



**Henry Seabury Bridges, M.A., PhD, LLD 1850-1932**  
**&**  
**Hedley Vicars Burpee Bridges, M.A., LLD 1862-1933**

The fraternity remembers two brothers who led the fraternity in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; each became the Grand Master. They rose from rural roots by merit, fostered by better than average instruction. Their professional careers are well-documented; each lived respected and died regretted. In Masonic circles, too, they were recognized for superior ability. Henry belonged to St. John’s No. 2; Hedley was a member of Hiram No. 6.

In 1919 Henry accompanied MWB Daniel C. Clark to London, England to join in celebrating Peace following the horrendous years of World War I. A description of that historic visit was published in the Proceedings of 1920, and is included as **Appendix A**.

Both men had a career in Education, and both had a profound influence over the curriculum governing teachers and students for the coming century. Their contribution to the teaching profession in New Brunswick as well as their sterling character that reflects our Masonic principles make them worthy of remembrance by the fraternal as well as the public mind.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Henry S.</b>	<b>Hedley V.B.</b>
1902	Grand Director of Ceremonies	
1903	Grand Director of Ceremonies	Sr. Grand Warden
1907	DDGM District No. 1	DDGM District No. 4
1908	Deputy Grand Master	
1909	Grand Master	
1910	Grand Master	
1911	Grand Master	
1912		
1913		Deputy Grand Master
1914		Grand Master
1915		Grand Master
1916		Grand Master

**Bridges, Henry Seabury** – Entered U.N.B. from Sunbury Grammar School, Sheffield, N.B. in 1866. B.A. 1869.



M.A. 1871. Hon. PhD 1888. LLD 1914. Honor Certificates, Classics, 1867; Chemistry, 1867; French, 1868; Alumni Gold Medal, 1869. Oxford University, Post Graduate Course. Teacher, Grammar School, Sheffield, N.B; Collegiate School Fredericton, and St. Stephen; Saint John Grammar School; Professor of Classics at U.N.B. from 1881 to 1896 when he returned to Saint John as Principal of the new school and eventually Superintendent of schools in Saint John.

***The U.N.B. Educational Review January 1933***

A wave of sorrow swept over New Brunswick with the news of the death on December 11<sup>th</sup> of Dr. H.S. Bridges, who had been for so many years prominent in the intellectual and educational life of the province.

Henry Seabury Bridges was born on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1850, at Sheffield, N.B. of parents who were descendants from Newbury, Mass., before the coming of the Loyalists. They had come originally from Sheffield, England, hence the name which they gave to the settlement they founded in New Brunswick

After attending the grammar school at Sheffield, he proceeded to the University of New Brunswick, and received his B.A. in 1869, when not yet nineteen. He began his teaching career in his home school at Sheffield, and then taught in the Collegiate School, Fredericton, and the High School, St. Stephen.

He then took a postgraduate course in classics at Oxford University. While still studying at Oxford, he received the appointment to the position of second master of the Saint John Grammar School, under Dr. Coster.

Dr. Bennett, Superintendent of Saint John Schools, in his report for the year 1878 to '79 says:

“Since graduating from the University of New Brunswick in 1869, Mr. Bridges has devoted himself constantly to the profession of teaching and has long since earned for himself the reputation of an efficient instructor and judicious disciplinarian. High hopes are entertained from his appointment, and his labours and successes so far have fully justified the Board of Directors in their selection

“The chief characteristics of Mr. Bridges’ management of his pupils are: First, perfect order, and, secondly, thoroughness in instruction. As to order, he relies mainly on preserving it by contriving beforehand to prevent disorder. He is always the first in school in the morning, and so disorder has no room to enter. All the movements of the boys are marked by order, and order reigns as decidedly in the playground as in the schoolroom. As respects instruction, there is a settled resolution on his part that the boys shall fairly master every lesson before leaving it. If a boy has been found wading beyond his depth, he is immediately invited back within soundings and warned of the danger of venturing out too far from shore. Moreover, if the lesson partakes in any degree of a mechanical character, such as arithmetic, algebra, or the like, the work is required to be produced on paper or slate not only correct in principle and in detail but executed with such mechanical neatness as if neatness were the object of the exercise. By such methods hand and eye and head are all trained at once, and though the progress may appear to the uninitiated slow, yet it is always found to be the best and the most rapid in the end.”

In 1879 Dr. Coster died, and Dr. Bridges became Principal. He left this position in 1881 to become Professor of Classics at the University of New Brunswick, a position which he held until 1896 when he returned to Saint John to occupy the dual position of Principal of the new High School, (a new building had been erected for the boys of the Grammar School and the girls of the Victoria School) and City Superintendent.

In 1907 the pressure of duties due to the addition of the *Manual Training System* and the Compulsory School Law made it necessary to separate the positions of Superintendent and Principal. From then on, Dr. Bridges devoted himself to the work of Superintendent, until laid aside by illness in the fall of 1922. Then, for ten years, as Superintendent Emeritus, he gave to those who were carrying on the work the benefit of his years of experience, store of information, and wise counsel.

It is rather startling to read words written by Dr. Bridges in 1914 and to realise that these are the conclusions of educationists of today, after some eighteen years of experimenting.

“It is quite an easy matter to make out a good case for including in the school curriculum almost anything that is not immoral - from the study of Shakespeare’s plays to the manipulation of a gas engine, and well-meaning enthusiasts will always be found ready to push the claims of their hobbies to extremes. Should nature study, bookkeeping, short-hand, school gardens, household service, - these and many more are in turn held out as the one thing needful. Amid the confusion caused by this perplexing array of subjects, the fundamental issue in education must always be kept in sight, and this is how to fill the short and precious years of school life so that pupils may have an effective preparation for the activities of adult life without being deprived of that general culture, the educational value of which is inestimable. A man’s education must not be limited to mere manipulative skill. He must also obtain from school that impulse to self-culture which is a sure safeguard against that mental vacuity which finds relief in vulgar pleasures and is the fruitful source of vice and crime.”

Scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada are men and women in all ranks of life- some of them leaders in their respective fields, many of them just the rank and file – but all alike in this, that they look back with pleasure and pride to the days when as teachers or pupils they came in daily contact with “The Doctor”, and studied the Classics, or worked together to make the schools of Saint John as nearly perfect as they could make them.

A favorite story among Saint John Teachers is that of a little girl in Grade 1 who had been only a few days at school when Dr. Bridges visited the room. When he went out, she said, “Please, Teacher, was that God?” Never a hint of irreverence was in the child’s mind – nor is there in ours when we say that there was a man who in his austere bearing, his absolute fairness, his stern justice, his fatherly love and understanding was “like God”. The wonderful smile which at times lit up his face was the index of the character of the man – and is, I think, the thing about him which those who knew him best will remember as long as life shall last.”

“The Telegraph-Journal” speaking of his funeral, said: “The assembly at St. Andrew’s Church was perhaps the most representative of the official ranks of the city and the adult and juvenile citizenship foregathered in many years. It embraced the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish communities, a cross-section of Saint John not often disclosed.”

It was the Sisters of St. Vincent's Convent who told us that a favourite poem of the Doctor's, and one which he often quoted when he visited their school in wintertime was Lowell's "*The First Snow-Fall*", and they said, "Wasn't it beautiful to think that that night, after he was buried, the first snowfall of the season came, and "the snow that husheth all", covered his grave with a mantle pure and white."

*More softly than the dew is shed,  
Or cloud is floated overhead,  
He giveth His beloved sleep."*

### **In Memorial Hall, U.N.B.**

Henry Seabury Bridges window:



Dedicated to Henry Seabury Bridges, UNB class of 1869. He was a Professor of Classics 1881 to 1895 and a member of the UNB Senate. He was also the grandfather of President Colin B. MacKay 1953 to 1969. The window is a gift from his daughters.

The window features Aristotle instructing his followers, with inscriptions below:

- *Fide et Fiducia* – faith and courage, over the Lamp of Knowledge:

And

- *Fide et Fortitudine* – faith and fortitude, over the Book of Learning.

The medallions in the upper register present the emblems of wisdom, knowledge, learning, and philosophy.

**Bridges, Hedley Vicars Burpee** – Entered U.N.B. from Sunbury Grammar School, Sheffield, N.B. in 1878.



**DR. H. V. B. BRIDGES**

B.A. 1881; M.A. 1883; LLD 1910. Honor Certificates, Classics; Classical Scholarship 1879; English and Logic 1880; Mathematics 1881; Graduation Honors, Philosophy and Political Economy 1881. Principal of Park Barracks School, 1882-1884; Mathematical Master, under Sir George Parkin, Collegiate School, Fredericton, N.B., 1884-1888; Inspector of Schools, 1888-1906; Principal of Normal School 1906 - 1933 Member of University Senate 1894-1896 and 1901-1907. Secretary of Alumni Society 1897 Secretary of the Committee of Management, Centennial Celebration, 1900.

**The Daily Gleaner, Monday, March 13, 1933**

*Principal of Normal School for Long Period – Prominent in Masonic Circles*

Dr. H.V.B. Bridges, Principal of the Provincial Normal School in this city, passed away Saturday night at his home, 727 George Street, after a long illness. The deceased had had several severe attacks of illness within the past year making a partial recovery before Christmas. During the past couple of weeks, he suffered a relapse and on Tuesday last his condition became such that all hope for his recovery was abandoned, and the end came shortly after nine o'clock Saturday night.

He is survived by his widow, former Miss Mabel K.F. Gregory, daughter of the late George F. Gregory; a sister, Miss Clara Bridges, at present in the south of France and two sons, G.F. Gregory Bridges, barrister, of Moncton, and H. Francis G. Bridges, barrister of Campbellton.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon with prayers at the house at two o'clock and service at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock by Very Rev. J.H.A. Holmen and interment at Forest Hill. It will be under the auspices of Hiram Lodge No. 6, F. & A.M., of which deceased was a member.

**Leading Mason**

Dr. Bridges was one of the leading Masons not only in his own city but throughout the province, and in all sections in New Brunswick which are centres of the order he was a familiar figure.

Joining Hiram Lodge F. and A.M. in December of 1891, he rose rapidly in the order and soon held prominent positions. For two years he was Worshipful Master of his Lodge. He also was a member of the Fredericton Royal Arch Chapter and the Fredericton Preceptory of Knights Templar. He was the first Eminent Preceptor and held this office for two years. In addition, he was a member of the Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Bridges held the distinction of being the only Fredericton man to be Grand Master of New Brunswick, having occupied this office for a period of three years, from 1914 to 1916 inclusive. While in this office he became well known to members of the Masonic Order throughout the Province. In addition, Dr. Bridges held various subordinate offices in the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and fellow Masons considered him a most valued member.

**As a Curler**

Dr. Bridges also was well known as a curler throughout New Brunswick. He was one of the oldest members of the Fredericton Curling Club and for one year was its President. He became a member some thirty-five years ago and up to a couple of years ago took part in the matches of the local club. He retained his membership this year. Dr. Bridges was a member of the Fredericton team which played against the touring Scottish team a few years ago at Saint John. Dr. Bridges was also prominent in musical circles, his rich deep voice always being heard with pleasure. In his position as Principal of the Normal School he kept a fatherly eye over those in the school. He was always ready to

give advice and counsel to the young people and his death will be learned of with regret by the hundreds of student teachers who have been graduated by the Normal School during his principalship.

## **TRIBUTES TO WORK**

### **Premier Richards, Dr. A.S. McFarlane and Dr. C.C. Jones Speak of Deceased**

Prominent men in New Brunswick particularly those concerned with education, pay tribute to the worth of the deceased.

Hon. C.D. Richards, Premier of New Brunswick, said: "Dr. Bridges will long be remembered by many throughout the province as a man of high intellectual attainments, as a fine citizen, and a one of our leaders in educational life and development.

"Educational life of the province has lost one of its great leaders and the province a most valued public official. As a teacher in the public schools, as an inspector and a principal of the Provincial Normal School, Dr. Bridges devoted his whole life to educational work.

"He was a man of exceptional ability, of scholarly attainments, and these qualities, combined with a kindly and sympathetic nature, made him a great teacher and leader.

"The University of New Brunswick in him had a cultural alumnus and a strong supporter."

### **Supt. of Education**

Dr. A.S. McFarlane, Chief Supt. of Education speaking of the dead principal, spoke feelingly of his recollections of his conduct in Normal School.

"The reading of the daily scripture lesson by Dr. Bridges," said Dr. McFarlane, long an associate, "was the work of a literary artist, so that every morning a spirit of reverence and devotion permeated the entire auditorium of the Normal School, uplifting the heart and mind of every student.

"A wide range of reading, a retentive memory and a keen sense of humor afforded a wealth of material from which to illustrate and emphasize whatever he taught. It has been the privilege of few to make the lasting imprint on the minds and character of so many young people as Dr. Bridges made. In the truest sense, his work will live long after him."

### **Dean Holmes, at Cathedral, Spoke of Late Dr. Bridges**

Very Rev. Dean Holmes of Christ Church Cathedral in the course of Sunday services spoke of the late Dr. H.V.B. Bridges as follows:

"Dr. Bridges was recognized and respected by all who knew him as a Christian gentleman of a fine modest dignity and of unflinching courtesy. By all who came into close contact with him in his work he was regarded with respect and affection, as a ripe scholar, a wise, patient and sympathetic teacher, a man of deep true piety and unaffected strength and simplicity of faith.

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the influence Dr. Bridges has exerted on the life of the province – not only the intellectual side of the educational life but the character of its people. When we think of the thousands of men and women who have come under the influences of his life and who have since gone out into all parts of the province to carry that influence with them in their work as teachers, we may indeed give thanks for all he has been. We rejoice in the belief that he now carries on, beyond the veil, the work he loved where no disappointment or hindrance frustrates the attainment of his ideal."

**Plaque Inscription: Bridges House Named in memory of Henry Seabury Bridges, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Classics in the University of New Brunswick, 1881-1895, Superintendent of Saint John city schools, 1896-1926; and of his brother, Hedley Vicars Burpee Bridges, B.A., M.A., LL.D., Principal of the Provincial Normal School, 1906-1933. Of old New England stock, resident from early days in the Valley of St. John, they were guided throughout their lives by high ideals of public service. Gifted with administrative talents, they also excelled as teachers in a Province where teaching had long been practiced as an art.**

## **Appendix A**

### 1919 Grand Lodge Officers Visit London, England for Peace Jubilee Communication – MWB Daniel C. Clark

The outstanding event of the year in the history of Freemasonry centred around the stupendous Peace Jubilee Communication held in Albert Hall, in London, England, June 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> inclusive, by the United Grand Lodge of England; the Mother Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, I propose to give a somewhat detailed statement of this outstanding and historic event.

Having accepted the invitation of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to join in the Peace Celebration and upon your authority, I, in company with RWB Past Grand Masters Dr. Thos. Walker and Dr. H.S. Bridges left St. [sic] John for London, England, on the evening of June 9<sup>th</sup>. We were wished a “bon voyage” by a large number of the brethren who were at the depot to bid us farewell.

We arrived in the old historic City of Quebec the following afternoon. Our short stay in that city was made very pleasant by Colonel Ray, a friend of Dr. Bridges, who called upon us and invited us to lunch with him at the Quebec Garrison Club. After lunch he escorted us to the “*Empress of Britain*” and remained with us until we sailed at five o’clock, p.m.

The passage across was uneventful. Captain Webster and the chief engineer, Brother William Sykes, were most courteous and did everything possible to make our voyage pleasant.

We arrived in Liverpool Friday morning, June 20<sup>th</sup> and were in London that afternoon by two o’clock.

The following day we called on Sir George McLaren Brown, the London agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and booked our return passage. He was most courteous and did all in his power to make our stay in London pleasant. We visited Canada Lodge, F. & A.M., and attended their dinner as his guests. He also invited us to the Dominion Day Banquet, which was a very enjoyable affair, and in many ways, he showed his interest in us.

We then called on the V.W. Grand Secretary, Brother P. Colville Smith, at the Masonic Temple, Great Queen Street. We found him engaged and, while waiting, we were shown through the Library and Museum by Brother Dr. William Hammond, the Librarian and Curator. We were much interested in the valuable collections displayed. Among other things we saw a case containing five hundred and ten Past Masters’ Jewels which had been presented to the late Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchford; also, the large sword carried in procession before the MW Grand Master. This sword is 350 years old. We saw, as well, the swords carried before the Principal Z and the Pro Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge regalia worn by H.M. the late King Edward VII.

When we were ushered into the presence of the VW Grand Secretary, Brother P. Colville Smith, we were very graciously received and given a very cordial reception by him, as well by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, Brother J.S. Granville Grenfell, and Brother Sydney A. White, the chief clerk in the Grand Secretary’s office.

Brother Smith informed us that we were to be guests at the Savoy Hotel.

On Monday, June 23<sup>rd</sup>, we went to the Savoy Hotel as directed, and there found invitations awaiting us to the different luncheons and dinners to be held throughout the week. We also learned that Brother A. Burnett Brown, Grand Superintendent of Works, had been appointed to be our guide and companion during the week. At one o’clock Brother Brown called for us and took us to lunch, together with MW Grand Master Wardrope, of Ontario, and Past Grand Masters Chambers and Williamson of Quebec, who were also staying at the Savoy. The object of this luncheon was that we might have an opportunity to become acquainted. After lunch, we were taken to and conducted through, Westminster Abby, by Mr. Westlake, a prominent official of the Abby, who had been appointed by the Grand Lodge of England to act as our guide.

As we passed through this historic pile of buildings, which has been the scene of the Coronation of so many of Britain’s Sovereigns, as well as the resting place of so many of her honored dead, we felt we were standing on sacred ground.

At 7 p.m. we were the guests of the Pro Grand Master, Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, at Piccadilly Hotel.

On Tuesday, the 24<sup>th</sup>, the late Brother F.W. Sumner, Agent General for New Brunswick, called and cordially invited us to use him or his office in any way we wished. Brother Sumner was very attentive to us during our stay in London.

We were taken through Richmond Park in autos, and at one o'clock we met at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, as the guests of the Grand Stewards' Lodge. This is a very unique lodge, and the luncheon was also unique and very enjoyable.

At 4:45 p.m. we visited Canada Lodge No. 3527. After being very cordially received and welcomed by Pro Grand Master Lord Amphill, we witnessed the installation of Brother Wm. Kerr as Worshipful Master. The ceremony of installation was conducted in a most efficient manner by the Pro Grand Master, Lord Amphill, after which the visiting Grand Masters and other distinguished representatives from the United States of America, New Zealand, Scotland, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, tendered hearty good wishes from their respective jurisdictions to Canada Lodge.

We then repaired to the Connaught Rooms where a sumptuous dinner was served.

The usual after-dinner toasts were given, beginning with one to "The King and the Craft" proposed by WM Kerr. Col. L.C.M.S. Amery, M.P., Junior Warden of the Lodge, proposed the toast "Our Brethren in and from the Dominion." Among other things he said, "I do not intend to dwell upon the achievements of the Imperial Forces or of the Canadian Forces, but the achievements of the Canadian Forces from the first days of Ypres till the last hundred days of victory will be held in veneration for all time." This toast was replied to by Brother W.H. Wardrope, K.C., Grand Master of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and Brother E.T.D. Chambers, PGM and Brother W.A. Williamson, Grand Secretary, both of Quebec.

Wednesday, the 25<sup>th</sup>, we visited the Guild Hall and the rooms of the Goldsmith Co., where we saw a wonderful display of gold and silver plate of immense value.

At one o'clock we lunched at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, as guests of Motherland Lodge, No. 3861, WB W<sup>m</sup>. Perkins Bull, presiding. At three o'clock we left by automobile to visit the Royal Masonic School for girls at Clapham Junction and Weybridge. This school was founded in 1788. Girls are admitted at the age of seven and usually continue until the age of seventeen. Among the subjects taught are shorthand, typewriting, pianoforte, singing, etc. In the one hundred and thirty-one years it has been operating, three thousand two hundred and eighty-five [3,285] daughters of deceased or distressed Masons have been benefited. There were seven hundred and thirty [730] girls in the Institution when we visited it.

My visit to this Institution was not only interesting and enjoyable, but it also made a lasting impression on my mind. I had seen one of the benefits and advantages of Masonry in the Motherland. It is a great satisfaction for a Mason to know that if he is incapacitated in any way, or if he dies, that his children will be cared for, educated and fitted for any station in life, by the brethren of the Masonic Fraternity.

At 6 p.m. we visited Antiquity Lodge No. 2, which was in existence before there was a Grand Lodge of England, and today operates without a charter, because there was no Grand Lodge to grant a charter when the Lodge was organized. We received a cordial reception. We saw the E.P [sic] degree worked in full. This Lodge has a number of interesting old relics, among them is the maul with which Sir Christopher Wren laid the Cornerstone of St. Paul's Cathedral, June 21, 1675. After this interesting meeting we again dined in the Connaught Rooms.

Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup>, we visited the Parliament Buildings with Lord Amphill, Pro Grand Master, as our guide. We were shown through the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

We were also driven to Bushey and visited the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys. We had luncheon there as guests of the institution. This school was established in 1798. There were seven hundred and seventy-six [776] boys enrolled at the time of our visit. Some four thousand and ninety-four [4,094] boys have received the benefits of the Institution since it was founded.

We returned from Bushey direct to London where, on invitation of the Lord Mayor, we dined at the Mansion House and attended a reception where we were presented to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

On Friday, June 27<sup>th</sup>, we visited St. Paul's Cathedral and at 1:45 p.m. assembled at Albert Hall, where the great Peace Celebration was to be held. We were here met by brethren and conducted to a spacious room where we donned our regalia. We were then conducted into the main hall where we were individually presented to the Pro Grand Master and given a most gracious and cordial reception. Prayers of profound thanksgiving were then offered to Almighty God who had given Peace with Victory.

It was a never-to-be-forgotten scene. "Massed about the Grand Master on the throne were the purple and gold of the Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and the present and past Grand Officers of that body." In striking contrast was the brilliant green and gold of the Irish Craftsmen. Throughout the great building, from floor to the topmost gallery, bright blue was the color of apron and collar.

Across the great arena, East and West and North and South, a deep line of cardinal red, marked the positions of the Grand Stewards, and formed a very cross of St. George on a Masonic field. Truly a spectacle worthy of the historic occasion.

This wonderful meeting marked an epoch in the history of Freemasonry. There were nearly ten thousand Masons present. They had come from the North and the South, the East and the West, to sit at the feet of the Mother Lodge of Freemasonry. There were representatives present from New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado, West Virginia, Montana, Arizona, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Victoria, Gibraltar, South America, Hong Kong and South China, Newfoundland, Eastern Archipelago, Madras, British Guiana, Canterbury, New Zealand, Ceylon and Queensland. There is no doubt, but this gathering of the Masonic Clan will bind with bonds of brotherly love the whole Masonic world.

After this historic meeting we were invited to dine at the Piccadilly Hotel as guests of the Grand Officers' mess.

On Saturday, June 28<sup>th</sup>, Dr. Walker left us to go to Edinburgh. At 10:30 a.m. the same day, Dr. Bridges and I with other guests were taken to Hampton Court where we had luncheon. We were then conducted through Hampton Palace. At 4 p.m. we were invited to visit Electric Lodge which had assembled in the dining room where we had previously lunched. The brethren of Electric Lodge seemed much pleased at our visit.

The evening of the same day we visited Jubilee Lodge and saw the MM degree conferred on Commander Adams, the first man who stepped on the Mole at Zeebrugge<sup>1</sup>. After the degree work, which was done in an impressive and efficient manner, we dined in the Connaught Rooms. It was a splendid affair.

Sunday, June 29<sup>th</sup>, was for us a day of rest and worship. During the day we attended Divine Service.

On Monday, the 30<sup>th</sup>, we lunched at Picadilly Hotel, the guests of VW Brother P. Colville Smith, the Grand Secretary. In the evening, we visited Empire Lodge and saw the WM and other officers installed into their respective offices.

On Tuesday, July 1<sup>st</sup>, at 7 p.m. we were the guests of Sir George McLaren Brown at a Dominion Day banquet in the Connaught Rooms.

Friday, July 4<sup>th</sup>, we were privileged to be present at the consecration of "Peace and Concord Lodge" No. 3947. This impressive ceremony was carried through by the Grand Secretary, P. Colville Smith. He also installed the Worshipful Master and the other officers. The consecration of this Lodge had one unique feature; in that it was consecrated as a strictly temperance Lodge.

Wednesday, July 16<sup>th</sup>, Dr. Bridges and I, having crossed over to Ireland, called on Brother H.E. Flavell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. His office is in Freemasons Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin. We were very graciously received and spent a pleasant hour with him.

Brethren of Grand Lodge, I have given you a necessarily brief but somewhat detailed account of our visit to the Motherland. The brethren over there certainly know how to entertain. Nothing was left undone for our profit and pleasure.

As a result of the Masonic Peace Celebration, I believe the bonds of fellowship all over the Masonic world will be stronger than ever. ... Upon my arrival home from England, I received a letter from Brother A.E. Carlyle Secretary of Canada Lodge, No. 3527, stating that I had been made an Honorary Member of that Lodge. I accepted this distinction feeling that inasmuch as I represented this Grand Lodge at the Peace Celebration, that it was in reality an honor conferred on Grand Lodge through me.

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<sup>1</sup> The Zeebrugge mole was a mile-long seawall jutting out into the North Sea. Several German sea-facing artillery guns were placed in the mole and had to be taken out for the plan to be a success. It was also studded with concrete machine-gun posts. In an effort to blockade the German U-boat port of Bruges-Zeebrugge, Belgium, in April 1918 the British Navy sent three ships filled with concrete to be sunk in the Zeebrugge channel. Their approach was to be covered by a diversionary attack on the "Mole" or breakwater protecting the entrance to the channel, and the severing of contact between it and the shore with the ignition of two old submarines filled with explosives. Royal Marines from *HMS Invincible* tried to land on the mole and disable German guns placed on it. Their effort failed, and though the entire operation managed to only slow the movement of U-Boats for several weeks, the Allies promoted the mission as a success and awarded many medals. Captain Alfred F.B. Carpenter who commanded *Invincible*, was given a Victoria Cross.