

JULY  
2009



Volume XCVI  
Number 7

# TRESTLEBOARD

## Amity Lodge No. 442, F. & A. M

A monthly bulletin of information for the members, families and friends of  
Amity Lodge #442, Free and Accepted Masons, California, USA

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442

**contact us**

Lodge Office  
619-291-0465  
FAX  
619-291-1364

### THE LIBERTY BELL

The Liberty Bell's inscription conveys a message of liberty which goes beyond the words themselves. Since the bell was made, the words of the inscription have meant different things to different people. When William Penn created Pennsylvania's government he allowed citizens to take part in making laws and gave them the right to choose the religion they wanted. The colonists were proud of the freedom that Penn gave them. In 1751, the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered a new bell for the State House. He asked that a Bible verse to be placed on the bell - "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10). As the official bell of the Pennsylvania State House (today called Independence Hall) it rang many times for public announcements.



### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Drafted by Thomas Jefferson between June 11 and June 28, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is at once the nation's most cherished symbol of liberty and Jefferson's most enduring monument. Here, in exalted and unforgettable phrases, Jefferson expressed the convictions in the minds and hearts of the American people. The political philosophy of the Declaration was not new; its ideals of individual liberty had already been expressed by John Locke and the Continental philosophers. What Jefferson did was to summarize this philosophy in "self-evident truths" and set forth a list of grievances against the King in order to justify before the world the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country. We invite you to read a transcription of the complete text of the Declaration.

## TRESTLEBOARD BY EMAIL

We want **YOU** to begin receiving your bulletin by email, send a note saying "I'm in!" to Coren Andrews at [ctandrews@ca.rr.com](mailto:ctandrews@ca.rr.com)

TELL YOUR  
BRETHREN

## PAGES

5 to 9

bonus pages  
for our email  
subscribers



A WAY OF LIFE

## TRESTLEBOARD Amity Lodge #442

Our objective is to disseminate information of interest to the members, families and friends of Amity Lodge #442, F&AM of San Diego, California, USA

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Printing by: PIP Printing 619-528-8000

Distribution: Harry Besnoy

Contributors: Every now and then!

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The Amity Lodge Trestleboard is published monthly with a circulation of about 350 copies. For your e-mail subscription, send "I'm in" to [ctandrews@ca.rr.com](mailto:ctandrews@ca.rr.com)

## WANT TO BE INVOLVED IN THE RITUAL? OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

If you would like to keep your ritual sharp or would like learn and participate in our Masonic ritual we are organizing an Amity Degree Team. If you are an "old hand" or just received your degrees you will be welcomed and encouraged in this low pressure environment for "learning the work". It does not matter if you have never done the ritual before as this is one of the purposes of our team; to teach non-officers, whether they want to do degree work or just increase their Masonic knowledge. We will also do some explanation of the meaning of the ritual to make it more understandable.

If you want more information call John McQuown, Senior Warden, at (858) 452-8204.

## ENDOW YOUR LODGE - GIVE IT THE GIFT OF YOUR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Any time is a good time as a member of AMITY LODGE to purchase a life membership. This one time payment will enable you to be free of that annual duty of paying your dues which now may increase each year because of the automatic adjustment for Grand Lodge per-capita. Amity Lodge has adopted the Alternate Life Membership program. Call the Secretary to find out how you can become a LIFE member.

## WHAT TO WEAR

Stated Meetings for June through September the answer to "what to wear" is: Hawaiian Shirt or Barong Tagalog. No shorts or flip-flops.

## LODGE MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Gain the tools and training you need to effectively manage your lodge. This summer the five courses in the certification program are offered in intensive one-day workshops:

- Program Planning
- Lodge Finance
- Hall Association Management
- Membership Development
- Lodge Administration

**Can't find time to attend training? You can now complete the entire Lodge Management Certification Program online.**

The Lodge Administration course has been posted, the fifth and final LMCP course to be offered online. You can complete the entire information-packed program from the comfort of your own home.

Each course costs just \$30. Select from the links above, or go to [freemason.org](http://freemason.org) and select Leadership Development from the Member Center pull-down menu.

## SCOTTISH RITE VISIT TO AMITY LODGE

On June 15th, The Scottish Rite Knights of St. Andrew visited Amity Lodge No. 442 to present its Scottish Rite "Honor its Own" award to Wor. Christian P. Quimpo. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of San Diego and as a first time sitting Master, is recognized for his accomplishment. Bro. Nick Borden, our newly Raised Master Mason was also presented with the book "Vested in Glory" and also received congratulations from the Scottish Rite for his achievement.

## PARADE TIME IN CORONADO

Saturday, July 4th in the city of Coronado, The Al Bahr Shriners will be participating in the annual 4th of July Parade. Come out and support these good Masons. Can you recall the last time you attended a parade?



## RESERVATIONS REQUIRED

We would be delighted to have you attend our Stated Meeting and Stated Meeting dinner. If you do plan on attending, please make your reservation by calling Arnold Korey at the Lodge office. The number is 619-291-0465. **BE COURTEOUS AND MAKE THE CALL** and remember, a reservation made is a contract and payment due unless cancelled..

## BIRTHDAYS FROM THE EAST - CHRISTIAN QUIMPO

Marlin Schragar	7/05
James Ogilvie, PM	7/05
William Kimble	7/06
Robert Hollcraft	7/07
William Nemeč	7/07
Chris Quimpo, WM	7/09
Mitchell Wallace	7/09
Jeffrey Kokinacis	7/12
James Stewart	7/12
Justin Seligmann	7/13
John Stange	7/15
Manuel Napalan	7/18
Guy Francesconi	7/20
Leopoldo Manalo	7/21
Verne Irving	7/22
Richard Petersen, PM	7/24
Jerry Boyns, PM	7/24
Curtis Morrisette	7/24
Ernie Astudillo	7/26
Gary Newkirk	7/26
Lawrence Webster, PM	7/27
Donald Lee	7/28
Ezra Johnson	7/29

This month's  
Average age = 61.65 years  
Oldest = 85 years old  
Youngest = 46 years old  
Happy Birthday to these Brethren! We would like to wish you a happy birthday in person at the Stated Meeting dinner of your birth month. Please do join us and remember that your dinner is on the Lodge.



**SUPPORT YOUR  
LODGE AND ITS  
PROGRAMS.**

**YOUR  
ATTENDANCE IS  
NEEDED AND  
ENCOURAGED!**

**Upcoming events**

**Past Masters' Night  
July 23, 2009**

Happy 4th of July! As we all celebrate our Nation's birthday, let us all remember our founding fathers who endured much sacrifice for the country we live in, as well as our armed forces who gave and continue to give in the name of freedom.

The Masonic month of June is one I will not soon forget. I am so proud to be Master of such a fun, hard working Lodge known as Amity Lodge. With events like our "Honored Ladies Luncheon" which was a truly lovely time, our "Dine-out at Sycuan" where we had 'Big Fun' and the "Golden Veterans' Award Dinner" where we shared stories of the Brethren who have gone this way before. I am truly thankful to be a part of this Lodge. More opportunities to share in the fun for those who come and attend.

June was also memo-

rable for our newest members— Bro. Jason Bashi & Bro. Daron Payne—and our newest Master Masons—Bro. Nick Borden & Bro. Israel Graham. Meet these brothers with 'Congratulations' at our next meeting. I want to welcome Wor. Scotty Pierce P.M. back to the Lodge. Wor. Pierce was installed as Chaplain at the May Stated Meeting. He replaces Wor. Bro. Del Rivera who, due to his school obligations, had to withdraw from the line.

The child I.D. booth at the County Fair was manned by members of Amity Lodge on Friday, June 19th, and dozens of kids were given I.D. cards with many thanks from their parents. Many people showed interest in our Fraternity and some petitions were handed out. We will see if the seeds of good deeds are sown with more new members.

July starts with a "Bang" and celebration for the great men of our country's past, as well as for Amity Lodge's past. The Past Masters' of Amity Lodge will confer a 3rd Degree on July 23rd with heavy refreshments to follow. This event is a "must see" and will be well attended so get to the Lodge early for good seats! You don't want to miss this one.

Remember to put on your best Hawaiian shirt or Barong for this month's S.M. and check out the Trestleboard calendar and articles for more event info.

The Quimpo family wishes everyone a happy and safe summer season.

May the Great Architect of the Universe bless and protect us.  
Sincerely and Fraternally,  
Christian P. Quimpo, WM

## FROM THE SECRETARY - ARNOLD KOREY

Brethren,

It is that time of year when we start to get our membership count in line with Grand Lodge to pay our per-capita. Please take a moment to make sure your dues card shows a current date of December 31, 2009. If you have not yet sent in your dues, it is not too late. The Worshipful Master, on behalf of the lodge, makes a budget at the beginning of the year that is based in

part on the dues to be paid by our members and we count on those funds to help with the running of the Lodge. Your help would be greatly appreciated.

I hope that all of you will try to come out watch the good work of your Officers as they put on the Degrees. If you have been away for awhile, please do come back to see the great work your Lodge Officers are doing. They take pride in their work and would love to

have you there. If you are hesitant because it has been longer than you would like and fear you may have forgotten something, come back anyway we would be happy to do a quick refresher course for you. And, remember, it is the internal not the external that makes a man a Mason.

Fraternally  
Arnold L Korey, Secretary

## DINE OUT - Applebee's Restaurant - July 21 at 6:30 pm

Our Dine-Out is on Tuesday, **July 21** at Applebee's Restaurant.

Food and service better than good. Personally tested by Harry and Gaye. Located at Hazard Center

Shopping Mall, 7510 Hazard Center Drive, Suite 407. Phone 619-296-6020.

We look forward to seeing you at 6:30 p.m. to join in partaking of good food and even better fellowship.

Brethren, ladies and friends are invited. If you need directions or have comments or suggestions, please call Harry at home 619-562-7465.

**THIRD TUESDAY**

**TRESTLEBOARD**  
**Amity Lodge No. 442, F. & A. M.**  
 A monthly bulletin of information for the members, families and friends of Amity Lodge #442,  
 Free and Accepted Masons, California, USA

**AMITY LODGE NO. 442, F. & A. M.**  
**Scottish Rite Center**  
**1895 Camino del Rio South**  
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Attention wives, family and care givers: Should the person to whom this Trestleboard is addressed be ill or in some difficulty, please call Arnold Korey, Secretary of Amity Lodge #442 at 619-291-0465.

**AMITY LODGE OFFICERS**

- Master ..... **CHRIS QUIMPO** (Emily)  
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619-669-4731 ..... [hdthurber@att.net](mailto:hdthurber@att.net)

**JULY 2009 CALENDAR**

**July**

- Thurs 2nd** **STATED MEETING OF AMITY LODGE** at 7:30 p.m.  
Dinner at 6:30 p.m. Make your reservations please call 619-291-0465. Hawaiian or Barong Tagalog.
- Mon 6th** TBA
- Thurs 9th** TBA
- Mon 13th** TBA
- Thurs 16th** 6:45 p.m. Third Degree Practice - for PM Night
- Mon 20th** TBA
- Tues 21st** **Dine Out at Applebee's Restaurant** - see page 3
- Thurs 23rd** 6:45 p.m. **Third Degree** - Past Masters' Night
- Mon 27th** Inspector's School of Instruction - all Officers must attend. Amity Lodge is the host!
- Thurs 30th** 6:45 p.m. **First Degree** - Mr.

**August**

- Mon 3rd** 6:45 p.m. **First Degree** - Mr.
- Thurs 6th** **STATED MEETING OF AMITY LODGE** at 7:30 p.m.  
Dinner at 6:30 p.m. Make your reservations please call 619-291-0465. Hawaiian or Barong Tagalog.

**NOTE: Officers' attire: First and Second Degrees is coat and tie, Third Degrees it is TUXEDO.**  
 Stated meeting attire June through September is Hawaiian Shirt or Barong Tagalog, no shorts or flip-flops.

**JULY STATED MEETING DINNER MENU**

- BBQ Ribs and Chicken Kabobs
- Rice Pilaf and Grilled Mixed Vegetables
- Fresh Fruit Cups and Double Scoop Ice Cream with Toppings
- Beverages and Assorted Rolls



# ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF FREEMASONRY IN CALIFORNIA

## Civil War Period

THERE WAS MUCH speculation throughout the United States prior to, and for some time after, the outbreak of the Civil War as to what position California would take in the conflict.

Many distinguished and influential men in California were known to be wholeheartedly against slavery. Therefore, the North felt reasonably certain the state would join forces supporting the Union cause. But there were also thousands of people here who were natives of the South and strongly opinionated on all aspects of the impending conflict. For this reason, the Southerners were equally sure they could gain control of the state.

The Southerners, ever on the alert, were at first more active and aggressive than the Union advocates. Many were men of standing and wealth and past masters in political strategy and intrigue. They knew how to confuse issues till it was difficult for the average citizen to believe there was a great conspiracy to deliver the government to the cause of disunion. Unthinking people, and even politicians, played right into their hands. An example of the latter was the presidential election of 1860.

Lincoln on the Republican ticket received 38,734 votes; Douglas on the Union-Democrat, 38,023 votes; and Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, 33,975 votes. The combined Democratic vote was plainly almost overwhelmingly larger than the Republican, which was a surprise to those favoring an unqualified endorsement of Lincoln's policies.

In some large centers of population, friends of the Confederacy were solidly entrenched in local and state offices. At San Francisco alone, they were in control of the Customhouse, Post Office, and Mint. Officers of Southern birth commanded the Benicia Arsenal and other military establishments of the San Francisco Bay area. The Commandant of the United States forces on the whole West Coast was Brigadier General Albert Sidney Johnston, native of Kentucky and long resident of Texas. His strong Southern leanings were well known.

Johnston was replaced by General E. V. Sumner at the beginning of the War, much to the relief of the friends of the North. But, in all fairness to him, it must be said that there is absolutely no evidence that he was ever disloyal as long as he was in command here. On the contrary, everything points to his fidelity to his trust. Those who knew him best, Southerner and Northerner alike, testify to his integrity and honor. Only after he resigned his commission under the United States did he enter the service of the South.

Asbury Harpending, rabid Southerner and Secessionist member of the organizations here in California, relates that he and several influential Southern sympathizers once visited Johnston with the avowed purpose of enlisting his cooperation in seizing the United States property under his control for the Confederacy. But Johnston refused to be party to their treasonable schemes, telling them so in no uncertain terms, and letting

them know that he had been "on to them" all along. He had even taken extra precautions to protect the Government property in his charge against any of their machinations.

On another occasion Johnston advised the San Francisco authorities and Colonel Jonathan Stevenson to guard all arms and ammunition on San Francisco Bay against any Southern attempt to gain possession of them.

After the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, Southern sympathizers throughout the state became even more active and vocal. Their controlled press came out openly in favor of California's leaving the Union and joining with Nevada and Oregon in the formation of a Pacific Republic. The Knights of the Golden Circle, a secessionist organization with a large number of members in key positions, was strong in all parts of the state. Yet, notwithstanding this organization's activities, public utterances, and press fulminations, it was hard to convince the great body of people there was any danger of the Southern cause prevailing in California.

This spirit worried young George W. Tyler, of Stockton, and impelled him, at great personal risk, to adopt a most effective method of shocking the Union people out of their apathy.

He called a meeting at the nearby town of Woodbridge for the night of May 15, 1861, for the avowed purpose of organizing a Union club similar to those organized in other parts of the country.

from  
*One Hundred Years of Freemasonry in California*  
Leon O. Whitsell, Past Grand Master  
copyright 1950

It was a simple ruse but it had the desired effect. Southern adherents, being in the majority in that section of San Joaquin County, attended in large numbers and broke up the meeting.

This bold interference with the right of free assembly so shocked Union men throughout the state that their organization was a foregone conclusion. They took immediate steps to guard against any further concerted action in favor of secession.

Nevertheless, Confederate flags appeared from time to time in several communities. In Oroville, a horseman rode boldly through the streets, waving one. He was promptly shot and the flag taken away from him. An incident of similar nature occurred in Red Bluff. In Stockton, in 1861, Confederate flags were surreptitiously run up at night on public buildings, but were promptly removed in the morning. At Snelling, in Merced County, and in Los Angeles and elsewhere about Southern California, the Stars and Bars waved without molestation. Union men were at the moment too outnumbered to do much about it.

Visalia and Merced were especially strong secession communities, and their entire population was in constant turmoil and strife. So strong were the Southerners in these communities that the pulpit became for a time a strong advocate of the Southern cause. But the condition did not long obtain, for the Union forces soon awakened, gained

control and hushed the voices of mem-bers of the cloth who were against the Northern cause.

Southern newspapers were suppressed in Stockton, Visalia and San Jose. At the urgent request of patriotic citizens, troops were stationed at San Ber-nardino, Los Angeles and Visalia to keep order and, on occasion, protect rabid Southerners from the vengeance of infuriated mobs.

By August, 1861, many business firms of San Francisco had become so exercised over the seriousness of the situation that sixty-five of them addressed a frantic appeal to the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron. They expressed their apprehensions of the dangers to the state in the event any large number of enlisted men were taken from it. They especially informed Cameron that "a majority of our present State Officers are undisguised and avowed seces-sionists and the balance bitterly hostile to the administration; that they are advocates of a peace policy at any sacrifice upon terms that would not be re-jected even by South Carolina. Southern advocates," they continued, "com-pose about three-eighths of the State population and have wholly laid aside their business and are devoting their time to plotting, scheming and organ-izing.... The native Spanish race is being per-suaded that under a Confed-eracy regime their land titles, of which they had been deprived by the Federal Courts, would be restored to them."

Gradually, by dint of public opinion, some of our state officers were forced to change or clarify their positions on the now all-important question.

Governor Downey, a member of Los Angeles Lodge

No. 42, came out for the Union. But, when invited to preside at an open-air mass meeting to be held in San Francisco at Market and Post Streets to make a showing of strength, he sent a letter expressing the view that "the Union could not be preserved by a coercive policy." This was not in keeping with the consensus of the meeting.

So pressure was brought to bear on him to change his position and win his full support of the Union cause, and it appears that he was unswervingly faithful to the Government at Washington thereafter.

In time, the War cast its blight over California and Nevada Masonry as well as civic and political organizations. Although little is found in the rec-ords of most Lodges relating to the pressure of those fateful years, it is well known that bitter feelings were engendered. The first symptom of this was an increase in the number of trials for unmasonic conduct. So bitter was the feel-ing in one Lodge that the Master ordered the brethren to deposit their re-volvers and knives with the Tiler before being admitted to the Lodge room.

Texas Lodge No. 46, at San Juan Bautista, almost entirely made up of Texans and strong Confederate backers, boasted that it "avoided dissension within the Lodge by denying admission to the 'D---Yankees'."

There were many southern sympathizers in the several Lodges of Contra Costa County, but apparently level-headedness prevailed and relatively few untoward incidents marred the fraternal harmony.

Some Lodges were split wide open and new groups were formed as a result of

hardly-suppressed sectional quarrels. Petaluma Lodge No. 77 was one of them. During the war, two factions developed within Petaluma's mem-bership, and, by 1866, to avoid destruction of the Masonic influence in the community, the supporters of the South withdrew from Petaluma Lodge to form Arcturas Lodge No. 180.

Moreover, for thirty-two years after the war had ended, these two bodies existed side by side, coolly aloof toward each other, and were at times some-what involved in unpleasant incidents. Finally, in 1898, when most of the Civil War generation of Masons had passed on, their sons and descendants, imbued with the true Masonic spirit, decided to close the breach between the two factions and consolidate them into one Lodge.

They invited the older members of both bodies to a banquet and seated them in such manner that they would be compelled to renew the friendships of their younger days. By common consent, no one was permitted to refer to the War or any of its consequences. The younger generation talked only in "glowing terms of the future" and of their duty as Masons to work to-gether in and for the common cause.

Not long after that, the consolidation was effected with no serious opposi-tion, and nothing but peace and harmony has reigned in Petaluma Masonry from that time to the present day.

Nor was this excite-ment confined to California. It spread to Nevada which, with its fabulously rich mines, was a sort of treasure house for Cali-fornia miners and finan-ciers. California was Nevada's supply depot, and untold millions of dollars from Nevada's Comstock Lode and

other mines went toward the enrichment of Californians and the development of their state.

Consequently, as the Civil War approached, strong Southern sympathiz-ers foregathered in Virginia City, hoping to marshal a sufficient force there to establish a government favorable to the Southern cause, and to furnish the South with the sinews of war through the rich mines of silver and gold.

Judge David Terry from California was there, actively engaged in fur-thering the Southern cause. He had been promised the Govern-ship of Nevada as soon as that territory organized under the Confederacy. Charles Fairfax, a member of Yuba Lodge No. 39, and William H. Howard, Past Grand Master of California, were also among the Southern faction.

An official dispatch from General Sumner, in San Francisco, to Washington, D. C., under date of June 10, 1861, fully verifies the early attempts of the Southern sympathizers to capture Nevada. "There is," he wrote, "an active zealous party of secessionists here who will make all the mischief they can. I have checked them in the Southern part of the State by placing a strong command at Los Angeles and they are now trying to organize in Nevada Territory, but I am moving reinforcements rapidly to Fort Churchill which will put down the movement.

"The leaders claim they are acting by authority from the Montgomery Govern-ment which gives them some weight in the country. I would re-spectfully and earnestly represent the great importance

of organizing the Civil Government in Nevada Territory immediately.

"There is no law or government there at all and the territory is a place of refuge for disorganizes and other unruly spirits."

The secession flag had been raised in Virginia City as early as June 5, 1861, but a strong force of Federal troops immediately dispatched thither, discouraged repetition of the event. Union men then took heart and organized to put down any further attempt to set up a Confederate Government anywhere else on the Comstock Lode.

Of the constituent Masonic Lodges in Nevada, all of which were under California authority at that time, Carson No. 154 came closest to being disrupted by sectional feelings. Many Southern sympathizers had joined it and the minutes of July 17, 1862, show a committee was appointed to investigate charges of secessionism filed against some of them. But, at a subsequent meeting, held in August to try the accused, the charges against them were withdrawn.

Later, in the same year, sectional differences were again aired in the Lodge, but the Worshipful Master and Wardens soon pacified the malcontents and harmony prevailed.

It is evident, however, that the Lodge's leaders thenceforth examined petitions for membership most carefully as a means of screening out trouble-makers. By the next annual election, all differences were evidently ironed out, for the officers were declared elected by "unanimous" vote, which would have been impossible without unanimity of thought.

Plainly, with members on both sides of the conflict, it was not easy for the Fraternity in either California or Nevada to steer a safe course between the Scylla and Charybdis of North and South. Perhaps nothing will illustrate it better than a few sidelights on a few of the brethren involved.

For example, there was Captain J. Bankhead Magruder who was made an Entered Apprentice in San Diego Lodge No. 35, but was stopped for fighting a duel and never advanced to a higher degree. He had become involved in an altercation with George P. Tibbetts, Treasurer of the Lodge, and Mayor of San Diego in 1852.

Upon the outbreak of the War, Magruder joined the Southern forces in Texas and soon rose to rank of Major General.

John C. Burch, a Past Master of Trinity Lodge No. 27, and a member of Congress from California, was an ardent Southern man. In January, 1861, he broadcast, by letter, a proposal that the people of California withdraw from the Union and form an Independent Pacific Republic. There was no great response to this suggestion except from Confederate organizations that were endeavoring to promote any idea or scheme calculated to embarrass or thwart the Government at Washington.

\*\*\*

J. Lancaster Brent of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42 fought through the entire Civil War on the Southern side and was one of the last Confederate officers to surrender. By profession he was a lawyer whose knowledge of the Spanish language and California land titles begot him a large clientele among the Spanish Californians. He is best remem-

bered, however, as an early school commissioner of Los Angeles and a leader in the movement to establish a public school system in that city.

Occasionally some ardent Southerner who did not go East to join the Confederate Army ran afoul of the Northern authorities here in California, as did Edward J. C. Kewen, the state's first Attorney General.

Kewen worked hard for the Southern cause, but to no avail. In October, 1862, he stepped on Northern toes a little too hard and was clapped into jail at Fort Alcatraz, where he stayed till he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was released on \$5,000 bond. His sojourn at Alcatraz did not hurt his public standing, however, for the very next year he was elected to the State Assembly.

Masonically, Kewen was a member of Sutter Lodge No. 6, of Sacramento and later of Mount Moriah No. 44, of San Francisco.

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General Albert Sidney Johnston, referred to in the foregoing pages, was a native of Kentucky, graduated from West Point in 1826, and for seven years served with the army on the frontier, particularly in the Black Hawk War.

Resigning from the service on account of his wife's health, he settled in Texas where, in the uprising against Mexico, he enlisted as a private and was soon advanced to Commander in Chief of the Army of the Texas Republic. He was Secretary of War of Texas at the time it was annexed to the United States.

After that, Johnston returned to the United States Army and rose to the rank of General in the Mexican War. In 1858, during the Mormon

rebellion in Utah, he was sent there in charge of United States troops, and by his usual tact and ability settled most of the trouble with Brigham Young in a short time. In 1861, we find him in full command of the Department of the Pacific.

Following his resignation from the United States Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, Johnston entered the Confederate Army with the rank of General. He fell mortally wounded in the bloody battle of Pittsburgh Landing (Shiloh) and was carried a prisoner to the headquarters of General Prentiss of the Union Army.

"Are you a Mason?" Johnston asked in a dying voice when he and Prentiss were alone,

"I am," was the prompt reply.

"Then I want a few moments private conversation with you."

What that private conversation was is not known, for the Confederate General was soon dead. But Masons can well imagine what it was. The dying General was taken from the field in a carriage furnished by Prentiss and he was kindly cared for until death put an end to his suffering.

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Most of the story of Lansford Warren Hastings (member of Tehama Lodge No. 3) up to the late fifties has been related in another chapter of this work. He moved with his family to Yuma, Arizona, in 1857, and there virtually dropped from sight till the opening of the Civil War. In fact, his activities are more or less shrouded in mystery till December 16, 1863, when he wrote to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy, seeking "cooperation of

the [Confederate] Government in the consummation of a great and important enterprise." He proposed to "retake and hold the Territory of Arizona; to establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial Government there and to establish a permanent thoroughfare through that territory and thus maintain an unbroken intercourse between California and the Confederacy, to be accomplished by forces drawn wholly from California."

On January 11, 1864, Hastings wrote to Davis again, outlining a plan for this audacious undertaking. He would return to California and from there send men in small squads, ostensibly as miners and immigrants, by various routes into Arizona. As soon as enough of them had arrived in the territory, he would organize them into companies and muster them into the service of the Confederacy. With them, he would capture guns and burn United States boats on the Colorado River. Then he would send scouts and spies, disguised as miners, to Tucson, Fort Buchanan, and other points east, and in a short time he would capture both Arizona and New Mexico for the Confederacy.

In this, Hastings proposed the first real "fifth column" of the Civil War. The Confederate government's lack of funds was perhaps the only thing that kept it from being put into action.

In 1867, Hastings was in Brazil, seeking suitable land on which to locate a colony of Southerners who refused to take the required oath of allegiance to the United States. He purchased 600,000 acres on exceedingly attractive terms and delivered one boat load of Southern families to the site of the colony, five-hundred miles

up the Amazon. But, about 1870, while on his second trip with another load of colonists from the South, he took sick and died.

Thus ended the spectacular career of a pioneer who made the great journey to California prior to the American conquest.

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Following the framing and adoption of the Constitution of 1849, in which he played a prominent part, Elisha O. Crosby engaged in settling land titles in California. But, immediately after President Lincoln's first inauguration, he was appointed United States Minister to Guatemala. He received this appointment because of his long experience with the Spanish-speaking peoples of California and his known ability to handle complicated affairs. And though he was far from the shooting, his war service was none the less important to his country, more important in fact, than would appear at first glance.

Confederate vessels, frequenting the ports of that country, had been regularly furnished with supplies, and the Government at Washington wished to put an end to the business. Through Crosby it succeeded. Crosby found President Carrera of Guatemala kindly disposed toward the United States Government and, after proper representations, he persuaded Carrera to prohibit all

sales of supplies to Confederate vessels.

He was not so successful, however, in putting over another deal with Carrera.

For several years before the slavery question reached the fighting stage, Lincoln and several important leaders of the anti-slavery forces had been considering the possibility of sending colonies of free blacks from the Southern States to the Central American state, where large tracts of rich land lay idle. They hoped to inaugurate a movement to buy large numbers of slaves, transport them to the intended colonies, and thereby ease tension between the North and South that was growing more dangerous by the hour. Therefore, Crosby sounded out Carrera and several leading men of neighboring Honduras, but after a series of long, tiresome discussions, he saw there was deep-seated opposition to the colonization plan and that its fruition was an idle dream.



Then, too, after the Civil War was under way, the sponsors of the scheme lost all interest in it.

Crosby returned to California after his Central American experiences and affiliated with Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, at Alameda.

He died in that city, January 20, 1895.

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Ruel Colt Gridley, a grocer at Austin, Nevada, made a bet with a Dr. Herrick on the outcome of the 1864 city election, and lost.

The condition of this bet was that the loser had to carry a sack of flour from Austin to Clifton, about a mile-and-a-quarter away. And, as Gridley got ready to "pay off," the whole town was present to watch him start. It was a gala occasion. A procession was formed, with all political parties represented, and the local brass band joined in. As Gridley picked up the sack of flour, trimmed with ribbons and flags, whistles blew, the crowd cheered, and the march was on.

At Clifton, the local saloon keeper, with an eye to business, invited the crowd to have a drink "on the house." Then, as things began to quiet down, Gridley looked over the crowd and proposed that the sack of flour be auctioned off for cash. The money would be donated to the Civil War Sanitary Commission—the forerunner of our modern American Red Cross—to buy bandages and medical supplies for the wounded of both the Northern and Southern armies. The proposal struck the fancy of all present. The sack was auctioned off several times, and every time the buyer returned it to be auctioned off again for the same purpose.

This gave Gridley an idea. He left his business in Austin and traveled, at his own expense, all over the Pacific Coast, auctioning and re-auctioning his famous sack of flour, till he had raised well over a quarter of a million dollars with it.

But he paid a stiff price for his patriotism. His travels depleted his finances, exposure to all kinds of weather undermined his health, and he died of tuberculosis near Stockton, in 1874.

He was not forgotten, however. Today, a life-sized marble statue of him, erected by the Rawlings Post, G. A. R., of Stockton, marks his grave.

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Thomas Starr King, a Unitarian Minister and popular lecturer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 6, 1824.

On advice of his physician he came to California for his health in 1859 and was soon recognized as the greatest preacher on the Pacific Coast. By 1863, he had erected a large church in San Francisco and had a flourishing congregation to which he would have devoted all his attention had he not been in constant demand as a speaker all over the northern part of the state.

When the Union cause was at its lowest ebb in this state, and friends of the North feared that the Southern cause would prevail, King sensed the danger and took a tremendous load upon his own shoulders. He began a series of lectures to bolster the Union cause and put courage and determination into the very soul of all defenders of the Northern cause. As he traveled all over California and Oregon, his eloquence and logic did more than all other forces combined to defeat the plans and conspiracies of



## SHOULD I FLY MY FLAG TODAY?

Section 6d of the Flag Code states:

"The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on:

New Year's Day, January 1  
Inauguration Day, January 20  
Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January  
Lincoln's Birthday, February 12  
Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February  
Easter Sunday (variable)  
Mother's Day, second Sunday in May  
Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May  
Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May  
Flag Day, June 14  
Father's Day, third Sunday in June  
Independence Day, July 4  
Labor Day, first Monday in September  
Constitution Day, September 17  
Columbus Day, second Monday in October  
Navy Day, October 27  
Veterans Day, November 11  
Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November  
Christmas Day, December 25  
and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States  
the birthdays of States (date of admission)  
and on State holidays"

Southern sympathizers. He was the greatest master of words on the entire West Coast.

King was also the strong man behind the Sanitary Commission in California. His efforts to raise money for relief of the suffering soldiers on both sides of the War were tireless and unceasing. In the face of obstacles which would have discouraged and defeated the efforts of less enthusiastic workers, King never faltered until he had materially assisted in raising a fund of \$1,235,000, which was close to one-fourth of the sum contributed by the whole nation.

His superhuman efforts in the cause of humanity, however, so weakened his already frail health that he fell an easy victim of diphtheria and died March 4, 1864.

At the time of his death, King was a member of Oriental Lodge No. 144, of San Francisco, and was Grand Orator of California. Today, his memory is perpetuated as one of California's two representatives in the National Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C. Also, a giant tree in the Mariposa Grove and a dome in the Yosemite Valley are named after him.

APPLIED  
FREEMASONRY



LIVING THE  
VIRTUES TODAY  
BUILDING FOR A  
BETTER TOMORROW  
LARRY L. ADAMSON

