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See related story on Page 6.



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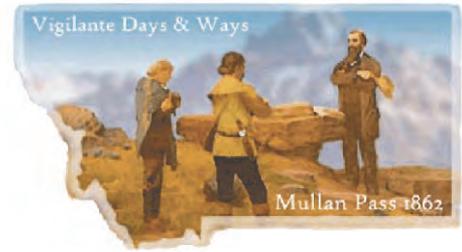
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Thom Chisholm
Grand Master



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Greetings From The Gand East

Lux et Veritas

Brothers, to begin this correspondence, I would like to discuss the motto of Yale University; Lux et Veritas. This Latin phrase has been adopted by several institutes of higher learning in the United States, including my collegiate alma mater in Missoula. Mottos such as these are chosen for very specific purposes to be a guiding directive as man ventures forward in his formal learning. It has captured my attention this year as I ponder the state of the craft in Montana. The phrase lux et veritas is translated into English as light and truth. Light and truth, there are few directives that could provide a better path for one to follow.

It is the need for light and truth that I present this communication to the craft. Frankly, I know that most, if not all, Masons in Montana are aware of the fact that the current concerns in Masonry are not of my doing. However, as the elected and installed DGM (and Grand Master elect) I have assumed the powers, title, and authority of Grand Master, according to code due to vacancy in the office. As such, I am the person who has to deal with these issues and concerns. I have tried desperately to approach my tasks with one concern in mind, the perseverance and integrity of the craft and its members. I was confident, and still am, that the lessons of Masonry can and will prevail. I have tried to be patient and forgiving, and yet I feel myself being torn by the actions of some members. After many, many hours of phone calls and emails with the members of Jurisprudence, I have focused on some fundamental beliefs. The first, and foremost, is that I will not venture outside the boundaries of our Code and Constitution to provide leadership to this Fraternity. Likewise, however, I cannot tolerate those who are either, blatantly violating the code, or trying to skirt within the shadows of some obscure, if not incorrect, interpretation of our laws. Also, there needs to be factual elements presented to illustrate the truth. It is also necessary to dispel some of the propaganda that has been generated without approval of the Grand Master. As required by the Code, circularizing without approval results in Unmasonic conduct (see Code, section 46020 D4).

The first point of order is to clearly establish that the cause of these concerns does not come from the actions of the Grand Secretary or the Tribunal, but rather are directly related to those of my predecessor. The Tribunal was formed according to the Code and Constitution to deal with the actions stemming from RW Duffy's decision to fire an elected officer. The minimum number of five sitting Worshipful Masters brought charges upon RW Duffy triggering the formation of the Tribunal by the immediate past Grand Master. It is a fact that there were more Masters than necessary for this to happen. There were eight or nine with more intending to do so, but it was found to be unnecessary to have more than the initial five. The remaining elements of the Tribunal, including the selection of its members and the processes involved all were done within the parameters of the Code. A great deal of care was taken to select Past Grand Masters that had not served with RW Duffy, so as to not demonstrate a bias. Those selected represented Montana's varied geographical regions, as well as the living history present in Montana's Past Grand Masters. That is to say, as many eras of history were represented as possible. It is also noteworthy to point out that two of these five had served on Jurisprudence in prior years and had a strong understanding of the Code.

Many have questioned the timing and notice of such to the craft of the Tribunal process. Again, the answer is that it was dictated by the Code, and as well as the fact that the act was committed during the summer when most lodges are dark. It is also a fact that RW Duffy, as then Grand Master, was the only one who could have authorized circulating information to lodges to give proper notice. The Tribunal was conducted exactly in the manner for which it was intended; the current Grand Master had violated the code and sitting Masters called for a trial. The members of the Tribunal found RW Duffy unanimously guilty on all five charges and he was removed from office.

There are, however, other factual positions that have not generally surfaced about this process and the time leading up to the Tribunal. It is a fact that the Jurisprudence Committee Chairman had informed RW Duffy, prior to his decision to fire the Grand Secretary, that such action was a clear violation of the code and that RW Duffy did not have the authority to remove an elected officer. This recommendation was ignored. It is also true that the firing of the elected officer was being reviewed as a violation of wrongful discharge under Montana Code Annotated, which would make the Grand Lodge of Montana liable for RW Duffy's action. It was only the respect for our Fraternity, held by the Grand Secretary, which staved off this course of legal action.

It is important to note that RW Duffy summoned the Grand Lodge Officers, Brother Prewett, and the Jurisprudence Committee to Great Falls for a special meeting in July. It is a fact that the duly elected and installed Grand Secretary was not allowed to attend this meeting and speak on his behalf. Although I am not a barrister, I would compare this to the suspension of habeas corpus; not allowing a person to be present when accused. At this meeting, there was no evidence of wrongdoing presented, only opinions and suppositions by the then Grand Master. One position taken was there were boxes in the Grand Lodge office on the Tuesday after the Grand Lodge session was completed. This is not evidence of guilt, but a clear indication that the Grand Secretary had just returned from session the day before and the materials had yet to be stored or returned to other locales. Other similar positions were put forth, without any evidence or fact. Another example of supposed misconduct was too many pine needles on the roof of the building. This is not the duty of the Grand Secretary to be on a roof inspecting pine needle accumulation. However, it is noteworthy to point out that the roof of the building is inspected on a routine schedule for repair. I could, and will if necessary, go on ad nauseam to dispel each and every manufactured accusation. The truth is, nothing of evidence was presented at this meeting, or subsequent thereto, even though the Grand Lodge office was thoroughly searched for almost a month. There was nothing to be found in the first place.

I do find it necessary to address one particular item in more detail; the pretense that some funds were mishandled. The false accusation of mismanagement of funds by the Grand Secretary was summarily dismissed at the Great Falls meeting by the Grand Treasurer. The information in question was the amount due for a bill that was incurred by the Montana Masonic Foundation for architectural drawings for a potential lodge room. It is a fact that the Executive Committee approved the motion (I will attest to this because I made the motion). It is also a fact that the bill came in at \$6,000 from the firm, and that the Grand Secretary contacted the architects and had them change the amount to \$3,000 because they came in well over the motioned cost of \$2,500. This amount was paid for from two separate accounts, a not uncommon practice. The point is we paid the bill, as Masons always do, and the Grand Secretary actually saved us money. All this process of simply paying a bill for services rendered was twisted into a false charge, and it simply was not true as attested by the Grand Treasurer.

The Great Falls meeting also yielded a little known fact that RW Duffy was again informed of the pitfalls for him as Grand Master for violating the code through his actions. It was presented to RW Duffy by Jurisprudence Committee members that he should reinstate the Grand Secretary, with all rights and privileges as installed, apologize for his actions, and ask the Junior Past Grand Master to contact the sitting Masters to stave off the Tribunal and his removal. It is a fact that RW Duffy openly refused this advice from Jurisprudence. Similar attempts were also made by counsel, representing accusing masters, which were also not accepted by RW Duffy.

The next step in this chronology was the Tribunal which resulted in the unanimous guilty verdict on all five counts, and the removal of RW Duffy as Grand Master according to the protocols of our Code. The Tribunal was recorded by a professional stenographer, rather than the Grand Secretary as specified by the Code, because of the existing uncertainty of who was the Grand Secretary and to avoid the appearance of bias if Brother Reid were to conduct the recordings. I approved this as Deputy Grand Master in order to have an accurate, unbiased recording of the proceedings. I

will not go into the details of the Tribunal as they are already available and have been for some time. There is a point that I would like to shed some more light on and that is the decision regarding RW Duffy's title. This question was posed to Jurisprudence, and after careful review of the code, it was recommended that a Grand Lodge Officer's position was equitable with that of a regular lodge of Masons. To this end, Duffy's title is Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Master because he is not entitled to the title of Past Grand Master as he did not complete the term and pass on the leadership to a successor. I support this decision, and as Grand Master, issued the decision to the craft.

At this juncture, I would like to move forward in the chronology of events and present some facts that came to light during the later portion of autumn. Two important items are fiduciary in nature. The first is that there has been a great deal of rumors about the current year's budget. It has been commented that the Grand Lodge budget is somehow overly inflated and that I may be to blame. To this end, it is important to note that the current budget is that which was presented by RW Duffy for his term. It is a fact that the Grand Master's travel budget for this year is the highest to have been presented to date. It is also a fact, that RW Duffy stated in his initial officer's meeting that he would do little traveling out of the state. I cannot find a logical correlation between these two facts. That is to say, why would there be so much funding allocated to travel, when less travel was anticipated. It is also very important to note that the budget was not proposed and approved in the time that is clearly prescribed by the code, even though the Grand Treasurer provided numerous notices to help remedy this oversight. Members of the Finance Committee were obviously upset at this action by RW Duffy, yet they agreed to approve the budget to allow the operations of Grand Lodge. I want to be perfectly clear to the craft and express that a budget for the upcoming 2013-2014 year was drafted with the assistance of the Grand Lodge Executive Committee well before the code deadline, and at the time of this writing is awaiting approval of the finance committee. The proposed budget was compared to a five year average and great care was taken to lower expenses especially those I feel were inflated. It was my directive to the committee to provide a budget that can allow

for a reduction in per capita. If membership holds its average there should be no per capita increase and possibly a reduction from last year.

The second fiduciary item involves a check that was written to an appendant body for the amount of \$500. The check was authorized by RW Duffy and presented to a Shrine Temple as a donation. This action was not approved by the Montana Masonic Foundation Executive Committee as such items should be authorized. Although I am a strong supporter of charity, I do not agree with allocating funds without the approval of those entrusted with the oversight of said funds. This information came to light in the late fall along with a proposed invoice from RW Duffy for reimbursement that was presented to the Executive Committee. However, it was established this request was in fact a submittal for reimbursement for a bill that had previously been paid.

The Autumn months also bore witness to actions that are outside the scope of expected Masonic behavior. I am referring to RW Duffy's actions during a District Meeting and a meeting held in Three Forks in late November. I will never disagree with Masonic meetings to promote brotherly love and friendship. However, I do not agree that such venues are for the improper criticism of a trial that has been conducted, adjudicated, and decided according to a duly created Code and Constitution. Nor do I agree that such meetings are for the purpose of maligning other brother Masons. RW Duffy's action in which he revealed his choice for an elected position, with remarks about who his choice is and who has been willing to become Grand Secretary, and thereby posing a blank ballot to another Mason is not acceptable Masonic behavior. After consulting with Jurisprudence, it is in fact easily construed as electioneering - another clear violation of our code. A closely related action is the circularization of information about the Three Forks meeting to others in the form of minutes. This action was conducted by Brother Prewett, and likewise can be construed as unapproved circularization. Again, Jurisprudence has indicated this is an action which violates our code.

As one can easily understand, it has been a challenge to provide positive guidance and leadership

during the past year. One rumor that has circulated is that I was not prepared for this year. This is true, how could one be prepared for such events. I had made considerable arrangements for my occupation and my family for the 2013-2014 year. These plans were dismantled in an instant. I do not seek sympathy, only understanding that is ascertained by the truth.

Within my first correspondence last fall, I asked the craft to begin the process of moving forward. It is a difficult task, to say the least. I have asked that we focus the excess of energy, created by the past year's events, on making more Masons by traditional degree work. In my mind, this is the only way to make our jurisdiction stronger. It has to be done by mastering our rituals and making Masons, one at a time. This makes for a healthy local lodge. I will maintain my position that Quality will yield Quantity, but not the other way around. Honesty, Integrity, and Quality are the only tools I know to heal the wounds Montana Freemasonry has suffered. However, I am confident these tools will work.

I would like to express that the person who has suffered the most during our trials and tribulations (without pun) is our Grand Secretary, Reid Gardiner. I have to thank him for his patience with me as I attempt to lead our state. Brother Reid has been publicly fouled without even a single opportunity to speak on own his behalf. The actions of the Tribunal mended the material assault he was forced to endure, however, the intellectual effects are more difficult to sooth. It is a slow process to rectify this situation, without igniting a powder keg of emotion. I will state publicly, that there are grounds for further charges against those who conspired against Brother Reid. As there is no statute of limitations for these charges or position of double jeopardy in Masonic code, time is a powerful tool for me. The greatest testament to Brother Reid's position is the truth. And the truth is this: In the face of atrocious accusations, there has never been one ounce of proof of any misconduct, nor did RW Duffy testify or present any proof of such to the Tribunal. Well over six months after these ridiculous charges, no one has even offered any evidence of malfeasance. The reason why is simple, none exist.

There has been a great deal of misinformation, presented on the web and through telecommunications. I personally can counter any and all false statements by simply "standing up and hiding behind the truth". Brother Reid and his son Daniel, our assistant secretary, have done a remarkable job in the past, and are doing an even better job presently. I wish to thank them for their patience. Most importantly, I want to commend them for using their Masonic lessons to make Montana Masonry better, especially when they have been improperly and unethically maligned by an uninformed few. I want to make it clear to the craft; the heinous designs of a few in Montana have not fooled the majority. Just like the lessons of the Hiram legend the truth will always triumph and there will be brighter days to come.

I will come full circle with my position on Lux et Veritas. My design is to put forth the truth, no matter how unpleasant or hurtful, to provide some light on these issues for all Montana Masons. I was reminded by my nine year old son, when he sensed my tension from frustration brought about by no sleep from searching for a solution to help Montana Masons, that right is right and wrong is wrong. Good behavior is rewarded and bad behavior is to be reprimanded. My son also asked this question. "Isn't being a Mason about having honor?" To this inquiry I replied, "Yes." He responded, "then they are not a Mason if they don't have honor." Brothers, if a nine year old fourth grader can see the truth; we must also find our way to the light of truth. I will close this correspondence by pressing the need for all Master Masons that are entitled to vote to attend Grand Lodge Session in Butte and stand up for what is right and help me defend the truth. As we pursue the tenants of Lux et Veritas for our craft, may the Great Architect of the Universe guide our actions, clear our minds, provide for healing, and sow seeds for fruit of forgiveness, thereby allowing us to best agree and work together.

Yours in Masonry,



Thom Chisholm, MWGM
Grand Lodge AF & AM of Montana

The Goose and Gridiron

Dan Gardiner (3)

It is possible that the Protestant Reformation, owing in no small measure to Martin Luther's 1517 theses, had gradually contributed to the increase in more austere churches, and less grand building schemes, and that, coupled with the decreasing influence of the guilds and companies meant that by the mid to late 1600's, skilled masons were in short demand. Following the Great Fire of London in 1666, Sir Christopher Wren was commissioned to rebuild the iconic St. Paul's Cathedral, and several smaller churches. One of the results of the Great Fire was a housing crisis, and a riotous population. Laborers were brought in from outside of London to work on rebuilding the city and the church.



St. Paul's Cathedral, Circa 1896. The Goose and Gridiron tavern was just to the bottom left.

One of the buildings rebuilt following the Great Fire was at the location of the hall of the London Musician's Company, which, like the London Company of Masons, had a history going back several hundred years. This particular hall had, before the calamitous fire, used the arms of the Musician's Company: A Swan and Harp. This harp, or lyre, was the instrument of Apollo, patron god of Music. When the new building was erected, the owner utilized a sign satirizing its previous history, and the name of the sign has been associated with the building ever since: the Goose and Gridiron. Private ownership of an entire structure for a Lodge was rare, and they tended to meet in coffee houses and taverns - locations which would rent to the public.

A List of the REGULAR LODGES as CONSTITUTED 'till MARCH 25 th 1725.		
	St. Pauls Church-yard	every other Monday from y ^e 29 th of April inclusive
	Knaves Acre	every other Wednesday from y ^e 2 ^d of April inclusive
	Turn stile	First Wednesday in every Month
	Westminster	Third Fry day in every Month
	Ivy lane	every other Thursday from y ^e 20 th of June inclusive
	Newgate street	First Monday in every Month
	Silver street	Second & Fourth Wednesday in every Month
	in the Strand	First Fry day in every Month

Printed for & sold by J. Pine Engraver over-against

This list of Lodges from 1725 shows the lodge that met in St. Paul's Churchyard. The engraver shows a sign of a Goose plucking a Gridiron, in imitation of the Swan and Harp.

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Several operative masons that worked on St. Paul's Cathedral would leave the job site and walk across the courtyard to a tavern they frequented, known by the name of the Goose and Gridiron. The December, 2011 copy of the Montana Masonic news (the last in the old "newspaper" format, and available on our website, at www.grandlodgemontana.org), carried an article on the destruction of the Goose and Gridiron tavern, originally published in 1894. It cites a book by one Ned Ward, *A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms*; this book contains much poetic verse on taverns, and, of the Goose and Gridiron, one couplet runs thus: "Dutch carvers from St. Paul's adjacent dome/ Hither to we their whistles daily come." Here is anecdotal evidence in a book written in 1713, of masons working on St. Paul's Cathedral drinking across the street, in view of the structure.

Four pre-existing ("time immemorial") Lodges in London met in 1716 and formed a Grand Lodge Pro Tempore, agreeing to meet again June 24, 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's Churchyard, where one of the four lodges had been meeting for many years already. The formation of that Grand Lodge, which elected Anthony Sayer their first Grand Master in that building, sparked what is known as the "Revival of 1717," which was, to the best of modern scholarship, actually a new organization adopting the remnants of the old lodges.



Anthony Sayer Meeting in a room on the second floor of the Goose and Gridiron tavern, pictured to the right, the assembled Masons met to decide on their new Grand Master. James Anderson, in his *Constitutions of Freemasonry*, writes of the event: "Before Dinner, the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) in the Chair, proposed a List of proper Candidates; and the Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons, who, being forthwith invested with the badges of Office and Power by the said oldest Master, and install'd, was duly congratulated by the Assembly who pay'd him the Homage."



This is the Goose and Gridiron shortly before demolition. Thanks go to Bro. Bernard Williamson, a Freemason in England who, while an Entered Apprentice of only one month, while on vacation discovered the photograph and brought it to the attention of the United Grand Lodge of England, for sharing the picture, and the story of its discovery via video conference call. It is the only known photograph of the building in which the premier Grand Lodge of 1717 was formed.

June 24, 2017, marks the 300 year anniversary of modern Freemasonry. So far as is known, the pictures of the actual Goose and Gridiron sign on the cover, and building itself above, have never been published in the United States.

Montana Governors Who Were Freemasons

Reid Gardiner (3)

The Governor of Montana has the duty to see that the Montana Constitution and the laws of the state are faithfully executed. The governor has the power to appoint and supervise the directors of each executive department. Additionally, the governor, as mandated by the state constitution, will give information to the state legislature and recommend measures considered necessary and suitable. This includes submitting a budget recommendation detailing expenditures and revenue. The governor has the responsibility to carry out the duties of commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the state.

Other duties and privileges of the office include: Delegating powers to the Lieutenant Governor, excepting those that are Constitutionally vested in the Governor; Filling vacancies in all other Executive offices; Making all appointments not otherwise provided for by law, filling vacancies with the consent of the Senate, and making recess appointments; Vetoing bills, "except bills proposing amendments to the Montana constitution, bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United States constitution, resolutions, and initiative and referendum measures,"

subject to a legislative override. The Governor may also recommend amendments to bills; Convening special sessions of the legislature; Granting pardons and reprieves, remitting fines and forfeitures, and restoring citizenship; Requiring reports from any executive office and appointing committees to investigate the same.

Eighteen of our Governor's have been Freemasons and twenty-two of our Lieutenant Governors have been members of the Craft. Perhaps it is once again time for a member of the fraternity to step forward to these positions of leadership for our State.



Territorial Governors of the State who were Freemasons

Territorial Governors	Dates	Appointed by
*Sidney Edgerton (R)	June 22, 1864- July 12, 1865	Abraham Lincoln
Thomas F Meagher (D)	Sept 1865- Oct 3, 1866	Abraham Lincoln
*Green Clay Smith (D)	July 13, 1866- Jan 1867	Andrew Johnson
Thomas F Meagher (D)	Dec 1866- July 1, 1867	Andrew Johnson
*Green Clay Smith (D)	July 2, 1867- April 9, 1869	Andrew Johnson
James Tufts (acting) (R)	March 1869- April 9, 1869	Andrew Johnson
James M Ashley (R)	April 9, 1869- July 12, 1870	U.S. Grant
Wiley Scribner (acting)	Dec 1870 – Aug 1870	U.S. Grant
*Benjamin F. Potts (R)	July 13, 1870 – Jan 14, 1863	U.S. Grant
John Schuyler Crosby (R)	Jan 15, 1883 – Dec 15, 1864	Chester A. Arthur
B. Platt Carpenter (R)	Dec 16- 1884 – July 13, 1885	Chester A. Arthur
*Samuel T. Hauser (D)	July 14, 1885 – Feb 7, 1887	Grover Cleveland
Preston H. Leslie (D)	Feb 8, 1887 – April 8, 1889	Grover Cleveland
Benjamin F White (R)	April 9, 1889 – Nov 8, 1889	Benjamin Harrison

* Freemason

Sidney Edgerton (August 17, 1818 – July 19, 1900)

was a politician, lawyer, judge and teacher from Ohio. Edgerton was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1858. During the Civil War, Edgerton served in the Union Army as colonel. During this time, Edgerton also served as a U.S. Congressman. In 1863, Abraham Lincoln appointed him the first Chief justice of the Idaho Territorial Court. Edgerton lobbied for the creation of separate territories. Out of the Idaho Territory, in 1864, Abraham Lincoln appointed Edgerton as the first Territorial Governor of Montana. He became a lawyer, and was involved in both the Free Soil Party and the Republican Party. He had a successful career as a politician, and after his term ended in the Territory of Montana, Edgerton returned to Ohio. He served as a lawyer in his home state until his death on July 19, 1900. He is buried in Tallmadge, Ohio.

Brother Edgerton was a member of Akron Lodge No. 83. He received the EA degree on June 23, 1858, FC degree on July 20, 1858 and was raised to the degree of a Master Mason on August 24, 1858.

Green Clay Smith (July 4, 1826 – June 29, 1895)

born in Richmond, Kentucky. During the U.S.-Mexican War, he enlisted in the Army, commissioned a second lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteer Infantry on June 9, 1846. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1849, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852, practicing in Covington, Kentucky. From 1861 to 1863 Smith was commissioned as a colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. Smith was shot in the knee in cavalry charge at Lebanon, Tennessee. He later advanced to brigadier general of volunteers on July 2, 1862. In 1862, Smith was elected an Unconditional Unionist to the thirty-eighth congress, resigning from his military post on December 1, 1863. He served as chairman of the Committee on Militia from 1865 to 1866. He was brevetted major general of volunteers on March 13, 1865. Smith resigned from Congress in July 1866 when President Andrew Johnson appointed him Territorial Governor of Montana, which he served as from 1866 to 1869. After he resigned, he moved to Washington, D.C. where he was ordained

to the Baptist ministry and supported the temperance movement. In 1876, the National Prohibition Party nominated Smith for President of the United States, receiving 9,737 popular votes in the election. He continued his work in religion and temperance and in 1890 became pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. which he served as until his death in 1895. Smith was interred in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia.

Brother Smith was a member of Richmond Lodge No. 25 where he had served as Grand Orator. In 1867 he affiliated with Virginia City No. 1.

Samuel T. Hauser (January 10, 1833 - November 10, 1914)

born at Falmouth, Kentucky. He moved to Missouri to work as a civil engineer, working for various railroad companies. He traveled west, arriving at Fort Benton in June. In 1862, he had settled in Bannack. Along with N. P. Langford,

he organized a bank, S. T. Hauser and Company, in Virginia City in 1865. He organized the First National Bank of Helena the following year, and opened Banks in Butte, Fort Benton, and Missoula. He was a member of the 1870 Washburn–Langford–Doane Expedition, active in efforts to preserve the Yellowstone area, and his efforts helped see the creation of the Yellowstone National Park. In 1893, the silver panic caused his bank to fail. Hauser also became involved in various mining companies. One of his largest mining businesses was the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company. He joined with A. J. Davis and Granville Stuart to form the DHS Cattle Company, which became the Pioneer Cattle Company in 1883. In 1907, the Hauser Dam was completed on the Missouri River. Hauser was one of the most influential leaders of early Montana history. In 1884, he served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In July 1885, President Grover Cleveland appointed him as the governor of the Territory of Montana, but he resigned from the post after 18 months.

Brother Samuel T. Hauser was a member of Helena Lodge No.3.

Elected Governors of the State who were Freemasons

Governor		Lt Governor
1. *Joseph Toole (D)	Nov 8, 1889 – Jan 1, 1893	John E. Rickards (R)
2. John E. Rickards (R)	Jan 2, 1893 – Jan 3, 1897	Alexander C. Botkin (R)
3. Robert B. Smith (D)	Jan 4, 1897 – Jan 7, 1901	A.E. Spriggs (D)
4. *Joseph Toole (D)	Jan 7, 1901 – Apr 1, 1908	*Frank G. Higgins, *Edwin L Norris (D)
5. *Edwin L. Norris (D)	Apr 1, 1908 – Jan 5, 1913	*William R. Allen (R)
6. *Sam V. Stewart (D)	Jan 6, 1913 – Jan 2, 1921	*W.W. McDowell (D)
7. *Joseph M Dixon (R)	Jan 3, 1921 – Jan 4, 1925	*Nelson Story, Jr (R)
8. *John E. Erickson (D)	Jan 4, 1925 – Mar 13, 1933	*Frank A. Hazelbaker (R)
9. Frank H. Cooney (D)	Mar 13, 1933- Dec 15, 1935	*Tom Kane, *Ernest T. Easton (R)
10. Elmer Holt (D)	Dec 15, 1935- Jan 4, 1937	*William P. Pilgerman (D)
11. *Roy E. Ayers (D)	Jan 4, 1937 – Jan 6, 1941	*Hugh R. Adair (D)
12. *Sam C. Ford (R)	Jan 6, 1941 – Jan 3, 1949	*Ernest T. Eaton (R)
13. John W. Bonner (D)	Jan 3, 1949 – Jan 5, 1953	*Paul Cannon (R)
14. *J. Hugo Aronson (R)	Jan 5, 1953 – Jan 2, 1961	*George M. Gosman (R); *Paul Cannon (R)
15. *Donald G. Nutter (R)	Jan 2, 1961 – Jan 25, 1961	*Tim M. Babcock (R)
16. *Tim M. Babcock (R)	Jan 25, 1961 – Jan 6, 1969	*Dave James (D) and *Ted James (R)
17. *Forrest H. Anderson (D)	Jan 6, 1969 – Jan 1, 1973	Thomas L. Judge
18. Thomas L. Judge (D)	Jan 1, 1973 – Jan 5, 1981	*Ted Schwinden (D)
19. *Ted Schwinden (D)	Jan 5, 1981 – Jan 2, 1989	George Turman
20. *Stan Stephens (R)	Jan 2, 1989 – Jan 4, 1993	*Allen Kolstad (R), *Denny Rehberg (R)
21. Marc Racicot (R)	Jan 4, 1993 – Jan 1, 2001	*Denny Rehberg (R)
22. Judy Martz (R)	Jan 1, 2001 – Jan 3, 2005	*Karl Ohs (R)
23. Brian Schweitzer (D)	Jan 3, 2005 – Jan 7, 2013	John Bohlinger (R)
24. Steve Bullock (D)	Jan 7, 2013 -	John Walsh (D)

* Freemason



Joseph K. Toole (May 12, 1851 - March 11, 1929), born in Savannah, Missouri. A Lawyer and territorial Legislator, and territorial delegate to the United States Congress, Governor Toole was elected Montana's first Governor in 1889 and served until 1893. Toole was a popular governor and was re-elected to the post for two more terms from 1901 to 1908. He attended public schools in St. Joseph, Missouri and graduated from the Western Military Institute in New Castle, Kentucky. He read law in the offices of Webb and Barber of New Castle. At the age of 18 Toole left St. Louis by steamboat and arrived at Fort Benton, Montana in the spring of 1869. He traveled on to Helena. Toole continued studying the law, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and entered into a successful partnership with his brother, Edwin Warren Toole. The same year, he was elected at the age of 21 as district attorney of the Third Judicial District and served from 1872-1876. He was elected a member

of the constitutional convention of 1884. During Toole's term as delegate to the 49th Congress and 50th Congress of the United States from March, 1885 through March, 1889, his efforts lead to the passage of the Enabling Act of 1889 which allowed the Montana Territory to form a constitution and state government. Toole declined a 3rd term in Congress and became a member of the constitutional convention of 1889, in which year he was also elected the state's first governor. After serving one term as governor, he resumed the practice of law. He was reelected governor in 1901 and again in 1905. He retired April 1, 1908 on account of ill health and divided his time between his homes in Helena, Montana and San Francisco, California. He died in Helena on March 11, 1929.

Brother Toole was a member of member of Helena Lodge No. 3, EA Degree on Feb 2, 1878, FC Degree on Oct 19, 1878, MM Degree on Nov 9, 1878. He served as Worshipful Master in 1882.

Edwin L. Norris (August 15, 1865- April 25, 1924), born in Kentucky. He attended the Southern Normal School in Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1886. He arrived in Montana in 1888 and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and



then established his legal career, serving as the city attorney of Dillon for five years. Norris first entered politics as a member of the Montana State Senate, a position he held from 1896 to 1900. He also served as senate president in 1899, and was the Lieutenant Governor of Montana from 1905 to 1908. On April 1, 1908, Governor Joseph K. Toole resigned from office, and Norris, as Lieutenant Governor assumed the duties of the governorship. Later that same year, he was elected the fifth Governor of Montana. During his tenure, coal mine employee compensation benefits were lobbied for; health laws were sanctioned; the impartial nomination of judges was endorsed; and reform measures were initiated in the life insurance industry. After completing his term, Norris left office on January 1, 1913, and retired from public service. Norris died in Great Falls, Montana in 1924. He was first buried in Fairview Cemetery and later moved to New Highland Cemetery, Kentucky where he is still interred.

Brother Norris was a member of Dillon Lodge No.16, EA degree on March 23, 1898, FC degree on April 4, 1898 and MM Degree on April 14, 1898.

Samuel V. Stewart (August 2, 1872 – September 15, 1939) was born in Monroe County, Ohio, Attended Kansas State Normal School, and earned a law degree from the University of Kansas in 1898. Stewart practiced law in Virginia City, Montana, where he served as city



attorney and county attorney for Madison County, Montana. He was chosen as chairman of the Montana Democratic Party in 1910, serving for two years. Stewart was elected Governor of Montana in 1912, serving two terms from 1913 to 1921. During his tenure, a fish and game law was sanctioned, a council of defense was authorized, a state highway commission was organized, a sedition act was passed, World War I was dealt with, and two additional justices were added to the state o the state supreme court. After leaving

the office of Governor, Stewart returned to his law practice and served as city attorney of Helena. He was elected to one term in the Montana House of Representatives (1930–32). He was appointed to the Montana Supreme Court in 1932, serving there until his death in 1939. Stewart is interred at Forestvale Cemetery, Helena.

Brother Stewart was a member of Virginia City No. 1, EA degree on March 10, 1900 , FC Degree on March 25, 1900 and MM Degree on May 12, 1900.

Joseph Moore Dixon (July 31, 1867- May 22,



1934), born in Snow Camp, N.C. He attended Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and graduated from Guilford College, North Carolina, in 1889; moved to Missoula, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He

served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Missoula County 1893-1895 and 1895-1897; State house of representatives 1900-1905. In Congress, Dixon worked to have the Flathead Reservation allotted and opened to non-Indian settlement. He was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1906 and served from 1907 to 1913. Dixon was also engaged in newspaper publishing and dairy farming. Dixon was one of the most ardent political opponents of the Anaconda Mining Company which dominated Montana politics. He became governor of Montana in 1920 with the campaign platform of tax reform for the mining industry. The Anaconda Company utilized their financial control of the press to stymie Dixon's political career. Even against the full might of the Anaconda Company, Dixon succeeded in passing a graduated tax on wealthy mining companies that helped alleviate the tax on Montana's citizens. In the end, Dixon's political career was ruined, but although his record with the Flathead Reservation is less than impressive, he stands as an example that one man can make a difference in the lives of many and that battling the corruption of moneyed companies is not futile. He served as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior 1929-1933. He was buried in Missoula Cemetery.

Brother Dixon was a member Missoula Lodge No. 13, EA Degree on April 28, 1894, FC Degree on May 12, 1894 and MM Degree on June 23, 1894

Roy E. Ayers (November 9, 1882 - May 24, 1955), born Lewiston, MT. Ayers was the eleventh governor of Montana. His education was attained at Lewistown High School, and at Valparaiso University, where he earned a law degree in 1903. Ayers entered public



service as the Fergus County attorney, a position he held from 1905 to 1909. He served as a member of the Montana Board of Education from 1908 to 1912, was judge of the Montana Tenth Judicial District from 1913 to 1921, and served as a State Supreme Court justice from January 1922 to November 1922. He also served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1933 to 1937. Ayers was elected governor on November 3, 1936. During his tenure, state bond interest rates were lowered; the budget deficit was eliminated; and legislation was sanctioned that strengthened the authority of the governor. He retired from political life and returned to his ranching interests. Governor Roy E. Ayers passed away on May 23, 1955, and was buried in the Lewistown City Cemetery.

Brother Ayers was a member of Captain Scott Lodge No. 98, EA degree on Feb 8, 1920, FC degree on April 7, 1920, MM Degree on June 16, 1920.

Samuel Clarence Ford (November 7, 1882 – November 25, 1961) born in Albany, Kentucky. Educated in the public schools of Kansas, and later at the University of Kansas, where he earned a Law degree in 1906. Ford established a legal practice, as well as a public service career



in Helena. He served as assistant U.S. attorney for Montana from 1908 to 1914, was the attorney general of Montana from 1917 to 1921, and served as a justice on the Montana State Supreme Court from 1929 to 1933. Ford secured the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and was elected governor on November 5, 1940. He was reelected to a second term in 1944. During his tenure, the budget was balanced; World War II was dealt with; and the Missouri River development project was launched. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Ford left office and retired from political life. Governor Ford was buried in the Forestvale Cemetery.

Brother Ford was a member of Tyrian Lodge No. 236 of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, EA degree - March 3, 1905, FC degree - July 21, 1906 and MM degree - August 30, 1905. Dimitted Tyrian Lodge No. 246 on Nov 23, 1955 to affiliate with Helena Lodge No. 3 on March 3, 1911. Received 50 Year award on Nov 23, 1955.

J. Hugo Aronson (September 1, 1891- February



25, 1968), was born in Gallstad, Sweden. While working for Frank Young in Columbus he got the nickname "The Galloping Swede." On December 8, 1917, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served as a private with the 20th Engineers in France. He

was honorably discharged on July 17, 1919. Aronson returned to Columbus operating a farm and working in the oil fields at Elk Basin, Wyoming. In 1923, Hugo went to Sunburst, working for a drilling company. Hugo was able to open a rig-building outfit under his own name and started advertising as "The Galloping Swede." He added a trucking business, and at the time, Hugo was the largest rig-builder in Montana. When oil was discovered in Kevin-Sunburst fields, Hugo built the first building in Oilmont. In 1928 he founded Gallop City near Conrad. It was the largest of the oil-fields camps, a community which boasted 500 inhabitants. Aronson's political career began with his election as Cut Bank City Alderman in 1934. A Republican, he served three terms in the Montana House of Representatives as a member from Glacier County 1939-1944, and for the next eight years was a member of the Montana State Senate. Aronson was elected governor of Montana on November 4, 1952, and second term in 1956. As Governor, Hugo battled over oil and gas leasing that arose out of the discovery of oil in the Williston Basin in 1951; he worked for better schools, for prisoner rehabilitation, for oil conservation, and for highway development. Following his second term as governor, the Aronsons retired to Bigfork, Montana.

Brother Aronson was a member of Shelby Lodge No. 143, EA - Jan 15, 1925, FC Degree - Feb 26, 1925, MM Degree - March 12, 1925. Dimitted Shelby No. 143 2/28/1935 and affiliated with Cut Bank Lodge No. 82 on 2/28/1935. He was also a member of the Algeria Shrine, York Rite, and Scottish Rite Masonic bodies.

Donald Grant Nutter (November 28, 1915 – January 25, 1962), born in Lambert, MT. Nutter attended the North Dakota State School of Science in Wahpeton for two years before transferring to University of Montana in Missoula in 1935. Returning to Sidney he



entered public service in 1937 as the deputy clerk of the Richland County District Court. He held that position for a year, then served for another year as the undersheriff of Richland County. With the outbreak of World War II, Nutter joined the Army Air Forces as a B-24 bomber pilot. He flew 62 combat missions, logging more than 500 hours of combat time. He spent 13 months in the China-Burma-India Theater and was discharged at the rank of captain after 39 months of service. He received the Air Medal with cluster and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He returned to eastern Montana and opened his own farm implement dealership in Sidney and in 1948 began working toward a law degree. Nutter was elected to the Montana State Senate in 1950. He attended law school in western Montana. In 1954, he was admitted to the Montana Bar and re-elected in the state senate. He served as the chairman of the Montana Republican Central Committee from 1958 to 1960. He secured the Republican nomination and was elected governor in November 1960. During his tenure, state spending was reduced and new industrial developments were promoted. On January 25, 1962, After a year in office he was killed in a plane crash.

Brother Nutter was a member of Lower Yellowstone Lodge No. 90. EA Degree - March 6, 1946, FC Degree - April 23, 1946, MM Degree - May 15, 1946. Served as Lodge Treasurer in 1948.

Tim Babcock (October 27, 1919) born in Littlefork, Minnesota. He graduated from Dawson County High School in 1939. He served in the US Infantry in the European Theater during World War II. Babcock served three terms in the Montana legislature prior to being elected lieutenant governor in



1960. He became governor in 1962 upon the death of Governor Donald Nutter. During his tenure, he proposed a three-percent sales tax to support the state government, and moderated the budget signed by Governor Nutter. From 1964 to 1965, he was a

member of the National Governors' Conference Executive Committee and he chaired the Western Governors' Conference from 1966 to 1967. Babcock served until 1969. Babcock was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon to the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention eleven times and served on the National Republican Committee in 1997 and 2000. He later built the Colonial Inn Motel and Convention Center in Helena; owned the historic Davenport Hotel in Spokane, Washington, and Ox Bow cattle ranch, in Wolf Creek, Montana; and owned Helena's KBLI radio and television stations. Babcock also stayed active in Republican politics as a national committeeman. In his late eighties, he works as a partner in Montana Ethanol Company.

Brother Babcock is a member Yellowstone Lodge No 26. EA Degree on Dec 1, 1954, FC Degree on March 10, 1955 and MM Degree on May 6, 1955.

Forrest H. Anderson (January 20, 1913- July 20, 1989), born in Helena. He attended public schools in Helena, and then studied law at the University of Montana in Missoula. He received his law degree from Columbus University in Washington, D.C. Anderson was admitted to practice



before the Montana Supreme Court in 1938. He was elected to the Montana legislature in 1942, and also served as Lewis and Clark County Attorney. He was elected to the Montana Supreme Court in 1952 and served 4 years, before running for Montana Attorney General in 1956. He was re-elected as Attorney General three times. During the 1959 State Prison riot, he personally negotiated with the prisoners in helping to resolve the conflict. Anderson's one term as Governor was filled with controversy, but made significant accomplishments. The early years of his administration were dominated by conflict with the Fish and Game Commission, over the direction of the Commission on environmental issues and on fisherman and hunter access issues. In 1971 the Legislature deadlocked over a sales tax. Anderson called two special sessions to deal with the issue, and finally resorted to putting the tax to a public referendum. The sales tax was resoundingly defeated. Anderson actively supported the Montana Constitutional Convention. He viewed his greatest

accomplishments as the Executive Reorganization, which combined several hundred agencies, boards commissions, and councils, into 19 Departments; and his establishment of the Board of Investments to remove state funds from low yield bank accounts to place them in higher yield investment accounts.

Brother Anderson was a member of Member of Helena Lodge No. 3. EA Degree - Sept 5, 1941, FC Degree - Apr 10, 1943, and MM Degree - June 19, 1942.

Ted Schwinden (August 31, 1925), Schwinden was born in Wolf Point, Montana. He enlisted in the United States Army and served until 1946. Schwinden earned a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree from the University of Montana. A member of the United States Democratic Party, Schwinden



was elected to the Montana House of Representatives in 1958. He was elected and was named to the Legislative Council in 1959. He served as the House minority whip in 1961. In 1965 he was elected president of the Grain Growers Association, and in 1969 he was named Commissioner of State Lands, He was reappointed in 1973 and served until April 1976. Schwinden resigned to campaign for Lieutenant Governor and was elected the 23rd Lieutenant Governor of Montana, serving under Governor Thomas Lee Judge. He served as Lieutenant Governor from 1976 to 1980. Schwinden defeated his predecessor in the Democratic primary in 1980 to become the 19th Governor of Montana. He was re-elected governor in 1984. Hallmarks of Schwinden's governorship were his "Build Montana" economic plan and popular traveling "Capital for a Day" events.

Brother Schwinden was a member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121, EA Degree - Dec 5, 1963, FC Degree - Jan 9, 1964, MM Degree - Jan 20, 1964. NPD - 12/31/2006.

Stan Stephens (September 16, 1929) Born in Calgary, Alberta. Stephens was



educated in the public schools, but dropped out of high school. He moved to Montana when he was nineteen. Stephens' 38-year career in broadcasting included his being drafted into service with the U.S.

Armed Forces Broadcast Network during the Korean War. Stephens was co-owner of KOJM Radio, in Havre

Montana, from 1953 to 1985, guided the station to a policy of fund-raisers and free air time to individuals to speak on issues. Developing the art of radio editorials, in 1975, Stephens earned the Edward R. Murrow award for journalistic excellence in editorials for uncovering a scandal in the Montana Workers' Compensation Program. Stephens began his political career in 1969 with his election to the Montana State Senate and in his 16-year tenure, he served as floor whip, majority leader, and senate president. In 1986 Stephens was recognized by the National Republican Legislators' Association as one of the country's ten most outstanding state lawmakers. Elected governor in 1988, he served on the White House Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Affairs. Stephens oversaw the 1989 Montana Statehood Centennial celebration. Stephens was governor of Montana from 1989 to 1993.

Brother Stephens is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, EA degree - Sept 21, 1967, FC degree - November 2, 1967, MM degree on November 16, 1967.



Lieutenant Governors Who Were Freemasons

Montana's Lieutenant Governor acts as governor in the event of the death, resignation, removal, impeachment, absence from the state, or incapacity due to illness of the governor of Montana. The lieutenant governor performs the duties provided by law and those delegated to him/her by the governor. However, the lieutenant governor cannot be delegated any duties specifically granted to the governor, as per the state constitution.

The lieutenant governor welcomes international visitors when the governor is unable to do so, serves on a number of state committees, and assists on a number of administration policy initiatives. Additionally, the lieutenant governor provides advice and counsel to the governor. The office has such other responsibilities and duties as the Governor shall assign.

Frank Higgins (December 28, 1864 – October 15, 1905), born at Hell Gate, MT. He attended the public schools of Missoula and graduated in 1881 from the military school in Faribault, Minnesota. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. Higgins subsequently enrolled at the University of Michigan where he studied law and played college football as a forward for the undefeated 1885 Michigan Wolverines football team. He was the first native born person from Montana to become a member of the state's bar and of the state's legislature. In the late 1880s, he gave up the practice of law to become president of the Higgins Bank in Missoula. He served in the Montana House of Representatives. Higgins is credited with the decision to locate the University of Montana at Missoula, having introduced the bill into the state legislature providing for the establishment of a state university in Missoula. During the Spanish–American War, Higgins served two years as a captain in Company F of the United States Volunteer. He was elected as the mayor of Missoula in May 1892 and served a one-year term in that office. He was the fourth Lieutenant Governor of Montana from 1901 to 1905. Higgins died in October 1905 from complications of diseases contracted while serving in the Spanish–American War.

Brother Higgins affiliated Missoula Lodge No. 13 on June 13, 1891. NPD 12/21/1897.

Edwin L. Norris, Lieutenant Governor of Montana from 1905 to 1908. On April 1, 1908, Governor Joseph K. Toole resigned from office, and Norris, who was the Lieutenant Governor at the time, assumed the duties of the governorship. (See Governor Norris.)

William R. Allen (July 25, 1871 - October 31, 1953) born at French Gulch, MT. Education in Deer Lodge County School, and attended the Helena Business College. Allen was elected to the legislature from 1902 until 1908 when he was elected lieutenant governor, serving in this office under Governor Edwin L. Norris until 1913.

Brother Allen was a member of Acacia Lodge No. 33, EA on 5/18/1900, FC on 11/30/1900 and MM degree on 4/19/1901.

William Wallace McDowell (January 22, 1867 – April 9, 1934). Served as Lieutenant Governor of Montana 1913-1921. On January 15, 1934 he was appointed as the "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" of the United States to the Irish Free State. He presented his credentials in Dublin on 27 March 1934. However, he died in his post on 9 April 1934, less than a month after he formally took up his post.

Brother McDowell was a member Silver Bow No. 48, EA 11/28/1904, FC 12/19/1904, MM Degree 4/13/1905.

Nelson Story, Jr (1880 -1932), an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention for Montana in 1904. He served as Mayor of Bozeman 1905-1907, and as Lieutenant Governor 1921-1925. He was buried at Sunset Cemetery in Bozeman.

Brother Story was a member Bozeman No. 18, FC on 3/5/1908, MM on 3/19/1908.

Frank A. Hazelbaker (January 15, 1878 – July 6, 1939), born at Mound City, KS. He served as Lieutenant Governor 1929-1933.

Brother Hazelbaker was a member Wisdom No. 61, EA on 11/11/1905, FC on 12/26/1905 & MM - 1/8/1906

Thomas Kane (August 23, 1878 - March 20, 1939), Born in Kingston, Ontario. Served as Lieutenant Governor in 1933.

Brother Kane was a member Corvallis Lodge No. 39. EA degree on 11/14/1903, FC on 11/28/1903 and MM on Degree 12/16/1903. Served as WM 1908, 1909 and 1924, Secretary 1904-1905.

Ernest T. Eaton (September 11, 1877 - August 19, 1957), born at Atkinson, ME. Eaton was a School Administrator. In 1908 he founded the Billings Polytechnic Institute; (now Rocky Mountain College) and served as president in 1931. He was a member of Montana state house of representatives, 1915-19, 1923-25, and a member of Montana state senate, 1925-33. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Montana, 1935 and again in 1941-1949.

Brother Eaton was a member Ashlar No. 29. EA degree on 9/14/1926, FC on 10/5/1928, MM on Degree 2/8/1929.

William P. Pilgeram (March 11, 1890 – March 1972), born in Great Falls, MT. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Montana 1935 -1937.

Brother Pilgeram was a member Cascade No. 34. EA degree on 10/14/1919, FC Degree on 4/13/1920, MM Degree on 4/12/1920. Dimitted to affiliate with Belt No. 137, served as WM 1927, Secretary 1928-1929. Received 50 Year Award on April 24, 1970.

Hugh R. Adair (1889 -January 18, 1971). Lieutenant Governor 1936-1940; Associate Justice 1943-1946; Chief Justice 1947-1956; Associate Justice 1957-1968. Served a total of 25 years on the Supreme Court.

Brother Adair was a member of Acacia No. 9 of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. EA on degree 3/23/1916, FC degree on 3/22/1917 and MM degree on 4/26/1917. Brother Adair was active with Montana Masonry and was a member of Algeria Shrine.

George M Gosman (October 19, 1893 - September 1, 1981), Born at Lima, MT. He served in the U.S. Army during World War I in France. He became a member of the Montana State Senate 1945-1951, and was Lieutenant Governor 1953-1957. He is buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Dillion.

Brother Gosman was a member of Dillon No. 16. EA on 2/28/1920, FC on 2/27/1920 and MM on 4/8/1920. Received 50 Year Award on April 8, 1970.

Paul Cannon (May 8, 1897 - November 3, 1986), born Sunnyside, Washington. A Democrat delegate to the Democratic National Convention, Lieutenant Governor 1949-1953 and 1957. Candidate for Governor in 1960.

Brother Cannon was a member of Summit Valley No. 135, EA degree on 2/25/1954, FC degree on 4/1/1954, MM Degree on 4/29/1954.

Tim Milford Babcock Lieutenant Governor in 1960. He became governor in 1962 upon the death of Governor Donald Nutter. (See Governor Babcock)

David F. James (December 6, 1905 - July 8, 1996), Born in Thornton, Iowa. James was a farmer from Joplin, MT. He was a member of the Montana State Senate and served as Lieutenant Governor 1962-1965).

Brother James was a member of Joplin Lodge No. 114. EA on 1/3/1928, FC on 1/17/1928, and MM on 2/7/1928, Secretary 1930-1933, served as WM 1936 and 1984. Received 50 Year Award on February 7, 1978.

Theodore T James (June 1, 1918 -), born at Sand Coulee, MT. James was an attorney and had served in the Montana State Senate. He served as Lieutenant Governor 1965-1969.

Brother James as a member of Delta No. 128. EA on 6/25/1947, FC on 10/1/1947, MM on 11/5/1947. NPD 12/31/1976

Ted Schwinden He as elected the 23rd Lieutenant Governor of Montana, serving under Governor Thomas Lee Judge. He served as Lieutenant Governor from 1976 to 1980. (See Governor Schwinden.)

Allen C. Kolstad (December 24, 1932 - August 2, 2008), born in Chester, MT. He grew up in Chester and graduated from Chester High School, in 1949. He attended Concordia College in Moorhead, MN, for two years. In addition to farming and ranching, Allen loved politics. He was elected to the Montana House of Representatives in 1968, to the Montana Senate in 1975, serving 20 years in the state Legislature. From 1988 to 1991, Allen served as Montana's lieutenant governor during Stan Stephens' administration. In 1990, he ran a hard-fought campaign for the U.S. Senate against the eventual winner, Max Baucus. In 1991, Allen was appointed by President Bush as the U.S. Commissioner to the International Boundary Commission, a position he held until 1993. In the 1970s, he also owned Chester Implement (a John Deere dealership) and Kolstad Grain Company (a grain purchasing business at Lothair).

Brother Kolstad was a member of Galata Lodge No. 106. EA on 4/11/1956, FC on 12/20/1956, MM on 1/23/1957. Served as WM 1963 and 1969 and 1980-1982.

Denny Rehberg (October 5, 1955) He attended Billings West High School and Montana State University before transferring to Washington State University where he earned his BA in public administration. In 1977 he began working as an intern in the Montana State Senate, and two years later he joined the Washington, D.C. staff of Montana U.S. Congressman Ron Marlenee as a legislative assistant. In 1982, Rehberg returned to farming, until running for the State House in 1984. Rehberg was elected then to the Montana State House of Representatives from 1985 to 1991, where he served three terms in the legislature. He served as the Lieutenant Governor of Montana from 1991 to 1997. From 1996 to 2001, Rehberg managed the Rehberg Ranch near Billings. He was elected a U.S. Representative for Montana from 2001 to 2013. Rehberg was the Republican nominee for the United States Senate in in 1996 and 2012 .

Brother Rehberg is a member Ashlar Lodge No. 29, EA degree on 3/10/1978, FC degree on 4/14/1978, MM degree on 5/12/1978.

Karl Ohs (November 18, 1946 – November 25, 2007) born in Malta, Montana he was a rancher and farmer before entering politics. He attended Montana State College (Montana State University). Ohs left his studies in agricultural economics at Montana State University to help the family move to a new ranch in Pony, Montana. Ohs political involvement was sparked when he attended Willie Nelson's Farm Aid conference 1986. In 1988, Ohs' and nine other Montana ranchers and farmers formed MAGPI, Montana Agricultural Producers, Inc. Ohs served in the Montana House of Representatives in 1995, 1997, and 1999. During the 1997 and 1999 sessions, he served as Majority Whip. During his time in the Montana State Legislature, Ohs sponsored the legislation that resulted in the purchase, by the state, of the Bovey properties in Virginia City and Nevada City, keeping the history and artifacts accessible to future generations. While serving as Lieutenant Governor, Karl returned to MSU and completed his Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural business in 2004. Ohs was an active member of the administration, serving as chairman of the Governor's Drought Advisory Committee during drought years and chairing the K-12 Public School

Renewal Commission working across party lines to solve the Montana public schools' funding problems. Ohs was best known for his role in peacefully ending the Montana Freeman standoff near Jordan, Montana. Ohs served as principal negotiator. His involvement earned him the 1998 Louis E. Peters Memorial Service Award given by the FBI for public service. His efforts also served as a model for FBI handling of similar situations. Following his four-year tenure as Lieutenant Governor, Ohs was elected chairman of the Montana Republican Party in 2005. Ohs died at his home in Helena, Montana, aged 61. The Montana Law Enforcement Academy has dedicated a building to the late former Montana Lt. Gov. Karl Ohs.

Brother Ohs was a member of Mount Jefferson Lodge No. 56, EA degree on 5/8/1974, FC degree on 5/8/1974, MM Degree on 10/9/1974, WM in 1990, he affiliated dual with Virginia City No. 1 in 1997.



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Guiseppe Garibaldi - Patriot - Mason

Everett L. Lynn (3,51)

TTrue idealist and indomitable individualist; internationalist and most successful guerilla general of all time; professional rebel and national hero of Italy; Guiseppe Garibaldi first saw the light of day in Nice, France on July 4, 1807.

As both son and grandson of ship's captains he followed the call of great oceans and foreign lands when he went to sea at the age 15. By 1832 he had acquired a masters certificate as a merchant captain.

While a member of Mazzini's "Young Italy" movement, a secret revolutionary society, he participated in an unsuccessful insurrection of the Piedmont-Sardinia navy at Genoa in 1834. Condemned to death in absentia, he escaped to South America where in 1835 he offered his sword to Brasil's rebellious province Rio Grande Do Sul and fought on their behalf until 1840 which marked a series of victories by the Brazilians.

Following the cause of freedom he became associated with Uruguay's quarrel with Argentina. By 1843 he was in command of the Italian Legion, his first "Redshirts" at Montevideo. The battle of Sant' Antonio in 1846 and the defense of Montevideo by the "Invincibles" in 1847 catapulted him to fame as "the Hero of Montevideo". His renown as a guerilla warfare leader and a romantic adventurer was further romanticised in Europe by Alexander Dumas, Pere, and was considered an important factor in gaining Uruguay's independence.

The year 1848 found Europe aflame with revolution. Garibaldi returned then with 60 of his redshirts to fight for the resorgimento or resurrection of Italy against Austria. Refused by Pope Pius IX and Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, he led his volunteers to Milan with Mazzini and continued the war after Charles Albert's defeat at Custoza, engaging the Austrians victoriously at Luino and Morazzone. Eventually outnumbered he retreated to Switzerland.

A general in the shortlived Roman Republic of 1849, he led the valiant defence against the French attack at Janiculum Hill and the Neopolitians at Velletri. Further resistance became futile when Pious IX was returned to power. Garibaldi with his insurgents were pushed over the mountains to neutral San Marino. His courage and determination not to surrender in his epic retreat acclaimed him as "the Hero of Two Worlds".

After a second exile in Tangiers, Staten Island, New York and Peru, he was allowed to return to Italy in 1854 by Compte di Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont, trying to lure him from the influence of the republican Mazzini. A major general in the Piedmontese army he led in April 1859 his Cacciatory Delle Alpi (alpine huntsmen) in the acquisition of Lombardy by Piedmont, but was unsupported by Victor Emmanuel II in his desire to invade the papal states. Feeling betrayed by Cavour and Victor Emmanuel when they bargained Nice back to France, Garibaldi became ungovernable. A popular revolution in Sicily encouraged him to embark on his greatest venture of his life. On May 11, 1860 he sailed from Genoa with 1,000 men to Marsala, Sicily. By successive victories at Calatafimi, Palermo, and the battle of Milazzo, Sicily was secured giving convincing proof that he could defeat the regular soldiers of Naples's army. His success was augmented by an irresistible personal charm which convinced many peasants that a god had come to deliver them from slavery and feudalism.

Crossing in the strait of Messina on August 19, the immortal Redshirts moved in a lightening campaign through Calabria and on September 7, 1860 entered Naples where he proclaimed himself "Dictator of the Two Sicilies". Such a victory was considered the most unexpected and decisive success of the risorgimento. The Neapolitan army was further engaged north of Naples at the Volturno river north of Naples where Garibaldi's largest command of 30,000 troops was held in check.

On November 7, 1860 Garibaldi rode with King Victor Emmanuel II in the royal carriage during the triumphal entry into Naples. Relinquishing his dictatorship, he was the first to hail him as King of United Italy. Garibaldi's request to remain as viceroy was denied due to jealousy of the regular army, his advanced ideas of social reform and his greater popularity with the king. Refusing all honors he retired to his island home of Caprera.

A command of a Union army corps was offered to Garibaldi by Lincoln but was refused as he felt there had not been enough of a sweeping demand for the abolition of slavery plus the fact that he wished for supreme command of the federal forces.

Again in 1862 Garibaldi was allowed to raise a volunteer army to invade Austrian Trentino, but instead led it against the papal states governed by the French. Not wanting to jeopardize their relationships with the French, the king ordered government troops to stop Garibaldi. The battle of Aspromonte ensued with Garibaldi badly wounded and captured in defeat. His speedy release demonstrated the king's complicity in the affair. War with Austria in 1866 gave Garibaldi another independent command of volunteers in Tirol ending in the annexation of Venetia. Secretly subsidized by Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi led his volunteers against the French papal states' forces only to be deserted by the government and subsequently defeated at Mentana November 3, 1867. Again briefly arrested by the Italian government he was released to Caprera.

He was not a participant when in 1870 the armies of Victor Emmanuel II made the final encounter against the papal states and entered Rome. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was the scene of his last campaign and in which he distinguished himself in the French cause.



A personal assessment is highly illustrious: (1,2) primarily a nationalist, his objective was liberation of the people and not personal power or political aggrandizement. Eminently a successful propagandist he knew better than Cavour or Mazzini how to reach the masses with the great message of patriotism, and used his great military and political gifts for liberal or nationalist causes. His advanced views made him a recognized champion of labor and woman's emancipation; a believer in racial equality and abolishment of capital punishment; an internationalist advocating a United States of Europe and later in life a pacifist in spirit. Politically his forthright innocence colored his politics. He

believed in temporary dictatorship because of his impatience with parliamentary procedure, its corruption and inefficiency, and was virtually always in opposition to the government he helped create while serving in the Italian parliament. Garibaldi was considered bitterly anti-clerical. His viewpoint was that the Roman Catholic church with its temporal power over the papal states blocked the way of reunification of all Italy. Count Charles Arrivabene attributed the endorsing "judgement of nine-tenths of the Italians" (3) to Garibaldi when that general spoke in Naples: "but before fighting against this external enemy, you

have internal enemies to beat down: and I will tell you that the chief of them is the Pope. If I have acquired any merit with you it is that of telling you the truth frankly and without a veil. In using that privilege, I tell you that your chief enemy is the Pope". (3)

The "paisanos" of Rome endorsed these sentiments against Pius in a plebiscite when they voted 133,681 to 1,507 for the freedom of Italy. (4)

The teachings of the mason Mazzini early in his life furnished Garibaldi an excellent background in the doctrine of freemasonry. (5,6) In 1844 he became a member of Friends of the Country Lodge # 471 of Stapleton, New York. Upon returning to Italy he

devoted a considerable portion of his time to masonry, especially because he felt that the force of a united Masonic institution could be a valuable aid in unifying his country. This goal was ever on his mind while constantly reminding his countrymen of the necessity of conquering Rome and forcing reason into the political Pope

The year 1866 saw Garibaldi elected as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at Palermo and also Grand Master of the Scottish Rite in Sicily, assuming the latter office in 1862. In 1863 the Supreme Council 33°, ASSR of Italy elected him Grand Commander. Garibaldi lodge No. 542 New York City, was named in his honor and warranted on June 11, 1864. At Turin in 1865, the office of Grand Master of Masonry was won, but military duties in 1867, the year of Mentana, forced him to resign. His final word was that he would be with his brothers always, and he was.

In November 1880 at Milan he spoke to a delegation of Masons at the Mentana monument dedication: (7)

“Wherever there is a human cause we are certain to find masonry, for it is the fundamental base of all truly liberal associations. Thank all of my brothers and tell them that I am always with them, with all my heart, and that I will pride myself upon my Masonic connection.”

Crippled by rheumatism and his many wounds Garibaldi spent his declining years on his lonely island farm on Caprera, writing novels, verse, and making occasional pronouncements upbraiding the government. His life was one of austerity and he was saved from destitution by delegations and friends from abroad. On June 2, 1882 Brother Garibaldi was raised in glory in the Celestial Lodge on High. Thus passed the Lion of Caprera; humanity was his country and all men were his brothers.

L'envoi

The memories of its great and good men are the noblest treasures of a nation, standing like mountain-tops above the deluge, high above the dark wintry ocean of the past, to invite us to leave our names and memories as worthy legacies to our country. (8)



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2. Colliers Encyclopedia, vol. 10, p. 579.
3. Arribavene, Count Charles, vol. II pp. 299-300.
4. McKnight, p. 205.
5. Denslow, vol. II, E-J, p. 6.
6. Leti, pp. 90-91.
7. Ibid., p. 92.
8. Pike, p. 197.

Giuseppe Garibaldi photo. This United States Congress image is in the public domain. Image above US-PD.

THE RITE CORNER "New Year's Thought"

David L. Nielsen, Deputy in Montana



Our country just experienced the greatest attribute of our American democracy and freedom—the election of our national and state leaders. Though the campaign process seems arduous and discomfoting at times, it is still a much better method than coup d'etat and violent overthrow of government leadership. Of recent we have heard public discussion over the ostensible dysfunction of government decision-making because of absence of compromise for solutions to problems. Of course, we accuse our elected leadership of not being reasonable and refusing to look for middle ground on resolution of issues. But before we rush to the conclusion that our elected leadership are the only people in this nation that refuse to engage in the art of compromise, we need to look at ourselves and our expectation from our leadership. We all have strong beliefs that we deeply hold and the thought of any compromise that encroaches on these beliefs we resist as being an abandonment or capitulation of those beliefs. We sometimes unreasonably expect our leaders to never bend or yield on issues upon which we have very strong opinions. We expect them to compromise so long as they do not compromise on our beliefs and only when the opposition capitulates in that compromise. Our leaders are us and not a distant people with no connections to those they serve.

What does this have to do with Scottish Rite Freemasonry? First we know that historically the fundamental principles of Freemasonry were adopted by the founders of this great country as the cornerstone to our form of government and our recognized individual rights. Masonic principles such as equality, freedom of belief, and tolerance of those with differing beliefs are embodied in the foundation of this nation. Second, as Masons we know that we are free to hold strong beliefs even when sharing God's gift of brotherhood with brothers who have differing beliefs. We enjoy their companionship and through our mutual respect of each other's beliefs, our own

beliefs can be challenged and tempered to make sure they are genuine, sincere and do good to others. Our brotherhood with those of differing beliefs goes beyond just courteous civility.

The diversity of beliefs can share strengthens our own and teach us to reach middle ground on problem solving while retaining strong individual core beliefs. As Masons we believe and practice compromise and understand that compromise is not a weakness of belief but is strength of character. We understand that civility and courtesy are minimum virtues that should always be present in problem-solving discussions. To disagree does not mean we must hate those with whom we disagree.

As Masons, the greatest contribution we can make to our country is to practice publicly and regularly the Masonic principles of brotherly love, relief and truth. Brotherly love is helping others despite differences in beliefs; relief in providing aid and charity to all; and truth in being honest to our Masonic teachings in our daily lives.

I wish you all a very Happy New Year.



Rocky Mountain Masonic Conference



The 2013 Rocky Mountain Masonic Conference will be hosted by the Grand Lodge of Montana July 19-20, 2013 at the Great Northern Hotel, Helena, Montana



Great Northern Hotel, Best Western - 835 Great Northern Blvd
(406) 457-5500 www.gnhotelhelena.com

ARE WE TRULY MASONS

Jack Levitt (6, 18), PGM-CA

There continue to be emerging problems in our modern society. Changes are being effected improperly by violations of standards and rules. Changes are necessary but should be attained legitimately by legislation or other appropriate means.

When the foundation of trust is shattered by scorn for rules, the result is a fragmentation of trust of the basic fabric, which results in ultimate loss of values. Unhappily, pervasive dishonesty is prevalent, not only in society, but in our beloved Fraternity.

An organization is known not only by its members abilities, but also by their attitudes. The history of our Fraternity is the judgment of our Fraternity. The world judges us as they perceive us. To select those ordinances and tenets of Freemasonry we wish to comply with and violate others is not only a direct violation of our obligations, but is to continue a Fraternity built upon sand. Whether violations concern liquor or raffles or advertising or any other prohibited activity, the rules relating to them lose their force as a result. More importantly, our standards begin to crumble.

The most precious wealth in the world is that of established character. While not all of us can become famous leaders, each of us can be pure of heart and faithful to our principles. The greatest influence of Freemasonry is the eloquent influence of integrity.

Our great Order has at all times religiously preserved the teachings of moral self-respect and fidelity to our trusts and ideals. It has endeavored to endow us with spiritual strength and moral fortitude. Our principles are the fundamental basis of our Fraternity. We have the right to demand deeds of principle and integrity rather than the negligence of indifference or the treason of violations.

If truth is truly a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue, then to be good and true is more than a charge, it is a command. Our teachings of inflexible fidelity are so extensive that to make reference to them is to state a commonplace. The first degree

charge refers to our Order as honorable, as tending to make all men so who are strictly obedient to its precepts and that we are to manifest our fidelity by a strict observance of the Constitution of the Fraternity.

The second degree charge demands that our laws and regulations be strenuously enforced and that we should always be ready to assist in seeing them duly executed.

The third degree tells us that duty and honor alike bind us strenuously to enforce by precept and example a steady obedience to the tenets of Freemasonry. We are therein also told to caution the inexperienced against any breach of fidelity and that no motive should make us violate our vows.



While there may be a permissive attitude of non-Freemasons, Freemasons themselves should remain unaffected by such lowered standards. To reason - "I might as well cheat because others do", or sell raffle tickets when prohibited because it is for a good cause, or hold a special or stated meeting in a prohibited place, is to collaborate in the tearing apart of the fabric of trust and the dismantling of the basis of our structure.

The best hope of reversing the trend toward ignoring rules and to restore those standards which form the cornerstone of our nation and our Fraternity is to understand that we are indeed mandated to be inflexible in our fidelity and to familiarize ourselves with our rules, which we swear to uphold, and then to act in conformity with them. If we do so, we will not only be heeding the prompting of right reason and the voice of conscience, but we will be entitled to self-esteem and we will set a good example for others to emulate.

If we cannot justify them by abiding by Freemasonry's moral and philosophical principles, how can we expect non-Freemasons to accept them or to join us to learn them? Individual wills or desires, and even those which are collective, cannot be imposed irrespective of lawfully enacted ordinances, because to do so is

divisive and decline results. Remember, what we do today has a significant impact on our future.

To remain, or once again become, obedient to our rules cannot be accomplished solely by urging or by enforcement, but by our own self-control as well. To be unwilling to commit or tolerate a violation must originate from dislike of the violation, not from indifference or fear of the consequences of being caught. Motivation comes from within and is limited only by the mind. No law is real until it is inscribed in the heart. Only when our pure principles and mandatory duties become the reigning reality of our thoughts and the inspiration of our acts can Freemasonry be the influence intended – to make us masters of ourselves.

Thomas Jefferson's observation – "Always commit an act as though the world were looking at you" should be our watchword. To secure the inward blessing of our own consciences rather than submitting to the pressure of our peers or the expediency of the moment should be the guideline of our actions. Ralph Waldo Emerson suggested that the integrity of our own mind is the only thing that is sacred.

Whether it be in conjunction with a Lodge or a concordant or appendant body, or even independent of a Masonic setting, all of us must abide fully by the same high standards that are required of us as Master Masons by our Constitutions, ordinances and obligations.

Intentional failure to prevent violations can be as corrupt as a direct violation itself. Our second degree instructs that we are not to palliate, condone nor aggravate the offenses of our brethren.

A Persian proverb reminds us that weakness is indicated by being silent when it is proper to speak. We must not continue to allow another enemy of Freemasonry to weaken us from within by the decadence of our own members. We must accept the burdens and responsibilities of our great Fraternity as well as enjoy its benefits.

The Master poet said it well – "Keep the young generation in hail, bequeath to them no tumbled house."



Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076

The Premier Lodge of Masonic Research

The Lodge was founded in 1884 with the intent on using an evidence based approach to the study of Masonic history and research into Freemasonry. This innovative approach was intended to replace the imaginative writings of earlier authors of Freemasonry. This new style and approach was later to be referred to as the authentic school of Masonic research.

The Founders planned to develop an interest in research among Brethren everywhere, to have papers read and discussed in Lodge and published in its transactions *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*. The Lodge thus hoped to attract the attention and enlist the cooperation of Masonic scholars in all parts of the world.

The Correspondence Circle exists so that as wide an international audience as possible may enjoy and benefit from the research efforts of its members. Membership of the Correspondence Circle is open to all those interested in Masonry.

Questions on any subject related to Freemasonry are most welcome and should be addressed to:

Dr. Roger Burt, Secretary
QCC
60 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London WC2B 5BA
ENGLAND

or

email: secretary@qccircle.org.uk

or

go to: <http://qccircle.org.uk>

Master and Commander of Your Masonic Journey

The Unknown Mason



“Were we into Natural Philosophy and Practical Science, or Magic and Raising the Dead?”

In the last Unknown Mason article, From Whence Came you? What Came You Here To Do?, we asked you to ponder your perceived origin and your perceived purpose. We suggested that the answers to these two questions, origin + purpose will = your destiny. We explained to you that as builders we construct what are known as schemas, and if these schemas are constructed with flawed building materials (our flawed thoughts) we shall set sail for our destination with the use of faulty logic, faulty reasoning, and a faulty moral compass (faulty working tools). This inevitably ends in a shipwreck, and just as when a large ship sinks it not only takes down the crew and passengers but also all the other innocent people that just happen to be in the waters near the ship.

Sure, as Master Masons we set sail thinking that we are destined to improve ourselves, the quality of the lives of our families, our neighbor's, and the world at-large; however, how often do we wind up experiencing the aforementioned shipwreck? And, if not a full blown shipwreck, how about simply a floundering ship with a crew and passengers that never reach their port of chartered destination? We can easily see that being a Master Mason is not only the equivalent of being the Master Builder of our own thoughts, beliefs, and subsequent character, but we are also the Captain of our own ship. This brings us further responsibilities as we are responsible for our own actions and how those actions affect our families, friends, neighbors, and even the innocent bystanders.

O.K., with your Captain's hat squarely in place let's review a couple of William Preston's descriptions of

Freemasonry. Preston states, Freemasonry “is a complete science, which comprehends the system of nature and morals, philosophy and physics, mathematics and mechanics; and forms an institution that is wisely calculated to promote the universal philanthropy, true friendship, and general happiness amongst men.” He continues by stating, “the mind is improved and the brethren are united in social harmony.” Now, we would like to ask you which of the following two descriptions do you think most closely resemble Preston's description of Freemasonry?

1) “Under Desaguliers and his colleagues in Grand Lodge...Freemasonry provided a structure committed to Whig ideology, the distribution of Newtonian natural philosophy and a practical and pragmatic approach to science” (Richard Andrew Berman, *The Architects of Eighteenth Century English Freemasonry*, 2012, 1720-1740).

or

2) “The re-birth or ‘raising’ of the Master Mason... suggests images of alchemy, magic, necromancy, and immortality” (David Harrison, *Genesis of Freemasonry*, 2009, p. 155).

Until next time, we wish you much happiness!

“Perfection is the aim of operative Masonry. Happiness is the aim of speculative Masonry”

- William Preston

Please e-mail us your thoughts at:

TheUnknownMason@gmail.com



Book Review

The Real Origins of Freemasonry

Daniel Gardiner (3)

The Genesis of Freemasonry by David Harrison

This book started life as a PhD thesis. That Doctoral dissertation suffered numerous problems which were replicated in the book.

I found the original thesis to be sorely lacking references. Here is one representative example: "... both Desaguliers and Anderson were active in a mysterious society called 'Solomon's Temple,' which met in Hemmings Row, with Desaguliers appointed as Master of the society in 1725," -- with no footnote. I found myself wanting to find out more about this, but this statement cannot be verified without a source.

In addition to lack of sources, the author carries over factual inaccuracies from his PhD to his book. For example, of Isaac Newton's funeral, he says, "...a host of Freemasons revered him, such as Voltaire, who attended his funeral in 1727." Scholarship presently shows Voltaire to have been a death-bed joiner of Freemasonry in 1778.

One review, by Robert Peter, PhD, points out that, "The book lacks some sine quanon elements of a PhD thesis. For instance, it does not have a literature review of any kind and no method(ology) is introduced to answer the research question. The main arguments of the book do not reflect the current state of research in this field..." I agree with Peter's assessment.

The book consistently makes unproven claims about magic, alchemy, and Masonry, such as this: "Desaguliers and Anderson set about to revise the ritual, and like Dee's magical rituals, the use of mathematics, geometry, necromancy, and magical symbols, all played an important part..."

When published as a book, the dissertation borrowed its title from the Genesis of Freemasonry by Bro. Douglas Knoop, PhD, frequent collaborator with Jones and Hamer. The choice is a pity, as the dissertation reads like pop history, is disjointed, full of mistakes, and an exception to the high quality scholarship expected from a Doctoral thesis.

The Foundations of Modern Freemasonry by Richard Berman

This book is everything the previously reviewed book should have been. Like the former, it began life as a PhD thesis. Unlike it, however, this book stands out for its scholarship.

Berman and Harrison both claim to deal with the same period in Masonic history. Yet while Harrison is making unsupported parallels between Templar gravestones, alchemy, magic, and necromancy, Berman is successfully discussing the evidence.

It is the contention of the author that, in opposition to the "transition theory" origin, the group of men who organized the "Revival" of 1717 were largely a completely different group of men, united in pursuit of common personal and political goals, that assimilated the pre-existing identity of the Accepted Masons and reshaped it into a publicly acknowledged, popular, and fashionably patronized fraternal secret society that spawned what exists today.

Much of our current analysis of Freemasonry is based on work now 50-150 years old, and with very little added as we get closer to the present that has materially challenged anything from 50-75 years ago. Berman has taken advantage of all of the privileges of contemporary (2010 thesis) university education and access to primary sources, and it shows.

One of the interesting things that Berman has demonstrated in his book and dissertation is a co-mingling between the Loyalist government via the Whig party, with the early Grand Lodge Officers. This was established through examination of several sets of data through contemporary newspapers. The result is that anyone promoting a "Jacobite conspiracy" theory origin for Freemasonry (usually involving the Knights Templar) will need to tackle Berman's evidence first.

Unfortunately, Harrison's work is plagued with problems, and should be avoided. Anyone ready to move on from Pike and Mackey should add Berman to PhD's Andrew Prescott and Pink.



Celestial Lodge

6143	Lyle F. Clow	2/5/2013	Morning Star Lodge - 5/8
6127	Earl R. Clements	1/31/2013	Powder River Lodge - 135/10
4590	Raymond Viegut	1/30/2013	Hot Springs Lodge - 153/2
4494	James Truitt Sr.	1/30/2013	North Star Lodge - 46/7
5166	Dean H. Albert	1/27/2013	Ekalaka Lodge - 120/10
2129	John B. Lord	1/25/2013	Meridian Lodge - 105/3
3355	Duward A. Reber	1/21/2013	Missoula Lodge - 13/6
4352	William A. Thaanum Jr.	1/20/2013	Pondera Lodge - 80/3
2839	Wendel New	1/19/2013	North Star Lodge - 46/7
5643	Robert J. Blankenship	1/16/2013	Saints John Lodge - 92/1
5666	Darrell A. Bogar	1/7/2013	Helena Lodge - 3/8
4563	David J. Van Sickle	1/3/2013	Ionic Lodge - 38/6
3905	Darwin L. Simac	12/31/2012	Boulder-Basin Lodge - 41/4
4633	Gordon W. Wallace	12/28/2012	Three Forks Lodge - 73/4
5218	Albert W. Anderson	12/27/2012	Ashlar Lodge - 29/1
4655	Kenneth W. Ward	12/23/2012	Captain Scott Lodge - 98/9
7431	John A. Goldberg	12/23/2012	Mount Moriah Lodge - 24/8
1532	Lowell E. Johnson	12/22/2012	Valley Lodge - 21/5
4475	John W. Trickle	12/22/2012	Sentinel Lodge - 155/6
611	George Fulton	12/17/2012	Powder River Lodge - 135/10
5706	Charles W. Bowers	12/16/2012	Rimrock Lodge - 149/1
4253	William A. Suddock Jr.	12/14/2012	Victor Lodge - 43/6
4532	John Umland	12/13/2012	Star in the West Lodge - 40/1
988	Clifford H. Hanson	12/12/2012	Scobey Lodge - 109/7
5146	Dale W. Adams	12/11/2012	Scobey Lodge - 109/7
637	William L. Gamble	12/8/2012	Yellowstone Lodge - 26/10
1820	Leslie J. Koon	12/8/2012	Ottawa Lodge - 51/8
3513	Robert B. Robinson	12/8/2012	Ottawa Lodge - 51/8/Virginia City Lodge - 1/4
6026	Thomas E. Casswell	12/8/2012	Valley Lodge - 21/5
1368	Darwin D. Hunt	12/7/2012	Pondera Lodge - 80/3
6187	Peter T. Combs	12/1/2012	Montana Lodge - 2/4/ Virginia City Lodge - 1/4
3055	Rick H. Parker	11/30/2012	Yellowstone Lodge - 26/10
4080	Clinton O. Spindler	11/28/2012	Ponemah Lodge - 63/2
1062	Raymond Haugland	11/23/2012	Bozeman Lodge - 18/5
4431	Jack E. Tipton	11/22/2012	Ashlar Lodge - 29/1
2795	William C. Neils	11/19/2012	Cascade Lodge - 34/3
412	Rory C. Fagenstrom	11/18/2012	Meridian Lodge - 105/3
4906	James F. Worthington	11/17/2012	Scobey Lodge - 109/7
2657	Joseph A. Morin	11/16/2012	Circle Lodge - 136/7
36	Charles Danreuther	11/15/2012	Treasure Lodge - 95/9

Hands of the Workmen

Reid Gardiner (3)

A. J. Davidson 17th Grand Master

Absalem Johnston Davidson better known as "A. J." Davidson was born in Franklin County, Missouri, on August 13, 1843, the son of Samuel M. and America A. (Billups) Davidson. At the age of 20 he joined the gold rush to Idaho, driving an ox team from Missouri and arriving in Alder Gulch during November 1863. He cut timber and mined until 1865 when he moved to Helena and worked for a miners' supply store. In 1876 he opened a wagon and saddlery business in Helena. In December 1888 he incorporated the business as A. J. Davidson and Company, with a branch in Butte, managed by Napoleon B. Davidson, and minor branches in other towns. The business operated first on Last Chance Gulch and later on National Avenue.



He was also involved in the Empire Cattle Company, was a partner in Porter-Davidson, a Helena real estate firm, and was vice president of the Merchants National Bank. Brother Davidson was also the first president of the Montana club.

Brother Davidson was a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, Initiated on November 22, 1877, Passed December 1, 1877 and Raised on December 7, 1877. He served as Worshipful Master in 1880 and was elected Grand Master in 1882. In 1890 he served as Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Montana. He was a 32nd Degree member of the Scottish Rite and was a charter member of Algeria Shrine.

In addition to his business interests, Davidson was active in the Democratic Party, serving in the 1893 Legislature. In November of 1892 he was elected to represent Lewis and Clark county in the Third legislative

assembly, because of severe rheumatism he was confined to bed for several weeks and was physically unable to perform his legislative duties, but each day for nineteen days he insisted on being carried by stretcher to cast his ballot. He was a member of the state capitol building site commission and the State Board of World's Fair Managers. He was a founding member of the Helena Cemetery Association and served on the Helena Board of Trade. Davidson married Sallie Davenport in 1874.

In 1913, Brother A. J. Davidson joined a group led by Lewis Penwell and Cornelius B. Nolan (a former attorney general and a partner of U.S. Senator Thomas Walsh) and purchased the Helena Independent and incorporated the Independent Publishing Company. Its principals included Edward Carson "E. C." Day (a prominent Helena attorney and Grand Master in 1897), and Massena Bullard (an attorney).

M.W. Brother A. J. Davidson died on a business trip to Pocatello, Idaho, on October 24, 1909.



Memorial at Forestvale Cemetery





January -

April, 2013

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Edgar E. St. John | Ashlar Lodge - 29 / 1 |
| Everett R. Mize | Montana Lodge - 2 / 4 |
| Fred R. Huskey | Victor Lodge - 43 / 6 |
| Frank D. Rowley | Mission Valley Lodge - 78 / 6 |
| Billy Reed | North Star Lodge - 46 / 7 |
| Robert E. Drain | Butte Lodge - 22 / 8 |
| DeWitt C. Francis | Lincoln Lodge - 157 / 8 |
| Bernard D. Ellingson | Treasure Lodge - 95 / 9 |
| Donald H. Andersen | Western Star Lodge - 104 / 9 |
| Richard A. Avent | Stillwater Lodge - 62 / 1 |
| Berv Kimberley | Stillwater Lodge - 62 / 1 |
| Robert R. Jensen | Carbon Lodge - 65 / 1 |
| Lyle J. Rupp | Corinthian Lodge - 72 / 1 |
| Gerald V. Shay, PGM | Corinthian Lodge - 72 / 1 |
| Alan J. Richardson | Corinthian Lodge - 72 / 1 |
| Joy Wright Jr. | Corinthian Lodge - 72 / 1 |
| Chester Duffy | Saints John Lodge - 92 / 1 |
| Darwin L. Reeve | Cascade Lodge - 34 / 3 |
| George H. Higgins | Choteau Lodge - 44 / 3 |
| Harold J. Petrini | Delta Lodge - 128 / 3 |
| Robert L. Arnaud | Shelby Lodge - 143 / 3 |
| Walter W. Brisbin | Three Forks Lodge - 73 / 4 |
| Herbert H. Townsend | Diamond City Lodge - 7 / 5 |
| Raymond K. Shackelford | Bozeman Lodge - 18 / 5 |
| Richard D. Hoover | Victor Lodge - 43 / 6 |
| Charles W. Mann | Victor Lodge - 43 / 6 |
| Derald E. Hutchens | Mission Valley Lodge - 78 / 6 |
| James L. Cyr | Mountain Lodge - 110 / 6 |
| James S. Willoughby | Circle Lodge - 136 / 7 |
| Charles F. Secrest | Helena Lodge - 3 / 8 |
| Richard E. Haines | Morning Star Lodge - 5 / 8 |
| George H. Steele | Mount Moriah Lodge - 24 / 8 |
| Ray L. Daigen | Lincoln Lodge - 157 / 8 |
| Harley J. Meier | Friendship Lodge - 37 / 9 |
| Robert W. Watkins | Chinook Lodge - 50 / 9 |
| Reese A. Hilt | Judith Lodge - 86 / 9 |
| Dale W. Nelson | Glendive Lodge - 31 / 10 |
| Ray R. Batey | Hiram Lodge - 52 / 10 |
| Leonard D. Culver Jr. | Sandstone Lodge - 84 / 10 |



Frank Duane Rowley, a member of Mission Valley lodge #78, received his 50 year pin and certificate from Worshipful Master Frank Tyro. The presentation was made on March 11, 2013 at Polson Health & Rehabilitation Center.



Ted Baker, WM #38 presenting 50 Year Award to W. Brother Jim Trowbridge.



Harley J. Meier (center), Friendship No. 37 receiving his 50 Year award. Presented to him at the Eagles Manor in Lewistown by Eral Bricker (L) and Jim Harris (R).

THE MONTANA FREEMASON
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147th Annual Communication
Butte, Montana
June 27, 28 and 29, 2013

Copper King Hotel & Convention Center
4655 Harrison Ave
406 225-7070

A promotional graphic for the 147th Annual Communication. The background is a textured orange-brown. On the left, there is a vertical sign for 'COPPER KING' with a logo below it. Below the sign is a photograph of the Copper King Hotel & Convention Center building. On the right, there is a silhouette of a man standing on a pedestal, holding a staff or tool. The text is centered and provides the event details and contact information.