

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 16 No. 1 JANUARY 1985

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





## 'I Can't Believe We've Done This'



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33<sup>rd</sup>

A short time from now we will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass. It was on April 19, 1975, that the first visitors were welcomed to this new institution dedicated to strengthening the principles of patriotism and freedom.

Not long ago, a member of our fraternity visited the Museum and Library for the first time. What did he think about it? "I can't believe that we've done this," was his response.

Just what is it that we have done at the Scottish Rite Museum of Our National Heritage? It is a question worth answering as we look back over the past ten years.

First, we have established a vibrant, alive center committed to reminding all Americans of their hard-won heritage. A strong theme runs through all the many exhibits which have been presented: *This is a great country because men and women from all walks of life have worked hard at aiming for the best.* At a time when more and more people seem to be self-centered this message is more important than ever.

Second, we have strengthened the Scottish Rite. It took a number of years for our members to really understand what the Museum and Library meant to our Fraternity. Now there is widespread enthusiasm and broad support for this institution which has quickly become one of the most outstanding institutions of its type in the entire country. Today more and more of our members realize that we are doing something

very important for our country through the Museum and Library. As I travel throughout our 15-state Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, I sense a special feeling of pride among our membership because of the Museum and Library.

Finally, we have created what Dr. Clement Silvestro, the Director of the Museum and Library, calls a "showcase for Freemasonry." In other words, visitors are deeply impressed with the fact that Masons care enough about their country to sponsor such an outstanding institution for the American people.

All this has happened because thousands and thousands of you have caught a vision. You have seen the possibilities. And, you have given your generous support.

As I look back over the past ten years, I must agree with the Masonic visitor who said, "I can't believe we have done this." But, we have! We have done it very well.

Now the second decade begins. With the success of the first ten years and an even greater vision, there are no limits to what our Scottish Rite and the Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage can become.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stanley F. Maxwell".

Sovereign Grand Commander



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EDITOR, Richard H. Curtis, 33°

EDITORIAL BOARD, George E. Burow, 33°, Chm.  
Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°  
John L. McCain, 33°  
Carl C. Worfel, 33°

Editorial Office:  
33 Marrett Road (Route 2A), Lexington, Mass.

Mailing Address:  
P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173

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SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°  
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Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

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## About the Front Cover

Does the winter weather slow you down? Here's a gentle reminder that there's more than one way to get to your next Masonic meeting when the going gets rough. Photo courtesy of H. Armstrong Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.

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# 1785:

## A Year of Many Problems

By ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

With the arrival of the year 1785 the new Americans realized that independence from England was a mixed blessing. The end of the War did not bring peace, normalcy, and prosperity as everyone had expected. Instead new problems were created. The gloom that existed in the country during the previous year continued as the original euphoria created by the signing of the peace treaty disappeared. The economic depression continued, a number of new problems arose internally and externally, and the situation with all its problems seemed almost insurmountable.

Early in the year James Madison was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and Thomas Jefferson was appointed Minister to France. Madison attempted to negotiate compliance by Great Britain to some of the terms of the peace treaty which had been disregarded by England, especially those requiring Great Britain to evacuate the post occupied on the Great Lakes. Instead of complying, Great Britain complained that there had been no compliance by the Americans regarding the treatment of the Loyalists and the removal of impediments to the collection of debts due the English creditors.



III°. ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°, is a noted Masonic scholar, researcher, author, and book reviewer. A member of the Valley of Chicago, he received the 33° in 1962.

*The years following the American Revolution*

*were not rosy. Here is a closer look*

*at some of the difficulties encountered in 1785.*

Madison was unable to negotiate any commercial treaties because the Continental Congress could not effectively control what the states were doing in creating trade barriers and imposing duties on foreign trade. Since each state was sovereign, it had the power to deal directly with foreign governments, but these governments were reluctant to deal with 13 separate units. This situation prompted Madison to write a letter to John Jay regarding the impractical and expensive situation, and he recommended that something be done to solve the problem; he also called attention to the lack of power in the Continental Congress to regulate commerce.

On January 24, a committee headed by Madison was appointed to consider an appeal to the states to repeal the ninth article that forbade the Congress from entering into any treaty of commerce that deprived the states of their individual right to impose duties. No action was taken on the matter, yet it is important to note that there was an awareness of the existing problem and that it called for a solution.

Most states were imposing discriminatory duties on imports from

Great Britain, primarily because Great Britain had forbidden Americans to trade with the West Indies. In addition, Massachusetts and New Hampshire prohibited British ships from arriving with imports.

On March 28, four commissioners from Virginia and Maryland met at Mount Vernon in Alexandria to consider the problems relating to the navigation of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. Washington acted as the host. Agreement was reached concerning the jurisdiction of the Potomac and the apportionment of expenses in marking the channel through Chesapeake Bay. The commissioners also drafted an agreement recommending to their respective legislatures uniform regulations and imports, a uniform currency, and annual conferences on common commercial problems. It was also suggested that Pennsylvania be invited to join Virginia and Maryland in a pact to establish a water connection between the Ohio River and Chesapeake Bay. The Maryland legislature endorsed the plan and proposed the addition of Delaware. At Madison's suggestion the Virginia legislature invited all the states to attend a convention at Annapolis the



next year to discuss commercial problems. This suggestion was to prove most fruitful in the years ahead.

Spain had never been sympathetic with the struggle of the American Colonists and obstructed rather than helped our effort to become free from Great Britain. It contested the terms of the Peace Treaty establishing the boundary between the new nation and Florida, which at that time belonged to Spain, as well as making the Mississippi River the western boundary of the new nation.

On May 15, 1785, Don Diego de Gardoqui arrived here as Minister to the United States with instructions to discuss these problems but to make no concessions. Instead he was to have the new nation waive its rights to use the Mississippi River. He used all kinds of maneuvers during his sojourn here, but he failed.

The land west of the mountains created many problems. There was a partial solution when the states waived their claims to these lands. The enactment of the Land Ordinance during the year created the public domain of the United States and provided for a survey to be made of all the area using a uniform method of laying out townships of 36 square miles. A lot was to be set aside for public schools. The survey was ably completed and stood the test of time.

As a result of extensive negotiations between Prussia's Frederick the Great and the United States of America, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed during the summer of 1785. This treaty was unique in that it recognized the new nation, expressed sentiments of peace and friendship between the two nations, and contained many provisions of a philosophical nature designed to set an example for universal understanding between nations.

The treaty came about because of the friendship and philosophical frame of mind of two Masons, Frederick the Great and Benjamin Franklin. The treaty in detail covered commercial transactions between the citizens of the two countries; it provided for freedom of conscience for citizens of each country residing in the other country; it stated that if war arose between one of the contracting parties and another nation, effort would be made to prevent trouble, and it allowed for provisions to eliminate many problems that arise in times of war. There were also a large number of provisions forbidding inhuman treatment of prisoners of war, which at that time was a major innovation in the international rules of warfare.

A suggestion was made that paper money be authorized and used. Toll bridges were built in Massachusetts and toll roads were built in many places. The buying spree that took place when the war was over caused many people to overextend themselves. There was a shortage of money and many claims were pressed to be paid because they had become due since before the war. Farm prices had held up fairly well, but a dramatic fall in 1785 resulted in many bankruptcies. One bright element was the business friendship that had developed with the Dutch, who made liberal loans to the residents of the new nation. Steps were taken to develop new markets in China and other places in the Far East with success.

The peace treaty provided that the Continental Congress would recommend to the states that the claims of the Loyalists be given a hearing and that they be treated fairly. This caused friction because some of the inhabitants looked upon the Loyalists as traitors of the Colonial cause. During the year a town meeting in New Haven was held

and a resolution was adopted that the Loyalists be invited to return to the town and establish business relations there. Other positive steps were being taken everywhere. A newspaper was published in Boston to promote the interests of women. The first Unitarian Church was formed. Slavery was made illegal in many of the northern States. In Philadelphia the first medical dispensary was built by Dr. Rush. Stage routes were adopted to facilitate travel. The first turnpike was established in Virginia. An Immigrant Aid Society was formed to assist new settlers and help them find employment.

As we look back over the years, we find that the United States of America has become the greatest country in the world because of three basic characteristics:

1. Its abundant natural resources such as fertile land, diversified climate, adequate water, and many minerals.

2. People from many lands with a variety of skills coming here seeking opportunity to improve their conditions and willing to work converting our natural resources into useful things to help make this a better world in which to live.

3. The formation of a government which encouraged thrift, work, and freedoms of all kinds in an orderly society.

In 1785 there were abundant natural resources and the people were willing to work to convert these resources into useful things as they were rewarded in their effort. All that was needed to start the new nation in its road to success was the creation of a proper government. The leaders of the day were aware of this in 1785, and there was considerable thinking about what ought to be done. In the years immediately ahead, the thinking and talking was to be converted into action, and a suitable government was to be formed.





# Maps from Museum's Collection

The exhibit, "A Decade of collecting: Maps," at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage Lexington, Mass., is one of several special events marking the 10th anniversary of the museum. It presents outstanding and rare maps from the museum's growing permanent collection.

The maps relate primarily to the period of American history from the middle of the 17th century to the Civil War, and are important as works of art and as a graphic record of the history and development of the United States. The maps are augmented by a display of surveying instruments belonging to George Washington as a young man, on loan from the New York State Museum, Albany, N.Y., and a land and survey map executed by Washington in 1749, on loan from Winslow Lewis Lodge, Boston, Mass.

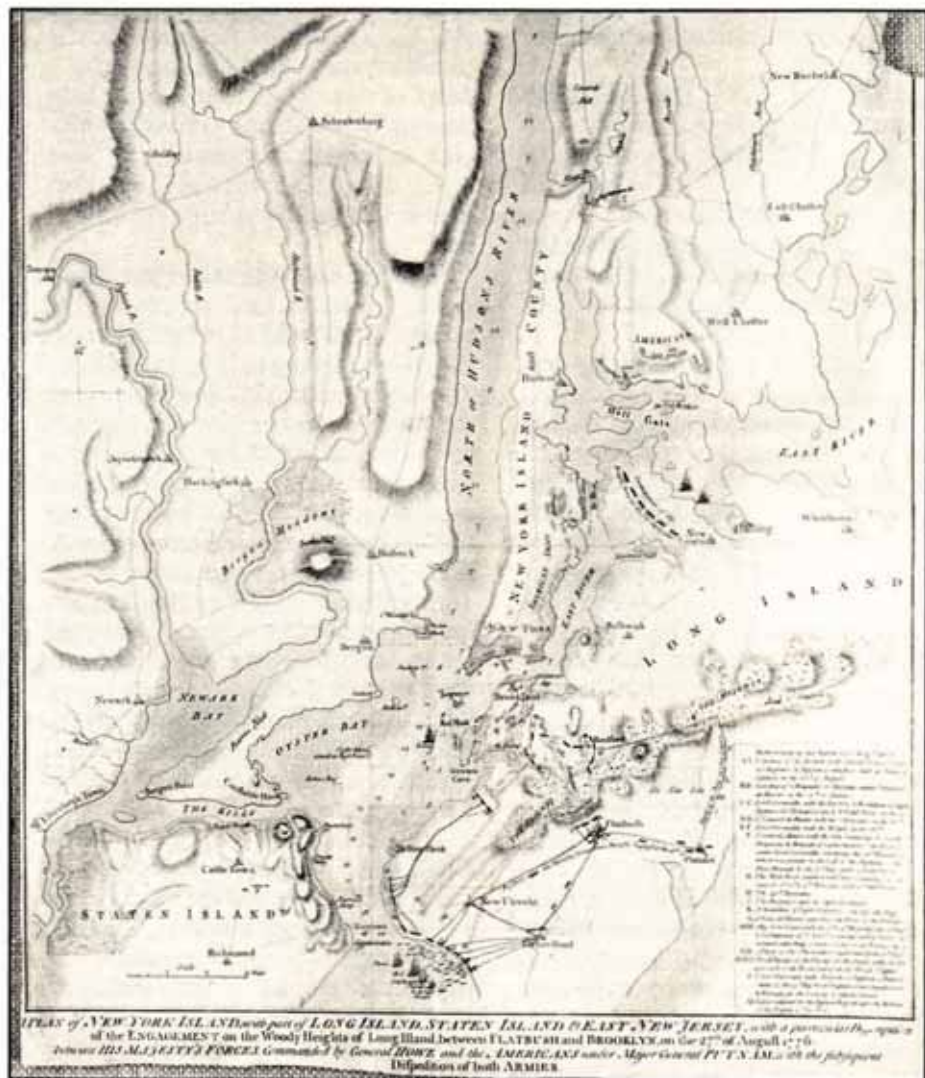
Maps are important historical documents that present a wealth of information in graphic form. They convey visually a multitude of complex facts and spatial relationships: knowledge of newly-discovered lands and bodies of water; topographical, marine and statistical information; transportation systems on rivers, roads, canals and railroads and public land surveys. Military maps highlight topographical features essential for troop movements and often indicate the deployment of armies in battle. Historical maps provide a clearer understanding of American exploration, settlement, independence, and territorial expansion.

This extremely rare first issue initially appeared as a broadside only seven weeks after the Battle of Long Island between the British forces led by General William Howe and the Americans under Major General Rufus Putnam. (London, William Faden, 1776.)

Maps are also prized for their visual appeal, and are considered works of art with their beautifully engraved cartouches, symbols, allegorical figures, views of cities and towns, and illustrations of ships, animals, and plants. During the "golden age of mapmaking," from the last half of the 16th century

through the 18th century, cartographers and engravers produced some of the most aesthetically pleasing maps ever issued.

Very early maps in the exhibit are: "Le Noveau Mexique et La Floride," 1656, by Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, the founder of the French school of car-





tography in the 17th century. The map repeats two common mistakes of the period: California is shown as an island, and the source of the Mississippi is found in four large rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. "America Settentriale Colle Nuove Scoperte Fin All'Anno . . .," 1688, by Vincenzo Coronelli, Venice, includes discoveries in the New World to 1688. An elaborately illustrated wall map is "Carte Tres Curieuse De La Mer Du Sud," by Henri Abraham Chatelaine, Paris, 1732. "Map of the Middle British . . .," 1732, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, was the prototype for most maps of North America published in England during the next half of the century. And John Mitchell's, "Map of North America," 1755, considered one of the most important maps in United States history as it was used for settling the territorial boundaries during peace treaty negotiations that ended the American Revolutionary War.

Although maps were published in the colonies during the 18th century, Europe remained the center of mapmaking with the most skillful cartographers and engravers working in London and Paris. After Independence, mapmaking became increasingly important to guide land-hungry Americans and recent immigrants to territory beyond the Appalachian mountains.

In the early 19th century, Philadelphia became the center of commercial mapmaking. There, mapmakers such as John Melish established exceptionally high standards. Melish's talented map engraver, Henry S. Tanner, succeeded him in the business and produced the *New American Atlas* (1823) which sold over 400,000 copies. Maps by both men are on display in the exhibit.

From 1805 to 1807, Zebulon M. Pike explored the vast territory in the southwest across the high plains to Sante Fe, New Mexico, and published *An Account of the Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi . . .* (1807) in two volumes. From 1838 to the Civil War period, scientific mapping of the Trans-Mississippi West became the responsibility of the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers. This special group conducted exploratory missions to find suitable sites for future forts, establish boundaries, chart wagon trails, post roads, and potential railroad routes for westward migration. Two maps from this period on display were executed by men under the direction of Captain Howard Stansbury, in 1849-50, and are good examples of the vital information needed for the military and for people traveling west.

The map exhibit will remain at the Museum through May 26.



"A map of the Mississippi River from its source to the mouth of the Missouri . . ." Anthony Nau and Nicholas King. (Philadelphia, Francis Shallus, 1810.)



Map of North America including new discoveries to the end of 1688. California is depicted as an island. (Venice, Vincenzo Coronelli.)



# DeMolay IMC Says Thanks for

The following is an excerpt of an address delivered by the DeMolay International Master Councilor at a luncheon during the Supreme Council Annual Session at Boston in September.

By STEVEN W. BORROR

It is indeed my pleasure to bring you greetings on behalf of over 150,000 DeMolays throughout the world. It is my honor, as the opportunity has arisen and been given to me, to thank you personally for giving my organization its continued future.

When I first received an invitation from your Sovereign Grand Commander to speak at this luncheon, it was suggested that I speak to you about the progress in DeMolay. I was somewhat hesitant as to how I might approach this subject, for there is so much happening on a day-to-day basis from the chapter level of DeMolay to the state level, and even to the international level of our organization. So when I decided to speak about the progress of DeMolay, a thousand thoughts were going through my mind. I looked at this past year at the International Congress in Sarasota, Florida, where I had the honor bes-

*'Today's youth are  
constantly striving  
for success, yet  
not all of us have it  
within ourselves alone  
to be this way.'*

towed on me of becoming the new International Master Councilor. As I thought about those sessions the answer to my problem became quite clear.

My generation, the youth of today, has received much criticism by today's society. We have heard comments that we are not as good as those generations before us; that we have far more given to us each day and we are doing less with our abilities; that we are worthless and irresponsible. All too often in today's society people tend to point out the negative in every situation. Instead of finding even the slightest possible positive aspect of a situation, they are always quick to point out the negative.

When we hear such comments about "my generation," hopefully each of us knows in our hearts that the people making these comments have never heard of the Order of DeMolay and the Masonic family to which it belongs. For if they had, maybe they would be a

little more reluctant to overgeneralize about my generation. Maybe then they too would see that there is a light at the end of the dark tunnel, and that the bright hope of the future lies in the hands of the members of the Order of DeMolay.

Today's generation of youth want to be great and successful leaders when we reach the years of adulthood. Even as teenagers we are constantly striving for success, yet not all of us have it within ourselves alone to be this way. We attach ourselves to strong and powerful groups and organizations. Hopefully their success will have an effect on us, and we too may be considered a part of that success.

I am supposed to speak to you about the progress or success of DeMolay today. When I think of the progress that has been made I can easily include the new revised *Cordon*, a DeMolay magazine, that has gone international

*'Without your generous  
donations and support,  
we would never  
have had the opportunity  
to hold an  
International Congress.'*



STEVEN W. BORROR is the current International Master Councilor for the Order of DeMolay and a Past State Master Councilor for DeMolay in Idaho. Recently he was raised a Master Mason in Eagle Rock Lodge No. 19, Idaho Falls.



# Scottish Rite Support

this year and is reaching out to our brothers in Canada and other jurisdictions in Europe. I could speak to you about the formation of a new DeMolay Alumni Association which will allow not only active DeMolays, but also DeMolays from prior years to receive the knowledge and information concerning the progress of DeMolay today. I could even tell you about our brothers in Brazil and the Philippines who just this year are finally receiving their own International Supreme Council of DeMolay.

But as I speak, my mind continues to take me back to the 17th International Congress at Sarasota, Florida, where many successful programs were started. An International Congress is the only opportunity, in the history of DeMolay, where young DeMolays from around the world can gather together in similar surroundings. As I remember sitting and looking out at the International Congress this year there were young men from every state in the United States and others from foreign nations gathered together in one room, for one purpose only—to continue the future of DeMolay internationally.

One might ask how the International Congress came about, and I think you know this just as well as I do. It came from the dedicated commitment made 17 years ago by Dad George A. Newbury and the members of the Scottish Rite in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. One might also ask if it is worth the money and effort needed to make it work successfully. I believe I answered that question with an earlier statement in which I pointed out that the DeMolay International Congress is the only opportunity for DeMolays to plan for their future. The Northern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite has given us the opportunity to gather together and share with one another ideas, thoughts,

dreams, and the virtues by which we try to live our lives. Without your most generous donations and support, we would never have had the opportunity to hold an International Congress. We would never have had the opportunity to plan for our future.

My generation, the youth of today, is starting to swing the pendulum back to the more idealistic youth, and more and

more young men will continue to join the Order of DeMolay. As long as there is a future for our organization the Order of DeMolay will continue to prosper.

With your continued support and assistance the Order of DeMolay will continue to raise good upright young men in today's society who will become the leaders of tomorrow.

## 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.

(TOMORROW) + (LETTER) - (TERM) +

(SCRATCH) - (ROOST) + (LEFT) - (CARROT)

+ (FIRST) - (TWIST) + (WRAPPING) -

(PEACH) + (ACTION) - (PRINTING) =

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: GEOMETRY





# Seymour Kety: Pioneer of Brain Research

By MAYA PINES

How can one learn what goes on inside the brain of a human being—especially one who is mentally ill? For decades scientists have sought ways to find this out without harming the living brain. But this most precious and complex organ is encased in a heavy protective armor, the skull, which makes it particularly difficult to explore.

"You have to think of an indirect way that leaves the brain undisturbed," says Dr. Seymour Kety, chairman of the Professional Advisory Committee of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program and a pioneer of brain research, who thought up just such a method 35 years ago.

Dr. Kety had been studying how much oxygen is consumed in the brains of monkeys, which was determined by making direct measurements of the amount of blood (which carries oxygen) that flowed through their brains, when he began to wonder how one could measure blood flow in the brains of human beings.

Obviously he did not want to surgically open a human being's skull and

neck to insert a bubble-flow meter into the arteries, as was done with monkeys. His solution to this problem was deceptively simple: having human volunteers breathe an inert gas which would not react with anything in the body and would be exhaled unchanged, except for the amount taken up by the blood. The amount of gas in the blood entering and leaving the brain became the means of measuring the amount of blood that had flowed through the brain. This measurement required only two needles, one in the jugular vein and one in any artery, a minor matter compared to the extensive surgery required in the monkey experiments.

The gas he chose was nitrous oxide—the so-called "laughing gas"—because it was relatively safe, Dr. Kety explains. Then he worked out the mathematics of its uptake in the brain. This laid the foundation for many studies of brain activity and for the development of a revolutionary brain-imaging technique called the PET (positron-emitting tomography) scan.

"I did this under a grant from the Scottish Rite to Dr. Carl F. Schmidt of the University of Pennsylvania," says Dr. Kety. Dr. Schmidt was studying blood circulation and metabolism in the monkey brain. When Dr. Kety—then a young scientist in his lab—became interested in humans, "that grant also supported me," he says. The grant was for basic research and the Scottish Rite had given it without asking how it might apply to schizophrenia. In appreciation, Dr. Kety was eager to apply his new method to the study of schizophrenia as soon as possible.

"There had been a theory that schizophrenia was related to a reduction in the blood flow in the brain," he recalls. "So we tested that with 30 patients from a local mental hospital. We measured their cerebral blood flow and oxygen

consumption, and found it was exactly the same as normal people."

As he worked on this project, Dr. Kety developed what became a lifelong interest in the mystery of schizophrenia. "When we visited the mental hospital and saw these severely schizophrenic people, I was very impressed with this terrible disease," he says. "The patients were so completely out of touch with reality. Later on I saw that sodium amytal, which produced a semi-narcotic, dream state in normal people relieved the symptoms of schizophrenia for a while. Patients who had been mute for years suddenly began to talk, and others who had been catatonic relaxed. It was very dramatic, but it lasted only about 10 minutes. Yet it showed me that obviously there must be some chemical processes involved in schizophrenia on which the sodium amytal was acting. And I got very interested in what these processes might be."

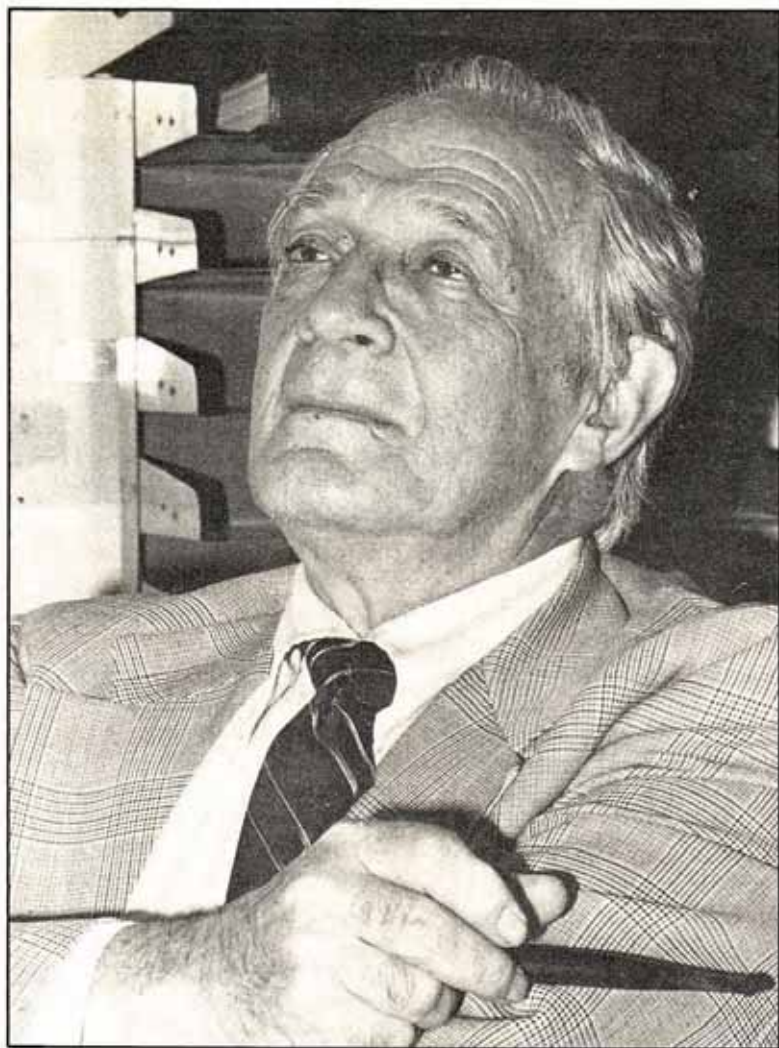
The fact that there was no obvious difference between the brains of schizophrenic and normal people in terms of oxygen utilization just spurred him on. "It could mean one of two things," he recalls. "Either the brain was somewhat like a stereo set, using the same amount of power regardless of what stations you were listening to or whether you were just listening to static. Or there could be changes in oxygen utilization *within* different regions of the brain that were not picked up by our measurements. Therefore it seemed obvious that we needed a way to measure *local* blood flow."

Dr. Kety began to work on this problem in 1948. "I derived equations to measure the regional blood flow in the brain by means of any substance that is diffusible and inert—equations that are now used in the PET scan," he recalls. With the help of his equations, scientists are now able to measure how vari-



Maya Pines is the author of the *Brain Changers: Scientists and the New Mind Control* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973) and writes regularly on science and behavior for a number of major periodicals.





ous parts of the brain differ in their circulation. And because circulation is tied to oxygen consumption and to the activity of nerve cells, this permits scientists to map the activity of nerve cells in different regions of the living human brain.

When Dr. Kety became the first scientific director of the newly-established National Institute of Mental Health in 1951, he established a strong program of research into mental illness to which he attracted leading scientists. But he did not give up his own studies of the brain's circulation and metabolism. In 1955, together with Dr. Louis Sokoloff, Dr. William Landau, and Dr. Lewis Rowland, he developed a way to apply his equations to actual measurements. He realized that if animals breathed a radioactive inert gas, the gas would be distributed in their brains according to the blood flow. This distribution could be measured by slic-

ing the frozen brain and permitting the radioactive gas to photograph itself on film in what is called an autoradiogram.

"Interestingly enough, the PET scan does exactly the same thing—but without having to slice the brain physically," Dr. Kety says. "It does it electronically and mathematically, by counting photons emitted by radioactive tracers within the brain and making dozens of symbolic cuts across the brain.

In 1977, Dr. Sokoloff succeeded in producing PET scans that showed how much glucose was utilized in different parts of the brain. "It was a brilliant idea," says Dr. Kety, pointing out that the energy of the brain comes from the oxidation of glucose. To learn how much glucose is utilized in the brain—another measure of brain activity—Dr. Sokoloff thought of using a substance called deoxyglucose, which is almost identical to glucose and is taken up by brain cells in the same way, but is metabolized

very slowly and therefore accumulates and can be measured.

"So now we have two ways of demonstrating the functional activity of specific parts of the living brain," says Dr. Kety. "They have very wide applications, both in basic research and in the diagnosis of patients."

Dr. Kety stayed at NIMH 16 years. This interest in schizophrenia was given a new focus in 1959, when he was asked to write an article for *Science* magazine reviewing recent research on schizophrenia.

"The biology of schizophrenia was a pretty discouraging field at that time," he recalls. "Very little was then known about the biology of the brain. At the end of the review I asked, Well, is there nothing on which to build a biological approach to schizophrenia? And I concluded that the evidence for a genetic component in schizophrenia was the most compelling."

Dr. Kety remembered hearing Dr. Franz Kallmann present his work on schizophrenia in twins back in the 1940's, at the very first meeting of the Scottish Rite Board that he attended. (Dr. Kallmann's research was also supported by the Scottish Rite.) Dr. Kallmann showed that the incidence of schizophrenia is significantly higher among close relatives of schizophrenics. And among identical twins, when one twin develops schizophrenia the other one who shares the same genes has a 50 percent chance of developing the same illness. But among fraternal twins, who share only half their genes, the risk of schizophrenia in the second twin falls to about 10 percent. However, even this risk is higher than in the general populations, where the incidence of schizophrenia is only about one percent.

"The trouble with twin studies is that they do not fully separate genetic from environmental factors," points out Dr. Kety. "So in my review I suggested that a better approach would be to study the biological and adoptive families of schizophrenic patients who had been adopted as infants. If genetic factors operated in schizophrenia, we would

*Continued on next page*



expect the biological relatives to have a higher rate of schizophrenia. If environmental factors were important, the adoptive relatives would have a higher rate of schizophrenia than the rest of the population. I pointed out that the study should be national in scope and should be done with appropriate controls.

"Then I began to think, if that's such a good idea, why not go ahead and do it myself?"

Which he did. In 1962, Dr. Kety started a series of adoptive studies—the most definitive studies which have attempted to separate the genetic and environmental factors in schizophrenia—which are only now being completed. At first he and his colleagues Dr. David Rosenthal and Dr. Paul Wender tried to do the research in Washington, D.C., but they soon realized that it was not feasible in the U.S. Too many different adoption agencies were involved, and there was no practical way to trace the adoptees' relatives.

When they heard that Denmark maintained excellent medical and birth records that covered the entire population, including a register of adoptees, Dr. Kety and his colleagues moved their research project to Copenhagen. Together with Dr. Fini Schulsinger, a Danish researcher, they compiled a list of all adoptees who had been separated from their biological families soon after birth and who later developed schizophrenia. They also picked similar but healthy adoptees who served as controls. Then they gathered information about these adoptees' biological and adoptive parents and other relatives, from records and psychiatric interviews. The diagnosis of whether a person was schizophrenic, normal, or suffered from some other mental disorder was made "blind," without any knowledge of this person's relationship to the adoptees.

These studies showed that about 10 percent of the biological relatives of schizophrenic adoptees also had schizophrenia or schizophrenic-like illnesses while their adoptive relatives—with whom they were reared—had no higher incidence of these disorders than is found in the general population.

"This is strongly suggestive of the operation of genetic factors," the scientist wrote when their first results came in a decade ago.

Other researchers have tried to focus on the role of child-rearing in the development of schizophrenia. In the

***In the next 20 years, Dr. Kety predicts schizophrenia will be broken down into several different types, and as researchers pinpoint specific defects, it may be possible to prevent or treat various types of schizophrenia more selectively.***

1950's, psychoanalysts blamed parents—particularly mothers—for producing schizophrenia in their children through pernicious child-rearing. And obviously some environmental factors must be involved in schizophrenia, since even among identical twins the chances of both twins becoming schizophrenic are not 100 percent. But Dr. Kety points to two recent adoption studies by other researchers which, he says, imply that child-rearing is not an important factor in the onset of schizophrenia.

Both studies involved the offspring of overtly schizophrenic mothers. One, by Dr. L. L. Heston, compared 25 such children who were reared in institutions with 22 similar children who were reared by foster families. The other, by Dr. J. Higgins, compared 25 children who were reared by their schizophrenic mothers with 25 who were reared either by adoptive families or in institutions. "In both studies, approximately 10 percent of the children ultimately became schizophrenic," says Dr. Kety, "and no difference in outcome could be shown among the markedly different rearing situations."

All current attempts to tease out schizophrenia's genetic component suffer from the fact that "genetic transmission in schizophrenia is not simple and does not fit any pattern," according to Dr. Kety. He believes this is because schizophrenia is not just one disease.

"There may be at least two kinds of schizophrenia: a familial kind, with a strong genetic component, and a sporadic kind, more dependent on the environment," he says. "There is beginning evidence that birth injuries are more

common in the sporadic kind of schizophrenia. Children who later develop this kind of schizophrenia tend to be born in the cold winter months, when viral diseases are common. They also tend to have large ventricles (the brain cavities that contain cerebrospinal fluid) and other signs of neurological damage.

If one could come up with a homogeneous sample of schizophrenia in a family, then one could use the kind of gene-splicing technology that worked so well in Huntington's disease, where researchers now know that there is a defective gene on chromosome #4," Dr. Kety says. He believes that the best way to find such a sample is to study families in which there are many cases of schizophrenia.

Since Dr. Kety retired from Harvard University, where he taught and did research through the 1970's, he has returned to NIMH as adviser to the scientific director. He spends much of his time working on the final statistics of his study of Danish adoptees and reflecting on the problems of schizophrenia research.

"In the next 20 years, what will happen in schizophrenia is what did happen in mental retardation," he believes. Scientists have learned that mental retardation is just a set of symptoms that can be caused by many different genetic defects or environmental insults. Similarly, he predicts, schizophrenia will be broken down into several different types, and as researchers pinpoint the specific defects involved, it may become possible to prevent or treat various types of schizophrenia more selectively and effectively.





IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK



## 'Freemasonry and the American Indian'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

**FREEMASONRY AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN.** By William R. Denslow. The Missouri Lodge of Research, P.O. Box 480, Fulton, Mo. 65251. 248 pp. \$10.

Over the years the relationship of the American Indian with Freemasonry has been of constant interest to members of the craft. Talks have been given on the subject and numerous papers have been published in Masonic periodicals dealing with the matter. Unfortunately many of these items were not the result of careful research but were based on legends and rumors with a dash of imagination resulting in items that sounded like fiction and the product of a vivid imagination.

William R. Denslow, a Past Grand Master of Missouri and a Past Master of the Missouri Lodge of Research, made a study of the subject and in the year 1956 the above book was published containing the result of his skillful research. The book was devoid of the many doubtful stories that had been circulating for years about this interesting subject. Being out-of-print for many years, with a constant demand being made for copies, the lodge decided that a second printing was needed to fill this demand.

This book starts with a presentation of the main theories of the origin of Freemasonry among the American Indians by considering the similarities between the craft and Indian secret societies, the various legends disseminated over the years, and a comparison of Indian signs and Masonic signs.

Similarities are interesting to note but are not evidence proving any special relationship. There is then presented a detailed description of 12 famous Indian Freemasons plus a brief description of 14 others. The first known American Indian to become a Mason was Chief Joseph Brant. During the War of Independence he was loyal to England, and after the war settled in Canada. The most prominent Indian Mason was Ely S. Parker, who became a General in the War of 1861, served as Grant's secretary, and wrote the terms of surrender signed by General Lee. Next was Arthur C. Parker, of New York, a relative who wrote extensively on the subject; he departed this life in 1955.

The final chapter in the book is titled "Melody and His Indians" and describes how George H. C. Melody, a leading Missouri Mason, in 1844-45, took 14 Iowa Indians on a trip to England and France to be on display. The Appendix describes a number of Indian ceremonies, beliefs, and customs. The book ends with an excellent bibliography for the readers who desire to study the subject further.

## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*Masonic Concordance of the Holy Bible*, by Clyde C. Hunt. This is the most comprehensive Masonic concordance ever published. Originally issued in 1948, it has been out of print for many years. Reissued in 1984 as that year's volume of the Masonic Book Club in a larger page size for easier reading. Inquiries about this book should be sent to Michael Weer, Secretary, Masonic Book Club, P.O. Box 1563, Bloomington, Ill. 61701.

*Freemasonry in London from 1785*, by Roy A. Wells. A unique presentation of a history of Domastic Lodge No. 177, of England, and how it worked over the years in the Masonic climate of London. It presents a good picture of how the two rival Grand Lodges worked and the step-by-step negotiations resulting in their uniting as the United Grand Lodge of England. Available at \$19.50 a copy from Macoy Masonic Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23228.

*A Brief Inquiry into the Origin and Principles of Free Masonry*, by Simon Greenleaf. A facsimile reprint of the Masonic classic which presented a series of talks given around the year 1820 by an outstanding Maine Mason. Makes interesting reading even though the historical items are out of date. Available at \$15 a copy from C. Weston Dash, Secretary, Maine Lodge of Research, Shore Road, HCR 60, Box 159, Medomak, Me. 04551.



# New Hampshire Treasures Its Portsmouth Collection

By JOHN A. STAPLES, 32°

Now in its 14th year of operation, the James E. Whalley Museum and Library in Portsmouth, N.H., is a unique resource for students of Freemasonry.

Located in New Hampshire's historic seaport, the facility is housed in the Masonic Temple, a century-old Victorian mansion on Middle Street. The collections take up three rooms of the building, situated just a mile from William Pitt Tavern at Strawberry Banke, birthplace of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire (1789).

Although considerably smaller than the great Masonic libraries in nearby Boston or Lexington the Whalley collection includes some fascinating items among its 3,000 volumes. An original copy of Thomas Smith Webb's *Freemason's Monitor* (1864) is in good condition, as are *The True Masonic Chart* by Jeremy Ladd Cross (circa 1820) and Dunham's *Masonic Register* (1802).

The library's oldest book is *Tracts*, a bound collection of religious, political, and Masonic addresses dating from 1754. Topics range from a discourse by Harrison Otis on the death of Alexander Hamilton (1804) to a record of the



The Whalley library and museum, a unique New Hampshire resource for Masonic students, is located in the Portsmouth Masonic Temple, a century-old Victorian mansion.

laying of the cornerstone of Portsmouth's St. John's Episcopal Church (1807).

Nearly all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire are housed here as well as the state's most complete collection of the proceedings of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The library receives current Masonic magazines and has a file of old periodicals which attempted to function as national Masonic journals before the Civil War. Two of these are *Freemason's Monthly* and the *Masonic Review*, published in Boston and Cincinnati, respectively. Both offered yearly subscriptions for one dollar, postpaid, in the 1850's.

Anniversary Lodge of Research, organized 20 years ago by Masons from throughout New Hampshire, maintains all its papers at the library, including books and pamphlets purchased by the lodge.

Although most items relate directly to Masonry, the library also contains several histories of counties and municipalities in New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts; and a partially complete set of Portsmouth city directories dating from 1821. Also on hand are New Hampshire state papers with Revolutionary War unit rosters, town charters, and probate records. Genealogists from as far as Arizona have come to the library to use these materials.

In addition to library holdings, Masonic artifacts in the Whalley Museum reflect more than 200 years of Freemasonry in New Hampshire's coastal region. Old aprons and jewels belonging to St. John's Lodge—due to celebrate its 250th anniversary in 1986—are on display, along with pitchers and flasks decorated with Masonic symbols.

Among the museum's many antique officer's jewels are a silver Past Master's medal presented to Samuel Larkin



JOHN A. STAPLES, 32°, is a public relations officer with the Culver Educational Foundation, Culver, Ind. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Portsmouth-Dover, N.H., and a past District Deputy Grand Master of the New Hampshire's Sixth Masonic District.



by St. John's Lodge in 1805 and the Rose Croix jewel of John Christie (circa 1865). Christie, a prominent banker and New Hampshire Grand Master, is credited with establishing the first Scottish Rite body north of Boston when he began a Lodge of Perfection at Portsmouth in 1842. The local Council of Princes of Jerusalem, now in its 139th year, is named after him.

Photographs and drawings relating to Portsmouth's seafaring history decorate the museum's walls, including several pictures of schooners built along Piscataqua River. Hundreds of photos of Masonic events in the community from the 1860's to the present are preserved and catalogued.

Also on display are the Distinguished Flying Cross and other military decorations of Portsmouth native Roger L. Foss, a Navy combat air crewman in World War II. He flew more than 20 missions in the Pacific before his plane was shot down during an attack on a Japanese convoy near Hainan Island on March 29, 1945.

Shortly after his 21st birthday, he signed and executed a petition to St. John's Lodge and mailed it from Manila on March 14, 1945, to his older brother, Portsmouth attorney Gerald D. Foss, 33°. Before the lodge could take up the matter, the family received a telegram

notifying them that Roger had been killed in action.

Ill'. Brother Foss, grand historian emeritus of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, still has the petition in his files.

James Edmund Whalley (1869-1956), the man whose foresight established the museum and library, was a civic leader in Portsmouth and a devoted Mason throughout his adult life. As a young man, he went to sea and was a yeoman aboard the USS Kearsarge when it was wrecked on Roncador Reef in the Caribbean in 1894. He later served in the Army in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Insurrection.

Whalley was employed for more than 30 years at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and was elected to the city council, board of education, and board of appraisers.

He was a Past Master of Saint Andrew's Lodge in Portsmouth and became a leader in all local branches of the York Rite and Scottish Rite, as well as Bektash Shrine Temple in Concord, N.H. He received the 33° at Chicago in 1941. All his past officer's jewels—10 in number and each beautifully handcrafted in 18 carat gold—are on permanent display in the museum.

Whalley is also remembered as the father of the Order of DeMolay in New



JAMES A. WHALLEY

England. He launched the region's first chapter at Portsmouth in 1922 and persuaded the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to allow the youth group to meet in Masonic temples, thereby smoothing the path for DeMolay in other states.

By his last will and testament, Whalley created a library and museum endowment fund and left his personal Masonic books and memorabilia as a nucleus. He named as original trustees: Ill'. Charles M. Dale, 33°, governor of New Hampshire, 1945-49; Ill'. Gerald D. Foss, 33°, the noted Masonic author and historian; Ill'. Lynn J. Sanderson, banker and current Scottish Rite deputy for New Hampshire, and Ill'. George B. Ward, 33°, Portsmouth businessman, Grand Master of New Hampshire, 1963-64, and former Scottish Rite Deputy for New Hampshire. Ill'. Brothers Dale and Ward are now deceased.

*Continued on next page*



Brother Whalley left his personal Masonic books and memorabilia as a nucleus of a library and museum. Above one of the displays are two photos. On the left is George Mitchell, first Master of St. John's Lodge in 1736. On the right George B. Ward, Master during the lodge's 200th anniversary in 1936.



## WHALLEY MUSEUM

Continued from previous page

Ill. Brother Sanderson, who now serves as president of the nine-member board of trustees, was well acquainted with Whalley over the years and worked with him on numerous community and Masonic projects.

"Jim was a quiet man," he recalls, "but, still, a strong leader. He got things done. There was an eagerness in him to give of himself and he was always willing to share his material wealth with others."

Sanderson adds: "Thanks to Brother Whalley, we are able to preserve memorabilia important to the fraternity and to maintain a significant Masonic library."

"We urge area Masons and visiting brethren to use our facilities for Masonic or genealogical research."

Financial support comes from investments and, occasionally, from individual contributions. Additional books and art objects are continually sought by publicity in lodge publications and via personal contacts. The trustees are particularly interested in acquiring old diplomas, aprons, lodge notices of ancient vintage, and similar items.

The Whalley Museum and Library is open in conjunction with various functions at the temple and, at other times, by appointment.

Among the papers at the Whalley Museum is an 1810 document signed by Grand Master Clement Storer appointing Rev. Hosea Ballou the Junior Grand Warden. Rev. Brother Ballou was considered the "chief architect" of the Universalist Society in America.

TO OUR WORTHY AND WELL BELOVED BROTHER

the Rev. Hosea Ballou

Secrecting.

I Clement Storer Grand Master  
of Masons in and throughout the State of  
Newhampshire, reposing special trust and  
confidence in your zeal, fidelity, attachment  
to the craft and skill in Masonry do  
hereby appoint you Junior Grand Warden.

of the Grand Lodge of the State of Newhampshire  
for the year 1810.

You are to do and perform all the matters and  
things which of right and ancient usage ought to  
be done and performed by a Grand Warden.

You are to enjoy all the privileges and  
exercise all the authority and functions of Grand  
Warden agreeably to the ancient customs of  
Masons, and the rules and regulations of the Grand  
Lodge of the State of Newhampshire, by which  
you are to be governed; and your regular  
attendance on the Quarterly Communications  
of the Grand Lodge is expected.

Given under my hand and the seal of  
the Grand Lodge, at Portsmouth, the fourth  
Wednesday of April A. L. 5810.

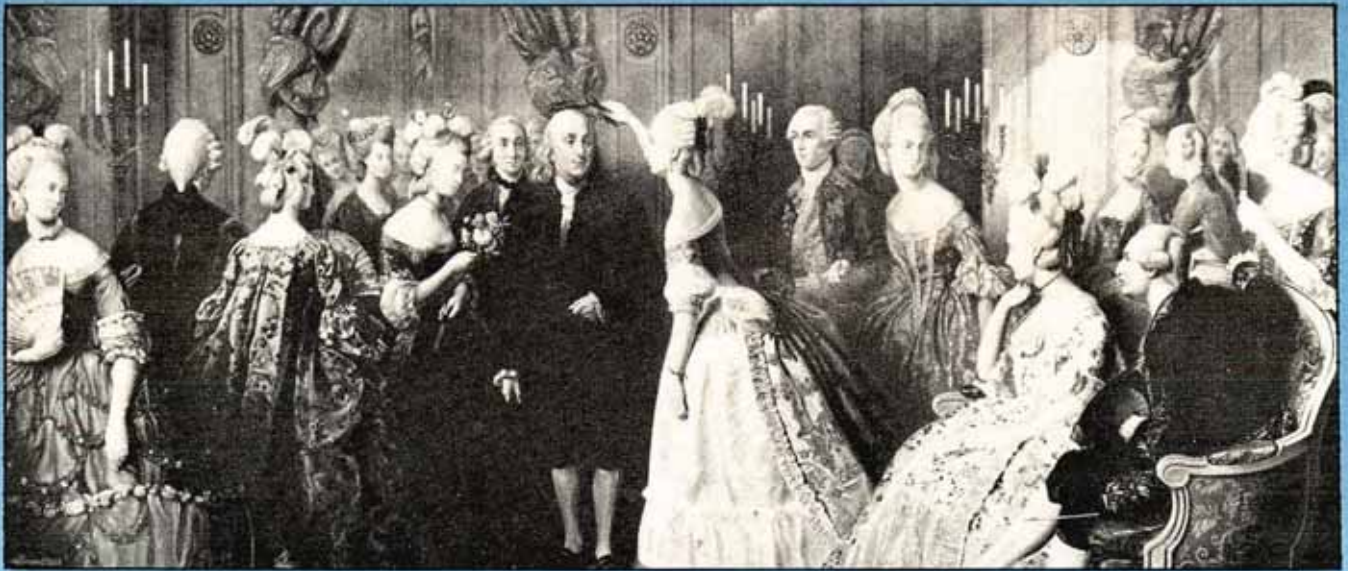
Clement Storer Grand Master.

L. Shalton Grand Secretary



Send your  
change of address  
directly to  
your local Valley Secretary





## Ben Franklin Subject of Museum's 100th Exhibit

As part of the 10th anniversary celebration of the Scottish Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, a major exhibit on Benjamin Franklin will open on February 17. This will mark the 100th exhibition since the museum's opening in 1975. The ex-

hibit will feature Franklin's many roles as inventor, scientist, printer, statesman, and Freemason. His life comes into focus as a remarkably unified and consistent statement of the fundamental ideas of his age. Material is on loan from Philadelphia col-

lections, including the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Historical Society, as well as a number of New England institutions. An in-depth review of the Franklin exhibit will appear in the April issue of *The Northern Light*.

## IN MEMORIAM

### Ill.<sup>o</sup> Leon A. Bradbury, 33<sup>o</sup>

Ill.<sup>o</sup> Leon Alvah Bradbury, 33<sup>o</sup>, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died on December 6, at the age of 73.

Born in Bridgewater, Maine, he attended the local public schools. In 1929, he entered Ricker Junior College, Houlton, Maine, and subsequently attended and graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in 1933. He attended Harvard Law School where he earned an L.L.B. degree.

In 1936, he joined the legal department of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and in 1939 became counsel for the Warner Brothers Company of Bridgeport.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and attained the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He eventually retired from the Naval Reserve in 1971 with the rank of Captain.

On November 25, 1945, he married Ann Nevada of Harrisburg, Pa. They had one daughter, Lynn Ann, and a son, Leon

Alvah, Jr.

In 1948 he entered the general practice of law in Hartford and was a member of Hartford County, Connecticut, and American Bar Associations.

Ill.<sup>o</sup> Brother Bradbury was raised a Master Mason in Aroostook Lodge No. 197, Mars Hills, Maine, on December 27, 1946. In 1950 he became a member of St. John's Lodge No. 4, Hartford, Conn., and served as its Worshipful Master in 1963-64. He was a member of the York Rite bodies in Hartford and Sphinx Shrine Temple.

He received the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valleys of Hartford and Norwich, and served as Thrice Potent Master of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Hartford, in 1965-66.

He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33<sup>o</sup>, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, at Atlantic City, N.J., in 1968, and was crowned an Active Member at Philadelphia in 1971. He served as Deputy for Connecticut from 1975-78 and was elected an Active Emeritus Member in 1978.



# OUR READERS RESPOND

## *Beating the record*

We were surprised to read about the Scottish Rite Club at Shippensburg, Pa., holding the record for longevity, being formed 50 years ago ("Footnotes," November 1984). There evidently wasn't any research done on this because this doesn't even come close to being the oldest Scottish Rite Club.

Muskingum County Scottish Rite Association was organized in Zanesville, Ohio, on December 11, 1905. This was at the request of the Valley of Columbus, which wanted an organization formed in Muskingum County to represent the Valley. The Association afterwards was also recognized by Cambridge Lodge of Perfection. At that time our candidates went to Cambridge to get the work through the 18° and then went to Columbus to get the Consistory degrees through the 32°. In 1955 the Valley of Cambridge received a Consistory and we were then in their jurisdiction. Several of the older members, including myself, hold dual membership in both Consistories.

Ill. Clarence E. O'Neal, 33°, was secretary-treasurer of our Association from 1921 until 1958. I served as President in 1955 and then took over as secretary-treasurer in 1958, when Brother O'Neal retired. I have served in that capacity ever since.

We presently have over 700 members and we have continued to grow over the 79 years of our existence. Ill. Orrin Pearson, 33°, is our oldest living member. He will be 96 in January and he is still actively attending Scottish Rite reunions and other Masonic functions. Brother Pearson came into the Scottish Rite in 1921 and served as President of Muskingum County Scottish Rite Association in 1924—60 years ago!

So it looks like we can claim the longevity record for Scottish Rite clubs unless another one can come up with a better record.

We also perhaps can claim the oldest living active member and past president

and maybe even claim being the largest active club.

We have regular meetings before the Valley reunions. We elect a line of officers each year, we charge dues and have social events involving both members and ladies. Our annual "George Washington" ladies night each year in February is the highlight of our year. We always have a dinner, a good speaker, entertainment and good attendance. Last year 193 attended this event.

We also have produced a good percentage of the candidates for all these years and many of our members have been active in the Valley and served as officers in the various bodies.

Edward L. Merry, 33°  
Zanesville, Ohio

## *DeMolay alumni*

In September "Footnotes" you mentioned a new DeMolay Alumni Association is being formed. This is an excellent idea.

In 1942 at Belleville, Ill., the Majority Club was formed by Senior DeMolays and Masons. The club is state-chartered and is a nonprofit organization. Meetings are held monthly.

The name Majority Club was chosen because when a DeMolay becomes 21 years of age it is said he has reached his majority. He then may join the Majority Club or petition for Masonry if he desires. In order to join the club a man must be a Senior DeMolay or a Mason.

The club has done many good deeds for Tancred Chapter. It has provided leadership and financial assistance and has sent DeMolays to state and national conclaves. We have purchased regalia and equipment and helped the DeMolays remodel their club room. The Majority Club has been very successful.

Don Bayer  
Majority Club Secretary  
Belleville, Ill.

## *Swiss gold*

Brother Thomas Rigas has surely got himself a massive project in researching Famous Freemasons of the U.S.A. His recent article ("Discoverer of Gold in California," September 1984) indicates that readers of *The Northern Light* will be in line for some fine articles in the future.

Being of Swiss heritage I am always on the alert to learn of famous Swiss. The bad news is that there are not very many famous Swiss. The good news is that I haven't found any infamous

Swiss in the history books. Being of a real "minority" I always am thrilled to hear of a Swiss who contributed to making history and remembered hearing that John Sutter was Swiss. I was hoping the article would make mention of that fact, but the only thing I noticed was that Sutter's place was named "New Helvetia" and Helvetia is the old name for Switzerland.

Harold H. Blesy, 32°  
River Forest, Ill.

## *Order in San Francisco*

I was quite interested in the excellent article ("How the Masons Saved San Francisco," September 1984) by Carl Swanson, 32°. However, there is a slight error regarding the lodge in San Francisco.

From two books in my Masonic library, I find that the first lodge to meet in California was Western Star No. 98 (now No. 2), which was chartered May 10, 1848, by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was brought to California by Brothers Peter Lassen and Saschel Woods. The first meeting of this lodge was held on October 30th, 1849—18 days before the first meeting in San Francisco—in Benton City, Northern California.

With regard to San Francisco, California Lodge No. 13 (now No. 1) was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia on November 9, 1848, and Brother Samuel York Atlee was installed as Worshipful Master in D.C. He decided not to come to California, so Brother Levi Stowell was installed Master on November 27, 1848. The charter contained the names of William Van Voorhies as Senior Warden and Bedney F. McDonald as Junior Warden. The first meeting was held in San Francisco on November 17, 1849, and there were 44 brethren present. Their first hall was an attic, lighted by candles. Chairs were provided for the three principal officers, but the brethren sat on boxes and benches. The Master's pedestal was a pine box; the altar was a shoe box standing on end, draped with an American flag.

Occidental Lodge, referred to by Brother Swanson and located in San Francisco, is listed as No. 22 by the Grand Lodge of California.

I was very interested in Brother Swanson's article, as it set forth historical information of which I was unaware.

William S. Caldwell  
Arcadia, Calif.



# Footnotes\*

**\*Onward.** With this issue we celebrate the 15th anniversary of the *The Northern Light*. We've covered a lot of ground during the past 15 years and frequently receive requests for copies of the back issues. As the demand increased, we found it necessary to introduce a nominal charge of \$1 per year (five issues) or portion thereof for shipping and handling. We will continue to honor requests for a single copy at no charge.

Two issues are no longer available. The January 1971 and June 1971 copies have become "collector's items." A limited supply of other issues dating back to the first edition in January 1970, are still available.

Two five-year indexes (covering the years 1970-74 and 1975-79) are available at no charge. A new five-year index for 1980-84 will be published this spring. If you wish to receive a complimentary copy of the new index, send your request to *The Northern Light*, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. Your request will be filled as soon as the index is available.

Incidentally, slip cases for storing five years of magazines are still being issued at a cost of \$4 per case.

**\*On the air.** New Zealanders have a better understanding of Freemasonry as a result of a new TV film made for Television New Zealand. According to the *New Zealand Freemason*, the film is part of a series "A Beginner's Guide to..."

The aim of the series, says producer Ian Johnstone, is to help "beginners" know more about an institution or a situation. The current series released in the fall includes such subjects as the role of the Member of Parliament in the community, cancer, and the breaking up of a marriage.

People know little or nothing of cancer until it enters their lives and the same

goes for separation and divorce, explains Johnstone. Most of them know even less about Freemasonry, even if they have had sons, brothers, or fathers in the craft.

Johnstone is not a Mason, yet his father was a member of the craft as are many of his friends. He says many of the questions asked during the program are ones that a "beginner" might ask. The questions lead to an explanation of the symbolism in Masonry.

Says Johnstone, "The public is ignorant about Freemasonry for the simple reason that the traditions and principles of the Order have been locked away for so long." Although the program is merely an introduction to the subject, he feels it should "whet the interest of people and may remove some misconceptions."

**\*Elementary reunion.** What do Earl Brown, Howard Reynolds, and Louis Walls have in common?

They were all raised in the same neighborhood on the East side of New Castle, Pa., and were all acquainted with each other.

They all went to Rose Avenue elementary school and all were members of Mahoning Lodge No. 243, New Castle. Brother Brown demitted when his employment took him to Chicago, and he affiliated with a lodge in that area.

What a coincidence that all three should find themselves in the 1984 Supreme Council class receiving the 33° at Boston in September!

**\*Another award winner.** It was just brought to our attention that Max J. Rieske, 32°, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a 1984 recipient of a George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. He was cited for excellence in the category of

individual achievement. Brother Rieske is a teacher and also a columnist for a local newspaper.

**\*Special plates.** The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is now processing several thousand applications for special "blue lodge" automobile license plates.

The words "blue lodge" appear at the top of the plate. In a prominent position is the "square and compasses" emblem and the letters MB (for Masonic Body), which precede a five-digit registration number.

Application forms are distributed through the office of the Grand Master and must be approved by a lodge secretary who attests to the applicant's membership in good standing. When an applicant ceases to be a member, the special plate must be returned to the Transportation Department.

Plate 00001 was presented recently to Ill. Samuel C. Williamson, 33°, who was Grand Master in 1983 when the initial plans for the project were formulated.

**\*British style.** The Scottish Rite Valley of Grand Rapids, Mich., offered a unique opportunity to observe a Third Degree in the form of the Emulation Ritual of the Grand Lodge of England. The degree was presented by a group of Michigan Masons who were born, reared, and, in some cases, recipients of Masonic degrees in England or Scotland.

Michigan Grand Master Henry A. Wilson, Jr., granted permission for the demonstration, which was under the direction of Kenneth Bolton, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Following the degree presentation, members adjourned to the dining room for a festive board, a Masonic tradition in England.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°  
Editor



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| (Outside Cabin, Aloha Deck, 2 lower beds)   | (Outside Cabin, Fiesta Deck, 2 lower beds)  | (Inside Cabin, Aloha Deck, 2 lower beds)    |
| Regular Retail Price \$4116                 | Regular Retail Price \$3900                 | Regular Retail Price \$3300                 |
| Plus Special Extras: 460***                 | Plus Special Extras: 460***                 | Plus Special Extras: 460***                 |
| Total Value: \$4576                         | Total Value: \$4360                         | Total Value: \$3760                         |
| <b>YOUR SPECIAL PRICE: \$3799</b>           | <b>YOUR SPECIAL PRICE: \$3599</b>           | <b>YOUR SPECIAL PRICE: \$3195</b>           |
| A 17% DISCOUNT per person, double occupancy | A 17% DISCOUNT per person, double occupancy | A 15% DISCOUNT per person, double occupancy |

\*\*\*YOUR SPECIAL EXTRAS INCLUDE: Free round trip airfare to Naples, Italy and returning from Athens, Greece from 12 US cities: Albany, NY; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Detroit, MI; Miami, FL; Newark, NJ; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; Syracuse, NY; and Washington, DC; U.S. and Greek Departure Taxes; All gratuities to Dining Room Maitre D's, Dining Room Waiters, and Cabin Stewards (NO TIPPING BY YOU!); Two Additional Hospitality Parties; All Port Taxes throughout the Mediterranean; Portage of luggage in Naples and Athens between airport/pier/airport; and much, much more!

IN ADDITION TO YOUR SPECIAL EXTRAS, YOUR CRUISE INCLUDES THESE AMENITIES, ON THE FIVE-STAR RATED PACIFIC PRINCESS: Sumptuous Dining on Award Winning Cuisine, including breakfast, lunch, dinner and midnight buffet; all shipboard facilities including two pools, movies, table tennis, backgammon, aerobics, a well-stocked library, 20,000 sq. feet of open deck space, beauty salon, casino, gymnasium and sauna; exciting entertainment every night; fascinating ports of call; an enriching Discovery Program; Captain's Welcome and Farewell Parties; an array of well-planned optional shore excursions; duty-free shopping; stateroom service; transportation from airport to ship, round trip; courteous British crew and cabin personnel, charming Italian Dining Room staff.

TO REGISTER, SEND YOUR DEPOSIT WITH THE RESERVATION FORM BELOW. CONFIRMATION OF YOUR CABIN SELECTION WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND RETURNED TO YOU. LIMITED AVAILABILITY.

RETURN TO: Supreme Council, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, MA 02173 or Call Garden City Travel at (617) 787-2323 for further details. Please send further information \_\_\_\_\_ OR please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ places for me on the Supreme Council's Orient Tour \_\_\_\_\_ OR Mediterranean Cruise \_\_\_\_\_. Enclosed is my deposit of \$\_\_\_\_\_ representing \$500 per person. Make checks payable to either "Supreme Council Orient" or "Supreme Council Cruise." For Cruise, please check category: ☐ CATEGORY F ☐ CATEGORY G ☐ CATEGORY J

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