson, H. W.	Richard Coley 152
Robertson, W.	Cambrian 10	Tibbs, R. H.	Carringtonia 137
Robinson, W. R.	Prince of Wales 102	Toone, W. J.	Burrowa 283
Rowe, J. H. C.	Macleay 203	Tout, R. J.	John Williams 148
Rudder, Oswald	Fitzroy 248	Tucker, A. E.	Centennial 169
Russell, J.	Star in the East 160	Tyson, J. A. C. K.	Murrumbidgee 37
Rush, B. D.	St George 78		
Ryan, F. J. C.	Bega 220	Upton, C. L.	Progress 135
		Usher, R. D.	Annandale 240
		Ussher, L. A. F.	Drummoyne 210
Saltan, F.	Condobolin 185		
Sampson, E.	Kyogle 245	Waine, F. C.	I'warra St Geo. 219
Savage, James	Syd. St Andrew 7	Wallis, C. E.	Victoria 73
Sawyer, T. E.	Unity 4	Wade, J. S.	Kyogle 245
Scott, H.	Waratah 166	Wallace, W. C.	Kilwinning 13
Scott, N. R.	Leinster Marine 2	Wallis, L. M.	United Service 24
Selby, F. C.	Rose of Sharon 116	Walters, W. G.	Kyogle 245
Sewell, Aug. W.	Warrumbungles 277	Walters, H. P.	Australia 3
Sexton, J. W.	Victoria 73	Watson, T. C.	Richmond River 77
Seymour, W. J.	Apsley 129	Watts, B. A. G.	Prince of Wales 49
Sharp, H. J. D.	Ivanhoe 143	Watts, E. H.	Rose Sharon 116
Sheath, A. R.	St John 174	Webb, T.	Temperance 179
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OFFICIAL LECTURERS AND THEIR LECTURES DELIVERED
BETWEEN 1930 AND 1937

(This List is additional to the one incorporated in Chapter xxv.)

MOST WOR. BRO. DR F. A. MAGUIRE—Pro Grand Master.

The Philosophy of Freemasonry.
The Purposes of Masonry.
The Three Degrees.
Masonry and Citizenship.

MOST WOR. BRO. AUBREY HALLORAN—P.G.M. (*See also page 514.*)

The Columns and the Altar.
History of Freemasonry.
The Open Bible.
The Master Mason's Degree.
The Letter "G" and what it stands for.
Pythagoras.
Comacine Masons.
The Symbols.
The Apron.
The Square and Compasses.
Lessons of the First Degree.
Symbolism of the First Degree.
Symbolism of the Second Degree.
Masonry and Religion.
The Purpose of the Craft.

MOST WOR. BRO. T. H. NESBITT, P.G.M. (*See also page 514.*)

Masonic Triads.
Freemasonry: Its Nature, Object and Principles.
The Ancient Landmarks of the Order.
Signs, Tokens and the Perfect Points of my Entrance.
King Solomon's Temple and its Masonic Symbolism.
The Druids.
The Progress and Development of Speculative Masonry.
Symbolism—Its Ancient and Modern Aspects.
Cowans and Intruders—Derivation and Significance.
Freemasonry—The Evolution and Significance of the Apron.

VERY WOR. BRO. ARCHDEACON D. J. DAVIES—Grand Chaplain.

Masonry and Modern Society.
Interpretation of the V. of S.L.
Foundations of Masonry.
Essentials of Freemasonry.
Medieval Craft Guilds.
The True Character and Purpose of Freemasonry.
Idyll (The Book of Ruth).
The Meaning of Masonry.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

- VERY WOR. BRO. W. G. SHARPE—Grand Chaplain.
The Evolution of Speculative Masonry.
History of Freemasonry.
The Formation of the Canon of the Sacred Law.
- VERY WOR. BRO. W. J. WILLIAMS—P.P.B.B. (See also page 515.)
What is Freemasonry?
John Ruskin, the Symbolic Teacher.
Brief History of English Freemasonry.
The Landmarks of Freemasonry.
The Masonic Apron.
Brotherhood.
Masonic Education.
- VERY WOR. BRO. R. S. ROBERTSON. (See also page 515.)
The Meaning of Masonry.
The Path to the Sublime Light on our Masonic Life.
Progress in Masonry.
Anzac.
Inspiration from Armistice Day.
- VERY WOR. BRO. H. A. N. PUDDICOMBE—P.D.G.I.W.
The Meaning of the First Degree.
Some Masonic Symbols.
Thoughts on the Third Degree.
Respecting the Explanation of the First Tracing Board.
The Working Tools.
The Mode of Preparation.
The Significance of the Second Degree.
The Value of the Lecture respecting the First Tracing Board.
Masons' "Marks."
Thoughts on the Sublime Degree.
The Winding Stair.
The Third Degree.
Ornaments and Jewels.
The History of the Tracing Boards.
The Five Noble Orders.
Arresting Symbols.
- VERY WOR. BRO. C. TOWNSEND—P.D.G.I.W. (See also page 516.)
The Evolution of Modern Freemasonry.
The Change from Operative to Speculative Freemasonry and its Effects.
Masonry in the World To-day
Freemasonry and its Opponents—their efforts and results.
The Import of Masonry and Character.
- VERY WOR. BRO. F. E. STOWE—Grand Architect. (See also page 515.)
The First Degree.
Mentality and Masonry.
The Origin and Purpose of Freemasonry.
The Temple.
Freemasonry as an Inspired Institution.
Some Proofs of Masonry.
The Working Tools.
The Chisel.
Inspiration.
Masonry—A Progressive Science.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

What is Freemasonry?
Masonic Origins.
The Sons of God and the Daughters of Men.
The Soul of Freemasonry.
The Combat of Masonry against Evil.
The Purpose and Functions of the Craft Degrees.
The Truth about Freemasonry.
Recent Proof of Masonic Truth.

VERY WOR. BRO. G. W. S. PHILLIPS.

Practical Masonry.
From Temple to Lodge.
Historical Outlines with special reference to New South Wales.

VERY WOR. BRO. W. H. MOXHAM ELLIOTT.

The Ancient History: Operative and Speculative.
The Orders of the Garter and Golden Fleece.
The Symbols of Masonry in Particular.

WOR. BRO. LEO SPERLING.

Origin of Freemasonry and Anderson's Constitution.
Symbolism of the First Tracing Board.
Symbolism of the Second Tracing Board.
Decorations of King Solomon's Temple.
Chapter xii of Ecclesiastes and 3rd Degree.
The Three Great Lights of Freemasonry.
Initiation Ceremony of the First Degree.

VERY WOR. BRO. REV. JOHN BIDWELL—Grand Chaplain.

The Spiritual Significance of the Temple.
The Tabernacle in the Wilderness.
The Symbolism of the Temple.
The Winding Stair.
Jacob's Ladder.

VERY WOR. BRO. A. E. HAIGH.

Signs and Symbols.
The Three Degrees.
The Philosophy of Masonry.
The First Degree.
The Second Degree.
Third Degree.

VERY WOR. BRO. A. W. G. SCHEY. (See also page 516.)

Freemasonry and Armistice.
The Mason as a Citizen.
The Antiquity of the Royal Arch Degree.
Sydney's Water Supply.
The Beauties of the Barrier Reef.
Moses and Zerubbabel.
Masonry looks on the World.
When is a Man a Mason?
Freemasonry and the World's Crisis.
Peace to Men of Good Will.
King Solomon's Quarries.

VERY WOR. BRO. ALEX THOMPSON. (See also page 516.)

The Volume of the Sacred Law. Its History and its Connecting Points with our Ritual.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

The Ancient Lands: Egypt, Palestine, Assyria and Babylonia. Referred to in the V. of the S.L.
The Romance of the Translation into English of the V. of the S.L.
The Romance of the Bible.
The Story of Phoenicia.

VERY WOR. BRO. J. BRUNTON GIBB.

Rudyard Kipling, Poet and Mason.
Robert Burns, Poet and Mason.
Goethe, Germany's First Man of Letters and a Brother in the Craft.
Masonic Gleanings.
Anzac Address.
Armistice Address.
Geo. Washington—Patriot and Mason.
The School and the Lodge.

WOR. BRO. J. H. HODGSON.

Armistice.
Anzac.
The Builders.
The Influence of Masonry.
The Apron—its Significance.

WOR. BRO. A. H. MACKAY.

Meaning of Modern Freemasonry.
The Ancient Charges.
Spirit of Masonry.
Sidelights on Early Freemasonry in New South Wales.
Birth and Growth of Freemasonry in New South Wales.
Some Thoughts on Speculative Masonry.
Individual Masonry.
Jacob's Ladder.
Spirit of Speculative Masonry.
Reflections on the First Degree.

WOR. BRO. H. W. ROWAN.

What Freemasonry Stands For.
Some Thoughts for the Good of Freemasonry.
Some Thoughts on the 2nd W.T.'s.

WOR. BRO. J. A. STEWART.

"Burns" and Masonry.
Sword and Trowel.
Pomp and Circumstance.
The Temperance Lodge.
Anzac.
The Apprentice.
Nigerian Memories.
The Soldier and the Mason.

WOR. BRO. HAROLD THOMAS. (See also page 517.)

Freemasonry Abroad.
The Rise of the late German Empire.
The U.G.L. of N.S.W.
The League within Nations.
Extracts from the Committeemen's Papers of the Board of Activities of the G.L. of New York.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

BRO. DR J. MANNING HAIR. (See also page 517.)

Masonic Windows.
The Might of Masonry.
Christmas Addresses.
A Masonic Anzac Address.
Christmas and Masonry.
The Anzac.
On Reading.
Books I Have Read.

BRO. ERIC A. PEISLEY.

The Masonic Apron.
The Temple of Solomon.
The Two Pillars.
Things a Mason Should Know.
Sacred Numerals.
The Ancient Guilds.
The Tau.
The Tracing Boards.
Hiram Abiff.
The Hiram Legend.
The 47th Proposition.
The Sacred Ladder of Masonic Mysteries.
The V.O.T.S.L.
Masonic Symbols (History and Origin).
The Science of Numerology.
The Sacred Ternary.
The Ancient Orders of Knighthood.
The Ani. Papyrus (Theban Recension, 1600-1300 B.C.).
The Great Pyramid. (History, Symbolism and Chronology.)
The Book of the Dead.
Pharaoh and his subjects, 4000 B.C.-310 A.D.
The Secret of Ancient Egypt.
The Master Mason's Tassels.
Egyptian Papyri (all dynasties).
The Mysteries of Egypt (Initiation Ceremonies).
The Cable Tow.
The Osirian Legend.
The Dwellers on the Nile.
Mummification (Ancient Egypt—all Dynasties).
Masonic Symbols.
The Pompeii Mosaic.
Ancient Egypt (from the Cradle to the Grave).
Pythagoras.
The Judgment Scene (Book of the Dead).
The Cable Tow.
The Book of Ecclesiastes.

BRO. REV. L. H. PURNELL. (See also page 517.)

The Volume of the Sacred Law.
The Spirit of Masonry.
Freemasonry in the First Degree.
Freemasonry in the Third Degree.
The Silent Architect.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

VERY WOR. BRO. FRANK BLOMFIELD.

What is Freemasonry?
The Usages and Customs among Freemasons.
King Solomon's Temple.
The Apron.
The Symbolism of the Third Degree.

VERY WOR. BRO. J. L. COWIE. (See also page 515.)

The Christmas Season.
What is Masonry To-day?
Building a Cathedral.
Khuta Kerden (Lost Direction).
The House by the Side of the Road.
The Symbolism of the Apron.
Forward.
Shammah Stood.
Character Sketches (S.K.I., H.K.T., H.A.).
The Spirit of the G.P.S.
Masonic Celebrities.
The Cross Roads.
The Power of the Invisible.
Plain Simple Masonry.

VERY WOR. BRO. H. LARKIN. (See also page 516.)

Tolerance.

WOR. BRO. REV. C. T. F. GOY.

A Famous Porch: Its Symbolism Explained.
Further Lessons from the Third Degree.
The Unity of the Masonic System.
A Mason's View of Anzac Day.
The Complete System.
A Master Mason's Symbolism.
The Third Degree More Fully Expounded.
The Master Builder.
Symbolic Importance of the Second Degree.
A Further Explanation of the Relationships of the Three Degrees.
The Winding Stair.

WOR. BRO. E. B. SERISIER. (See also page 517.)

Brotherhood.
Ideals of Freemasonry.
Temperance.

WOR. BRO. W. G. LEE.

Symbolism—The Rough and Perfect Ashlars.
Psychology—The Science of Mind.
Masonry—Its Scope and Purpose.
The Symbolism of the Apron.
The Apron.

VERY WOR. BRO. C. W. LEAVERS.

The Building of K. S. Temple.

VERY WOR. BRO. DR F. A. MORRISON. (See also page 517.)

The First Tracing Board.

OFFICIAL LECTURERS—(continued)

BRO. REV. GEO. POLAM.

The Symbolism of the First Degree.
An Explanation of the First Tracing Board.
The Symbolism of the Third Degree.
The Temple Area at Jerusalem.
The Temple of King Solomon.
The Masonry of King Hiram in Jerusalem and Tyre.
The Twelfth Chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes.

BRO. REV. HARRY W. WHITTLE.

Masonic Grips and Pass Words.
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