

The Northern Light

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The Northern Light

CONTRIBUTORS



Michael F. Lakat, 33°, is a member of the Valley of Central Jersey. He has served as Sovereign Prince and is currently Master of Ceremonies for Trenton Consistory.



Dick Phillips is a national press agent who lives in St. Clairsville, OH, and writes about 18th and 19th century pioneers and patriots.



Leigh E. Morris, 33°, works in corporate communications for a major utility company. He is a member of the Valleys of Milwaukee and Springfield, IL.



Gina Cooke is the director of the Peoria, Illinois, learning center.

Other Contributors:

Jeff Croteau, manager of library and archives at the Van Gorden-Williams Library. **Robert A. Domingue** is secretary for St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, MA, and editor of The Philatelic Freemason. **Thomas W. Jackson, 33°**, was formerly Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is Executive Secretary for the World Conference of Masonic Grand Lodges. **Aimee E. Newell** is the director of collections at the National Heritage Museum, located at Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, MA. **Steven R. Pekock, 32°**, is director of development for the Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, USA.

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EDITOR

Alan E. Foulds, 32°

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

Beth E. McSweeney

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Sonja B. Faiola

MEDIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

William L. McCarrier, 33°, chairman

Richard V. Travis, 33°

William Fox Jr., 33°

Eric Ginette, 33°

Donald G. Duquette, 33°

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

John Wm. McNaughton, 33°

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Mailing Address:

PO Box 519, Lexington, MA 02420-0519

Editorial Office:

33 Marrett Road (Route 2A), Lexington, MA 02421

781-862-4410 • Fax: 781-863-1833

email: editor@supremecouncil.org

Internet:

www.ScottishRiteOnline.org



Happy Anniversary

Anniversaries are welded into our very souls or so it seems until we forget one. These days when we commemorate milestones in our lives we have a tendency to focus on what has been and not what is to come. In recent times we note that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts celebrated its 275th anniversary as the oldest Grand Lodge in America; the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2001; this jurisdiction is preparing to celebrate its own 200th anniversary in 2013 and our publication, *The Northern Light*, is just this month celebrating its 40th anniversary.

When *The Northern Light* was first published back in February, 1970, 40 years ago, Richard M. Nixon was President of the United States, gasoline sold for about 36 cents a gallon, hamburger about 99 cents a pound and bread (sliced even) 16 cents a loaf. General Motors had a 60 percent market share of new vehicle sales in the U.S. and the Scottish Rite had well over a million members. On April 1, 1970, the Dow Jones Industrial average stood at 792.

How drastically most things have changed 40 years later except for our Masonic fraternity. All would be well with some of the traditions if the influence and importance of the fraternity at large were increasing at a rate seen in our wholesale prices, but they are not. While the general population of the United States has doubled since 1959, the Masonic fraternity, for some known and some yet unknown reasons, has lost two-thirds of its members. Some of our Masonic leaders have offered a wide range of excuses as to why this decline has occurred. Perhaps the real issue facing us is the value of the perceived product we are attempting to sell in the 21st century.

In Socratic fashion, let us ask ourselves a few key questions about ourselves as we look forward instead of backward at the fraternity and our next important anniversary. Where will we be as a fraternity in 40 years? Where will we find our necessary Masonic leaders? Will future Masonic leaders enforce more

“senseless rules” and rely on more “mindless bureaucracies” in a vain attempt to control the behavior of its members? Or will those leaders once again be of the stature of the free thinkers like those who were responsible for world wide social and political changes such as our own American Revolution? Or will their leadership skills continue to be measured by how well they memorize ritual? What will be the message of our degrees and how will that message be communicated to our members? Who will support our Masonic charities? Will there be another author similar to Dan Brown to say kind things about the Masonic Fraternity? (Wait a minute, do we really need another novel or movie to tell the world about our craft, or like the ghost of Elvis, has the enjoyment and inspiration of the Masonic fraternity left the building?). Will we be the fraternity of choice? Will there be the vision and wisdom to continue remodeling our Temple? Or, unlike our operative forefathers, will we continue to close our doors rather than change?

Has the Masonic fraternity attempted to package its core values with the decorative wrapping paper of ritual and the ribbons of charities? Today we must unwrap that package and get back to the real treasure we all seek — the fraternal side of the Masonic fraternity.

As Scottish Rite Masons, on this special anniversary, we reaffirm our motto, “Spes Mea in Deo Est.” We know that with a Masonic vision for our future, there will be many memorable anniversaries ahead for both *The Northern Light* and our members.

Brethren, Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote, “Greatness is not in where we stand, but in what direction we are moving. We must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it — but sail we must, and not drift, nor lie at anchor.”

Happy Anniversary.

John Wm McNaughton
Sovereign Grand Commander

Bringing the Museum **To You**

By AIMEE E. NEWELL

Last August the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library played host to hundreds of visitors who were in Boston to attend the 2009 Annual Meeting. Many Scottish Rite members told us that they were visiting for the first time and expressed great pleasure at our beautiful building, stunning exhibitions and exciting collections. While we are always happy to meet our Scottish Rite visitors face to face here in Lexington, we are also stepping up efforts to meet members online, on the phone and in print.

In 2009, members of the museum staff wrote articles that appeared in more than seven different periodicals, as well as the museum's newsletter and *The Northern Light*. These articles, highlighting museum objects and fraternal history, always introduce the museum to those who may not be familiar with it and offer information about how to contact us with questions. In 2009, as in every year, we provided photographs of museum objects for several forthcoming books and articles. Staff traveled near and far to present talks. These presentations took place as close as Woburn, MA, and as far away as Edinburgh, Scotland. And, over the course of the past year, curatorial and library staff answered more than 400 inquiries by phone, email and in person.

Despite our success with these activities, we seek to offer even more information and service to our visitors – near and far, on site and online. Recently, the staff unveiled several new initiatives, and made progress on some ongoing projects, to help raise the visibility of our collection and to make our resources known throughout the world. One of the most frequent questions we receive is about making more of our object collection available over the web. And, we now have a way to do just that. For several years, we had about 100 collection objects accessible

on our website (www.nationalheritagemuseum.org) to give browsers a taste of the kinds of things they might see on a visit, or to explore, learning more about Freemasonry or comparing them to antiques in their own lodge or home.

With new technology we can now make many more object records available online. Last fall, we began by transferring the former “treasures,” along with some recent acquisitions, and a selection of favorites from our archives collection.

One of the new items added online is a recent acquisition — a wooden box painted with Masonic symbols by Nathan Negus (1801-25), who was an artist's apprentice in Boston. Nathan Negus was born in Petersham, MA, in 1801. At age 13, in 1814, he went to Boston, first studying with artist Ethan Allen Greenwood (1779-1856), and then becoming an apprentice to decorative painter John Ritto Penniman (1782-1841), who was a member of Boston's St. John's Lodge. Negus ended his apprenticeship in 1820 and traveled as an itinerant painter in the south from 1821-25. When he



Scottish Rite Masonic Museum
and Library, Lexington, MA.



Stained Glass Window, 1975, Dr. Rudolph R. Sandon (1916-92), Painesville, OH. Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, gift of the Valley of Danville, IL. Photograph by David Bohl.

became ill in 1825, he traveled home to Petersham, dying there four days after his return.

The box is painted on its top, front and sides and probably dates to the 1810s. The top shows an all-seeing eye in between a pair of columns. The front shows a checkered pavement flanked by a sun and a moon. The sides include a delta with a “G” in the center and clouds with a square and compasses symbol. Though the box is not signed by Negus, the symbols resemble those on a painted Masonic apron (now in the museum’s collection) that Negus did sign in 1817. The Negus painted box was purchased for the collection in 2008 through the support of the Special Projects Fund of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The new collections interface allows web visitors to search the object records for specific names, dates, descriptive terms and more. Each record has a photograph of the object, along with a brief description and basic information about its origin, if known. We hope that adding these records to our website will foster comparison of Masonic and fraternal objects to each other and to non-fraternal objects, filling in our understanding of the intersections between Freemasonry and family and community life in the United States. Museum staff plan to continue to add additional records as often as possible. Future groups will include selections from the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts collection, Masonic and fraternal aprons, prints and

photographs, and more treasures from the archives.

Access to our online object database is provided through the new Masonic history resources portal on the museum’s website. The portal is a section of our website that is directed to all who want to learn more about Freemasonry and fraternalism. In addition to the collection objects, visitors to the portal are treated to a wealth of information, which will only grow in the coming years. The museum’s popular brochure, “Caring for Your Masonic Treasures,” is available here, as is the recent short history of the museum, originally published as *The Short Talk Bulletin* for April 2009. A link to our blog makes reading convenient, as well as making it easy for interested web visitors to sign up to have the blog delivered via email.

The Masonic History Resources portal also features one of the museum’s best-known treasures — the stained glass window in the lobby. Web visitors can look at a picture of the window and click on the various symbols to learn more about them, what they are, and what they stand for. Crafted by noted stained glass artist Dr. Rudolph R. Sandon (1916-92), of Painesville, OH, the window was a gift to the museum in 1975 from the Scottish Rite Valley of Danville, IL. The symbols on the window include American, Masonic and Scottish Rite emblems. For example, the lamp of knowledge is shown on top of an open Bible, which reminds Masons of the divine will of God. Symbols for the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection, Princes of



Mark of Ezekiel Bascom, King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter Mark Book, 1825-38, Martha S. Harding (1813-41), New Salem, MA. Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives, Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library.

Jerusalem, Rose Croix and Consistory help introduce visitors who are non-Masons to the symbols and stories of the fraternity. And, the 13-star and 50-star American flags at upper left and lower right are paired with the alpha and the omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. These symbols reflect the beginning of our nation and remind us of the bicentennial when the museum was founded as a gift to the American people.

In addition to making more of its collections accessible over the Internet, the museum is excited to be hosting its first scholarly symposium on Friday, April 9, 2010. "New Perspectives on American Freemasonry and Fraternalism" will present the work of six scholars on diverse topics based on new research. The day will kick off with a keynote address by Jessica Harland-Jacobs, associate professor of history at the University of Florida. For anyone interested in the history of American Freemasonry and fraternalism, or wanting to learn more about how the subject is being studied by scholars today, the symposium should be a fascinating day.

While there are a number of respected symposia on Freemasonry that take place annually in Europe, American study of the topic lags behind. The museum is pleased to focus attention on the history of the fraternity, which will help us all to better understand the past and to be inspired for the future.

The museum is looking forward to sharing its wonderful resources with visiting scholars. With over 16,000 objects, 60,000 books and 2,000 cubic feet of archival manuscripts, the museum offers innumerable treasures for the researcher which will undoubtedly lead to new discoveries.

While museum staff are working hard to implement these new initiatives, they are also continuing others started last year. First and foremost is our blog. Blogging is becoming a vital way for many to communicate with friends and family and to keep current with news and hobbies. Our blog, NationalHeritageMuseum.typepad.com, is a wonderful tool.

There you can browse entries or sign up to receive the posts via email or RSS. Once you read a post, feel free to add a comment or a question to help continue the dialogue and to share knowledge of American history, Freemasonry and fraternalism.

The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library blog posts twice a week with information about recent acquisitions, new exhibitions and intriguing stories from our collection. We are also able to present information about objects in our collection from different perspectives by adding blog posts over time about the same or related objects. For example, one of our earliest posts, in June 2008, presented information about a hand-drawn mark book in our archives collection. A record of the individual marks of the members of the King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter in Greenwich, MA, the book has illustrations representing those who received the Mark Master degree in this chapter. The degree is named after the marks that stonemasons chiseled into the stones of buildings to identify their work.

In May 2009, a second blog post shared the recently-discovered identity of the mark book's artist — a young woman named Martha S.



Masonic Box, 1814-20, Nathan Negus (1801-25), probably Boston, MA. Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Special Projects Fund, Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Photograph by David Bohl.

Harding (1813-41). The daughter of Alpheus Harding (1780-1869), one of the members of the chapter, Martha probably drew the illustrations in the book prior to her marriage in 1838. Last summer, we shared a third blog post to announce the acquisition of a mark medal originally owned by another member of the King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter. The silver medal, which belonged to Ezekiel Bascom (1777-1841), has his personal mark engraved on one side. This mark compares closely to Bascom's mark in the mark book.

And, last September, we extended the story one more time by writing a post about much-needed conservation treatment for the book. The binding had detached and the pages were coming loose. The mark book is receiving conservation treatment; a cleaning its pages, and repairing its binding, so that we can continue to learn from it in the years to come.

At the museum, we collect objects that tell the story of American Freemasonry and fraternalism, and how fraternalism relates to American history. We receive several calls and emails each month from prospective donors who think we might have an interest in something they've discovered, or that has been passed down in their family. We have some basic criteria that we use to consider these gifts. The object must be in good condition. We also look to strengthen our collection by adding artifacts not already represented; we usually try to avoid collecting duplicates or triplicates. And, we are always


Masonic Mark Medal, 1816, probably Boston, MA. Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, acquired through the generosity of the Kane Lodge Foundation, Cogswell Beneficial Trust and William W. Lewis.



Masonic Food Mold, early 1900s, probably American. Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, gift of the estate of Harriet G. Ward.

interested in objects that have a story to tell — is there special information about the person who originally made or owned the piece? Does the prospective donor have photographs of the original owner using the object? Did it get used at a special place or time?

While we draw from our collection constantly for gallery exhibitions and various publications or lectures, we also feature a selection of recent acquisitions in the museum lobby, which is rotated twice each year. In late September, we put together the most recent selection. One of the items featured is a miniature copper food mold used to create colorful jellies. This mold, one of three that were bequeathed to the museum in 2009 by Harriet G. Ward, has a star-shaped body with a familiar square and compasses symbol on top. Although we don't know who originally used this item, it seems likely that it was used at lodge events or in the home of a Mason.

Finally, having covered new initiatives on site in Lexington, as well as in cyberspace, we are pleased to announce a series of planned trips to four Northern Masonic Jurisdiction states during the coming spring and summer (places and dates to be announced). Museum staff will speak in person about the museum's collection, as well as its many exciting exhibitions, programs and services. During the 2009 Annual Meeting, visitors to the museum could be heard exclaiming over the exhibitions, the library and archives, the collection, the gift shop and other building features. "I had no idea how much is here," was a frequent comment. We hope to hear that from many more voices as we bring a small piece of the museum to you. 

A Matter of Grave Concern

By MICHAEL F. LAKAT, 33°

Those who know me well realize that one of my non-Masonic interests is wandering in old cemeteries. Before you get the wrong idea, let me explain. Although I do have Hungarian blood coursing through my veins, my interest does not run to the macabre. I am more interested in the art, architecture, and design of cemeteries and gravestones and old funerary customs. That said, when Ill. David A. Glatty, 33°, Deputy for New Jersey asked me to represent the Valley of Central Jersey on the Gourgas Gravesite Committee, I jumped at the chance.

Gourgas? Who is he and why should I know anything about him?

As a Scottish Rite Mason, is that name familiar to you? I refer to John James Joseph Gourgas who is known as the “Conservator of Scottish Rite Freemasonry.” His memory is perpetuated by the Gourgas Medal — the highest honor conferred by the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

It is bestowed in recognition of “notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity or country.” Only 35 awards have been presented since the decoration was established in 1938.

Ill. Bro. Gourgas started life in Lacus Lemannus (Geneva) Switzerland on Friday, May 23, 1777. The sixth of seven children, he was born into a high patrician family of French Huguenots. He was baptized John James Joseph Gourgas Du Pan de Rengers on July 4, 1777. His family moved to England during the French Revolution and remained there until Aug. 5, 1803, when they set sail for Boston and arrived six weeks later on Sept. 17. The family eventually settled in Weston, MA.

Within a few years, Gourgas moved to New York city where he embarked upon a career as an accountant and prospered as a merchant and



businessman. He married Louisa Maria Smidt sometime in 1807, and their union produced six children.

His Masonic life began when he became an Entered Apprentice on May 19, 1806, at Lodge L'Union Francaise No. 14 (now No. 17) and was listed as member No. 207 on the lodge roles. He received both his Fellowcraft and Master Mason Degrees on June 9, 1806, and in 1807, he became “Custodian of the Seals and Records” for the lodge.

On May 16, 1808, he demitted from the lodge, and there is no further record of his membership in any symbolic lodge. This situation was not uncommon at the time insofar as lodge records were not as meticulously maintained as they are today. Regardless of his status with the lodge, he was fully recognized as an active and full-fledged Mason. In fact, in tribute to his Masonic career in 1864, his mother lodge elected him to honorary membership.

On July 26, 1806, he was initiated into the “Sovereign Grand Chapter of Rose Croix

John James Joseph Gourgas' memorial after restoration in Jersey City, NJ.

d'H-R-D-M of Kilwinning" at New York city and became the Chapter's Secretary. On Aug. 4, 1806, he was elevated by Antoine Bideaud, 33°, to Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret 32°. Two days later Bideaud established the "Sublime Grand Consistory 30°, 31°, 32°" and Gourgas was named its Secretary.

On Nov. 12, 1808, John Gabriel Tardy appointed Gourgas Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection. According to the register of Abraham Jacobs as published in Folger's *The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite* (1881), Gourgas also received the degree of Select Masters of the Twenty-seven and the Dublin Royal Arch.

On May 1, 1813, Emanuel De La Motta, of the Supreme Council at Charleston, initiated J.J.J. Gourgas and Sampson Simson into the 33°. Then,

on Aug. 5, De La Motta, acting as the Grand Commander in a "special sitting," initiated four others, and the Grand and Supreme Council of the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic District and Jurisdiction of the United States of America was organized.

Daniel Decius Tompkins was chosen first Sovereign Grand Commander. Within seven short years, Gourgas went from being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason to being coroneted a 33°. On that day, he was also named the first Grand Secretary and served in that position until 1832.

On March 7, 1832, the second Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Bro. Sampson Simson, resigned and Gourgas became the third Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander — a position that he held until Sept. 4, 1851.

It is likely that Simpson's resignation was influenced by the anti-Masonic movement which had dampened the spirits all of Freemasonry in the United States.

It is generally recognized that the Morgan Affair and its aftermath encompassed the years 1826 through 1845. The Anti-Masonic Party was formed in upstate New York in 1828, and its growth throughout the country was due more to the political and social conditions of the time than to the Morgan episode per se.

During that period Masons were persecuted for their beliefs; they were discharged from employment, expelled from churches, and denied many rights and privileges they previously enjoyed.

It is little wonder that most Masonic activity ceased. Thousands of Masons, under varying degrees of pressure, abandoned their membership in the craft. However, enough loyal Brethren stood firm to enable the fraternity to weather the storm.

One of these distinguished Brethren was Gourgas. It is difficult to overstate his contributions to Scottish Rite Freemasonry.

While the Supreme Council was inactive, Gourgas guarded the records

Why is Ill. Bro. Gourgas

Buried in Jersey City, NJ?

We know that during the years when Bro. Gourgas served as the Secretary General and Sovereign Grand Commander, the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction was based in New York city.

Why was he not entombed in a churchyard in Manhattan? The quest was begun by trying to establish his place of residence which was discovered in an 1859 index of residents of New York city, as being located in what is now the western part of Greenwich Village.

But why was he buried in Jersey City? This was answered by studying the laws regulating burials in the city of New York.

The Rural Cemetery Act was a law passed by the New York Legislature in 1847. It authorized the development of commercial burial grounds in rural New York state which led to burial of human remains becoming a business for the first time.

In 1852, the Common Council of

New York city, then consisting solely of Manhattan Island, passed a resolution that banned further burials within the city limits in response to public fears stemming from cholera epidemics in 1832 and 1849 which were believed to have contaminated the well water supplying the city.

Maps of the period show that it would have been a short ride from St. John's Chapel to the waterfront where the coffin would be loaded onto a ferry bound for Paulus Hook on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, and then transported a few miles overland to Greenville and the cemetery overlooking the bustling harbor of New York.

Thus it came to pass that Ill. Bro. Gourgas rests alongside his family near the graves of three Past Grand Masters, a Past Active Member of Supreme Council and numerous other Masonic Brethren from both New York and New Jersey.

— Robert V. Monacelli, 33°

and maintained contact with others. As the Anti-Masonic Movement swept the country and nearly extinguished the fraternity, he kept the Rite going through this dark period. Through his dedication and loyalty, he earned the title “Conservator of the Rite.”

Ill. Bro. Gourgas died in New York city on Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865 and was buried in New York Bay Cemetery (now Bay View — New York Bay Cemetery) in Jersey City. He was buried by his family with little or no notice or recognition from his Brethren.

He rested in virtual anonymity along with seven other members of his family. The gravesite was neglected, but was rediscovered and rededicated by the Supreme Council in 1938 during the 125th anniversary year of the Supreme Council.

On Sunday, May 22, 1938, the Supreme Council held a special gathering at Gourgas’ gravesite in Jersey City. A special monument was dedicated that day. At the memorial service and dedication, 8,000 Masons and their families were in attendance as well as an escort of 500 Knights Templar from New Jersey and New York. Supreme Commander Dr. Melvin Maynard Johnson was in attendance as was Governor A. Harry Moore (who incidentally was also buried in the cemetery after his death in 1952) and State Senator Edward P. Stout.

Shortly thereafter, Sovereign Grand Commander Johnson secured approval from the Supreme Council to establish a special honor which became known as the Gourgas Medal.

It was first awarded in 1943 to Senator and Brother Harry S. Truman who did not receive the medal until Nov. 21, 1945, by which time he had succeeded to the Presidency following the death

of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The motto of the Scottish Rite is “Ordo ab Chao” — “Order from Chaos.” During Gourgas’ tenure there was no shortage of chaos — the Morgan Affair and its aftermath, the activity of irregular members, and the spurious Cerneau Scottish Rite, to name a few. He held steadfast and maintained the Rite so that order could eventually be restored.



During the ceremony of consecration, Grand Commander McNaughton pours oil on the gravesite memorial marking the burial place of John James Joseph Gourgas.

During the 70 years since the rededication in 1938, Ill. Bro. Gourgas’ gravesite and memorial again was neglected and fell into disrepair.


It was recently rediscovered by John F. Daugherty Jr., 32°. The New Jersey Council of Deliberation made a commitment to restore the Gourgas grave site at the New York Bay Cemetery in Jersey City, NJ, and maintain the site in future years. To follow through, Bro. Glattly appointed a committee of representatives from the three Valleys whose mission was to restore the memorial and gravesite to its former splendor.

The committee consisted of Bro. Daugherty (chairman), Ill. Robert Monacelli, Bro. Georges Caceres, and me. Work began in late spring. The project included the removal of two large trees, the cleaning of the memorial and setting the site with brick paving.

A rededication ceremony was held Oct. 17, 2009, with Grand Commander McNaughton and M.W. William H. Berman, Grand Master of Masons in NJ, in attendance, along with several other Masonic dignitaries. The day was coordinated with a gathering location at the Bayonne Masonic Lodge building. **IN**

Ill. David A. Glattly, 33°, Deputy for New Jersey, spoke at the rededication ceremony.





32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, Inc.

Advancing the Cause:

By GINA COOKE

Maintaining High Quality Tutor Training in a Low Quality Economy

The learning centers are working harder than ever to keep our program afloat. Local fundraising efforts have been kicked into high gear, and our corporate offices are striving to develop our brand and steward our resources. Boards and staff are facing some difficult decisions at all levels. Centers have closed and cut back; morale can be hard to uphold sometimes.

As in any worthwhile endeavor, successes along the way propel us to the next step. Stories of fundraising victories keep us all hopeful and hard working, and stories of children's victories continue to give meaning to all of our efforts. There has been another success story this academic year, and it's important that it not go unnoticed. This is the story of our Advanced Training Program.

Our Advanced Training Program is a two-year graduate-level training program that some of our tutors undergo, above and beyond the year-long Initial Level training and certification. The Initial Level teaches the basics about reading, dyslexia, and the Orton-Gillingham approach; the advanced level covers such higher-order skills as reading comprehension, fluency, reading research, syntax, vocabulary, composition, assessment and diagnosis, professional ethics, and — everyone's favorite — the history and structure of the English writing system. It's really good stuff. It sows seeds of language expertise in our tutors, and their students reap the benefits.

Over the past eight years, the advanced training has taken on several incarnations. The seminars have been local and regional. It has been offered both on summer weekdays and on weekends in the fall and spring. In 2003 our corporate office assumed the Advanced Training Program under its clinical budget. It has since benefitted hundreds of tutors and thousands of children in all of our learning centers.

In recent years, as the centers have faced economic challenges, the costs and benefits of Advanced Language

Training have come under scrutiny. The program has been on the defensive: it is expensive and cumbersome. However powerfully worthwhile and however clinically beneficial, its rewards have come at a high cost.

THE TRAINING IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF BOTH OUR REQUIREMENTS AND OUR REPUTATION.

Eliminating advanced training altogether is out of the question, of course. It is a huge contributor to the high quality and success rates of our training and tutoring programs. Any tutor who has been involved with the training will verify that, and any parent whose child has worked with an advanced tutor will sing the program's praises. Moreover, the advanced training is a prerequisite for center directors and other supervisors to become initial trainers. The training is an integral part of both our requirements and our reputation.

The future and the structure of advanced training continued to look uncertain. Carin Illig, the new supervisor of clinical affairs, had "figure out advanced training" in her in-box from the earliest days of her brand new tenure. As an advanced certified tutor herself, Carin intimately understood how crucial the advanced training is to the clinical wellbeing of the program.

In late 2009, Carin successfully built a coalition of advanced language trainers and has led a round of radical, effective changes in the advanced training, bringing costs down significantly. Instead of paying for several trainers to travel, lodge and eat on the corporate ledger, Carin

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An Unappreciated PATRIOT

By DICK PHILLIPS

JUST WHO IS ARTHUR ST. CLAIR? HIS NAME DOES

not roll off the tongues of most Americans; even historians give him little notice. He was a patriot and, for a time, was the highest ranking elected official in the fledgling nation. His forsaking of British position and wealth and his lifelong pursuit of America's freedom and democracy, make it difficult to understand why he is one of the most unappreciated public figures in our nation's history.

Born in Scotland in 1734, St. Clair's career as an American military strategist and statesman began in Pennsylvania, continued through New Jersey, New York and Ohio and spans 45 years of service in the military, government and political life.

After five years as a British army lieutenant in Canada during the French and Indian War, he retired as captain in 1762, commanding Fort Ligonier in Pennsylvania. He settled his family on acreage in the Ligonier Valley. His contributions to America's growth began in Bedford, PA, as a surveyor for the Penn family. In 1774, Governor Penn named St. Clair to several judicial positions for Westmoreland County, including a justice in county court and then magistrate. His first brush with prominence came through the actions of a neighboring colony. Virginia's governor, Lord Dunmore, sent his agents to claim Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) and its surrounding lands for Virginia. St. Clair had the agents tracked down, brought to his court and jailed. Dunmore demanded that Governor Penn dismiss St. Clair as magistrate, but Penn refused. St. Clair's courage was well received, and he became a most influential man in western Pennsylvania.

After nearly a decade as a Pennsylvania country squire and officer of the court, St. Clair became increasingly outspoken about the King's excessive taxes and brutal treatment of the colonists. In 1775, John Hancock, president of the United Colonies' Continental Congress, offered him a commission as colonel in the Continental Army. It was then that St.



A medallion featuring Bro. St. Clair on the front and New York's city hall on the back.

Clair made a life-changing decision to take up his adopted country's cause for freedom. Frazer Wilson, in his 1944 epic of the American Frontier, *Arthur St. Clair, Rugged Ruler of the Old Northwest*, says, "It is difficult to conceive the courage required for making this decision, as St. Clair was friendly with King George, a cousin of General Gates and had been closely associated with many British officers who were to serve conspicuously in the coming conflict."

Politics

PRIOR TO GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ELECTION

as the first president of the United States in 1789, America had been governed from 1774 by 13 presidents of the Continental Congress, and later, the Congress of the Confederation. From 1785-87, St. Clair served the Congress as a delegate from his home state of Pennsylvania. In February, 1787, Arthur St. Clair was elected as its president. During his tenure, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance and the United States Constitution.

On Oct. 5, 1787, St. Clair began a 15-year career as the first governor of the Northwest Territory. Recommended by Washington and approved by Congress, St. Clair took on the awesome responsibility of overseeing an area which would become Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, along with parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He blazed the way and set precedents for later territorial governors.

In July, 1788, he published the new territory's Compact (Constitution) and commissioned three judges. The first of eight Ohio counties he would create was appropriately named for his friend, Washington, and by September, he had created his first territorial court headed by Judge Rufus Putnam. While governor, St. Clair made his western home in Marietta, OH, and headquarters in Cincinnati, a city he is credited with naming after the Society of the Cincinnati.

Soldier and Patriot

ST. CLAIR'S GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE contributions were significant, but he also had a distinguished military career, mostly as a veteran general officer of many battles. By the mid-1770's, St. Clair considered himself more an American than a British subject. Because of his military experience, Colonel St. Clair's first assignment for the Continental Army of 1775 was to raise a regiment of six companies to cover the retreat of the American army which was being overrun by the British near Quebec. This he completed in two months.

In 1777, President Hancock sent St. Clair to New York to save Fort Ticonderoga from the British. When he arrived, he found his men suffering and outnumbered more than five-to-one. Realizing the danger to his reputation, he courageously ordered a strategic retreat, saving the lives of 1,000 men to fight another day and was court-martialed for his trouble. St. Clair was both exonerated and commended for his wise decision, and the Americans later took back the fort with a larger force. He served with Washington against the British in the Revolutionary War for another eight years. In all, he spent an incredible total of 14 years as an officer on the battlefield.

Following his return from Canada, St. Clair was promoted to Brigadier General and sent to organize the New Jersey Militia. After the Fort Ticonderoga experience in New York, he then joined Washington at Valley Forge in December of 1776. Arthur St. Clair

also took part in Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, before the Battle of Trenton. St. Clair is credited with developing the strategy which led to Washington's capture of both Princeton and Trenton, NJ, from the Hessians and British. He also provided relief to Washington's suffering troops in the winter of 1777-78. The lack of food, clothing and housing at Valley Forge was so bad that retention, let alone recruiting, had become nearly impossible. Washington appealed to St. Clair who used his own personal wealth to solve the problems. St. Clair remained a close friend of Washington for 24 years and was invited to stand with him at his inauguration as the first President of the United States.

Brotherhood

AS WITH MANY OF AMERICA'S EARLY PATRIOTS AND founding fathers, St. Clair was a Freemason, a Federalist and later, a member of the Society of Cincinnati. Descendants of St. Clair say that it was Benjamin Franklin who initiated him into Freemasonry. Washington once presented St. Clair with one of his Masonic aprons as a token of esteem; it was hand-painted on silk by a lady in Baltimore. In 1976, it was acquired with full documentation by the Saugatuck Lodge No. 328.

When the Society of Cincinnati was founded in 1787, Washington inducted St. Clair who was serving as President of the Continental Congress that year. Initially, a vehicle for officers of the Revolutionary War to maintain contact, it soon became fraternal with chapters in thirteen colonies. It would lead to government benefits for officers with three years service in the war. In time, enlisted men were included as well.

For Love of Country

BEING NAMED THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF A territory the size of the original 13 colonies was at first a great honor. But Congress had done St. Clair no favors. Cut off from all he knew, he was 400 miles from Pittsburgh and 800 miles from Philadelphia. Congress seldom funded what they ordered him to do, and he eventually went broke from all the IOU's he wrote on behalf of his country.

In 1791, after several hundred of General Harmar's troops died in the defeat by the Confederation of

Indian Tribes of the Maumee Valley, Congress demanded quick retaliation and victory. Unfortunately, for the ailing, 57 year-old Arthur St. Clair who was immersed in his third year as territorial governor, the inevitable failure of this ill-fated retaliatory battle would need a scapegoat and it would be him, as he would lose twice as many troops as Hamar, within the same year. This shocked Congress to the extent that it allowed Major General Anthony Wayne three years to prepare an army for victory, but St. Clair would have to carry the heavy burden of re-living this tragedy for the rest of his life.

Many historians agree that St. Clair's lifetime of exemplary statesmanship, military leadership and battles won should not be overshadowed by this one lost battle. St. Clair had to have known that coming out of retirement to rebuild a defeated and demoralized army to retaliate quickly with raw recruits was a formula for disaster. The order from Congress that he cut a trail through the forest and build several forts along the 100 miles to battle didn't help.

Fort Wayne Sentinel writer, Rich Battin, described St. Clair as having been, "afflicted with gout and a very old man for the times." St. Clair should never have left, trusting that the promised supplies and munitions would catch up. They never did. Said Battin, "Secretary Knox's friend, the unscrupulous New York financier, William Duer, lost the money intended for St. Clair's troops on land speculation." It's said St. Clair fought courageously while men around him were dying and deserting. Afterwards, John Paul Jones wrote these words to St. Clair, "I pray you be assured that no man has more respect for your character, talents and greatness of mind, than, dear general, your most obedient servant."

Satisfaction of Service His Only Reward

TODAY, ST. CLAIR'S LEVEL OF LIFETIME SERVICE TO country might at least entitle him to retire in comfort. However as governor, Saint Clair made the mistake of running up personal debt to carry out the unfunded assignments of Congress. He trusted his superiors, just as he trusted those he hired to run his Ligonier estate. Upon his return home, he found his wealth eroded by business reverses. Congress would not vote for reimbursement of St. Clair's 14 years of expenses as governor. His debtors won a personal court

Presidents Before Washington

Every schoolchild knows the American Revolution began at Lexington and Concord in 1775, and the Declaration of Independence officially separated us from Great Britain in 1776. The war ended in 1783, but George Washington did not become president until 1789. Who did we have for a government and leaders during those early years? Actually we had several.

The First Continental Congress met before the revolution broke out into armed conflict, not as a government, but rather as a convention representing the 13 disgruntled, but nominally loyal colonies. It met in 1774.

After Lexington and Concord, the congress reconvened and continued to meet throughout the war. Once independence was declared, it served as a provisional government. When victory was in sight, the former colonists looked toward a more permanent framework. The Articles of Confederation, our first constitution, of sorts, called for a Congress of the Confederation which, in turn, elected a "President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

The system was replaced by our current U.S. Constitution which called for a strong executive branch headed up by a president. Bro. Washington was, of course, the first to serve. The following is a list of our leaders before the Constitution:

First Continental Congress


1774	Peyton Randolph
1774	Henry Middleton

Subsequent Continental Congresses

1775	Peyton Randolph
1775-77	John Hancock
1777-78	Henry Laurens
1778-79	John Jay
1779-81	Samuel Huntington

Congress of the Confederation

1781	Samuel Huntington
1781	<i>Samuel Johnston was elected, but resigned before serving.</i>
1781	Thomas McKean
1781-82	John Hanson
1782-83	Elias Boudinot
1783-84	Thomas Mifflin
	<i>Daniel Carroll served as acting president for one month.</i>
1784-85	Richard Henry Lee
	<i>Samuel Holton served as acting president for a day.</i>
1785-86	<i>John Hancock was elected but never served. David Ramsay and Nathaniel Gorham presided in his absence.</i>
1786	Nathaniel Gorham
1787	Arthur St. Clair
1788	Cyrus Griffin

judgment, and his land and holdings were sold at sheriff's sale forcing him into poverty. He lived in a small cabin until his death on Aug. 31, 1818, at age 84, in Greensburg, PA. However, those who knew St. Clair during his last years said he never lost his dignity. Fifty years later, Congress finally voted a "substantial sum" for the St. Clair heirs. 

178 Issues Later

By ALAN E. FOULDS, 32°

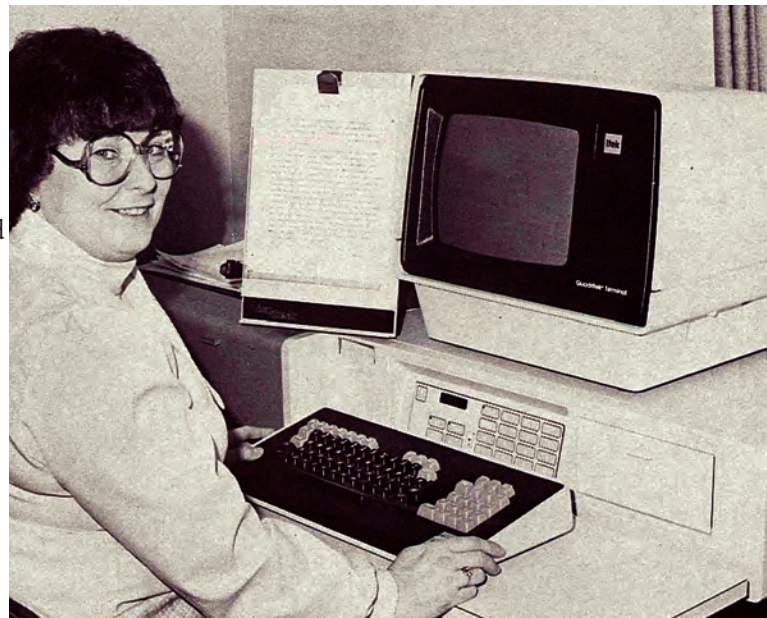
Forty years and going strong

*F*our decades, six Grand Commanders, and two editors ago *The Northern Light* hit the newsstands — or, more accurately, the mailboxes of Scottish Rite Masons — for the first time. That inaugural issue in January 1970 featured a photo of the headquarters building on the cover and contained an explanation of the structure of Scottish Rite. Ill. Alphonse Cerza, 33°, a noted Scottish Rite scholar and past president of the Philalethes Society, related a brief history of the Rite; Ill. and Rev. John G. Fleck, 33°, wrote about “Freemasonry’s Saving Tension,” and a story described the brand new Toledo Masonic Complex. Now in 2010, entering our fifth decade, *The Northern Light* is still going strong.

The magazine has its roots in 1968. Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, saw a need to communicate to the membership of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. A previous publication, called *The Newsletter*, mailed only to a small portion of the members, was edited by Ill. McIllyar H. Lichliter, 33°, and continued under Bro. Fleck. Grand Commander Newbury was looking for something new. He wanted to include everyone in the organization and so established a feasibility committee to study the idea of creating a magazine meant for all Scottish Rite Masons in the jurisdiction. Its purpose would be to keep the membership informed and connected and would also serve as an educational tool. One member appointed to the study group was Ill. George E. Burow, 33°, an Active Member of the Supreme Council for Illinois, and managing editor of the *Danville Commercial News*.

The committee recommended that a full feature magazine be established, and a target date of January 1970 was chosen for the launch of the new venture.

Next on the agenda was the choosing of an editor. An exhaustive search was conducted and a person was



In the spring of 1983, typesetter Luella Nordstrom gets new cutting edge technology to produce *The Northern Light*.

chosen to fill the position. Three weeks later, however, the person had a change of heart. Grand Commander Newbury then turned to Bro. Burow and asked him to consider the position. At first he did not want to take it. He was chairman of the committee recommending the creation of the magazine. It was not his intention to create it for himself. Besides, he had a job. Although initially reluctant, he eventually agreed, retired from his Danville newspaper, and took over. One caveat, however, was that he would remain in Illinois and a full-time assistant editor would be on site in Lexington, MA, to run the day-to-day operations.

Enter Dick Curtis. Throughout its history Bro. Curtis (now Ill. Richard H. Curtis, 33°) has been more closely associated with *The Northern Light* than anyone. He was approached by Ill. Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, who, at the time, was Executive

Secretary. Maxwell knew of Dick's journalistic background and his interest in the fraternity. He had a degree in English and the equivalent of a minor in journalism. At the time he was employed by a Boston-area publishing house. The match was perfect. Dick had the qualifications, and he knew Bro. Maxwell from their Masonic ties, but he says "Luck was also involved. I landed the job by being in the right place at the right time."

Burow and Curtis proved to be a good blend of older and younger; Midwesterner and New Englander, and an experienced journalist and a person with fresh ideas.

The committee chose the name, but it was left to the editorial team to formulate the new magazine.

Bro. Burow's job was to search for material, edit, and do some writing. Bro. Curtis supervised layout and design, rewriting, and dealings with the printer. He says that he "wanted roughly an even mix of educational, topical, and inspirational stories." Although the fraternity has an amazing heritage, "every story can't be about Paul Revere and George Washington. It's not all about the past." Curtis pointed out that the graphic design was also left to him.

Together they created something quite important from nothing.

As the years passed and the number of volumes mounted, Bro. Curtis assumed more and more of the editorial responsibilities. In 1975, George Burow and Richard Curtis became co-editors, and in 1977, Curtis received the official title for the job he had been quietly and steadily assuming and performing for quite a while. He became the publication's sole editor — a position that he would maintain for three decades.

The office staff has always been small but efficient. For the first ten years Edith Juthe



January 1998 finds more technology changes and Sonja Faiola and Norma Small taking a break from putting together the February issue of *TNL*.

efficiently handled secretarial duties. In 1980 Luella Nordstrom took over upon Juthe's retirement. Two years later production was moved in-house and Nordstrom became the first typesetter. Sonja Faiola, who is still with the staff, became secretary and managed the circulation lists. She also became instrumental in layout and color coordination. Bro. Curtis credits her with playing a major role in modernizing the look and feel of the final product.

Carolyn Rotundi came aboard in 1985, staying two years as an artist and typesetter. At her departure Norma Small, another name nearly synonymous with the magazine and its history, began a dynasty that survives to this day. Her role evolved, together with technology, to that of graphic designer. Her daughter, Beth McSweeney, joined her in 2000 and several months later assumed the position. Many of our readers, who have had reason to contact the magazine, know Ms. McSweeney, as her unofficial responsibilities go beyond her job description. In many ways she is a face of the magazine to the outside world.

In 1999, the staff grew a little larger as the position of "assistant to the editor" was created. Robin Robinson, with a Master's Degree in writing and publishing, and experience as a reporter with a local newspaper, took on the role. During her four-year tenure she wrote many feature stories.

Upon her departure the position was changed slightly to that of "assistant editor." Steve Ferrazani briefly filled the role until September 2004 when I was hired into that position.

Bro. Curtis was asked if any stories he wrote or

Burrowing with Burow

George E. Burow, 33°, was the first editor of *The Northern Light*. He retired in 1976.



Footnotes*

Richard H. Curtis, 33°, helped launch *The Northern Light* as assistant editor. He then became the editor and after many years turned over the reins in 2006.



researched during his years at the helm stuck out more than others. “One,” he said, “was when I traveled with Grand Commander Robert Ralston to Reno, NV, to present the Gourgas Medal to Bro. Red Skelton.” Another appeared in the May 2002 edition. He visited Shanksville, PA, and observed the crash site of Flight 93, one of the planes hijacked on Sept. 11. There, he talked with Masonic firefighters and others and saw, firsthand, how the rural Pennsylvania county was transformed by visitors to the site. Curtis says that other stories that comes to mind were an interview with Charles Spahr, a man closely associated with the building of the Alaska Pipeline, and Robert L. Howsam, president of the Cincinnati Reds.

Asked about any controversial stories during the “Curtis Era,” Dick said “most of that came from covers, not stories.” An early incident — more funny than controversial — came when George Burow was still in charge. The November 1975 issue featured a photograph of a re-enactor playing Daniel Boone. One 12-year-old wrote in asking if Boone really had a wristwatch like the one in the picture. In January 1979 the front cover, called “The Disheveled Master,” depicted a man in Masonic apron checking his list of New

Year’s resolutions. The date on the top of his list said 1977, but was crossed out. Below that were the years 1978 — also crossed out — and, finally, 1979. At least one reader did not think it funny and, in fact, thought it put the organization in a bad light. The person wondered “what was the postman thinking?”

One more notorious cover came in November 2002. Taken from a 1908 postcard, the depicted scene was much like a Norman Rockwell painting, with a family sitting at the Thanksgiving table. As all were bowing their heads in prayer, the young boy had one eye on the turkey. The table cloth, as it came over the edge, turned into an American flag. The image certainly meant no disrespect, but letters of protest poured into the office.

Although not a story, Dick also pointed with pride to a feature called “Masonic Word Math,” a puzzle with a Masonic twist. In fact, the puzzle continues today, still created by Dick.

For many years the magazine has been enhanced through the volunteer efforts of its columnists. One example is Allen E. Roberts, 32°, who explored “Masonic Myths.” Our regular contributors today include Bro. Robert A.




Domingue, who writes “The Stamp Act.” Each issue Bro. Domingue highlights five to six postage stamps with Masonic themes, presenting an image, as well as the background, of the subject.

Ill. Leigh E. Morris, 33°, keeps us up to date with the latest developments in the world of computers and the Internet. His column “Brothers on the Net,” of course, would not have even been possible at the magazine’s birth.

Ill. Thomas W. Jackson, 33°, through “Book Nook,” offers his opinions on many of the newest literature on the craft. Bro. Jackson began his column in November 1990. He took over from Ill. Stewart M. L. Pollard, 33°, who wrote “In a Nook With a Book.” Pollard filled in ably for three years, following the death of Ill. Alphonse Cerza, 33°.



In January 2007, upon the retirement of Bro. Dick Curtis, I was named as the third editor of *The Northern Light*. What happens from here? Well, we invite you to read the magazine for the next 40 years to find out. 

IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK



Alphonse Cerza, 33°, the first of three book reviewers for the magazine.





The Secrets of Heredom

“HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE” are the first four words of the prologue of Dan Brown’s book, *The Lost Symbol*. The novel’s setting opens and reaches its climax in the House of the Temple, the headquarters building of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, S.J.

A thriller set in Washington, DC, *The Lost Symbol* is the third Dan Brown novel to involve the character Robert Langdon, the Harvard University symbologist. The book has changed life as we have known it at the House of the Temple. Since the book was released on Sept. 15, 2009, tours have quadrupled, and, they continue to increase.

Our tours now highlight the places Brown mentions in his book. Additional tour guides have been added to the part-time staff managing the influx of guests who visit the building. Special tours have been created by professional companies throughout the city to shepherd visitors around sites found in Brown’s book, but we remain the number one Masonic “must see” spot on any tour of Washington.

Since the book was published, the question asked most frequently is whether or not Brown’s descriptions of the building are accurate. Ms. Heather Calloway provides a



Photo: J. Alexander

The Temple Room is one of several locations at the House of the Temple mentioned in Dan Brown’s latest book, *The Lost Symbol*.

detailed examination of all references to the House of the Temple in the January-February issue of the *Scottish Rite Journal*. The article can be found at www.scottishrite.org.

Scottish Rite of Virginia and Radford University: Partnering to Help Children

The Scottish Rite of Virginia is a partner with Radford University helping children with speech disorders. For the past two summers, a clinical program has focused on helping children with autism spectrum disorders in response to the rapidly growing incidence of the disorder. Parents engage in workshops and learn to participate in therapy sessions with their children so they can facilitate their language development long after camp ends. Over the years the Scottish Rite has contributed over \$500,000 to Radford in support of children through its summer clinics, scholarships, and fellowships to speech disorder students.



Happy 113th, Brother Walter

Ill. Walter Breuning, 33°, is the oldest man in the world. He’s also the oldest Scottish Rite Mason in the world. Born on Sept. 21, 1896, in Melrose, MN, Bro. Walter started to work in 1913 for the Great

Northern Railroad and continued for 50 years. He became a Master Mason in 1925 and a Scottish Rite Mason in 1937. He was a founding member of Great Falls Lodge No. 118, Master of Cascade Lodge No. 34, and Secretary of the merged lodges for 25 years. He served the Valley of Great Falls as reunion director for 44 years and as Venerable Master; he was coroneted a 33°, in 1958. Walter still puts on a coat and tie every morning before going to breakfast at the Rainbow Retirement Center. He’s started making plans on how to celebrate his 114th birthday in 2010.

As we start a new year and a brand spanking new decade, let's take a look at a few topical items.

Considerable attention has been focused on the Bing (bing.com) versus Google (google.com) debate.

Bing, of course, is the new search engine from Microsoft. If you are expecting me to pan Bing, you are in for a disappointment. Bing is a good search tool that should provide most users with satisfactory results.

I have found it to be especially strong in searching for e-commerce (shopping) sites. On the other hand, Google seems to have the edge when it comes to historical and corporate research.

To get the best of both worlds, I now simultaneously search Bing and Google by using Blackdog (blackdog.ie/google-bing) or Bing vs Google (bing-vs-google.com). If you would like to add Yahoo to the mix, try Search3 (search3.com).

Meanwhile, Twitter struggles to grow while finding a way to make a ton or two of money.

It is difficult to predict Twitter's future, though I think it is here to stay, at least in some form. My own company, Ameren Illinois Utilities, uses Twitter quite effectively when we experience significant outages due to storms (illinoisoutage.com). With Twitter, we can constantly update both the public and news media on the challenges and progress associated with service restoration work. A growing number of companies are using Twitter to similar advantage.

Energy efficiency is chic. More than 1,200 computers now are Energy Star (energystar.gov) qualified with more to come. It is estimated that if all computers sold in the U.S. were Energy Star qualified, energy spending would be cut by \$2 billion a year. Even in Washington, that is real money.

The Energy Star designation is not limited to computers by any means. An increasing number of printers, copiers and scanners now carry the energy efficiency designation. And while we are on the subject, you can cut your energy spending by turning computers, printers and other devices off.

Phishing – it sounds innocent, but it can be costly. Not a month passes without hearing from a reader who has been victimized.

Phishers are after sensitive personal information, such as Social Security and credit card account numbers, passwords and user names. With this information, they

can place charges against charge accounts, drain checking accounts and even steal identities.

A phish begins with an email, perhaps a request that appears to be from a bank, credit card company or retailer. It may warn you that your account has been

compromised or ask you to verify a large charge made against your account. Sometimes, the message warns that if you fail to make an immediate payment your account will be closed or your service disconnected. Some messages will warn that you must immediately change your password. In all cases, you will be directed to an official looking website which includes a request for personal information.

Your best protection is to **never** open such emails. I repeat, **never**.

If you have a concern about the email message, then contact the purported sender (bank, credit card, etc.) of the email by telephone or in person.

In addition, nearly all browsers offer some level of phishing protection. I happen to like Mozilla's Firefox

(mozilla.com). It is free and it works.

Increasingly, Internet users are accessing their email and the web through iPhones, BlackBerrys and other smart phone devices. In response, the number of websites aimed at mobile users is growing. These are known as .mobi sites.

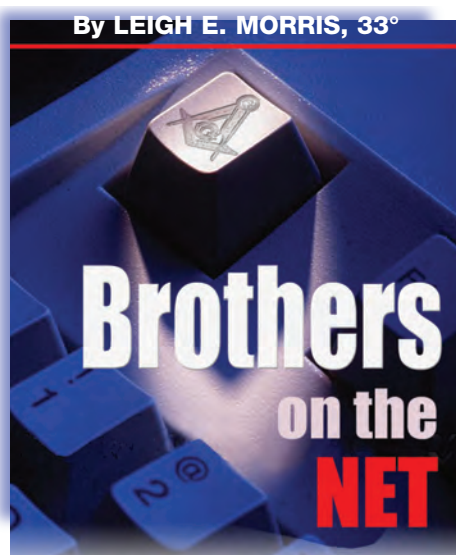
These .mobi sites were created to provide mobile device users with websites specifically formatted for the small mobile screens.

The next big Internet news could well be Apple TV. Apple is reported to be on the verge of offering a television subscription service over the Internet sometime this year. A *Wall Street Journal* report said experts predict this move "could significantly alter the television business . . ."

Of course, a bevy of skeptics immediately rushed to throw cold water on Apple TV's prospects. I believe many of those same critics had also predicted iTunes would not last and the iPhone was just a passing fancy.

So, I conclude with best wishes for 2010.

As always, I welcome your questions and comments. Just fire an email to me at <studebaker55@casscomm.com> or, if you prefer, you can send a letter to me at PO Box 42, Virginia IL 62691.



Bing, Twitter and much more in 2010

The beauty of "Perseverance"

A little more than 230 years ago, a group of former soldiers in the area of Pennsylvania called "Paxtang" formed a new Masonic lodge. Originally only known by its number – twenty-one – the lodge was close to the Susquehanna River and a ferry owned by John Harris.

Eventually, the Harris family mapped out a town bearing their surname — Harrisburg. The lodge eventually adopted a name to accompany its number — Perseverance. The Brethren could not know how apt that name would be, for more than 230 years later we met recently to celebrate the continued work of this amazing lodge.

In a history of Perseverance Lodge, Bro. William Egle, a Civil War Colonel and Pennsylvania State Librarian described the important role the lodge played through the years. He noted how many of Harrisburg's leading men were counted among the rolls of this lodge, including U.S. senators, governors, and officers of each of our wars. This lodge typified the role our Brethren have played as pillars of our communities. So important was Perseverance to this region, it was even visited by the Marquis de Lafayette and President James Buchanan.

Remarkable in this brief history, written 112 years ago, the final words were devoted to the philanthropy of Perseverance Lodge. Bro. Egle wrote, "And lastly,

charity. The question may be asked, 'Where is your boasted good?' From the first year of its existence down to the present time the generosity and benevolence of Perseverance Lodge has been without stint. Many a heart has been gladdened by its charity."

And this belief remains a bond passed unbroken in Perseverance Lodge for more than two centuries. That is why I had the honor of attending the 230th anniversary of Lodge No. 21 — to recognize its members for making a \$100,000 commitment to our Harrisburg Learning Center.

Speaking with its current and past Masters, I heard from both how much they respected the work our learning centers do for children with dyslexia and how committed they are to continue their Masonic mission of charity.

Leaving them that evening into the cold night, I couldn't help but feel the warmth of pride in my fraternity and respect for Brethren such as these.

As William Egle concluded in his history, "Such is Free Masonry. Venerable in its age, beneficent in its design, and practical in its charity."

SPRING VISITATIONS

Luncheon events are scheduled in the following cities:

FLORIDA

March 3 – St. Lucie West - PGA Country Club

March 5 – Sarasota - Sahib Shrine Center

ARIZONA

April 20 – Tuscon - Reid Park DoubleTree Hotel

April 21 – Scottsdale - Scottsdale Culinary Institute

Call 800-814-1432 x3326 if you would like more information.

Support a Child at a Learning Center Near You

The Children's Learning Centers is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

It costs \$5,000 to tutor one child for one year. Typically, children require an average of two years of tutoring. Your tax-exempt contribution can be designated to support a specific children's learning center or a learning center where the need is greatest.

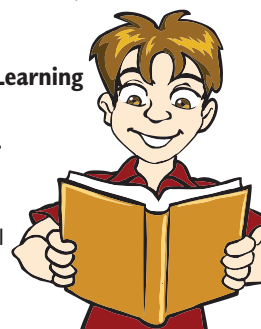
For information about making a donation, please call the development office at **800-814-1432 ext. 3326.**

Or send a check directly, payable to:

32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, Inc.

33 Marrett Road

Lexington, MA 02421





The Stamp Act

By **ROBERT A. DOMINGUE**

Nat "King" Cole was a member of Thomas Waller Lodge No. 49, of Los Angeles, CA, being initiated on Jan. 9, 1944. This lodge was named for the legendary jazz musician, "Fats" Waller, himself a Prince Hall Freemason. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Gambia on July 25, 1996, as part of a set to honor radio entertainers.



One of five siblings, Nathaniel Adams, later known as Nat "King" Cole, was born on March 17, 1919, in Montgomery, AL. A year later the family moved to Chicago where his father was a Baptist Church pastor and Nat sang and played the piano there. While attending high school he played piano for a band led by his brother Eddie, and in 1921, he played in an all-black musical revue in New York city. He organized his Nat King Cole Trio in 1938. He launched his career as a singer in 1943, appeared in seven motion pictures, and was a guest on many television shows. He died of cancer on Feb. 25, 1967, and is buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, CA.



Gottleid Eliel Saarinen

was born Aug. 20, 1873, in Rantasalmi, Finland. From 1896-1905, he worked as a partner in the firm Gesellius, Lindgren and Saarinen. His first major work with the firm, the Finnish pavilion at the World's Fair of 1900, exhibited an extraordinary convergence of stylistic influences and christened the Finnish National Romanticism. He moved to the U.S. in 1923 after his noted competition entry for the Tribune Tower in Chicago; although it only placed second and was not built in that city, it was built later as the 1929 Gulf Building in Houston, TX. He first settled in Evanston, IL, and in 1924, became a visiting professor at the University of Michigan. He became president of the Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1932 and then a professor in the University of Michigan's Architecture Department. He died July 1, 1950 in Bloomfield Hills, MI.



Bro. Eliel Saarinen was initiated into Suomi Lodge No. 1, on Jan. 17, 1923. He is pictured on a stamp issued

by Finland on Aug. 20, 1973, to commemorate the centenary of his birth.



Samuel Langhorne Clemens

, better known as Mark Twain, is pictured on a stamp issued by Dominica on April 17, 1986, as part of a set to note Halley's Comet.



Bro. Clemens always claimed that as he came in with Halley's Comet, he would also exit with it — a claim which turned out to be true. He was initiated in Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, MO, on May 22, 1861.

Born Nov. 30, 1835 in Florida, MO, he moved with his family at the age of four to Hannibal on the banks of the Mississippi River. He adopted the pseudonym of Mark Twain while working as a newspaper reporter. "Mark Twain" means "two fathoms deep" — the minimum depth required for a riverboat's safe passage. He died on April 21, 1910.



Philip Kermode

was born March 21, 1855, on the Isle of Man. He attended King William's College and was admitted to the Manx Bar in 1878 at the age of 23. His legal labors continued throughout most of his life and he was clerk to the justices at Ramsey until he became curator of the Manx Museum. He founded the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society in



1879 and died in 1932. Philip Kermode is pictured on an Isle of Man stamp issued on Feb. 27, 1979, as part of the set honoring the centenary of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Bro. Philip Kermode was a member of the "St. Maughold Lodge" No. 1075, located in Douglas, Isle of Man.

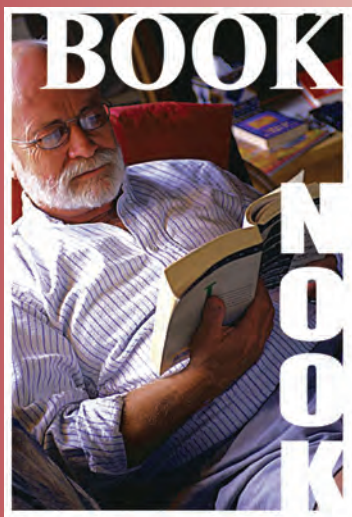


Reginald Joseph Mitchell

is pictured on a label which is an integral part of a booklet issued by Great Britain. On May 13, 1921, he was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Jasper Lodge No. 3934, at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. In 1931 he joined the Lodge of Concord No. 4910.



Born May 20, 1895, in Newcastle-under-Lyme, he moved to Southampton in 1917, joining the Supermarine Company which built seaplanes. By 1920, he was chief designer. When Vickers bought Supermarine in 1928, they insisted Mitchell remain as designer. In 1931, his SB6 won the Schneider Trophy and set a world speed record of 407 miles per hour. As a result he was decorated a CBE [Commander of the British Empire] in 1932. He died June 11, 1937, in Portswood, Southampton.

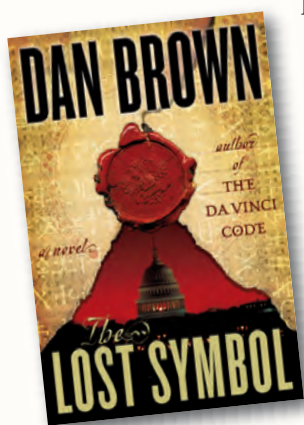


Reviewed by Thomas W. Jackson, 33°

The Lost Symbol

by Dan Brown. Published in 2009 by
Doubleday a division of Random House, Inc., New York.

No book has probably been more anticipated by the general public before publication than has this book and certainly none by the Freemasons. Masonic organizations and Freemasons individually have been



preparing for months to issue a response including both Masonic scholars and non-scholars. And do you know what, my Brothers; no response is required either in support of or defense against, for it needs neither our support nor our defense.

Dan Brown is not a Freemason and therefore has no commitment to the

Masonic fraternity. During press interviews, however, and in the book itself, he has been very positive in his appraisal of the craft and what it stands for. He reminds me of another author who discovered Freemasonry while researching an unrelated subject; John Robinson. John was a precursor to many of the authors writing on Freemasonry today and even as many Masonic scholars took offense to John's writings at that time, so too have Masonic scholars taken offense to

Brown's writings. Nonetheless, Robinson became a positive force for the craft even as has Dan Brown.

I bought the book on the morning of its release, left the next day for the Grand Orient of Italy and Grand Lodge of Turkey and read it while traveling. A nice quality about Dan Brown's writing is that I do not have to force myself to read and as a result I completed it before my return trip.

As with his previous books, Brown weaves a tale of intrigue which leads through a labyrinth of what is referred to as Masonic secrets and hidden history. Master Masons should readily recognize the goal that Langdon seeks and Scottish Rite Freemasons may recognize the theme of "Ordo ab Chao," order out of chaos.

He resurrects the Harvard symbologist, Robert Langdon from *The Da Vinci Code* as the prime subject in this novel. A major difference between the two novels is that Freemasonry was a bit player in *The Da Vinci Code* whereas it is a prime player in *The Lost Symbol*. It is set in Washington, DC, and utilizes the Masonic fraternity around which Brown weaves a fascinating tale of intrigue.

My greatest concern prior to the release of *The Lost Symbol* since it was to involve Freemasonry and be centered in the city of Washington, DC, was that Brown would utilize the myths that have been perpetuated by both Masons and non-Masons concerning the layout of the city using Masonic symbols thereby giving them greater exposure. I was very pleasantly surprised that he did not buy into any of it.

Although it is a novel, it perhaps approaches more closely the philosophical essence and esoteric temperament of the craft than even the majority of our members will comprehend. I found it to be compelling reading and would expect it to be a stimulus to young men outside of the craft who are searching for more than society currently provides. Hopefully our leadership will grasp this opportunity to improve the quality of the craft.

The Genesis of Freemasonry

by David Harrison. Published in 2009 by Lewis Masonic, an imprint of Ian Allen publishing Ltd, Hersham, Surrey KT12 4RG, England. \$31.95.

The title implies that this is a book written about the origin of Freemasonry. It also involves, however, the development of Freemasonry, specifically in England. It focuses on the transition from the operative to the speculative along with the alteration of the original

philosophy and practice of the craft with a concentration on the development of rival Grand Lodges. It deals considerably with the esoteric purpose of Freemasonry as a search for ancient knowledge. The book also provides a study of many of the early significant leaders who contributed to the character of the craft.

The author places much emphasis on Freemasonry's role in the development and promotion of natural philosophy. This role is relevant to Freemasonry's participation in the age of the Enlightenment and in providing an environment for like-minded men to gather together to discuss mutual interests and nurture relationships along with establishing business contacts. This writing reveals the significance of Freemasonry being an integral part of networking and establishing patronage during the age of the Enlightenment. The networking places Freemasonry as a major participant along with the Royal Society in the development of freethinking.

In this relationship Desaguliers' participation in promoting Newtonian experimental philosophy stimulated a reformation of Freemasonry. According to Harrison, "Desaguliers was a leading light in applying Newtonian understanding to the world, and Freemasonry became another way of communicating this understanding." (This simple statement is perhaps a revelation of how much modern Freemasonry has lost the intellectualism of its past.) It was through this reformation in thinking that Masonic ritual began to "reflect the search for lost knowledge and the divine measurement."

Freemasonry, according to the author, "bridged the divide of religion, politics and education and provided a chance for dissenters and untitled gentlemen to gain an insight into accessing divine knowledge and to be part of a society that included nobleman, members of the government . . . and industrial elite." (One of Freemasonry's greatest contributions to world society) According to Harrison, "Freemasonry was seen as a society that could make sense of the world and provide meaning for its members from an array of diverse fields."

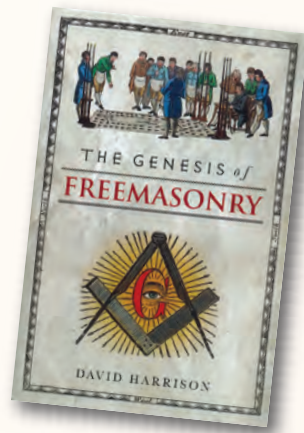
The author also "expands and modifies" the work of Margaret C. Jacob whom he implies neglected the contributions of Jacobite and Tory Freemasons to this networking. He emphasizes the contributions made by these two segments of British society to the development

of what was to become the character of British Freemasonry and its contribution to civil society. It remains significant that the lodge environment permitted freethinking men of all political persuasions to work together toward a common goal by prohibiting the discussion of politics and religion within the lodge. He also points out that even though there are historians who tend to attribute the division in Freemasonry to political issues, there is no evidence to support this claim. Indeed, Masons were able to relate to and visit with the several Grand Lodges that existed at that time. It is his contention that it was a feud within architecture that divided the ancients and moderns.

An observation that present-day Masonic leadership might become cognizant of is "the importance of the ritual which was central to the history of Freemasonry and held the true meaning of the craft" and "was the essential feature of Freemasonry."

This book presents a good analysis of the motivations for the creation of the Grand Lodge in 1717. It also presents a good analysis of the schisms that occurred, resulting in the creation of different Grand Lodges. It discusses the infusion of multiple disciplines into the structure of Freemasonry including its esoteric aspects, magical imagery, astrology, symbolism and numerology. It also, however, points out the scientific symbolism that is more evident in today's Freemasonry along with the cult of architecture. He explores the quest for learning with its concentration on architecture as an attractive force to artists, poets, writers and politicians "representing an intellectual pathway in the search for hidden knowledge."

This is an easy book to recommend because of its in-depth and probably fair analysis of what led to the development of modern-day Freemasonry. His criticisms of past Masonic writers and historians perhaps are justified, and they did lay the foundation for his writing. I might question his impartiality when he states that because more documentary evidence exists for early Freemasonry in Scotland than in England that it may be the reason for "fringe writers" to place the origins of Masonry in that part of the United Kingdom. (It would be difficult to place the label of "fringe writer" on some who make that claim) I also might question his comment that "Thomas Jefferson was also linked to Freemasonry." This was indeed, a very weak link. A considerable amount of good information is to be found in this book.



Health Wise

ideas
for
health
and
fitness



Lower Alzheimer's risk

A project by Columbia University analyzed studies of healthy seniors in New York. Their goal was to identify nutrients and dietary patterns related to Alzheimer's disease risk.

Those who ate more cruciferous and green-leafy vegetables, tomatoes, nuts and fish, but less meat and high-fat dairy products had a lower risk.

Omega-3, omega-6, folate and vitamin E in the dietary pattern were found to decrease Alzheimer's risk. Saturated fat and vitamin B12 increased risk.

Doctors, however, say B12 might have raised risk because it's found in meat, and those eating more meat might also be getting a lot of saturated fat.

Apples protect brain

An apple a day may keep the doctor away, but drinking apple juice can keep your brain sharp as you age.

Researchers at the University of Massachusetts-Lowell say drinking apple juice increases the production of an essential neurotransmitter in the brain. It permits communication between nerve cells.

Doctors at Tufts University say maintaining strong communication between cells is essential for the health of the brain as well as the body.

Questioning benefit of vertebra cementing

Thousands of people have had surgery to repair fractured bones in the spine. Now, researchers have found no detectable benefit when these patients were compared with others who



didn't have it. The studies were funded by the National Institutes of Science.

The surgery is usually performed by a radiologist who injects bone cement directly into a fractured bone, a procedure covered by Medicare.

The American Association of Radiologists disputes the finding, saying study subjects were not people with serious conditions who would be most likely to be helped by the operation.

A little exercise helps the heart

For men in the Physicians Health Study, a little weight loss or a little exercise significantly reduced their heart failure risk.

Their average age was 53. Losing a few pounds and exercising just one to three times a month made surprising differences.

Men who were lean but never exercised increased heart failure risk by 19 percent. If they were overweight

and never exercised, their heart failure risk was 78 percent higher.

For those who were overweight but did exercise, the heart failure risk was 49 percent higher than it was for a lean man who exercised vigorously just one to three times a month.

Get your vitamin D anyway

In winter, getting your quota of vitamin D by exposing your skin to sunlight for 15-20 minutes a day is difficult. Studies show people have lower levels of D in cold months.

A supplement could be the answer. For those up to age 50, 200 IU is recommended, and for those age 51 to 70, 400 IU is recommended.

New studies at the University of Cambridge show that D is important for mental health. Vitamin D is well known for its role in bone health.

Dialysis treatment

The standard dialysis treatment for kidney failure covered by Medicare is three treatments of four hours each per week.

With this treatment, only a quarter of patients age 18-54 are well enough to go to work or school. Medicare covers all patients who are on dialysis.

In 2006, 20.1 percent of dialysis patients in the United States died, twice as many as died in Japan. According to the National Institute of Diabetes and Kidney Diseases, dialysis patients are hospitalized six times as often as other Medicare patients.

Many doctors feel patients should receive dialysis more frequently, and any who want to take the treatment at home should have dialysis machines.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE *(continued from page 11)*

initiated a contract for online seminars. Trainers can offer seminars from their home centers, and tutors can tune in online. Technology has also helped cut down on travel costs for tutor observations; supervisors perform more observations locally, and trainers use video to observe lessons and provide emailed feedback to save further on travel costs. Trainer pay and invoicing structure have also been streamlined, and the four trainers have collaborated under Carin's leadership to create a workable, efficient, and clinically sound new model for Advanced Language Training.

Our relationship with Aurora University in Illinois allowed us to offer graduate credit for the course to any participant, as a partly online course. We were able to lobby successfully for our new course structure to get special approval from the director of the university's Collaborating Academic Partnership program.

Change is never easy, and the transitions in advanced training are no exception. Our tutors and trainers have stepped up the task at hand: preserving the enormous clinical benefits of advanced training, and doing so affordably.

Besides lowering costs, the new structure of advanced training comes with several advantages for participants: rather than training on Saturdays and Sundays, the webinars are offered on Saturdays only, so they're slightly less exhausting. Rather than having to travel, tutors can participate in the seminars from home or from their local learning center. If a tutor has a conflict with a training date, she can watch the recorded webinar later, at her convenience. Rather than having several models of advanced training throughout our 15 states, all of our tutors receive the same high-quality seminar content as well as local mentorship and supervision, all from credentialed, accomplished and experienced trainers.

Thus far, feedback from our current advanced trainees has been overwhelmingly positive.

* * *

In preparation for this article, we asked our center directors, advanced certified tutors and current advanced scholars to tell us why advanced training mattered to them. Did it bring raises at the center or at

school? Was the university credit we offer important toward graduate degrees or promotions? Did the additional certification benefit tutors, bring them more private clients, or fulfill them?

Let's not forget that the learning centers' work isn't just about children. It is also about professionalism. The learning centers have a tri-fold mission: we tutor children, train tutors, and support research in the field. Two out of three are about professionals, not necessarily about children, right? So isn't the advanced training really about our professional staffers, about developing their skills, and building educational capacity in the community?

Well, yes and no. What we learned from our survey is that the advanced language training is part and parcel of what we do for children. We received nearly 30 very brief comments from participants — one sentence or less, by request. To a person, the respondents indicated that the advanced training better equipped them to meet children's needs. There are children, the tutors and directors explained, whom we could not adequately serve without the skills and efforts of an advanced tutor.

The learning centers must keep working together to ensure the viability of Advanced Language Training. We plan to continue to "figure out advanced training" in the years to come.

Our children are counting on it. ■

Start with the first word. Add to it the letters of the second word. Then add or subtract the letters of the following words. Total the remaining letters and unscramble them to find a word associated with Masonry.

MASONIC WORD MATH

(DEFINITIONS) + (REMORSE) –
(TENDER) + (REACH) – (NOISE) +
(CORRIDORS) – (SOAR) +
(MOUNTAINS) – (TIME) – (COINS) +
(GET) – (MASTER) – (RING) + (LABOR)
– (BROIL) + (MONSTER) – (NUT)

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”

Clue for this puzzle: A motto, that appears on page 10.

Answer from previous issue: SYMBOLISM

1970-2010

TNL

Excerpts from

The Northern Light

Selected views from the past may not necessarily represent today's viewpoint.

To mark the 40th anniversary of The Northern Light we look back to thoughts and opinions from different eras of the magazine. This issue we examine its birth and we peruse other offerings from its first decade.

FOREWORD by George A. Newbury, 33°

Freemasons traditionally have faced the East and the rising sun, emblematic of the attitudes of those who build. Proud of yesterday's achievements, the true builder ever has seen an even greater tomorrow. However grand and imposing may have been the structure just completed, he has envisioned an even greater and more imposing one that he would start today.

So it was with the skilled craftsmen who built the great cathedrals of Europe in the Middle Ages and who founded our Masonic Order. So it was with those who conceived and organized the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, marking the beginning of Symbolic Freemasonry as we know it today. So it was with those who established the Scottish Rite in Charleston, S. C., in 1801 and set up our Northern Supreme Council in 1813. True builders, they saw the past only as an inspiration for a more glorious future.

So it must be with us if Freemasonry is to continue to spread its beneficent influence wider and wider over the earth leading men to a realization of that Brotherhood which alone can save humanity from the depths of depravity and even possibly its self-destruction. As a builder we look to the past for inspiration, but to the future the East and the rising sun—for opportunity.

It is these thoughts that have prompted your Supreme Council to start the publication of this periodical. We envision it as a most useful working tool in continuing the building of Freemasonry. There are many ways in which it can be of indispensable service — as a news medium bringing you information of Masonic happenings, many of

which will hold tremendous interest for all of us — as a source of inspirational material from the pens of great Masons of today and yesterday, much of which is not adequately circulated — as a calendar of coming events — as a means of stirring the initiative of present and future officers of Masonic bodies in developing more meaningful programs for their members. As time goes on and we gain more experience, it is our hope and belief that we can make it ever more useful and attractive to you and your families.



The Editor Speaks by George E. Burrow, 33°

What a lift the word “new” can give us — a new year, a new home, a new friend and Brother, a new project.

We have all these things — 1970; Lexington, MA; Bro. Richard “Dick” Curtis, 32°, and our magazine, *The Northern Light*.

A great thrill comes to us as we realize that we have lifted our sights, are changing our ways, and have a hand in planning something new.

Our Heavenly Father created man and endowed him with intellect so that he could appreciate the finer things of life and with ability to make articles and products that would be of benefit and service to all mankind. He gave to each of us the qualities of love, understanding, sympathy, empathy, laughter, a sense of humor, the desire and ability to be of service to our fellows and Brothers.

It is with these latter thoughts uppermost in our mind that we embark upon this project of editing *The Northern Light* and pledge to each of you, our Scottish Rite Brothers, the very best of our abilities in bringing you the best publication possible, one in which you can take justifiable pride.

Gourgas Medal Presented to President Ford

President Gerald R. Ford, 33°, is the 16th recipient of the Gourgas Medal, the highest honor given by the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

This medal, established in 1938, is awarded in recognition of notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity, or country.

Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury made the presentation to Ill. Bro. Ford in a special ceremony at the White House at the time of the Grand Masters Conference in February. In attendance at the ceremony were 25 Active Members of the Supreme Council.

"I count this as one of the greatest honors I have ever

received," President Ford responded. "My father, my brothers, and myself have always thought highly of Freemasonry. Our induction into Malta Lodge was the highlight of my Dad's life . . . I'll treasure

this medal forever. I am highly honored to be included in the group that numbers men like President Harry Truman, Gen. Mark Clark, and others . . . I'm proud to be in this company."

Earlier in the day, President Ford attended a meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in Alexandria, VA, at which time a bronze memorial medallion recognizing him as the 14th Masonic President was unveiled.



IS IT TIME TO REST? by Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

Not long ago, I was talking with several members in one of our Valleys. They were recounting their years of service to our fraternity. I know how hard these men have worked. They have done a fine job. Finally, one of them said, "I think it is time to let someone else take over. I'd like to have a little rest."

We all understand the feelings of our Brother. After putting in time and effort over the years, it seems only right to take it easy for awhile.

Unfortunately, that is one of the problems with the world today. Too many of us have come to the conclusion that other people should do what needs to be done.

As human beings, we are built in such a way that there is no stopping-point for any of us. We fulfill our destiny by always pressing forward. When we reach the top of one mountain, we discover there are higher peaks to climb.

"Sad is the day for any man when

he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life he is living; when there ceases to be a desire to do something larger, which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do."

These penetrating words by the Reverend Dr. Phillips Brooks express the meaning and message of Freemasonry. The desire to improve oneself and to make our communities better places to live comes from our great Masonic heritage.

Being a Mason means we can never be satisfied with where we are at the present moment. You and I, as Masons, have made a lifelong commitment to the improvement of ourselves and the world.



QUOTABLES

A coward is incapable of exhibiting love. It is the prerogative of the brave.

— Mohandas Gandhi

On no account brood over your wrongdoing. Rolling in the muck is not the best way of getting clean.

— Aldous Huxley

If you pursue money and affluence to the exclusion of the values in life, you have lost, not won.

— Jim Rohn

People who consider themselves victims of circumstances, will always remain victims unless they develop a greater vision for their lives.

— Stedman Graham

This is the time when we must firmly choose the course we will follow, or the relentless drift of events will make the decision for us.

— Herbert Prochnow

Here is a test to determine whether your mission on earth is finished: If you're alive, it isn't.

— Richard Bach

One of the greatest discoveries people make is to find they can do what they were afraid they couldn't do.

— Henry Ford

There are only two options regarding commitment; you're either in or you're out. There's no such thing as life in between.

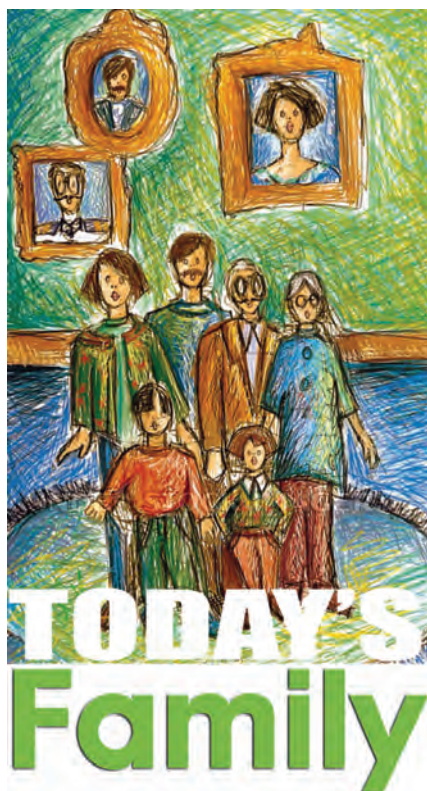
— Pat Riley

Opportunities are like sunrises. If you wait too long, you miss them.

— William Arthur Ward

Treat all disasters as if they were trivialities but never treat a triviality as if it were a disaster.

— Quentin Crisp



Some video games are good for mental health

The idea began when a seriously depressed person found she was relieved by playing a video game called Bejeweled. She told manufacturer PopCap Games, and a later study showed that the game improved mood and heart rhythm.

Further studies are in progress, according to the Annual Review of Cybertherapy and Telemedicine. Psychologists at East Carolina University say certain games let people fall into a rhythm where they can play without effort or boredom. It is important for people who are stressed or depressed.

Catalogs: Styling the home

It's about romancing a room. When retailers or manufacturers want to show their products in the best light, their photographers enhance the room with flowers, fresh fruit, throws, and spots of color in accessories such as pillows and collectibles.

At Ethan Allen Global, experts say there is a big difference between a

room full of stuff and a room that makes life better. Paying closer attention to photos in magazines and catalogs can help you identify a style that's in your comfort zone and bring great decorating ideas.

Skip the screen saver; let your PC sleep

Because electricity is relatively cheap, junking an older PC because it uses more juice doesn't make economic sense.

You could save up to \$100 a year by letting it sleep when it's not in use, according to SmallBiz.

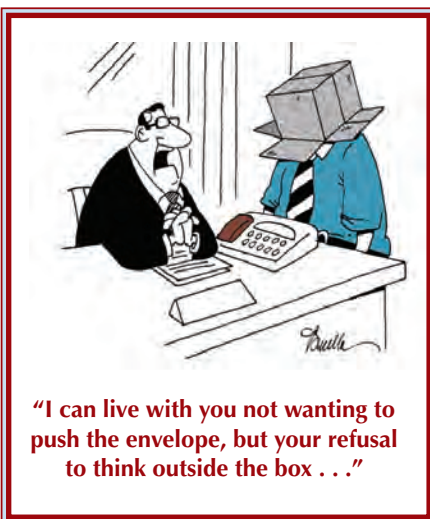
Screen savers waste energy. Those pretty designs and animations take quite a bit of processing power, and that requires electricity.

When a PC is asleep, your work is in its memory, but the hard drive has stopped spinning. The display is dark, and the microprocessor is idle. Power use drops sharply.

A desktop system uses about 60 watts of power fully awake, but consumes just three watts when it's asleep, according to the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

How much savings is your time worth?

There's a story circulating about a man who wanted a certain size of television set with a flat screen and other features. Because it would be expensive, he spent a lot of time comparing brands and prices on the Internet.



He visited half a dozen stores searching for the right model, then went back again and checked the same sets on the Internet. Finally, he found just what he wanted for \$3,000.

At that point, he did two things. He decided he didn't want to spend that much, and adding up his time, he discovered he had spent the equivalent of an entire work week on the project. It's an extreme case, but plenty of people spend too much time shopping. Others drive miles down the road to save a couple of dollars on gas. Still others spend valuable time studying the food ads and clipping coupons that will save them 25 cents at the grocery store. But they think little of spending money for an expensive restaurant meal.

Michael J. Silverstein, author of *Treasure Hunt: Inside the Mind of the New Consumer*, suggests keeping a record of the amount of time you spend shopping.

Quoted in *Money* magazine, Silverstein said if you put 40 hours into studying a purchase that netted you a \$200 savings, you have to ask yourself if your time is worth more than \$5 an hour.

Walk-talk danger

Walking along the street while talking on a cellphone is dangerous. One study by Ohio State University showed that 48 percent of cellphone users crossed the street in front of approaching cars. The study showed that cellphone talkers of all ages were unable to be aware of their surroundings at the same time.

Life expectancy is at an all-time high

U.S. life expectancy has risen to a new high. It now stands at nearly 78 years, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. That's three months higher than it was in 2008.

The increase is due to falling rates in almost all the leading causes of death.

Life expectancy in the United States has grown nearly one and a half years in the past decade.

The United States continues to lag behind 30 other countries in estimated life span.

More than Just Books...

Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives at the National Heritage Museum

By JEFF CROTEAU

A Union Soldier's Masonic Book

In the front of an 1859 edition of Thomas Smith Webb's *The Freemason's Monitor* in the collection of the National Heritage Museum's Van Gorden-Williams Library and Archives, there are some interesting ownership marks that reveal evidence of a Union soldier who owned this book during the American Civil War.

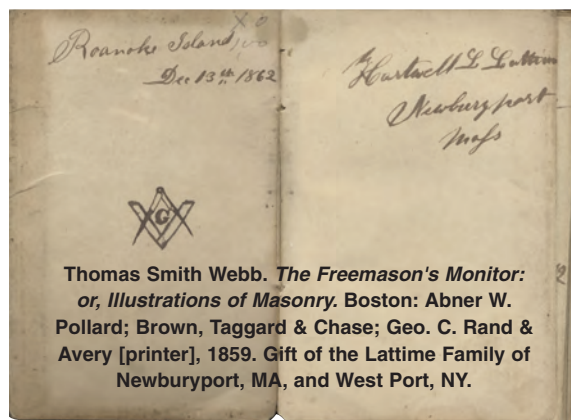
The book once belonged to Hartwell L. Lattime of Newburyport, MA. As you can see in the photo here, he has written "Roanoke Island, Dec 13, 1862" on the inside cover and drawn the Masonic square and compasses with a G set in it, below that. On the opposite page he has written his name and hometown.

A little research reveals that Hartwell Lattime enlisted as a private on Aug. 24, 1862, at the age of 22. He belonged to Company A of the Massachusetts 8th Infantry Regiment. According to a history of this unit, Companies A and C of the 8th Regiment detached from the regiment and were stationed at Roanoke Island, N.C., Dec. 4, 1862 to July 12, 1863.

The Battle of Roanoke Island was fought on Feb. 7-8, 1862, ten months before Lattime arrived. The Union Army, after winning the battle of Roanoke Island, quickly occupied the island. Hartwell served with the Massachusetts 8th Infantry Regiment until Aug. 7, 1863, when he and the rest of the regiment mustered out after having been ordered home on July 26, 1863.

By looking at all of the evidence above, we can conclude that it appears that just a week after his arrival at Roanoke Island, Lattime wrote the date, his location, his name, and his hometown in the book. But when did Lattime become a Mason?

According to the records at the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, Lattime was raised and became a member of St. John's Lodge in Newburyport on Nov. 6, 1862. At a time when there was usually a one-month delay between receiving each of the three degrees, Lattime received all three degrees in one day. By looking at the history of the regiment that Lattime belonged to, we can see that he became a Mason while still in Massachusetts, stationed at Camp Lander in Wenham, MA, just a few months after enlisting, and just a couple of weeks before the 8th Regiment boarded the steamship Mississippi in Boston on Nov. 25, 1862, to head down to Morehead, NC. While we don't know for sure, it's possible that Lattime became a Freemason on a visit home while his company was stationed at Camp Lander where the 8th Regiment was stationed from September until late November, 1862.



Naturally, there is much more that could be explored about Lattime's time while on Roanoke Island if further research were conducted. Seeking out possible regimental histories or diaries of other soldiers stationed on Roanoke Island at the same time as Lattime would go a long way in pulling the thread that started with just a few notations that a Union soldier wrote in the front of a book one day in 1862.

As it turns out, the history of Roanoke Island after the battle in February becomes quite compelling. Lattime's time on Roanoke Island overlaps with the beginning of an interesting community that was established on the island:

"During the first few months of the Union occupation of Roanoke Island, over 250 former slaves settled in a camp close to Union headquarters. By the end of the year [i.e. December 1862], the number had grown to 1,000. Most of the former slaves had escaped to the island from the North Carolina mainland; many were strangers to each other. Nevertheless, they set about to establish a thriving community, including their own school and several churches."

The quote above is from Patricia C. Click's website about the Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony (roanokefreedmenscolony.com), where you can go to find more information about this interesting period in the history of Roanoke Island and the Civil War.

If you're looking for more information about Civil War regiments and soldiers, a good place to start online is the National Park Service's Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System (civilwar.nps.gov/cwss).

This article was originally published on the National Heritage Museum's blog. Just visit nationalheritagemuseum.typepad.com, where you can read more about other fascinating objects from the National Heritage Museum's collection.

The Van Gorden-Williams Library & Archives is open to the public Tuesday-Friday, 10-4:30, and the first and third Saturday of each month. Reference assistance is provided in person, by phone, or by email. You may contact us at 781-457-4109 or library@nationalheritagemuseum.org.

READERS RESPOND



Flute Magic

I just finished reading C. DeForrest Trexler's article on Mozart's Magic Flute (*TNL*, Nov. 2009).

In 1995, I was in the final stages of completing my doctorate in choral conducting at Michigan State University and chose, for my final project, to research and write on the Masonic choral music of Mozart. Interestingly, I spent considerable time researching *The Magic Flute*.

Your author has made some wonderful Masonic connections to the piece. He dwells on the story line and makes logical connections to Masonry through the libretto and the drama. It was not only as Mr. Trexler expressed but also the musical elements of the overture that I found fascinating. This logically led me to explore the musical elements of all Mozart's Masonic works that he composed specifically for his lodge.

Please thank Mr. Trexler for me as it has been many years since my completion of the degree and, because of him, I re-read my dissertation for the first time in a long time. It brought back some wonderful memories and scholarship that I still find intriguing.

*Robert C. Oster, 32°
Valley of Grand Rapids*

Repointing Revisited

I was drawn to the article "Repointing Scottish Rite Masonry" (*TNL*, Nov. 2009). If one is to undertake such a critical task, then there may be several key elements to consider.

1. Goals. We can articulate those that Scottish Rite Masonry is pursuing. Do we have, as Jim Collins would say, "the right people on the bus and in the right seats?"

2. Environmental scan. Peter Drucker wrote about the "Theory of the Business" in the *Harvard Business Review*. He said that every organization has to understand the environment in which it operates.

3. Mission. Why do we exist? Is it consistent with the scan? If not, we may fail.

4. Vision. What do we aspire to become?

5. Core competencies. What are we really good at?

The Scottish Rite has a lot to be proud of and clearly accomplishes great things. It is needed in this world, perhaps more than ever, but how well does the public at large understand what we do?

*Richard R. Young, 32°
Valley of Rochester*

TNL in Afghanistan

I enjoy *The Northern Light* very much. The articles are modern and in touch without losing the connection to our fraternal past. I look forward to receiving it while I am deployed to Afghanistan this year. I also hope to get some pictures of myself and fellow Vermont Freemasons while deployed and send them on to you.

*Matthew Reed, 32°
Valley of Montpelier*

masonicmoments



One late night in Singapore, **Donald J. Baumgarten, 32°**, spotted a building with a plethora of Square and Compasses.

"When I later returned to snap the photo, I discovered it was a Masonic Club where various lodges meet and entertain."

Please submit your own Masonic photos to *The Northern Light*. We are accepting submissions of all things Masonic — people, places or occurrences, to share with our readership. You may send your photo to editor@supremecouncil.org, or mail your submission to: *The Northern Light*, PO Box 519, Lexington, MA 02420-0519. Include your name, address and Masonic affiliation. Photos will not be returned.



Prince Hall Monument

Cambridge, MA, was the site of a Masonic recognition in September by a group formed to educate the public about an early Mason and civil rights leader. Tribute was paid to Prince Hall through the dedication of a memorial to this man who began life as an indentured servant, was given his freedom a few months before the Boston Massacre, and went on to become an ardent abolitionist. Hall also established African Lodge No. 1 in 1776, the first Masonic lodge for blacks in America.

The Friends of Prince Hall Memorial Fund Committee held the dedication ceremony on Cambridge Common, not far from the spot General and Bro. George Washington took command of the Continental Army. According to *The Boston Globe* the artist who created the memorial, Ted Clausen, did not know of Hall when he began work on the project. The more he learned, the more he asked himself, "Why don't I know more about him?"

The monument features excerpts from speeches Prince Hall delivered to the Massachusetts legislature.

Museum Hosts Symposium

The National Heritage Museum is hosting a symposium called "New Perspectives on American Freemasonry and Fraternalism" at its location on the grounds of Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, MA. It intends, according to museum staffers, to seek to highlight the newest research on American fraternal groups from the past through to the present. As the 20th century began, more than 250 fraternal groups existed in America, boasting more

than six million members. Opening the day is keynote speaker Jessica Harland-Jacobs, associate professor of history at the University of Florida. She is also author of *Builders of Empire: Freemasonry and British Imperialism*. Her paper assesses the scholarship on American Freemasonry and fraternalism.

Other speakers include Damien Amblard, a doctoral student from the University of New York; Hannah, M. Lane, assistant professor at Mount Allison University; Nicholas Bell, curator of the Renwick Gallery of the Smithsonian American Art Museum; David Bjelajac, professor of art history at George Washington University; Ami Pflugrad-Jackisch, assistant professor of history with the University of Michigan, and Kristofer Allerfeldt from Exeter University. The registration fee is \$50 and the deadline is March 24. For more information, contact Claudia Roche at croche@monh.org.

GW Memorial Centennial

Our Brothers at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association sent along a news release concerning their organization's centennial celebration. In February 1910, on Washington's birthday, Masonic leaders from all over America met in Alexandria, VA, and formed the association whose purpose was to build a memorial to our first president. The result, of course, is the George Washington Memorial in that city.

Exactly 100 years later the nation's Masonic leaders once again convene in the vicinity — this time in nearby Arlington — as the Conference of Grand Masters of North America

meet. The delegates will also attend the anniversary celebration.

At the meeting a new portrait of George Washington as a Freemason will be unveiled. Prints of the portrait, painted by local artist, Christopher Erney, will be available.

Also taking part in the celebration is the International Order of DeMolay, which will re-dedicate the bronze statue of Washington in Memorial Hall. The date marks the 60th anniversary of the statue's unveiling by president and past Grand Master, Harry S. Truman.

Canton Bound

We received word from the Masonic Service Association that Ralph C. Wilson Jr., a 33° Mason from Detroit, has been inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Bro. Wilson was born in Columbus, OH, and grew up in Detroit. A member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 297, in Detroit, he has been a Mason for 60 years. In 1948, he received the 33° in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Bro. Wilson is a founding member of the American Football League and owner of the Buffalo Bills. He also served as league president. The league later became part of the NFL. A hearty congratulations goes to Bro. Ralph Wilson.



Alan E. Foulds, 32°
editor

going my way?

When was the last time you were at a Valley meeting?

When was the last time you saw
your Brothers and friends?

When was the last time you
were inspired?

Now is the time to get
involved, enjoy yourself,
and make a difference.

Call your local Valley for details or visit us
at ScottishRiteOnline.org for meeting dates.



Supreme Council, 33°
Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite
Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

ScottishRiteOnline.org

Brotherhood

Making the world a better place — one man at a time.