

Civil Service Lodge No. 148



*Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada
in the Province of Ontario*



Ordinis Scribarum et Officialium
Sigillum Collegii Latormorum

SEAL OF THE SECRETARY
AND OFFICIALS OF THE ORDER OF
THE BROTHERHOOD OF STONECUTTERS



HISTORY OF CIVIL SERVICE LODGE No. 148

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HISTORY OF CIVIL SERVICE LODGE No. 148

A.F. & A.M.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA IN ONTARIO

1861 TO 1999

PREFACE

THE EVENING I AFFILIATED WITH CIVIL SERVICE LODGE, my sponsors, R.W.Bro. Ross Thomson and V.W.Bro. Stuart Hornby, took delight in showing me the signature of *Sir John Alexander Macdonald* in that very same register that I had just signed. As someone who had always been interested in history, and in particular Canadian history, I was intrigued by the fact that one of the founding fathers of our country and its first Prime Minister had once been a member of the same Masonic Lodge that I had just joined.

Over the ensuing years, I learned a little of the history of Civil Service Lodge, but much remained hidden in the mists of time. Therefore, upon being installed as the Worshipful Master of Civil Service Lodge, I asked W.Bro. Laurie Lund, the Lodge's Historian, to present over the course of my year in the Chair, a series of three lectures on the history of the Lodge. I had always appreciated W.Bro. Lund's erudite nature and knew he would be able to bring the story of Civil Service Lodge to life in a manner that would educate, entertain and enthral. The following is the fruit of W.Bro. Lund's labours. It is everything that I had expected from W.Bro. Lund.

Leslie R. Richardson
W.M. 1998 -1999

PART 1: PRECEDING 1861

EVEN BEFORE THE JOYOUS EVENTS OF MAY 14, 1861 when the Lodge rooms in Quebec City were opened and Civil Service Lodge was consecrated and constituted in the time-honoured custom, and James Rowan, Past Master from St. John's Lodge, Kingston, was installed in the chair of King Solomon, machinations Masonic had been weaving a patchy and thread-bare square pavement for the craft in Upper Canada to walk upon.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, the site of Samuel de Champlain's beautiful little fort built in 1605, is perhaps less well known as the birthplace of Canadian Freemasonry. An Ensign in the British Navy, Erasmus James Philips, initiated in Boston, was commissioned as "Provincial Grand Master of Acadia" and appears to have founded a Lodge under a Boston Warrant at Annapolis Royal in 1738.

As will become evident in this talk, learning, according to popular Masonic dogma, at least as it applies to North America, appears indeed, to have risen in the east and moved to the west. However, as we will soon see, east becomes lower and west becomes upper, but only for a while as upper and lower rejoin to become east and west, split again into Ontario and Quebec, mended by Confederation in 1867 and they've been fighting about it ever since. Notwithstanding the notwithstanding clause.

Most Worshipful Brother Philips' record with respect to the success of his Masonic ventures in Acadia has disappeared into the mists of time, or possibly, the fog of Fundy, as Lodge minutes appear to have been used to wrap the once numerous cod.

In September of 1759 it seems there was some kind of disagreement between England and France, which was evidently not settled on the playing fields of Eton, but rather on the Plains of Abraham. It's a good job that the English won as my French is so pitiful my children laugh at jolly French expressions such as, "ma plume to ma tante" and refer to me respectfully (I think) as *un tête carré*. After this martial *tête-a-tête*, seven military Lodges formed a kind of

Provincial Grand Lodge and began granting warrants to all and sundry, even one known as Union Lodge Number 1 in *Detroit, Canada*.

By 1791, the year Brother Mozart passed to the Grand Lodge Above, (I remember it as if it were only 297 years ago) this new Provincial Grand Lodge had issued 20 warrants, from Quebec City in the east, to beautiful downtown Fort Michilimackinac in the west (That's Sault Ste. Marie to you Gretzky fans). Also that year, the lands acquired by the British following the defeat of the French were divided into Lower Canada, which is higher on any map of the area, and Upper Canada which is lower, you see. (You're probably saying to yourself right now, that this history stuff is a lot like the new math - so simple that only a child can do it.)

This new political division was soon reflected in Freemasonry, for the Grand Lodge of England, granting its first deputation in the Canadas, appointed His Royal Highness Prince Edward, soon to become the father of Queen Victoria, to be Provincial Grand Master of Lower Canada (that's higher on the map) and a lamentable Mason, William Jarvis as a "Substitute Grand Master of the Province of Upper Canada" (that is, the lower part of the map).

Because Right Worshipful Brother Jarvis was totally immersed in his career as a civil servant with Governor Simcoe he allowed his "grip to slip" in the management of Masonic work. In fact, there was no provincial Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge after 1804 until Jarvis's death in 1817 and even then as we will see, communication was a problem nearly as great as the size Canada was to become. During Jarvis' lengthy tenure, several Lodges elected a new Grand Master and became considerably more active as an irregular Provincial Grand Lodge than the legitimate one. It served until 1822.

During this early part of the 1800's, the area of land at the confluence of three major rivers, the Ottawa which flows east to the mighty St. Lawrence at Montreal, the southward flowing Gatineau, which empties into the Ottawa nearly opposite to the Rideau River which rises from the south, was unsettled by the local native population

nor by any white man. The former because the land was indefensible from the Iroquois Confederacy who took to raiding the mostly nomadic Algonkians up the Rideau and the latter because no European had stopped there long enough to look for the misplaced astrolabe of Champlain. In 1800, Philomen Wright and some friends and relatives from Massachusetts came to settle a relatively flat piece of land across from the Chaudiere Falls (there is no truth whatsoever that they came in order to take advantage of the late hours of the Hull bar strip with its rather generous moral code).

The Wrights enjoyed the cottage-like atmosphere for a decade or so in relative obscurity until the War of 1812 came to town and the place has never been the same. The English crown figured that in order to supply garrisons in Upper Canada - meaning Niagara and muddy York (soon to be known as Hog Town and is so called today, I believe) they must bypass the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston. When the route chosen was the Rideau River engineers, pensioned soldiers and military on half pay joined the Wrights on the banks of the mighty Ottawa. They settled across from Wrightville in a shantytown, which was called Rideau Canal. Even the English knew there would be confusion surrounding a canal named Rideau and a town called Rideau Canal that they immediately renamed it, Bytown. Possibly because it was situated *by* a real town, like Wrightville, or it may be that the Lieutenant Colonel who ran the canal show was called John By.

By all accounts, and there are a few, Bytown enjoyed a reputation unsullied by morality and unstained by piety. For chilling reading, contemporary newspaper accounts describe in full measure the years of fighting between the Irish Shiners and French Canadian raftsmen, years, which saw the dirt roads of Bytown stained dark from the butchery and madness of bigoted nationalists (and that was just last year!) Then too, there were the religious and political bands who, at the slightest provocation, gave battle to all who opposed their particular beliefs. The brawling, rioting, lusting, wenching Bytown of the 1840's well deserved its notorious reputation as the most feared community in all North America. The need for Ottawa valley white and red pine for

ship building was so great that Britain offered low tariffs to encourage English lumbermen to relocate here in order to fill the shipbuilding frenzy which accompanied the Napoleonic Wars.

During this period of life in early Bytown, a Masonic battle of epic proportion was also underway. (Although, can there be a battle if there is only one combatant?) For after the death of William Jarvis in 1817, a Grand Masonic Convention was held in Kingston with the intention of asking the Grand Lodge of England to appoint a new Provincial Grand Master. Invitations were issued to the irregular Lodges of the Niagara to attend, to kiss and make up as it were. These were ignored. The action respecting a new Grand Master was also ignored until five years later when the Masonic authorities in England deigned to respond to the desperate petitions from a rudderless and leaky Masonic boat. They finally sent Right Worshipful Brother Simon McGillivray, a fiery Scots merchant (was there ever a Scot who was not?) whose heart was apparently in the right place as he deftly healed the rift with the Niagara irregulars, but whose business interests kept him from the continent and from Masonic interests almost completely. This caused Upper Canada's Masons to sink even lower than before this *help* arrived.

Another "cause macabre" which continues to reverberate today, took place not far from Bytown. It was the infamous Morgan incident of 1826, which did nothing to help the plight of Masonry in Upper Canada. This was where a Captain Morgan was apparently abducted by Freemasons and murdered in Batavia, New York for revealing the secrets of the Order. Although there was considerable consternation in North America, in fact, the Anti-Masonic political Party was formed to contest Andrew Jackson's (who was a Mason) run for the American presidency, it doesn't appear to have an adverse effect on individual Lodges in Upper Canada. There may have been excellent reasons for this.

So nearly moribund were the fortunes of Freemasonry in Upper Canada during this time that no official records of proceedings of any Grand Lodge, East Division or West Division, exist. That is, until 1845. The Grand Lodge of England revealed little interest in our Masonic

affairs and completely neglected the cultivation of the Craft in Canada. Attempts were made, petition followed petition, major conventions were held in London, Kingston, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place and Kemptville, still the Grand Lodge in England maintained its stony silence.

I suggest to you the reason for this confusion ... geography. Upper Canada had become Canada West, Lower Canada became Canada East, there were eastern and western divisions of Canada West and rebellion was brewing - but nobody seemed to know where. No wonder there was rivalry, discontent and confusion - no man knew where the other Mason lived (perhaps we were a bit *too* secretive).

In order to make an increasingly long story short, in 1853 a notice of motion that requested independence from the Grand Lodge of England was passed and forwarded but England, perhaps still smarting over that time in 1776 when the United States, also trumpeting independence, kicked over the traces, produced not so much as an acknowledgment of the petition.

Finally, a historic convention was held in Hamilton in October 1855. It was attended by thirteen Lodges from Canada East, twenty-four Lodges from Canada West and four Irish Lodges seeking independence from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It was resolved that, "the Grand Lodge of Canada be and is formed upon Ancient Charges and Constitutions of Masonry." Under the chairmanship of William Mercer Wilson a constitution was to be prepared and it was this same Wilson who was elected to fill the exalted post of first Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge.¹

The Grand Lodge of England was officially notified of this Masonic *coup d'état* but it failed to even acknowledge reception of the notification. Perhaps they had lost the address. However, the Grand Lodge of Ireland extended its gracious recognition.

There was one more hurdle to clear before Masonry in Ontario, as *Upper Canada/Canada West* is about to be called, as distinct from say,

1. The name William Mercer Wilson would later come to be associated with the Grand Lodge Award given to brethren of meritorious service who have never occupied the Chair of King Solomon.

Quebec, which was *Lower Canada/Canada East*. Lodges from Ontario who maintained that the new Grand Lodge of Canada was itself irregular hastened once more to contact the Grand Lodge of England seeking recognition and after some delay the English Grand Master replied unfavourably to the petitioners. This group of reactionaries was swiftly and gently invited into the new Grand Lodge of Canada and after the fairly pointed snub from England they were happy to join.

As if anyone cared by this time, the Grand Lodge of England in 1858 peevishly acknowledged the newly formed Grand Lodge of Canada but only on the understanding that six Lodges in Canada East (Quebec) holding English warrants were to be permitted to continue. So there!

By this time, mid-century, Bytown was called Ottawa which means by the way, city of the big ears, after that description was given to the Outaouais Indians whose singular habit of wearing large earrings which stretched the ears to exaggerated proportions, the lobes actually reaching the shoulders was noticed by other tribes. They are described in some references as the people with the big ears!

The name was changed because the city fathers, and due to town's boisterous nature these were legion, had heard via the colonial grapevine, which proved to be two tin cans attached to an exceedingly long string, that their little burg might be in the running for the coveted capital city nod by Queen Victoria. As the parliament buildings that had been in Montreal were burned down in 1849 by an angry mob of disgruntled taxpayers (some things never change), that city was out of the running as far as the Queen was concerned and the government of the Canadas bounced from Quebec City to Toronto every four years. What a country!

It should be said that after the choice was made by Her Britannic Majesty, a loud and prolonged shriek of laughter could be heard south of the border and many a local Ottawan could be seen scratching his lice and repeating over and over, "Why?"

Still all this governmental helter skelter did little to deter the faithful, that fateful night in Quebec City in May of 1861. When civil servants and only civil servants mind you, bravely made their mark in history when our Lodge was constituted and the first of our Lodge brethren signed the very register that we all signed.² Number one was Brother E.C. Hayden, Senior Warden, elected Worshipful Master the following year; made an honorary member 22 years later, and who ascended to the Grand Lodge Above, 25 August 1892. We cherish his memory.

Brother Senior Warden served the Lodge well in that first year and, as all who have been in that chair know right well, spent his year looking toward the east, almost certain in the knowledge that the Chair of King Solomon would be his and just possibly Brother Hayden might have been as aware of his place in Civil Service Lodge's history as our own Worshipful Master.

The first Worshipful Master was a distinguished and experienced Master from St. John's Lodge, Kingston who brought the first gavel down and spoke the time-honoured words, "Brethren, assist me to open the Lodge."

Right Worshipful Brother R. Pope, District Deputy Grand Master (acting for the Grand Master) was received with Grand Honours seven times as befit his rank, took the Master's chair and proceeded to Consecrate and Constitute our Lodge in the time-honoured fashion.³ Following this historic occasion, and after due procedure, Worshipful Brother James Hill Rowan was installed as the first Master of the new Lodge.

2. The minutes of 10 September 1861 amended the Bylaws to read, "All Officers of this Lodge with the exception of the Tyler must be employees of the Civil Service of Canada or other branches of the Legislature."

3. R.W.Bro. Richard Pope was made an honorary member of Civil Service Lodge on 12 January 1864.

In Lodge tonight, as we sit fairly smugly in our comfortable Lodge room, on our well padded prerogatives, and as we contemplate our retirement funds and the hopelessness of the future we might also be wondering if Worshipful Brother Rowan, from Kingston, settling into his new job at Quebec City, helping to form the new country with Sir John A. Macdonald, looked forward 138 years to a time when his memory would be our memory; his future, our past; our future his future.⁴

4. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, affiliated with Civil Service Lodge No. 148, from Ancient St. John's Lodge No. 3 in Kingston, Ontario. He was awarded Honourary Membership on 8 July 1869. He passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 6 June 1891.

PART 2: 1861 TO 1914

OTTAWA, IN THOSE EARLY DAYS OF THE CONFEDERATION, was an exciting and intoxicating place to be, complete with striking contrasts between rich and poor, the Gothic majesty of the Parliament buildings surrounded by shanty towns and a sea of mud. (I'm not speaking now about Hull and the Rideau Canal). There was enormous wealth in the forests, which still stood cloaking the nakedness of the palace that was Parliament. The railways soon would drive across the continent raising the hopes of communities along the way and dashing the budgets of cost conscious Ottawa and up-ending Right Worshipful Brother Sir John A. Macdonald, Past Grand Senior Warden, and his government. Several provinces urged secession, British Columbia and Nova Scotia to name two, but I'm pretty sure there was a third to be heard from.

Civil Service Lodge met in the Lodge rooms on 18 Rideau Street, the site of the current Rideau Centre, quite near the corner of Colonel By Drive, perhaps upstairs of what is now known, I believe, as the *Elephant and Castle*. As all our early members were, by necessity, civil servants, Lodge meetings on the second Tuesday of every month could easily be reached by the brethren skidding down the newly macadamised Wellington Street, take the slight jog in the road (a surveyor's error) to muddy Rideau Street after a long day on Parliament Hill.

All 400 civil servants worked there until more suitable and spacious accommodations could be built. Most of our members lived within walking distance of work and Lodge, those with more wherewithal continued east after the Lodge was closed in friendship and brotherly love, to reside in Sandy Hill, while those less fortunate turned their steps towards lower town (the Byward area) or retraced their steps west towards lodgings in Metcalfe or Elgin Street.

Lodge dues at this time, the 1860's, were \$3.00 per annum, payable monthly and the initiation fee was \$20.00. This represented a fair chunk of cash as the average civil servant earned about \$100.00 per year. Consider a similar ratio of one to four; an initiation today might cost \$10,000 with annual dues being roughly \$1,200.00! By

1875, initiation fees had skyrocketed to \$30.00 by some well meaning treasurer but he was reigned in by March of 1882, which saw those fees drop back to the original amount.

The surviving Lodge record books are a ponderous lot, each weighing in at about twelve pounds, are leather bound and contain a very impressive amount of dry reading. Here and there among the historical flotsam and jetsam of degree work and regular meetings on the second Tuesday of every month, September to June, always including a much revered meeting on December 27, St. John the Evangelist Day, there are certain humanities that bring this time in our history to life. Some are not so lustrous as we might like; when panning in our Lodge records, we find all that glisters is not gold and if you scratch a Lodge deeply enough you will find people being people; most good, some great and some ... well. Civil Service Lodge has had its share of members who shouldn't have been. Some were rascallions of the first water.

We shall content ourselves, I think, by meeting some of these characters from our own past and in so doing learn about ourselves in the best Masonic tradition.

On Tuesday January 10, 1871 Right Worshipful Brother Sir John A. Macdonald, KCB sat in Lodge opened at 8:25 pm. I suppose he was freed from that chin fest at the House of Commons; probably tedious business about some scandal or other having to do with a railroad. He was treated to a room of twenty Civil Service Lodge brethren and fifteen visitors, one of whom, Brother Mallock, had travelled all the way from Annapolis in the United States, there was an affiliation and a motion concerning a "photographic portrait" of Most Worshipful Brother T.D. Harington, followed by a first degree conferred on two candidates.⁵ After the degree work, Very Worshipful Brother Bliss, seconded by Right Worshipful Brother Sir John A. Macdonald, Past Grand Senior Warden, moved, "the sum of \$10.00 be appropriated from the funds of the Lodge for the purpose of purchasing a suitable Past Master's jewel to be presented to Worshipful Brother

5. M.W.Bro. Thomas Douglas Harington, Past Grand Master, G.L.Q., was made an honorary member of Civil Service Lodge on 11 June 1878.

E.P. Remon for the able and faithful performance of his duties while in the chair of King Solomon".⁶ I believe that Sir John never found it so easy to appropriate funds for a cause he espoused. There was also a letter of suspension for a period of one year of Right Worshipful Brother George Smith for unmasonic conduct.

You may find some interesting reading in the list of expenditures for the year ending December 1870: Entertainment \$44.00, Rent payable to Doric Lodge of \$85.00, organ rental \$7.00 and the ubiquitous benevolent fund, \$25.50. The benevolent fund was paid into regularly at 25¢ or so per meeting and when coupled with the profit of \$2.63 from the Civil Service Lodge Charity Ball, you have a wild ride attempting to determine how to divide up the fund so that all who require it get something from it. Not to say our early brethren were parsimonious but well, you decide ... Brother Boyes received \$10.00, while Brother Templeton got \$3.00 and the not-so-poor Brother Barnum received all of 50¢ in Masonic relief (perhaps it was to pay the fare for the horse drawn street cars which then plied their slow and necessarily messy way to the west end).

The year 1872 saw a bitter tousel between The Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario and the Grand Lodge of Vermont over some now long forgotten snub or indiscretion. Brethren all across the province were **charged** and **commanded** to refuse admission to their Lodges of any so called 'brother' from Vermont and to hold no communication with any Mason from that Grand jurisdiction. So there! Happily what rift there was between them vanished in a year or two - now we're the best of pals. Really!

The Lodge that year paid the funeral expenses of two brothers for a total of \$29.51. Does that sound parsimonious to you? (Clearly a deal to bury both brethren for a figure that cannot easily be divided in half smacks of a two for one sale.)

6. Lost for decades, the jewel eventually resurfaced in a pawnshop in Montreal. It was presented to W.Bro. Melville H. Dell, Worshipful Master in 1980 and again in 1984-1985.

However, we find poor Brother Philip Hill almost completely deprived of sight, (according to his letter requesting his demit) unable to attend Lodge. It was granted provided *he paid half dues*. Seriously, the Lodge often remitted the dues of a brother who died during the year and who had not paid the entire freight. Occasionally the Lodge went into a specified period of mourning as befits the rank of the deceased brother.

Please do not make the mistake of thinking that I'm making light of these experiences and the historical realities, rather I report only, and editorialise occasionally, in order to maintain your interest in what I hope will be an enlightening talk about where we've come from. I have read over 1200 very large pages of handwriting, some of which is over 135 years old. Let me share with you some observations on what I have learned from this; have a magnifying glass handy! These are beautifully executed, handwritten illuminations for us to read. The skill and accuracy with which these men applied themselves to these priceless documents is nothing short of astounding. There are virtually no spelling errors, no punctuation errors and 95% of the pages can be easily read by any twelve year old. That is any twelve year old that *can* read. (Though there may be fewer of them today). I ascribe this to scores of teachers rapping millions of knuckles.

There are some words which are not spelled in the same way today, such as: "s-h-e-w" for show, "d-i-m-i-t" for demit (the spelling of demit arrived in April 1875), "c-o-n-n-e-x-i-o-n" for connection and "f-y-l-e" for file. It is interesting for all of etymologists in the room this evening that "honour", that well known British and Canadian spelling, was actually spelled, "h-o-n-o-r".

There was one Lodge secretary, Brother F.E.P. Aldrich, whose pristine knuckles were unsullied by spot, stain or ruler, who somehow couldn't measure up to the high standards exemplified by nearly every Lodge secretary including the present one. His hand was more like a foot or possibly several feet, with toes, heels, bunions and corns dipped generously in puddles of ink. They fairly lumbered across the page with disastrous results. So unlike the previous twelve secretaries was Brother Aldrich's "fine hand" that the Master of that year, Right

Worshipful Brother Maingy, Past Grand Junior Warden took to writing them out for himself and having Brother Aldrich sign them.

This is not the only bizarre thing to befall the Lodge from this secretary. He left the country in June 1885, halfway through his tenure as secretary without the courtesy of informing anyone. Come September, no Aldrich, no summons and no minutes of the regular meeting in June. There followed a small avalanche of correspondence to Grand Lodge as the shorthand scrawl left behind in the secretary's desk could not be made out and, well, what were we to do?

This speaks well to the authority and veracity of the minute books. If one meeting's minutes could cause such a furore then I figure that these things were taken very seriously by everyone (with the possible exception of the hapless Brother Aldrich). Grand Lodge wrote back telling the Lodge to make do with remembrances until such time as Brother Aldrich showed his hand in Lodge again so he might decipher his own work and resurrect the missing minutes from his notes. Ah, for the wisdom of Grand Lodge. Sure enough, come December, just in time for a new slate of officers, in walks the erstwhile Brother Aldrich who, once more, and for the last time applies himself to the minutes. Brother Aldrich never again put pen to Lodge paper - at least not in our Lodge.

This brings me neatly to the position of Lodge Secretary.⁷ An onerous task by all accounts and seems, certainly within our Lodge, to attract its fair share of slightly off-putting individuals (present position holder excluded, of course). Lodge history tells us of Brother Reiffenstein, Secretary from 1866 to 1869, who was somehow left off the roles at election time. There followed an interesting, if slightly cryptic letter in the correspondence section of the minutes in late 1870.

7. In the early years, the Secretary most often served 1 year, occasionally 2 or 3 years, and sporadically 4 or more years, until V.W.Bro. H.W. Lothrop and R.W.Bro. E.D. Berry. They each held the position for 17 years from 1919-1936 and 1955-1972 respectively. E.D. Berry's successor, V.W.Bro. E.S. Hornby was Secretary for 18 years from 1973-1991. There have been 37 Secretaries in the history of the Lodge.

While the letter itself was read in open Lodge by the Worshipful Master, the Secretary had this to say in that evening's minutes:

“Two letters from Brother Thomas Painter of Kingston were read on the subject of what steps could be taken to procure the early release of Brother Reiffenstein, which were on motion of Right Worshipful Brother Gemmell, seconded by Worshipful Brother Hayden, received and ordered to be placed on file.”

Then there was the case of Brother Joseph Potts, 1883, whose minute hand was true, clear and disciplined. Who went to the trouble of underlining in red all the pertinent and salient details of every paragraph but who in June was brought low through the accusation by another brother of cruelty to his wife. A committee was struck to investigate, Brother Potts and accuser, Brother Robertson (not of our Lodge) were invited to retire while members and visitors within heard the shocking account and moved to suspend him indefinitely when cooler heads, I suppose, prevailed and amendments of a one year suspension, then an amendment to the amendment included Lodge censure and so on until Brother Potts was suspended for a period of one year.⁸

In May of 1885 we hear from Brother Potts again looking for the \$8.00 postage he had spent on behalf of the Lodge. And *his story* does not end here. He returns to Lodge in 1886, pays his dues both figuratively and literally and attends for quite a few more years but never again as Lodge secretary.⁹ More's the pity as his was the firmest hand of all. (Spoken with true irony and not a little bit of jest).

Although most of the writing is in pen and ink with corrections or additions occasionally written in pencil, Worshipful Masters signed the minutes as they always do but in gold ink. I speculate that a special ink was afforded them according to their rank. Often, when a brother submitted his monthly dues, the amount, sometimes just 50¢, would be duly recorded by the Secretary in the margin of the minute book. It

8. Bro. J. Potts was suspended from 26 June 1883 to 26 June 1884. R.W.Bro. Le F.A. Maingy completed the term and was re-elected Secretary in 1884.

9. He was eventually made an Honourary Member on 9 January 1906.

might be worth a moment to question what the several secretaries would think of our modern practice of computers, disc drives and cyberspace. Also, what might the future hold for storage and retrieval of data a hundred years from now?

From time to time Lodge accounts reveal the times in a mundane way but when the Lodge buys plates, tumblers and knives for \$7.40, refreshments for \$5.48, table cloth for \$2.76 and a corkscrew for 40¢ we are able to visualize to some degree the life and times of these people. A brother from Hamilton, acquainted with fellows from Civil Service Lodge, died suddenly in Ottawa and the minutes of the next regular meeting reflect that the brethren paid out of pocket the \$10.00 for burial expenses and wished to be reimbursed by the Lodge. The motion was carried without discussion.

Civil Service Lodge had a significant interest in music at its affairs and an organ was rented at \$16.00 a year. We evidently rented the thing out to the other Lodges that shared the space at a tidy \$6.00 a year. We hired bands to attend to a brother's funeral, usually military bands and often the Governor General's Foot Guard Band whose uniforms, the red tunic and bearskin hat, were modelled after the famed Cold Stream Guards of Britain. The cost for this was \$23.00. Later a Masonic Band was formed to play at such events gratis, supported by all the Lodges in the district.

When a brother passed to the Grand Lodge Above, like as not, an emergent meeting was held at the Lodge and in procession, the brethren would proceed to the deceased's home, convey the remains to the grave yard and, still in procession, report back to close the Lodge. One entry refers to the remains of a brother, which were transferred from the old Sandy Hill cemetery to the Beechwood cemetery. The costs for which were borne by the Lodge. It might be interesting to note that a brother, usually an up-and-comer would sit on the district burial committee. These men were responsible for the Masonic plot in Beechwood cemetery. I have seen the monuments there and they occupy a prominent spot in a beautiful and tranquil environment. The old Sandy Hill grave yard, I believe, was located overlooking the Rideau River near where Wallace House stands today

but as the city grew the cemetery was moved farther east to its present location off Montreal Road and St. Laurent Boulevard.

It is also interesting to note that in 1891 the fifth golf course in Canada was established in Sandy Hill and the Canadian championships were played here. Three years later the club was moved west of Hull and became The Royal Ottawa.

You may wonder at the Lodge business and the degree work of the day and so I shall oblige by saying it's not so much different from today. Lodge was called for at 8:00 pm but often didn't get under way until closer to 8:30; first degrees took about forty minutes, seconds about thirty minutes and the sublime degree clocked in at one hour. *Then* they called off, sometimes for five minutes but more often thirty was the norm. They would eat and drink then return for a bit more business and close by 10:30. Several meetings however went until after 1:00 am

Installations took place on St. John the Evangelist Day, December 27, in the afternoon and a charity ball or band concert would ensue. Often this was in conjunction with another Lodge but Civil Service Lodge was adept at getting the folks out by itself. There was no mention of Lady's Nights or, for that matter, ladies at all except when someone's spouse died and a letter of condolence was sent to the brother and his family.

There were many letters from other Lodges about individuals who were balloted on and found wanting in the ballot (black balls were not mentioned) and several references to non-masons trying to gain entrance to Lodges or to gain some pecuniary favour were in the minutes. The average number of members out to a meeting was about twenty with about nine visitors. There was one meeting, an official visit by the District Deputy Grand Master, which saw forty-four members and seventy guests!

By 1876 the concept of a new Masonic Temple was being bandied about the district, the plans for which were favourably received in our Lodge and brethren were appointed to the committee, which oversaw this operation. But the new Temple was not to see a mason

until 38 years later when the stately edifice at 113 Metcalfe Street opened for business. We travelled around a bit as the Lodge rooms we'd occupied for many years, as so many wooden buildings did those days, succumbed to fire. The conflagration, which occurred in November of 1886, burned the original warrant and all was lost. The notice from Grand Lodge offering its condolences and informing us that a new charter would be sent as soon as it was made ready and that we were to meet anywhere that was deemed appropriate.¹⁰ We went to the Oddfellows Hall for about a year until suitable quarters could be located.

Until the secretary starts putting the address of the Lodge on every report in 1905, we are never certain of where the meetings were held (excepting for the notation I found in a book about Ottawa which mentions the Masonic Hall on Rideau Street). We are now at the Masonic Hall, 140 Albert Street and stay there until October 24, 1913 when we temporarily meet in the Scottish Rite Chambers 106½ Sparks Street before our first meeting in the Masonic Temple on Metcalfe Street, February 10, 1914. Many of our elder statesmen will recall meeting at this building and you may rest assured I expect to pick their brains clean of memories about that place and time.

With respect to this new Temple, still a gleam in most Mason's eyes in 1876, a young man named Orme is appointed to the furnishing committee; the self same Orme of the furnishing business out Highway 31. He puts the organ bug into the ear of a young Brother Fred Dixon and tells him a deal might be reached on a new organ which we no longer would rent (the new Nordheimer cost \$18.00 a year). Young Brother Dixon was to become the Lodge Organist and every few years repeats his call to the Lodge to purchase an organ from Brother Orme.

In the minutes of 1877, scrutineers for elections were recognized for the first time. The Tyler's fees had risen to a dollar a meeting and

10. The original was a traveling, military warrant, which stated that Civil Service Lodge met 'at the place of the seat of the Federal Government.' In consequence, Civil Service Lodge relocated from Quebec City to Ottawa in 1865. In reissuing it, Grand Lodge declined to grant another *traveling* warrant and instead, provided a fixed charter.

fyle is now being spelled file. We were visited by one, Brother J.S. Thompson from Cariboo Lodge #4, British Columbia. Can we possibly imagine?

A real stickler for detail was the Secretary of that year, quite a Mason, Le F.A. Maingy who became Master in 1885 and was awarded the Grand Rank of Past Grand Junior Warden. He noted in pencil that the Lodge actually called off at 9:45 and not as stipulated in the minutes as 9:50. What can you expect from someone whose first name is Anstruther.¹¹

Printing the summons now costs \$26.60 and the Tyler receives one hundred and five cents a meeting. Let me say this about the Tyler - he's the guy that is the face of the Lodge; meets and greets everyone and is a valuable public relations link between a candidate and the brethren not to mention a mentor and guide to freshly minted junior and senior stewards; a necessary and important unsung hero of Masonry. From early 1865 until December 10, 1907 a space of 42 years, Brother John Sweetman was that face of our Lodge. A great testimonial dinner was held, a cheque for over \$100.00 presented, he was given Grand Honours and he was re-elected for 1908. But he never made it to St. John the Evangelist night and was never seen in Lodge again. His name was of course the one constant feature in the minute books for 42 years. I cannot recall him ever missing a meeting. He never seemed to aspire to any other calling. He simply served the Lodge in this valuable capacity.¹²

What became of the marble bust of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, the Most Worshipful Grandmaster of England, which was presented to our Lodge in 1878?¹³

11. R.W.Bro. Le Feuvre Anstruther Maingy served 4 separate terms as Secretary beginning in 1877-1882. He was re-elected in 1884, 1889 and again in 1895. He was the only Secretary to have served more than twice. V.W.Bro. W.L. Blair served 2 terms; 1887 and 1896. R.W.Bro. C.R. Thomson was Secretary from 1991-1994 and also in 1996-1997. V.W.Bro. R.G. Dixon served from 1994-1996 and again from 1997 to the present. All other Secretaries have served single terms.

12. Bro. John Sweetman is not listed as a member of Civil Service Lodge. The minutes reflect that he was paid for his services.

13. It was commissioned by M.W.Bro. Thomas D. Harington, P.G.M, G.L.Q.

Brother Dixon really catches the Masonic bug, as he was involved in three motions in one meeting. One where he exhorts the Master, “to create a more lively interest in the proceedings of the meetings of the craft”. Where was he for the planning of *Brother to Brother*?

One meeting saw the brethren move, second and carry a motion, “that we impress upon the Masonic Board of Trustees the necessity of making the roof water tight and repairing the windows”.

Aprons cost \$6.00 and rosettes \$1.00 and by 1883, a second Lodge minute book was authorized to be purchased at a cost of \$8.00. Worshipful Master Robert Cassels was in the chair and his meetings started at 8:00 pm sharp. He was a no-nonsense sort of guy. He ordered two-dozen books of constitution and a new Lodge seal struck.¹⁴ Also, after four years, Brother Dixon was on again about a new organ. All agreed it was a swell idea (you should pardon the pun). Not to keep you in suspense regarding the organ, a new piano was purchased 25 years later, in 1908.



14. The seal, a fifteen pound cast bronze lever in the shape of a lion’s head, is still in use today. Its imprint, depicting St. John the Evangelist, appears on all dues card and official correspondence.

PART 3: 1914 TO 1999 AND BEYOND

THE OPENING OF THE NEW AND SUMPTUOUS LODGE BUILDING on Metcalfe Street in February of 1914 was in many ways the end of an era and of course, the beginning of another. The laughter and camaraderie, the good-natured tussles over which was the truest cue at the brand-new pool table; the call, "Batter Up!" for the summer baseball tournament would soon reverberate throughout the building but ring hollow for, in a few months Canada would be at war. For every one of those 51 months that the dogs of war were unleashed 1,300 Canadians perished. These casualties changed the face of Canada forever. It was called "The War to End all Wars" or "The Great War" - this before they had the "wisdom" to number them.

It brought to a halt the twenty years of unprecedented growth in the building of Ottawa. Where once a sea of mud held fast a ragged and dishevelled shantytown surrounding the Gothic elegance of the Parliament buildings, men of vision had planned and were constructing a beautiful capital city. It was new and old at the same time embodying as it did the solid architecture reflective of the style that was the jewel of Canada's capital. There was clearly a conscious effort to eschew the blank glass and soulless steel behemoths of New York and Chicago.

Constructed during this time were the Royal Mint and Public Archives building (now the home of the Canadian War Museum) on Sussex Drive, and the crenulated Victoria Memorial Museum (now the Museum of Nature). Andrew Carnegie, the well-known American philanthropist, responded to a request by the Mayor for funds for a library, considered a useless luxury by the city council. (Undoubtedly, there were those who considered the city council a useless luxury - possibly the new city hall as well.) This was built on Metcalfe Street just a few doors north of the new temple.

There are many here this evening who remember the grand Union Station, the capital's railhead built during this time directly across Rideau Street from the elegant Chateau Laurier also constructed in those heady days before the war. Ottawa was becoming a city like no

other, planned and executed with optimism and pride; where parks and public buildings harmoniously grew and flowed together; where neighbourhoods were considered as important for their social functions as for their locations. The seeds of greatness sown by Right Worshipful Brother Sir John A. Macdonald, Past Grand Senior Warden, late of this Lodge, were growing.

A timely interjection at this point might be interesting in the wake of the mania for things Titanic. The Chateau Laurier was to be officially opened in April 1912 by the president of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway, Charles Hays. Two 'cello players were hired to play in the string ensemble for the opening ceremonies and would have their contract extended in order to compliment the gracious decorum of the building. Hays of Montreal, accompanied by his wife and daughter were aboard that fateful ship on their luxurious way to the official ribbon cutting ceremonies of the,

NEW \$2,000,000.00 HOTEL SITUATED IN THE HEART OF THE DOMINION CAPITAL. ACCOMMODATION 350 ROOMS FURNISHED WITH EXQUISITE TASTE AND COMFORT. THE LATEST IN HOTEL CONSTRUCTION. RATES \$2.00 UPWARDS. EUROPEAN PLAN.

History records with chilling accuracy the watery fate of Charles Hays and the rescue of his wife and daughter but, not surprisingly, the marriage of those two 'cello players - my grandparents.

Our new digs at 113 Metcalfe Street just south of Laurier Avenue were, in the manner of the times reflective of the strength and optimism that must have prevailed; the first aircraft to fly over Ottawa landed in a field opposite Lansdowne Park after an aerobatic display during the exhibition; trucks and automobiles were rapidly becoming a part of the bustling capital. After all, it had been 14 years since the first woman driver careened down Sparks Street at the dizzying speed of six miles per hour frightening man and horse alike. This peculiar brand of optimism, a blend of Victorian and Edwardian, where more was better and biggest was king, was struck a mortal blow with the sinking of the

Titanic. Any life remaining in that gilded age was extinguished for good in August of 1914.¹⁵

The new temple had three floors with a basement hall, which sat more than 400 for dinner and included a huge kitchen which, I am assured, was much bigger than our current dining room! Commodious may be just the right word to capture the spacious elegance of the rooms. The Order of the Eastern Star held the first floor, the craft Lodges the second, and the third was for the other concordant bodies and included a small cadre of large bats (or perhaps a large cadre of small bats) which occasionally swooped down from the high ceiling to observe the events of the evening.¹⁶

These rooms have been described as, "rather like an English gentleman's club," warm and rich, steeped in tea and history and cigar smoke, a connection to mother Lodges and to antiquity. There was a fine lounge with a billiards table, a library and an attendant who saw over our shortcomings and goings. Not much remains as evidence of what was once Masonic grandeur edified; the two great pillars in this Lodge room, the side benches and some of the other furnishings.¹⁷ The many books in the library were carried off by the well intentioned to languish in basements and cardboard boxes; few survived to be placed in the meagre bookshelves that currently exist.¹⁸ Of interest may be the existence of one of the first elevators in Ottawa - one of Mr. Otis' finest. By all accounts, a cage-like trap that no one was certain on which floor they were arriving or if they were to arrive at all.

Finally, after 63 years the grand new building became just an old building and the massive wooden piers, driven onto the limestone far below the shifting gumbo as support for the superstructure, rotted

15. On 4 August 1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany signaling the beginning of World War I.

16. The original marble and gold leaf directory from the Metcalfe Street Temple is on display in the lobby of the Ottawa Masonic Centre at 2140 Walkley Road.

17. The original pillars which stood at the sidewalk entrance of 113 Metcalfe Street, are now located outside the lodge room entrance at Walkley Road.

18. A great many of the books and documents suffered irreparable water damage from basement flooding while in storage.

away. The modern Mason of the 1960's and early '70's came to view the old girl with some disdain. In addition, there was an ongoing exodus of members and potential candidates to the suburban areas and you can probably imagine the parking problems at Metcalfe and Laurier. Though many appreciate the clinically new facility on Walkley Road for its approachability and its spacious parking, there is still a quickening in the breast in some quarters for glory gone by.

It should be noted here that a young man, upcoming through the ranks of Civil Service Lodge, fought hard to hold on to the old ways. A resourceful chap, he called for repairs to the existing structure, showed how they might be financed through renovation and rental of the ground floor to government offices, attended meeting after meeting. To no avail. Even as the deed came to be done in 1977, this same young man pitched in and helped to smooth the way to the new structure. This would be Right Worshipful Brother C. Ross Thomson, Master of this Lodge in 1974 and District Deputy Grand Master, Ottawa District 1, in 1978.

During the war years, Civil Service Lodge contributed to the war effort at home and abroad. Money was offered from the benevolent fund for an Overseas Christmas Fund, for the assistance of veterans, even for the purchase of a moving picture machine for the entertainment of troops stationed in Ottawa. The Belgian Relief Fund was given \$100.00 then amended to \$300.00. It was moved that during this present war this Lodge remits the dues of any member who served outside Canada on military duty for the British Empire. There was correspondence with a brother stationed in England requesting that his third degree be conferred by the Lodge near his base. History records a communication from Grand Lodge which nullified the request. It must have been difficult for the Lodge secretary to send a negative reply, which almost certainly would have sparked a warm debate during the fourth degree.

That first year in the new building saw the beginning formation of the Westboro Temple and a committee from our Lodge was struck to consider the ramifications. We eventually accepted the notion but the new temple would not be able to draw from within the city limits. The

concept of a brother who was responsible for reporting to the Lodge for sick and visiting was adopted and the secretary was obliged to send flowers when such was considered appropriate. Bills were presented to the Lodge then referred to the Committee of General Purposes for payment. Here are just a few examples: Mackintosh and Watts, \$3.65 for glassware; Henry Birk's (before he had sons, I assume), \$36.15 for aprons; \$11.38 for cigars; and, plant rental, \$3.00. The seven city Lodges each paid \$400.00 a year rent to the Masonic Hall Corporation, and Ormes Furnishings charged \$2.00 cartage for an organ.

There were not many meetings whose minutes I perused which did not yield a shiny bit of information that pinked the old dry cheeks of history. Although I cannot elucidate on many of them, here is one such nugget. On April 27, 1914, an emergent meeting opened at 7:30 pm. This when regular meetings were held starting at 8:00 pm. but emergents then started 30 minutes earlier. From the minute book:

"The Lodge was opened in the First Degree at 7:35 pm. The Summons was read.

The Lodge was opened in the Second Degree at 7:40 pm.

Brothers McKechnie, Nugent,¹⁹ Townsend and Goodall were examined in open Lodge as to their proficiency and directed to retire.

The Lodge was opened in the Third Degree at 7:55 pm.

The Lodge was closed in the Third degree at 8:00 pm.

Brother J.H. Kelly was examined in open Lodge as to his proficiency and directed to retire.

The Lodge was reopened in the Third Degree at 8:10 pm.

No objection being made, Brothers McKechnie, Nugent, Townsend, Goodall, and Kelly, having been found well skilled, and after having been properly prepared, were raised to the Third or Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

The Lodge was closed severally in the 3rd, 2nd and 1st degrees, in harmony at 11:20 pm."

19. David Bertram Nugent would later become Worshipful Master in 1924 and Grand Organist in 1951.

It was clear to me that Brother Kelly failed to note the time for the emergent meeting on his summons, arrived for the usual 8:00 pm meeting, was admitted in due form and the event was faithfully recorded by the secretary.

Near 9:00 pm on a bitterly cold Thursday night in February 1916, an alarm was raised and the conflagration of the centrepiece of the Canadian identity began. By midnight as the bells continued to faithfully record the passage of time the tower was engulfed in flames. At the stroke of low twelve the interior of the tower collapses and the great bell crashes through burning timbers to the ground. The crowd moans, tears are shed; a part of Canada has gone.

As the brethren made their way to Lodge the following Tuesday, the smouldering ruins, literally steps away, could be seen, and if not seen due to the lateness of the hour then doubtless, the acrid smell of smoke which permeated every room for miles would have stung their nostrils. We can be certain that this was a topic of conversation both before and after Lodge. We can also be certain that within our walls even a cataclysmic event such as the destruction of Parliament could not enter to besmirch the timelessness and sanctity of the duties of the craft. In fact the average number of members showed up, about 67 and there was a list of visitors. Business as usual; a demit was granted, names of rejected applicants from other Lodges were, "entered into a book kept for that purpose"; Brother Brandon offered a set of books on Freemasonry for sale, proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund; among other events that took place that evening, it was announced that, "a handsome set of Masonic Flashlights had been presented by Brother Hurd." "It was moved by Brother Secretary, seconded by Worshipful Brother Lothrop, that the heartiest of thanks be tendered to Brother Hurd for his timely and useful gift. Carried." There followed a third degree and the Lodge was closed at 11:10 pm.

The following year brought the odious and ubiquitous "temporary Income War Tax" to help defray the severe cost of the war in Europe. The tax is 4% on incomes exceeding \$1,500 for unmarried men and \$3,000 for married men. As we know to our regret, this temporary tax

is still with us and is skilfully refined to extract every penny possible from earned income.

We are still some years from universal suffrage but some women are being given the vote as their men are off fighting the war - it was only a matter of time.

In the 1920's Ottawa earns the distinction of being the first city in the world to hear radio communication over a distance greater than 100 miles. The age of technology is upon us. The city breaks the 100,000 mark in population. Two radio stations are developed. One becomes CKO and the other the CBC. The Ottawa Civic Hospital is incorporated though patients complain it is too far out in the country for convenience.

Charles Lindbergh pilots his famous "*Spirit of St. Louis*" to the capital to join the celebrations of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, landing in a field near the Ottawa Hunt Club. 1927 also saw the first trans-Atlantic telephone call in Canada, which originated in Ottawa between Mackenzie King and the Prime Minister of Great Britain through, of all things, a coaxial cable laid across the Atlantic Ocean. Probably using a 5-baud modem and reversed the charges.

At Civil Service Lodge, elections were still held in December although some talk of making them in April was held; the notion was not yet popular.²⁰ Elections however were, and more than a hundred brethren came out for each election! Initiation was raised from \$55 to \$60 and dues were collected monthly at 75 ¢ or \$7 a year. It was during this decade that our second District Deputy Grand Master was elected, Right Worshipful Brother Karl Conger,²¹ whose wife received a widows' pin from our fourth District Deputy Grand Master, C. Ross Thomson, Very Worshipful Brother Ronald G. Dixon and Worshipful Brother, me, not many years ago.

20. Civil Service Lodge continued holding December elections until 1983 and was the last lodge in Ottawa District 1 to change.

21. The first DDGM to come from Civil Service Lodge was R.W.Bro. Thomas W. Shanks in 1914. R.W.Bro. Karl B. Conger was DDGM in 1932. Our third was R.W.Bro. E. Deans Berry elected in 1960. R.W.Bro. C. Ross Thomson was elected DDGM in 1978 and R.W.Bro. D. Gary Gossling followed eighteen years later, in 1996.

About this time Worshipful Brother Philip S. Conquer's grandfather, John Higden Thomell, was initiated, followed by his father Stanley, who affiliates in 1928. Worshipful Brother Conquer follows 21 years later, the year in which our oldest living Past Master was elevated to the Chair of King Solomon, Worshipful Brother John D. Beaton. His current position in the Lodge is that of Honourary Tyler.²² (Worshipful Brother Beaton will be entitled to a 50 Year Past Master's Jewel next year.) Stanley Conquer becomes Master in 1955 and with the able assistance of Brother Junior Deacon, Philip Conquer, initiates son number two, Derek.

Worshipful Brother George Whitehead, our current though peripatetic organist, was initiated by an Royal Canadian Air Force degree team and colour party in May of 1955,²³ followed after the summer recess by one Roy McGregor Dohoo, who was initiated as the 1000th member on our register

The minutes of that September 13, 1955 meeting include a very interesting and historical notation. An item, used in every meeting subsequent to that one was bequeathed to the Lodge by the late Worshipful Brother J .D. Courtenay. The letter accompanying the bequest read in part:

M.W. George Dickson, M.A.
Principal
Upper Canada College, 1887
Wood from Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh
Handle from Cardinal Beaton's Palace, 1512

You have likely guessed by now, the gavel (a heavy setting maul) in use by Worshipful Masters of this Lodge; made all the more striking (you should excuse the pun) by a little knowledge of its history. An appropriate plaque is attached to the piece but hints little at the irreplaceable nature of its antecedents.

22. W.Bro. John D. Beaton passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 21 November 2001. The position of Honourary Tyler, accorded to our senior living Past Master, is now held by W.Bro. Philip S. Conquer.

23. W.Bro. George Whitehead passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 16 January 2002. The position of Organist is currently vacant.

And now you know. This little bit of information is a key to our history; it unlocks doors to our past. With *that* knowledge we hold a light onto the future. It has often been said, for the most part by history teachers, that those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. (Although with the current Ministry of Education in free fall even this is no longer true).

“Science and technology revolutionize our lives, but memory, tradition and myth frame our response. Expelled from individual consciousness by the rush of change, history finds its revenge by stamping the collective unconscious with habits, values, expectations, dreams. The dialectic between past and future will continue to shape our lives” - *Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.*

It continues to be important to have knowledge of the past - your past and mine. We share this connection, this nexus, this matrix contained in these Lodge records. It does you no good at all to claim to be above all this or beyond it in some way. You are here, recorded in these books, we *are* here and we will always *be* here and in a very real sense, we have always been here.

G.K. Chesterton once wrote, “The disadvantage of men not knowing the past is that they cannot know the present. History is a hill or high point of vantage, from which alone men see the town in which they live or the age in which they are living.”

Whenever one delves into the past, inevitably, the notion of the future cannot be far behind. A curious turn of phrase that. Dig up the past, induce thoughts of the future. There *has been* great change. One can read it in the books but even in the history texts the one immutable rule of history is nothing stands still. Our Lodge records demonstrate this principal; to be sure the changes are slow but the principles remain secure. Therefore, within the multiple currents that swirl around our fraternity and around Civil Service Lodge, there are those things that do not change. The principles of brotherly love, relief and truth.

It has been my very great pleasure to have been able to bring to you a little of our collective history. There is so much more to say, so many more interesting people to meet, and mysteries to unravel. For my part, thank you Worshipful Master and thank you all for your forbearance. Actually, the effort has been reward enough.



EPILOGUE

THESE THREE LECTURES ARE A PARTIAL REPRESENTATION of the work of Civil Service Lodge Worshipful Masters, Lodge Secretaries, Historians, and hundreds of brethren covering the last 138 years. I am indebted to the current Master, Worshipful Brother Leslie R. Richardson, for his request to summarize the period of our existence thus far. I owe perhaps a greater debt to Worshipful Brother Philip S. Conquer, a Past Master and a previous Lodge Historian for his insightful and enormously helpful work, *One Hundred Years, An Historical Outline*. This thirty-six-page document, printed for the centennial celebrations in May 1961, contains many valuable nuggets of Masonic lore (from which I crib shamelessly) and continues to ring with truth and beauty.

C.S. Laurie Lund
W.M. 1993 -1994



WORSHIPFUL MASTERS

Those marked with (*) have, from death, ceased to be members.

J.H. Rowan*	1861	C.H. Beddoe*	1903
J.H. Rowan*	1862	C.F. Winter*	1904
E.C. Hayden*	1863	W. Rowan*	1905
E.C. Hayden*	1864	A.T. Phillips*	1906
W. Spink*	1865	A.T. Phillips*	1907
J.H. Rowan*	1866	T. Shanks*	1908
T. Munro*	1867	H.W. Chamberlain*	1909
T. Munro*	1868	L.H. Sitwell*	1910
E.P. Remon*	1869	T.E. Clendinnen*	1911
E.P. Remon*	1870	Rev. A.W. MacKay*	1912
A.J. Cambie*	1871	S. Short*	1913
A.J. Cambie*	1872	H.W. Lothrop*	1914
N.W. McLean*	1873	J. Kent*	1915
N.W. McLean*	1874	A.W. Grant*	1916
J. Walsh*	1875	J.F. Davey*	1917
J. Walsh*	1876	K.B. Conger*	1918
N.W. McLean* †	1877	J.G. Metz*	1919
W.G. Blyth*	1878	W.M. Tobey*	1920
W.G. Blyth*	1879	F.D. Burpee*	1921
L.W. Coutlee*	1880	J.P. Cordukes*	1922
L.W. Coutlee*	1881	D.J. Fraser*	1923
A.F. Rogers*	1882	D.B. Nugent*	1924
R. Cassels*	1883	R.S. Holmes*	1925
R. Cassels*	1884	F.G. Smith*	1926
Le F.A. Maingy*	1885	P.D. Wilson*	1927
C. Campbell*	1886	T.H. Parker*	1928
W.F. Boardman*	1887	N.T. Allan*	1929
W.L. Blair*	1888	H.E.A. Hawken*	1930
S.C.D. Roper*	1889	C.E. Campbell*	1931
S.C.D. Roper*	1890	P.C. Stephenson*	1932
S.C.D. Roper*	1891	W.E. Perrin* <i>and</i>	
W. Campbell*	1892	P.C. Stephenson* ‡	1933
W. Campbell*	1893	A.W. Buckman*	1934
H.P. Macdonnell*	1894	W.S. McClenahan*	1935
J.C. Saunders*	1895	A.S. Mackey*	1936
A.W. Harris*	1896	W.J. Peaker*	1937
E.L. Learoyd*	1897	R.J. Edmunds*	1938
E.L. Learoyd*	1898	H.P. Moulton*	1939
L.B. Scott*	1899	J.C. Browne*	1940
Rev. T. Garrett*	1900	B.R. MacKay*	1941
E.L. Horwood*	1901	E.C. Arbogast*	1942
E.B. Echlin*	1902	A.S. Thomas*	1943

G.F. Rowe*	1944	R.Y. Chaar*	1978
R.G. Madill*	1945	S.G. Fockner	1979
J.F. Gardiner*	1946	M.H. Dell	1980
H. Garland*	1947	D.H. Jenkins	1981
J.A. Macdonald* §	1948	J.P.H. Laporte	1982
C.M. Sternberg*	1949	M.W.A. Bright ††	1983-1984
J.D. Beaton* **	1950	M.H. Dell	1984-1985
G.J. Little*	1951	S.W. Bright*	1985-1986
E.D. Berry*	1952	G. Whitehead*	1986-1987
T.W. Clark*	1953	W.A. Stewart ∞	1987-1988
A.M. Floyd*	1954	A.B. Klymchuk	1988-1989
S.F. Conquer*	1955	N. Hokayem	1989-1990
M.L. Sinclair*	1956	D.G. Gossling €	1990-1991
G.A. Wood*	1957	G.E. Lewis	1991-1992
R.J. Parlee*	1958	R.G. Dixon α	1992-1993
W.M. Creighton*	1959	C.S.L. Lund	1993-1994
J. Sim*	1960	M.R. Whitehead	1994-1995
N.F.H. Bright*	1961	D.F. Smith	1995-1996
P.S. Conquer	1962	J.W. Lambie	1996-1997
C.B. Bassett*	1963	L.R. Morris	1997-1998
E.C. Scott*	1964	L.R. Richardson	1998-1999
K.S. Moores*	1965	J. Khoury	1999-2000
A. McDowall*	1966	C. Jenkins	2000-2001
R.H. McDowell*	1967	G.E. Lewis	2001-2002
E.S. Hornby*	1968	C.A. Assad	2002-2003
M.R. Hughson*	1969	K.J. Abou-Kheir	2003-2004
G.E. Wade*	1970	P.A. Desrosiers	2004-2005
R.M. Watt*	1971	G.E. Chaiban	2005-2006
D.R. Taggart	1972	D.E. Beaudoin	2006-2007
R.A. Kearney ”	1973	C.F. Aysan	2007-2008
C.R. Thomson	1974	A. Ibrahim <i>and</i>	
S.S. Alward	1975	C.F. Aysan	2008-2009
K.D. Cunningham	1976		
J.V. Brown*	1977		

† Bro. J.W. Harper was elected initially but declined due to ill health.

‡ W.Bro. W.E. Perrin died 22 February 1933, two months after being installed.
W.Bro. P.C. Stephenson was re-elected and served out the term.

§ W.Bro. John Angus Macdonald affiliated from Queens Lodge 34, Nova Scotia.

** W.Bro. John Duncan Beaton became a Fifty Year Past Master in January 2000. He died November 21, 2001.

†† In 1983, Civil Service Lodge changed from holding elections and installations in December to holding elections in April and installations in May.

€ R.W.Bro. David Gary Gossling was DDGM, Ottawa District 1 in 1996-1997.

” V.W.Bro. Robert Allan Kearney was Grand Steward in 1979.

α V.W.Bro. Ronald Gordon Dixon Was Grand Steward in 1997-1998.

∞ V.W.Bro. William Alexander “Sandy” Stewart was Grand Steward in 2007-2008.

LODGE SECRETARIES

Those marked with (*) have, from death, ceased to be members.

H. Jackson*	1861	Le F.A. Maingy*	1895
T.J. Hollaway*	1862	W.L. Blair*	1896
J.H. Rowan*	1863-1864	W.J. Beatty*	1897-1901
B. King*	1865	H.O. Hewitt*	1902-1903
G.C. Reiffenstein* ^I	1866-1869	H.W. Chamberlain*	1904
J. Walsh*	1870-1871	S.A. Dunlevie*	1905
W.M. Goodeve*	1872-1873	C.H. Higgins*	1906
C. Campbell*	1874	T. Lawson*	1907-1911
W.G. Blyth*	1875-1876	J.F. Davey*	1912-1913
Le F.A. Maingy* ^{II}	1877-1882	R. Telford*	1914-1918
J. Potts* ^{III}	1883	H.W. Lothrop*	1919-1936
Le F.A. Maingy*	1884	A.M. Hill* ^{IV}	1937-1942
F.E.P. Aldrich*	1885	J.C. Browne*	1943-1950
A.G. McNeill*	1886	F.G. Smith*	1951
W.L. Blair*	1887	K.B. Conger* ^V	1952-1954
S.C.D. Roper*	1888	E.D. Berry* ^{VI}	1955-1972
Le F.A. Maingy*	1889	E.S. Hornby* ^{VII}	1973-1991
T.D. Green*	1890-1891	C.R. Thomson ^{VIII}	1991-1994
C.D. Fripp*	1892	R.G. Dixon	1994-1996
C.C.W. Lally*	1893	C.R. Thomson ^{IX}	1996-1997
E.L. Learoyd*	1894	R.G. Dixon	1997-2009

^I After 8 July 1869, he no longer appeared as Secretary in the minutes and 14 December 1869 he requested a demit. On 13 December 1870, a letter concerning his possible "early release" was received by the Lodge, but no action was taken. {See page 16.} No further mention of him in the minutes was ever made. From where he needed 'releasing' is unclear, but the letter originated in Kingston, Ontario, home of the Federal Penitentiary after 1867.

^{II} R.W.Bro. Le F.A. Maingy proposed the establishment of Life Membership on 9 October 1883. Life Membership was officially introduced into the By-laws on 10 March 1885.

^{III} Bro. J. Potts was suspended for unmasonic conduct mid-term. {See Page 16.}

^{IV} Bro. Arthur Morphy Hill received the William Mercer Wilson Medal in 1961. He was the first member of Civil Service Lodge to earn that distinction.

^V R.W.Bro. Karl Bidwell Conger was DDGM, Ottawa District, in 1932.

^{VI} R.W.Bro. Effingham Deans Berry was DDGM, Ottawa District, in 1960.

^{VII} V.W.Bro. Edward Stuart Hornby was the longest serving Secretary, holding the office for 18 consecutive years.

^{VIII} R.W.Bro. Christian Ross Thomson was DDGM, Ottawa District, in 1978.

^{IX} R.W.Bro. C.R. Thomson stepped in for a second term, while V.W.Bro. R.G. Dixon served as District Secretary, Ottawa District 1, 1996-1997.

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

TWENTY FIVE YEAR MEMBERSHIP

SOURANI, SAMI	ST. GEORGE LODGE 10, QUEBEC CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	1963 10 NOVEMBER 1970
TAGGART, DAVID	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	9 APRIL 1964
ALWARD, STAN	KEITH LODGE 23, NEW BRUNSWICK CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	27 AUGUST 1965 14 FEBRUARY 1967
RICHARDSON, LES	KING EDWARD LODGE 488 CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	10 NOVEMBER 1965 12 FEBRUARY 1991
ZAID, SUBHI	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	8 MARCH 1966
DUNCAN, ROSS	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	9 MAY 1967
CUNNINGHAM, KEN	TWO BRIDGES LODGE 877, GERMANY CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	13 FEBRUARY 1968 8 APRIL 1969
PATTERSON, RUPERT ⁺	ST. ANDREW'S LODGE 560, OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	7 MARCH 1968 12 MARCH 2002
ANDERSON, CROMBIE	TWO BRIDGES LODGE 877, GERMANY CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	6 JUNE 1968 8 APRIL 1969
JENKINS, DON	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	10 NOVEMBER 1970
FOCKNER, STANLEY	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	26 JANUARY 1971
BASARKE, BICKRAM	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	9 JANUARY 1973
POPE, ROSS ⁺⁺	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	13 MARCH 1973
DELL, MELVILLE	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	9 OCTOBER 1973
LAPORTE, PIERRE	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	11 MARCH 1975
NICHOL, MIKE	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	8 APRIL 1975

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

NICKERSON, ROBERT	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	24 FEBRUARY 1976
BRIGHT, MALCOLM	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	9 NOVEMBER 1976
COOKE, RONALD	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	11 OCTOBER 1977
BALDRY, GARY	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	24 JANUARY 1978
DAVID, ROBBIE	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	25 APRIL 1978
ISTEPAN, KAMAL	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	23 OCTOBER 1979
ASSAF, GEORGE	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	27 MAY 1980
STEWART, SANDY	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	12 JANUARY 1982
GOSSLING, GARY	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	12 MAY 1984
LEWIS, GORDON	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	25 SEPTEMBER 1984

FIFTY YEAR MEMBERSHIP

BOUCK, FRED	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	12 OCTOBER 1948
HORNER, EMERSON	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	22 FEBRUARY 1949
DAVIS, GEORGE	NORTH STAR LODGE 4, ALBERTA CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	8 APRIL 1950 4 JANUARY 1964
NYZNIK, PAUL	VERMILLION LODGE 68, MANITOBA CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	8 MARCH 1951 12 MAY 1987
ASSAF, ELIAS	EL MARJ LODGE 8, LEBANON CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	21 AUGUST 1952 8 MARCH 1977

⁺ Worshipful Master, Doric Lodge No. 58, Ottawa, Ontario. {1994-95 & 2000-01}

⁺⁺ Worshipful Master, Doric Lodge No. 121, Brantford, Ontario. {1991}

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

KEARNEY, ROBERT	CANON SHATFORD LODGE 116, QUEBEC CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	28 OCTOBER 1953 10 NOVEMBER 1959
MACKEY, ARTHUR	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	11 JANUARY 1955
PRESTON, FRANCIS	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	14 JANUARY 1958
THOMSON, ROSS	MERIDIAN LODGE 140, MANITOBA CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	26 MARCH 1959 10 OCTOBER 1967

SIXTY YEAR MEMEBRSHIP

CONQUER, PHILIP	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	10 MAY 1949
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HONOURARY MEMBERSHIP

PATTERSON, RUPERT	CIVIL SERVICE LODGE 148	12 MARCH 2002
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TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PAST MASTER

W.BRO. PHILIP S. CONQUER	1962	W.BRO. KEN D. CUNNINGHAM	1976
W.BRO. DAVID R. TAGGART	1972	W.BRO. STANLEY G.H. FOCKNER	1979
V.W.BRO. ROBERT A. KEARNEY	1973	W.BRO. MELVILLE H. DELL	1980,1984-85
R.W.BRO. C. ROSS THOMSON	1974	W.BRO. DONALD H. JENKINS	1981
W.BRO. STANLEY S. ALWARD	1975	W.BRO. J. PIERRE LAPORTE	1982

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

BRO. ARTHUR MORPHY HILL*	1961	BRO. ROBBIE DAVID	2009
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*Deceased

References

ONE HUNDRED YEARS "AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE"	W.BRO. PHILIP S. CONQUER
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1861 TO 1882
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1882 TO 1906
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1906 TO 1916
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1917 TO 1932
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1933 TO 1945
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1946 TO 1951
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1952 TO 1959
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1960 TO 1964
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1964 TO 1972
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1972 TO 1976
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1977 TO 1989
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MINUTE BOOK	1990 TO 1999
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MEMBERS REGISTER	1861 TO 1972
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE MEMBERS REGISTER	1972 TO 2002
CIVIL SERVICE LODGE TYLER'S REGISTER	1938 TO 1945

+++ This only a partial representation of the references used. Much of the information contained herein is based on W.Bro. Lund's personal knowledge as a teacher of history.