

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 8 No. 5 NOVEMBER 1977

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

Is Your Blue Lodge Meeting Tonight?

In this issue of *The Northern Light* there is an article on the subject, "Renewing Lodge Interest Through Scottish Rite." This is an important article and I hope each of you will read it carefully and with great consideration.

The author, Brother Quentin J. Hruska, 32°, has expressed his feelings and experiences after joining his Scottish Rite Valley and has related his reaction to turn back to his mother lodge to offer his assistance. You may be interested to know that this brother is now the valued secretary of his lodge.

This is a marvelous tribute from a man who has "truly seen the light" and who has applied himself to the resolving of one of our most perplexing problems in all of Masonry—the education and training in the "making of a Mason," not just the addition of members to our rolls.

There are many symbolic lodges today in our Northern Jurisdiction—and I feel rather sure in the entire country—that would give most anything to have such a brother in their midst.

Brethren, we have talked about this matter long enough. Isn't it time now that we all reappraise our own personal feelings and turn back to our symbolic lodges for inspiration and particularly for encouragement to the men who are learning the rituals and portraying the lessons of our symbolic degrees? Perhaps of even more importance is the need to encourage the newly initiated brother by our attending the meetings and our making him welcome as a brother.

We cannot all be ritualists, but we can *all* attend a blue lodge meeting wherever we live. If we help the lodges as we should, we will not have the losses of membership in the appendant bodies.

I was thrilled to read Brother Hruska's remarks and hope you will feel the same way and will react favorably.

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

THE NORTHERN LIGHT is published five times a year in January, April, June, September, and November, as the official publication of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America

Printed in U.S.A.

EDITOR, Richard H. Curtis, 32°

EDITORIAL BOARD, George E. Burrow, 33° Chm.

James O. Lunsford, 33°

Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°

John L. McCain, 33°

Robert L. Miller, 33°

Editorial Office:

33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Mass.

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173

Non-member subscription rate:

\$2 for 1 year, \$5 for 3 years

Additional 50¢ per year outside U.S. domestic mail limits

Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass., and at additional

mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to The Northern Light, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

GRAND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°

GRAND MINISTER OF STATE

Floyd W. McBurney, 33°

GRAND TREASURER GENERAL

William H. Cantwell, 33°

GRAND SECRETARY GENERAL

Laurence E. Eaton, 33°

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Winthrop L. Hall, 33°

SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC

MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Mass.

DIRECTOR

Clement M. Silvestro, 32°

Museum hours:

April - October

Monday-Saturday, 10:00-5:00; Sundays, noon to 5:30

November - March

Monday-Saturday, 10:00-4:00; Sundays, noon to 5:30

Closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas, & New Year's Day.

About The Front Cover

General Douglas MacArthur was one of the most controversial generals of the 20th century. Brother Charles E. Stacey, 32°, has written an interesting biographical review of this soldier, statesman, and Freemason. The cover was designed for *The Northern Light* by Don Clineff, art director for *New Hampshire Profiles*. See the cover story on page 4.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Volume 8 No. 5

November 1977

In This Issue

2 IS YOUR BLUE LODGE MEETING TONIGHT?

by Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

Your lodge needs your support.

4 DOUGLAS MacARTHUR: CONTROVERSIAL GENERAL

by Charles E. Stacey, 32°

A brilliant military strategist and tactician, General MacArthur was one of the most enigmatic figures on the American scene in the 20th century.

7 CINCINNATI HONORS TWO GRAND COMMANDERS

Seldom does a Scottish Rite Valley have the privilege of receiving two Sovereign Grand Commanders at the same time.

8 MASONIC COLLECTION GROWS

A new exhibit of Masonic items has opened at the Museum of Our National Heritage.

12 'I BELIEVE . . .'

by Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°

Excerpts of the Commander's Allocution at the Annual Meeting in September.

14 AMERICA'S FIRST CHIEF MILITARY ENGINEER

by Charles W. E. Morris, 32°

Col. Richard Gridley's role in the American Revolution.

16 RENEWING LODGE INTEREST THROUGH SCOTTISH RITE

by Quentin J. Hruska, 32°

Witnessing the Scottish Rite degrees can provide new dimensions to the first three degrees.

17 IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

by Alphonse Cerza, 33°

A book review of "Messages for a Mission."

BRIEFS

10 Highlights of 1977 Annual Meeting

16 In Memoriam: Oscar A. Richter, 33°

17 Other Masonic Books of Interest

18 Visitors' Survey Gives Museum Top Rating

18 Paul Revere Replica for Museum Donors

19 Footnotes

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR: CONTROVERSIAL GENERAL

By CHARLES E. STACEY, 32°

One of the most enigmatic and controversial figures on the American scene in the 20th century was General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. He is destined to be regarded as one of the most brilliant military strategist and tactician in our nation's history—more adroit than Washington, Pershing, Eisenhower, and even the fabled Robert E. Lee.

But despite his many contributions to the defense of the United States and the Free World, MacArthur had as many detractors as he had friends. His complex personality and his willingness to make his controversial views public inspired a broad spectrum of emotions ranging from virtual idolatry to fierce enmity. He was looked upon by some Americans as our nation's foremost protector of the time honored virtues of patriotism and freedom, while others perceived him as a potential "man on horseback" who could destroy our democratic institutions with his excessive zeal. Few people were ever indifferent to this proud, haughty, brilliant, and dedicated fighting man. No one can deny that MacArthur—the soldier and Mason—loved his country and served it well.

Douglas MacArthur had military tradition deeply rooted in his ancestry. He was of Scottish descent. His family was a branch of the warrior Clan Campbell whose heritage was linked with the heroic lore of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. His paternal ancestors first came to the United States in 1825.

Douglas' father, Arthur MacArthur, was a general and a military hero in his own right. At his death the elder MacArthur was a Lt. General, the highest

ranking officer in the U.S. Army at that time. He was also a Mason, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in Magnolia Lodge No. 60, Little Rock, Arkansas, in December 1879.

Douglas MacArthur, the last of three sons, was born on January 26, 1880, at an army post in Little Rock. Young Douglas received most of his early education in the schools provided for the children of army personnel at various outposts in the West. He claimed that he was not a good student. However, this changed when he set his mind to passing the entrance examination for West Point. After being admitted to the military academy in 1899, MacArthur became embroiled in an affair which could have resulted in his dismissal. The new cadets were subjected to violent hazing by upper classmen, supposedly to instill respect and discipline in them. At the insistence of Congress, President McKinley convened a special court of inquiry to investigate such incidents. MacArthur was called to testify as a principal witness because he had been a victim of the hazing. The young cadet explained all the circumstances of the incident but refused to divulge the names of the upper classmen involved. Had the court insisted that MacArthur reveal the names and had he refused, dismissal from the academy would have resulted. Fortunately, the court was able to secure the names from other sources and MacArthur was not dismissed.

Following his graduation from the military academy, MacArthur served in

the Philippines under his father, was a military observer for the U.S. Army during the Russo-Japanese War, served as an aide-de-camp to President Theodore Roosevelt, and spent some time in the Canal Zone as an engineer. In 1913, he was appointed as a member of the Army's General Staff, the group responsible for planning operations and deciding military matters of the highest priority. He was assigned to Veracruz after the American occupation of that Mexican port city in 1914. Following a reconnaissance mission into Mexican territory in which he faced constant danger to his life, MacArthur was recommended for the Medal of Honor. However, the government did not see fit to award him the medal.

With the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917, MacArthur became adjutant and later commander of the 42nd Division, which he had helped organize and train. This force was called the Rainbow Division because it was composed of National Guard units from 26 states. MacArthur commanded these troops through some of the most difficult and intense fighting in France in the last year of the war. He became a legend among the troops because he personally led them out of the trenches against the Germans without a helmet or gas mask and armed only with a riding crop. MacArthur was

CHARLES E. STACEY, 32°, an administrator with the Ringgold School District in Pennsylvania, is a member of Donora Lodge No. 626, Donora, Pa., the Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh, and Syria Shrine Temple.



wounded twice and gassed during the fighting. For his personal heroism and outstanding leadership in battle, he was awarded two Croix de Guerre, six Silver Stars, two Distinguished Service Crosses, and was recommended for the Medal of Honor. But once again, the highest military award was denied him.

After the war MacArthur was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. This institution, which had produced most of our nation's highest ranking military leaders, was in chaotic condition due to the pressures brought on by the war and poor administration over the years. MacArthur embarked on a program to set the Academy in good order. He revised and modernized the curriculum, restored school spirit, raised admission standards, gave the cadets actual military training at summer camps, and increased the size of the corps of cadets.

From 1920 to 1925, he served in the Philippines under Governor General Leonard Wood. During this period he was married to Henrietta Louise Cromwell Brooks. The marriage did not succeed and they were divorced seven years later. Upon his return to the United States, MacArthur was appointed to serve on the court martial of General Billy Mitchell, who had publicly advocated a strong air force contrary to the wishes of his military and civilian superiors. Mitchell was convicted by the panel of officers and was suspended from the army for 2½ years. Rather than accept the verdict of the court, Mitchell resigned his commission. Some of MacArthur's critics have contended that he voted for Mitchell's conviction, but MacArthur indicated in his *Reminiscences* that he urged acquittal.

After another brief tour of duty in the Philippines, MacArthur was appointed Chief of Staff by President Hoover. MacArthur had expressed the view that in the period of political confusion and economic despair in the world, the United States was not maintaining its military strength. As Chief of Staff he devised a program for general mobilization, redesigned the defense plans for the United States, advocated an expanded air force, paved the way for an increased armored land force, reinstituted the Order of the Purple Heart, and restored morale in the military.

One of the most controversial events of MacArthur's career took place while he was Chief of Staff. The so-called Bonus Army—a large group of un-

employed and disillusioned veterans—gathered in Washington in 1932 demanding that Congress redeem the bonds they had been given as “adjusted compensation” for their service in World War I. According to MacArthur, he provided the marchers with tents and food, but agitated by Communists and the refusal of Congress to act on their demands, they turned into a “sullen, riotous mob.” President Hoover ordered MacArthur to remove the veterans from the city. Assisted by two aides who were to win fame later—Majors Dwight D. Eisenhower and George S. Patton—the

Masonry embraces the highest moral laws and will bear the test of any system of ethics or philosophy ever promulgated for the uplift of man.

Its requirements are the things that are right, and its restraints are from the things that are wrong.

Inculcating doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love, enjoying sentiments of exalted benevolence, encouraging all that is good, kind and charitable, reprobating all that is cruel and oppressive, its observance will uplift everyone under its influence. . . .

To do good to others, to forgive enemies, to love neighbors, to restrain passion, to respect authority, to return good for evil, not to cause anger, not to bear false witness, not to lie, not to steal—these are essential elements of moral law, the teachings of Masonry.

—DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Chief of Staff personally led armed troops, using tear gas, armored vehicles, and horses to disburse the Bonus Marchers and destroy their tent city. Although no shots were fired, MacArthur was severely criticized for his lack of compassion in carrying out this odious assignment.

MacArthur returned to the Philippines in 1935 for his fifth tour of duty in the Far East. He was given the task of building the military strength of the Philippines prior to their being granted full and complete independence. MacArthur relished this assignment because

he believed that the Philippines were the key to the defense of Southeast Asia against possible Japanese aggression. Because of his conflicts with officials in Washington over military policies and expenditures, he resigned from the United States Army and was immediately appointed Field Marshall in the Filipino Army.

It was during this period that Douglas MacArthur became associated with Freemasonry. On January 17, 1936, he was made a Mason “at sight” by Samuel Hawthorne, Grand Master of the Philippines. He affiliated with Manila Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. Later that year he received the Scottish Rite degrees and also was initiated into Nile Shrine Temple. In 1937, he was honored with the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. All these events took place in Manila. From this time forward, Brother MacArthur took an active role in Freemasonry in the Orient.

It was also in 1937 that MacArthur married Jean Marie Faircloth. She was to remain a devoted and faithful wife during periods of adversity and triumph. One son, who was given the traditional family name Arthur, was born of this union.

In 1941, MacArthur was restored to the United States Army as commander of forces in the Far East with the rank of Lt. General. He continued his efforts to improve the military posture of the Philippines on the eve of the war with Japan. The Japanese needed the Philippines as a springboard to the conquest of Southeast Asia with its abundance of resources. They planned to isolate the region by neutralizing allied naval strength in the Pacific; hence the attack on Pearl Harbor. After December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a full scale invasion of the Philippines. Although greatly outnumbered, MacArthur led a spirited defense of the islands which considerably delayed the Japanese timetable for the conquest of Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt eventually ordered MacArthur to leave the Philippines. Upon his arrival in Australia, the general vowed to reporters: “I shall return.”

For his defense of the islands MacArthur was awarded the Medal of Honor, which had been denied him twice previously. For the first and only time in American history, a father and son had been awarded this honor and both were Masons!

(Continued on next page)

As commander of American forces in the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations during WW II, MacArthur led a brilliantly conceived and executed campaign of island hopping that ultimately isolated Japan from much of Asia. He not only demonstrated the ability to command conventional ground forces but also displayed a remarkable insight into the use of strategic air and naval power. For MacArthur, the greatest personal triumph of the war in the Pacific was the liberation of the Philippines. When he waded ashore on Luzon in 1944, he exclaimed: "I have returned."

MacArthur, who by this time was wearing the five stars of a General of the Army, was given the responsibility of planning and leading the invasion of Japan, but the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the entry of the Soviet Union into the war caused the Japanese to surrender, thus avoiding the bloodshed of an invasion. Appropriately, it was MacArthur who accepted the surrender of the Imperial Government on the deck of the Battleship Missouri on Sept. 2, 1945.

Possibly the greatest achievement of MacArthur's long and illustrious service was the six years he spent as Supreme Commander of the Occupation Forces in Japan. During this period he did much to rebuild the nation's economy, eliminate a feudalistic and militaristic government, and lay a strong foundation for a democratic system. In order to win the confidence of the Japanese populace, MacArthur supported the retention of the Emperor and opposed his prosecution as a war criminal. MacArthur's list of objectives for the rebuilding of Japan was extensive and complex but they were attained. Of utmost importance was his refusal to permit the Soviet Union to occupy the northern island of Hokkaido, thereby preventing a partition of the nation similar to that which was to plague Germany and Korea. A strong bond of mutual trust and respect developed between the Japanese and the Supreme Commander.

During his virtual deification during the period of occupation, MacArthur remained aloof from the Japanese people as well as American military and civilian personnel. This tended to reinforce the contention of his critics that he was a supremely arrogant and supercilious individual. General Enoch Crowd-

er once said: "I thought Arthur MacArthur was the most flamboyantly egotistical man I had ever seen—until I met his son." Even the men who served under him believed him to be haughty and imperious. A well known Marine Corps poem expressed this sentiment in these words:

And while possible a rumor now,
Some day it will be fact
That the Lord will hear a deep voice say,
Move over God, it's Mac.

The period of Japanese occupation saw MacArthur become increasingly active in Freemasonry. On Dec. 8, 1947, in the American Embassy in Tokyo, MacArthur was coroneted a 33° Mason by the Southern Jurisdiction. It is believed that this singular honor was bestowed not only for his long service to the United States but also for his encouragement of Freemasonry in Japan, particularly his influencing the Japanese government to lift the ban on Japanese citizens becoming Masons. In 1951, MacArthur was crowned Active Member for the Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Philippines and was to serve as Grand Orator for the Supreme Council for a number of years. He was also the recipient of the Distinguished Achievement Medal of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The invasion of the Republic of Korea by Communist troops from North Korea in June, 1950, led to the appointment of General MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the United Nations forces. In the face of overwhelming odds, he stemmed the tide of the Communist aggression, executed a bold and perilous amphibious attack on Inchon, and eventually drove the invaders north of the 38th parallel. However, the entry of Chinese Communist troops into the conflict ultimately led to a bloody stalemate in Korea. MacArthur was convinced that he could win the war only by committing Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Chinese forces into the battle and carrying the war across the Yalu River into Manchuria. President Truman argued that such tactics could possibly result in an expansion of the limited war into a general global conflict. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the extending of the fighting to mainland China would produce "the wrong war at the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong enemy."

MacArthur frequently communicated his divergent views on the administration's war policy to members of Congress. In a letter to Representative Joseph Martin, he stated: "There is no substitute for victory."

A meeting with Truman on Wake Island supposedly resolved the differences between the President and the General. However, the continued stalemate on the battlefield led to renewed criticisms of administration policy by MacArthur.

Finally, on April 11, 1951, Truman dismissed MacArthur from his command. The President expressed the belief that "General MacArthur is one of our greatest military commanders, but the cause of world peace is more important than any individual." This marked the first instance in American history in which a full general was removed by the Commander-in-Chief.

General MacArthur returned to the United States to a tumultuous hero's welcome. His address to a joint session of Congress was filled with nostalgia and emotion. He said:

"I am closing 52 years of military service. When I joined the Army even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all my boyish hopes and dreams. The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the Plain at West Point, and the hopes and dreams have long since vanished. But I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barracks ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that—'Old soldiers never die, they just fade away.' And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away—an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty."

During his later years, MacArthur entered the business world, serving as chairman of the board of Remington-Rand and Sperry Rand. There was some movement in the Republican Party in 1952 to nominate the Old Soldier for President but, as he had in the past, he disclaimed all political ambition. MacArthur lived with his wife in a suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, assuming the same aloofness he had exhibited during the occupation of Japan.

General MacArthur died on April 5, 1964, after a series of abdominal operations. He was buried with full military honors in Norfolk, Va., his mother's hometown.

CINCINNATI HONORS TWO GRAND COMMANDERS

Seldom does a Scottish Rite Valley have the privilege of receiving two Sovereign Grand Commanders at the same time. But such was the case on September 20 when the Grand Commanders of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States were invited to a special ceremony of the Valley of Cincinnati.

During the ceremony, Ill.° Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, and Ill.° Henry C. Clausen, 33°, were presented the Killian H. Van Rensselaer Medal.

In 1971, the Valley of Cincinnati established a gold medal award to be given to Scottish Rite Masons who have rendered "unusual, outstanding, distinguished, lasting, and meritorious service to the United States, to humanity, or to Masonry."

The medal honors the memory of Ill.° Killian H. Van Rensselaer, 33°, former Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction and a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio. He served as Grand Commander from 1861 to 1867, during a period of unrest, and was influential in unifying factions and calming troubled waters to bring about



Ill.° John A. Lloyd, 33°, invested Grand Commander Maxwell with Cincinnati's honor medal

the Union of 1867. He is credited with the creation of the four Scottish Rite bodies in Cincinnati.

Only three other Van Rensselaer medals have been presented since 1971.

Commanders Maxwell and Clausen were the 4th and 5th recipients. Previous medalists were Ill.° J. Edgar Hoover, 33°, who died prior to the presentation; Ill.° George A. Newbury, 33°, Past Sovereign Grand Commander; and Ill.° and General Omar N. Bradley, 33°.

On the awards committee are Ill.° John A. Lloyd, 33°, the retiring Deputy for Ohio; Ill.° Chester Hodges, 33°; Ill.° Robert G. McIntosh, 33°; Ill.° George L. Sellars, 33°; and Ill.° Robert J. Brown, 33°.

The two recipients were greeted by Ill.° Brother Lloyd. Ill.° Brother Sellars introduced Commander Maxwell as a leader of vitality and motion. Ill.° Brother Hodges cited Commander Clausen's leadership of Masonic thought and action.

Also attending the ceremony were Ill.° Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, and Ill.° W. Henry Roberts, 33°, Active Members from Indiana, and Ill.° George R. Effinger, 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector General from neighboring Kentucky.

Earlier in the day, a wreath was placed at the Van Rensselaer grave site at Mt. Washington Cemetery in Cincinnati.



... and the Commander, in turn, presented a similar medal to Grand Commander Clausen.

NEW EXHIBIT THROUGH MAY

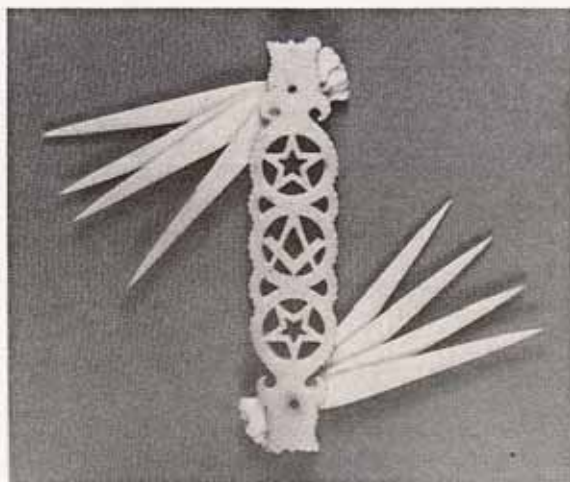
Masonic Collection Grows

Masonic decoration on American decorative arts is a major research project at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage.

The museum's first major exhibition on the "Use of Masonic Symbols in American Decorative Arts" and the accompanying catalog were well received by members of the fraternity both here and abroad, as well as by art scholars and collectors across the country. T. O. Haunch, Librarian and Curator of the Museum and Library of the United Grand Lodge of England, wrote that the exhibit and catalog "added much to our knowledge of the development of American vernacular art in the Masonic field and makes for interesting comparison with parallel developments here."

In the two years since that exhibit opened with objects borrowed from private and public collections, the museum has acquired many rare and unique items for its own permanent collection. Through donations and purchases, the

Recently acquired by the Museum is the scrimshaw pierced carving with hinged toothpicks at each end.

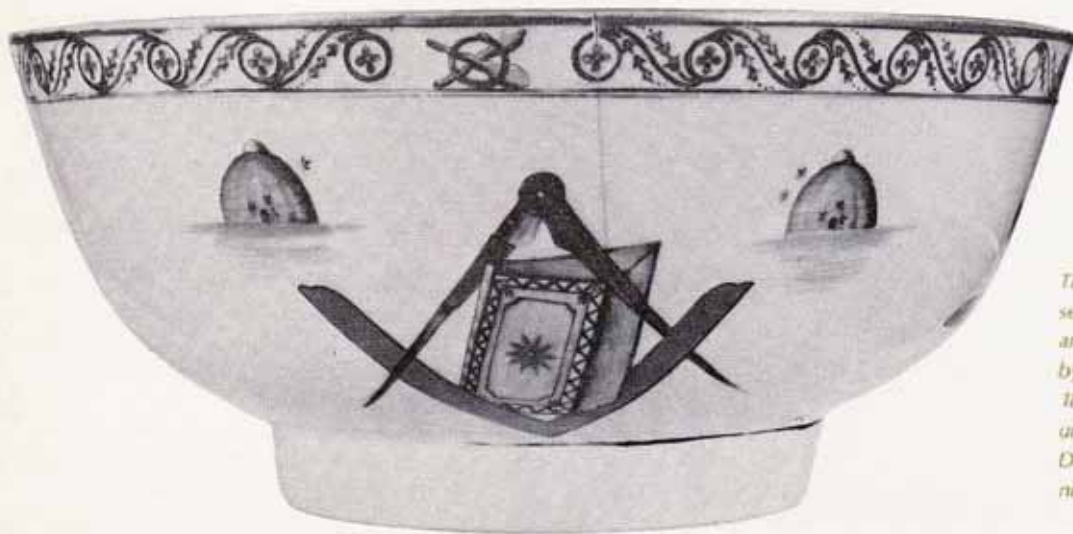


museum's collection is fast becoming one of the outstanding American collections of objects with Masonic symbolism.

The current exhibit, "New Collections: Masonic Decoration," is a repre-

sentative selection of over 80 items recently acquired by the museum. The exhibit opened in September and continues through May 7, 1978.

Several lodges have been generous in sharing their treasures by donating or



This porcelain punch bowl was presented to General George Doolittle, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, by his brother officers in the early 1800's. Now on display at the Museum, it was the gift of Frederick B. Doolittle, a descendant of the colonial general.

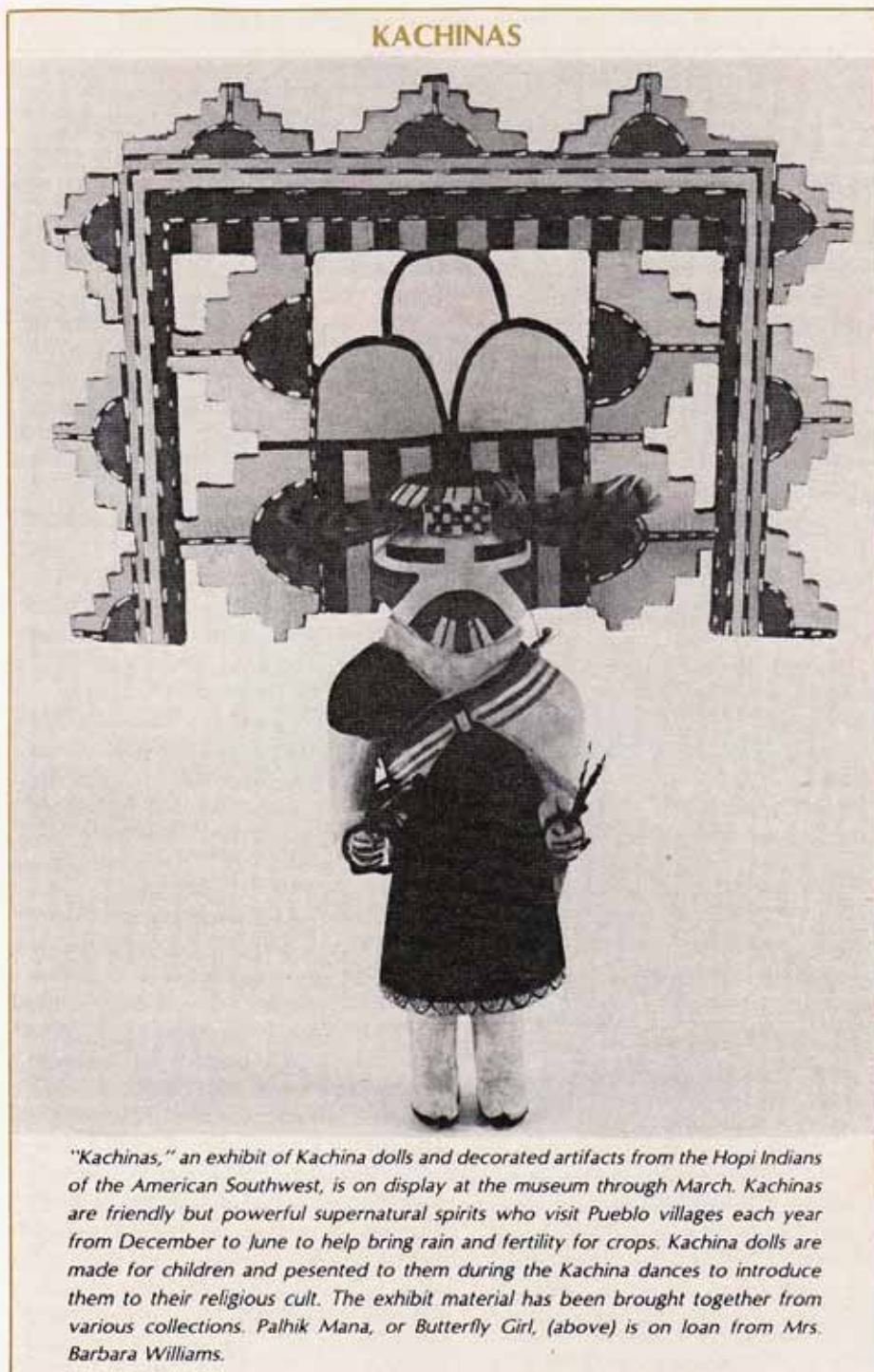
loaning them to the museum so that many people can appreciate and enjoy them. Union Lodge, originally located in Roxbury, Mass., donated their original records and many significant objects to the museum and library when the lodge moved to new quarters. Among the gems of that collection is a pair of pitchers originally presented to Union Lodge by Nehemiah Skillings in 1811. The lodge minutes, also donated to the library, record the lodge's vote of thanks to Brother Skillings for his "handsome present of two Masonic punch pitchers." Other items from Union Lodge include truncheons dating from the 18th century and silver jewels from the period of 1800-1820.

Another significant and rare treasure on long-term loan from St. Paul's Lodge, Ayer, Mass., is a very large Liverpool pitcher covered with many transfer designs of Masonic symbols. When the pitcher arrived, the museum staff was able to determine that the pitcher was made by Ralph Wedgwood of Ferrybridge, England, 1785-1795, from the impressed mark on the bottom.

Washington Lodge of Lexington, Mass., has also been most generous in leaving on display at the museum their valuable set of officers' jewels made by Paul Revere in 1796. The Lodge of St. Andrew in Boston voted to leave two items—a mug and a caricature—on long-term loan at the museum.

The museum's special acquisition fund has been used to obtain many other significant items for the collection by purchase. One item is a tall clock made by Riley Whiting of Winchester, Conn., c. 1815. The case is painted and the clock face is decorated with Masonic symbols. This is one of the important pieces in the collection both as an American clock and as an example of Masonic decoration. Several very fine powder horns with engraved Masonic symbols have also been added to the collection. Curator John Hamilton is researching this aspect of Masonic decoration in America.

Individuals also have been most generous in donating important material to the collection. A fragment of ingrain carpeting with a Masonic design was donated by Woodrow Wilcox. Dating from about 1870, the carpet was removed from Camden Lodge No. 245, Camden, Mich. A Chinese export punch bowl, originally presented to General George Doolittle by brother



"Kachinas," an exhibit of Kachina dolls and decorated artifacts from the Hopi Indians of the American Southwest, is on display at the museum through March. Kachinas are friendly but powerful supernatural spirits who visit Pueblo villages each year from December to June to help bring rain and fertility for crops. Kachina dolls are made for children and presented to them during the Kachina dances to introduce them to their religious cult. The exhibit material has been brought together from various collections. Palhik Mana, or Butterfly Girl, (above) is on loan from Mrs. Barbara Williams.

officers in the Revolutionary Army, was given to the museum by a descendant, Frederick B. Doolittle.

The museum's continuing research and collecting of objects with Masonic symbolism is a significant contribution to American art history and of great interest to members of the fraternity. Research is currently being done for a major exhibition on decorated Masonic

aprons of the period 1790-1850. The apron exhibit is scheduled to open at the museum in 1979.

Masonic symbolism in American decorative arts continues to be a popular and appealing subject which attracts people of all ages and interests, and adds to our understanding and appreciation of the role of Freemasonry in the history of United States.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1977 ANNUAL MEETING

There were some new faces on the scene as the Supreme Council concluded its 165th annual session at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 22-29. Personnel changes include the retirement of five Active Members and the election of a new Grand Lieutenant Commander, three

new Deputies, and six new Active Members.

* * *

Retired. Active Members retiring were Ill.°. Stanley W. Jones, 33°, of New York; Ill.°. August C. Ullrich, 33°, of New Jersey; Ill.°. L. Todd McKinney, 33°, and Ill.°. John A. Lloyd, 33°, both of Ohio; and Ill.°. Clyde A. Fulton, 33°, of Michigan.

Ill.°. Brother Jones, a member of the Valley of Utica, N.Y., was elected an Active Member in 1960. Ill.°. Brother Ullrich, a member of the Valley of Northern New Jersey, was elected an Active Member in 1967 and has been Deputy for New Jersey since 1969. Ill.°. Brother McKinney is a member of the Valley of Dayton and has been an Active Member since 1950. Ill.°. Brother Lloyd, from the Valley of Cincinnati, was elected an Active Member in 1970 and was named Deputy for Ohio in March following the death of Ill.°. Wayne E. Stichter, 33°. Ill.°. Brother Fulton, the dean of the Supreme Council and an Active Member since 1945, was Deputy for Michigan for 17 years and also served as Grand Lieutenant Commander.

* * *



WAKEMAN

New officer. Ill.°. Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, was elected Grand Lieutenant Commander. He succeeds Ill.°. Irving E. Partridge, 33°, who was appointed in

March to fill the vacancy created by the death of Ill.°. Brother Stichter.

Ill.°. Brother Wakeman, a retired printing executive, is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He was Thrice Potent Master at Indianapolis in 1959-60, and received the 33° in 1961. He has been an Active

RETIRING



JONES
New York



ULLRICH
New Jersey



McKINNEY
Ohio



LLOYD
Ohio



FULTON
Michigan

ACTION TAKEN

AT 1977 ANNUAL SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 210 members.
- Elected 199 candidates to receive the 33° at Cincinnati in 1978.
- Set March 17-18, 1978, at Lexington for a regional seminar on program development, ritualistic work, and Masonic education for Valley officers and leaders in the New England states.
- Recognized the Supreme Council of Luxembourg.
- Approved the 1971 tentative ritual for the 13°.
- Approved the continued support of DeMolay and youth activities and urged Valleys to assist with DeMolay membership programs.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program.
- Approved larger Leon M. Abbott scholarship grants to eight participating universities.
- Reported 14° membership to be 511,851 as of June 30, 1977

Member and Deputy for Indiana since 1973.

Deputies. The three new Deputies are Ill.°. Alfred M. Kramer, 33°, for New York; Ill.°. Horace D. Carl, 33°, for New Jersey; and Ill.°. Walter H. Kropp, 33°, for Ohio.

Ill.°. Brother Kramer served as Most Wise Master of Buffalo Chapter of Rose Croix in 1957 and Commander-in-chief of Buffalo Consistory 1964-65. He received the 33° in 1960 and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1969. Since 1957, he has been a Supreme Court Justice for the State of New York.

Ill.°. Brother Carl, a retired state highway official, is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. A member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Trenton, he served as Most Wise Master in 1954 and Commander-in-chief in 1964. He received the 33° in 1956 and was named an Active Member in 1967.


Ill.°. Brother Kropp is president of the Franklin Federal Savings and Loan Association, Columbus, Ohio, and vice chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. In the Valley of Columbus, he has been Thrice Potent Master. He received the 33° in 1970 and was elected an Active Member in 1976.

New faces. The new Active Members of the Supreme Council are Ill.°. Francis G. Paul, 33°, and Ill.°. Joseph Savage, 33°, of New York; Ill.°. Julius W. Lodgek, Sr., 33°, of New Jersey; Ill.°. Ralph M. Francisco, 33°, and Ill.°. Charles E. Spahr, 33°, of Ohio; and Ill.°. Robert J. Moore, 33°, of Indiana.


Ill.°. Brother Paul, 56, has been associated with IBM since 1946. Currently

NEW DEPUTIES


KRAMER
New York



CARL
New Jersey



KROPP
Ohio



he is resident manager for Western New York. He was raised a Master Mason in 1948 at Friendship Lodge No. 153, Owego, N.Y. He joined the Scottish Rite Valley of Binghamton in 1960 and received the 33° in 1973. He is also a member of the York Rite bodies and the Shrine.

Ill.°. Brother Savage, 50, a supervising machinist for Davenport Machine Tool Company, was born in Belfast, Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1948, and obtained U.S. citizenship in 1953. He was Master of Zetland Lodge No. 951, Rochester, N.Y., in

1964. In the Scottish Rite Valley of Rochester, he was Most Wise Master in 1970 and serves currently as Commander-in-chief. He received the 33° in 1972.

Ill.°. Brother Lodgek, 55, is sales manager for Capitol Concrete Company. In 1957, he was Master of Trimble Lodge No. 117, Cherry Hill, N.J., and was Commander-in-chief of Excelsior Consistory in 1969. He received the 33° in 1967. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Camden, the Red Cross of Constantine, and Crescent Shrine Temple, for which he was Potentate in 1970.

Ill.°. Brother Francisco, 70, is a retired production manager for U.S. News & World Report. He served as Master of Mystic Lodge No. 405, Dayton, Ohio, in 1939, and was the first elected Master of Riverview Lodge No. 717, Dayton, in 1944. In the Scottish Rite, he was Thrice Potent Master in the Valley of Dayton, 1960-62, was Secretary for the Ohio Council of Deliberation, 1971-76, and received the 33° in 1961. He served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1962.

Ill.°. Brother Spahr, 64, is chairman of the board and chief executive of Standard Oil of Ohio. He was raised a Master Mason in Heights Lodge No. 633, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, in 1961, and joined the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland in 1962. He received the 33° in 1968. Currently he is treasurer for the Valley and 1st Lieutenant Commander of the Consistory.

Ill.°. Brother Moore, 61, an industrial realtor, is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Indianapolis. He served as Thrice Potent Master for the Valley of Indianapolis in 1973-74, received the 33° in 1975, and has been an aide to the Sovereign Grand Commander for the past two years. In 1975, he was general

(Continued on page 13)

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS



PAUL
New York



SAVAGE
New York



LODGEK
New Jersey



FRANCISCO
Ohio



SPAHR
Ohio



MOORE
Indiana

The following is an excerpt from the Allocation of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 27, 1977.

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

Ill.'. Robert A. Manchester II, 33°, has completed a year of great service to the Rotary International organization. We are proud that an Honorary Member of our organization was chosen to head this great group of men who are dedicated to "the highest of moral and ethical standards in his own vocation or profession." These are high and lofty goals that each of us as Freemasons and members of the Scottish Rite can well emulate.

When our Ill.'. Brother Manchester started his year, he stated, "I believe in Rotary." What a challenging statement! Each one of us needs to have the same attitude toward our organization. Even at the risk of copying, let me unequivocally state that, "I believe in Freemasonry and the Rite!" and I sincerely hope that each of the more than 3,500,000 Masons in the United States can feel the same way.

One of our own members, Ill.'. John A. Lloyd, 33°, Deputy for Ohio, had an actuarial study made a few years ago to show the trend in Masonic membership.

The total loss of members in all Grand Lodges within our United States for the years 1970 through 1975 was 309,850. The total membership was 3,763,213 at the end of 1975. The actuarial study goes on to report that unless these trends are reversed, by the year 2000, there will be 2,124,223 Masons. Thereafter, the shrinkage will accelerate so rapidly that by the year 2037, there will be only 102,802 members in our country.

These figures are tragic, and certainly give us reason to pause and reflect on what we are doing. As Scottish Rite Masons, we certainly must not be lulled into complacency because our membership has held steady and even shown some gains, because if the actuarial study should be accurate, we, in the Scottish Rite, are in for some hard times.

Personally, I find it very difficult to accept the study even though I am well aware of the actual losses in symbolic Freemasonry, and the facts that I recited should stir us to action to prevent such

an outcome.

I believe in Freemasonry and I believe that the future of our organization can be "what we make it!"

Ill.'. and Rev. Norman Vincent Peale said in one of his messages, "Find a need and fill it." In the Scottish Rite there are many needs and there are many opportunities. We need to seek out the men who will also believe in our organization and inspire them to find their niche in the program and encourage them to fill that niche.

We say much about the greatness of our Fraternity, and it is great! We have the fine and lofty moral and ethical standards as taught us in the ritual and portrayal of our degrees. But are we putting into daily practice these lessons and principles? Are we telling others—our associates in our church, school, factory or office—what we stand for? Are we demonstrating, by the examples of our own lives, these tenets?

The world needs Masonry today—probably as much or even more than at any other time in our history. We need men to join our Order who have vision; men who will look with us into the future; men who have imagination and new ideas that can help us to see the needs of our communities, the state, and the nation. The Great Light of Freemasonry tells us that "Where there is no vision, the people perish." The members of the Scottish Rite need that vision to reach the level of attainment that we want our lives and our organization to reach.

We also need men with enthusiasm. Enthusiasm in what we are doing will go a long way toward encouraging others to inquire about our organization. Everyone appreciates enthusiasm in another person. It is a trait that can become contagious. My personal experiences in getting into conversations with people whom I have met for the first time on planes and while traveling, convinces me of the need for enthusiasm. I see the ready response from strangers

when I go "that first mile" to introduce myself and endeavor to display some enthusiasm for our fraternity.

We should be enthusiastic enough and proud enough to always wear the emblem of our symbolic lodge—the square and compasses. I have and I am sure all of you have in your possession all kinds of Masonic emblems—Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shrine, and undoubtedly many others—but isn't the square and compasses the most important? If we promote the symbolic lodge with enthusiasm and pride, the other bodies will all gain. But if we promote only the appendant bodies, it will be like a tree or a bush, with beautiful foliage and blossoms, that will soon die from the lack of nourishment for proper root growth. Yes, we need men—many men with vision and enthusiasm.

Then, too, we need men and Masons of endurance.

The really good golfer is the man who plays consistently, practices frequently, and plays to win. The really good pitcher on a ball team is the man who can endure and pitch good ball for nine innings. Too many can only endure through a limited number of innings. The really good Mason is one who attends his lodge regularly as his situation will permit. The early pioneers of our great country would not have been successful in developing our land if they had not had endurance to withstand great hardships along the way. We need men who are Masons and those who should be Masons who will stand up for truth and justice today. I am confident that there are many men in the byways of our communities who are just waiting to be inspired by our enthusiasm to ask the all-important question. We cannot ask them, but we can point the way and lead the prospective candidate.

Ill.'. Harold Blake Walker, 33°, another Honorary Member of our Jurisdiction and a respected minister in the Chicago area, wrote in a recent article, "Our times are in need of men and

I Believe . . .

women who are seeking—not to be comfortable, but to grow in mind and spirit so that they may be adequate to serve the common good." We, as Masons, need to be a little less comfortable and to work at practicing the tenets of the Order for the good of mankind.

Our purpose in all of Masonry has been to make the organization one of charity for all mankind, to practice the "Golden Rule", to love our country, to serve God with reverence, to be humble, to adhere to the cardinal virtues, and to greet everyone on the same level of human understanding.

To preserve the future of our great fraternity means to grasp the present. Only he who gives of himself can create the future. Each one of us must share in the responsibility of preserving the future of this great fellowship of Masonry and especially the Scottish Rite.

We have for too long, in my opinion, been a "silent majority." It is certainly time that we proclaim ourselves before our families, our friends, and associates, and let them know what Freemasonry and the Scottish Rite is and what it stands for.

I found this quotation, and regret that I do not know the author to give credit, but I feel it appropriate. It is entitled, "Masonry's Opportunity."

"It is perhaps not necessary to review the tragic conditions which prevail and which seem to dominate our lives. What are we witnessing? It seems that the world which we knew as a world of beauty has reverted to a world of savagery, brutality, and depravity.

"However one may interpret the situation, it is time for Masonry. It is not a time for retreat. It is not a time to surrender or despair. It is time for Masons to show by word and deed the reality of the principles of morality by which man must live if he is to survive.

"While Masonry stands in an enviable position, it is also a position of grave responsibility. Ours is an institution in which men are trained in mind and heart to elevate the spiritual over the material. It is an institution which has never sought selfish advantages or arbitrary power. It is an institution which has never capitulated to the demands of tyranny, turned its back on history, or modified its moral demands. Because it is such an institution, there is a heavy responsibility placed on each Mason to do his part by making Masonic teachings visible to the world through his thoughts, acts, and deeds.

"The character which Freemasonry builds, adorned by Masonic attributes, has contributed to its growth and development

HIGHLIGHT OF ANNUAL MEETING

Continued from page 11

chairman for the 11th International Conference of Supreme Councils of the World.

* * *

International recognition. Sovereign Grand Commanders from six other jurisdictions were named Emeriti Members of Honor. They were Ill.' Raoul L. Mattei, 33°, France; Ill.' Dr. Bruno Sadun M., 33°, Ecuador; Ill.' Franz Simecek, 33°, Austria; Ill.' Mukbil A. Gökdoğan, 33°, Turkey; Ill.' Alberto Mansur, 33°, Brazil; and Ill.' Kurt Raschle, 33°, Switzerland.

* * *

DeMolay welcomed. For the first time in the history of the Supreme Council, a DeMolay International Master Councilor was greeted during a general session as a Scottish Rite Ma-

son. David M. Stout, 32°, the 1977 DeMolay IMC, had received the Scottish Rite degrees in Wichita, Kansas, two weeks prior to his arrival in Pittsburgh. Introduced by William J. McCulley, 32°, Grand Master of the DeMolay International Supreme Council, Brother Stout delivered an address at the Tuesday luncheon. His remarks will be published in the January issue.

* * *

Magazine award. Also speaking at the Tuesday luncheon was Robert W. Miller, 32°, president of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Brother Miller presented the Foundation's George Washington Honor Medal to *The Northern Light* for issues published during 1976. Previously the magazine had been awarded a certificate for its 1975 publications.



At Pittsburgh, the Grand Commander greeted as a new Scottish Rite Mason the DeMolay International Master Councilor, David M. Stout, 32° (left). Introducing Brother Stout at the Annual Session was (right) William J. McCulley, 32°, Grand Master of DeMolay's International Supreme Council.

and is destined to live on and on, ever becoming broader, stronger, finer, and deeper with the passing years."

The future of Freemasonry, in spite of actuarial figures, is what you and I make it! I believe in Freemasonry, and I hope you do!

Edmund Burke, the English philosopher, said, "All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win the world is for

enough good men to do nothing!"

As Masons, we should do three things:

- 1) Become aware of Masonry's goals and problems,
- 2) Become involved with our symbolic lodge and the Rite as well as with the community,
- 3) Recognize Masonry's great opportunity to make the world a better place in which to live.

COLONEL RICHARD GRIDLEY

America's First Chief Military Engineer

By CHARLES W. E. MORRIS, 32°

During the colonial period, military engineering was not a subject with which many Americans concerned themselves or, for that matter, had an opportunity to study. Only relatively few text books of European origin were then available.

The words of Sebastien Vauban, the great French military engineer of Louis XIV, had a profound influence in the planning of military fortifications in Europe. Vauban had also devised methods for besieging fortresses, and his ideas along these lines can be observed in the study of the tactics used by American and French engineers in the siege of Yorktown.

Only a few truly formidable fortresses had been erected in North America prior to the Revolution. Of these, probably Quebec, Louisburg, Nova Scotia, and Ticonderoga were the outstanding examples. However, the American Revolution gave a sharp impetus to the study of fortifications and siege operations.

On January 3, 1710, Richard Gridley was born in Boston of a well-to-do family. This was some three years after the death of Vauban. Gridley received a good education, including tutoring by his elder brother Jeremiah, a distinguished graduate of Harvard. Jeremiah was a lawyer, a publisher, and Attorney General for Massachusetts. Under his brother's tutelage Richard became an excellent student with a great flair for

mathematics. This was of great use to him for he became a surveyor and civil engineer. He was also a skilled draftsman as his map of the fortress of Louisburg and surroundings reveals. Young Gridley was fortunate in attracting the attention of a British engineer officer, John Henry Bastide, who was engaged in planning the fortifications for Boston Harbor and several other New England ports. Bastide was an authority on the Vauban system of fortifications and also an expert artilleryman. Gridley showed early great aptitude and decided to become a military engineer. Like his mentor, he also developed considerable skill in the use of artillery. This he was able to put to good advantage when, as an engineer and also captain of artillery, he took part in William Pepperell's expedition against the French fortress at Louisburg on Cape Breton. The apparently impregnable fortress, with its walls 36 feet high, was taken by very unconventional tactics, resulting in the capture of some heavy mortars, one of which Gridley used to bombard the French citadel. After a 49-day siege, Louisburg surrendered on June 17, 1745. For this exploit Pepperell was knighted and Gridley received his commission in the British regular army.

In 1746, Richard Gridley became a member of St. John's Lodge of Boston and became Master of the Lodge in 1757.

The same year that he became a Mason, Gridley was authorized by Governor Shirley to design plans for the fortification of Boston Harbor. Among his projects were the defensive works for Governor's Island and Castle William. Later, on the Kennebec, he designed and supervised the erection of Fort Halifax and Fort Western.

Meanwhile, in the Virginia wilderness, a 22-year-old Lt. Colonel of Militia was proving himself a very proficient surveyor and topographical engineer—his name was George Washington. Gridley and Washington were destined to have a close and cordial relationship.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the British had returned the fortress of Louisburg to France in exchange for Madras in India. This was considered a threat to the New England colonies, and in July 1758 Gridley was a member of the expedition which recaptured Louis-

CHARLES W. E. MORRIS, 32°, wrote book reviews for the *Christian Science Monitor* for over 25 years. Now retired, he was national advertising manager for the *Monitor*. Brother Morris is a member of Nehoiden Lodge, Needham, Mass., and the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston.



burg, after which it was virtually dismantled.

Assigned by Lord Jeffrey Amherst to General Wolfe, Gridley fought at Quebec, scaling the heights and hauling artillery to the Plains of Abraham. In the decisive British victory which followed, both Wolfe and his opponent Montcalm were fatally wounded. Gridley's outstanding record had not gone unnoticed, and in 1763 he was called to London, where he was bestowed with a number of honors including land grants and a pension.

After returning to America, for the next decade or so, he designed many harbor fortifications along the New England coast and was still Chief Military Engineer at the outset of the Revolutionary War. Carefully preserved in the Resolves of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts of April 1775—which authorized an “army of 30,000 be raised and established”—it very legibly states that on April 26, 1775, Richard Gridley was appointed Chief Engineer with William Burbeck as his assistant.

Being familiar with the terrain, he recommended the fortifying of certain hills above Charlestown, namely, Prospect, Bunker, and Breeds. However his suggestions were not immediately acted upon. On the night of June 16, militiamen under Colonel Prescott, who had been ordered to fortify Bunker Hill, whether by accident or design, commenced to erect a fortification on Breeds Hill.

Gridley was in charge, but in the confusion, work was commenced on the lower of the two hills. While directing the building of the redoubt and the line of earthworks on the downhill slope, it is recorded that in his spare time Gridley resorted to pick and shovel work himself. During the ensuing battle, he fought shoulder to shoulder with the other militiamen, until he was wounded and had to be carried from the field.

After recovering from his wound, Gridley set about directing the operations for the siege of Boston. One of his assistants in the project was a young captain of militia, Henry Knox, who was to achieve fame the following winter for his feat in bringing more than 50 heavy cannons from Fort Ticonderoga on ox-drawn sleds through deep snow and across frozen rivers. These cannons emplaced on Dorchester Heights surprised and dismayed the British commander, who after an abortive plan to assault the heights, ordered the evacua-

IN MEMORIAM Ill. Oscar Arthur Richter, 33°

Ill. Oscar A. Richter, 33°, Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council and former Deputy for Wisconsin, died on August 14, at the age of 85.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Ill. Brother Richter worked for several Wisconsin firms before joining his father in business in 1923. He became president of A.M. Richter Sons Company and the Manitowoc Hotel Corporation, both of Manitowoc, as well as the Richter Vinegar Corporation of Scottsville, Mich., and the Charles E. Meyer Company of Freeport, Ill. He was also chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Manitowoc.

In 1916, he was raised a Master Mason in Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, Eau Claire, Wisc., and later transferred his membership to Manitowoc Lodge No. 65. He was a member of the York Rite bodies in Manitowoc, served as Commander of Manitowoc Commandery in 1929, and was Grand Commander of the Wisconsin Grand Commandery in 1937-38.

He received the Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Milwaukee in 1931, served as Most Wise Master of Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix in 1948-49, and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council in 1945. He was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1948 and served as Deputy for Wisconsin from 1963-70. While an Active Member of the Supreme Council he served on various committees and was chairman of the General State of the Rite Committee from 1959-62.

Ill. Brother Richter is survived by his widow, Ruth; a son, William R., of Manitowoc; a daughter, Adelaide, of Hackettstown, N.J., and two grandchildren.

tion of the Town of Boston on March 17.

Soon after the Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commander-in-chief of the American forces, Washington proceeded to Cambridge and took over command on July 3, 1775. Shortly thereafter he met Gridley, who, like himself, had been appointed to a post of great responsibility—Chief Military Engineer.

Seven years before the outbreak of hostilities in 1768, Gridley had been appointed Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, a position he held until 1789. On March 20, 1776, General Washington marched into Boston at the head of his troops. For Gridley's outstanding services, Washington commended him to the Congress. Later

Washington assigned him the task of completing the Atlantic coastal defenses. He proceeded to carry out this mission with his usual skill and dedication. The French alliance had brought a number of skilled engineer officers to our shores and one of them—Brigadier Dupontail—was appointed a chief engineer in July 1777. However, Gridley continued in his capacity until retired by an act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1781. He died in Stoughton, Mass. in 1796.

Some years ago the Boston Post of the Society of American Military Engineers, dedicated a memorial plaque at Bunker Hill to Col. Richard Gridley, who along with his illustrious Commander-in-chief, Washington, can be considered as the co-founders of today's Corps of Engineers.

Renewing Lodge Interest Through Scottish Rite

By QUENTIN J. HRUSKA, 32°

When I took the necessary steps to become a 32° Mason in the Scottish Rite, I was deeply impressed with the organization, layout, costumes, music, scenery, characterization, and ritual degree work. All were absolutely superb. At one point in the 32°, I choked up with great emotion. It was gripping, to say the very least.

I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Valley which stated that through Scottish Rite, I have obtained a much greater interest in my blue lodge activities, and more importantly, I have gained a better understanding of its teachings.

The major effect of Scottish Rite on me was that it gave me renewed dedication and reaffirmed commitment to blue lodge. Although I have volunteered to become involved in Scottish Rite degree work, I have done so *without* turning my back on my blue lodge in any respect whatsoever. The pledge to work at Scottish Rite came only *after* I resolved to myself that I would make certain promises to my blue lodge which would evince my renewed and reaffirmed commitment to it.

But now, since I have had a chance to think this over, some interesting and perhaps distressing observations come to the surface. I understand, for example, through casual conversation and the literature, that the membership of and interest in Scottish Rite and the Shrine is growing. This is good. I also understand that symbolic lodge membership and certainly lodge attendance at routine meetings is on the decline. This is bad, from at least two strong viewpoints.

First, it appears from these observations on membership that there is a movement of the brethren's interest away from the symbolic lodges and into the Scottish Rite. If this truly be the case, the scene is being very well established for the "decline and fall" of the craft.

Second, the decline in blue lodge attendance and increase in Scottish Rite attendance leads me to believe that many of the Brethren may have a misconception as to what Scottish Rite is all about. This will, in time, have a weakening effect on Scottish Rite as well as on the craft in general.

As stated in my letter to the Valley, Scottish Rite has provided me with an in-depth study of the basic work which was learned in the first three degrees of Masonry.

Scottish Rite has given me mainly renewed interest in and reaffirmed commitment to my symbolic lodge.

I have the feeling, though unconfirmed as a point of fact in my own mind, that in going into Scottish Rite, many brethren have the tendency to rush on to something new, different, and interesting. Indeed, this is a good description of what Scottish Rite is. However, it does us, as individuals, and the craft, as an ancient and honorable institution, no good at all if we rush headlong and full of enthusiasm into something new, different, and interesting at Scottish Rite reunions, and leave behind us the Worshipful Master, sitting by himself in the lodge room on meeting night.

Let's not fool ourselves. Without the symbolic lodge, there would be no Scottish Rite, no York Rite, no Shrine, and we know it.

Without the symbolic lodge, there would be no district organization, and certainly no Grand Lodge.

Without the symbolic lodge, there would be no Masonic Homes for the aged, no Masonic Homes for children, no Scottish Rite foundation for research on schizophrenia, and no \$18 million W. Clement Stone Pavilion for the health sciences in Illinois. There would be 22 fewer Shrine hospitals, and over a period of time there would be 170,000 children that would *not* receive benefits from those hospitals.

As students of the ancient craft of architecture, we know only too well that a great pyramid cannot stand firmly against the passage of time if its building blocks at the base are allowed to deteriorate.

Oh, yes, we are enjoying a heyday of membership, interest, and support of Scottish Rite and Shrine today. But what of tomorrow, when this "crest" is past, and when there are no members coming along who will comprise the life blood of tomorrow's Scottish Rite and tomorrow's Shrine? We will then be alone in the cathedral and the temple, just as the Worshipful Master often is in the lodge room today.

When I came home from the reunion at which I was made a 32° Mason, I knew that I had experienced a rebirth of my Masonic education. All the beauty, glory, brotherhood, and fellowship of which I had been a part in the place of my rebirth would not have been possible at all were it not for my *native* Masonic birth in my mother lodge.

What conclusions can I draw as a result of my exposure to Scottish Rite? Support, love, keep, promote—as far as possible—my blue lodge. Try to encourage other brethren to attend meetings. Volunteer for and serve on committees. Establish contact and rapport with the brethren. Innovate, if necessary, for the benefit of—but without compromising the character and quality of—the craft.

At this point, perhaps, the idealist will ask, "If Freemasonry, as expressed and taught in the first three degrees, is really all that it purports to be, why did I need an additional influence such as Scottish Rite to rekindle my interest in and motivation toward symbolic lodge?"

QUENTIN J. HRUSKA, 32°, has been secretary of George B. Moxley Lodge No. 277, Red Bank, N.J., and is a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Trenton, N.J. He is the son of former Senator Roman L. Hruska, 33°.



(Continued on page 18)

'Messages for a Mission'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

MESSAGES FOR A MISSION, by Henry C. Clausen, 33°. Published in 1977. 227 pp. Available from Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., 1733 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. \$4.

Since October 1969, *The New Age*, the official publication of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction has been publishing in each issue two items written by Grand Commander Henry C. Clausen, 33°. On the inside front cover of each issue of the magazine, there has appeared a short statement of Scottish Rite, Masonic, or patriotic wisdom; these items have acquired the description of "sermonettes." In each issue of the magazine there has also appeared a Grand Commander's message. This new book contains a collection of 43 sermonettes and 38 messages.

The material is presented under eight headings: (1) The Scottish Rite, (2) Patriotism, (3) The Constitution, (4) Separation of Church and State, (5) Free Enterprise, (6) Freemasonry, (7) George Washington, (8) Inspirational. At various places in the book there are reproduced appropriate sermonettes. Throughout the book are pictures which make the messages meaningful and the volume a delight to the eyes. These pictures are on Masonic and patriotic subjects. A few examples of the pictures in the book are Washington presiding at a Masonic lodge meeting, the Washington at Prayer monument located at Valley Forge, John Marshall wearing a Masonic collar, and a picture of Theodore Roosevelt.

Here are two examples of the sermonettes reproduced in this book:

"The value and importance of the Scottish Rite will be measured primarily by an ever-expanding diffusion and influence of its timeless truths, for the benefits and inheritance of humanity."

"The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry is good for you since it teaches you to develop your spiritual life, your moral strength, your patriotic enthusiasm, and your self-success."

Here are some examples of the messages that are reproduced in this volume: "The Antiquity of Scottish Rite Freemasonry" and "Our Historical Roots" give a brief history of the Rite. "Creative Law of the Scottish Rite" describes the fundamental law of the Rite, the Grand Constitutions. "A Day to Remember" discusses the importance of the victory at Yorktown. "Our Great Debt to John Marshall" explains the work of our Chief Justice who was a member of the craft. There are also articles explaining the importance of the Bill of Rights and of the Constitution of the United States. There are several articles dealing with the importance of keeping the church and state separate. There are a number of messages on the free enterprise system which is the cornerstone of the American way of life.

This is a volume to be treasured for years as one reads and rereads the brilliant sermonettes and the illuminating messages with their valuable lessons and inspirational Masonic messages.

OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

Military Masonic Hall of Fame, 1975. Edited by Capt. R. E. Bassler. Contains 100 biographical sketches of famous American heroes, plus much additional material relative to the craft and its patriotic effort. Available from National Sojourners, Inc., 4600 Duke St., Alexandria, Va. 22304. \$3.50.

Transactions of the Texas Lodge of Research. Contains 18 papers presented before the lodge on general Masonic subjects as well as a few relating to Texas material. Available from the lodge, P.O. Box 2923, Houston, Texas. \$12.95.

Twenty-Three Words, by Dr. Margarette S. Miller. The first full-scale biography of Brother Francis Bellamy, author of the Pledge of Allegiance to Our Flag. Available from National Bellamy Award, Inc., P.O. Drawer 640, Portsmouth, Va. 23705. \$15.

Instructions Concerning Masonic Trials, by Judge Newell A. Lamb, 33°. An excellent guide for conducting Masonic trials, although specifically keyed to Indiana law. So long as the limited supply lasts, available free from Dwight L. Smith, Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

A Bicentennial Review of Rhode Island Freemasonry. A good 106-page soft-bound book giving a description of the craft in that state with many pictures and biographical sketches. Available from the Grand Secretary, 2115 Broad Street, Cranston, R.I. 02905. \$1.

Ahiman Rezon, by Laurence Dermott, Secretary of the Ancient Grand Lodge of England. A facsimile of the original book of constitutions of his Grand Lodge. A few surplus copies are available from The Masonic Book Club, 426 Unity Building, Bloomington, Ill. 61701. \$12.50.

Visitors' Survey Gives Museum Top Rating

Scottish Rite Masons can be proud of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. The results of an eight-week survey of 1,175 visitors to the Lexington, Mass., library and museum complex reveal that 94% of visitors of all ages said they would be back again.

"That is an extraordinary figure since many come from other states," commented Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell. "The museum and library are accomplishing the goals established for them by the Rite."

The survey indicates an appeal to all age groups, with 46% of the visitors from 20 to 50, 42% above age 50, and the remaining 12% under 20 years of age. During the survey period, which began at the end of May, seven out of every ten visitors came to see the museum for the first time. The study also indicates that the number of "return trips" are increasing. In the relatively short period the museum has been open, many of those surveyed reported three to five visits, with a few attending ten or more times! "The changing exhibits are

drawing visitors back time and time again," said Commander Maxwell.

Located in Lexington, one of the tourism centers of the nation, the museum appears to be a strong attraction on its own. Survey results point out that 71% of all visitors came to see the museum specifically. One-third heard about the Museum of Our National Heritage by word-of-mouth from neighbors, friends, and relatives, while 35% became acquainted with the museum through the media. Another 11% learned of it from Masons. Others happened to be driving by the entrance or were given brochures at tourist information centers in the area.

What did the 1,175 visitors like most about the museum and library? Two-thirds of all visitors gave their first place choice to the exhibits, while the other one-third cast their votes for the building itself. The results indicate strong endorsement for the design of the building and the high quality of the displays.

Statistics show that 33% of all visitors came from outside Massachusetts. "The

Museum-Library is developing a national audience," said Commander Maxwell. "We hoped this would happen and it is."

The survey was conducted by Ralph Butts, a communications major from the University of Massachusetts, who served as a volunteer for the project. The results are being used by the museum staff in future planning, as well as supporting data for grant proposals.

RENEWING BLUE LODGE INTEREST

(Continued from page 16)

Is there not enough beauty and meaning in the great teachings of blue lodge alone to keep the interest and command the awe of any man?"

The answer to these questions, for purposes of this writing, lie in the two words of "inspection" and "perspective."

A thing of great beauty, glory, and wonder can be set before our eyes. However, the fine attributes of this object, viewed under the same conditions, day after day, year after year, begin to be taken for granted. The image of this beautiful object seems to take on some tarnish before our very eyes. Why? Because we fail to subject this thing of beauty to further in-depth examination and criticism. Because we fail to change our position in relation to it and view it under differing shades, degrees, and angles of illumination.

By changing our overview of our object, we find that it stands up admirably under close scrutiny. Its attributes successfully meet the challenge of criticism; finally, through this exposure we gain an added faith in its merits. Under a change in lighting, we appreciate even more its own splendor.

Such has been my experience with Scottish Rite.

Let us not forget that great place in which we were all raised and given Masonic light.



**PAUL REVERE REPLICA
FOR MUSEUM DONORS**

The Patriot's Award has been created for all contributors of \$1,000 or more to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. The award is a replica of the Master's jewel of Washington Lodge, Lexington, Mass., handcrafted in silver by Brother Paul Revere in 1796. The replica will be embedded in clear lucite with an inscription plate bearing the donor's name. The original jewel is currently on display at the museum in conjunction with the new Masonic exhibit.

Footnotes*

* **Mail from Brazil.** An interesting commemorative stamp was issued in Brazil recently in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Grand Lodges of Brazil. Prominently displayed on the stamp is the Masonic emblem of the square and compasses.

It was in 1927 that the framework was set up for each Brazilian state to establish its own Grand Lodge. Seven lodges broke away from the older Grand Orient of Brazil to form the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro. Other states soon followed. Today there are some 22 Brazilian Grand Lodges, many of which are now being recognized by American Grand Lodges.



* **Pigskin Masons.** The 4th edition of "Fraternal Footballers" is now available. Compiled by Jerry R. Erikson, 32°, this 16-page booklet identifies 463 Masons prominent in football. The first edition, containing 153 names, was prepared by Brother Erikson for the Fall 1967 issue of the *Royal Arch Mason*. Copies of the latest edition are available for 60¢ each or 4 for \$2 from Jerry R. Erikson, P.O. Box 424, Pico-Rivera, Calif. 90660.

Brother Erikson has also published "Brothers of the Bat," a list of 750 Masons who have been connected with major league baseball, and "Hiram Hoopsters," listing 63 Masons prominent in basketball. Both are available for 20¢ each plus a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

* **100th anniversary.** Celebrating the success of its first 100 years were the members and officers of Enoch Lodge of Perfection, Valley of Columbus, Ohio. Thrice Potent Master James C. Pace, 33°, hosted an anniversary dinner on September 20 to a capacity crowd in

the Masonic Temple ballroom. The main speaker was Robert W. Miller, 32°, president of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

* **Brothers in the class.** There have been many instances of blood brothers receiving Masonic degrees together, but rarely do we find two brothers receiving the 33° at the same time. It happened at Pittsburgh.

Among the 210 members of the class receiving the degree this year were Horace Bauer Clarke of South Bend, Ind., and Calvin Bauer Clarke of Ft. Wayne. Both have served as Thrice Potent Masters in their respective Valleys.

* **R.I. painting.** Hanging in the foyer of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral at Cranston, R.I., is a painting entitled "The Burning of the Gaspee." The 11 x 6 foot painting by Karl Robert Rittman of Warwick, R.I., was recently presented to the Cathedral in memory of the late Ill.°. Norris G. Abbot, Sr., 33°, and John Whitman Abbot, 32°.

The Gaspee incident, a forerunner of the American Revolution, erupted off the Rhode Island coast in 1772. For more details on the historical event, see the June 1972 issue of *The Northern Light*.

* **Washington's initiation.** It should be noted that November 4, 1977 marks the 225th anniversary of the initiation of George Washington in the Lodge at Fredericksburgh. Several years ago two noted Masonic scholars, Ill.°. James R. Case, 33°, and Ill.°. Ronald E. Heaton, 33°, compiled a digest of the early records of the lodge. Although their book, *The Lodge at Fredericksburgh*, was published in 1975, a limited number of copies are still available at \$5 from Ronald E. Heaton, 728 Haws Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401.

* **A family affair.** At the age of 93, Rev. Thomas S. Roy, 33°, had the pleasure recently of installing his grandson, David T. Roy, 32°, as Master of Montacute Lodge, Worcester, Mass. To add frosting to the cake, he installed another grandson, Thomas S. Roy II, as Junior Warden of the Lodge. Incidentally, the Master had the honor of installing his grandfather as Chaplain of the Lodge at the same ceremonies. The elder Roy, a retired minister, is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

* **Pianos.** A Baldwin concert piano donated to the Museum of Our National Heritage by the members of the Valley of Hartford, Conn., was dedicated at a special ceremony in August. At the piano was Ill.°. John H. Bartman, Jr., 33°, who also directed the Sphinx Shrine Temple Chanters in a program of popular songs.

Earlier in the month, pianist Emily Gish Corbato performed at a Baldwin concert grand piano presented by Armand A. Zildjian, 32°, of Hingham, Mass.

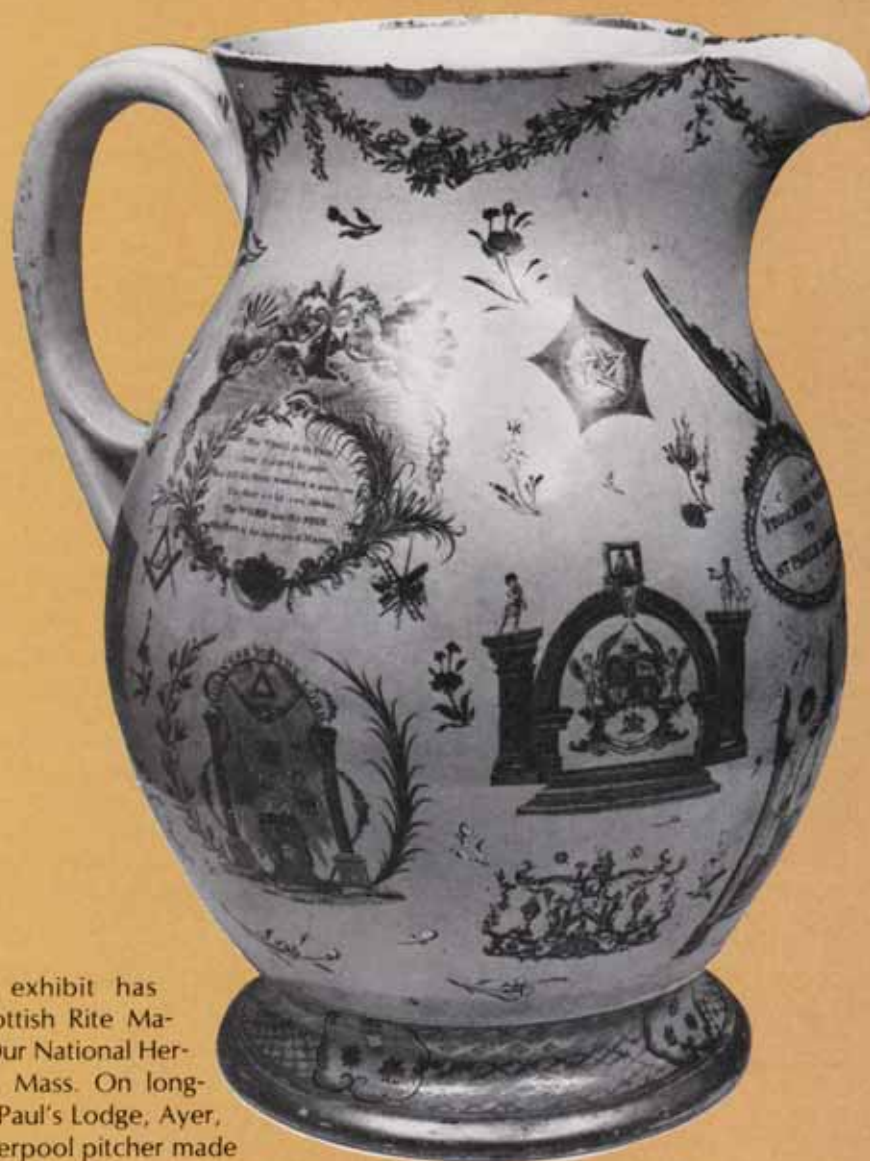
* **More on Lafayette.** The tribute to General Lafayette in the June issue of *The Northern Light* brought forth more than the usual volume of mail for a particular issue.

One note pointed out the first day cachet issued by Louisiana Lodge No. 102, Richmond, Va., in honor of Brother Lafayette. These cachets with inserts are still available at \$1.25 each from Lodge Chairman John R. Allen, c/o P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Va. 23260.

Also available is a special set for \$2.50, which includes two identical cachets—one with a single 13¢ Lafayette stamp cancelled "first day of issue" and one with all three Lafayette U.S. stamps (13¢, 1977; 3¢, 1957; and 3¢, 1952) cancelled "first day of issue" on June 13, 1977.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°
Editor





A new Masonic exhibit has opened at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington, Mass. On long-term loan from St. Paul's Lodge, Ayer, Mass., is a large Liverpool pitcher made by Ralph Wedgewood of Ferrybridge, England, between 1785-1795. The 21-inch pitcher is decorated with a wide array of Masonic symbols. For more information about other items currently on display, see pg. 8.