

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 13 No. 3 June 1982

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



Raymond Weaver
1982 ©

Danger Ahead!



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

We have all been taught to stop the car when we see flashing red lights ahead. For most people, this is almost an automatic reflex. No one must tell us that there's "danger ahead." We know enough to pay attention—and avoid trouble.

What we do so easily driving a car does not seem to apply to our society. There are "flashing red lights" all around us, but few people seem to take notice.

In his book *New Rules*, Daniel Yankelovich, president of the Public Agenda Foundation, has taken a long, serious look at Americans and concludes that we are discarding our traditional values. Such things as hard work, steadfastness, doing what's expected of us while suppressing the impulse to put ourselves first are on the decline.

In his ten-year study of American values, Dr. Yankelovich concludes that 80 percent of our people are abandoning the ethic of self-denial and are taking up—to one degree or another—the philosophy of self-fulfillment. As one person said, "Satisfaction comes from shaping oneself rather than from home and family."

It isn't necessary to tell you that such words should be "flashing red lights" to all of us.

In the introduction to his 11-volume history of civilization, the late Dr. Will Durant indicates that there "must be a unifying moral code, some rules of the game of life acknowledged even by those who violate them . . . for civilization to survive."

Dr. Durant makes this flat statement: "... no society can exist without order and no order without regulation."

We all know that self-regulation is the backbone of all decency and morality. Yet it appears that a majority of our citizens are trying to free themselves from the inner controls that are the single most important source of a humane civilization.

If you have ever asked yourself the question, "Why am I a Mason?", let me suggest an answer: *The rules are all that stand between ourselves and complete chaos.* It's that simple.

As Freemasons, we are men of rules. The square and compasses do not change. They are another way of saying, "I live by the rules."

The 3½ million Masons in America, along with others, can be a bulwark against the further demise of self-regulation.

As we approach the birthday anniversary of the founding of our nation, let us remember that the "red lights are flashing" and it is time for us to pay attention.

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

Sovereign Grand Commander

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The painting by Raymond C. Weaver, 32°, portrays the bald eagle overlooking the farmland and wilderness areas of America. It was 200 years ago that the United States adopted the bald eagle as the central motif of the Great Seal of the United States. Brother Weaver is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 460, Orangeville, Pa., and the Scottish Rite Valley of Bloomsburg.

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He Learned His Trade from the World's Great Magicians

by GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

A magician's apprentice at age seven—a friend and working partner of some of the world's greatest illusionists at 21—a World War I veteran of the Canadian Army—a Master Mason since 1927 who still entertains for Masonic lodges and special events.

This is Lionel Martelle of Danville, Illinois.

"Mr. Magic," as he is familiarly known throughout a large area of the Midwest joined the Scottish Rite Valley of Danville in 1928 and has assisted the physically handicapped members of each reunion class for the past 12 years. He was honored with the Meritorious Service Award of the Illinois Council of Deliberation in 1978.

At the age of seven he said goodbye to his parents in Paris, France, and went away to seek his fortune in the "land of magic." His riches are mainly in memories, but he learned to make people laugh and now is the oldest living member of the Society of American Magicians. With his parents' permission he became a member of the troupe of The Great Lafayette, a magician of flamboyance, verve, and considerable fame. He then spent 5½ months of every year with Lafayette and the remaining 6½ months at Rugby, the famous British school attended by both his father and grandfather.



Lionel Martelle (left) considered Harry Blackstone (right) to be "the greatest of magicians." The two worked together before and after World War I.

His forte with Lafayette was as a Teddy Bear and a "cake walker." The magician would "wind up" the Teddy Bear, who would dance around until he "wound down." Then the "wind up" was repeated and Lionel would lead Lafayette a merry chase around the stage and, finally, run off the stage with magician in hot pursuit. In the cake act, Lionel pulled a huge wedding cake on stage using brightly colored streamers and it was followed by a bride and groom and entourage. The Great Lafayette bowed to the audience, turned his back and began leading the orchestra in wedding songs. Shortly the couple were pronounced man and wife, the groom lifted the veil to kiss the bride and found her to be The Great Lafayette—when the orchestra conductor turned to face the audience it was discovered that she was the real "bride."



ILL.: GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°, was the founding editor of *The Northern Light* and is currently the Grand Minister of State for the Supreme Council.

Martelle came to the United States on his own at age 16; Lafayette died soon thereafter in a fire at the Empire Theater in Edinburgh, Scotland. When England became involved in World War I, Martelle who was then appearing in Toronto volunteered for the Canadian Army. He served four years with the Princess Pat Regiment and was seriously injured by German machine gun fire while coming out of a trench in Belgium. It blasted the kneecap off his left leg, and this required a series of 13 operations which left a deep groove in his leg. During his long hospitalization in England he gave magic shows from his bed, moving his body with a system of pulleys and wires.

He returned to New York City and worked with Harry Houdini, the great

escape artist. Between bookings he worked in Houdini's museum and sales emporium and became acquainted with many magicians who often came to Houdini for advice, to view his escape paraphernalia, and to study. (Houdini was a member of St. Cecilia Lodge 568, New York City, and Mecca Shrine Temple.) Houdini was a top authority on magic and could answer almost any problem of magic that arose, Martelle says.

In 1912, Martelle was working in New York for \$4 a week plus room and board. He soon became chief of staff for Blackstone, the man he considers "the greatest of magicians." He was with Blackstone, whom he says was a member of a Masonic lodge in Michigan, both before and after World War I. He earned \$35 a week and all expenses while Blackstone made \$2,000 a week minus expenses. In the fall of 1923, while on a "break" between New

York and Los Angeles, Martelle met the girl who was to become his wife while visiting the Wabash River (just east of Danville). They now have celebrated their 57th wedding anniversary.

Martelle blames talking pictures for the death of vaudeville and "personal magic" such as he still performs. He continues to entertain—primarily for senior citizens and children—and says he plans to use his "pocketful of tricks" as long as he is able. Almost anyone can learn to be a magician if he is willing to practice, practice, practice, Martelle says. The whole secret is "misdirection." If you're doing something with your left hand, you look and motion with your right hand. A good magician takes it easy and doesn't work too fast.

Martelle also was a great friend and associate of Howard Thurston, a popular and noted magician who was a member of Manitou Lodge 106, New York City, and the Scottish Rite Valley of New York City.

Some of the noted people for whom he has performed include King George VI of England and his Queen Mary, the Duke of Windsor who became King Edward VIII but gave up his throne to marry Wally Simpson; General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, who helped Martelle with a performance aboard The Leviathon while both were en route to an American Legion Convention in France (Pershing was a member of Lincoln Lodge 19, Lincoln, Nebraska and of Wheeling, W. Va., Consistory). Martelle visited with Sir Thomas Lipton (Lipton tea) in 1927.

Danville became "home" for Martelle from 1925-29, while he was



He estimates his repertoire includes about 1400 tricks.

adjusting to the demise of vaudeville. A fellow worker, not a magician, sponsored him for Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, Danville, Ill., and the Scottish Rite Valley of Danville. Soon thereafter the "call of the stage and the performing world" took him traveling until he returned to Danville in 1968 to "settle down."

For the past 13 years now he has given at least six shows per month—mainly in nursing homes, hospitals, and children's centers as well as special Masonic-related occasions. He estimates that his repertoire includes about 1,400 tricks. He was at his post for the Danville spring reunion in April and hopes to be of service for many more reunions.



Martelle, at age six, would often dream about the "land of magic." A year later he was on his way.



Elegant Embellishments

To preserve and illustrate the life of New Englanders through a broad collecting policy and through the preservation of historic homes has been the stated purpose of the Society of the Preservation of New England Antiquities since its founding. From the SPNEA's collections of furniture, paintings, silver, ceramics, textiles, met-

als and glass that are used to furnish the Society's historic houses, and from their research and study collections, important examples have been brought together through the cooperative efforts of the SPNEA and the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in an exhibit, "Elegant Embellishments: Furnishings from

New England Homes, 1660-1860," which remains on view at the Lexington, Mass., museum through January 30.

What sets this exhibit apart from other surveys of American decorative arts is the extraordinary number of pieces that have documented histories of ownership or that have been in continuous use in a particular house.

Arranged chronologically, the exhibit of over 130 objects begins with 17th-century furniture and proceeds through sections devoted to Queen Anne, Chippendale, Federal, Empire, and the Victorian revivals. A separate section of painted furniture, 1800-1860, looks at the vernacular interpretations of high-style designs that relied on brightly painted decoration. In each section, text and graphics orient visitors to the major stylistic developments in furniture and architecture. Examples of paintings and prints, silver, glass, and ceramics from each of the periods complete a comprehensive view of New England furnishings over a period of 200 years.

The objects on display have been chosen because of their rarity and because they are historically or artistically important. The majority of these objects are not often seen by the general public. A cradle of red oak and white pine (1660-1700), for example, from the estate of John Thacher of Yarmouth, Mass., is an extraordinary example of American joinery. No other known piece of 17th-century furniture from New England displays such a decorative use of panel construction. A



—Photo by J. David Bohl

A pair of 18th century waxwork figures, preserved in the original wooden stands and glass bell jars, are exceptional survivors of this fragile art.



Furnishings from the period 1730-80.

—Photo by Hillel Burger

wine glass dated 1680-1700 is one of the few examples of 17th-century glassware that has survived intact with a history of ownership in this country. Like most glass used in colonial America, it was imported from Europe. A bed curtain and valance embroidered in wool on cotton and linen twill is a rare example of the "fustian" bed hangings of the 17th-century that are more often read about in early inventories.

Many of the "elegant embellishments" are associated with the historic houses owned and operated by SPNEA. Six pieces of fine furniture come from the Rundlet-May House in Portsmouth, N.H. Some of the furnishings and personal belongings of the influential Revolutionary War leader, Josiah Quincy, come from his mid-Georgian home located in Wollaston, Mass. On display are two pieces purchased by Quincy in 1748 on a trip to England, an elegant looking-glass of English Walnut and a mahogany settee. A high chest with a japanned finish also comes from the Quincy house and is one of only about 20 Boston exam-

ples that are known, despite the fact that dozens of japanners worked in Boston during the 18th century using paint, gold leaf, gesso, and shellac to simulate oriental lacquer.

Interesting for the clues that they provide about life in past centuries are a very rare pair of waxwork figures, a blown-glass decanter, and a patch-box and trowel made by John Edwards of Boston, around 1700-1730. Wealthy colonists often copied the European fad of wearing cosmetic face patches, but only a small number are known

"For in the seemingly little and insignificant things that accumulate to create a lifetime, the essence of our existence is captured. We must remember these bits and pieces, and we must use them in new and imaginative ways so that a different appreciation for what life is today, and was in the past, can be achieved. . . ."

—James Deetz,
In Small Things Forgotten,
1977

today. The small trowel that comes with the box was presumably used for removing the patches.

Visitors to "Elegant Embellishments" will find a wealth of details and documented historical information. Each piece has much more history and background information than is normally found in collections on American furniture. The exhibit also offers an overview of American furnishing styles that will be helpful to those with a beginning interest in American arts. Rather than simply presenting the furniture as individual decorative objects, the exhibit attempts to tie together both architectural and furniture styles of the various periods by identifying and categorizing their designs in the charts and graphics that accompany the sections.

A fully illustrated catalog, with a photograph and description of each object, provides an important new addition to the literature on regional American furniture. It may be ordered by mail from SPNEA, 141 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass. 02114, at \$8 post-paid.

He Never Played Ball But He Knew the Game Well

by THOMAS RIGAS, 32^c

During his 50-year career in baseball, Ill.'s William Orville "Bill" DeWitt, 33^c, held about every conceivable job connected with a baseball club except those on the field as a player. He was the only general manager whose clubs won pennants in both major leagues.

That hustling, persuasive baseball-club owner and executive, affiliated with nine pennant winners, began his career selling soda pop in Sportsman's Park in St. Louis, then became an office boy, and eventually wound up owning the ball club.

During his long career, DeWitt served as farm director of the St. Louis Cardinals, general manager and owner of the St. Louis Browns, assistant general manager of the New York Yankees, president of the Detroit Tigers, general manager and owner of the Cincinnati Reds, and board chairman of the Chicago White Sox.

In 1944, as general manager of the hapless St. Louis Browns, DeWitt helped drive the team to its first and only pennant, and was named "major league executive of the year." His astute trades while manager of the Cincinnati Reds helped "the Ragamuffin Reds" clinch the pennant in 1961, the club's first in 21 years.



THOMAS RIGAS, 32^c, a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Chicago, is preparing a major research project, Famous Freemasons of the USA.

*He was the only
general manager
whose clubs won
pennants in both
major leagues*

Shrewd in his player dealings and often controversial because of his penchant for speaking frankly and acting boldly, DeWitt cut his baseball eyeteeth in St. Louis, his home town, under Branch Rickey. Like a Horatio Alger hero, Bill DeWitt got his start in baseball when Rickey, general manager of the Browns in 1916, needed an office boy. Rickey asked the manager of the ball park concessions to send up a bright youngster to be his office boy. DeWitt, then a soda pop vendor, was the 14-year-old kid recommended to Rickey who he hired at \$3.50 per week.

DeWitt was born at St. Louis in 1902. He received his early education in St. Louis and later attended St. Louis University from 1925-27, Washington University from 1927-28 and then returned to St. Louis University Law School from 1928-31. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1931, the Federal

Bar in 1958, and to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1972.

Branch Rickey soon shifted to the St. Louis Cardinals and took young Bill along with him when he became the general manager of that club. Bill became a stenographer doing office work after school and during summers from 1917 to 1925. Eventually, DeWitt took a full-time job, and encouraged by Rickey to improve himself, he attended night school, becoming Rickey's secretary and the Cardinals' treasurer while he was earning a law degree.

"I never practiced law," DeWitt said later, "but the experience of working for Rickey was the greatest break a young man with baseball in his blood could possibly have had."

With the Cardinals, Bill became club treasurer from 1926 to 1935. In 1936 he also promoted pro basketball on the side, and served as sort of an early-day agent and business manager when Pepper Martin and the Dean brothers came into public eye. "Dizzy Dean earned \$7,500 and his brother Paul got \$3,000 in salary in 1934," DeWitt said, "but during the two years I managed their affairs, they made \$80,000 from outside activities." DeWitt had trouble collecting his percentage fee from Dizzy, and always a businessman, he sued and got his money.

By 1936, Bill was a Cardinals vice-president in charge of administering Rickey's vast farm system. That same year, Rickey was asked to help find a buyer for the Cardinals' poor cousins, the Browns. He convinced loan tycoon Don Barnes of St. Louis to buy the club and to hire DeWitt as his general manager. Bill tackled the job with enthusiasm, doing an excellent job of rebuilding the Browns' farm system without much capital. His organization signed and developed such players as

Vern Stephens, Ned Garver, Roy Sievers, Les Moss, Al Zarilla, Johnny Berardino, Tito Francona, Don Larsen, and Bob Turley.

DeWitt served as vice-president/general manager of that club from 1936 to 1948. The Browns drew the only capacity crowd in their 40-year history on the final day of the 1944 season when they defeated the Yankees to claim their only pennant in modern times. The Browns won with 18 players who were "4F" in the wartime draft, a smattering of over-age players, and luck. DeWitt was named "major league executive of the year." Unfortunately, the Cardinals defeated his team in the World Series, four games to two.

In 1945, Barnes sold his controlling interest in the Browns to Dick Muckerman, and the new owner put the club \$2 million in debt by remodeling Sportsman's Park and building a new stadium for the farm club in San Antonio. The heavy debt forced DeWitt to begin selling off his top players to keep the franchise afloat. His best customers were Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox and Brother Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians. DeWitt sent Stephens and Jack Kramer to the Red Sox for \$310,000 and seven players after the 1947 season in what was then the largest cash deal in baseball history. Over the years, DeWitt estimated he sold \$1.5 million worth of talent developed by the Browns. "I always had someone knocking at my door to make a deal, which was fun," he said, "but when you're forced to make a deal, that takes all the fun out of it."

Bill and his brother, Charley, bought controlling interest in the Browns in 1949, but could do little to bolster attendance. DeWitt once offered a Yankees' representative \$3.40, which represented the visiting club's share of the gate receipts for a game in St. Louis. "Keep it," DeWitt was advised.

Bill was president/general manager until 1951 when the brothers sold their interest in the Browns to Brother Veeck for about \$800,000. Charley returned to his successful insurance business, but Bill stayed with the club as a consulting vice-president and to supervise the farm clubs under a five-year contract. Brother Veeck sold out and the Browns moved to Baltimore in 1953 becoming the Baltimore Orioles. DeWitt then worked for the Baltimore club in St. Louis until April 1954, when he became assistant general manager of the New

York Yankees. The agreement reportedly was that he was in line for general manager George Weiss' job upon his expected retirement. Weiss instead signed a new five-year contract in 1956, and DeWitt was handed a pink slip by the Yankees.

From 1957 to 1959, Bill wound up coordinating a \$500,000 fund set up by the major leagues to aid the minor league clubs, but he was back on the



major league scene in October 1959 when he was named president of the Detroit Tigers.

The Tigers were owned in part, at the time, by Ill. John E. Fetzer, 33°, an astute radio and television tycoon. Brother Fetzer was a key figure in the syndicate that bought the Detroit Tigers franchise from the estate of W. O. Briggs in 1956, and thought it wise to bring in an experienced baseball executive to run the club. Bill DeWitt was suggested to him and Brother Fetzer hired him and told him to "run the show."

During his term in the "Motor City," DeWitt acted as if it were his own team. He made changes everywhere. He changed the uniforms, changed players, altered the scouting system, the salary policies, and even the name of the stadium. He cooked up a deal with Frank Lane, then manager at Cleveland, to trade managers, for the first

time in major league history. Jimmie Dykes went to the Indians in exchange for Joe Gordon. He even tried Brother Bill Veeck's old trick and shot off fireworks after the games. Despite DeWitt's efforts, the team finished in sixth place. It appeared that more permanent changes were needed. That job lasted just a year, mainly because of DeWitt's direct approach to remedying the many operational ills of the Detroit franchise. New owner, Brother John Fetzer settled DeWitt's three-year contract, and Bill was out of a job again. But not for long.

Thirteen days later, he was named general manager of the Cincinnati Reds. It was a classic example of being in the right place at the right time. Cincinnati hadn't won a pennant since 1940 and had finished sixth the year DeWitt joined the operation in November 1960 as vice-president. In October 1961, he became president of the Reds after the death of Powel Crosley, Jr. In 1961, less than a year after he had been named general manager, his astute trades helped the Reds clinch the pennant, the club's first in 21 years, even though it lost the World Series to the Yankees four games to one. Bill was again named "executive of the year."

The next spring, DeWitt bid successfully to buy the Reds franchise from the Powel Crosley estate. The price was \$4,625,000 and it was paid amid cries that the Crosley Foundation, trustee for the ball club, had passed up better offers in favor of DeWitt's bid. "Those offers were never made, and besides," DeWitt claimed, "they wanted good management in the club and that was one of the reasons they sold it to me."

The DeWitt-Cincinnati association was a smooth one, with one exception. The trade of Cincinnati's biggest star at the time, Frank Robinson, to the Baltimore Orioles for pitchers Milt Pappas and Jack Baldschun and rookie outfielder Dick Simpson after the 1965 season bred controversy and brought out the critics and second-guessers. The barbs increased after Robinson, the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1961, also won the same honors in the American League with the Orioles in 1966, a year the Cincinnati Reds slipped to seventh place. While it was claimed that Robinson was "an old 30-year-old" at the time of the trade, it was more likely that the growing differences between Robinson, whom

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Salem Must Rally Once Again

by W. KEITH BUTLER, 33°

"Hoist the draw!"

The order was given on a cold Sunday morning in February, 1775, by Robert Foster, Captain of the Salem Militia. More than a command, it was a challenge, a call to rally, a cry to stand up for what one believed.

Word had been received that morning that a troop of British soldiers under the command of Colonel Leslie had landed in Marblehead and was marching along the shore and through the woods towards Salem. The objective: seizure of the guns and ammunition stored in the town's North Fields.

Forewarned, the townspeople were ready. Armed not only with shotguns and rifles but also with pitchforks, axes and hoes, they were determined to rebuff the invaders. As part of their plan of action, they raised the draw of the North Bridge over which Colonel Leslie and his men would have to pass to reach their goal.

After the soldiers arrived, however, cooler heads prevailed and a compromise was reached. The townspeople would relent and lower the draw, and the British would march over it for a short distance, about-face, and return to Marblehead.

Thus, brief months before Paul Revere's ride to Lexington and Con-

cord and the Battle of Bunker Hill, the first confrontation with the Mother Country occurred and was resolved peacefully; and Leslie's retreat became a footnote to the history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The leadership exhibited that day was not forgotten and when Essex

Lodge was formed in 1779, Robert Foster was called upon to become its first Worshipful Master.

The rallying cry of "Hoist the draw" has been symbolically heard in Salem several times since; in 1845 following the Morgan Incident; in 1864 when Starr King Lodge was constituted; in

—Fire photos courtesy of Salem (Mass.) Evening News



ILL.: W. KEITH BUTLER, 33°, is a Past Master of Essex Lodge, Salem, Mass., and a Past Sovereign Prince in the Scottish Rite Valley of Salem.

1915 when the Masons of Salem raised funds for a new Temple.

The building they erected was a handsome brick edifice. Its first three floors provided space for a business aid/printing shop, art gallery, travel and insurance agencies, driving school and offices for lawyers, doctors and dentists, 32 in all. The top two floors held the Masonic Apartments and, in addition to the two blue lodges, housed a York Rite chapter and council, Eastern Star chapter, White Shrine, Rainbow Girls assembly, and DeMolay chapter. It was also the headquarters for the three bodies of the Scottish Rite Valley of Salem.

The cornerstone was laid in 1915 in a ceremony conducted by Massachusetts Grand Master Melvin Maynard Johnson who later served for many years as Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite's Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Assisting was his Deputy Grand Master, Roscoe Pound, famous legal expert and Dean of the Harvard Law School. Also present was Leon M. Abbott who would become the next Grand Master of Massachusetts, a future Sovereign Grand Commander, and for whom the Supreme Council's scholarship program is named.

In the past few years, extensive renovation work was undertaken to refurbish the Masonic Apartments in time for the 200th anniversary of Essex Lodge. More than \$50,000 was spent to repaint and recarpet the two lodge-rooms and panel the banquet hall and corridors. The renovation of the Gothic Room, completed last October, brought the Masonic Apartments to their best condition since the building was erected.

Early in the morning of February 22, 1982, the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a travel agency



Work crews cleaned up some of the debris from the fourth floor. All that remains of the fifth floor is twisted steel.



employee arriving for work smelled smoke and alerted the Salem Fire Department. Tragically, as it turned out, another fire had been discovered just an hour before at the Salem Armory, home of the famed Second Corps Cadets, located immediately adjacent to the world-renowned Essex Institute. The city's fire apparatus had been concentrated there to set up a wall of water and thus prevent destruction of the Institute's invaluable collections

and the group of historic buildings on its grounds.

Consequently, only one small fire kit was available to fight the blaze at the Masonic Temple. Set in the basement, the fire moved rapidly up a shaft to the attic storerooms. The fire kit could pump water only as far as the third floor but the flames had reached the fifth floor and spread down to the fourth floor where the lodgerooms

Continued on next page

SALEM FIRE

Continued from previous page

were located. More than an hour passed before help arrived from neighboring communities, with the result that there was then no hope of saving any part of the Masonic Apartments.

Shortly, the roof caved in and a fireball mushroomed into the sky with a tremendous roar. The fifth floor tumbled onto the fourth floor and in two areas, large sections of the fourth floor fell to the third. By mid morning, physical evidence of a Masonic presence in Salem had been in fact incinerated.

Lost in the fire was the Temple's handsome Gothic Room, used to receive and entertain representatives of the various Grand Bodies. In 1851, Colonel Francis Peabody, a Salem merchant and member of Essex Lodge, commissioned Salem woodcarver Joseph True to construct a gothic-style banquet hall for his home. When the Peabody mansion was eventually torn down to make room for the building of the Salem Armory, the family gave the striking carvings to the Salem Masonic Temple. Thus, ironically, the two buildings in Salem with a link to the carvings were destroyed by fire simultaneously.

Initially, it was thought that nothing could have escaped the intense blaze. Later, however, it was discovered that the altars in the two lodgerooms had survived and, although scorched, could be salvaged. Also escaping serious damage was the Essex Lodge Master's Chair acquired in 1851 and now used in the smaller lodgeroom plus its two side-chairs.

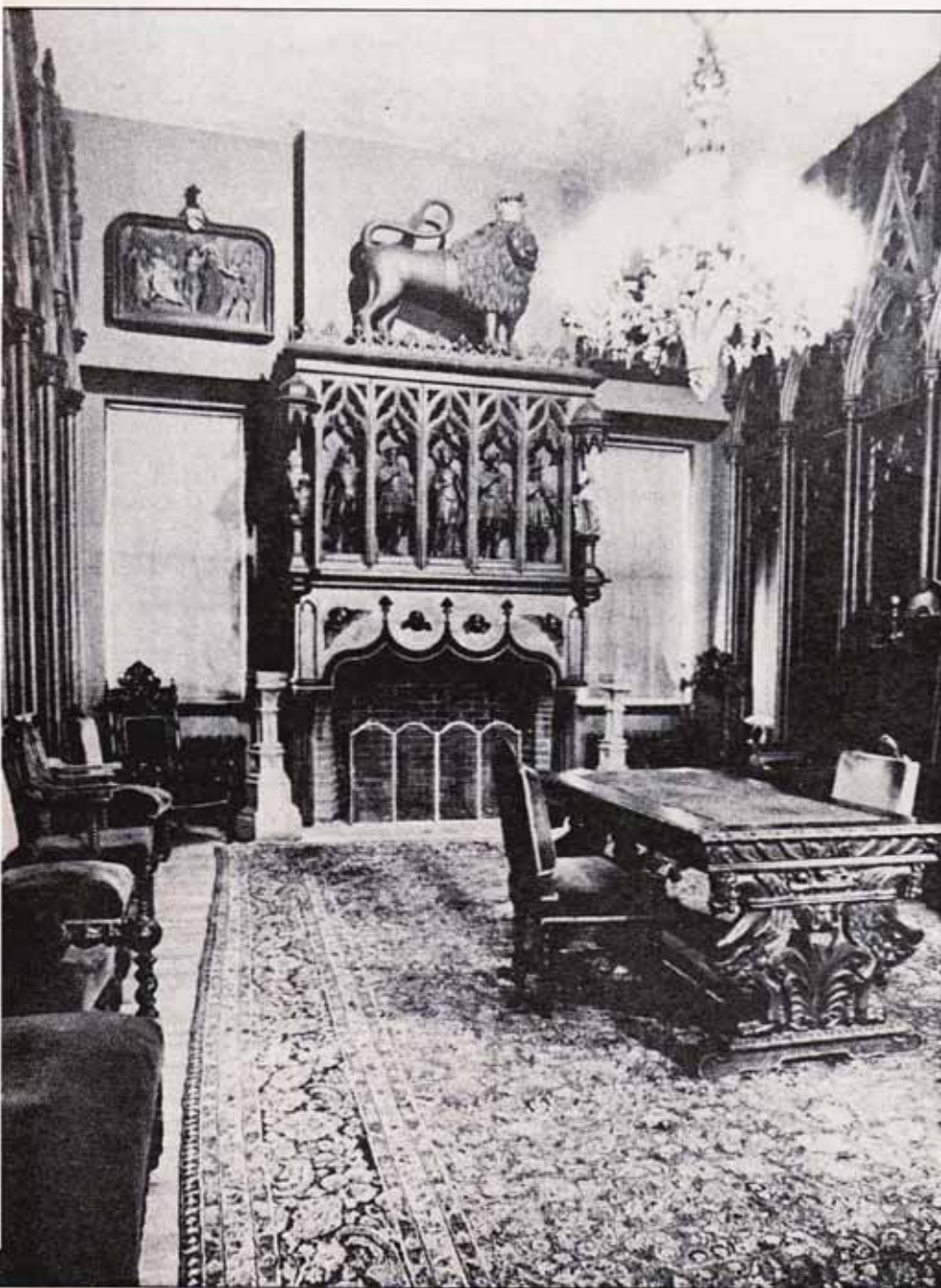
Lost in the fire were all the officer's jewels, regalia, and equipment of all of the bodies meeting in the Temple, with two exceptions. The closet holding the Eastern Star material was untouched. The York Rite council had previously planned to hold its next meeting in Gloucester and in preparation for that a good part of its regalia had been transported there.

After the fire it appeared that one of the six closets used to store the Scottish Rite costumes was unscathed but when the door was opened, it was discovered that the bottom twelve inches of each robe had been badly singed. The rest were totally consumed in the blaze.

One item that escaped the flames, because it had just been returned to its bank vault, was the 1779 Essex Lodge charter signed by Paul Revere in his capacity as Junior Grand Warden. But his wax seal owned by the lodge quickly melted in the intense heat.

At first it was feared that a substantial part of the City of Salem's legal records had been consumed by the blaze. A long line of City Solicitors were lawyers maintaining offices in the building and they had stored records there. It was subsequently found that they had escaped serious damage.

Newspaper and TV coverage of the conflagration was widespread, partly because of the near-total gutting of two buildings located within two blocks of each other and partly because they represented the third and fourth major fires in Salem in a two-week span. Ear-



Lost in the fire was the Temple's Gothic Room, built in 1851 as a banquet hall in a private home. The home was later torn down, but the gothic-style walls and furnishings were removed and later donated to the Salem Masonic Temple.

lier in the month, St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was completely destroyed. Only 36 hours earlier, another office building had been set on fire, resulting also in the destruction of its two top floors.

A third arson attempt was made on the morning of the Temple and Armory fires but failed. Gasoline had been poured over the floor of the traffic department in the Salem police station but apparently was so completely absorbed by the rug there that it did not ignite. As a result of this attempt, a suspect was apprehended who had been seen at the scene. Police believe existing evidence may link him to the other fires. The suspect is currently undergoing mental tests.

The response of other Masonic organizations and individuals was quick in coming. The first to contact the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to offer assistance was the Grand Master of George Washington Carver Grand Lodge in Boston. Almost all the Masonic Temples in the area, and some a distance away, offered the use of their quarters and/or regalia.

As a result, Starr King Lodge will meet in Marblehead; Essex Lodge in Peabody; the York Rite chapter and council in Danvers and Gloucester, respectively; Eastern Star in Beverly, and the White Shrine in a Salem church.

The May meetings of the Scottish Rite Valley of Salem were also held at the Marblehead Masonic Temple, using costumes loaned by Bethlehem-Lewis Commandery No. 18, K.T., of Gloucester, and robes borrowed from the Congregational Church of the Town of Essex.

In reaction to a letter of appeal from the Supreme Council, the Valley of Salem has begun to receive offers of assistance from other Valleys of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Plans for the future are uncertain. Although the extent of the fire and water damage is expected to result in payment of nearly the full amount of the insurance, it is estimated that an additional two million may be required if the building is to be completely restored. The problem of raising this amount seems staggering, and current interest rates preclude the assumption of a mortgage of any substantial amount. The Salem Masonic Temple's board of directors is weighing all possible alternatives.

Hoist the draw?

SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC. January 1, 1981-December 31, 1981

Endowment and Income Fund Statement

Cash in banks 1/1/81	\$ 251,813
Inventory 1/1/81	6,311
Accounts receivable 1/1/81 (pledges)	1,590,802
Investments (at book value) 1/1/81	3,752,881
(market value of investments 1/1/81: \$4,036,882)	
Land, building, and other assets 1/1/81	5,647,585
Furniture, books and collections 1/1/81	354,073
	<u>\$11,603,465</u>
Notes payable: Supreme Council & Benevolent Foundation 1/1/81	(1,255,000)
	<u>\$10,348,465</u>

Interest and dividends	\$ 45,757
Contributions	715,900
Grants	5,000
Capital gain	<u>116,823</u>
	<u>\$11,231,945</u>

Capital repairs and transfer fees	(158)
	<u>\$11,231,787</u>

Receipts over expenditures/income account*	39,524
Notes payable—Benevolent Foundation	(250,000)
Increase in pledge receivables	<u>55,038</u>
	<u>\$11,076,349</u>

Cash in banks 12/31/81	\$ 246,804
Inventory 12/31/81	7,216
Accounts receivable 12/31/81 (pledges)	1,645,840
Investments (at book value) 12/31/81	4,640,993
(market value of investments 12/31/81: \$4,609,113)	
Land, building and other assets 12/31/81	5,653,944
Furniture, books and collections 12/31/81	<u>386,552</u>
	<u>\$12,581,349</u>

Notes payable: Supreme Council & Benevolent Foundation 12/31/81	(1,505,000)
	<u>\$11,076,349</u>

Receipts

Investment income	\$ 292,213
Contributions	224,263
Voluntary cash box	17,504
Cash sales	54,520
Exhibit catalogues	9,000
Belter exhibit rental	21,122
Refunds	4,510
Miscellaneous cash contributions	<u>9,541</u>
	<u>\$ 632,673</u>
Loan from the Benevolent Foundation	250,000
	<u>\$ 882,673</u>

Expenditures

Administrative	\$ 89,212
Museum	180,191
Library	11,036
Building operation	143,616
Salaries and taxes	<u>282,719</u>
	<u>\$ 706,774</u>
Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, public relations, etc.	108,188
Data processing	27,919
General expense items	<u>268</u>
	<u>\$ 136,375</u>
	<u>\$ 843,149</u>

*Receipts over expenditures \$ 39,524

The desire and the willingness to work are there. But this time there is a realization of how much more than the raising of a bridge is needed. This time we know we need help. This time there is a doubt. "There is no temple now,"

said Zerubbabel. "The place on which it stood is desolate, and silenced are the melodies which once brought rapture to the soul."

Where, now, is our Abazar to respond, "Think not so!"?

BILL DeWITT

Continued from page 9

DeWitt viewed as a troublemaker, and the owner led to the trade. Subsequently, with Robinson in the lineup, the Orioles won four pennants in the next six years.

DeWitt was gone from the Cincinnati baseball scene by that time. He sold his controlling interest after the 1966 season for a \$2 million profit, reportedly some of which he invested wisely in Texas oil and gas leases.

From 1967 to 1972 he acted as a baseball consultant, was president of William O. DeWitt & Associates, and was chairman of the board of the Cincinnati Coliseum Corporation. He also dabbled in other sports, heading a group of stockholders who owned the Cincinnati Stingers in the World Hockey Association and the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association.

DeWitt and Brother Veeck got together again in 1975 when DeWitt became one of the larger investors in a Veeck-led group that bought the Chicago White Sox, and was named chairman of the board, but took no active part in Veeck's operation of the club.

He was appointed an appraiser of several major league franchises when they came on the market, and in 1981 he was hired to appraise the estate of the Wrigley interests, the then owners of the Chicago Cubs.

Bill DeWitt served as a member of the Major League Executive Council from 1948 to 1950 and since 1972. Also, since 1972 he had been a member of the Committee to Select Veteran Players to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

In 1936, he married Margaret Holkamp. They have three children, William O., Joan, and Donna Dorothy.

In 1979, Bill DeWitt suffered a stroke and had undergone surgery for cancer in 1981. He died at his home in Cincinnati on March 3, 1982, after a long illness. He was 79 years of age.

Brother DeWitt began his Masonic life in 1939, when he was raised a Master Mason in Anchor Lodge No. 443, St. Louis, Mo. The Scottish Rite degrees were received at St. Louis in 1945, and in 1964 he affiliated with the Scottish Rite Valley of Cincinnati. He received the 33° in 1972. He was a member of Syrian Shrine Temple, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and held the Honorary Legion of Honor Degree from the Order of DeMolay.

IN MEMORIAM

Ill.° Frederick William Hummel, 33°

Ill.° Frederick W. Hummel, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council, died on February 28 at the age of 87.

A graduate of Dickinson College and the University of Pennsylvania, Ill.° Brother Hummel began his own dental practice at Greenwich, Conn., in 1919.

He had a life-long interest in dramatics and was a member of the Studio Workshop Players of Greenwich, the Westchester Drama Association, and the Fennimore Players of Rye, N.Y. He later used his talents as a director and member of casts in the portrayal of many of the degrees in the York and Scottish Rites.

Ill.° Brother Hummel was raised a Master Mason in 1920 in Acacia Lodge No. 85, Greenwich, Conn., where he served as Master in 1927-28. He was High Priest of Lockwood Royal Arch Chapter, Greenwich, in 1926-27 and Illustrious Master of Washington Council, Stamford, in 1927. He was also a member of Stamford Commandery No. 12, K.T.

A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Bridgeport since 1923, he served as Commander-in-chief of Lafayette Consistory in 1954-57. He received the 33° in 1941 and was crowned an Active Member in 1958. He was elected an Emeritus Member in 1971.

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.

(NAME) + (LESSON) - (SENSE)

+ (CORRIDOR) - (RAID) + (COASTER)

- (CORRECT) + (ROAD) - (SAND) +

(BEND) - (DOOR) + (MANSION)

- (BRAIN) - (MEAN) =

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: ANCIENT



IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

'Transactions, Texas Lodge of Research'



Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

TRANSACTIONS, TEXAS LODGE OF RESEARCH, Volume 16 for period of June 7, 1980 to March 21, 1981. Published by the Lodge, P.O. Box 1850, Dallas, Texas 75221. 200 pp. \$16.50.

The Texas Lodge of Research has been in existence since 1960 and has been blessed with many able members who have produced outstanding papers. Volume 16, the current book, contains the usual items found in Masonic research lodge transactions plus 14 scholarly informative papers. Six of them cover local items and eight contain matters of general interest.

Here is a brief description of the papers of general interest.

"The Lecturers' Union of the Early 1800's," by James R. Case, of Connecticut, presented as the 1980 Anson Jones Lecture, describes a number of outstanding Masonic teachers of the Masonic ritual who traveled from place to place during the period. The names of these teachers are Jeremy L. Cross, Thomas Smith Webb, Benjamin Gleason, Henry Fowle, George Richards, Perez Snell, John Barker, James Cushman, Oliver Lowndes, and David Vinton. At the end of the paper, a chart records the names of the teachers with their years of service.

"Texas Masonry During Reconstruction," by Deed L. Vest, paints a poignant picture of those trying days and is of interest because of the human events portrayed and probably is a good picture of what took place everywhere at the time.

"Some Metaphysical Aspects of Masonry," by L. L. Walker, Jr., consists of some philosophical questions presented by the Craft with an historical background.

"The Letter 'G' in Masonry's Emblem," by Dr. George H. T. French, discloses that the letter "G" as a part of the Masonic emblem is of recent origin, is not used everywhere, but is most popular in the United States.

"Traces of the Golden Mean in the Philosophies of Roscoe Pound and Albert Pike," by James Knox Duncan, explores the historical background of various aspects of Masonic philosophical thought in the writings of Pound and Pike.

"Hiram Abiff Boaz," by Yancey L. Russell, is a biography of a prominent clergyman who was an active Mason (1866-1962), with an unusual name with Masonic significance. He lived a long and useful life and made many valuable contributions to his church and to the Craft.

"The Numbers of Masonry," by Stephen Allan Wilhite, explains how numbers have been used since ancient times in various ways and have become a part of the ceremonies and symbolism of the Craft.

"Architecture in Masonry," by James E. Whiteaker, is a brief history of architecture starting with the year 4,000 B.C. describing its influence over the years.

Each paper has a bibliography at the end. Dr. George H. T. French, a Past Master of the lodge, is the editor. He has coined the appropriate word "Masonology" which is gaining general acceptance in the craft.

OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

Washington's Home and Fraternal Life, by Carl H. Claudy. Originally published in 1931 by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Reprinted to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of our first President. This is an excellent item. Available from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. \$2.

Masonic Chapter Pennies, by E. A. King. Originally published in 1926 and reprinted in 1972. It had been out-of-print for some years. The book lists hundreds of Chapter Pennies listed under each state, Canada, and other foreign countries. A valuable item for the collector of Masonic coins. Available from Quarterman Publications, Inc., 3 So. Union St., Lawrence, Mass. 01843. \$35.

The Hiram Legend and Its Islamic Origins, by Eduardo O. Phillips. Presents a fine summary of various theories of the origin of the legend and ends with a debatable theory that it originated with the death of Mohammed. Available from Lewis Masonic Publishers, Terminal House, Shepperton, TW17 8AS, Middlesex, England. \$2.

John Owen Dominis, Distinguished Freemason of Hawaii, by Roy H. Clemens. A biographical sketch of a prominent public figure and his work within the Craft in Hawaii. Available from the Masonic Public Library, 1611 Kewala St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. \$3.

Five Masonic Lectures, by Roy A. Wells. Reproductions of the following lectures given by a prominent English Mason: Pure Antient Masonry; The Tyler or Outer Guard; George Claret (1738-1850), Ritual Printer; Royal Arch Matters, and Jerusalem and the Successive Temples. Available from Research Lodge No. 2, 212 No. Riverside, Ames, Iowa 50010. \$3.

Kentucky Freemasonry, 1788-1978, by Charles S. Guthrie. A history prepared by an able researcher and fine writer presenting all the important facts about the craft in Kentucky with a great deal of material of general interest. The author is a teacher and a professional historian. Available from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Masonic Home, Kentucky 40041. \$12.60.

Let's Motivate by Example

Condensed from an address delivered to lodge officers at a leadership seminar sponsored by the Valley of Grand Rapids.

by THOMAS H. EYNON, 32°

Motivating each other is an unusual task. It is difficult to cover all Masons with the same cloth or infer that every lodge is the same, for every Mason is unique and every lodge has an aura all its own. We are linked together with a common belief in the Deity, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind.

You as a man and Mason are unique because of the sum total of your individual life experiences and the influence of your parents, other family members, teachers, friends, and co-workers upon you. Your attitude toward life is different from mine and other brethren. Many labels have been designed by psychologists to describe individual outlooks toward the experience of day-to-day living. Hopefully, Masonic teachings have united us in a common bond at least in our attitudes toward our fraternity and each other. We must motivate by example.

Each of us must walk at a different pace than our ancient brothers, because there are so many different kinds of occupations, so many roads that we must travel as individuals in the operative worlds. And this is the great lesson

of Masonry no matter how we earn a living. Regardless of the extent or form of our education, we gather as equals to meet on the level and operate on the square.

You must wear many hats on any given day as a father, husband, manager, worker, son, and blue lodge officer. There are times when you should be affectionate at home with your wife and children. Other times you must be strong and confident in your job situation. And there will be times when you will be alone and frightened and have only your faith to sustain you.

The real test of a Mason is how he responds in any given situation. Ask yourself: What image am I projecting to those I love? Am I a good husband and a loving father or son? Do my co-workers like and respect me? Do my fellow officers in the lodge regard me with sincere affection?

If not, then you must ask yourself: Why not?

Change your attitudes. Change the way you communicate with others. As a lodge officer you are in a leadership position and you must act accordingly. Be friendly but firm. Know your duties and responsibilities so that when you speak you do so with confidence.

Every lodge has a distinct aura about it, an atmosphere created by the appearance of the building, the makeup of its members, and the collective actions of its officers before, during, and after degree work.

Ideally, the image of a lodge should be one of traditional solemnity during ritualistic ceremony, and friendly exchanges before the lodge is opened and during the refreshments that are served after it has been closed. Nothing disrupts for the candidate the total atmosphere created by the officers than to have someone engage in conversation or laughter during critical

moments of the ceremony while sitting in the lodgeroom. Remember when you were initiated. Don't let the beauty of the degrees be tarnished by bad behavior.

Prior to the candidate's entrance simply caution the brothers to remain quiet so that the candidate will comprehend fully what is taking place. The most important image of Masonry is received by the candidate during his initiation. Let it be one of reverence and awe so that he will go home filled with a desire to learn well his first lesson. The Senior Deacon should spend at least five minutes with every candidate before he is prepared. His voice should be a familiar sound to the candidate.

After the ceremony all those in attendance should greet the new brother and welcome him into the brotherhood. He should not be left alone while others congregate in small circles. At that point he needs to be made to feel wanted.

Motivate by example.

In all degrees, lectures should be delivered with clarity. The Master should be certain that the officer scheduled to repeat the ancient text knows what the words mean, pronounces them correctly, and can make it interesting. The Master's charge should also be one of reassurance to the candidate that will generate a feeling of pride in accomplishment and pleasure in belonging. He should leave with a sense of need to return and a real interest in Masonry as a way of life.

Each time you visit another lodge you automatically compare the work of its officers to your own. You come away with either a feeling of admiration for their work or a vow never to return unless you are forced to. The image of a lodge rests with its officers and it is up to the senior members of the line to teach the others how to act



THOMAS H. EYNON, 32°, is the Junior Warden of Saginaw Lodge No. 77, Saginaw, Mich.

Grand Rapids Sponsors Leadership Seminar

For the second consecutive year, the Scottish Rite Valley of Grand Rapids, Mich., has hosted a seminar for officers of Masonic lodges. The success of last year's program encouraged Ted P. Kimball, 32°, to put together another seminar this year. Brother Kimball is Director of Work for the Valley of Grand Rapids.

The seminar attracted some 500 Masons representing more than 140 lodges. Special invitations had been sent to the Masters, Wardens, and Secretaries of the lodges within the Valley area.

During the course of the day-long program, each speaker offered remarks on various subjects followed by question and answer periods. The theme for this year's seminar was "Make It Happen," and suitable bumper stickers were distributed to those in attendance. Michigan Grand Master Carl C. Worfel, 33°, praised the Valley for "making it happen again."

Chairman Kimball indicated that the seminar was not used to distribute Scottish Rite applications but to disseminate Masonic information that would benefit symbolic lodges. "By strengthening our lodges we are eventually strengthening our Scottish Rite Valleys," he said.

so that its image is one of pride to the craft.

How we as Master Masons are viewed by the general public is also a concern today. Do we really stand out above other men? Are we really different? We should be. If we truly practice the tenets of brotherly love, relief, and truth, others would be aware of that fact. If we truly govern our lives by the four cardinal virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice, others would surely notice.

Going along with the crowd is not a display of leadership. A leader does not follow; he sets an example. Above all, be proud that you are a Mason and never apologize for being what you are or what you stand for.

We are living during a time when all established institutions are visibly being challenged but this is only a new form of an old challenge. For thousands of years, ignorant people have attempted to deride and destroy ideas, concepts, and organizations which they did not understand. Fortunately their challenges were met and they disappeared into oblivion.

Currently this nation is divided into all sorts of splinter groups. Young people are being taught to be anti-family, to resist parental authority, moral codes, religious teachings, ethics, and even divine and human law. The only way to counter these attacks is by example. Argument will not suffice.

Do not be drawn into a situation where you are forced into a defensive position. Do not become angry and engage in debate with an activist who attempts to provoke you. He or she is only trying to find a platform to express opinion. Often such people become irrational when their ploys fail. It is better to let them rant and rave than to attempt to shout them down. Remaining above reproach and refusing to engage in such actions creates an image of confidence that onlookers will understand without being told. It is not necessary to defend the fact that you are a Mason. To remove the spotlight from yourself, merely ask the activist to tell you about his or her organization and what benefits society will receive from its influence.

A young woman several weeks ago noticed my Masonic pin on my suit-coat. She asked me what it was, and I told her. Then she replied, "Oh, you are one of those funny little men who run around with aprons on."

After collecting my thoughts and composure, I told her that wasn't exactly what I thought I was. I explained the significance of the apron. After all, it is not a secret. At every memorial service, one is described to those in attendance. Our emblem of innocence is a badge of honor.

Perhaps many of our brothers do not really know what is secret about Masonry and what is not. Our very

silence because of lack of knowledge of what we can discuss may be one of our communications problems with the general public.

Finally it is quite evident that we Masons have neglected to make use of the media.

I can remember as a boy seeing regularly photographs in the newspapers of Masonic public functions. Brothers dressed up in ceremonial aprons or the Master in his top hat—as proud a group of men anywhere.

By contrast, the only photographs of Masons that appear in newspapers today are usually the individual portraits of the newly elected Masters. They are only faces with none of their jewels, aprons, or even top hats included. Usually they are not even shown wearing tuxedos. The image is not that of a man who has devoted years of work to his lodge, who has spent countless hours memorizing every portion of every degree as he advanced through the line. The face, alone, does not convey the trust his brothers have placed in him or the responsibilities he has taken unto himself.

Why not return to the practice of photographing the Master in top hat and wearing his jewel. If the newspaper will not print it free, then let's buy the space. Let's use the media.

When someone asks you, "What do Masons do?", simply reply we help one another. We are concerned about our communities, we are concerned with the quality of life around us. We practice the principle of brotherly love. We overlook the little things that make us different from one another and concentrate on the larger things that make us truly alike. Tell them we are not concerned how a man worships the Deity or what name is used, but only that he believes in a Supreme Being. Tell them we live by a set of rules handed down from generation to generation that have stood the test of time, that have been translated into many languages, that have survived where others have disappeared. Tell them that Masons speak many different tongues and salute many different flags, but tell them also that we rise above those things that divide us by uniting in a common bond of sincere affection. Tell them that we will continue to aid, support, and protect one another.

That is our image, our mission, our purpose in life.

Footnotes*

* **Patriotic pilgrimage.** Pennsylvania Masons and their families will be gathering at Gettysburg on June 25-26 to take part in a patriotic pilgrimage sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The program marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington and the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The celebration will begin with a vesper service on Friday evening. Following a Masonic parade on Saturday afternoon, all activity will switch to the stadium area of the Gettysburg College campus. Colorful booths for food, displays, crafts, souvenirs, etc., will create a fairgrounds atmosphere. A schedule of continuous entertainment is planned and will conclude with a free concert by Danny Davis and the Nashville Brass.

On behalf of the Pennsylvania Masons, Grand Master Samuel D. Williamson will present to the National Park Service a wheelchair lift to be installed in the Cyclorama Building at Gettysburg National Military Park. The electric lift will travel along eight risers of a stairway to an overlook area and will serve the many handicapped visitors to the center in the future. The contribution will be recognized by a bronze plaque.

* **DeMolay position.** The International DeMolay Supreme Council is seeking an individual to fill the position of Executive Secretary at its headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. The Executive Secretary is a full-time, professional administrator reporting to the Grand Secretary of the Order of DeMolay.

Applicants should have a Bachelor's Degree with emphasis on business

administration, association management, finance, or a related field. Recent experience in association management may be substituted for degree requirement, and is highly desirable in conjunction with the appropriate degree. Responsibilities include the operational and administrative management of the DeMolay Headquarters offices and staff; budget development, analysis, and control; supervision of sales, computer, and printing operations; convention planning; training program development and implementation; and comprehensive coordination with the officers, committees, and jurisdictional elements of the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay.

The DeMolay Supreme Council offers a competitive salary and an excellent benefits package. Resumes may be forwarded to the personal attention of Paul E. Skoglund, Executive Secretary, 201 East Armour Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64111.

* **GW philately.** If you are looking for more first-day covers honoring George Washington, take note that the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club has issued yet another set. These commemorate the anniversaries of the patriot's Masonic degrees and are sponsored by Fredericksburg Lodge where Washington became a Freemason in 1752.

The postmark, depicting Washington clothed as a Mason, was proposed by the Washington 250th birthday committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in cooperation with the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club. The design was used on March 3 (date of the Fellowcraft degree) and will be used again on August 4 (Master Mason) and November 4 (Entered Apprentice).

An imprinted envelope with the special postmark will be available for each date and will be shipped separately. The envelope design for each of the three dates will be different.

These cacheted envelopes may be ordered for \$1.75 each plus self-addressed, stamped envelope, or \$5.50 per set of three different cachets postpaid. Orders should be sent to Brother J. R. Allen, Box 26135, Richmond, VA 23260. Allow 30-45 days for delivery.

* **33° fellowship groups.** There are now three fellowship groups of 33° Masons meeting in Florida. Meetings on the west coast are held monthly and one on the east coast meets occasionally.

In the Tampa area, the contact is Walter C. Fisher, 33°, 4G Bayshore Windmill Village, Bradenton, FL 33507. The contact for the Sarasota area is Harvey B. Leggee, 33°, 6702 Brentford Rd., Sarasota, FL 33582. For the east coast, contact Edward C. Haskell, 33°, 761 N.E. Harbour Dr., Boca Raton, FL 33431.

* **DeMolays all.** Pentucket Lodge, Lowell, Mass., is proud of the fact that all line officers from Master to Inside Sentinel, as well as the Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplains, are Senior DeMolays. The only other Lodge in Massachusetts claiming such distinction is the DeMolay Lodge in Boston where prior membership in DeMolay is a prerequisite for membership in the Masonic Lodge.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

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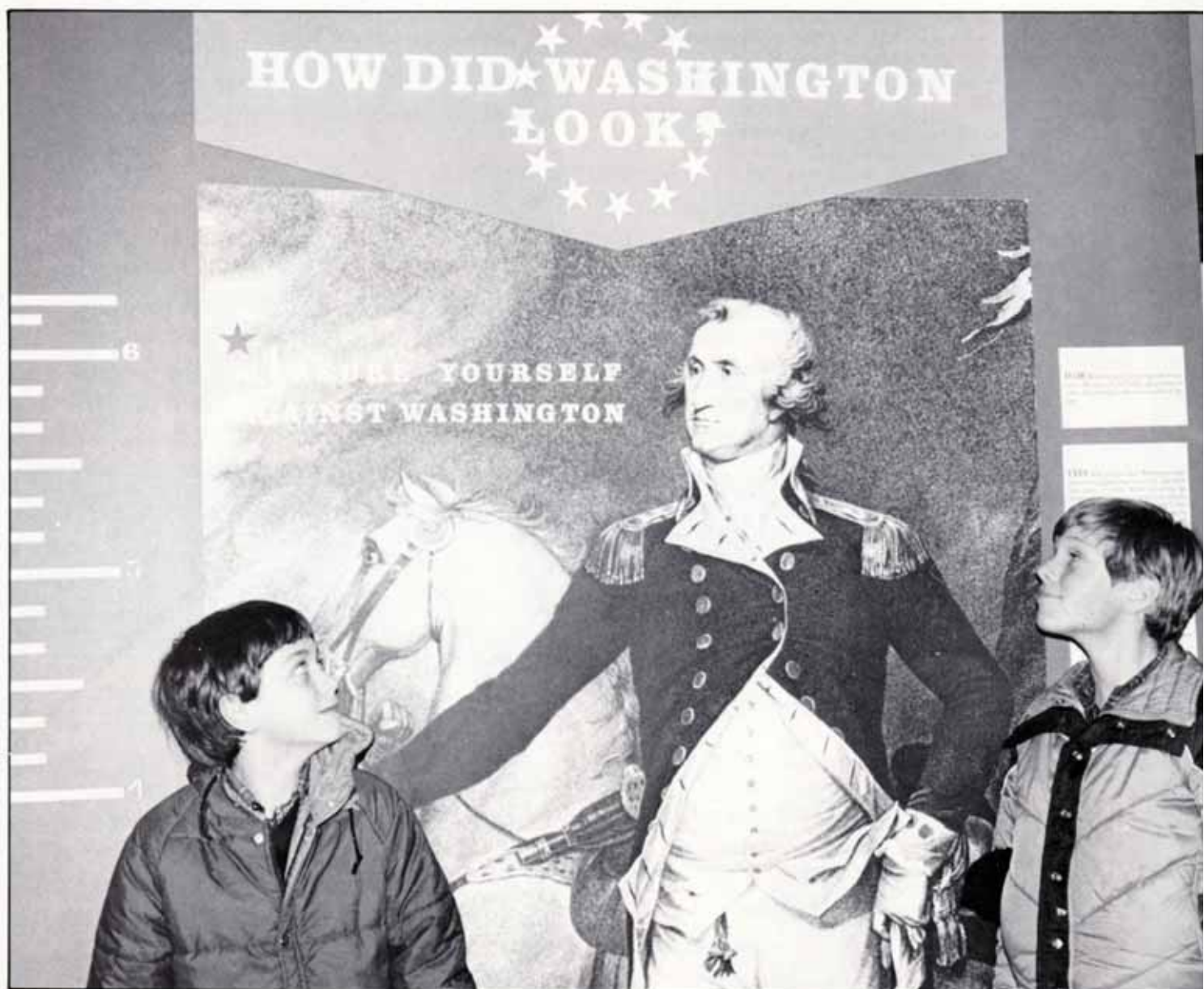
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Northern Masonic Jurisdiction
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Visitors to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage get a chance to see how they measure up to George Washington. Here students compare size. Another display area allows visitors to test their own judgment against Washington's decisions. The exhibit "G. Washington: American Superhero" will continue at the Lexington, Mass., museum through October 31.