

General Observations on Freemasonry

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1. Freemasonry embraces a fluid ideology in its doctrinal, ethical, and ritual symbolism. Because of this non-static position the movement can mold itself to the culture of the day. Freemasonry has changed its views on race, God, and the meaning of its symbolism. But truth should not change.
2. Freemasonry seeks to be non-accountable. It claims that it has no official spokesman and yet something is being taught “*officially*” as the Brethren make their way through the various degrees.
3. Modern Freemasonry tries to separate itself from past influential leaders such as Albert Pike but it cannot be done. Nor can the movement divorce itself from paganism and the occult.
4. Freemasonry claims to be an ancient organization. The reality is that Freemasonry is a recent organization born in England in 1717 from the notions of men enamored with the tenets of the Enlightenment: deism, universalism, a love for antiquity, the exaltation of reason, the basic goodness of man and a system of salvation through morality.
5. Freemasonry claims it is not a religion and then engages in very religious terminology and activity. Its buildings are called Temples, its leaders are referred to as Worshipful. The men are called “*brethren*”. There is prayer, sacred writings, and burial ceremonies.
6. Because Freemasonry is fluid, versatile, eclectic, non-accountable, and mysterious, it can be deceiving while pretending to be “open.” With clever words—and at times with incomprehensible verbiage—Freemasonry unites its members.
7. Many Christians who join the Masons are good people, God fearing, hard working, trusting souls who also happen to have little spiritual discernment. Told repeatedly that Freemasonry is a Christian organization it is believe. But then Masonry goes to the Middle East and suddenly it is a Moslem organization. In India it is a Hindu organization.
8. I suspect that what most Christian fail to realize is that Freemasonry dares to (1) challenges the Christian faith and then (2) Denys the Christian faith until it finally (3) Destroys the Christian faith in principle.
 - **The Challenge.** The Christian faith is challenged comes when it is asserted that all religions are to be respected equally for doctrine does not matter.
 - **The Denial.** The Christian faith is denied when it is declared that ultimate truth cannot be known.
 - **The Substitute.** The Christian faith of salvation by grace is substituted by salvation by good works.

9. Can a Christian be a Freemason? Yes—as long as the local Christian community controls the local Lodge and gives the symbolism of the ceremonies a Christian interpretation. However, if a Christian studies the universal goals of the movement it would be difficult to justify membership in an organization that allows occultic connection without apology or resurrection.

10. As long as the Christians within the Lodge do not seriously challenge the historical data presented nor investigate the possibility of an occult influence on its symbolism then the movement will continue to find freedom to promote ideas which are harmful to their faith.