

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 17 No. 3 JUNE 1986

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





FRANCIS G. PAUL, 33rd

Tell Them What We Do

As Masons, we might well remember the experience of famed film actor Gregory Peck who entered a crowded restaurant with a friend. When the pair discovered that there weren't any tables available, the actor's companion turned to him and said, "Tell them who you are."

Immediately, the tough but romantic leading man replied, "If you have to tell them who you are, you aren't anybody."

The same is true for Masons. If we have to tell anybody who we are, then we aren't really fulfilling our Masonic responsibility.

Yet I sometimes wonder if we really have a very thorough understanding of who we are as Masons. It is easy to talk about "building character" and "standing for justice, brotherhood, and patriotism." But what does it all mean?

As Freemasons, you and I play one of the most important roles in America today. Simply put, *Masons are the glue that holds society together.*

Let me explain what I mean. Why is it that our country can go through difficult periods without coming apart at the seams? Why is it that we are able to endure even serious problems without major upheavals? Why does the pendulum return to center after swinging one direction and then the other?

As a people we are able to stay on course and always come back to our basic values. Twenty years ago, for example, patriotism and hard

work were something less than popular, particularly among the young. Yet today these traditional American values are once again popular. Why have we been able to return to the mark?

The future of our free society depends on having people with firm beliefs. These are the people who do not bend with every fad or fantasy. They are willing to be out-of-step with what happens to be popular at the moment.

More than anything else, these are the people who keep alive the values upon which our nation was founded. They are *the glue which keeps society together.* That's what we do as Masons. That is our work.

The next time anyone suggests that Freemasonry is out-of-date or past its prime, just remember why we exist. And the next time you may wonder about the future of our fraternity, think about the job we have to do.

Our single most important task is to help keep society together. It's a big responsibility, but we're up to it.

If we are less than diligent, think what could happen.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Francis G. Paul". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

Sovereign Grand Commander

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About the Front Cover

One of the largest Fourth of July celebrations this year will be centered around the Statue of Liberty as the torch is relit. Many events are planned including a gigantic fireworks display. Cover photo by Harold M. Lambert Studios, Inc.

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DeMolay Answers the Call In South Bend

by IRA J. MARTZ, 33°

Indiana is proud of its young men of DeMolay and their dedicated leaders. The entire South Bend community had an opportunity to see them putting their teachings into action on a bitter cold night in January.

The Mar-Main Arms Apartments, a building across the street from the Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral, was ravaged by a terrible fire on January 8. More than 100 residents were forced out into the snow and ice in their night clothes and house slippers; many were without their coats or hats.

The South Bend DeMolay Chapter was meeting that night at the Masonic Temple. Dad Bruce Metzger, 32°, a DeMolay advisor and Lodge of Perfection officer, heard the sirens of fire trucks and ambulance. When he went to investigate, he discovered the apartments were on fire and the residents were pouring out into the street. He returned to the Chapter meeting with Dad Robert Lute, 32°, and they requested Master Councilor Darin Battin to call the meeting to recess, so the DeMolays could assist in the evacuation.



ILL. IRA J. MARTZ, 33°, retired Secretary for the Scottish Rite Valley of South Bend, is now the editor of the Scottish Rite Messenger for the Valley.



DeMolay members Joe Gooding and Jeff Srivier carry a sofa from the DeMolay "rec" area to the lobby for the comfort of the fire victims.

During the next six hours more than 25 DeMolay young men and their advisors were very, very busy. First they helped the displaced residents, many who were advanced in years, across the treacherous, icy, snow-covered street and sidewalks, up the steps of the Masonic Temple, into the safety and warmth of the lobby. There they were given blankets and hot beverages. Even the DeMolay refreshments of rolls and doughnuts were brought up from the kitchen. The young men attended to the many needs in a thoughtful and caring manner.

Phone calls were made for the victims to their families and friends who were concerned about their safety and whereabouts. The Masonic Temple at once became the temporary command post for the American Red Cross, Civil Defense, Salvation Army, the police, the fire department, and the news media.

Telephone lines, walkie-talkies, and portable intercoms were in use constantly. Hundreds of people rushed in and out of the Temple acquiring information about the victims as arrangements were being made to locate lodging for the night.

The DeMolay young men literally gave the "coats off their backs" as they loaned coats, hats and boots to the confused and saddened refugees, many of whom were in tears as they wondered what was going to happen to them.

As the evening progressed and the community became aware of the enormity of the disaster, there was a widespread offer of assistance. Local fast food shops brought food and drinks for



the volunteers, the displaced, and the many other workers involved. A nurse's dormitory and hotel offered lodging when needed for the night. The DeMolays carried chairs and couches to the lobby, utilized wheel chairs and helped carry people to automobiles as relatives arrived to pick up their loved ones.

It was an evening when the community reached out to those in need, and the great thing about it was that the Masonic fraternity let its light shine through the efforts of DeMolay. It was the most exciting meeting the South Bend DeMolay has had in a long time and one they will remember always.

When a fire ripped through an apartment building in South Bend, the neighboring Masonic Temple was used as a temporary command post for the American Red Cross, Civil Defense, Salvation Army, police, fire, and news media.

The Masonic Temple also served as a shelter for the many displaced residents who had been forced out into the cold January air.



'Ben-Hur' Author A Forgotten Hero

By ROBERT E. CRAMER, 33°

Almost every reader has heard of the novel *Ben-Hur*.

Millions have seen the movie version in which Charlton Heston played the title role.

A few older readers can recall the silent movie of 1925 in which Ramon Navarro played the hero and Francis X. Bushman played the role of Messala.

And still older readers may have seen the stage production of this epic story because from 1899 to 1920 it was staged more than 6,000 times and it was estimated that 20 million people had seen it. For many in those days, still under the influence of the Puritan ethic, *Ben-Hur* was the first play they had ever seen.

The novel was first published in 1880, more than 100 years ago. Modern readers may find it difficult to understand the impact which this book had on the reading public in the final decades of the last century and the early years of this century.

Actually, the book got off to a slow start. Three years after its publication the author wrote to his son that he was hopeful the royalties would bring him \$100 a year.



III°. ROBERT E. CRAMER, 33°, a retired college professor, is a Past Master of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Indianapolis, and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Indianapolis. He received the 33° in 1984.

*Ask anyone under 40
to identify Lew Wallace
and chances are
he will fail the test*

By 1887 the book was selling 4,500 copies a month, and by 1900 over 1,300,000 copies had been sold. It was an ideal gift for young and old, rich and poor. On one occasion Sears, Roebuck and Company purchased one million copies to be sold at 39 cents each. It has been published in 25 languages and in braille. By 1936 the novel had become, with the exception of the Bible, the most successful best-seller in U.S. history.

The executives of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer spent \$15 million in the late 1950's to produce for the third time a movie based on this masterpiece.

The author of *Ben-Hur* was General Lew Wallace. He has been forgotten by most Americans. He is not even known to thousands of his fellow Hoosiers although he was born at Brookville, Indiana, and spent the major part of his life at Crawfordsville.

Nor do we as Masons realize that he was a member of the craft, having been raised in Fountain Lodge No. 60, Covington, Ind., on January 15, 1851, when he was 23 years of age. Many years later (1895), he affiliated with Montgomery Lodge No. 50, Crawfordsville.

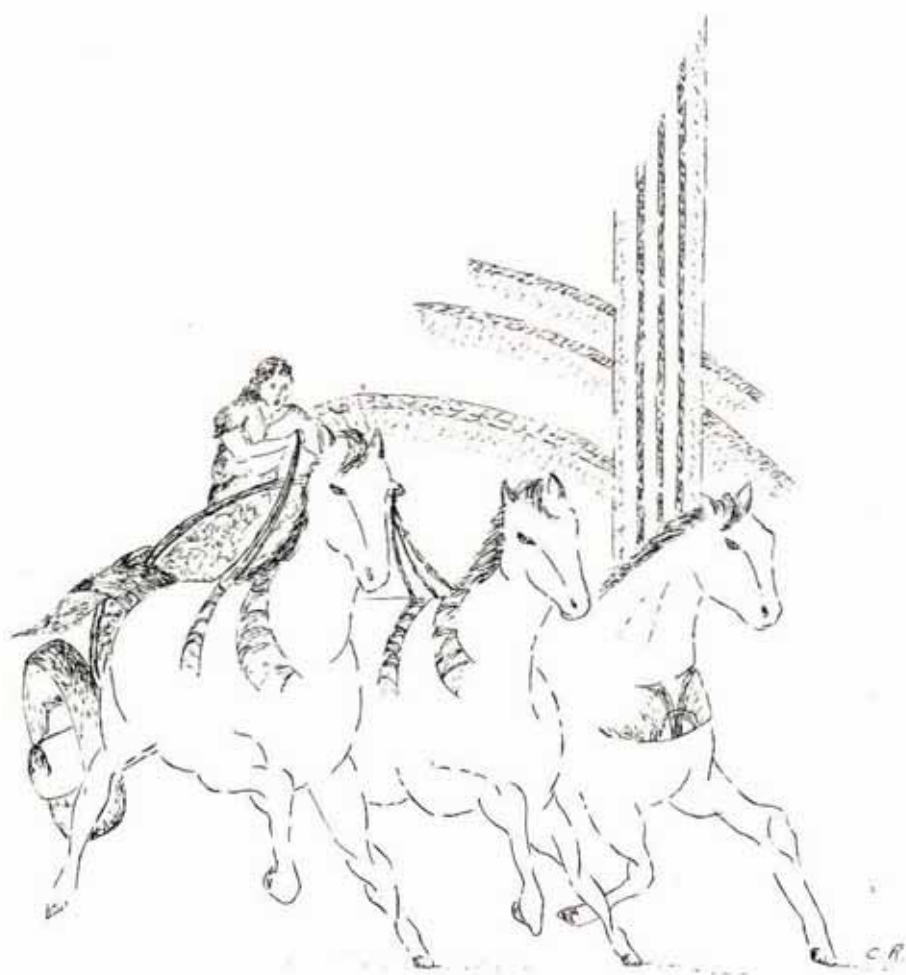
By all criteria Lew Wallace was one of the nation's most colorful and versatile sons. He was a lawyer, a soldier in the Mexican War, a general in the Civil War, a member of the Indiana legislature, a territorial governor, an ambassador to Turkey, an artist, a violinist, a charming raconteur, an entertaining public speaker, and a writer.

He was the son of David Wallace, a governor of Indiana in the late 1830s. When he was seven his mother died of "galloping consumption." He attended several schools. He was less than an average student but above average in truancy. He did, however, enjoy reading. By the age of 19 he had read about 700 books in his father's private library, a large collection for that day. One of the books which had a significant influence on his later literary career was William H. Prescott's *History of the Conquest of Mexico*.

From the days of his youth Wallace was attracted to military life. He served in the Mexican War as a second lieutenant. In 1856 he organized 65 young men of Crawfordsville into a military company known as the Montgomery Guards. They were attired in colorful uniforms resembling the French Algerian soldiers known as Zouaves. The company was much sought after to put on drill work at parades, fairs, and Masonic lodges.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton named him as adjutant-general and charged him with the responsibility of raising six regiments. Within a few days Wallace had organized 13. He was soon made a colonel and finally a major-general at the age of 34—the youngest major-general in the Union Army.

He led 10,000 men in a three-day assault on Fort Donelson. His role in the bloody battle of Shiloh has been the



subject of considerable debate among military historians, but the evidence is now that he was not negligent in his duties; rather, his delay in reaching the battlefield was due to General Grant's unclear verbal order.

He saved Cincinnati from capture in 1863. In the battle of Monocacy in 1864, he saved Washington, D.C., from capture. He was made the second member of the court that tried eight persons accused of conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was president of the court-martial that tried and convicted Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate commander of the Andersonville Prison in Georgia, where 13,000 out of 45,000 Union prisoners died.

It was not until after the Civil War when he was in his 40's that he began his literary career. As we have noted, when he was 16 he had read Prescott's *History of the Conquest of Mexico*. This account was the basis of his first novel, *The Fair God*, which was a fictional treatment of Hernando Cortez' conquest of Mexico. He worked on the

book off and on from 1849 to 1873. It received mixed reviews; nevertheless, by 1941 a total of 217,000 copies had been sold.

As long as he could remember he had been fascinated by Matthew's account of the Wise Men and their gifts to the infant Christ child. Shortly after the publication of *The Fair God* he started writing *Ben-Hur*. The final form for the story was due in part to a conversation he had on a train with Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic.

He worked on the book for seven years, rewriting it by hand seven times—a work which became 560 printed pages. A meticulous scholar, he went through every source he could find at the Library of Congress relating to Jewish history and customs. He visited libraries at Washington and Boston to ascertain the exact arrangement of the banks of oars on the Roman triremes.

When Mr. Harper, the publisher, read it he declared the book "a bold experiment to make Christ a hero that has been often tried and always failed."

John Hay called *Ben-Hur* and *The Fair God* "the two finest historical novels of our time." President Garfield sat up until 2:00 a.m. one night reading it.

Ben-Hur was followed by two more works: *The Boyhood of Christ* and *The Prince of India*.

Lew Wallace was one of those rare individuals who "lived" every day of his life.

From 1878 he was governor of New Mexico territory. Here he had to deal with cattlemen who were contending with each other for control of grazing lands. One notorious individual who required his attention was William H. Bonney, whom we know as Billy the Kid. At the same time, he was also working on *Ben-Hur*.

From 1881-85 he was United States minister to Turkey. He so endeared himself to Abdul Hamid, the sultan, that when it came time for him to leave he was asked by the sultan to serve in the Turkish court.

There were other interests which occupied his attention. In 1886-87 he made an extended lecture tour of the United States. From 1895-98 he was engaged in the construction of a unique building at Crawfordsville which was known as his study. In 1886 he opened Indianapolis' first luxury high-rise apartment building, which he called *Blacherne*, after a palace he admired in Turkey. The seven-story building still stands. In 1902 he was the master of ceremonies at the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Indianapolis.

Two days after his death in 1905 the *Indianapolis News* nominated him for Statuary Hall. He is the only American novelist to be honored by a statue in our nation's capitol.

This brief review has a sad ending. *Ben-Hur* is seldom read these days. Ask the next person you meet who is under 40 to identify Lew Wallace and chances are he will fail the test. College courses in American Literature give little or no attention to this celebrated personality of the last century.

Nevertheless, he is worthy of our encomiums.

The book was written at a time when anti-Semitism was strong in this country and yet it was the first American novel in which a Jew was the hero.

A passage, taken at random from the book, commends itself to every reader: "A man is never so on trial as in the moment of excessive good fortune."

Recreating Colonial Days

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°

Scattered about the communities surrounding the Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, Mass., is the legacy of what once served as the local militias. In colonial days they called themselves "Minute Men," because they might be called on a minute's notice to bear arms to defend their villages.

Today the Minutemen still exist in many of the same communities, although their function at this point is strictly ceremonial. One of the highlights of the Lexington unit, for instance, is to reenact the famous battle on the Green on April 19th each year. Dressed in colorful colonial costumes, most units march frequently in parades to the accompaniment of life and drum.

The nation's bicentennial celebrations of 1976 had reactivated many defunct Minutemen units during the 1970's.

In March 1973, Brother Cornelius M. Clohesy, a member of the Chelmsford Minutemen, realized that many members of the various colonial groups were also Masons. With the idea of forming a colonial square and compass club, Clohesy gathered together five other "colonial" brethren at Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass., and held the first informal meeting of the Colonial Craftsmen's Club of Colonial Massachusetts.

Joining him at the first meeting were Raymond Day of the Chelmsford Company, and Denson Satterfield, Jr., Roger Maconi, Robert Haughn and Robert Hoss of the Southborough Company.

Absent from the first meeting but also considered founding members were Richard Hoxie and Roy Olson, Jr., of the Chelmsford Company, Donald Albertine of the Lexington Company, and John Hopkins of the Southborough Company.



By charter night in May the numbers began to grow and within a year the club had 40 members. As it began its second year, however, the group was saddened by the loss of its founder and first president, Brother Clohesy.

The club continues to meet monthly at the Wayside Inn. Membership in a minuteman company is not a requirement but 18th-century dress is.

Today's membership is about 140.

Some of the members have moved out of state but still want to remain part of the group. Many have purchased a life membership just to keep in touch. About 60% of the total membership are life members, according to Roger Maconi, who was president in 1979-80 and has been secretary since the formation of the club.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted permission for the club to form

a Master Mason Degree Team to raise candidates in area blue lodges. The club's first raising took place in December 1973 at Charles A. Welch Lodge, Maynard. John Bergsten of the Boxborough Minutemen Company was the candidate. The team usually participates when the candidate is a member of a Minuteman unit. To date, more than 30 candidates have been raised by this team.

The group has also introduced a Fellowcraft degree team to perform the second degree for lodges on request and an installing suite in which a "chairing" master installs a Master-elect and "investing" masters install the other officers.

Perhaps the most intriguing work comes in the form of a portrayal of a 1775 Masonic meeting and degree. The reenactment of a colonial lodge meeting was researched and prepared by Willis Whalen, assisted by Roger Macconi. The first presentation was made at Corinthian Lodge, Concord, Mass., in April 1975. It has been revised and expanded several times.

Simulated colonial aprons were introduced in 1976. Some are hand-painted and some are hand-embroidered.

The colonial degree is never performed on "live" candidates but is presented only for exemplification. The group limits the number of performances to seven or eight per year plus occasional travel outside the state. The degree has been viewed by Masonic audiences in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Florida, and Bermuda.

A Florida appearance several years ago was seen by 1,200 Masons and raised nearly \$8,000 for Masonic charities.

Next year, club members and their families will be making their fifth trip to the British Isles. Although they have not presented the colonial degree on their previous trips, they have traveled with colonial dress and have visited several lodges in England and Scotland. Throughout their British tours they have made donations to Masonic charities in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Charity is an integral part of the club. Donations are made frequently to support the endeavors of various Masonic groups, but not overlooked are members within the club. Recently the Colonial Craftsmen put a section of a roof on the home of a disabled member. Last year a member with a terminal illness found that the club had purchased round trip air fare for his

IN MEMORIAM

Ill. Charles Baughman Moody, 33°

Ill. Charles B. Moody, 33°, an Active Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy for the State of Ohio, died on April 14, ten days after surgery.

Following his graduation from Ohio State University in 1939, he began a career in banking with the Ohio National Bank of Columbus. He later attended evening classes at the College of Law at Franklin University, Columbus, where he graduated in 1951 and was admitted to the Ohio State Bar. He was also a graduate of the School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin.

In 1951, he was elected an assistant cashier at the Citizens National Bank in Zanesville and was president of the bank from 1966 until his retirement in 1981.

Active in civic affairs he served on the Zanesville Board of Education and was its president for many years. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Muskingum Area joint Vocational School District, which encompasses four counties and served on its board of education. He also aided in the establishment of the Muskingum Area Technical College and was one of the original members of the board of trustees.

Ill. Brother Moody was raised a Master Mason in Honor Lodge No. 726, Zanesville, in 1952 and was Master in 1961. He was a District Education Officer in 1962-63, and District Deputy Grand Master in 1964-66. He was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1973. In 1981, he was elected Grand Master and at the completion of his term resumed the office of Grand Treasurer. He was a member of the York Rite Bodies in Zanesville.

Receiving the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Cambridge, Ill. Brother Moody, completed the consistorial degrees as a member of the first class of Guernsey Consistory in 1955. He was Most Wise Master of Cambridge Chapter of Rose Croix in 1967-69. He received the 33° in 1968, served as Grand Marshal of the Camp in 1972, was crowned an Active Member in 1973, and was elected Deputy for Ohio in 1981. At the time of his death he was a member of the Committees on Finance and DeMolay and youth activities for the Supreme Council.

He is survived by his widow, Alice, and their three sons, Donald C., David A., and Charles D.

daughter to visit him from New Zealand.

The group has found itself involved in a wide variety of special interests. They were called on to serve as the honor guard at the dedication of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington in 1975. A year later, 30 members and their wives met at the Old North Bridge in Concord, Mass., to welcome M. W. Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden.

Since 1977 members of the group have gathered on an occasional summer Sunday afternoon on the front lawn of the Wayside Inn for a demonstration of colonial life. They have been joined by their wives, the "Distaff Side," who were influential in establishing herb gardens at the Inn. The group also installed a colonial-style brick walk around the gardens and later donated two love seats for the comfort of visitors.

This summer the Colonial Craftsmen will meet on the grounds of the Museum of Our National Heritage for

an encampment. They will be in residence on four Sunday afternoons: June 15, July 6, August 3, and September 7. The encampment attempts to recreate the colonial period that is highlighted in the museum exhibit honoring the 100th anniversary of the Lexington Historical Society.

The group will discuss colonial life, perform a "shift wedding," and demonstrate colonial needlework and musket skills. They will also play "draughts," an old form of the boardgame checkers, and other 18th-century pastimes.

The "shift wedding" was a common practice in colonial times. The bride, who is being married for the second time, appears at the ceremony dressed in her undergarments to signify that she comes to the marriage with no dowry, no fine clothes, and no debts.

The "Distaff Side" of the club recently raised \$1,500 to purchase an antique quilt for the museum's permanent collection. The check will be presented during the June encampment.

Scottish Rite: Act One

The following excerpts are from a manuscript on Francken's life prepared by the author. The complete manuscript is scheduled soon for publication in Dutch. An English translation is anticipated at a later date.

By FOP I. BROUWER, 33°

For many Freemasons in the Netherlands, it is often a surprising experience after their initiation in the Scottish Rite to discover that this Rite does not have its origin in Scotland.

The expression "Scottish," or in French, "Ecosais," originated in France in the beginning of the 18th century.

Remember that Freemasonry is much older than 1717, when the first Grand Lodge of England was founded. During the 16th century in England, Ireland and particularly in Scotland, many lodges were already working and the lodges of Kilwinning, Melrose, Edinburgh and Aberdeen date from before 1598.

After William III of Orange had taken over the government in England and Scotland, James II escaped to Paris, where he arrived in December, 1688. He stayed in contact with his followers in England and Scotland.



III°. FOP I. BROUWER, 33°, is Lt. Grand Commander for the Netherlands and is a frequent visitor to the United States.

*The author sets the stage
and the first major actors
to appear on the scene
are Stephen Morin and
Henry Andrew Francken*

Moreover, many compatriots followed him to France, and of great influence must have been the British armies which operated in France between 1702-11.

Without any doubt France knew already Masonic activities before 1700, but after 1725 many new lodges were founded, first in Paris and later elsewhere.

Many emigrated Scots participated in the foundation of these lodges, and for this reason their lodges were called "Ecosais" or "Scottish."

In December, 1736, the Grand Lodge for France was founded and the first two Grand Masters were Scottish—James Hector Maclean and Charles Radcliff.

In the middle of the 18th century, France had two types of lodges:

1. *Anglican Lodges*, with three degrees, which were a French version of the English system.
2. *Gallic Lodges*, which had not only the three degrees but worked also in "higher" degrees. They had many Catholic members.

Freemasonry in France during that period was growing so fast that the Grand Lodge in Paris had not sufficient power to control everything.

In several places other semi-autonomous Masonic bodies were founded, in Marseilles, Lyon, Narbonne, and Bordeaux. These bodies chartered lodges in their region and controlled them. In 1747 Bordeaux even chartered a lodge in Paris.

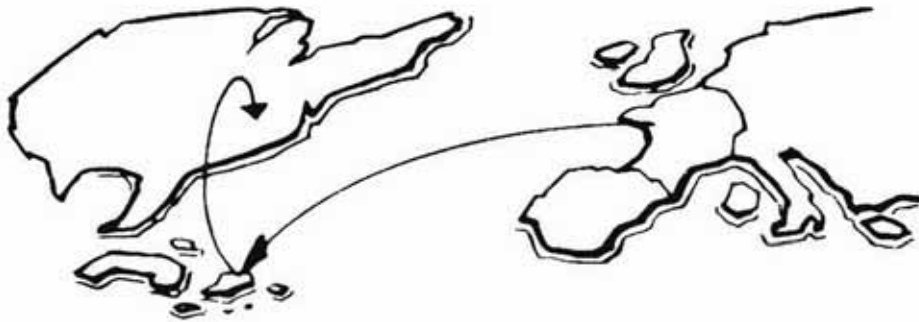
In the second part of the 18th century, the lodges with higher degrees came under the jurisdiction of a "Conseil des Empereurs d'Orient et d'Occident" or "Emperors of the East and the West."

Next to this body came later on as a rival Council the "Conseil des chevaliers d'Orient" or "Knights of the East." The last one was a kind of cabinet within the Paris Grand Lodge.

However, the years 1750-70 were a very turbulent period for Freemasonry in France—in the 1770's we see more structure in the system of degrees which is called "Rite de Perfection" or "Rite of Perfection." This system grew into a 25-degree system and the city of Bordeaux was very important for its development.

The first lodge in Bordeaux was founded in 1732 with an English Charter, and its name was "L'Anglaise" or "The English." In 1740 this lodge produced a daughter—"La Francaise" or "The French"—which in turn in 1760 again produced a daughter-lodge, called "La Parfait Harmonie" or "The Perfect Harmony."

The two last-mentioned lodges went together under the name of "The Perfect Harmony" and this lodge worked in accordance with the Gallic system. Meanwhile, the "higher" degrees were brought to the West Indies—San Domingo, Martinique, and Jamaica—between 1748-57. Originally it was a



system of 14 degrees; afterward, however, other degrees were added.

In Paris we see that the Rite of Perfection comes under the supervision of a combined body. The Grand Lodge and Sovereign Council of Sublime Princes of Masonry was responsible for the 15°-25°, and the Grand Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem was responsible for the 1°-14°.

It was this combined body which delivered a patent to Etienne (or Stephen) Morin. Morin was initiated in Bordeaux and was Master of Perfect Harmony Lodge there in 1744. He was born in 1693 in New York and went to San Domingo. He was a wine merchant who traveled a lot between the Islands in the West Indies and from there to France.

His patent reads: "We depute him in the quality of our Grand Inspector in all parts of the New World... and further: with full and entire power to create Inspectors in all places where the sublime degrees shall not already be established."

The original of this patent is lost, but we know of the existence of several copies, all of which are a little different. With this patent Morin went to Santo Domingo and the combined body in Paris promised to send him further instructions after his arrival.

The ship, however, was privateered by the English sea-forces which were at war with France. Morin was brought to England as a civil prisoner, but in England he enjoyed enough freedom to travel and to meet other Masons.

Amongst others, he had a meeting with Count Ferrers, the English Grand Master of "The Moderns." This Grand Master appointed him "Grand Inspector" of all English Lodges in the West Indies and granted him "Sublime Degrees," whatever that might be.

In January, 1763, Morin sailed in-

*In 1763, Morin appoints
Francken and instructs him
to spread the
Rite of Perfection
in America*

deed to Santo Domingo and reached Jacmel. The first thing he did was to appoint Henry Andrew Francken as Senior Inspector General, with the instruction to spread the Rite of Perfection in America. In the same year Morin received important rituals and also Statutes and Regulations from France.

He founded several Masonic bodies in the West Indies and appointed Deputies for different islands. Although he was a very active Mason, his behavior was not always correct and reliable. The Masons in the West Indies started complaining in letters which were sent to Paris.

In 1766 Paris canceled his patent, but this was completely ignored by Morin. On the contrary, without hesitation Morin granted a patent to Francken and six others to found a Grand Consistory of Prince Masons of the Royal Secret in Jamaica in 1770.

Morin, who had moved to Jamaica in 1766, died there on November 17, 1771, and was buried in the Anglican Churchyard in Kingston.

It was Francken who took up the job which Morin and he had started together. Francken was born in 1720 as a Dutchman. We don't know yet where he was born, either in The Netherlands or in the Dutch Antilles.

In February, 1757, he went to Jamaica and in 1758 he became a British subject.

The first lodge in Jamaica was recognized by the English Grand Lodge in 1739 and after that many other lodges came into existence.

In 1756 the Grand Lodge of England started with the appointment of Provincial Grand Masters.

Francken took the job of appraiser at the court of the Vice Admiralty. Just before Morin appointed him in 1765 as Senior Deputy Inspector General, his wife Elisabeth had died.

Francken must have been qualified for his Masonic job; however, we don't know where he became a Mason.

In 1767 Jamaica's governor Moore gave permission to Francken for a journey to New York where he stayed for two years and where he had contacts with other Dutchmen. Freemasonry had already a foothold in the province of New York, yet the lodges still worked under Provincial Grand Masters appointed by London. Eventually, the Province of New York got its own Grand Lodge. The first lodge in Albany was "Union Lodge" founded in 1737 with a warrant of the Irish Grand Lodge and attached to the Royal Regiment of Foot as a military lodge No. 74. In 1758 the Regiment went to Albany. It left Albany in 1759 but a part of the lodge stayed and got a colonial warrant in 1765 from George Harison. In January, 1807, it had a new warrant and new name, Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3. On March 5, 1768, Harison delivered a warrant to Masters Lodge No. 2 (now No. 5.).

It was a difficult time for the Masons to attend their lodges. A newspaper article in 1766 reads: "Early in the spring a party of horsemen has been passing along the road from Johnstown. It was composed of Sir William Johnson and fourteen neighbors who were in their way to be initiated, passed and raised in Union Lodge at Albany."

In August, 1767, Francken arrived in New York. He spent nearly two years in that city and in Newark, N.J., where he married his second wife, Johanna Low.

Continued on next page

EARLY DAYS

Continued from previous page

The New York Provincial Council allotted him land where he had some workers to cultivate it. In the *New York Gazette-Mercury* of those days, it was reported that two negro slaves had run away from his property and Francken offered 20 pounds for bringing back the two men.

Francken's Masonic activities can be reconstructed by reading the minutes of "Ineffable Lodge of Perfection," running from 1767-74, when the lodge was closed temporarily until the revival of 1821.

The minutes show that the brethren Von Pfister and Gamble went to New York in October, 1767, to be received by Francken. They were initiated by him in the 4°-14° and a week later received the 15°-16°. Francken suggested that the two men start a Lodge of Perfection in Albany. Gamble should be the Master of the Lodge unless Sir William Johnson could take this post. Johnson was one of the most important English colonists who, in 1755, was raised to the gentry with the title of Baronet.

The minutes of April 12, 1769, read: "Brother Sir William Johnson was by dispensation from our Worshipful founder Francken raised to the Sublime Degrees of Perfection . . ."

However, Johnson did not take the chair, and after his initiation, he did not attend the lodge again. Nor did he pay his dues, and after June, 1771, we don't see his name in the minutes anymore.

In October, 1767, Francken received Thomas Swords and Thomas Lynott, to whom he communicated the degrees through the 14°. So Francken had four founders, and he empowered the four to initiate the brethren Cuyler and Cartwright. Cuyler fell ill but Cartwright was initiated on December 6, 1767.

In the charter that Francken signed on December 20, 1767, we find the names of the brethren Gamble, Von Pfister, Swords, Lynott and Cartwright.

According to the charter, Francken got his authority from Morin, Grand Inspector of all lodges relative to the Superior Degrees of Masonry from Secret Master to the 29°. One could conclude from this announcement that the Rite of Perfection at that moment had already more than 25 degrees. The manuscripts Francken left us make clear, however, that this must be an error.

Francken issues a patent for a Lodge of Perfection in 1767 at Albany, N. Y.

Bro. Cuyler had unstable health and for this reason Gamble asked Francken's dispensation to take in his place Samuel Stringer, who was initiated on December 20, 1767.

It was Stringer who bought a lot in Albany to build a Masonic Hall, the first official one in America. In building the hall, Ineffable Lodge and Union Lodge worked together.

The minutes of Ineffable Lodge show that there were very regular contacts with Francken in New York and that it was Francken who provided regalia for the lodge.

On January 5, 1768, Augustin Prevost received the 4°. This Mason later on would show to be of great importance. Another notable person is Jeremiah van Rensselaer, initiated in the 4° on January 18, 1768, with Francken's dispensation. Born in 1740, he was a grandson of Hendrick van Rensselaer, who founded Fort Crailo near Albany.

Francken visited Ineffable Lodge twice: once on June 21, 1768, and then on St. John's Day, June 24, 1768.

Brother Stringer showed the lodge a warrant he received from Francken, who appointed him Deputy Inspector General on December 6, 1768. From this moment on, no dispensations had to be requested from Francken, for Stringer was entitled to give them.

In addition to Stringer, Moses Michael Hays also had been appointed Deputy Inspector General. Hays had become a Mason in 1769 in New York, where he was a watchmaker. He later served as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and played an important role in preparing the first Supreme Council in Charleston in 1801. Hays' father was of Dutch origin. Francken appointed Hays Deputy Inspector General for Northern America and also for the West Indies.

Another important day for Ineffable Lodge was June 24, 1770. Stringer then read the "Statutes and Regulations," which he received from Francken, who had returned to Jamaica.

From an unsuspected source from Jamaica, it is clear that Morin had put them on paper and that Francken translated them into English.

Meanwhile, the lodge had some troubles with William Gamble, the Past Master, who never appeared in the lodge anymore, although one had to pay a fine for being absent without reason. Several letters sent to Gamble remained unanswered and on September 17, 1770, he was expelled from the lodge.

In 1769 Gamble had drawn 11 tracing boards which were published by Homan in 1906. Gamble designed them after the rituals and instructions given to him by Francken.

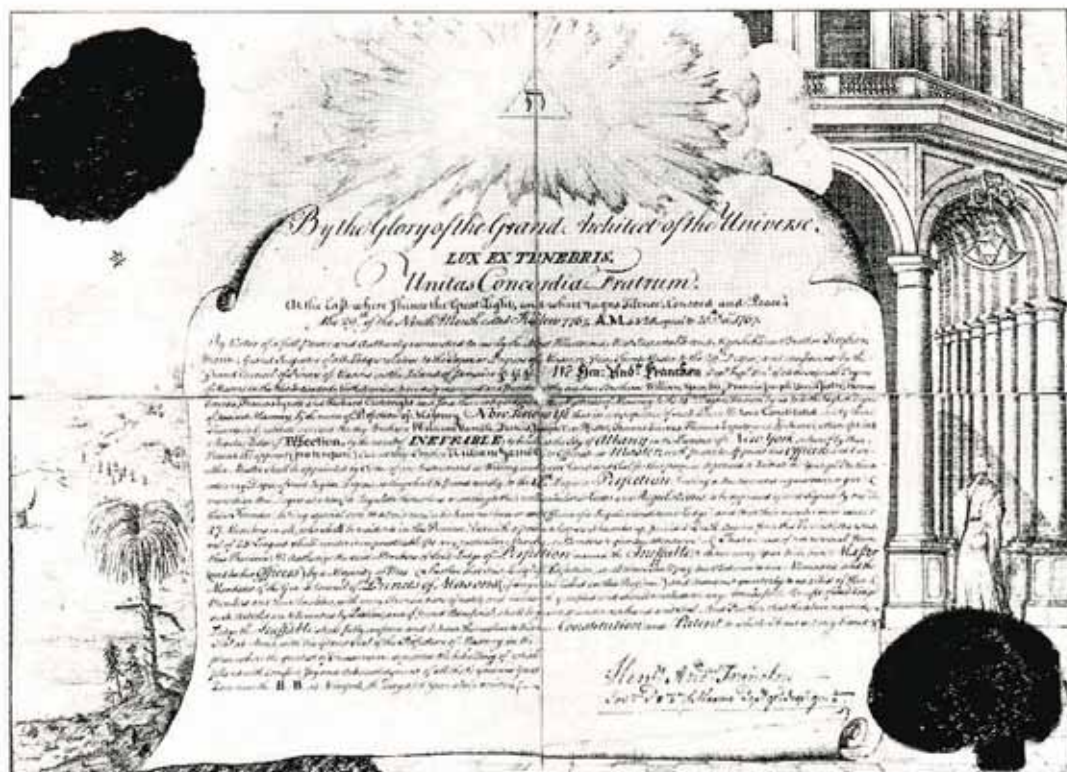
The Masonic activities of Francken in America had a very striking snowball effect. His greatest merit was doubtless the careful choice of his Deputies. These Deputies in their turn later appointed other ones.

We already mentioned Hays, who made a copy of his patent. It is unknown where the original one may be. Wherever he went, Hays always took with him the copy of his patent.

The copy is found now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Hays traveled a lot and developed many Masonic activities in each place he visited. He was in Rhode Island from 1780-82 and then moved to Boston, where he became the Grand Master of Massachusetts in 1788.

In the spring of 1781, he visited Philadelphia, where he appointed eight

Francken's Masonic activities in America have a snowball effect—his greatest merit is the careful choice of his Deputies



The Francken patent issued to the Lodge of Perfection at Albany in 1767.

Deputies for several states. Amongst these eight Deputies, we find several persons who became very important by appointing other Deputies. Some took part in the birth of the first Supreme Council in Charleston, S.C., in 1801.

One of the eight was Barend Spitzer who became Deputy for Georgia. Brother Spitzer appointed Moses Cohen on January 12, 1794, and John Mitchell on April 2, 1795. Mitchell was later to become the first Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council. On May 24, 1801, several days prior to the formation of the Supreme Council, Mitchell appointed Frederick Dalcho a Deputy.

Moses Cohen went to Jamaica. On January 11, 1795, he appointed Hyman Isaac Long the Deputy Inspector General in Kingston. In November, 1796, Long appointed Jean Baptiste Marie Delahogue and Count de Grasse-Tilly, in the same quality.

It was Mitchell, Dalcho, Delahogue and de Grasse-Tilly, who laid the cornerstone for the first Supreme Council in Charleston.

Here we see the harvest of Francken's work in America and his providence by appointing Hays.

By 1769 Francken had returned to Jamaica where he took part in the foundation of a Grand Chapter of Princes of

Francken is important

not only for spreading the

Rite over the Western

Hemisphere but also for

leaving important manuscripts

the Royal Secret by Morin in Kingston in April, 1770.

After the death of Morin in 1771, Francken wrote his first manuscript, followed in 1783 by a second one. Both manuscripts have a remarkable history.

The 1783 manuscript is one which is the best known. The original is now in the archives of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

What its vicissitudes were between 1783 and 1855 is unknown.

In 1855 the manuscript was in the possession of an unknown English

Freemason who described this curious book in an announcement in London's *Freemasons Magazine*.

This publication was taken over by *Masonic Mirror and Keystone of Philadelphia* in August, 1855.

In January, 1859, the manuscript was purchased by Brother Enoch Carson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of the Northern Supreme Council. His valuable library was bought by Samuel Crocker Lawrence, who was Grand Master of Massachusetts, 1881-83, and Sovereign Grand Commander, 1909-10.

After his death in 1911, the Lawrence collection went to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and there the manuscript remained until 1935, when the Grand Master advised his Grand Lodge to offer the Francken manuscript to the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction. This happened on March 13, 1935.

The Supreme Council, in 1949, offered photocopies to the Supreme Council for England and Wales and to that for Scotland. Later the Supreme Council for the Netherlands also received a copy, of which 50 facsimile reprints were made. There is also a book in a Dutch translation made after the manuscript of 1783.

Continued on next page

EARLY DAYS

Continued previous page

In 1977, the older manuscript of 1771 was discovered during a recatalogization of the library of the Supreme Council in London.

Originally, the 1771 manuscript contained the rituals of the 15°-25°, but 12 pages of the 25° have been torn out.

The paper has a watermark "J. Whatman" with a shield, crown and lily motif as often used by Dutch and English papermakers. Under the mark we see the letters "G.R.," which stand for "Georgius Rex" and refer to George III, King of England, 1760-1820.

As the manuscript of 1783 contains the rituals for the 4°-25° and the recently discovered manuscript of 1771 only the 15°-25°, we may rest assured that there still exists another manuscript, containing the rituals for the 4°-14°, but to date this part has not been discovered.

In the manuscript of 1771, we find an undated "memorandum" on a separate piece of paper. It shows that the book once belonged to Captain Graham of Drynie and Claverhouse. He was in the West Indies and went back to Scotland where he lived in Cromartyhouse. His daughters stated that the book had been lying in the attic of the house as long as they could remember. Investigations made in Scotland did not convince me that Graham was a Freemason.

Both manuscripts are quite similar; however, the 1771 manuscript shows a much better handwriting. This does not surprise me because Francken was ill after 1782 and suffered serious material losses by hurricanes.

The 1771 manuscript contains on pages 221-40, "The Great Statutes and Regulations," dated September 7, 1762. Before the discovery of this manuscript eight years ago, no original of the Great Statutes was known.

In 1767 Francken left an English copy in Albany but apparently is lost. In the archives of the Northern Supreme Council is an unsigned copy, dated December 22, 1768, which was made probably after Francken's copy.

Altogether ten copies are known—five in French and five in English. All were made after a copy which Morin in 1768 verified as a true copy. All copies show little differences.

The manuscript of 1771 is very important in the following respects:

1. The manuscript refutes all the

MASONIC WORD MATH

How to solve: 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.

(COMPREHENSIVE) + (APPRECIATE) - (PRACTICE)

+ (COLLABORATION) - (SHORTEN) - (OPERA)

+ (MONITOR) - (LOON) + (STURDY) - (MEMBRANE)

- (TUDOR) + (SUPREME) - (METRIC) - (SOUP)

+ (NURTURE) - (PURE) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: CHARTER

other copies and denies the story that Frederick the Great took part in the drawing up of the Statutes.

2. It shows us clearly the somewhat middle-class mentality of the Rite in those days.

3. It takes away every doubt about the amount of degrees. The manuscript shows very clearly that the Rite had 25 degrees in 1771.

4. It is remarkable that in the Great Constitutions we find no allusion to the Rose Croix Degree nor to Christianity, although the manuscript many times mentions the "Prince Masons."

Our conclusion must be that Francken was not only important by spreading the Rite over the Western Hemisphere but perhaps even more important because of the manuscripts he left us.

His last years were not so easy. In 1786 he was appointed Inspector of the Customs with an annual salary of 150 pounds.

Some years later his office was closed and his friends had to give benefit concerts to help him.

In September, 1794, his fellow Mason, Sir Adam Williamson, appointed him

assistant judge at the Court of Port Royal and the next year as judge in the High Court for Kingston and Port Royal.

He died on May 20, 1795, without debts. In his last will, he expressed his wish to be buried unwashed and in the same clothes he was wearing during his passing away. His funeral ceremony should not cost more than 20 pounds. The coffin should be black without and drapery inside. He did not wish to be buried from the church but directly from his house to the churchyard of the Anglican Church in Kingston.

Morin and Francken are both of great importance for spreading the Rite over the Western Hemisphere.

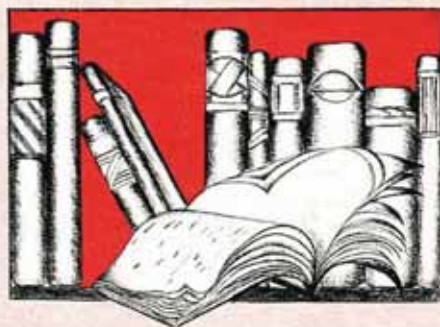
We also have to remember that after the formation of the Supreme Council in Charleston in 1801, de Grasse-Tilly went to France. In this way he brought the Scottish Rite as a 33° system to Europe, where he founded the first European Supreme Council in Paris in 1804.

For this reason the European Scottish Rite Masons honor the names of Morin and Francken.



IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33*



'... and Give Them Proper Instruction'

... AND GIVE THEM PROPER INSTRUCTION. Published by the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. 40 pp. \$2.15

This booklet is a modified version of one published originally in 1947 with the title, "Ten-Minute Masonic Addresses," and is a good general description of the contents. It has been so popular that it has been republished eight times. It has been used successfully by Masonic speakers and lodge officers over the years. The subjects presented are varied and are of interest even to the general reader.

This booklet covers 19 subjects, and here are a few illustrations. One chapter contains guidelines for a member serving on an investigating committee. Present-

ed are some sound ideas on how to vouch that a visitor at your lodge is a member in good standing. There is an explanation of the meaning of the 24-inch gauge which goes beyond the ritualistic lecture. One chapter explains the powers of the Grand Master. Many words having special meanings in the craft, such as "Grand" and "Worshipful Master," are explained. Certain symbols are discussed beyond the ritualistic work. There is a detailed explanation of the 12th Chapter of Ecclesiastes, which is used as a prayer in one of our degrees. The troubled Brother who has difficulty answering his wife's question of what Masons do at their lodge meetings will get help by reading this booklet.

This book can be read with pleasure and profit by all Masons.

'Program Notebook for Worshipful Masters'

PROGRAM NOTEBOOK FOR WORSHIPFUL MASTERS. Published by the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. 53 pp. \$2.

During the year that M. W. Brother John A. Dunaway served as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, he prepared an excellent literary working tool for Worshipful Masters. It has also been useful for Wardens preparing to serve in the East. This booklet has been adapted from his work which proved successful and had the original title "Worshipful Master's Program Notebook."

The booklet starts with a full-page cartoon showing a Worshipful Master sitting in a chair, yawning, with cob webs all around, as he asks, "Whadda we do next, Brother Secretary?" The material that follows is designed to make this scene unnecessary.

A printed outline with blanks allows for the insertion of names, addresses, and phone numbers of the lodge officers and the names and addresses of the committee chairmen of the lodge.

Then follow a variety of valuable suggestions to conduct successful programs during the entire year. There is an explanation on how to conduct a lodge talent survey with suitable forms. A recommended list of books and suitable Masonic plays serves as an excellent guide. A detailed list of possible lodge programs for the entire year classified under each month and a diary to help plan a year-long program could be of great assistance to a lodge officer.

This booklet can serve as a valuable reminder and planner for meaningful and interesting lodge programs that will result in a successful lodge year with informative, entertaining, and educational programs.

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Two Ways of Life Passing From American Scene

Two contemporary photographers whose work compares two ways of life that are passing from the American scene will be featured in an exhibit, *Field and Foundry: A Working Contrast*, at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass. The exhibit opens on Sunday, July 13, and runs through January 15.

Debbie Fleming Caffery of Franklin, Louisiana, documents the work and workers of the rural, southern agricultural sugarcane industry. Charles Reich of Hartford, Conn., photographs the architecture and ambience of the urban, northern, industrial factories and foundries of the Waterbury [Conn.] area. The exhibition will contrast north and south, rural and urban, and document important agricultural and industrial contributions to American social and cultural history.

Approximately 100 original photographs will be included in the exhibit.

Caffery's work is printed in 20"x24" black and white prints. Reich's photos are printed from 8"x10" negatives in the palladium process. Interpretive labels describing the photographers' work and the areas they photograph will be based on essays by Alan Trachtenburg of Yale University's American Studies program; Ann Smith, director of the Mattatuck Museum in Waterbury; and Glenn Conrad of the Center for Louisiana Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

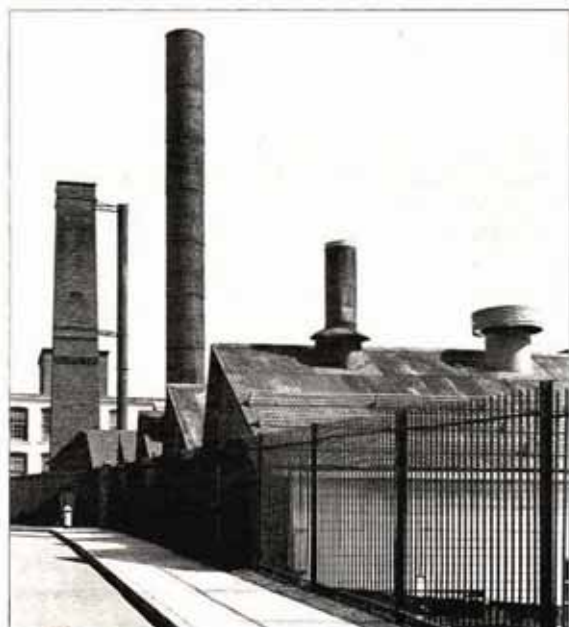
Caffery holds a BFA degree from the San Francisco Art Institute. She lives among the sugarcane workers she documents. Her photographs are included in collections of the Museum of Modern Art in New York; the Smithsonian; the New Orleans Museum of Art and the Louisiana State Museum; and the Carpenter Center for Visual Studies, Harvard University. Her photographs have appeared in numerous individual and group shows in galleries and museums,

particularly in the South, and have been published in many books and periodicals.

A native of Waterbury, Reich has lectured on photography at the University of Hartford, conducted survey photography for the Hartford Architecture Conservancy, and taught photographic skills to Hartford's disadvantaged youth. After serving in Vietnam with the U.S. Army in the mid-1960's, he returned to Connecticut and completed a bachelor's degree in philosophy at the University of Connecticut and a master's degree in education at the University of Hartford. He also holds a master's degree in photography from Goddard College. Reich has held a number of one-man shows in the Northeast, and his photos have been collected by the Museum of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Museum of Modern Art, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the University of Connecticut Special Collections Library.



—Debbie Fleming Caffery



—Charles Reich

OUR READERS RESPOND

Expanding our horizons

Thank you for printing the Grand Commander's interesting and definitely important article in *The Northern Light* ("The Time Has Come to Expand Our Horizons," April 1986).

The key word which he points out is lethargy. This is what is going to get our fraternity unless all circles of Freemasonry break us out of it.

If we are to make this fraternity flourish again, we must do away with the old adage that we should be after quality not quantity. I feel that if we can make membership realize that they have a purpose and follow through with that purpose, then we will get quantity and quality.

What can leadership do to help solve this problem? The simple things, I believe, are writings such as his and a little public relations with the general public. It is about time that we let the public know what Freemasons do and what they can do.

I earnestly believe that if we Masons can come to realize that we care and have something to care for, we will again start to see an increase in membership and interest.

We need publicity—Madison-Avenue-type publicity. Something for us to be proud of. Something to say to others, "Masons really do care; I sure would like to be one of them."

Masonic leaders must show that they care and care enough to make it work. Keep things like this at the forefront of the brethren's minds and we will have success. We will have success because we Freemasons care.

Let me know what I can do. Let us all know what we can do.

Robert L. Eckbreth, 32°
Pittsburgh, Pa.

What a delight to receive *The Northern Light*. Particularly refreshing were the comments by our Sovereign Grand Commander. He may even have a grasp of where Masonry has been, is, and needs to go. For too long, I've seen so-called Masonic leaders who couldn't

lead, wouldn't follow, and who made just dandy roadblocks to progress for our fraternity. Most chose to hide their head in the sand and pretend our problems would evaporate or that they were not of a nature that could be solved.

They can be solved and Pennsylvania Masonry has certainly taken a strong lead in showing the way. If and when the dinosaur thinkers who seem to perpetuate themselves as leaders of various bodies wake up, it could be done in their states as well.

H. Theodore Noell, 32°
South Bend, Ind.

I have read with deep interest and appreciation the Grand Commander's article. The focus on excellence in Masonry should prove to be particularly inspiring to new Masons like myself. It is just this kind of rallying-call I have been waiting to hear.

Since my business has revolved around both human services and the creative arts, I have considered many possible ways of reversing a negative trend and enhancing the excellent elements within Masonry. Among them: films emphasizing degree work while avoiding secret work, documentary films about the origin of Masonry, organizational development work (needs assessment and training), provide various awards for outstanding and innovative Masonic work, improve ritual.

I fully realize that it is one thing to prescribe remedies, quite another to carry them out. Accordingly, I would be delighted to work on any of the projects I've just listed.

Brian Marsh, 32°
Belchertown, Mass.

Like church membership, the lodges are growing older. We have not attracted young men to take our places. To do so we must sponsor community activities that involve young men in youth activities of the community. They are a real popular thing to do right now. Sponsorship in these activities would help a great deal in attracting good community minded young men. Put the word "Masons" out front.

Glen A. Wilson, 32°
Silvis, Ill.

What a challenge and what a breath of fresh air our leader has brought to the Order! I just read his articles and was impressed at his analysis and depth of understanding! Now tell me, where does this "lethargic" 32° Mason go to air his

gripes, opinions, and suggestions to turn this Masonic state of affairs around?

William P. Crumpacker, 32°
Chesterton, Ind.

Most stimulating article I have ever read regarding Masonry.

I offer to help in any manner to organize, participate in revitalizing and focusing Masonic values.

I am a Past Master and have raised three sons as Masons. They have been turned off. I believe we can reach their generations. We must find the bridges.

I am ready to serve. Please advise.
Abraham Shames, 32°
Longboat Key, Florida

Editor's note: Judging from the response, the Grand Commander's remarks have motivated a number of our readers. You asked how you may help. It seems to me that the place where your help can be most effective is at the local level. Officers must be encouraged to be imaginative and to look for new ideas. When our officers are not able to see the light, the members of that Masonic organization must be willing to fill in the gap by offering suggestions and following them through.

More ginkgo trees

Recently a brother talked to me about what kind of trees he should plant around his new home. I jokingly told him to make sure one of them was a *Ginkgo biloba*. This name was the only Latin one I could remember from a botany course I took at the Southern Illinois University almost 40 years ago.

Imagine my surprise when the April issue of *The Northern Light* arrived a few days later, and there was a reference to the ginkgo tree in it. It's a small world!

Bowman Rudolph, 32°
Danville, Ill.

We welcome letters from our readers in response to articles appearing in *The Northern Light* and will reprint them as space permits. Letters must be signed, should be brief, and are subject to editing. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to print the many requests for genealogical search and announcements of items for sale.

Footnotes*

* **New Deputy for Ohio.** The Sovereign Grand Commander has appointed Ill. Charles E. Spahr, 33°, as the Scottish Rite Deputy for the State of Ohio to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Ill. Charles B. Moody, 33°. Ill. Brother Spahr, retired chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Standard Oil of Ohio, is a member of the Valley of Cleveland, received the 33° in 1968, and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1977.

* **Sesquicentennial.** St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N.H., will observe 250 years of dedicated Masonic service on June 24. That's a remarkable record. The lodge ranks as one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the United States. Only a handful of cities can claim to have had a lodge earlier than the 1736 charter at Portsmouth.

Lodge historian Gerald D. Foss, 33°, points with pride to the lodge's most treasured possession—the minute books. There are 22 volumes containing over 16,000 pages. The first minute is dated October 31, 1739. According to Ill. Brother Foss, no other lodge in the United States is known to have records from such an early date to the present. Over the years, loss through negligence or fire have destroyed many records of other lodges. The Portsmouth records have been well preserved.

A week-long celebration will start on Sunday, June 22, with a church service at St. John's Church, Portsmouth. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Robert W. Golledge, 32°, vicar of the Old North Church in Boston. This will mark the 231st anniversary of the first such service at the historic Portsmouth church. Other events will occur each evening during the week.



On Tuesday, June 24, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is scheduled to attend to recreate the presentation of the first charter of St. John's Lodge, which was granted in 1736 by Provincial Grand Master Henry Price.

A commemorative coin has been struck as a permanent reminder of the long history of the lodge.

* **Washington comes of age.** The Scottish Rite Valley of Eau Claire is proud of its portrayal of the patriotic 20°. For about 40 years the role of George Washington had been played by Ill. Hjalmar Olson, 33°. Valley members claimed his facial characteristics were similar to Washington's and in full costume he "looked just like George."

Ill. Brother Olson had not appeared in that role for the past four years because of advancing age. However, when the class for this year's Spring Reunion was named in his honor, he did agree to come back for an encore. The retired bank executive and past Commander-in-chief of Eau Claire Consistory was in rare form. His latest portrayal in April came one week prior to his 92nd birthday.

* **Teddy and Sousa.** ABC-TV presented on June 1 a two-hour film odyssey on the life of our 26th U.S. President. "The Indomitable Teddy Roosevelt" was narrated by George C. Scott. For the musical soundtrack, producer Harrison Engle chose the Detroit Concert Band, under the direction of Ill. Leonard B. Smith, 33°.

The band had performed during the Supreme Council session in Detroit last September and was the subject of an article in *The Northern Light* at that time.

Producer Engle selected Smith because of his reputation with the band music of John Philip Sousa. The Sousa music played an important part in the production.

Roosevelt and Sousa were contemporaries and both were Masons.

* **Looking ahead.** When John Rhea of Littleton, Colorado, visited the Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass., recently, his mother Karen wheeled his stroller in front of the Masonic facet-glass window for a photograph.

"I want this photo for his scrapbook," she said. "It might be of interest to him in another 20 years."

According to Karen, if John becomes a Mason like his dad, he will be the 8th (possibly the 9th) generation to do so. John's grandfather has traced his Masonic heritage back to the 1700's.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

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The Colonial Craftsmen of Massachusetts served as an honor guard at the dedication of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in 1975. The group will return to the museum this summer for a series of encampments. For a background story on the Colonial Craftsmen. See page 8.