

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 15 No. 3 JUNE 1984





## Lessons To Be Learned



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

When the Aswan Dam was completed in 1967, it was the biggest and most expensive dam in the world.

The Egyptians expected this "man-made miracle" to prevent the annual flooding of the Nile River and to generate badly needed hydroelectric power.

Unfortunately, the Aswan Dam has produced some unexpected results. For example, the regular flooding of the Nile deposited rich silt along the banks of the river and, at the same time, carried away the salts that abound in desert soil. With the building of the dam, the course of nature has been changed.

It became necessary to build fertilizer plants which require immense amounts of electricity. The drainage ditches built to irrigate the land now collect large amounts of salt. Drainage systems and pumps to desalinate the land may cost as much as the dam itself.

That is not all. The nutrients that were formerly swept downstream by the river have disappeared. As a result, the sardine catch dropped by 97 percent within three years after the dam was built.

There have been other adverse effects, too. When the bill is added up, it appears that the Aswan Dam produces economic losses as high as \$550 million a year.

At some future time, the dam may have positive results. Yet, the story of the building of the Aswan Dam makes an important point: It can be dangerous to upset Nature's balance in the name of progress.

We all know that change is a part of life. Modern technology is enabling us to live better and longer. In many ways, life is easier than it was decades ago.

Yet, we should be cautious. We now realize that our educational system is turning out young people who lack many of the basic skills. It may be helpful

to have a well-rounded personality, but what have we given our youth if they lack the skills to earn a living?

In the same way, something disastrous has happened to the word "freedom." Our Founding Fathers were firm believers in the notion that freedom involved taking full responsibility for one's actions. It meant a man was responsible for his destiny.

Today, freedom has come to mean the right to do as one pleases—virtual irresponsibility. As a result, many believe that someone else is going to solve all their problems.

We hardly ever hear the term "morality" discussed, other than in rather derisive terms. We are told that "anything goes." Well, that is precisely the problem. We hear much about an increase in "stress" and "anxiety." It is interesting that these problems have arisen at a time when our ethical and moral standards have undergone severe change.

The purpose of traditional morality was not to put us in a straitjacket, but to help us know who we are, where we are going, and how to get there. Without such direction, there is little reason to wonder why so many people are under severe stress today.

The purpose of Freemasonry is to help us all maintain a much-needed balance in life. Sometimes we are accused of being a little "out-of-date." There's nothing wrong with that if our goal is to make certain that too much progress does not upset the important balances of life.

Just remember the Aswan Dam. It's a good lesson for all of us.

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

Sovereign Grand Commander



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## About the Front Cover

A detail of C.M. Russell's 1898 oil painting, "A Desperate Stand." Reprinted by permission of Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas. A print of the entire painting appears on page 11. See page 10 for an account of the artist and his works currently featured at the Museum of Our National Heritage.

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# Pennsylvania Grand Lodge Develops Youth Center

By THOMAS R. LABAGH, 32°

The Pennsylvania Youth Foundation was born of necessity! A product of the times, it is but one of the many efforts newly engaged by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to battle Masonic entropy resulting in apathetic membership. Along with increasing public awareness, including family in many programs and activities and improving the quality of the time used at meetings, the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation has become the arm with which the Grand Lodge can influence the most impressionable segment of the public—teenage youth.

"The soundest investment we can make is an investment in the youth of our land, for they are the leaders of the future. From their ranks will come the educators, statesmen, politicians, ministers, scientists and future presidents of this great country, and Freemasonry must make sure it provides a generous portion of that leadership. For if we fail, if we permit others to capture the minds and loyalties of our young people, we have only ourselves to blame."

These words, from the 1981 Inaugural Address of Ill. Samuel C. Williamson, 33°, when he was installed Grand



Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, preceded the creation of the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation, an organization established to provide the Grand Lodge with a concentrated effort on behalf of young people. Special support is provided for those youth organizations that have patterned their activities after the Masonic fraternity—the Order of DeMolay for young men, the Order of Rainbow for Girls, and the Order of Job's Daughters.

The purpose of this nonprofit, charitable corporation is to provide guidance to the youth of Pennsylvania in their mental, physical, religious, and spiritual development, through programs in the fields of physical education, sportsmanship, citizenship, morality, public speaking, and the arts.

That youth is needed in our Masonic fraternity is no secret. Young, enthusiastic new members are the lifeblood

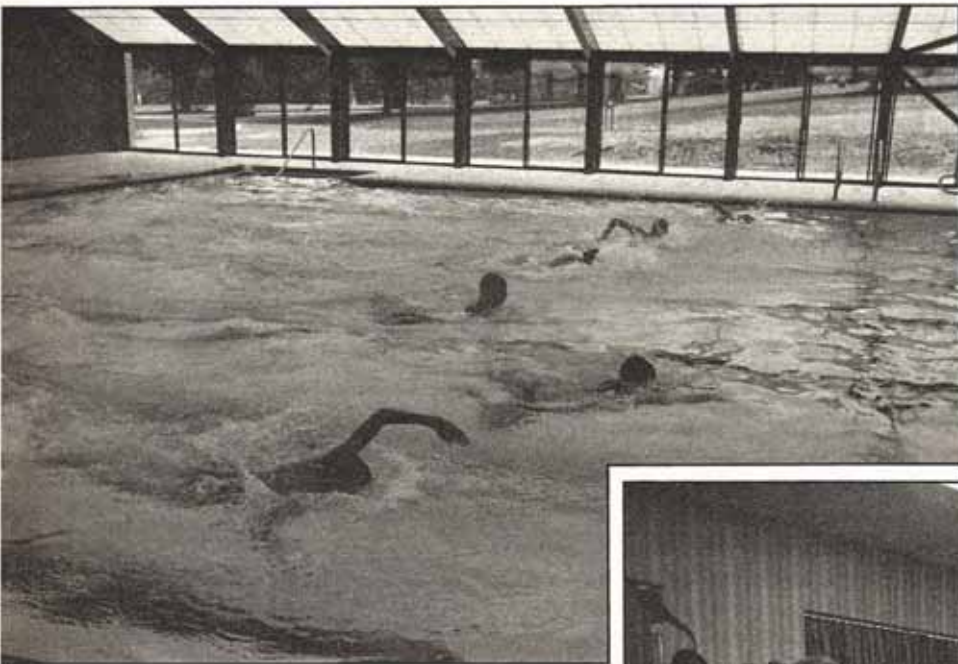


of any organization. That proper youth groups have always been promoted by the Masonic leadership is no secret,



THOMAS R. LABAGH, 32°, is the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation. Previously he was editor of the International DeMolay Cordon.





The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is supporting DeMolay, Rainbow, and Job's Daughters in a big way. Adjacent to the Masonic Homes at Elizabethtown is the new Pennsylvania Youth Foundation.\* A full-time staff coordinates the activities at the conference center.



either. But how that lip-service translated into measurable gain for young people has never been defined, and how this kind of emphasis on youth benefited the Masonic fraternity has not been established. What has been determined is that our nation's young people

are crying out for a purpose, a role model to emulate, a guiding force during their transition from child to adult. Masons, serving as advisors to these young men and women can consistently provide the training and leadership so

*Continued on page 18*



# A Bank of Human Brains To Help Schizophrenia Research

By MAYA PINES

In 1978 a small box containing a human brain arrived in a basement laboratory of the McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., which is affiliated with the Harvard Medical School.

The brain had belonged to an 81-year-old woman, a schizophrenic patient, who had just died in another Massachusetts hospital. Although thousands of schizophrenic patients die each year, this was a very rare and treasured specimen—the first contribution of this kind to a new “Brain Tissue Bank” established with aid from the Scottish Rite Program in Schizophrenia Research.

Since then, frozen pieces of this and twenty other brains from schizophrenic patients have enabled dozens of investigators in various parts of the country to start a series of studies which are bringing clues to the mechanism—and perhaps the causes—of this still-mysterious disease.

Schizophrenia is the most widespread and one of the most devastating mental illnesses, affecting some 2 million Americans—about one percent of the

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*‘Until the Brain Bank was established, very few researchers could see how schizophrenia affects the chemistry of the brain.’*

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population according to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Its victims may hear voices, or believe their thoughts are controlled by electronic devices; they may talk excitedly and suddenly laugh for no apparent reason, or sit motionless for hours while in deep inner pain. The disease generally hits people in their teens or early adulthood and disables them both vocationally and socially.

Various drugs now control the most bizarre symptoms of schizophrenia, allowing the majority of patients to live outside of mental hospitals. But nobody has yet found a drug that can actually cure the disease, which appears to involve some defects in brain chemistry.

In recent years, scientists have identified a large number of chemicals, called neurotransmitters, which carry messages from cell to cell in the brain. With the help of highly sensitive new tests, minute traces of these chemicals can now be measured in as little as 5 milligrams of tissue. But until the Brain

Bank was established, very few researchers could study how schizophrenia affects the chemistry or anatomy of the brain because it was too difficult to obtain brain samples.

The main problem was that schizophrenic patients no longer die in mental hospitals and that few autopsies were performed on them, explains Dr. Alfred Pope, a pioneer in the anatomical and biochemical study of the brain.

American scientists who needed brain tissue from such patients often had to get it from as far as Cambridge, England, where in 1971 Dr. Edward Bird had established a brain bank originally for Huntington’s disease (a rare but lethal genetic disorder involving the destruction of brain cells) and later for schizophrenia as well.

“I had good relations with local groups of schizophrenia patients and their families,” recalls Dr. Bird, who is now director of the Brain Bank at McLean Hospital. “I’d talk to them at evening sessions, and I was amazed with how interested they were in research. Whenever a member of their family who was a patient passed on, they would alert us, give permission for an autopsy, and we would collect the brain.”

Dr. Bird also visited many mental hospitals in England and Wales to discuss arrangements for collecting post-mortem brain tissue. As a result, within less than two years his brain bank received 75 brains from deceased schizophrenic patients.

Because so many American researchers wanted samples of these brains for their work, “I was sending more brain tissue to the States than was being used in England,” Dr. Bird recalls.

Using tissue from his own bank, Dr. Bird soon reported a major finding: that the brains of schizophrenic patients contained increased quantities of dopamine, a key neurotransmitter, in the



Maya Pines is the author of *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.



limbic areas—the very areas of the brain which are believed to be abnormal in schizophrenia.

At that point researchers at McLean Hospital became very anxious to get similar studies going, but realized there was no reliable source of schizophrenic brains on this side of the Atlantic. The only existing brain bank in the U.S. was in Los Angeles and primarily collected the brains of patients with multiple sclerosis.

Dr. Pope and Dr. Steven Matthysse (who has recently become director of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program) then applied for, and received, seed money from the Scottish Rite Program to start a brain bank at McLean. Two foundations that sponsor research on Huntington's disease were also interested in this project.

Together with the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) and the NIMH, the Scottish Rite and the Huntington's disease foundations established the brain bank in 1978, and Dr. Bird moved to Boston to be its first director.

Now close to a dozen different research groups are doing studies on dopamine in schizophrenic brains. "There's been a major expansion in this kind of work," says Dr. Matthysse. Some of the groups are looking for changes in the brain cells' receptors, the areas on the cell surface with which chemicals interact. Some are investigating the long-term effects of the drugs used to treat schizophrenia. Others, particularly Dr. Bird, are trying to find out whether the reported increase in dopamine stems from an increase in the production of dopamine or a decrease in its breakdown by other chemicals.

All of this can be studied in brain tissue taken from the body after death because many of the chemicals in the

brain remain active if the tissue is frozen soon enough, Dr. Bird explains.

"You'd be amazed at what the brain can tell us after death," he says. "Brain tissue will actually make dopamine if you put a chemical precursor into the test tube with it. If you handle brain tissue carefully, it will even make protein. So there's no end to the chemical studies that can be done with brain tissue." To be useful, the brain must be removed and frozen promptly, although information can be derived from tissue removed as late as three days after death, Dr. Bird says.

He points out that although changes in brain chemistry do occur after death, they occur in the brains of both schizophrenics and normals. Therefore the two kinds of brain may be compared, and differences between them—especially if they are found in a large number of brains—may provide important leads. Researchers must also take into account such factors as the long-term use of drugs and possible effects of the terminal illness.

To make sure that he is really dealing with schizophrenia and not some other, mis-diagnosed illness, Dr. Bird collects all the available medical records of each person whose brain arrives at the bank. He is particularly interested in details of the first psychotic episode, which often predicts the course of the

illness. Then two psychiatrists go over the medical records independently, using the most rigid criteria for schizophrenia. "As a result, only 21 of the 50 brains that came in with the diagnosis of schizophrenia are now definitely classified as schizophrenic," Dr. Bird says. The others apparently came from patients who suffered from manic-depressive illnesses, brain damage, Huntington's disease, alcoholism, or "schizophrenia-like psychosis."

The Brain Bank itself looks like any other biological laboratory, but is equipped with four large freezers and back-up freezers in which brains and brain samples are stored at minus 70 degrees Centigrade. The brains are kept frozen while they are dissected, and each new piece is placed on a freezing plate to prevent it from thawing, so that the chemicals do not deteriorate. To preserve the anonymity of the donor, all samples are identified only by number.

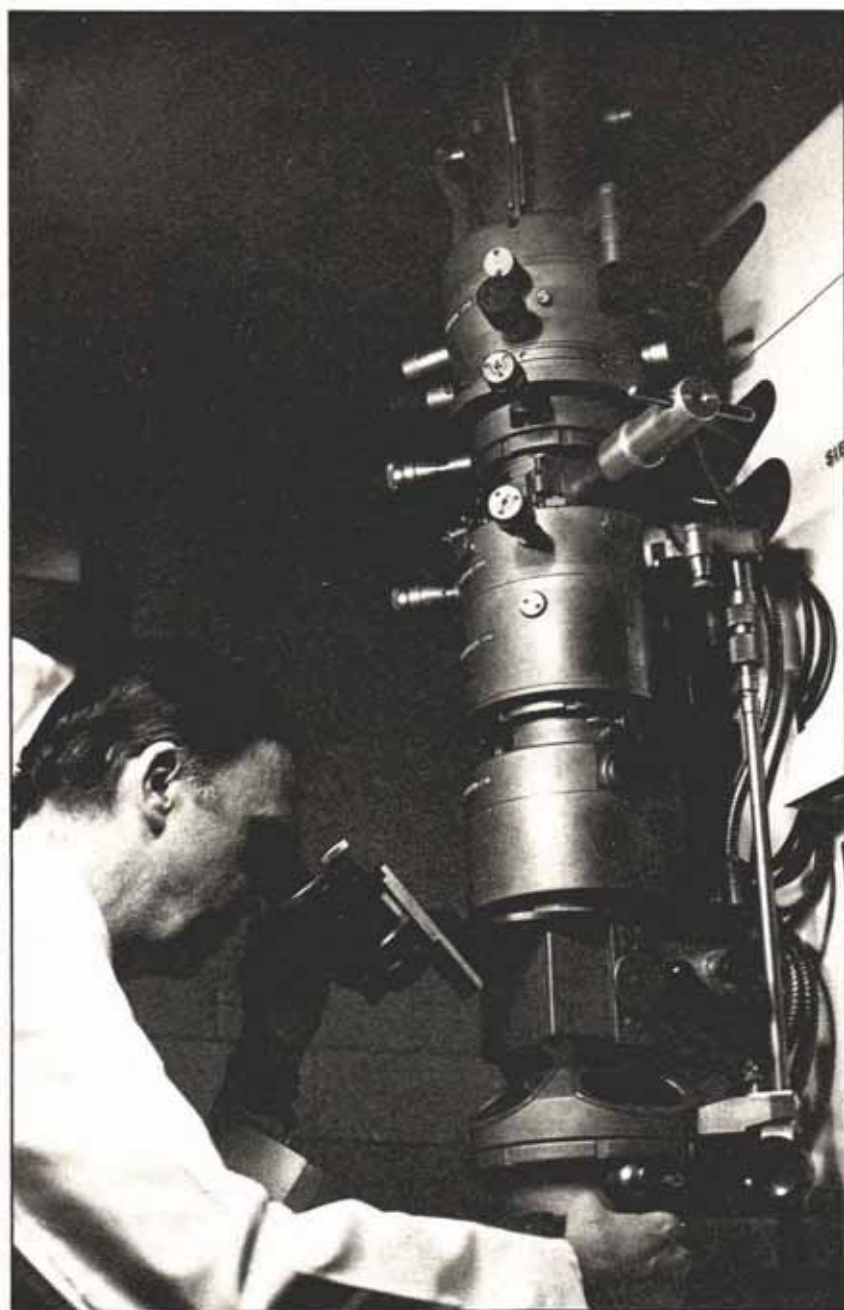
"The average brain weighs about 3.3 pounds—1,500 grams," says Dr. Bird.

"Suppose a researcher wants to study the frontal cortex of schizophrenics who died before the age of 65. We could send him samples from, say, 15 schizophrenic brains and 15 normals who were matched for age and sex and for the number of hours that elapsed between death and the removal of the tissue. We

*Continued on next page*







When the Brain Bank was established in 1978 at McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., Dr. Edward Bird became its first director. He had been instrumental in establishing a similar type of bank in England in 1971.

transmitters that will fluoresce when you look at slides of the brain under the microscope, so you can identify the neurotransmitter in that particular part of the brain."

Elsewhere at McLean Hospital, Dr. Matthysse and Dr. Roger Williams, a neurologist and neuroanatomist, are looking for subtle differences in the structure of brain cells' dendrites—the branches through which these cells receive messages from other nerve cells. They use a Golgi stain which stains the entire neuron, turning it the color of silver, and they have written a computer program to spot small changes in the dendrite's patterns.

The current hope is to combine the chemical and anatomical approaches with other research on schizophrenia so as to understand the mechanism of the disease well enough to counteract it more effectively. But first, "we must get more people to donate schizophrenic brains," says Dr. Bird. "It has been a long struggle—much more difficult than in England. Usually the next-of-kin must do it, so we need to work more closely with families in this disorder than in any other disease."

There is a particular need for the brains of people who die early in the disease, because brain changes that are seen at the end stage of schizophrenia may be caused by other factors, such as drug treatment, explains Dr. Katherine Bick, deputy director of the NINCDS. As she points out, "researchers now have many hypotheses about what goes wrong in the brain of schizophrenic patients, but without looking at the brains of people who've died with the disease, there's no way to find out whether any of the hypotheses is right." It is important, too, to have enough brains from normal people to allow precise comparisons.

"People used to talk about donating their bodies to medical schools," Dr. Bick says. "This is a much more sophisticated way of ensuring that one's body will help provide information that may be useful to mankind." She emphasizes that "giving one's brain is the last positive thing that someone who has had a terrible disease can do."

could pack all of these samples in dry ice and send them out by Air Express, and he could have them in his lab in two days—whereas it would take him years to collect 30 brains of this type by himself to do his research. That's the real benefit of having a resource such as this available."

Many of the scientists who have grants from the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program are working with tissue obtained from the Brain Bank. While some scientists are looking for chemical changes in the brains of

schizophrenic patients, others are looking for anatomical changes, says Dr. Bird. The Brain Bank tries to accommodate both groups, fixing some sections of the brain in formalin (for the study of individual brain cells and their connections) and freezing the rest.

"For years people said that you can't see any abnormalities in the schizophrenic brain under the microscope," Dr. Bird says. "But now there are some very promising newer techniques which may show up differences. For instance, we've used antibodies to various neuro-



# POSITIVE ATTITUDE • INCENTIVE • ENTHUSIASM REAPS DIVIDENDS

By GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

The Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Danville, Ill., have adopted an extensive program to encourage and increase the usefulness and effectiveness of 130 ancient craft lodges in East-Central Illinois. This program has the full support of Grand Master E. Gene Ross and is a development of his own PIE (Positive Attitude—Incentive—Enthusiasm) program.

The Valley of Danville has added "Reaps Dividends" to the PIE, thus evolving PRIDE in Masonry as the title of its planned development. The basics are:

1. Membership Development
2. Public Awareness
3. Incentives

1. *Membership* Is the very life of any fraternal program/organization. So, each of the 130 lodges in the 17 Illinois districts included in the Valley of Danville is encouraged to hold a "Family and Friends Night" to which are invited the relatives and friends of each member of that lodge. It is suggested that a potluck dinner be held in the lodge hall (if applicable) or at a community meeting place.



ILL°. GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°, is Grand Minister of State for the Supreme Council. He is an Active Member and former Scottish Rite Deputy for Illinois and was editor of *The Northern Light* from its beginning in 1970 until his retirement in 1976.

The Valley of Danville will provide a special slide presentation on what Masonry is and does, emphasizing the various charitable services of all Masonic groups (Masonic Homes, Shriners Hospitals, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Scottish Rite Research in Schizophrenia, etc.) for which more than a million dollars a day are expended. Also, a special speaker and musical entertainment will be available. Each guest will receive special literature, such as "What Is Freemasonry?" and "Should I Ask?" (but *not* a petition!). A question-answer period will be included.

It is expected that each brother who invited a guest will contact said guest within 10 days and determine if the man is interested in or has any further questions about Masonry and, if the friend should ask about a petition, he would see that the matter is properly handled.

2. *Public Awareness.* It is vital to Freemasonry that each Mason and each lodge become more active and support various charitable enterprises such as helping in community misfortunes (fire, flood, tornado). Lodge members might assist the elderly and disabled in getting to church or to a doctor or hospital, and help with snow removal in winter and grass mowing in summer. Furthermore, Masons are encouraged to be active in community affairs such as school board, Salvation Army, meals-on-wheels, volunteer fire departments, and rescue squads.

Likewise, lodges can and should hold a public installation of officers, should have a special night to honor such specifics as wives of members who merit special recognition for community or service accomplishments, and a special program to announce receipt of an Honor Lodge Award or a scholarship presentation. Any of these events should be further recognized by preparing a spe-

cial story (with photos, if possible) and taking same to the local newspaper for free publicity.

3. *Incentive.* The Grand Lodge of Illinois has arranged for each District Deputy Grand Master to select the lodge in his district which best supports the Grand Master's program and to designate it as an "honor lodge." The Valley of Danville will present to the lodge so-named a \$300 scholarship to be awarded to a worthy young person in that lodge's area. The recipient will be selected by the Master and Wardens of the honor lodge. Hopefully, this will be presented at an award-night public dinner in the lodge hall or a community building. The scholarship is to be awarded a resident of the lodge community regardless of race, creed, or Masonic affiliation and is to be used at any Illinois school of higher learning including trade and commercial schools.

Each lodge member and officer participating and working in this PRIDE program will receive a beautiful lapel pin featuring the Square & Compasses with a PRIDE banner attached to the points. Also, special bumper stickers have been designed to increase public awareness of Freemasonry. In addition, periodic bulletins will be sent to Masters and Secretaries of participating lodges to remind them of progress in segments of the program. Furthermore, the Valley of Danville offers to provide teams for public installations of officers or for degree conferrals when requested.

All of the above is offered to each of the 130 Lodges in the 17 Districts in the Valley of Danville without any charge or obligation including the \$5,100 for the 17 scholarships. It is hoped and planned that this will be an annual program with Grand Lodge support. It is definitely in use and fully scheduled for 1984-85.





CM Russell



## Artist of American West

"Charles M. Russell, Artist of the American West," an exhibit of works by one of America's notable western artists, is currently on display at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass. The nearly 90 works of art include paintings in oil and watercolor, illustrated letters, drawings, and 23 bronze sculptures. The exhibit will remain on view at the museum through March 3, 1985. The objects are on loan from the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas.

Russell ranks high among the few artists who devoted their lives to recording the spirit of the Old West with brilliant color and painstaking accuracy.



The bronze sculpture, "Buffalo Hunt," (c. 1905) was one of many mediums employed by Charles Russell to portray life in the American West. He is also noted for his drawings, watercolors and oil paintings.

He is noted for his portrayals of American cowboys, Plains Indians, and frontier life. A storyteller, philosopher, and poet, Russell said that each painting, sculpture, or drawing he executed told a story of an event that actually happened, each person he painted was someone identifiable, and each costume and horse were faithful representations of the original.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, Russell was captivated as a young man by tales of Western life and the lore of the Old West. His boyhood hero, Great Uncle William Bent, was a trapper and explorer who had built Bent's Fort, an outpost on the frontier. From his earliest years, he showed talent for sketching and sculpture, but, with no patience for formal training, was mostly self-taught.

In 1880, his parents allowed him to travel to Montana to fulfill his dream of becoming a cowboy. A decade of experiences on the open range and in the mountains inspired his early works. In the early 1890's, he turned to a full-time career as a "cowboy-artist." His early pictures bordered on the primitive, with many figures and a wealth of detail. Russell said the works were "done in water colors, that I used to pack in a sock in those days."

The "free man in nature" was the main theme in his art. He strove to record the life of the cowboy and Indian as symbols of the free life in an unspoiled environment before it was to change forever. His paintings of the Plains Indians were based on the cultivation of their friendship and his keen interest in their culture. In 1888, Russell went to



Russell's wax and cloth sculpture, "Charlie Himself," c. 1915.



A detail of this 1898 oil painting, "A Desperate Stand," appears on the front cover of this issue.



Canada to live with the Blood Indians, a band of Blackfeet that had been living undisturbed by the white man. The lifelong friendships he made there and his relationships with other Plains tribes translate into subjects imbued with the attributes of bravery, intelligence, pride and dignity.

Russell's career grew largely due to the efforts of his wife, Nancy, who became his business manager. Based in his studio in Great Falls, Montana, he produced a great amount of works which she exhibited and made known to a national and international clientele. A 1903 exhibition in the East marked a turning point in his career. He became sought after to illustrate magazine stories, calendars, and books. It was during this time that he met his life-long friend, humorist Will Rogers.

In the exhibit, art works are divided into major themes: the cowboy, the Indian buffalo hunt, life of the Plains Indians, Russell as a man of nature, and Russell as sculptor. 23 of Russell's bronzes are exhibited, dating from 1900 to 1925.

Throughout his life, Russell sent friends amusing letters which he illustrated and wrote in a "folksy" dialect. Three of these letters and a Russell sketchbook are in the exhibit.

Several original photographs of Russell have been loaned by the C.M. Russell Museum, Great Falls, Montana, and the Montana Historical Society in Helena, Montana.

Russell's life-long fascination and nostalgia for the days of the Old West continued until his death. At a meeting where he was invited to speak (just before his death in 1926), he said to his audience, . . . "I wish to God this country was just like it was when I first saw it, and that none of you folks were here at all."

"Duel to the Death," watercolor on paper, c. 1891.



—photos courtesy of Amon Carter Museum, Ft. Worth, Texas



# Returning to America — 1784

By JAMES R. CASE, 33\*

A number of motives are said to have influenced young Lafayette to come to America and offer his services in the struggle by the colonies to achieve independence from Britain. Lafayette himself stated his principal motive was "to serve under General Washington," admitting a "thirst for glory."

Disobeying direct orders from the King to not leave France, and disregarding protests from his family, he went to a Spanish port where eleven others joined him, including Baron de Kalb.\* The group sailed in a vessel Lafayette purchased with his own money, arriving at Charleston, S.C., on June 17, 1777, the second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

After a 600-mile overland journey to Philadelphia, he initially met with a cool reception from Congress, disenchanted with foreign adventurers. Letters from diplomatic Ben Franklin\* in Paris were instrumental in final acceptance as a volunteer with the rank of Major General, and an invitation from Washington\* on August 31 to join his "family" or staff.

Wounded in fighting on the Brandywine only six weeks later, Lafayette wrote Washington, asking for a command. It was the first of 142 letters to

the commander-in-chief during the war period. Mutual respect developed between the ambitious young red-headed Frenchman, and the much older and somewhat reserved Virginian, who often had to politely slow down the younger. Lafayette again distinguished himself in a brush with the enemy at Gloucester, N.J., and was then given an early fulfillment of his desire, command of a division.

In a move which may have been designed to put him at a distance from headquarters, in mid-January 1778 the Board of War sent him to Albany to take command of an expedition into Canada, which never materialized. He accompanied Philip Schuyler to a conference with the Indians at Johnstown, was adopted by the chiefs (who were well disposed toward the French) and given an Indian name, Kayewla. Recalled to Valley Forge in late spring, he again had a separate command, and in a clash with the British at Barren Hill acquitted himself well. At Monmouth on May 20 he rallied the Americans to counterattack. During the summer of 1778 he was sent to Rhode Island, where a French fleet had appeared and was to assist in an attempt to drive the British out of Newport. The effort failed although Lafayette had been helpful as interpreter and liaison. Returning to the main army on the Hudson he became gravely ill, and when sufficiently recovered under personal care of Dr. John Cochran,\* Surgeon General of the Northern Department, went to Boston and sailed for France. He had been in America for only a year and six months. His intentions were to get his wife with child, to increase financial support for the war effort in America, and obtain infantry reinforcement for the Continental army. He was successful in all three objectives.

After two weeks house arrest (nominal

punishment for his disobedience of royal commands) he resumed his place in the French army. England and France were now at war, and Lafayette hoped to take part in a planned invasion of England, but the channel crossing was abandoned. He then gave his full attention to preparations being made to send an expeditionary force to America. Not among the officers chosen to serve under Rochambeau, he returned to America in May 1780 with news of help on the way, and upon arrival of the French at Newport, became liaison officer. He had been absent a year and four months. He brought uniform clothing which later was issued to his Light Infantry command, each officer being given a sword.

Lafayette's close relations with Rochambeau did not continue. There was a disparity in age and temperament and their strategic plans did not coincide. Some of Rochambeau's officers spoke English and they took over. Lafayette was given command of an elite Light Infantry division and sent south to impede Cornwallis' invasion of Virginia. There was little real combat, but Lafayette's fabian skill paid off. When Cornwallis was ordered to take a position of readiness for evacuation, and was cornered on the Yorktown peninsula, the French fleet blocked his rescue by sea. The main Continental army, with French land and sea forces, closed in for the kill. The surrender of the British on October 19 discomfited the High Command in New York City and aggravated the dissension already apparent in Parliament. It was the turning point in the American War for independence.



ILL'. JAMES R. CASE, 33\*, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Bridgeport, is a noted Masonic scholar and Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

\*Those indicated by an asterisk are known Masons with whom Lafayette conversed during the 1784 visit.



French artist Andre Restieau was commissioned by the L'Esprit de Lafayette Society to paint this scene as part of the Lafayette Legacy Plate Collection issued in 1973-75.



Prospects of operations in the Southern Department faded and Lafayette decided to obtain leave from Congress. He was given confidential instructions and returned to France in December 1781 after a tour of duty which lasted only a year and four months. With high expectations he turned from the battlefield to the diplomatic field, although in an unofficial status, which makes his success all the more remarkable. It would be another two years before the war actually came to an end and Washington returned his commission to Congress.

Considering the extent of the American Revolution to run from the time the first shot was fired at Lexington until the evacuation of New York City by the British in November 1783, its duration was about eight and one half years. Lafayette had been in the Continental service and on active duty in America for only about three years.

During all the time Lafayette spent in America during the Revolution there is absolutely no evidence of any Masonic activity on his part, in spite of the legendary, imaginative and fictional tales which have appeared in print. He was a Mason under the Grand Orient of France, quite a different system from, and not in amity with the craft lodge system in Great Britain. French Freemasonry was not only unrecognized in England, it was practically unknown.

Soon after he went back to France in 1782, Lafayette is on record as a visitor to lodges in France, elite in membership, using the name, but already suspected of liberal, free thinking and political leanings, while proclaiming themselves philosophic groups.

In an article, "Lafayette—Citizen and Mason of Two Countries," in the Transactions of the American Lodge of Research, Volume II, Harold V.B. Voorhis exploded all the mythical and romantic theories of where his subject was made a Mason. The author notes that in December 1775 Lafayette attended, as a visitor, inauguration ceremonies of Loge de Saint Jean de la Candeur at Paris, held under the Grand Orient of France. Rochambeau\* was among the nearly 100 titled men in attendance. Voorhis also found a record that on June 24, 1782, Lafayette affiliated with Loge Saint Jean d'Ecosse du Contrat Social, Ordre Maconnique de Paris, of which de Grasse-Tilly\* was also a member.

So it can be seen that Lafayette was in attendance at lodges held according to the French rite before he came to America in 1777, after his return in 1781, and before his 1784 trip to the States. Voorhis scanned hundreds of printed pages and much manuscript material without finding any hint, much less evidence or proof, that Lafayette, during the revolution, had made him-

self known as a Mason by sign, word or deed. Neither had he attended any lodge as far as any record exists.

The same is true concerning his whirlwind tour of the States in 1784, when, between August and December, he traveled nearly 2,000 miles over land and sea, shuttling between Portsmouth, N.H., and Richmond, Va., with several side trips. Nowhere did he visit any Masonic lodge, nor was he challenged, accepted, entertained or received as such anywhere. But he came in contact, in other than Masonic intercourse, with dozens of Masons.

The two years, 1782-83, were busy ones for Lafayette with amazing activity in private, public, military, political and quasi-diplomatic engagements. He returned to Paris "covered with glory," was received by the King, honored with the Cross of St. Louis, and made a Marshal of France with rank from October 19, 1781. Ambassador Franklin reported him "really very serviceable in my application for additional financial assistance." France had worldwide commitments at the time, but credit to the Confederation was extended. Among the numerous friendly services which kept him "running around," Lafayette used his influence to open French ports to trade in American grain, whale oil and fish, with increased export quotas of brandy and wine in return.

Mutual enmity toward the English had brought France and Spain into temporary alliance, and grandiose plans were proposed for a joint invasion of the western hemisphere. France wanted to recover Canada, Spain to regain Florida, and both to expand West Indies trade. The scheme was abandoned, but meanwhile, Lafayette, losing his position as chief-of-staff, succeeded in getting a favorable reception for American representation at the court in Madrid.

When negotiations for a Treaty of Peace began, he was eager to act with the Commissioners, but it was not considered expedient to give him any official standing. His aggressive pursuit of matters he was forwarding never seemed to conflict with his loyalty to France nor his usefulness to America, although sometimes resented as unwarranted

*Continued on next page*



intervention. He kept in touch with Secretary of State Robert R. Livingston\* and friends in Congress, which had extended his military leave, more or less to explain his absence or cloak his activities. His advice and influence made him an "essential servant of both nations," social standing and military rank giving him easy access in high places, and perhaps excusing his exuberance to some extent.

The Treaty of Peace having been signed, Lafayette felt his errands were done and that he could return to the States. France had established regular monthly courier service to keep in touch with diplomatic and consular offices in the States, and Lafayette suddenly made up his mind and hurried aboard the June packet. He was accompanied by a companion or aide, Chevalier de Caraman, and their personal servants. Another passenger was Col. Josiah Harmar\* who had been sent to Europe by Congress with official news of ratification of the Treaty. Lafayette took with him 100,000 francs and carried letters of credit, letters of recommendation, and dozens of personal letters for others.

Lafayette as usual suffered from mal-de-mer until he found his sea legs and after a voyage of 25 days the packet entered New York harbor. No one had advance notice of his impending arrival, but the pilot carried the news ashore. Next morning the visitors were greeted at the Battery "with a cyclone of public enthusiasm." It was his first visit to a city he had only seen previously through a telescope from the Jersey palisades. He was accommodated by the French Consul, St. Jean de Crevecoeur, and that night was given a dinner by more than 100 dignitaries and former comrades in arms. He inspected the defense works which had been thrown up by the British while they occupied Manhattan Island and on August 7 left for Philadelphia. Word of his arrival had flown up and down the coast, being carried by post riders or consular couriers.

Greeted in every town and hamlet by local militia and the populace, after one night in New Jersey he reached Philadelphia August 9. Met outside the city by the Black Horse Troop and a mounted escort, they entered the city to the wild pealing of all the church bells. Alighting at the City Tavern, where the host was Col. Eleazer Oswald,\* he was accorded a tumultuous welcome before

he escaped to quarters provided for him at the French embassy. The next day an official address of welcome was presented by three fellow Major Generals, Arthur St. Clair,\* William Irvine,\* and Anthony Wayne. A grand illumination of the city was arranged that night and there followed a few days of dinners and social affairs. Business matter included conference with financier Robert Morris. Col. John Parke\* composed a poetic tribute to the foremost "soldier of America." A newly formed county had been given his name, for which he formally expressed his appreciation to the State Assembly. Probably his detention at Philadelphia was not displeasing to him. Having sent a letter to Washington from New York with news of his arrival, and one from Philadelphia of his imminent visit, he left Philadelphia on the 11th. He was held in Baltimore for two days, promised a return visit, and finally got away and sailed up the Potomac to the landing at Mount Vernon on August 17.

Much had happened to both Washington and Lafayette during their separation of two years or more, although Lafayette had written 35 letters to Washington during his absence. There are no accounts of witnesses to his reception at the reunion, no informative diary entries, no record of the exchange of gifts, but with Lafayette's "talkative effervescence" and Washington's more reserved presentations, there was an exchange of views on such topics as the inevitable Federal Union, policy toward the Indians, emancipation of the black slaves, and political developments among European nations. There were many letters to write and a few visitors to be entertained. A trip to Alexandria was made for a dinner with Dr. James Craik\* and "gentlemen of the town" which must have been a hilarious affair, as Caraman reported both Washington and Lafayette "got a little tipsy." Washington had made firm plans for a visit to his western lands and preliminary study of the Potomac-Ohio canal route. Lafayette had commitments in the north he felt he must meet and so they went their several ways, anticipating a meeting in Richmond in mid-November. They had been in company for eleven days.

Lafayette reached Baltimore on September 1 and was entertained with the customary banquet and ball. Here he encountered James Madison (1781-

1836) just out of Congress and much interested in opening the Mississippi for free trade, which Lafayette promised to keep in mind when back in Europe. Madison also announced that a Commission had been named by Congress to treat with Indian leaders at Fort Stanwix, which challenged Lafayette's interest.

Again in Philadelphia, business and political matters kept him there for a few days. Barbe-Marbois, the French charge d'affaires, announced his intention to attend the pow-wow at Fort Stanwix, and Lafayette decided to go along. He was at Trenton on the 10th and reached New York the next day.

In the next few "crowded days" he was given the Freedom of the City, (which meant citizenship), was entertained by fellow officers, and promoted his business and diplomatic objectives in the midst of social events. Most important were his conversations with Alexander Hamilton. The French consulate made a convenient place to stay. Lafayette having planned to attend the conference at Fort Stanwix, Madison now agreed to go along. Passage by sloop up the Hudson took a full week, and after an overnight pause at Albany, the party continued westward.

Visiting the Shaker settlement near Watervliet, and going up the Mohawk by canoe, they arrived at the renamed Fort Schuyler on September 29. Lafayette had met with some of the same chiefs when he went with Schuyler to Johnstown six years before. The Commissioners, Arthur Lee, Richard Butler,\* and Oliver Wolcott, Sr., were not all present, but the interpreter and missionary Rev. Samuel Kirkland\* was a valuable mediator. The Indians were impressed by the "grace and nobility" of Lafayette, who had only five days to talk with them and was allowed to do so unofficially. He exhorted the former subjects of their mutual "Great Father, the King of France" to make and keep peace if possible, or remain neutral. After smoking the peacepipe and arranging to take a young Indian back to France with him, he hastened down the Mohawk by boat.

After a hurried visit to the battlefields around Saratoga, Lafayette and Caraman began a "three day jog" over the Berkshire hills, arriving at Hartford on October 11. An escort which grew at every step met him outside the city, where his entrance was



announced by the usual 13-gun salute. The next day Mayor Thomas Y. Seymour\* presided at a public banquet held at Bull's Tavern and gave an extended speech of welcome. In response Lafayette emphasized the Value of Franco-American solidarity, and approval of anticipated union of the states. He was accorded honorary citizenship. Learning that a frigate had been placed at his disposal for the trip back to Virginia and might be at Newport, he left "for the eastward" toward Boston by way of Worcester, and came into Watertown on the morning of October 13.

A group of former Continental officers had come out to meet him, and with a band playing outside, the group ate an "elegant dinner," drank 13 "well adapted toasts" (perhaps more) and then the whole assembly started for Boston, growing in numbers as it moved along. Entering the city, the Boston Artillery Company under Major Robert Davis\* fired a salute, repeated by one from the Castle, and another from the French frigate NYPHE which had come into the harbor, while every bell in the city joined in the clamor. With music and military escort, an improvised parade formed with Lafayette and Caraman at the head, followed by the French Consul and Continental veterans. Townspeople turned out on foot, on horseback and in carriages. His reception and entertainment in Boston surpassed all others during this visit.

A dinner by officers of the Massachusetts Line was tendered him the next day, which was Saturday. A Boston Sabbath followed when most people went to church or did no more than some quiet afternoon visiting. The state officials had taken appropriate notice of the visitor's arrival, a joint meeting of the Legislature and state officials was planned and took place on October 19, the third anniversary of victory at Yorktown. Governor John Hancock\* presided and the usual oratorical compliments were exchanged.

That afternoon, with a military escort, music and flying colors, another parade was organized and proceeded to Faneuil Hall where a banquet had been arranged by the merchants of the city with seating for 500 people. Speeches and toasts lasted all afternoon while "well spaced salutes" from the Boston Artillery and NYPHE sounded outside. The leftover "fragments" and some bottles of wine were sent to the "almshouse and goal." Next day La-

fayette went to Harvard for admission to the "rights, privileges, dignities and honors" of the degree of doctor of laws. Conferences with Boston businessmen and merchants, notably Samuel Breck\* and James Swan occupied much of his time. An apologetic letter to Washington, announcing a delay, and a letter to Hamilton, asking for some lobbying in Congress, were composed, but he found time to attend a children's ball, where the mothers and big sisters outnumbered the children.

Comte de Granchain, commanding the frigate NYPHE, now placed the vessel at disposal of Lafayette who had to adjust his moves to those of Granchain and the schedule of refitting the frigate, which afforded time for side trips to Newport and Portsmouth. The Providence Gazette reported Lafayette's arrival in town on a Saturday afternoon. Alerted to the visit, perhaps by the post rider, the party was met a few miles out of town by a number of the principal inhabitants. The United Train of Artillery welcomed him to the city with a salute, all the bells were "set a-ringing," and at sunset the salute was repeated, ushering in a New England Sabbath.

Although no celebration could be planned and overland travel was frowned upon, on Sunday morning Lafayette boarded a sloop for Newport, a town with which he was familiar. Met at the landing by the Mayor and others, he was escorted to the town house of Major General Nathaniel Greene where he lodged overnight. Greene was actually still in Georgia and Lafayette cut his visit short, his unexpected arrival and sudden departure depriving Newport of any opportunity for festivity.

Back in Providence, the state Society of the Cincinnati convened at the Red Ball Tavern with Maj. Gen. James Varnum\* presiding. An elegant dinner was provided, with Assemblymen as guests of the occasion as were Governor Greene and Lieutenant Governor Jabez Bowen.\* Among the 62 at table was Pierre L'Enfant\* who happened to be in the city. The usual speeches were made, 13 toasts were drunk, and Lafayette hurried off with a 13-gun salute and music from fife and drum to send him along on the "Road to Boston."

With the visit to Rhode Island cut short there was time to accompany Granchain on a trip to Portsmouth, N.H. On October 28, Lafayette and Caraman left Boston in company with Granchain, traveling by way of Lynn

and Salem, and by rapid transit "left a lot of broken hearts." While newspaper and other accounts make prominent mention of Lafayette, he was just going along for the ride.

Granchain had been procurement officer for the French navy in America during 1781-82 and was probably going to Portsmouth to examine masts and spars contracted for both parties, as reported by Jean Joseph Marie Toscan,\* vice consul at Portsmouth, so the visit was not prolonged. Lafayette was a superior in the military establishment of France, but it is not likely that he was in Portsmouth on such business, which was obviously a professional concern of Granchain.

The local paper stated that the Lafayette party reached Portsmouth so unexpectedly and during late afternoon on Saturday, they were greeted only by ringing of bells and loud huzzas.

The visitors were accommodated at the Pitt Tavern, where eight officers of the French navy were staying. They were probably off the mast transports, although French war vessels were often in Portsmouth harbor. The next day being Sunday, no public demonstration was arranged. The visitors left about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, following several rounds of 13-gun salutes, escorted as far as Greenland by a party of gentlemen on horses and in carriages.

Their return being anticipated, Lafayette and the others were entertained at Newburyport, the usual dinner and reception being arranged. Lafayette was the overnight guest of John Tracey.\*

On November 3 the NYPHE sailed out of Boston harbor and headed south, dropping anchor 12 days later off Yorktown. The town was but partially rebuilt after the devastation of the siege of three years before. Granchain continued in Lafayette's party, which went to nearby Williamsburg for accommodations, being greeted with the customary address from the town authorities.

Thomas Nelson, former governor who had served under Lafayette when commander-in-chief of Virginia militia, was host for the dinner next day. Among the guests were Philip Mazzei\* the Italo-American patriot, political philosopher and propagandist, member of the Lodge at Williamsburg. Another guest was Rev. James Madison\* (1748-1812), President of William and Mary College, later Bishop of Virginia, and first Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

*Continued on next page*



## LAFAYETTE

Continued from previous page

When separating in August, Washington and Lafayette had planned to rendezvous at Richmond in mid-November. Washington had been there for several days, promoting legislation and business matters concerning a canal connecting the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Following Lafayette's arrival on November 18, there was a dinner by Patrick Henry, the incoming governor. Complimentary resolutions were adopted by the House of Delegates, with a response from Lafayette who appeared before them in person.

In between dinners and dances Lafayette managed a conference on unsettled financial transactions between French merchants and Virginia shippers. He plugged the matter of a Federal union into his public remarks, while in private conversations his advocacy of human rights was cautiously worded among those who were slave holders. He recognized and rewarded a negro who had been a valuable spy and intelligence agent during the Virginia campaign of 1780-81.

When Washington and Lafayette, with their respective companions and servants, departed Richmond November 22, it must have been an impressive cavalcade. The trip to Mount Vernon was interrupted at Fredericksburg with a dutiful visit to the mother of Washington. They were a few days late for a meeting of the Virginia state Society of Cincinnati in Fredericksburg, at which Brig. Gen. George Weedon,\* landlord of the Red Lion Tavern, had been elected president.

The house at Mount Vernon was well filled with Washington and Custis in-laws, among them George Washington Parke Custis, a three year old at the time, playfully nicknamed "Tubby" by Lafayette. Custis' "Memoirs" of those days, certainly not all from memory, contain details of the visit, surprisingly, sometimes unbelievably intimate.

Washington and Lafayette first took time to answer the many letters waiting for them, and managed to get off some replies, as evidenced by the dates on a considerable number. There were only ten days left for reminiscence and exchange of views on the inevitable union of the states, ultimate emancipation of black slaves and many other matters. Washington did not enthuse over the proposal to encourage the Spanish to open the Mississippi for free naviga-

## Southern Jurisdiction Sponsors DeMolay Essay Contest

A new nationwide DeMolay essay contest is being planned through the efforts of Ill. Henry C. Clausen, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A. It is named the "Scottish Rite Paul R. Kach DeMolay Prize," in accordance with the bequest of the late Ill. Paul R. Kach, 33°, Baltimore, Md.

Coordinating the program is Rear Admiral William G. Sizemore, USN (Ret.), 33°, director of education and Americanism for the Southern Jurisdiction.

Planned as an annual event, the 1984 contest will be conducted in two phases. The first phase will be an essay contest in each of the eight DeMolay regions. Accordingly, there will be a first, second and third place award in each region with prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100. The second phase will be a competition between the first place regional essays for the top prize of \$2,500.

Regional winners will be selected by

committees of adult DeMolay leaders appointed by the Grand Master for the Order of DeMolay. The grand prize winner will be chosen by Ill. Brother Clausen.

This year's essay topic is, "Responsibilities of U.S. Citizenship" and is to be 1,000 to 1,500 words in length. The contest will close on October 31. Regional winners will be announced in November and the grand winner in December.

The topic for the 1985 contest together with the ground rules for the competition will be announced this November. The contest will close on March 15, 1985, with all winners recognized and prizes awarded during the annual session of the International DeMolay Supreme Council in May 1985.

Further information is available from Admiral Sizemore at the Southern Jurisdiction headquarters, House of the Temple, 1733 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

tion to New Orleans, as he saw use of the river as rivalry to the Potomac-Ohio canal. Moreover rumors of joint Franco-American plans and activities did not comport with American views concerning the future of the western hemisphere.

Several matters of mutual interest and concern were far from settled during those few days. Granchain was urging an early departure so he could make the homeward voyage out of New York harbor before the winter storms on the north Atlantic. Washington had matters of canal development to discuss with the legislative body in Maryland. On December 1 the party left for Annapolis, and found the city ready for them. There was the usual greeting by the people, a public reception and official welcome from the Governor and Assembly, and a ball that evening. It was the first day of December when the two friends took leave of each other at the parting of the roads. Washington drove home to Mount Vernon and Lafayette and his companions hastened north.

The party reached Philadelphia on December 5, and Lafayette shuttled back and forth to Trenton where Congress was assembling, one by one, for their regular session. In Philadelphia a number of matters, both public and

private, in which Lafayette was a go-between, were concluded. His friends in Congress had so managed that a committee to conduct a formal farewell had been appointed, another to prepare a testimonial to be forwarded to Louis XIV, and a vote passed to present one of the standards taken at Yorktown to the departing guest. The ceremonial good-bye took place on Saturday, December 11. Lafayette rested on Sunday and then hastened to New York.

The NYPHE had run aground coming into New York harbor and Granchain prudentially decided to sail as consort to the packet which was to leave December 20. Lafayette had a week in New York, and it was filled with visits from old army associates, in particular Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who came in for that purpose. Business matters with New York merchants and discussion of commercial controls with Consul Crevecoeur occupied his time along with farewell letters. When the hour came to board the NYPHE, he was escorted to the barge by Governor George Clinton, the Consul, Generals Greene, Webb and Lamb, and Col. Nicholas Fish.\* With a salute from the Battery, returned by the NYPHE, Lafayette was on his way home, not to come again for 50 years.





## IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

# 'Collected Prestonian Lectures'

THE COLLECTED PRESTONIAN LECTURES, 1961-74, Volume Two. Published by Lewis Masonic Publishers, Terminal House, Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 8AS, England. 242 pp. \$18.

William Preston (1742-1818) was an active Mason and the author of *Illustrations of Masonry*, a Masonic monitor which went through many editions and influenced the development of the ritual. In his will he gave 300 pounds to the United Grand Lodge with the provision that the income be used each year to have an informed Mason deliver a lecture on the subject of Freemasonry. These lectures were given for a number of years and then were discontinued. In 1925 they were resumed on a regular basis. In 1965 a volume was published with the title, *The Collected Prestonian Lectures, 1925-1960*.

This second volume reproduces the prestonian lectures presented between 1961 and 1974. Each of the lectures has been prepared by an outstanding Mason and to be appointed the annual Prestonian lecturer is considered a great honor. The person so appointed presents



the lecture in many lodges in England and often the lecture is issued in pamphlet form. Here is a list of the subjects covered in this second volume: King Solomon in the Middle Ages (1961); The Grand Mastership of HRH the Duke of Sussex (1962); Folklore into Masonry (1963); The Genesis of Operative Masonry (1964); Brethren Who Made Masonic History (1965); The Evolution of the English Provincial Grand Lodge (1966); The Grand Lodge of England—A History of the First Hundred Years (1967); The Five Noble Orders of Architecture (1968); External Influences on the Evolution of English Masonry (1969); In the Beginning was the Word (1970); Masters and Master Masons (1971); It is Not in the Power of Any Man: A Study in Change (1972); In Search of Ritual Uniformity (1973), and Drama and the Craft (1974).

This book has an introduction by Cyril N. Batham, secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge and editor of its Transactions. He explains how the lectures were established, how the lecturer is selected each year, and how the lectures are delivered.

# 'Harry Carr's World of Freemasonry'

HARRY CARR'S WORLD OF FREEMASONRY. Published by Lewis Masonic Publishers. Available from Macoy Masonic Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Va. 23228. 430 pp. \$16.50.

Harry Carr (1900-83) was born in London, England, and became a Mason in 1929. He became an active member and served in many Masonic offices. In 1961, he retired from a successful business to become the secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge and the editor of the Transactions of the lodge. From this time on he devoted full time doing Masonic research, lecturing, and writing. Applying his skill, energy, and vision, he engaged in activities which substantially increased the number of members of the lodge and enabled it to increase the size of its annual Transactions. He engaged in considerable correspondence with the members of the Lodge and became very popular as the person to send questions relating to the craft. Over the years he was invited to speak on Masonic subjects at Masonic meetings all over

the world. He came to the United States on numerous occasions and thus made many friends here. After a long and painful illness he departed this life while this book was being prepared for publication.

In the book there are reproduced 15 of his most popular talks and written items. At the end of the book is a facsimile of the title page and part of Prichard's *Masonry Dissected*, an expose of the Masonic ritual published in 1730. Here is a list of the subjects reproduced in this book: Six Hundred Years of Craft Ritual (his most popular talk); Pillars & Globes, Columns & Candlesticks; The Transition from Operative to Speculative Masonry; Lodge Mother Kilwinning No. 0; Samuel Prichard's *Masonry Dissected*, 1730; Freemasonry in the U.S. (impressions received on his visits here); More Light on the Royal Arch; The Letter G; Kipling and the Craft; Women and Freemasonry; The Evolution and Ritual of the Third Degree; Two Short-Lived Lodges; The Relationship Between the Craft and the Royal Arch; The Obligation and Its Place in the Ritual, and Evolution of the Installation Ceremony and Ritual.



vital to their growth and development into responsible and caring citizens.

The programs of the Masonic-related youth organizations provide an excellent base for activity which meets the purpose of the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation; thus, the promotion and progress of these Orders is its primary concern. It is not the purpose or the method of promotion used by the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation that makes this effort so unique in terms of other youth support programs implemented in recent years. Rather, it is the great lengths to which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has extended itself to support this commitment that is so astonishing.

In just over 18 months, more than \$500,000 was contributed to endow the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation as a self-supporting program. These contributions came from lodges and individuals, as well as all the appendant Masonic bodies. It is anticipated that a second half-million dollars will be raised during the next 24 months. The income generated from this endowment is intended to support the cost of providing a full-time office of promotion and coordination of activities.

Promotion of the youth groups is accomplished at numerous visitations and speaking engagements at Masonic meetings. Coordination of youth group activities for the Grand Lodge included planning and executing various youth programs at the Patton Campus in Elizabethtown, Pa., special youth presentations prior to each of the quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge, and scholarship essay contests for each of the groups. Further, complete coordination of the DeMolay program has become a part of the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation activity in cooperation with the Executive Officer of the Order of DeMolay in Pennsylvania. Currently a staff of three perform these functions of the Pennsylvania Youth Foundation.

An even greater example of the commitment of the Grand Lodge to the youth program is the recently completed Masonic Conference Center in Elizabethtown. Nearly \$4½ million was expended to renovate an old school facility to create an activity center devoted to youth. The Thomas Rankin Patton Masonic Institute for Boys closed its doors as a trade school for orphans in

# 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.

(YOUNG) + (HERALD) - (ROUGH)  
 + (THIRSTY) - (TRAIN) + (WRITER)  
 - (TRY) + (LOBSTER) - (WORSE) +  
 (RETURN) - (TELL) + (ACTORS) -  
 (DISTURB) - (THORN) =

Answer will appear in the next issue.  
 Answer from previous issue: LAMBSKIN

the mid-1970's, but it has been completely refurbished and renovated in the transformation into the Masonic Conference Center-Patton Campus. The facility now includes housing for 160 in comfortable dormitory accommodations, a formal dining room, air-conditioned meeting rooms and extensive athletic facilities. A gymnasium is supplemented by outdoor volleyball, basketball and tennis courts, lit at night for evening recreational programs.

The highlight of the renovation program was the construction of a covered, heated swimming pool, 45 feet by 25 meters, available for year-round use. This adds a tremendous dimension to programming at the Conference Center, allowing for individual and team athletics regardless of the season or the weather.

This marvelous "new" Masonic Conference Center is the focal point for the remainder of the Grand Lodge youth program. Last summer more than 1200 young people spent between three and seven days at the facility, participating in a variety of activities through the

Rainbow, DeMolay, and Job's Daughters programs. Each group conducted activities ranging from athletic competitions to ritual presentations, including programs of special emphasis on public speaking, Masonic heritage, budgeting, self defense, and development and appreciation of individual talents. Additionally, the Grand Lodge sponsored and hosted an International DeMolay Leadership Training Conference for 125 young DeMolay officers. This intensive training program includes detailed leadership skill development in areas such as DeMolay membership, ritual, fund-raising, program planning and public relations.

Perhaps the most rewarding of the activities at the Patton Campus includes visitation and interaction with the guests at the adjacent Masonic Homes. This joining of old and young, the experienced and the novice, the pride from the past and the promise of the future, is perhaps a living symbol, a testimony of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania's commitment to perpetuating the Masonic ideal in our communities.



# Footnotes\*

**\*Olympic hosts.** If you are planning to attend the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer, you should know that the Grand Lodge of California is setting up a Masonic Host and Information Center to assist Masons from around the world. The center will be located at the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, 4357 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. It will open officially on July 1, and will be in operation between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day of the Games. The phone number at the center is 213-MASON 84 (213-627-6684).

The center will have a unique method for overseas Masons to keep in touch with family and friends back home. A special shortwave radio unit will enable guests to send messages to their home towns around the world. The center will provide information about special Masonic social events that will be held during the games as well as a directory of local Masonic lodge meetings in the area.

**\*Louisiana hospitality.** Those attending the World Expo in New Orleans this year will find the Grand Lodge of Louisiana hosting a hospitality suite in the Madrid Room of the International Hotel, 300 Canal St., New Orleans. The suite will be open through November 11.

**\*Masonic booth.** For the fifth consecutive year the Joint Education and Development Committee for Freemasonry in Wisconsin has arranged for a Masonic booth to be displayed at the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis. The fair is scheduled for August 2-12.

The booth is a 10-foot-wide plastic display incorporating a rear projected slide program and commentary relative to Freemasonry in Wisconsin. Lodges within a 50-mile radius provide members to assist at various shifts throughout the 11-day event.

**\*New film.** A new Masonic film has just been released by the Masonic Service Association. "When the Band Stops Playing" tells the heartwarming story of the great national charity of the care and concern for the hospitalized veteran patients in the VA medical centers, state veterans homes, and nursing care facilities across the nation.

The 23-minute film is narrated by Brother Danny Thomas and features a speech in an open meeting by Ill. Thomas R. Dougherty, 33°, national director of the MSA's hospital visitation program. The film shows Masonic volunteers working in the VA hospitals helping, aiding, and assisting the patients just as they do throughout the year.

Copies of the film have been distributed to all Grand Secretaries' offices in the country. Arrangements to show it can be made through your Grand Secretary. Rental copies also are available through the MSA film library at a cost of \$10 to cover the postage and handling. Copies can be purchased from the MSA for \$150.

Incidentally the film is available also on VHS format video tape. It can be rented for \$5 or purchased for \$55.

The Masonic Service Association is located at 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, MD 20910.

**\*Verbal assistance.** Ill. Rudolf Glaser, 33°, a past Sovereign Grand Commander for the Supreme Council of El Salvador, spent more than 50 years in Central America before moving to Louisiana. His ability to speak both English and Spanish has made him a valuable asset to the Shrine Hospital in Shreveport, La.

Leonard M. Cable, potentate of Jerusalem Shrine Temple, has appointed him chairman of the hospital committee. His job is mostly to meet the children arriving from various parts of Latin America on their way to the Shrine Hos-

pital and also to send them off when they leave.

Says Ill. Brother Glaser, "It is a great satisfaction to have the opportunity to assist them and see the happiness in their eyes when they leave the hospital miraculously cured."

**\*Tune in.** The next time you're listening to your radio, don't be surprised if you hear someone talking about Masonry. A series of three professionally-produced 60-second radio commercials are now available without charge through the public relations office of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

Funded by a grant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the project was developed to increase public awareness and to communicate a better understanding of Masonry. Masonic lodges, Scottish Rite Valleys, and other Masonic organizations are encouraged to distribute the commercials to local radio stations and to buy air time to get the message to the public.

**\*New York honors.** Ill. John H. Van Gorden, 33°, Active Emeritus Member for New York, was recognized recently by the Grand Lodge of New York for his research and Masonic writings. At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge he was presented with the Chancellor Livingston Medal.

Ill. Brother Van Gorden is the author of *Biblical Characters in Freemasonry*, published in 1980, and is now working on a new project.

The New York medal was named for Past Grand Master Robert R. Livingston. As Chancellor of the State of New York, he administered the oath of office to George Washington at the first Presidential inauguration in 1789.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°  
Editor



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