

AUTUMN EDITION  
2016

# MASONRY *in* MANITOBA



This issue's cover highlights an Ionic capital which can be found in Mostyn Park, Winnipeg, at the intersection of Mostyn and Colony Streets. It was placed there in 1990 to recall the former Post Office building, which stood on Portage Avenue between Fort and Garry Streets between 1908 and 1962, when it was demolished. This capital and other fragments of column are all that remains of this stately structure, a commercial focal point on Portage Avenue for decades. It, like many buildings of the era, was constructed under the supervision of Toronto architects Darling and Pearson, and the contractors were the same Kelly Brothers who constructed the Legislative Building.

We have, thanks to the work of Frank Albo, learned a lot about the strange and fascinating architecture of the Legislative Building. However, it is far from the only beautiful building in the city.

Our primary focus in this issue is how the City of Winnipeg provides a textbook in the Five Noble Orders of Architecture. Aided by a series of expert photographs taken by R.W. Bro. Lynn Latozke (who also took the cover photograph), we find that all five orders are well represented right here in Manitoba. And although we focus on Winnipeg, there are some fine buildings outside of Winnipeg, including the Brandon Courthouse and the Portage City Hall.

The Ionic capital in Mostyn Park reminds us that, as wealthy as Winnipeg is in beautiful Neoclassical architecture, it was once much more wealthy. It is because of the efforts of province and city in designating buildings as historical so that they might be saved that we are able to see these structures either in person or in the pictures we show here.

How does looking at the architecture around us help us as Masons? Because our thinking is informed by the grand metaphor of looking at physical structures as symbols of our spiritual life. By looking at these buildings, we can see how architects used geometrical forms, angles, proportions, and symmetrical structure to construct something beautiful and useful. We notice how a circle becomes a central and focusing form when used on the façade of, say, the St. Boniface Basilica, Westminster United Church, or the former Grand Lodge building. Triangles are formed naturally by peaked roofs which makes them a recurring shape for the top of a wall or colonnade. Rectangles are everywhere, and their proportions are significant. Support, elegance, proportion, balance, utility, dependence and aspiration are all symbolized in the column. ∴

Cover Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



# MASONRY *in* MANITOBA

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# Wisdom to Contrive...



**W**e have now passed the first day of Autumn, the equinox which marks the transition from summer into winter, when the arrival of night comes noticeably earlier, and the temperature cools considerably, along with the shedding of leaves from our deciduous trees. Harvest is winding down for most of our brethren involved in the agricultural industry, with good results being reported. Our Lodges have had their first meeting after their summer call-off and are busy making plans for the months ahead. For the Lodges that install their officers close to St. John the Baptist day, this may have been their first communication since that event. My hope is that, this coming Masonic year will be one of profit and pleasure for all.

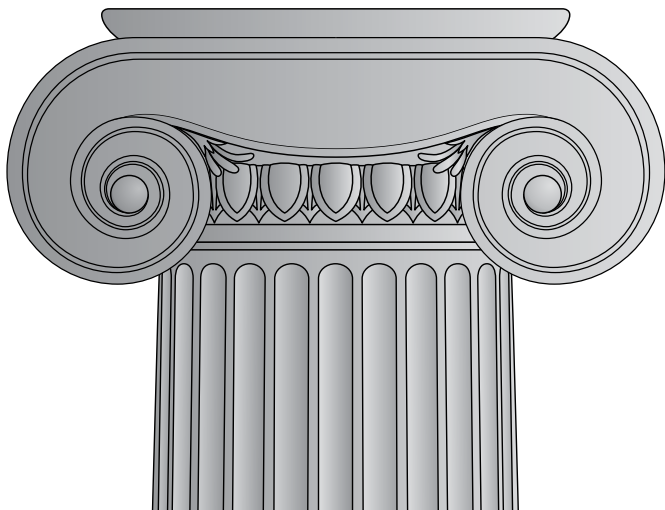
The last three and a half months have been busy with attending the communications of other jurisdictions, summer parades, consecrating our first Lodge of Research, hosting the Mid-West Conference of Grand Lodges here in Winnipeg, official visits, our northern tour as well as attending to all the other duties involved with serving our jurisdiction. Our Craft, although slowly shrinking in numbers, has a solid core of good men and with their effort the Craft will continue to thrive for many years to come. Attracting replacements

for those called to higher service continues to be on the mind of many; with proper mentoring and training along with good programming, we can improve the retention of the young men that are coming to our doors but we have to be careful not to leave them at the altar and to include them in our work and fellowship. The workmen that will lead our Craft into the future may not have even been initiated yet; as it has been said before "good men will follow good men." So, craftsmen, endeavour to be one of those men.

I hope that each of you and your families had a safe and happy Thanksgiving weekend. May the Great Architect of the Universe bless and prosper us all. Our Brother, George Washington in 1789, recommended "to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favours of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness." Since 1879 our nation, Canada, has also celebrated the harvest and other blessings of the past year, although on different dates until 1957, when the Parliament of Canada made a proclamation creating "A day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed – to be observed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday in October." Although Thanksgiving is often thought of as a time of year, we should remember to give thanks year round, regardless of the season, and in everything give thanks.

Sincerely and fraternally,

M.W. Bro. Stan Barclay  
Grand Master ∴







*The former Bank of Nova Scotia Building at 254 Portage Avenue, now the Vital Statistics Office, features beautiful Ionic columns.*

# The Columns of Winnipeg

*By R.W. Bro. Mason Jardine*

*Photography by R.W. Bro. Lynn Latozke*

## Look up, Brethren!

It was not long ago at a Masonic Education seminar that a brother confessed that although he knew the names of the Five Noble Orders of Architecture, (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite), he would not be able to tell one from the other. He was a brother who had learned the Senior Warden's lecture and had learned the names, but had never seen an actual example of each style. And why should he? Unless they make a point of looking it up on line, the only time many Masons hear about them is during a degree, when there is so much more to absorb, and your only clue as to which is which is a brother with a pointer, who may or may not use it to point to something. Those who had their second degree in an Ancient Work Lodge will have heard a more comprehensive explanation, which nevertheless uses vocabulary nobody except a stu-

dent of architecture knows, and which could use some graphic examples. This article is for them.

Fortunately, there is a textbook of architectural styles just ready for anyone to study, and all you have to do is look up at the buildings around you. But first, it is good to know that although the orders of architecture talk about more than columns, it is by the columns and most especially by the capitals or topmost part of them that we identify which order is being employed. Some of the columns we will be looking at do not conform to the Five Orders of Classical architecture, and some do so only partly.

The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders are older than the other two and are the most celebrated. They were originated by the Greeks, whereas the Tuscan and Composite styles were invented by the Romans. These



*Pictured here are the Doric columns of the former Bank of Commerce building, now the Millennium Centre, at 389 Main Street.*

three Greek Orders are often related to other aspects of Masonic symbolism which come in threes, as part of the typical bundling of symbols by number which occurs in all symbolic systems. All three of these styles have columns which are not smooth, but are fluted, having regular grooves going up their length. They also do not have a consistent diameter, becoming smaller as they get higher, as a tree does. The columns consist of a base, sometimes absent in Doric columns, a shaft, and a capital on top.

Let's start with the Doric, which is the oldest of the three. The name Doric comes from the Dorians, people on the western side of Greece and on Crete, including those in the cities of Corinth and Sparta. The Parthenon in Athens is built in this style. The finest Doric columns in Winnipeg are on the façade of the former Bank of Commerce building, now the Millennium Centre, at 389 Main Street. This building was built in 1910 at a cost of \$750,000 (19 ¼ million in today's dollars). The design, made by architects Darling and Pearson from Toronto, became the standard for Commerce Banks across Canada. The capital of a Doric column is bowl-shaped, and is often very simple. Here there is a

band below the bowl-shaped capital which is very shallow and is striped; the band is decorated with roundels. Most typical of the Doric style is the crossbar which sits atop the columns. Above each column is a square with three vertical lines on it; these squares are also between

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***...it is by the columns and most especially by the capitals or topmost part of them that we identify which order is being employed.***

the columns. Between these squares, called triglyphs, are round decorations, called metopes.

Another set of Doric columns are found on the façade of the former Mitchell-Copp building originally known as the Kennedy Block at 315 Portage Avenue, all that now remains of this structure. It was built in 1906. Here again the capitals are very shallow and have



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



*Unfluted Ionic columns at 380 William Street*

a band below them, although not ornamented as those on the Commerce Bank building. This building has a triangular pediment over the columns decorated with the caduceus, the emblem of the god Hermes and a symbol of commerce (not, as many think, of medicine). Doric columns tend to be shorter for their diameter than others, which can make them look stockier. It is for this reason that they are associated with *strength*, and with Hiram of Tyre. They are the columns associated with the Senior Warden. They gave their name to Doric Lodge No. 36, mother Lodge of our Past Grand Master Ron Church.

*The Doric pillars on the façade of the former Mitchell-Copp building at 315 Portage Avenue*



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke

The Ionic column is named for the people of Ionia, Greek-speaking people who lived on the coast of Turkey in ancient times. It is easy to recognize as its capital looks like a pair of curling rams' horns. In ancient times the temple of Diana at Ephesus (in Ionia) was built in this style. The columns on the spectacular entrance to the Legislative Building are Ionic, as is the capital on our cover. The Dominion Bank Building at 678 Main Street, built in 1907, is fronted with two Ionic columns. The rams' horns (called volutes) sit on top of a band and shallow cup as found at the top of the Doric column. In the Dominion Bank Building the volutes are in the same plane, but on the Bank of Nova Scotia Building at 254 Portage Avenue, now the Vital Statistics Office, they are angled out. To the side of the columns on this building you can see what appears to be a column, with fluting and volutes on the top, but is not a separate structure from the wall. These fake pillars are called pilasters.

In the eighteenth century some architects started to use columns with Ionic capitals but no fluting. Although these are different from the classic Ionic, they do not have a separate name. Unfluted Ionic columns can be found on the former home of the Shaarey Zedek and Shaarey Shomayim synagogues at 129 Dagmar Street. This structure was the home to these synagogues, which merged in 1913, until 1949. It is currently the Sudanese Canadian Cultural Centre. Just across the street, at 380 William Street, is the old William Street

*Unfluted Ionic columns at the Sudanese Canadian Cultural Centre, 129 Dagmar Street*



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke

Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



*The Bank of Toronto Building at 456 Main Street (now the Fox and Fiddle) with two fluted Corinthian columns included between unfluted Corinthian pilasters*

Library, now the City of Winnipeg archive, which has a pair of extremely fine unfluted Ionic columns on its second story. Adjacent and within the pair of columns are fluted Ionic pilasters. This building was built with a grant from Andrew Carnegie, who funded the construction of over 2500 libraries around the world, 125 in Canada. It is for this reason that Carnegie’s name appears on the building.

Ionic columns are slimmer than Doric ones. Their elegant capitals have led to Ionic columns appearing on libraries (like the one on William Street) and educational institutions. This has led to the association of this style with *wisdom*, and therefore King Solomon, and the Worshipful Master. The litness and elegance of the Ionic columns has led some to consider them more “feminine” while the sturdier, plainer Doric columns are seen as “masculine”. Ionic Lodge No. 25 in the Grand Lodge of Manitoba is now a part of Beaver Ionic Lodge with the same number.

The Corinthian Order is named for the city of Corinth, which sits on the narrow isthmus connecting mainland Greece with the Peloponnese. The Christian Bible has two letters written from St. Paul to the people of this city. Legend has it that the design for the capitals of these columns by the Greek architect Callimachus was inspired by an acanthus plant growing in a pot. Corinthian columns are similar to Ionic ones, except that instead of volutes, the Corinthian capital has a profusion of acanthus leaves. Winnipeg’s finest Corinthian

columns are on the front of the imposing Bank of Montreal building at Portage and Main (335 Main Street). Construction of this bank in 1913 cost nearly \$1,300,000 (31.6 million in today’s dollars). These columns are not fluted, although it is more typical for them to be so. The Bank of Toronto Building at 456 Main Street (now the Fox and Fiddle) has two fluted Corinthian columns included between unfluted Corinthian pilasters.

Although the Doric dialect is in the West and the Ionic in the East, corresponding to the placement of the officers associated with them, Corinth is only one city. However, its south-central location corresponds to the

*The Dominion Bank Building at 678 Main Street, built in 1907, is fronted with two Ionic columns.*



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



Junior Warden and to Hiram Abiff. The intricate carvings of the acanthus leaves are particularly beautiful, and so the Corinthian Order is associated with *beauty*. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba has had two different Lodges called Corinthian Lodge. The first, Corinthian

*...an unfluted Doric column is called a different order of architecture, the Tuscan...*

Lodge No. 15, was located at Rapid City. After its demise the name was taken up by the current Corinthian Lodge No. 178.

Although a pillar with an Ionic or Corinthian capital is still Ionic or Corinthian even if it is not fluted, an unfluted Doric column is called a different order of architecture, the *Tuscan*, named for the region of Tuscany on the northwestern portion of the Italian peninsula, of which the city of Florence is the capital. Tuscan pillars are found in many places in Winnipeg, notably on the St. Boniface City Hall, and on the old Normal School at 442 William Avenue. Both of these show the bowl-

*Tuscan pillars on the façade of 442 William Avenue, the old Normal School*

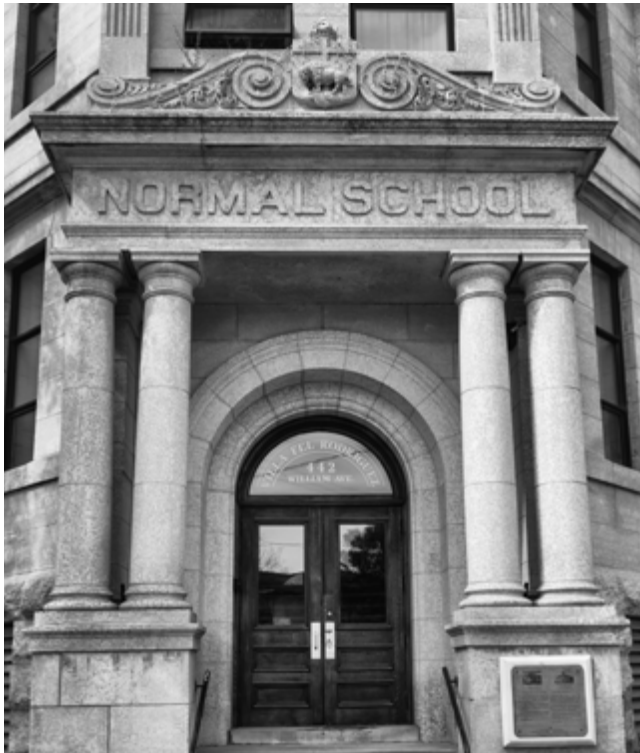


Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke

like shape of Doric and Tuscan capitals very clearly. The pillars on the CPR Station at 181 Higgins Avenue, now the Aboriginal Centre of Winnipeg, are also Tuscan, but are decorated with wreaths and coats of arms encircling the capital. Tuscan Lodge No. 141 on the Grand Register of Manitoba is interesting as it was formed with the intention that it should meet during the day, rather than at night as is the custom among Lodges in this country. The reason was that its members were actors and other people who generally worked at night but had more flexible hours during the day. This unusual Lodge has been preserved as a Historical Lodge.

Most obscure among the classic orders of architecture is the Composite, a Roman style whose capitals incorporate both Ionic volutes and Corinthian acanthus leaves. As rare as this style is, the city of Winnipeg still is able to afford us an example in the columns on the façade of 234 Portage Avenue, the Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building. This building stands to the east of the space formerly occupied by the Post Office building whose columns provided the Ionic capital which graces our cover. It was renamed “The White House” when it was renovated as a historical building in 2004. While the Tuscan style may be said to symbolize simplicity,

*Composite columns on the façade of 234 Portage Avenue, the Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building*



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke



*Tuscan pillars on the St. Boniface City Hall building*

being even simpler than the Doric, the Composite may be said to symbolize complexity, being a blend of two other styles. They therefore represent contrast, and might be interesting choices to represent the pillars at the porchway of King Solomon's Temple, which symbolize balanced opposites. Composite Lodge No. 64 was situated at Alexander, Manitoba.

Winnipeg architect J.D. Atkinson who designed the White House with Composite columns, and the Mitchell-Copp building with Doric ones, also made use of

other historical architectural styles, although his basic style was what is called the "Chicago style" as demonstrated in the Boyd Building. The paired windows separated by a slim column on the Curry Building at 233 Portage Avenue, are most reminiscent of the Gothic style, as is the vault-shaped structure above them. The columns on either side of the window have human figures for a capital, not a classic style at all but possibly rich in symbolism for the Masonic student. This wealth of symbolism is right above our heads every day. ∴

*The capitals adorned with human figures on the Curry Building at 233 Portage Avenue*



Photo ©2016 Lynn Latozke

# Building Our Fraternity One Stone at a Time

By R. W. Bro. Richard Lacoursiere

## Are we simply cutting rocks or building a cathedral?

You'll have heard the story, I'm quite certain. In short, this simple tale features three stonemasons, each doing the tedious, back-breaking job of carving rocks. The first one is cutting rocks because he needs the money. The second is doing the job because he perceives himself to be the best stone-cutter around. The third is hammering away with zeal and, when asked what he is doing, answers with "I am building a cathedral."

This *Parable of the Three Stonecutters*, made famous by Peter F. Drucker in his 1954 book, *The Practice of Management*, remains one of the most powerful illustrations of the challenges faced by leaders today: How do we create the environment within which our stonemasons are motivated to reach beyond the task in hand and connect with the broader vision?

At the time, Drucker argued that the first stone-cutter is not an issue. He is doing an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. The third stone-cutter's merits

speak for themselves. It is the second stone-cutter that the master stonemason really has to worry about because he is the person who has great technical ability but never looks beyond the task in hand. The functional work becomes an end in itself.

The simple fact is that some (but, thankfully, increasingly few) individuals are like this second stonecutter and resist new ways of work and thwart any and every effort that is made to persuade them otherwise.

Saturday, November 19<sup>th</sup> the Grand Lodge Education Committee is putting on an educational seminar titled *Building Our Fraternity One Living Stone at a Time*. Registration is at 8:30 AM and the seminar will go until approximately 3:30 PM. The cost is a nominal fee of \$20.00 which will cover lunch and refreshments.

We have a full day and look forward to your attendance. Let us build not only our own temple but our fraternity one living stone at a time.

### Topics are as follows:

W. Bro. James Christie "*Dry Bones and Living Stones*"

V.W. Bro. Jack Fryatt, 2016-17 JRC Evans Lecturer "*Untitled*"

R.W. Bro. Dan Freeman, 2015-16 JRC Evans lecturer "*The Four Cardinal Virtues*"

R.W. Bro. John Drew, Grand Archivist "*The Living Ashlars*"

R.W. Bro. Richard Lacoursiere, 2012-13 JRC Evans Lecturer "*Three Ships that Sail Through a Lodge*"

*The Junior Warden's Lecture* in each of the Canadian and York Rite Work .:

# The Crown of a Masonic Career

By V.W. Bro. Hans Peper

**It is a very special celebration to award a brother the 70 year bar to his 50 year medal as it is rare for a Freemason to reach this milestone.**

**O**n Saturday July 16<sup>th</sup> in the town of Pinawa, W. Bro. Alex Kinghorn received his 70 year bar from the Grand Master of Manitoba, M.W. Bro. Stan Barclay. Alex received the honour in the presence of Lilian, his wife of 64 years, his family and many Masonic brothers.

Alex Kinghorn joined the Masonic order on June 28<sup>th</sup>, 1946 when he was initiated in King Solomon Lodge No. 58 in Saskatchewan. He was passed on August 14<sup>th</sup> and raised on September 11<sup>th</sup> of that year.

Alex is the son *and* father of a Freemason. His son Malcolm belonged to Pine Falls Lodge No. 154 and later to Transcona No. 123.

Alex has always been a very active member of the Masonic order. He affiliated with Ophir Lodge No. 112 in Beauséjour on April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1960. He was the Worshipful Master of Ophir Lodge in 1980. Alex ran the lodge as a true gentleman; he was very correct and fair and hardly ever had to use the book. Alex is famous for knowing all the work from memory; he was called on countless times with no notice, and delivered any part of the ritual without fault. Alex affiliated with Pine Falls Lodge No. 154 (now called Winnipeg River Lodge No. 154) on May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1985, and became a life member of this lodge on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2010. He was also a member of the Khartum Shriners and of the Knights Templar.

In his professional life, Alex worked for Manitoba Hydro as the station operator for Seven Sister Falls and for Great Falls.

Others present during the ceremony were the District Deputy Grand Master R.W. Bro. John Baptista, Shrine Potentate Jack Hildebrand and many members



from both Ophir and Winnipeg River lodges. Alex received the award with great pleasure.

Sadly, W. Bro. Kinghorn passed to the Grand Lodge above on the night of September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2016, less than two months after receiving his 70 year bar. The milestone he reached proved to be close to the door to the greater and happier lodge which he has now joined. ∴



**The Grand Lodge of Manitoba A.F. & A.M.**      **The Masonic Foundation of Manitoba**

**Making good men and the community...*better***

Dear Brother,

Many thanks to all the Brethren who generously contributed to the Masonic Foundation of Manitoba and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba's Special Projects over the years. Since 1975, the Freemasons of Manitoba through the Masonic Foundation of Manitoba have raised over one million dollars in support of many worthwhile endeavours.

***Did you know?***

Currently only 12 percent of Masons in Manitoba contribute and support the Foundation and our Special Projects? Imagine how many more projects we undertake if more of us contributed to the Foundation!

In 2016–2017 the Masons of Manitoba are continuing this legacy of community support and philanthropy with the following projects: **\$25,000** for a new van for the Masons Care Transportation Program and **\$15,000** to pay for our share of the roof repair of the Masonic Auditorium at the International Peace Gardens. \$5000 is also required for mailing and administration costs.

The Grand Lodge and the Masons of Manitoba have recently celebrated 32 continuous years of support for this program and are committed for four more years to replacing the vehicles required for this program during the term of this agreement.

***Total funds needed to be raised: \$45,000***

These proceeds can only happen through your continued support. Please help us make this goal as soon as possible by sending in your pledge today!

Please make your cheque payable to the "Masonic Foundation of Manitoba" and mail to the Masonic Foundation of Manitoba, 420 Corydon Avenue, Winnipeg, R3L 0N8 or drop it off at the Grand Lodge office. Every contribution helps and all donations will be issued receipts for income tax purposes. We also accept monthly contributions and can help you make arrangements for that type of giving.

Have you ever considered **planned giving** in support of the Masonic Foundation of Manitoba?

What is planned giving? It is simply the process of making a gift commitment today for delivery to a charity tomorrow. Planned giving can include bestowing a gift through your will, donating gifts-in-kind and life insurance policies. Through the Masonic Foundation of Manitoba, these funds can be designated for specific projects or the principle can remain intact and the earnings can be used for worthwhile endeavours. For more information, contact R.W. Bro. Gordon Fardoe at [gfordoe@mts.net](mailto:gfordoe@mts.net) or the Grand Lodge office at 204-453-7410.

Thank you for your generous support of the Masonic Foundation. Together we will make a difference!

Fraternally yours,

Stanley J. Barclay, GM  
Grand Lodge of Manitoba