

THE MASONIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PAPER NO. 60

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY: Alan Olsen

DATE: 27 March 2000.

A History of Freemasonry on Sydney's Lower North Shore

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Believe it or not, it all began with the IRISH, and as you would expect, the beginnings were a mixture of confusion, aggressiveness and a rugged spirit of independence.

The 46th Irish Regulars of his Majestys Army arrived in Australia, complete with its own Masonic Lodge, which held Charter No 227 for the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues under The Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the influence of this Lodge ties our Masonic beginnings very much to the Irish.

In 1803, there were, according to the records, 6 000 souls in the colony. A group of men, comprising several officers of his Majestys ships, together with some respectable inhabitants of Sydney Town, approached Governor King for permission to hold a Masonic Meeting.

The Governor for reasons which were not explained, refused their request, but they nevertheless held a meeting of a formal character without permission.

On the 22nd May 1803, the Governor took action and the records show that "A number of Masons meeting in the house of Sgt., Whittle, in Sydney, New South Wales, were arrested and after serious report, were discharged as having no wilful intention to disturb the peace."

Between 1788 and 22nd May 1803 much had happened in the colony and as our concern is with the Northern side of Port Jackson, let us examine those matters which relate to this area.

"The first white men to set foot on the northern shore of Port Jackson were Governor Arthur Philip and nine companions. It was the morning of 15th April 1788 and it was the beginning of a four-day exploratory journey through the rugged bushland from todays Manly Cove to French's Forest, St Ives, along the heavily timbered ridge to Turramurra, through Fox Valley as far as Thornleigh and West Pennant Hills.

The party, which included three marines, returned through Middle Harbour.

There were no convicts on this first mission. They and their overseers and guards would come later.

Who was the first Freemason to set foot on the North Shore?

Perhaps Wor. Bro. Thomas Lucas, a Past Master of the Lodge of Temperance in London, was one of the three marines who accompanied Governor Phillip or perhaps it was the First Fleet convict, Thomas Prior, who died in Sydney aged eighty seven and whose headstone was carved with Masonic symbols.

We will never know!"

Also in 1788, recorded contacts with the Northern Shores were made at Lane Cove as exploratory groups investigated the western reaches of the harbour and moved into the Lane Cove river.

Another such party ventured up the Middle Harbour, and in 1789 a foot party explored the wild northern hinterland of Port Jackson and reached Pittwater. One journal tells of people who

vanished without trace on visits into the trackless hostile wilderness of the North side.

In 1794, 30 acres of land were granted to eighteen persons, some of whom were members of the Army units who had served their time and elected to stay in New South Wales and, interestingly enough, they were located in an area from Mowbray Road to Austin Street, Lane Cove, and from Westbourne Street to Elizabeth Street, Artarmon, so that the land, on which the Artarmon Masonic Centre stands, was owned, in the first place, by a settler in 1794.

A map about this time carried the notation; "grants not taken up; whole district deserted". Evidently the beneficiaries did not have a very high opinion of the district.

In 1805, the 18th December to be exact, Governor King made a grant of land at Concord, and also a further grant of 200 acres at what is now known as Chatswood, to one Isaac Nichols, (1770-1819), a former convict. The second grant was named by Nichols, KINGS PLAINS and today it would cover practically all of the Chatswood Shopping Centre from Pacific Highway to Archer Street.

Isaac Nichols eventually became Superintendent of Convicts, as well the first to receive appointment as Post Master General. He was a good farmer and orchardist and eventually owned about 900 acres (350 Hectares) after buying up land 'for a song' from disgruntled soldier settlers.

When Richard Hayes Harnett, pioneer of North Shore public transport, bought land and settled in the area, he was asked to name the new railway station. His second wife was nicknamed 'Chatty', and as the area was still reasonably well wooded, called it "Chatty's Wood", but officially gave it the name Chatswood.

By 1810, William Gore, formerly Provost Marshal of the colony, had acquired 800 acres (300 Hectares) of land in the area from Elizabeth Street to Willoughby Road and from Mowbray Road to St Leonards. This he is reported to have named Artarmon, after family property in Ireland.

In a strange funeral rite the coffins of William Gore, his wife and daughter, were placed on trestles on top of Gore Hill, because a clause in the land grants stated 'until a body is laid underground' the owner still holds land rights. The coffins were finally removed and reverently buried in 1860.

One of the earliest visits by a mason to the area was in 1810 by the Governor, Bro. Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, the first of many Vice-Regal Freemasons in Australia, who had been made a mason on the 16th January, 1793, at Bombay, India.

We also know that Wor. Bro. John Beattie, a Past Master of Lodge Eskdale Kilwinning No 134 Scottish Constitution, (later No 107) and one of the twelve foundation members of the Australian Social Lodge No 260, the first lodge to be founded in Sydney in August 1820, received a 50 acre land grant in the Ku-ring-gai district from Governor, Bro. Lachlan Macquarie, on the 5th April 1821.

On 30th June 1823, Bro. Benjamin Clayton, a member of the Australian Social Lodge, received a 100 Acre (40.5 Hectares) grant and, on the 31st January 1839, Bro. John McMahon, a former member of Irish Lodge No 218 attached to the 48th Regiment of foot and also a member of the Australian Social Lodge No 260 and the Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia No 266, Irish Constitution, received a grant of 40 acres (16 Hectares).

The district was producing timber for the township of Sydney, most of which went down the Harbour via the Lane Cove river.

The colony was progressing and by 1841 there were 586 persons in the Parish of Willoughby. They were described as 'Land Gentry, Merchants, Bankers, Professional Persons, Shopkeepers, Retail Dealers, Mechanics, Artificers, Shepherds and Others in the care of Sheep, Gardeners, Stockmen and Persons employed in Agriculture, Domestic Servants and Persons not in the forgoing Classes.'

The latter were Bushrangers, Sly Grog Sellers, and Convicts, for the Sydney Gazette told its readers, at that time, that the areas around the Lane Cove "are infested with as great a set of Ruffians as the Colony contains."

Such were the Fathers of Free Masonry on the Northern Shore!

Isaac Nichols' son, George Robert (1809-1857), roamed his father's estates as a young man. He was destined to become the first Australian-born solicitor in New South Wales and a member of the Legislative Council.

Other members of the Craft also found their way to the North Shore. Bro. James Oatley, initiated in the Lodge of Australia, by then No 548 as the result of a re-numbering of lodges by the United Grand Lodge of England, married the licensee of the Greengate Hotel, Killara.

By 1866, there were sufficient masons to commence a lodge and the Grand Lodge of Ireland issued warrant No 290 for a lodge to meet at St. Leonards, Sydney. The warrant was issued to William O'Dwyer, Master; William Tunks and William Heron, Wardens.

This warrant, dated 18th July, 1867, was signed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster.

The Lodge met in a school hall in Union Street, between what is now North Sydney and Waverton.

The population of the area in 1867 was about 3,000 but the lodge did not survive. The minute books have been lost and the Grand Lodge of Ireland have no information on when it ceased to function.

The 1870 issue of Sands Directory mentions that the lodge was then in abeyance and on the 11th January 1876, the Provincial Grand Secretary for New South Wales wrote to the Grand Lodge of Ireland to advise that the lodge was in abeyance but that he hoped to resurrect it.

Bro. Frederick Smith was given the warrant No 290 instead of a clearance certificate and it became the property of Samaritan St. Leonards Lodge No 1654, English Constitution when he became a foundation member in 1892.

Although the Irish Lodge St. Leonards No 290, had failed to survive, there were still masons living on the North Shore and, between 1874 and 1876, some 29 of them met at Dind's Hotel, in Alfred Street, North Sydney.

The Robert Burns Lodge of Australia, No. 1119, English Constitution (E.C.) later No. 817 E.C., now No 21 on the register of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territories, petitioned and later sponsored the first English Constitution Lodge on the North Side of the Harbour. A photographed copy of this petition can be found on the first page of the Volume of the Sacred Law of Lodge Samaritan No 50.

Eventually, the April 1876 issue of *The Australian Freemason* reported:

The application for a Charter from the United Grand Lodge of England was signed by upwards (as far as could be gathered) of twenty brethren of the highest respectability, both in and out of Lodge.

In July 1876, the District Grand Lodge for New South Wales of the English Constitution issued a dispensation for the St. Leonard's Samaritan Lodge, to be held at St. Leonard's, North Shore.

On the 4th July, 1876, with the number 1654 from the United Grand Lodge of England, St LEONARDS SAMARITAN LODGE held its first meeting.

The Foundation Master was Wor. Bro. William Tunks, M.L.A. who had been one of the foundation Wardens of the ill-fated Irish Lodge.

This meeting was held in the Oddfellows Hall, Mount Street, St. Leonards (now North Sydney), and following meetings were to be held on the first Tuesday of each month.

Thus the light of Freemasonry was rekindled on Sydney's North Shore and it has never been extinguished.

A formal Lodge room was erected and opened on 7th January 1885 and was situated at the corner of Walker and Mount Streets, North Sydney.

This Lodge, in 1888, became Lodge Samaritan No. 50, United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

In 1910 a meeting of Northside Lodges was held to show respect for the passing of King Edward VII; present were Lodges:-

Samaritan	No 50	opened in 1876
Manly St John	No 83	opened in 1880
St Leonards	No 98	opened in 1881
Hunters Hill	No 139	opened in 1885
Mosman	No 228	opened in 1900
Ku-Ring-Gai	No 230	opened in 1902

Rawson	No 249	opened in 1907
Hornsby	No 262	opened in 1909
Neutral Bay	No 267	opened in 1910

This clearly showed the growth of Freemasonry in the area over almost fifty years.

In 1912 the Hall was sold and the Lodge Meetings were transferred to the Protestant Hall in Alexander Street. This was the home of the Lodge Samaritan No. 50, until 1922, when it held its first meeting, in the new building on the Pacific Highway, owned by The North Sydney Masonic Temple Co.

While the brethren of Lodge Samaritan were settling down, much was happening to the trackless hostile wilderness north of the harbour. From 92 houses (35 of stone or brick and 57 of wood) in 1841, the district had grown to 500 homes by 1899.

You still walked from Willoughby or Chatswood to Blues Point, if you wanted to visit the Sydney Town, and you still walked the same distance if you went to Lodge. It is noted that there were 1 Pagan, 2 Jews and 7 Dissenters in the population.

In 1867, a school was opened at Willoughby and in 1882, The North Shore Gas Co., was incorporated and took over from the private business which had been supplying gas since 1876. The Lamplighter of the day who covered the area from Crows Nest to the Harbour and surrounding areas received the princely pay of TWO Pounds (\$4.00) per week.

In 1871, Willoughby Post Office came into existence and we note that the nearest Post Box had been North Sydney, to which of course, you walked to post and collect your mail. By 1873 the mail posted at Willoughby had reached 14 letters per week. A Post Office at Chatswood was opened in 1879, but closed in 1888, because of lack of patronage. It reopened in 1897.

In 1886, the first tram ran from Milsons Point to Ridge Street, North Sydney and, by 1893, the line had been extended to Crows Nest.

Chatswood School commenced in 1883, Naremburn in 1887 and in the same year the Foundation Stone of the North Shore Cottage Hospital was laid.

It was situated between Holtermann and Albany Streets, Crows Nest, in Willoughby Road, and opened in 1888 with 14 beds. Eventually it became The Royal North Shore Hospital.

In 1890, the Railway between Hornsby and St Leonards became a reality and things began to brighten up. The service was not the best and trains left Chatswood at 8.20 a.m. and 8.50 a.m. and thence every two hours. In the evening they returned on the same basis, with no late trains after 6.30 p.m., except on Saturday when there was a Theatre train.

The tram came to Willoughby by 1898; Chatswood Bowling Club commenced in the year 1900 and the Willoughby District Cricket Club came into existence in the same year, eventually becoming the Gordon District Cricket Club.

Willoughby Fire Station opened in the same year with 1 Manual Engine, 1 Horse, 1 Hose, and 1 Hose Reel. It was staffed by 10 Voluntary Firemen. The first fire equipment was a reel like a huge cotton reel. The two outer wheels were about five feet

(approx 1.5 metres) across. A Tee-bar from the centre was used to pull it along by the *Firemen themselves* - NOT horses - and the hose was wound around the main support for the wheels.

Their first FIRE was on Saturday 13th February 1900 at Willy Way Lee's Onion Shed; the onions were badly burnt - the first mass fried onions in the district.

All this progress, and stable Local Government since 1865, resulted in a meeting of Masons, living in the Chatswood area, at the Royal Hotel, Gordon Road, to discuss the foundation of a new Lodge. Later a second meeting was held in the Chatswood Hall, Brown street.

Lodge Samaritan No 50 sponsored the new Lodge, to be known as Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai, on January 30th, 1902, for its first meeting.

By 1904, the Lodge had moved to the new Town Hall of the Willoughby Municipal Council, and the first meeting at this location was held on Saturday 16th January 1904 at 3.45 p.m. The Lodge continued to meet in the Town Hall until 1923.

In 1906, the masonic district comprised Lodges Balmain No. 23, Drummoyne No. 210, Hunters Hill No. 139, Ku-Ring-Gai No. 230, Mosman No. 228, Pacific (Balmain) No. 114, Sir Colin Campbell (Balmain) No. 92, Star of Eastwood (Ryde) No. 134, St John (Manly) No. 83, St Leonards No. 98, Samaritan No. 50, Waratah (Balmain West) No. 166.

Quite a territory for the District Grand Inspector of Workings to cover!

On August 27th, 1908, notice was given as follows:-

"That a block of land, in Chatswood, be purchased for the purpose of erecting a new Lodge room."

This was carried on 17th September, 1908, and as a result two blocks of land 100ft x 174ft (30.5m X 53m) were purchased at a cost of Four pounds, five shillings (\$8.50) per Running Foot.

A smoke-o concert, was tendered the Brethren residing on the North Side of the Harbour, by Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai. It was a swinging night! The programme included an Overture, Solos, Recitations, Musical Monologues. Brother C. Barnett gave one of his marvellous sleight of hand seances, and the evening concluded with an exhibition of Ju-Jitsu by two Japanese experts.

In 1922, the Foundation Stone was duly laid and the first meeting was held on 17th May 1923. Membership of the Lodge in 1902, was 40, by 1909 it had increased to 80, 1918 to 125 and 1924 showed a membership of 164.

Some of the Charter Members are of interest:-

Claude Le PLASTRIER. Mayor of Willoughby, 1898.

Author of Willoughby's 50 years, where he wrote:-

"In 1902 many Aldermen left the scene of Local Government. One, Alderman Giblin, gave ill health as his reason for retirement and unfortunately his sad decease in August 1902 proved that his action was fully justified on that ground alone."

Others involved in the Civic affairs of Willoughby were;

H.C.E.FLEMING

Mayor 1896.

"Poultry will thrive and Cauliflowers and Pumpkins large will swell and Roses have a Champion, while Fleming here doth dwell."

The Mayor in the years 1899 and 1900 was Alderman G.F.BAILEY, also a member of the Craft.

'It was noted that Alderman LANCELEY, of the Artarmon Brickyard family, fell from the Brand Street Railway Bridge whilst returning home from a Council Meeting!'

Progress was the order of the day and the Town Clerk in 1910 reported that Willoughby had 360 Lamps in the Municipality, 333 Gas and 27 Oil. There were 6 Electric Lamps on Willoughby road by 1911, provided by the Commissioner of Railways, however, as he kept turning them off at midnight, they were converted to Gas.

In 1911, One and a Half Acres of land was sold in Chatswood for 225 pounds (\$450.00), at Artarmon Station for 25 Shillings, (\$2.50) per running foot and at Willoughby for Seventeen shillings and sixpence (\$1.75) per running foot.

In 1905, INNISFALLEN CASTLE was built in Castle Cove, by the Willis family, from stone quarried on the site, by local and Scots Masons. It takes its name 'Innisfallen' (Island of the Field) from an Irish castle in Killarney.

In 1898, Artarmon Railway Station was opened with a single platform.

The demand for schooling in Artarmon brought about the construction of an Infants School in 1910 at a cost of One thousand, one hundred and twenty six pounds three shillings and seven pence (\$2 252.36) and in 1914 interest in this district was such that the first Progress Association for the Municipality met at Artarmon.

In 1912, St.Basil's Church of England was built at Broughton Road, Artarmon, on a hill overlooking the railway station. This Church was the venue for numerous Masonic church services held on the lower north shore over the following years, the preachers being invited masonic clergymen from the metropolitan area.

The Telephone had arrived at Chatswood in 1897 and water in 1891. The electricity was connected in 1916 and the Secretary of Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai recorded in the minutes "how much more pleasant it was to meet under the Electric Light."

1913 was another important year for both Australia and the Willoughby District. Firstly, Walter Burley Griffen arrived in Australia to supervise the planning of the Federal Capital and secondly, on the 3rd March 1913 a meeting of interested Masons was held in the Willoughby Town hall with a view of forming another Lodge in the District. A second meeting was held in the Chatswood School of Arts and on the 7th August 1913, under the sponsorship of Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai, a Charter was issued by the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Thus Lodge Chatswood, No 285, came into being and meetings were held in the Town Hall until June 1923, when they transferred to the new Masonic Hall at Artarmon.

The Grand Lodge Board of General Purposes, however, refused permission to meet at Artarmon and the members were directed to return to Chatswood. The Lodge immediately appealed and the next monthly meeting of the Board upheld the appeal.

Beginning with 39 members in 1913, the membership rose to 149 in 1923/24, but fell away during the Depression years, until in 1934 there were 102 members.

By 1924 the population had reached 38 200 in the Willoughby Municipality and there were 150 miles of streets and roads. The Roseville Bridge was opened in the same year.

By this time Lodge Artarmon No 372 had been in existence for three years and was, with Lodge Chatswood as its sponsor, meeting in the Artarmon Masonic Hall.

Over on the Lane Cove side, Masonry was growing in strength. Lodge Samaritan had sponsored Lodge Rawson, No 249, in 1910 and, in 1919, Lodge Lane Cove, No 338, had its first meeting under its own Charter, having been sponsored by Lodge Rawson.

In turn, in 1924, Lodge Burns Bay, No 527, came into existence under the sponsorship of Lodge Lane Cove. After its first visit to its Mother Lodge the Secretary wrote :- "The brethren departed for their homes with the happiest recollections of the unbounded hospitality extended them on their first fraternal visit."

Their Ladies Night of 1930 was a great success - and 'by the Brethren serving Refreshments, the cost was reduced from five shillings (\$0.50) to two shillings and five pence (\$0.25) per head.'

In July, 1951, Lodge Burns Bay sponsored a new Lodge, Lodge Kamilaroi, No 830. An Aboriginal name commended itself to the Brethren as providing a memorial to an ancient and fast disappearing culture. The Kamilaroi's lived and hunted along the middle and north-western areas of this vast continent, and it is considered that Lieut. Clark encountered natives of this tribal nation in his explorations, in 1790, along the Lane Cove river, or as it was known to the aboriginies - "TURRUMBURRA".

A paper to the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, in 1891, stated "that the Kamilaroi nation was foremost in strength and importance among those of Australia".

The name was considered to be consistent with the dignity of the Craft.

On the 9th February, 1977. Lodge Kamilaroi hosted a "Family Night" consisting of the Lodges emanating from Lodge Samaritan No 50 in the branch of the family tree from Lodge Rawson. The occasion was the raising of Bro. John Cameron from Lodge Kamilaroi No 830.

The work was carried out by the Worshipful Masters and Brethren from the following lodges;
Lodge Samaritan No 50, Lodge Rawson No 249, Lodge Lane Cove No 338, Lodge Burns Bay No 527, Lodge Kamilaroi No 830.

Looking at some of the Brethren of the Lodges, one is forced to admire their pioneering spirit and their service to their fellows.

As well as those already mentioned, Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai had as members:-

William CLELAND Jnr. Mayor 1906
Robert Todd FORSYTH Mayor 1911, 15-18, 20-21, 26-27.

The FORSYTHS are perhaps the best known of the Willoughby Families, arriving in 1863 at Port Jackson in the person of James Forsyth. By 1865 he had purchased 278 acres (112.6 hectares) of land in Willoughby at Three pound (\$6.00) per acre and built his Tannery by 1866. His son, Thomas Todd Forsyth, was Mayor in 1882-1887-1888. Continuing his family's service, Robert Todd Forsyth, who was born at Willoughby in 1877, educated at Willoughby Public School and Sydney Grammar School, became Mayor in 1911 and occupied the Office on 11 occasions. He was initiated in Lodge Ku-Ring-Gai No 230, in August, 1905. In the "early days", someone wrote "that only the Forsyths and the blacks lived up at Willoughby."

Lodge Chatswood had its share of members of particular interest, such as:-

Harold J. REID, whose father, Barney REID was one of 13 children born to James REID and his wife, who first settled in Sydney Street, Willoughby. Harold was initiated in 1919 and served Willoughby Council and the people from 29th April, 1912 until he retired in 1956.

At that time his was the longest known service to one Council in the history of Local Government.

Frank Schofield McDOWELL was admitted to Lodge Chatswood, No 285, on 12th December, 1917 and became Master of the Lodge in October 1924. He was acting Most Worshipful Grand Master from 1st September 1947 and duly elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales in June 1948. One of his most note-worthy achievements was to receive the deeds of 21 acres (8.5 Hectares) of land at Glenfield on the 29th November 1947, from Mrs Ethyl Symonds, and thus commence the formation of the Frank Whiddon Masonic Homes for Aged Care. His further service to Freemasonry needs no additional comment.

On the 20th of April 1976, Lodge Chatswood, No 285 and Lodge Artarmon, No 372 became a Consolidated Lodge, to be known as Lodge Artarmon No 285.

A second Consolidation on the 17th of March 1979 brought Lodge Hampden No 506 into that Lodge and on the 21st June 1983, Lodge Advance No 695 joined in to complete the Lodge until 1999.

Lodge Hampden, No 506, had the privilege of initiating Roy Allan Woodman in 1950 and installing him in the Chair of King Solomon in 1970. After consolidation had occurred, Lodge Artarmon, No 285, had the honour of having Most Worshipful Brother Professor R.A. Woodman installed as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N.S.W. on 24th July 1985.

It is also of interest to note that the original Artarmon Hall was built in 1922 and was demolished in May 1989 to make room for the present new centre. During the time of reconstruction, Lodge Artarmon met in the Lane Cove Hall, at Longueville. On the 15th of February, 1992, the new Artarmon Masonic Centre was dedicated by the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Ronald L.H. Johnson.

The decline of Lodge membership during the 1990's has resulted in Lodge Rawson No.249 consolidating with Lodge Frenchs Forest United No.927; meeting at the Northbridge Masonic Centre. Lodge Burns Bay No.527 surrendering its Charter; Lodge Lane Cove No.338, consolidating with Lodge Imperial No.579, to become Lodge Lane Cove Imperial No.338 and later consolidating with Lodge Kamilaroi No 830 to become Lodge Longueville No.338, a Daylight Lodge.

Lodge Vauclose No 266 has consolidated with Lodge Rugby No 875, and known as Lodge Vauclose No 266, whilst Lodge Drummoyne United No 210 has consolidated with Lodge Artarmon No 285 and known as Lodge Artarmon Drummoyne United No 285. This occurring on 25th November 1999.

Lodges meeting at the Artarmon Masonic Center in 2000 were; Vauclose No 266, Artarmon Drummoyne United No.285, Longueville No.338-(daylight), Torchbearer No.638, Wyvern No.813.

Many lodges have been consecrated, some have gone out of existence and some have consolidated, but there are still many Freemasons with the zeal and attachment to the Craft to continue the aims and principles of Freemasonry from Turramurra to Mosman.

Finally the labours of recording the past, having been drawn to a conclusion, it only remains for the Brethren ever to bear in mind that the members who have attained distinction, achieved their success only after much labour and devotion, and that if, they in return, aspire to office, they must be content to labour on, always endeavouring to diffuse the light of Masonry and further the best interest of their Lodge. Then will come the crowning of their efforts, progress will continue and honour will be their reward. So it was then, so it is now, so it must always be. Both within the lodge and in the Community which we must serve.

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Original Manuscript by Wor. Bro. R. Dougherty.
The Mayor of Willoughby.

Delivered on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of
Lodge ARTARMON, No 372.

18th January, 1921 - 19th January, 1971.

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Also delivered by Rt Wor Arthur Bruce, P.J.G.W. on
the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of
Lodge ARTARMON, No 285.

18th January, 1921 - 17th January, 1996.

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Edited and updated for presentation to the Masonic
Historical Society by Rt Wor Bro Grahame H. Cumming A.G.M. and Rt
Wor Bro Alan Olsen P.J.G.W. March 2000.

References:-

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St Basil's Anglican Church Archives.
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 Museum of Fire - Penrith.

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APPENDIX I.

Lodges Meeting in Artarmon, Longueville and Laurelbank in 1970 were;

<u>ARTARMON MASONIC CENTRE;</u>		<u>LONGUEVILLE MASONIC CENTRE;</u>	
EMULATION	No. 121.	RAWSON	No. 249.
CHATSWOOD	No. 285.	LANE COVE	No. 338.
ARTARMON	No. 372.	BURNS BAY	No. 527.
HAMPDEN	No. 506.	LEINSTER MARINE CENTENARY	
THE VICTORIA REUNION	No. 654.	LEWIS	No. 524.
WYVERN	No. 813.	OLD SYDNEIANS LODGE	No. 639.
RUGBY	No. 875.	ADVANCE	No. 695.
MURDOCH	No. 882.	JAMES SIDNEY MILLER	No. 827.
CLAYMORE	No. 892.	KAMILAROI	No. 830.

LAURELBANK MASONIC CENTRE; (Willoughby)

KURINGAI	No. 230.	MACKAY	No. 761.
ROSEVILLE	No. 344.	PROMETHEUS	No. 779.
HERCULES	No. 452.	BROTHERHOOD	No. 872.
MOWBRAY	No. 488.	UBIQUE	No. 900.
KURINGAI LEWIS	No. 499.	FALCONIAN	No. 942.
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY	No. 544.	KURINGAI LODGE OF	
GLADSTONE TEMPERANCE	No. 618	INSTRUCTION.	
F.S.MANCE	No. 671.		

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APPENDIX II

Members of the original Willoughby Volunteer Fire Company enrolled 22nd April 1899.

FIREMAN	F.Saunders.	A.Robertson.	J.S.Hammond.
	W.H.Horne.	S.A.Spence.	G.Janes.
	A.Hinkley	J.J.Chappell	A.Neely.
CAPTAIN		P.Melville.	

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