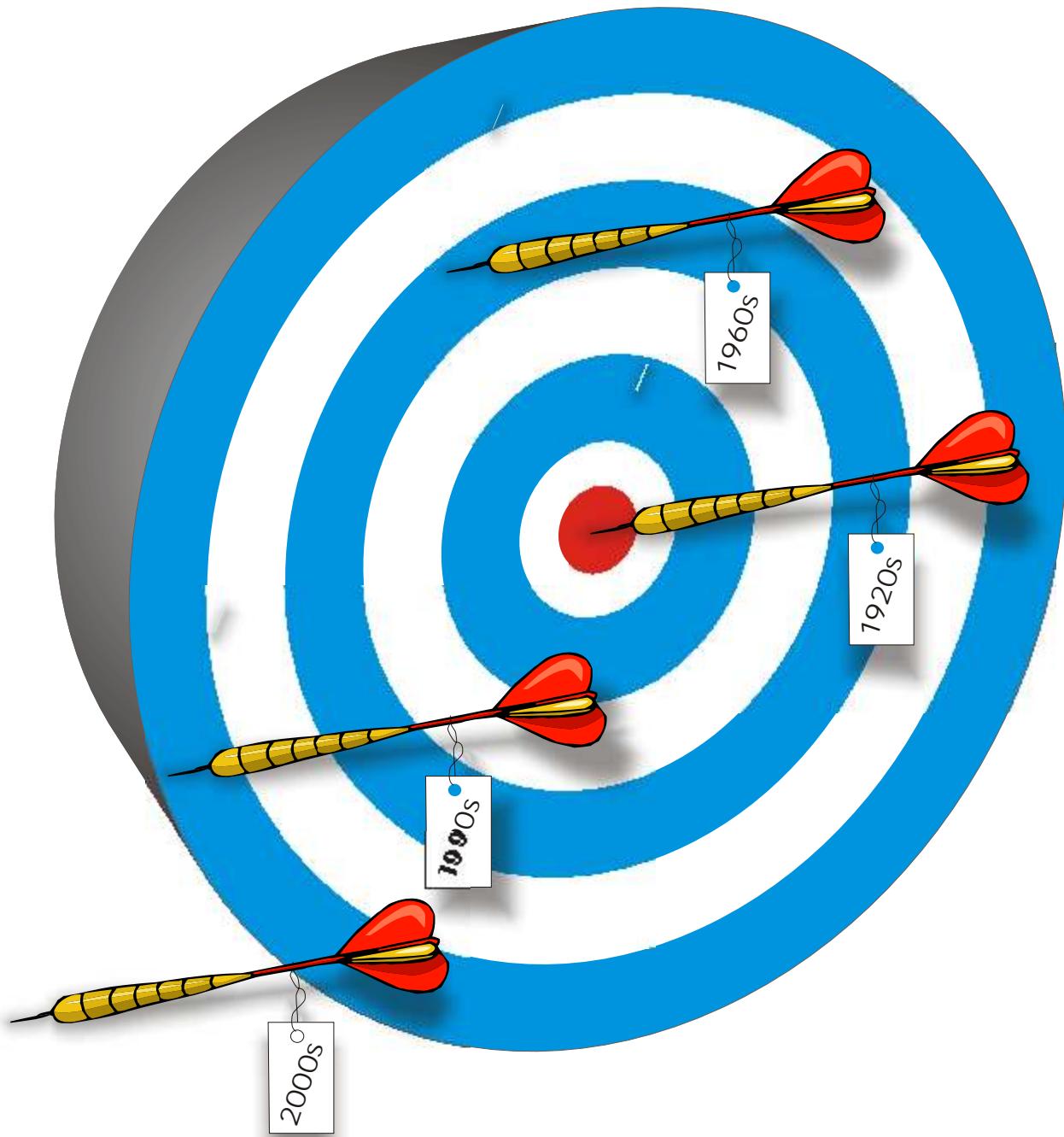


# Reading, Writing And Apathy: The Rise and Fall of Masonic Education



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## Introduction

Tonight my Brethren I would like to talk to you about several topics. First, Raphael's Cartoons; those seven tapestries commissioned by Pope Leo X, which latterly became the property of the Royal Collection of England at Hampton Court. Second, I'd like to speak to you about the water clock, which was invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria and mentioned by Vitruvius from whom this lodge takes its name. If neither of those topics is of interest to you, then I'd like to talk to you about the progress of wool from the sheep's back all the way to the consumer.

As I say, I would like to talk to you about these subjects, but my lack of knowledge prevents me from doing so. However, if I were a member of the Old King's Arms Lodge in 1730s England, I would have learned of those types of subjects, because those are the types of subjects regularly rehearsed by that lodge in those days.<sup>1</sup>

Let me share with you an excerpt from a book about Freemasonry, published in 1726:

*"They have in their Lodge several Gentlemen, sons of Art, each very eminent in his Profession: These Gentlemen, at the Command of the Master, are obliged to read a Lecture upon whatsoever Topic he shall direct. This gives the Brethren of the Lodge an insight into all Arts and Sciences, and furnishes them with a Competency of Universal Knowledge, so necessary and commendable in a Gentleman; ..."<sup>2</sup>*

That excerpt was taken from *"The Free-Masons Accusations and Defence,"* an anti-masonic tract which went through five editions including a pirated version.

Yes once upon a time Freemasons consisted largely of gentlemen and intellectuals who discussed the marvels of science and the important events of the day. It was this type of intellectual inquiry that made up the bulk of a Masonic meeting in those days. In his 2004 Prestonian Lecture, Bro. Trevor Stewart speaks of the *Art of 18<sup>th</sup> Century Conversation:*

*"One of the key indicators of whether a man was educated and a gentleman was if he could participate fluently in rational discourse with his peers. It was a basic assumption then that through polite discourse, a corporate interchange, which could be simultaneously challenging, stimulating and pleasing to the intellect, something like 'self-improvement' could be achieved."<sup>3</sup>*

That is the way it was 300 years ago and I am not a product of the Freemasonry of that generation. No, unfortunately, I am a product of the Freemasonry of the 1990s; a decade in which Freemasonry reached its all time low as far as Masonic Education. I say the 1990s were our lowest point only because the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is only half over but the prognosis for improvement does not look any better for the second half than it does for the first; so I am comforted only by the fact that it looks like I will no longer have been 'raised' in the most embarrassing decade in Freemasonry's history. As a product of 1990s' Freemasonry I am able to *participate fluently in a rational discourse* about such topics as how many light bulbs your lodge needs to purchase, how best to affix the brass plaque on whatever it is we are donating with much fanfare this week or enter into a debate about which batter recipes are best for your next fund raising fish fry.

In the first degree ritual of the Canadian Rite, the candidate is charged to educate himself. The charge to the new Apprentice Mason is as follows:

*"And, as a last general recommendation, let me exhort you to dedicate yourself to such pursuits as may enable you to become at once respectable in your rank of life, useful to mankind, and an ornament to the society of which you have this day been admitted a member; to devote your leisure hours more especially to the study of such of the liberal arts and sciences as may lie within the compass of your attainment, and without neglecting the ordinary duties of your station to consider yourself called on to make a daily advancement in Masonic knowledge."<sup>4</sup>*

Fortunately for me, I was one of the few who took the words of the charge seriously. Today I stand before you a Masonic researcher, author and publisher, which in and of itself means nothing but does put me in a unique position to speak on the subject, I've been asked to talk about.

Brethren, I am going to talk to you tonight about Masonic Education from the perspective of Masonic Publishing over the years since the days when such intellectual matters as I previously mentioned were regularly discussed in lodges. I will be focusing on North American Masonry and particularly Masonic Magazines published in the United States during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

But first, we start with a little history.

## Early Masonic Publications

The earliest known Masonic Magazine was called “*Der Freimaurer*” and commenced publication in Leipzig, Germany in 1738, the same decade that our English Masons were talking about intellectual and philosophical matters. Other publications soon followed suit with “*Der Bedahtiae*” appearing in 1742, “*Aufmerksamn Freimaurer*” in 1743, the “*Freimaurerzeitung*” in 1783 and “*Fur Freimaurer*” in 1784.<sup>5</sup> These last two publications lasted six months and three years respectively; a track record that is echoed in the history of similar English language publications since that time.

According to Mackeys Encyclopedia, the first English Language Magazine was “*The Freemasons’ Magazine*,” which began in 1793. The “*Masonic Mirror*” was established in England in 1854, but by 1857 we find a publication called “*The Freemasons’ Magazine and Masonic Mirror*” indicating that the two periodicals had teamed up by this time. “*The Masonic Record*,” which seems to have suspended publication in 1970, absorbed the former “*Freemasons’ Magazine and Masonic Mirror*” at some point on the road to periodical purgatory. If the information presented seems vague, it is because the details on these periodicals are few. It is my hope that at some future point enough information will be collected to give them the place in our recorded history that they deserve.



## Post Morgan Masonic Literature

In the years between 1826 and 1840, we do not see a great deal being published about Freemasonry, at least not of a positive nature. The disappearance of William Morgan in Batavia, New York would give rise to an anti-masonic fervor the likes of which has not been seen since. This period of Masonic history also saw Freemasonry nearly exterminated in the United States. Even after the Anti-Masonic Party died out, anti-masonic publications such as “*The Broken Seal*” by Samuel D. Greene, published in 1873, continued to appear off the presses. Even Morgan’s exposure, which started it all, continued to be printed long after his disappearance and is available to this day.

It was during this anti-masonic era that a 34 year old doctor from South Carolina was initiated, passed and raised. He was elected Worshipful Master after only one year in the craft; no doubt due to a combination of his dedication to Freemasonry and the fact that the anti-masonic times had depleted the number of masons and thus the number of potential lodge officers. His name was Albert Gallatin Mackey and he is remembered as one of Freemasonry’s most prolific writers. His first published book, “*A Lexicon of Freemasonry*,” published in 1845, and still in print, was penned by Mackey after he was in the craft but three short years. In total Mackey wrote over a dozen books, which are still in print today.

A listing of his works will give some indication as to the types of books published in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: *History of Freemasonry in seven volumes*, *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry in two volumes*, *Symbolism of Freemasonry*, *Masonic Jurisprudence*, *Manual of the Lodge*, *Book of the Chapter*, *Principles of Masonic Law*, *Mystic Tie* and the aforementioned *Lexicon of Freemasonry*.

He was also involved in a number of Masonic periodicals in the capacities of contributor, editor and even publisher. His first foray into the field came in 1849 when he established the “*Southern and Western Masonic Miscellany*,” which he edited until 1854. Four years later, Mackey decided to publish a Masonic Magazine of his own called the “*American Review of Masonry*.” This publication began in 1858 and suspended publication in 1860. Commenting on the demise of the publication, Bro. Mackey remained optimistic about the future of Masonic Education when he wrote the following words:

“*It was an experiment, commenced with a view of ascertaining how far a Masonic magazine of a very elevated character would be sustained by the craft in this country. For two years this experiment has*

*been made, and it is plain that the "Quarterly" was in advance of the Masonic age. Doubtless it was supported better than such a work would have been twenty years ago, but not so well as a similar one will be ten years hence, for the literary character of the order is improving. The editor feels some satisfaction in believing that that work, during its brief existence, has done no little in hastening that improvement.*<sup>6</sup>

Mackey was of course suggesting that two decades previous, America was still in the midst of the anti-masonic furor then sweeping the country as a result of the 'Morgan Affair.'

Following the demise of his quarterly *"American Review of Masonry,"* Mackey took over the helm of the *"American Freemason"* as editor, but held the position for only one year.

In 1871 Dr. Mackey decided to give masonic publishing another go and in October of that year, *"Mackey's National Freemason"* was born. It managed to do a little better than his previous effort, but suspended publication in 1874, after only three short years.

Mackey's earlier prediction about the prospects of a literate Masonic populace improving over the next decade proved to be false. In 1875, a year after the demise of his second magazine and during the last decade of his life, (Mackey died in 1881) he penned a less optimistic prognosis for Freemasonry:

*"If this indifference, instead of being checked, becomes more widely spread, the result is too apparent. Freemasonry must step down from the elevated position which she has been struggling, through the efforts of her scholars, to maintain, and our lodges, instead of becoming resorts for speculative and philosophical thought, will deteriorate into social clubs or mere benefit societies. With so many rivals in that field, her struggle for a prosperous life will be a hard one."*<sup>7</sup>

Sadly this prophecy laid out by Mackey in his article entitled, *"Reading Masons and Masons who do not Read"* was more accurate. So much so that nearly a half century later, in 1924, *"The Master Mason"* magazine felt the need to reprint the article in its entirety.

Another Masonic scholar and author who had a profound effect on 19<sup>th</sup> century American Freemasonry was General Albert Pike, who was initiated into the fraternity in 1850. Brother Pike is best known for his reconstruction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (Southern Jurisdiction), of which he was its leader from 1859 (after only nine years in the craft) until his death in April of 1891. Although Pike wrote several books, including *"The Meaning of Masonry,"* (not to be confused with the better known but equally less read book of the same name by W. L. Wilmhurst) his best known work is *"Morals and Dogma,"* a book that is probably the most recognized but least read book in Masonic literature. It is a toss up as to whether anti-masonic authors refer more to Pike's *"Morals and Dogma,"* or *"The Holy Bible,"* both of which are misquoted with equal disregard to context. For the Freemason, especially those of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, Pike's book is a wonderful publication full of philosophical, historical, and esoteric information, but is virtually impossible to read by today's Freemason. Pike presupposed that his reader would have some basic knowledge of the concepts covered in the book; a grounding in ancient history, some understanding of Greek and Latin and a familiarity with mathematics. In essence he assumed that his reader would have some understanding of the Seven Liberal Arts and Sciences, which all Masons are charged to study.

Of course this lack of understanding of Pike's book was not always the case with Masons. In his 1917 article, *"Albert Pike: A Master Genius of Masonry,"* Rev. Bro. Joseph fort Newton wrote of the simplicity and lucidity of Pike's work:

*"One may almost say that Pike found Masonry in a log cabin and left it in a temple. In his life as a pioneer he saw the Masonic lodge as a silent partner of the home, the church, and the school, toiling in behalf of law, society and good order among men, and he perceived its possibilities as a field in which to use his varied gifts for the good of his fellow man. No one ever discerned the mission of Masonry more clearly; no one ever toiled for its advancement more tirelessly. If he had done nothing more than write 'Morals and Dogma,' his name would be entitled to our lasting and grateful remembrance. That is an amazing book--amazing alike for the wealth of its learning, the breadth and sanity of its teachings, and the lucidity and beauty of its style which not even Ruskin could excel. Its style, indeed, cast in the mold of classic simplicity, rivals in its grace and ease the noblest pages of man. No one can lay aside that book without feeling that he has visited the high places of wisdom and of truth, led by a master of those who know."*<sup>8</sup>

Not all 19<sup>th</sup> century Masonic authors are as respected as Brothers Mackey and Pike, whose contributions to the

body of Masonic literature were always educational and frequently prophetic.

Dr. George Oliver was one such author, who can well be consider the *"Knight and Lomas"* of his day in that while his books were widely read and quoted, they are often discredited by serious scholars today. Born in 1782 at Pepplewick, England, Oliver was initiated into Freemasonry as a Lewis in 1801, at the age of 19.<sup>9</sup> He was the author of many books on Freemasonry; his first entitled *"The Antiquities of Freemasonry."* The titles of some of his books give us an indication of the direction his contributions to Freemasonry took: *A Mirror for the Johannite Masons*, *The Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry*, *The Pythagorean Triangle* and his best known, *Revelations of a Square*.

It is the book *"Revelations of a Square,"* which perhaps more than any other has caused his efforts to be discredited by Masonic scholars. In his 1906 article, *"The Mission of the Masonic Press,"* Robert Freke Gould said of Oliver's book:

*"All the works of Dr. Oliver would be put into an Index Purgatorius, that is to say, if the scholars of Masonry were empowered to draw up 'A Catalogue of Books prohibited to be read.' The book of his that has probably done the most harm is *The Revelations of a Square*, a sort of Masonic Romance, professing to detail, though in a fictitious form, many of the usages of the last centuries, with anecdotes of the leading Masons of that period. Most of the articles on the English Ritual of the eighteenth century, written since the publication of this work, have been based on the illusory 'Revelations' of Dr. Oliver's imaginary 'Square.'"*<sup>10</sup>

Brother Gould was not the only masonic scholar to discredit Dr. Oliver's contributions to the body of 19<sup>th</sup> century Masonic literature. Gilbert W. Daynes, the author of *"The Untrodden Paths of Masonic Research,"* wrote an article published in the October 1926 issue of *"The Builder."* The article was entitled *"Dr. Oliver: A Warning."* In the article Bro. Daynes points out the importance of critical thinking, which began to surface in the Masonic education of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the following words were written:

*"During his Masonic career Dr. Oliver probably wrote more books upon Freemasonry than any other brother has done. But, written in an uncritical age, it behooves us to test the reliability of statements made in those books by such outside evidence as may come to our knowledge."*<sup>11</sup>

Bro. Daynes proceeds during the course of the article to dissect claims made by Dr. Oliver in a lecture he gave in 1863 in the Witham Lodge in Lincoln on 10<sup>th</sup> century Masonic rituals. Oliver's lecture was primarily on *"The Halliwell Manuscript"* or *"Regius Poem,"* which had been discovered by J. O. Halliwell Phillipps three decades earlier in 1839. Oliver of course makes no mention of Halliwell in his lecture, only that the manuscript was in the possession of the British Museum, where it remains to this day. *"The Regius Poem,"* although referring to matters in the time of King Athelstane, who certainly lived in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, is generally believed by historians to date from c. 1390 and not the 10<sup>th</sup> century as Oliver suggested.

This was not the only inaccuracy in Oliver's lecture, entitled, *"A Lecture on the Various Rituals of Freemasonry from the Tenth Century,"* as Brother Danes points out in his article. Quoting Oliver, Danes writes:

*"The first catechismal formula was introduced by Grand Master Sir Christopher Wren about the year 1685 and was called an Examination."*

Bro. Danes then proceeds to disclose that the ritual Oliver claimed was introduced by Wren was actually an early Masonic exposure called, *"The Grand Mystery of the Free Masons Discover'd,"* which was published in 1724, a year after Wren died.

As correct as Bro. Daynes was in his assessment of Dr. Oliver's work, Oliver's name remains familiar to many Masonic readers today while the name of Gilbert W. Daynes is an obscure one known to but a handful of Masonic researchers. In fact Dr. Oliver's, lecture, *"A Lecture on the Various Rituals of Freemasonry from the Tenth Century,"* is found on many Masonic education web sites, including The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, where it is presented as Masonic Education<sup>13</sup> and also on The University of Bradford's *"The Web of Hiram,"*<sup>14</sup> set up in conjunction with Brother Robert Lomas; thus proving that a lack of critical thinking is as prevalent in Freemasonry today as it was when Oliver wrote his lecture.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century was an interesting century for Freemasonry, which saw the union of the Antients and the Moderns in 1813, the near extinction of Freemasonry in the United States through anti-masonic political pressure

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resulting from the Morgan affair of 1826, the raising of Dr. George Oliver in 1801, Albert Gallatin Mackey in 1841, and General Albert Pike in 1850; three Masonic authors whose work has affected Masonic literature ever since, albeit in very different directions.

As the century neared to a close, the prophecy of Mackey about an educated Masonic populace is best summed up by the last lines of his 1875 article, *“Reading Masons and Masons who do not Read:”*

“The ultimate success of Masonry depends on the intelligence of her disciples.”<sup>15</sup>

### Turn of the Century to Depression Era Masonic Publications

The early 1900s brought a renewed interest in the occult and esoteric matters as we have seen and are still seeing in the early years of this century. Books like the Da Vinci Code and Harry Potter probably would not have done nearly as well in the 1980s as they are doing presently. One need only visit any video store to see the abundance of horror films on the shelves. Why it is that the turn of the century always increases interest in such subjects is a topic for another research project, but the early 1900s did see a revival of interest in the occult. It should be pointed out here that by occult I am referring to that which is 'secretive' or 'hidden.'

Along with this interest in the esoteric and spiritual came a renewed interest in Masonic books and periodicals and the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had a goodly number of them, many of which were shorter than the tomes of Mackey and Pike seen in the previous century. Such titles as *“Freemasonry: An Historical Sketch”* by P. F. Piper, *“The Story of Freemasonry”* by W. G. Sibley and *“Arithmetic of Freemasonry”* by F. de P. Castells, all published in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to WWI, were under 120 pages in length. To suppose upon how well these well written little books did when they first came off the presses would be a matter of pure speculation on my part, for we have no way of knowing, a century later, what the sales projections and realizations were and the original editions of those books contain no data as to how many copies were printed, as books of that era and genre often did. What I can say with all clarity, and the reason why I chose to speak about these three books in particular, is that they do not do very well today. All three of these great little Masonic books of the past are published by my company. Since 1998, when I first began to reintroduce them, they have sold less than a combined total of 2,000 copies. To put this in a bit of perspective, according to Author's Guild statistics, a non-fiction book is considered successful in the United States if it sells 7,500 copies.<sup>16</sup> Less than 2,000 copies of three books is hardly a success in any publisher's eyes, for it hardly pays the time and effort of reintroducing them. But the matter of why Masonic books go unsold and unread is a matter to be discussed in due course. What is important to the present discussion is that in the early pre-war America of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Masonic books were readily available to the student interested in a study of Freemasonry.

### A New Kind Of Masonic Education

In the same year that the First World War began, a new Masonic society was born in Iowa. This society had no ritual or regalia, but for 17 years it did a great deal to shape Masonry in the United States and beyond. It was called the *“National Masonic Research Society”* and was the brainchild of Brother George L. Schoonover (GM of Iowa 1918). Brother Schoonover was impressed with the percentage of America's, then numbering about 3,000,000, Masons who were not merely members of lodges, but students of Freemasonry. Schoonover saw in the newly raised Masons a desire to *“know what it was all about.”* It was Schoonover's belief that what the United States needed was a National, rather than a regional, organization similar to the Research Lodges of England, complete with its own monthly high-quality educational journal.

This new publication would be but one of the benefits a member in this new educational society could expect to receive. In addition, the member of the society would receive pamphlets, booklets and other materials specially published by the new society. And if that was not enough to be worthy of a Brother's annual membership of \$2.50, he could have his questions answered, receive advise on Lodge education programs and even guidance and assistance in his personal research efforts (Vide Appendix 8).

Brother Schoonover presented his ideas to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, who were only too happy to give their blessing on the project. Soon after a three story building was built in Anamosa, Iowa to house the new society (built with Schoonover's own funds) and arrangements were made to secure Joseph Fort Newton as the first Editor-in-Chief of the society's new Masonic journal, *“The Builder.”*

In January of 1915 the first issue of *“The Builder”* rolled off the presses and a new era in Masonic education was born. In Newton's editorial in the first issue, he spoke of the motives of the members of the society who made the publication a reality:

*"Some things need to be set down plainly, by way of preface, in behalf of a frank and full understanding. Let it be said once for all that this movement has back of it no motive of personal aggrandizement, much less of pecuniary profit. Instead of trying to make money out of Masonry, the founders of this Society are putting time, money and energy into it, thinking little and caring less of any returns other than to find the truth and tell it. They have no axe to grind, no vanity to vent, no fad to air. Were it possible, they would prefer to remain unnamed, and be known only by their work--like the old cathedral builders, whose labors live but whose names are lost. Their solitary aim is to diffuse Masonic light and understanding, and thus to extend the influence and power of this the greatest order of men upon earth.*

*"That is to say, they refuse to think of Masonry as a mere collection of social and faintly beneficent clubs, and they regard such a view of it as a pitiful apostasy from the faith of our fathers. They believe that Masonry is a form of the Divine life upon earth, an order of men initiated, sworn and trained to make righteousness, sweet reasonableness and the will of God prevail. They see in it latent powers and possibilities as yet unguessed, still less realized--a great liberalizing and humanizing fraternity, whose mission it is to soften prejudice, to refine thought and sympathy and service, and so help to prepare the race for a nobler manhood and a juster and more merciful social order. Hence their honorable ambition for its service, not only by interpreting it to the world at large, but by broadening and deepening the interest of Masons themselves in the faith, philosophy, history and practical aims of the fraternity. Surely such a labor may well appeal to men who would fain serve their fellows, and do a little good before they die."*<sup>17</sup>

In its entire existence, the National Masonic Research Society remained faithful to its mission and motives. It was designed to educate masons and assist those who would do the same. Although the publication was available around the globe and eventually had subscribers in more than 40 countries,<sup>18</sup> its focus was on educating the young American Mason, as Schoonover had desired when he set the wheels in motion. Writing in the same editorial from the premier edition, we read the following words of Brother Newton:

*"Time was, and not so long ago, when it required courage for a man to be a Mason. Feeling against the Order was intense, often fanatical, and its innocent secrets were imagined by the ignorant or malicious to hide some dark design. How different it is now, when the Order is everywhere held in honor, and justly so, for the benignity of its spirit and the nobility of its principles. No wonder its temple gates are thronged with elect young men, eager to enter its ancient fellowship. But those young men must know what Masonry is, whence it came, what it cost in the sacrifice of brave men, and what it is trying to do in the world. Otherwise they cannot realize in what a benign tradition they stand, much less be able to give a reason for their faith. Every argument in favor of any kind of education has equal force in behalf of the education of young Masons in the truths of Masonry. So and only so can they ever hope to know what the ritual really means, and what high and haunting beauties lie hidden in the of all emblems."*<sup>19</sup>

Brother Newton remained Editor-in-Chief until he was called to London to take over a church there, but even after his departure, he was a frequent contributor. Newton was replaced by a number of fill in editors, until H. L. Haywood took over the job. Haywood worked for two years on the publication without salary and became the publication's Editor-in-Chief in 1921.

Throughout the teens and 20s, "The Builder" consistently provided a depth of Masonic education, the likes of which has not been seen since. For those who may be unfamiliar with the types of articles written during its time at the forefront of American Masonic literature, a select listing of some of the articles covered in its pages may be in order:

- The Symbolism of the Three Degrees by Oliver Day Street ran over four editions from August to November 1918. In total the article is nearly 30,000 words in length.
- Deeper Aspects of Masonic Symbolism by Arthur Edward Waite ran over three editions from April to June 1916 and was nearly 7,000 words in length.
- Between 1917 and 1919 Bro. Hal Riviere contributed a three part series (one per year) on each of the three degrees entitled, "What an Entered Apprentice Ought to Know," etc. Each article was about 3,000 words in length.

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I point out the length of these articles, not to bore you with numerical minutia, but to illustrate that in the days of *"The Builder"* the craft was not afraid to publish longer pieces of research to educate Freemasons. These longer pieces did not harm the success of either the society or the publication it produced. Indeed the contrary is true for slowly but surely membership in the society surpassed 20,000 paid members, many of which were individual lodges representing a far greater number of Freemasons.

In addition to the longer in depth research articles, *"The Builder"* also offered its reader Masonic poems, book reviews and a section called *"The Question Box"* in which members of the society could ask and have their Masonic questions answered; each of which was answered with class and illumination.

But all great things must come to an end and in May of 1930, the 185<sup>th</sup> and final issue of *"The Builder,"* the brightest light ever to shine in Masonic literature, rolled off the presses. The Depression which was sweeping the land depleted the society of members just as it was depleting the lodges throughout the United States. In 1930 there were 3,279,778 Freemasons in the United States; by 1941, when America entered the Second World War, there were only 2,457,263; a loss of 25%. One cannot help but wonder what the face of North American Masonic education would look like if the depression had never occurred and *"The Builder"* had continued to build.

### The MSANA Short Talks: A Study in 8 Decades Of Masonic Publication

Relatively concurrent with the *"National Masonic Research Society"* was another new association to rise up out of Iowa during the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This society started with a different purpose than its predecessor, but nonetheless soon endeavored to provide similar services for the benefit of Freemasons and the cause of Masonic Education. In 1918, three years after the first issue of *"The Builder"* saw ink, *"The Masonic Service Association"* was born in Cedar Rapids. According to M. W. Bro. Richard Fletcher, executive secretary, the MSA (Now called the MSANA) was formed as a result of the refusal of the US Federal government to work with the 49 separate Grand Lodges then in existence who wished to assist WWI troops. In an article on the association Bro. Fletcher wrote:

*"The Masonic Service Association came into existence as a result of this decision and, because it was finally recognized that there were cases where a national organization, working on behalf of all Freemasons, could serve a useful purpose. It happened in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1918. Initially, the primary function of the MSA was to support our military personnel. From that modest beginning the long road to where MSA is today was undertaken."*<sup>20</sup>

Today the Masonic Service Association of North America is involved in four separate programs. These include, Masonic education via its Short Talk Bulletins, VA Hospital Visitations, Disaster Relief and Public and Media Relations.

It is the Short Talk Bulletin produced by the MSANA that is of interest to the present research for through it, we have a traceable history of the path that Masonic Research has taken in North America, but particularly the United States for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since the Short Talk Bulletin is sent to every lodge in its member jurisdictions and has been published every month since its first issue was released in January of 1923, we can very easily follow what topics have been published over the years and see if there has been a shift in the focus of Masonic education since its inception.

The MSANA catalogues its Short Talk Bulletins under 16 different classifications.<sup>21</sup> They are as follows:

Leadership	Entered Apprentice	Fellowcraft	Master Mason
Individuals	Body of the Craft	Bypaths	Civic & Patriotic
Historical	Inspiration/Charity	In The Lodge	Literature
Philosophy	Religion / Ethics	Symbolism	The War And After

*N.B. Appendix 2 includes the number of Short Talk Bulletins published for each topic from 1923 - 2004.*

For the purpose of simplicity, I have broken the MSANA's 16 categories down to eight by combining related or similar topics. The categories used in the statistical analysis were as follows:

Lodge Workings	(Leadership / Body of the Craft / In the Lodge)
Esoteric Symbolism	(EA, FC, MM, Symbolism)
Famous Masons	(Individuals)
Masonic History	(Historical)

Charity	(Inspiration / Charity)
Morality / Philosophy	(Philosophy / Religion & Ethics / Literature)
Patriotism	(Civic and Patriotic / the War and After)
Fluff and Filler	(Bypaths)

The data from the examination of the 984 editions of the Short Talk Bulletin the MSANA has published to date is extremely interesting to Masonic educators, for it shows a sure and steady decline in the quality of the publications being disseminated to our lodges for the purposes of Masonic education. This is not intended to be a criticism or a belittlement of the work the MSANA is doing, for we would be in an even worse state without the Short Talk Bulletin than we are with it; for some education is far better than no education.

I will not herein cover all the information of the statistics, for full details are contained in the six appendixes contained in the back of this lecture; however some are of particular interest and illustrate the point quite well.

As we have previously covered during the course of this research into Masonic education and the publications that have supported it, an understanding of the three degrees is fundamental to the progress of a Freemason. I speak not here of mechanics of the ritual, but rather the symbolism and philosophy of them, for any man of modest intellect can memorize a short poem in French though he cannot comprehend a word of that language. Understanding the poem is another matter altogether.

In the 1920s, nearly 40% of the 84 short talks published in that decade were about Esoteric Symbolism or the Three Degrees. Throughout the 1930s that percentage had fallen to just 26.67%. During the 1940s, a decade that saw the largest influx of men into Freemasonry in all recorded history, the percentage of papers on Esoteric Symbolism fell to just 14.17%. One would think that with such a huge increase, the need to provide basic education on Freemasonry and what it means would have been of greater concern. Sadly it was not then and has not been since those days when the craft became obese with members. With the exception of the 1950's which saw a slight increase in esoteric subjects being covered in "*The Short Talk Bulletins*" the discussion of the Degrees has been on as steady a decline as our membership has ever since. In the 1980s and 1990s less than 5% of the Short Talks were on the symbolism of the Degrees and thus far in this decade that percentage has dropped to an all time low of just 3.33%. To put this in a slightly different light; in the last 24 years, the MSANA has only published 12 editions out of 300 on the Degrees or general Masonic symbolism.

Now many will say that there is more to Masonry than its symbolism, and I would be inclined to agree, however so drastic a decrease in one aspect of Masonic education, must surely give rise to an increase in another area. For with respect to the "*Short Talk Bulletins*," they must fill their publication with something. The question is what?

Well let's take a look at the category I've called "*Lodge Workings*," which encompasses ritual mechanics, leadership and stuff like Grand Honors and protocol.

In the 1920s, 11.9% of the articles were of this type, 28.33% in the 30s, 26.67% in the 40s, 20.83% in the 50s, 34.17% in the 60s, 24.17% in the 70s, 30.83% in the 80s, 18.33% in the 90s and back down to 11.67% in this decade.

In looking at the figures for this category, it can be seen that there is an increase and then a sharp decrease in the desire to discuss essentially protocol and mechanics. Although I have little evidence to support this assertion, it is my belief that the rise in discussion about protocol and mechanics, not only in the presently discussed publication, but in Freemasonry in general is directly proportional to the rise and fall of men who flooded the fraternity following World War Two. Freemasonry in the United States was in a steady decline from 1930 until 1941, due to the depression. Between 1941 and 1949, American Freemasonry increased its membership by over 40%. These men, largely military men, were attracted to that part of Freemasonry that was ritualistic and militaristic and as a result, the ritual, its memorization and perfect performance became the reason for existence in much of the craft. As those veterans began to die off in the 1990s we see a decline not only in the discussion of the subject, but in the overall quality and regard for well done ritual in our lodges.

We have seen thus far that we stopped educating about the Degrees and its symbolism sometime in the late 1950s. The old ritualists are dying off in the 1990s. So what is left to talk about in Freemasonry from an educational standpoint; Famous Masons and fluff?

Let's look at the stats once again. From the 1920s to the 1960s the editions on either Famous Masons or Fluff topics were in the combined total ranges of about 9-10%, a little higher in the 70s and 80s ranging between 17-20%. But in the 1990s, that total shot up to nearly 32% and thus far in this decade, that combined total is 50%.

Clearly, as the enclosed statistical graphs show, (vide Appendix 6) the state of Masonic Education being offered to North American Freemasons by the "*Short Talk Bulletin*" has declined drastically over the years. Again, it is not my intention to be ungrateful towards the work they are trying to do to educate Masons. Clearly the MSANA is publishing what is being contributed by Masons and those contributions are based on a steady decline in general Masonic knowledge. It is a Catch-22. If you desire to educate masons you need educated masons to do the job, but we have not been educating masons since the end of WWII, at least not the way we were in the glory

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days of "The Builder" and the early "Short Talk Bulletins."

## Modern Masonic Grand Lodge Publications: A Disgusting Trend

Thus far we have seen that since its 1717 Revival days Freemasonry has gone from gatherings of 18<sup>th</sup> century gentlemen capable of conversing on many excellent philosophical topics, to a hand full of dedicated but varyingly credible 19<sup>th</sup> century authors publishing in a post 'Morgan Affair' fraternity that nearly became extinct. We have seen the 20<sup>th</sup> century start off with excellent prospects in the publications of the National Masonic Research Society and the early years of the MSA's Short Talks; the former destroyed by the depression, the latter a mere shadow of what it once was, much like the fraternity it aims to educate.

But no Masonic Publication could be of any greater danger to those young Masonic minds, which Brother Schoonover once desired to mold via "The Builder," than our modern North American Grand Lodge publications. With very few exceptions, and I am fortunate that my jurisdiction of Alberta is one of them, Grand Lodge publications are little more than self-aggrandizing vanity publications. I make no apology for this statement, for it is a matter of fact for anyone with even the most rudimentary of Masonic intellect that the pages of most Grand Lodge publications in North America would be best served to wrap the fish, which their glossy pages so often inform us have been fried to raise funds for this cause or that.

Groucho Marx once said as he inhaled on a large stogie, "*There is nothing like a good cigar; and this is nothing like a good cigar.*" One could easily paraphrase Groucho in reflecting over the dross that passes for Masonic Magazines put out by many North American Grand Lodges today. It is a comforting fact that the likes of Bro. Robert Freke Gould are not alive today, for most assuredly he would condemn these publications to the 'Index Purgatorius' here referred to in his 1906 article, "*Mission of the Masonic Press.*"

A cursory glance at most of these Masonic Magazines, and as a publisher I feel dirty even using the same nomenclature to describe them, shows that they are 1% paper and ink and 99% fluff and filler. The subscriber to "The Builder" would have surely revoked his membership in the society if ever he received such a publication. Yes a Grand Lodge publication needs to inform its members of happenings in the jurisdiction, past, present and future, but somewhere amongst all the 'Grip and Grin' photo opportunities, there must be room for something to enlighten the mind of those few who desire to make a daily advancement in Masonic education.

I realize that the preceding paragraphs are nothing more than pure editorial opinion on the part of the author, but I feel little need to illustrate that which is easily provable by skimming through almost any grand Lodge Magazine published in North America today. They are offering nothing in the way of Masonic education.

## "Reading Masons and Masons Who Do Not Read" Redux

Perhaps Modern Freemasons do not want to be educated. Perhaps we are what we have become, or worse, what we have allowed the fraternity to become; a pale imitation of the service clubs - 'The Rotary in Regalia' or 'Freemasonarians' to use one of the turns of phrase I am best known for. Perhaps Mackey was correct, 'Freemasons do not read.' This was certainly the case in his day, when despite its excellent content, two of his Masonic Magazines failed to catch the interests of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Freemasons.

But what of today! We have certainly seen that the quality of Masonic Publications being offered up by those whose mandate it is to educate the craft has been in a steady decline over the last few decades.

In June of 1985, Masonic scholar, Alphonse Cerza, was asked to write a follow up bulletin on "Good Masonic Books" for the MSANA. This request was to reintroduce and update a subject last discussed forty years earlier in 1945:

*"A Short Talk Bulletin with the same subject was published in November, 1945. Needing something more current, M.S.A. asked Worshipful Brother Cerza, noted Masonic scholar, to provide an update. M.S.A. is indebted to Brother Cerza for this effort."*<sup>22</sup>

The preceding words are sufficient to make a Masonic publisher shake his head and trust me; I am as I write these words. For in a perfect Masonic world, such a publication would appear annually informing all North American Masons as to which books had been published in the preceding year and which of those were of the greatest value to the craft. But even in an imperfect Masonic world, one would think that such a topic would surface with slightly more frequency than once every four decades.

I feel this is a prime example of how low a regard the craft places on its literature and those who write it. Worshipful Brother Cerza had an interesting theory as to why Masons do not read:

*“One way of getting more out of your Masonic membership is to read good Masonic books. Unfortunately, because of part of the Obligation, many new members assume there can be no books dealing with Freemasonry, and too often they are not told there are good books available on all phases of the subject.”<sup>23</sup>*

This may have been the case in the mid-1980s in the days prior to the Internet; it is certainly not the case today. Any Mason with Internet access, need only type in the words 'Masonic Books' to find an extremely wide selection to choose from.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> of 2005 I decided to find out what the best selling books on Freemasonry were. I chose Amazon, Barnes and Noble and Chapters (Canada's largest book chain.) The full results are included in appendix 7 of this paper, but in essence in the two US book sellers surveyed, the top ten were predominantly in the speculative variety with such books as *“The Holy Blood and The Holy Grail”* by Baigent, Leigh and Lincoln, or *“The Hiram Key”* by Knight and Lomas being the most popular. In the one (and really only) Canadian bookseller surveyed, the best selling books on Freemasonry were more in the academic realm with books on the history of Freemasonry doing well.

This survey is far from scientific, for we have no way of knowing how many of those books were purchased by Freemasons as opposed to those simply curious about Freemasonry. Assuming however, that some of those books were purchased by men looking for answers prior to petitioning, what type of preconceived notions will they have about the fraternity prior to their initiation into it?

Another unscientific survey came in the form of a question recently asked on TheLodgeRoom.com Masonic Discussion forum, where a Brother inquired:

*“I’m just starting to build my Masonic Library and would appreciate the opinions of the esteemed and learned bretheren (sic) of the Lodge Room as to what books they would consider “required reading” for one seeking more masonic light.”*

Of the 1,000 plus members of the forum, 24 recommendations were made in answer to the question:

- 3 = The Da Vinci Code
- 3 = The Hiram Key
- 3 = Born in Blood
- 2 = The Meaning of Masonry
- 2 = A Pilgrim’s Path
- 1 = Masonic Initiation
- 1 = Everything I Needed To Know About Freemasonry
- 1 = Freemasonry: Its Hidden Meaning
- 1 = Royal Arch: Its Hidden Meaning
- 1 = History of Freemasonry (Gould)
- 1 = The Men’s House (Newton)
- 1 = Why This Confusion in the Temple? (Smith)
- 1 = Freemason’s Guide and Compendium (Jones)
- 1 = American Freemason
- 1 = Secret History of Freemasonry

Although unscientific, it does collaborate well with the list of best sellers on the web sites of the three major booksellers surveyed.

Although our Masonic Libraries are literally full of thousands of excellent books on freemasonry, it would appear that our Brethren are inclined to read, when they do at all, works of fiction and those works of non-fiction which may just as well be in the aforementioned genre.

In 1996, Brother Michael S. Kaulback wrote a Short Talk bulletin entitled, *“The Value of Masonic Libraries.”* In the article, Bro. Kaulback wrote of the Masonic Library in Boston, which at that time had over 100,000 books on Freemasonry and half as much again on other topics. He lamented about how unused the facility was:

*“Our Masonic Libraries are begging for Masons to make more use of them, but the sad truth is that the vast majority of Masons do not read or study about the Fraternity or its history.”<sup>24</sup>*

One hundred and twenty years after Bro. Mackey wrote in a Masonic publication of the sad fact that Masons do

not read, we find another Mason writing nearly the same words. Sadly it seems that the only ones to read the words of either writer are those who least needs to hear them.

### The Problems Facing Masonic Education & Publishing Today

There is an old joke about writers, which was told by Canadian Science Fiction author Spider Robinson.

*"The principal difference between a writer and a large pepperoni pizza is that the pizza can feed a family of four."*

The same can be said of the Masonic writer, or publisher for that matter. As we have seen, Masons do not read. That is a problem for those of us who would teach about Masonry and a bigger problem for those who earn their living writing and publishing about Masonry.

I am reluctant to use the politically correct terminology of "challenges" to discuss our present day Masonic Education problems. I also refuse to use the even worse, but fashionable, term "issues" to discuss the problem. Magazines have "issues" - Freemasons do not buy any of them. That is not an "issue;" it is a problem and a big one of our own making.

As the MSANA Short Talk Bulletin statistics clearly show, in the 1920s, 38% of their published educational material was on explaining our degrees or masonic symbolism. In this decade, now nearly half over, less than 4% of the articles in the same publication has covered that most essential and important topic, while 25% of the content has been devoted to famous men who saw fit to gird on an apron and another 25% has been devoted to what I call fluff pieces.

But where is the problem and why does it exist?

Sadly the simple fact is that Masonic publishers publish what is submitted to them and what they think Masons want to read. What was once of great interest to our Brethren in the 1920s is unfortunately seen as mumbo-jumbo to the bulk of modern day masons. What other reason do we have to not publish material about it? What other reason do Masons have for not writing about it for publication?

About the only Masonic publication that is regularly read today is the ritual, which we have allowed to become the sole curriculum of Masonic Education in most of North American Freemasonry.

In 1919 the Los Angeles Masonic Library had the following to say about the ritual and its importance:

*"True, ritualism has its place in the economy of the institution - but it is of a subordinate character; and its object is to awaken the dormant faculties in the votary. But, on the other hand, reading tends to educate and cause the neophyte to reflect upon the possibilities within the scope of its work for the up-building of character, and enlarging opportunity for the exercise of those glorious virtues which have emblazoned its escutcheon for untold ages."*<sup>25</sup>

Try to tell your average 21<sup>st</sup> Century Past Master that the ritual is of a secondary nature. Chances are you will be disbelieved, laughed at, or worse, accused of Masonic heresy.

The reason for this emphasis on the mechanics and infallibility of the ritual over any cerebration towards an understanding of what the ritual actually means and how to apply it to one's life is illustrated by the blind obedience to the dogmatic mantra of *"Well we've always done it that way before."* The Mason of today, for the most part, has no understanding of why we do what we do. He is like a monkey pushing a little 'red button' to receive a banana. He has no comprehension of where the banana comes from, who designed the little red button and why or how the banana actually gets in his hand. He only knows that pushing the little red thing will result in a banana. The candidate is initiated and given his 'red button' of ritual to memorize verbatim. If he pushes the 'red button' just right he gets the banana of being moved along to the next degree. It is not his fault; he is being mentored and trained by other Masonic monkeys who have been likewise trained, who if questioned about any aspect of the 'red button / banana' process will respond with, *"well we've always pushed the 'red button' before."*

This blind obedience to ritual as the rule and guide of our faith is combined with an anti-intellectualism found in many lodges that have substituted philosophical and intellectual inquiry for the familiar trappings of the service club.

It is my belief that the influx of men into the craft following the conclusion of WWII, much applauded by the leaders of the craft today, was the death knell for intellectualism in Freemasonry. These men, for the most part were not looking for philosophical inquiry; they were looking for camaraderie of the type found in the barracks. Being men of military background they were accustomed to and in many cases attracted to the formality of the ceremonies. Circumambulation substituted for marching drills and slowly but surely the mechanics of the ritual

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has been allowed to take hold of the craft creating a ceremony over substance that has driven the intellectual out of Freemasonry.

In 2004 filmmaker Albert Nerenberg's produced a documentary entitled *"Stupidity."* Nerenberg's film examined the unique characteristic in modern homo-sapiens to exhibit a chronic resistance to intelligence: anti-intellectualism if you will; mostly illustrated by our popular forms of entertainment.

During the film, one of the interviewees, a psychologist, was speaking about how many people, particularly religious fundamentalists, process new information to their personal schemas. A schema, according to the Merriam Webster online dictionary is defined as follows:

*"2 : a mental codification of experience that includes a particular organized way of perceiving cognitively and responding to a complex situation or set of stimuli."*<sup>26</sup>

According to the interviewee, people are either willing to accept or reject new information, based on what they already know or believe. If the new data fits their schema, it is accepted; if it does not fit the schema, it is rejected.

This is best understood in a Masonic setting by anyone who has tried to convince an anti-mason that the myths about Freemasonry are false. Since the truth of the matter does not fit their schema, it is rejected, no matter how logical and sound the new information is.

But it is not the anti-mason that is halting the spread of Masonic Light, it is our rulers and leaders, who for the most part have been raised in a fraternity long since removed from the glory days of 1920s and 30s Masonic Enlightenment.

Many of our present Masonic leaders refuse to accept that the increase in numbers following the conclusion of WWII were an anomaly. The 1940s saw an increase of nearly 43% from the previous decade while the 1920s and 1950s saw a modest increase of 4% and 15% respectively from their previous decades. Still no rational presentation of facts nor analysis of statistical data will convince them that the craft cannot and should not be that big again. The facts simply do not fit their schema and are rejected.

In his article *"The Mission of the Masonic Press,"* Bro. Robert Freke Gould phrased it thusly:

*"It has been well said, that it is not so difficult a task to plant new truths, as to root out old errors; for there is this paradox in men, they run after that which is new, but are prejudiced in favour of that which is old."*<sup>27</sup>

So instead of investing our time and energies in educating our brethren in what it means to be a mason we devote our time to publishing articles about every famous person who ever wore an apron, photographs of every fish fry and fundraiser in our jurisdictions and we continue to editorialize on our philanthropy by deceptively riding the coattails of the Shrine laying claim to the \$2,000,000 a day we Freemasons give to charitable causes.

Often people want to be told what they want to hear. It fits their schema. Masons are no different. We want to hear that great and famous men were Masons, so we tell them about it. They want to hear that we give all kinds of money away to help this cause and that, so we show them. It makes them feel good about themselves.

In my home province of Alberta our Research Lodge, Fiat Lux, publishes Vox Lucis, an annual collection of its research papers. In 2004 our 24<sup>th</sup> edition consisted of 134 pages of material and 13 papers. With approximately 8,000 masons in Alberta that is one paper for every 615 Members. We published 250 copies of the 24<sup>th</sup> edition and if every copy sold, that would be a representation of only 3% of our membership who support a home grown education publication. We are actually not doing badly. I have heard of other research lodges who did not receive a single submission for publication.

The writing has been on the wall for decades with respect to this decline in Masonic education, as the statistics clearly show.

In his 1962 article, *"Whither Are We Traveling?"* Most Worshipful Brother Dwight L. Smith, a Past Grand Master of Indiana asked:

*"Hasn't the so-called 'Century of the Common Man' contributed to making our Fraternity a little too common?"*<sup>28</sup>

Many of us who would wish that it were not so have answered that question with the answer, *"yes it has and we are sorry."*

But as much as Most Worshipful Brother Smith was a prophet, he was not the first to warn of the dangers of which we have now felt the effects of for decades.

In the September 1923 issue of The Builder we read the following:

*"To carry on our work as Masons without a clear understanding of what we are about and how to do it, is as impossible as to run a business, with no understanding of trade or commerce."*<sup>29</sup>

In the September 1928 edition of the MSA Short Talk Bulletin we read the following words:

*"...Masonry, as now organized and employed, is not adequate to the demands of a realistic generation, and that to go on making men Masons, as we are doing, wholesale, without giving them an intelligent and authentic knowledge of what Masonry is, or what it means, with no definite objects beyond fellowship and philanthropy - objects to which other orders are equally devoted - is for Masonry to lose, by ignorance or neglect, what has been distinctive in its history and genius, and invite degeneration, if not disaster."*<sup>30</sup>

And later in the same article we read:

*"The future of Masonry, if it is to have a future worthy of its past, will be determined by its historic genius and purpose, not in lavish adherence to details, but by local and constructive obedience to its peculiar spirit and tenants. Otherwise our Lodges will become mere clubs, like a thousand other such organizations - useful and delightful in their degree, but in nowise distinctive - far removed from the original meaning and intent of the Craft."*<sup>31</sup>

As Masonic researchers, writers and publishers, the question remains: how do we get Masonic Education back to the way it once was; back to the discussion about esoteric symbolism, nuances of the degrees, philosophy; the stuff that was commonly published in the 1920s and 30s during the days when *"The Builder"* was building strong masonic minds and the MSA was publishing truly educational materials?

In nearly a decade as a Masonic Publisher and Internet educator, it is my belief that we cannot go back to the way it was; at least not for the masses, because Freemasonry was never meant for the masses, although we have allowed them in. It has often been said, "you cannot teach an old dog new tricks" and frankly many of us in the trade grow tired of fetching our own sticks to toss them again and again to unappreciative dogs.

The glory days of the Masonic Intellectual are gone. Never again will we sit in our lodges and discuss the Raphael Cartoons, Alexandrian Water Clocks or the finer points of the woolen trade as our Brethren of the 1730s once did. Gone are the days when we will sit in lodge and dissect a degree; explaining to the candidate what Circumambulation, Discalceation and the Rite of Divestiture is.

It took many years for Freemasonry to turn from an apple to an orange, and it will take many years to put the fruit back on the tree. There are too many who stand to place roadblocks on the path to knowledge, preferring ceremony over substance and self aggrandizing philanthropy over introspective philosophy.

The Masonic educator tries to use the industry of the bee, but is confronted at every turn by the sting of the Masonic wasp, which, like his insect counterpart, is well capable of stinging more than once.

This terminology is not new. Brother Mackey referred to these uneducated leaders in Masonry as wasps, the enemy of the masonic bee. Once again from his article *"Reading Masons and Masons who do not Read"* we read the following:

*"These men do great injury to Masonry. They have been called its drones. But they are more than that. They are the wasps, the deadly enemy of the industrious bees. They set a bad example to the younger Masons - they discourage the growth of Masonic literature - they drive intellectual men, who would be willing to cultivate Masonic science, into other fields of labor - they depress the energies of our writers - and they debase the character of Speculative Masonry as a branch of mental and moral philosophy."*<sup>32</sup>

All of Bro. Mackey's words quoted above are quite profound, but especially of interest to the Masonic educator is, *"They set a bad example to the younger Masons"* and it is the younger mason who our focus should be on, just as it was for Bro. Schoonover, founder of *"The Builder."* For the generation of Masons now entering the craft are different than any generation of recent history. They are of the character of those seekers after light last seen in the 20s and 30s; the ones who belonged to the study clubs made popular by and supported by *The National Masonic Research Society*, who published *"The Builder."* Our mission as Masonic educators, writers and publishers is to educate them and keep them, in as much as possible, from the wasps lest they feel the sting of their apathy. These young men are our future leaders.

In a 1923 editorial in *"The Builder"* then editor, H. L. Haywood spoke of curing false leadership in the craft:

*"The cure for false leadership lies in a Masonic education that will build itself into the whole rank and file of the membership, from the top down, so that everywhere members will know what Freemasonry is and what it is doing, and what it is going to do, and how it is to be done. To the extent that such a thing is done our members will know whom to select for their leaders; when to approve the action of their leaders; how to remove false leaders; and whom to train to become future leaders."*<sup>33</sup>

Brother Haywood offers some great words of wisdom, but in our current situation we need to reverse the order and instead of working from the top down we need to work from the bottom up. The initiate of today is the leader of tomorrow. We cannot mold the minds of the leaders whose schemas have already been molded by the apathy of the past. They either accept or reject the need for an educated Masonic populace. Many get it, many more do not. Let those who get it educate along with us and those who do not get it; leave them alone to chase after the *'Holy Grail of membership,'* which they have lusted for since what seems like time immemorial.

### Is It All For Nought?

Many good men have labored over the years in the quarries of masonic research, writing and publishing to offer up the fruits of their labors. But the fruit of those labors often rots on the vine unpicked by the masons who could be nourished by it. True enough. As Bro. Mackey lamented in his oft quoted article, the Masons of today do not read. Excepting for those brief decades of enlightenment in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century little has changed since 1875. The following words of 129 years ago are as accurate today as they were then:

*"Now, because there are so few Masons that read, Masonic books hardly do more than pay the publishers the expense of printing, while the authors get nothing; and Masonic journals are being year after year carried off into the literary Academia, where the corpses of defunct periodicals are deposited; and, worst of all, Masonry endures depressing blows."*<sup>34</sup>

Indeed, the fruit of the Masonic scholar rots on the vine, but like all unpicked fruit, it eventually turns to seed, briefly lying unused on the ground where it eventually rises up to spawn a new generation of fruit.

In the first issue of *"The Builder"* Brother Joseph Fort Newton wrote in reference to Mackey's 1858 1860 publication, the *"American Review of Masonry:"*

*"...The men who wrote for the "Review" have now passed to where, beyond these voices, there is peace, but their work remains. One has only to open its yellow pages to read the articles of Pike on the Mysteries, and the essays of Mackey on Symbolism--which afterwards formed the chapters of his book in exposition of the "Symbolism of Freemasonry"--written in a style which may well be a model of lucidity. Those men did not fail; they were sowers who did their work and trusted the far off harvest of years. Remembering their faith, their sacrifice, their high devotion, we would build on their foundations, linking the past with a greater tomorrow."*<sup>35</sup>

The Christian Testament says, *"Ask and it shall be given, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you."*<sup>36</sup> I've always found it interesting that the words 'ask, seek and knock' consist of three, four and five letters respectively; it seems quite Masonic. Brethren, if I may paraphrase what Bro. Newton said in the introductory edition of that great Masonic publication, *"The Builder,"* the road to Masonic Knowledge has been paved with many quality books and periodicals produced by the labors of many great masonic educators over the years. Sadly they have gone unread by the masses, but they are there for those scattered few who would one day pick the fruit from the vine by asking, seeking and knocking upon the door of Masonic inquiry.

In closing, I leave you with an old Chinese proverb that is quite fitting:

*"Teachers open the door. You enter by yourself."*

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32 Albert Mackey, "Reading Masons and Masons who do not Read," The Master Mason Oct. 1924.

33 H. L. Haywood, "Lack of Trained Leaders is a Danger to Masonry," The Builder Apr. 1923.

34 Albert Mackey, "Reading Masons and Masons who do not Read," The Master Mason Oct. 1924.

35 Joseph Fort Newton, "The National Masonic Research Society: A Foreword," The Builder Jan. 1915

36 Matthew 7:7

1923

J Paul Revere  
 F William Preston  
 M Roll Call  
 A Public Schools  
 M Spirit of Masonry  
 J Robert Burns  
 J Albert Pike  
 A Tiler's Sword  
 S Warren Harding  
 O Master's Piece  
 N Rite of Destitution  
 D Good of the Order

1924

J Inn of year's End  
 F Altar  
 M The Holy Bible  
 A The Square  
 M The Compasses  
 J The Level and Plumb  
 J Fourth of July  
 A Lodge Courtesies  
 S What is Masonry?  
 O Masonry in Business  
 N The MSA  
 D Guarding the Gate

1925

J To Sympathize  
 F Charity  
 M Symbolism  
 A Swaddling Clothes  
 M What Has Masonry Done For Me?  
 J The Level & Plumb  
 J The Guns of 75  
 A Sublime  
 S Great Corner Stone  
 O Sound of the Gavel  
 N Mathematics  
 D Cradle and the Lodge

1926

J Mummies  
 F Lesser Lights  
 M The Cable Tow  
 A Seeing (Masoniscope)  
 M Truly Prepared  
 J T.B.  
 J Mason's Flag  
 A Freedom of Faith  
 S Red (communism)  
 O An Erring Brother  
 N Letter Perfect  
 D Power and the Glory

1927

J Secrecy  
 F From Left to Right  
 M Things I Know  
 A More Light  
 M What Masonry Means  
 J So Mote It Be  
 J "G"  
 A United Masonic Relief  
 S The Ruffians  
 O The Northeast Corner  
 N The Lambskin Apron  
 D The Lodge

1928

J Time  
 F Due Form  
 M Faith, Progress and Reward  
 A Tools  
 M The Legend of the Lost Word  
 J Valley Forge  
 J LaFayette  
 A Wonder of Masonry  
 S Future of Masonry  
 O Increasing Lodge Attendance  
 N Foreign Countries  
 D Mother Grand Lodge Part 1

1929

J Mother Grand Lodge Part 2  
 F Mother Grand Lodge Part 3  
 M Language of the Heart  
 A Acacia Leaves & Easter Lilies  
 M Masonry & Publicity  
 J The Mason as a Citizen  
 J Lodge and Grand Lodge Organization  
 A Powers of the Worshipful Master  
 S Sugar Coating Masonic Education  
 O Every Brother His Own Tiler  
 N The Black Cube  
 D The Laws of Masonry

1930

J The Sword in the Craft  
 F Visiting Brother  
 M Sun, Moon Stars  
 A The Reputation of the Fraternity  
 M The Candidate  
 J Three Grand Columns  
 J Unaffiliated  
 A Corn, Wine and Oil  
 S I Vouch For Him  
 O The 47<sup>th</sup> Problem  
 N Honors from the Craft  
 D Tell the World

1931

J The Past Master  
 F What Do You Know About Masonry?  
 M The Summons  
 A The Wardens  
 M Five Points  
 J The Menagerie of Masonry  
 J The Gavel of Authority  
 A Point within a Circle  
 S Enlightening the Profane  
 O Freemasonry's Answer to Job  
 N Free and Accepted  
 D The Three Scripture Readings

1932

J The Winding Stairs  
 F Facts for Speakers, About George Washington,  
 MM  
 M The Masonic World  
 A The Stupid Atheist  
 M Dedicating the Washington Memorial  
 J The Apron  
 J Trestle-Board and Tracing-Board  
 A Truth  
 S Goethe, Freemason  
 O From Whence Came We?  
 N Sprig of Acacia  
 D The All Seeing-Eye

1933

J Mother Lodge  
 F A Master's Wages  
 M The Morgan Affair  
 A The Rite of Discalceation  
 M The Neighbor's Landmark  
 J The Letter "G"  
 J Our Masonic Presidents  
 A Rough and Perfect  
 S Twenty-Four Inch Gauge  
 O Benjamin Franklin, Freemason  
 N Women Freemasons  
 D Sts. John' Days

1934

J Ritual Differences  
 F Hiram Abif  
 M Foundations of Masonic Law  
 A Where Was Lafayette Made a Mason?  
 M Masonic Geometry  
 J Masonry in the Great Light  
 J Masonic Blue  
 A Gifts of the Magi  
 S The Master's Hat  
 O Masonry and Religion  
 N National  
 D Passages of Jordan

1935

J Ahiman Rezon  
 F Lewis and Louveteau  
 M The Ancient Square  
 A Three Principal Rounds  
 M Pot of Incense  
 J Hour Glass and Scythe  
 J Jurisdictional Contrasts  
 A Old Romance (about old manuscripts)  
 S Two Pillars  
 O Grand Master's Powers  
 N Universality  
 D Clandestine

1938

J Petition  
 F "Perfect Youth" Doctrine  
 M Nine Questions  
 A What's In a Name?  
 M Nine More Questions  
 J Webb, Thomas Smith  
 J Masonic War Tales, Six  
 A Altar of Memory  
 S Masonry and Politics  
 O Enemy Within  
 N Well Balanced  
 D Short Talk Bulletin

1936

J Baltimore Convention  
 F Mackey, Albert Gallatin  
 M Charges of a Freemason  
 A Many Men, Many Minds  
 M Desaguliers  
 J Masonic Offense  
 J Corner-Stone  
 A Masonic Honors  
 S Doolittle Pictures  
 O Four Crowned Ones  
 N Masonic Goat  
 D Refreshment

1939

J "Doric Lodge"  
 F Masonic Service Association  
 M Recognized Foreign Grand Lodges  
 A Masonic Population  
 M Unknown Mason  
 J What Can I Do?  
 J What to Tell Your Wife  
 A How We Grew  
 S Seek-And Ye Shall Find"  
 O Art of Presiding  
 N Inside, Looking Out  
 D My Son

1937

J Military Lodges  
 F Constitution and Freemasonry  
 M Making a Mason "at Sight"  
 A "Greatest of These"  
 M Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite  
 J Seven Famous Lodges  
 J "Thus Saith the Lord"  
 A Signs  
 S Quo Vadis, Freemasonry?  
 O Grand Lodge  
 N Masonic History Dry  
 D "Old Order Changeth"

1940

J Freemasonry and Totalitarianism  
 F Gloves  
 M At Midnight  
 A "Why" of Initiation, The  
 M Freemasonry of Utopia  
 J "Small" Grand Lodges  
 J My Part  
 A Westward, Ho!  
 S Installation  
 O Mystic Tie  
 N Will Freemasonry Survive?  
 D Unknown Builders, The

1941

J Masonic Welfare Work  
 F Master: as Manager  
 M "Illustrated by Symbols"  
 A Sayer, Anthony, Gentleman  
 M Third Great Light  
 J Lodge Finances  
 J Treasure of Inheritance  
 A Small Songs  
 S Relics  
 O "Knock and It Shall Be Opened"  
 N "Well-Informed Brethren"  
 D Secret

1944

J Doctrine of Freemasonry  
 F Lodge of Silence  
 M Report of Welfare Work for the Armed Forces  
 A Freemasonry After the War  
 M Seven Liberal Arts and Sciences  
 J Meet, Act and Part  
 J Sanctum Sanctorum  
 A "... Returns Again to the Fountain"  
 S Membership Contrasts  
 O "To Change Times and Laws"  
 N Twenty Years After  
 D Masonic Debate

1942

J Flag in Lodge  
 F Freemasonry's Monument  
 M Right Hand of Fellowship  
 A Dignity of Freemasonry  
 M "Windlass and Rope"  
 J Shekinah  
 J "Stars of Glory"  
 A Seven Great Masons  
 S Your Unknown Soldier  
 O Mystery  
 N Bill of Rights and Freemasonry  
 D Twenty Years

1945

J Masonic Firmament  
 F Installation  
 M "... And Ye Visited Me"  
 A Past Master's Jewel  
 M Best Things in the Worst Times  
 J For Your Information  
 J Personal Masonic Philosophy  
 A Freemasonry's Candles  
 S "Fraternal Correspondent"  
 O Altar of Obligation  
 N Good Masonic Books  
 D Legend of the Craft

1943

J What See You?  
 F Old Tyler Oddities  
 M Dropped .N.P.D.  
 A Masonry Follows Service Men:  
 M Mason's Faith  
 J Minutes Are Important  
 J Declaration of Independence  
 A Work of God  
 S Formula for L.M.W.W.B.A.O.  
 O Master's Jewel Speaks  
 N Why Is a Fee?  
 D Square, Level and Plumb

1946

J "Masonic Conservators"  
 F Masonry's "Eddi of Manhood End"  
 M For Service Men and Veterans  
 A Freemasonry and the Sea  
 M Little Loved Shrines  
 J Numerology of Masonry  
 J Masonic Dream  
 A Regius Manuscript  
 S Great Songs  
 O Anderson's Constitutions of 1723  
 N Hands in Freemasonry  
 D Appearance and Reality

1947

J Visitors and Visitors' Committee  
F One Hundred "Lost Words"  
M "To Aid and Assist"  
A Tell Your Brother  
M Truth Is Enough!  
J Sword in the Stone, The  
J For the Newly Raised  
A Poetry of Ritual  
S Masonry and Music  
O Ashmole, Elias  
N Masonic Calendar  
D Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

1950

J Dispensations and the Dispensing Power  
F Presentation Speeches, Six  
M Great Light  
A Hospital Service Problem  
M Royal Arch  
J Masonic Clothing  
J Three Famous Masonic Charlatans  
A Seven Cardinal Virtues  
S Cord, Rope and Cable-Tow  
O Survey of Nature"  
N "Yet Each Man Kills the Thing He Loves"  
D Masonic Speakers and Speeches

1948

J Free Will and Accord  
F Parliamentary Law in Freemasonry  
M For Whom the Drums are Stilled  
A Masonic Mispronunciation  
M Ceremonies of Freemasonry  
J Lodge is Born  
J American Rite  
A Fraternal Recognition  
S Charter-Warrant  
O Masonic Stones  
N Balloting  
D Golden Rule and Freemasonry

1951

J Have Pride!  
F Noblesse Oblige  
M Chalk, Charcoal and Clay  
A Mosaic Pavement and Blazing Star  
M Life in Bible Times  
J Cornerstones, Famous American  
J Cathedrals and Masonry  
A Table Lodge  
S Beehive  
O Masonic Myths  
N Grand Lodge Seals  
D Masonic Titles

1949

J Masonic Postage Stamps  
F Our Volume of the Sacred Law  
M In Glory's Lap  
A Green Dragon Tavern  
M Why Freemasonry Has Enemies  
J Anchor and Ark  
J Dew Drop Lecture  
A Introduction-What It Means  
S Veiled in Allegory  
O Covering of a Lodge  
N Columns and Pillars  
D "Rock That Abides"

1952

J Not in the Ritual  
F Tool Symbolism  
M Day of Visitation," "The  
A Masonic Manners  
M Ten Masonic Prayers  
J Ethos of Freemasonry  
J Those Terrible Exposes!  
A English Great Light  
S Deacons and Stewards  
O Washington, the Man  
N Prestonian Charges  
D Thirty Years

1953

J "Puerilities"  
 F Word Freemason, The  
 M Thirty-Third Year  
 A "From a Point to a Line ..."  
 M Masonic Paradox  
 J First Printed Great Light  
 J No Royal Road  
 A Some Curious Masonic Words  
 S Oblong Square  
 O Key  
 N Seven Less Than Famous  
 D Opportunities

1956

J "Well Stricken in Age"  
 F Broken Column, The  
 M Three Chaplains  
 A Geography of the Ritual  
 M Cipher Rituals  
 J Oliver, Dr. George, Father of Mas. Literature  
 J Birthplaces of Freemasonry, Some  
 A "Raise the Stone ..."  
 S Significant Numbers, The  
 O Masonic Enigma  
 N Libraries, Five Great  
 D Grand Lodges are Different

1954

J Voice of the Sign, " The  
 F "Please Tell Me..."  
 M Masonic Samaritans  
 A Ancient Usage and Custom  
 M Your Landmarks  
 J Architecture of Masonry, The  
 J Behind the Symbol  
 A Tell the Applicant  
 S Lodge Secretary  
 O Rights & Privileges of a Master Mason  
 N Freemasonry and Civil Law  
 D For Easier Use

1957

J Masons Signing Declaration of Independence  
 F Haywood, Harry LeRoy  
 M Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076  
 A Tabernacle, The  
 M Morris, Rob  
 J Masonic Backgrounds  
 J Nature of Symbols, The  
 A Hoodwink  
 S Masonic Rod, The  
 O First American Lodges  
 N Masonic Education and Culture  
 D Symbol of Industry

1955

J Altar is Born  
 F One Day  
 M Materials in the Ritual  
 A Drummond, Josiah Hayden  
 M "True Masonic Chart"  
 J Astronomy and Freemasonry  
 J Marshall, John  
 A "Green Trees -- High Hills"  
 S Light  
 O Church Opposition  
 N Lost Word  
 D Builders

1958

J Moon Lodges  
 F Five Senses, The  
 M Lodge Inspection  
 A Masonic Sentry  
 M "Moderns" and "Antients"  
 J Some "Saints" Lodges  
 J Masonic Vocabulary  
 A Some Misconceptions About Freemasonry  
 S Dust ... Sparks Tolerance Winds ... and God  
 O Some Ancient Sources  
 N Living Perpendicular, A  
 D Ultimate Lessons of Freemasonry, The

1959

J They Ought to be Married  
 F Better to Observe the Time, The  
 M What Should a Mason Know About Masonry?  
 A Pronounce or Perish  
 M Freemasonry in Alaska and Hawaii  
 J Freemasonry's Twentieth Century Mission  
 J Younger Generation of Freemasons, The  
 A Rock, The  
 S Apprentices  
 O Ancient York Masons  
 N All Sons of One Father  
 D So You're Going to Make a Speech?

1960

J Importance of An Individual, The  
 F "Life Begins at Forty"  
 M Fellowcraft  
 A Masonic Colleges  
 M European Grand Lodges  
 J Influence  
 J Duly and, Truly Prepared  
 A Tyre, The City of the Rock  
 S Short Talk Bulletin, How To Use The  
 O Trowel, The  
 N First Great Landmark, The  
 D 'Masonry 'and the Ancient Sciences

1961

J Modern Education for an Ancient Craft.  
 F Denslow, Ray Vaughn  
 M Movable and Immovable  
 A Lighting Candles  
 M Freemasonry and Freedom  
 J Seeking a Man  
 J As A Man Thinketh  
 A Working Tools, Presenting The  
 S First Lesson, The  
 O Let Your Bucket Down Where You Are  
 N Morality and Freedom  
 D Youth Programs for Boys and Girls

1962

J Trinity of Masonic Education The  
 F Symbolism: The Circle  
 M Perspective  
 A Stars We Think We See, The  
 M Master Mason  
 J Moment of History, The  
 J Three Distinct Knocks  
 A What Is The M.S.A.?  
 S Future Relationship Between Freemasonry and  
 the Church: An Education Problem  
 O Learning and Delivery of Ritual, The  
 N Stairway and a Ladder, A  
 D Using The Short Talk Bulletins In Lodge

1963

J Words, Words, Words  
 F Imperfect Will Pass Away, The  
 M Be Particularly Careful  
 A Solicitation  
 M What Can You Tell?  
 J Grand Representatives  
 J He That Built All Things  
 A Some Lodges Are Different  
 S Progressive Science, A  
 O Days of Wine and Roses, The  
 N Universal Masonry?  
 D What Did You Expect?

1964

J "His Death was Untimely"  
 F Speculative  
 M Attentive Ear, The  
 A Freemasonry At The New 'York World's Fair  
 M Church And The Lodge As They Meet In The  
 Man, The  
 J Let Freedom Ring  
 J Let's Unshackle the Spirit of Freemasonry  
 A Short "Short Talks" for Occasional Speakers  
 S Seat Among the Brethren, A  
 O Kipling and Masonry  
 N Presentation Speeches, More  
 D Relief

1965

J Grand Masters' Conference, The  
 F Lodge Library, Starting A  
 M Blazing Star  
 A Right To Reprint, The  
 M Moral Responsibility, Our  
 J Masonic Purpose, Our  
 J Ritual Is Important, The  
 A What Does Freemasonry Offer The World?  
 S "... Members Were Present"  
 O Short "Short Talks" for Occasional Speakers, More  
 N Future of Masonic Education, The  
 D Celebration of Christmas, The

1966

J Who Are You?  
 F "As You Increase in Knowledge"  
 M You Signed His Petition  
 A Permanent Values  
 M Lodge Organization  
 J Year's Program on Masonic Philosophy, A  
 J Shadow of a Man, The  
 A Short "Short Talks" for Special Occasions  
 S Past Master Honoris Causa?  
 O To Have and To Hold  
 N Horizontals  
 D Great Expectations

1967

J In the Beginning, GOD  
 F Computers, Specialists, and Master Masons  
 M Jewish Grand Masters In The United States  
 A "Watchman, What of the Night?"  
 M Keeper of the Springs  
 J 4 July 1776  
 J Globes  
 A Completing the Temple  
 S Captain and His Lady, The  
 O Masonic Honors, More About  
 N Short "Short Talks", Some More  
 D Terrible Freedom, A

1968

J Origin of the Ritual, The  
 F 3-5-7  
 M One Thing Is Needful  
 A Young Man Who Lisped, The  
 M Masonry By Example!  
 J Set the Craft to Work, To  
 J Little Bit of Flag Wavin', A  
 A Abbreviations and Reference Words  
 S Touch of the Hand, A  
 O We Can Do It  
 N Cultivate the Social Virtues, To  
 D Pursuit of Excellence, A

1969

J "Arise and Fear No Danger" (Washington)  
 F On Reaching the Age of Fifty  
 M Land, Frank S. -- DeMolay Dad No. I  
 A Freemasonry's Platform  
 M Our Greatest Need  
 J Masonic Investigation  
 J Freemasonry and Freemasons at Valley Forge  
 A Swiss Masonry  
 S Progress  
 O Every Man in His Place  
 N Future of Masonry, The  
 D In All These Things We Shall Transmit

1970

J Lodge Leadership  
 F Veterans Need Freemasonry, The  
 M Operation Re-Start?  
 A Short "Short Talks", More  
 M Creating Interest  
 J Committees, The Importance of  
 J David's Men  
 A Try Masonry  
 S Freemasonry and the Constitution  
 O Teaching What?  
 N Where Do We Go From Here?  
 D Short "Short Talks", Four

1971

J Where Are the Masons of Tomorrow?  
 F Relevant, On Being  
 M Heritage and Purpose, Our Masonic  
 A Hark! There Is an Alarm  
 M Why Didn't They Advance?  
 J Significance of a Hand, The  
 J "Masonry as Our Way of Life"  
 A Masons and Medical Research  
 S Our Life Has Foundation  
 O Ideas: A Part of the Problem  
 N "Wise and Serious Truths"  
 D Heart of the Fraternity, The

1974

J Franklin, Benjamin  
 F Declaration, The Inevitable  
 M Knights of Columbus, Our Relations with  
 A Whipple, William  
 M Freemasonry Tomorrow  
 J Hancock, John  
 J Other Little Ships  
 A Challenge of Freemasonry, The  
 S Paine, Robert Treat  
 O Planning for Spiritual Growth  
 N Privileges and Pleasures of Being a Mason  
 D "Veiled in Allegory and Illustrated by Symbols"

1972

J More Light in Masonry (I)  
 F More Light in Masonry (II)  
 M More Light in Masonry (III)  
 A Four Facets of Friendship  
 M More Light in Masonry (IV)  
 J More Light in Masonry (V)  
 J Brotherhood  
 A Unbroken Net, The  
 S More Light in Masonry (VI)  
 O More Light in Masonry (VII)  
 N More Light in Masonry (VIII)  
 D More Light in Masonry (IX)

1975

J Hewes, Joseph  
 F Walton, George  
 M Third of a Century as an MSA Field Agent  
 A Patriots  
 M Hooper, William  
 J Masonic Signers of the Declaration  
 J Masons and DeMolays  
 A Rizal, Jose  
 S Freemasonry and, the Future  
 O Freemasonry's Nuts and Bolts  
 N Our Masonic Heritage  
 D Holy Saints John, The

1973

J Great Triumvirate of Patriots, The  
 F What Masonry Means to Me  
 M Truman, M.W. Harry S.  
 A Indissoluble Chain of Sincere Affection, An  
 M Ellery, William  
 J Noble Contention, That  
 J Put a Log on the Fire (MM)  
 A Wardens' Columns, The  
 S Stockton, Richard  
 O Layman Looks at Masonry, A  
 N Inspiration  
 D Man Building

1976

J "1776-You Are There"  
 F Price of Independence, The  
 M Patriotism  
 A Washington, the Friend of Masonry  
 M "Tell It Like It Was"  
 J Salomon, Haym, Financier of the Revolution  
 J Rediscovering the Life-Giving Springs  
 A Bushnell, David, Revolutionary Patriot  
 S Glimpse into the Past, A  
 O Better Life, The  
 N Francisco, Peter, The Virginia Giant  
 D American Literature During the Revolution

1977

J Masonry and America  
 F Spalding, Lyman, M.D.  
 M "1777-You Are There" I  
 A "1777-You Are There" (II)  
 M Thoughts on Memorial Day  
 J Law Enforcement  
 J The Rise and Fall of the Anti-Masonic Party  
 A Lessing, G.E.: The Conscience of German  
 Freemasonry  
 S Baichen, Bernt  
 O Good and Wholesome Instruction  
 N Temperance, Fortitude and Prudence  
 D What's Your Answer?

1978

J Antiquity of Geometry, The  
 F Hahn, Conrad, In Memoriam  
 M "What I Learned in Freemasonry"  
 A Petitioner Knocks, The  
 M A New Delight  
 J Communication  
 J Masonic Speaker, The  
 A Whatever Happened to the Written Word?  
 S As Others See Us  
 O Attracting Masonic Leaders  
 N Benefits of Masonic Membership, The  
 D "Why Ethiopia?"

1979

J Masonic Maturity  
 F Freemasonry in the Canal Zone  
 M "Dear Son..."  
 A Ashlars-Rough and Smooth  
 M Involvement is Essential  
 J Visual Aids in Masonic Education  
 J To Exist-or to Live  
 A Mason in Your Home, The  
 S Leadership is Expected and Respected  
 O Peaks and Valleys  
 N Masonic Relief, Charity and You  
 D Plea for Understanding

1980

J Fire!  
 F Invisible Lodge, The  
 M Stemming the Flow  
 A Masonic Etiquette  
 M "By Precept and Example"  
 J "What's Your Line?"  
 J Work, Work, Work  
 A Parable of the Cherry Tree  
 S Wise Use of Principal  
 O Scottish Intender System (mentoring)  
 N Your Trestleboard  
 D Midnight Revelation

1981

J Masonic Public Relations  
 F "A Member of the Family"  
 M Our Masonic Responsibilities  
 A "Our Trust Is In God"  
 M Highest Hills and Lowest Vales  
 J Our Most Valuable Asset: Friendship  
 J Secrecy is Symbolism  
 A Foot Marks Across Our Border  
 S Masonic Sites in Historic Philadelphia  
 O Freemasons at Yorktown  
 N Inasmuch and Furthermore  
 D Now Is the Hour

1982

J Masons: Knights of Charity  
 F To Give is to Receive  
 M Brother Francis Bellamy  
 A Masonic Education for Sojourning Masons  
 M Three Challenges  
 J Freemasonry: The Sleeping Giant  
 J "Reach Out and Touch Someone"  
 A Rule and Guide  
 S Humor and the Masonic Speaker  
 O Surrender of Values, A  
 N Legend of Hiram Abiff, The Importance of the  
 D Masonic Ritual As an Educational Tool

1983

J Meeting a Young Man's Needs  
 F Solicitation Rule  
 M Who Leads the Leader?  
 A "Master's Lodge" in Boston, The  
 M "Diligent Inquiry"  
 J Cross, Jeremy Ladd  
 J Civic Responsibility of Individual Lodges  
 A An Assessment of M.S.A.  
 S LOVE  
 O Seminar Techniques that Work  
 N Freemasonry, Youth and You  
 D Lodge Computer, The

1984

J Mozart  
 F Sixty-Five Years of Service  
 M "And Give Them Proper Instruction"  
 A Masonic Writing-How To  
 M Five Masonic Thoughts  
 J Masterkey, The (Charity)  
 J Take Me As I Take You  
 A Masonry and the Statue of Liberty  
 S Living a Role  
 O World of Priorities  
 N Great Kanto Earthquake, The  
 D Poinsett

1985

J Cody, Buffalo Bill  
 F They Lied On Their Knees  
 M Serious Accusations  
 A Focus on Freemasonry. A  
 M Our Special Ladies  
 J Good Masonic Books (II)  
 J Prophecy From the Past, A  
 A Perfect Cubit .., Masonic Legend or Fable, The  
 S Origins of Freemasonry, The  
 O Programming Potpourri  
 N Motivation of Lodge Members in Masonic  
 Activities  
 D Universal Challenges

1986

J Lodge Visitation-A Privilege  
 F Old Legends of Hiram Abif  
 M Men Who Build Bridges-Not Walls  
 A Travel in Foreign Countries  
 M Foundation Stone, A  
 J Standard of Masonic Conduct  
 J "Good Kids, Hurt Kids, Bad Kids"  
 A "Crystal Gazing"  
 S Selecting A Line Officer  
 O Convention that Changed the Face of  
 Freemasonry, The  
 N Mason's Mark, The  
 D Fiction-A Tool of Masonic Education

1987

J Irish Connection, The  
 F Dare To Be Different  
 M Tadasu Hayashi  
 A Blessings of Liberty. The  
 M "Masons Care About Children"  
 J Widow and The Craft, The  
 J Recommender, The  
 A Flag Tributes  
 S Lodge History  
 O An Action Team-In Action  
 N Motivating The Mason As a Private Citizen  
 D EGO

1988

J Masonic Opportunities  
 F The Master As Manager  
 M Let's Communicate Freemasonry  
 A On Senate Confirmation of Men & Masons  
 M Freemasonry: From Craft to Tolerance  
 J Investigating Committee, The  
 J Insurance for the Lodge  
 A Ancient Symbolic Penalties  
 S Prayer-Your Sect or Mine-Neither  
 O Masonic Service Association  
 N Ellis Island  
 D Sages, Seers & Spooks

1989

J Drug and Alcohol Abuse: A Masonic Response  
 F First Inauguration -- Patriotic and Masonic  
 M Masonic Medical Research Lab  
 A Challenges of Past Masters, The  
 M Sea Devil, The  
 J First Aid in Emergency Situations  
 J National Sojourners  
 A Freemasonry: A Commitment to Values  
 S Handicapped Brother, The  
 O Hiramic Legend, The  
 N Freemasonry and Religion Are Compatible  
 D Individualism and Involvement

1992

J Alas, My Brother!  
 F Fox, George L.  
 M Gettysburg, Masons at Battle of  
 A Why I Became a Mason  
 M Drug and Alcohol Abuse Problem: Lodges Can  
 Help  
 J Moon in Masonic History, The  
 J My Lodge Needs Me  
 A King Solomon's Quarries  
 S Masons Making a Difference  
 O King, Ernest J.  
 N Early Masonry in England  
 D Extremism vs. Freedom

1990

J Masonic Relief Association  
 F "Walkabout"  
 M Daylight Lodges  
 A Washington and the Society of the Cincinnati  
 M Masonic Misconceptions, Some  
 J Pike, Albert-The Man Not The Myth  
 J Masonic Renewal Task Force Reports  
 A Ritual in Freemasonry  
 S Flag Speaks, The  
 O Masonic Encyclopedias  
 N Freemasonry and Public Education  
 D Brother Bring a Friend Night.

1993

J A Study of the Winding Staircase  
 F Memorial, George Washington Masonic  
 National  
 M Masonic Expectations  
 A Lodge of Journeyman Masons #8  
 M Baphomet Revisited  
 J Pike, Albert and Lucifer  
 J Freemasonry: Defender of Personal Conscience  
 A "We Now Hold The Brother ..."  
 S Masonic Trivia (and Facts)  
 O The Evolution of the Cornerstone Ceremony  
 N Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial  
 D "Sins of Our Masonic Fathers"

1991

J Relationship Between Lodges and Grand Lodge  
 F Washington, A Truly Remarkable Man, Part I  
 M Washington, A Truly Remarkable Man, Part II  
 A Boston Tea Party, The  
 M And the Greatest of These is Charity  
 J Warren, Joseph, Martyr of Bunker Hill  
 J Amos, What Seest Thou?  
 A Tylers, Operative and Speculative  
 S DeMolay's Relationship to Freemasonry  
 O Ladies at the Table  
 N Ohio Masons, The (Charity)  
 D Lodge in Captivity A

1994

J Cornerstones: Simple to Sublime  
 F Newton, Joseph Fort, DD.  
 M "Rusty Nail" Degree  
 A Colour Symbolism in Freemasonry  
 M Disaster Relief: How It Helps  
 J Blue Blanket The  
 J Masonic Leadership  
 A Children and Drugs  
 S Children and Drugs Part II  
 O Fundamentalism and Freemasonry  
 N Response to Critics of Freemasonry, A  
 D Scottish Rite Helping Children

1995

J Baltimore Book Program, The  
 F Forever Conceal and Never Reveal  
 M Freemason, The Regular  
 A Mentoring Program  
 M Masonic Amateur "Ham" Radio  
 J Surprised by Joy!  
 J Symbolism of Stone, The  
 A Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan  
 S Eye in the Pyramid, The  
 O Freemasonry During Wartime  
 N Lodge Historian, The  
 D Auld Lang Syne

1998

J Freemasonry and Democracy Part II  
 F Masonic Information Center (1997 Report)  
 M Masonry's Plan  
 A Jones, John Paul  
 M Is Freemasonry a Religion?  
 J False Accusations  
 J Huts and Sheds  
 A Plants and Animals of Freemasonry, The  
 S Old Charges, The  
 O DeMolay, Thoughts to Share  
 N Washington, Some Personal Facts  
 D Masonic Etiquette Part II

1996

J Pike, Albert-Man of Fire  
 F Masonic Libraries, The Value of  
 M Ideas and Leadership  
 A Five Noble Orders of Architecture, The  
 M Masonic Postcards  
 J Where Parallel Lines Intersect  
 J House Reunited  
 A Collingwood -- Library and Museum  
 S In Whom Do You Put Your Trust?  
 O Some Ritual Origins  
 N Preserving Our Heritage  
 D Lewis and Clark

1999

J Lafayette Square  
 F Masonic Information Center (1998 Report)  
 M Freemasonry Defined  
 A Where Freedom Speaks  
 M Lodge at Work, A  
 J G.A.O.T.U.  
 J Masonic History What is Needed  
 A Circumambulation Meditations  
 S Masonic Research  
 O Praying in Lodge  
 N Freemasonry and Society  
 D Pearl Harbor and the "Mighty Mo"

1997

J Philalethes Society, The  
 F Healing Crippled Hearts  
 M Masonic Philosophy  
 A Stones of Evil  
 M Shriners Hospitals -- 75th Anniversary  
 J Freemasonry and Democracy  
 J Masonic Charity  
 A Fundamentalist Fury  
 S Henry Price  
 O Media Mogul, The  
 N Sousa, John Philip  
 D Freemasonry and Scouting

2000

J Houdini  
 F Masonic Information Center (1999 Report)  
 M Masonic "Fire"  
 A Masonry in Statues Part I  
 M Masonry in Statues Part II  
 J Knights Templar, Origin of the  
 J American-Canadian Grand Lodge  
 A Chaplain, The Office Of  
 S Feast of Tishri, The  
 O Temple Church  
 N Roosevelt, Theodore  
 D Ritual, Symbolism in

2001

J Masonic Medical Research Lab (2001)  
F Masonic Information Center (2000 Report)  
M Lodge Website  
A Derwint House, The  
M Investing in Freemasonry  
J Rosslyn Chapel  
J Fleming, Sir Alexander  
A Invisible Lodge, The (2001 Update)  
S St. John's Lodge Bible  
O Jack the Ripper (From Hell)  
N Masonry in Literature  
D Royston Cave

2003

J Masonic Landmarks  
F Masonic Information Center (2002 Report)  
M Speculative Freemasonry (Part I)  
A Speculative Freemasonry (Part II)  
M Churchill, Winston S.  
J Mystery Religions and Freemasonry  
J Winding Staircase, The Symbolism of  
A Islam and Freemasonry  
S French Freemasonry - Resistance  
O Paying Our Bills  
N One-Day Classes  
D Israel, Grand Lodge of

2002

J Peale, Charles Wilson  
F Masonic Information Center (2001 Report)  
M Masonic Funeral Planning  
A Antients, Grand Lodge of  
M Lloyd, Harold  
J Payens, Hugh de  
J Schaw's Freemasonry  
A Winchester Hiram Lodge #21  
S Conspiracy, Countersubversion and  
Freemasonry  
O - Loyalists in the Revolution  
N Robinson, "Yankee"  
D Lafayette, Brother

2004

J Thomas, Dave  
F Masonic Information Center (2003 Report)  
M Freemasonry in Today's World  
A Gillette, King  
M Military and Freemasonry, The  
J Desaguliers and the Enlightenment  
J Masonic Service Association - 2004  
A Lahey, Dr. Frank H.  
S Masonic Learning Centers for Children, 32°  
O Storm, William George  
N Masonic Poetry, Some  
D Berlin, Irving

<u>MSANA.com Short Talk Categories</u>	<u>Total Topics To Date</u>
Leadership	016
EA	024
FC	023
MM	025
Individuals	089
Body of Craft	068
Bypaths	078
Civic & Patriotic	045
Historical	140
Insp. Charity	116
In The Lodge	153
Literature	033
Philosophy	023
Religion & Ethics	059
Symbolism	071
The War & After	021
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>984</b>

<u>Combined</u>	<u>Former</u>	<u>Topics To Date</u>
Lodge Workings	Leadership Body of the Craft In The Lodge	237
Esoteric Symbolism	EA FC MM Symbolism	143
Famous Masons	Individuals	0 89
History	Historical	140
Charity	Charity / Insp.	116
Morality / Philosophical	Philosophy Religion & Ethics Literature	115
Patriotism	Civic & Patriotic The War & After	066
Fluff & Filler	Bypaths	0 78

## Reading, Writing and Apathy: Appendix 3 - MSA STBs Category Ranking By Decade

### 1920s

1	Esoteric Symbolism	38.10%
2	Charity & Inspiration	19.05% *
3	Lodge Workings	11.9%
4	Patriotism	10.71%
5	Famous Masons	07.14%
6	Masonic History	05.95%
7	Morality / Philosophical	05.95%
8	Fluff & Filler	01.19%

### 1960s

1	Lodge Workings	34.17%
2	Charity & Inspiration	18.33%
3	Esoteric Symbolism	14.17%
4	Morality / Philosophical	14.17%
5	Masonic History	08.33%
6	Famous Masons	05.00%
7	Patriotism	05.00%
8	Fluff & Filler	00.83%

\* This was mostly inspirational pieces

### 1930s

1	Lodge Workings	28.33%
2	Esoteric Symbolism	26.67%
3	Masonic History	14.17%
4	Morality / Philosophical	09.17%
5	Famous Masons	08.33%
6	Charity & Inspiration	03.33%
7	Patriotism	06.67%
8	Fluff & Filler	03.33%

### 1970s

1	Lodge Workings	24.17%
2	Charity & Inspiration	19.17%
3	Famous Masons	16.67%
4	Masonic History	09.17%
5	Morality / Philosophical	09.17%
6	Patriotism	09.17%
7	Esoteric Symbolism	06.67%
8	Fluff & Filler	05.83%

### 1940s

1	Lodge Workings	26.67%
2	Morality / Philosophical	16.67%
3	Patriotism	15.83% *
4	Esoteric Symbolism	14.17%
5	Masonic History	12.50%
6	Fluff & Filler	08.33%
7	Charity & Inspiration	03.33%
8	Famous Masons	02.50%

### 1980s

1	Lodge Workings	30.83%
2	Charity & Inspiration	25.00%
3	Masonic History	12.50%
4	Fluff & Filler	11.67%
5	Esoteric Symbolism	04.17%
6	Morality / Philosophical	07.50%
7	Famous Masons	05.00%
8	Patriotism	03.33%

\* This is likely due to WWII

### 1950s

1	Masonic History	25.00%
2	Lodge Workings	20.83%
3	Esoteric Symbolism	20.83%
4	Morality / Philosophical	15.00%
5	Famous Masons	07.50%
6	Patriotism	05.83%
7	Charity & Inspiration	03.33%
8	Fluff & Filler	01.67%

### 1990s

1	Fluff & Filler	20.00%
2	Lodge Workings	18.33%
3	Morality / Philosophical	17.50% *
4	Masonic History	16.67%
5	Famous Masons	11.67%
6	Charity & Inspiration	10.00%
7	Esoteric Symbolism	04.17%
8	Patriotism	01.67%

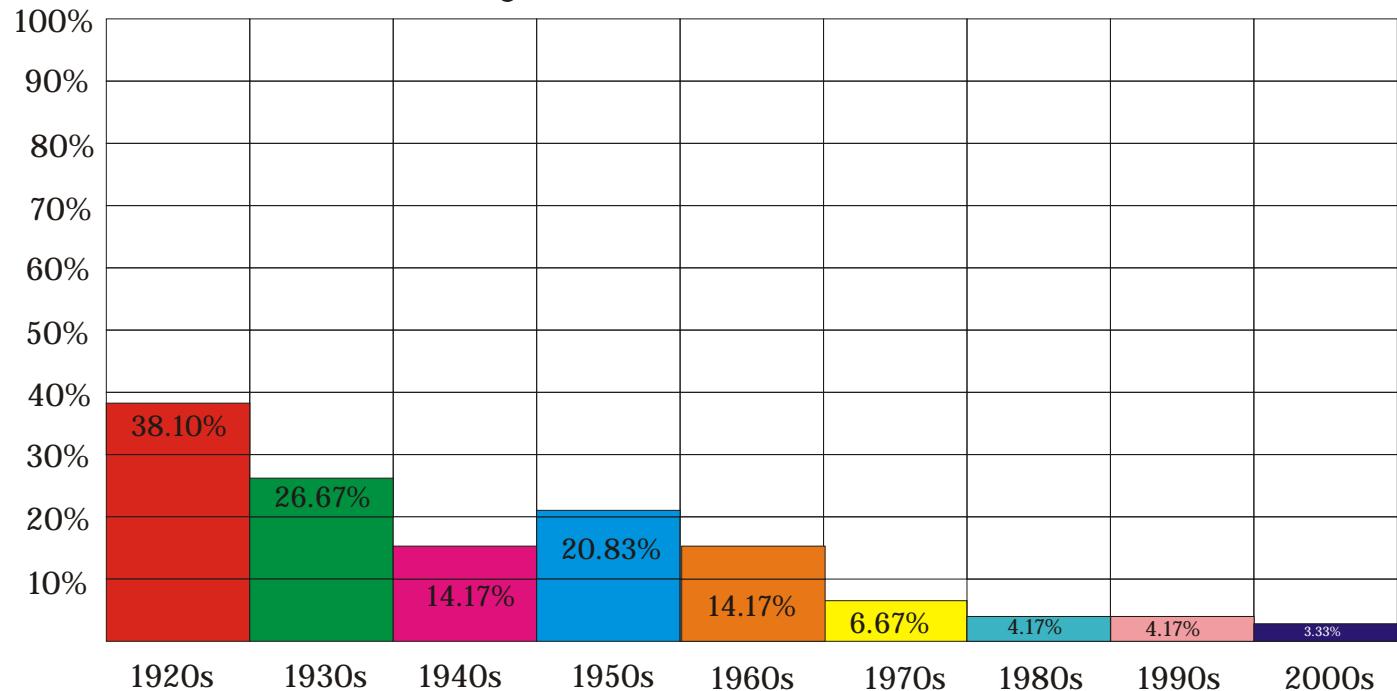
\* Of the 21 Short Talks in this decade, 13 are responses to anti-masonic criticism, possibly as much to prevent loss of members due to denominational persuasion as masonic education.

Reading, Writing and Apathy: Appendix 3 - MSA STBs Category Ranking By Decade  
2000s

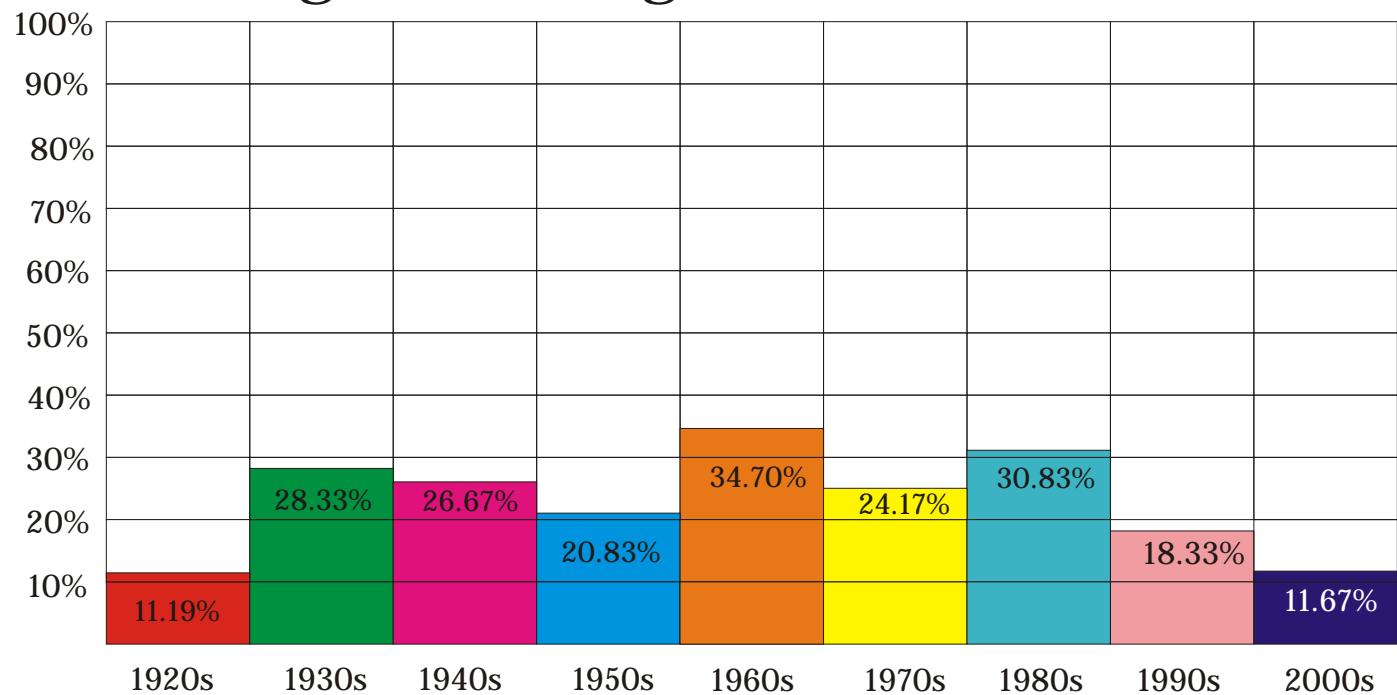
Masonic History	28.33% *
Fluff & Filler	25.00%
Famous Masons	25.00%
Lodge Workings	11.67%
Morality / Philosophical	05.00%
Esoteric Symbolism	03.33%
Charity & Inspiration	01.67%
Patriotism	0.00%

\* 1/3 of which is pop history Rosslyn, Templars, etc.

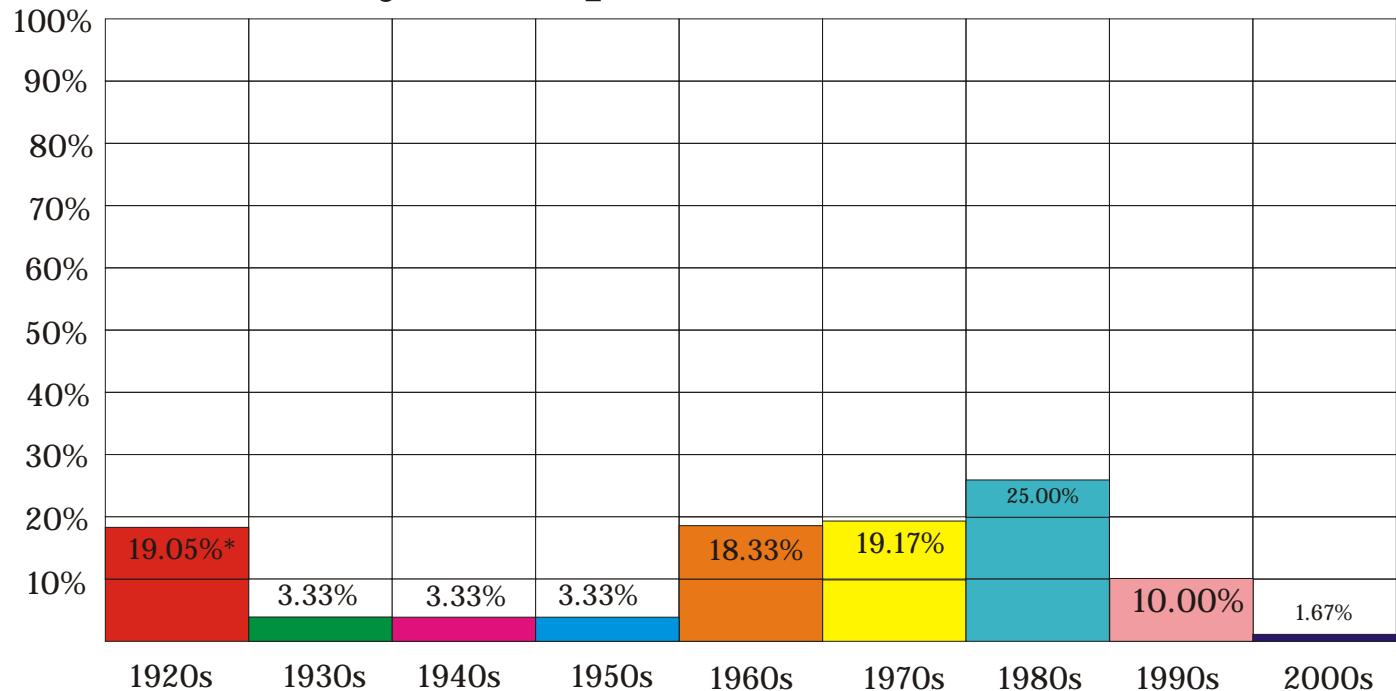
## Esoteric Symbolism



## Lodge Workings

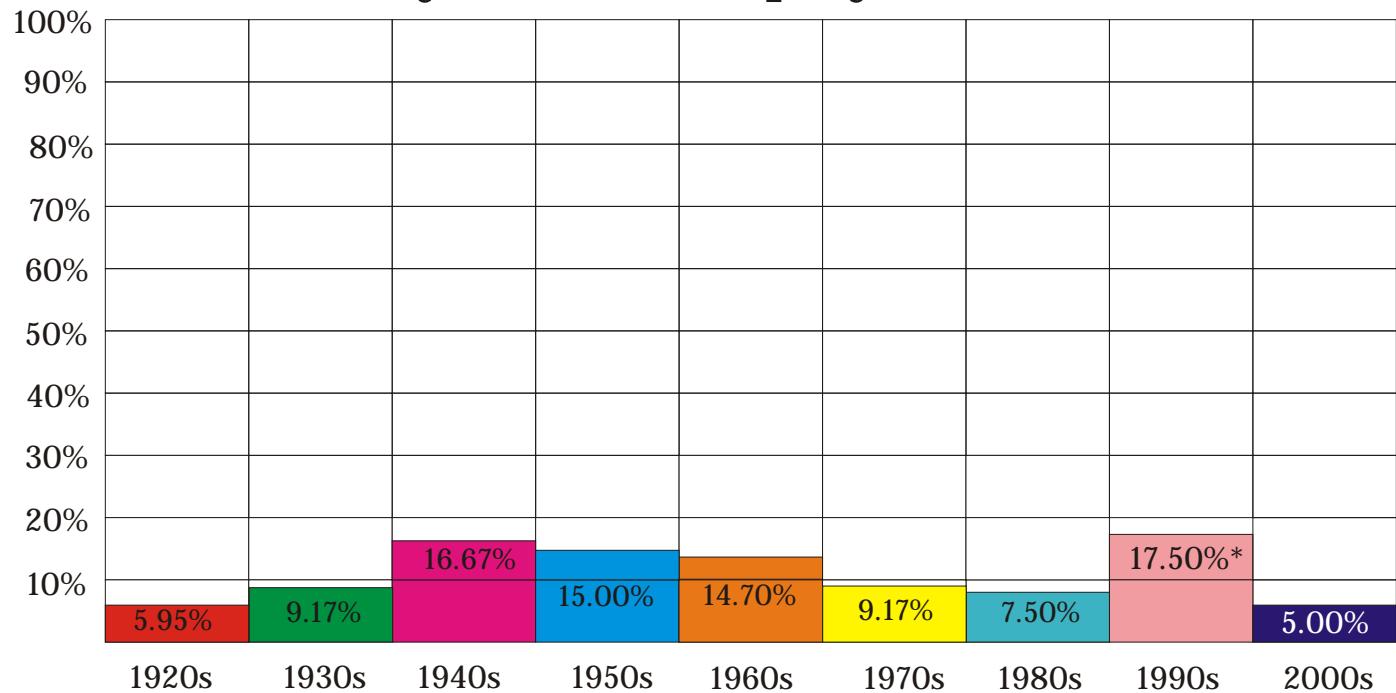


## Charity / Inspirational

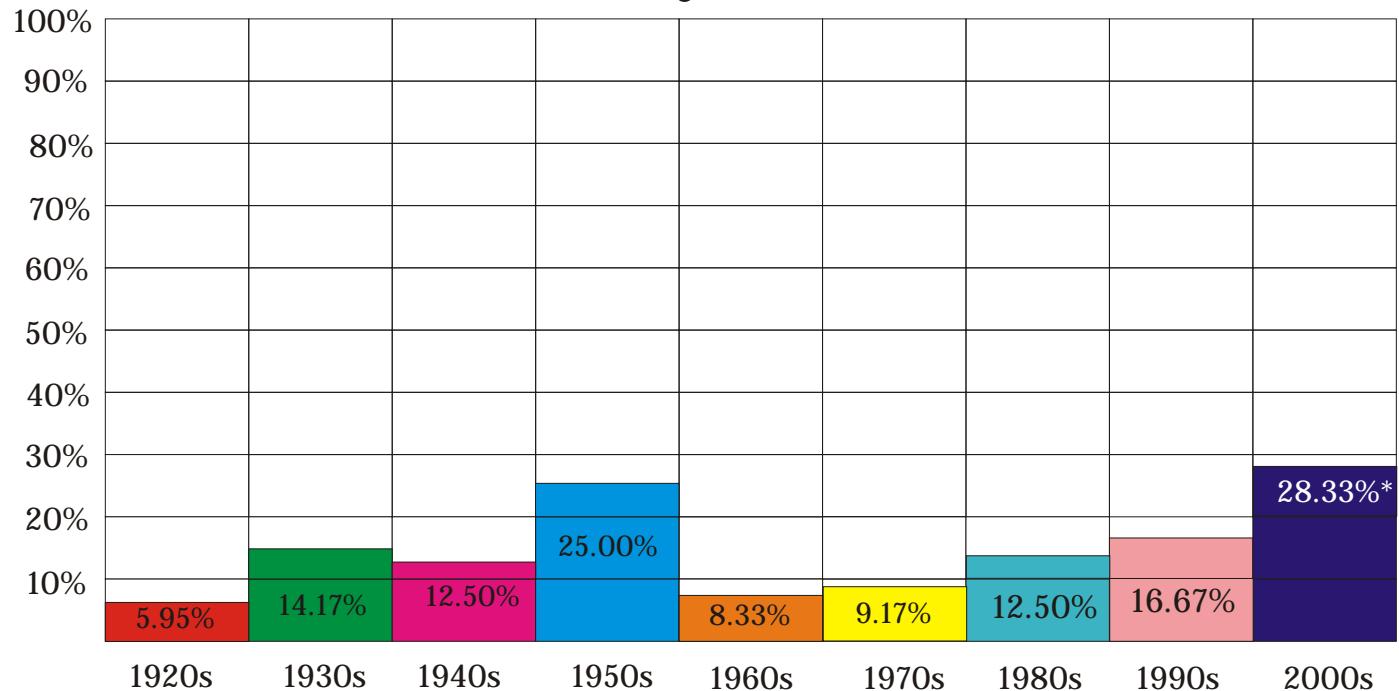


\* This figure consists of mostly inspirational articles as opposed to articles on specific charitable acts and programs.

## Morality / Philosophy

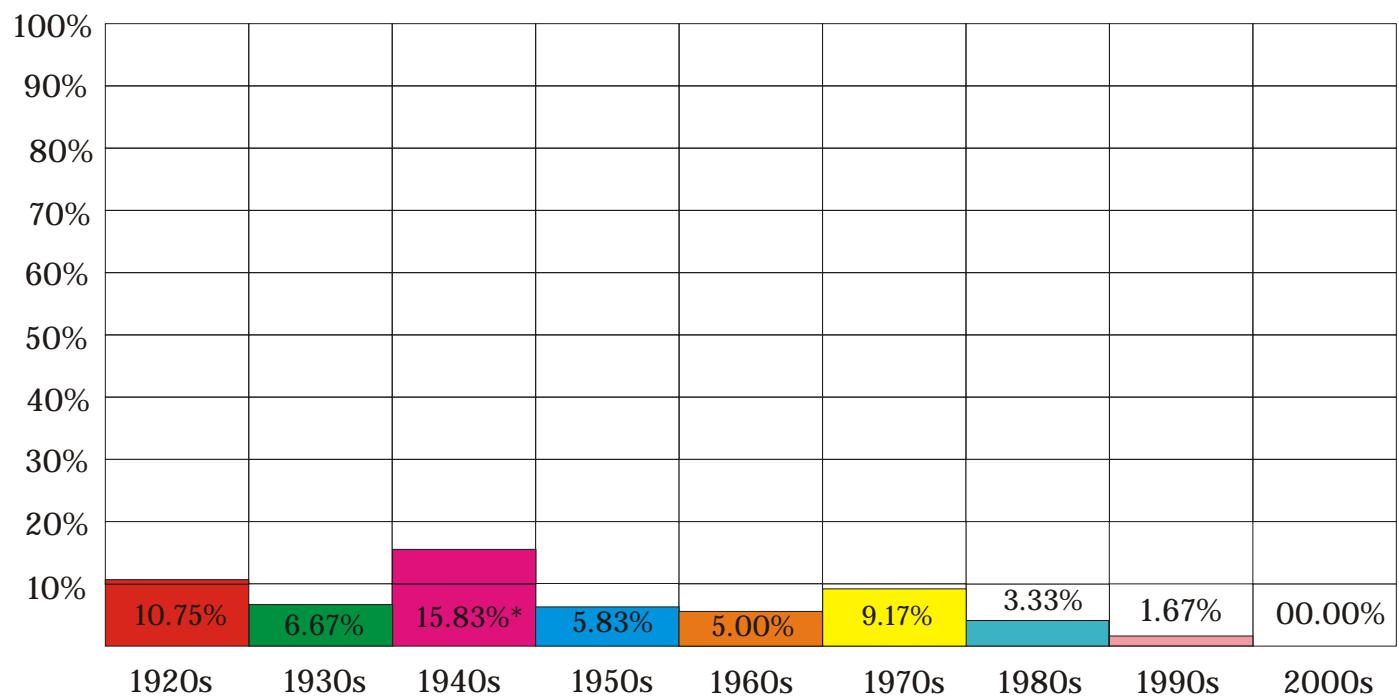


## Masonic History



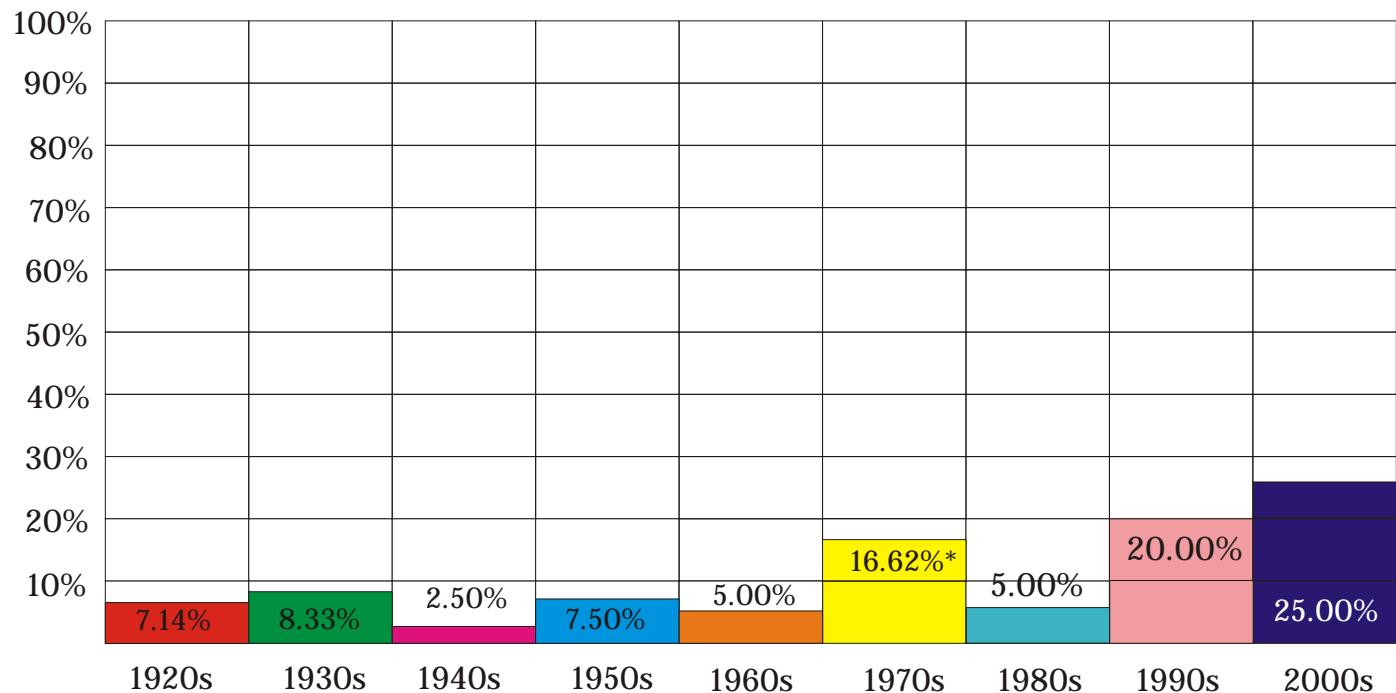
\* 1/3 of which is pop history Rosslyn, Templars, etc.

## Patriotism



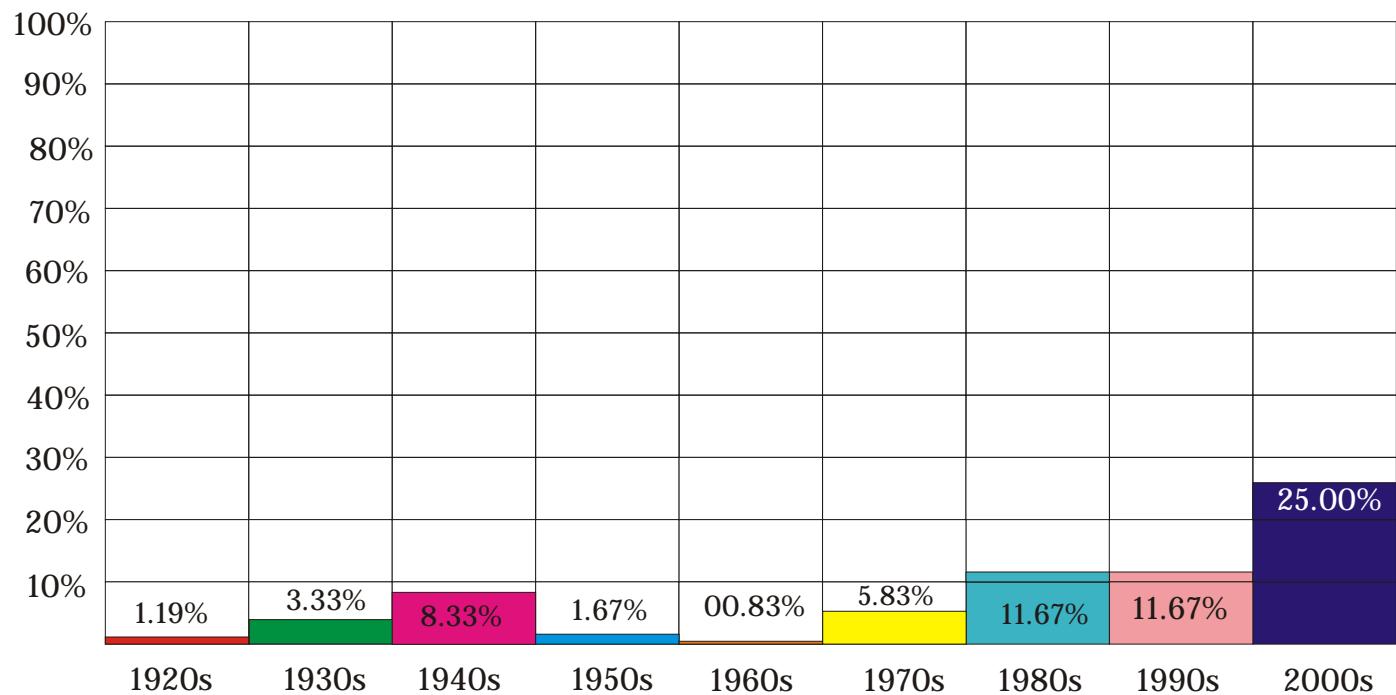
\* This is likely due to WWII

## Famous Masons



\* Many of these were in relations to Revolutionary figures re American Bicentennial

## Fluff and Filler



Decade	Members	Loss/Gain	Loss/Gain (%)
1920s S	3,157,566	?????	????
* 1920s E	3,295,125	+137,559	+04.36%
** 1930s E	2,482,291	-812,834	-24.67%
*** 1940s E	3,545,757	+1,063,466	+42.84%
**** 1950s E	4,103,161	+557,404	+15.72%
1960s E	3,817,846	-285,315	-06.95%
1970s E	3,304,334	-513,512	-13.45%
1980s E	2,608,935	-695,399	-21.05%
1990s E	1,902,588	-706,347	-27.07%
2003s E	1,671,255	-231,333	-12.16%

S = Start of Decade E = End of Decade

\* During the years between 1925-1929 there was a modest growth of 4.36%. Education was heavy on Symbolism.

\*\* The Depression era saw a major decrease in membership of nearly 25%. This was largely due to economic reasons. It was for these reasons that "The Builder" suspended publication in 1930.

\*\*\* The bulk of this ridiculous increase in membership came post WWII. 1945-1949. 40-41 actually saw a decrease in membership. The 1940s saw a concentration on articles about the workings of the lodge, its formality; things that would be important to the military men, who now swelled its ranks.

\*\*\*\* The decade of the 1950s saw a modest growth in membership compared to the massive increase following the conclusion of the Second World War. Oddly enough the educational bulletins of this decade were fairly well balanced between history, symbolism and lodge workings. 1959 was also the peak year for American Masonic membership. Those who joined the lodge at 25 in 1945 were now about to turn 40.

\*\*\*\*\* The decline in membership between 2000-2003 = 12.16% of the total members at the end of the 1990s.

Topic	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Totals
Lodge Workings	10	34	32	25	41	29	37	22	7	237
Esoteric Symbolism	32	32	17	25	17	8	5	5	2	143
Famous Masons	6	10	3	9	6	20	6	14	15	89
Masonic History	5	17	15	30	10	11	15	20	17	140
Charity & Insp.	16	4	4	4	22	23	30	12	1	116
Morality / Philosophy	5	11	20	18	17	11	9	21	3	115
Patriotism	9	8	19	7	6	11	4	2	0	66
Fluff & Filler	1	4	10	2	1	7	14	24	15	78
Total Editions	84	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	60	984
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Reading, Writing and Apathy: Appendix 7 - What Masonic Books Are Read Today  
**Freemasonry search for best sellers July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2005**

<u>Amazon (US)</u>	<u>Barnes &amp; Noble (US)</u>	<u>Chapters (Canada)</u>
1/ Rule by Secrecy	1/ Holy Blood & Holy Grail (PB)	1/ Secret History of FM
2/ The Hiram Key	2/ The Hiram Key	2/ Freemasons (Jasper Ridley)
3/ Meaning of Masonry	3/ Holy Blood & Holy Grail (HC)	3/ Freemasonry: A History
4/ The Secret History of FM	4/ Holy Blood & Holy Grail (PB*)	4/ General History of FM in Europe
5/ The Lost Treasure of the KT	5/ Symbols of Freemasonry	5/ Born in Blood
6/ Templar Gold	6/ The Knights Templar	6/ Symbols of Freemasonry
7/ The Second Messiah	7/ Freemasons (Jasper Ridley)	7/ Scarlet Book of Freemasonry
8/ Born in Blood	8/ Holy blood & Holy Grail (Spanish)	8/ Brief History of the A.A.S.R.
9/ A Dictionary of FM	9/ Templars: Piers Paul Read)	9/ Mahabone
10/ The Arcana of FM	10/ Dungeon, Fire & Sword	10/ Signs and Symbols (Oliver)

**Masonic Poll on Reading On TheLodgeRoom..com Forum**

How many masonic books have you read in the first six months of 2005?

**Poll conducted - June 19<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>**

<u>Country</u>	<u>total Votes</u>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	more
USA	53	4	10	13	7	7	5	1	6
Canada	21	0	0	3	5	2	2	0	9
International	11	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>

For the purpose of the statistics, we will structure the following terms:

**Non-Reading Mason** = 0 books in last six months - **Moderate Reading Mason** = 1-3 books in last six months  
**Reading Mason** = 4-6 books in last six months - **Avid Reading Mason** = more than six books in last six months

**Results of Poll**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Non-Reader</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Avid Reader</u>
USA	7%	56%	24%	11%
Canada	0%	38%	19%	42%
International	18%	45%	18%	18%
<b>Combined</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>

**PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP**  
**THE NATIONAL MASONIC RESEARCH SOCIETY**  
**SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ANAMOSA, IOWA**

The Aim of this Society is to uphold the principles of Freemasonry, first, by conducting and encouraging original investigation into the history, philosophy and symbolism of the Craft, and secondly, by assisting to diffuse a better understanding of those principles among Masons everywhere. It exists to promote Masonic Fellowship, to encourage Masonic study and to make the lore of the Craft available to every student. Its Journal, "THE BUILDER," offering a forum for frank, free and fraternal discussion of every possible aspect of Masonry, is a prerogative of membership, and subscription for one year is included in the annual dues, which are payable in advance.

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing in ..... Lodge No. ....  
located at ..... (City) ..... (State) ..... under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge  
of ..... desires to be recognized as a member of the National Masonic Research Society, such membership to include subscription to THE BUILDER beginning with the issue for ..... (Month) ..... 19 ..... (Year)  
Amount Enclosed, \$ ..... Name .....  
Annual Dues: U. S. and Possessions, Canada, Cuba and Mexico, \$2.50; Foreign, \$3.00. St. and No. or P. O. Box .....  
City .....  
State .....

Membership Petition as it appeared in 1922

**PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP**

Since its formal beginning in January, 1915, the National Masonic Research Society has proved more successful than its founders dared to dream. It furnishes material for Masonic Study Clubs; directs and fosters a large number of special research groups; publishes books on Masonry; conducts a service for the loan and sale of books; and publishes each month THE BUILDER, a Masonic journal now read the world over.

In signing the petition on the other side you are at once placed in possession of all the privileges of the Society. If you have any question to ask about Masonry we shall answer it for you; if you wish to organize a Masonic study group we shall assist you; if you need materials for speeches, talks, papers, etc., we shall lend or give them to you; if you or your lodge contemplates remodeling or building a lodge room or building we can assist with the plans; and we can put you in touch with any Mason or group of Masons anywhere in the world.

All these, and many other services besides, are given to you gratis. Read carefully the condition of membership in your petition. Also, be sure to read every word from one cover to another of your first issue of THE BUILDER.

Benefits of Membership (Back of Petition)