

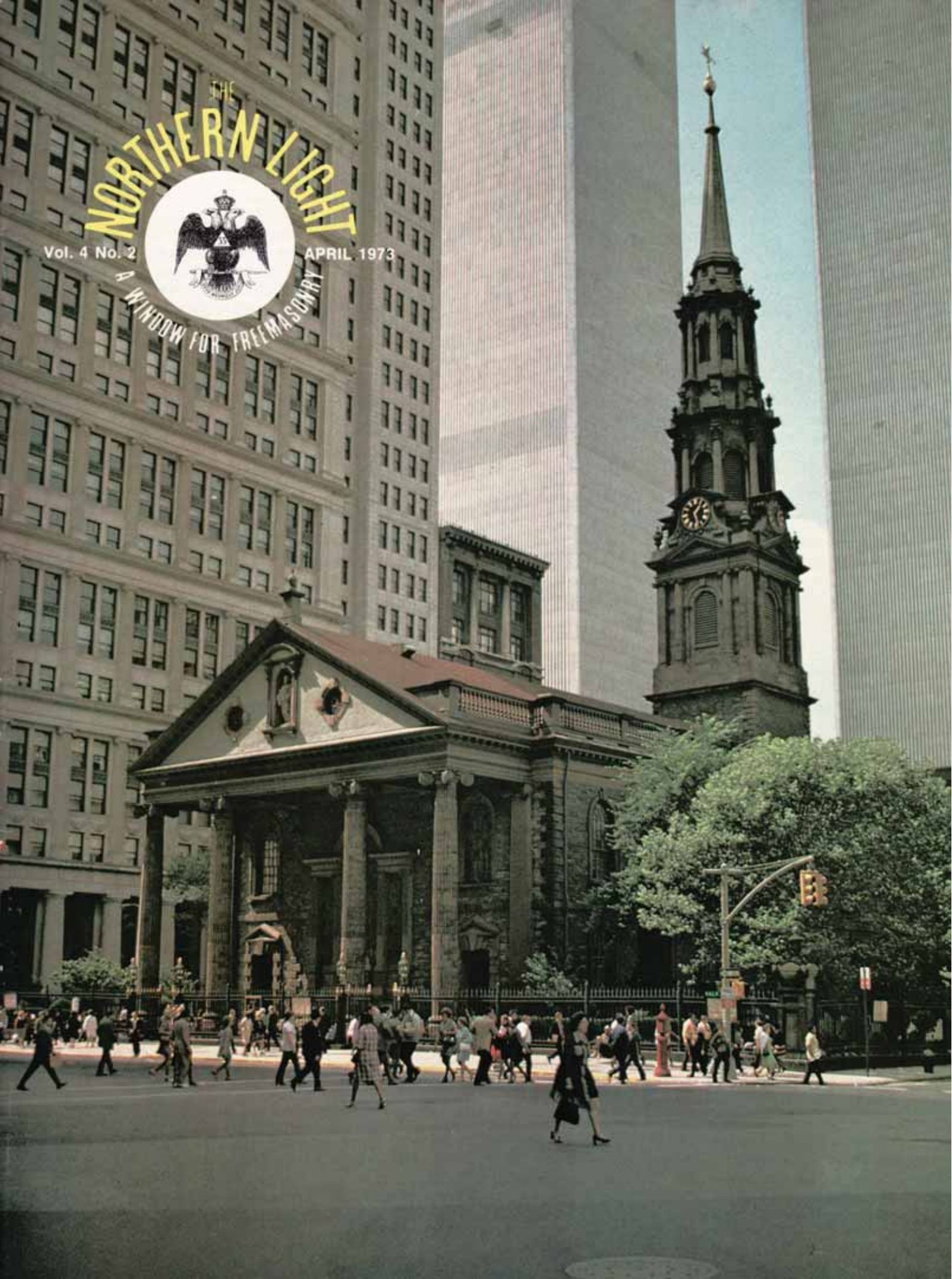
THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 4 No. 2

APRIL 1973



A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



Burrowing with urow



An outstanding example of brotherly love in Masonry was demonstrated at the January meeting of our Supreme Council, Ill.°. John W. Bricker, 33°, Active Member for Ohio and our former Grand Minister of State, moved the adoption of a memorial tribute to the late former President of the United States, Ill.°. Harry S. Truman, 33° (S.J.). And that a copy of this should be sent to Mrs. Truman. It was unanimously adopted and our assemblage stood in silence in memory of our late departed Masonic Brother, who also was a Past Grand Master of Masons in Missouri.

Some of you may think that it was only fitting and proper that Ill.°. Brother Bricker should do this since he had spent several years in the U.S. Senate as a colleague of the then-Senator Truman. A few of you may recall that both Illustrious Brothers also are holders of the Gourgas Medal, the acme of honor conferred by the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction and which has been bestowed on only 14 men in almost 30 years. Ill.°. Brother Truman also was an Emeritus Member of Honor of our jurisdiction.

But the point that is outstanding to this humble writer is—Ill.°. Brother Bricker was the candidate for Vice President with the late Brother Thomas E. Dewey for President on the ticket which was defeated by that headed by the late Ill.°. Brother Truman, who was elected President in 1948. True Masons meet, act, and part upon the Square.

* * *

Envelope sketches as small remembrances of the pleasures and rewards Masonic fellowship has brought him are the particular hobby of Brother Harry E. Hahn, 32°, of Ambler, Pa. This Sublime Prince of the Valley of Philadelphia has created and mailed more than 1,200 of these to friends, loved ones, and acquaintances in the past 25 years. He started by drawing on the envelopes he sent home from Africa and Europe during World War II and his wife and daughter cherish some 325 mementos.

Among the more recent recipients is Ill.°. W. Orville Kimmel, 33°, who received one depicting major steps in his climb to his post as Grand Master of Pennsylvania. Brother Hahn, who is a warden of Fort Washington Lodge No. 308, says: "The country is too full of fault-finders who criticize petty things and, as a rule, let the worthy things go unnoticed and taken for granted."

* * *

Our congratulations and best wishes go to the Valley of Bloomington, Ill., as it observes the 50th Anniversary Season of the American Passion Play. Written and produced for many years by the late Ill.°. Delmar D. Darrah, 33°, a former Lt. Grand Commander of our Supreme Council, it has been termed the "world's greatest religious drama." There are 250 men, women, and children participating in 53 scenes in the drama that lasts 3½ hours and the dozen performances this year are "sold out."

"Master Mason Sunday" will be observed on May 20 with Ill.°. John R. Murphy, 33°, Grand Master of Illinois,

and Ill.°. George A. Newbury, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of our Supreme Council, as honored guests. Ill.°. Louis L. Williams, 33°, who started in the cast in 1926 and is author of *The American Passion Play*, and Ill.°. James H. Bicket, 33°, Secretary of the Valley of Bloomington, are co-chairmen of the event. There have been 493 performances through the years with an estimated 681,000 attending.

* * *

Our hat is off to the six New England DeMolay jurisdictions which combined to honor Grand Master J. W. (Jack) Nutt with a 50th Anniversary Class. The degrees were conferred in the Massachusetts Grand Lodge Masonic Temple in Boston with Ill.°. Donald W. Vose, Grand Master, as host. A class of 135 received the degrees with all-star casts from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut participating.

More than 700 attended and the DeMolays presented a contribution of \$1200 to the Shriners Burns Institute to which members of several DeMolay chapters give volunteer services monthly. It was accepted by Grand Master Vose, a former officer of Aleppo Shrine Temple. Trophies for the largest number of candidates went to Nashua, N.H., Chapter and for the highest percentage of candidates to membership to Ipswich, Mass., Chapter.

"As a twig is bent . . ."

* * *

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F&AM of Portsmouth, N.H., whose history spans 236 years, just had its fifth Worshipful Master whose father also was Master. He is Reginald Edward Whitehouse, son of Reginald Ellsworth Whitehouse who was Master in 1952-53. Grand Historian Gerald D. Foss also reports that there is an opportunity of a grandson-Master in the offing, as one of the top officers is following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, who were Masters.

* * *

Roses are wished for Right Worshipful Brother and the Rev. Leon K. Molter, 33°, of the Valley of Buffalo and a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New York for completing 35 years as Pastor of Trinity United Church of Christ in Buffalo. A most diligent worker in the Masonic vineyards, Ill.°. Brother Molter is a Past Commander of Buffalo Consistory, a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, active in York Rite and Ancient Craft, and a recipient of numerous Masonic honors. We wish him many more years of happiness and service.

GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

Spiritual Thoughts

In Daily Life



By **GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°**

The one universal dogma of Freemasonry is a Belief in God. No atheist can join a Masonic Lodge except by subterfuge and falsification. We are constantly reminded of this by the open Bible—or in some lands by the Sacred Book of another monotheistic religion—on our Altars and by the frequent prayers in our ceremonies and rituals.

No Mason makes a secret of his deep religious convictions. Many attest to it by regular attendance at religious services and by active participation in the work of religious organizations. However, recently I found a prominent Mason attesting to his faith in a most extraordinary manner.

He is the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of a large and well-known national corporation. The company headquarters are in a new building bearing its name and constructed under his direction. His office in the building is a well-appointed one as befits the chief executive of such a national concern.

As I entered his office a few weeks ago my attention was caught by a large oak panel above a fireplace at the end of the room facing his desk on which was carved in letters easily readable from any point in the room—

What does the Lord require
of thee but to do justly,
to love mercy, and to walk
humbly with thy God.

—MICAH 6, 8

Business affairs of great moment are constantly being transacted in that office. Far-reaching decisions are being made that involve the lives and fortunes of many people. It is clear that my friend intended that they should be made not only with an eye to business, but also in keeping with the inspired words of the prophet Micah.

Here was one of the finest examples that has ever come to my attention of a man taking his religion along as he goes about his daily tasks. I am proud that he is a Mason and a worthy holder of our 33°.

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NEW ERA FOR MASONRY

Supreme Council to Build New Library-Museum Complex

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held February 5, at the Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, Mass., for a \$6,000,000 Scottish Rite Masonic Library and Museum structure.

The new building to which the public will be welcomed is "to be dedicated to America, her history, her patriots and builders, her ideals and to faith in her future" and has been designed as the contribution of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. It is anticipated that the new facility on the Bay State's historic trail will be completed and ready for formal dedication when the Bicentennial is observed initially in Massachusetts in April, 1975.

Participating in the contract signing and groundbreaking ceremonies were town and state civic officials, officers of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council, representatives of the architectural firm of Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott and of the general contractor for the project, Turner Construction Company.

The multimillion dollar structure will be located at the junction of Massachusetts Avenue (Routes 4-225) and Marrett Road (Route 2A) in Lexington. The Scottish Rite Museum and Library has been carefully planned to blend with the surrounding landscape and will be a one-story structure—actually a collection

of red brick buildings with gabled roofs, and windows, doors, and fittings relating to the early American period. Among the features will be several galleries which will facilitate frequent changes of museum exhibits and an auditorium seating 390 with full stage facilities to implement an ongoing program of fostering knowledge of American history under the guidance of a professional museum director. The building site of several acres will provide adequate off-street parking and a smooth traffic pattern.

In explaining the decision of the Supreme Council to sponsor and finance the Bicentennial landmark, Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, pointed out that Freemasons

*'This will be the contribution of our
Masonic Fraternity to the celebration of
the Bicentennial of the signing of that
historic document which brought our
Nation into being—the Declaration of
Independence of July 4, 1776.'*

played a prominent part in America's struggle for freedom. Washington, Franklin, Paul Revere, General Warren, John Hancock, General Knox, General Sullivan and numerous others were active Masons. Then as now, the purpose which Freemasonry seeks to serve is that of instilling in men, and encouraging them to develop those qualities of character and of spirit which will make this a better and happier world for all mankind.

In his opening remarks at the groundbreaking ceremony, Commander Newbury said:

"We meet here today to break ground for a new Scottish Rite Museum and Library to be dedicated to America, to her history, to her ideals,



Witnessing Commander Newbury signing the contract for construction of the new Library-Museum are W. R. Creelman, V.P. and General Manager of Turner Construction Company; Ill. Charles A. Daniels, 33°; Ill. Louis L. Williams, 33°; Theodore C. Rhoades, Contract Manager of Turner; Ill. John H. Van Gorden, 33°; Ill. James D. Green, 33°; Architect Hugh Shepley; Ill. James F. Farr, 33°; and Ill. Glenn L. Humphrey, 33°.

to the people—all the people—who have builded her over the past three and a half centuries, and, most of all, to her future and to those whose continuing efforts will build that future. This will be the contribution of our Masonic Fraternity to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the signing of that historic document which brought our Nation into being—the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776.

"Today as we turn our thoughts back to that historic moment nearly two hundred years ago, we well may breathe a prayer of thanksgiving that those times produced men with the intellect, the vision, the idealism, and the courage to give birth to such a document.

It is the belief of the members of the Supreme Council that all Scottish Rite Masons will want to have a part in this enterprise which is of so great historic significance. In a later issue you will be advised of how you may do so.



Supreme Council headquarters

Site of the future Library-Museum. The house has been removed and construction has begun.

Scottish Rite and the Presidency

By JAMES R. CASE, 33°

The late Harry S Truman is the only President of the United States to have attained the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Scottish Rite. He was so honored by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction at the House of the Temple in Washington on October 19, 1945, while he was in office. In the same class were Generals Hap Arnold, Ben Lear, and Jimmy Doolittle.

At a meeting of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction at Cincinnati on September 23, 1947, Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson announced that the President had accepted with appreciation election as an Emeritus Member of Honor. President Truman also was the first recipient of the Gourgas Medal, the highest honorary decoration authorized by the Supreme Council, NMJ. It was presented to him at the White House on November 21, 1945, by Commander Johnson.



TRUMAN

Brother Truman once said, "I never shirked a job in my life," but when he came to the Presidency through the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was almost overwhelmed by the magnitude

and multiplicity of the duties and problems, for which he had been given very little briefing. His energy, decisiveness, integrity, and patriotism carried him along over a rough and rugged path. His actions and accomplishments during those difficult days mark him as one to be counted among our great Presidents.

His achievements in military and political fields are chronicled elsewhere and at length. Here we will only touch upon his Masonic career which spanned more than 60 years. Made a Mason in 1909 and charter Master of Grandview Lodge two years later, it was not until he came home from service in World War I that he had the opportunity to advance in the coordinate bodies. He received the 32° in the Valley of Kansas City in 1917.

He joined the Royal Arch Chapter, Council of Royal and Select Masters, and the Commandery of Knights Templar in Kansas City. In 1925, he began his career in the Grand Lodge of Missouri as a District Deputy. Progressing through the appointive and elective chairs in the Grand Lodge line, he was chosen Grand Master in 1941, while campaigning for Senator. He considered his selection as Grand Master the highest honor that had come to him.

While in public office and the public eye, he appeared in the character of a Freemason on many occasions. His attachment to the fraternity was so conspicuous that the press could not ignore it, although on some occasions the fact was not given understanding, sympathetic, or appreciative treatment.

Four of Ill.' Brother Truman's predecessors in the Presidency were Scottish Rite Masons, equally proud of their membership in Freemasonry, and often appearing in public as well as behind tiled doors in Masonic dress.

The first President to hold Scottish Rite membership was Andrew Johnson (1808-75). He was our 17th President (1865-69) and came to the office through the tragic assassination of Abraham Lincoln.



JOHNSON

Benjamin B. French, Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, S.J., accompanied by Azariah T. C. Pierson, Grand Prior and Active for Minnesota, were entertained by the President in the White House on June 20, 1867, and, after dinner, communicated to him the degrees as an honorarium—up to and including the 32°. Not long afterward, at a reception to members of the Supreme Council, President Johnson handed to Albert Pike, who had reluctantly presented himself, a letter extending complete amnesty and pardon for Pike's adherence to the Confederacy, 1861-65. (Pike had served part of this period as a brigadier general and also was Grand Commander, S.J., 1859-91.)

The controversial Tenure of Office Act, pushed through by a group of antagonists some of whom were known for their anti-Masonic sentiments was an attempt to limit the power of the

President to remove from office his appointees who had been named by and with the consent of the Senate. Johnson's defiance of this legislation led to his impeachment, and while the President was exonerated May 16, 1868, not until 60 years later did the Supreme Court declare the Act invalid. But the strife between the Executive and Legislative branches continues.

While it appears that Andrew Johnson never held office in any Masonic body, he was present in Masonic dress when the cornerstones were laid with Masonic ceremony at the Temples in Baltimore, Boston, and Washington, and for a similar event at the Antietam Battle Monument. Time and again he appeared as a Mason in public, and at Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery functions, although it has never been ascertained where he was arched or knighted.

When he died, the Knights Templar took over. His body rested in the Masonic Hall for a time before being taken to the county court house to lie in state. The funeral procession included many Knights Templar, and services at the graveside were in their charge. The Trumpeter sounded "taps" as the Great Commoner was laid to rest.



GARFIELD

James A. Garfield (1831-81), the last President to be born in a log cabin, was graduated from Williams College with honors, and became the head of Hiram College, which he had attended when it was the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. He was a licensed preacher in the Christian Church, had begun the study of law, and was a member of the Ohio Senate when the Civil War broke out. He entered service as a lieutenant colonel of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and left with the rank of major general.

After serving as Congressman and United States Senator, he was the compromise candidate of the Republican

Party when the Convention of 1880 was deadlocked. In the election which followed, he defeated another General (and Brother) Winfield Scott Hancock.

Made a Mason while in training camp at Columbus, pressure of military duties postponed his raising until 1864. Upon removal to Washington, he had become a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, Columbia Chapter No. 1 of Royal Arch Masons, and Columbia Commandery No. 2 of Knights Templar. In 1871, he was elected to membership in Mithras Lodge of Perfection in Washington, the fourth and fifth degrees being communicated to him by Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander.

Just a few months after his inauguration, on May 20, 1881, he reviewed a number of Commanderies visiting Washington and tendered a reception to Commanderies from Boston and Providence. He was assassinated by a disappointed office seeker in the railroad station at Washington and died at a seaside rest home at Long Branch, N.J., September 19, 1881.

While President Garfield's body lay in state in the Capitol rotunda, members of Columbian Commandery formed part of the honor guard and also were part of the escort on the funeral train en route to Cleveland. He was buried with Masonic honors. The National Memorial to Garfield stands on an elevation in Lakeview Cemetery in well-landscaped surroundings. The porch contains a series of friezes, in one of which a Knight Templar is depicted among those standing guard as the dead President lay in state.

Warren G. Harding (1865-1923) was elected to receive the 33° by the Supreme Council, N.M.J., in 1921. The next September found him unable to attend due to the serious illness of Mrs. Harding and he received an extension. His death occurred at San Francisco on August 2, 1923, a month before the Supreme Council was to convene again.

Made a Mason in Marion, Ohio, Lodge No. 70, on June 28, 1901, his advancement was obstructed by some personal antagonists; this obstacle was not lifted until 19 years later, when he was passed and raised. At that time he was about to become President; and before his inauguration in March, 1921, he was admitted to the Royal Arch Chapter and a Commandery of Knights Templar.

Harding's entrance into Scottish Rite Masonry is unique. He was the only

candidate on January 21, 1921, in Scioto Consistory at Columbus, Ohio. Beginning at noon, the exemplification ran through the afternoon and evening except for a dinner break. So great was the demand for seats that those attending the first session were dismissed to make room for a full house after dinner. The distinguished candidate addressed the assembly at the end of each session.



HARDING

Additional honors came to him from Grotto, Tall Cedars, Shrine, and DeMolay. His office was always open to visiting Masonic delegations. He took the oath of office on the Bible used at the inauguration of George Washington. He was present at cornerstone-laying ceremonies at such far-flung localities as Alabama, Florida, and Alaska. He was scheduled to address Hollywood Commandery No. 56, K.T., the day following that on which his untimely death occurred; the address was read to a sorrowful assembly in California by Brother George B. Christian, his secretary.

The press and opposing politicians (Harding was a newspaperman and Republican) made much of the "Tea Pot Dome" scandal in which two members of his cabinet were involved, one being convicted of wrongdoing. His cabinet was truly select and included such men (and Masons) as Andrew Mellon, James J. Davis, Will H. Hays, Henry C. Wallace, and Harry M. Daugherty. Also, Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Hughes, Edwin Denby, and John W. Weeks. But in the eyes of President Harding's detractors one bad apple spoiled the barrel.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) our 32nd President, is favorably remembered for many accomplishments, and still severely criticized for other matters which came to pass during his extended regime. A graduate of Harvard and of

Columbia Law School, he was in the New York Legislature in 1910, voted for Wilson in the 1912 convention of the Democratic Party, and was named Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913. He was nominated as Vice President to run with James M. Cox in 1920 and, when defeated, returned to a banking position in New York City.



ROOSEVELT

In August, 1921, he was the victim of paralysis and lost the use of his legs, but learned to walk with braces and canes. He continued his activity in politics and was elected governor of New York, 1928-30. Following a convention fight he was nominated and elected President in 1932, the first in an unprecedented four victories at the polls.

The story of the New Deal, the Four Freedoms, and World War II cannot be briefed in these few paragraphs. FDR's disabilities and the tremendous burden of the office were too much for him to endure beyond April 12, 1945, when he died at age 63. As his running mate for his fourth term he had chosen a reluctant Harry S Truman. It indeed was a weighty mantle that fell on Truman.

FDR's Masonic career began with his entry into one of the older lodges in New York City—Holland Lodge No. 8,

where he was raised November 28, 1911. His responsibilities and later disabilities interfered with his becoming a member of other bodies. In 1929, when he was Governor, he became a Scottish Rite Mason in the Valley of Albany.

When the President attended Architect Lodge No. 519 and assisted in raising two of his sons on November 7, 1935, newspaper accounts on the event had international repercussions. For in Nazi Germany at this time the fraternity had been suppressed and was under suspicion of being engaged in politics, which it was not, and anti-Hitler, which it was—openly. Among other public appearances as a Mason, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1919, Roosevelt was guest speaker at the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Hall of Stansbury Lodge No. 24 at Colorado and Georgia Avenues in Washington.

Our Brothers who became President of the nation never were known to conceal, nor did they hesitate to reveal by word and deed, the fact that they were Freemasons. Aside from those mentioned earlier in this article, and of those whose membership is unquestioned, we give a few instances out of many we could cite.

George Washington was in a public procession with hundreds of the Craft at Philadelphia on St. John's Day, December 28, 1778; in 1793, President Washington participated in the cornerstone-laying ceremony at the Capitol. Andrew Jackson, a Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, prevailed over his political and anti-Masonic opposition and served as President 1829-37, when the anti-Masonic frenzy was at its height.

President James K. Polk and his Vice President, Brother George E. Dallas, at-

tended the Masonic ceremony when the cornerstone of the Smithsonian Institute was laid at Washington, May 1, 1847. President James Buchanan, a Past Master and Past District Deputy in Pennsylvania, was an active participant and gave the dedicatory address when the equestrian statue of George Washington was unveiled at Washington Circle in the District of Columbia.

President William McKinley was the speaker at Memorial Services conducted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia at Alexandria and Mount Vernon in observance of the centennial of the death of George Washington, December 14, 1899. President Theodore Roosevelt took part at cornerstone-laying ceremonies at the House Office Building, the War College, and the present Masonic Temple in downtown Washington, all while in office.

William Howard Taft was the subject of nationwide attention in newspapers and magazines when he was made a Mason at sight in Cincinnati on February 18, 1909. On Washington's Birthday in 1911, President Taft was at the meeting in Alexandria when formation of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association was perfected. He not only spoke his approval but was photographed in Washington's apron, wearing the collar of a Past Master, and holding the Washington Trowel.

An uncounted number of books and magazine articles have been written and published about Freemasons who became President and only a few of the high spots have been touched in this article. For the reader who would like to find the whole story in one volume, *Freemasonry and the Presidency, U.S.A.*, by Ray V. Denslow, P.G.M., published in 1952, is the best reference available.



ILL. JAMES R. CASE, 33°, was appointed Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1953, is a Past Master of the American Lodge of Research in New York, and has written extensively for many Masonic publications. He also is Grand Historian of Royal Arch and Historiographer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for Connecticut. A graduate of the University of Connecticut and Teachers College at Columbia, he is a retired teacher and professor and has been a Mason since 1916.

LEWIS ANNANCE

Indian Chief of Maine Tribe

There are many stories and sagas about the American Indians and Freemasonry. The works and accomplishments of Lewis Annance, who was for some time Chief of the St. Francis Tribe along the Maine-Quebec border, are most interesting and are well substantiated by lodge records.

Annance was a famous Indian guide, who was well known throughout Northern Maine as a somewhat remarkable character. He was a man of marked natural ability and superior intelligence. He was noted for his kind and generous disposition, his genial and pleasant manner, his unimpeachable integrity and strict morality.

While possessing all the traits of a noble and refined manhood, he, at the same time, retained the natural instincts and peculiarities of his race. He loved the lone hunting grounds of his fathers, and devoted many autumns and winters to the adventurous hunt and exciting chase.

He was born August 25, 1794, near what is now Saint Francois du Lac, in the County of Yamaska and Province of Quebec. He received a Catholic tuition from the Jesuits in his neighborhood, who subsequently procured his admission to a school in Hanover, N.H., where he prepared for college.

As he was about to enter college, the War of 1812 was declared, and he was summoned to his home in Canada to serve with his tribe under the British government. After the war, he returned to his tribe. Shortly thereafter, about 1817, he publicly renounced the Roman



ANNANCE

Catholic faith, severed his connection with that church and joined the Congregationalists.

It also was about this time that he became, by the laws or rules of his tribe, successor to his father as Chief. But having become an avowed Protestant, and his religious convictions having subjected him to some persecution and annoyance, he removed to Hanover, N.H., in 1818. There he connected himself with the Methodists, and was made a Mason by North Star Lodge of Laconia, N.H., in 1834.

About 1836 he came to Greenville, was charmed by the solitude of the wild and unbroken forests around Moosehead Lake, and ever afterwards maintained a log cabin near its shadowy ap-

proaches. In addition to his guiding, Annance did much of the butchering about town. He smoked a mixture of tobacco and the bark of the squawbush, half and half. In later years when he was unable to go out very much several youngsters, including Charles Shaw, would gather this bark and take it to his cabin as a treat for the aged gentleman.

Annance was a member of the Congregational Church at Greenville. His wife's name was Adelaide and they had two sons and three daughters. All the daughters died at an early age; there is a very brief record of Peter, but the other son, Louis, lived to the age of 86 and is buried beside his father.

The elder Annance died at his home in Greenville on Christmas Day, 1875, his last days having been made as pleasant as possible by the kind hand of Masonic fellowship. Services were conducted by Doric Lodge No. 149.

On September 30, 1876, a dispensation was granted to Doric Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Maine to allow "its members to appear in public in Masonic clothing on October 4, 1876, to place a monument at the grave of Bro. Lewis Annance." On this day other Lodges in the vicinity joined them in this work, and an able and eloquent oration was delivered by Past Master Sumner A. Patten.

The marble monument over his grave has a carving of a sheaf of wheat bound with ivy leaves near the top, the name Annance, the Square and Com-

(Continued on page 17)

South Bend's 'Committee of 60'

Keeps Retirees On the Go

By IRA J. MARTZ, 33*

The "Committee of Sixty" for the Scottish Rite Valley of South Bend, Indiana, is "going like 60 and having a whale of a time."

Originally planned for retirees, the demand to participate in activities is so great that membership now is open to anyone aged 60 or above and includes both wives of members and widows of former members. The three original project areas have been expanded into sections of from seven to a dozen categories and some members have given up their usual jaunts to Florida, California, or Arizona to stay home and keep active.

Ervin A. Reister, a retired executive

from Uniroyal, heads the Trips Division. First was a bus trip to Chicago for dinner and a stage show at the Drury Lane Theater. This was such a huge success that many more are planned. Also on the agenda are a shopping trip by bus, trips to ball games by bus, an educational bus trip to the Cook Nuclear Plant, and an historical bus trip; even excursions to Europe and a Caribbean Cruise are contemplated.

The idea of going together in a fine new 46-passenger, air-conditioned bus with no traffic, parking, and other problems found great appeal with our retirees. The widows are really pleased to be included.

Win Sparks, a retired J. C. Penney Company executive and a past presi-

dent of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed to head the Service Division. His committee found a wealth of programs that members could help with and could be assisted by an already existing program. One such area is the government-sponsored action project which sponsors a foster grandparents program.

This committee also found that many of the existing Scottish Rite Committees could use some of the retirees who were just waiting for someone to ask their help. These included hospital calling, visiting shut-ins, manning the game room, giving temple tour guides, working on reunion and membership committees, and helping with transportation to church, store, or lodge.

Ken Weinkauff, a retired executive



ILL.: IRA J. MARTZ, 33*, is Secretary of the Valley of South Bend and was founder and President of the Martz Wholesale Co. He is a Past Thrice Potent Master of South Bend Lodge of Perfection, a past officer of Portage Lodge, and a member of the York Rite and Shrine. He received the "Man of the Year Award" from the Optimist Club in 1956, was Indiana District Governor of Toastmasters International in 1948, was President of Presbyterian Men of Logansport Presbytery 1960-62, is a past director of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce and holder of its Service Award, is a former director of St. Joseph County Council of Churches, and has been active with Boy Scouts and other youth groups as well as many other civic organizations.



Committee of Sixty leaders plan schedule of events. From left, Ervin Reister, Chairman of Trips; Kenneth Weinkauf, Chairman of Activities, and Win Sparks, Chairman of Services.

from the Associates Corp., was named to direct the Activities Division. Immediate interest was shown in noon potluck or carry-in dinners with Scottish Rite providing the table service and coffee. After-lunch programs have included card games, travel pictures presented by members, and musical presentations.

Smaller interest groups are meeting to pursue stamp and coin collecting, and an Investment Club for retirees meets monthly to review gains and losses and what to buy next. A hobby and craft group is working on a show to display handicrafts and another group is working to present a play.

Ill. George H. Greenawalt, 33, a retired Sollitt Construction firm executive and a Past Master of his Lodge and the Lodge of Perfection, is general chairman and correlator of all Committee of Sixty activities. A "green thumb" group is active in the spring, and the Duffers and Divot Diggers Society is in its second season.

The new club name, selected after many conventional names were rejected, has had a good appeal. We believe that we have only scratched the surface and we have great plans for the future of our retirees in the Valley of South Bend.

PROJECTS FOR COMMITTEE OF SIXTY

TRIPS

European Trip
Caribbean Cruise
Trip to Ball Games by Bus
Drury Lane Dinner and Show Trip
Historical Bus Trip
Educational Bus Trip (Cook Nuclear Plant)
Chicago Shopping Bus Trip

ACTIVITIES

Legislation Activities Committee
Slide Travelogue and Lectures
Stamp Collection Group Meeting
Coin Collection Group Meeting
Hobby and Craft Interest Group
Golf Outing or League
Bowling, Mixed or Single
Potlucks, Noon or Evening
Dance Club or Party
Bridge or Card Groups
Investment Club
Drama or Musical Group

SERVICES

Hospital Calling
Meals-on-Wheels Helping
Be a Grandfather for a Boy who has none
Visiting Shut-Ins
Spend Time Manning the Game Room
Transportation to Church, Store or Lodge
Temple Tour Guides
Work on Reunion Committee
Scottish Rite Membership Committee

Why I Chose to Become a Master Mason

The following is an excerpt of an address delivered at one of the Supreme Council Program Development Seminars for Scottish Rite Officers held in Indianapolis last fall.

By EDWIN F. ANDERSON, JR.

"This is the beginning of a New Day, God has given me this day to use as I will. I can waste it or use it for some good purpose. But what I do with this day is important because I have exchanged a day of my life for it. When tomorrow comes, today will be gone forever. I hope I will not regret the price I paid for it."

I come before you as a Master Mason to explain what made me want to be a Mason. My reasoning can be explained best with one word—DeMolay.

As a young man goes through the years of adolescence, time and again he is confronted with the task of deciding what to do with his life. This task is not easy for young men, but still it remains before them, and how they handle this task will have a tremendous effect on their future lives.

I know I made a wise decision when I chose to join Masonry, and the lessons I learned will never be forgotten. But what in DeMolay influenced me to take this great step in my life?

While DeMolay is not considered to be a junior Masonic organization, it is sponsored by Masonic groups. DeMolay was founded by "Dad" Frank S. Land and the DeMolay Ritual was written by "Dad" Frank Marshall—both of these men were Masons. So, unlike most of the young men of my community, I was exposed to Masonry through DeMolay.

During my years in DeMolay I met many men who were advisors and became good friends with many of them. They always went out of their way to help me in every endeavor. They showed all of the young men they cared about the youth. The deeds of one Mason come to my mind, and I would like to share my thoughts about this man with you. I served the Ohio State Council, Order of DeMolay, for three years as a State Councilor. During that time I had the honor of attending three International DeMolay Congress Sessions. These sessions were held in conjunction with the International Supreme Council Sessions and were made possible by a man who has dedicated his life to Masonry. As a Mason he saw his way clear to help the young leaders of DeMolay. Every DeMolay who attended these DeMolay Congresses will always remember what "Dad" George Newbury did for them. This man, just like all other leaders of Masonry, has taken the

basic principles of life and built upon them a fantastic dream. You can see, these men had something I wanted—they had a way of life that stood out in every word and deed, and DeMolay made it possible for me to see this.

During my term as State Master Councilor of Ohio DeMolay is when I knew for sure I wanted to join Masonry. By meeting and knowing such wonderful people as "Dad" Fay Gullion, Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, and many more, I learned to take pride in my life and to plan for the future.

So when I turned 21 years of age, I took a good look at the world about me, thinking of the endless war and trouble in countries near and afar, of the great and sometimes radical social changes taking place in our country, of the moral decline, of the denouncement of our government, and most important, of the atheistic, antireligious, "God-is-Dead" attitudes that seems to be sweeping our land. And then I remembered what DeMolay had taught me. I knew then that if our country was to overcome the evils of the world, individuals must prepare themselves mentally, physically, and spiritually for the tasks that must be done. I knew then I wanted to become a Mason.

As I look back upon my decision, I realize how important DeMolay was to

me. If I had not joined DeMolay, I would not have been exposed to Masonry until later in life, and possibly not even then.

At a time when many families are falling apart, when many young people do not show their love for parents, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Love of Parents.

At a time when belief in God seems to be lacking in our society, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Reverence for Sacred Things.

At a time when people don't seem to care what happens to others, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Courtesy.

At a time when men ignore their responsibility to their fellowman, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Comradeship.

At a time when so many people are unfaithful to their ideals, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Fidelity.

At a time when a part of the population of our cities lives in dirt both physically and mentally, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal for Cleanness.

At a time when our country is undergoing civil disobedience and national security is threatened, I say thank God for DeMolay's ideal of Patriotism.

And in closing, gentlemen, at a time when the membership of Masonic Lodges throughout the world is falling, I say thank God for DeMolay.

Now that I've become a Master Mason, I hold the lessons to be very valuable. In DeMolay I was taught many principles which I carried into my daily life. By incorporating these principles in my life, I built a foundation upon which to expound. With this type of ex-

perience I was able to accept the teaching of Masonry with greater ease.

And now I have a debt to repay. DeMolay gave me an opportunity to live a better life. It gave me the exposure to Masonry that so many young men are going without. Now it is my

responsibility to give to the young men of my community the same opportunities I was lucky enough to have.

Yes, this is the beginning of a New Day. With God's help, we, as Master Masons, will not waste it, nor will we regret the price we paid for it.



RAISING A GREAT GRANDSON. William H. Naughtin (right) receives congratulations on being raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in Saugatuck Lodge No. 328, F&AM, at Saugatuck, Michigan. His 95-year-old great-grandfather, William Van Hartsveldt, Sr., a Past Master of Damascus Lodge and one of the oldest active Masons in Michigan, presided. Worshipful Master James Earl and Harold Naughtin, the candidate's father, both of Saugatuck Lodge, participated in the degree. His late grandfather Naughtin was a Past Master of Saugatuck Lodge.



EDWIN F. ANDERSON, JR., is a member of Jefferson Lodge No. 90, in Ohio. He is a Past Master Councilor of the DeMolay Chapter in Middletown, Ohio, and is a Past State Master Councilor. At Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, he majored in Accounting at the School of Business Administration. He is presently employed at the Diamond International Corporation, Packaging Products Division, where he handles customer's packing specifications.

Illinois Lodge Displays

Civil War Masonic Jewels

By **ROBERT CULSHAW, 33***

A small lodge, located in a country town high on the bluffs overlooking the Illinois River Valley, has a most valuable display of Masonic tools and jewels which, it is reported, were used in military lodges, or field lodges, during the Civil War.

Lancaster Lodge No. 106 of Glasford (Peoria County), Illinois, was chartered in 1851. It was first established at a country crossroads post known as Lancaster. Most Worshipful Grand Master Thomas J. Pickett signed the charter and Worshipful Brother and Col. Allen

L. Fahnestock was Master in 1853.

During the War between the States, Col. Allen L. Fahnestock recruited a military company known as Company I, 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During their active duty in the war Worshipful Brother Fahnestock regularly held military and field lodges. And all during the campaign he carried the lodge equipment in his personal baggage.

Attached to the base of each pillar is a notation. One reads: "I carried these pillars through the war and had a dispensation to work in Masonry from the Grand Master, Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. A.L.F." On the other:

"These pillars were raised at Lees and Gordon Mills in the old mill where Col. Daniel McCook was raised to 3rd Degree. A.L.F."

Most of the members of Company I, 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were members of Lancaster Lodge, the tools and jewels of which are properly exhibited in the Masonic Temple in the town of Glasford. Many members of Lancaster Lodge today are direct descendants of the charter and early membership of this lodge.

The agricultural community of Lancaster once supported a grist mill, leather shop, and blacksmith shop. But



ILL.: ROBERT CULSHAW, 33*, of Pekin, Illinois, is a retired advertising aide of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. He is vice president of the Peoria Scottish Rite Cathedral Association, former editor of the Peoria Scottish Rite News, active in all branches of Masonry and a degree director. He is a Past President of the Pekin Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Board of Directors of Bradley University Dads Association, was co-ordinator of the study committee for the proposed Pekin Junior College, and is a leader in many civic enterprises.



Reunion photo of Company I, 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became Timber Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Photo, of 1900 vintage, shows Colonel Fahnestock fifth from left. Courtesy of Glasford Gazette.

during the period of railroad expansion this unincorporated town was bypassed by the railroad builders. Subsequently, Lancaster Lodge moved to Glasford, about three miles southeast.

Today Glasford is a city of about 1,000 population, slowly growing as a residential community rather than a farming trade center. As new industries continue to move into a great and growing industrial complex in the Illinois River Valley south of Peoria and about five miles east of Glasford, this city's growth potential is good. All that remains of Lancaster is five old homes, still occupied, but no commercial buildings.

Lancaster Lodge has 287 members and moved into its present modern building in 1971. The first lodge building in Glasford was occupied about 1900. Regular meetings are held the first Friday of each month; Saturdays are used frequently for degree conferrals. The Lodge has raised an average of 15 per year during the past three years and almost half of its members belong to the Scottish Rite Valley of Peoria, also.

Edward E. Haynes is Master this year with Wayne Spenny as Senior Warden, Joseph Haynes as Junior Warden, Leo Sathoff as Treasurer, and W. B. Karstetter as Secretary. Neither present nor past officers are descendants of Colonel

Fahnestock, as far as can be determined. Many of the colonel's descendants moved to other communities and records are not available. But the spreading of Masonic light, in which Colonel Fahnestock took so important a role, continues in his fertile Illinois River Valley homeland. And the working tools which he treasured and cared for so diligently throughout a troubled period in American history still afford inspiration to countless laborers in the vineyards of Masonry.

Working tools and jewels of Lancaster Lodge No. 106, AF&AM, of Glasford, Ill., which were carried and used by Col. A. L. Fahnestock of Company I, 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in a Civil War Military Lodge.



THE TEMPLE THROUGH THE AGES

By J. BRUCE BUCKLER

Man's inherent spark of imagination has always spurred him to seek a power outside and beyond his own realities. Within his realities, he found vital forces that affected his very existence.

His failure to understand these forces led him to attribute super or god-like powers to them over himself. The realism of life, however, demanded that his gods have tangible form in wood, stone, metal, or in living beings, and that ideas and ideals be attributed to them as guides for his own behavior.

The importance of the god-concept to man through the ages of his development is noted in the buildings he erected as places for his god to reside and for his worship in prayer and sacrifice. His spires, domes, and minarets pointing to the heavens evidenced his belief in the heavens as the true abode of his gods and ultimately his own soul.

Man's masterpieces in his buildings have been those designed to be devoted to this exalted purpose. His worship of deity and his ideals of love and beauty have influenced the design of his greatest buildings, his "Temples."

Builders in ancient times produced the Pyramids of Egypt, Angkor Wat of Cambodia, the Taj Mahal of India, and Solomon's Temple. Those of the classical times gave their age the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Parthenon of Athens, the Pantheon of Rome, and the Mosque of Saint Sophia of Constantinople. Then in the Dark Ages idealism fell to its lowest level of the civ-

ilized era, resulting in a dormancy in buildings "devoted to an exalted purpose."

With the rebirth of idealism and the stimulus of man's new-found freedoms, the era of the Renaissance gave new character to man's temples. The era from the 13th through the 17th centuries saw learning and the arts of painting, sculpturing, and architecture rise to heights surpassing even the best of the classical period.

Protective castles, monuments to the honored dead and deified saints, and glorified temples of worship pointed their turrets, spires, and domes into the heavens. The magnificence of Notre Dame, St. Peter's, and Westminster Abbey are evidence of the work of the masters in art and artisanship. Cathedrals, temples of learning, and centers for social action and government continued to spread over the modern Western world from 1300 A.D. to the present.

One great significant difference lay between the great temples of Ancient and Classical times and those of the Modern Age. Both ancient and classical works of art and beauty were built under the dominance of slavery and serfdom over the artisan and laborer. They were built under the whip of the master and for the master.

The breakthrough in this dominance came with the advent of the Renaissance and the emergence of the artisan's sense of the dignity of man and the dignity of his work. The championship of human freedom and personal enjoyment of the fruits of one's own

creation led to the forming of associations, guilds, and fraternal orders. Far-reaching social changes grew out of these assertions of power by the artisans, changes that affected human freedom at all levels of human endeavor.

At the forefront of the artisans who organized to protect and preserve their human rights were the stone-masons of Britain and Western Europe during the great cathedral-building era. They were holding assemblies to declare their freedom from their masters as early as 1300 A.D. They stimulated other artisan crafts, such as silversmiths, to organize. These master workmen took on the responsibility of training apprentices and journeymen as stages in the development of their arts.

It took nearly 400 years, however, for the idealism of the master workman and the concept of acceptance of artisans from other fields of work to be fully developed throughout the modern Western world. By 1717, the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was ready to be formed in London with membership to include their neighbor artisans as brothers. A death-blow had been dealt to slavery and serfdom.

Another century and a half must pass, however, before the idealism of "dignity in work ennobling the worker" in the stature of a free man was an established belief of modern man. By permitting the accepted brother to seek further light in the order, he, too, is led upward through "Entered Apprenticeship" of the craft to that of "Fellowcraft" and on to that of "Master Ma-

son", a free man, worshiping and fearing his all-seeing God, loving and sharing with all men as his brothers.

The Master Mason understands the analogy of the design for the building he constructs with the life he plans. (Alfred Korzybski, *Manhood of Humanity*, pp. 61-65.) The basic elements of his blueprint—the point, line, plane, and cube—symbolize the dimensions of the life he lives.

A point, like the stone he lays or the clay of his mortal body, has existence only. The point takes on its first dimension of length to form a line only as the point is moved; the clay of the body takes on its first dimension of growth only with the breath of life.

The line takes on the second dimension of breadth to form a plane only as the line is moved; life takes on its second dimension of physical power only as movement is added to growth. The plane takes on the third dimension of height to give it volume, or form the cube, only as it is raised; life takes its third dimension of mental and spiritual powers only as life is lifted by reason and love.

The Master Mason knows that height is added to his life by the addition of the love of God and his fellowman. Appreciation for nature and God's gifts to man, honor and respect for the dignity of man and his creative works, and



J. BRUCE BUCKLER is a native of Edgar County, Illinois; a graduate of the University of Illinois with a Master's Degree in Education, and was a public school teacher and administrator in Illinois for 25 years. Brother Buckler was raised in Rob Morris Lodge No. 247 at Minonk in 1919. He was Production Coordinator of Visual Aids at the U.S. Air Force School for Airplane Mechanics at Chanute Field AFB, Rantoul, Ill., for two years, and joined IBM in 1943 as Manager of Visual Aids Production and Manager of Training and Employee Voluntary Education for 15 years at its Endicott, N.Y., plant. He also is a staff consultant, lecturer, and instructor in Principles of Management and Creative Thinking.

the search for understanding of God's laws are born of this great love.

The apex of the master artisan's temple, as of his life, is reached only through extending the vision of his imagination into the potentials of his third dimension. Only then is man enabled to think, to plan, to love, to hate, to worship, to revere, to destroy, and to use the gifts of his creator.

The Master Mason is ever striving to attain this potential goal for his life. He sees himself as a temple created from designs by his creator on the great trestle board of life. He sees himself as

the highest pinnacle of the greatest cathedral, the universe itself.

The Master Mason, with his designs on his trestle board of life, plans his life in the present, out of the past, for the future as a co-creator with his God. He sees man laboring through his apprenticeship and fellowcraft stages of human life and finally "raised" as a Master Mason developing from immaturity to maturity. Thus, the Master Workman moves ever upward from motives of pure survival of self toward the highest pinnacle of motive for living—"Love thy neighbor as thyself."



*Notify your Valley Secretary
immediately!*

*Please do not send changes of address
directly to the magazine*

LEWIS ANNANCE

Continued from page 9

passes, and his age, 81. On the reverse side is inscribed: "Lewis Annance, a member and for some time Chief of the St. Francis Tribe of North American Indians, born at St. Francis, Canada, August 25th, 1794. Became a member of North Star Lodge No. 8 of F&A Masons at Lancaster, N.H., in 1836, was educated in N.H., and removed to Greenville, November, 1853, where he died December 25th, 1875. In memory of his virtuous and honorable life and as a tribute of respect and affection, this stone is raised by his brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, 1876."

A large painted portrait of Chief Annance was presented to Columbia

Lodge in 1924, by Charles D. Shaw and is displayed at the Masonic Hall in Greenville.

Doric Lodge No. 149 was issued a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Maine on May 7, 1868, to "form and open a Lodge in Monson on the Monday on or after the full moon of every month after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." The first meeting was held in Monson on June 8, 1868. The Lodge continued for more than 100 years and its last hall was destroyed by fire. On November 7, 1970, it consolidated with Columbia to form Columbia-Doric Lodge No. 149 at Greenville.

21ST CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Abbott Scholarships Aid Students

Reports from university officials on nine college campuses reveal that once again our Abbott Scholars are doing outstanding work. Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury announced at the annual Supreme Council session in Boston that \$13,850 again has been allocated for this program for 1973.

For the 21st consecutive year deserving university students in the fields of journalism, international service, and diplomacy received Abbott Scholarships. Participating schools are scattered throughout the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction from Boston to Madison, Wisconsin.

Reports on the various recipients, 24 last year, are most revealing about the fine work each is doing. Responses from some show the great good that is being accomplished from this scholarship assistance.

One recipient writes: "I think it is significant that you have chosen to subsidize a study in the field of communication. In an age in which a split second might mean the difference between peace and disaster, the field of communication is especially important. The better men can express themselves to others and, in turn, understand others, the better chance we have of a happy, productive future. . . . I thank you for making this award available and I pledge to do my best to prove myself worthy of it."

A young woman writes: "I am a sophomore and plan a double major in journalism and political science. I have

worked two semesters on our college paper and now serve as opinion page assistant. I also was first vice president of Alpha Lambda Delta, a freshman women's scholastic honorary. I would like to extend my thanks to all of the members of Scottish Rite for my Ab-

bott Scholarship. Your interest in students and the journalism department is greatly appreciated."

A Dean reports: "One of your recipients is a senior, who has returned after a four-year absence and now has an academic average of 3.38 on a 4-scale. She is divorced and has a three-year-old daughter to support. She is attempting to finish college on a loan, a small state scholarship, your aid, part-time jobs, and support payments from her ex-husband. Her parents have another daughter in college. . . . She hopes to find work on a newspaper or magazine with public relations as a possibility."

From a Graduate Admissions Chairman: "The recipient received a Bachelor Degree in 1969; she has been employed as a magazine writer and photographer by Southern Bell Telephone and as an assistant in the Publicity Department for an art institute. She is working on a Master of Science degree in Journalism; we regard her as a young woman of outstanding ability and promise."

An Assistant Dean says: "This year's recipient was active in worthwhile extracurricular activities, a member of the Army ROTC, and was graduated with distinction in History. He plans to work toward a Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy degree with emphasis in the field of International Security Affairs. He is pleasant, cooperative, and constructive as a member of our student community and we have every expectation that he will continue his excellent work."

The following universities are associated with the Abbott Scholarships:

Boston University, School of Public Communication

Indiana University, Department of Journalism

Syracuse University, School of Journalism

Northwestern University, Medill School of Journalism

University of Wisconsin, School of Journalism

Ohio State University, School of Journalism

Pennsylvania State University, School of Journalism

American University, School of International Service

Tufts University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

A grateful recipient writes: "Please accept my sincere thanks for your generous \$1,000 award. . . . I am overwhelmed by the honor accorded me by your organization. . . . As a result of my work at KYW Newsradio and WAER, my school record, and high recommendations, I have been selected to participate in the Group W News Trainee Program. . . . Upon successful completion of the program, I will be assigned to an operational position with Group W. The ultimate goal is to prepare me to assume an executive position with Westinghouse Broadcasting Company several years hence."

Excerpt from other reports: "One graduate was a Dean's List student and on the editorial board of a number of student publications, another was active on student publications and studied last summer at Ehwa University in Korea. . . . Another received her master's in journalism and her thesis concerned the feelings of the black community toward an all-black police force. . . . A University of Washington graduate did his master's thesis on Tom Wicker, a *New York Times* columnist."

Contributions to the continuing support of this program should be made to Supreme Council Education and Charity Fund, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. All contributions are tax deductible.

About the Front Cover

The cover scene features Saint Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, the oldest religious edifice on Manhattan Island in New York City and the home church of President George Washington in 1789-90. It has been designated as a Registered National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior, was dedicated and opened for worship October 30, 1766, and survived the Great Fire of September 21, 1776.

St. Paul's is an unexcelled example of Georgian-Classical Revival style of architecture, is of native stone, faces the Hudson River, and includes an "Altar nearest to Broadway." Of special Masonic significance are: The Washington Pew; the Service of Thanksgiving on April 30, 1789, attended by Brother Washington and most of his cabinet and staff immediately after his inauguration; a Memorial Service for Gen. Richard Montgomery, also a brother, on July 8, 1818, when his remains were brought from Quebec for interment at St. Paul's; Funeral Services for Gov. Morgan Lewis, a Past Grand Master of Masons in New York, on April 11, 1844; and the 175th Masonic Birthday of Washington Service on November 4, 1923, which was attended by Masons and Knights Templar.

Commencement services for King's College (later Columbia) were held there in the early years and among those receiving degrees were Gouverneur Morris and DeWitt Clinton, later a Grand Master of New York. Among notables who have worshipped in St. Paul's are Prince William (later King William IV), Lord Cornwallis, Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Howe, Lafayette, Major André, Grover Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. This view was taken for *The Northern Light* by Brother Raymond E. Ellis, and is from the east side of Broadway near Fulton and Church Streets.

A Masonic Thought for Each Day of the Year

A new volume by one of Freemasonry's most ardent students and outstanding scholars has just been published by the Missouri Lodge of Research. It is *A Masonic Thought for Each Day of the Year* by Alphonse Cerza with Lewis C. Wes Cook as editor.

It is uniquely arranged by season and day. The selections contained, whether written by a Freemason or non-Mason, express ideas that illustrate the philosophy of Freemasonry and how to live the good life.

Incidents of particular significance in Masonic history are noted briefly on the day on which they occurred.

Brother Frank K. Roy, Jr., 1971 Master of Missouri Lodge of Research, writes:

"A prominent Chicago attorney, author and historian, Brother Cerza's first work for MLR was *Anti-Masonry* in 1962, the most comprehensive study of 'past and present' opponents of Freemasonry ever published. Today *Anti-Masonry* is a 'collector's item,' a volume to be treasured not only for the 'light' it shed on a continuing area of conflict, but because it is no longer available either through the MLR or other sources.

"Now, Brother Cerza offers us a compilation of Masonic thoughts, a daily reminder, a Masonic calendar to inform and inspire. It is a welcome addition to other MLR volumes such as *The Masonic Essays of H. L. Haywood*, *Did You Know?*, *Masonic Curiosa*, and *Tied to Masonic Apron Strings*, volumes that lend themselves to enjoyable, casual

reading to uplift the spirit, inform, and renew our dedication as Freemasons and Freemasons."

This is a volume which is admirably suitable as a gift for those within and without the Craft. The Freemason will receive inspiration and information. The non-Mason may acquire a deep insight about the philosophy and meaning of the Fraternity.

Available in two editions: Clothbound at \$5 postpaid, from The Missouri Lodge of Research, P.O. Box 480, Fulton, Mo. 65251; softbound at \$3 postpaid from Educational Bureau, R.A.M., Box 529, Trenton, Mo. 64683.

Editor's Note. The author is the same Ill.'. Alphonse Cerza, 33°, whose column, "In a Nook with a Book," is a regular feature of *The Northern Light*.

BREAKING GROUND for a new Library-Museum at Supreme Council headquarters is Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, assisted by W. R. Creelman (left), representing Turner Construction Company, and Architect Hugh Shepley (right). Story on page 4.

