FAMOUS FREEMASONS

Names in *italics* are covered in more detail

Masonic Canadian Prime Ministers

Sir John A Macdonald St. John's Lodge No. 5, Kingston, Ontario

John Abbott St Paul's Lodge No. 374, Montreal MacKenzie Bowell St Lawrence Lodge No. 640, Montreal

Robert Borden St Andrew's Lodge No. 1, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Richard B. Bennett Miramichi Lodge No. 187, Chatham, New Brunswick
John G. Diefenbaker Wakaw Lodge No. 166, Wakaw, Saskatchewan

Masonic Presidents of the United States of America

George Washington
James Monroe
Andrew Jackson
James Polk
Fredericksburgh Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia
St Tammany Lodge No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee
Columbia Lodge No. 31, Columbia, Tennessee

James Buchanan Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Andrew Johnson Greenville Lodge No. 119, Greenville, Tennessee

James Garfield Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Columbus, Ohio William McKinley Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia

Theodore Roosevelt Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York

William Taft Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio

Warren Harding Marion Lodge No. 70, Marion, Ohio Franklin D. Roosevelt Holland Lodge No. 8, New York

Harry Truman Belton Lodge No. 450, Grandview, Missouri
Gerald Ford Malta Lodge No. 465, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Masonic Kings of Great Britain

King George IV

King William IV

King Edward VII

King Edward VIII

King George VI

Masonic Leaders and Politicians

Simón Bolívar Founding Master of Order and Liberty Lodge No. 2 in Peru

Joseph Brant Brantford Lodge No. 31

Tommy Douglas Weyburn Lodge No. 20, Saskatchewan Sam Houston Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville TN

Peter Lougheed Perfection Lodge No. 9, Calgary
Paul Revere Grand Master, Massachusetts

Dr José Rizal Acacia Lodge No. 9

Masonic Sports Figures

Harold Ballard Corinthian Lodge No. 481

Avery Bundage North Shore Lodge No. 937, Chicago Ty Cobb Royston Lodge No. 426, Detroit Jack Dempsey Kenwood Lodge No. 800, Chicago

Tim Horton Kroy Lodge No. 676

James NaismithRoswell Lee Lodge, Springfield, Mass.Sugar Ray RobinsonJoppa Lodge No. 55, New York

Sir Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley Royal Alpha Lodge No 16, London, England

Whipper Billy Watson Temple Lodge No. 525

Cy Young Mystic Tie Lodge No. 194, Dennison, Ohio

Masonic Soldiers, Sailors and Explorers

Sir Richard Burton Hope Lodge, Kurrachee, Scinde, India Lawrence Joshua Chamberlain United Lodge No 8, Brunswick, Maine William 'Buffalo Bill' Cody Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Nebraska Gordon Cooper Carbondale Lodge No. 82, Colorado

General Douglas Macarthur Manila Lodge No. 1
Wilfred 'Wop' May Unity Lodge No. 51

LCol 'Paddy' Mayne DSO*** Eklektikos Lodge, No. 542, Ireland

Admiral Horatio Nelson York Lodge No. 236

Paul Revere St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston

Sir Ernest Shackelton Navy Lodge No. 2612

Sir Samuel Steele Lisgar Lodge No. 2, Selkirk, Manitoba

Masonic Authors

James Boswell Canongate Kilwinning Lodge

Robbie Burns St. David's Lodge, Tarbolton, Scotland
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Phoenix Lodge 257, Southsea Hampshire

Tiger Dunlop Goderich Lodge #33, Ontario
Edward Gibbon Lodge of Friendship No. 3

Johann Wolfgang Goethe Lodge Amelia, Weimer, Germany

Rudyard Kipling Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782, Lahore, India

Alexander Pope Lodge No. 16, London Aleksander Pushkin Lodge Ovid, Kischinev

Sir Walter Scott Saint David Lodge No. 36, Edinburgh Robert Service Yukon Lodge No. 45, Dawson City

Jonathon Swift Goat-at-the-foot-of-the-Haymarket Lodge, London

Anthony Trolope Banagher Lodge No. 306, Ireland Mark Twain Polar Star Lodge No. 79, Missouri

Voltaire Lodge of Nine Sisters, Paris

Lew Wallace Fountain Lodge No. 60, Covington, Indiana

Oscar Wilde Apollo Lodge No. 357, Oxford

Masonic Doctors, Scientists, Engineers and Inventors

Luther BurbankSanta Rosa Lodge, CaliforniaAlexander Gustave EiffelLodge L'Émancipation, ParisEnrico FermiAdriano Lemmi Lodge, Rome

Sir Alexander Fleming Sancta Maria Lodge No. 2682, London

Sir Sandford Fleming St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1

Dr Edward Jenner Lodge of Faith and Friendship No. 449

Jacques and Étienne Montgolfier Lodge of Nine Sisters, Paris

Masonic Entrepreneurs

E.B. Eddy (Eddy Match Co) Eddy Lodge No. 41, Hull

Charles Hilton (hotelier) William B. Warren Lodge No. 309, IL

Alexander Keith (brewer) Virgin Lodge No. 2

Samuel McLaughlin (General Motors) Cedar Lodge No, 270, Oshawa. Ontario Rowland Macy (department stores) Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, Mass.

Frederick Maytag (Maytag appliances) Newton Lodge No. 59, Iowa John Molson (brewer) St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal

J.C. Penny (department stores) Wasatch Lodge No. 1, Salt Lake City

Dave Thomas (Wendy's) Sol. D. Bayless Lodge No 359, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Some Masonic Nobel Prize Winners

Albert A. Michelson	(Physics, 1907)	Washington Lodge No. 21, NY
Rudyard Kipling	(Literature, 1907)	Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782, India
Henri Lafontaine	(Peace, 1913)	Lodge Les Amis Philanthropes, Brussels
Frank B. Kellogg	(Peace, 1929)	Rochester Lodge No. 21
Enrico Fermi	(Physics, 1938)	Adriano Lemmi Lodge, Rome
Sir Alexander Fleming	(Medicine, 1945)	Sancta Maria Lodge No. 2682, London
Sir Edward Appleton	(Physics, 1947)	Isaac Newton Lodge No. 859, Cambridge
George Marshall	(Peace, 1953)	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia
Ivo Andrić	(Literature, 1961)	

Masonic Musicians and Composers

Roy Acuff

Count Basie

Wisdom Lodge No. 102, New York

Irving Berlin

Munn Lodge No. 190, New York

Nat (King) Cole

William S Gilbert

East Nashville Masonic Lodge

Wisdom Lodge No. 102, New York

Munn Lodge No. 190, New York

Thomas Waller No. 49, Los Angeles

Lodge St Machar No. 54, Aberdeen

Arthur Sullivan Harmony Lodge 255, Richmond, England

Franz Liszt Lodge Zur Einigkeit, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart Lodge Zur Woltatigkeit, Vienna
John Phillip Sousa Hiram Lodge No. 10, Washington
Jean Sibelius Suami Lodge No. 1, Helsanki, Finland

Masonic Actors, Directors, Producers and Entertainers

Bud Abbott Daylight Lodge No. 525, MI

Gene Autry

Mel Blanc

Ernest Borgnine

Lon Chaney, Jr

Catoosa Lodge No. 185, Oklahoma

Mid Day Lodge No. 188, Oregon

Abingdon Lodge No. 48, California

Daylight Lodge No. 525, Michigan

Cecil B DeMille Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, New York

Douglas Fairbanks Beverly Hills Lodge No. 528

WC Fields E. Coppee Mitchell Lodge No. 605 in Philadelphia

Glenn Ford Palisades Lodge No. 637, Santa Monica

Clark Gable Beverly Hills Lodge No. 528

Oliver Hardy Solomon Lodge No. 20, Jacksonville, Florida

Harry Houdini St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York

Sir Henry Irving Jerusalem Lodge No. 44, London, England

Tom Mix Utopia Lodge No. 537, California

Roy Rogers Hollywood Lodge No. 355

Will Rogers Claremont Lodge No. 53, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Peter Sellers Chelsea Lodge No. 3098, London

Danny Thomas Gothic Lodge No. 270, Hamilton Square, New Jersey

Jack Warner Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, Los Angeles

John Wayne Marion McDaniel Lodge No. 56, Tucson, Arizona

Darryl Zanuck Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, Los Angeles

Irving Berlin

1888-1989

Songwriter, producer, philanthropist



Born in what is now Belarus, Berlin came to the USA as a boy. Orphaned, he wound up singing in the streets for coins. He eventually got a job as a singing waiter, where his tunes were noticed and he began to write music. In 1911, his <u>Alexander's Ragtime Band</u> took off, selling over a million copies. He broadened his career onto Broadway, writing music for shows, opened his own publishing house and started his own theatre. Devoted to his adopted country, Berlin served in the US Army in WW1 and, with WW2 looming, he wrote <u>God Bless America</u>, destined to be one of the most popular songs of all time. Berlin donated the royalties of that song to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, providing

them over time with over \$10 million in funding. Similar arrangements were made with other songs for the Red Cross, Navy Relief, March of Dimes, etc. Berlin also wrote the perennial favourite, White Christmas. Berlin has been called the most influential U.S. songwriter of the century.

Munn Lodge No. 190, New York.

Quote: Our attitudes control our lives. Attitudes are a secret power working twenty-four hours a day, for good or bad. It is of paramount importance that we know how to harness and control this great force.

Simón Bolívar

1783-1830

Soldier, revolutionary, liberator



At the time of Bolívar 's birth in what is now Venezuela, all of the Americas south of the United States (less Brazil) were Spanish colonies. Bolívar 's family had been in the Americas since the 1500s; they were wealthy, prominent and influential. Bolívar grew to resent Spanish domination of his homeland and joined the rebels, rapidly rising to command of the rebel forces. After an extended struggle, Bolívar and his allies won the independence of much of South and Central America, an area greater than the present United States of America. He served briefly as President of Peru and Columbia, but was not a good politician; his autocratic thinking put him at odds with former allies and he

resigned, dying soon after from tuberculosis. The country of Bolivia is named for him.

Founding Master of Order and Liberty Lodge No. 2 in Peru

Quote: Judgement comes from experience, and experience comes from bad judgement.

Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) *



1743-1807

Mohawk leader and warrior



Brant was born in New York State and was educated in a settler school, becoming fluent in English. Brant fought with the British during the Seven Years War against France and during the American Revolution. Most unusually for a native of the time, he was given a commission as an officer with the British Army. A loyal advocate for his people, Brant travelled twice to England to lobby for them. During his first trip, he was made a Mason. Following the Revolution, Brant settled in southwestern Ontario, where he died following a brief illness. Brantford, Ontario is named for him.

Hiram's Cliftonian Lodge No. 47 Founding Master, Brantford Lodge No. 31

"I bow to no man for I am considered a prince among my own people. But I will Quote:

gladly shake your hand."

Luther Burbank

1849-1926

Botanist



Born in Massachusetts, Burbank received only a basic education but from the beginning showed interest and skill in developing new and improved plants. Experimenting with cross-breeding, grafting and hybridization, Burbank developed literally hundreds of new varieties of fruit, flowers, vegetables, nuts and forage plants. Some of his developments include the Russet-Burbank potato (the most widely-sold in North America), the freestone peach and the Shasta daisy.

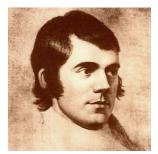
Santa Rosa Lodge, California

Quotes: It is well for people who think to change their minds occasionally to keep them clean. For those who do not think it is best at least to rearrange their prejudices once in a while.

Flowers always make people better, happier and more helpful; they are sunshine, food and medicine for the soul.

Robbie Burns

1759-1796 Poet



Born into poverty, Burns grew up on a farm and was educated by his father. A poor farmer himself, his poetry however gained national attention. In addition to his lyrical writings, some in Gaelic, some in English and some in a light dialect, he collected and preserved Scottish folk songs. Many of Burns' poems include Masonic elements. His works have had immense impact, not only on literature, but also on the English language. He is accredited as having been one of the leaders of the

Romantic movement and has been popularly judged the most influential Scot in history. Robbie Burns dinners celebrate his birthday, 25 January, around the world each year. He is most widely remembered outside Scotland for his <u>Auld Lang Syne</u>, traditionally sung on New Year's Eve.

St. David's Lodge, Tarbolton, Scotland

Quotes: Nae man can tether time or tide.

The fear o' hell 's a hangman's whip To haud the wretch in order; But where ye feel your honour grip, Let that aye be your border.

While Europe's eye is fix'd on mighty things,
The fate of empires and the fall of kings;
While quacks of State must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the Rights of Man;
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The Rights of Woman merit some attention.

Lawrence Joshua Chamberlain

1828-1914

Scholar, soldier, politician



Born in Maine, fluent in nine languages, Chamberlain was a college professor at the outbreak of the US Civil War. Chamberlain volunteered as an officer and was made second-in-command of the 20th Maine Regiment. He survived the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam to lead led his Regiment into the battle of Gettysburg, where he won the Medal of Honour for outstanding gallantry and leadership. At Lee's surrender, Chamberlain, then a Major-General, was put in charge of the ceremony. As the beaten Confederate soldiers passed by, acting on his own initiative, Chamberlain ordered the massed Union troops to salute -

a tribute to an honoured equal, not a defeated foe. Although bitterly criticized by some at the time, his gesture has been credited with starting the healing at the end of a brutal conflict. Afterwards, he returned to teaching and state politics, serving as President of Bowdoin College and Governor of Maine four times.

United Lodge No 8, Brunswick, Maine

Quote:

So now I say this is a good age, and we need not quarrel with it. We must understand it, if we can. At least we must do our work in it. We must have the spirit of reverence and faith, we must balance the mind and heart with God's higher revelations, but we must also take hold of this which we call science, and which makes knowledge power. To fit a man for these countless activities he must learn something else than the past, though that were "all the wisdom of the ancients," and if he has only ten years for instance, to fit himself in, and the bitter issue comes, then he must slight the past and not the present.

Gordon Cooper

1927-2004

Astronaut



Born in Oklahoma, Cooper was commissioned in the US Army, but transferred to the US Air Force, where he served as a fighter pilot and then as a test pilot. Cooper was among the first seven NASA astronauts and flew the last solo Mercury mission (Faith 7) in 1963, the longest-duration space mission of the time. Due to a failure in the automatic control systems, Cooper was forced to rely on his piloting skills during re-entry, saving what would otherwise have been a disaster. He later commanded the Gemini 5 mission in 1965. He left NASA in 1970 to return to the Air Force and later held numerous posts in industry.

Carbondale Lodge No. 82, Colorado

Quote: Father, we thank you, especially for let me fly this flight - for the privilege of being able to be in this position, to be in this wondrous place, seeing all these wonderful things that you have created.

Tommy Douglas



1904-1986

First leader of New Democratic Party, father of universal medical care in Canada



Douglas was born in Scotland; moving to Canada as a boy. An athlete, he won the Manitoba lightweight boxing championship twice in the 1920s. Douglas trained first as a printer, but subsequently as a Baptist minister. He graduated in 1930 and took a position in Weyburn, Saskatchewan, where he saw first-hand the hardships brought by the Great Depression. Douglas became active as a socialist and was elected to Parliament in 1935 on the CCF platform. He resigned his seat in 1944 to win the Saskatchewan provincial election, forming the first socialist government in North America. While Premier, Douglas brought in the first North American universal medical coverage. A leading figure in

the founding of the NDP, he was re-elected to Parliament in 1962, where he led the fight for national medical coverage. Douglas' grandson is the actor Kiefer Sutherland.

Weyburn Lodge No. 20, Saskatchewan

Quotes: The greatest way to defend democracy is to make it work.

Those who want to burn books are either afraid of the ideas contained within the covers or they haven't the courage to stand up for the views which they themselves profess to hold.

William 'Tiger' Dunlop



1792-1848

Settler, soldier, politician, doctor, author, wit



Born in Scotland and educated as a physician, Dunlop came to Canada in 1813 as assistant surgeon for a British Army regiment destined for service in the War of 1812. Dunlop distinguished himself as a doctor and soldier during that conflict. After the war, Dunlop accepted a post with the Canada Company, a land-development firm bringing immigrants to settle in what was then virgin forest near Lake Huron, Ontario. He became widely known for his outspoken nature and wit. He was elected a Member of Parliament for what was then the Province of Canada. Dunlop was a renowned author of his day, writing widely about the new frontiers of Canada in the Huron Tract. He was responsible for founding the present town of Goderich, Ontario.

Founding Master, Goderich Lodge #33

Quote: (From his will) I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Bethia Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she does of the letter, she will be another guise Christian than she is.

Alexander Dunn



1833-1868

First Canadian winner of Victoria Cross, won at the charge of the Light Brigade



Born in Toronto, Dunn was educated at Upper Canada College and then Harrow in England. He became a cavalry officer in the 11th Hussars of the British Army. As such, at the age of 21, he was awarded the VC, the British Empire's highest decoration for bravery, for rescuing a British soldier from the attacks of three Russian lancers in October 1854 at Balaclava, Russia. Dunn resigned from the Army following the war but later rejoined and was commanding a British regiment in what is now Eretria when he died. Canadian Forces Base Borden, north of Toronto, had its high school named for Dunn.

Ionic Lodge No. 18, Toronto

Alexander Gustave Eiffel

1832-1923 Architect, engineer, scientist, designer of the Eiffel Tower



Born in eastern France, Eiffel was not a brilliant student, but became interested in engineering and rapidly became a leading name in civil engineering. He helped pioneer the use of pneumatic caissons, using highly-compressed air to hold back water during construction of underwater fixtures such as bridge footings. His Maria Pia Bridge in Portugal was at the time the longest arch bridge in the world. Eiffel is however best known for the Eiffel Tower in Paris, which was intended as a temporary structure for the 1889 Exposition Universelle. The tallest structure in the world when built, it proved so popular that it remains in

place as a symbol of Paris and, indeed, of France itself. Eiffel also designed the unique iron framework over which the copper sheathing that forms the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour was fitted. Later in life, switching to research, he made significant discoveries in aviation and meteorology.

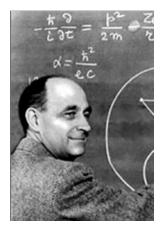
Lodge L'Émancipation, Paris

Quote: I ought to be jealous of the tower. She is more famous than I am.

Enrico Fermi

1901-1954

Physicist, Nobel laureate, builder of the first atomic reactor



Born in Italy, Fermi had a PhD in physics at the age of 20. He rapidly gained an international reputation for cutting-edge sub-atomic research and theory. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1938; instead of returning to Italy following the award ceremony, he fled to the USA to escape Fascist persecution of his Jewish wife. One year later, with WW2 looming, Albert Einstein wrote a letter to US President Roosevelt in which he described the theoretical possibility of an atomic bomb and warned that the Germans were probably already working on one. In the first sentence of that letter, Einstein cited the work done by Fermi. Convinced, Roosevelt launched the Manhattan Project that eventually produced the atomic bomb. Fermi had accepted a professorship at

Columbia University in Chicago, where he built the first atomic reactor. On 2 December, 1942, Fermi initiated the first artificially-produced, self-sustaining nuclear reaction in history.

Adriano Lemmi Lodge, Rome

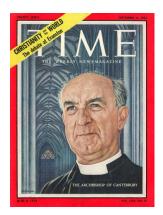
Quote: It is no good to try to stop knowledge from going forward. Ignorance is never

better than knowledge.

Dr Geoffery Fisher

1887-1972

Archbishop of Canterbury



Born in England, Fisher was educated at Oxford. Taking a teaching position at a private school, he was ordained into the Anglican Church in 1913, but continued in education until 1932, when he was appointed Bishop of Chester. In 1939, he became Bishop of London. He became head of the Anglican Church in 1945 and held that office until 1961. As Archbishop, he directed rewriting the Church's canon law, which had not changed since 1604. He was a world traveller, becoming the first Archbishop of Canterbury to meet with the Roman Catholic Pope since the time of Henry VIII. When he retired his post, he became an assistant parish priest.

Old Reptonian Lodge No. 3725

Quote: When you aim for perfection, you discover that it's a moving target.

Sir Alexander Fleming

1881-1955

Doctor, scientist, Nobel laureate, discoverer of penicillin



Fleming went to school in Scotland and became a medical doctor in England in 1906, entering medical research shortly thereafter. He served as a British Army doctor in World War One. In his lab in 1928, he noticed an oddity – bacteria-infected Petri dishes with clear spots on them, places with no bacteria would grow. Fleming shifted his research to look at this and was able to isolate and purify the substance responsible, the product of a certain species of mold, which we now call penicillin. It is difficult to understate the revolution in medicine this discovery caused; millions of lives have been saved as a result of Fleming's brilliance. He was awarded the 1945 Nobel Prize in medicine.

Sancta Maria Lodge No. 2682, London

Quote: For the birth of something new, there has to be a happening. Newton saw an apple fall; James Watt watched a kettle boil; Roentgen fogged some photographic plates.

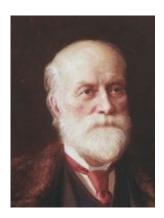
And these people knew enough to translate ordinary happenings into something new...

Sir Sandford Fleming



1827-1915

Surveyor, engineer, father of standard time zones



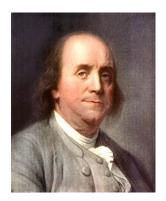
Fleming was born in Scotland and moved to Canada as a young man. He led the initial survey for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canada's first transcontinental route, and later served on its board of directors. Fleming designed Canada's first postage stamp and was instrumental in linking the world by undersea telegraph cable. His efforts led to the creation of international standard time zones; before that, there was endless confusion as every town and village around the world set its own time. He was knighted in 1897. Sir Sandford Fleming College in Ontario bears his name.

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1

Benjamin Franklin

1706-1790

Journalist, inventor, civic leader, scientist, politician



Franklin, a Quaker, was born in Boston and trained as a printer. He moved around in his youth, eventually settling in Philadelphia. He established a number of newspapers, one of the first North American insurance companies, the city's first public library, a college and one of the first effective fire departments. As a writer, his <u>Poor Richard's Almanac</u> was a best-seller of his time. His inquiring mind led him to scientific experimentation; he was one of the first to study electricity. His inventions include bifocal spectacles, the Franklin stove and the lightning rod. Franklin was heavily involved in the movement for

colonial independence. He was one of the signatories to the Declaration of Independence and served the new republic as Ambassador to France and its first Postmaster General. Franklin's image is on the US \$100 bill.

St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia

Quotes: We are all born ignorant, but one must work hard to remain stupid.

They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

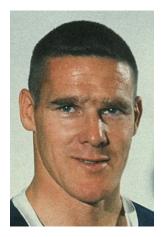
Any fool can criticize, condemn and complain – and most fools do.

Tim Horton



1930-1974

Athlete and founder of popular doughnut chain



Born in Ontario, Horton showed great promise as a hockey player as a youth. His first NHL game was in 1952 and he played mainly defence for Toronto, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and New York. Horton opened his first doughnut store in 1964; the chain now spreads across six countries and 3,500 stores. He was killed in a single-vehicle automobile accident in 1974. A four-time Stanley Cup champion, Horton was accepted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1977.

Kroy Lodge No. 676

Quote: When we've got the puck, they can't score.

Harry Houdini

1874-1926

Escape artist, magician, stunt performer



Born in Hungary as Erik Weisz ('Houdini' was a stage name), he moved to the USA as a boy. Pursuing a career as a magician, Houdini soon became the world's leading escape artist; he packed theatres for decades with his performances. As an example, he was lowered head-first into a milk container full of water which was then padlocked from the outside. As another, he was nailed into a lead-weighted box and lowered into the ocean (he surfaced in 57 seconds, leaving the box still secured). He was also a prolific author. He served as President for the Society of American Magicians for some years and led with considerable success a public

effort to debunk psychic and medium scams. Houdini's name remains a household word to this day.

St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York

Quote: My chief task has been to conquer fear. The public sees only the thrill of the accomplished trick; they have no conception of the tortuous preliminary self-training that was necessary to conquer fear.

Alexander Keith



1795-1873

Brewer, politician



Born in Scotland, Keith trained as a brewer before emigrating to Canada as a young man. He founded Alexander Keith's Brewing in 1820, the company remaining in business today as one of the oldest in North America. Keith was active in his community, especially in the banking and insurance industries. He was elected as Mayor of Halifax three times and was a member of the provincial legislature for over 30 years. He served as Grand Master of the Maritimes from 1840 until almost his death.

Virgin Lodge No. 2

Peter Lougheed



1928-2012

Premier of Alberta



Born in Calgary, Lougheed earned a law degree at the University of Alberta and an MBA from Harvard. He played briefly for the Edmonton Eskimos before entering business and law. Lougheed entered provincial politics as a Progressive Conservative when the party had been virtually dormant for decades under the Social Credit Party. Lougheed captured the leadership of the party and was elected for the first time in 1967. Four years later, the Lougheed-led PCs swept into majority government. Lougheed would remain Premier until 1985, winning landslide victories every four years until his retirement. Lougheed fought a bitter battle with the federal government over control of Alberta's oil. He established the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund for provincial surpluses as a

provincial 'rainy day' fund. Lougheed Provincial Park and Peter Lougheed Centre medical facility are named for him.

Perfection Lodge No. 9, Calgary

Quote:

Our whole approach as a political party was to talk not so much negatively, but we wanted to talk about the future of the province and we wanted to talk positively.

General Douglas Macarthur

1880-1964

Soldier



Macarthur graduated first in his class from West Point military academy in 1903, served in France during World War One and became Chief of Staff of the US Army during the 1930s. He was President of the US Olympic Committee during the 1928 Olympics. Macarthur retired from the US Army in 1937 to become Military Advisor to the Philippines. He was recalled to service following Pearl Harbour and was appointed to command allied troops in the southwest Pacific. Macarthur directed a brilliant campaign, bypassing Japanese outposts and letting them wither for lack of supplies. He was the lead allied signatory at the 1945 Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay. Appointed military governor of Japan,

he began the transformation of a devastated nation into a prosperous democracy. At the outbreak of the Korean War, Macarthur was made commander of United Nations troops and again demonstrated inspired strategic leadership, rescuing South Korea from looming North Korean conquest. Macarthur was subsequently removed from command for publicly disagreeing with the US President.

Manila Lodge No. 1

Quote: There is no substitute for victory.

Sir John A Macdonald



1815-1891

First Prime Minister of Canada



Born in Scotland, Macdonald came to Canada as a boy when his family moved to Kingston, Ontario. He trained as a lawyer and became famous for his defence of accused rebels following the 1837 Rebellion. Elected to the provincial legislature, he became Premier in 1844. Macdonald was a leading proponent of Confederation and became Canada's first Prime Minister in 1867, being knighted at that time. With one period in opposition, leading six majority governments, he remained in that post until his death in 1891. Macdonald's support made possible the first Canadian transcontinental railway, joining Canada with its new province in British Columbia. His image is used on the Canadian \$10 bill.

St. John's Lodge No. 5, Kingston

Quote: Let us be English or let us be French... but above all let us be Canadians.

Samuel McLaughlin

1871-1972

Industrialist, athlete, soldier, philanthropist



Born in Ontario, McLaughlin began working in his father's carriage shop. He opened one of the first Canadian automobile companies, the McLaughlin Motor Car Co, in 1907. In 1918, he became President of General Motors of Canada. He was an athlete, competing in cycling and sailing and was an equestrian champion; he was inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame in 1963. McLaughlin was a generous philanthropist, donating heavily to the Boy Scouts, the Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's University, the University of Toronto and York University. McLaughlin was awarded one of the first Orders of Canada, in 1967.

Cedar Lodge No, 270, Oshawa. Ontario

Quote: One grade only, and that the best.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1756-1791 Composer



Mozart was a child prodigy, composing the first of over 600 pieces of music at the age of five. As a child, his father took him on a tour of Europe, where the boy played for nobility and kings. As a young man, he was appointed court composer to the ruler of Salzburg, but despite his musical success became unsatisfied with that position and moved about before settling in Vienna. He received universally favourable reviews but was financially unsuccessful, finally dying of a fever. Mozart is accounted one of the greatest composers of all time;

Lodge Zur Woltatigkeit, Vienna

Quote: All I insist on, and nothing else, is that you should show the whole world that you are not afraid. Be silent, if you choose; but when it is necessary, speak — and speak in such a way that people will remember it.

James Naismith



1861-1939

Inventor of basketball



Naismith was born in Ontario and studied physical education at McGill University. Moving to the United States, he accepted a position teaching athletics at the YMCA International Training School in Springfield, Mass. In 1891, he invented the game of basketball, using a soccer ball and two peach baskets hung from the gymnasium gallery. He also developed basketball's original rulebook. Naismith was in addition an author, medical doctor and Presbyterian minister. He served for many years as the Honourary President of the International Basketball Association and presented the medals to winning teams (USA, Canada and Mexico) at the 1936 Olympic Games, the first to feature basketball.

The Basketball Hall of Fame is named after him.

Roswell Lee Lodge, Springfield, Mass.

Quote: The invention of basketball was not an accident. It was developed to meet a need. Those boys simply would not play 'Drop the Handkerchief.'

<u>Famous Freemasons</u>

Dr José Rizal

1861-96

Filipino nationalist, doctor, artist, author



Rizal could speak over 20 languages and was a gifted artist. He obtained a bachelor's degree at the age of 16 and went on to study first surveying and then medicine in Spain, the colonial power in the Philippines at the time. He became a strong advocate for reforming Spanish rule of the Philippines. He toured Europe, writing and learning. His novels and other writings were enormously influential, but aroused much animosity among those in power for their scathing criticism of the Spanish regime and clergy. Following a failed Philippine revolution in 1896, Rizal was tried for treason on trumped-up charges. Although he had advocated against violent change, he was convicted and executed.

Acacia Lodge No. 9

Quote: There can be no tyrants where there are no slaves.

Peter Sellers

1925-80

Actor, comedian



Born into an acting family, Sellers initially thought to be a jazz drummer. After service in the Royal Air Force in World War Two, he started working in comedy and radio, transitioned into film and eventually starred in over 60 movies. Considered by some to be the greatest comedian of all time, his best-known films were Doctor Strangelove, in which he played no less than three roles, and the Pink Panther series, in which he played the endearingly bumbling Inspector Clouseau. Sellers was nominated for an Academy Award three times.

Chelsea Lodge No. 3098, London

Quote: Some forms of reality are so horrible we refuse to face them, unless we are trapped into it by comedy. To label any subject unsuitable for comedy is to admit defeat.

Sir Ernest Shackelton

1874-1922

Explorer



Born in Ireland, Shackelton became a sailor at 16. He took part in the 1901 Scott expedition to Antarctica. Other trips to the South followed, with Shackelton being knighted in 1909 for his services. In 1914, he led another expedition south, but his ship, the Discovery, became trapped in the ice and sank. Shackelton eventually managed to get his crew to desolate Elephant Island, but there was no way to call for help, little food and insufficient room in the lifeboats to move them all. Shackelton chose six men to go with him in a small open lifeboat and sailed over 1,000 km across the most hostile seas in the world to arrive

successfully on the south shore of South Georgia. There was a British whaling station on the north side, but the seas were too rough and food too short to sail around, so Shackelton led a completely untrained and unequipped team across very rugged mountains to arrange rescue for those still on Elephant Island. It was an amazing story of leadership, courage and seamanship, unparalleled in history – not one man died.

Navy Lodge No. 2612

Quote: Difficulties are just things to overcome, after all.

Major-General Sir Samuel Steele



1848-1919

Solider, policeman



Steele was born in Ontario and first served in the military during the 1866 Fenian Raids. He participated in the 1870 Red River Rebellion expedition before joining the regular army the following year. He was the third officer sworn into the North-West Mounted Police (the forerunner to the RCMP) in 1873 and rapidly rose through the ranks. While in the NWMP, he was at the border to meet Sitting Bull, who was fleeing to Canada following the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Near the end of the century, Steele was sent to the Yukon gold fields to deal with the lawlessness there. In 1900, he accepted command of a cavalry

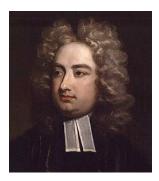
regiment being formed for service in the Boer War. Following his service in South Africa, he returned to military duty in Canada, leading a division to France during the First World War. Knighted in 1918, he died of influenza the following year. Steele's papers have recently been returned to Canada and will be on display in Alberta.

Lisgar Lodge No. 2, Selkirk, Manitoba

Jonathan Swift

1667-1745

Satirist, clergyman, essayist, author, poet



Irish by birth, Swift received a Doctor of Divinity from Dublin College and became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Appalled by grinding poverty in Ireland, he wrote many tracts and arguments in favour of better treatment for the Irish. His Modest Proposal shamed many by its satiric suggestion to sell the babies of starving Irish families. Swift's Gulliver's Travels is famed in its own right as literature but is also a brilliant satire exposing the follies of despotic kings and foolish philosophers.

Goat-at-the-foot-of-the-Haymarket Lodge, London. (The odd name comes from the fact that Lodge meetings at the time were held in taverns. 'The Goat' was a tavern in an area of London known as the Haymarket.)

Quotes: We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

It is useless to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into.

Dave Thomas

1932-2002

Businessman, founder of Wendy's



Born in New Jersey, Thomas spent his life in the food industry. He was a head chef of a Texas restaurant when it bought a franchise from the then-new Kentucky Fried Chicken. Thomas worked with the KFC founder, Colonel Harland Saunders, to rebrand his chain and, among other things, invented the chicken 'bucket'. Thomas sold his shares in KFC in 1969 and used the money to open a chain of hamburger restaurants. He resigned from active management in 1982 but was called back and wound up starring in hundreds of television ads for the business; surveys showed over 90% of US residents recognized him.

When Thomas died, there were over 6,000 Wendy's operating. He founded the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption.

Sol. D. Bayless Lodge No 359, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Quotes: There is no one to stop you but yourself.

If there are things you don't like in the world you grew up in, make your own life different.

I think the harder you work, the more luck you have.

Harry Truman

1884-1972

33rd President of the United States



Born in Missouri, Truman served as an artillery officer in World War One. He became active in local, then state politics and was elected as a US senator in 1934. As a senator, Truman called for and chaired a bipartisan committee into waste and profiteering in military procurement which is estimated to have saved the US taxpayer close to 250 billion dollars in today's dollars. He ran for Vice-President with Roosevelt in 1944 as a compromise candidate, becoming President on the latter's death in April 1945 and was re-elected in his own right in 1948. Following the end of the war, Truman began the Marshall

Program, sending desperately-needed relief to a war-ravaged Europe. He helped found the new United Nations, supported the formation of NATO and committed US troops in support of the UN following the North Korean invasion of the South. Truman took the controversial steps of racially desegregating the US armed forces and beginning the US movement towards civil rights. Although not popular while serving, Truman is now adjudged to have been one of the best presidents.

Belton Lodge No. 450, Grandview, Missouri

Quotes: No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected.

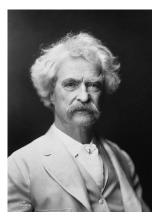
The only thing new in the world is the history you don't know.

The Buck Stops Here. (sign on Presidential desk)

Mark Twain

1835-1910

Author, speaker, humorist



Samuel Clemens was born in a small town in Missouri. He trained as a printer, served briefly in the Confederate Army, mastered the difficult and prestigious job of Mississippi river boat pilot (where he picked up his later pen name of Mark Twain), then became a journalist before beginning a career as a writer. Twain's best-known works include The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, The Prince and the Pauper and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. Twain has been criticized for using the language of his time (eg 'nigger') but he supported emancipation and spoke strongly against racial prejudice, including his searing satire on the racial bigotry of the time, Pudd'nhead

<u>Wilson</u>. He was, especially in later years, pro-union, pro-women's suffrage and anti-imperialism. Twain has been called the father of modern American literature.

Polar Star Lodge No. 79, Missouri

Quotes: Reader, suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself.

The report of my death was an exaggeration.

Always do right. This will gratify some people, and astonish the rest.

Voltaire

1694-1778

Author, poet, playwright, philosopher, political activist



François-Marie Arouet ('Voltaire' was a pen-name) was arguably the outstanding man of his century. Author of more than 2,000 works, Voltaire was renowned for his attacks on absolute monarchy and the privileged nobility and for his support of freedom of religion and freedom of the press. His pointed barbs resulted in him being twice imprisoned in the infamous Bastille and being exiled from both France and Prussia. The French Republic held Voltaire to be one of the leaders of the revolution. He was given a state funeral and over one million people lined the procession route.

Lodge of Nine Sisters, Paris

Quotes: All sects are different, because they come from men; morality is everywhere the same, because it comes from God.

I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Men are equal; it is not birth but virtue that makes the difference.

John Wayne

1907-1979

Actor, director and producer



Born in Iowa, 'The Duke' and his family soon moved to California. At one time the top-earning actor in Hollywood, Wayne began acting in the 1920s and achieved major recognition in 1939 for the iconic western film <u>Stagecoach</u>. He appeared in over 250 movies, was nominated for an Academy Award three times, winning won the Award for Best Actor in 1969 for <u>True Grit</u>. He was considered America's most popular actor for years. Wayne's characters were typically tough guys with a big streak of honesty, generosity and fair play.

Marion McDaniel Lodge No. 56, Tucson, Arizona

Quote: There's a lot of things great about life. But I think tomorrow is the most important thing. Comes in to us at midnight very clean, ya know. It's perfect when it arrives and it puts itself in our hands. It hopes we've learned something from yesterday.