

**CANADIAN
MASONIC RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION
1950**

1. 1. Freemasonry at the Siege of
Quebec, 1759-60

by

R.W.BRO. A. J. B. MILBORNE

2. 2. Thomas Douglas Harington
Citizen and Freemason

by

R.W.Bro. LEWIS RIGGS.

By R. W. Bro. A. J. B. Milbourne

Before entering upon the subject of this paper it is desirable to refer to the claims that have been advanced for the existence of Masonry during the French regime.

The head of the Jesuit Order in Montreal, Mons. Montgolfier, wrote to the Bishop of Quebec in 1771, concerning the conduct of Pierre Gamelin, a member of St. Peter's Lodge, Montreal. Gamelin was one of the Churchwardens of Notre Dame Church, and during his wardship he had participated in a public Masonic ceremony for which he had been put upon the carpet by his Roman Catholic pastor. In this letter Mons. Montgolfier writes that there were Masons under the French regime, but that they were few in number.¹ This seems to have been the basis for the more elaborate statement published in 1855 by Father Edouard Hamon, under the Pseudonym of Jean d'Erbrée, that a Lodge was established at Quebec in 1755. Hamon wrote at a time when Quebec was torn by a politico-ecclesiastical controversy arising out of the proposed dismemberment of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Three Rivers and statement concerning Freemasonry was evidently introduced with the motive of discrediting one of the parties to it.²

Profane and Masonic investigators have failed to bring to light any evidence to support these statements.³

It is well known, however, that Marquis Dusquesne, Governor of Montreal from 1752 to 1755, and Baron Dieskau, the commander of the troops in New France in 1755, were Masons as they are both registered as members of the Lodge meeting at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, England, under a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England.⁴

At the time of the operations before Quebec, there were two Grand Lodges in England the oldest, formed in 1717 and usually referred to as the "Moderns" because it was alleged that its adherents had introduced innovations into the Craft, and the "Grand Lodge of England according to the old Institutions," founded in 1751, the members of which, although the younger body, were called the "Ancients."

Captain John Knox, wrote in his Journal of the Campaign of North America (Vol. II, p. 313), under the date December 27th, 1759, that "the anniversary of St. John's Day was duly observed by the several lodges of Freemasons in this Garrison."

Until comparatively recent, this celebration was believed to have been the first joint meeting of the Craft in Quebec. But in 1920, there came into the possession of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, a small book in which James Thompson, a Sergeant in the 78th Regiment (Fraser's Highlanders) had kept a record of the early meetings of the Craft in Quebec, as well as copies of letters written and received by him during the years he was Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge.⁵

From this record it is now established that the first joint meeting of the Lodges in the garrison was held on November 28th, 1759, which "was as soon as Convenient after the Surrender of this place to His Britannic Majesty's Arms."

It should be borne in mind that although the Battle which decided the fate of the City of Quebec was fought on September 13, 1759, it was not until the 29th of September that the British troops marched into the City.⁶

It seems to be a popular belief that with the capitulation of the City of Quebec, the campaign for all practical purposes was at an end. But had a French fleet appeared in the St. Lawrence before a British one in the Spring of 1760, there was more than a probability that Quebec would have been recaptured. Nor was there any certainty that General Murray, upon whom the command had devolved, would be able to retain possession for he was left with only six thousand men to

¹ To appear in "The District Grand Lodge of Montreal and St. Peter's Lodge" in A.Q.C. 1951.

² Rumilly. "Mgr. Laflèche et sons temps" Cha. X

³ Bulletin des Recherches Historiques de Quebec. Vol. XXXIII p. 306.

⁴ Gould. Military Lodges. P. 30; A.Q.C. Vol. X, p. 6.

⁵ Proc. G. L. Quebec, 1920, p. 9

⁶ Murray's Journal. P. 1-4

hold a fortress that was in wretched condition⁷ though he wrote to the Hon. George Murray that they were “six thousand as brave troops as ever existed.”⁸ Surrounding him were ten thousand of the enemy under De Levis and Bougainville, able and energetic commanders, who in the absence of the British Fleet which had returned to England, now also held command of the River.

Five hundred houses had been destroyed during the three months’ bombardment, there was little food and no fuel, and as if this were not enough “the excessive coldness of the climate” as Murray wrote to Mr. Pitt, “and constant living upon salt provisions, without any vegetables, introduced scurvy among the troops, which, getting the better of every precaution of the officer, and every remedy of the surgeon, became as universal as it was inveterate.”⁹ How serious was this condition may be gathered from a muster roll of Fraser’s Highlanders taken early in 1760. Out of a total strength of 894, 580 were in hospital.¹⁰

Such were the conditions under which Freemasonry was first introduced into Quebec, and it is surprising indeed that the Brethren were able to meet at all.

In a letter to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, dated February 9th 1769¹¹ John Gawler records the story of this first joint meeting and states that eight or nine Regimental Lodges were represented. However, the actual Minute records only six Lodges as participating in the proceedings.

There were the Lodges held in the 15th, 47th and 48th Regiments of Foot held in virtue of Warrants Nos. 245, 192 and 218 from the Grand Lodge of Ireland; a Lodge in the 43rd Regiment held in virtue of a Dispensation granted by Lodge No. 136 I.C., held in the 17th Regiment; a Lodge in the Royal Regiment of Artillery held in virtue of a Dispensation granted by Lodge No. 195 I.C., held in the 42nd Regiment, and the sixth in the 28th Regiment, holding a Warrant – Louisburg No. 1 – from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Boston which, in turn, derived its authority from the Grand Lodge of England (“Moderns”).

In addition to the Regiments mentioned, the 35th, the 58th, the second and third Battalion of the 60th, the 78th (Fraser’s Highlanders) and the Louisburg Grenadiers composed of detachment of the 1st, 17th, 22nd, 40th and 56th Regiments also participating in the operations before Quebec.¹² No Lodges appear to have been held in the 35th,¹³ 58th, 60th and 78th Regiments at this period. There were Lodges in the 1st, 17th and 22nd Regiments, and members of these Lodges were doubtless serving with the detachments forming the Louisburg Grenadiers, but it is assumed that the Lodges remained with the main bodies of the Regiments. There was also an Irish Lodge in the 28th Regiment – No. 35, warranted in 1734. Gould writes that this Warrant presumably lapsed on the granting of the Boston Warrant¹⁴ but Bro. J. H. Lepper says that it continued inexistence until 1801.¹⁵

This Minute records that –

“It was considered and agreed upon, as there were so many Lodges in this Garrison, that one of the Brethren present of the greatest skill and merit should take upon him the Name of Grand Master from the authority of the above Lodges until such time as a favourable opportunity should offer for obtaining a proper sanction from the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Grand Master of England, and in consequence thereof, our True and Faithful Brother Mr. John

⁷ Doughty. Siege of Quebec. Vol. II p. 39: Vol. III. P. 267.
Waugh. James Wolfe. P. 219.

⁸ Trans. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Of Quebec. 1880. p. 63.

⁹ Trans. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Of Que. 1869-70. p. 118.

¹⁰ Trans. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Of Que. 1869-70. p. 136.

¹¹ James Thompson’s Letter Book; Sadler, Life of Dunckerley. P. 51.

¹² Doughty . Siege of Quebec. Vol. III. P. 47 et seq.

¹³ Lodge No. 205 I.C. dated February 7th, 1749 is shown in the Lists as held in the 35th Regiment, but the Warrant was issued originally to brethren serving in the 27th Regiment, who transferred to the 35th when the two Regiments were at St. Lucia between 1778 and 1783. (Crossle, Trans. American Lodge of Research. Vol. IV. P. 124) The Lodge was still held in the 27th Regiment on August 9th, 1783 when a Certificate was issued so that the transfer must have been made after that date.

A.J.B.M.

¹⁴ Gould. Military Lodges. P. 134

¹⁵ A. Q. C. XXXVII – p. 158.

Price Guinnett, Lieutenant in His Majesty's 47th Regiment, was unanimously, and to the great satisfaction of the whole Fraternity assembled Proclaimed Grand Master for the ensuing year."

Gawler's account of this meeting provides us with a little more information than in the actual Minute. It reads:-

"In the winter of the year 1759, when Conquest had added that Capital to His Majesty's Dominions, the Masters and Wardens of all the Warranted Lodges held in the Regiments garrisoned there (to the No. or 8 or 9) assembled together and Unanimously Agreed to Choose and Acting Grand Master to preside over them, the better to Advance Masonry, Regulate their Proceedings, and Unite them in a Common Bond of Brotherly Love. Agreeable thereto they made choice of Brother Guinnett, Lieutenant in the 47th Regiment, and drew out Signed and Sealed a Warrant Impowering him and his successors Elected to Congregate them together as a Grand Lodge for the Intent afore mentioned they having the Constitutions as their Chiefest Guide. This Regulation together with the Charitable Collections made and given to the poor Widows and Orphans fo the Army and the distressed Canadians, brought the Craft into such universal esteem, that numbers applied to the different Lodges and was made Masons inasmuch as to make them so numerous To oblige the Grand Maser to grant Warrants from under his present Authority until opportunity might offer for them to apply for a Greater."¹⁶

Very little is known about the first Provincial Grand Master. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in the 47th Regiment with seniority from April 2nd, 1759. He was wounded at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham¹⁷ and returned to England in 1760. He is shown as a member of Lodge No. 192 I.C., held in the 47th Regiment in a list compiled by Bro. E. E. West,¹⁸ but he does not appear as such in the Registers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

I have often wondered why this unknown Lieutenant should have been selected. The more important military and Masonic figures may have felt that they could not undertake the responsibility of office while the campaign was still in progress. Colonel Fraser who held the office of Provincial Grand Master of Quebec in the following year was, I believe, not available as he had been severely wounded in the thigh.¹⁹ As Masonry does not grant preferment because of rank or affluence it must be assumed that John Price Guinnett was, in fact, possessed "of the greatest skill and merit" among those present, and it seems probably that he possessed the additional recommendation of not being actively engaged in military duties because of a slight wound.

These reports of the initial proceeding sin Quebec raise many qu4estions, and open a wide field for speculation.

There is, for example, the matter of constitutional procedure. At the time, the office of Provincial Grand Masters did not exist under the Irish Constitution, while under the English ("Modern") Constitution appointment to the office was a recognised prerogative of the Grand Master. So firmly was this prerogative established that when, in the early part of the nineteenth century, the Irish Craft decided upon the appointment of such officers abroad, the Duke of Leinster, then Grand Master, took a lot of persuading before he would consent to what he considered an encroachment on the prerogative of the Grand Lodge of England.²⁰ From the English point of view the election of Lieutenant Guinnett was irregular and, in fact, it has never been officially recognised by the Grand Lodge of England.²¹ The terms of the Minute indicated that the irregularity of the proceedings was fully recognised by the participants. The use of the expression "Acting Grand Master" in Gawler's account clearly indicates that the election was but a temporary expedient pending the procurement of a "proper Sanction."

Freemasonry has always been a conservative institution, and one cannot fail to be impressed by the desire often displayed by our early brethren to abide by the Constitutions. Even when they exceeded their powers, or trespassed upon the prerogatives of their rulers, it was never done without premeditation. The welfare of the Craft was always the primary consideration, and when that was involved disciplinary action was rarely taken. In this particular case, it is difficult to see what disciplinary action could have been taken, if it had even been contemplated, for only the Lodge in the 28th Regiment was under the control of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was little interested, for it was a common

¹⁶ James Thompson's Letter Book. See also Sadler, Life of Dunckerley, p. 51.

¹⁷ Doughty. Seige of Quebec. Vol. III. P. 332.

¹⁸ Trans. Irish Lodge of Research. 1922. p. 25.

¹⁹ Doughty. Siege of Quebec. Vol. II. P. 253, Vol. III. P. 332.

²⁰ Lepper. A.Q. C. Vol. LVII. P. 266.

²¹ Masonic Year Book. 1948. p. 398.

practice for regimental lodges holding Irish Warrants to place themselves under the aegis of an existing Provincial Grand Lodge when on service away from home. So long as their ritual and practices were not interfered with, this was completely satisfactory, otherwise there was trouble.²²

It may be noted that the Minute does not state from which of the two Grand Masters the sanction was to be obtained. The application was, in fact, made to the Grand Master of the “Moderns,” and this raises the next question: - Why should five Irish Lodges, who were much more closely allied to the “Ancients” than to the “Moderns” agree to make application to the “Moderns” for the proper sanction. This is even more strange when it is known that some for these Lodges had actually been represented at a meeting in Halifax a few months earlier, where the brethren had recently transferred their allegiance from the St. Johns Grand Lodge of Boston (“Moderns”) to the “Ancient” Grand Lodge of England.

The answer to this question, it is submitted, is that there must have been a dominant personality behind the scenes who was able to bring influence to bear upon the decision taken. It is believed that this individual was none other than Thomas Dunckerley. While the evidence upon which this conviction is based is meagre, it has received acceptance in research circles.²³ Dunckerley, as is well known, was one of the most active and brilliant Masons in England. His Masonic career is capably presented in his Life written by Henry Sadler. Dunckerley was not even present at the meeting, but he had been serving in the Fleet as Gunner – a rank equivalent to the modern Quartermaster – on board H.M.S. Vanguard, and it has now been definitely established that he had undertaken to preen the case for the Quebec brethren to the Grand Master of England.²⁴

This episode in Dunckerley’s life is indicative of the integrity of his character, and the very strong attachment exhibited throughout his life to the Craft. The Vanguard reached England early in January 1760, and during the short time that Dunckerley was in England his time must have been fully occupied in the supervision of the refitting of his ship which was under orders to return to Quebec with the least possible delay. Shortly after his arrival in England his mother died, and he learned that he was a natural son of King George II.²⁵ Despite the claims imposed by his naval duties and his pressing personal affairs he nevertheless found time to discharge the obligation he owed to the Quebec brethren and present their case to the Grand Lodge. Bro. J. H. Lepper has observed that Dunckerley at this period was a poor man, and that unless he had known that Masons of good will were waiting to receive the document which would give them a “proper sanction” he would not have gone to the trouble and expense of obtaining it.²⁶

When Dunckerley came back to Quebec with the British Fleet, he was not only the Master of a Lodge established on board the Vanguard, but he also carried a Warrant, or Special Patent, empowering him to look into Craft matters wheresoever he might go. It was in virtue of that special authority that on St. John’s Day in Summer, 1760, he installed Colonel Simon Fraser,²⁷ as successor to Lieutenant Guinnett as Provincial Grand Master of Canada. This act has always been acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England as completely regular.²⁸

In the light of Dunckerley’s later Masonic career, his strong attachment to the “Moderns” and his contempt for the pretensions of the “Ancients” this installation must have given him great satisfaction for it firmly established the “Moderns” in Quebec. The “Ancients” had been “Jockeyed” (a word used by Dunckerley to similar circumstances a few years later) out of a favourable position.²⁹

²² Lepper. A.Q.C. Vol. LVII. 266.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Draft Memorial to the Grand Lodge of England, dated 8th November 1762 in James Thompson’s Letter Book.

²⁵ Sadler, Life of Dunckerley. P. 29.

²⁶ A.Q.C. Vol. LVII. P. 266.

²⁷ Colonel Fraser was presumably made a Mason in Scotland. It may be noted that there were fifteen officers in Fraser’s Highlanders with the surname “Fraser” and five of them bore the Christian name “Simon,” so that identification is difficult.

²⁸ Masonic Yearbook. 1948. p. 398.

²⁹ In an unpublished letter in the Library of the United Grand Lodge of England which I examined in 1948. – A.J.B.M..

The Minutes of this first meeting also record that Lieutenant Guinnett was duly installed and that he appointed Captain Thomas Augustus Span of the 28th Regiment as his Deputy, and that he also appointed Bros. Huntingford and Miles Prentice as Grand Wardens with Bro. Paxton as Secretary.

Captain Span was a son of Richard Span of a well known Co. Langford family (from which the late Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, was descended). He was posted as an Ensign in February 1740-1, and Captain August 28th, 1753. He was wounded twice in the operations before Quebec.³⁰ In 1762 he served at Havana with the rank of Major in the 95th Regiment. He was a member of Lodge No. 35 I.C., held in the 28th Regiment.³¹ He died circa 1768.

Colonel Edward Huntingford was the Commanding Officer of the 28th Regiment, and the grantee of the Boston Warrant, No. 1 Louisburg, held in the Regiment.³²

Miles Prentice was, I believe, an Irishman.³³ He was serving with the 43rd Regiment, was Warden of the Loge in the 17th Regiment in 1758 when the Army was at Louisburg, and appears in a return made by the Lodge in 1759.³⁵ This Lodge in the 17th Regiment granted a dispensation to its brethren serving in the 43rd Regiment, and these brethren were present or were represented at the initial meeting held in Quebec. The granting of dispensations by military lodges pending a proper Warrant being obtained from the Old Country was not an uncommon practice.

Beyond these few names we have no record of the Brethren who attended the meeting, but there were many Masons of prominence in Wolfe's Army, and it would seem inevitable that they took part in the proceedings. Among them were Colonel Richard Gridley, Grand Senior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Boston,³⁶ of which his brother, Jeremy, was the Provincial Grand Master; Captain Robert Ross, a member of the Lodge in the 48th Regiment, who became Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1786, and who served as Grand Warden of that Grand Body from 1787 to 1789;³⁷ Colonel John Young, Commanding the 60th Regiment (Royal Americans), who then held the office of Depute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to which he had been elected in 1736,³⁸ and who in 1757 received a Patent from the Grand Lodge of Scotland appointing him Provincial Grand Master over all the Scottish Lodges in America;³⁹ Captain John Knox, whose **Journal of the Campaigns in North America** is so informative, was doubtless also present. He was serving in the 43rd Regiment in all probability he was either a member of the Lodge No. 136 II C., in the 17th Regiment, or the Lodge in his own Regiment held in virtue of a Dispensation issued by Lodge No. 136.

Whenever the Highlanders went, their popular padre the Reverend Robert MacPherson, called 'Caipal Mor' by the men because of his large stature, was also to be found. It is believed he was made a Mason in Scotland, and it would seem inevitable that he must also have been present to invoke a blessing from the G.A.O.T.U., upon the proceedings. He was a member of Select Lodge, carried without a number on the Roll of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec, in 1761⁴⁰.

While these officers naturally attract attention because of their prominence, yet the fact remains that the regimental lodges derived their support from the rank and file. Unfortunately, as Bro. Lepper has pointed out, the story of these sergeants, corporals and privates is almost as completely blank as are the pages of the registers which should record their names.⁴¹ It is true that from time to time military lodges made a return to their Grand Lodge, but they were necessarily made at very irregular intervals. In the case of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, when Alexander Seton, the Grand Secretary, was dismissed from his office shortly after the turn of the century, he took with him all the official records for he dared not allow them to remain in the archives as evidence of his misconduct.⁴² These records have never been recovered.

³⁰ Doughty. Seige of Quebec. Vol. III. P. 332.

³¹ Trans. Irish Lodge of Research. 1922. p. 34.

³² G. L. Massachusetts. 1733-1792. p. 59, 60.

³³ Milborne. The Builder. Vol. XV. P. 274.

³⁵ R. V. Harris. The Builder. Vol. XIII, p. 67.

³⁶ G. L. of Mass. 1733-1792. p. 59, 60.

³⁷ Lepper and Crossle. History of the G. L. of Ireland. P. 219.

³⁸ Gould. History of Freemasonry. Edin. Edn. Vol. III. P.

³⁹ Ibid. p. 58.

⁴⁰ Trans. Lit & Hist. Socy. Of Que. 1880, p. 23: Graham. Outline of History of Freemasonry in Quebec. P. 44.

⁴¹ A.Q.C. Vol. XXXVIII. P. 149.

⁴² Crossle and Lepper. His. Of G. L. of Ireland. P. 371.

However, we know a great deal about some of the humble Masons. There was, for example, Sergeant John Gawler of the Royal Artillery who is known to have been a member of Lodge No. 11, P.G.L. Quebec, held in the Regiment. He returned to England in 1764, and thereafter acted as unofficial representative of the Quebec brethren in England. It is from his correspondence with his old friend, James Thompson, and with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England that much of the history of the early days has been reconstructed.⁴³ The close friendship between Gawler and Thompson is indicated by the fact that Thompson's eldest son was christened "James Gawler."

Sergeant William Paxton of the 47th Regiment was Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge from 1759 to 1762 when he returned to England with his Regiment. He is shown as a member of Lodge No. 192 I. C., held in the 47th Regiment in 1761.⁴⁴

Miles Prentice, to whom I have already made reference, was the Provost Marshal of Wolfe's Army, and was commissioned a Lieutenant on the field upon his appointment. When Peace finally came, he achieved the ambition of every British soldier, and became a tavern-keeper, opening the Sun Tavern in Quebec. In 1775 he bought the old property with which le Chien d'Or is associated which stood on the site of the present Quebec Post Office. The stone on which is carved the golden dog gnawing a bone is now to be seen in the façade of the Post Office. He named his new possession "Freemasons' Hall" and the Grand Lodge and some of the local Lodges held feasts and meetings there. When the 43rd Regiment left Quebec, Miles Prentice helped, I believe, to form a civilian lodge for the inhabitants of the town which, in course of time, was renamed St. Patrick's Lodge, and of which he was Worshipful Master in 1766. In 1775, when Montgomery and Arnold attacked Quebec, Miles Prentice assumed his old job as Provost Marshal, and although many historians⁴⁵ write that Montgomery's body was identified by his widow. I have ample evidence to prove that he was very much alive many years after that exciting period.⁴⁶

There were also Saunders Simpson, of Fraser's Highlanders, a cousin of James Thompson, who established Simpson's Coffee House in Quebec, which was also a meeting place for the Quebec Lodges. It was his charming daughter – Mary, with whom Horatio Nelson fell in love in 1782 when he was serving as Commanding Officer of H. H. S. Albermarle.⁴⁷ Had he not been dissuaded by his friend Davidson from leaving the Navy and marrying the girl, British history might well have run a different course.

But the Mason to whom I think we are most indebted was James Thompson.⁴⁸ He was born at Taon, a small town in Scotland, and was made a Mason there. This is his own statement, and up to the present time I have been unable to obtain verification from the existing Lodges in that District. When Fraser's Highlanders were formed, he applied for a commission, but as the establishment was already complete, he volunteered to serve as a Sergeant at a shilling a day. He fought at Louisburg, where his cousin, Captain Andrew Baillie, was killed by his side. He was with the Regiment in the gallant charge which took the Highlanders to the very walls of the City of Quebec. "If the French gave themselves up quietly," Thompson wrote, "they had no hard done them, but faith! If they tried to outrun a Highlandman they stood but a bad chance, for Whash! Went the broadsword." After the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, he was placed in charge of the wounded and some idea of his physical build may be gathered from his Memoirs in which he wrote that becoming impatient at the slowness with which the wounded were being moved, he alone carried a man up the bank of the river at Levis, and did not set him down until he reached the Hospital. He grumbled that the feat ruined his red coat.⁴⁹ When the ladies of the Ursuline Convent knitted long

⁴³ Sadler, *Life of Dunkerley*. P. 54; Milborne. A.Q.C. LVII. 264.

⁴⁴ Trans. Lodge of Research, Ireland. 1922.

⁴⁵ e.g. Sir Gilbert Parker in *Old Quebec*.

⁴⁶ Milborne. *Miles Prentice, Soldier and Mason*. *The Builder*, Vol. XV, p. 274; R.V.Harris, *Freemasonry in the 17th Regiment*. *The Builder*. Vol. XIII, p. 67; Harris. *The Beginnings of Freemasonry in Canada*. P. 45; Trans. American Lodge Of Research, Vol. III. P. 297.

⁴⁷ J. M. Lemoine. *Picturesque Que*. P. 232, 234.

⁴⁸ Milborne. "James Thompson. A Veteran of Wolfe's Army" read before the St. James Literary Society, Montreal. 1944; Sadler. *Thomas Dunckerley*. P. 55; Graham, *Outline of History of Freemasonry in Quebec*. Pp. 43, 56; Bibliographical details will be found in Trans. Lit. & Hist. Socy. Of Quebec 1880. p. 43, 1898. p. 24; 7th Series of Historical Documents; No. 15. p. 24; Centennial No. p. 181; J. M. Lemoine, *Album du Touriste*, etc. Trans American Lodge of Research. Vo. III. P. 297.

⁴⁹ J. M. Lemoine, *Picturesque Quebec*. P. 327.

woollen stockings for the Highlanders to wear in the winter of 1759-60⁵⁰ Thompson stuck to his kilt, and one may conclude that any weakling who dared to wear them would be beneath his contempt.⁵¹ For at least twelve years if not seventeen James Thompson was Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and he must have been a pillar of strength to the Provincial Grand Master, the original St. Andrew's Lodge, warranted by Colonel Simon Fraser, of which he was a Charter member. Thirteen terms as Master, six terms as Senior Warden, one term as Junior Warden and eight terms as Secretary is a record of service to a Lodge which would be difficult to surpass.

James Thompson was employed in the Engineers' Department at Quebec from 1761 to 1772 as Clerk of the Works, when, on the recommendation of General Jones, then commanding the northern district of North America, he was appointed Overseer of Works on the staff of the Garrison by General Haldimand the Commander-in-Chief. In 1779 he was in receipt of four shillings and eightpence per day, Army Currency, which in a Petition to H. R. H. the Duke of Kent for some further allowance, Thompson said was by no means adequate for the support of a wife, four boys and two girls.⁵² He retired from this office in 1828, after sixty-four years' service, not because of old age, he claimed (he was then 96), but because of an injury he had sustained during the Siege of 1775. In 1827, the foundation stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument was laid with Masonic honours, and James Thompson as the only survivor of the two armies commanded by the generals whose memories are thus commemorated, participated in them.⁵³ But the sands of time were fast running out, and he passed peacefully away on August 25th, 1830, at the age of 97 years.⁵⁴ His courage, integrity and intelligence had won for him employment, honour and trust and it can be truthfully said of James Thompson that he lived respected during the whole of his long and useful life, and died regretted.

I have often thought that the Masons of Quebec should preserve the memory of this useful citizen and zealous Mason by striking a medal for bestowal on Masons who have emulated his zeal for the welfare of the Craft.

From a biographical sketch of one of these early Quebec Masons which I have taken from the Minutes of St. Andrew's Lodge, we learn something of their character. The Minute reads: -

“In this last tribute of our duty to our deceased brother the Society made a most respectable appearance, and, it may be said, that in this solemn ceremony, his Corps had the greatest Masonick honours known in this Province since the Conquest, having for Pall Bearers, Six Royal Arch Masons in their Regalia.

In his character he was possessed of a mind superior to anything that appeared to him mean and little. Generous almost to profusion, happy and facetious with his friends, with an extraordinary Vivacity, True to his Trust, Punctual in his Payments, Just in his Transactions, of great Humanity. With all these accomplishments, he had his foibles. His Passions were naturally warm & quick at times, but tempered partly by Reason, and the persuasions of his friends. Too fond of his friends and his Bottle, he ruined a Constitution which in its original texture seemed formed to last much longer than 47 years.”

As one reads the pages of history upon which the events of this first winter are recorded, it is pleasing to find that the practice of Masonry brought some consolation and relaxation to these poor common soldiers. Their lot was indeed a hard one. They were ill clad.⁵⁵ Their rations were reduced to permit food to be distributed to the starving civilian population,⁵⁶ and it is to their credit that they accepted the cut in their rations willingly.⁵⁷ Most of them had to find shelter where best they could.⁵⁸

⁵⁰ Doughty. Siege of Quebec. Vol. III, p. 316, Vol. V, p. 82. Trans. Lit & Hist. Socy. Of Que. 1900. p. 38.

⁵¹ Trans. Lit & Hist. Socy. Of Que. No. 15, p. 26.

⁵² >From the Petition in the Quebec Achives.

⁵³ Graham. Outline of History of Freemasonry in Quebec. P. 181. Lemoine, Picturesque Quebec. P. 101.

⁵⁴ Register of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec.

⁵⁵ Knox's Journal.

⁵⁶ Mons. De Pontbiand, quoted by Sulte, History of Quebec. Vol. I, pl. 100.

The military situation, too, was deteriorating. Early in January, the enemy showed signs of activity, and the posts and blockhouses which had been established on the outskirts of the City were kept fully manned. A number of raids were made on enemy posts with varying success, and the British posts, in their turn, were attacked, but it was not until April that the enemy's movements became seriously alarming. A considerable force had occupied the woods bordering on the Plains of Abraham, and General Murray decided to give them battle before they could establish themselves. If Murray was justified in taking this risk in view of the condition of his troops for besides casualties, a thousand men had died of scurvy and two thousand were totally unfit for duty from the same cause,⁵⁹ his decision was unpopular with the troops. One eye-witness describes the forces which marched out to battle as "a poor, pitiful handful of half-starved scorbutic skeletons, many of whom had laid away their crutches for the occasion."⁶⁰

The British made a spirited advance, but were unable to withstand a counter-attack, and before reserves could be brought up, the line had given way, and Murray was compelled to order his troops to retire, the engagement costing a thousand men killed and wounded – one-third of the force engaged.⁶¹

After Murray's unsuccessful sortie, the enemy brought up artillery and bombarded the town day and night until the 9th of May, when with the arrival of the British Fleet, the siege was lifted.

Despite their trials and difficulties, the Masons did not forget their duty to their neighbours. When they addressed their Memorial to the Grand Master of England, praying for a Warrant for their Provincial Grand Master, they enclosed Twenty Pounds as a small token of their respect. This was to an inconsiderable sum in those days, but they apologized for "not enlarging it at present having had frequent opportunities of extending our Charitable Collections not only to distress'd Brethren and poor Widows of brethren who have fallen on the field of battle, but even to relieve the distresses and miseries of some hundreds of poor miserable Canadians during the course of a long and severe winter."⁶²

Such a simple statement cannot fail to arouse feelings of great affection in the breast of any man whose mind is well constituted for these soldier Masons of Wolfe's gallant Army.

We have no record of any further meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge until June of 1760, nor have we any record of any meetings of the private Lodges, but there can be no doubt that the Regimental Lodge chests were frequently opened, the V.S.L., the Warrant, regalia and working tools taken therefrom and the Lodge opened. It may be safely assumed that the same conditions prevailed in the winter of 1759-60 as those that prevailed in the previous year of which Captain Knox records "when the calendar does not furnish us with a loyal excuse for assembling in the evening, we have recourse to a Freemason's Lodge where we work so hard that it is inconceivable to think what a quantity of business of great importance is transacted in a very short space of time."

The Provincial Grand Lodge formed in Quebec in 1759 became a much more important body than has been generally recognized. Graham lists about thirty Lodges on its Roll, but a recent reconstruction shows no less than fifty-eight Lodges under its obedience. The territory over which it exercised Masonic jurisdiction was also very extensive. One Lodge was established in Fredericton, N. B., one or two as far West as Detroit and another at Vergennes in Vermont.

R.W.Bro. A. J. B. Milborne.

Note: photos and sketches are not submitted. DRM.

⁵⁷ Memoirs of the Quartermaster-Sergeant quoted by Doughty, Siege of Quebec, Vol. III. P. 118. Vol. V. 119.

⁵⁸ James Thompson, quoted by J. M. Lemoine, Picturesque Quebec. P. 326.

⁵⁹ Murray to Pitt. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Of Que. Part 7. p. 118.

⁶⁰ Memoirs of the Quartermaster-Serveant, quoted by Doughty, Siege of Quebec. Vol. V, p. 119.

⁶¹ Murray to Pitt. Lit & Hist. Of Que. Part. 7. p. 118.

⁶² >From the draft Memorial in James Thompson's Letter Book.

THOMAS DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, 33°
CITIZEN AND FREEMASON

By R. W. Bro. Lewis F. Riggs

Thomas Douglas Harrington was born at Windsor, England, under the shadow of the Royal standard, on June 7th, 1808; descended, on his father's side, from a good old English family, he inherited from his mother a portion of the glowing lineage of the Douglas line, whose swords so long helped to carve the stern history of Scotland.

His early life was spent in the service of the Royal Navy, and The Far East Company's navy; in July 1831, he came to Canada, landing at Quebec, and, after a short residence there in expectation of getting a ship, was persuaded to move inland and see the great west country, at that time so little known. The result of his tour served to impress him favourably with conditions of life in the New World for, on November 1st of the same year, we find him making ready to settle down on this side of the water by entering the office of the Provincial Secretary of Lower Canada as Extra Clerk.

He continued to use his naval learning for years after adopting civil life; evening 1837, one biographer relates that his regular observations of the sun were a guide to civil life in "Muddy York." "The Artillery Sergeant who fires the mid-day gun (this was in 1837) takes his time from Savage – the local watchmaker – who sets his chronometer by him. So the gun keeps the town right, and Tom Harrington keeps the gun right!" He is also described as "a rare old stickler for office duty." (Notman's "British Americans").

From the time of his adoption of the Civil Service as a profession, his promotion was steady and uninterrupted in the Department of his first selection, in which he rose to the rank of Chief Clerk before leaving for any other position. In May, 1858, he was promoted to the appointment of Deputy Receiver-General for the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and, in 1868, was reappointed to the same office under the Dominion of Canada, which office he held for ten years until his retirement in 1878. We are told by "The Dominion Annual Register" of 1878 that on November 28th, "Mr. T. D. Harrington, late Deputy Receiver-General, was presented with a silver claret jug and stand, by his friends in the Civil Service, on his retirement." He was an active and energetic man and an efficient public officer; it was by his sterling worth and by his urbanity in the discharge of his important duties, that he rose to the high and responsible position he held so long in the Civil Service, and won for him a large circle of personal and official friends.

It only remains to close this brief resume of Bro. Harrington's secular career, by recording the fact that, through the stirring years of 1837-38, he served with "The Queen's Rangers" and rose to the rank of Lieut-Colonel (unattached) of Militia.

Masonic Career

Turning to interests more germane to this sketch, we find Bro. Harrington receiving the first Light of Freemasonry on December 13th, 1843, at Kingston, Ont., in "Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283" on the Irish register; he also affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 758 on the English register, at Kingston, on March 28th, 1844. In July of the same year, we find him in Montreal, where he affiliated with St. George's Lodge, No. 642 English register, (No. 10 of the Provincial Grand Lodge, District of Montreal and William Henry) and became Wor. Master in 1845, continuing in this office for four years. He also affiliated with The Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 227, Irish register, at Montreal, in 1848, and was immediately elected Wor. Master for the same year, withdrawing therefrom in 1849, on taking his departure from that city.

Two years later we find him in Quebec and affiliating with St. John's Lodge, No. 214 English register, on December 10th, 1851. It does not appear that St. George's Lodge was alone desiring to retain the advantages of his services as, on the date of his acceptance as a member, he was elected Wor. Master of this lodge, being maintained in authority for four years. On December 27th, 1854, he was elected to Honorary membership.

It would be natural that his experience in the Craft would qualify him for higher honors in the Grand bodies, with result that he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Montreal and William Henry in 1814, following by appointments as Provincial Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers in 1852; Provincial Grand Master in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, by the United Grand Lodge of England in 1853; Provincial Grand Master of Canada East by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1853; and accorded the rank of Past Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada West in 1856.

In 1857 he resigned as Provincial G.M. of the District Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers, and as Provincial G.M. of Canada East (Scotland) in 1858. In June 1859, he became a charter member of a Lodge named in his honour, Harington No. 49 in the City of Quebec; also in 1859 he was elected Deputy G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, where in he was elevated to the rank of Grand Master in 1860, which office he held for five years. As what might appear as a last and final reward for faithful service to Craft Masonry in Quebec, this Grand Lodge elected him an Honorary Member in 1880.

As his duties in the Civil Service necessitated a change of residence, we now find him in the City of Toronto, where his duties were no less exacting than in his Masonic associations no less intriguing. Almost his first act on arriving in Toronto was to affiliate with the Masonic Order and, on June 10th, 1856, we find him a member by affiliation of St. Andrew's Lodge, then No. 16 of the Provincial G.L. of Canada East.

When the Grand Lodge of Canada was established in 1855, Bro. Harington was opposed to its formation but he, nevertheless, by his counsel and co-operation, in 1858, assisted materially in bringing about a peaceful solution of the then existing difficulties, by the union in Toronto, of "The Ancient Grand Lodge: (formerly G.L. of Canada West) with the Grand Lodge of Canada. Subsequently he became, as before mentioned, Grand Master of the new body for the years 1860-1-2-3-4.

Before passing on to other branches of Masonry in which he became active, an interesting event took place in St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, which is worth recording, Bro. Harington having affiliated with this old Lodge on June 10th, 1856. We quote from the History of St. Andrew's Lodge:-

"At the meeting held on 13th March, 1860, Bro. H. Rowsell stated that he had been commissioned by M. W. Bro. Harington to offer to St. Andrew's Lodge a portrait of himself which had been painted some years previous to 1855, when he held the office of Provincial Grand Master of Quebec and Three Rivers, at the instance of his former Canadian Brethren. On his removal with other Government officials to Toronto, some five years ago, he had brought this portrait with him but, as the arrangements of the Government now called him to return to the eastern section of the province, he felt prompted, by an increasing recollection of the kindness with which he had ever been greeted by the members of St Andrew's Lodge, to ask that this portrait might find its final abode in their lodge room. That this offer was made in no spirit of vanity, but with warm feelings towards his Brethren of the lodge."

This portrait, an excellent likeness, showed the insignia of his office as Provincial Grand Master; the lodge accepted the gift with the greatest pleasure, and it was so recorded. This painting now hangs in the foyer of the rooms occupied by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Toronto by mutual arrangement with its former owner. When this painting was made (1855) he was 43 years of age. It is also accompanied by a more recent painting of this distinguished Mason as a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General 33° and the first Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Dominion of Canada (1974) age 66 years.

Royal Arch Masonry

On December 10th, 1851, he became a charter member of St. John's Chapter, No. 214, attached to St. John's Lodge, of the same number, in Quebec. In 1852, he was appointed Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons, for the City and District of Quebec and Dependencies, by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Superintendent of Quebec. Many years later, on September 21st, 1880, the Grand Chapter of Quebec was pleased to elect him an Honorary Member, following the precedent of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which he had helped to set up in 1876.

In Ontario he took an active part in the formation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, and was elected Grand First Principal in 1859, which office he held to the close of 1871, except for the years 1861 and 1862.

Royal and Select Masters

As we continue this chronological list of honors in Masonic and Concordant Orders, the Cryptic Rite of Royal and Select Masters has its interest for our readers. Bro. Harington received the degrees soon after its introduction to Canada, at St. John, N.B., under a charter from the Grand Council of Maine, U.S.A., dated May 18th, 1867.

Three Councils of the Rite were established in St. John as a nucleus for the formation of a Grand Council in that province so, on August 15th, 1867, representatives of these Councils met in Convention and the Grand Council was regularly

formed. Considerable progress was made, many companions were admitted, and other Councils organized in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Some time between the Annual Conventions, in St. John, of 1869 and 1870, Illustrious Companion Harington was appointed Inspector-General of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

When the Grand Council for Ontario was formed on August 8th, 1871, Ill. Comp. Harington presided over the deliberations of the Convention as Inspector-General for Ontario and Quebec. In consideration of services rendered to Cryptic Masonry in assisting to organize the Grand Council, the honorary rank of past Thrice Illustrious Master was conferred upon him by the newly formed Grand Council on August 8th, 1871. As a sequel to this event, he surrendered to the Convention the authority which he held as Inspector-General, accepting in place of it the office of Most Puissant Grand Master of the Cryptic Rite for Ontario, August 8th, 1871 which office he held for one year.

Knight Templary

It is recorded that an Encampment of Knights Templar, at Kingston, Ont., was at one time a working organization, its warrant having been issued on February 12th, 1824, (by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Upper Canada) under the name of St. John of Jerusalem. After some years of activity, this Encampment ceased to work and became dormant. Soon after the arrival in Canada of that well-known Templar, W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, in 1852, he was made aware of this early-existing Encampment and immediately endeavoured to revive it. This resulted in a new warrant being granted by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales on March 10th, 1854, under the name of "Hugh de Payens," with McLeod Moore as first Commander. The Supreme Grand Master also created him, by patent of date 7th July, 1854, Provincial Grand Commander for the Province of Canada.

Letters of Constitution having been received on April 10th, 1854, a meeting of the Encampment was held on this date, when nine applicants were regularly installed, among whom was the subject of this memoir, then described as "Chief Clerk in the office of the Receiver-General in Quebec." It is of interest to note that amongst the first officers of the new body we find Sir Kt Harington appointed as Almoner.

He at once became active in this Religious and Military Order, and we find him the Eminent Commander of an Encampment established in Quebec City, on July 28th, 1855, under the name of "William de la More, the Martyr." This Encampment had but a fitful existence from its inception and, after a period of about twenty years, its warrant was surrendered and returned to England. Soon thereafter, however, this warrant was returned to Ottawa, Ont., where its sponsors ardently hoped for a new lease on life. But their desires were not realised, and after a prelude of coma, it was finally decided to relinquish further responsibilities and the warrant was again surrendered.

Not long after Frater Harington became Eminent Commander of the Quebec Encampment, he was transferred to Toronto where we find him affiliated with Geoffrey de St. Alemar Encampment and elected Eminent Commander in 1858.

Referring back a few years, we find the Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada became a reality through a warrant authorised by the Most Eminent Supreme Grand Commander of England and Wales and issued on the 7th July, A. L. 5858, A.D. 1854, A.O. 736 (This difference of four thousand four years between the dates of A.L. and A.D. is due to a usage no longer followed in our chronology, although still seen at the heads of marginal columns in our Bibles; it was invented as an attempt to disentangle the biblical periods by Archbishop Ussher, of Ireland, in the 17th century.)

V. Em. Frater W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, representative of the Supreme Conclave, with rank as Provincial Grand Commander, formally opened the Provincial Conclave on October 9th, 1855 and appointed its officers, with Frater Harington as Provincial Grand Captain in command of the Column of Quebec, with rank of Very Eminent. In 1856, he was promoted to Prov'l Grand Prior of the Prov'l Grand Conclave of Canada and, in 1859, was raised to the rank of Right Eminent by his election to the office of Deputy Prov'l Grand Commander. He retained this office until 1871, except for the years 1861 and 1862; when, through ill-health, he was forced to relinquish the office with the genuine regrets of all concerned.

Red Cross of Constantine

There still remains another organization in which Brother Harington's name appear, The Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. This order was recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England from 1813 to 1837, but became more or less dormant until May 1865, when the Order was reconstituted with Sr. Kt. Wm. Henry White as Grand

Sovereign who proceeded to re-establish the Order upon a working basis. He died one year alter to be succeeded by Lord Kenlis, who on March 5th, 1868 was re-elected at the second tri-annual assembly and enthroned as Grand Master.

Early in the year 1869, we find the Order established in Canada, Lord Kenlis appointed Col. W.J.B. MacLeod Moore 33°, as Inspector-General for the Dominion of Canada and Ill Bro. T. D. Harington 33° Inspector-General for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This is but another honour among the many having been conferred upon this energetic Mason.

In view of the foregoing comments on the activities of Brother Harington, one cannot fail to appreciate his services to Masonry; so exacting character, continuous in performance, and, above all, so freely given. But there still remains another branch of the Masonic Order in which he served with fidelity and unflinching attention to duty,- "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

The A. and A. Scottish Rite

When the Scottish Rite was about to be established in Canada by W. J. B. MacLeod Moore (who received the Thirty-third degree in the City of New York in 1863, and who had been made an Active member of the Supreme Council of England and Wales, "by patent," on May 6th, 1868, and its Representative in Canada), on this same date a warrant, or Patent, was granted him for the purpose of introducing the Scottish Rite into Canada, and authorizing him to constitute Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, in this new field. So at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, then in session in London, Ont., on July 10th, 1868, he brought together, a group of interested Masons and formally instituted Chapters of Rose Croix to be located in the Cities of Hamilton and London, as well as Consistory of the 32nd degree in Hamilton.

Among those who received these degrees was the subject of this memoir, who, at the inaugural meeting of the Consistory was elected their first Commander in Chief. While the honor of establishing the Scottish Rite in Canada belongs to Ill. Bro. MacLeod Moore, he did not long remain as its leader, as we learn from a verified record of the Supreme Council in England and Wales that, upon his recommendation, a Patent was issued to Bro. Harington on July 14th, 1868, creating him an Inspector-General, 33°, along with John W. Murton, 32° and Thomson Wilson, 18° of London. Again, from the same source, it is recorded that on December 10th, 1868, a letter was received from Ill. Bro. MacLeod Moore, resigning his post as head and Representative of the Rite in Canada, in favor of Ill. Bro. Harington, whose appointment was confirmed.

The growth and development of the Rite was slow, and retarded by complications arising from differences of opinions exchanged between the Supreme Council of England and Wales and the Canadian bodies, principally on account of fees and the regulations and procedure in the United States, with which Canadian brethren were more familiar.

Several years passed in which other bodies of the Rite were instituted in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. With this foundation it was considered expedient that Canada should have a self-governing body. Negotiations were carried on between the Supreme Council of England and Wales, and the Canadian branches, which resulted in a better understanding of the existing difficulties that confronted the Rite in this country. The Supreme Council having been assured of the sincerity of the Canadian brethren, graciously gave its approval to the formation of a Supreme Council in Canada.

To this end, members of the Scottish Rite who had attained the rank of the Thirty-third degree, assembled in the City of Ottawa on October 16th, 1874, and in the presence of and by the act of that distinguished Mason, Albert Pike, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Mother Supreme Council of the world, the Supreme Council for the Dominion of Canada was regularly constituted. He also conferred upon these charter members, of the newly formed Council, the rank of Active Members, with Ill. Bro. Harington as the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Council "Ad Vitam."

During the regime of Bro. Harington the Rite extended its teachings into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia, where these bodies are continuing to serve brethren who wish further Light in masonry. He was favored with other honors, less arduous, perhaps, but most complimentary in their character. He was first to receive the degrees of the Royal Order of Scotland, when it was introduced into Ontario in 1874; the Order then having jurisdiction over the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with Hugh Mackay 33° as their Provincial Grand Master.

He enjoyed the privilege of Honorary Membership in the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., as well as being Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of Nova Scotia, of Louisiana, and of Pennsylvania; of the Grand Chapters of Canada, of Tennessee, and Honorary membership of various lodges, Chapters, and Encampments, amongst which were St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and Zetland Chapter, No. 141, both of New York City.

Bro. Harington continued in the office of Sovereign Grand Commander, performing his duties with fidelity and zeal, to the end of his earthly pilgrimage. When the end came, after a short illness, at his home in Prescott, Ont., on January 13th, 1882, his remains were laid to rest in the "Blue Church Burying Ground" in Augusta, near the town of Prescott.

Here we must add a note of regret that the grave of this Masonic patriot for more than one half a century remained unmarked, although in 1904, a suggestion was made by the late John Ross Robertson, (in which the Grand Lodge of Canada concurred) that a monument should be placed to mark the last resting place of this distinguished Mason.

We have recently learned, however, with satisfaction, that the suggestion of Bro. Robertson was again considered at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held at Toronto in July 1939, and the authority was again renewed and that the fraternity of Belleville, Ont., and District have erected a suitable memorial, which was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday, June 14th, 1942.

As we bring this sketch and comment on the life of this distinguished Mason to a close, it may be fitting to quote, in part, from the pen of Albert Pike:-

"He was pre-eminently a good, true, and loyal man; stout-hearted, sturdy, self-reliant; a plain, frank man owing something of his manner and ways to service, years ago, under the flag of England on the seas. Withal, a kindly, genial gentleman, who lived a worthy life and left to his Brethren the heritage of an honoured memory. To all the Brethren of our Rite in Canada, I give assurance of our regrets. Their loss is also ours, but in less degree, for they knew him long and well by familiar intercourse; he was dearly beloved and his life was very precious to them. May Our Father who is in Heaven, give to our Friend and Brother eternal rest, and have those who loved him always in His holy keeping."

By R. W. Bro. Lewis F. Riggs; 1950; Published in the Papers of THE CANADIAN MASONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION; 1949-1976, Vol. 1; Published by The Heritage Lodge No. 730, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C.; 1986.

Submitted by Bro. D. Roy Murray
King Solomon Lodge, No. 58, GRS.

Note: Sketches and photos are not included. DRM