

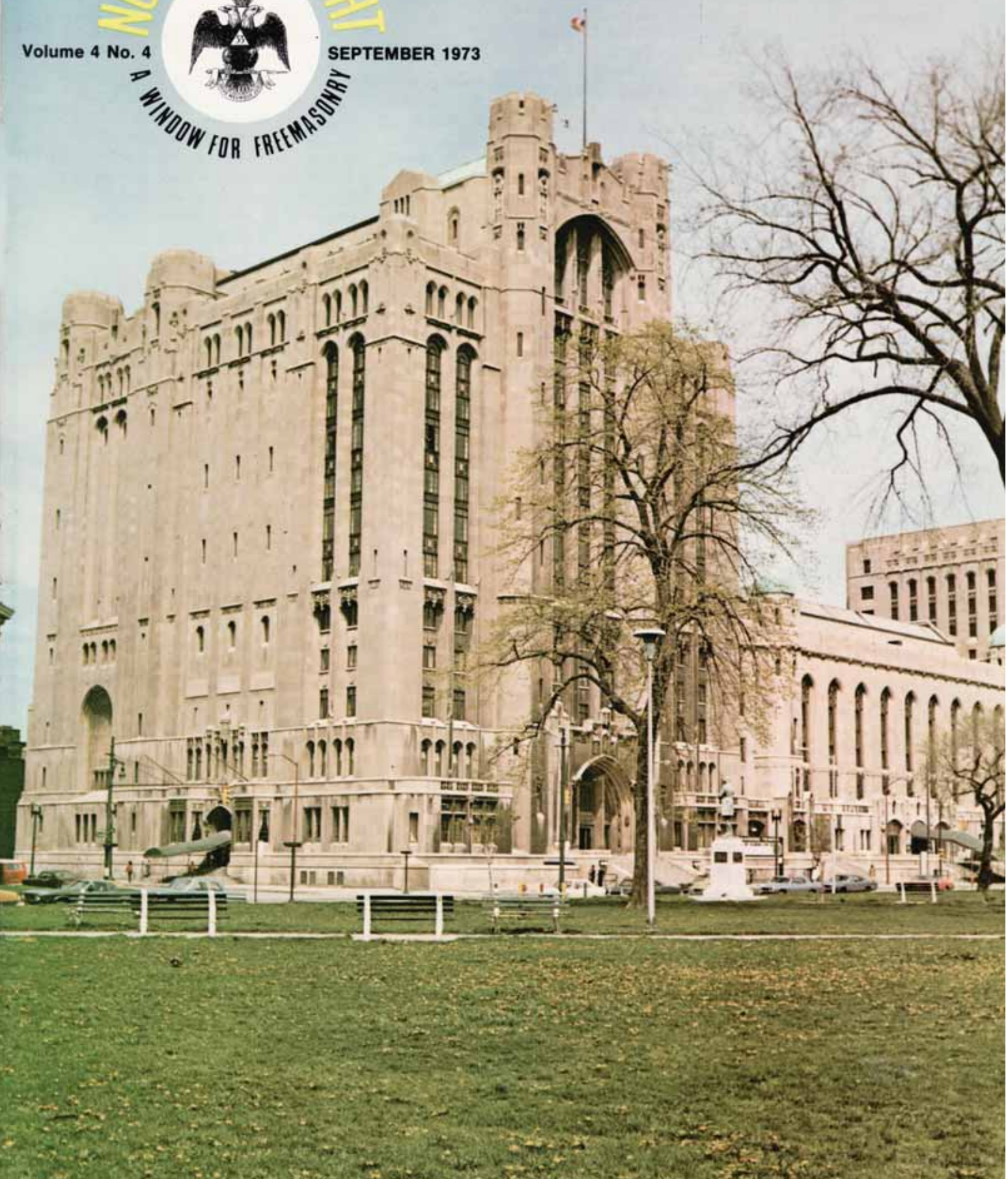
THE
NORTHERN LIGHT



Volume 4 No. 4

SEPTEMBER 1973

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



Burrowing with Burrow

We tip our hat to the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Danville, Illinois, for their continued efforts to support Ancient Craft Masonry. In June the Valley officers arranged for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Degree Team from Toronto, Ontario, to present the Canadian First Degree for the Master Masons of East Central Illinois. More than 800 Masons from 50 community Lodges attended. The Mounties had to present their work twice so that all could be accommodated.

The work was presented flawlessly with the Master and Deputy in white tie and tails and the team in traditional Mountie red and grey uniforms and leather boots. Special guests included William K. Bailey of Toronto, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, AF&AM, of Canada in the Province of Ontario, and Most Worshipful John R. Murphy, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, with most of his elected staff. R. W. Reg. Huxley and R. W. Jack R. McFarland, both retired Mounties, presided, and Inspector Ralph M. Culligan of Toronto had charge of arrangements.

Secretary George Satterwhite reports that this was the largest crowd of Masons in the Danville Temple within his memory and they accorded the Mounties a standing ovation.

* * *

It did our heart good to participate in the Sixth Annual Massachusetts Masonic Sunday services at Wesley United Methodist Church in Worcester the last of April. Some 2,000 crowded into the large sanctuary and the various Masonic groups overflowed the huge central section reserved for them and filled almost every available nook.

Most Worshipful Donald W. Vose, Grand Master, gave the welcome, and special music was provided by the Band and Glee Club of Aletheia Grotto. Officers and members of Lodges, Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shrine, DeMolay, Rainbow, Order of Eastern Star, and other Masonic-related groups participated.

* * *

The ecumenical movement involving Masonry and various religious and fraternal groups is gaining much momentum. The First Ecumenical Vesper Service sponsored by the Scottish Rite of Rhode Island was held in May at Brown University and entitled "Brotherhood." Clergymen participating included a leader of the Armenian Apostolic Church, District Superintendent of the United Methodist Church, the Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, the Archdiocesan Vicar of New England Orthodox Churches, President of the Ministers Alliance of Greater Providence, Executive Minister of American Baptist Churches in Rhode Island, the Conference Minister of Rhode Island United Church of Christ, the Synod Executive of the United Presbyterian Church, the President of the Rhode Island Board of Rabbis, and the Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence. Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury was guest speaker and the music included Swedish, American, and German selections with "Three Liturgical Improvisations."

Further examples—the Zor Shrine Chanters of Madison, Wisc., served as the choir for two regular Sunday morn-



ing services with Mass at St. Bernard's Catholic Church in Middleton, Wisc. The Father Gannon Assembly No. 4193, Knights of Columbus of Rocky Hill, Conn., presented the colors, in full regalia, at the Installation of Officers for Stepney Lodge No. 133, AF&AM, in the Masonic Hall at Rocky Hill. Grand Master William C. Neu and his associates were hosts to Knights of Columbus officials including Connecticut State Master Michael Dropick, a District Deputy and a Grand Knight.

* * *

We have read about a dozen Masons who have lived to observe their 100th birthday but we know of only one who drove his auto from sunny Florida to his home at Dunkirk, N.Y., last spring after he had been honored on the centennial of his birth at a dinner party in Daytona Beach. He is Dr. and Ill. Harry B. Lyon, 33°, a retired dentist who has been driving to Florida to spend the winters since 1948. The Valley of Jamestown was host for a gala testimonial dinner in mid-May.

Listed as the world's ninth oldest Mason (Ill. Brother Lyon was raised Sept. 22, 1894 and hopes to receive his 80th year palm next year) he was Master of his Lodge in 1903-4, was District Deputy in 1905, joined Scottish Rite in 1911, is a member of York Cross of Honour, and a Shriner. He has been driving to our Supreme Council sessions since 1962, and we hope that he will attend many more.

* * *

The Mosaic Amateur Radio Net (MARN) had increased its Masonic family concept by appointing Antoinette S. Delson, W4KJE, as Principal Young Lady Coordinator for MARN. Brother D. A. Pallotto, Recorder, says her task is to initiate and preside over all MARN YL activities. She is ardently engaged in expanding the YL net and would like to hear from interested young women who must be members of Eastern Star, White Shrine, Rainbow Girls, Job's Daughters, or a similar concordant body to qualify as members. The address is 4455 Marlane Dr., Pensacola, Florida 32506, or call W4KJE.

Brother Pallotto also reports that MARN played vital roles in notifying people of the safety of their loved ones involved in the earthquake at Managua, Nicaragua, via a hookup with Guatemala. There are 512 members in MARN and on all continents; meetings are conducted each Sunday at 1830 hours GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) on 21447 kHz. The MARN YL net is 1630 hours GMT each Saturday on 21447 kHz. Also, there is an Atlantic Coast net on 3960 kHz each Thursday at 8 P.M. EST and a Pacific Coast net on 3900 kHz plus the date each Friday at 8 P.M. PST. Pallotto's mailing address is 11049 Avenue E, Chicago, Ill. 60617, or call W9BOX.

GEORGE E. BURROW, 33°



THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A.A. SCOTTISH RITE

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE

SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

P. O. BOX 519, LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02178

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GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°
SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER

September 1973

My Dear Brothers:

On July 4, 1976, we in the United States will celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It will be an occasion for all of us as loyal and patriotic citizens to give expression to our love of our Flag and all that it stands for. It will be a time when we will recall those stirring words by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel".

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er withing him burn'd
As home this footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?"

It will an Anniversary of special significance to us of the Masonic Fraternity. A goodly number of those who signed the Declaration of Independence were Masons. Masons were in the forefront of those who fought in the Revolutionary War to sustain it, including our First President, George Washington, and many of his Generals.

In an address to a Bicentennial Conference in Boston, Hon. Robert Moses, President of the New York World's Fair in 1964-65, urged that this Bicentennial Celebration be built around something of a PERMANENT nature that will be a continuing inspiration to our people. This is what we are doing. Through our Museum and Library, and through the programs we will develop there and send out to the thousands of Masonic Lodges and patriotic groups throughout the Nation, we not only will be honoring the Founders of our Country, but will be doing our part to instill in our people, especially our youth, an appreciation of those things which have made it great, and inspire in them that love for it and pride in it so essential to its continuing greatness.

We hope that every one of our members will want a part in this patriotic enterprise and will want to be included as one of its Founders. You can do so by making either a contribution, a pledge, or both.

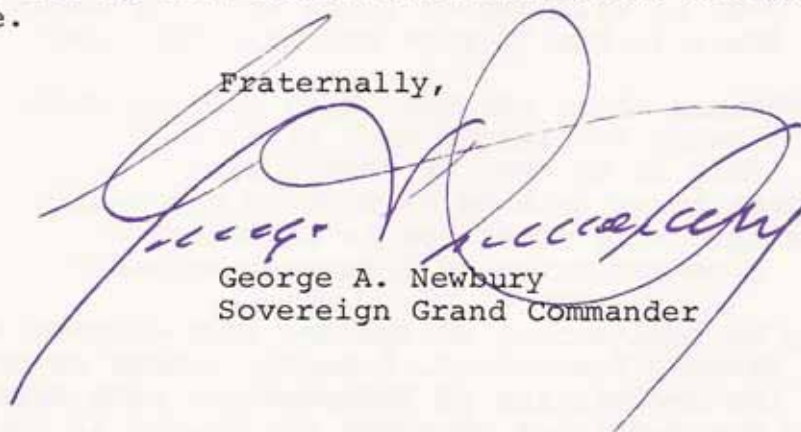
The cost of the building with the necessary furniture and equipment will approximate \$6 million. To insure the carrying out of the program, we should have an endowment of several million more. This is well within our financial ability. Twenty dollars per member will do it. However, we hope that those financially able to do so will be prompted to contribute \$100 -- \$500 -- \$1,000 -- \$5,000 -- \$10,000, or more.

The name of every member making a contribution will appear on the Founders' Scroll to be on perpetual display in the Museum no matter how small the contribution.

The Museum and Library has been incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation wholly independent of the Supreme Council except that the Active Members will be its perpetual Trustees and Directors. It has been cleared with both Federal and State taxing authorities, and all pledges and contributions to it carry all the usual tax benefits as would a gift to a church, school, library, etc.

We will honor ourselves as well as our Country and its revered Founders as we set up this institution dedicated to America and its Future.

Fraternally,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "George A. Newbury".

George A. Newbury
Sovereign Grand Commander

P. S.

Please send in your contribution or pledge today. Our Staff will appreciate it.

The blue envelope appeal
for the benevolent foundation
will be omitted this November.

It will be renewed in November 1974.

Our research in schizophrenia
will be continued without inter-
ruption at its current level
from present resources, and that
effort will not suffer from fore-
going this year's appeal.

'Senior' Masons



By **GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°**

Each year the Masonic Service Association publishes a list of those in our American Lodges who have been members for the longest period of time. I believe it will be of interest to you to know who they are. We also desire to honor them in this way for their long service to our fraternity. Some words of Longfellow in his *Moriturus Salutamus* occur to me expressing a beautiful thought which we would wish for each of them.

"For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

No.	Master Mason	Original and *Present Lodge
1.	Cronk, William E., Feb. 3, 1891	Diamond #555, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. *Rising Star #450, Yonkers, N.Y.
2.	Bennett, Samuel M., Jan. 11, 1892	Cohutta #64, Cohutta, Ga. *Arlington #438, Arlington, Tex.
3.	Roberts, George L., Mar. 7, 1892	Temple #248, Tunkhannock, Pa.
4.	Stickney, Myron W., Sept. 25, 1893	Pleasant River #163, Brownville, Maine
5.	Gavin, Foster, Dec. 16, 1893	Russellville #371, Russellville, Ala.
6.	Marshall, Louis J., Feb. 17, 1894	Des Peres #85, DePere, Wisc. *Waverly #51, Appleton, Wisc.
7.	Rhodes, John R., April 30, 1894	Morning Star #524, Marcellus, N.Y.
8.	Moore, Rev. Wm. A., May 11, 1894	Lewis #137, Lewis, Iowa *Tacoma #22, Tacoma, Wash.
9.	†Jones, Warren, July 21, 1894	Quitman #196, Quitman, Mo. *Nodaway #470, Maryville, Mo.
10.	Lyon, Harry B, Sept. 22, 1894	Irondequoit #301, Dunkirk, N.Y.
11.	Bryan, Ellis, Aug. 9, 1895	Humboldt #202, Humboldt, Tenn.
12.	Templin, Roger P., Sept. 21, 1895	Franklin #25, Alton, Ill.
13.	Bristol, Watson, E., Dec. 30, 1895	Oakfield #158, Oakfield, Wisc. *Arcadia #547, Arcadia, Calif.
14.	Hoffman, Edward J., Jan. 22, 1896	McMillan #141, Cincinnati, Ohio
15.	Moore, William J., Jan. 25, 1896	Valley Springs #458, Harrison, Ark.
16.	Holmes, Fred Elias, Feb. 11, 1896	Lowell #90, Lowell, Mich.
17.	Heywood, J. Frank, Feb. 26, 1896	Upright #137, Burchard, Neb. *Peru #14, Peru, Neb.

(Continued—Inside Back Cover)



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DEARBORN, MICHIGAN, NAMED FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIVE

Henry Dearborn—American Patriot

By GERALD D. FOSS, 32'

Dearborn, Michigan, is known by many as the home of the Ford Motor Company. Few know for whom it was named. Although the town was settled in the late 1700's, it was known by various names and not until after Henry Dearborn died was it known as Dearborn. It was incorporated as a city in 1929. Situated about ten miles west of Detroit in southeast Michigan, it has grown considerably in the 20th century. There are many historical features, created to a large extent by Henry Ford, among which are Greenfield Village, Edison Institute, and a replica of Independence Hall.

The citizens of Dearborn have good reason to be proud of the name chosen for their city. Henry Dearborn was certainly one of the early patriots of the United States of America who served his country well for many years.

Major General Henry Dearborn was born in North Hampton, N.H., February 23, 1751. After finishing his education in the local schools, he went to Portsmouth to study medicine under Dr. Hall Jackson, a well-known physician with an extensive practice. He be-



DEARBORN

gan the practice of medicine in Nottingham, N.H., in 1771 or 1772, and continued it until April 1775, when the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord reached him. He had been drilling a militia company in Nottingham in preparation for the war which

was expected by many men in New England.

Upon receipt of the news, the doctor organized his company for the long march to Medford, Mass., where they arrived the next day. The company was formed, electing the doctor to be captain, and the unit became part of Colonel Stark's Regiment of New Hampshire men, some 1200 strong. Less than two months later, on June 17, 1775, they had ample opportunity to prove their military art on Breed's Hill, better known as the Battle of Bunker Hill. Colonel Stark's Regiment inflicted terrible losses on the English Army. Until the war was concluded, Captain Dearborn was an officer in the army.

In September 1775, he volunteered to command a company to join the expedition of Colonel Benedict Arnold to seize Quebec. He selected his men from the New Hampshire Regiments at Winter Hill, Mass., from which they departed September 10. They attended church services in Newburyport, Mass., on September 17, embarking next day on vessels which would take them to the Kennebec River in Maine. Few men have ever known greater hardship than they endured for the next 32 days.

They traversed the State of Maine wilderness between the Kennebec and Chaudiere Rivers during the inclement weather of October and November. Many starved to death on the trek. On November 1 some survivors, cold and hungry, decided to eat Dearborn's dog. For ten days Dearborn was seriously ill with a fever and without medical care. His strong constitution enabled him to conquer the illness and subsequently he arrived at Point Levi to join the survivors of his company in Quebec. General Arnold chose to attack the fortress in the early morning of December 31, in a raging snowstorm and in a climate not unlike Norway or Sweden. The outcome is well known for all were killed or taken prisoners.

Dearborn was a prisoner from then until the following May 17. A peculiar circumstance enabled him to be paroled on condition that he would promise to try to have Mrs. Peter Livius and her four children reunited with her husband, Chief Justice Peter Livius, then assigned to the Province of Quebec. Mrs. Livius was born Anna Elizabeth Mason of Portsmouth but had gone to England to be educated where she met Peter and married him there. In 1762, Judge Livius was sent to the Province of New Hampshire and resided in Portsmouth for ten years but in 1772, he went to England to transact business leaving his wife and family in Portsmouth. He never returned to Portsmouth but was sent to Quebec. Judge Livius called on Captain Dearborn January 10, 1776. It is likely that he knew him when he was in Portsmouth.

Details regarding transportation were arranged for Captain Dearborn to go to Halifax and from there to Portsmouth. On June 5, he was placed on HMS Scarborough, the same ship which had been used to blockade Portsmouth for many months in 1775. He arrived in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, June 27, 1776, where he was transferred to HMS Viper, Captain Graves. The HMS Viper journal shows that it came south as far as Mt. Desert Island on July 11, 1776, where it seized the schooner, Two Brothers, J. Bowden, Master and owner, from Piscataqua on a fishing voyage. Was Dearborn placed aboard for the return trip to Portsmouth? Dearborn's diary says he departed Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, July 14, and arrived in Portsmouth Harbor shortly after dawn July 16. By sunset, he was in Nottingham, N.H., with his wife and chil-

dren. He succeeded in his mission, for a license was issued by the Committee of Safety dated July 23, 1776, authorizing Mrs. Peter Livius and her four children to sail to Quebec on the Schooner, Polly, Captain Thomas Roach commanding. He and his crew were allowed sufficient rations for the trip to Quebec and return to this colony.

Dearborn remained at home until he was exchanged on March 10, 1777. Next he was commissioned Major of the Third New Hampshire Regiment to rank from November 8, 1776. Colonel Alexander Scammell was in command of this regiment at Ticonderoga, N.Y., in May 1777. During the summer there was considerable fighting in this area, but on September 19, the British began to advance. Dearborn was ordered to advance against the British, which he did with other units. Many were killed on both sides. Dearborn was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel this day. On October 7, General Burgoyne tried once more to open a passage to Albany, and once again Dearborn and others fought to prevent it. They succeeded, but not without several more days of bitter fighting. This is well known in history as the Battle of Saratoga, following

which, on October 16, General Burgoyne surrendered with about 5,000 of his soldiers.

After this success the northern army was ordered to Pennsylvania by General George Washington. Upon arrival there, Colonel Scammell was appointed Adjutant General and Dearborn was placed in command of the Third New Hampshire Regiment.

During the winter of 1777-78, the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge. Lt. Col. Dearborn obtained a short leave at home and was present at St. John's Lodge for a meeting on February 5, 1778. During June that year the famous Battle of Monmouth was fought, and Dearborn played a major role as he had at Saratoga.

During the summer of 1779, he was with Major General John Sullivan in his march from Wyoming, Pa., into central New York to quell the depredations of the Indians. When that battle was over, his regiment was ordered into New Jersey where they remained in 1780. In 1781, he was appointed Colonel and transferred to the First New Hampshire Regiment, which was in Virginia for the battle of Yorktown. Here his brother Mason, Alexander Scam-



When the Valley of Detroit hosts the 161st Annual Session of the Supreme Council, 33°, on September 20-27, those attending may wish to visit historic Greenfield Village and the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn. The village green is a center of activity for Greenfield Village, just as it was in an earlier America. The Martha-Mary Chapel dominates the green. Nearby is a replica of Independence Hall, an eight-acre mechanical arts hall with its transportation collections, and a steam locomotive that takes visitors on a two-mile scenic tour. (Photo courtesy of Henry Ford Museum.)

mell, was taken prisoner and killed. When the battle was over he was ordered to Saratoga again during the campaign of 1782.

In the fall he was ordered to Newburgh, N.Y., for the winter. He served until March 21, 1783.

When the war was concluded, Dearborn made his home in Exeter, N.H., for more than a year. He removed to Monmouth, Maine. In 1787, he was elected Brigadier General of the Militia and subsequently to the office of Major General. President Washington appointed him Marshal for the District of Maine in 1789. He was elected to Congress and served from March 4, 1793, to March 4, 1797.

President Jefferson appointed him Secretary of War in 1801, a position which he held until March 1809, when he became Collector of the Port of Boston, in which capacity he was serving when the War of 1812 commenced.

President Madison asked Dearborn to command the United States Army. He was now 61 years of age and was reluctant to take such a formidable task upon himself, yet he assented and was commissioned Major General of the United States Army. He went to Washington to organize the armed forces which had been neglected during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. He led the expeditions which captured York (now Toronto) in 1813, and Fort George. Just prior to the latter attack he was taken seriously ill with fever which confined him to bed for ten days and though somewhat improved

his physician advised that he should not take to the field so soon after a severe attack. Dearborn replied that he would return but was unable to assume full command for 30 days.

During his illness, General Lewis, brother-in-law of John Armstrong, Secretary of War, wrote a letter to the latter saying that Dearborn "would never be fit for service again." It was published in the National Intelligencer where Dearborn saw it. Dearborn wrote a letter dated July 7, 1813, to General Lewis in which he remarked that he had recovered sufficiently to have resumed full command of the army more than ten days ago; that he would never have believed Lewis "capable of so far deviating from your usual character"—that his report to Armstrong had "sentenced me to death—without a just cause."

Armstrong had a personal ambition to become President of the United States and saw an opportunity, if successful in the military campaign about the Great Lakes, of achieving his goal. He went to see President Madison and persuaded the latter to recall Dearborn from his command. Armstrong's letter to Dearborn dated July 6, 1813, ordered him to retire until his health was restored. Dearborn announced this to his troops on July 15 after which he departed for his home in Roxbury, Mass. En route at Utica, N.Y., Dearborn addressed a letter to President Madison. The latter replied in August saying that he had not reduced his esteem of Dearborn, but Dearborn was unhappy and

requested the President to give him a "hearing before a military tribunal." It was not to be. Armstrong took command of the army at Sacketts Harbor from which he ordered Dearborn to take command of District No. 3 in New York. Dearborn did, though reluctant to do so while under "suspension." During the winter of 1813-14, Dearborn saw Armstrong in New York and again asked for an inquiry to determine cause for suspension, but Armstrong took no action on his request. Dearborn then wrote to James Monroe, Secretary of State, and an acquaintance, to intercede with President Madison. Monroe replied that he saw no reason for any inquiry, that Dearborn's retirement was only temporary to enable him to restore his health, and that no just cause existed against him for any misconduct.

The war took a bad turn in August 1814, and after the burning of Washington, Mr. Armstrong resigned as Secretary of War and retired to his home. He was succeeded by James Monroe who would become the next President of the United States. Madison presented General Dearborn's name for Secretary of War in early 1815, but it was rejected by the United States Senate. After the vote Madison berated some Senators for rejecting such a noble and qualified patriot and told them more of the inside story of Dearborn's "recall" from the field. They replied that if they had been told these facts prior to voting, the vote would have been affirmative. Dearborn was given an honorable discharge June 15, 1815.

President Monroe made a northern tour of the United States in the summer of 1817 and asked Dearborn to accompany him on a portion of the trip. Dearborn accompanied him to Portsmouth, N.H. Monroe appointed Dearborn as Minister to Portugal in 1822, where he remained two years. He returned to his home in Roxbury once more and died there June 6, 1829.

Dearborn was initiated and passed in St. John's Lodge March 4, 1774. He signed the by-laws. He visited as often as possible and was raised in the Masters Lodge, Portsmouth, April 18, 1777. He is recorded in attendance at American Union Lodge April 7, 1779. During 1796-97 he requested St. John's Lodge No. 1 to issue him a duplicate Masonic diploma. The original of it is now in the archives of this old lodge as one of its treasured possessions. Two Masonic lodges bear his name, one in Chicago and the other in Dearborn, Michigan.



GERALD D. FOSS, 32° is Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, a lawyer-accountant, and a Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N.H. He has written numerous Masonic articles, has been a DeMolay adviser for more than 30 years, is an active member of numerous historical societies and research lodges and has received both the Sullivan and Cross medals from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He has been elected to receive the 33° this year.

PUT YOUR IDEAS TO WORK

By WILLIAM H. CANTWELL, 33°

Every Masonic organization needs the help of its members to function effectively. This is especially true of Scottish Rite because of the large number of workers required to exemplify the various degrees, particularly at reunion time. Top leadership is not exempt in this area. The Supreme Council itself is constantly reaching out to the constituent bodies for leadership. Each year approximately 200 candidates are elected to membership in the Supreme Council, and they represent the Supreme Council in their local Valleys. Much depends on the members who have been chosen for this high honor. From them will come our future leadership.

A number of years ago, one of our Active Members, Ill.°, John A. Lloyd, 33°, of Cincinnati, was elected to the State Senate in Ohio. Two years later, he was reelected and upon reporting for duty on reelection, one of the leaders of the Senate had this to say to him. "John, two years ago you came here with ideals; we hope this year you have

come here with ideas." He had come with ideas and made an enviable record in his state government.

Every man who comes in to Masonry is possessed, or should be, with high ideals. He puts these into practice as he proceeds on his journey of "Light" and is raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. He then desires "still further light" and seeks the degrees of the Scottish Rite. Here his opportunity is unlimited. Here his "ideals" may be coupled with "ideas" and both he and the Scottish Rite may profit greatly from the marriage of these two partners.

However, he shouldn't stop here. There is one more result, as often happens from happy marriages; this is the offspring of "putting the ideas to work."

You are a Scottish Rite Mason or it is unlikely you will be reading this. Let me ask you a very personal question. Do you work at it? Are you willing to let someone else carry the load or are you ready to help him? It is really unnecessary to enumerate all the avenues of service requiring assistance. However,

here are just a few—choir, stage, cast, orchestra, administration, finance, directing and, oh, so many more. Ask about them.

Have you ever made suggestions to the officers, to the directors of work, to the Active Members, to the Deputies, yes, or to the Sovereign Grand Commander as to how our Rite might be improved? General Motors used to have a slogan "Whatever we are doing, there is a better way to do it." Thousands of employees of General Motors have made millions of dollars suggesting better ways. How about suggesting better ways?

If Scottish Rite could put to work all the good ideas many of its members have, just think of the improvement we could make in our great organization.

In the Supreme Council, such things as the Ritual Conferences, the Leadership Seminars, and the Committee on Program Development were once only ideas. However, they were ideas that were put to work.

Do you have an idea that should be put to work?



ILL.°, WILLIAM H. CANTWELL, 33°, Deputy for Delaware and Grand Treasurer General of the Supreme Council, is an outstanding speaker and world traveler for both the Masonic Bodies and Rotary International. A retired industrial and financial executive, he has been a Mason since 1925, is a

Past Master and Past High Priest, is a Past Imperial Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine, and was Grand Master of Delaware in 1943. He joined Scottish Rite in 1925, served as Most Wise Master and Commander-in-Chief, received the 33° in 1943, and became an Active Member in 1957.

The following is an excerpt of an address presented by the DeMolay of the Year during the 1973 DeMolay International Supreme Council Session at St. Louis, Missouri, in June.

By WILLIAM HAROLD HINKLE

The greatest moment in a DeMolay's life arrives when he changes his Crown of Youth for the Crown of Manhood. For some it occurs quickly but for others it will take longer. Some will find it easy to wear; others, very hard. But however the transition, there awaits a Crown of Manhood which each must wear for himself. It is a gift from God to us, and it will fit no other.

The better we have worn our Crown of Youth, the better we will be able to wear the Crown of Manhood. In this greater crown are still the seven jewels, representing the cardinal virtues we find in the Crown of Youth. Each virtue now has broadened dimensions and greater responsibilities. But still there is no better foundation upon which to build our years of manhood than the practice of these virtues. This is why the Order of DeMolay exists: It can better prepare each of us for our years of manhood.

Let us now step over the threshold of manhood and look again at these seven virtues from a new vantage point. Then we will be able to lay aside our youthful endeavors and accept the greater challenges of manhood.

The First Preceptor taught us of *filial love* and how to express love for our parents. Soon we will be parents converting our Filial Love into love for our own children. Then we must accept the great task of rearing our children even better than we have been reared, remembering that a child is God's opinion that life should go on.

The Second Preceptor taught us of *reverence for sacred things*, and now let us remember that it is our duty, at every age in life, to love all living creatures just as God has loved us.

The Third Preceptor taught us of *courtesy to all*, and now in our daily dealings we must not forget that courtesy to our superiors is only duty, to our equals it is only politeness, but courtesy to our inferiors is nobleness.

The Fourth Preceptor told of our need for *comradeship*, and DeMolay has brought each of us many friends. Now, it is for us to be a friend of all man-

kind, reaching out for that universal brotherhood which brings peace and joy.

The Fifth Preceptor taught us to be *faithful and true to others*. As men we must remember the simple lesson that only when we are true to ourselves can we be true to others.

The *cleanness* the Sixth Preceptor has told us about now reminds us that we must live clean—even unto the very end. If we want our children to live and grow clean, then we must remember that we are their main examples.

As a young man the Seventh Preceptor taught us *patriotism* for our country. We now stand at the threshold of manhood and he returns with that very same message. But, he sees that we also stand upon the threshold of the 21st Century and it is time for us to unite with our brothers throughout the world in a new patriotism—so that war may end and our children's days on earth may be spent in peace. Today, we build tomorrow—and only in common labor can we build a tomorrow that will be worthy of our children's dreams.

Once each of us dons his own Crown of Manhood, with its greater virtues, and returns his Crown of Youth to those who will follow, he then can accept the many challenges he will meet throughout his manhood years.

The DeMolay Crown

These include:

The challenge of starting his life with a dream and making that dream a goal of noble but realistic proportions.

The challenge of knowing he will fall, but learning to rise bravely every time and with a smile. There is no shame in having fallen, only in not rising to give battle again.

The challenge of believing in one's self and his own self worth but not forgetting that he cannot reform the world until each first reforms himself.

The challenge of not searching for happiness or success but in greeting them humbly and gratefully as by-products of a life well lived.

The challenge of putting yesterday behind us, of questioning today, and still showing strong faith in tomorrow.

The challenge of not losing his child's heart and remembering that it is through the idealism of youth that one catches a glimpse of truth.

The challenge of always loving and helping the little children of this world—not by carrying their burdens but by so living as to inspire them with courage and energy.

The challenge of accepting the love of a woman as the greatest gift to one's manhood years.

The challenge of not just fighting for our principles but going out in everyday

of Manhood and its Challenges

life and living up to them as well.

The challenge of serving one's fellow-men in service and love, because—if I'm not here to make life less difficult for my brothers, then why am I here?

This last challenge is the challenge of life itself—each of us living his life to

the fullest in his own way! One must always remember that life was meant to be lived and that he can't turn his back on it. The clock of life is wound but once and no man has the power to tell just when it will stop—at an early or late hour.

Now is the only time we have. Let us live, love, and toil with our brothers, for we shall not pass this way again!

This, my brothers, is the DeMolay Crown of Manhood. May each of us wear it with strength and courage and proudly accept its challenge with grace.

WILLIAM HAROLD (HAL) HINKLE of South Gate, Calif., was selected as the outstanding DeMolay of the World for 1972. The award is made on the basis of service and dedication to church, home, community, school, and DeMolay. He is a pre-med major in Biological Sciences at the University of California, Irvine. He was graduated with high honors from South Gate High where he ranked 18th in a class of 420 and served in innumerable capacities. In the University he is a member of the Dean's Council, dorm treasurer, a tutor in Chemistry and Music, and active in intramurals. He holds 10 community awards for service in Leukemia and Cancer Society drives and as a singer and pianist. In DeMolay, he has 104 merit bars, is an RD and Chevalier, and has won innumerable awards. He is a member of the South Gate United Methodist Church, was president of the Youth Council, church pianist, choir member, and lay speaker. He also has been a newspaperboy, a box boy, and has helped in his father's business. The trophy was presented by DeMolay Grand Master J. W. Nutt.



Irish Military Lodge Regalia

Returned by General Washington

One of the Scottish Rite brothers in the Valley of Chicago is a member of the Irish Lodge at Newry which sponsored the Military Lodge whose "records and paraphernalia" were once returned to it by General Washington during the Revolutionary War. He is William J. F. Cleland, 32°, of Park Ridge, Ill., a member of St. Patrick's Masonic Lodge No. 77 of Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, which was chartered in 1737 and has met continuously since. Brother Cleland also is a York Rite Mason and a member of Medinah Shrine Temple.

The Military Lodge was a part of the 46th Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. It received an original Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1752 and was chartered as the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227. Its members have served in North America, Africa, India, Australia, and Europe with His Majesty's Forces. It left one charter in Canada, lost another in the Napoleonic War, and still another in battle in India. It was last chartered in 1896 as "The Dominica Lodge in The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry" as recommended to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Down at Newry with St. Patrick's as sponsor.

In 1756 the Regiment sailed from Cork for Nova Scotia and took part in the conquest of Canada. In 1761 it embarked for Barbados and returned to America in 1764, spending four years in the English Colonies south of Canada.

In 1776 it again returned to America to join the little army with which Great Britain expected to keep the Colonies in subjection. The Lodge first was located on Staten Island where the 46th was actively engaged against those who formerly had been their friends, including many Brother Masons who had been "Visiting Brethren of the Regimental Lodge."

It shared in all the operations against New York, White Plains, and Fort Washington, and participated in the dashing pursuit of Washington's Forces across New Jersey toward Philadelphia. It acquired the proud title of "The Red Feathers" when its virile band of 300 men routed an American force of 1500. They then dipped their white shako top knots in blood, as a mark of distinction, and continued to wear red "pompoms" in their shakos ever afterwards. During the French War in Canada they had won the title of "The Lacedemonians" for holding an exposed position against an overwhelming force.

The 46th was quartered in Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-78, and the Lodge resumed its regular workings. It took part in the fatigues and difficulties of the march of the army from Philadelphia and later was quartered in New York. All through that war, despite fatiguing marches and the exigencies of the service, the Regimental Lodge kept up its communications, giving a fresh impetus to many of the established Lodges of the districts in

which the Regiment happened to be stationed.

The "bullock trunk" carrying the regalia and Lodge books accompanied the Regiment when practicable but, in some cases for want of transport, it and other regimental baggage had to follow some days behind. On one such occasion the chest fell into the hands of the Americans, but was returned by General Washington to the Regiment, under a flag of truce from White Plains to New York and it was escorted by a guard of honor. By April 1788, the Regiment had returned to Londonderry and a year later was stationed back at Newry.

During the War with France in 1803, the Regiment was dispatched to Dominica and while there the chest again fell into the hands of the enemy. Its Warrant was revived by the Grand Lodge, but after two years of correspondence the old Warrant was returned to the Regiment by Napoleon in 1805.

In 1816 the Regiment was stationed in Sydney, Australia, when the Lodge with its "famous Bible" assisted at the constitution of Lodge 260 I.C. This precious volume, on which it is stated Washington once received an obligation, held a place of honor in the Newry Barracks in 1896 and was treasured as one of the most valued properties of a distinguished and gallant corps.

The Regiment was in India from 1826-33 during which many of the Lodge members died and others were invalided. But a Captain Lacey took



WILLIAM J. F. CLELAND, 32, of Park Ridge, Ill., clad in his grandfather's Irish Masonic apron of 1856 vintage, wearing a silver jewel with shamrocks circa 1905, and holding a hand-written ritual dated 1879, from St. Patrick's Lodge No. 77 of Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland.

charge of the Lodge chest of books and jewels and brought it with him to England in 1833. Its "defaced" Warrant was reissued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1834, and carried to Canada in 1846. The Lodge transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1857; later it became Lodge No. 1 of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In 1896 the 46th Regiment again was stationed at Newry and records of the Grand Lodge of Ireland show "a Warrant was issued March 6, 1896 to Dominica Lodge No. 174, of the 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regiment (46th Foot) Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry quartered in Newry, County Down." That Lodge was active up to the outbreak of World War I and Grand Lodge records show that the last degree conferred in the Lodge was on Sept. 18, 1914. History records that the Regiment was decimated by the Germans during the Battle of Mons. The Warrant was surrendered to Grand Lodge in December 1921.

Brother Cleland has several mementos of St. Patrick's Lodge, often known as "The Premier Lodge of Ulster." These include a history and lists of Masters, Wardens, and members

since 1737; a complete hand-written ritual made in 1879, with certain appropriate deletions; his grandfather's apron circa 1856, and a silver jewel with shamrocks bearing the date of 1905.

His family membership goes back to 1812. His grandfather, W. J. Cleland, was raised in 1856 and was Master in 1881; a great-uncle also was raised in 1856; his uncle Fred C. Cleland, was raised in 1900; his father, William James Cleland, was raised in 1901 just before departing to serve in the South African War; he himself, was raised in 1929. He also has copies of ceremonies used in Canada about 1876 which were found in the effects of his late grandfather.

From some Irish records: "In the year 1730, Bro. John Penell adjured his Brethren to quit themselves like men, walk by the line, stand by the Plumb, live upon the Square, and Level their friendship to the end of time. And that while here they build to themselves and dwell in earthly tabernacles, they will make sure of an everlasting Habitation not made with hands."

From the program for the 200th anniversary of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 77: "Now under his present Majesty King George VI (a Mason King whom God Preserve) while arts and sciences flourish, while Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Learned Scholars of most Professions and Denominations have frankly joined to take the charges and to wear the badges of Free and Accepted Masons, let all Free Masons so behave themselves as to be accepted of God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, and continue to be, as they ever were, the wonder of the world. And let the Cement of Brotherhood be so well preserved that the Whole Body may remain as a well-built Arch."

Editor's Note: Material compiled from *Freemasonry in the 46th Regiment* by Francis C. Crossle, printed in Newry in 1896. This and later records confirmed by J. O. Harte, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

STATE CHAIRMEN NAMED FOR BICENTENNIAL

State chairmen have been appointed to coordinate Scottish Rite plans for the observance of the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence.

- MAINE—Roger I. White
Green Point Rd.
Brewer, Maine 04102
- NEW HAMPSHIRE—Winslow E. Melvin
88 Pleasant St.
Concord, N.H. 03301
- VERMONT—Welland S. Horn
RFD 3
Brandon, Vt. 05933
- MASSACHUSETTS—Raymond A. Phillips,
8 Heritage Dr. Apt. 31
Salem, Mass. 01970
- RHODE ISLAND—Frederick Hyatt
144 President Ave.
Providence, R.I. 02906
- CONNECTICUT—Theodore Hamilla
117 Columbine Dr.
Nichols, Conn. 06611
- NEW YORK—Ralph M. Tompkins
484 N. Main St.
Wellsville, N.Y. 14895
- NEW JERSEY—Haydn R. Jones
129 Berkley Place
Glen Rock, N.J. 07452
- PENNSYLVANIA—John K. Young
21 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
- DELAWARE—James M. Hutchins
P.O. Box 35
Dover, Del. 19901
- OHIO—John A. Lloyd
420 Oak Rd.
Glendale, Ohio 45246
- MICHIGAN—Howard M. Patterson
Masonic Temple,
500 Temple Ave.
Detroit, Mich. 48201
- INDIANA—Robert P. Joyce
3025 N. Meridian
Indianapolis, Ind. 46208
- ILLINOIS—Louis R. McDonald
2921 N. Kneeland
Peoria, Ill. 61614
- WISCONSIN—Robert B. Nienow
2626 LaFeber Ave.
Wauwatosa, Wisc. 53213

These coordinators will work with the Supreme Council's Special Bicentennial Committee. Ill.'s W. Orville Kimmel, 33, chairman of the Special Committee, emphasized that "while the committee will be responsible for suggesting appropriate ways to celebrate this great occasion in the Valleys, we do feel that its relationship with Grand Lodge programs and other Masonic and civic groups should be one of assistance and cooperation rather than assuming responsibility for all."

Ideas should be forwarded to the State Chairmen.

19TH CENTURY STREETCAR FUNERALS

A Trolley Car to the Grave

By J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°

Must we turn back the clock 60 years and return to Streetcar Funerals to guarantee a good turnout for a representative Lodge of Sorrow with 40 to 50 Masons present?

The answer to this question is readily found in a volume published by Detroit Lodge No. 2 and titled *150 Epic Years* in celebration of this Lodge's sesquicentennial in 1972. The minute detail exhibited and the loving and understanding care offered each deceased Brother and his family is in itself a truly fantastic tale. But when we add to the yarn the split-second timing and the unusual frills which surrounded the 19th century

Trolley Car Funeral, then the present generation really has something to conjure. The story is one which very few lodges can equal and certainly none surpass.

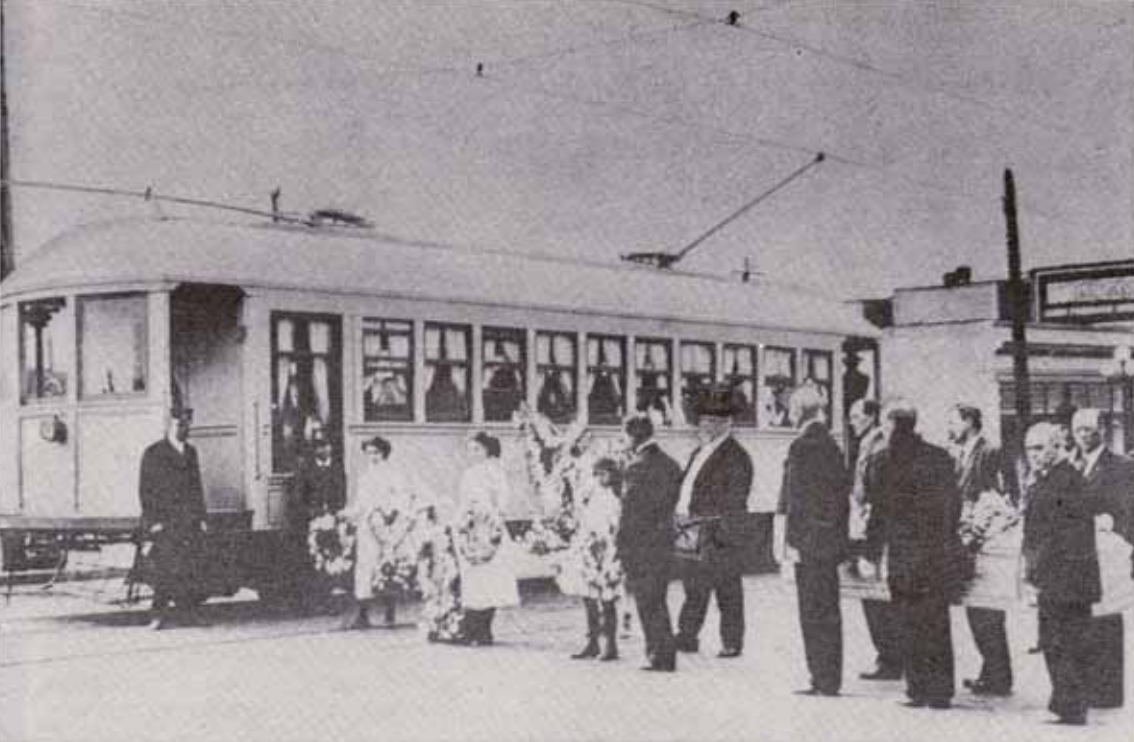
While recently in the process of reviewing the finances of Detroit Lodge No. 2 in Detroit, Mich., we repeatedly came in contact with items of expenditure such as streetcars for funerals, Detroit United Railway for funeral cars, streetcars for two funerals, streetcars, Detroit United Railway car for funeral, funeral car and tax, streetcars and gasoline account for funerals, funeral notices in three papers; and the total payout for such items over a ten-year period totaled more than \$9,000.

Month after month and year after year similar entries appeared, and as a result the question of "Why streetcars for funerals?" began to take shape, and it demanded an answer. Few of us who are active Masonically at the present time would ever dream of using a streetcar for a funeral procession. However, at the turn of the 20th century and for the first score of years in the new century, that is exactly how funerals in large cities were conducted.

The minutes of Detroit Lodge prove beyond peradventure that each and every deceased Master Mason was given a fitting burial and a worthy final tribute was paid to him and his family. On each such occasion a Special Communi-



ILL.: J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°, a Past Commander-in-Chief of Detroit Consistory, was Secretary of the Supreme Council History Committee from 1949 to 1955. He is the author of *The Rise of the Ecossais Degrees* and seven other Masonic books as well as the editor of the news-magazine, *Masonic World*. He has written hundreds of articles and pamphlets on Freemasonry. He was initiated as a Lewis Mason in Scotland while a student at the University of London and has served many branches of the fraternity.



Special trolley cars played an important role in making Masonic funerals convenient for the average Masonic family during the turn of the century. As the streetcar met the cortege, split second timing of all concerned was important so that street rail traffic jams would be kept to a minimum. The photo of a Detroit Lodge funeral is from the files of Storer-Spellman Studios and used by their permission.

cation of the Lodge was ordered and the ceremony performed according to Masonic usage and custom. At no time in its long and lustrous history could it ever be said that Detroit Lodge did not pay proper respect to its revered dead and the bereaved family.

Hundreds of pages of the minutes have been devoted to presenting the prescribed last Masonic Rites due each Master Mason who had while living requested such a service. For those who have no knowledge of the method then in vogue, we reproduce here the text of Meeting No. 42 of the year 1916, when Dr. Francis E. Scott, Past Most Wise Master of Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, served as Worshipful Master:

"Special communication of Detroit Lodge No. 2, F&AM, was held in Masonic Temple on Tuesday June 6, A.L. 5916 . . . The lodge was opened on the third degree of Masonry in due form at 1:30 P.M.

"The Worshipful Master stated that the purpose of the meeting was to render the last tribute of respect to Bro. Wm. E. Anderson, 32°, and to perform the burial service over his remains, he in his lifetime having properly expressed a wish that his remains be buried in accordance with Masonic form and usage.

"The lodge service was then performed in the lodge room.

"The lodge was then by the Worshipful Master placed in charge of acting

Marshal Bro. C. S. Gilbert, 32°, and proceeded to the Undertaking Parlor of Bro. C. E. Bird, where the house service was given.

"The procession was again formed and proceeded to Elmwood Cemetery, where the body was placed in charge of the lodge by whom it was consigned to its last resting place in accordance with Masonic form and usage.

"The brethren then returned to the lodge room, where the lodge was by the acting Marshall turned over to the Worshipful Master.

"No further business appearing, the lodge was closed in due form at 4:00 P.M."

All of us must realize that memory, as the mere power to recall, is an indispensable faculty; perfect memory of significant events under the light of reflection develops history, so let us now return to the use of streetcars for funerals.

The Funeral Car used by the Detroit United Railway, which was the forerunner of the present D.S.R., was especially constructed for its intended purpose. It served as a hearse and also conveyed mourners, pall bearers, family, and interested friends, and in its heyday was a most familiar sight in Detroit. Actually it was the only real answer to the problems of the funeral directors of that day, for the streetcar could make the funeral procession in an hour and a half, while by horse-drawn

vehicle it would take an entire day. For these reasons alone Detroit Lodge obviously made use of the streetcar on every possible occasion.

Mr. Robert Kothe, Industrial Curator of the Detroit Historical Museum on Woodward Avenue, states that a model of the electric funeral car may be seen at the Museum. It was researched and constructed by Robert E. Lee, Marine Curator of the Dossin Great Lakes Museum, who is a lively exponent of the streetcar and its history.

Progress obviously demands the use of the most modern conveyances to take our beloved dead to their final resting places. As the covered wagon gave way to the stage coach, so the stage coach gave way first to the horse-drawn streetcar and then to the electrically driven streetcar, both of which used steel rails to ease the bumps of the highway. By the end of 1920 the automobile took over the main needs of a funeral cortege, but during the years in which the streetcar was the prime choice for a funeral procession, specially constructed funeral cars were to be found in such major cities as Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, and Washington where the famed "Marguerite" was the most elegant of all, even to the extent of having Gothic windows.

The one familiar to members of Detroit Lodge during this era was divided
(Continued on page 14)

Abbott Honored At Testimonial

Ill.° Norris G. Abbott, Jr., 33°, Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council and former Deputy for Rhode Island, was honored at a testimonial dinner in the Colonial Hilton Inn at Cranston. In recognition of his 23 years as Deputy for the Scottish Rite and more than 50 years of work in Masonry, the class of 150 members was named in his honor.

Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury was an honored guest and Ill.° W. Orville Kimmel, 33°, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania and Lt. Grand Commander, gave the principal address.

Commander-in-Chief Donald F. Cul-ton presided at the conferring of the 32° on the class of candidates in Park View Junior High School Auditorium. Oldest member of the class was William J. McCaughey at 101½, a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Ill.° Brother Abbott has been active in Scottish Rite since 1920, served as Most Wise Master of Rose Croix, received the 33° in 1940, and was named Deputy for Rhode Island in 1949.



William J. McCaughey, seated, received the Scottish Rite degrees recently at the age of 101. He was greeted by, from left, Ill.° Norris G. Abbott, Jr., 33°, Deputy Albert P. Ruérat, 33°, of Rhode Island, and Lieutenant Grand Commander W. Orville Kimmel, 33°, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania. (Providence Journal-Bulletin Photo.)

He served on numerous committees for the Supreme Council and as Grand Keeper of the Archives for several years. A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ill.° Brother Abbott is a former Second Lieutenant in

the Coast Artillery Officers and a veteran insurance executive as a vice president and assistant treasurer of the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Providence. He and his wife, Betty, reside in Cranston.

A TROLLEY CAR TO THE GRAVE

Continued from page 13

into two compartments, the forward portion being for the casket itself, with ample seating for the family in an informal living room style, while friends and more distant members of the family were seated in the second compartment in the back of the car. Inasmuch as Detroit Lodge had an average attendance of 40 brethren at funerals, they must frequently have made use of the second car, called a Yolande, which would follow immediately behind and serve as a second section, so to speak. Occasionally even a third car would be added to the procession. It is said that the Funeral Car was the largest revenue producing equipment that the Detroit United Railway ever owned.

Past Master Earle W. Mott, 33°, Past Most Wise Master of Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, whose family have

been Funeral Directors in Detroit for more than 75 years, is to some degree knowledgeable on this subject, and his father, Earle W. Mott, Sr., 33°, also a Past Master and a Past Most Wise Master, gave him the full story of the problems of that day. Split-second timing was essential, in order to load the funeral car without disastrously hampering traffic. As most services were held in private homes and few streets were paved, often the bier had to be wheeled for several blocks, through inclement weather and across roads that were anything but smooth, in order to arrive in the exact spot at the exact time to load the casket and the mourners into the funeral cars without either unseemly haste or embarrassing delay. The cars of course used the regular public streetcar tracks and must move

with the traffic.

While all of the major cemeteries had a special siding for the streetcar, these led only to the cemetery entrance, at which point again a long and bumpy course must be traversed to the graveside.

In spite of such difficulties, members of Detroit Lodge remained faithful to their duty on these sad occasions, and in his first effort to comment on the growth and development of Detroit Lodge No. 2, Past Master William J. Fuson, 32°, who had then served as Secretary of the Lodge for over 15 years, stated on December 11, 1917:

"The item of \$588.26 for printing and stationery covers the membership, funeral rituals, and many postal notices for funerals. While the expense for postals for funerals at first thought



IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

'Early French Exposures, 1737-1751'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33*



EARLY FRENCH EXPOSURES, 1737-1751, edited by Harry Carr. Published in 1971 by Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, 27 Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 2, England. \$7.50 postpaid. Sold only to members of the lodge. Joining fee \$6; annual dues \$6.

The first famous exposure of the Masonic ritual was Prichard's *Masonry Dissected*, published in 1730, in London, England. A large number of editions were published, and there were no other exposures in English until 1760. During this 30-year period, however, a dozen books on the subject were published in France, starting in 1737 and ending in 1751.

About 40 years ago, Brother Harry Carr, Secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, acquired an interest in these French books and started to translate them into English and to study them. A few years ago he sensed the need of making these books available to Masonic students of the ritual and enlisted the help of several others to complete the work of translation. The volume under consideration was the result of these years of dedicated scholarship.

This book of 488 pages reproduces in English each of the 12 French exposures. The original title page of each of the books is reproduced in facsimile; there is a short introduction to each of the books with a number of pictures of various items in the original books. The index at the end is ample for locating specific items in the book.

Anyone making a study of the history of the Masonic

ritual is handicapped because the words are transmitted by word of mouth and the ceremony is demonstrated personally. Old minute books, printed catechisms, present-day monitors, and exposures giving an inkling of what the ritual may have contained are about the only tools that a researcher can study.

This volume containing the French exposures are important as they clearly show the existence of the third degree during the period; the date of the origin of this degree has been debated for many years. It has the earliest printed description of the floor work of the third degree. The details of the pass words of the three degrees are indicated in detail. In the book are pictures of the earliest "floor-drawings" which developed into our so-called tracing boards. The new student of the subject will find the 14-page introduction by the editor most helpful as he discusses early studies made of the Masonic ritual and the methods used by these early students. Specific references to other books and articles as well as the names of authors will help the student find additional material for study. Anyone interested in the Masonic ritual will get much information and pleasure from a reading of this book.

III. ALPHONSE CERZA, 33*, noted Masonic scholar, researcher, and author, is a member of the Valley of Chicago and a past president of the Philalethes Society. A professor at John Marshall School of Law, Chicago, he is an avid reader and translator and has written columns for many Masonic publications.

seems extravagant, I am advised that while other lodges average 10 or 12 members at a funeral, Detroit Lodge average is about 40."

This total quoted by Secretary Fuson did not include the rentals of the funeral car, which was listed as a separate item. Neither did it cover the actual cost of funerals, which were oftentimes assumed by the lodge because of the

straitened circumstances of the brother; and, of course, flowers were also an additional item.

This is truly a quote which any lodge would pay a large sum of money to be able to boast about, and if any observation be needed it would be to say that Secretary Fuson needed to make no apology when he made his declaration to vindicate the large funeral ex-

penditure of the lodge.

With the dawning of 1920 we often find lodge expenditures for gasoline, which is an indication that the average Master Mason had begun to acquire a private car and was generous enough to use it to drive other Master Masons to lodge funerals. In other words, the streetcar for funerals had finally joined the whippetree and the buggy whip.

Wisconsin Grand Lodge Starts 'Spruce-Up' Campaign

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, the Scottish Rite and the York Rite Bodies of that state are cooperating in a united effort to do something worthwhile for Masonry in recognition of the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence.

The program started as a "Spruce-Up '73" contest to encourage Masonic Building Improvements of all kinds and will be continued.

Grand Master George J. Schreiber announced the contest in January as a project of the Joint Educational and Development Committee for Freemasonry in Wisconsin with Herbert Eggie, a Milwaukee attorney, as general chairman. It was promoted by the District Deputies in nine of the state's districts. Despite a late start, 37 Lodges in seven districts participated, and seven plaques were awarded in as many districts at the annual Grand Lodge Meet-

ing in June.

The "Spruce-Up" contest was received so enthusiastically that it has been continued for 1974-75, and much better results are anticipated, according to Chairman Eggie.

Both external and internal building improvements are considered, and judging is on the number of improvements made, the quality of such improvements, and the membership size of the Lodge. Entries are made to the District Deputies and are accompanied by "before" and "after" pictures to support the work done.

Projects include signs, lights, landscaping, painting, remodeling, refurbishing, etc., of the individual Masonic halls and buildings.

The two-fold aim is to present a better image of Masonry in each community and to get more members to participate in, for, and with Lodge projects.

District Deputy Kenneth Shannon of LaCrosse received a special honor award for having the best participation by Lodges in his district and for the most accomplished. "We expect to do better and accomplish more good in the coming year, too," Shannon said. "After all, we got a late start this year."

Lodges receiving district plaques were Two Rivers No. 200, Laflin Lodge No. 247 of Mukwonago, Pine Lodge of Oconto No. 188, LaBelle Lodge No. 84, Chippewa Lodge No. 176, Spooner Lodge No. 260, and Fennimore Lodge No. 290.

Scottish Rite Deputy Floyd W. McBurney is an enthusiastic supporter of the project as a means of instilling greater pride in all Masons for their beloved fraternity and calling public attention to its various meeting places. The benefits for Masonry are beyond measuring, he said.

IN MEMORIAM

III. William Wallace Kent, 33°

III. William Wallace Kent, 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council for Michigan, died unexpectedly May 28, at Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich. A prominent jurist and youngest member of the Supreme Council, Judge Kent was Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. He suffered a heart attack at his home.

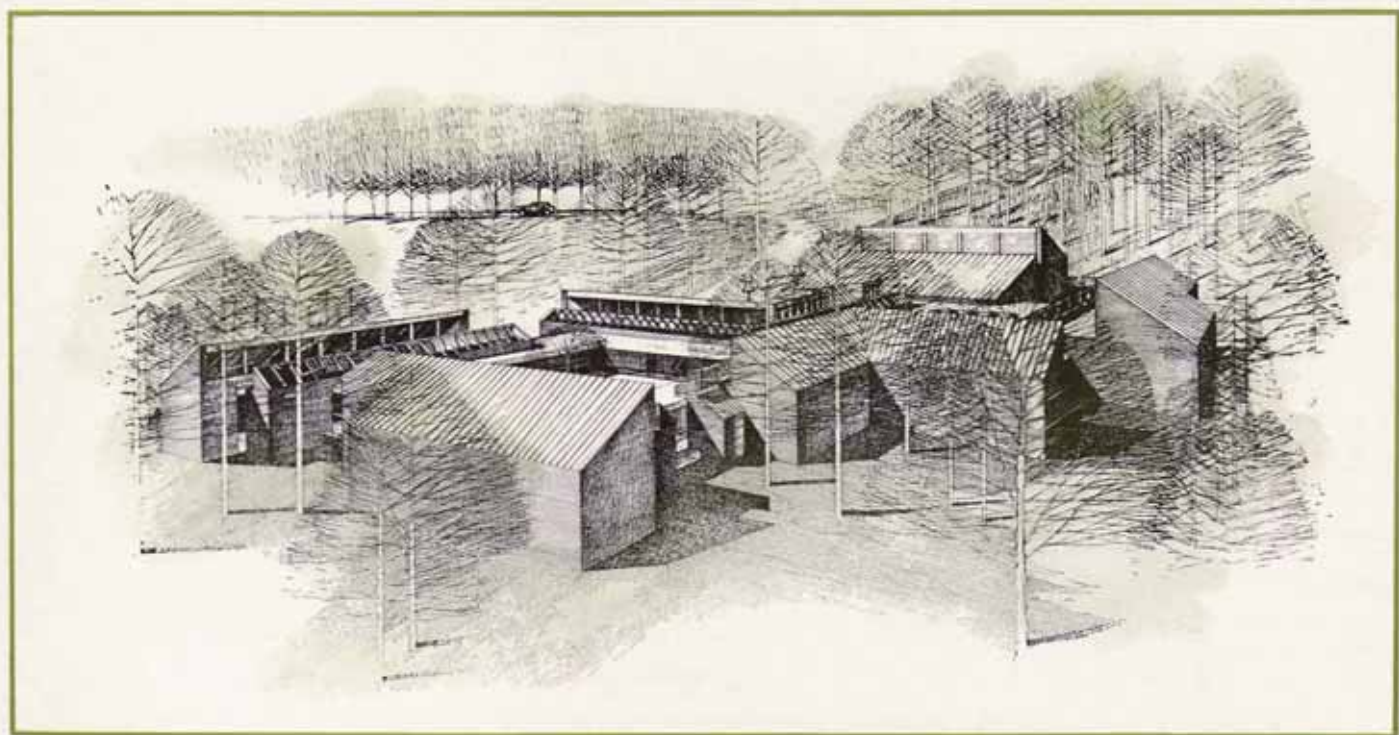
III. Brother Kent had a distinguished career in Masonry, in the judiciary, and in community and public service.

He served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1960-61, was Grand Treasurer for several years, and a member of the Masonic Home Board of Control. He also was active in York Rite and Scottish Rite and was crowned an Active Member in 1967. He was chairman of the Supreme Council Committee on Program Development, Chairman of the Committee on Promotion of the Rite, and a member of the Committees on Fraternal Relations, Jurisprudence, Leadership Development, and Taxation.

A graduate of Western Michigan University in 1937 and the University of Michigan Law School in 1940, he began the practice of law in 1940, was a Prosecuting Attorney in 1945-6, and was in private practice until 1954, when he was appointed a U.S. District Judge by President Eisenhower. Judge Kent was named to the U.S. Appellate Court in 1971 by President Nixon.

III. Brother Kent served as Senior Warden and Vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, was a Trustee of the Diocese of Western Michigan, and Chairman of the 1974 Diocesan Centennial Program. He also was active in community affairs including the Community Chest, the Boy Scouts, Family Service Center, and the Legal Aid Bureau.

Masonic services were conducted by Anchor Lodge of Strict Observance No. 87, of which he was a Past Master. Funeral services were held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Survivors include his widow, the former LaVerne Fredlund, six children, his parents, two brothers, and several grandchildren.



Special Museum/Library Supplement



TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, JULY 4, 1776, a group of dedicated men affixed their signatures to a document which is one of the most sacred treasures of our Country. By doing so, they established what was to become the United States of America and to it they pledged “their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.”

Today they lie in honored graves in the land they founded, but the memory of their devotion, their high-mindedness, and their willingness to sacrifice in a good cause will never die. It will live in the minds and hearts of patriotic Americans until Time is no more.

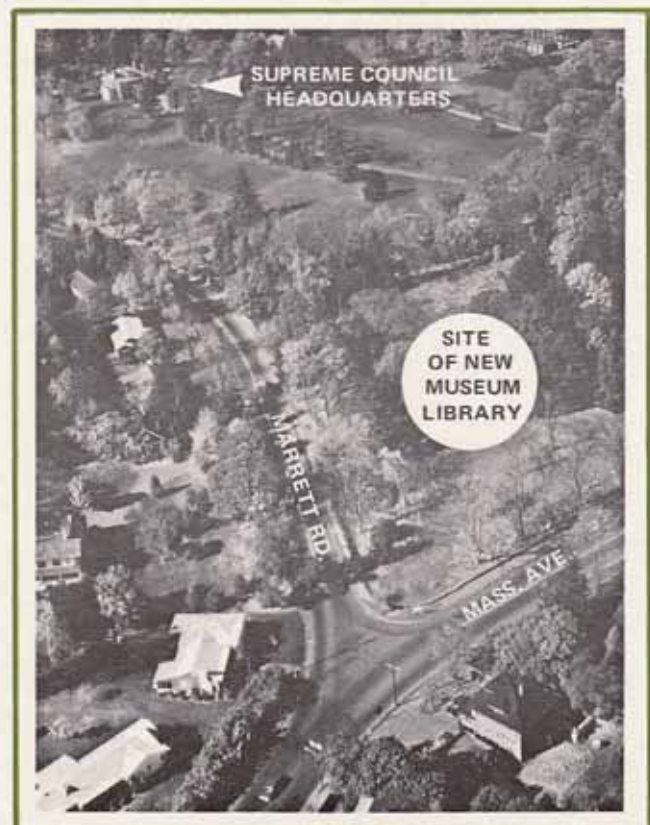
In commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of that historic event, the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America is sponsoring a Museum and Library in the Town of Lexington, Massachusetts, dedicated to their memory and to the lofty principles so eloquently enunciated by them in the Declaration they signed.

It would be impossible to conceive of a better location for a Museum and Library to serve the purpose we intend than our property in the Town of Lexington, Massachusetts. This was the birthplace of our Nation. The events which occurred here two hundred years ago are enshrined in the hearts of every true American. Tens of thousands of Americans as well as thousands from foreign lands visit it every year. Those following the "Freedom Trail" through Boston and out to the "Bridge" at Concord, along the road ridden by Paul Revere on that fateful night, go directly past it. In fact, as they proceed along Massachusetts Avenue approaching Lexington, it will stand directly in front of them at a bend in the road.

As a setting for our Museum and Library, it is unexcelled by any place in America and is ideal for our purposes.

Of equal, if not greater importance, is the fact that it will provide greater exposure to the public, as well as to Masons, than any place in America with the possible exception of Washington, D.C. We can be assured confidently of a maximum impact on a maximum number of visitors. Buses carrying sightseers on guided tours will most certainly make it a primary stopping place.

Our Location



Why a Museum/Library?

To foster a knowledge of American History

To further an appreciation of those qualities of character among the people of this Country and their leaders which in the short space of two hundred years has brought the United States of America from a scattered group of thirteen struggling colonies in what was then an outpost of civilization to a place of preeminence among the Nations of the World

To encourage an attitude of patriotism, love of Country, respect for our Country's Flag and devotion to the things for which it stands among all our people

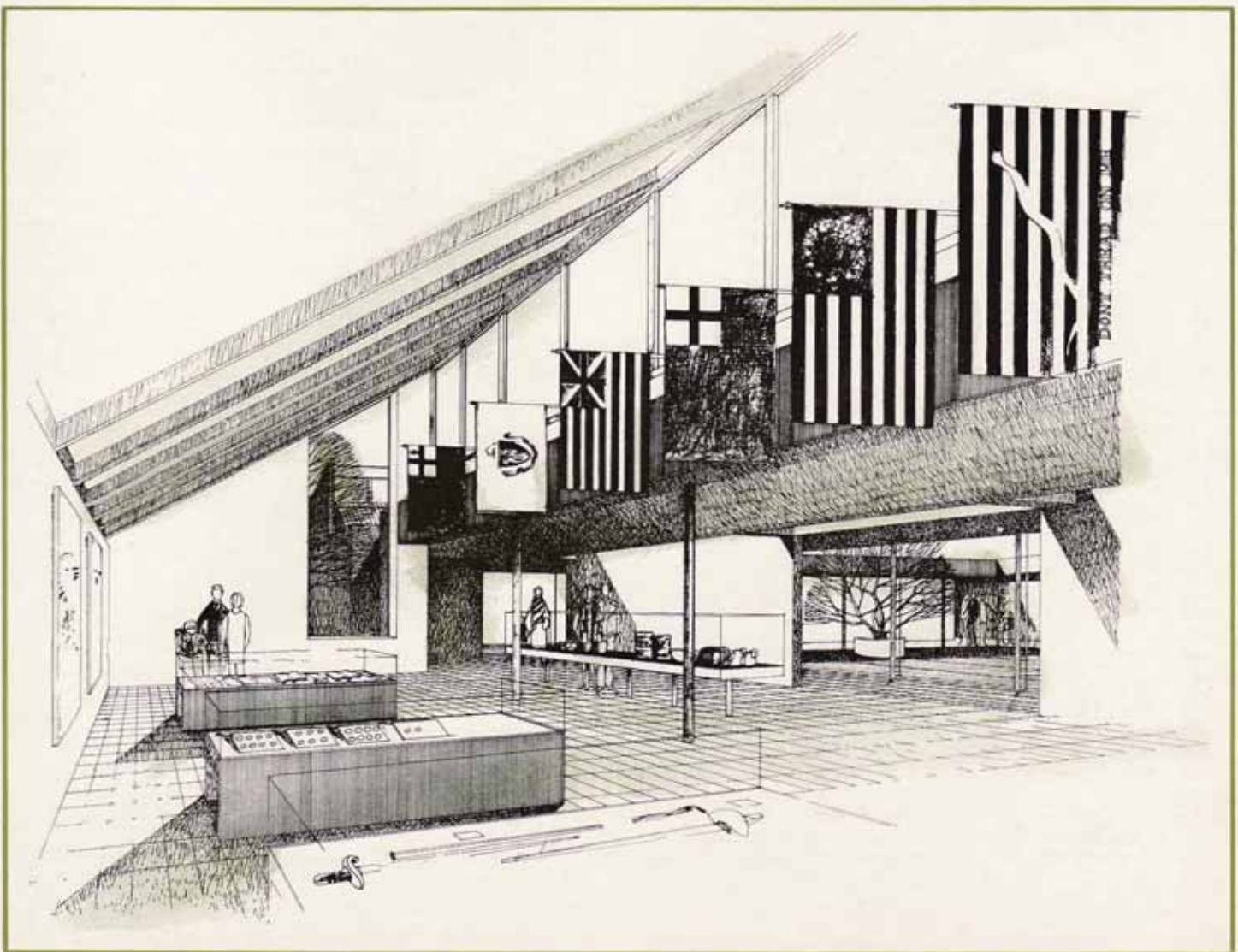
To inspire all our citizens—especially our youth—to build America even greater, to maintain and extend its ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and to make it an ever greater force for good, for Peace, and for Progress among the Nations of the World

To search for a common ground of understanding, based on our past accomplishments and on our aspirations for a still greater future, so that all men can work together in peace and harmony to promote altruistic objectives and a united World

To instill in all, both young and old, a keen sense of the importance of those spiritual qualities—those things of the Spirit—which have characterized our People in the past and without which no People can hope to go on to a greater and more noble destiny.

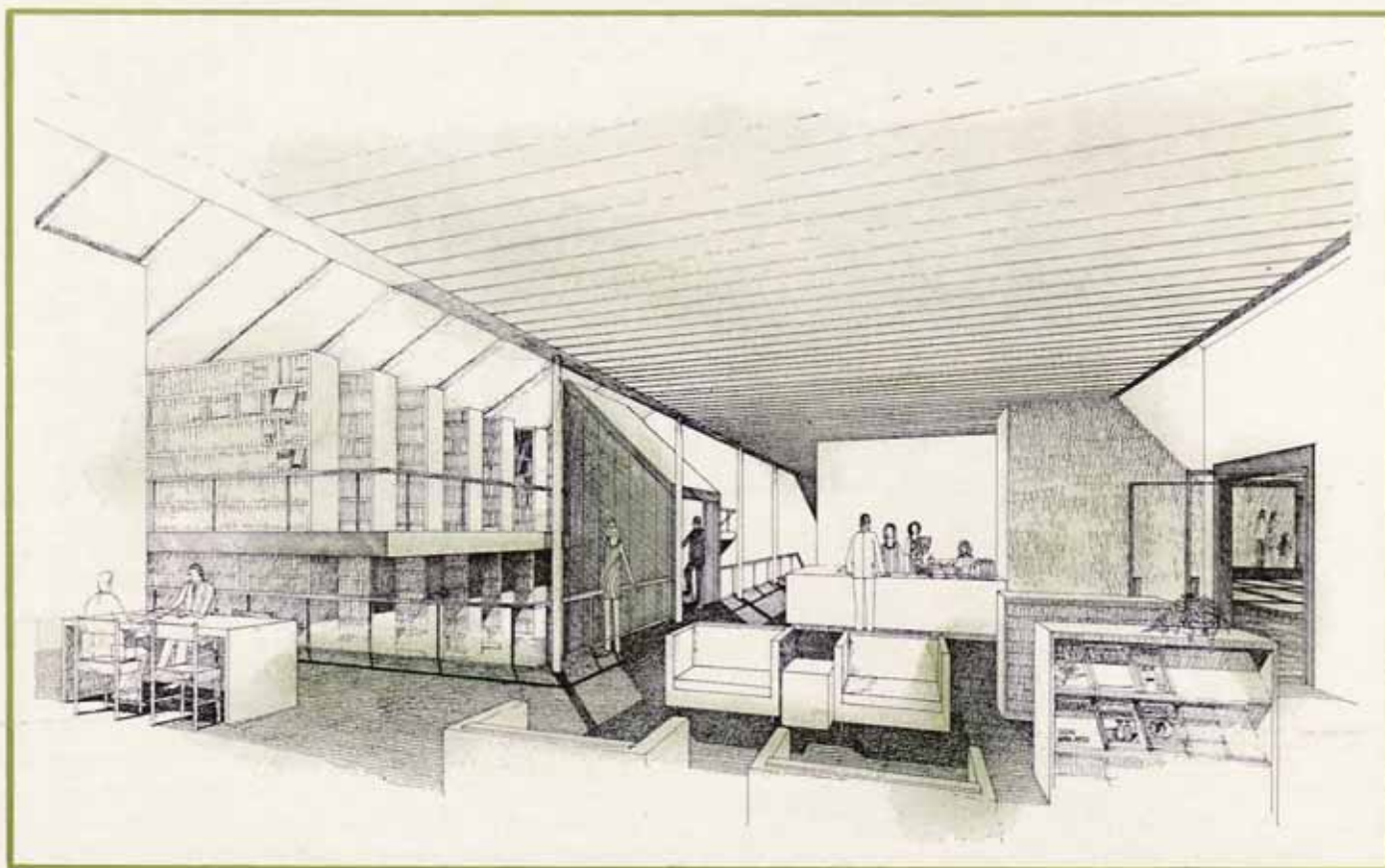
To achieve these purposes we visualize a lively and exciting establishment adequately staffed with capable and imaginative leadership which will keep it vital and interesting with frequent changes of exhibits (some of which we will own, but many of which will be on loan from other institutions, both public and private) and instructional programs all directed toward the furthering of these purposes.

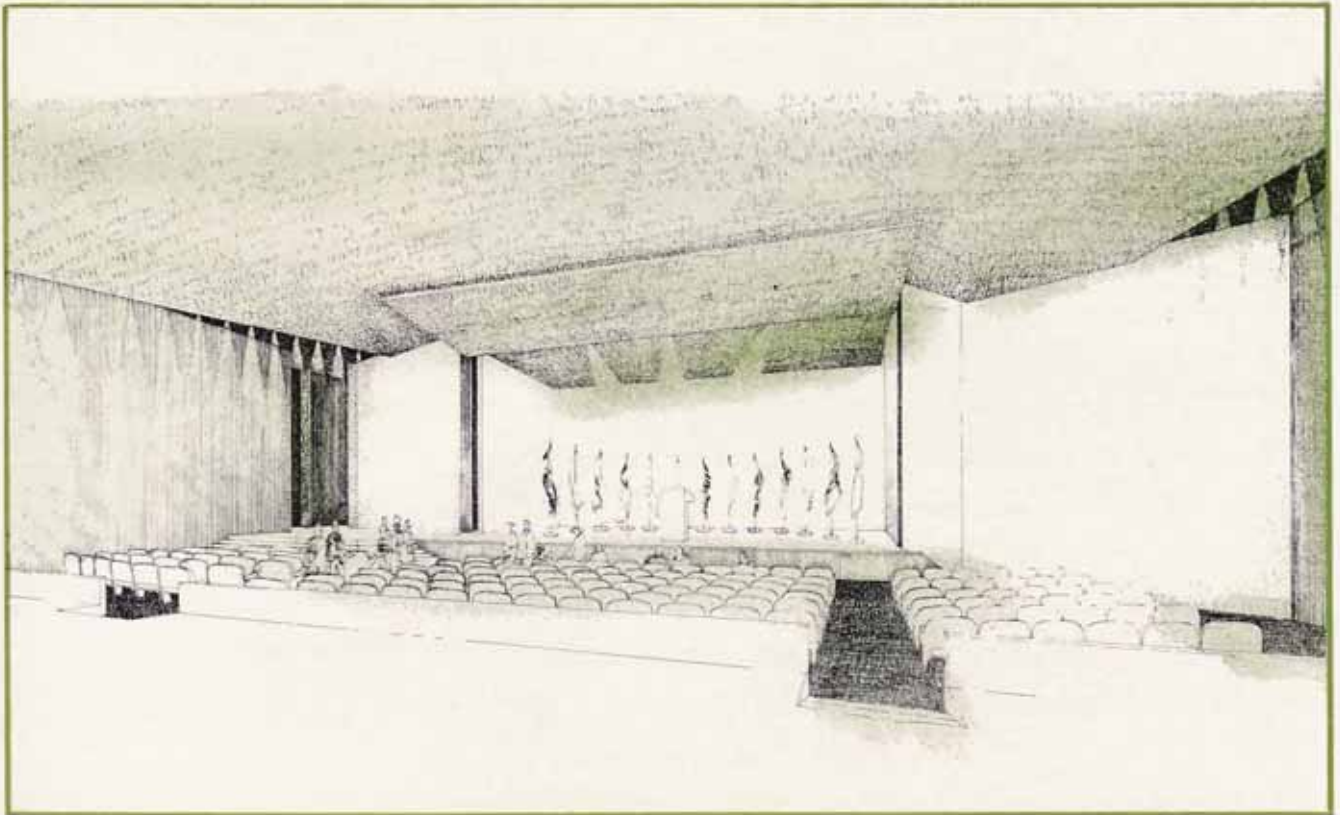
We do not visualize what might be termed a storehouse in which to keep and exhibit our memorabilia. It will house a great deal of this, all of which will be exhibited on appropriate occasions as a part of an ongoing program. The basement area will be capable of accommodating far more than could be exhibited at any one time. It will be carefully preserved and frequently placed on exhibition, but always when it will add to the attractiveness and impact of the presentation.



Some may ask—"What has this to do with Freemasonry?" The answer is—"Everything!" Freemasonry, as we see it, is not an antiquated institution glorying in its past. It is as contemporary as this morning's sunrise. Love of Country—moral integrity—the noble concept of a universal Brotherhood among men—and faith in God are not outmoded ideas. It is an organization with a purpose. Moreover, it always has been an organization with a purpose. That is what has made it great and brought it down through the centuries with an ever-renewing vigor.

The purpose which Freemasonry seeks to serve, and has always sought 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. The foundation for the achievement of this purpose is laid in the lodge room—in our rituals. But its consummation must be in the workaday world, where the lessons of the lodge room are practiced in daily life—however inadequately by most of us.





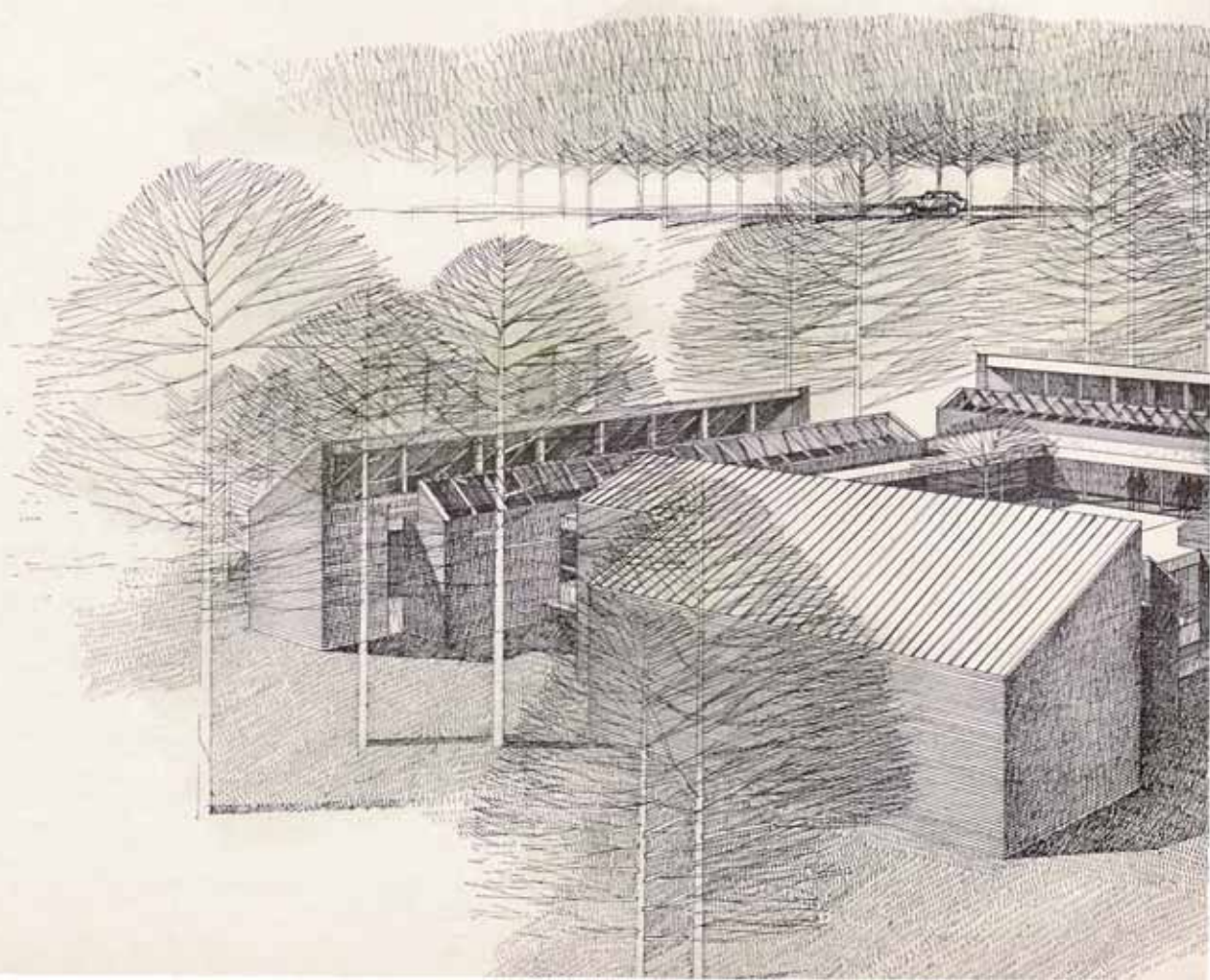
The Museum and Library which we visualize will be for public use, for public enjoyment and for public inspiration. It will, in a very real sense, be the VOICE OF FREEMASONRY speaking to all the World as well as to our families, our sons and daughters, of the lofty idealism of our Masonic teachings; of its deep religious roots; of its sense of moral values; of its unswerving loyalty to Country which will express itself “in willing obedience to our Country’s laws as well as in defense of our Country’s Flag”; and of its devotion to that noble idea of a Universal Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God.

By unselfishly establishing a public institution and seeking to serve a public need in disseminating knowledge of our Nation’s history—of inspiring attitudes of patriotism, love of Country and devotion to our Nation’s Flag and to the things for which it stands—and in encouraging the maintenance of a high moral standard among our countrymen and adherence to those virtues which are the mark of any truly great Nation—we will be living up to the highest traditions of Freemasonry.

By furthering these things for which Freemasonry stands, we will be doing a Mason’s work in the noblest sense of that phrase.

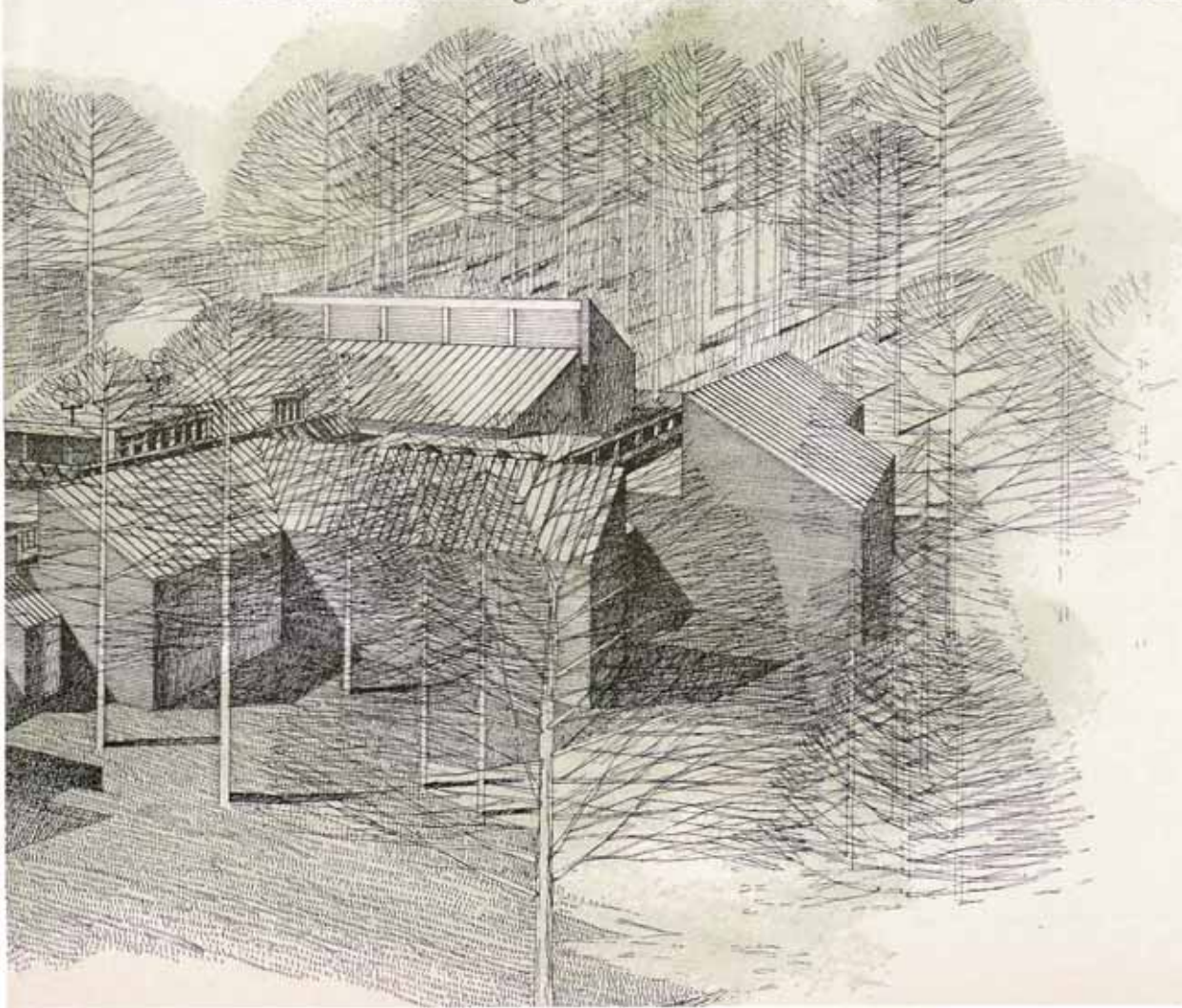
The Building

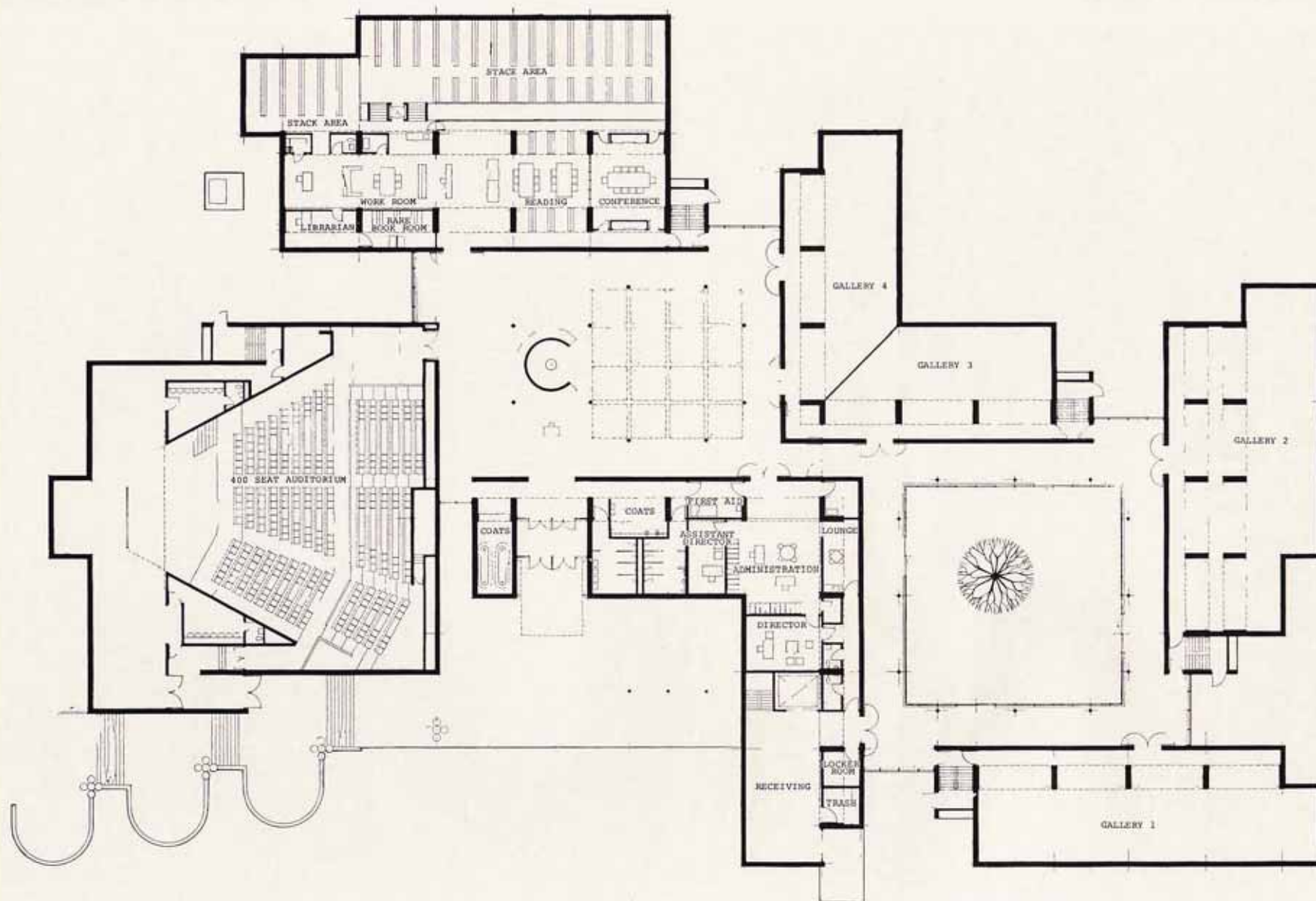
The building has been carefully designed to serve the purpose we intend. It will be a one-story structure with a carefully planned route for visitors to follow. Maximum security for the priceless objects we will be exhibiting will be possible with a minimum of risk and effort. Access to the Auditorium will be independent of the Museum and Library. There will be a basement under the entire structure providing enormous storage space.



Masonic Sponsorship

It is especially fitting that such an institution should be sponsored by a Masonic organization. Freemasons played a prominent part in America's struggle for Freedom. Washington, Franklin, Paul Revere, General Warren, John Hancock, General Knox, General Sullivan, and others were active Masons. General Warren was provincial Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts when he was killed at Bunker Hill and General Sullivan later became Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. Patriotism, love of Country and devotion to its ideals have always been at the heart of Freemasonry along with its espousal of a high moral standard among its members and an abiding faith in God.





MUSEUM AND LIBRARY • SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE SCOTTISH RITE
LEXINGTON MASSACHUSETTS

SHEPLEY BULFINCH RICHARDSON & ABBOTT
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About the Front Cover

The Detroit Masonic Temple will be a center of activity when the Supreme Council Annual Meeting convenes this month in Detroit. The Temple, in its classic Gothic architecture and Indiana limestone facing, was dedicated in 1926. Within the 15-story main building is the 1600-seat Scottish Rite Auditorium. Adjoining the main building is a Ballroom, dining facilities, and a large 5000-seat auditorium for civic, cultural and fraternal activities. The far end of the building houses the offices and recreational areas for Moslem Shrine and the Order of DeMolay meeting rooms. Meeting in the main portion of the Temple are the Scottish and York Rite bodies and 33 Blue Lodges.



It's Official—'33' Marrett Road!

When the Supreme Council acquired the original 14-acre Lexington site for the headquarters in 1968, the property was listed as "39 Marrett Road." And so the sign at the entrance gate read "SUPREME COUNCIL—39". The knowledgeable Mason did a double take as he passed the gate. With the recent acquisition of the adjacent property (site of the new Museum and Library), the address has been changed officially. It's now "SUPREME COUNCIL—33"!

'SENIOR' MASONS

Continued from page 3

No.	Master Mason	Original and *Present Lodge
18.	Arthur, George W., Oct. 24, 1896	Leon #16, Leon, Okla. (defunct) *Marietta #102, Marietta, Okla.
19.	Heck, Bert D., Jan. 14, 1897	Mercer #121, St. Mary's, Ohio *Temperance #73, Sidney, Ohio
20.	Smith, George, Feb. 18, 1897	Coffinbury #204, Bangor, Mich.
21.	Berg, Carl A., Mar. 12, 1897	Mystic Star #69, Rushford, Minn. *Evergreen #17, Madison, S.D.
22.	Bullock, Edward J., May 8, 1897	Lake #189, Milwaukee, Wisc.
23.	Schorr, Leonard, June 17, 1897	Cheviot #140, Cincinnati, Ohio
24.	Dexter, Capt. Harris, June 18, 1897	Zetland #9, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Can.
25.	Lehnhard, Louis A., June 28, 1897	Acacia #176, Webster City, Iowa
26.	Ferguson, W. R., July 14, 1897	Wichita Falls #635, Wichita Falls, Tex.
27.	Slaton, Raymond O., Sr., Oct. 16, 1897	Robert E. Lee #111, Mountain Hill, Ga. (defunct) *Reynolds #695, Reynolds, Ga.
28.	Fish, John N., Nov. 8, 1897	Eastern Light #7, Eastport, Maine *Seaside #144, Boothbay Harbor, Maine
29.	Moore, William F., Dec. 8, 1897	Capital #110, Des Moines, Iowa
30.	Reile, William P., Dec. 10, 1897	Carey #420, Carey, Ohio *Warpole #176, Upper Sandusky, Ohio
31.	Kennedy, George T., Dec. 15, 1897	St. Thomas #44, St. Thomas, Ontario, Can.

No.	Master Mason	Original and *Present Lodge
32.	Cain, Floyd M., Dec. 17, 1897	Monongahela #269, Pittsburgh, Pa.
33.	McCready, Frank W., Feb. 13, 1898	Millersville #126, Millersville, Ind. *Cheboygan #283, Cheboygan, Mich.
34.	Ater, Victor, Mar. 8, 1898	Heber #501, Williamsport, Ohio
35.	Riley, Joseph, Jr., April 8, 1898	Webster #164, Sabattus, Maine
36.	Tenney, William W., April 16, 1898	Mora #223, Mora, Minn.
37.	Miller, John L., April 18, 1898	Ursa #1129, Ursa, Ill.
38.	Washburn, Prescott, May 24, 1898	Satucket, East Bridgewater, Mass.
39.	Smith, George E. P., June 1, 1898	Washington #3, Burlington, Vt.
40.	†Brown, Fred E., June 7, 1898	John Abbot, Somerville, Mass.
41.	Coy, James D., June 14, 1898	Mechanics, Turners Falls, Mass.
42.	Linscott, A. F., Dr., July 2, 1898	Amesville #278, Amesville, Ohio *Marion #70, Marion, Ohio
43.	†Buehl, Frederick P., Aug. 3, 1898	Bigelow #243, Cleveland, Ohio
44.	Harrington, Frank C., Nov. 30, 1898	Athelstan, Worcester, Mass.
45.	Berne, Albert H., Dec. 17, 1898	Hoffner #253, Cincinnati, Ohio

†Deceased since the list was published by the M.S.A.

PROGRESS REPORT. Construction of the new Scottish Rite Masonic Library and Museum continues to remain on schedule. In the photo below, the Library wing appears at the right, and one of the Gallery wings appears at the left.

