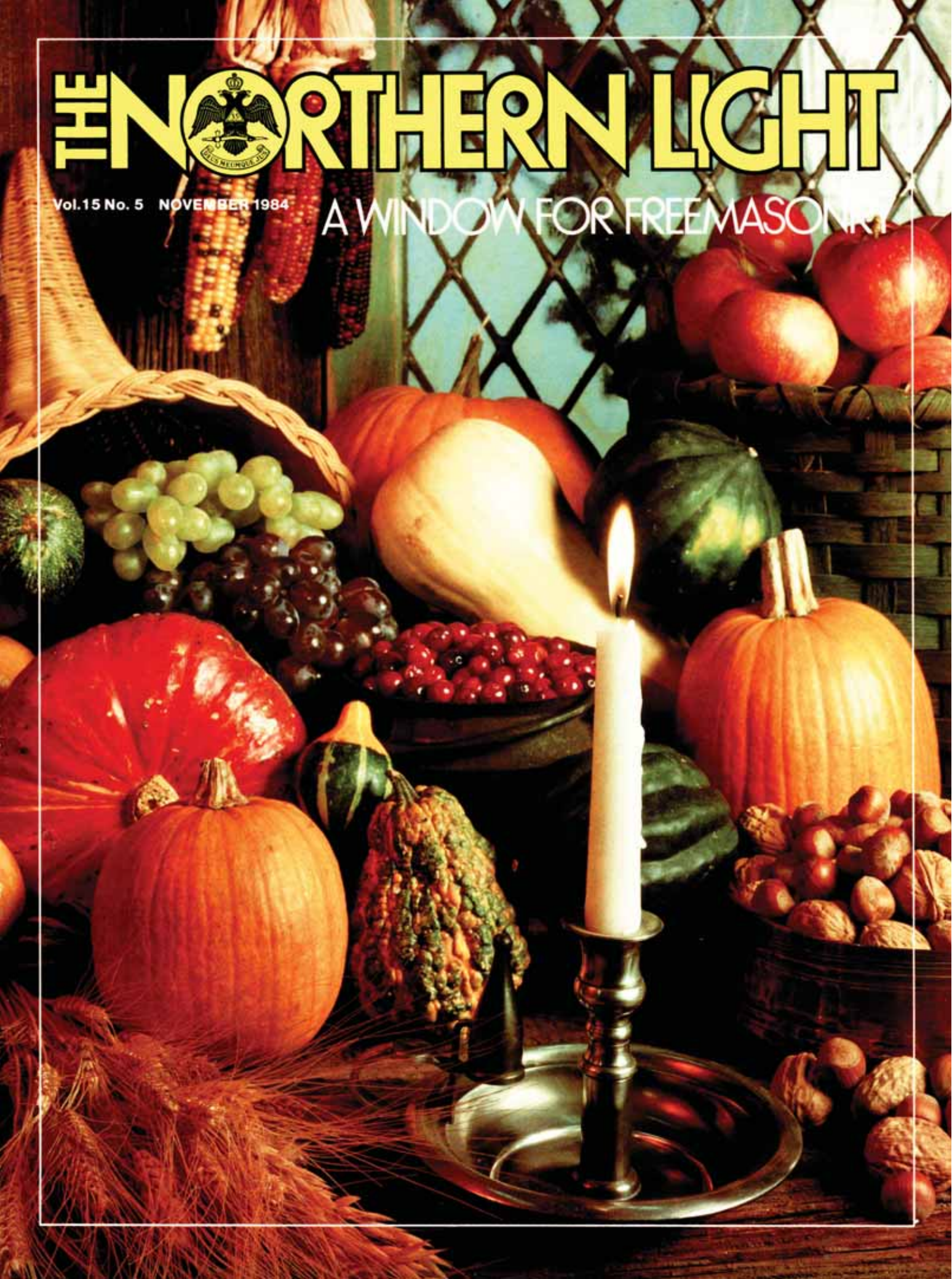


# THE NORTHERN LIGHT



Vol. 15 No. 5 NOVEMBER 1984

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





# Yes, I Want to Be a Mason



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

Recently, a Mason was describing the three types of employees in his company. There are those who are capable of doing quality work but they don't seem to care about doing a good job.

A second group feels that doing just what's required is all that's necessary. "They arrive on time, leave on time, and do their job. Nothing more and nothing less," he says.

Then, there are other employees. "You can spot them quickly. They are always ready to do more and take on extra assignments. They come up with new ideas. They have commitment."

"The big problem is with the second group," he reports. "They think they deserve special consideration and even pay raises just because they are there."

What this Mason describes is a picture of our society. There are those who are content to just get by. Others feel they should be complimented simply because they are not doing anything wrong.

In any organization, community or business, it is this third group that seems to make things happen. They push things forward. They want to see improvement. They are effective because they work harder than others.

As Freemasons, we belong in the third group. Our intense commitment to the building of character has a purpose. We realize that it takes men of character to have a strong, free, and moral society.

There are millions of men who share our beliefs, our hopes, and our determination to move from imperfection to a more perfect way of life. I firmly believe there are millions of men who will say, "Yes, I want to be a Mason"—if we tell them our story.

The future of our society may well depend on our willingness to let our Masonic Light burn far more brightly.

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

Sovereign Grand Commander



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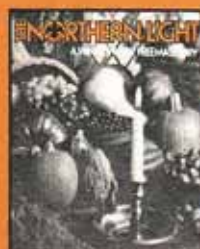
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Cover

As families traditionally gather for Thanksgiving, Scottish Rite members are encouraged to join in the celebration of Family Life Week, observed this year during the week of November 18. Cover photo by H. Armstrong Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

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# Annual Meeting Highlights

Ill.: Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, was reelected to a fourth three-year term as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States during the Annual Meeting at Boston in September.

Other officers reelected were Ill.: Francis G. Paul, 33°, Grand Lt. Commander; Ill.: George E. Burow, 33°, Grand Minister of State; Ill.: George F. Peabody, 33°, Grand Treasurer General, and Ill.: Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°, Grand Secretary General.

All state Deputies were reconfirmed in their positions. They are: Ill.: Franklin G. Hinckley, 33°, Maine; Ill.: James F. Farr, 33°, Massachusetts; Ill.: Arne E. Carlson, 33°, Delaware; Ill.: Robert L. Miller, 33°, Indiana; Ill.: Richard W. Parker, 33°, Vermont; Ill.: A. Norman Johnson, 33°, Connecticut; Ill.: Francis G. Paul, 33°, New York; Ill.: Charles B. Moody, 33°, Ohio; Ill.: Robert B. Perkins, 33°, Illinois; Ill.: Robert B. Nienow, 33°, Wisconsin; Ill.: Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°, New Hampshire; Ill.: Julius W. Lodgek, Sr., 33°, New Jersey; Ill.: Carl C. Worfel, 33°, Michigan; Ill.: Walter G. Ballou, 33°, Rhode Island, and Ill.: Charles F. Greevy, 33°, Pennsylvania.

Two Active Members reached the mandatory retirement age of 75 and were granted Emeritus status. They were Ill.: Horace D. Carl, 33°, former Deputy and Active Member for New Jersey, and Ill.: W. Ralph Ward, Jr., Grand Prior and Active Member at large. Ill.: Brother Ward will continue to serve as the Supreme Council's Grand Prior.

Elected Emeriti Members of Honor of this Supreme Council were Ill.: Brendan E. O'Brien, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of Ireland; Ill.: Ricardo Mestre Llano, 33°, Sovereign Grand

## ACTION TAKEN AT 1984 SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 146 candidates.
- Elected 158 candidates to receive the 33° at Detroit in 1985.
- Reported 14° membership to be 475,885 as of June 30, 1984.
- Granted a charter to Nathan Hale Consistory, Hartford, Ct.
- Gave approval for Champlain Lodge of Perfection in Elizabethtown, N.Y., to surrender its charter and have its members merge with Delta Lodge of Perfection in Troy, N.Y.
- Expanded the Leon M. Abbott Scholarship program to provide for scholarships to children and grandchildren of Scottish Rite Masons at universities and colleges of their choice rather than restricting its use to schools of journalism and international service.
- Resumed relations with the Supreme Council for Italy.
- Approved a revised ritual for the 28°.
- Approved a Valley incentive program for participation in the "Blue Envelope" solicitation.
- Announced plans for a new series of regional leadership seminars beginning with 1985 locations at Chicago, Ill., and Harrisburg, Pa.
- Approved continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program.
- Approved continued support of the Masonic Service Association and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

Commander of Cuba; Ill.: Herbert Kessler, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of Germany, and Grand Master Gunnar J. Moller of Ireland.

In his annual report, Grand Commander Maxwell noted that this year marks the 50th anniversary of one of the Supreme Council's major charitable programs—support of basic and coordinated research into the underlying causes of schizophrenia, the most prevalent and serious form of mental illness.

Commander Maxwell recalled the early beginnings of this long-standing program as it commenced in 1934 with a modest initial budget of \$15,000. The money was used for a survey of existing research activity at a time when schizophrenia was known as "dementia praecox." From these small beginnings, the Scottish Rite schizo-

phrenia research program has expanded to the point where during the past year \$789,000 was appropriated by the Supreme Council Benevolent Foundation to fund 20 new research investigations over a two-year period. A similar amount has been designated for further research projects to be selected by Scottish Rite's professional advisory committee in 1985. The Grand Commander commented that total expenditures for schizophrenia research over five decades has reached nearly \$10 million.

In addition to thanking Scottish Rite members and friends for providing the financial support for the mental illness research endeavor, Grand Commander Maxwell paid tribute to the eminent doctors, psychiatrists, and scientists who have guided this research work during its entire life as members of a



professional advisory committee. Some of the best-known names in psychiatric and scientific circles have been associated with Scottish Rite schizophrenia research activity down through the years.

The Commander reported another increase in membership participation in last year's Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week. This growing activity will be held for the fourth time throughout the 15-state Northern Jurisdiction as part of the 1984 Thanksgiving observance.

In his capacity as President of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass., Commander Maxwell indicated that plans are in process for a celebration on April 14, 1985, of the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Lexington facility.

Among those attending the 1984 Northern Supreme Council meeting were representatives from Supreme Councils located in the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Canada, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Brazil, the Netherlands, France Spain, Italy, Greece, Iran, and the Philippines. In greeting the visitors from abroad, Commander Maxwell emphasized the Northern Jurisdiction's commitment to contribute to world peace through closer relations with Scottish Rite in some forty countries. To this end the Supreme Council will participate in the 13th International Conference of the Supreme Councils of the World to be held in Washington, D.C., in May, 1985.

At the recommendation of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, the Supreme Council voted to resume official relations with the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Italy with headquarters at Via Giustiniani, 5, Rome and headed by Sovereign Grand Commander Manlio Cecovini. During the spring of 1980, recognition had been withdrawn because of a division within the Scot-

tish Rite family in Italy.

It was announced that the Pennsylvania Council of Deliberation plans to establish an award that would honor the late Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Richard A. Kern, M.D., 33°. The award is designed to stimulate increased participation in the annual "Blue Envelope" appeal for the support of the Benevolent Foundation particularly and Supreme Council Charities generally.

Briefly, the plan calls for the Scottish Rite in Pennsylvania to present a suitable plaque to be displayed in the Lexington, Mass., museum honoring the name of the late long-time chairman of the Supreme Council Committee on Benevolences. It would provide for the entry each year of the name of the Valley in the Northern Jurisdiction which achieves the highest percentage of participation in the "Blue Envelope" solicitation. A smaller plaque will be presented to the winning Valley which would maintain possession until the next yearly solicitation results are compiled.

Dr. Kern was the architect of the yearly solicitation and through his efforts for a number of years the majority of states in the Jurisdiction reached the

level of 10% of their members responding affirmatively to the yearly solicitation.

Plans were announced for an expansion of the Leon M. Abbott Scholarship program. In recent years, scholarship grants have been presented to 14 participating universities and each university was charged with the responsibility of selecting qualified students in the fields of journalism and international service.

In addition to these grants, the program will now provide for scholarships of up to \$1,000 to be presented to the children and grandchildren of Scottish Rite members to enable them to pursue their educational careers. It is anticipated that recipients will be selected by committees organized by Scottish Rite on a state or Valley basis. Approved grants will be made payable to educational institutions at which scholarship recipients have been accepted.

Eligible recipients may also include young people who are members of youth organizations affiliated with the fraternity but without actual family connections to the craft.

Details of the new program will be available in the near future.

# 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.

(BAROMETER) + (HISTORY) - (STORE) + (DEFEND) - (BEHIND) + (CALENDAR) - (FLARE) + (ANSWER) - (CANADA) + (GROOM) - (DRONE) + (TOE) - (STORM) - (WORE) =


Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: HARMONY

**ACTIVE EMERITI MEMBERS**



**CARL**  
New Jersey



**WARD**  
At Large



# Meeting the Challenge

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution delivered by the Sovereign Grand Commander at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council at Boston on September 25.

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

The ability to meet a challenge is the true test of a man's character. Whether it's getting up "Heartbreak Hill" of the annual Boston Marathon or facing an aggressive business competitor, the way you and I choose to deal with the difficult, tells the story of our lives.

All of us have watched corner grocery stores close their doors and disappear. Coal yards and ice houses are all but gone. Local motion picture theaters have become few and far between. The famous Linotype machines are found only on our nation's scrap piles.

Home movies which were popular for four decades are virtually a relic from what now seems to be the distant past. The family doctor who came to our homes with his little black bag has been replaced by "storefront" medical centers.

Many years ago, I heard a man say that he was going in the typewriter repair business because there would always be a need for his services. Today, we are told that within a few short years, the typewriter may very well be as uncommon as coal yards.

Yet, many men are meeting the challenge of change. Many who once trucked coal began transporting fuel oil. And they are successful today. Some neighborhood grocery stores became thriving specialty food shops. And some owners of typewriter businesses are now selling and servicing computers.

It takes courage. It takes conviction. And it takes a belief in oneself and one's abilities to face an uncertain

future with an unswerving sense of self confidence.

As Freemasons and members of the Scottish Rite, the challenges are before us. How we respond will be a test of our commitment, our concern, and our belief in the principles of our great Fraternity.

I firmly believe that we live at the moment of opportunity when it comes to Freemasonry.

Listen to this startling news item. It has just been reported that by the time children in our country get to be six years of age they have already spent more time watching television than they will ever spend with their fathers in their lifetime!

Is it any wonder why so few young people understand the meaning of personal responsibility? Is it any wonder why so few have an appreciation of the importance of work? Is it any wonder family life is in a state of disruption?

One of the major factors hurting business in our country is a lack of quality. We buy a product and many times it is defective right from the start. Over and over we hear it said that "nothing works right today."

But the problem is not just with products. How many times do people say to you, "I'll call you back." And they never do. Over and over again, appointments are made but never kept. "I'll be there on Thursday at 10," we're told. No one arrives.

What is most tragic is that we are coming to accept lower standards of performance in our society.

Whether it is at home or in business, as Masons we are challenged to set the highest standards. We believe in excellence. We believe in reaching for the best. Our goal is to be outstanding, not just average. Ours is a commitment to quality. Today, more than ever, our society needs us.

Over the past few years, the well-known United Technologies Corporation has published a popular series of advertisements in the Wall Street Journal. In part, one of those "advertisements" reads—

"The greatest waste of our natural resources is the number of people who never achieve their potential. Get out of the slow lane. Shift into the fast lane. If you think you can't, you won't. If you think you can, there's a good chance you will. Even making the effort will make you feel like a new person. Reputations are made by searching for things that can't be done and doing them. Aim low: boring. Aim high: soaring."

The writer of that ad didn't realize that he could be talking about Freemasons. We are what men need today. We represent the qualities and values that are the very strength of our nation.

The time is long overdue for us to communicate our message. If a man is thirsty, dare we deprive him of water? If a man needs help, who among us would not give him our hand? If our society is suffering, would we be so rude as not to come to the rescue?

The challenge before us today is to meet our opportunities. Those around us must come to see and feel Freemasonry. In the words of a famous commercial, it is time for us to reach out and touch as many lives as we can.

This means that we must communicate more effectively with our members and let them know the difference Masonry and the Scottish Rite is making in men's lives. In many places we are doing a good job remaining close to our members, but we can do better.

In the same way, we have the greatest pool of talented men ever assembled into one group. We should be utilizing this vast resource for the improvement of life where we live. Maybe we should



adopt-a-school in a community and help with the education of the young. If we really believe in the future, we have a responsibility to youth.

Maybe we should be recognizing those around us who are achieving the best in life, who are working to make the community a better place to live. Maybe we should be letting others know that we value excellence.

Maybe we should be taking advantage of the technological revolution. Almost every community has cable TV today. This "electronic newspaper" opens the door of opportunity for us to tell the story of our charitable work, our commitment to youth through DeMolay, Rainbow Girls and Job's Daughters. It is an opportunity for us to focus on the Masonic family.

We must aim high—and soar!

We are making great strides forward. We are particularly proud of the fact that more of our members are responding to the annual "Blue Envelope" Appeal. In the past two years, we have had a thirty-seven percent increase in the number of members who are giving their support. In five years, we have gone from 23,000 gifts to almost 40,000. We're aiming high and our members are responding. This year our goal is to show a twenty-five percent increase and reach 50,000 gifts.

Can we do it? The answer is—Yes! The future of our remarkable work in the field of Schizophrenia Research depends upon it. The ability of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage to meet the challenge of portraying the story of our great nation depends upon it. The education of our future leaders depends on our ability to provide scholarships.

This coming year marks the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Museum and Library. A decade ago, there

were those who had difficulty seeing the vision of a great national institution committed to dramatizing our American heritage. Ten years later, that vision is a solid reality!

We will also be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program. Today, that program stands as the premier program of its type in the world. To be a recipient of a Scottish Rite Grant is a distinct honor in the scientific and medical communities.

This fall we will observe the fourth anniversary of the Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week from November 18 to November 24. "America's Strength—The Family" is our theme this year. The importance of this program for every member of the Scottish Rite and millions of Americans living in the fifteen states of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction was recognized this past June when the prestigious Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge awarded the Supreme Council its Principal Award for community programs in the United States. This honor is an indication of the impact which Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week can have on the lives of so many people.

Although we are pleased with the achievements of our Valleys in creating significant Family Life Week programs, we can still aim higher. And, in 1984, that is our goal.

More than anything else, we are men of achievement. We reach for the goal of greatness, honor, and brotherhood. We must work to remain closer to members, to tell the story of Freemasonry, and to further strengthen the programs of the Supreme Council.

And, as we build, there are lessons to be learned from the past. One of the best kept secrets of ancient Rome was the medieval trade in building materials.

For almost ten centuries, the Roman

marble cutters made a business of excavating ruins, dismantling old buildings and digging up pavements to use as building materials for new construction. As the demand grew, so did their activity. The sacking of Rome by the Goths, the Vandals, the Saracens and the Normans was no match to the violent demolition of historic buildings brought about by the marble cutters. They destroyed the past in order to build for the future. But in so doing, they cut-off people from their heritage. Men could no longer keep in touch with their heroes or the splendor that was once Rome.

The lesson for us as Freemasons is clear. We are here to build upon the past. To reflect in our values, our character, and all our actions, the moral and ethical imperatives which have allowed men to aspire to the heights of freedom, understanding, and justice since history began. We are messengers of Light.

For some, I know, the task must seem never ending or even impossible. But so much is at stake. We must persevere.

In the words of a boxer who was determined to endure—

"Fight one more round. When your feet are so tired that you have to shuffle back to the center of the ring, fight one more round. When your arms are so tired that you can hardly lift your hands come on guard, fight one more round. When your nose is bleeding and your eyes are black and you are so tired that you wish your opponent would crack one on the jaw and put you to sleep, fight one more round. Remembering that the person who always fights one more round is never whipped."

We will continue to build. We will continue to fight.

And, if we really think we can reach for greatness that greatness is in our grasp.



# Organizing Genius Of the Pony Express

By THOMAS E. RIGAS, 32°

Like many dynamic Freemasons of his time, William Hepburn Russell, at the glowing peak of his fame, had become a national figure in commerce and politics. His interests and investments lay wherever instinct and judgment pointed to money-making possibilities. Retail merchandising, banking, cattle brokerage, warehousing, railroad-ing, land speculation—like an industrious bee he touched them all, and his fame was quickly established on a galaxy of promotional enterprises spanning the American continent.

This prime mover of the Pony Express was initiated in Lafayette Lodge No. 32, Lexington, Mo., in 1848, and served as Master of the lodge in 1852. He was active in the Lexington Masonic Bodies for many years, being exalted in Lexington Royal Arch Chapter No. 10 in 1849, and a member of DeMolay Commandery No. 3, K.T., both of Lexington, Missouri. In 1856 he transferred to Lexington Lodge No. 149, and remained an active member reportedly until his death in 1872.

Russell was born in 1812 at Burlington, Vt. His most notable ancestor was Lord William Russell, who about a cen-

tury before was beheaded for plotting against King Charles II. His father had emigrated from England, but Russell never knew him as he died while soldiering in the War of 1812. Soon after, the widow married Oliver Bangs, and under the wing of this new head of the house the family relocated to Missouri in the 1820's. There, in the town of Liberty, young Russell, reaching the age of 16, found employment as a clerk in the store of Ely & Curtis. Three years later he switched jobs and went to work in Robert Aull's store. In time, Aull, a prominent retail chain merchant, was to become a partner and financial backer in some of Russell's ventures. At the age of 25 he formed a partnership to open a retail store under the name of Allen, Russell & Co., and later, with James H. Bullard, opened a second one as Bullard & Russell. Bankruptcy of the latter firm dampened neither his ingenuity nor enthusiasm, for he continued to buy more shares in the Lexington (Missouri) First Addition Company, a land speculating venture which he helped to organize, until he held controlling interest. Meanwhile, he built a 20-room mansion, and took up 3,000 acres of government land in Lafayette and Ray Counties, Missouri.

Sandwiched between these deals he accepted a four-year term as Lexington postmaster, and took on a job as county treasurer. He also found time to serve in the Black Hawk War of 1832; the Seminole War of 1837; and, in the Mexican War he served as a Colonel under General Fremont, on the West Coast. He became a principal witness at the trial of General Fremont in 1848. With several years of profitable hauling under his belt as a freighter of government supplies, he helped to promote the Lexington & Boonville Railroad Company in 1853, and the following year the Lexington & Davis County Railroad.

By the time he was 36, an associate in one of Russell's ventures characterized him as "generally too sanguine," a complaint, evidently, that his optimism tended to recklessness. In retrospect, it seems to have stemmed from a supreme self-confidence, bordering on egotism. Early in life he had developed a keen appreciation of the arithmetic involved in a business deal, counterbalancing it with a gambler's instinct for a good speculation.

He was, in effect, a born opportunist, a chance-taker, an entrepreneur—one of that breed whose propensity for lone-wolf freewheeling is fair assurance that there will be misunderstanding and argument. In full measure he suffered both, whether over such ill-considered risks as the Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express, his maneuvering with government officials, or his commitment in Washington to establish the Pony Express without bothering to check with his partners.

Personally, Russell was genteel in manner—but quick to anger when his judgement was challenged—and somewhat of a dandy in dress. He held himself aloof from the rough ways and habits of the boisterous frontier where he was raised, and his hands never knew the feel of a bullwhacker's rawhide nor a farmer's plow. Rather, he relied on brainpower to earn his way. Not until he passed on the Pony Express reins of leadership—then nearly at the age of 50—did he feel the magic pull of the expanding West. Stronger by far was the pull of established city life and its comforts, society and opportunities.

One of William Russell's more remembered achievements was as a partner in the famous pioneer freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell which became a major factor in developing America's Western frontier, and founded the Pony Express. In 1854, Russell



THOMAS RIGAS, 32°, an affiliated member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Bloomington, Ill., is continuing to work on his major research project, *Famous Freemasons of the U.S.A.*



formed a partnership with William B. Waddell who had freight lines operating and was owner of a general store in Lexington, Missouri, with branches along the Missouri River. Russell and Waddell convinced Alexander Majors, who had recently become a successful freighter of military supplies, to merge their resources together and form a monopoly on military freighting everywhere west of the Missouri River. By 1855, the now famous firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell was formed and within two years they had cleared \$300,000—more money than freighting had earned any of them before.

By 1860, half a million Americans were living in the regions beyond the Rockies, hungry for news from their eastern homeland. More than this, America was on the verge of Civil War. There was vital need that the far West with its treasures of gold be held in the Union. Before the Pony Express, mail to California could take six long weeks by packet from New York via Panamanian isthmus. The Butterfield Stage averaged three weeks over the so-called Oxbow Route southwestward from St. Louis via El Paso, Lordsburg, and Yuma. As the American Civil War loomed, such isolation favored secessionist hopes of hearing the Golden State into the Confederacy. In January 1860 two visionaries conferred on the communications problem: freight magnate William Russell, with his ascetic features and a flair for grand schemes, and U.S. Senator William Gwin of California. Their vision was for a ten-day mail service to California through a system of horsemen riding in relays—the Pony Express. However, there was a grave question whether a fast mail service could be maintained through summer and winter over the difficult route of the covered-wagon pioneers. Congress was in no mood to risk appropriations on such a doubtful enterprise. It had to be met, if at all, by private enterprise and investment and individual initiative; and it was met in that truly American spirit. William Russell, without consulting his partner, accepted the challenge and personally committed the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell to provide this service and establish the Pony Express mail service to California.

When Russell outlined the plan to Majors and Waddell, they both objected that such a scheme could never pay expenses. But Russell insisted that Senator Gwin could all but guarantee the federal mail contract—and besides,

Russell had given his word, and that was that!

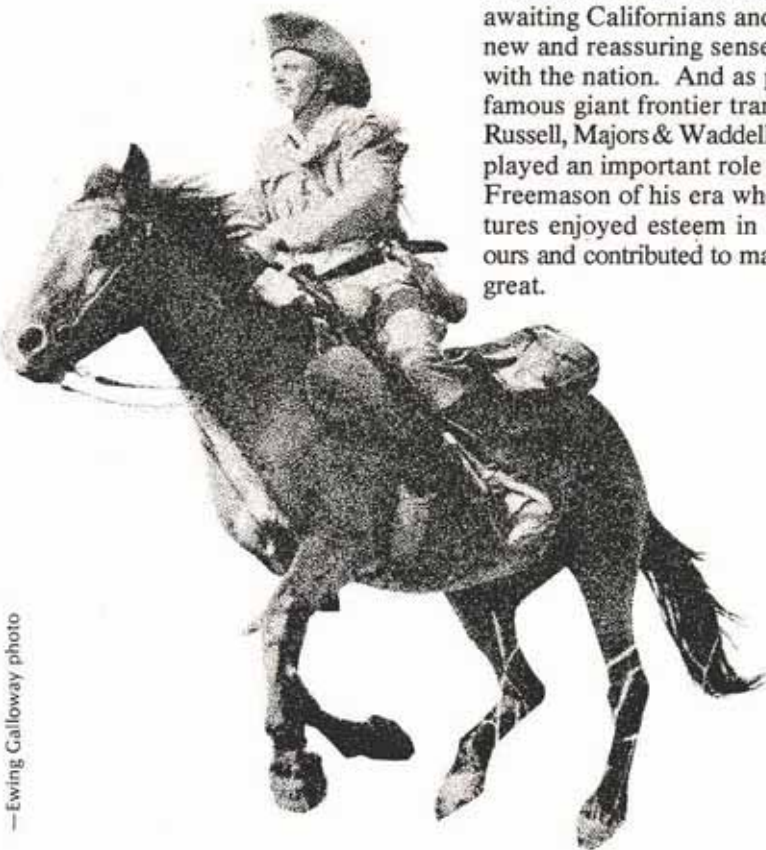
On January 29, 1860, the Pony Express was only a dream, but by April 3 it was an off-and-running reality. The great freighting giant of Russell, Majors & Waddell provided the means to build 157 relay stations, to stock the line with 400 of the finest horses they could purchase, to employ some 80 daring young riders, plus courageous station keepers, stock tenders, route superintendents, and shuttling supply wagons. Needless to say, political intrigues by business rivals resulted in Russell's failure to obtain a suitable and much needed federal mail contract at a time when the firm was experiencing great losses in maintaining the much admired, but money-losing Pony Express. The partners had risked all their capital on the chance that they would win a subsidy from the Federal Government, but instead, they were frozen-out completely by the friends of the rival Butterfield Stage Line. The Pony Express dealt its founders financial ruin and in order to satisfy debts they sold most of their assets, including the Pony Express, to Ben Holladay (also spelled Holliday), who was a member of the craft and who subsequently sold it to Wells, Fargo & Co.

William Russell was undaunted by the crushing blows to his reputation,

credit and honor; the effervescent promoter gave Colorado a stunning demonstration of his recuperative powers. In an amazing display of freewheeling initiative, he took hold of several parcels of promising real estate, organized a couple of wagon road companies in anticipation of profits from the Pacific Railroad, and hopefully developed gold mining ventures.

New York, however, was more abundantly populated with speculators of means, and, leaving his family in Missouri, Russell relocated in the East in 1865 to open a brokerage office specializing in mining stocks. This proved to be a futile skirmish against the rampart of finance and a pitiful last act for the one-grand impresario of money magic. With declining health and fortunes there was barely time for a last curtain call before his death in 1872.

In his day, William Russell was a popular personality that was known as the "Napoleon" of the plains. He amazed the West with the success of his swift and daring Pony Express. As the Civil War approached, the Pony gave more and more valuable service to the nation, in spite of debts that were mounting up daily, as the fleet horses sped back and forth without ceasing between East and West. It was the Pony Express that carried the news that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States to eagerly awaiting Californians and gave them a new and reassuring sense of closeness with the nation. And as partner in the famous giant frontier transport firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, he especially played an important role as a dynamic Freemason of his era whose bold ventures enjoyed esteem in his day as in ours and contributed to making America great.



—Ewing Galloway photo





## 'Sitting Ducks' at Museum

Decoys are wooden imitations of real-life birds, placed by hunters in marshes or water to lure live birds within shooting range. An exhibit on the variety and range of styles of American decoys, made in America between 1800 and 1940, called "Sitting Ducks: Wildfowl Decoys from the Shelburne Museum," opened at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in October and continues through April 14, 1985.

Throughout history, hunters have used artificial decoys to lure wildfowl. In North America, archaeologists have discovered reed decoys made by American Indians that date to about 1000 A.D. Following the practices of the native Americans, Europeans made their own versions in wood. By the end of the 19th century, decoy carving was a specialized craft. Hunters in every gunning area of North America used lures particularly suited to local hunting conditions based on styles which



Swan, made by Sam Barnes, Havre de Grace, Md., c. 1900.

had evolved over long years of trial and error. Every area, too, had master carvers who perfected regional styles and whose work became coveted by collectors. Ultimately, the carvers attained such a high degree of artistry and fidelity to real-life birds that their work is now prized as American folk art.

The oldest extant decoys date from the period 1800-1840, but the majority of decoys date from the age of the

market gunners, circa 1840-1918. During this great era of decoy making, professional hunters supplied ducks, geese, and shorebirds to markets and restaurants in large numbers. Public demand for table birds, the seemingly inexhaustible supply of wildfowl, and new hunting technology combined to create an industry in which decoys played a major role. The increasingly sophisticated strategies of professional hunters eventually reduced many species to the brink of extinction before federal



Dowitcher, made by Bill Bowman, Lawrence, Long Island, c. 1890.



Blue Wing Teal, factory made by Mason Decoy Co., Detroit, Mich., c. 1910.



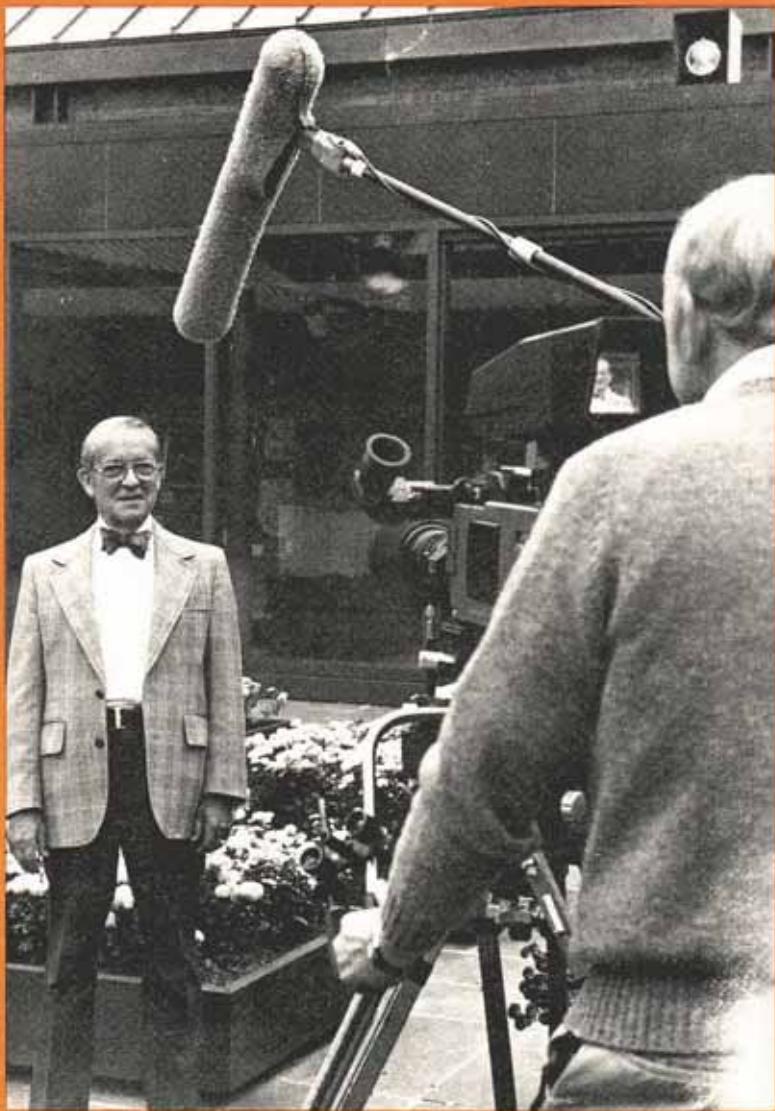


All photos courtesy of Shelburne Museum, Inc., Shelburne, Vt.

legislation brought an end to unregulated hunting of wildfowl.

"Sitting Ducks" features 70 decoys by well-known carvers from the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Decoys made by Joseph Whiting Lincoln, Anthony Elmer Crowell, Albert Davids Laing, Charles "Shang" Wheeler, Benjamin Holmes, Bill Bowman, Obediah Verity, Thomas Gelston, and John Dilly, among others, are displayed by region. Prints, photographs, shotguns and fowling guns, plus a section on factory-made decoys, round out the exhibit.

All of the decoys in "Sitting Ducks" are on loan from Vermont's Shelburne Museum, a museum called "a collection of collections." Among its treasures, the museum's decoys stand out as the finest decoy collection on public display. In 1952, Shelburne acquired the collection of Joel Barber, a New York architect, artist, and carver, who had the foresight to recognize the importance of decoys as an American art form. The Barber acquisition attracted other early collections, such as those of Richard Moeller, Ted Mulliken, Frank Ash, and sporting artist, Richard Bishop. Today Shelburne's collection includes working decoys representing America's finest carvers from different regions. Hundreds of miniature and decorative carvings, hunting memorabilia, guns and boats are also part of this important research study collection.



## New Film for 10th Anniversary Will Highlight Museum's Success

The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, Mass., will celebrate its 10th anniversary in 1985, and to honor the event a new 16 mm film is being professionally produced.

The 20-minute film will tell the story of the museum and what it represents. Designed for Masonic audiences, the film will give the Scottish Rite Masons a good look at what is going on at the museum.

Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, said, "The membership will be pleased to see that the museum and library is doing what it set out to do."

His predecessor, Ill. George A.

Newbury, 33°, conceived the idea of a modern functional building to house a museum and library, dedicated to the principles of the founders of our Republic. He saw it as a gift from the Scottish Rite to the American people in honor of the nation's bicentennial.

The film, scheduled for release in early 1985, shows the impact the institution is making in terms of perpetuating the values and fulfilling the mission as Ill. Brother Newbury saw it.

Included in the film are testimonials from Masonic and non-Masonic visitors to the museum. In the photo above, the film producer is recording the views of museum visitor Richard Darby, 32°, of Sherborn, Mass.





# 50 Years of Research

By STEVEN MATTHYSSE

As a working scientist I write a great many reports, good and grey and scholarly; but on this occasion I want to celebrate. A 50th anniversary is a very special occasion. Indeed, it is exactly 50 years since Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson began the schizophrenia research program of the Scottish Rite and Dr. Nolan Lewis became its first, and very eminent, director. I know the program only as the tip of an iceberg, having served as a member of the Advisory Board and as Research Director over a ten-year span; but I have had the privilege of knowing two of the previous directors, William Malamud and Robert Felix, and of having heard from them of the long and persistent effort that went into its building.

In order to appreciate the significance of this effort, it is enough to compare the situation of schizophrenic patients in 1934 and 1984. When I first came to the McLean Hospital to set up my laboratory, I needed a room with solid stone flooring, to avoid vibration which would disturb our delicate electrical recordings from single nerve cells. My hosts offered me a room with large marble tubs, in which patients were once placed,

in warm water up to the neck, wrapped closely in a sheet, in order to quiet their psychotic restlessness. This was the best therapy for schizophrenia in one of the best hospitals, only a generation ago. There were other therapies, less benign. In those days patients were put into prolonged sleep; inoculated with malaria to cause fever; injected with extracts from the pineal gland or from spinal fluid; made to have epileptic seizures with insulin or electric shock; or subjected to lobotomy, surgical removal of part of the brain. These were not punishments, but the effort of well-meaning people to treat a disease they did not understand. What is perhaps startling is that these crude attempts at treatment took place in the era of the radio and the airplane. Today, schizophrenic patients are treated with "neuroleptic" or "antipsychotic" drugs. Although these drugs do not cure, they decrease the intensity of the patients' psychotic preoccupations to the point where, usually they can leave the hospital, and to an extent socialize and pursue a useful occupation. Lobotomies, shock therapy and tubs are now gone from most facilities.

Beyond these biological techniques of dubious value, there was little to offer the patient in 1934. Wealthy patients might undergo psychoanalysis, but in the treatment of schizophrenics the couch merely further stimulated the fantasy life of a mind already overwhelmed by fantasy. Dr. Lewis had the vision of "a small institute with equipment to treat eight or ten early but unquestioned cases . . . according to an experimental environment . . . an understanding home situation with a minimum of hospital atmosphere." Thirty years ahead of his time, Dr. Lewis was calling for the establishment of "half-way houses." Now we have them, and their treatment is of recognized value,

but from my regular contact with families of patients through the Scottish Rite program, I know that we need many more facilities of this kind.

The poverty of treatment in the 1930's was matched by a fatalistic outlook on the part of patients, their families and society at large. To be called "schizophrenic" was to be doomed. Even the old name of the illness—"dementia praecox"—suggested inexorable deterioration. Hospitals were built in remote locations where ordinary citizens would not have to confront their existence. The stigma even extended to the patient's family, since, according to the prevailing doctrine, faulty methods of child upbringing were a major part of the cause of schizophrenia. Today the outlook has changed. Schizophrenia is a grave illness, but not a hopeless one. There are very few psychiatrists who still believe that schizophrenia is caused by faulty upbringing. Like any illness, it can be exacerbated by tension in the home, and that is one of the reasons why the "half-way house" is a good solution for many patients.

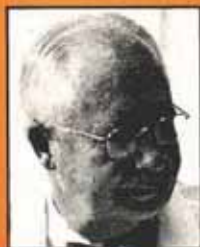
In 1934, there was not even a generally-accepted set of criteria for defining schizophrenia. Dr. Lewis, with his usual perspicacity, said that "too many cases of psychosis are jumbled together in a group called 'dementia praecox.'" The overdiagnosis of schizophrenia was all the more unfortunate because of the pessimism and stigma attached to that word. Today, by contrast, we recognize that many psychotic illnesses are not schizophrenia (for example, some may be manic-depressive), and we treat them differently. Thanks to the cooperation of many psychiatrists, we have a diagnostic manual for mental disorders which is in nearly universal use. To be sure, diagnostic practices will continue to evolve as our understanding of schizophrenia grows; but



STEVEN MATTHYSSE, Ph.D., is Director of the Scottish Rite Schizophrenia Research Program. He is also Associate Psychobiologist at Mailman Research Center, McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., and Associate Professor of Psychobiology at Harvard Medical School.

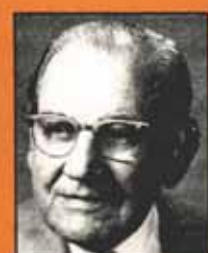
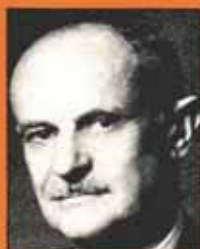


The late Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, 33<sup>rd</sup>, was the first research director from the inception of the Scottish Rite program in 1934 until his retirement in 1950. He continued to offer assistance to the Professional Advisory Committee until his death in 1979. Dr. Lewis was responsible for formulating a plan and launching the program.



The late Dr. George E. Gardner, 33<sup>rd</sup>, a Gourgass Medal recipient in 1978, was chairman of the program's Professional Advisory Committee from 1963-70. He succeeded Dr. Winfred Overholser, 33<sup>rd</sup>, (1953-63) and Dr. Arthur Ruggles (1934-53). Dr. Gardner was a strong asset to the committee for many years before and after his reign as chairman. The current chairman, Dr. Seymour Kety, followed Dr. Gardner.

The late Dr. William Malamud followed Dr. Lewis as research director in 1950 and continued in that position for 22 years during a period of tremendous growth for the Scottish Rite program. During his administration the research expenditure grew from \$50,000 to \$450,000 annually.



Dr. Robert H. Felix, 33<sup>rd</sup>, another Gourgass Medalist, was research director from 1976-83. He had served on the committee since 1966 and continues to assist as an emeritus member. He assumed the position of director from Dr. Matthysee, who had led the program from 1972-76 but had resigned to devote more time to his own research work. On Dr. Felix's retirement, Dr. Matthysee returned as director.

the present consensus allows investigators from all over the world to share their results.

The progress in therapy, in eradication of stigma, and in clarity of diagnosis would, in itself, be much to celebrate. It is in the basic sciences related to schizophrenia, however, that the most significant progress has been made. Consider, for example, the role of genetic factors. In 1934, there was a widespread belief that heredity was important in schizophrenia, but there was no convincing proof, and the research methods were not at all adequate to the task. Through the adoption studies of one of our most illustrious grant recipients, Seymour Kety—now chairman of our Advisory Board—the existence of genetic factors in schizophrenia has been conclusively established. What causes the genes to come to expression in disease, or hold them in check, is still not known; but at

least one piece in the puzzle has been put in place. In 1934, it was also widely believed that schizophrenia was a kind of auto-intoxication: some harmful product of metabolism circulated to the brain and caused psychosis. No one knew what that toxic substance might be. The Scottish Rite program followed up this lead energetically, and its work helped to show that the intoxication theory was not likely to be true, at least not for the majority of patients. Thus a piece in the puzzle which had been put in the wrong place was taken out; that too is a vital part of science.

In 1934, the study of the brain of schizophrenic patients, as a way to get decisive information about the disease process, was regarded as so fraught with difficulties that it was not worth the effort. Only the most rudimentary facts were known about brain chemistry. Some of the constituents of the brain had been determined: proteins,

fatty acids, trace metals; and some of its simpler metabolic processes had been worked out. But essentially nothing was known about how the chemistry of the brain is adapted to its unique function, the processing of information. And as far as neuropathology was concerned—the search for a brain lesion characteristic of schizophrenia—no one really knew how to go about it. The task of poring over hundreds of microscopic slides was so discouraging that—as the anatomist, Spielmeyer, said in 1930—“only the younger investigators work at it.”

How different the situation is today! The neurotransmitters, which carry information in chemical form from nerve cell to nerve cell, are known (although their family keeps expanding), and many of the processes which govern their synthesis and their actions on nerve cells have been worked out. It has become possible to trace biochemistry to the single gene, and to study the processes by which nerve cells migrate in embryonic development and find (or fail to find!) the locations in the brain for which they were intended. One of the transmitters—dopamine—has been strongly implicated in the action of the “neuroleptic” drugs. (Readers of my previous reports will have heard of the “dopamine hypothesis” before.) Some scientists are impressed that abnormalities in dopamine metabolism may be at the root of schizophrenia itself. Whether that turns out to be the answer or not, it is heartening to be able to think about schizophrenia in terms of solid scientific concepts, instead of vague generalities. Although study of the brain in mental disease is still a difficult undertaking, the literature on the subject is growing steadily, and the field is attracting an increasing number of scientists.

This progress, on all fronts, is indeed much to celebrate. All the same, it is fair to ask whether the Scottish Rite program can take much of the credit for it. To be sure, ours was the first concerted effort on schizophrenia—antedating even the National Institute of Mental Health—but our resources were never the equal of governmental funding agencies. As I look over the history of our program, however, I am convinced that the Scottish Rite contribution far outstripped its share of the resources.

In the first place, our program has had the benefit of an extraordinary succession of far-seeing advisors that rep-

(continued on next page)



## 50 YEARS OF RESEARCH

*continued from previous page*

resent the senior statesman and creative thinkers of the field. In this way was achieved one of Commander Johnson's primary goals in establishing the program: "the need of synthesis—of coordination and bringing into common focus many splendid scientific investigations now isolated." We have also sponsored international scientific meetings at times when a particular phase of research needed gathering together; for example, a conference on "Catecholamines and Their Enzymes in Neuropathology of Schizophrenia" in Strasbourg, France, and another on "Attention and Information Processing in Schizophrenia" in Rochester, N.Y. Both, I think, came at decisive moments in the development of the field.

So it is that investigations supported by the Scottish Rite program have had an impact far greater than their number or their cost. Many instances could be cited. The program supported the first major inquiries into heredity in schizophrenia by Franz Kallman, and maintained a vigorous program in psychiatric genetics up to the present time. The "auto-intoxication" theory, that was talked about in the 1930's, became more persuasive when it was realized that hallucinogens, like mescaline and LSD, are quite close in chemical structure to naturally-occurring neurotransmitters in the brain. Scottish Rite supported the first scientific study on mescaline, by the leading psychologist Heinrich Kluver, as well as a series of follow-up experiments to test the theory—including one of my own, which first brought me into contact with the program. Realizing the importance of understanding the nature of thought disorder in schizophrenia, the program funded creative early work on the thinking process and its disturbances by Jacob Kasanin and Zygmunt Piotrowski, and later the ground-breaking studies of Philip Holzman on visual tracking disorders in schizophrenic patients; Dr. Holzman became a member of our Advisory Board. Before studying children at risk for schizophrenia became a major theme in psychiatric research, our program supported the seminal studies of L. Erlenmeyer-Kimling and Sarnoff Mednick on children of schizophrenic parents. Norman Garnezy, who inspired and guided the worldwide effort on this problem, served for many years on our

Board. The first work on the microchemistry of the human cerebral cortex, by Alfred Pope, was funded by Scottish Rite; now human brain chemistry is growing into a major field. The Brain Tissue Bank at McLean Hospital, which provides much of the tissue that makes this work possible, was also founded with a grant from Scottish Rite, in cooperation with other sources. The sophisticated imaging devices for displaying the metabolism of the human brain (called "PET" or positron scanners) can be traced directly to the pioneering work of Seymour Kety on methods of studying brain metabolism in man. No one knew, in the 1940's that a family of brain scanners of major clinical importance would owe their origin, 40 years later, to this work; but the advisors of that time had the wisdom to perceive its potential significance.

When a decision-making body, like our Advisory Board, has a long history of discovering and fostering seminal work before it becomes widely appreciated, there have to be structural and organizational reasons for its success. To be sure, we have been blessed with wise advisors, but the "study sections" of the National Institute of Mental Health also have good scientists on them. The difference is largely the special mandate given the Board by the Sovereign Grand Commander and the Supreme Council Committee on Benevolences. I tell applicants that we are looking for new ideas, for pilot projects; that we tolerate a risk of failure of bold experiments, that larger funding agencies would not accept. Rigorous thinking, precise experimental technique, complete honesty in reporting results: these we insist on, but we realize that being wrong is sometimes just as important as being right. Thanks to the vigorous leadership of Richard A. Kern, M.D., 33°, Honorary Sovereign Grand Commander, who chaired the program's Supreme Council Section of the Committee on Benevolences for a quarter of a century until his death in 1982, these policies have been kept in focus without any break in continuity. For the large funding agencies, scientific merit is usually the single decisive factor in evaluating projects. Our review process is three-dimensional, rather than one-dimensional: Is a project scientifically sound? Is it relative to our mission? Is it a creative new idea that needs our nurturing?

There are many examples of projects with a creative twist, that we supported

when other agencies might have been more skeptical. Just after our program began, the eminent anthropologist Margaret Mead wanted to find out whether schizophrenia was found in a radically different culture, the island of Bali. (The answer was yes.) J. C. Whitehorn asked whether the personality of the therapist was an important variable influencing patients' recovery. After research on children at high risk for developing schizophrenia had grown into a national effort, Norman Garnezy—who had led the movement—turned the question around; he wanted to know whether there were special skills in the "coping" child that permitted him to survive handicaps and a difficult environment. Last year, Ivan Mefford proposed a bold plan to increase the sensitivity of chemical detection of substances in the brain by ten-fold. This year, Victor Shashoua asked for support to develop an entirely new technique to get drugs into the brain, by chemical modification so they can enter from the blood more easily. We supported all these projects, although they carried a high risk. They were sound, they were relevant—but, above all, they were creative and needed our nurturing.

Our task is not yet over. The barbarous treatments of the past have been replaced by humane drugs and intelligently planned "half-way houses." Patients no longer feel as hopeless, nor families as guilty. We have agreed-on diagnostic criteria, and some understanding of the hereditary factor. Human brain chemistry and anatomy are now acceptable and growing parts of science. But the disease is still with us. Schizophrenic patients are "better but not well." The founders of our program knew that the task would be difficult. Schizophrenia has been a scourge of humanity since the dawn of recorded history, and it is found in every culture in the world. It is a disease of the mind, which is elusive to scientific inquiry, and of the brain, the most inaccessible organ to science and medicine. Dogmatic and ideological points of view have hindered progress and have had to be cut through. In founding the program, Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin Johnson warned, "If we embark on this course it must be with the understanding that it is likely to be a long voyage before we touch any port." We have touched many ports since then, as this recounting shows; but we have not yet brought home the treasure.

You may well ask for a realistic and



sober appraisal of the prospect that we will reach our primary goal, to understand fully the causes of schizophrenia. In his Allocution of 1935, Commander Johnson stressed the unpredictability of discovery: Columbus set out for India, but discovered America instead. "Whether or not we ultimately reach our goal," he declared, "we shall in any event open up new worlds in the unexplored intricacies of the human mind." There is no doubt that he was right. The value of the scientific "spin-off" of our many projects is impossible to calculate, but undoubtedly it is very great. Nevertheless, the general value of our program to science is not enough to satisfy us. I have persisted in asking myself—not only as Research Director but also in my own career as a scientist working on schizophrenia—is our hope well-founded? Are we tilting at windmills?

There is no doubt in my mind that we will succeed, although no responsible advisor can assign a date. First of all, the general record of progress in medical research has been extraordinary. Every disease that medical science has tackled, from tuberculosis to syphilis to polio, has yielded its secrets, when society has responded with enough resources and enough dedicated workers. Schizophrenia will be no different, although the commitment of society as a whole still has not come close to matching the public health importance of the disease.

In a nutshell, much has happened over the 50 year period of Scottish Rite investment. We have learned more than could have been dreamed about the brain, about psychology and genetics, about neurochemistry and neuroanatomy. Fundamentally, schizophrenia is a disease of the brain; now we have a Brain Tissue Bank, and we have enough knowledge about brain function to make a systematic effort to find out what is wrong in the brains of schizophrenic patients. Even though there are ten billion nerve cells in the brain, and thousands of substances that could be examined, we have hypotheses and concepts, derived both from clinical research and from basic science, to guide us.

The weakest link in the effort, as I see it, is the availability of scientific personnel willing to commit themselves to our cause. Despite the prospects for eventual success, only a few neuroscientists have the patience and dedication to work on schizophrenia. There

are too many easier projects that lead more quickly to publication and career advancement. Last year we saw a very gratifying increase in the number of predoctoral fellows applying to our program, and six of these talented young people were funded. We in the Scottish Rite program have to seek out that dedication, and match it with our own.

I will close this "celebration" with a simple analogy. In construction work you start with a blueprint, gather the building materials, and hire skilled craftsmen to put them together. The leaders

of the Scottish Rite in 1934 had a plan so well thought out that it serves as an excellent guide, even today. The building materials—the basic science facts and techniques—were not available 50 years ago. Now they are gathered: we have the lumber, the bricks and the nails. There are many houses to build in the village, though; ours is the most complex, and many of the carpenters prefer the quick reward of easier jobs. Nevertheless, there are capable and dedicated craftsmen ready to work with us. Together, we will complete the task.

# **SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM AUGUST 1, 1983—JULY 31, 1984**

## **Principal and Income Assets**

Cash in banks 7/31/83	\$ 602,321
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc. 7/31/83	1,375,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/83	15,378,099
(Market value of investments 7/31/83: \$18,793,953)	
	<u>\$17,355,420</u>
Interest	\$ 1,400
Contributions	605,560
Gifts—Stocks and Bonds	124,255
Gain on sale of securities	( 215,023)
	<u>946,238</u>
	\$18,301,658
Disbursements over Receipts*	( 1,570,988)
	<u>\$16,730,670</u>
Cash in banks 7/31/84	\$ 674,598
Investments (at book value) 7/31/84	16,056,072
(Market value of investments 7/31/84: \$18,290,791)	
	<u>\$16,730,670</u>

## **Receipts and Disbursements**

<b>Receipts</b>	
Investment income	\$ 985,332
Interest income	69,819
	<u>\$ 1,055,151</u>
 <b>Disbursements</b>	
Grants to researchers	\$693,871
Fellowships	7,000
Research committee expenses	10,306
Salaries and taxes (Research director and clerical)	43,260
	<u>\$ 754,437</u>
Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, etc.	\$ 54,014
Data Processing	42,277
General expense items	1,722
	<u>\$ 98,013</u>
Transfer Estate of A. Kaubisch to Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc.	198,689
Extraordinary Item—Forgiveness of Debt	1,575,000
	<u>\$ 2,626,139</u>
	 *Disbursements over receipts (\$ 1,570,988)



# N.Y. Grand Lodge Visits Statue of Liberty



The gathering at the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor on August 5 included representatives from nearly half of the U.S. Grand Lodges as the Grand Lodge of New York commemorated the centennial of the cornerstone-laying ceremony.

In his opening remarks, Past Grand Master Arthur Markewich, 33°, chairman of the Grand Lodge Statue of Liberty Committee, noted a similarity in the weather between the original ceremony and the centennial celebration. Umbrellas were very much in evidence on both occasions.

Participants in the ceremony included M. W. Calvin G. Bond, 33°, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York; Bernard Morbieu, Consul General of France, and N.Y. Lt. Governor Alfred B. DelBello. A bronze tablet commemorating the original 1884 ceremony was unveiled during the program. Music was provided by the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Regimental Band, under the direction of Capt. and Brother Kenneth R. Force.

Among the items on display was the trowel used by N.Y. Grand Master William A. Brodie in the 1884 cornerstone laying of the Statue of Liberty's pedestal.

Masons everywhere can feel proud of the part the fraternity played in the creation and erection of this unique symbol of freedom and tolerance.

The statue was the work of French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a member of Lodge Alsace Lorraine in

*(Continued on page 18)*



1984 ^



1884 >

The 1984 ceremony paid tribute to those who were present 100 years ago to the day. Both events were held during inclement weather. Lower photo courtesy of National Park Service Archives.





## IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK



# 'The True Masonic Chart'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

THE TRUE MASONIC CHART OR HIEROGLYPHIC MONITOR, by Jeremy L. Cross. Texas Lodge of Research, c/o Wayne Poorman, P.O. Box 609, Rosenberg, Texas 77471. 196 pp. \$12.

Jeremy L. Cross was an outstanding teacher of the Masonic ritual and the most famous pupil of Thomas Smith Webb, whose Masonic Monitor was published in 1797. The Monitor went through many editions and made him an early prominent Masonic teacher in the United States, since his book influenced the development of the Masonic ritual throughout the country. Since 1983 marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jeremy L. Cross, interest in his famous book was revived.

The book was used to teach the ritual when Freemasonry was introduced in the area of what is now called Texas. For this reason as well as to mark the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Texas Lodge of Research, it was decided to publish a facsimile of the second edition of the Cross book to commemorate these two events.

The Preface of this book was prepared by John E. "Jack" Kelly, Master of the Lodge and for many years an active worker

in the Masonic educational quarries. The Foreword was prepared by Dr. George H. T. French, a Past Master of the lodge and a prolific writer on Masonic subjects, Dr. French presented an excellent historical background of the subject indicating that both Webb and Cross relied heavily on the pioneer work of William Preston.

This book contains the usual material that is found in a Masonic Monitor, such as verbal descriptions of the symbols and ceremonies of the craft with a reproduction of the lectures. This book covers the three Masonic degrees plus the Royal Arch and several other degrees. The original Monitor was approved by the well-known DeWitt Clinton, when he was General Grand High Priest.

The distinguishing feature of the Cross book, as compared to other monitors published before it, are the many illustrations of the symbols, tools, furniture, paraphernalia, etc., that are a part of Freemasonry's ceremonies. These illustrations were prepared by the artist Amos Doolittle, who was closely associated with Cross. These illustrations were added because it was believed that they would be an aid to memorizing the material. This book has value as part of the history of Masonic literature and as a matter of interest in comparing the material with present-day Masonic ritualistic work.

## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*The American Passion Play*, by Louis L. Williams, 33°. Revised 2nd Edition. A fine general description of Passion Plays with special emphasis on the play presented since 1924 by the Scottish Rite Bodies of Bloomington, Illinois. Available at \$5.75 a copy from The American Passion Play, P.O. Box 3354, Bloomington, Ill. 61702

*Why Paint the Lily?* by Henry C. Clausen, 33°, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. Examines 16 myths in a recently published bulletin and calls attention to the errors. He concludes that we have enough true things to talk about concerning the craft so there is no need to tell untruths. Available free from the Supreme Council, 1733 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

*Masonic Homes, Hospitals, and Charity Foundations*. Covers the services of all the Grand Lodges in the United States. Available at \$1.55 a copy from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.



AT THIS SITE ON AUGUST 5, 1884 THE CORNERSTONE OF THE PEDESTAL OF THE STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD" WAS LAID WITH CEREMONY BY WILLIAM A. BRODIE, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. GRAND LODGE MEMBERS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS, ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS, AND DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS WERE PRESENT. THIS PLAQUE IS DEDICATED BY THE MASONS OF NEW YORK IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THAT HISTORIC EVENT.



M. W. ARTHUR MARKIEWICH  
MASONIC ANNIVERSARY CHAIRMAN

M. W. CALVIN G. BOND  
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS



M. W. ROBERT C. SINGER  
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

AUGUST 5, 1984

## You Can Help Restore 'Liberty'

After 100 years of salt air and the passing of time, the Statue of Liberty is currently being refurbished. The estimated cost of repairs and reconditioning is \$23 million.

At the Grand Master's Conference in February, the Grand Master of New York suggested that all Masons in the United States should have a part in the restoration and has suggested raising the sum of \$3 million toward the goal. New York alone has adopted a goal of \$150,000.

Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell suggests that if your Grand Lodge has not started such a pro-

gram, you may use the coupon below to send your contribution to the Supreme Council headquarters. Make checks payable to the "Benevolent Foundation" to make a tax deduction possible.

Be sure to identify your Grand Lodge as well as your Scottish Rite Valley.

The Supreme Council will forward the proceeds to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., and will inform each Grand Lodge of the donations.

This is a noble cause and we hope that every Scottish Rite Mason will support the endeavor, urged Grand Commander Maxwell.

I am happy to support our fraternity in aiding the rehabilitation of the Statue of Liberty.

Enclosed is my tax deductible check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ made payable to the Benevolent Foundation.

Please Print:

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Valley \_\_\_\_\_

Grand Lodge State \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Supreme Council Headquarters, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173

Paris. He was encouraged by a group of Frenchman led by celebrated literature Edouard Rene de Laboulaye.

The original plan was to complete the statue in time for the U.S. Centennial in 1876. Yet Bartholdi had big ideas and the work took much longer.

The Franco-American Union was established in Paris to raise funds for the statue. More than 100,000 individuals and groups had contributed a total of one million francs by 1880.

In the United States, a pedestal fund was launched by Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *New York World*.

By 1884 the statue had been completed and the work on the pedestal had progressed far enough that arrangements were made for the Grand Lodge of New York to proceed with a cornerstone-laying ceremony.

Under extremely poor weather conditions, the ceremony was held. Items placed inside the copper box within the cornerstone included a copy of the U.S. Constitution, George Washington's Farewell Address, 20 bronze medals of Presidents up through Chester A. Arthur, copies of New York City newspapers, a portrait of Brother Bartholdi, a copy of "Poem on Liberty" by E.R. Johnes, and a list on parchment of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New York.

In response to the rhetorical question about why the Masonic fraternity should be called upon to lay the cornerstone of such a structure, Grand Master Brodie said, "No institution has done more to promote liberty and to free men from the trammels and chains of ignorance and tyranny than has Freemasonry."

Before the statue was shown to the U.S. committee, Bartholdi gave the members of his lodge a chance to preview it. On June 19, 1884, the lodge, as if it were a pilgrimage, went in a body to view his masterpiece. On November 13, 1884, Bartholdi delivered a lecture and gave the lodge a report on the history and various methods used in the execution of his work of art.

The statue was shipped across the Atlantic and arrived at Bedloe's Island off Manhattan in June 1885. It took 15 months to assemble the 225 tons of copper, steel, and iron.

The dedication ceremony was held on October 28, 1886.

During the next two years much emphasis will be placed on the Statue of Liberty restoration leading up to a rededication ceremony in 1986.



# Footnotes\*



**\*Museum benefits.** The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, located adjacent to the Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, Mass., has become the beneficiary of a check for more than \$111,000 as a result of the Supreme Council's new credit card program. Under the program, VISA and MasterCard applications are handled through a cooperative effort of TNT Financial Services and Maryland Bank, N.A.

TNT, whose fund-raising programs benefit organizations and associations, anticipates museum proceeds from the credit card program will total approximately \$190,000 by the end of the first year.

Presenting the first check to Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, in the photo above are TNT representatives Fred Chandler, 32°, senior vice president of sales, and Carl Novotny, senior vice president of financial services.

Information about credit card applications through this program are available from the Supreme Council headquarters, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

**\*Scottish Rite Clubs.** Today Scottish Rite Clubs are active and plentiful in many states within the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, but one holds the

record for longevity. The club at Shippenburg, Pa., believed to be the oldest such club in the Jurisdiction, was formed 50 years ago this month and continues to prosper. The members belong to the Scottish Rite Valley of Harrisburg.

The organizer and first president was Dr. Alexander Stewart, 33°, who later traveled around the Jurisdiction at the request of other Valleys explaining the value of and the way to form a Scottish Rite Club.

Ill.' Brother Stewart recently celebrated his 93rd birthday but was unable to attend the club's anniversary celebration. The next oldest living past president, Ill.' James B. Hockersmith, 33°, attended with his wife as the couple celebrated also their 59th wedding anniversary.

Scottish Rite Clubs have become valuable assets for many Valleys. Members have an opportunity to meet occasionally in remote locations and can rehearse degrees in their local area for presentation at fall or spring Valley reunions.

**\*Chicago's IMMC.** Charles F. Gambill, 32°, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago. He succeeds Ill.' Warren N. Barr, Sr., 33° who stepped down on July 1 after serving in that position for 19 years, and Ill.' James D. Green, 33°, who served

as a 90-day interim president until the end of the hospital's fiscal year, September 30. Brother Gambill, who is president and owner of Gambill Development Corporation, which engages in oil and gas exploration, has been associated with the Medical Center since the late 1960's. He was elected at the September meeting of the Supreme Council to receive the 33° next year in Detroit.

Also elected to receive the 33° at the same time is Gerald W. Mungerson, 32°, executive director for the IMMC.

The Illinois Masonic Medical Center is a 566-bed medical care and teaching institution affiliated with the University of Illinois Colleges of Medicine, and Dentistry, and Pharmacy. It has been serving the Chicago area for more than 60 years. In addition to the hospital, the IMMC also owns and operates a 330-bed skilled nursing facility, named in honor of its retiring president, and three ambulatory care facilities.

**\*Museum appointment.** The Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage announced recently that Barbara Franco has been appointed to the position of Assistant Director for the Museum Programs from her previous position as the Curator of Collections and Coordinator of Exhibits. She has been a curator at the museum since it opened in 1975.

The new assistant director is a specialist in the field of American decorative arts. Prior positions were Curator of Textiles at the Museum of the American China Trade in Milton, Mass., and the Curator of Decorative Arts at the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute in Utica, N.Y.

She holds membership in the American Association of Museums, the New England Museum Association, the American Association for State and Local History, and the Victorian Society of America.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°  
Editor



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