

THE NORTHERN LIGHT



A WINDOW FOR
FREEMASONRY

Vol. 15 No. 4 SEPTEMBER 1984



All in the Family



STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33rd

When Edith played the piano and sang off-key, millions of Americans knew it was eight o'clock on Saturday night. For several years in the seventies, it seemed as though almost everyone watched TV's "All in the Family." Archie Bunker became one of the best-known names in the nation.

Now, Edith is gone. Archie's daughter, son-in-law, and grandchild are gone. The family is gone. "All in the Family" has become "Archie's Place" on TV. The action is no longer in the living room or kitchen. Everything takes place in Archie Bunker's bar.

There are those who tell us not to worry about the American family. They say that change is inevitable. We are led to believe that it is necessary for new "lifestyles" to replace those of the past. "Things aren't getting worse; they're just different." Such words are repeated so often, many people begin to believe them.

Not long ago, a 26-year-old father was convicted of beating his little daughter. He used his feet for kicking and his fists for hitting. He also used a telephone receiver, a broom and a pool cue. The beating lasted for two hours, we are told. The little girl, who was three years old, had bruises over 80% of her body. As you might imagine, she died.

There should be not doubt in any of our minds why Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week—November 18-24—is so important. The moral force of the Scottish Rite can be a powerful weapon in the war against those ideas which suggest that the family has passed its prime.

This year our Family Life Week theme is "America's Strength—The Family." If we believe that the vitality of our country depends on moral and ethical values, then it behooves every member of the

Scottish Rite to help make Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week a success.

In awarding the Supreme Council its highest medal for our efforts on behalf of the family, the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge gave special recognition to the need for doing everything possible to restore the prestige of the family in America.

It was a magnificent lady, Helen Keller, who said that "science may have found a cure for most evils, but it has found no remedy for the worst of them all—the apathy of human beings."

It is apathy that allows the devastating belief to prevail that the family is doomed.

It is apathy that tolerates the growing violence inside the home.

It is apathy that keeps us from making an even greater impact with Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week.

Helen Keller was right. Science may be able to cure most ills. But only you and I can change apathy into action.

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

Sovereign Grand Commander

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EDITOR, Richard H. Curtis, 33°

EDITORIAL BOARD, George E. Burow, 33°, Chm.
Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°
John L. McCain, 33°
Carl C. Worfel, 33°

Editorial Office:
33 Marrett Road (Route 2A), Lexington, Mass.

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173

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About the Front Cover

Paul Revere welcomes the return of the Supreme Council Annual Session to Boston for the first time in nine years. The last session held in Boston was in 1975. The Revere statue stands on the mall near the Old North Church. H. Armstrong Roberts Photo.

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY

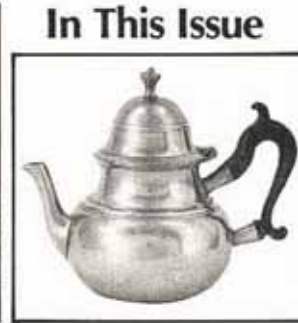
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Discoverer of Gold in California



THOMAS E. RIGAS, 32*

Desperate for lumber for his own uses and to sell to settlers, a Freemason named John Sutter entered into a partnership in August 1847 with another Freemason, a 36-year-old millwright named James Wilson Marshall, a recent arrival to California from New Jersey by way of Oregon.

Little did either of these members of the craft realize at the time that James Marshall, an honest and simple man, would make history, but in the process would ruin himself and Sutter.

Their agreement was that Marshall would find a site and build a sawmill for which a large, dependable supply of high-quality lumber could be rafted downriver to Sutter's Fort. Marshall would run the mill in return for half the lumber cut. The partners shook hands, and a few weeks later Marshall reported that he had found just the site. It was on the south fork of the American River, about 50 miles northeast of the fort; the hills all around were thick with timber. Late in 1847, Marshall began constructing the mill, which was to be powered by water diverted from the river by a canal-like millrace. Back at the fort, Brother Sutter eagerly made plans to receive the first lumber from

his new mill in the spring.

But he was destined never to see any profit from his precious wood. On the morning of January 24, 1848, Marshall was inspecting the millrace when something caught his eye—a glint, a reflection of sunlight in the water. He bent over and idly picked up a few bits of yellow substance resting on the bottom. Gold! The shiny pebbles were pure gold, the first tiny nuggets of a fantastic strike that would transform Sutter's simple little sawmill into the epicenter of the greatest gold rush the world had ever seen.

It proved to be the ruination of both John Sutter and James Marshall, as waves of frenzied gold seekers washed over their properties, brazenly seizing their land and untended livestock, dividing their land into town lots and reducing them both to poverty. Marshall himself tried panning for gold, did poorly, and eventually was swindled out of every claim.

The irony of James Marshall discovering gold was that at his and Sutter's great expense, "they shook the branches for others to gain the fruit." Marshall's gold discovery triggered the mass migration of Americans to the Far West, populating the empty land and opening an insatiable market for the vast timber resources at every hand.

James Wilson Marshall was born in Hunterdon County, in 1812, where his father initiated him into his own trade as wagon-builder. Shortly after his 21st birthday, he immigrated through Indiana and Illinois to Missouri. Here he took up a homestead land claim and did as well as a farmer, until he became ill and migrated to the Pacific coast in 1844 for health reasons. He wintered in Oregon, and in the spring of 1845 made his way to California and entered the service of John Sutter, at Sutter's Fort, the site of present-day Sacramen-

to. He soon acquired land and livestock on Butt Creek, and went to work for himself. He served in the "Bear Flag" War (Mexican War), which resulted in a treaty recognizing the independence of California signed March 1847. After fighting in that war, he returned in 1847 to find all his livestock gone, and having then sold his land, he once again associated with Sutter in the lumber business. In May 1847, he set out with two men and an Indian guide from Sutter's Fort to locate a sawmill site, and he selected a site for it at Colma, on the American River.

In August 1847 a partnership was formed with John Sutter, and by January 1848 the mill frame had risen and the brush dam was finished.

In the construction of the "tail-race" for the mill, which is a small canal for the discharge of water leaving the mill, a dry channel was selected, 40-50 rods long, which had to be deepened and widened. This involved blasting at the upper end, throwing out the large stones, and letting the water in at night through the sluice gate to wash away the debris.

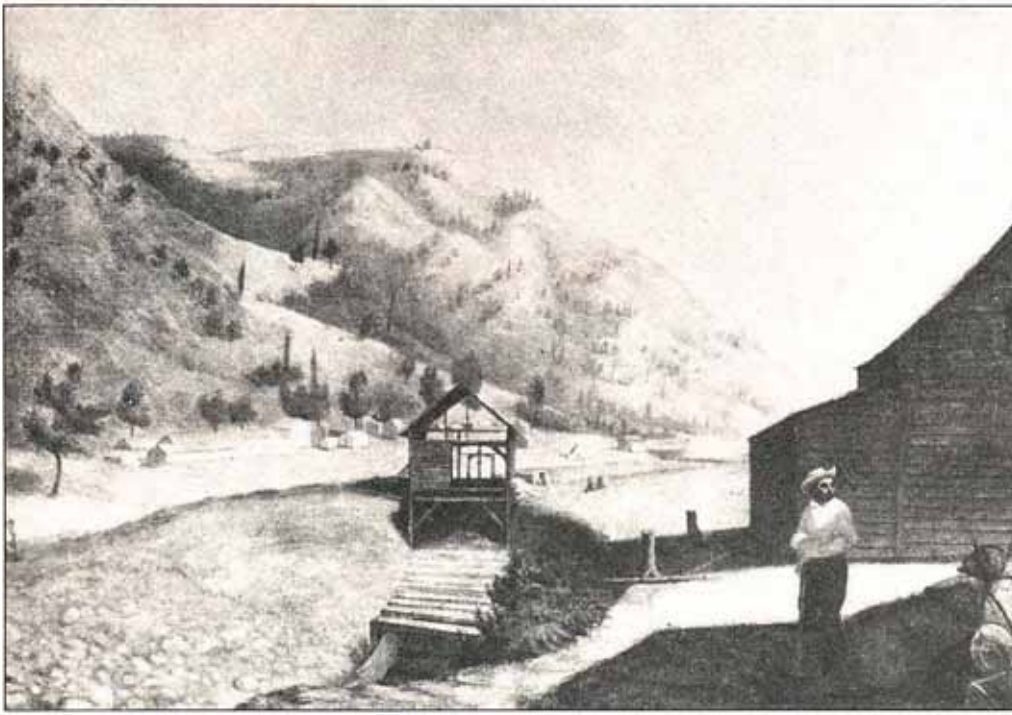
It was in this excavated earth that Marshall noticed yellow particles which had been washed by the rains. He gave it little heed at first, but seeing more and more of it, it occurred to him that possibly it might be gold.

During the evening he remarked once or twice, quietly, somewhat doubtfully, "Boys, I believe I found a gold mine." His associates all laughed. "I reckon not, no such luck," was their response.

Early the next morning, Marshall walked down by the race as was his custom each morning to see the effect of the night's sluicing, the head gate being closed at daybreak as usual. Other motives prompted his investigation on this morning, as may be expected, and led to closer investigation of the debris. On



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



Gold mining at Sutter's mill. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

reaching the end of the race, a glitter from beneath the water caught his eye, and bending down, he picked from its lodgment some six inches below the surface, a larger piece of the yellow substance than any he had seen. Marshall concluded that it had to be gold, and that the mighty secret of the Sierra stood revealed before his very own eyes.

It was late afternoon when Marshall dismounted at New Helvetia, Sutter's Fort now in the city limits of Sacramento. He entered Sutter's office asking him to lock the door behind him. Marshall emptied the contents of his pockets into his hands and held it before Sutter's eyes, remarking, "I believe this is gold, but the people at the mill laughed at me and called me crazy."

Sutter examined the stuff attentively, and finally said, "It certainly looks like gold; let us test it." First aquafortis was applied and the substance stood the test. Next three dollars in silver coin were put into one of the scales in his office and balanced by gold dust in the other. Both were then immersed in water, and down went the dust and up went the silver coin. Finally, they began studying a volume of the *American Encyclopedia* which was in Sutter's office and read an article about gold very carefully, whereupon all their doubts vanished. On the morning of January 29, as Sutter and Marshall were returning to the sawmill, Marshall expressed the opinion that the whole country was rich in gold. During the

night the water ran in the race and in the morning it was shut off. All present then proceeded down the channel and jumping into it at various points, began to gather gold. With some contributions by the men, added to what he himself picked up, Sutter had enough for a ring weighing an ounce and a half, which he soon after exhibited with great pride as a specimen of California's first gold. A private investigation by the partners up the river, disclosed that gold was lodged all along its course and in the tributary ravines and creeks. Sutter and Marshall swore each other to secrecy. Sutter sent a messenger to the American military governor at Monterey, and without giving any reasons, demanded clear title to his estate for the property. The Governor regretted he could not oblige, because California was not as yet American territory, and only an occupied Mexican province. (It became a territory 11 days later!) It was this mischance that ensured that Sutter's empire would be overrun by fanatic gold seekers, that he would be cheated of all his lands and die expostulating in poverty. Within a week the secret was out, and the famous gold rush of 1849 was launched.

James Marshall now engaged in gold mining near the sawmill, as did Sutter, and with the aid of Indians, took out a quantity of gold, but it was quickly lost. Then more was found, and that too was lost. Soon other miners flocked in and issues speedily arose between them and Marshall regarding their respective

rights. The claims of Marshall and Sutter were ignored, and unsuccessful in sustaining his claims, Marshall became restive and embittered under the encroachments upon his scanty property by the inflow of numerous miners panning frantically for gold. He passed the last 28 years of his life in relative poverty as he tramped the mountains and ravines, living this way near Culmua, the center of his dreams, subsisting on wild rice and the shadowy hope of recognition by the people of California, as one entitled to support in his claims for the property which he was swindled out of earlier. He later received a modest pension from the State of California. He was never married and died at Culmua, Calif., in August 1885.

John A. Sutter has been referred to as being a Freemason based on the opinions of many researchers who have studied his life. Sutter was elected to receive the degrees in Corinthian Lodge F&AM at Maryville, Calif., on September 1, 1853, although no records have been found indicating when the degrees had actually been conferred.

James Wilson Marshall was a member of Sonora Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, at Sonora, Calif.; however, extensive research has not revealed his symbolic lodge affiliation.

Today, a bronze statue of Marshall stands on the spot of the old sawmill where he made his discovery of gold and unknowingly touched off one of the greatest migrations the world has ever seen.

How the Masons Saved San Francisco

By CARL SWANSON, 32°

History has made us aware of the rush to the California gold fields in 1849.

Do you know the part that Masons and Masonry played in wresting the town of Yerba Buena from the murderers and other criminals during those trying times? Is it possible that if Masons had not become concerned and involved that San Francisco would not be the great city it is today?

In 1844, Yerba Buena did not amount to very much, just a dozen houses. But by the year 1846 the number had increased to over 100. A goodly share of these structures were saloons. On August 1, 1846, a big event occurred. *The Californian*, the first newspaper, was printed by Sam Brannan.

Then another important event occurred on January 30, 1847, when the name of the community would henceforth bear the name San Francisco, and Washington A. Bartlett was named the first Alcade.

One big day followed another when on November 13, 1849, the first Constitution for the State of California was adopted, and the following October 20, it became a state in the union for American states.



CARL SWANSON, 32°, is a Past Master of Meridian Lodge No. 610, Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Cleveland.

—Missouri Historical Society

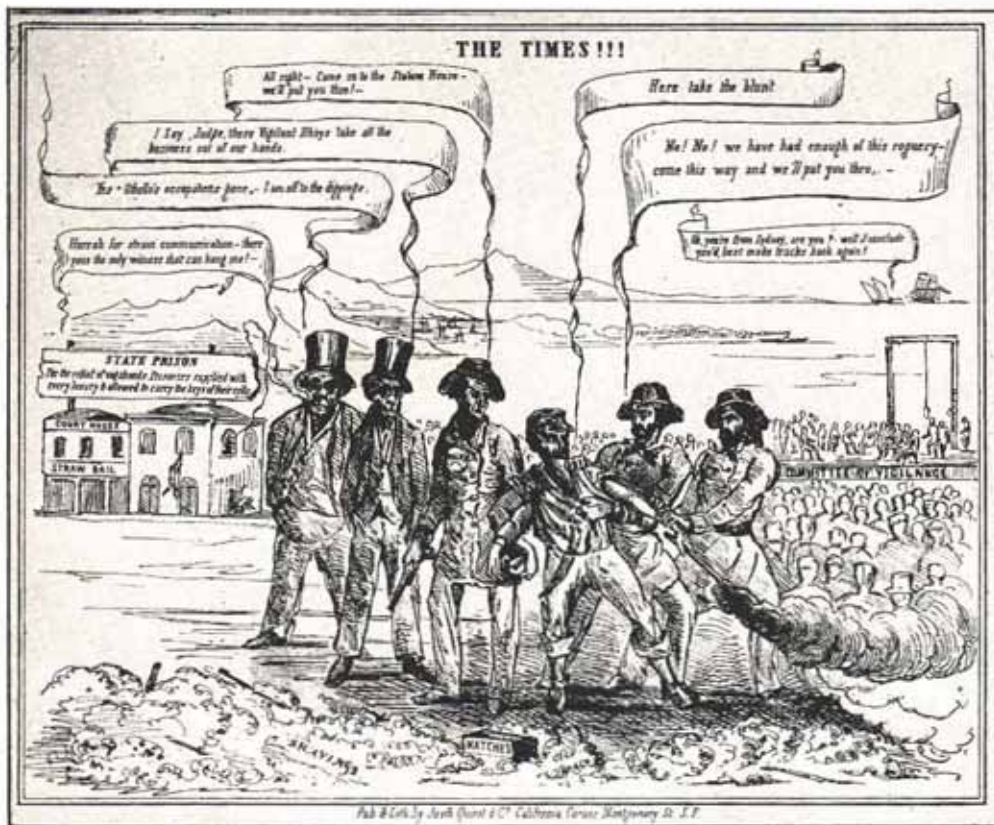


For Masonry, November 9, 1849, is the day to remember. On that day, the business leaders of San Francisco who were affiliated with lodges in various parts of the country met and formed the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

It was named Occidental Lodge No. 1, and Jonathan D. Stevenson was the first Master, with A. Bartel as Senior Warden. On April 18, 1850, a con-

vention was called at Sacramento. Delegates from the various lodges then located in California were formed into a Grand Lodge. The meeting was called to order by Most Worshipful Charles Gilman, Past Grand Master of Maryland, who was a member of California Lodge No. 13. At this convention Jonathan D. Stevenson, Master of Occidental Lodge No. 1, was named the first Grand Master.

On Christmas Eve 1849, the first series of fires, most of them set from



An 1851 cartoon, courtesy of the California Historical Society, Fine Arts Collection, San Francisco.

plain cussedness, by a group who called themselves "The Hounds," plagued the city. It caused a million-dollar loss.

As the city continued to grow, with nearly 100,000 people immigrating to California in 1849 and 1850, the city officials were unable or unwilling to cope with such an enormous influx. A great number of these new arrivals were from New South Wales, for England had shipped her worst criminals to our country. This new group called themselves the "Sidney Ducks." They concentrated in the dives along the waterfront, hiding and living for the most part in the coves.

The murders, fires, and robberies continued to plague the city and only the most daring or foolhardy, walked the city streets alone, even in the light of day. The lawless men set fires at random and then would scurry and plunder the business places of everything of value.

Small groups of concerned citizens were formed to round up these lawless men, as the police were unable or afraid to deal with them. Their efforts were in vain. Fast as the criminals were brought before the judges, they were turned loose to continue their depre-dations.

San Francisco became an army

camp. Something had to be done quickly if the city were to survive; otherwise all decent citizens would have to abandon San Francisco to the criminals and corrupt officials.

It was then that the Masons and other concerned citizens, took over and had the following handbill printed and circulated:

The series of murders and robberies that have been committed in this city, seems to leave us entirely in a state of anarchy. When thieves are left without control to rob and kill, then doth the honest traveler fear each bush a thief. Law, it appears, is but a nonentity to be scoffed at, the only redress can be had from the lawless elements through the never failing remedy so admirable laid down in the code of Judge Lynch. Not that we admire this process for redress, but that it seems to be inevitably necessary. All those who would rid our city of its robbers and murderers, will assemble on Sunday at two o'clock on the plaza.

The Vigilance Committee was formed from the nucleus of the Masonic lodge then located in San Francisco. It was brought into being to save the city and provide a force to deal with the murders, other criminals, and corrupt officials. It was composed mostly of

members of these Masonic lodges as they were the only society in San Francisco that had as members, the leading and concerned citizens. The Brothers also knew they could trust one another and acted in unison. So regardless of whatever action would have to be taken in bringing law and order to San Francisco and rid the city of the criminals, that action would be taken.

With the Vigilance Committee ever on the alert, as each lawless act was committed, the members responded immediately. As the criminals were caught, they were taken and tried before a court set up for this purpose, and those found guilty were summarily hung. The Hounds, Sidney Ducks, corrupt judges, and other corrupt officials not caught hastily departed San Francisco to save their own hides.

When the Vigilance Committee was certain that the criminals had been eliminated, and law and order had been established, they returned the control of protecting the city and its citizens back to the proper authorities.

San Francisco, during those trying times looked very favorable on Masons, and it was considered a very honored Society. Anyone being a member of this fraternity at the time was indeed fortunate.

Freedoms Foundation Award For Family Life Week



On behalf of the Supreme Council, Ill. Sidney R. Baxter, 33°, accepts the award from General William Westmoreland, principal speaker at the awards ceremony in Boston.

Once again the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has honored the Supreme Council. At ceremonies held in Boston recently, the Supreme Council received the principal award for 1983 in the category of community programs.

The famed George Washington Medal was awarded in recognition of the Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week program.

In 1977, *The Northern Light* was the recipient of the principal award for non-profit publications. Several years ago, the Freedoms Foundation awards program was revamped with new categories, including community programs.

Currently there are 11 principal awards presented each year in a variety of categories.

Ill. Sidney R. Baxter, 33°, Active Member at Large and Assistant to the Sovereign Grand Commander, represented the Supreme Council at the awards ceremony in May.

The fourth annual observance of Family Life Week will be November 18-24. Program kits with suggestions were mailed to each Valley in April. Valley leaders have been urged to recruit an active committee to prepare for November.

"The recognition received from the Freedoms Foundation," said Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, "should encourage all of us to further develop and expand Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week programs and activities in each of our Valleys."

Since its inception in 1981, Family Life Week has grown with greater participation and new ideas.

"In many ways, the first two years were experimental," said the Grand Commander. "We were attempting to discover whether or not there was a need for such a program. It now seems clear that Family Life Week is an im-



Scottish Rite
Masonic
**FAMILY
LIFE
WEEK**
November 18-24

portant event and a program worthy of our commitment and effort.”

The program provides an opportunity to reinforce in the minds of Scottish Rite Masons the importance of the family. Valleys are encouraged to involve the family in worthwhile activities.

The program also provides a chance to communicate the Masonic belief in the family to the general public. The overall effectiveness of the program is enhanced by taking the message to the community as a whole.

Valley activities last year included family concerts, entertainments, vesper services, dinners, breakfasts, and essay contests. Many city mayors issued proclamations, newspapers printed editorials, and radio and television stations broadcast public service announcements. Several Valleys selected an outstanding Masonic family of the year. The Valley of Schenectady donated \$1,000 to the Schenectady Emergency Food Program.

In expressing gratitude for the recognition of the 1983 program, the Grand Commander said, “As Scottish Rite Masons, we believe in the importance of the family and we are committed to doing everything we can to strengthen the role of the family in our society.”

MASONIC WORD MATH

How to solve: Start with the first word. Add to it the letters of the second word. Then add or subtract the letters of the following words. Total the remaining letters and unscramble them to find a word associated with Masonry.

(YELLOW) + (CRASH) - (SHALLOW) +
 (MOURN) - (CORN) + (KINGDOM) - (MORE)
 + (CHERISH) - (SHRINE) + (NARROW) -
 (DRUG) + (IGNORE) - (WORKING) -
 (ICE) =

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer will appear in the next issue.

Answer from previous issue: **SECRETARY**



During the recent annual meeting of the Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S., in Boston in July, many Shriners and their families toured the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington. A special display of Shrine memorabilia was on view in the atrium, including this 1939 lithograph, “The Shriners Quartet,” by noted artist Grant Wood. This lithograph is from the museum’s Masonic collection.



Pewter in American Life

A fully-illustrated catalog written by John Carl Thomas and published by the Pewter Collectors' Club of America is available by mail from the Lexington museum, with 160 pages and 268 illustrations. Prices are \$14 postpaid for the softcover edition, and \$26.50 for the hardcover limited edition. To order, prepayment required, write to: Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

The extensive use of pewter by Americans who lived in past centuries is the subject of a new exhibit, "Pewter in American Life, 1635-1875," at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, at Lexington, Mass.

Close to 250 pewter objects, representing some of the finest or rarest examples of domestic and imported English pewter, have been organized from private collections and institutions throughout the country by the Pewter Collectors' Club of America in collaboration with the Museum of Our National Heritage. The Club is marking its 50th anniversary with the exhibit.

On view are all manner of utilitarian and decorative pewter objects, such as pewter spoons, tankards, buttons, buckles, candlesticks, teapots, porringers, sundials, chamberpots, cuspidors, ink wells, baby bottles, plates, curtain tie-backs, lamps, ice cream molds, and basins.

The oldest piece in the exhibit is a 17-inch plate with a 2½-inch rim made by Edmund Dolbeare of Boston and Salem, Mass., between 1671 and 1711. Perhaps the earliest surviving marked quart tankard by a Boston pewterer is one made by John Carnes of Boston



Ice cream molds in the form of Masonic symbols. From the Museum of Our National Heritage collection.

that dates between 1723 and 1760. Also of note is a pint tankard made by Boston pewterer Robert Bonyng, 1731-63, deemed rare, as it is one of the few known marked American pint tankards.

"Pewter today is highly collectable," says John Hamilton, 32, curator of exhibits at the museum, who helped to organize the show. "In people's minds, it falls into the same category as antique quilts and spinning wheels, as symbols of the colonial days in America. People like to collect pewter, too, because it's very attractive with its warm, lustrous appearance. And, of course, there is a rarity factor, even though tons of the stuff was brought into the country."

Although there were some pewterers working in the colonies during the 17th century, most colonists used pewter imported from England, according to John Carl Thomas, past-president of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America and one of the organizers of the show. Thomas comments that in the 18th century American pewterers produced reasonably large amounts of wares in both city and country shops, but there remained a substantial export trade from England.

The pewter made in London was the finest in the world, and many Americans preferred to buy these imports because of their reputation for quality. Some researchers have estimated that

approximately 300 tons of pewter wares were imported from England each year during the 1760's.

Only a small percentage of pewter produced in America before 1725 survives because so many pieces were melted down and recast. More examples that date after 1825 survive because more pewter was produced in America to meet the needs of an expanding population.

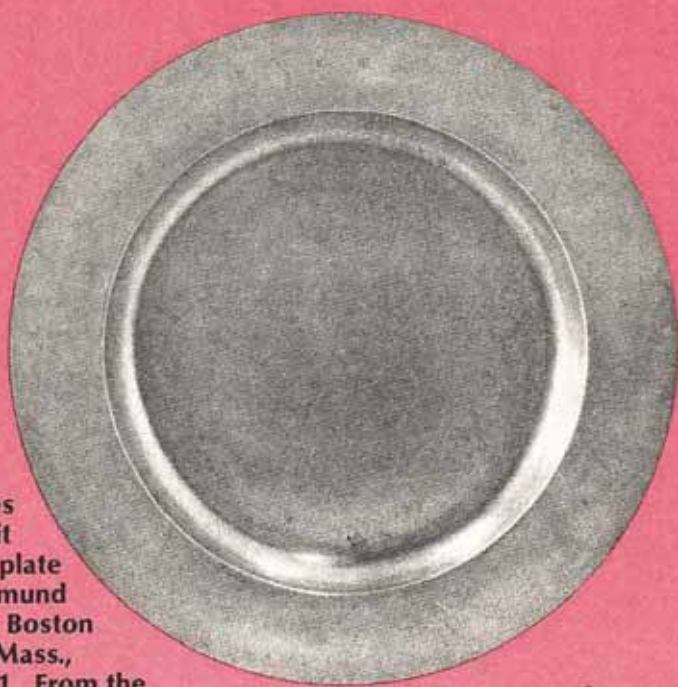
Americans favored pewter because it was inexpensive compared to luxury items such as silver, glass, and porcelain, but it was more fashionable than common wooden plates and redware pottery. Kept polished, the shiny pewter could be proudly displayed on cupboards and shelves.

"Pewter in American Life, 1635-1875" contains a colonial era room display with a variety of domestic pewter, a technology section to show how pieces were molded and how molds changed to create new forms, and a section on regional characteristics and design traits from centers of pewter making. Additional areas show examples of imported English pewter, ecclesiastical pewter, representative American styles and forms, pewterer's tools and marks.

Notable pieces in the exhibit are: a coffee urn by Roswell Gleason, of Dorchester, Mass. (1821-71), a pear-shaped teapot by William Will of Philadelphia, Pa. (1764-98), a pewter tankard by John Will of New York (1752-66), a pewter flagon made by Samuel Danforth of Hartford, Conn. (1796-1816), and a set of graduated pewter measures, made by Thomas D. and Sherman Boardman of Hartford, Conn. (1822-50). An outstanding piece is a large coffeepot with urn-shaped body, made by William Will, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1785-98. It is one of perhaps six of these nearly 16 inch coffee pots in private or museum collections today.

Institutional members of the Club who have lent pieces to the exhibit include: the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Braintree Historical Society, the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the First Congregational Church of Randolph, Mass., the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the Museum of Our National Heritage. Objects were also lent by many individual members of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America.

The pewter exhibit will remain through October 28.

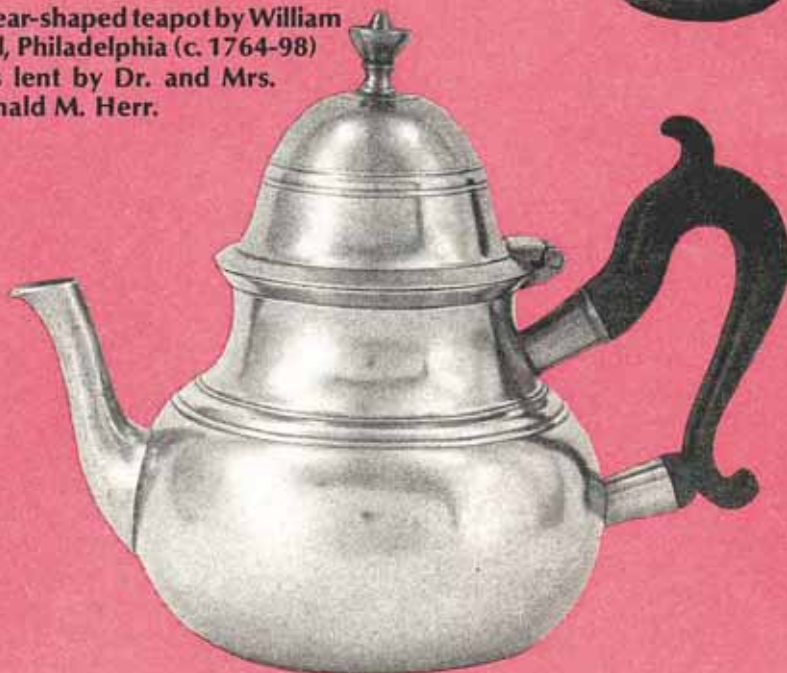


One of the oldest pieces in the exhibit is a 17-inch plate made by Edmund Dolbeare of Boston and Salem, Mass., c. 1671-1711. From the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Melvyn D. Wolf.



A nursing bottle (c. 1815-50), made by Thomas and Sherman Boardman, Hartford, Conn., was lent by Rev. and Mrs. Clare M. Ingham.

A pear-shaped teapot by William Will, Philadelphia (c. 1764-98) was lent by Dr. and Mrs. Donald M. Herr.



Order of the Double Eagle

The Order of the Double Eagle award, represented as a distinctive tie tack in 14k gold or sterling silver, was designed exclusively for the Supreme Council to honor 32° and 33° Scottish Rite Masons who demonstrated unusual commitment to the Endowment Fund of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington. A limited number of awards are still available. Potential recipients should contact the Sovereign Grand Commander, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. The honor roll below records 236 Scottish Rite Masons.

Gold with Diamond

T. George Abernethy, 33°
Joseph S. Anderson, 33°
Emery J. Anson, 33°
Arthur A. Anthony, Sr.
Orris R. Bell, 33°
Leonard Lee Bishop
Daniel S. Boller
Asa W. Bonner, Sr.
Cornelius H. Borman, Jr., 33°
Edmund D. Bowman, 33°
C. Wilfred Brann, 33°
Harry Browdy
George E. Burof, 33°
Frank H. Caffin, Jr.
Robert P. Carr
Gordon B. Carson
Thomas R. Chaney
Henry T. Clayton
Harrison L. Coleman
Lyman D. Covell
Alvin L. Crump, 33°
Kendall Daskey
George S. Deffenbaugh, 33°
George F. DeSilver, 33°
John A. Downs, 33°
Robert E. DuBois, 33°
Warren E. Duclon, 33°
A. Edgell Duffy, 33°
D. Allan Easley, 33°
Frank A. Elliott
Everett R. Enck, 33°

James F. Farr, 33°
James T. Fary
Lewis M. Fetterman
David B. Finney, Jr.
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R. Arthur Wagner, 33°
Wendell K. Walker, 33°
Kenneth B. Warner
Lester H. Weaver
David H. Weber
Frederick B. Wheeler, 33°
Israel M. Wise

*Will receive 33° in 1984.

DeMolay Dedicates Washington Exhibit

DeMolay members from across the country joined with Masonic leaders on June 22 at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Va., for the dedication of a new DeMolay exhibit.

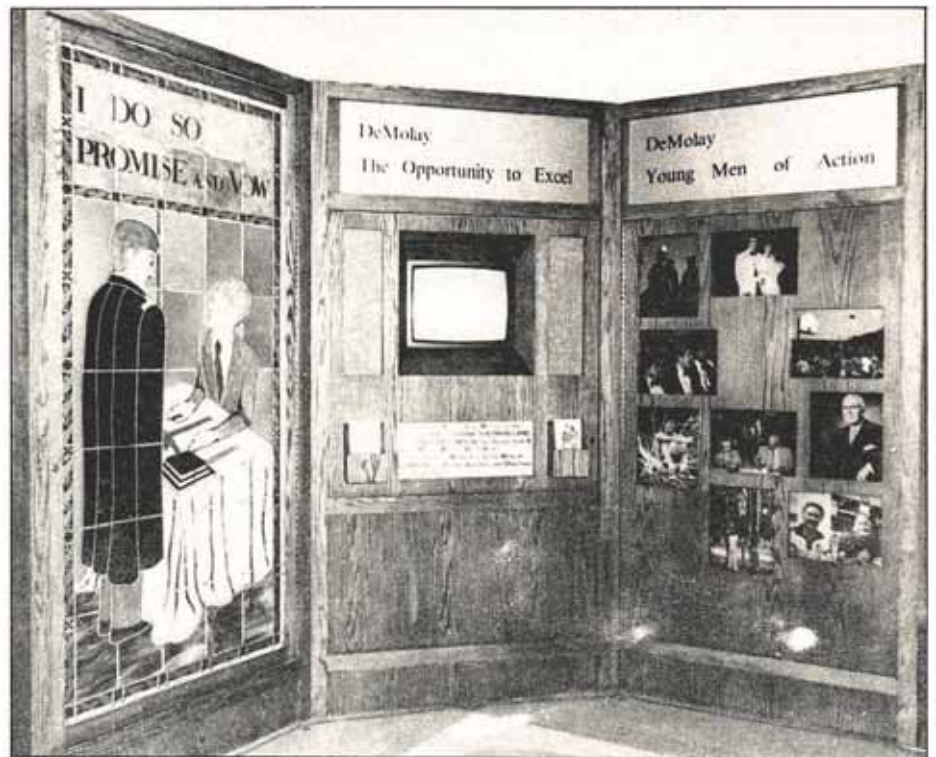
Ill. C.C. "Buddy" Faulkner, 33°, Grand Master of Masons in Indiana and a Past Grand Master of the DeMolay International Supreme Council, had coordinated the event and presided at the dedication.

Located in the Assembly Hall, the exhibit features a magnificent stained glass window similar to the one at the former DeMolay headquarters in Kansas City, a series of full-color photographs depicting DeMolay activities, and a video show describing the life of "an average DeMolay chapter."

Ill. Brother Faulkner expressed special appreciation to Ill. Charles R. Glassmire, 33°, president of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, for the assistance given by the Memorial, and to Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, past president of the Memorial, for the support given by the Supreme Council, N.M.J.

The new exhibit makes it possible for visitors to the Memorial to better understand DeMolay and the important role it plays in the lives of thousands of young men.

DeMolay Grand Master Don W. Wright and International Master Councilor Steve W. Borrer cut the official ribbon at the dedication.



The new DeMolay exhibit at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial features a video show to tell the DeMolay story to visitors.



Ill. Charles R. Glassmire, 33°, president of the Memorial, welcomed the DeMolay delegation to the Alexandria, Va., facility.



Join the Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction
and the Museum of Our National Heritage to

The Orient

APRIL 24—MAY 7, 1985

Hong Kong

One of the great port cities of the world, Hong Kong derives its name from two Chinese words, "Heung Kong" meaning "Fragrant Harbor." Some historians surmise the name may have been inspired by the scent of the opium-laden ships that once anchored in its harbor; while others think the city may have been named for the incense and joss stick industries that once thrived on the island.

At any rate, the very name conjures up a million images. Glamorous shopping arcades and narrow, winding streets glittering with every conceivable good. Exotic nightlife. The world's finest Chinese and International cuisine. Junks in full sail. Maybe even an occasional rickshaw.

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...Plus a full days excursion to the People's Republic of China including visa.

Bangkok

Known to the people of Thailand as the City of Angels, Bangkok is one of the most fascinating capitals in Asia.

It is a city of Oriental splendor. Tinkling temple bells. Magnificently ornate tile roofs. A royal array of locally-mined gems. Iridescent silks. And the enchanting movements and ornate costumes of the Ramayan dancers.

It is also a city of kings and palaces. Recreate the days of "Anna and the King

of Siam" as you visit the magnificent Grand Palace, throne of the nine Kings of Siam. Built in 1782, the Grand Palace is a city in itself. Within its confines are a collection of royal treasures and highly-decorated buildings, including the Chapel of the Emerald Buddha, undoubtedly the world's most precious image of Lord Buddha—a statue of translucent jade perched atop a golden pedestal.



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IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33*



'Pursuit of a Thread'

PURSUIT OF A THREAD. By Lafayette Vest. Published by the Grand Lodge of Texas, P.O. Box 446, Waco, Texas 76703. 391 pp. \$20.

This is an important book with a strange title that is descriptive of the purpose of the author in writing this book. General history books seldom mention Freemasonry, and Masonic books rarely mention matters of general history. As a result, both types of books are incomplete. This book may be described as a general history book with Masonic items woven in. It starts with the people of Sumer, who existed around 3,000 B.C. The Sumerians were builders and they discovered the use of the arch which led to the construction of large edifices; and the author observes that there is a York Rite degree that tells the story of this momentous discovery.

The author states that this is not a book exploring the origin of Freemasonry. He rightfully believed that Freemasonry received its philosophy and ceremonies from

many sources. He then proceeded to examine world history seeking moral principles, symbols, legends, ceremonies, and other items everywhere that have been woven into the fabric of present-day Freemasonry directly and indirectly. Always he is in pursuit of the "thread" that makes up the fabric of Freemasonry.

Here are few illustrations of what is found in this excellent book, written by a professor of history in Texas and an active Mason for many years. The story of Noah in the Old Testament states that one of his sons was named Tubal and he was a metal worker. In the early Semitic language the word "cain" meant "smith" and was often attached to Tubal's name. Many aspects of King Solomon and his Temple are covered giving additional meaning to these two subjects. A considerable amount of material appears in this book about feudalism and the knights during this period with emphasis on the oath taken by the knights. Throughout the book there are items shedding light during every period of the past which has a relationship to present-day Freemasonry.

'Who Is Who in Freemasonry'

WHO IS WHO IN FREEMASONRY. Compiled by Allen E. Roberts. Published by Anchor Communications, Inc., Drawer 70, Highland Springs, Va. 23075. 188 pp. \$40.

The most important thing in Freemasonry is its individual members. They are the persons who meet the financial obligations of the craft, do the necessary work, and in their non-Masonic activities in the community create the image of Freemasonry for the rest of the world to see. As a result, information about our members is always welcomed so that we can better understand and appreciate the value of Freemasonry. And to have the information handy in one place is very convenient.

This is the most comprehensive collection about the lives of Masons published in 25 years and it fills a serious void. This hard-cover book, with 9 x 11 pages, contains about 1500 biographical sketches of prominent Masons, arranged in alphabetical order, of persons mostly living

in the United States, but with a few in other parts of the world, plus a few women and male non-Masons. Included are several lists presenting the names of Governors, United States Senators, and Congressmen who are Masons plus the living Blue Friars, and the list of interesting living Freemasons published in a 1979 book.

This volume will be a valuable reference source of biographical information about Masons for years to come. Brother Roberts is entitled to our thanks for devoting the great amount of time and effort in gathering the necessary detailed information about prominent Masons and others and then organizing it in proper form for publication. The amount of specific information contained in this book is astounding. Unfortunately, the compiler did not receive enough cooperation from persons in a position to help in the herculean task of gathering the facts for such a book, and thus was unable to cover as many names as had been planned.

True Craftsmen at Work In Michigan Foundry

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33*

It has been more than a century since Thomas Edison began replacing the candle with an incandescent lamp. Yet Warren Valleau, 32°, is still making plenty of candleholders. Most of them are hand-cast solid brass authentic Early American replicas.

Candleholders are not the only item that Valleau does well. His castings include antique toys, bells, dinnerware, penny banks, mirror frames, and Masonic belt buckles.

Warren, a member of the Scottish Valley of Grand Rapids, Mich., cast his first mold when he was five years old. His father, the late Lau Valleau, had bought a brass foundry in 1954. F.J. Haring Company, dating back to the late 1800's, molded industrial parts at its Grand Rapids plant.

The Valleaus built a new foundry at Saugatuck in 1971 to produce ornamental work and named it the Valleau Studio. Later the family moved the Haring Foundry to Saugatuck and the old Grand Rapids foundry location became the site of the Gerald R. Ford Museum.

One of the visitors to the Saugatuck Studio in 1979 was Red Skelton.

Lau thought his son would go into sales but Warren had a great interest in production. Now Warren and his wife Joan are very much involved in all phases of the business. His mother Jean has continued with the Haring Foundry.

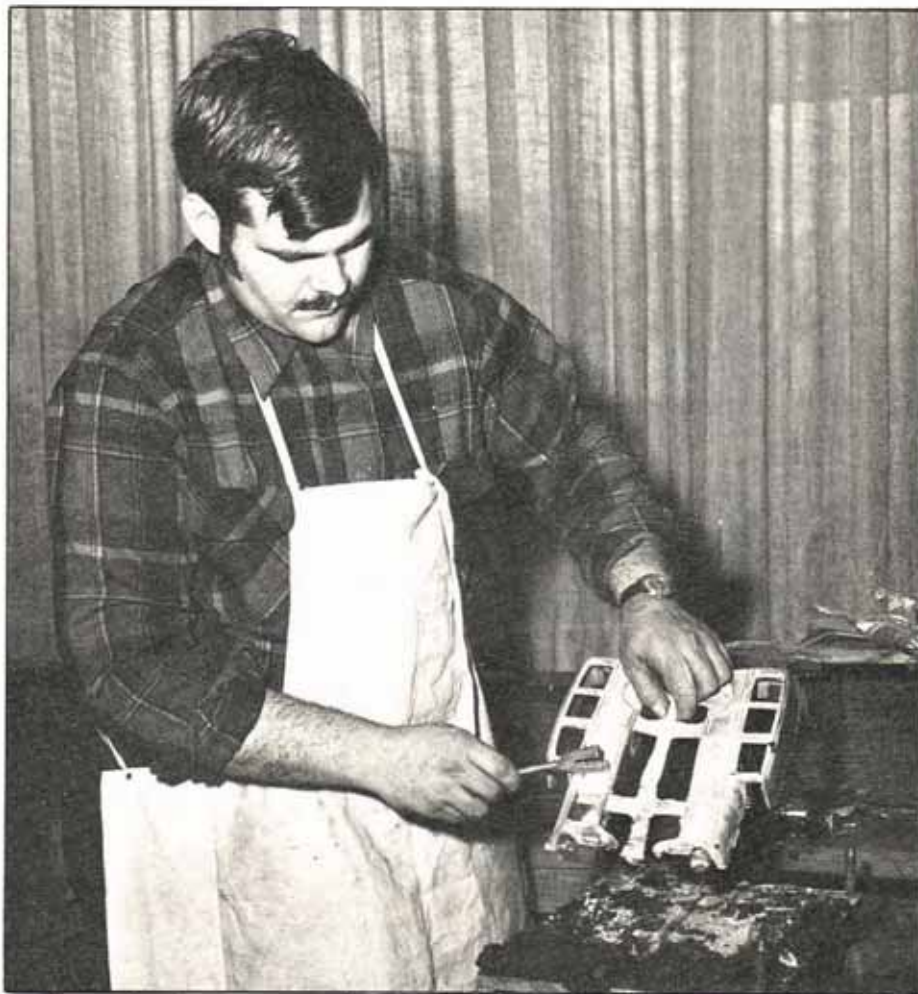
The Valleaus have used time-honored methods of brass and pewter hand-casting which require plenty of hand polishing and burnishing. Many of the ornamental items are handmade in individual sand molds. Other methods used by Valleau include lost wax casting for jewelry and miniatures and silicone centrifugal casting for pewter items.

According to Warren, Paul Revere's real interest in life was sand-casting, not the silversmithing for which he is better known.

Warren, a member of the American Bell Association, was commissioned by that organization in 1976 to prepare a souvenir for the U.S. bicentennial. The Valleau Studio produces a wide range of replica school bells and ship's bells. For the American Bell

Association the firm had cast 500 bells in the shape of the dome of the U.S. Capitol. The bells, about six inches high, included the statue of freedom atop the Capitol as the handle of the bell.

During the early 1970's, Sears, Roebuck & Company had purchased a collection of 2800 antique toys from an Ohio collector and wanted to reproduce some of them for a nationwide



Replicas of antique toys are just part of the work in progress at the Valleau studio.

Warren Valleau examines with his brother a model of an Alexander Calder sculpture.



promotion. Some of the originals date back to the Civil War. Sears became interested in the work that had been done by the Valleaus and commissioned the job to be done.

A small hot iron operation was added to the foundry. The antique toys were carefully disassembled, the molds were made to duplicate the originals, the casting was done, the replicas were assembled and painted in the original colors, and the work was authenticated by an expert on antique toys. Some of the toys have moving parts. A large hook and ladder wagon drawn by a four-horse team has a bell ringing and the horses bobbing as the wheels turn.

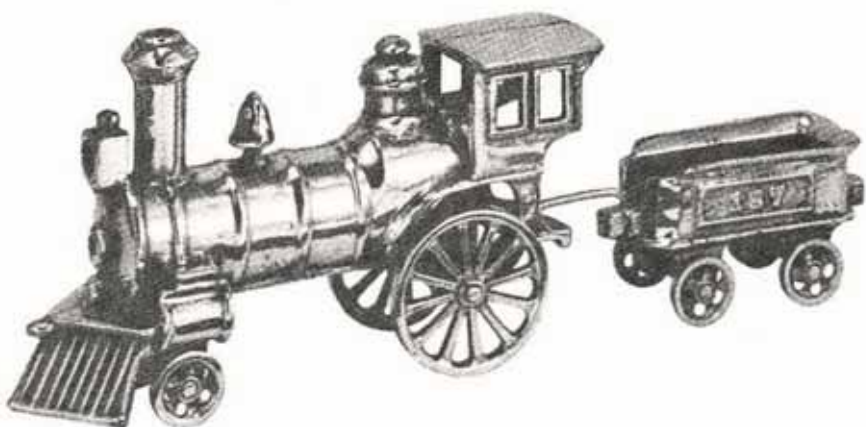
After completion of the replicas, Sears donated the antique toys to the Smithsonian Institution and the Valleaus were invited to Washington to conduct live demonstrations of the sand-casting procedure.

Another feather in the cap of the Valleau Studio is the casting of early American replicas for the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn.

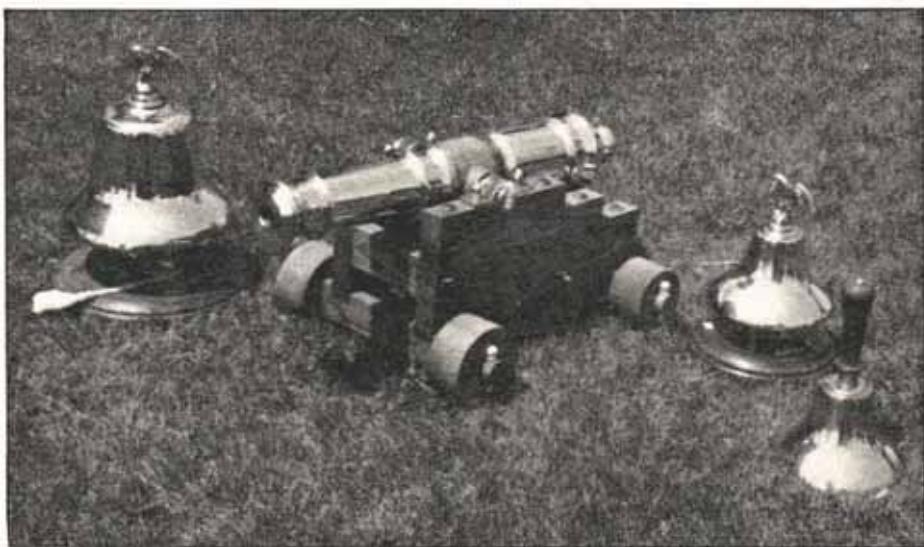
Warren is a member of Saugatuck Lodge No. 327 and the Scottish Rite Valley of Grand Rapids. His father was also a Mason. Among the Masonic-related items cast at the Studio are solid brass Masonic belt buckles, plaques, tie tacks, key chains, mugs, and brass door knobs with the Masonic emblem.

In 1982, he cast a two-inch pewter paper weight for the Valley of Grand Rapids to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Adjacent to the Saugatuck foundry is a gift shop where many of the items are on display, and a glass-enclosed tour area is currently being constructed to allow visitors to view the hand-crafting process.



Foundry models include (above) a toy locomotive and tender and (below) ship's bells and a solid brass revolutionary naval cannon with oak carriage.



OUR READERS RESPOND

Masons at sight

I was interested in the review ("In a Nook with a Book," April 1984) of the book, *Making a Mason at Sight*, by Louis L. Williams, 33°, because I was fortunate to have been present at Occasional Lodge which convened in the District of Columbia on December 16, 1941, when General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and The Honorable Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, were made Masons at sight.

This historical event was unique because two candidates were entered, passed, and raised side-by-side. It occurred only nine days after Pearl Harbor. General Marshall was detained by an urgent Staff meeting and the ceremony began with Mr. Jones as the sole candidate. When General Marshall arrived, he was given the first degree in an anteroom adjacent to the stage of the Scottish Rite Cathedral where the ceremony took place. He then joined Mr. Jones for the Fellowship and Master Masons degrees, although each man took his obligation separately.

It might be of interest to Masons to know that the degree work in this ceremony might be described as a "Reader's Digest" version, but I was almost unaware that it was condensed.

Attendance at Occasional Lodge was strictly by invitation. I wonder if any readers of *The Northern Light* were present that evening? I think there were only about 200 there.

Barry W. Talbot, 32°
Kettering, Ohio

Senatorial power

I enjoyed the article on George Newbury (April 1984) very much. He was a great man.

Just for the record Robert Moses ("Senator from New York," page 7) was not a Senator. A very adroit politician, who could get anything from the legislature and governor for his pro-

jects, did not run for the Senate but did run for governor against Herbert H. Lehman, later a senator and brother Mason.

Lehman trounced him at the polls and that apparently cured Moses of elective office. Moses wielded great power in building roads, parks, etc., and running the 1939 World's Fair in New York City.

Stanley Wakefield, 33°
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Painting the West

I could not resist writing to tell you how much I enjoyed the article about C. M. Russell ("Artist of American West," June 1984).

C. M. "Chaz" Russell's father Silas was a younger brother to my great grandfather Alexander R. Russell. Their father was the Rev. Thomas James Russell, originally of Washington County, Kentucky, before moving to Indiana prior to 1818 and then later to Missouri.

I am sure that you will not find in any of the professionally prepared biographies of C. M. Russell, some of the items of interest as related to me by my grandfather John Russell and his brother William Alexander, the sons of Alexander R. Russell.

Rev. Russell, a Methodist Minister, was the charter treasurer of Edinburgh (Indiana) Lodge No. 100, instituted May 1849 and constituted in May 1850.

During the Civil War Rev. Russell was taken prisoner by the Confederates; however, the Captain of the Confederate group was a Mason who took notice of Rev. Russell's plea for help and cut the noose from Rev. Russell's neck. At this point the Confederate troops wanted to hang both men; however, they escaped to safety in Union territory north of Dexter, Missouri.

Silas Russell, Jr., a half-brother of Chaz died as an infant and was buried on the Russell Farm just north of Edinburgh, Indiana.

According to my mother, Ethel Russell Stott, Chaz was named Charles Marion Russell in honor of Col. Marion of the Revolutionary War.

Alexander R. and John both Sons of Rev. Russell were the first two candidates to receive the Masonic degrees in the new lodge at Edinburgh. However, I find no record of Silas or his son Chaz ever belonging to the fraternity.

L. Russell Stott, 32°
Edinburgh, Ind.

Lafayette

There is a misprint on page 16 of the June 1984 issue ("Returning to America—1784). It should read "to prepare a testimonial to be forwarded to *Louis XVI*." (Louis XIV lived from 1638 to 1715!)

Hanns R. Ehrhardt, 32°
Naples, Fl.

When Lafayette made his second tour of the United States in 1825-26, Cincinnati was one of the cities he visited.

Since his visit was one of the most important things which had happened here up to that time, a great deal was written about it in newspapers and other periodicals and is still on file in our public library.

When my lodge celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1976, I was assigned to research this material and to speak to our banquet on how it affected the founding of our lodge. I learned that on the evening of May 24, 1825 Lafayette, who was being entertained at the home of a family named Johnson in Newport, was rowed across the Ohio River in a flower-decked barge to the Cincinnati public landing where he was greeted by the governor, civic and military dignitaries, and the officers of the six Masonic bodies which were then existant in Cincinnati. He was conducted to the Masonic Temple at Second and Walnut Streets, where a banquet had been prepared in his honor.

He was informed that prior to his arrival it had been arranged to form a new lodge which would be named in his honor and that when it had been constituted he would become its first honorary life member.

Floyd Niswonger, 32°
Cincinnati, Ohio

We welcome letters from our readers in response to articles appearing in *The Northern Light* and will reprint them as space permits. Letters must be signed, should be brief, and are subject to editing. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to print the many requests for genealogical search and announcements of items for sale.

Footnotes*

* **Statue of Liberty.** When the cornerstone on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty was laid on August 5, 1884, the task was delegated to the Masonic fraternity. Now, 100 years later, the Grand Lodge of New York has returned to the Island to commemorate the anniversary of that event and unveil a plaque.

As the "grand lady" is undergoing a major renovation, Masons across the country are being asked to give to the support of the project.

"If your Grand Lodge asks for a contribution to the rebuilding of the Statue of Liberty," states Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, "I encourage members of the Scottish Rite to respond in the same generous way they give to so many charitable causes. Freemasonry's foundation is Liberty. We must do all we can to preserve one of the greatest symbols of freedom ever known to men."

The renovation project will continue for two years, and the statue's rededication is set for July 4, 1986.

* **DeMolay alumni.** A new DeMolay Alumni Association is being developed to provide information and to generate support for the development of young men through the Order of DeMolay. The association will be similar in scope to a college or fraternity alumni association as it brings together those who previously were active members of the Order of DeMolay.

If you are a Senior DeMolay and wish to be contacted about the Alumni Association when the entire package is finalized, send your name, address, home DeMolay chapter, and approximate year of initiation to the DeMolay headquarters in Kansas City.

Incidentally, the DeMolay International Supreme Council has moved its headquarters to a temporary location at 1805 Grand Avenue, Suite 400, Kansas City, Missouri 64108. The new location is about two miles from the former East Armour Boulevard address.

DeMolay still owns the five-story

office building at the old location but vacated the top floor to facilitate a more favorable lease agreement with its present tenant (Blue Cross/Blue Shield). DeMolay had occupied the top floor of this building since it was built by the Phillips Petroleum Company in 1958.

* **Prime time.** As we approach the fourth annual Scottish Rite Masonic Family Life Week, we want to call your attention to the book, *Prime Time for Families*, containing more than 50 activities, games, and exercises for personal and family growth. These are not simple activities, but require some heavy thinking. The end result, however, is bound to be a family that shares and cares for each other.

In the book's forward, Sidney B. Simon, professor of psychological education at the University of Massachusetts wrote, "The one frustration with a book like this is that it makes you wish you could live your own childhood over . . . but the next best thing is to relive your childhood with your own children."

The best way to describe it is to call it a workbook. Each member of the family answers questions, shares the answers, and helps to work out family solutions.

If you're seriously looking for an alternative to television and you're willing to give family communication a second chance, you might want to try *Prime Time for Families* by Michael G. Pappas. The 120-page paperback can be ordered from Human Services Press, Box 2423, Springfield, Ill. 62705, for \$6.95 plus \$1 for shipping and handling.

* **Canadian honored.** Archbishop William L. Wright, 33°, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is known to many throughout the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States and his writings have appeared in *The Northern Light* on several occasions. We note that the Diocese of Algoma celebrated in May the observance of the 40th anniversary of his consecration as bishop.

Bishop Wright has been an ardent Masonic worker. He received the 33° in Canada in 1952, became an Active Member of the Supreme Council of Canada in 1958, served as Grand Prior for many years, and was elected a Past Active in 1979.

* **Home again.** When fire destroyed the Masonic Temple at Salem, Mass., in 1982, the Scottish Rite Valley of Salem was forced to search for other quarters. Two years later the Valley was pleased to be back home again in a completely refurbished building.

On June 10, the Salem Masonic Temple was rededicated by M. W. David B. Richardson, 32° Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. An 1850 Master's chair used in the rededication ceremony was one of the few items that escaped destruction in the conflagration.

Prior to the fire, Masonic groups used the top two floors for their functions. Remodeling made it possible to consolidate all Masonic activity on the top floor.

* **"Mr. Organist."** At the age of 81, Ill. Frank B. Michael, 33°, has not lost his fascination for music. The Scottish Rite Valley of Dayton showed its admiration for this skilled musician by naming the class of candidates at the 208th Valley Reunion in his honor.

Many in the Valley call him "Mr. Organist." In fact, very few members in Dayton can ever recall any other organist, because Ill. Brother Michael has been serving in that Scottish Rite capacity for 50 years.

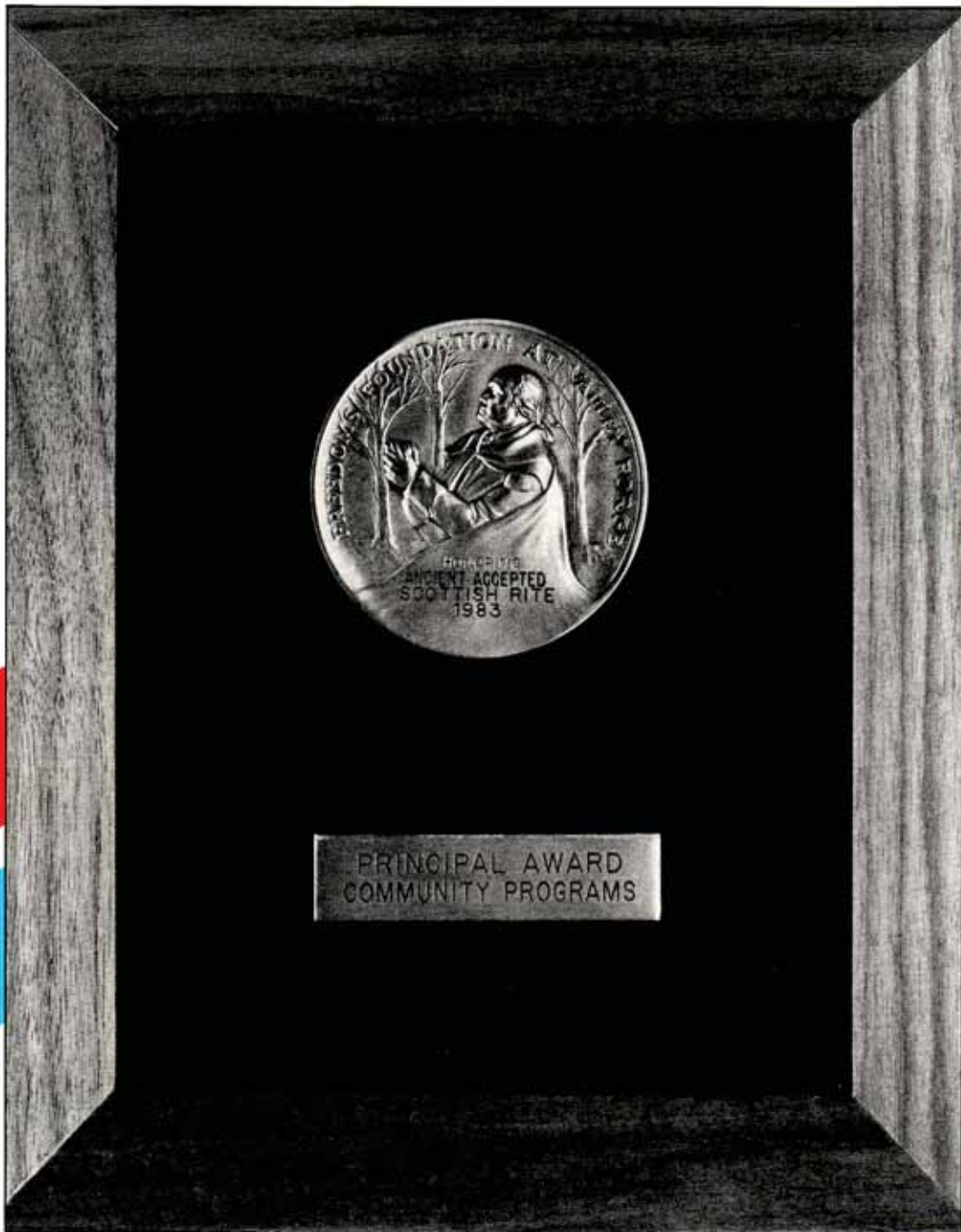
For 57 years he was organist at the Grace United Methodist Church in Dayton but retired from that position in June. He'll continue at the keyboard at the Masonic Temple. Ill. Brother Michael received the 33° in 1953.



RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33°
Editor

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FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARD

See page 8