



Events – 2016

Wednesday 15th June 2016 – Chingford Lodges Cluster meeting hosted by Spero Lodge No.6825

Saturday 9th July 2016 – CMA “Summer Party” – Great Music, Food & Fun. Free Summer Cocktail. £27 per person. Contact Tony Curtis – 020-852-45142 Or David Hook – 07710 117677

Sunday 10th July 2016 – Stisted Hall Summer Fete – tickets £5 each including a free cream tea...children under 12 years free entry. Tickets available from your Lodge Charity Steward.

Wednesday 26th October 2016 – Cluster meeting of Royal Arch Chapters – Hosted by Earlham Chapter No.7266

Sunday 13th November 2016 – Annual Remembrance Sunday Wreath laying at the Chingford War Memorial at 11.00 a.m.

Saturday 19th November 2016 – Annual Fundraiser “Race Night” in aid of the Broken Column Luncheon

Friday 16th December 2016 - Annual Christmas Broken Column Luncheon - Chingford Masonic Hall 12.00 - 3.00 p.m.

SUNDAY ROSE CROIX CHAPTER OF IMPROVEMENT



On the Fourth Sunday of each month, there is a combined Rose Croix Chapter of Improvement at the Chingford Masonic Hall. It is known as the “Richard Shone Chapter of Improvement”. If you wish to attend, why not come along, you will be most welcome.

Membership is just £10.00 per annum. The Chapter of Improvement commences at 10.30 a.m. Or contact Mike Claxton: email mikeclaxton@gmail.com for further information.

MONTHLY LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT FOR MARK MASTER MASONS



A Lodge of Instruction of the Mark Degree at the Chingford Masonic Hall is being held on the first Tuesday of each month at 11 a.m. Mark Master Masons of any Lodge meeting in the Province of Essex are welcome to attend, we would also welcome members who are in the Mark Degree from other Provinces if they so wished to attend to rehearse the ceremony of Advancement. There may be exceptions to the proposed dates, i.e. Christmas and Bank Holidays. The LOI's are held on the first Tuesday of the Month, at 10.30 a.m. contact W Bro. John Bold on email: john.bold@btinternet.com

Masonic Study Circles Meeting Dates 2016

Chingford Masonic Study Circle – meeting at the Chingford Masonic Hall – 7.30 p.m.

Secretary: W Bro Allan de Luca PPGSwdB
email: allandeluca@btinternet.com

Monday 27th June 2016

The 2015 Prestonian Lecturer W.Bro. Roger Burt
“Wherever Dispersed: The Travelling Mason in the 19th Century”

Monday 7th November 2016

“Order of Women Freemasonry”

V.W.Bro. Irene Howell G.I. Essex

Wives and partners are especially invited on this occasion

Wednesday 22nd March 2017

W.Bro. Steve Smith

Lecture title – to be announced

Southchurch Masonic Circle – meeting at the Saxon Hall, Southend on Sea – 8.00 p.m.

3rd Thursday March, May & September,
2nd Thursday December (With Cheese and Wine Buffet)

Maplin Suite – Saxon Hall

Secretary: W. Bro. Robert Vine

Email: Robert.vine@vodafoneemail.co.uk

Telephone: 01702 202076 – mobile: 07799 643240

Happy 90th Birthday Your Majesty



Pictured above: Her Majesty the Queen cutting a specially baked cake by Nadiya Hussain, who won the “Great British Bake Off” at a reception in the town's Guildhall with 20 other 90-year-olds, whom the Queen congratulated on being born in a “lovely vintage year”.¹

¹ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>

MONTHLY CHINGFORD HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF IMPROVEMENT



There is now a monthly Chapter of Improvement at the Chingford Masonic Hall on the 4th Sunday of every month. It is a great opportunity to sharpen your Royal Arch Skills! There will be at least two preceptors present and all rituals will be welcome and they will rehearse any parts of the ceremony, as required, by the attending Companions. This Chapter of Improvement is free of charge and all Companions and E. Companions are welcome. 10 am for a 10.30 am start.

Mike Neville's Masonic Walks - 2016

Mike Neville's Masonic Walks & Talks

Delve into the history of Freemasonry, its origins, members, successes & scandals, the myths & more..... Family & Friends welcome!

£7.50 per person. Lunch can be arranged

City of London Tour - 17 Oct '15 & 9 Apr '16
 •The site of the original Grand Lodge
 •The Old Bailey - Masons & Murder
 •Sites linked to Mark & Knights Templar

Crime & The Craft Tour - 19 Dec '15 & 4 Jun '16
 •Masonic links to famous cases of murder & treason
 •Jack The Ripper, Jack the Mason??
 •Scotland Yard & Freemasonry

The British Museum Tour - 20 Feb '16 & 3 Sept '16
 •Ancient Egyptian influences on Freemasonry
 •Exhibits linked to Tubalcain, Nehemiah, Cyrus & more
 •Ancient scripts - do they prove the Chapter legend?

Charity lectures at your Lodge or Chapter
 everyone would agree with increased vigor, fully intending to make their daily advancement!

For further information contact - W Bro Mike Neville
 Author of "Sacred Secrets"
mrmikeneville@aol.com
 07415 634613

Crime & The Craft Tour
 4 Jun '16
The British Museum Tour
 3 Sept '16
 Plus others as advertised
 On the Provincial Website

Charity Lectures at your
 Lodge or Chapter
 Contact
 W.Bro. Mike Neville
 Author of "Sacred
 Secrets"
mrmikeneville@aol.com
 07415 634613

The Prestonian Lecturer for 2015 is W Bro Roger Burt, and his lecture is entitled "Wherever Dispersed: The Travelling Mason in the 19th Century." Robert is a Past Master of Vectis Lodge No.3075. A Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a Fellow of the Geological Society. He is also an Emeritus Professor at the University of Exeter, and an Honorary Professor in the former Centre for Research into Freemasonry at the University of Sheffield. He will be presenting his lecture at the Chingford Masonic Study Circle at their regular meeting to be held at the Chingford Masonic Hall on Monday 27th June 2016. For further details contact the secretary of the CMSC²

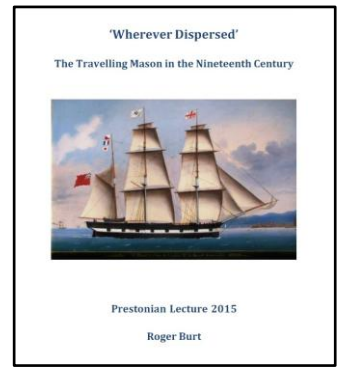
The New Province of Essex Tie



Pictured left: The design for the new Essex tie. It is now on sale. The cost of the new Provincial Tie: Silk £18 and Polyester £11. Obtainable through the Essex Mason Ltd.

² Chingford Masonic Study Circle

The Prestonian Lecturer 2015 – W Bro. Roger Burt to present his lecture at the CMSC meeting on Monday 27th June 2016



Pictured left: W Bro Roger Burt, and pictured right: the cover of the booklet accompanying W. Bro. Roger Burt's Prestonian Lecture 2015, which will, no doubt be available to purchase at the CMSC meeting on Monday 27th June 2016. email: allandeluca@btinternet.com

Stisted Hall Annual Garden Party and Fete Sunday, 10th July 2016

The Association of Friends of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent Court presents

STISTED HALL 2016 SUMMER FETE

'Towland Lives'

Sunday 10th July 2016. Gates open Midday.
 Official Opening by the Provincial Grand Master for Essex

Tickets £5 incl Cream Tea, Children under 12 free (entry only)

Guest of Honour
 The Provincial Grand Master for Essex:
 RW Bro Rodney Lister Bass

Something For All Ages -
 Children, Grandchildren & Parents alike
 Brass Band, Licensed Bar
 Hog Roast, Hot Food, Ice Creams,
 Cake Stall, Essex Mason Shop,
 Residents Stall, Balloon Race,
 Cottage Garden Plants, Tombolas,
 Competitions, Target Golf,
 Coconut Shy, Bowling for a Pig,
 Childrens Attractions, Heads or Tails
 and much, much more

To Order Your Tickets
 contact John Finlay: 01268 710072
 email: jfinlay1319@gmail.com

The annual garden party and fete is a well established event where all Essex Freemasons, and their families and friends can meet and enjoy a convivial day in the beautiful grounds of Stisted hall, our own RMBI care home in Essex. Tickets for the event can be purchased from your lodge/chapter charity stewards and are priced at £5.00 each. All proceeds from the day go directly to the Association of Friends to allow the continuing care and well being of our aged brethren and families who reside at Stisted hall. RW Bro Rodney Lister Bass will be the guest of honour at the event, and will officially open the proceedings. Tickets or further information can be obtained by contacting John Finlay, 01268 710072 or by email at: jfinlay1319@gmail.com

The TLC Appeal



TLC Appeal

www.tlcappeal.org

Helping Severely Distressed Children at A&E Units and Elsewhere



FREEMASONRY IN THE COMMUNITY
playing our part

Teddies For Loving Care
Registered Charity No. 1087765

The simple objective is to provide Teddy Bears and soft toys to Accident and Emergency Units, for the medical staff, to give, at their discretion, to children admitted who are in severe distress and where the staff felt that a Teddy or soft toy to cuddle will help alleviate the stress and assist them in their work. The Children are allowed to take the Teddy home. Recently, in March 2016 the TLC Teddy has been featured in several Daily Newspapers. The child featured had suffered an allergic reaction, which should remind us that TLC came about after an allergic reaction, following the resuscitation of the wife of an Essex Freemason at an Essex A&E unit after an allergic reaction, which closed her windpipe. They both found the experience the most frightening of their lives and are eternally grateful for the swift and caring attention that she received. It is a fantastic success that the TLC Appeal, a Masonic initiative, has now distributed more than 1.5 million teddies to distressed children in hospitals, which is a magnificent achievement since its inauguration. Following this incident, the parent discussed with his Masonic Lodge in trying to do something useful as a thank you to the A&E unit and its staff. From that point onwards the idea of "Teddies for Loving Care" was born. Through the kindness of Essex Freemasons, TLC was launched at all A&E Units serving Essex in 2002 and proved a resounding success. It was not long before the word spread and through the support of Freemasons and others TLC Teddies are used at A&E units in almost the whole of England and Wales, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Orange County USA and most recently, Ireland, both North &

South. Over 90% of the money needed to relieve these severely distressed children is donated by local freemasons. In addition many grateful parents and others see the benefits of what the TLC do and choose to donate or fundraise for the Charity. Absolutely nothing of the money donated goes on administration. The time and facilities are donated by volunteers. The TLC spend less than 1% on fundraising items (such as lapel badges which generate donations) and PR, but every penny of the remainder is used to purchase the Teddies soft toys or urgently needed paediatric equipment for A&E Units. If you require more information and wish to donate, visit the website: www.tlcappeal.org or on Facebook, or email: info@tlcappeal.org.



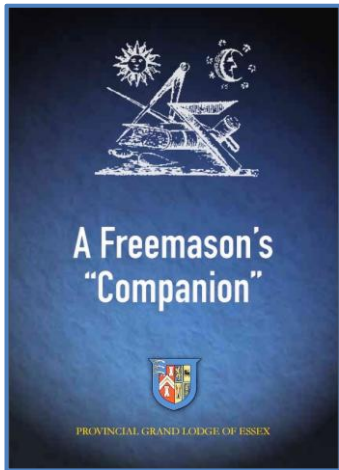
The Cornerstone club has been established to help connect young Freemasons who are spread across the Province of Essex. They offer the members a deeper understanding of Freemasonry and promote a sense of charity and community. Each month will see various social and educational opportunities that will compliment lodge and Provincial activities, and to help members make the most of their Masonic journey. Representing the views of the younger generation of Freemasons, we hope to help shape the future of Masonry. For further information visit their website - www.essexcornerstone.com

The latest edition of "The Square" Magazine, the Independent Magazine for Freemasons March 2016 Edition



The magazine is available at Letchworths Shop at Great Queen Street and other outlets. It is also available in a variety of electronic formats, for digital access for iPad, iPhone, Android or Computer at £2.95 per issue, or an annual subscription of £9.99. For a Free Trial Issue or to subscribe go to... <http://exacteditions.com/read/square>.

**The Province of Essex – A Freemason’s “Companion”
is available online via the “Cube”**



This is the third edition the Freemason’s “Companion”, and has been issued on the appointment of R.W.Bro. Rodney Lister Bass as Provincial Grand Master on 3rd September 2015. This booklet can be downloaded in “pdf format” from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex web site, follow the “Download” menu and you will be directed to the various forms that can be downloaded to include this document.³



www.essexfreemasons.org
A password protected website

The Cube Social Network has been designed for Essex Masons. It promotes communications between all Lodges and Chapters in the Province of Essex. It has a social media portal which allows you to communicate with masons across the Province.



The annual Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter of Essex Thursday, 1st September 2016
If Lodges or Chapters have a regular meeting on this day a dispensation can be applied for and will be granted free of charge

**The Holy Mount Lodge No.6998
Ladies night held in Bournemouth in September 2015
Raise £4,160 for “The Willow Foundation”**

A successful Ladies Festival held in Bournemouth September 2015 at the Hermitage Hotel with Worshipful Master Derek Ingle and his wife Pauline, which raised £2140 for their chosen Charity “The Willow Foundation.” This Charity founded by Bob Wilson the Arsenal goalkeeper some years ago after the tragic loss of their daughter, decided to create a charity that helped young adults aged 16 to 40 with terminal illnesses to have memorable days, many choosing theatre trips or days away or even meeting their favorite celebrity, and this is now possible by the excellent work the Willow Foundation team do and the money raised by so many people. Holy Mount Lodge had raised money before for this Foundation several years ago when Worshipful Brother Chris Cook was Master and he raised over £2700, a thank you for the memorable time given to them just before sadly his wife passed away with Cancer leaving him a widower and twin

³ <http://www.essexfreemasons.org/folders/file/519>

children just over three years of age, Chris had no hesitation to give something back. With all this in mind, Worshipful Master Derek Ingle of Holy Mount wanted to try and give even more for such a wonderful Charity, Worshipful Brother Tony Woolf (Secretary and Festival Secretary) asked the Worshipful Master about producing a 2016 Calendar and hopefully being able to sell and add to the £2140 already raised at the Ladies Festival last September. This was quite a family affair as this was based on the drawings of his youngest Grand-daughter Yasmin, and eldest Grand-daughter Kayleigh, who contributed and researched the monthly phrases for the calendar. His son Jason being a printer was able to design and print at cost, so Derek Ingle the Worshipful Master jumped at the chance to sponsor this project and his generosity in paying for the Calendars made the project a marvellous success. With the help of many other Essex Lodges and their buying power we sold more than we expected and with great support from Holy Mount members, family and friends the total amount we were able to donate to the Willow Foundation was £4610. On the 4th April 2016 the Cheque was handed over to Holly Wright our contact and fund raiser at Willow and such a bubbly person, with energetic enthusiasm.



Pictured above: Left to Right Katy (Willow fund Raiser), W.Bro Tony Woolf, Kayleigh (15yrs researched Phrases for the calendar), Yasmin (13 Artist), Holly Wright (Willow fund Raiser), W.Master Derek Ingle (Calendar sponsor and his chosen Charity), Chris (Willow fund Raiser, his second day at Willow), Jason (Printer and Proud Dad).



The above picture is really nice to show, and from left to right shows W.Bro. Tony Woolf, Holly Wright, Simon Cook, W.Bro. Chris Cook, Louise Cook, the Worshipful Master Derek Ingle, Harvey Martin (son of our Charity steward Brian Martin whom could not attend but greatly assisted in dealing with the finalising of the monies), Chris Cook and his now older twins were made really welcome and the Willow were so pleased to see them.



The above picture speaks for itself, the pleasing amount of £4610 being handed to Holly Wright at the Willow HQ at Welwyn Garden City.

The Holy Mount Lodge No.6998 based at the Chingford Masonic Hall is only a small Emulation Lodge but our hearts are overflowing and we will look forward to new and joining members anytime. Look us up or phone the Secretary 01279 898932 or email tony.woolf@tesco.net

*Article and photographs, kindly supplied by
W.Bro. Tony Woolf, Holy Mount Lodge No.6998*

**Dr. Harbans Lall Gulatie MRCS, LRCP,
DOMS, G.P. J.P. Local Politician and
Freemason – Active in the Pioneering of the
“Meals on Wheels” Service**

Harbans Lall Gulatie (1895/6–1967), general practitioner, ophthalmologist, and local politician, was born in Sherpur, near Lahore, Punjab, India, the son of Dola Ram Gulatie. His date of birth is not known for certain but is thought to be 1 July of either 1895 or 1896.⁴ He was the tenth of



eleven children and had nine older brothers and one younger sister. He was raised as a Hindu. *Pictured left: Harben Lall Gulatie*⁵

Gulatie initially qualified in medicine in Lahore and then joined the British army as a medical officer. He was in Amritsar when Brigadier General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to fire on

civilians in 1919. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, was a seminal event in the British rule of India. On 13 April 1919, a crowd of non-violent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh garden in Amritsar, Punjab to protest against the arrest of two leaders [Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin] despite a curfew which had been recently declared. On the orders of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer the army fired on the crowd for ten minutes, directing their bullets largely towards the few open gates through which people were trying to run out. Following an inquest and in March 1920 Brigadier-General Dyer resigned despite the fact that he was within only a few months of his age limit

⁴ *The British Medical Journal* in their obituary to him state he was born in the Punjab in 1896

⁵ *Source – British Medical Journal* 22nd July 1967



for retirement. His health quickly deteriorated and he died of a heart attack in 1927. He was later given the nickname of “The Butcher of Amritsar.”

[pictured left: Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer].

Harbans Lall Gulatie completed his medical training in Lahore, becoming an officer in the Indian Medical Service

in 1916. On his arrival in England, he discovered that his medical qualifications were not recognized and so repeated his training at Charing Cross Hospital, doing unskilled work by night in order to pay his fees. He qualified in 1926 and began work as a GP in Battersea shortly afterwards. In his obituary in the *British Medical Journal*, he is described as a pioneer of the “meals-on-wheels” service, as well as an active member of the St John and Red Cross organizations. His reasons for leaving India are not known but when he arrived in the UK, he landed in Liverpool with scant resources and walked to London. He initially did odd jobs to support himself and occasionally slept rough. He had to retrain at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School as his Indian medical degree was not fully recognized in England. He qualified LRCP, MRCS in 1926. He subsequently studied for the diploma in ophthalmic medicine and surgery, which he was awarded in 1945. On re-qualifying Gulatie became a general practitioner in Battersea, south London. He established a surgery in his house at 107 Northcote Road in the 1930s and lived and worked there until his death. As well as working as a family doctor he saw patients in his practice as an ophthalmologist and worked in the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. On 1 August 1931, at St Michael's Church, Battersea, he married Norah Louisa Knobel a local woman with a Swiss background, daughter of Henry Knobel, electrical engineer. They had two sons and two daughters, one of whom died in 1938 at the age of four. Remarkably for someone who had arrived penniless in the UK from India just over a decade before, Gulatie (known as Lall) became a prominent figure in local politics from the 1930s. He was elected to Battersea council in 1934 and was a Conservative councillor until 1949. In 1934 Gulatie became a Conservative member of the local council, resigning from the party in 1947 because of their lack of support for the National Health Service. He went on to join the Socialist Medical Association as well as the Labour Party becoming a Labour member of the LCC for South Battersea and later standing (unsuccessfully) for parliamentary candidature. He was an active member of the committee of the Indian YMCA in London, as well as a magistrate and a Freemason. As a member of the Food Control Committee he repeatedly raised concerns about the impact of rationing on health following the Second World War. Although he was later described as the pioneer of the “meals on wheels” service⁶ there is little evidence to support such a claim. “Meals on wheels” were pioneered during the war by the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS). The WVS, the Red Cross, and

⁶ *BMJ*, 22 July 1967

the Old People's Welfare Committee started a service in Battersea in 1946. Gulatie himself recognized the role that others played in starting a mobile canteen service in the area, and he also started a petition to draw the minister of food's attention to the difficulties of older people and those living alone who had to survive on single rations in post-war London. He said that some of the people he saw as a doctor were virtually starving. In spite of, or perhaps because of, the high local profile he gained as a result of his campaigning his relationship with the Conservative Party deteriorated. He did not stand for re-election in Battersea in 1949 and switched allegiance to the Labour Party. In 1955 he fought the London County Council elections, and was returned as a member for South Battersea. Later he became prospective Parliamentary candidate, but pressure of work made him give up active politics, and he never achieved his ambition of getting into Parliament. He was defeated when he stood for selection as prospective parliamentary candidate in 1961. He served as a local councillor once more, between 1962 and 1965.

He seldom spoke of his early days in England, when he arrived penniless and without friends or relatives. He did unskilled work, often at night, to put himself through medical school and he vowed others would not have to suffer similar adversity. As well as working as a doctor and being involved in politics Gulatie was a justice of the peace and an active freemason. He was also a member of the Socialist Medical Association and he became an active member of the management committee of the Indian Young Men's Christian Association in London.

Bro. Gulatie was a Founder member of the Pillar Lodge No.5484, and was granted its Warrant on 21 May 1934, and Bro. Gulatie was the Inner Guard of the Lodge at its consecration on 21 June 1934 at the "Horse Shoe Hotel" Tottenham Court Road, London. The consecration ceremony was conducted by Sir Philip Colville Smith, the Grand Secretary. The Lodge was sponsored by Albany Lodge, No.1963 and there were 16 founding members present at the ceremony. Bro. Gulatie became the Worshipful Master in 1940 and in 1952 assumed the office of Treasurer of the Lodge. He was honoured with London Grand Rank in 1950, with which he was very proud. Up to the time of his death, W.Bro. Gulatie, who by his skill and assiduity set a great example to the younger brethren of the Lodge. Of his civic honours, he was appointed as a J.P. for the County of London. W.Bro. Gulatie is the co-author of the "Pillar Lodge No.5484 History – First 21 years 1934-1955" with fellow member of the Lodge W.Bro. Arthur A. Page, and was published as a booklet in 1955, and it reports that in 1951, the Lodge had a membership of 63 to its credit. The Lodge continued to meet at the Horse Shoe Hotel, until January 1980 when their meetings were moved to the London Masonic Centre, Clerkenwell Green, London. The Pillar Lodge remained there until the last meeting was held on 22 October 2012 where the Warrant was surrendered following a decline in membership. The Lodge was erased from the Roll of Grand Lodge on 13 March 2013.⁷ Dr. Gulatie was a heavy smoker in spite of suffering from asthma. He died suddenly on 13 June 1967 at St James's Hospital, Balham, south London, of status asthmaticus, an acute exacerbation

⁷ Pillar Lodge No.5484 History – First 21 years 1934-1955 – W.Bro. H.L.Gulatie and W.Bro. Arthur A. Page

of the condition. He was survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter. His cremation took place at the South London Crematorium on Wednesday, 21st June at 2.10 p.m. He was also associated with the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.⁸

Returning to the origins of "Meals on Wheels", and from a WVS document in the WRVS archive, there is a report from Welwyn Garden City in December 1943, explaining that an earlier printing of the phrase appears in the Welwyn Times of 28th October 1943 "...a letter had been received from Lady Anquin, local centre organizer of the WVS, stating that *"last winter the WVS received several enquiries as to whether some sort of "meals on wheels" service could be organized for the aged and infirm people in the town who were experiencing a difficult time owing to the fact the able and stronger people who had assisted them were now performing war-time duties"*"⁹

"Meals on Wheels" originated during the United Kingdom during the Blitz, when many people lost their homes and therefore the ability to cook their own food. The Women's Volunteer Service for Civil Defence (WVS, later WRVS in 1966) provided food for these people. It was on either Friday 3rd or Tuesday 7th December 1943 that the first "Meals on Wheels" were delivered in Welwyn Garden city, which were provided by British Restaurants at a cost of 6d per meal, and then initially delivered by WVS members and served using a small car. In Northampton, during an Influenza epidemic in December 1943, they had arranged for meals to be supplied from British Restaurants on a cash and carry basis for those families who through influenza cannot prepare their own food, although at that time they requested a fit member of the family or a neighbour to fetch the meals.¹⁰ A "Make-do and mend" initiative was also formulated by the WVS in the early years of the Second World War.

"Meals on Wheels" was used as a headline in the Western Times on Friday 6th February 1948, which read, *"On Tuesday, Dawlish, W.V.S. inaugurated a service of "meals on wheels" for elderly residents. The meals cost 1s. to 1s.3d and are available on Tuesdays and Fridays."*

It appears from the Provincial Newspapers of the time, that it was a national roll-out of the meals on wheels service by the W.V.S. The Dundee Telegraph, dated 20th January 1948, reported that the W.V.S. "meals on wheels service" is developing in Scotland. The meal comprises of hot soup and meat, potatoes and vegetables, all for a modest 10d. The service was not confined to old people, it was also for those who are too ill to prepare food or have no relatives to help them. They did, however, argue for the extension of the service locally in order to help older people who were not able to queue for rations

In Chingford, throughout the winter of 1940-41, through the Civil Defence Canteens, the WVS were responsible for the provision of light refreshments for the Wardens' Service, there was something like one thousand sandwiches being prepared and delivered each day. Again in 1941 the WVS headquarters in London allocated a Mobile Tea Car for use at air raid incidents and members of the WVS in Chingford undertook to man this vehicle.

⁸ Source: Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

⁹ The Origins of WVS Meals on Wheels – Matthew McMurray, WRVS Archivist – 15 October 2007

¹⁰ Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer – Tuesday 14th December 1943

There were also two Mobile Emergency Feeding units which were allocated to Chingford and which were brought into use during the many flying bomb and rocket incidents that occurred in the Borough, there was also the mobile Canteen which was stationed at the St. Egbert's Civil Defence Depot, St. Egberts College, The Ridgeway, Chingford. By November 1944 the WVS were delivering over 200 meals a month on two days a week.

Eventually, although the meals could be obtained from a British Restaurant, Invalid Kitchen ¹¹ or in some cases, through the educational authorities serving school meals, additionally, the meals were cooked by the WVS in kitchens equipped by the WVS. Stella Isaacs, later Stella Isaacs, Marchioness of Reading, Baroness Swanborough, GBE (1894-1971), was an English aristocrat and philanthropist, and was the founder and chairman of the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS), now known as Women's Royal Voluntary Service. According to Lady Reading "Meals on Wheels" was "given its name over lunch at her home by her driver." Lady Stella became a member of the aristocracy through her marriage to the Marquess of Reading. During the 1930s she served on a number of advisory bodies and commissions which she believed was part of her role to do public good.

In 1938, with war imminent, she was asked to set up the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence. Over a million women, mainly housewives, became transport drivers and air raid wardens, staffed reception centres for refugees and set up mobile canteens for rescue workers and countless other tasks making life more bearable.



Pictured right: Stella Isaacs, Marchioness of Reading, Baroness Swanborough, GBE.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Stella Dowager Marchioness of Reading (Baroness Swanborough) was held in Westminster Abbey on 15th June 1971. Created Baroness Swanborough on 22 September 1958, she was the first woman life peer to take her seat in the House of Lords. Her coat of arms incorporated a WVS figure as one of the supporters, and in a letter to the membership she explained that in the upper part of the design were two bees, described as volant or flying, which naturally represented the industry of the WVS. The scroll on which the coat of arms rested bore the motto "Not why we can't but how we can." We are grateful that Dr. Harbans Lall Gulatie, a Freemason, and as a local GP, a J.P., who contributed to the pioneering of the "Meals on Wheels" as the concept of delivering meals to those unable to prepare their own. "Meals on Wheels" has now evolved into the modern day facility, where food is delivered to the housebound elderly for free or with donations both in the UK, and it has transformed in becoming a leading organisation in the field

¹¹Muriel Paget, later Lady Muriel, became actively involved in charity work and founded the first Invalid Kitchen, known as the Southwark Invalid Kitchen in 1905. The aim of this charity was to provide, at the nominal cost of 1d, well-prepared and nourishing meals for expectant and nursing mothers, sick children, and convalescents whose poverty would otherwise have meant that they were unable to afford them.

of social care, pioneering many of the practices that form the cornerstone of modern social services. On 20th May 2013, celebrating its 75th anniversary, the WRVS, formerly the Women's Royal Voluntary Service dropped the "W" to mark its 75th anniversary, and the service was re-launched as the "Royal Voluntary Service" to embrace male volunteers.

The majority of local authorities in the United Kingdom have now moved away from freshly cooked food delivery, and towards the supply of frozen pre-cooked re-heatable meals. *"Too many people think of volunteers as a means to an end, as cheap labour. True voluntary service is nothing of the kind. It is, in fact, the gift of a thoughtful person of their skill, their energy and their time".....Lady Stella Reading.*

Article and Research Allan de Luca

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES OF UGLE REGARDING THE GRAND SECRETARY 14th APRIL 2016



It is with great sadness that we inform you that the Grand Secretary, RW Bro Nigel Brown PJGW, has announced his wish to retire, and it has been mutually agreed that this will be effective from 30th April 2016. Nigel has supported and encourage the Grand Master's open communication policy and brought both Provinces and Districts to a much closer relationship with Grand Lodge. He has served the office at a time of rapid change and introduced new initiatives including Mentoring and Communications, to name but two, aimed at ensuring the future of Freemasonry. We wish him good health and every happiness in the future. ¹²

The Philbrick Lodge No.2255 in need of new members

Philbrick Lodge No.2255 is in need of additional members. It is the only "Daylight Lodge" meeting at the Chingford Masonic Hall, and they would like your support. The Philbrick Lodge extends invitations to you to visit the Lodge particularly those who are able to attend as a paying guest, and for Retirees who may wish to attend and not dine. The regular Lodge meetings are held on 1st Wednesday February, April, October (Installation) and December. Meetings normally commence either at 10.30 a.m. or on occasions at 11.00 am and all business including the Festive Board is completed by 3.00 p.m. at the latest. The Philbrick Lodge was consecrated on 23rd July 1888, and is a Hallstone Lodge, and celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2013. For further information please contact the Secretary, W.Bro. Peter Lindell, via W.Bro. David Clarke....email davidclarke0403@btinternet.com

¹²<http://www.freemasonrytoday.com/ugle-sgc/announcement-regarding-the-grand-secretary>



What has the “Pug” breed of dog to do with Freemasonry ?

“Pugmania” has been sweeping Britain for a number of years, and Pug dogs are everywhere, waddling down high streets, peering bulgy-eyed out of handbags, lolling fatly on sofas, snuffling loudly and lounging in state in the back of limousines. For more than 300 years after they first arrived in Britain, courtesy of William of Orange, pugs have become one of our top ten best-loved dogs, and are more popular than boxers, labradors, whippets, poodles, beagles or bulldogs. They also have a wonderfully distinguished history, dating back to the Shang dynasty (before 400BC) where they were bred to adorn the laps of Chinese Emperors, lived in extreme luxury and were watched over day and night by armed guards. And, give or take the odd corgi, they’ve long been the darling of royalty. Queen Victoria was mad on pugs, and kept 36, bred them herself and preferred the apricot and fawn colouring to the more

traditional black pugs imported from China in the late 1900s, and pictured left the late Duke of Windsor with “Duke” his pug dog.¹³ The first recorded pug in European history was the dog which saved the life of William the Silent¹⁴ of Holland, by barking and warning him of an attack by the Spanish in 1572. But it was when William of Orange



crossed to Britain to become king in 1688 that Dutch pugs arrived as part of the royal entourage. They soon caught on and barely 50 years later pet pugs were an absolute must throughout the European Courts. George III and George IV, Empress Josephine, Queen Victoria and Winston Churchill were all devotees.¹⁵

So, what is the connection of the Pug breed of dog to do with Freemasonry? The “Mops-Orden” or “Order of the Pug” was a para-Masonic society founded by Roman Catholics. In 1738 Pope Clement XII issued a Bull, condemning and forbidding the practice of the Rites of Freemasonry. The bull of Clement XII, if it failed in its intention of doing away with the Craft, had one totally unexpected effect. This was the institution of the Order of “Mopses” Its ceremonies are obscure, but some of them may be found in the “*Franc-Maçon Trahi*” published in 1745. There was no oath, only a word of honour given. The society is more important for being the cause of the admission of females to the Order in France, than for any intrinsic merits known to the world. It is believed that even in the late 19th century the wife of a Freemason is

sometimes called a “Mopsa”.¹⁶ In 1742 we find M. De Chambonnet founding the “*Ordre de la Félicité*” for both men and women, an order which does not appear to have borne the highest moral character, and the “*Ordre de l’Ancre*” (1745) seems to have been a similar institution, originating in the other. Adoptive Masonry dates, it is said from 1730 but, all these caricatures and distortions of the true Fraternity appear to have dwindled away to nothing a few years only after their origin.¹⁷ However, several Brethren in the Catholic States of Germany, unwilling to renounce Freemasonry, and yet fearful of offending the ecclesiastical authority, formed at Vienna, September 22, 1738, under the name of “*Mopses*” what was pretended to be a new association, but which was, in truth, nothing else than an imitation of Freemasonry under a less offensive designation. One of the most important patrons of the Order was Friedrich August II from Saxony, later King of Poland. He owned many pugs and many porcelain factories. It was also patronized by the most illustrious persons of Germany, and many Princes of the Empire were its Grand Masters. The Duke of Bavaria especially took it under his protection. The title is derived from the German word “*mops*” signifying a pug-dog, and was indicative of the mutual fidelity and attachment of the Brethren, these virtues being characteristic of that animal. The “*Mopses*” were an androgynous, both sexes Order, and admitted females to all the offices, except that of Grand Master, which was held for life. There was, however, a Grand Mistress, and the male and female heads of the Order alternately assumed, for six months each, the supreme authority. In 1748 with the revival of the spirit of Freemasonry which had been in some degree paralyzed by the attacks of the Church, the “*Society of Mopses*” ceased to exist. In 1738, Pope Clement had realized that the associations of Freemasons was too strong, so he decided summarily, to simply ban Freemasonry, and Clemens issued the papal bull “*in eminenti apostolatus*”, which dictated that any Masonic activity would be punished with excommunication. Excommunication was then pretty much the worst thing that could happen, so some of the masons, who were more free spirited, devised a way out. One of them was Clemens August, then just Elector of Cologne and Duke of Bavaria. He was said to be in 1740 one of the founders of “*Mopsordens*.” They chose the name “*Order of the Pug*” as an innocent means to avoid any suspicion in the church. There are many assumptions as to the emergence of this order and it is suggested that the founder is said to have come by the idea because of his mistress, who owned a Pug, and it was the idea for the name for the new order, and the Pug was chosen because this breed was considered a symbol of reliability and loyalty. They wanted the new society to provide them with all they had hoped Freemasonry would but without offending the Vatican and so they invented ceremonies and appointed officers, as did the Masons. In fact there were two masters of each Lodge, or Grand Mopses as they were known, of whom one was a man and one was a woman. They took it in turns to rule the Lodge in six month blocks. This same process was repeated for each of the different

¹³ Source – the Daily Mail – 27th January 2011

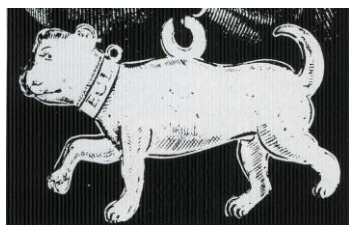
¹⁴ William I, Prince of Orange (1533-1584) commonly known as William of Orange

¹⁵ Article – the Daily Mail – 27th January 2011

¹⁶ In Shakespeare’s “*The Winter’s Tale*” there is a character named Mopsa, who is a shepherdess being wooed by the Clown, who has promised her some trinkets if she would come to the feast with him.

¹⁷ Freemasons Quarterly Review – September 1853

officers' posts. The society spread throughout the whole of Germany, the Netherlands, Austrian Flanders and even France.¹⁸ One significance difference between Mopses and Freemasonry was that the "Mopses" did not swear an oath, as it was this act which had led to the excommunication of Freemasons. The symbol of a dog was chosen as it signified fidelity and love, two of the main ideals of the group. There were also suspicions that some men wanted to obtain a better access to the world of women, and at that time it is apparent, although unsubstantiated, that the noble ladies had at that time a fondness for developing their breasts. And so it happened that the rules of the "Mopsordens" were written to admit women, a practice which was not common with Freemasons. However, the women had to be Catholic. The members of the new order of the "Pug" developed some strange rules and practices that may seem incomprehensible or even ridiculous to Freemasons today, but their rules were faithfully and conscientiously observed in many circles. New members were known as novices. The alarm made for entrance was to imitate the barking of a dog, and the female candidate had to undergo a certain initiation ritual. As a dog equal they had to scratch at the door to be let in, blindfolded, and led around a carpet with symbols on it nine times while the Pugs of the Order barked loudly to test the steadiness of the newcomers. During the initiation, the novices also had to kiss a Pug's (porcelain) backside under its tail as an expression of total devotion. This was seen as confirmation of perfect submission, and thus they were admitted into the order. It was common for the members of the "Order of the Möpsinnen" to secretly wear silver "Pug" Medallions.



Pictured left: "Siberner Anhänger als Zeichen der Mitgliedschaft zum Mops-Orden (1772)" Translated as a Pug Medallion made of silver worn secretly as a necklace as a sign of membership to the "Mopses" (1772)

However, the Order of the Pug did not last long. In 1745, the secrets of the order were "exposed" in a book published in Amsterdam with the title "*L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons trahi et le Secret Puggie revele*"¹⁹ which publicized, and exposed the Order of the Pug to the public, and in addition a detailed description of the rituals of "Mopsordens" which naturally caused amusement for the public. The Order was banned by Göttingen University in 1748. "*Loge Louise des ehrwürdigen Mopsordens*" or "*Lodge Louise of the Venerable Order of the Pug*" had been formed the previous year as a student society, mainly drawn from the Hanoverian nobility, some suggest the members mainly came from a women's needle circle.

¹⁸ UGLE Library and Museum

¹⁹The Order of Freemasons and the revealed secrets of the order of "Puggie"

The lodge fees and their control over their members formed the excuse for the closure, and after a government investigation, the lodge documents were passed to the University authorities, and in 1748 the Order was banned for legal reasons and then went out of fashion quite quickly. While German sources state that the order was short-lived, they were reportedly active in Lyon as late as 1902.²⁰ Although the "Order of the Pug" was short-lived as a whole, to the present day numerous memorabilia have been preserved. There are many porcelain "Mopsfiguren" exhibited in many museums, as well as in the Library and Museum of the UGLE, in which there are two beautiful Meissen figures in its collection, and the most well known is the "Porzellanmopsfigur"- (Porcelain Mops Figure).



The above Dresden figure represents Augustus II, Elector of Saxony (1696-1763), dividing the world with Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden (1710-71). While both figures are wearing, only Augustus II has a "Mops" at his feet, and shows him wearing an apron, collar, and Jewel. This figure was made in the Meissen factory about 1741, from a design by Johann Joachim Kaendler.²¹

The above Dresden figure represents a lady with a "Mops" in her arms, and another peeping from beneath her petticoat represent the Countess Kozel, Favourite of August I. She was disgraced in 1717 and died in 1733, but although she is wearing the dress and coiffeur of about 1715, the figure was not designed until by Kaendler until 1744.²²

In 1745 there was fashioned a beaten commemorative coin in Hamburg, representing a lying pug on one side and on the other the letters "LCDMFAN en 10 Jan. 1745" has what is called "*Le chapitre Puggie fondé à Nuremberg de 10th Janvier 1745*" because at that time the Order of the Pug was founded in Nuremberg, according to the Order Paper. On the obverse central to the design is a relief depiction of a cube surmounted by a pug. Beneath the cube are an anchor and a trident. Encircling this is a decorative border. On the reverse central to the design is a relief depiction of a pavement surmounted by two columns with capitals. Connecting the columns is a ribbon with two hearts. In the background is a sun with rays. At the top of the medal is relief text reading 'ASSEZ'. At the bottom of the medal is relief text reading 'L. C. D. M. F. A. N. / CE 10 JAN 1745'.²³



²⁰ Wikipedia

²¹ Source – Catalogue of Contents of the Museum at Freemasons Hall – Published 1938

²² As for footnote No.21

²³ UGLE Library and Museum



Pictured above "Plan of Lodge for reception of Ladies", showing part of the ceremony. Note and inset, the Lady front left, in the throes of having to kiss a Pug's backside under its tail as an expression of total devotion.²⁴

Article and Research Allan de Luca

Another – but heart warming Doggie Story Of a Great Dane named "Just Nuisance"

In 1939 the British Royal Navy did the unthinkable... strange but true, they enlisted a dog who won the hearts and minds of sailors on two continents and went on to become a legend. Able Seaman "Just Nuisance" was the only dog ever to be officially enlisted in the Royal Navy. Ship's dogs had been used by the Navy for centuries but were never considered full members of the crew.

"Just Nuisance" was a South African Great Dane who got his name as a pup by wagging his injured tail so enthusiastically that everyone was covered in blood spatters. Although the exact date of "Just Nuisance's" birth is not known, it is usually stated that he was born on 1st April 1937 in Rondebosch, a suburb of Cape Town. He was sold to a Benjamin Chaney, who later moved to Simon's Town to run the United Services Institute (USI). "Just Nuisance" quickly became popular with the patrons of the institute and in particular the ratings, who would feed him snacks and take him for walks. He began to follow them back to the naval base and dockyards, where he would lie on the decks of ships that were moored at the wharf. His preferred resting place was the top of the gangplank. Since he was a large dog even for a Great Dane (he was almost 2 metres (6.6 ft) tall when standing on his hind legs), he presented a sizeable obstacle for those trying to board or disembark and he became affectionately

²⁴Catalogue of Portraits and Prints at Freemasons' Hall – Volume II – published 1938

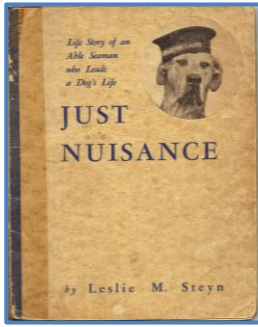
known as "Nuisance." "Nuisance" was allowed to roam freely and, following the sailors, he began to take day trips by train as far afield as Cape Town, 22 miles (35 km) away. Despite the seamen's attempts to conceal him, the conductors would put him off the trains as soon as he was discovered. This did not cause the dog any difficulty, as he would wait for the next train, or walk to another station, where he would board the next train that came along. Amused travellers would occasionally offer to pay his fare but officials of the State-owned railway company (South African Railways and Harbours) eventually warned Chaney that "Nuisance" would have to be put down unless he was prevented from boarding the trains or had his fares paid. He was enlisted on 25 August 1939. His surname was entered as "Nuisance" and, rather than leaving the forename blank, he was given the moniker "Just". His trade was listed as "Bonecrusher" and his religious affiliation as "Scrounger", although this was later altered to the more charitable "Canine Divinity League (Anti-Vivisection)". To allow him to receive rations and because of his longstanding unofficial service, he was promoted from Ordinary Seaman to Able Seaman.



However, "Nuisance's" service record was far from exemplary. Aside from the offences of travelling on the trains without his free pass, being absent without leave, losing his collar and refusing to leave the pub at closing time, his record shows that he was sentenced to seven days without bones for 'sleeping in an improper place' – the bed of a petty officer!



"Just Nuisance" was the only dog ever to be officially enlisted in the Royal Navy. He was a Great Dane who between 1939 and 1944 served at HMS Afrikaner, a Royal Navy shore establishment in Simon's Town, South Africa. He died in 1944 at the age of seven years and following his death, "Just Nuisance" was wrapped in a canvas bag, covered with a White Ensign and buried with full military honours at Klaver Camp, situated above Simon's Town where today a simple granite headstone marks his grave.



Owing to the fact the Royal Navy was heavily engaged at the time in fighting the War, it is remarkable that the naval signal announcing “*Just Nuisance’s*” death and burial was sent to every naval ship and establishment worldwide. In 1942 a booklet and pictures of the life of “*Just Nuisance*” were sold in Capetown to raise funds for the “Distressed British Seamen’s Fund”²⁵ and in 1943 a sequel book “*Just Nuisance Carries On*” was published. A statue was erected in Jubilee Square in Simon’s Town and the Simon’s Town Museum has an exhibition dedicated to this story and since 2000 there has been an annual parade of Great Danes from which a lookalike is selected. However, there have been many remarkable other dogs that have served as military dogs and received honours, not forgetting a dog named “*Rip*” a terrier-mix who served as a search and rescue dog in WWII. He was found in Poplar, London, in 1940 by an Air Raid warden and went on to become the service’s first search and rescue dog, a job he was not trained for, but took to the job out of instinct. He is credited with saving the lives of over 100 people for which he was awarded the PDSA Dickin Medal for bravery in 1945, the equivalent of the “Victoria Cross”, of which the latest award on the was to “*Lucca*” a 12 year old German Shepherd, who served in the US marine corps, and was the 67th animal to receive the award in London in April 2016. In 2012 “*Lucca*” lost a leg and suffered chest burns after discovering a homemade bomb in Afghanistan and was retired following meritorious service. Since the introduction of the PDSA Dickin Medal in 1943, it has been awarded to 31 dogs, 32 second world war messenger pigeons, three horses and one cat.

Article and Research Allan de Luca

**William Shakespeare and Freemasonry
A celebration of 400 years since his death
on 23rd April 1616**

There is no record of Shakespeare’s birth, but his christening is recorded. It was usual for christenings to take place on the third day after birth. This year, 2016 Saturday, 23rd April was officially marked as the 400th anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare, with many celebrations taking place across the world to celebrate the English playwright, with Festivals and seasons of the Bard’s classics. There are no contemporary accounts of Shakespeare’s death, though he made a will, in which he says he is in “*perfect health*”. Fifty years after the death of Shakespeare, the vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon wrote that Shakespeare died of a fever after a “*merry meeting*” where he “*drank too hard.*” Was he in the company of Freemasons at a Festive Board ? However, we will never know, and the question is often asked as to whether Shakespeare was a Freemason, and the answer is that it is doubtful, but if he had been, he would have been a very good one. There are many passages contained in the writings of the great dramatist bearing on or alluding to Freemasonry and although these references were written

²⁵ *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer – 29th April 1944*

by him, leaves no doubt that Shakespeare probably possessed some Masonic knowledge. To add weight to Shakespeare having Masonic knowledge and that he might have been a Freemason, we read in “*Love’s Labour Lost*” the words “*I will visit thee at the Lodge.*” In the play “*Taming of the Shrew*” the bard uses many Masonic references and makes use of the expressions “*My Old Worshipful Master*”, and throughout other plays we find “*Worthy Masters,*” “*Potent Masters,*” “*Good Masters*” and so on but we do not find he has used the word “*Freemason*” but he did make many references in his plays to “*Masons*”. One of the most interesting attributes of one of Shakespeare’s enduring “*Seven Ages of Man*” and its connection with the seven stages of Masonic life was written and published in 1908. This well known phrase that begins with a monologue from Shakespeare’s play “*As You Like It*” spoken by the melancholy Jaques in Act II Scene VII. It is one of Shakespeare’s most frequently quoted passages. The speech compares the world to a stage and life to a play, and catalogues the seven stages of a man’s life, sometimes referred to as the seven ages of man, infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, Pantalone and old age, facing imminent death.

“All the World’s a stage,
and all the men and women merely players;
they have their exits and their entrances,
and one man in his time plays many parts,
his acts of being seven ages.”

I

At first the infant

Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.

That’s the E.A. He has just entered upon Masonic life. As yet he is but a callow fledgling in Masonry. He knows little of his principles, and has but slight appreciation of the wisdom crystalized in its lectures. Like the infant, he cannot walk or even stand alone. He takes his Masonic nourishment in liquid form, from the nursing bottle and spoon for solid food is too strenuous for his digestion. But we are willing to coddle him for a while, for the good we expect of him in the future.

II

Then the whining schoolboy,

with his satchel and shining morning face,
creeping like snail, unwillingly to school.

That’s the F.C. He has now reached the formative and education period of Masonic life, the period of physical growth and mental development. Like all youth he entertains extravagant ideas of his own endowments and capabilities and dreams day dreams and night dreams of his own future achievements. But, like the larva in the chrysalis, he is still in a transition state, and far from perfect, giving no hint as yet, except to the eye of faith of his future beauty and splendour.

III

And then the lover

Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress’s eyebrow

That’s the M.M. He has now attained the full stature and perfection of Masonic manhood, and stands before the world a just and upright Mason, challenging its respect for the sterling qualities that go to make up his character. He is full of life and vigour, his hot blood courses through his veins, and he is anxious to accomplish something in the

arena of life. Creation and procreation are his essential characteristics.

IV

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden, and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth

That's the Junior Warden. The ordinary affairs of life no longer satisfy him. He is fired with ambition to win Masonic honours, and, as the soldier seeks the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth, so the Junior Warden is ready to fight his way onward and upward, and tread round after round of the ladder that leads to fame and honour within our mystic circle. And he will not be satisfied until the royal purple of our fraternity rests upon his honoured shoulders.

V

And then the justice
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part.

That's the Senior Warden. As the justice deems himself but little lower than the supreme court, so the Senior Warden deems himself but little lower than the Master. The goal is just in sight, and the wire edge is worn off his ambition. He has grown more sedate, for he can afford to wait for the honour that will surely come. His dignity is something oppressive, for is he not the pillar of strength, the main guy of the Lodge, the stay and support of the whole institution? He has filled his head to bursting of the wisdom and traditions of the elders. The fledglings of the flock gaze upon him awe.

And still the wonder grows,
That one small head should carry all he knows.
And this accumulated wisdom he accommodatingly doles out to his less informed Brethren upon the slightest provocation.

VI

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloons
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again towards childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound

That's the Master. He has reached the summit. He has grown old in Masonry, he is in the ripe and mellow, rich and fragrant fruit upon the tree. He no longer represents the energy, and activity, and ambitions of Masonry, but represents the pillar of wisdom. He lives in the happy reflection consequent upon a well-spent life, and will die in the hope of a glorious immortality.

VII

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful history,
In second childishness, and mere oblivion
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything

That's the Past Master.²⁶

Article and Research – Allan de Luca

²⁶ Published in "The Era" – Saturday 11th July 1908

The Annual Combined Craft Cluster Meeting of Chingford Lodges hosted by Spero Lodge No.6825 Wednesday 15th June 2016



The Spero Lodge No.6825 will be hosting this year's craft cluster meeting of the Chingford Lodges. This meeting coincides with the Re-Dedication of their new Lodge banner and will be attended by the newly appointed APGM, W.Bro. Neil Beverly PAGDC and the Provincial Grand Chaplain W.Bro. Martin House PAGChap. The DepPGM V.W. Bro. Reeves, a member of the Spero Lodge, will be present. It is hoped that other members of the executive will be in attendance. Some brethren have already indicated that they will be attending. The dining fee send is £35.00, and needs to be paid in advance of the meeting to avoid extra work for the Lodge treasurer on the night and to assist with the dining numbers and seating arrangements. Details of the address for cheques and bank details for transfers (preferred). Brethren are requested preferably to make payment by bank transfer, please refer to the "flyer" for the bank details and advise the secretary W.Bro. Bernie Meaden via email: a10bcm@btinternet.com to let him know payment has been made. Cheques are accepted should any brother not be able to electronically transfer funds. When making a booking please indicate any special dietary requirements. The menu will consist of a starter of Egg Mayonnaise, followed by Mixed Grill, for dessert, Fruit Crumble, the dining fee includes wine.

The Supreme Council 33° Notes from the Annual Circular No.133 January 2016

RELATIONS WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS



Following the Supreme Council's earlier suspension of relations with the Supreme Council for France (Suprême Conseil pour la France), and attempts to improve the situation having failed, recognition has now been fully withdrawn with immediate effect.

Brethren are advised that they may therefore not visit Chapters in France, nor may members of the Order under that Supreme Council visit Chapters within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council for England and Wales. It is sincerely hoped that in the coming years, it will be possible for this Supreme Council to recognise the Supreme Council for France once again.

The Supreme Council is in amity with the following jurisdictions:

a) The Supreme Councils for the United States of America (the Southern Jurisdiction and the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, India,

Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. (New relations in bold face)

b) The Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish Orders of Freemasons.

If you intend to visit a Chapter of a jurisdiction with which we are in amity, other than Scotland or Ireland, please obtain your Inspector General's approval in advance.

The same applies if you wish to invite a member of another jurisdiction to visit your Chapter. If you wish to visit a Chapter under the Supreme Council for Ireland, you must contact the office of the Grand Secretary General at 10 Duke Street beforehand. Communications between Supreme Councils are normally conducted by Grand Secretaries General. Brethren should therefore not attempt, without the Grand Secretary General's prior permission, to make direct contact with another jurisdiction.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Brethren are reminded that all candidates for membership of the Ancient and Accepted Rite under our jurisdiction must profess the Trinitarian Christian faith and have been Master Masons for at least one year as set out in Rule 36(a)(ii) of the Rules of the Order. Proposers and seconders must check that their candidates are duly qualified.

For further reading of this circular, this can be obtained from the South Essex Rose Croix web site which contains up to date information on news and events in the District of South Essex.

Rose Croix District of South Essex News items

A special booklet produced by the South Essex Rose Croix District detailing various questions with answers that are of use to the members of the Order, is also available on the web site.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Sunday 12th June 2016.

The Summer Lunch for the District of South Essex will be held at Upminster Masonic Hall commencing at 12.00. The cost will be £25.00 exclusive of drinks. Bookings required by Saturday 4th June 2016. There will be a raffle to go towards our Inspector General's choice of Charity. Any donations of raffle prizes will be gratefully accepted on the day.

Tuesday 28th June 2016

The Chingford Cluster Meeting 2016 will be hosted by the Royal Forest Chapter 693 at the Chingford Masonic Hall, at which a Ceremony of Perfection will be conducted. It is anticipated that the active participants will be shared between the seven Chapters that meet at Chingford. For further information please contact Mike Claxton, Royal Forest Chapter No.693.

Sunday 16th October 2016

The annual service of Evensong will take place at the St. Laurence Church, the Parish Church of Upminster at 4.00 pm. For booking forms and all other information on the Rose Croix District of South Essex:-

Visit..... <http://www.southessexrosecroix.org.uk>



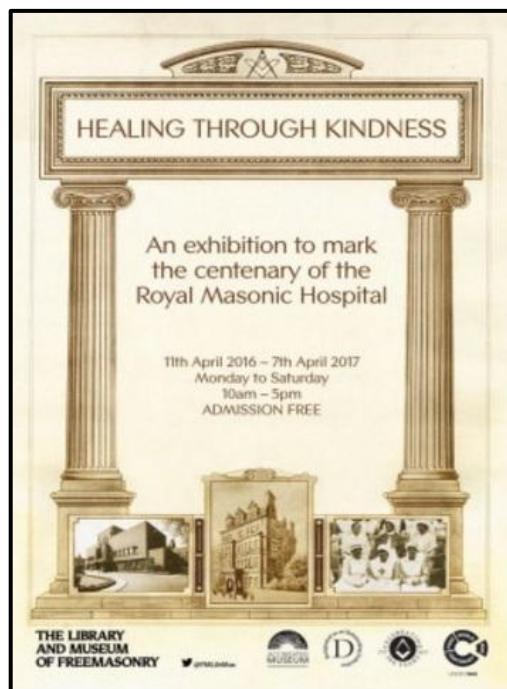
THE TRUE FREEMASON

Who is the true Freemason ?
He who speaks the truth, disdains to slander;
Who scorns deceit, hypocrisy,
And will not into bye-laws wander;
Who keeps his word; who keeps his place;
Is true and trusty in his dealing
Has honesty upon his face,
And is a man of tender feeling.

He is a Mason good and true
Who neither wily nor double
And who is very best will do
To help a worthy man in trouble;
Who owns a modest, moral mind;
A hand that firmly grasps another,
A heart that kindly feels inclined
Ev'n to the failings of a Brother.

A Mason good and true is he
Who lives by plumb-rule, square and skirrit,
What e'er his sphere of life may be
His is the true Masonic spirit !
Within due bounds with all he lives,
And travels on his path of duty,
A path which many a vista gives
Of sweetest scenes of moral beauty ! ²⁷

A new Exhibition at the UGLE Library & Museum – “Healing Through Kindness”



The Library and Museum's latest temporary exhibition marks the centenary of the opening of the Royal Masonic Hospital. This first opened in late 1916 to take casualties from the First World War. In 1933 the Hospital opened at a new site at Ravenscourt Park in West London where its award winning Modernist building broke new ground in

²⁷ By Bro. W. Corbett – *The Masonic Magazine* – No.49., Vol.V. July 1877



hospital design. It then played a role in the Second World War treating over 9,000 personnel.

The Hospital and its staff were pioneers of many medical treatments

and its nurse training facilities were renowned. The buckle worn by the Hospital's nurses featured masonic symbols [pictured above]. By the late twentieth century the financial and operational challenges faced by the Hospital proved too much and it closed in 1996. The exhibition opens on 25th April 2016 and runs until April 2017, and is open Monday to Saturday 10am to 5pm.²⁸ On Wednesday 12th July 1933 the King, George V opened the new Masonic Hospital which had been erected in Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, at a cost of £335,000. In the forecourt of the hospital a huge marquee tent had been erected, where 2000 people waited the arrival of the King and Queen. No Masonic regalia was worn, and all signs and symbols of the Craft were noticeably absent. The King wore morning dress, with a grey top hat while the Queen was in grey. His Majesty occupied a high-backed gold and crimson chair. The Duke of Connaught (Grand Master of England), in asking the King to open the hospital mentioned that it took the place of a smaller hospital which was now quite inadequate to fulfil the needs. The King then declared the hospital open. His announcement to the request that the hospital should always be known as the "Royal Masonic Hospital" was received with enthusiastic applause.

KING'S SPEECH – "I thank your Royal Highness very sincerely for the address which you, as the head of English Freemasons, have presented, and I am deeply moved by these further proofs of Masonic loyalty and affection towards my Throne and person" said the King. It gives both the Queen and myself great pleasure to come here today and thus show our continued interest in the Craft of which many of my family are members. To give rather than receive has always been one of the first tenets of the Order. It was not surprising, therefore, that the idea of a Freemason's Hospital to be maintained by its members, met with such an enthusiastic response when initiated more than 20 years ago. The completion of the scheme was delayed by the war, during which, however, the hospitals established by Freemasons did excellent work, and I well remember a visit paid by the Queen and myself to the institution in Fulham road, the immediate predecessor of this great building." After the Patriarchal blessing by the Archbishop of Canterbury and a number of presentations, the King and Queen made a tour of the new buildings.²⁹ The current exhibition "Healing through Kindness" in the Library and Museum of the United Grand Lodge of England is certainly worth a visit with many interesting artefacts on display.



²⁸ <http://www.freemasonry.london.museum/>

²⁹ Western Morning News – Thursday 13th July 1933

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**Robert Trewman, Freemason,
Newspaper Editor and his book
“Principles of Freemasonry Delineated”
and other trivia of his time.**



Robert Trewman was probably born in Exeter in around 1738 to 1739, and the details of his parentage are unclear, but the name Trewman is recorded in Exeter from at least the sixteenth century. He was apprenticed to Andrew Brice, the printer of the *Exeter Journal* for seven years, but in 1763 he and Brice's foreman William Andrews quarrelled

violently with their master and left him to establish the *Exeter Mercury*, and the first issue appeared on 2nd September 1763 from the "the house late the Mitre Tavern in Southgate Street." In November 1765 Andrews moved to Plymouth, leaving Trewman as sole proprietor of the newspaper which from 1770, after several changes of title, became known as *Trewman's Exeters Flying Post*, a weekly newspaper published in Exeter between 1763 and 1917. Trewman's son and grandson (died 1860) continued the paper, before it was bought by James Bellerby, and by 1870 the newspaper advertised itself as "the oldest and most extensively circulated Conservative newspaper in the West of England." The "Exeter Flying Post" was revised in 1976 by an alternative newspaper (later a magazine) covering local news, arts, events and community affairs. It was originally published bi-weekly, but later monthly. On 23rd December 1765 Trewman married Mary, the daughter of Zachary and Mary Turner, at St. Edmunds Church. They had six sons and seven daughters, the eldest son being Robert, born in 1767, who was taken into partnership in 1790. Mary Trewman died on 24th December 1817 at about the age of 69-70. Aside from his newspaper, Trewman ran a bookshop which became one of the meeting places of the Exeter literati. He was also a lottery and insurance agent and a proprietor of the Exeter Theatre, being one of those responsible for its rebuilding in 1787.³⁰ Trewman was a leading Freemason, and author of the "Principles of Freemasonry Delineated" which he published himself in 1777. The UGLE Library and Museum have several donated copies of this "booklet", with one of the donors being the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No.2076. The dedication of the booklet was "to Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart, Provincial Grand Master of the Ancient & Honourable Society of Free & Accepted Masons for the county of Devon & City & county of Exeter, these principles of Freemasonry delineated are with the greatest respect, inscribed, by his most obedient servant and brother Robert Trewman."

It contains various charges, ceremonies, addresses, odes, anthems, songs, prologues, and epilogues. It also contains the ceremony observed at laying the foundation-stone of Freemasons' Hall on the 1st May 1775, and the ceremony observed at the dedication of Freemasons' Hall on the 23rd May 1776, with the oration being delivered by William Dodd, the English Anglican clergyman, and a man of



letters, pictured left. Dodd had a penchant for living extravagantly and was nicknamed as the "Macaroni Parson." "Macaroni" was a word used for an English Dandy of the 18th century who affected Continental mannerisms, clothes etc., they effected Italian ways, in manner, dress and speech and became infamous for their foppish, exaggerated fashions. From about 1760, the word *Macaroni* superseded other such designations as Beau, Gallant, Dandy, Exquisite or Swell. They were noted for their excessive addiction to gambling and for their affected dress, wearing improbably fancy wigs, carrying long canes, decorated with tassels, nosegays, eyeglasses and toothpicks. The fashion took London by storm and everything was *à la macaroni*, every song, every dance, and every amusement. Dodd was initiated as a freemason in St. Alban's Lodge, No. 29 which met at Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, under the Premier or Moderns Grand Lodge in 1775. On 1 May 1775 he was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Premier or Moderns Grand Lodge. He became a joining member of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2 which met at the Mitre, Fleet Street, London on 21 June 1775. Dodd dabbled in forgery, and in an effort to clear his debts, on the 1st February 1777 he offered a bond worth £4,200 in the name of Lord Chesterfield to a stockbroker named Robertson. This bond was transferred to the lender's solicitor, who found some ink blots on it so had a clean copy made, which he took to Lord Chesterfield to have it signed. It was revealed immediately that the original bond was a forgery and warrants were issued for the arrest of Dodd and Robertson. Dodd returned £3,000 and made arrangements made to return the rest, apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned, but the Lord Mayor insisted that the case be brought to trial. Dodd was brought to trial on 22nd February 1777, and was found guilty of forgery, although a legal point delayed the passing of sentence until mid-May. Nonetheless, the jury took just 15 minutes to find him guilty, but with a recommendation for mercy. Unfortunately for Dodd, the court had no power to grant mercy, so he was sentenced to be hung, with a reminder that he could petition the King for mercy. Such was Dodd's popularity that the Lord Mayor and the Court of Common Councilmen went as a body to see the King and ask for mercy. In this interim, many attempts were made to obtain a pardon for Dodd, and some 23,000 people signed a 37 page petition was presented, and many influential people, including Dr. Samuel Johnson, intervened on Dodd's behalf, and was the cause of Dr. Johnson's famous remark "Depend upon it Sir, when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully." Dodd himself wrote "Thoughts in Prison" and preached sermons to the inmates of Newgate Prison, but the King, who it was said by the Lord Mansfield, eventually decided to carry out the sentence. On the 27th June 1777, Dr. William Dodd, the "Macaroni Preacher" was conveyed to Tyburn and was hanged by the neck until he was dead, but bad luck continued to plague Dodd. As was usual practice for the time, those who could afford it would pay for the executioner to steady the body from swaying while

³⁰ Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

suspended from the gibbet, and to cut down the body down pretty quickly. Then the body would be placed in a coach and rushed to an undertaker nearby. There a surgeon, a hot bath would be waiting in an attempt to revive the body. It did not always work, but it was better than nothing, however the executioner had kept his part of the bargain, and because Dodd was so popular, and the crowd so incensed at his death, that they mobbed the coach, with his body still in it and held it up for two hours, making any attempt at resuscitation impossible. Dodd was the last man to be hanged at Tyburn for the crime of forgery. On 15th June 1777, Dodd had been expelled from Lodge of Antiquity and from Grand Lodge. For Dodd, and his supporters, it was not easy to see how that if he had been acquitted, the punishment of death for forgery could never have been carried out again. The previous year, twin brothers, had been hung for exactly the same offence, even though it was general knowledge that the crime had been committed by the wife of one of the brothers, and she had disappeared. These circumstances made it difficult for the King to offer mercy to Dodd, who after all had admitted his guilt, and therefore the King did not offer a pardon, and on the 27th June, 1777 the death sentence was carried out. In the wake of the previous year, in 1776, there had been reported through the courts, that a woman had been “branded” and a man executed for washing a half-penny so as to make it pass for a shilling, and every court session saw a succession of men hung up for far minor offences than Dodd’s, and although the public services rendered by Dodd were loudly voiced and urged in his favour, but his penchant for forgery and his debts left Dodd no chance for a reprieve, as the execution of the identical twins, Daniel and Robert Perreau, who were involved with a Margaret Rudd a notorious female forger and were convicted of “*publishing and uttering a Bond knowing it to be forged*” was still fresh in the minds of the law courts. Margaret Rudd got away with the crime escaped the scaffold, but Daniel and Robert Perreau were condemned to hang, and they both arrived in a Mourning Coach at Tyburn on Wednesday 17th January 1776. The twin-brothers mounted a cart made expressly made for the purpose of hanging. They embraced each other, and the executioner drawing the caps over their eyes and Faces, they clenched their four hands together, the executioner lashed the horses that drew the cart which slipped from under the condemned men’s feet, and they were thus launched into Eternity.

Robert Trewman, in the preface of his book “*Principles of Freemasonry Delineated*” containing various articles, includes Dodd’s Oration delivered at the Dedication of Freemason’s Hall, and it is a pity that Dodd did not practice what he preached when he said “*To this end, direct us to make the blessed VOLUME of thy instructive Wisdom, the never-erring Square to regulate our Conduct, the Compass within whose Circle we shall ever walk with safety and with peace, the infallible Plumb-line and Criterion of Rectitude and Truth, enable us to fill up every sphere of duty with exactness and honour.*”

There is another particular written commentary by Trewman as to the origins of freemasonry in England and is entitled “*York Masons*” and as we are fast approaching the tercentenary celebrations it has to be of some interest to reflect back to our origins. Trewman writes: Previous to the invasion of the Romans, and under the Deuids [sic],

(who had amongst them many Customs, like those of Masons) the History of our order is somewhat obscure. The wars between the Romans and Britons gave a check to its increase. It revived, however, under the Emperor Carausius who shook off the Roman Yoke. He held the Masons in great estimation, and named is steward Albanus (who was the first who suffered Martyrdom on account of the Christian Religion, in Great Britain) Superintendent over their assemblies. Under him the Lodges of the Fraternity were regularly carried on, and through his influence a Charter was obtained from Carausius, to hold a general council, (to which the Name of Assembly was afterwards give) at which he presided in person as Grand Master, so that the first “Grand Lodge” was held in Britain, A.D. 287. From this time to the year 925, Masonry sometimes flourished, at others, not. In this year ATHELSTAN began to reign, who appointed his brother Prince Edwin, Patron of the Masons. He granted them likewise a CHARTER, empowering them to meet annually at YORK, and in this city the first Grand Lodge of England was formed in the year 926, at which Edwin presided as Grand Master. The reason of it being formed at York, was that Athelstan for a considerable time kept his court, and received several embassies from foreign Princes, in that city. From this time to the Revival of the Grand Lodge in the Year 1717 masonry was sometimes patronized, sometimes persecuted, and sometimes neglected. Lodges however, met in different parts of England, particularly at York, where the masons, under the Charter granted them by King Athelstan, now and then, held communications, but York being in a remote part of the Kingdom, it was many years ago thought proper, for the convenience of the fraternity, to remove the Grand Lodge from that city to the Metropolis. In the reign of Queen Anne, masonry being at a low ebb, the annual Festivals, Communications etc, were entirely neglected. On the accession of George the First, the Lodges, zealous for the Welfare of the Society, and anxious to see it under proper directions resolved to unite under a new Grand Master, to be elected annually as in former Times, to revive the Communications and Festivals, to regulate the antient usages and customs of the fraternity, and to establish such modes only as might correspond with the practices of the members, of which the Lodges were principally composed, and the Grand Lodge was revived, and Anthony Sayer Esq., elected Grand Master, June 24, 1717, since which time patronized by men of the first rank, and most amiable characters, Masonry has happily flourished, and is now (as it ought to be) propagated and revered through the whole world. Upon the whole, the Grand Lodge of York was (as has been said before) removed to the Capital for convenience, and the present Grand Lodge of England are the true York Masons. The antient York Masons are confined to one Lodge, which is still extant, but consists of very few members, and will probably soon be altogether annihilated.”

Trewman died in Exeter after a long illness aged sixty-three, on 20 February 1802, he was described as “a zealous supporter of our present happy Constitution in Church and State” (*Exeter Flying Post*, 25 Feb 1802).

The full text of his book can be found online through any search engine.

Article and Research Allan de Luca