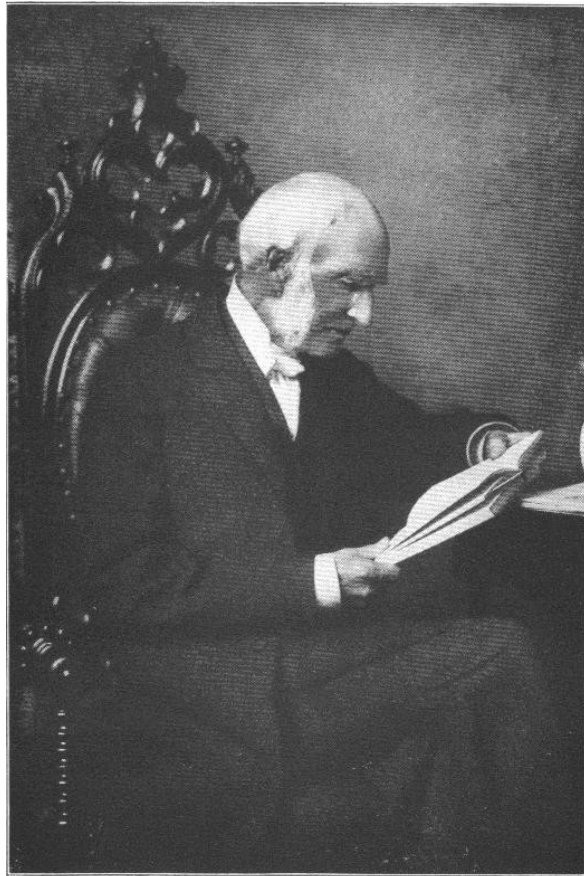


Chapter 1

Hiram's Origins



JULIUS T. CLARK
First Worshipful Master
Hiram Lodge No. 50

Breaking Ground

Freemasonry in Wisconsin predates the creation of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, the creation of the State of Wisconsin and even predates the Territory of Wisconsin. On December 27, 1823, just 35 years after the creation of the Constitution of the United States, ten Masons created the first Masonic Lodge in what is now the State of Wisconsin. Seven members of the Third U.S. Infantry Regiment and three civilians met on a farm near Fort Howard, (now Green Bay) Michigan Territory and petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York for a dispensation to found the westernmost Lodge in the Northwest Territories. Their charter was granted a year later on December 3, 1824 and Menominee Lodge No. 374 official. They boasted Henry Baird, who served as Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, as its Senior Deacon. The military left the area in 1828, and the Lodge ceased operations in 1830.

This was but the beginning of Masonry in Wisconsin. In 1840 the Grand Lodge of Michigan granted a charter to Mineral Point Lodge (whose Master, William R. Smith later served as Grand Master in 1849 and 1850) and in 1843 another to Melody Lodge in Platteville, from where the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin's first Grand Master, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, sprang. In June of 1843 the Grand Lodge of Illinois granted a dispensation to form Milwaukee (Kilbourn) Lodge No. 22

On December 18, 1843, a Masonic convention was held in the Territorial Statehouse, in Madison. These three Lodges were represented, and the Grand lodge of Wisconsin was formed. In the following year, Potosi Lodge No. 4 received a dispensation and on June 5th, 1844, Madison Lodge No. 5 received a dispensation, and its charter on January 10th, 1845.

Two other Masonic bodies were created in Madison between the founding of Madison Lodge and Hiram Lodge: the short lived Excelsior Lodge No. 19 (which had ceased operations in 1851, prior to the time that Hiram entered the stage) in 1847 and Madison Chapter No. 4 of Royal Arch Masons (which is still in operation today) received its charter in 1850.

Hiram's Foundation

The destinies of Madison Lodge and Hiram Lodge have been intertwined for a century and a half. It was in Madison Lodge No. 5 that Hiram's first Worshipful Master, Julius T. Clark, had been raised. In fact, twelve of Hiram's nineteen original members came from Madison Lodge No. 5.

When Hiram Lodge came into being, only nine years had intervened from the formation of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin: its charter came 137 years after the Grand Lodge of England was formed in 1717, from which year modern freemasonry in America historically is traced: meaning that Hiram has been in existence longer than the Grand Lodge of England was when Hiram was created.

The First members of Hiram, when the Lodge received its dispensation were:

John R. Baltzell*
Beriah Brown*
J. B. Bowen, M.D*.
Julius T. Clark*
A. Newton Corss
Jonathan Davis
Ezra H. Gleason

Alexander T. Gray
James Halpin*
David Holt Jr*.
John Warren Hunt*
John N. Jones
Elisha W. Keyes*

Adolphus Menges
Volcott W. Roth
Daniel M. Seaver*
Charles Weed*
John Wright*
Algernon S. Wood*

* From Madison Lodge No. 5

The first corps of officers for the new Hiram Lodge under dispensation were:

Worshipful Master	Julius T. Clark
Senior Warden	John Nelson Jones
Junior Warden	John Wright
Senior Deacon	Daniel M. Seaver
Junior Deacon	James Halpin
Treasurer	Asher Newton Corss
Secretary	John W. Hunt
Steward	John R. Baltzell
Steward	Charles Weed
Tiler	Algernon S. Wood

Hiram received its dispensation on February 21st, 1954 at a cost of \$20, which was a large sum of money in that day and age. Hiram Lodge No. 50 was chartered soon thereafter on June 14th of 1854. This charter remains in the possession of the Lodge until this day and is a document of great historical and sentimental value. It was authorized at the Grand Lodge Communication held in Janesville that year and was signed by the Right Worshipful Henry M. Billings, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Gabriel Bouck, Senior Grand Warden and the Right Worshipful Rufus D. Pulford, Junior Grand Warden at the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, Henry L. Palmer.

The first corps of officers under the new charter were:

Worshipful Master	Julius T. Clark
Senior Warden	John Warren Hunt
Junior Warden	Elisha W. Keyes
Senior Deacon	Daniel M. Seaver
Junior Deacon	James Halpin
Treasurer	Asher Newton Corss
Secretary	Beriah Brown
Tiler	Algernon S. Wood

On March 5th of 1854, the original bylaws of Hiram Lodge were adopted and signed by the following brothers:

William H. Miller	Samuel J. Spencer	L. B. Burnham
M. T. Morris	Leander O. Smith	D. T. Sorensen
E. W. Skinner	Nelson Chittenden	B. H. Copp
Julius White	John C. Rudd	W. K. Hasken
Samuel Crawford	M. Martin	A. R. Jones

Algernon Sidney Wood
George H. Ufford
Joseph N. P. Bird
Edward Barber
A. B. Sergeant
James L. Hecox
Henry L. Watson
John A. Slightam
A. I. Orris

Silas E. Pearson
Lucius Fairchild
William G. Bartlett
Daniel G. Pearce
Ira W. Bird
Albert Cheney
Amos Parker
Estes Wilson
Joseph W. Cook

N. Frederickson
A. H. Potter
Momas Allen
E. Grover
G. A. Stone
A. S. Rockwell
Werner S. Keirans
Harman J. Veerhusen
Ezra H. Gleason

Beginning Labor

From the beginning, Hiram Lodge has labored to create new masons. While still under dispensation, our pioneering Brothers initiated four new candidates: William H. Gleason, Chauncy Abbott, A.P. Doerschlag and Charles W. Cook. They also elected Louis Wasmund, William Hoppe, E.A. Calkins and Julius P. Atwood to receive the degrees, after the charter was granted.

Between the granting of its charter and the end of 1854, six more petitions were received: Alexander L. Collins, H. A. Tiffany, Matthias Martin, J. L. French, Ernest Doerschlag and M. H. Thomas.

In its first year Hiram Lodge conferred ten Entered Apprentice Degrees and one Fellowcraft Degree, but no Master mason Degrees. Hiram Lodge No. 50 conferred its first Master Mason Degree in 1855.

William H. Gleason, a surveyor, was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason on February 19th, 1855: making him the first man to be raised in Hiram Lodge.

In 1855 Hiram received nine petitions: Stephen F. McHugh, Andrew Proudfit, S. G. Benedict, William M. Colloday, John Lenneau, E. Wilson, James K. Proudfit, Rudolph Baumgartner and William F. Baker. Hiram Lodge conferred in all, five Entered Apprentice, nine Fellowcraft and eight Master Mason Degrees in 1855. By the end of 1855 its membership reached forty.

During this period, Brother Ezra H. Gleason of Hiram Lodge, along with Brothers Samuel Klauber and Meyer Friend of Madison Lodge presented to Hiram Lodge its Bible for the altar.

Not only was Hiram Lodge creating a sizeable quantity of masons in their labors, they were also doing so with quality. Reporting on his visitations in 1854 and 1855, Grand Master Henry M. Billings noted that: "Hiram Lodge at Madison is in the hands of skillful, experienced Masons, from whom the most favorable results may be expected."

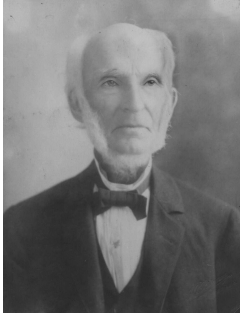
In 1856, Grand Lecturer John W. Bicknell wrote: "I found both these Lodges (Madison Lodge No. 5 and Hiram Lodge No. 50) in flourishing condition, officers and

members punctual in attendance, officers skilled in work and lectures, records well kept.”
By the end of 1846 Hiram’s membership had risen to 48.

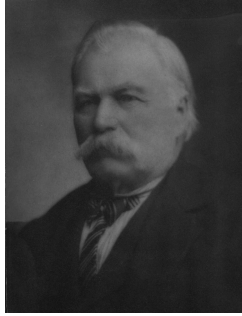
Chapter 2

Through the Years

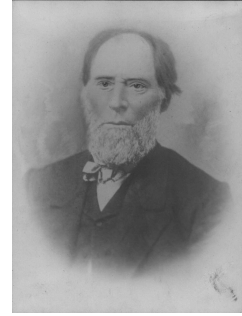
1854-1860



Julius T. Clark
1854



John W. Hunt
1855, 56, 57



Nelson Chittenden
1858

Life in Madison in the Early 1850s

When Hiram Lodge was instituted, Madison was under village government, but advanced to the city form two years later. Life in the budding capital was simple by present standards- a bit rugged in some ways, but socially and politically stimulating. Writing of the times, Chandler B. Chapman Sr., one of Hiram's first members and a leading citizen, noted in 1851 that Madison was a community of "9,000 souls," and observed facetiously that, from appearances, "I should say that every individual has a soul." (His estimate may have been a bit high, for the historian Lyman C. Draper reported the 1855 population as about 6,000).

The town was lighted by gas, wooden sidewalks were rare and pavements yet unknown. Streets were mudholes after rains. Cows pastured in the streets while nimble porkers found uncertain sustenance in acorns and refuse in making a precarious living. The practice of making New Year's call was universal, and on that day the streets were alive with "callers." The theater was a place of general resort, the hall always well filled. The disposition of the people was to get as much enjoyment out of life as the meager facilities afforded.

When the first Hiram devotees saw Masonic light, William A. Barstow, of Waukesha, was Governor of the state, and Franklin Pierce occupied the White House. During the Lodge's first year, important events were shaping the course of American history. In 1854, Commodore Perry, who opened Japan to American trade, concluded a treaty. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was enacted by Congress. On the same day that Hiram Lodge received its charter (June 14, 1854) a "new steam war-frigate," the "Merrimac," which later helped revolutionize naval

warfare, was launched at Norfolk. In Hiram's charter year, also, Madison saw her first railroad train enter the city (the Milwaukee Road).

Topics such as these were towns-talk as the city's second Masonic Lodge advanced toward the fateful 1860s, when many of its adherents became involved in the war between the states as Wisconsin regiments moved toward southern battle-fronts.

In 1854 Horace Greeley and Bayard Taylor visited Madison, and writing favorably of it, Madison became "the place to be", which vastly increased its population, and saw property values skyrocket. As a result, Madison's population gained 1,737 new citizens in the 12 months after their visit. This was a 34% increase in one year.

It was in 1854 that the railroad came to Madison, with the first passenger train entering the city on May 18, 1854. The railroad changed the entire face of the city. Previously, there was little actual cash money in the city (everyone was paid in nearly useless scrip), but the railroad brought greater commerce with the rest of the country,

which translated into money that was used to build the city. The tracks were laid beside the old road where the telegraph had been installed seven years previously.

1854 was also the year that Madison had its school district created, on February 13, 1855, by act of Legislature. It was a time of excitement and change, and the time was right for the creation of another Masonic Lodge in Madison. When Madison Lodge No. 5 was created, Madison was a small frontier village that was cut off from the rest of the world: but ten years later, when Hiram Lodge No. 50 was created, it was a growing new city with forward looking school districts and connected to the world through telegraph lines and railroad ties.

Lodge Problems in the 1850s

Today's procedure requires sated meetings regardless of weather, holidays, or conflicting meetings. Seemingly, there was no such rigid rule in the days of long ago, for in the minutes of July 17, 1854, it is recorded that "a few of the brethren met, and owing to the extremely hot weather, the Lodge was not opened." Similar entries are noted for each stated meeting date until and including September 4. As late as 1877 the requirements regarding meetings still were looser than now, for it was recorded that although "fires were built," and officers ready for duty, Lodge was not opened. The reason: New Year's day.

Records of other years in the later 1850s are revealing of procedures somewhat at variance with those of the present. This type of thing was common: "Open on M.M.°, receive a petition, ballot on Mr. A. for F.C.°, down to E.A.°, examine Bro. A.; resume on F.C.° to pass Bro. A, down to E.A.°, to examine Bro. B.; resume on M.M.°, to ballot on the election of Bro. B. to receive F.C.°; resume labor in F.C.° to pass Bro. B.; resume in M.M.° and close."

On February 4, 1857, the three degrees were conferred upon P. Murray McNulty for St. Croix Lodge No. 56, Hudson, at the request of P.G.M. Henry M. Billings, under a dispensation from the Deputy Grand Master. On November 16, 1857, a petition was

received from Benjamin Camobell, T. S. Chapman, J. D. Sweat, H. Vedder, A. S. Sanborn, George Hill and Warren Hill, asking to be recommended by Hiram Lodge for a dispensation from the Grand Lodge for a new Lodge at Mazomanie to be named "Crescent Lodge." The recommendation was granted.

In the same year several brothers who had been prominent in Hiram's activities withdrew by demit in order to form a new lodge, Concordia Lodge No. 83, which was chartered on June 10, 1857. They included Dominic Hastreiter, who was made up of Masons of German lineage and worked in the German language.

In 1856, The Odd Fellows, from whom the Masons were renting quarters, raised the rent to \$100 annually. The secretary drew \$20 per year and the tiler 75 cents per meeting.

From the minutes of December 28, 1857: "There being at this time an alarm of fire, the lodge was instantaneously declared closed."

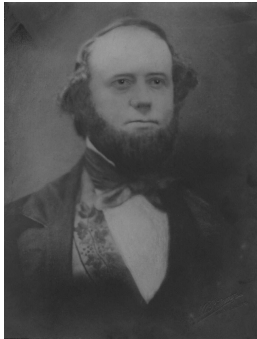
Life in Madison in the Late 1850s

Madison received a city charter March 4, 1856, with the population being divided as equally as practicable into four wards. In the following year, there were schools built in the first and third wards, although there were some that had fought for private schools to be built, rather than public schools. Fortunately the proponents of public schools won out and Madison's strong tradition of education was established.

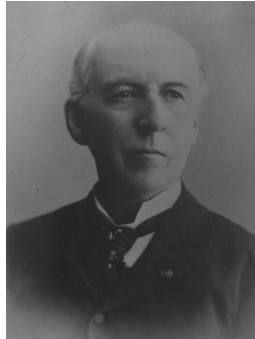
The national financial panic delayed the construction of schools in the other two wards, but they were built as soon as it was practical. In 1858, the Madison Female Academy sold its building and grounds to the city as a home for the High School.

During this period, Madison was continually under attack, by the city of Milwaukee, who wanted the capitol to be moved to that location. Prominent Masons in both cities helped quell these animosities.

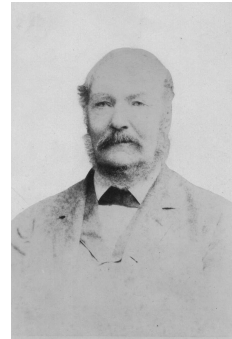
1860-1870



Algernon S. Wood
1859



James K. Proudfit
1860, 61, 71



William T. Leitch
1863, 63

Madison in the 1860s

The largest influence of the 1860s, of course, was the War Between the Northern States and the Southern States. A large proportion (70,000 of the 91,327), from Wisconsin, leaving for the war, were quartered and drilled, in Madison, at Camp Randall. Three days after Ft. Sumter fell, Madison's Guard, led by Capt. J. P. Atwood, a member of Hiram Lodge, volunteered for duty, and left the following day. Madison saw a continual procession of soldiers coming and going, with patriotism running high.

During this time, Camp Randall was also used to house Confederate prisoners, chiefly from the First Alabama Infantry. When they arrived in Madison, many of them were very sick, from deprivations suffered in the field. In their first few weeks at Camp Randall, 139 of them succumbed to death and were buried in the newly created Confederate Rest portion of the Forest Hill Cemetery. These brave soldiers remain there until this day. After the war, a southern woman, Mrs. Alice W. Waterman, moved to Madison and lovingly tended the graves until her death on September 12, 1897. She was laid to rest with those that she called "her boys".

The war brought high taxes and some deprivations, but it was still a period of growth for Madison, as were those that followed. During this period the old capitol building was razed and a new one constructed and occupied (though not officially completed until 1870). In 1866 the Wisconsin State Historical Society moved into the new capitol.

1864 brought another railroad to Madison when the Chicago & Northwestern railway entered Madison. In 1865 the first steamship, the "Scutanawbequon," to ply the Madison lakes was launched in Lake Monona. Steamship travel became common for decades to follow, and the entire Madison area saw growth.

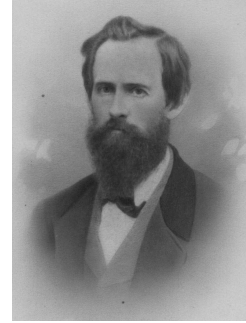
In 1866, the city bought its first steam-powered fire engine. 1867 brought Lake Mendota's first stem ship, "The City of Madison," as well as its first pipe organ at Grace Episcopal Church.



J. C. Rudd
1864



Ira W. Bird
1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 78, 79



B. K. Copp
1870

Hiram Lodge in the 1860s

The decade of the 1860s found the lodge at times in difficult financial straits, but emerging, apparently, into better times. Despite its financial troubles, however, Masonic charity was not neglected; a charity fund as such was not available but periodic committee appointments were made to study the possibilities for such a fund. As an alternative, contributions were made for the relief of worthy brothers or near dependants. These were regarded as loads from the lodge funds, to be made up by voluntary subscriptions.

A finance committee report in 1863 enumerated receipts of \$220.16 and expenses of \$201.50. The resultant balance of \$18.66 was considered a favorable showing, for it was recorded that “We have a small sum left in the treasury with which to begin the new Masonic year.” This was described as “a more favorable condition of our Lodge, especially as some of our expenditures went to pay outstanding indebtedness,” and the hope was expressed that, “with like management in the ensuing year Hiram Lodge will be removed from all straits and difficulties.”

Several provocative items were mentioned in the proceedings during 1861. It was recorded that a brother was elected to membership and to the secretaryship the same evening, and that Bros. J. K. Proudfit, S. E. Pearson, J. R. Baltzell, J. T. Clark, and N. C. Chittenden all declined election as worshipful master. A coffin cost \$25, a grave could be dug for \$13. The minutes of Sept. 16 and Oct. 7, 1861, were lost. A member who took the first two degrees in 1861 and 1863, respectively, after being thrice rejected and thrice elected, finally was raised in 1878!

Hiram Lodge entertained a distinguished visiting Mason on Nov. 26, 1863, when Bros. Charles S. Stratton (“Gen. Tom Thumb” of circus fame) was in town with his diminutive wife playing at Hooley’s Opera House, the city’s only theater. Bro. Stratton was a member of St. John’s Lodge No. 3, Bridgeport, Conn.

In 1863, the fees for the degrees were raised from \$5 to \$10 each for the E.A. ° and F.C. ° and \$15 for the M.M. °, which with \$5 accompanying the petition made a total of \$40. At the same time the annual dues were raised from \$1.50 to \$5.

Originally the master or wardens were empowered by the bylaws to draw upon the treasury up to \$5 for extending relief to a brother in distress. This was raised up to

\$25. It also provided that the proper committee might draw upon the lodge funds to defray the cost of attending a brother, widow or orphan during the night.

The lodge purchased from Bro. William Booth, for \$63, a Masonic picture of George Washington.

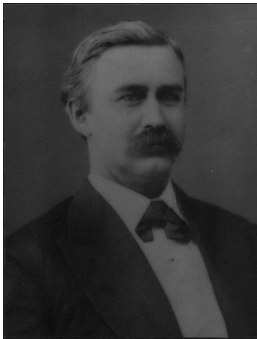
Several items in 1867 attested to the lodge's sounder financial condition: The sum of \$64.06 was lent to pay the share of other bodies unable to meet their rental charges; \$50 was sent to Grand Lodge to be forwarded to Cherokee Lodge No. 66 in Georgia to help relieve sufferings of "Masons, their widows and orphans." It is presumed this need was an aftermath of wartime deprivations common in the south. On top of these activities, Hiram Lodge was able to invest \$550 in government bonds.

Further proof of financial stability during these years in the 1860s is afforded by other items, such as contributions totaling \$297 since 1858 toward fitting up Masonic Hall, and a complacent attitude in the face of a loss of \$100 of the lodge's funds by failure of the Farmers' Bank. It was reported that this did not disturb the functioning of the lodge but that the loss was settled with the recovery of one-half the amount. It was probably because of this shortage, however, that a Virginia lodge request for relief could not be granted. There was evidence of many suspensions for non-payment of dues.

In 1868, with other Masonic bodies assisting, Hiram Lodge shared in the ceremonies of cornerstone laying for the U.S. Court House (Located at Martin Luther King and East Mifflin Street)

A lodge amenity having counterparts in lodges since that time was the presentation in 1868 of a gold-headed walking cane to Past Master William T Leitch as a testimonial of gratitude for his service to Hiram Lodge and to the fraternity.

1870-1880



George R. Cook
1872, 73, 74



W. J. Smith
1875



John C. Lander
1876, 77

Madison in the 1870s

The early 1870s saw another attempt, by the city of Milwaukee to have Wisconsin's seat of government moved to that city, which was narrowly defeated in a vote on an assembly bill taken on February 19, 1870. The strongest argument was that the new Capitol Building had already cost the state too much to have to build another. The new building, which had been started in 1857, was completed and occupied in 1870.

The State library law of 1872, allowed cities to tax themselves, for the purpose of creating free public libraries. May of 1875 found Madison to be the first city in Wisconsin to make use of this bill, and create the first free public library system in the state of Wisconsin. It was a testament to the forward thinking of this city, and its early leaders that they were the first to ride a wave that would fill the entire state.

Celebrations filled the city in 1876 to celebrate the centennial of our nation, and patriotism ran high, in the city during the 1870s. In 1878, Madison received its first telephone company. On March 29, 1879, gunpowder stored in the basement of the Fairchild Building ignited, which caused a huge fire, which took the lives of 17. The end of the 1870s came with a bang and a saddened populace.

Lodge Activities in the 1870s

The decade of the 1870s is replete with entries relating to Lodge finances. In 1870 (with Ira W. Bird as Worshipful Master filling out the term of B.K. Copp, who had demitted), the lodge had \$711.91 in cash and Commandery and Concordia Lodge notes for \$115.25. The balance of \$37.50 on a note was appropriated to Concordia. A committee- James K. Proudfit, Ira W. Bird and Nelson Chittenden- was appointed to purchase all necessary furnishings for the lodge's new quarters.

In 1872 a proposal to raise fees for petition and degrees for a total of \$50 failed of adoption. Apparently this idea sprang from the problem of outfitting the new hall. At least, it is recorded, members were assessed \$10 each to help repay some of the money borrowed to furnish the new quarters. As part payment, a note given by Ira W. Bird helped meet the deficiency, the lodge executing a chattel mortgage in the amount of \$1,600 at 5 per cent.

Further financial difficulty was apparent in 1873, also due to the heavy expense incurred in furnishing the new hall. The lodge was unable to pay stipends in full which were owed to the secretary and tiler. All the interest held by Hiram Lodge in the furniture and fixtures of the old lodge room was assigned to the Masonic Hall committee. Notwithstanding the stringency, \$200 was paid on the lodge indebtedness. Two years later this indebtedness was paid in full.

Hiram Lodge member George R. Cook was appointed Grand Steward in 1874.

In 1874 the Grand Master, M. W. Jedd P. C. Cottrill, ruled against the use of Masonic lodge rooms for any purpose other than Masonic or other than Masonic bodies, without special permission from the Grand Master. The Order of the Eastern Star was specifically mentioned in this connection. The issue arose when Wor. D. W. Thompson, a past Grand Lecturer, protested such practices in lectures which he gave on "Adoptive Masonry" and on the instituting of chapters of the Eastern Star. This was mentioned in the lodge minutes as a matter for the record.

Also noted was action taken apportioning funeral and other charitable expense between the various Masonic bodies, through a committee appointed by Chapter and Commandery.

In 1875 the conditions did not permit a lodge contribution for the relief of sufferers from grasshopper plague in Kansas, but a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from individual members and a fund of \$30 was raised. While solicitations on behalf of worthy causes frequently dot the records of modern-day lodges, present practice discountenances them except on an individual basis.

About this time, the bylaws of Hiram Lodge were amended to prohibit official Lodge attendance or expense for a member's funeral unless Masons could be assessed not more than \$1 each for funeral expense "at one time." By other action, a Mason joining an order requiring renouncement of Masonry was declared not entitled to Masonic privileges, even though holding a demit, nor was his widow entitled to lodge relief funds.

The minutes also recorded that the Knights of Pythias left their lodge regalia in the hands of Hiram Lodge in payment for rent due to Hiram, and advertised their lodge properties for sale.

When the presidential election stirred the local citizenry, none were more excited over issues and candidates than the Masons. It was recorded that on the night before the election Hiram's stated meeting lacked a quorum. (Some will find this reminiscent of the Boston Tea Party, when a certain Boston lodge found all but five of its members absent to attend to duties of a patriotic nature on the waterfront).

In 1878 Moseley and Bro., a local firm, rented an organ to Hiram Lodge. The next year a "Brother Gillett" rented an organ to the lodge at \$12 per month. The trustees were authorized to dispose of such lodge property as might be necessary to procure a

good stove for heating the hall. Fifty dollars was voted, and each member was assessed \$1 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the south.

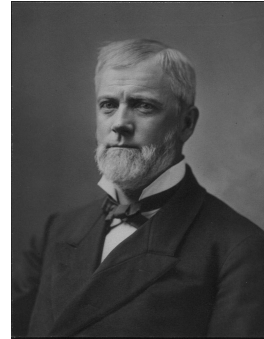
1880-1890



Charles L. Krum
1880



R. W. Hurd
1881



Edward S. McBride
1882, 83, 84

Madison in the 1880s

The decade opened with Madison hosting more and more conventions and a large snow storm that crippled the city January 26th of 1881.

A small pox epidemic in the spring of 1881 showed the need for increased sanitation, with a new water system began being constructed in September. In December, the new water system was turned on and Madison continued to move forward.

Free postal delivery was inaugurated in Madison, April 16, 1883. Upon the eighth of November, that year, the south wing of the Capitol, then in course of construction, fell at noon, resulting in the death of eight workmen.

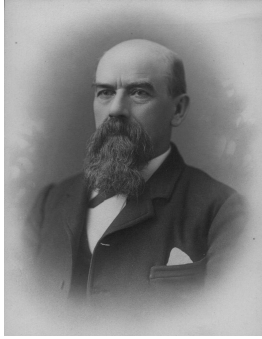
In 1884, there was an epidemic among the fish in the lakes, that necessitated hiring people to clear away all of the dead fish. On November 15th of that year, Madison's first streetcar made its first run. It was initially mule powered.

On July 8th of 1885, Madison was severely damaged by a tornado and on January 22, 1886, the St. Paul railroad roundhouse had a boiler explode, which killed three and injured seven.

In 1887 Madison was visited by President and Mrs. Cleveland, who stayed from October 7 to the 10th, who were visiting William F. Vilas; who was at the time the Secretary of the Interior.

Lodge Activities in the 1880s

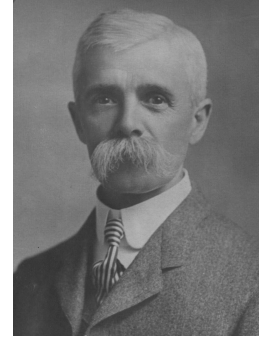
The decade of the 1880s started off with a notation that a brother was given the degrees, by dispensation, without examination as to his proficiency. This was equivalent to making a Mason "at sight." A physician's bill for \$55 for attending a member for several days was compromised at \$20. The lodge voted to allow the Grand Lodge of



S. B. W. Brown
1885, 86, 89, 95



John T. King
1887, 88, 93, 94



Hiram E. Dodge
1890

United Workmen the use of the hall for \$15 (period not stated). And in 1881 Concordia Lodge was granted the use of the hall upon paying for the fuel and gas. The request was made by George M. Neckerman as Concordia's Worshipful Master. (He also later served Hiram Lodge in the same capacity)

Upon receiving the Grand Master's request for five cents per member for the relief of forest fire sufferers in Michigan, members individually doubled the amount. The total was returned later to the donors.

In 1882 the annual dues were reduced from \$5 to \$3.50. The Knights of Pythias signed again for use of the hall at \$50 for 14 meetings. In 1884 the Knights paid \$100 for 27 meeting nights. One year later they severed their dual occupancy upon paying back rent, all leases being cancelled.

Kilbourn Lodge No. 3, Milwaukee, took steps in 1885 looking to the establishment of a home for indigent Masons and children of deceased Masons, and requested Hiram Lodge to favor a 25-cent per capita assessment on the state's 12,000 Masons for the purpose of sending a Wisconsin committee to Europe and to other states of the Union to study existing institutions of that nature. Apparently the local lodge was not responsive to the idea.

Problems of property use arose in a new direction with the decision to allow the use of the anteroom for posting or occasional evening amusement by any Master Mason in good standing, "but in the daytime only on legal holidays." (Fifteen years later, smoking in the lodge room was prohibited). The lodge authorized one dozen wooden chairs and the calcimining of walls and woodwork, in keeping with good policy for upkeep and repair.

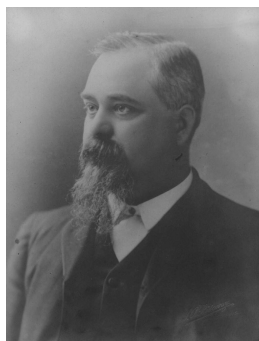
An interesting notation in the same period was one that referred evidently to a custom of sitting with the sick or as a death watch. Members voted approval "that the secretary be instructed to prepare a list of all resident members of the lodge in this jurisdiction, and beginning with the letter A, to notify two of the brethren each night to either watch with Bro. or pay one dollar each into the lodge, in order that watchers may be provided; such service to be at any such time as notified by the secretary and to continue as necessity may require, or until further notice."

Finally, an assessment of \$1 was voted, in lieu of which a brother could offer his services to watch. This service continued from June 7 until October 4, when a regular watcher was employed. Later the "watching assessment" was credited to the dues paid.

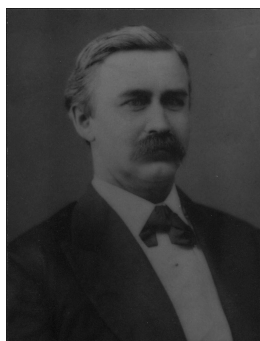
Near the Year's close, it was decided to move to "Masonic Hall," then occupied by Madison Lodge No. 5, rather than pay a higher rental. The change took place on February 14, 1887. The furniture, except the secretary's desk, was to be sold and the organ purchased by the lodge. The furniture brought \$380.

A period of relative inaction is noted in the records for 1888, with the lodge suffering from losses due to remission of dues and exclusions for NPD. The next year, charitable impulses prevailing over the treasury's low condition, \$25 was sent to sufferers from the disastrous Johnstown (Pa.) flood. The next two years were passive, apparently, with little of significance recorded.

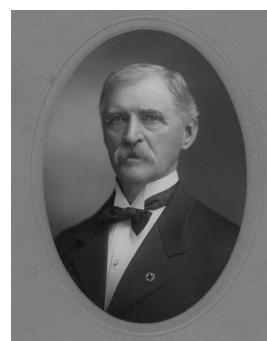
1890-1900



Thomas W. Rowland
1891



George R. Cook
1892



Thomas W. Evans
1896

Madison in the 1890s

On October 1st of 1891, Madison's first electric streetcar was put into operation, and the Masonic Temple was dedicated on February 24, 1893. Also in 1893, an electric fire alarm system was installed in the city. There were many large and spacious buildings built in this decade.

In 1895, the city entertained (June 4-6) the national convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, which attracted 20,000 visitors. Many other famous and notable figures were attracted to the city during this period; the most notable being the famous William Jennings Bryant.

Many young men of Madison left to fight the Spanish-American War and a roundhouse explosion on the Northwestern railway, on January 24th of 1898, killed three and injured two more.

President William McKinley and at another time William Jennings Bryant, both campaigned in Madison in 1899. It was a time of growth for this city, which had grown far beyond its rustic beginnings.

Lodge Activities in the 1890s

Near the turn of the century, the lodge was faced with an embarrassing situation involving an official's handling of lodge funds. Among other lapses was failure to record a lodge mortgage. It was recorded that the officer did not again appear in lodge after February 1, 1897. The irregularities were referred for lodge action to a special committee consisting of G. J. Findorff, H. C. Danielson and John M. Nelson, who ordered the official to turn over all books, records and other lodge property to its custody.

The year of 1897 saw the passing of old style projection means for lodge lectures in favor of electric light facilities in the lantern room.

The first decade of the present century was noteworthy for general rejoicing over the arrival of the half-century mark in Hiram's life as a symbolic lodge. This was in 1904. The anniversary did not fail of appropriate observance. A suitable program commemorating the semi-centennial anniversary was arranged. This was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Bros. John T. King, George M. Neckerman, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Henry W. Quentmeyer, and Otto Anderson. Grand Lodge officers attended. They included M.W. David H. Wright, D.G.M. Jesse Bradley, M.W. William W. Perry, Grand Secretary, and M.W. John H. Corscot, the immediate past Grand Master. John T. King, lodge secretary, narrated the lodge history. Elisha W. Keyes, the only living charter member and the first junior warden under charter, then 76 years of age, talked on the early struggles, for which he was fitted by experience and insights gained through membership during the full half century. It was noted that Bro. John C. Spooner, United States Senator, was absent because of official duties.

During that year the lodge was able to share the burdens of tenancy in the "Masonic Hall," as evidenced by its purchase of 10 shares of Masonic Union stock from Robert Macoy Commandery No. 3, for which it paid \$515.37 as half the regular price.

The Master Mason degree was conferred on December 28, 1894, in the presence of 152 brethren, at a joint communication with Madison Lodge No. 5, when the candidate was Daniel T. Averill, proprietor of the Monona Hotel (later the operator of the Northwestern Railway café). Another large outpouring of members was recorded February 18, 1895, when 110 members and officers witnessed the raising of J. C. Wagner and A. C. Nielson. At the annual meeting that year a proposal looking to merging with Madison Lodge No. 5 came up for discussion. A committee of seven- Bros. Keyes, Cook, Alford, Bird, Brown, Sumner and Neckerman- was appointed to study the plan. Upon its adverse report, the subject was dropped from further consideration.

The lodge listened to an edict of the Grand Lecturer with reference to the use of ciphers, keys or other published secret work.

New bylaws were adopted in Match, 1897. They were those used by Madison Lodge No. 5 with changes to adapt them to the needs of Hiram Lodge.

During the late 1890s, Hiram Lodge was confronted with difficult times financially, and needed a master's touch to restore it to its former state of well being. This achievement is generally credited to one man- a military leader of the period, who served his country and his lodge with equal distinction. He was Captain Henry W. Quentmeyer, who led Madison's Company G, Wisconsin Nation Guard, during the Spanish-American War. (1898)

Member acquainted with the period agree that few leaders, before or since, have given more to Hiram Lodge than this soldier-Mason. Initiated in 1893, he rose through the chairs with evidence of special ability and singular faithfulness. His E.A.° examination was noted as "the most perfect seen in this lodge in 20 years." He attended all but one meeting in 1894. He was appointed Junior Deacon in 1894 and Senior Deacon in 1895 and 1896. At the 1896 annual meeting he received a majority vote for Worshipful Master, but the legality of his election was questioned on the ground that he had not served as Senior Warden. A poll of the past masters and wardens being taken, none expressed willingness to serve. When the issue was referred to a higher authority, Judge Aldro Jenks, Grand Master, granted a dispensation permitting Captain Quentmeyer

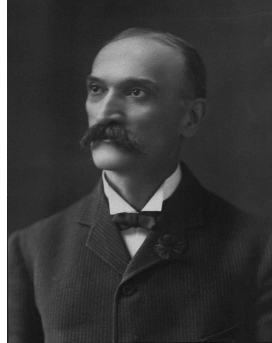
to be installed as Worshipful Master without having served as a warden. This was in 1897.

While in the Spanish-American war, Captain Quentmeyer was still in office as Worshipful Master, serving in absentia. Upon his return he was persuaded to continue to serve (through election of course), in the east, in order that the lodge might have the benefit of his sound judgment and administrative skills previously applied to its affairs. Thus Captain Quentmeyer served Hiram Lodge as its master for four years- 1887-1900. He inaugurated the policy of electing a board of trustees in addition to a finance committee. To this devoted lodge servant, long passed to the celestial mansions, is credited much to the success that followed in the work of "rebuilding." His passing occurred November 1, 1905, with a burial at Forest Hill.

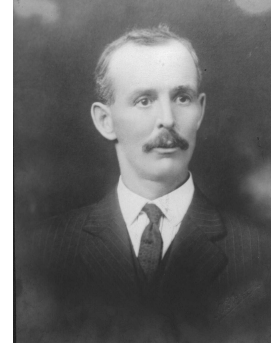
1900-1910



Henry W. Quentmeyer
1897, 98, 99 1900



George M. Neckerman
1901, 02



William F. Lee
1903, 04

Outside the Lodge

The 1900s was a time of great accomplishment in Madison, in Wisconsin and in America. It saw the birth of radio, motion pictures, airplanes and automobiles. The Panama Canal was being built as well as the Titanic. It was the time of Teddy Roosevelt and Fighting Bob LaFollette (both Masons, with Bro. LaFollette being a member of Madison Lodge No. 5).

For decades, in a world of steam power and gas lights, fire was always the city's greatest enemy, and Madison was no different.

In 1904, the Capitol Building, which the people of Wisconsin took decades to build, caught fire and burned to the ground. Undaunted, the people of the city rolled up their sleeves, designed a new and grander Capitol Building and started construction (which was finished in 1917). Seeing the burned out hulk where the old building sat could have put a pall over the city at any other time, but this was a time for an exciting new and changing world. Madisonians took it as a chance to have State Government meet in the gathering places of the people. The people and their representatives were never closer.

May 12, 1909, Findorf Lumber, which was owned by a member of Hiram Lodge, caught fire and burned to the ground, taking several homes with it. In the words of a nineteen year old girl:

“About a quarter of two mamma awoke us all to see a great fire it was Findorf's lumber yard. As long as I have lived I never saw such a mass of flames. It was as light as day. I sat up until three watching as Oscar, Martin, & Willie went down, but as a big storm was coming up they came back again. It was awful to see the big walls fall down. I was terribly scared the Dow's house would go & also afraid that the oil tank would blow up. When first I looked up town I thought surely the whole block was in a blaze. I was so nervous when I got in bed that I cuddled up & wrapped the covers over my head & finally went to sleep in spite of the



Edward W. Polk
1905, 06



William Wolf
1907



Adolf C. Anderson
1908, 09

storm, which was very heavy at that time. It seemed like a blessing for the angry flames.”

As a note of interest, on May 26th of the same year, Madison was hit by an earthquake that knocked merchandise off of shelves and broke a few windows, but left no lasting problems.

In the Lodge

Worshipful Brother Quentmeyer was succeeded by George M. Neckerman, a prominent merchant, active in military, business, and Masonic affairs, who served two terms. Wor. Bro. Neckerman was admitted to Hiram Lodge in 1882 upon the dissolution of the old Concordia Lodge, which existed from 1857 until 1882. It was in Concordia that he was raised a Mason, and, although Concordia’s records are not available (and probably not expant), the records of Hiram Lodge, revealed for the purpose of this review, show that he also served Concordia in the master’s chair. His tenure as Hiram’s Worshipful Master was in 1901 and 1902.

With the oncoming of leaders following in the train of these two past masters- William F. Lee, Edward W. Polk, William Wolf, Adolph Anderson, dr. Edward H. Drews, Otto E. Miller, and their successors, Hiram Lodge regained its place in the Masonic sun- a pinnacle from which it has never descended.

A lodge entry in 1899 reported a demit was issued to an elderly member who had been expelled in 1860, and who now, in his 86th year, wished to have the “stigma” removed from his name “before entering the Grand Lodge above. The request was honored by unanimous vote.

The lodge responded in the summer of 1889 to Masonic distress occasioned by a bad storm. An assessment of \$1 per member was voted for such relief.

1910-1920



Edward H Drews
1910



Otto E. Miller
1911



John Watt Stratton
1912

The decade beginning with 1910 started with plans for raising funds for a new and permanent temple. It was proposed to solicit subscriptions from every member of the four occupying bodies. Hiram was now housed in the building on the present site, which had been secured from the Presbyterians. These plans did not eventuate.

On July 9, 1910, the lodge received an invitation from Madison Lodge to attend to a special communication when the E.A., F.C. and M.M. degrees were conferred by P.G.M. David H. Wright, Charles E. Whelan, John H. Corscot and Alvin T. Webb, all past Grand Masters resident in Madison, were elected honorary members of Hiram Lodge.

In 1912 Hiram Lodge lost through death its respected tiler, Bro. C. W. Mead, and filled the post at the outer door by the appointment of Wor. Bro. George W. Chesterfield, of No. 5. This amiable Craftsman, long the custodian of the temple, was tiler for Madison Lodge No. 5 from 1912 until 1935, and for Commonwealth Lodge No. 325 from 1922 until shortly before his death in April, 1936. Until his last illness intervened, the lodge was tiled by Bro. Fred W. Fischer, of Madison Lodge No. 5, who died on April 24, 1953.

It was in 1912 that a future Governor of Wisconsin was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge. For on July 1, 1912, Oscar Rennebohm was raised to the sublime degree in his Masonic course which later embodied also the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites. He became Governor in 1947 and was re-elected to another term.

Proposals for a new and more adequate temple stirred Madison Masons in 1917, and a resolution came before the membership to ascertain Hiram Lodge's attitude toward the enterprise. A vote was taken in February and was unanimously favorable. It was noted that already Hiram Lodge, with Madison Lodge No. 5 and Robert Macoy Commandery No. 3, had secured \$30,000 through voluntary subscriptions as a nucleus. At that time, however, there no thought of erecting so large and imposing a building as now houses the many bodies and auxiliaries. The cost had been estimated at about \$100,000. Past Masters Edward W. Polk and John Glaettli Jr. were appointed to



Carl P. McAssey
1913



E. E. Parker
1914



Clarence Hanson
1915

represent Hiram Lodge on a seven-member building committee. But later plans, on a more imposing scale, were adopted, and the present magnificent edifice was the gratifying result of their final decisions, in conjunction with the other bodies.

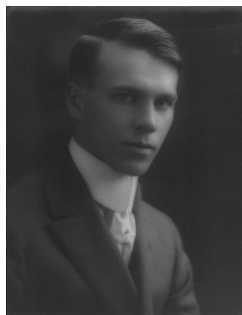
The year 1917 was a fateful year nationally, and it caught Hiram Lodge in unanticipated difficulties. At the request of the State Council of Defense, the temple was closed for all meetings from January 17 to February 18 because of the wartime coal shortage. The service of Hiram members in the armed forces was suitably recognized. Dues of such brothers were remitted until January 1, 1919, and each was given a membership identification card and a money belt "for safe conceyance of his identification card." It was arranged also to take a group picture of this service group, to be made suitable for framing.

As a further token of loyalty and support in the national emergency, the lodge invested \$1,000 in U.S. Liberty Bonds.

In 1918, the stated meeting for October 21 was not held, in conformance with a State Board of Health request, because of what the minutes called a prevalence of "Spanish measles." (The reference probably was a misnomer and alluded to the influenza epidemic).

A future Congressman began his Masonic life in Hiram Lodge with the raising of Harry Sauthoff as a Master Mason in 1919. This was the beginning of a notable experience in Masonic works also in the York and Scottish Rites. In the latter domain he rose to the heights of histrionic power as portrayer of ancient characters around whom some of the Scottish Rite degrees are built.

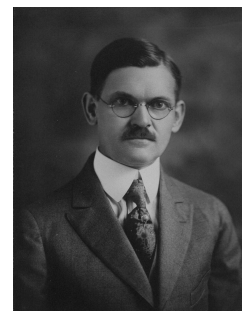
The end of World War I brought a rapid growth in membership that continued until the Great Depression.



John Glaettli Jr. 1916



Joseph P. Schwada 1917



W. Llewellyn Millar 1918

1920-1930



I. M. Kittleson
1919



Henry A. Burd
1920



Roy A. Hinkel
1921

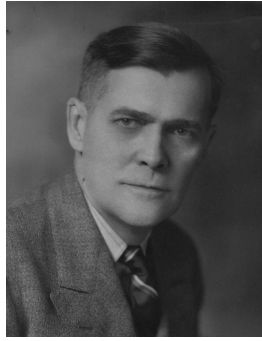
The year 1920 brought signs of a better lodge situation. The lodge now was in better circumstances financially, and in other directions there was noteworthy action. In April, Past Masters Night marked the raising of the 300th member, the holding of three special meetings on the same day to confer the E.A. degree on three candidates, and receiving of petitions in considerable numbers. It was in May that, with other bodies, Hiram Lodge purchased, for \$23,000, two lots adjacent to the old temple on Wisconsin Avenue, looking to the enlargement of the Masonic property to accommodate a larger edifice. Hiram's payment toward the lots was \$2,117.60, which raised the lodge's share in the temple property from 5 to 15 per cent. The lodge also purchased 18 shares of temple stock (six each from Madison Lodge, Chapter and Commandery).

Enthusiasm for the new temple project was stirring in all the bodies, and Hiram Lodge took a positive stand for an early start on the great undertaking. A resolution offered by Bro. Harry Sauthoff outlined what this lodge might desire to do in cooperation with the three occupying bodies. This was to create a committee made up of officers of the four bodies vested with authority to suggest changes in their bylaws relating to income, and to have general charge of matters relating to the building of a new temple. Hiram's participation was, of course, contingent on similar action by the other bodies. The Sauthoff resolution was adopted, and its recommendations conformed with those adopted by the others, assuring a sound cooperative policy relating to financing and construction. Hiram's trustees were authorized by the Masonic Union to formulate plans for the new temple and to submit them to the other bodies for approval.

The lodge took note in brotherly fashion of the election of Wor. Bro. C. Edward Shaffer, of Madison Lodge No. 5, as Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, and voted to accord honorary membership the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The lodge was honored soon afterwards by the presence of the new Grand Master, who upon invitation installed the officers for 1921, at the same time presenting the ebony gavel to the lodge. In March, M.W.G.M. Shaffer presided at Past Masters Night when, with 400 brethren present, the Master Mason degree was confirmed upon Bro. Albert Quentmeyer, son of the revered earlier Worshipful Master, Captain Henry W. Quentmeyer. Masonic



August F. Rosen
1922



Ralph J. Miller
1923



Suel O. Arnold
1924

members of the Legislature occupied the chairs and stations. The Grand Master presided at an August meeting when the 450th member was raised to the Sublime degree. In the following November the 475th member was raised.

The annual dues, long at the low rate of \$3.50, were now increased to \$6, reflecting necessities growing out of a constantly rising scale on the economic front. Doubtless, too, expenditures required by the new temple construction were in Hiram's financial picture. The new, higher dues rate did not remain in effect long, however, for in 1923 the dues were again raised, this time to \$10, and the fees for the degrees were increased to \$75.

The new building was planned to accommodate the needs of all bodies for an indeterminate time, hence nothing short of \$500,000 was considered desirable as a building fund. Hiram's trustees were empowered to join wholeheartedly toward this end.

The year 1922 saw the beginning of a movement for a new Masonic Lodge in Madison. The first requirement was the right of the new lodge to use the temple. Hiram and other bodies granted this request, and the new lodge, Commonwealth Lodge No. 325, was authorized to use the temple on the first and third Wednesdays for stated meetings, contingent upon its fees being not less than \$50 for the degrees and upon conformance with established rules regarding occupancy and other uses. Commonwealth Lodge was chartered that year, and its first Worshipful Master, W. Llewellyn, a past Master of Hiram Lodge, invited members of Madison and Hiram Lodges to attend the raising of its first candidate on September 15, 1922.

The erection of a much larger Masonic building was foreseen as requiring a fulltime, resident caretaker on the temple property. With other bodies, Hiram Lodge was asked to pay its share of the cost of residence property adjoining on Johnson Street as a home for this employee. Hiram Lodge paid \$1,500 as its share. At the same time the lodge paid \$5,000 to the building fund.

A lodge entry in 1923 took Masons back to Revolutionary days. The lodge was informed by M. W. Charles F. Lamb, Grand Master, that on August 30 there would be Masonic ceremonies in the Oregon cemetery to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the burial of a brother Mason who had lived at Oregon and died there in 1863 at the age of 102 years. This was Bro. Nathaniel Ames, who had fought not only in the Civil War but in the War of the Revolution, was with General George Washington at Valley Forge, and had shaken the hand of the Father of his Country. Presiding at the cemetery was P.G.M. John C. Corscot, of Madison Lodge No. 5, who had attended the funeral of the

Revolutionary War soldier, which he recalled as the largest ever held in Dane County, and which drew citizens from a wide territory in tribute to the man who had shaken the hand of Washington. Many members of Hiram Lodge were in attendance.

Bro. Ames is still remembered today. Wisconsin's largest chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, or S.A.R.; companion to the more famous Daughters of the American Revolution, was named "The Nathaniel Ames Chapter" of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is still very active until this day, and boasts many Masons in its membership, including members of Hiram Lodge.

In 1925 an elaborate Washington's Birthday memorial was a February event. The musical program included organ numbers by Prof. Charles H. Mills, of the University School of Music, songs by a newly organized Masonic quartet, and an address, "George Washington," delivered by State Senator Harry Sauthoff, of Hiram Lodge. The worshipful master at the time was Wor. Bro. William A. Hastings.

Increasing costs all along the line were felt in Hiram's internal affairs in 1928. These were now impinging markedly upon the lodge's resources. Various experiments were adopted to meet the changed conditions. Several already had been put into effect. Now another was proposed. With the cost of conferring degrees constantly rising, as with other service commodities, it was felt that future candidates should help meet the extra large outlay. These candidates, it was argued, would, as Master Masons, also become beneficiaries of the magnificent new temple, now occupied for three years, and should share in its erection costs and upkeep. Hiram Lodge met the need by fixing the fee for petitions at \$25 and for each degree at an equal amount, for a total of \$100. This became effective January 1, 1929. However, it took less than two years to show that these fees were too high, since it was evident that they were keeping many worthy prospects from petitioning. Two years later, the fee accompanying the petition was reduced to \$10, and for each degree to the same figure, for a total of \$40.



William A. Hastings
1925



Alfred B. Morey
1926

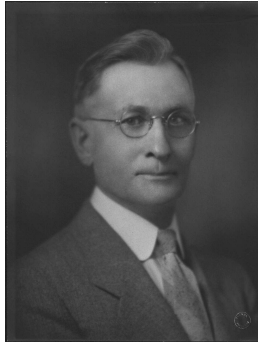


Ernest C. Jimieson
1927

1930-1940



Frank G. Hayes
1928



Chris H. Muren
1929



Claude E. McCampbell
1930

The Great Depression

As bright as the future seemed in the 1920s: that was how dark the future seemed in the 1930s. The business speculations of the '20s brought many business failures, which caused yet other business failures. It was a vicious cycle that brought poverty and homelessness to more Americans than at any other point in history.

The shared misery also made more people work to show compassion than at any time since. The government instituted many new programs to put Americans back to work and gave the Federal government more power than it had ever had before. In 1932, Wisconsin became the first state to enact an unemployment compensation act. In 1933, Prohibition was repealed.



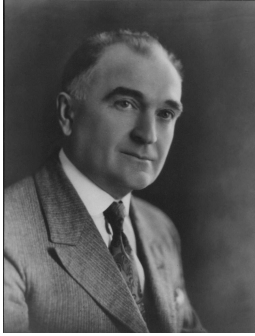
David L. Williams
1931



Thomas Cain
1932



George T. Thompson
1933



Henry F. Wollin
1934



J. Arthur Jack
1935



William W. Burns
1936

Hiram Lodge During the Depression

During the tenure of William W. Burns as Worshipful Master, in 1936, Hiram Lodge, having an excellent cash balance in the treasury, transferred \$4,000 to the Masonic Union and received a certificate of indebtedness for that amount. This period marked the discontinuance of gas lighting at the altar and adoption of individual pedestals for use in connection with candles for altar ceremonies. An exchange of lodge courtesies in the period found Hiram Lodge serving as host to officers of Madison Lodge No. 5 who conferred the Master Mason degree upon a candidate of Hiram Lodge. No. 5's Worshipful Master, Howell K. Smith, presided in the east. Later, the lodge invited St. John's Lodge No. 57, Whitewater, to confer the degree for a candidate, with St. John's Worshipful Master, A. E. Johnson presiding.

The by-laws were amended in 1931, to change the date on the election of officers. Previously, the lodge generally elected, and installed its new officers, on the last Stated Communication in December. The change allowed the lodge to elect its officers on the

first Stated Communication in December, and install them later: generally at the second Stated Communication.

The changing financial picture necessitated new decisions in 1937. The "Depression" still was being dealt in many homes; and the Masonic Union, clearing house for funds toward new temple indebtedness, faced loss of payments on outstanding 25-year temple notes. In response to the Masonic Union's plea, Hiram Lodge purchased certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$2,500. The lodge now owned 30 shares of the capitol stock of the Masonic Union, which became a non-stock corporation. With continuing financial stringency felt by many note-holders, the decision was made to retire the temple notes upon demand, at \$25 per \$100. Three months later, the interest on the certificates of indebtedness was cancelled and a resolution was adopted approving the refinancing of the bonds and a new issue. The lodge now held ownership bonds of \$42,000.

To retire Hiram's part of an issue of \$10,000 of 5 per cent bonds maturing March 1, 1941, an assessment of \$1,646 was levied on the lodge. Hiram's ownership share was then \$43,476, or 13.686 per cent. At the end of 1941 this share was increased to \$47,494,

and by 1946, with increased holdings by other bodies, Hiram Lodge owned \$62,560 (12.8 per cent) of temple bonds.

Two visitations were recorded during 1937- one by Morning Star Lodge No. 10, Beloit with its Acacia Chorus of 26 voices, and by St. Johns Lodge No. 57, Whitewater.

Several entertaining programs brought pleasure to the fraternity. One was the appearance of Chief Justice M. B. Rosenberry, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, member of Forest Lodge No. 30, Wausau, who addressed an assembly of 400 members of the combined lodges on "George Washington the Mason." A dancing party, with floor show, was attended by about 350 members and guests, and there was a net gain of \$5 (!), on the profit side. Many exchanges were had with companion lodges 5 and 325.

Another interesting events, was the Raising of Bro. Joseph W. Vilas, on December 12th, 1934. Representatives of 62 different lodges were present for this event.



Phil A. Scovill
1937



E. Stanley Coleman
1938



Harry A. Fielman
1939

1940-1950



Henry W. Blum
1940



Roland C. Jones
1941



Ira T. Langlois
1943

Wor. Bro. Ronald C. James, assuming his duties as Worshipful Master, on December 16, 1940, was greeted by “Herr Louie’s” German (Shrine) band, which marched in and serenaded their band colleague as he was presented with a silk hat.

In July, 1941, many members journeyed to Mineral Point to participate in Centennial ceremonies of the first Masonic Lodge chartered in Wisconsin, that is still in existence.

A noteworthy stated meeting in 1942 was that of June 1, when Past Master Philip A. Scovill conferred the Master Mason degree with the aid of a number of officers who had served with him when he presided in the East in 1937. Wor. Bro. Scoville was presented with a gavel, made by Bro. Otto Christensen. This large tool, square and having a hollow interior, contained a scroll bearing the names of 105 Blue Lodge Masons upon whom he had conferred degrees during and since 1934.

A notable 1943 anniversary- the 100th year since the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin- was observed on December 18 at an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge in Madison. The first steps toward the formation of the Grand Lodge were taken in the Old Capitol on December 18, 1843, at a Masonic Convention when three existing lodges- Mineral Point No. 1, Melody No. 2, Platteville, and Milwaukee No. 3, each chartered by the Grand Lodge of another state- joined as sponsors.

In 1944, when William L. Fosdick was Worshipful Master, the lodge began the issuance of a Trestleboard, pocket size, - a custom which prevailed for many years, for the monthly information of the membership.

In that year, also, the financial needs again becoming pressing, the fees, then \$40 (a “Depression” regulation), were fixed by bylaw amendment at \$60 (\$15 accompanying a petition and \$15 with each degree).

Masonic brethren in all branches were saddened by the wartime tragedy which cost the life of one of Hiram’s members, Capt. Leslie B. Gilbert, who died in the sinking of a Japanese prison ship, October 24, 1944. He was a member of Philippine Department

Headquarters, Engineers' Office, Manila, P. I. Memorial services were held at Christ Presbyterian church. To Mrs. Gilbert, a few days before, had come the Purple Heart, awarded to Captain Gilbert posthumously.

High recognition came that year to a past master who ruled in 1925, Wor. Bro. William A. Hastings, secretary of the Ray-O-Vac Company, who was coroneted a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite's Thirty-third degree.

When Fred M. Mason was Worshipful Master in 1945, he appointed Bro. Reno H. Forsythe as supervisor of posting, with the aim of centralizing this work and giving greater stability to the posting process. This was the first such position in Hiram Lodge. With unflinching enthusiasm and noteworthy success Bro. Forsythe fulfilled these duties until his untimely death in 1950.

Lodge notes during this period disclose that the tiler's fee was raised from \$1 to \$2 per meeting and the secretary's salary was fixed at 5 per cent of all dues collected, plus \$150 yearly. Later the secretary's compensation was raised to 10 per cent of dues collected.

A Rededication Night assembly on April 15, 1946, was noteworthy for the address offered by Bro. Reuben J. Neckerman, son of the Masonic elder ststesman, George M. Neckerman, Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge after the turn of the 20th century. Bro. Neckerman spoke in the highest praise of the long deceased Captain Henry W. Quentmeyer for conspicuous devotion to the task of bringing Hiram Lodge back to its former sound footing after a period of decline. The address was made a part of the lodge minutes.

An attempt was made in 1947 to commit the lodge to the adoption of a cipher of the Ritual by instructing its Grand Lodge representative to vote toward that end. The move failed, however, when a Grand lodge majority voted negatively.

In 1948, Wor. Bro. Edward W. Polk, Worshipful Master in 1905 and 1906 was awarded the 50-year certificate of Masonic membership- a Grand Lodge bestowal.

Similar to the events following the end of World War I, the end of World War II brought an explosion in membership that continued, unabated, through the 1950s and 1960s, until the events of the 1970s, saw the beginning of a long decline in Hiram's membership



William L. Fosdick
1944



Willard C. Tompkins
1945



Fred M. Mason
1946

1950-1960



Stanley S. Dulin
1947



Tom C. Catlin
1948



Odin Shakstad
1949

Since it was a period of financial stability, the Lodge, in 1950, found itself well able to comply with its trustees' recommendation to re-invest, in paid-up stock, \$5,000 of its funds in order to obtain a higher interest rate than bank deposits allowed.

The same year saw the beginning of a long standing custom of sending Masonic Birthday cards to brothers raised as Masons in each month, as well as the custom of remitting the dues of its 50 year members. That year also saw twenty-five year certificates given, in a special meeting, to five brothers by Wor. Brother William A. Hastings. He had raised each of the five brothers in 1925. An autumn social event brought out 650 members and wives for a family night dinner and program.

The Dept. Grand Master, Ingvald O. Hembre, installed the officers in a 1951 installation.

An early 1952 event was the presentation of the stirring Masonic Play, "A Rose Upon the Alter," by the Mummers club of the Scottish Rite bodies, attended by about 450 brethren. The occasion was opportune, and proved profitable through cash contributions. The event raised money to assist Morning Star Lodge No. 10, Beloit, which, along with other Masonic bodies, suffered a grievous loss by the total destruction of its beautiful temple in a January 1951 fire. A plea for help was voiced by M.W. Bro. Van Dyke N. Parker, P.G.M., resulting in gifts totaling \$328.25 for Beloit's cause.

Wor. Bro. Ingvald O. Hembre, a Past Master of Hiram Lodge, became the Rt. Wor. Ingvald O. Hembre, Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, in 1952, and in 1953 he was elected to receive the thirty-third degree by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (Northern Jurisdiction).

The opening of the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital, in Madison, presented new opportunities for Masonic Service. Hiram Lodge quickly responded to the need. Acting upon a request by the Grand lodge, Hiram Lodge initiated a program of hospital visitations, cooperating with her companion lodges. A program that continues to this day, fifty years later.

A pleasant exchange of Masonic courtesies was witnessed in May of 1952, when officers of Montgomery Lodge No. 258, St. Paul, Minnesota, journeyed to Madison and,



Henry R. Klomann
1950



Orval W. Poast
1951



Earl L. Brassington
1952

by invitation of Hiram Lodge, exemplified the Master Mason degree. A pre-session dinner with 175 present and a Sunday morning breakfast gave additional opportunities of interstate amenities in true Masonic fashion, and as a final gesture of hospitality, the visiting brethren were taken on a sightseeing tour of Madison. This was the beginning of a decades spanning tradition of this type of commerce with out of state lodges.

That June the lodge planned a reception, dinner and program in honor of M.W. Bro. Ingvald O. Hembre, the newly installed Grand Master for Wisconsin and his associate Grand lodge officers. His letter of appreciation, which was sent to the lodge, was an example of his modesty and unassuming sincerity typical of this worthy brother in all of his doings.

The lodge received, with appreciation, the news of the appointment of its secretary, Fred M. Mason, a former Worshipful Master, as vice-president of the Secretaries' Section of the Grand Lodge by Grand Master Hembre. The Secretaries' Section in the columns of the "Wisconsin Freemason" magazine, was the monthly spokesman for all constituent lodges in the state.

On November 4, 1952, Hiram Lodge joined with her sister lodges in a Masonic assembly in observance of the 200th of the raising of our first President in the Masonic fraternity. The theme, "George Washington the Mason," was treated in an address by M.W. Van Dyke Parker, P.G.M., and M.W. Ingvald O. Hembre, Grand Master. The program drew about 400 Masons from the 13 lodges then in Dane County.

1953 found Hiram Lodge enjoying the fruits of growth in numbers and in stability, financial strength, and the esteem of companion lodges in the city and state. It also boasted as the home of the Grand Lodge Communication.

Two visitations by outside brethren were recorded in 1953. The officers of Milwaukee's Lafayette Lodge No. 265 visited Hiram Lodge for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason degree upon Brothers Eugene C. and Roderick Lippert, sons of a member of Lafayette Lodge and a Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows order. Bro. Roderick is still with us and received his 50 year pin at the November 2003 Past Master's Night.

Eighteen brothers of Hiram Lodge returned in September the visit made to Hiram Lodge by Montgomery Lodge No. 258 of St. Paul, and conferred the Master Mason degree on Bro. Alvin F. Zweifel. The Madison members were entertained by their Minnesota brethren with a dinner and a Sunday morning excursion to the Minnesota Masonic Home and there were served a bountiful dinner.



D. D. Crabtree
1953



William D. Lewis
1954



Harold L. Dyer
1955

1954 brought the Centennial of Hiram Lodge and it was quite an event. With a Charter Night, Centennial Past Masters Night and a Centennial Picnic. Of most importance was the publication of a book, that was five years in the writing, called on its cover “100 YEARS OF FREEMASONRY”, and on its title page “One Hundred Years of Progress by Hiram Lodge No. 50 Free and Accepted Masons Madison, Wisconsin.” This work was of such monumental importance, that much of it has been reprinted, word for word, in this book.

In the ten years prior to the Centennial, the membership of Hiram Lodge nearly doubled. This new affluence brought a period of unparalleled activity. In the ‘40s, ‘50s and ‘60s, the lodge had multiple teams operating to initiate pass and raise new members. During the Fall, Winter and Spring seasons, every Stated Communication was the scene of at least one degree, with three to six others happening between each Stated Communications. The Summer months were relatively free of these activities.

At the January 7th, 1955 Communication a new activity began that continued for the next two decades. In the minutes we read: “The suggestion was presented that Hiram Lodge have a series of cost dinners on the second Stated Communication of each month which is designated as Birthday Night.”

Throughout the ‘50s and ‘60s, the lodge hosted three main events. In February, Hiram Lodge always hosted a Father-Son banquet, which was planned by the Junior Warden. In late July or early August, was the Lodge picnic, generally at Hoyt Park, which was also organized by the Junior Warden. The Senior Warden was responsible for planning a Past Masters night in late October or November. The picnic and the Past Masters night continue until this day.

An interesting custom for Past Masters night, during the 1950s, when possible, to have 25 and 50 year certificates presented by the people who had raised them. On the night of November 5th 1956, Bro. William J. Polk received his 50 year pin from his brother, Edward Polk, who was the Worshipful Master when he was raised. At the same time nine brethren received their 25 year cards from David L. Williams, who served as master during the year that they were raised. During these years, it was a custom to remit the dues of those brothers receiving their 50 year certificates.

Another popular lodge activity during the ‘50s and ‘60s, as mentioned earlier, was to visit other lodges from other states, and to have them visit you. This required



Paul H. McFee
1956



Frederick O. Liedel
1957



Robert C. Marggi
1958

dispensations from the Grand Masters of both states. The visiting lodge would exemplify a degree on a candidate, in the version of the degree of the state of the visiting lodge. In this way Masons in other states were able to experience the minor differences in the ritual from state to state. The host lodge would prepare a banquet, generally with entertainment and give a tour of their temple and their city. Usually, the two lodges would then change places with the former visitors becoming the host, and vice-versa. During the 1950s, Hiram Lodge participated in these activities, often more than once, with, Bloomington Lodge No. 43, Bloomington, IL; Detroit Lodge No. 2, Detroit, MI (where Fred Leidel, received the gift of a huge gavel); Trinity Lodge No. 208, Davenport, IA; Illinois Lodge No. 263, Peoria, IL; Montgomery Lodge No. 268, St. Paul, MN; and Aurora Lodge No. 30. There were, generally, 15 to 50 brethren who would attend these weekend long events.

Additionally, since Hiram Lodge was so proficient in its conferring of degrees, many smaller Wisconsin lodges had Hiram come to their lodges and confer degrees, as well as doing their posting.

This was a period of expansion within the Masonic Temple as well. On September 13th 1957, Ionic Lodge No. 352 was constituted and the officers were installed. (although the minutes of June 18th 1956 show them already operating Under Dispensation) Late 1958 brought much controversy about whether to admit the Order of Amaranth into the building.

Two interesting motions in this area are as follows. On November 7, 1955: "That the WM be authorized to appoint a committee to study the question of Hiram Lodge building its own Temple." On April 16, 1956: "Moved by WB Edward W. Polk and seconded that Hiram Lodge No. 50 give its consent to a petition for dispensation for a new lodge to be known as Ionic Lodge which was unanimously adopted."

On June 5th 1956, the lodge voted \$50 toward the purchase of the Temples first television. On April 1st 1967, the lodge voted to petition the Masonic Union to put a bathroom in near Lodge Room #3 (now Lodge Room #1); on June 17th 1957 to put a water cooler outside the lodge room; on Dec. 7th 1959 the lodge voted \$1,000 toward the purchase of a new elevator.

There were many other notable events during the 1950s. On June 20th 1958, the "Secretary reported that Hiram Lodge had been presented with a copy of the by-laws of



C. Omar Bjelde
1959



William G. Koppelmeyer
1960



LeRoy J. Lantz
1961

Hiram Lodge for 1866 by Bro. Herbert Whipple and a copy of the Masonic Guide published in 1884 by Bro. Arthur Worth. The Masonic Guide belonged to Bro. John T. King, former secretary of Hiram Lodge.” Bro. King was not only Hiram’s second longest serving secretary (after Lloyd Meister), serving from 1899 to 1922, but he also served as its Master in 1888, 1893 and 1894.

On October 6th of the same year, Bro. Elmer Ziegler gave an interesting presentation on Freemasonry, in the trenches, during World War I.

Notable letters came also. One from the City’s Water and Sewer Commission, honoring Bro. Leon A. Smith on the event of his passing; and one from Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeir, detailing the Masonic Ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone for the extension of the East Central front of the U.S. Capitol building.

In 1957, one of Hiram’s members died a hero. Bro. Gerald Stull was an Air Force pilot, who was stationed at the Air Force Base at Truax Field. One day he was flying over Madison when he experienced mechanical problems. He could have tried to land his plane on a roadway, chancing that there wouldn’t be a car on the road: but rather than risking the lives of the people on the ground, he crashed the plane into Lake Monona, giving his life to protect the people of Madison. The city posthumously honored our heroic brother.

No history of Hiram Lodge during the 1950s would be complete without the story of the man who was saved by Colonel Sanders. When Fred Leroy Lantz was serving as Hiram’s Worshipful Master, he learned what kind of men were attracted to Freemasonry.

On a family trip, Worshipful Brother Leroy and his family, were driving to Florida for a vacation. Halfway there, in the middle of nowhere, their car broke down. He walked to the nearest town. Being the weekend, the only place open was a Restaurant/Hotel. On entering, he explained his predicament to the young lady at the desk. She told them that there wasn’t anywhere to get a car fixed at that time, but she said that “the Colonel” knew something about cars, and perhaps he could help them. Imagine our Brother’s surprise; when he saw Col. Harland Sanders, of Kentucky Fried Chicken fame, come down the stairs.

Seeing his Masonic ring, the Colonel informed Bro. Lantz, that he too was a Mason. Despite the protests from Hiram’s Master, the Colonel gave him the keys to his

new Cadillac so that he and his family could finish their journey to Florida. He also assured him, that when he returned, the broken car would be working.

On his return, he found that the Colonel was more than good for his word. Not only was the car repaired, it had a brand new engine and was cleaned and polished. The Colonel refused reimbursement for the car's repairs: stating that Leroy was a brother, and said that he should consider it a wedding present. This is the kind of man that is a Mason.



On April 27th, 1957, these members of Hiram lodge No. 50 visited Detroit Lodge No. 2, on a chartered airplane: to demonstrate Wisconsin's Master Mason Degree to the Michigan brethren.

1960 – 1970



B. Lee Jenks
1962



Chester F. Meyers
1963



Reginald C. Kilps
1964

Lodge Growth in 1960s

The 1960s was the last full decade of Hiram's heyday. Like American culture in general, the turbulent '60s brought enormous upheavals to the venerable lodge. The '60s were a time of prosperity, and the lodge was, for its members, a haven in the midst of the chaos around them.

Many of the practices that were started in the '40s and '50s continued and obtained the stature of *traditions*. The 1960s in America was all about questioning authority and blind adherence to traditions. Hiram Lodge has always been a forward thinking lodge, keeping our traditions, without being afraid to try the new. This is one of the reasons that Hiram Lodge has survived to see its sesquicentennial, when so many others have faded into obscurity.

One tradition that was changed in the '60s, regarded the installation of officers. For a hundred years, the tradition in Hiram Lodge was that the election of officers took place on the first Sated Communication in December and that the installation of officers took place on the second. Exceptions to that policy were rare. During the 1960s a tradition of holding Joint Installations began, and that became the new norm.

The rapid growth of the fraternity over the preceding decades created a situation where many of the members were becoming members in name only. There were 80 to 100 members sitting on the sidelines at a meeting, but only a few could be officers. Freemasonry has always encouraged personal growth through participation, and this situation could not bring that growth to all of its members.

Several years earlier, the problem was handled by the creation of Ionic Lodge No.352. An additional lodge offered more people the chance to grow through participation. With that success, it was decided to try to repeat that success.

Three years after Ionic Lodge was chartered, in the minutes of June 6th 1960, the following entry was found. "Some discussion relative to the formation of a new Blue Lodge in Madison and the aid Hiram Lodge might give to said projects. Upon motion



Lloyd M. Meister
1966

duly made, seconded and adopted, the WM was authorized to appoint a committee of three to investigate and work with any interested parties in the forming of new lodges, and also investigate the possibility of Hiram investing some of its funds in the purchase of a site for a new temple. The WM appointed the following: WB Fred M. Mason, Bros. Geo. P Extrom and Chester F. Meyers.”

This brought up a recurring problem. It was Masonic Law at the time, that each lodge in the state had jurisdiction over a certain geographical area, and that no other lodge was able to receive petitions from a candidate in that area, without receiving a special dispensation to do so. Dividing up the jurisdictions was a tedious and often contentious process. It was a problem in the creation of Ionic Lodge, and it would also be for the new Doric Lodge. With that in mind, Hiram discussed the problem at its next Stated Communication, and decided to formulate a proposal to allow “Concurrent Jurisdictions”, which the lodge would submit it for the 1961 Grand Lodge session.

It took several years, and Hiram had to submit several amended proposals to the Grand Lodge sessions in 1961, '62, '63 and '64, but in 1964 there was success. The foresightedness of those brothers in Hiram Lodge was rewarded and the current principle of statewide jurisdiction was adopted.

This came too late though, to help in the establishment of Doric Lodge. Those problems had to be hammered out with the old system. Since Doric Lodge would exist within the old boundaries of Hiram Lodge, it could not be created without the support of Hiram Lodge. Fortunately, that was Hiram’s goal all along, and in the minutes of May 15, 1961 was the following motion which was duly moved, seconded and approved:

“WHEREAS, we are of the opinion that the benefit derived from Masonry will be furthered by the formation of a new lodge on the East side of Madison.”
“THEREFORE, be it resolved that Hiram Lodge No. 50 approve the petition of such lodge.”

A month later, in a surprise move, Ionic Lodge vacated the temple and moved into the IOOF Hall (Independent Order of Odd Fellows), located at 3822 Mineral Point Road.



D. James Childs
1968, 1997, 1998, 1999

On July 3rd 1961, the officers of the new Doric Lodge U.D. (Under Dispensation), visited Hiram Lodge with its first Master, Carl L. Payne (a member of Hiram Lodge) making a few remarks.

With further forward thinking, Hiram Lodge recognized the importance of the youth groups and submitted a resolution to the Grand Lodge Session in 1963, to permit lodges to fund and host Rainbow for Girls, as well as DeMolay. After being amended to include Job's Daughters, the resolution was passed.

On December 4th of 1961, Hiram created a committee to investigate helping to fund a DeMolay Summer Camp.

In the October 15th 1962 minutes; "By motion made, seconded and unanimously passed, Hiram Lodge No. 50 approved the use of the Temple facilities by Bethel Lutheran Church on Sunday mornings while their Sunday School facilities are under construction."

On March 18, 1963, the lodge decided to purchase new officers aprons, jewels, chords and rod tops. After repair, the old aprons were given to Elroy Lodge on Wed. May 15, 1968.

There were also entries authorizing monies for refurbishing Lodge Room 2, carpeting in the auditorium, a new lodge seal, supporting Rainbow and DeMolay, and committees studying air conditioning and cemetery markers.

In 1961, Hiram created a committee, consisting of WB B. Lee Jenks, Bro. Fred Christian and Bro, Lester Lee, to consider purchasing the lands behind the temple with the desire to build a parking lot. After many starts and stops, on July 20th of 1964, the "312 North Pinckney Street Holding Corporation" was approved. This action would have decades spanning consequences.

In 1968, during the first term of WB D. James Childs: Bro. Edward J. Fenlon presented the lodge with an 1854 passport, which had long ago been issued by Hiram Lodge. Worshipful Master Childs also instituted a program of inviting senior members to sit with him in the East, as a measure of respect.

It became a common practice, during these years, to hold the first stated communication in September on the first Tuesday, in an effort to solve the problem that was caused by the first Monday being Labor Day.

Entertainment

The social events continued as they did in the 1950s, with a “Widow’s Night” being added in the spring and a golf outing in the fall. Visitations to out of state lodges continued with Hiram’s concourse with: Winona Lodge No. 18, Winona, MN; Lawndale Lodge No. 995, Berwyn, IL; Illinois Lodge No. 263, Peoria, IL and a lodge in Kankakee, IL. There were multiple exchange visits with, Winona and Lawndale Lodges.

The most memorable of these events happened on August 26th of 1961, when the entire Grand Lodge line of the state of Iowa came to Hiram Lodge. The highest Masons in the state of Iowa beautifully conferred the Master Mason degree on Bro. Don E. Eldridge. Also in attendance on that day were the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Treasurer of the state of Wisconsin.

March 17th of 1961 had the Grand Lodge officers coming to the Madison Temple and hosting a “Mystery Night.”

For several years, Hiram was pleased to have a Brother from Bagnio Lodge No. 87, Manila, Philippines as a plural member. Bro. Thomas H. Christer became a plural member, and later so did Bro. Renato Millan also of the Philippines. They became active lodge members during their stay with us.

The lodge observed a moment of silence, on August 6th, 1964, to recognize the passing of our brother Mason, General Douglas McArthur.

There was generally a cost dinner after each stated communication in the ‘50s and ‘60s. At one of these events: Bro. Kenneth Ossman was presented with a lambskin apron, since he had been raised during the war, and had never received one at that time. At another communication, it was announced that the son of Bro. Willard Neuman, had been killed in the current war (Viet Nam).

In 1965: Bro. John B. Hansen, of Hiram Lodge, who had operated the temple’s refreshment stand for the previous 10 years retired. He was replace by Bro. Thor Shackstad, who was also of Hiram Lodge.

1970-1980

Changing Times

Until the 1970s, the story of American history was one of unbridled optimism and growth. Every great accomplishment, and monument was finished by 1970, from the Hoover Dam, to the World Trade Center: from Mt. Rushmore to the Interstate Highway system; from the developments of, the telegraph and railroad, to the automobile, airplane, television and penicillin; from Lewis and Clark to man landing on the Moon. Unfortunately, something changed in America.

Since the end of the 1960s, with a few exceptions, America has been stagnant. There are no new Grand Coulee Dams, and the few accomplishments that have been made are only refinements on old accomplishments: like the fact that the internet is only an advanced refinement on the 150 year old telegraph system. There have been no great new works of literature since then, and no new inventions.

Many Americans have lost the courage and farsightedness that made this country great: it has become a country living in fear of the future. The Civil Rights Movement, had alerted us to the fact that we had flaws, and the Viet Nam War and Watergate Scandal left Americans doubting their government. Since that time, we have lived in fear of pollution and terrorism. We are always looking for corruption in our government. Rather than taking chances and striking out boldly, we strive for security.

Where once we were a nation whose core had a community focus, we became a nation of people who were self centered. Where once we used phrases like, “in God *WE* trust”, “ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country” and “neighborhood”: the 1960s turned us into a Nation epitomized by the phrases, “look out for number one” and “get yours.”

There have been many theories as to why these things have happened, but for this work, it's enough to note that it has happened. These changing attitudes have not left Freemasonry unscathed.

Hiram Lodge in the 1970s

Just as Americans were retrenching, becoming more insular and ceased looking forward with optimism: so did Masonry in Madison. In the late '60s and early '70s, Madison was a city under siege, with anti-war protests and tear gas a daily event, and rioting not an uncommon event. The violence grew to the point where a bomb blew up the Math Resource Center, Sterling Hall on the University campus, killing one and crushing the spirits of many.

Being downtown, the Masonic Temple was often the victim of vandalism and break-ins. As a result, in 1971, Worshipful Brothers D. James Childs and B. Lee Jenks



Gerard T. Ritter
1974



Charles A. Haeffner Jr.
1975



Ernest M. Hagen
1976

were given the responsibility of protecting the temple with its first electronic security system. During these trying times, the Madison Police, on November 6th of 1972 asked the Masons to try to help with policing efforts in the area of our own property.

1970 was the beginning of the long decline in Hiram's membership. The minutes of June 1, 1970 read: "The secretary reports that 140 brothers had not paid their 1970 dues. 55 brothers had not paid their 1969 dues and 25 brothers had not paid their 1968 dues." A committee was formed that performed a heroic effort to bring these brothers up to date, but a trend was started. There are probably many reasons for this. Over the next two decades, it continued, until Hiram Lodge leveled off at a membership similar to that of the early part of the century.

There was a special meeting that was called on March 22, 1971, for the purpose of discussing the concerns about losing members and worries about Lodge finances. At this meeting, Past Masters from the 1930s said that they were worrying about the same things when they were master, and that things really haven't changed. From the minutes: "At this point the various PMs present outlined their views, and most of them agreed that we did not really have a problem." To this day we still are concerned about the same things. The more things change, the more they stay the same.

Although the efforts to create new lodges were finished, Hiram Lodge never ceased to grow in other areas. The lodge worked, during these years, to see growth in community relations. During the 1970s, a regular program began, of exchange visits and a growth of friendship with the local Knights of Columbus chapters, as well as a few visits with the Elks Club.

In an effort to both promote excellence in Masonry and the Community and to honor one of Hiram's most beloved past masters, the Ernest C. Jimieson Award was created on November 21st of 1970. For more on this see the chapter dedicated to this Award and its recipients.

This decade saw a returned concern for the welfare of our departed dead. An effort was put underway to, first identify all people in the Masonic plots in Hiram's cemetery plots, and secondly to oversee the creation of a foundation to watch over these deceased brethren. On Dec. 6th, 1971, the John Catlin Memorial Chapel Foundation was created for that purpose. John Catlin was Madison Lodge No. 5's first Master.



Wayne A. Osterlie
1977



Lawrence A. Grab
1978



G. Hugh Thomas
1979

Many of the Lodge's traditions were modified, at this time, to adapt to the changing conditions. The increasing costs of dinners slowly eroded the practice of holding dinners after each meeting. The interstate lodge exchanges ground to a halt at this time, although in 1979 Hiram Lodge No. 50 received "Hiram, the Traveling Gavel," from Hiram Lodge No. 13 in Albuquerque, MN.

The tradition of remitting the dues for the 50-year members was modified to remit the lodge portion of the dues, with the member paying the Grand Lodge portion of the dues. This practice was the norm throughout the 1970s, but in the Grand Lodge session of 1979, another lodge proposed banning this practice altogether, which ended this long-standing tradition.

The annual February father-son banquet was replaced with various other February and March activities, which included: a Youth Night for the DeMolay and Rainbow, a Sweethearts Night and a George Washington's Day observance (which continues under the auspices of the Valley of Madison). George Washington's Day first was held by the Scottish Rite in 1978, which eventually became a regular event.

At a special Grand Lodge event celebrating the Nation's bicentennial, on June 8th, 1976, James A. Lovell Jr., the astronaut who commanded the famed Apollo 13 mission was the keynote speaker.

The lodge continued to look toward the future with many changes in its by-laws, including one to require the printing of a roster every third year, rather than every year. Hiram Lodge also made several resolutions that were submitted to the Grand Lodge annual sessions.

In 1971, Hiram proposed amending the Masonic Code to allow the annual Grand Lodge session to be held in cities other than Milwaukee. Once started, we were joined in the effort by: Madison Lodge No. 5, Oregon Lodge No. 151, Middleton Lodge No. 180, Verona Lodge No. 294 and Commonwealth Lodge No. 325.

In 1976, Hiram Lodge proposed changing the Masonic Code to allow 18-year olds to petition for membership. Although it was defeated at that time, Hiram returned to Grand Lodge in 1978 with a proposal to lower the age to 19. This resolution was passed, and eventually the spirit of the earlier one continued until it was again lowered to 18, two decades later.

In 1977, Hiram Lodge enthusiastically supported Wisconsin's recognition of Prince Hall Masonry. Hiram held its first meeting with their Prince Hall brethren on November 3rd, 1978.

During the mid 1970s, broth Julian Rood, from Australia, made Hiram Lodge his home for nearly three years.

In 1972 Worshipful Brother Carl Payne , of Hiram Lodge, was elected Grand Treasurer for the Grand Lodge F&AM for the State of Wisconsin, and in 1978 Worshipful Brother Wayne Osterle was appointed Grand Sword Bearer.

Larry Grab, who was Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge in 1978, had a heart attack in June of that year, and was incapacitated until September. During that trying time, the Wardens rallied together and did an admirable job of sustaining the lodge until his return.

Several notable outlays of money occurred, during these years. The lodge sent \$200 to Rapid City, SD, for disaster relief, and funeral floral displays and an oxygen inhaler unit were purchased.

Other noted acquisitions were: the platform under the three lesser lights, which was a gift from Bro. Donald Moore; and the case, which was made by Bro. Lyle Christian, for the stair post from the old Temple.

Not only was money going out, several events promised the input of new funds. On July 2nd, 1979, the dues were raised to \$14. There were also overtures to purchase the properties of the 312 Holding Corporation (which Hiram Lodge was a part owner) by Madison Area Technical College in 1977 and by the newly created Zor Holding Corporation in 1978 and '79.

The properties owned by the 312 Holding Corporation were:

1. 24 East Johnson Street
2. 30 East Johnson Street
3. 308 North Pinckney Street
4. 312 North Pinckney Street
5. 33 addition feet on East Johnson Street, in parcel 12-5 Block 92

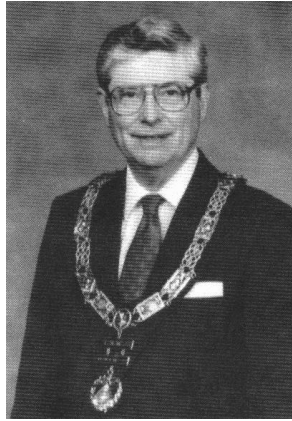
MATC wanted the property for expansion, while Zor Holding wanted to build a new Shrine facility on the back half of the Wisconsin Ave.- Johnson St.- Pinckney St.- Gorham St. block, with parking facilities, and according to city requirements, an apartment complex. They proposed paying \$183,000 at closing, with an additional \$24,500 for the 33 additional feet on East Johnson Street, if certain zoning issues regarding it could be worked out.

The lodge felt that it was in the Lodge's best interests to have the new Shrine facility built. On June 5th of 1978, the Lodge voted to direct the 312 Holding Corp. to sell.

1980-1990



Milo R. Nelson
1980



Dean T. Massey
1981



William R. Cress Jr.
1982

Set Backs

The 1980s was a decade of change within the walls of Madison's Masonic Temple. It was a time of traumatic setbacks and close friendships.

In May of 1980, long time chef at the Masonic Temple, Lucielle Dushak retired. She had been such a fixture, for decades, that the temple was never quite the same after she left. Throughout the rest of the 1980s, the minutes show instances of problems with the new kitchen staff. As the cost of the dinners continued to rise, they became fewer in number. By the end of the decade, the kitchen staff were replaced by a catering company.

During these years there was much discussion and substantial changes in the management structure of the Madison Masonic Temple. The following is a brief outline of some of the changes during this period:

1. 1978: The Shrine proposes buying the lands owned by the 312 Holding Corporation.
2. 1980-81: The Shrine's plans were disrupted by community groups who wanted to see the buildings preserved, and by new city regulations.
3. 1981: The lodge voted to try to sell off all property downtown and build a new temple elsewhere, but was unsuccessful in that effort.
4. 1981-82: Continued attempts to sell to the Shrine. (Eventually sold to developers)
5. 1984: Voted to sell off all but six of the cemetery plots to raise money
6. 1985: A \$750,000 mortgage on the Temple was authorized to build a parking ramp behind the Temple and other building repairs.
7. 1986: The parking ramp was built

8. 1987: All properties were turned over to the Masonic Holding Corporation.
9. 1987-89: Continuing financial problems. The Temple was almost lost.
10. 1989: The tax-free Madison Masonic Foundation was created. From the minutes of June 5th, 1989: "The WM reported on the meeting discussing the Tax Free Foundation- noting that we have no ownership anymore at all."

In a single decade: due to hostile community advocacy groups, rapidly changing governmental regulations and Masonic management that was unable to change quickly enough to adapt to these pressures: the downtown Madison Masonic community nearly lost everything that it had worked a century for. Fortunately the new Masonic Foundation was able to handle these problems and save our beautiful Temple, although the properties once held by the #12 Holding Corporation and the new parking ramp were lost.



John J. Hagen
1983, 1996



Lyle G. Christian
1984



Fredric T. Williams
1987



John H. Osborne
1988

Moving Forward

Fortunately, the brothers who endured these trials never ceased to move forward in the areas that they were still able.

Many new programs were started during the decade of change. In 1980, the Grand Lodge began their Scholarship Matching Funds program, and Hiram Lodge embraced it immediately. Hiram Lodge adopted Madison East High School for its scholarship program: a practice that still continues until this day. The first student to receive this new Scholarship from Hiram Lodge was East's Patty Martin.

The annual Family Night became a Ladies Night and many Friendship Nights and annual Scholarship Nights were also held. There were Table Lodges, Harold Brookes and Herb Smith Nights and a 5000 Family Garage Sale. The Past Master's Nights and picnics also continued, including a joint picnic with Black Earth and Mazomanie Lodges.

In 1983 the Grand Lodge created the Perpetual Membership Program and Hiram Lodge captured the Traveling Gavel from Monroe Lodge in March, only to lose it a month later to Sun Prairie Lodge. In 1986 the Traveling Gavel was again captured: this time from Commonwealth Lodge, and Janesville took it from Hiram.

In 1985 the lodge voted to give each new Master Mason a pin upon his raising. This practice continued for several years. In 1986, the Master also presented all of the officers with pins of their office.

For decades Hiram Lodge made donations to the DeMolay for Boys and Rainbow for Girls. 1986 saw, for the first time, Hiram Lodge also making donations to the Job's Daughters Bethel in Sun Prairie.

A new newsletter, "the New Temple Tidings," came into existence in 1986. Hiram Lodge became affiliated with this publication in 1986 and withdrew in 1987, over issues of access.

In 1988 a special assessment was levied in an effort to help pay off the Temple's financial problems, with over \$2000.00 raised.

In 1989, the Grand Lodge began its new posting program: known commonly as the Shawno Plan.



Bruce D. Knutson
1989



Daniel C. DeGroot
1990



Daniel R. Fose
1991

Looking Inward

The decade of the 1980s endured outside pressures partially by focusing inward and making the meetings a happier experience. Hiram Lodge has always had a more relaxed atmosphere in its meetings than other more rigid Lodges, and the 1980s were probably the most relaxed years in Hiram's history. Brotherly Love was the theme of Hiram Lodge throughout the '80s.

As mentioned earlier, it was a time to honor long time members, such as Harold Brookes and Herb Smith with special dinners in their honor.

In 1981, the lodge rallied to the support of its secretary, Lloyd Meister: after his home was ravaged by fire. The Secretary was again, in 1983, shown the love of his brothers when, after a trip to Australia, he was serenaded in lodge, by Donald Moore and the Worshipful Master John Hagen, with the Whiffenpoof Song.

The following year, 1984, the master of Commonwealth Lodge No. 325, Richard Black (Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin: 1999-2000), visited Hiram Lodge and presented Worshipful Master Lyle Christian with the gift of a gavel.

There were other memorable presentations that were made during these years. In 1986, WB Earl Brassington was finally presented with his Past Masters Apron, which he did not receive after his year as Master, in 1952. In 1988, the family of WB Carl Payne, donated his jewels to Hiram Lodge and in 1989, the Grand Lodge presented the lodge, the Past Masters Apron of WB William D. Lewis, who was Master of Hiram Lodge in 1954.

On December 1st, 1986, the Secretary, Lloyd Meister, presented David C. Kilps, with a certificate naming him, "Hiram's Most Unforgettable Master," and from then on referred to him as such in all future minutes.

Also during these years, WB Dean T. Massey, was appointed to the Grand Lodge line, and worked his way up through the line until his year as Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin. He was also appointed to be a representative to the Grand lodge of New Zealand.

This entry from minutes of June 20th, 1988 best exemplifies the tone of the lodge meetings during that decade. It reads, "For the first time in the history of Hiram Lodge- a

member appeared at the lodge meeting clothed in shorts and sunglasses. The WM requested that he remove his glasses before taking his chair in the west.”

1990-2000



John E. Quirk
1992



James E. Heady
1993, 1994



Richard J. Staley
1995

The Madison Masonic Center

The financial setbacks of the 1980s led to many of the problems that beset the inhabitants of the downtown Madison Masonic Temple, which had now been renamed the Madison Masonic Center. To pay off the huge debt that was incurred with the building of the parking ramp, and to obtain the status of being a tax-exempt body, many changes had to be made in the way the building was run.

One major change that was required for the tax-exempt status, was the need to create a library, which would be open to the public. The family of Robert Monteith made a large donation to the Madison Masonic Center Foundation for this purpose, as well as to help retire the debt on the building. In gratitude the new Masonic Library was named in his honor.

Hiram Lodge made several contributions to the new Masonic Library. From the minutes of February 19th, 1990: “PM Bruce Knutson suggested that any artifacts we give to the museum should be done so on a loan basis only- not a gift to the Foundation as Hiram 50 retains ownership.”

The new Robert Monteith Masonic Library and Museum was placed in the room that had previously housed the Game Room. Although the pool tables were moved to the attic, few people moved with them. At that time lodge attendance rapidly declined. Many people believe that this decline was a result of the loss of the old Game Room.

Another change was the attempt to sell parking passes in an effort to raise money to help retire the debt. Eventually, in 1994, the ramp had to be sold: fortunately, the right was retained to use the ramp on week-ends and evenings.

After the creation of the Foundation, in 1990, Commonwealth Lodge No. 325 toyed with the idea of leaving the building. At the same time Four Lakes Daylite Lodge was created to offer a lodge to those brethren who had a hard time traveling downtown at night. From the minutes of April 16th, 1990: “Dean Massey reported on the formation of

the Daylite Lodge. It is to be called Four Lakes Daylite Lodge and meets on 1st Mondays at 10:30 AM.” Hiram Lodge voted, on October 1st, to let the new Lodge use Hiram’s lodge equipment, until they had their own.

There were also many changes to the running of the kitchen, due to changing city regulations. Although the Foundation initially tried to keep up with the changing environment, the kitchen staff was eventually replaced with a licensed catering company.

To help finance the running of the Masonic Center, the building started being rented out regularly for Wedding Receptions and other similar events. This eventually required a receiving a blanket dispensation from the Grand Master, to allow the dispensation of alcoholic beverages, which was granted in 1998. These rentals have gone a long way in retiring the debt and ensuring that the building will be able to continue its activities.

In The Lodge

Despite the changes in the building's environment, the work of Hiram Lodge proceeded. The first new program of the new decade was the creation of a Past Masters Club, which had the stated purpose of assisting line officers in all of their efforts. Past Master Willard Sprague served as its first committee head. The club lasted for a couple of years, until the drop in attendance brought a reduction in the number of people entering the line.

Another new programs were: an "Adopt a Room" program to help with the buildings cleaning, while later: the Lodge participated in distributing Kid ID kits to Madison schools. These kits helped parents to fingerprint and prepare other identification of their own children. These were to be kept by the parents, in case their children ever disappeared and they needed to have the ID to help the police find the lost children.

1990 was a momentous year for Hiram Lodge. It was the year that Worshipful Brother Dean T. Massey became Most Worshipful Dean Massey, Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin. As such, the lodge had the responsibility of closing the Grand Lodge session in Madison. For that reason the lodge rented tuxedos for its line officers for the occasion, and also bought and presented the Grand Master with a special gavel.

Also in that year, the lodge resumed its use of the Temple Tidings magazine in its April issue. The lodge, in addition to the usual picnic, scholarship night and past masters night, hosted a fish fry and a Prince Hall dinner.

The lodge redoubled their efforts to increase attendance and membership during the 90s. Most years had at least one "Friends Night," and for the first half of the decade the lodge manned an informational booth at the Dane County Fair each July, and participated in the American Cancer Society's Walk for Cancer. In 1990 through 1992, a committee worked on trying to get Masonic signs placed at the city's main entrances. Attempts were made to get members to put "2Be1Ask1" bumper stickers on their cars as well as an attempt to have Madison's motels notified of all of the Madison Lodge's meeting times, to help travelers find lodge meeting times.

With the rapid decline in attendance, the lodge had a hard time, during those years, finding people to fill the chairs. In 1994, Worshipful Brother Jack Heady was elected to a second year as Master. This was the first time since 1909 that it had been necessary to have a past master repeat as master, due to a lack of officers to fill the chairs.

By 1996, another Past Master who had been called back to service as Master, John Hagen, felt the need to shake up the membership. He sent a summons to every member of the lodge warning them that the lodge was in danger of going out of existence if people didn't take up the challenge of saving the lodge. He appointed a committee to work towards ensuring the future of the lodge. Between the two actions, the lodge was saved. Several people came forward and new plans were set. The following three years,

Past Master D. James Childs sat in the east while a new set of line officers was trained and rose through the chairs.

Worshipful Brother Jim Childs also served the Grand Lodge, as Grand Treasurer, for two years during the early 90s, and Worshipful Brother Earl Brassington as Area Administrator in 1994. Newly raised Brother Robert C. Simon served as the De Molay's State Master Counselor in 1992, and Worshipful Brother Fred Williams was selected to coach the American team of runners to the Olympics in Austria.

Several memorable events included a Card Party in March of 91, a visitation and demonstration by Bethel No. 44, Job's Daughters, in 1993, the Scottish Rite degree team exemplification of the MM degree on Bro. George Elver in '94, a Ladies of the Table and a Table Lodge in 1994, a Lodge Web Site started in 1998, and Hiram Lodge participating in the Statewide Degree Competition in 1997 and 1999.

The Lodge also made many important expenditures during these years. January 6th, 1992, the lodge voted \$2000.00 to go to the Wisconsin Medical Foundation, and from February 3rd: "The WM explained in detail the Wisconsin Medical Foundation Match the Funds for the purpose of providing Medical Assistance in the form of equipment to Non-Profit Organizations providing Medical Assistance to deserving people." The money wound up going to the Madison Community Health Center.

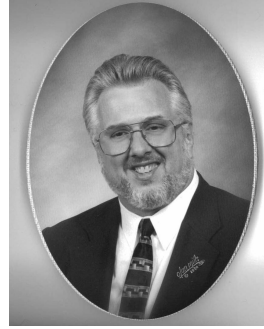
October of the same year the lodge sent \$100.00 to victims of Hurricane Andrew. Other expenditures were \$500.00 for a new railing in the Dining room, \$500.00 for a new boiler, \$100.00 for the Masonic Service Association, and purchasing a new grill in May of 1993. Additionally, Donald Moore donated sign making equipment, to be kept in the Scottish rite office, for the use of all occupying bodies in the building.

In 1994 three more cemetery plots were sold, raising \$1500.00 with two more sold in 1998 for \$550.00 each. This left three cemetery plots in Hiram's possession.

Due to the tireless efforts of its most faithful members, Hiram Lodge left the 1990s, with a stronger direction than when it began the 1990s.



Mark E. Jenks
2000, 2002



Robert E. Simon
2001

2000-2004

The new millennium brought the beginning of a period of introspection for Hiram Lodge. After a few decades of setbacks, the Lodge decided to begin to act, and not just to react. Rather than dwelling on past problems, the Lodge decided to look forward: finding out what would give the lodge a stronger tomorrow. Building upon the efforts of the committee that was created in 1996 many new ideas were considered, with some accepted and some rejected. It was decided that for the lodge to grow, it needed to reach out to the community beyond the lodge room.

In 2000 it was decided that we were able to give three scholarships per year, rather than the two that had been the usual practice. Hiram's scholarships had always gone to Madison's East High School, but beginning in 2002, Hiram also took on Madison's Malcom Shabazz High School as a place to receive one of the scholarships.

With the demise of the Madison Chapters of DeMolay and Rainbow for Girls, in the early 1990s, Hiram started donating more of its support to Sun Prairie's Bethel No. 44, Job's Daughters. In 2000, the lodge presented the Bethel with money to purchase new robes and the Master presented the Bethel with a Masonic Beanie Baby teddy bear.

The old DeMolay Club Room was remodeled into a new Scottish Rite Learning Center, which has assisted the community by bringing in specialists to help teach children to deal with dyslexia. When the DeMolay resumed its activities in 2002, they moved up to the attic. Hiram Lodge made several donations to help the Learning Center get started.

In the summers of 2000 and 2002, the lodge rented pontoon boats, from the School District, for tours of the Madison lakes. Also each summer picnic featured a different group that was invited to be special guests of the Lodge. After losing contact, years earlier, with the Knights of Columbus, they were the first group invited. They were followed by the Masons living in Madison, who were not affiliated with a Madison lodge: and by Hope Lodge No. 17, Independent Order Of Odd Fellows.

Perhaps the defining event of this decade was the attack on the World Trade Center, by terrorists, on September 11th, 2001, which left 3000 dead. The lodge was not

left unscarred by this event. A member of Hiram Lodge, Byron Olson, was standing at the doors to the elevators in the World Trade Center when the airliner crashed into the building. He escaped with his life, but was seriously injured by falling debris. The lodge sent him a little money to let him know that he was in our prayers. The Lodge also sent money to the Grand Lodge relief fund set up for this tragedy.

Some members were concerned that the event might escalate tensions between various religious factions. To demonstrate the importance of the Masonic principle of brotherhood, regardless of a member's religion, the lodge acquired and placed on its alter, along with the Holy Bible, a copy of the Koran and a copy of the Torah. For several years these three volumes of scripture bore witness that in Hiram Lodge men of all faiths are welcome. As time showed that the feared tensions never came to pass, the Koran and Torah were retired, until they were needed. If, in the future, members of those faiths want them displayed, they will be called back into service.

In 2003, the Master, owing to some Californian court cases, and fearing that some members might be offended by the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, banned the pledge. This was a cause of great contention in the Lodge, and was settled by a Grand Master's edict that the Pledge must be said at the opening of the lodge, and that if a member does not wish to say it, he does not need to. The edict became more permanent, when the Grand Lodge made it a proposal at the 2003 Grand Lodge session. It passed with only one negative vote.

Other memorable events of this decade included a joint Table Lodge, with Doric Lodge, that included the Grand Master Richard Black: April 18th, 2000 at Doric Lodge. Also that year, on October 21st: the lodge hosted Aurora Lodge No. 30, who conferred the Master Mason Degree on Bro. Felix Geissler in German. It was a moving experience attended by about forty people, with a nice dinner afterwards. Bro. Geissler was a German citizen who was living in Madison and applied for membership in Hiram Lodge. On April 26th, 2003, the Lodge took another German member to Aurora Lodge where they conferred the Master Mason Degree, in German, on Hiram's Markus Schumann. At the joint installation on December 8th, 2002: Worshipful Brother Earl Brassington was presented with a plaque, certificate and card, naming him a "Golden Master", since he had reached his 50th anniversary of becoming a Past Master of Hiram Lodge.

In 2002, due to their own financial problems: the Grand Lodge raised the per capita from \$16 to \$26. This became a topic of many discussions, about how Hiram's poorer members would be able to handle it and how to deal with the hardships that it would cause. There was talk of raising the lodge portion of the dues, of lowering the lodge portion of the dues, of moving out of the Masonic Center to some place cheaper, and many more untenable plans.

It was dealt with as a twofold plan. First, an appeal was sent out with the next dues notice for those who were able, to send an extra amount to help out those brothers who were on fixed incomes and unable to meet the new obligation, along with a suggestion that if they can afford Perpetual Memberships, that was the time to get it, so that they can avoid the increase. The appeal was successful on both fronts.

The second part of the plan was to implement a gradual increase in the dues rather than a drastic increase, and to remit those dues that became necessary. This required an amendment to the by-laws, allowing up to a 5% increase each year, to try to keep up with inflation.

In 2002, the lodge decided to get into the computer age, with the purchase of the Grand Lodge's new "Blue Lodge Information System", (or simply BLIS) program, which makes record keeping much easier. With the program, and a donated computer, the lodge was off. In 2004, the Grand Lodge started releasing the Handbook as a free computer program, which was also acquired by the lodge.

The Lodge roared into its sesquicentennial year with optimism. A special meeting was held on September 23, 2003 to prepare for this important year, and three new committees were created to lead us boldly into the future. A committee, headed by Past Grand Master Dean Massey and Past Grand Treasurer D. James Childs was created to review and make the by-laws ready for the next 150 years. Another committee, headed by Wilson "Buddy" Krueger, to make the lodge room more accessible to the handicapped and a third, headed by Dean Johnson and Mark Jenks, was created to plan sesquicentennial activities.

Chapter 3

**The Homes
Of
Hiram Lodge**

The Homes of Hiram Lodge

Hiram Lodge No. 50 and Madison Lodge No. 5 have generally shared quarters from 1855 until the present. From 1855 until 1892 all lodge halls occupied by the Masons were in the central section facing the Capitol Square.

There is a record of first meetings in Albee's Block, a flatiron building at the head of State Street at Mifflin. The occupancy here was in the name of Madison Lodge No. 5, with Hiram "sub-renting" at a rate of \$50 per year. From the Main Block both lodges moved to Potter's Block (later Ogden's), which was also State Journal building, later the Madison Hotel, at East Mifflin and North Pinckney Streets, where the lodges rented an upper floor

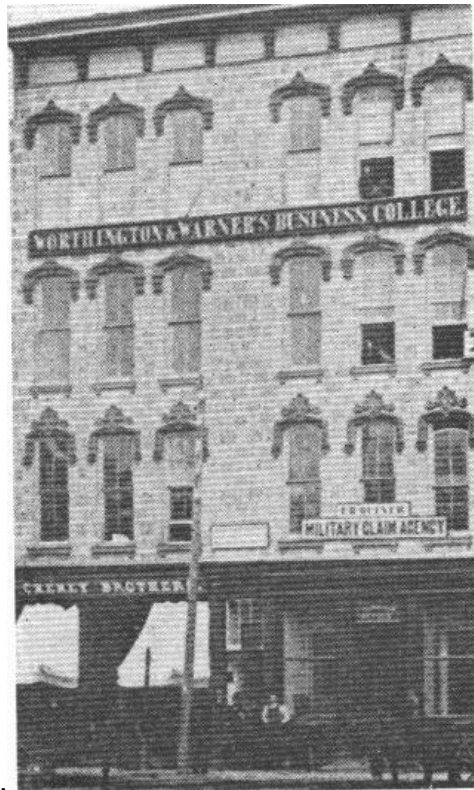


Hiram's home on Pinkney Street

The next move was to the four-story Bruen (also known as the Brown) Block, more recent site of the First National Bank, with both organizations renting the Odd Fellows Hall (also occupied by the Sons of Temperance) where they shared the entire top floor. The furniture and fixtures installed here cost \$5,000.

Eventually both lodges settled down to long stays. In 1866 all the bodies (which included both Blue lodges and Robert Macoy Commandery No. 3) leased quarters for a

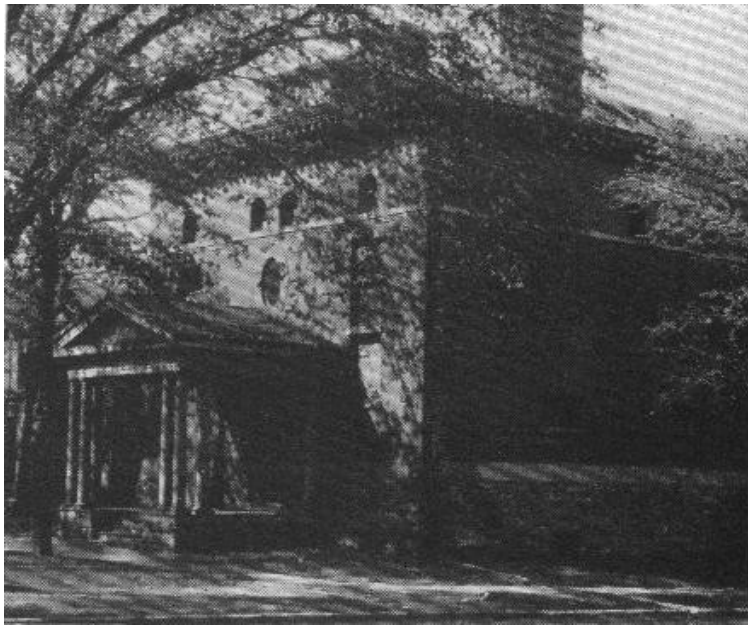
ten year period in the Young Block at 21-23 West Main Street, (the later Madison Bank and Trust Company building). Madison Lodge used these quarters for the next 25 years, but in 1871, Hiram Lodge voted to move to “Baker’s New Bank Building.” This was the later Park Savings Bank, of which Dr. J. B. Bowen (a member of Hiram Lodge) was president, and in it was the Knights of Pythias Hall, which Hiram Lodge rented for \$125 per year. It was later also known as Hobbins Block and still later the American Exchange Bank building.



West Main Street

In 1876, the Nation’s Centennial year, Madison Lodge was invited to share Hiram’s hall, and the other bodies to do the same if and when their own should undergo repairs. Dr. J. E. Baker, the owner of the bank building offered to rent the quarters to them at \$225 per year, “if”, the lodge minutes noted, “we filled up the door of the banquet room,” or for \$200 if for a 10-year covenant. When the other bodies refused to purchase any part of Hiram’s furniture, the 10-year rental offer was accepted.

Hiram Lodge was housed in the Hobbins Block until 1887, when, together with Madison Lodge, a change was again made to the Young Block (referred to as “Masonic Hall”). The first meeting here by Hiram’s members was held on February 1, 1887. This hall remained the home of both lodges until the Masons of all the Madison Masonic bodies finally acquired an edifice of their own- the old Presbyterian church, and occupied it in 1892.



Masonic Hall

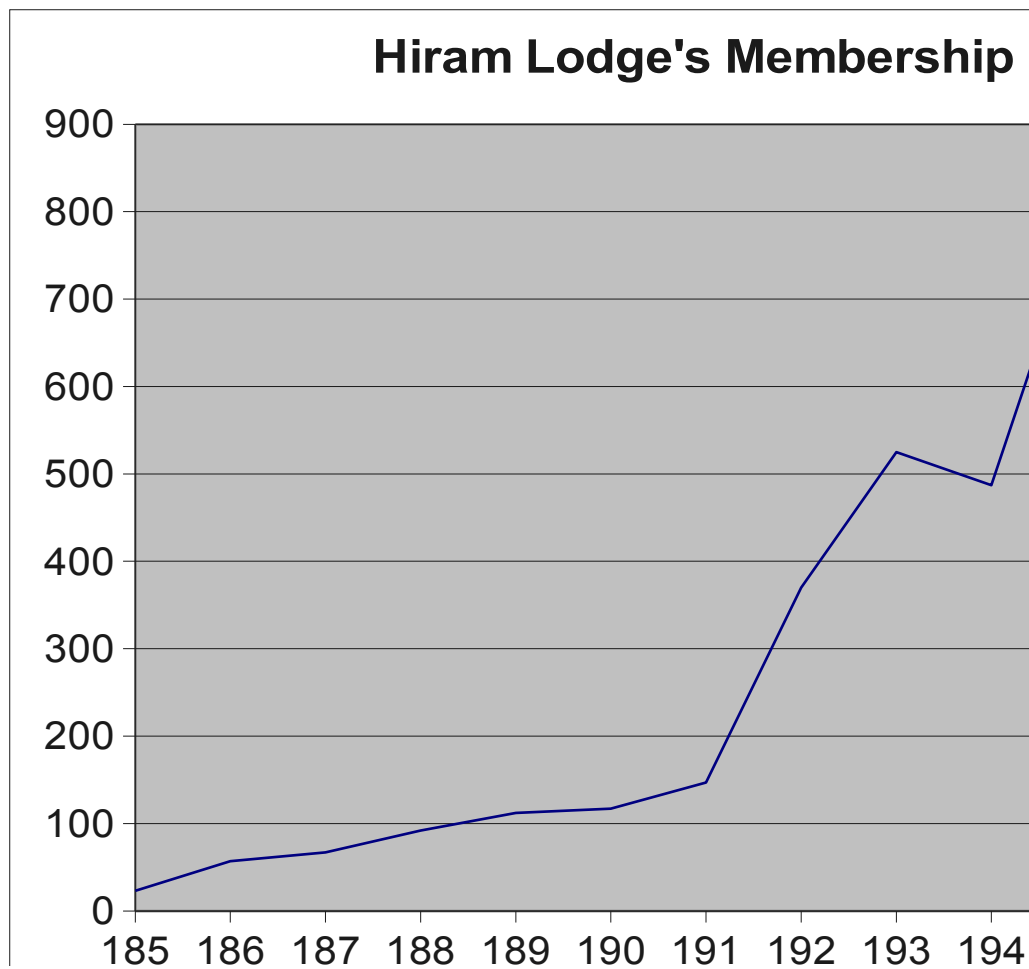
Thirty-three years later (1925), this gave way to the present magnificent edifice on Wisconsin Avenue.



The Temple of Freemasonry

Chapter 4

Hiram's Members



Distinguished Members

JULIUS T. CLARK: First Worshipful Master

From the beginning, Hiram Lodge has been able to boast a distinguished membership. Its first Master, Julius T. Clark, who happened to be the first Master Mason raised in Madison Lodge No. 5, was one of Madison's most accomplished early citizens. A Lawyer and editor (The Madison Express) by trade, he was also elected President of the first Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin as well as its secretary. A founding member of Wisconsin's State Historical Society he also served as its curator. He was an early member of Madison's Board of Education, Madison's first Village Clerk, Village trustee and after its incorporation into a city, an alderman. He served as Master of Madison Lodge No. 5 in 1846, 1848 and 1851 as well as Master of Hiram Lodge in 1854. He was a leader in his professions, in his community and in the Fraternity.

He was born in Vermont in 1814 and after emigrating to Wisconsin, was appointed by Wisconsin's first governor, Nelson Dewey to be the Educational Agent to the Chippewa people. It was a post he held until 1845, when settled in Madison.

JOHN WARREN HUNT: First Senior Warden

John Warren Hunt was the first Senior Warden of Hiram Lodge, and also served it as Master in 1855, 1856 and 1857. He served the craft as Grand Lodge Secretary in 1858 and 1859. He served a secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and Lodge minutes cryptically states that "He was the means of establishing this Lodge." He was the first Thrice Illustrious Master of Madison Council No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, which is still in operation to this day. He was so beloved of his brothers, that the Lodges Communication was called off on the day of his death; December 12, 1859.

JUDGE ELISHA KEYES: First Junior Warden and Mayor of Madison

Brother Keyes was an active civic and fraternal leader. Besides his judicial tenure he also served in many city and state positions. He was appointed Madison's Postmaster by Abraham Lincoln: a post that he held for thirty-four years. He served Dane County as District Attorney, and Madison with three terms as the city's Mayor, once as an alderman and as a regent for the University of Wisconsin. He ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate twice and was the last Charter member of Hiram Lodge to pass from this life, on November 29, 1910.

ALGERNON S. WOOD:

He served as Hiram's Master in 1859, and as an Alderman in Madison. He also served in the Grand Lodge as Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Grand Marshall. In the York Rite, he served, from 1859 to 1862, as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Wisconsin.

BERIAH BROWN: Mayor of Seattle, WA, 1880

A forceful personality in the Craft, and in State affairs, a Charter Member, and first secretary of Hiram Lodge, and was a Madison printer and Newspaper publisher. He published the "Madison Democrat," which later merged with the "Argus," was State printer and printed the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. He was on the Committee for Arrangements for the first State Constitutional Convention, became a candidate for Congress, and served as a Regent for the University of Wisconsin. One of the original members of Madison Lodge No. 5, Under Dispensation, and served there as Senior Warden and Treasurer. In Hiram Lodge he was similarly active and influential. He was one of nine Royal and Select Masters who organized Madison Council No. 3. In later years, he published newspapers in California, Oregon and Washington. In 1880, he was elected Mayor of Seattle, Washington.

IRA W. BIRD:

Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge from 1865 through 1869: was one of the original signers of Hiram's by-laws. With his brother Truman E. Bird, also active in the Craft, operated Bird's Carriage Shop, whose upper story served as the first home of Madison Freemasonry. He was Dane County Sheriff, and served as assemblyman in 1849. He served the Grand Lodge as Senior Grand Warden in 1874, and was a 32nd Degree Mason in the Scottish Rite.

DOCTOR J. B. BOWEN: Mayor of Madison, 1871-72

Dr. Bowen was a charter member of Hiram Lodge No. 50, a leading physician in Madison in the 19th century and was devoted to the city's highest interests. He served in 1871-72 as Mayor of the city.

JAMES HALPIN:

A charter member who was previously active in Madison Lodge No. 5: he ran the *American House*, where the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin was organized. He became the Superintendent of Public Property and was also the assistant to General Zachary Taylor during the Blackhawk Wars.

JOHN R. BALTZELL: Mayor of Madison, 1879-80

He served as secretary of Hiram Lodge during its second year: was a leading Madison Attorney, and served the city as City Attorney. He also served the city as Mayor of Madison from 1879-80.

JOHN LEWIS:

Early Labor leader, City Councilman in 1895 and 1896, Alderman in the Fifth Ward, under Mayors Gabe, Alford and Dye and as Hiram Lodge Tiler from 1887 until 1892.

JUDGE ALEXANDER L. COLLINS:

He was one of Hiram's first petitioners, President of the Village of Madison in 1948-49, Judge of the 9th Wisconsin Circuit and a member of the first Board of University Regents.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT:

This early citizen, of a prominent Madison family, was among Hiram's first petitioners, and served as the Lodge's Master in 1860 and 61. He served as City Treasurer, and during the Civil War, was Colonel of the 12th Wisconsin Infantry (later brevetted Brigadier-General).

DR. CHANDLER B. CHAPMAN SR.:

He was one of Hiram's first members, as well as one of the city's first medical practitioners (a homoeopathist). He was surgeon to the famous Iron Brigade during the Civil War, an organizer and President of the Dane County Medical Society, a world traveler and a popular lecturer of the time. After receiving his medical training in New York, he came to Madison in 1846. He was recognized as one of the capable surgeons of his time. He died on May 18, 1877.

JOHN N. JONES: Mayor of Madison, 1876-77

He served as Senior Warden while the Lodge was Under Dispensation, was appointed Postmaster by President Franklin Pierce in 1853, and served until 1861. Brother Jones was Mayor of Madison in 1876-77.

GOVERNOR LUCIUS FAIRCHILD:

Lucius Fairchild was in the first group of Hiram's petitioners. In 1858, he was elected Clerk of Circuit Court of Dane County and in 1860, was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar. He was trained as a lawyer, but is best know for his military service in the Civil War. He was a Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, the famous "Iron Brigade". At the age of 32 he lost an arm in battle at Gettysburg, and was later promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

After the War he served as Secretary of State in 1864 and was elected to three terms as Governor of Wisconsin (1865, 1867 and 1869). His empathy for the soldiers of

both sides of the war, was evidenced by him starting the tradition of visiting the graves of the Confederate soldiers at the Confederate Rest section of Forest Lawn Cemetery.

He was appointed consul at Liverpool in 1872 by President Grant, then as consul-general at Paris in 1878 and finally as U. S. Minister to the court of Madrid in 1881. At his departure from the court at Liverpool, the Liverpool Journal noted: "No American consul ever made more friends at this port."

Perhaps the greatest display of his character was the reason that he left these important posts: he returned to America because he felt that it was more important for him to be home for his children.

He was elected state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) in 1866 and national commander-in-chief of the Grand Encampment the same year. In 1893 he was commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion. He passed from this earth on May 23, 1896.

SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER:

Brother Spooner fought in the Civil War, holding the rank of Major. After the War, now holding the rank of Colonel, he served as private and military secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild. He then served in the Legislature from St. Croix County, as Assistant Attorney General, as Regent for the University of Wisconsin and was elected U. S. Senator in 1885, and re-elected in 1897 and 1903. Between terms he ran unsuccessfully for the office of Governor. He declined two Cabinet posts. At Washington, Senator Spooner was a renown constitutional lawyer, orator and confidant of President Theodore Roosevelt.

GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM:

Although he served the state well for several terms as its governor, Oscar Rennebohm is perhaps best known for his chain of pharmacies. A man ahead of his time, he envisioned and made a reality a pharmacological empire that has only recently been eclipsed by a newer similar chain. He served as a Regent for the University of Wisconsin. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin in 1944 and re-elected. With the passing of Governor Walter Goodland in 1947, became Governor of Wisconsin in 1947 and subsequently re-elected. Brother Rennebohm was the embodiment of the American dream. He started his career from scratch and rose through the business community and arrived as the highest elected official in the state.

CONGRESSMAN HARRY SAUTHOFF:

This brother was active in the community and active in the craft. He served as Dane County District Attorney, Wisconsin State Senator and U. S. Congressman (elected in 1935, 1941 and 1943). He was Wisconsin representative to the International Conference on the St. Lawrence deep-sea waterway and the Mississippi Valley conference on the same. He was active in the Scottish Rite Degrees and was coroneted an honorary member of the 33 Degree in 1934.

INGVALD HEMBRE: Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin-1952

Although Grand Master Hembre wasn't raised in Hiram Lodge, he eventually affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 50 and attended many of Hiram's meetings and activities. He served as Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin in 1952 and spearheaded several important issues. Prior to his time as Grand Master, a man with physical limitations was barred from membership. He pushed for this restriction to be removed, as well as a code revision to recognize the Appendant Bodies, which had long been recognized in fact if not in the code.

DEAN MASSEY: Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin-1990

Grand Master Massey was raised in Hiram Lodge in 1954 serving in many positions, including the position of Worshipful Master in 1981. As Grand Master he laid the cornerstone for the Masonic Village in Douseman, Established the Grand Masonic Center, finished the work on the Grand Lodge office, restructured Wisconsin's Masonic Charities, created the Wisconsin Masonic Benevolent Activities Board and promoted the Masonic Home. His decisions also authorized the Shawno Program for posting and authorized raffles in Masonic Buildings. He continues to be an active member of several Grand Lodge committees.



*Grand Master Hembre
1954*



*Grand Master Massey
1990*

Ernest C. Jimieson Award Winners

The Ernest C. Jimieson Award is given only to those people whose services to Hiram Lodge have so distinguished themselves in the eyes of the Brethren of Hiram Lodge No. 50, that the Lodge felt moved to show its appreciation. There is, at most, one given per year, although there have been years in which no-one had been deemed exceptional enough to receive this great honor.

Ernest Jimieson was a man of such sterling character and reputation, who had so served Hiram Lodge, that when he passed from this Earth, his Brothers were moved to create a lasting memorial to this amiable and exemplary craftsman. He began his Lodge service as a Steward in 1923, served as Master in 1927, as Trustee continuously from 1928 to 1968 and as Chaplin from 1963 to 1972, after the Passing of Rev. Wallace. He, at that time, had performed more Masonic funeral services than anyone else in Madison history; and he helped more grieving families through the pain of a loved ones passing than any other man of his time. It's fitting that a man so loving should be so loved by his brothers.

Those who receive the award bearing his name, are those who exemplify those attributes that guided his life: Service to Lodge and Brotherly Love.

1970- William J. Polk	1990- Dean T. Massey
1971- Charles F. Brown	1991- John H. Osborne
1972- Emil R. Rochel	1994- John J. Hagen
1973- L. Robert Mannis	1995- Thomas E. Grannis II
1974- J. Ellis Tipple	1996- Donald James Childs
1975- Herbrt B. Smith	1997- Willard H. Sprague Jr.
1976- Harvey C. Black	1998- Elmo O. Peterson
1977- Frank W. Griffin	1999- James E. Heady
1978- B. Lee Jenks	2000- Robert A. Gruber
1979- Kieth L. Moore	2002- Robert E. Simon
1980- Lloyd M. Meister	2003- Daniel R. Fose
1981- Richard H. Holmes	
1982- Ralph F. Beckett	
1983- Donald S. Moore	
1984- Harold I. Brooks	
1985- Milo R. Nelson	
1986- Ernest M. Hagen	
1987- Norman O. Gabriel	
1988- Earl L. Brassington	
1989- Lyle G. Christian	

From the minutes of September 20, 1971: "On Nov. 21, 1970 the members of Hiram Lodge #50 initiated the "ERNIE JIMIESON AWARD." The award was instituted in honor of our worshipful brother Ernest Jimieson. To perpetuate the

significance of the award and its recipients, a set of guide lines were used to select the recipient. The use of these should be made a permanent part of the award process. The guide lines are as follows:

1. A Master Mason in good standing.
2. If a past master, at least five (5) years out of the east.
3. Consideration of the recipient should be on the basis of exceptional acts or contributions to the benefit of Masonry, Hiram Lodge #50 or to the community.
4. The selection committee shall consist of the Master, secretary and senior trustee.
5. The award must be presented each year in the four (4) months prior to the annual communication.
6. The award will consist of a certificate and the recipients name engraved on the award on display outside the Lodge room.”

It was also voted at that meeting that the award will be presented with the help of Mrs. E. C. Jimieson. Eventually, with the passing of Mrs. Jimieson, and the moving of the engraved award, minor changes were necessitated, but the spirit of these guidelines has held true. The guidelines had been lost for years before they were again found in the process of researching this book.

**Members of Hiram Lodge No. 50
Who Have Received the 33rd Degree**

-

Harry Sauthoff.....	1934	
W. Llewellyn Millar.....	1939	
William A. Hastings.....	1944	
Ingvald Hembre.....	1954	
William W. Burns.....	1956	
Ernest C. Jimieson.....	1960	
Oscar A. Rennebohm.....	1961	
D. James Childs.....	1971	
Robert M. Anderson.....	1976	MSA
Henry E. Reynolds.....	1980	
Dean T. Massey.....	1994	

GRAND LODGE AWARDS

Grand Masters Achievement Award

1977-78	Wayne A. Osterlie	Lawrence A. Grab
1978-79	Lawrence A. Grab	G. Hugh Thomas
1980-81	G. Hugh Thomas	Milo R. Nelson
1982-83	William R. Cress Jr.	John J. Hagen
1983-84	John J. Hagen	Lyle G. Christian
1984-85	Lyle G. Christian	Harvey O. Dahl
1985-86	Harvey O. Dahl	David C. Kilps
1986-87	David C. Kilps	Fredric T. Williams
1987-88	Fredric T. Williams	John H. Osborne
1990-91	Daniel C DeGroot	Daniel R. Fosse

Chapter 5

Hiram's Officers

Officer Overview

This is an endeavor to give credit to as many of the officers that have served Hiram Lodge over the last century and a half, as is possible. Most of this data has come from the minutes of elections and installations of officers. Unfortunately, it is not practical, or possible, to give credit to everyone who has served in any capacity, for the following reasons:

1. Prior to February 7, 1944, the minutes were handwritten, and some of the minutes were extremely hard to read. Therefore, there are bound to be names that have been misspelled: for those errors, I beg the reader's forgiveness.
2. In an effort to make this section easy for the reader to use, it was set up in the form of a table. This made it impossible to insert extra categories in some places, but not in others.
3. Many non-line positions have changed over the years. For example, in the 1920s and 30s, the lodge had an officer called the "Lodge Electrician," and there have occasionally been "Lodge Organists."
4. The minutes prior to 1867 are missing.
5. Prior to 1898, the position of Trustee was handled in many different ways. At some times they were appointed positions, and at others times they were appointed. Sometimes one would be selected, and sometimes three would be selected. Sometimes they would be recorded in the minutes and other times they wouldn't. For that reason, they are not generally listed prior to 1898.
6. There were no recorded Chaplains in Hiram Lodge prior to 1942.
7. Since Committee assignments are by nature "at the whim of the Master," there is no good way to list all of the people who have served on all of the committees: and rather than show some and not others, they will all be omitted.
8. Some people resigned their positions and were replaced mid-year. There was no good way to recognize these changes, so the persons holding the chairs, at installation, are those who are listed.

There are three divisions that make up this section. The first section has a chart showing all of the Masters, Senior and Junior Wardens and Secretaries. The second section has a chart showing all of the Senior and Junior Deacons, and Senior and Junior Stewards. The final section has a chart showing all of the Treasurers, Trustees, Tilers and Chaplains.

YEAR	WM	SW	JW	Sec
1854	- Julius T. Clark	John Hunt	Elisha W. Keyes	Beriah Brown
1855	- John W. Hunt	E. H. Gleason	Terrel Thomas	W. H. Baltzell
1856	- John W. Hunt	N. Chittenden	John Halpin	John Williams
1857	- John W. Hunt	N. Chittenden	A.P. Doerschlag	DuRay Hunt
1858	- Nelson Chittenden	J.W. Proudfit	Chas.R. Gleason	W.H. Plunkett
1859	- Algernon S. Wood	J.W. Proudfit	Chas.R. Gleason	T. C. Bourke
1860	- James K. Proudfit	C.R. Gleason	DuRay Hunt	Jonathan Davis
1861	- James K. Proudfit	J.R. Baltzell	Silas E. Pearson	S. A. Spencer
1862	- William T. Leitch	J.C. Rudd	Silas E. Pearson	
1863	- William T. Leitch	J.C. Rudd	A. Cheney	L.O. Smith
1864	- J.C. Rudd	Albert Cheney	Ira W. Bird	L.O. Smith
1865	- Ira W. Bird	Albert Cheney	C.C. Chittenden	A. H. Potter
1866	- Ira W. Bird	Albert Cheney	R.G. Norton	S. Sumner
1867	- Ira W. Bird	Albert Cheney	R. G. Norton	F. A. Pfaff
1868	- Ira W. Bird	Albert Cheney	R. G. Norton	Wm. T. Leitch
1869	- Ira W. Bird	A. R. Jones	B. K. Copp	Wm. T. Leitch
1870	- B.K. Copp	R. G. Notron	J. L. Lander	Wm. T. Leitch
1871	- James K. Proudfit	Geo. R. Cook	T. Soranson	E. A. Hueika
1872	- George R. Cook	W.J. Smith	C. A. Krentz	E. A. Hueika
1873	- George R. Cook	W.J. Smith	N. Frederckson	A. B. Braley
1874	- George R. Cook	W.J. Smith	N. Frederckson	A. B. Braley
1875	- W.J. Smith	J. C. Lander	S.B.W. Brown	Chas. K. Tenny
1876	- John C. Lander	A. B. Braley	Charles L. Krum	G. A. Grundy
1877	- John C. Lander	C. L. Krum	Ed Poltrin	G. R. Cook
1878	- Ira W. Bird	C. A. Daley	G. W. Garrett	G. R. Cook
1879	- Ira W. Bird	N. Frederckson	R.W. Hurd	G. R. Cook
1880	- Charles L. Krum	R.W. Hurd	Ed.S. McBride	G. R. Cook
1881	- R.W. Hurd	E.S. McBride	Wm. Fizette	G. R. Cook
1882	- Ed.S. McBride	T. A. Nelson	Wm. Fizette	G. R. Cook

1883	– Ed.S. McBride	T. W. Evans	G. P. Waiden	G. R. Cook
1884	– Ed.S. McBride	S.B.W. Brown	John T. King	G. R. Cook
1885	– S.B.W. Brown	John T. King	Wm. Fizette	G. R. Cook
1886	– S.B.W. Brown	John T. King	M. H. Ball	G. R. Cook
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WM</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>JW</u>	<u>Sec</u>
1887	– John T. King	H. E. Dodge	G. P. Weiden	G. R. Cook
1888	– John T. King	H. E. Dodge	G. P. Weiden	G. R. Cook
1889	– S.B.W. Brown	M. H. Ball	Thomas W. Rowland	G. R. Cook
1890	– Hiram E. Dodge	T. Rowland	E. L. Baker	G. R. Cook
1891	– Thomas W. Rowland	E. L. Baker	John Foley	G. R. Cook
1892	– George R. Cook	John T. King	H. A. Gran	E. L. Baker
1893	– John T. King	A. G. King	N. H. Dodge	G. R. Cook
1894	– John T. King	A. G. King	N. H. Dodge	G. R. Cook
1895	– S.B.W. Brown	N. H. Dodge		G. R. Cook
1896	– Thomas W. Evans	Jake Alford	Grant Homes	G. R. Cook
1897	– Henry W. Quentmeyer	Anton Olson	Frederick G. Sheasby	G. R. Cook
1898	– Henry W. Quentmeyer	F. G. Sheasby	George M. Neckerman	G. J. Findorff
1899	– Henry W. Quentmeyer	G. Neckerman	J. C. Wagner	John T. King
1900	– Henry W. Quentmeyer	G. Neckerman	J. C. Wagner	John T. King
1901	– George M. Neckerman	A. G. King	William Lee	John T. King
1902	– George M. Neckerman	William Lee	E. W. Polk	John T. King
1903	– William F. Lee	E. W. Polk	William Wolf	John T. King
1904	– William F. Lee	E. W. Polk	William Wolf	John T. King
1905	– Edward W. Polk	William Wolf	Otto Miller	John T. King
1906	– Edward W. Polk	William Wolf	Otto Anderson	John T. King
1907	– William Wolf	Otto Anderson	J. L. Nedderson	John T. King
1908	– Adolph Anderson	J. Nedderson	E. H. Drews	John T. King
1909	– Adolph Anderson	E. H. Drews	Otto E. Miller	John T. King
1910	– Edward H. Drews	Otto E. Miller	J. W. Stratton	John T. King
1911	– Otto E. Miller	J. W. Stratton	Carl P. McAssey	John T. King
1912	– John Watt Stratton	C. P. McAssey	E.E. Parker	John T. King

1913	– Carl P. McAssey	E.E. Parker	Clarence Hanson	John T. King
1914	– E.E. Parker	C. Hanson	John Glaettli Jr.	John T. King
1915	– Clarence Hanson	John Glaettli	Joseph P. Schwada	John T. King
1916	– John Glaettli Jr.	J. P. Schwada	W. Llewellyn Millar	John T. King
1917	– Joseph P. Schwada	W. L. Millar	I.M. Kittleson	John T. King
1918	– W. Llewellyn Millar	I.M. Kittleson	Henry A. Burd	John T. King
1919	– I.M. Kittleson	Henry A. Burd	Roy A. Hinkel	John T. King
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WM</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>JW</u>	<u>Sec</u>
1920	– Henry A. Burd	Roy A. Hinkel	August F. Rosen	John T. King
1921	– Roy A. Hinkel	A. F. Rosen	Ralph J. Miller	John T. King
1922	– August F. Rosen	R. J. Miller	Suel O. Arnold	John T. King
1923	– Ralph J. Miller	S. O. Arnold	William A. Hastings	J.F. Haussmann
1924	– Suel O. Arnold	W. A. Hastings	Alfred B. Morey	J.F. Haussmann
1925	– William A. Hastings	A. B. Morey	Ernest C. Jimieson	J.F. Haussmann
1926	– Alfred B. Morey	E. C. Jimieson	Frank G. Hayes	Werner Singer
1927	– Ernest C. Jimieson	F. G. Hayes	Chris H. Muren	Werner Singer
1928	– Frank G. Hayes	C. H. Muren	Claude E. McCampbell	Werner Singer
1929	– Chris H. Muren	C. McCampbell	George Prih	Werner Singer
1930	– Claude E. McCampbell	William Russ	David L. Williams	Werner Singer
1931	– David L. Williams	Thomas Cain	George T. Thompson	Werner Singer
1932	– Thomas Cain	G. Thompson	Henry F. Wollin	Werner Singer
1933	– George T. Thompson	Henry Wollin	J. Arthur Jack	Werner Singer
1934	– Henry F. Wollin	J. Arthur Jack	William W. Burns	Werner Singer
1935	– J. Arthur Jack	Wm. W. Burns	Phil A. Scovill	C. McCampbell
1936	– William W. Burns	Phil A. Scovill	Ernest S. Coleman	C. McCampbell
1937	– Phil A. Scovill	E. S. Coleman	Harry A. Fielman	C. McCampbell
1938	– E. Stanley Coleman	H. A. Fielman	Henry W. Blum	C. McCampbell
1939	– Harry A. Fielman	H. W. Blum	Roland C. Jones	C. McCampbell
1940	– Henry W. Blum	Roland Jones	Arnold W. Day	C. McCampbell
1941	– Roland C. Jones	Arnold Day	Ira T. Langlois	C. McCampbell
1942	– Arnold W. Day	Ira T. Langlois	William L. Fosdick	C. McCampbell

1943	– Ira T. Langlois	Wm. Fosdick	Willard C. Tompkins	C.McCampbell
1944	– William L. Fosdick	W. Tompkins	Earl A. Clauden	Chris H. Muren
1945	– Willard C. Tompkins	Fred Mason	Stanley S. Dulin	WD. Schwingel
1946	– Fred M. Mason	Stanley Dulin	Tom C. Catlin	W.C. Tompkins
1947	– Stanley S. Dulin	Tom C. Catlin	Odin Shakstad	Fred M. Mason
1948	– Tom C. Catlin	Odin Shakstad	Henry R. Klomann	Fred M. Mason
1949	– Odin Shakstad	H. Klomann	Orval W. Poast	Fred M. Mason
1950	– Henry R. Klomann	Orval Poast	Earl L. Brassington	Fred M. Mason
1951	– Orval W. Poast	E. Brassington	D.D. Crabtree	Fred M. Mason
1952	– Earl L. Brassington	D.D. Crabtree	William D. Lewis	Fred M. Mason
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WM</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>JW</u>	<u>Sec</u>
1953	– D.D. Crabtree	William Lewis	Harold L. Dyer	Fred M. Mason
1954	– William D. Lewis	HaroldDyer	Paul H. McFee	Fred M. Mason
1955	– Harold L. Dyer	Paul McFee	Frederick O. Leidel	Fred M. Mason
1956	– Paul H. McFee	Fred Leidel	Robert C. Marggi	Fred M. Mason
1957	– Frederick O. Leidel	R. C. Marggi	C. Omar Bjelde	Fred M. Mason
1958	– Robert C. Marggi	Omar Bjelde	William Koppelmeyer	Fred M. Mason
1959	– C. Omar Bjelde	Koppelmeyer	LeRoy J. Lantz	Fred M. Mason
1960	– William Koppelmeyer	LeRoy J. Lantz	B. Lee Jenks	Fred M. Mason
1961	– LeRoy J. Lantz	B. Lee Jenks	Chester F. Meyers	Fred M. Mason
1962	– B. Lee Jenks	C. F. Meyers	Reginald Kilps	Fred M. Mason
1963	– Chester F. Meyers	Reginald Kilps	David B. Hulsether	Fred M. Mason
1964	– Reginald C. Kilps	D. B. Hulsether	Lloyd M. Meister	Fred M. Mason
1965	– David B. Hulsether	Lloyd Meister	Frank E. Groff	Reginald Kilps
1966	– Lloyd M. Meister	Frank Groff	D. James Childs	Reginald Kilps
1967	– Frank E. Groff	D. J. Childs	John D. Sherwood	Reginald Kilps
1968	– D. James Childs	J. D. Sherwood	Ralph F. Beckett	Reginald Kilps
1969	– John D. Sherwood	Ralph Beckett	Thomas E. Grannis II	Reginald Kilps
1970	– Ralph F. Beckett	T. E. Grannis	Willard H. Sprague Jr.	Reginald Kilps

1971	– Thomas E. Grannis II	W. H. Sprague	Richard H. Holmes	Lloyd Meister
1972	– Willard H. Sprague Jr.	Dick Holmes	Gerard T. Ritter	Lloyd Meister
1973	– Richard H. Holmes	Gerard Ritter	Roderick Lippert	Lloyd Meister
1974	– Gerard T. Ritter	Chas. Haeffner	Ernest M. Hagen	Lloyd Meister
1975	– Charles A. Haeffner Jr.	Ernest Hagen	Wayne A. Osterlie	Lloyd Meister
1976	– Ernest M. Hagen	Wayne Osterlie	Lawrence A. Grab	Lloyd Meister
1977	– Wayne A. Osterlie	Larry Grab	G. Hugh Thomas	Lloyd Meister
1978	– Lawrence A. Grab	Hugh Thomas	Milo R. Nelson	Lloyd Meister
1979	– G. Hugh Thomas	Milo R. Nelson	Dean T. Massey	Lloyd Meister
1980	– Milo R. Nelson	Dean Massey	William R. Cress Jr.	Lloyd Meister
1981	– Dean T. Massey P.G.M	Bill Cress	John J. Hagen	Lloyd Meister
1982	– William R. Cress Jr.	John J. Hagen	Lyle G. Christian	Lloyd Meister
1983	– John J. Hagen	Lyle Christian	Scott Westerveldt	Lloyd Meister
1984	– Lyle G. Christian	Harvey Dahl	David C. Kilps	Lloyd Meister
1985	– Harvey O. Dahl	David C. Kilps	Tim Kiefer	Lloyd Meister
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WM</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>JW</u>	<u>Sec</u>
1986	– David C. Kilps	Fred Williams	John H. Osborne	Lloyd Meister
1987	– Fredric T. Williams	Jack Osborne	Bruce D. Knutson	Lloyd Meister
1988	– John H. Osborne	Bruce Knutson	Larry Hanson	Lloyd Meister
1989	– Bruce D. Knutson	Larry Hanson	Daniel C DeGroot	Lloyd Meister
1990	– Daniel C DeGroot	Daniel Fose	John E. Quirk	Lloyd Meister
1991	– Daniel R. Fose	John E. Quirk	James E. Heady	Lloyd Meister
1992	– John E. Quirk	James Heady	Daniel R. Fose	Lloyd Meister
1993	– James E. Heady	Lyle Christian	Richard J. Staley	Lloyd Meister
1994	– James E. Heady	Dick Staley	John J. Hagen	Lloyd Meister
1995	– Richard J. Staley	John J. Hagen	Willard H. Sprague Jr.	Lloyd Meister
1996	– John J. Hagen	W. Sprague	Thomas Grannis	Lloyd Meister
1997	– D. James Childs	B. Knudtson	Daniel Fose	Lloyd Meister
1998	– D. James Childs	W. Sprague	Mark E. Jenks	Lloyd Meister

1999	– D. James Childs	Mark Jenks	Robert E. Simon	Lloyd Meister
2000	– Mark E. Jenks	Bob Simon	Cameron D. Bryan	D. James Childs
2001	– Robert E. Simon	Mark Jenks	William P. Wetz	D. James Childs
2002	– Mark E. Jenks	William Wetz	Wilson M. Krueger Jr.	Cameron Bryan
2003	– Wilson M. Krueger Jr	D. J. Childs	Dean A. Johnson	Mark E. Jenks
2004	- Wilson M. Krueger Jr	D. J. Childs	Dean A. Johnson	Mark E. Jenks
2005	-Wilson M. Krueger Jr	Dean Johnson	D. James Childs	Mark E. Jenks
2006	-Dean A. Johnson	D.J. Childs	Richard Staley	W.M. Krueger
2007	-Dean A. Johnson	Lyle Christian	Richard Staley	Robert Simon
2008	-Lyle G. Christian	Mark E. Jenks	Richard Staley	Robert Simon
2009	-Lyle G. Christian	Isaac Schulze	Richard Staley	Ted Erickson
2010	-Mark E. Jenks	Jerry Roscoe	Richard Staley	Ted Erickson
2011	Jerry Roscoe	Craig Froelich	John Najat	Ted Erickson

YEAR	SD	JD	SS	JS
1854	- Daniel M. Seaver	James Halpin		
1855	-A. Sidney Rood	Elisha W. Keyes		
1856	-A.S. Wood	S.F. McHugh		
1857	- A.S. Wood	Wm. T. Baker		
1858	- A.S. Wood	Bro. Zettler	A.N. Corrs	J.W. Hunt
1859	-Geo. H. Uefford	Wm. H. Miller	Matthias Martin	J.C. Rood
1860	-J.R. Baltzell	S. E. Pearson	J.H. Ufford	M. Martin
1861	-Lucius Fairchild	L.O. Smith	M. Martin	Dr. Chittenden
1862	-L.A. Smith	Joseph W. Cooke		
1863	-Ira W. Bird	Joseph W. Cooke	Bro. Roerson	Bro. Reynolds
1864	-CC Chittenden	Joseph W. Cooke	William T. Leitch	E. Barber
1865	-A. Norton	Thomas Allen	William Booth	N. Hearvey
1866	-J.K. McConnell	B.K. Copp	J.G. Dander	D. Reoder
1867	-John K. McConne	B. K. Copp		
1868	-B. K. Copp	N. Burwell	K. Tierney	E. A. Carr
1869	-H. M. Lewis	C. F. Krentz	E. Grover	T. Nelson
1870	-J. L. McKenney	N. Frederickson		
1871	-A. G. Orvis	Henry Beckley	E. Wilson	J.C. Lauder
1872	-A. J. Meacham	P. Regan	D. Sorenson	E. Nelson
1873	-H. K. Bird	C. T. Smith	J. C. Rea	L. J. Wheeler
1874	-H. K. Bird	Ezra P. Copp	Ed. Sumner	A. G. Orvis
1875	-H. K. Bird	G. Oleson	Ira W. Bird	Henry Harnden
1876	-Ezra P. Copp	Ed Weaver	Jarrett	Wm. Fizzette
1877	-Ezra P. Copp	Wm. Fizzette	W.W. Pollard	J. C. Culter
1878	-R. W. Hurd	Wm. Fizzette	Wm. A. Booth	F. A. Eaton
1879	-Thomas Shaw	H. E. Dodge	Wm. A. Booth	O.J. Sorenson
1880	-Wm. Fizzette	H. E. Dodge	C. S. Crippen	C. B. Nelson
1881	-J. A. Mack	A. G. Orvis	C. S. Crippen	C. B. Nelson
1882	-H. E. Dodge	John T. King	F. Purtri	J. W. Evans
1883	-John T. King	Wm. P. Fenzel	J. W. Gardner	Rueter

1884	–Wm. P. Fenzel	J. W. Gardner	C. Chittenden	John Stoner
1885	–Wm. P. Fenzel	N. Frederickson	C. Chittenden	H. J. Vurhusen
1886	–Hiram E. Dodge	A. Olsen	H. J. Vurhusen	C. B. Nelson
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>JS</u>
1887	–Frank K. Smith	E. L. Baker	Wm. Fizelle	G. Neckerman
1888	– Frank K. Smith	E. L. Baker	Wm. Fizelle	G. Neckerman
1889	– Jake Alford	E. L. Baker	John Foley	H. A. Gran
1890	– John Foley	H. A. Gran	Gardner	Sauford
1891	–H. A. Grann	A. G. King	John T. King	Jake Alford
1892	– A. G. King	J. V. Clark	Jake Alford	N. D. Fitch
1893	–E. L. Baker	J. W. Evans		
1894	– E. L. Baker	H. Quentmeyer	W. D. Fitch	J. A. Nelson
1895	– H. Quentmeyer	F. S. Shearsby	G. J. Findorff	
1896	– H. Quentmeyer	J. G. Wagner	G. J. Findorff	W. D. Fitch
1897	–G. H. Mason	J. G. Wagner	W. B. Nelson	
1898	– G. H. Mason	J. G. Wagner		
1899	–Wm. F. Lee	Chris Swanson	A. Headkamp	
1900	– Wm. F. Lee	E. W. Polk	A. Headkamp	C. A. Phelps
1901	–E. W. Polk	Wm. Wolf	A. Headkamp	Luth Swensen
1902	–William Wolf	R. S. Allen	A. Headkamp	Luth Swensen
1903	–Otto Miller	J. Nedderson	Otto Anderson	Henry Krehl
1904	– Otto Miller	Otto Anderson	Henry Krehl	S. Hillsenhoff
1905	–J. L. Nedderson	D.P. Wheeler	S. Hillsenhoff	A. Landvig
1906	– J. L. Nedderson	D.P. Wheeler	Carl Hoebel	Harry Wasson
1907	–E. H. Drurs	Harry Nassow	Carl Hoebel	S. Hillsenhoff
1908	–J. L. Tringle	J.W. Stratton	S. Hillsenhoff	Carl Hoebel
1909	– John W. Stratton	C.P. McAssey	MBaumgartner	A. Tandvig
1910	– Carl P. McAssey	E.E. Parker	C. Hanson	F.W. Hules
1911	– E.E. Parker	C. Hanson	W.F. Hules	Irwin Butler
1912	– Clarence Hanson	H.W. Hules	Irwin Butler	John Glaetti Jr.
1913	– John W. Glaetti	Irwin Butler	W. L. Millar	J. N. Berg

1914	–Jos. E Schwada	W. L. Millar	Jos. N. Berg	W.G. Machoun
1915	– W. L. Millar	Jos. L. Berg	L. F. Brown	I.M. Kittleson
1916	– Jos. L. Berg	I.M. Kittleson	L. F. Brown	H.N. Bruce
1917	–L. F. Boors	H.N. Bruce	Henry Burd	Roy A. Hinkle
1918	– Roy A. Hinkle	August Risser	Wm. E Parr	R.A. Morrison
1919	– August F. Risser	Hans A. Brue	Ralph Miller	C. H. Kronke
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>JS</u>
1920	- Ralph J. Miller	M.B. Allison	John M. Fuley	F. D. Strader
1921	– Ralph J. Miller	John McFeeley	A. Berggrens	Wm.Hastings
1922	– John M. Fuley	Suel O. Arnold	W.A. Hastings	
1923	–Alfred B. Morey	R. Overholser	E. C. Jimieson	H. A. Kreid
1924	– R. A. Overholser	E. C. Jimieson	Herman Kreid	Frank Hayes
1925	– Frank Hayes	Herman Kreid	George Prih	C. H. Muren
1926	– C. H. Muren	W.B. Lowrey	George Prih	G.A. Lakusor
1927	–C. McCampbell	George Prih	J.W. Ruiss	Phil Scovill
1928	– George Prih	Wm. Russ	Phil Scovill	
1929	–William Russ	David L. Williams	G. Thompson	Thomas Cain
1930	–Thomas Cain		Henry Wollin	J. Arthur Jack
1931	–	J. Arthur Jack	W. W. Burns	Phil Scovill
1932	– J. Arthur Jack	William W. Burns	Phil Scovill	E. S. Coleman
1933	– William Burns	Phil Scovill	W. P. Coleman	H. W. Blum
1934	– Phil Scovill	Ernest S. Coleman	G.J. Schneider	Harry Fielman
1935	– E. S. Coleman	Harry A. Fielman	Henry Blum	Marvin King
1936	– Geo. Schneider	Harry A. Fielman	Henry Blum	Wm. Verhulst
1937	– Henry W. Blum	Roland C. Jones	Harold Christie	E. G. Williams
1938	– Roland C. Jones	Harold Christie	Erwin Williams	Arnold W. Day
1939	– Arnold W. Day	G. Ohnhaus	G. G. Bieber	R. J. Dyer
1940	– Ira T. Langlois	L. R. Johannes	Louis Sasman	Dean F. France
1941	– Lyle R. Johannes	William L. Fosdick	Lester C. Lee	Wm. Tompkins
1942	– W. C. Tompkins	Lester C. Lee		W Schwingler
1943	– Earl A. Clauden	W. D. Wheeler	Fred Mason	Stanley Dulin

1944	– Fred M. Mason	W. D. Schwingle	Stanley Dulin	Wm. D. Mack	
1945	– Tom C. Catlin	Albert Hambrecht	Odin Shakstad	T. Røgeberg	
1946	– Odin Shakstad	Donald E. Scheak	Harvey Waddell	Hans Sorenson	
1947	– H. R. Klomann	Orval W. Poast	George R. Wilson	S. Frohmander	
1948	– Orval W. Poast	George Wilson	Harlow J. Tipple	Arry Cnare	
1949	– E.L. Brassington	Harlow J. Tipple	Doris D. Crabtree	L. B. Cleven	
1950	– D.D. Crabtree	Lorch B. Cleven	William D. Lewis	Harold L. Dyer	
1951	– Wm. D. Lewis	Harold L. Dyer	Paul H. McFee	Fred Leidel	
1952	– Harold L. Dyer	Paul H. McFee	Frederick Leidel	Robert Marggi	
	YEAR	SD	JD	SS	JS
1953	– Paul H. McFee	Frederick Leidel	Robert Marggi	Carl L. Payne	
1954	– Frederick Leidel	Robert Marggi	Omar Bjelde	Kopplemeyer	
1955	– Robert Marggi	Omar Bjelde	Wm. G Kopplemeyer	Jack Gursky	
1956	– C. Omar Bjelde	Kopplemeyer	Leroy Lantz	B. Lee Jenks	
1957	– W. Kopplemeyer	Leroy Lantz	B. Lee Jenks	Wm. H. Drake	
1958	– Leroy J. Lantz	B. Lee Jenks	David L. Childs	G. Haukedahl	
1959	– B. Lee Jenks	David Childs	Chester F. Myers	Reginald Kilps	
1960	– David Childs	Chester F. Myers	Reginald Kilps		
1961	– Reginald Kilps	David B. Hulsether	Lloyd M. Meister	Frank Groff	
1962	– David Hulsether	Lloyd M. Meister	Frank E. Groff	Geo. Noren	
1963	– Lloyd Meister	Frank E. Groff	D. Wayne Webbe	Fred Christian	
1964	– Frank E. Groff	D. James Childs	John D. Sherwood	Chas. B. Hansen	
1965	– D. James Childs	John D. Sherwood	Charles G. Hanson	W. Sprague Jr.	
1966	– John Sherwood	Ralph F. Beckett	Thomas Grannis II	W. Sprague Jr.	
1967	– Ralph Beckett	Thomas Grannis II	Willard Sprague Jr.		
1968	– Thomas Grannis	Willard Sprague Jr.	Eugene R. Wendt	R. H. Holmes	
1969	– Willard Sprague	Richard H. Holmes	Gerard T. Ritter	Chas. Gordon	
1970	– Richard Holmes	Gerard T. Ritter	Charles E. Gordon	Donald Buttery	
1971	– Gerard T. Ritter	Timothy J. Kiefer	Roderick Lippert	Chas. Haeffner	
1972	– Chas. Haeffner	Douglas Nelson	Robert G. Hills		
1973	– Wayne Osterle	Charles Haeffner	Ernest Hagen	Richard Jewell	

1974	–Ralph Beckett	Richard D. Jewell		
1975	–Joseph L. Stone	Edward Teuke	Herbert H. Smith	
1976	–Hugh Thomas	Milo R. Nelson	Robert Hebard	John J. Hagen
1977	–Milo Nelson	Van R. Pearson	Dean T. Massey	Jeffrey Leeder
1978	–Van R. Pearson	Dean T. Massey	Jeffrey Leeder	William Cress
1979	–William Cress	John J. Hagen	Ralph D. Darch	David P. Fess
1980	–John J. Hagen	Lyle G. Christian	David Tabbutt	Donald Moore
1981	–Lyle Christian	Scott Westervelt		
1982	–Scott Westervelt	Harvey Dahl		
1983	–Harvey Dahl	Dennis Bertz	Frederic T. Williams	Daniel R. Fose
1984	–Martin Yngsdahl	Frederic T. Williams	John H. Osborne	
1985	–Fred Williams	John H. Osborne	John Becker	
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>JS</u>
1986	–Bruce Knudtson	Charles Rodefeld	Larry Hanson	
1987	–Larry Hanson			
1988	–			
1989	–Daniel R. Fose	John Quirk	Seth Perelman	
1990	–			
1991	–Jack Heady	Richard J. Staley	Jeffrey Swenson	Nick Schiavo
1992	–Richard J. Staley	Jeffrey Swenson	Jackie Knick	Larry Wood
1993	–			
1994	–Thomas Grannis	Robert Simon	Richard Holmes	Mitch Hinzman
1995	–Mitchell Herzman		Richard Holmes	
1996	–			
1997	–Mark E. Jenks	Robert E. Simon	William Hauser	
1998	–Robert E. Simon	Cameron D. Bryan		
1999	–Cameron Bryan	Jack Osborne	Dick Holmes	
2000	–Robert Essock	William P. Wetz	Dick Holmes	
2001	–	Wilson Krueger		
2002	–Tyler Kratochwill	William Church	Dean A. Johnson	
2003	–William Church		Dean A. Johnson	Cam Bryan
2004	–			

2005	-Richard Staley	Lyle Christian		
2006	-Mark Jenks	Lyle Christian		
2007	-Mark Jenks	Isaac Schulze		
2008	Isaac Schulze	Josh Druding	Brent Bernards	Mark Schroeder
2009	Tom Grannis	John Najat	Chris Boehm	
2010	John Najat	Chris Boehm		
2011	Chris Boehm	Paul Streeter		

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Tiler</u>	<u>Chaplin</u>
1854	-Asher Newton Corss		Algernon S. Wood	
1855	-John Jones		Jona. Davis	
1856	-A.P. Doerschlag		Matthias Martin	
1857	-Joseph Keyes		David H. Wright	Bro. Miller
1858	- Joseph Keyes		E.E. Wyman	
1859	-John Warren Hunt		E.E. Wyman	
1860	-William T. Leitch		Algernon S. Wood	
1861	-J. W. Jefferson		Algernon S. Wood	
1862	-Leith Jr.		William H. Karns	
1863	-George B. McGil		William H. Karns	
1864	- George B. McGil		Algernon S. Wood	
1865	-Nelson Chittenden		G.A. Reynolds	
1866	-C.C. Chittenden		W. Frederickson	
1867	-John K. McConnell		William K. Karns	
1868	-C.C. Chittenden		N. Frederickson	
1869	-R. G. Norton		S. E. Pearson	
1870	-E. Grover		S. E. Pearson	
1871	-E. Grover		S. E. Pearson	
1872	-Frank A. Joltze		James K. Proudfit	
1873	-John M. Jones		S. E. Pearson	
1874	-John M. Jones		S. E. Pearson	
1875	-Edwin Sumner		S. E. Pearson	
1876	-Edwin Sumner		S. E. Pearson	
1877	-Edwin Sumner		S. E. Pearson	
1878	-Edwin Sumner		T. A. Nelson	
1879	-C. A. Daley		S. E. Pearson	
1880	-C. A. Daley		S. E. Pearson	
1881	-C. L. Krum		S. E. Pearson	
1882	-R. W. Hurd		S. E. Pearson	
1883	-R. W. Hurd		Ira W. Bird	

1884	-R. W. Hurd		Ira W. Bird
1885	-R. W. Hurd		Ira W. Bird
1886	-R. W. Hurd		
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Tiler</u>
<u>Chaplin</u>			
1887	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1888	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1889	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1890	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1891	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1892	-H. J. Verhausen		John L. Lewis
1893	-H. J. Verhausen	J.A. Nelson	C. E. Hoyt
1894	-H. J. Verhausen	N. J. Fitch	C. E. Hoyt
1895	-W. H. Wilt	C.R. Stein	C. E. Hoyt
1896	-		C. E. Hoyt
1897	-		C. W. Mead
1898	-	Jake Alford	C. W. Mead
1899	-H. C. Danialson	Anto Olsen	C. W. Mead
1900	- H. C. Danialson	A.G. King	C. W. Mead
1901	- H. C. Danialson	A. Olsen	C. W. Mead
1902	- H. C. Danialson	T.W. Evans	C. W. Mead
1903	- H. C. Danialson	A.G. King	C. W. Mead
1904	- H. C. Danialson	H. Quentmeyer	C. W. Mead
1905	- H. C. Danialson	T.W. Evans	C. W. Mead
1906	- H. C. Danialson	Wm. F. Lee	C. W. Mead
1907	- H. C. Danialson	D.J. Avrill	C. W. Mead
1908	- H. C. Danialson	Wm. Wolf	C. W. Mead
1909	- H. C. Danialson	Wm. Lee	C. W. Mead
1910	- H. C. Danialson	D.J. Avrill	C. W. Mead
1911	- H. C. Danialson	Wm. Wolf	C. W. Mead
1912	- H. C. Danialson	Wm. Lee	G. Westerfield

1913	– H. C. Danialson	A. Anderson	G. Westerfield
1914	– H. C. Danialson	Wm. Wolf	G. Westerfield
1915	– H. C. Danialson	Wm. F. Lee	G. Westerfield
1916	– H. C. Danialson	A. Anderson	G. Westerfield
1917	– H. C. Danialson	Wm. F. Wolf	G. Westerfield
1918	– H. C. Danialson	Wm. F. Lee	G. Westerfield
1919	– H. C. Danialson	A.C. Anderson	G. Westerfield
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Tiler</u>

Chaplin

1920	– H. C. Danialson	Wm. F. Wolf	G. Westerfield
1921	– H. C. Danialson	Henry A. Burd	G. Westerfield
1922	– H. C. Danialson	A.C. Anderson	G. Westerfield
1923	– I. M. Kittleson	Wm. F. Wolf	G. Westerfield
1924	– I. M. Kittleson	S.A. Burd	G. Westerfield
1925	– I. M. Kittleson	Otto Anderson	G. Westerfield
1926	– I. M. Kittleson	Wm. Wolf	James Jensen
1927	– I. M. Kittleson	A. B. Morey	James Jensen
1928	– W. E. Gifford	E.C. Jimieson	James Jensen
1929	– W. E. Gifford	William Hastings	James Jensen
1930	– W. E. Gifford	C. H. Muren	G. W. Westerfield
1931	– W. E. Gifford	C. E. McCampbell	G. W. Westerfield
1932	– W. E. Gifford	A. B. Morey	G. W. Westerfield
1933	– W. E. Gifford	C. H. Muren	G. W. Westerfield
1934	– C. H. Bullard	C. E. McCampbell	G. W. Westerfield
1935	– C. H. Bullard	Thomas Cain	G. W. Westerfield
1936	– C. H. Bullard	C. H. Muren	G. W. Westerfield
1937	– C. H. Bullard	C. E. McCampbell	Joseph E. Davis
1938	– C. H. Bullard	Thomas Cain	Joseph E. Davis
1939	– C. H. Bullard	E. S. Coleman	Joseph E. Davis
1940	– C. H. Bullard	C. E. McCampbell	Joseph E. Davis
1941	– C. H. Bullard	Thomas Cain	Joseph E. Davis

1942	– C. H. Bullard	Harry A. Fielman	Joseph E. Davis	Axel Johnson
1943	– C. H. Bullard	Phil A. Scovill	Lou J. Clarke	Axel Johnson
1944	– C. H. Bullard	Ralph J. Miller	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1945	– C. H. Bullard	Wm. L. Fosdick	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1946	– C. H. Bullard	E.C. Jimieson	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1947	–C. H. Bullard	Ralph J. Miller	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1948	–C. H. Bullard	Stanley S. Dulin	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1949	–C. H. Bullard	E.C. Jimieson	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1950	–C. H. Bullard	Ralph J. Miller	Fred W. Fisher	Axel Johnson
1951	–Bartholomew	Stanley S. Dulin	Fred W. Fisher	Ernest Jimieson
1952	–Bartholomew	E.C. Jimieson	Fred W. Fisher	Merrill Abbey
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Tiler</u>	<u>Chaplin</u>
1953	–Bartholomew	Ralph J. Miller	Fred W. Fisher	Merrill Abbey
1954	–Bartholomew	Stanley S. Dulin	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1955	– Bartholomew	E.C. Jimieson	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1956	–I. R. Mannis	Ralph J. Miller	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1957	–I. .Mannis	Harold L. Dyer	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1958	–I. R. Mannis	E.C. Jimieson	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1959	– Wm. Rundell	Ralph J. Miller	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1960	– Wm. Rundell	C. Omar Bjelde	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1961	– Wm. Rundell	E.C. Jimieson	Ernest F. Hinrichs	A. T. Wallace
1962	–Wm. Rundell	Leroy Lantz	Ernest F. Hirrichs	A.T. Wallace
1963	–Wm. Rundell	B. Lee Jenks	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1964	– Wm. Rundell	E.C. Jimieson	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1965	– Wm. Rundell	Leroy Lantz	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1966	– Wm. Rundell	Ernest Jimieson	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1967	– Wm. Rundell	Bradley D. Eames	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1968	–Lloyd Meister	Leroy Lantz	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1969	– Lloyd Meister	B. Lee Jenks	Theodore Walker	Ernest Jimieson
1970	– Lloyd Meister	D. James Childs	Frank W. Griffin	Ernest Jimieson
1971	–Ralph Beckett	Max S. Lindeman	Frank W. Griffin	Ernest Jimieson

1972	– Ralph Beckett	Thomas Grannis II	Frank W. Griffin	Ernest Jimieson
1973	– Ralph Beckett	D. James Childs	Frank W. Griffin	Chester Meyer
1974	– Ralph Beckett		Frank W. Griffin	
1975	– Ralph Beckett	Ernest M. Hagen	Frank W. Griffin	Keith Moore
1976	– Ralph Beckett	Milton M. Varsos	Frank W. Griffin	
1977	– Ralph Beckett	Nicholas M. Olson	Frank W. Griffin	Ernest Hagen
1978	– Ralph Beckett	Ernest M. Hagen	Marvin Knipfer	Ernest Hagen
1979	– Ralph Beckett	Ralph D. Larch	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1980	– Ralph Beckett	G. Hugh Thomas	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1981	– Ralph Beckett	James Wilson	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1982	– Ralph Beckett	Ray Asbjorson	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1983	– Ralph Beckett	William Cress	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1984	– Ralph Beckett		Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1985	– Ralph Beckett	Lyle Christian	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Treas.</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Tiler</u>	<u>Chaplin</u>
1986	– Ralph Beckett	William Cress	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1987	– Ralph Beckett	Donald S. Moore	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1988	– Ralph Beckett	Frederick Williams	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1989	–Milo Nelson	John J. Hagen	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1990	– Milo Nelson	Bruce Knudtson	Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1991	– Milo Nelson		Earl L. Brassington	Ernest Hagen
1992	– Milo Nelson		Earl L. Brassington	John Osborne
1993	– Milo Nelson	John E. Quirk	D. James Childs	John Osborne
1994	–Milo Nelson	Milo R. Nelson	D. James Childs	John Osborne
1995	– Milo Nelson	Daniel R. Fose	D. James Childs	John Osborne
1996	– Milo Nelson		D. James Childs	John Osborne
1997	– Milo Nelson		James E. Heady	John Osborne
1998	– Milo Nelson		James E. Heady	John Osborne
1999	- Daniel Fose		James E. Heady	Milo Nelson

2000	-Daniel Fose	John J. Hagen	Willard Sprague	William Hauser
2001	- Daniel Fose	Mark E. Jenks	Willard Sprague	William Hauser
2002	- Daniel Fose	Robert Simon	Willard Sprague	William Hauser
2003	- Daniel Fose	Richard Staley	Willard Sprague	Robert Simon
2004	-Daniel Fose	Mark E. Jenks	Willard Sprague	Robert Simon
2005	-Daniel Fose	Robert Simon	Willard Sprague	Robert Simon
2006	-Daniel Fose	Willard Sprague	Robert Simon	
2007	-Daniel Fose		Willard Sprague	D. James Childs
2008	-Daniel Fose	W.M. "Buddy" Krueger	Willard Sprague	D. James Childs
2009	-Daniel Fose	Bruce Knutson	Willard Sprague	D. James Childs
2010	-Daniel Fose	Lyle Christian	Willard Sprague	D. James Childs
2011	-Daniel Fose	Dean Johnson	Willard Sprague	D. James Childs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I also wish to thank Fred Leidel, P.M. and Paul McFee, P.M., for supplying many of the pictures from the 1950s and 1960s.

The information for the biographies of Past Grand Masters Ingvald Hembre and Dean Massey were found in Volume II of the two volume Forward Freemasonry.

I wish to thank The Wisconsin State Historical Society for the many sources that allowed me to compile the historical sections regarding the History of the City of Madison and the State of Wisconsin.

I would especially like to thank those many secretaries over the years who kept the minutes of Hiram Lodge, whose diligence has kept alive the works of all of the brothers of Hiram Lodge, throughout the years. Well done brothers.

Mark Jenks