

5-1-1957

History of the Industry

Charles S. Gwynne

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.uiowa.edu/palimpsest>

Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Gwynne, Charles S. "History of the Industry." *The Palimpsest* 38 (1957), 177-179.

Available at: <https://ir.uiowa.edu/palimpsest/vol38/iss5/2>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the State Historical Society of Iowa at Iowa Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Palimpsest by an authorized administrator of Iowa Research Online. For more information, please contact lib-ir@uiowa.edu.

THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. XXXVIII

ISSUED IN MAY 1957

No. 5

Copyright 1957 by The State Historical Society of Iowa



Quarrying in Iowa

Quarrying, the extraction of stone from the solid rock of the earth's crust, through surface workings, is certainly not "as old as the hills," but most of the material quarried is much older than the hills. Most rock solid enough to be quarried was formed as rock millions of years ago; the hills, on the other hand, have been carved out of the terrain — including the solid rock — by later weathering and stream erosion.

History of the Industry

But if quarrying is not "as old as the hills," it is at least an ancient industry, whose roots go back into antiquity. Earliest man used stone, but stone which, in a sense, had already been quarried by nature through the process of weathering. Tools, implements of various sorts, weapons, ornaments, all these were made from pieces of stone — pieces which had been freed from the solid rock of the earth's crust by weathering. Real quarrying must have developed gradually. As the desire arose for stone to be used in buildings and

48/57



Iowa Consistory NEWS

Valley of Cedar Rapids — Orient of Iowa
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite

Volume XII

JUNE 1957

Number 10

A MASONIC LODGE

It is, of course, a hall wherein the work of Masonry is carried on.

But it is more. It is brothers banded together by immutable ties, working, striving and learning to become better men, men more capable of contributing something of lasting value to society.

It is a place wherein brothers are engaged in the important work of preserving for posterity those unchanging principles which become lost to mankind unless they are kept alive in the hearts of men who can rightly appreciate their worth.

It is a room in which "The Furniture of the Lodge" symbolizes the solid and sacred foundation upon which all Masonry is erected.

It is a school where men come to learn the greatest of all lessons — lessons of Charity, Reverence, and of Brotherly Love and Kindness.

It is a room dedicated to God and lighted by the sacred fires of the Mason's devotion to the ideals of Freedom of Mind and of Conscience; and perpetuated by his constant awareness of his responsibilities to self and to others.

Iowa Consistory ... NEWS ...

PUBLISHED monthly in the interests of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite masons in the Valley of Cedar Rapids, Orient of Iowa, by

KILWINNING LODGE OF PERFECTION—
Donald G. Isett, 32°, Venerable Master.

BRUCE CHAPTER ROSE CROIX—
H. James Bronson, 32°, Wise Master.

ST. ANDREW'S COUNCIL OF KADOSH—
John A. Clay, 32°, Commander.

IOWA CONSISTORY—Martin Wiley, 32°,
KCCH, Master of Kadosh.

FLOYD PHILBRICK, 33°, Deputy of the
Sovereign Grand Inspector General in
Iowa for the Valley of Cedar Rapids.

MARION H. WILLIAMS, 32°, KCCH,
Registrar. 616 A Avenue, N.E.
Telephone EM 4-9926.

THE FALL REUNION

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of Iowa Consistory, the Fall Reunion dates were set for November 5, 6, and 7. This is earlier in November than the Reunion usually comes, which means we will have to begin getting our prospects rounded up and readied a little earlier than usual for this Fall's Class. The outlook is good for a large Class, and with your help we can make it so.

REUNION REMINISCENCES

As one contemplates our recent Reunion, many fine things come to mind. Among them was the splendid spirit in which the Degrees were dramatized and the deep interest in which they were received by the Class. Also deeply appreciated was the whole-hearted willingness of the brethren to voluntarily help at the times and places they were needed. Also, on this list was a co-operative effort to keep the Reunion in all its many interests up to the high standards of the Scottish Rite Spirit. Then, among the best was the all day visit of Brother William Koch, 33°, of Des Moines, the Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Iowa, and who so graciously and sympathetically spoke at the banquet hour Thursday evening. All those who were not at this Reunion missed all this and much more.

FOURTEENTH DEGREE RING

To our ancient Brethren, who were members of Knightly Orders, three things in this life were prized above all others — even above life itself — for with the loss of either, life's aim had failed.

These three things, so dear to the ancient Knight, were the purity of his honor, the integrity of his sword, and the spotlessness of his shield. Honor that never broke faith with anyone, whether man or woman; the integrity of the sword, in never failing to draw it in the defense of innocence and right; the shield never to be sullied by protecting oppression and wrong.

At the death of the Knightly owner, he bequeathed his sword and shield to one nearest and dearest to him, the one he believed would maintain both unblemished.

The Scottish Rite has adopted a symbol that represents the sword, shield and armor of our ancient brethren, and as clearly marks the profession of Knight-hood as did those. This symbol is the Fourteenth Degree Ring, with its motto — "Virtus junxit, mors non separabit" — "Virtue has united, and death shall not separate" — to be honorably worn through life and at death, as was the custom of our ancient Brethren, to be handed down to one most dear, in the belief that it would be kept pure and unsullied. This ring is a plain flat band of gold, having imposed thereon an engraved or enameled plate in the form of an equilateral triangle and within the triangle the Hebrew word "Yod."

VACATION TIME

As this is the last issue of the "Consistory News" until September, the office, and the officers of the Co-Ordinate Bodies, are wishing for each member a pleasant summer vacation time. The Temple office will remain open thru this period as usual. Office hours are: 9-12; 1-4:30 except Saturday, which is 9-12. Remember, the summer months is a good time to sow the seeds of the Scottish Rite for a harvest in our Fall Reunion.

6/8/57

IOWA CONSISTORY NEWS

SCOTTISH RITE SPRING REUNION

During the Spring Reunion of Iowa Consistory, May 7, 8 and 9, fifty-four Master Masons were initiated into the Scottish Rite. The noon luncheons and evening dinners were served by the El Kahir Shrine Auxiliary, and music for the Degrees was furnished by the Scottish Rite Choir with Brother Norman Emerson, 32° KCCH, Director.

"The Ernest Robert Moore, 33°, Memorial Class" elected the following officers:

Harry Joseph Whitehead, Jr.
..... President
Dudley Royal Henderson
..... Vice-President
Edward Graves Lee Secretary
Jack Kenneth Onstott Treasurer
Winfield Arthur White Orator
Oscar Richard Gager Historian
Members of the Class were:

AMANA: Leonard Peter Graf.

CEDAR FALLS: Donald James Bashford.

CEDAR RAPIDS: Carl Howard Anderson, Gareth Huff Clift, John Frederick Cundiff, George Elmer Floyd, Archie Lavern Gardner, Will Goon, Robert Edward Johnson, Floyd Eugene King, Robert Lee Klinger, George Bert Knott, Michael George Kouri, Edward Graves Lee, Paul Lincoln Manchester, Robert Louis Maresh, Frederick Earl Miles, Kenneth John Miller, John Roy Mull, Slayman Hassan Murray, Robert Norbet Nejdil, Jack Kenneth Onstott, Albert Thomas Petsel, Duane Robert Platner, Robert Meredith Radle, Hugh Lewis Rick, Donald Earl Rose, Blake Merton St.Clair, Harry Joseph Whitehead, Jr.

CENTRAL CITY: Dudley Royal Henderson.

CHARLES CITY: Donald Elbert Dexheimer, Paul Oliver Hines.

CLARENCE: Myrl Bixler Sylvester, 30°.

DUBUQUE: Eldred John Sprague.

LISBON: Eugene Lee Miller.

MARION: Gordon Arthur Harstad, Harold Dale Klingler, Wineld Arthur White, Marion Lawrence Wood.

MASON CITY: Joel Charles Hanes, Roy James McEwen, Richard Elvor Setterberg.

MT. VERNON: Lester Frank Buresh,

NEW HAMPTON: Harley Henry Dotherger, Stanley Morris Edson, Oscar Richard Gager.

SIGOURNEY: Laurence Earl Williamson.

TRAER: Paul Wesley Somerville.

WATERLOO: Wilbur Syrene Dimmitt, Carlton Hoffman, John Hornby Smith.

WAUKON: Albert Juneo Oelberg.

VILLA PARK, ILLINOIS: Bernard William Fuerst.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When you change your address, please notify the Registrar at once and mark it "Change of Address;" merely writing from a new address will not be considered a request for a change. We can know you have moved to a new location and wish to receive your mail there only when you tell us so. Thank you for helping us keep up with you.

FREEMASONRY NOT AN ORDER

Freemasonry is often spoken of as an order, and its ceremonies as a ritual. These terms are neither technically nor legally correct. Freemasonry is a craft and its ceremonies are "work." An order is an association of persons. A craft is something more, inasmuch as it inculcates or teaches a "mystery." The word "craft" is from the Saxon **croeft**, meaning power, skill or the unexplained ability, by long practice to produce a desired result.

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY FREDERICK KLEMME, 32°; April 1909; Belle Plaine, Iowa; April 13, 1957.

HERCHEL ROBERT GREER, 32°; October 1944; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; April 15, 1957.

FRANK ROSS WINGERT, 32°; April 1920; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; April 25, 1957.

SAMUEL KENNETH WEIR, 32°; November 1918; Henderson, Nevada; April 28, 1957.

CHARLES SEBRIGHT WOODWARD, 32°; April 1922; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; May 13, 1957.

WENTZLE RUMML, 32°
1901 5TH AVE. SE
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

6/8/57

Bulk Rate
U. S. Postage Paid
Permit No. 59
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

IOWA CONSISTORY NEWS

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

for the

FALL REUNION

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

NOVEMBER 5, 6 and 7

REGULAR MEETING

of the

4 CO-ORDINATE BODIES

Annual Meeting of Saint Andrew's Council

with

Election of Officers

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th - 8:00 p.m.

Scottish Rite Temple

Ladies' Social Hour

Refreshments

monuments, one can imagine that men of the Stone Age started working at a place where stone in slabs and blocks had been, and was being, freed from outcrops by frost action and plant roots. As time went on, however, it became necessary for man, by one means or another, to break the rock loose from its surroundings. Then it was that quarrying began.

Quarrying in Ancient Times

It must have been difficult at first, without the use of metal tools, but real quarrying of some sort developed as man became equipped with tools of copper and iron. Then he could drill holes in a row along a line where the rock was to be broken. The rock could be split along the line of holes in various ways. Water poured into the holes and allowed to freeze would be one method; driving plugs of some sort into the holes would be another.

In any case, all the people of the ancient world found out how to break or cut pieces of stone free from the solid surroundings. They probably took advantage of natural cracks in the rocks, just as is done today, but more about that later.

Quarrying became an active industry in the world of Greece and Rome. The temples and public building were made of stone, and much of this came from quarries. The same is true of the works of Egypt — the Sphinx, the Pyramids, and the obelisks. The Egyptians made great use of stone, particularly of limestone and sandstone, and the

quarries in the valley of the Nile are well known. In the New World, the Aztecs, Mayans, and other Indian groups did their share of quarrying, and probably without the use of metal.

Igneous Rock (Granite)

Now let us look into the nature of the materials that are quarried. The rocks of the earth's crust are grouped in three classes, on the basis of origin. The first, or fundamental class, one might say, is that of the igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are formed from the solidification of molten material. Originally, as the earth was first formed, there may have been none but igneous rocks. Granite is the most actively quarried igneous rock, widely used in monuments.

Sedimentary Rock (Limestone-sandstone)

But as time went on — and the rocks were weathered by atmospheric action, and the rain fell and the rivers flowed — sediments accumulated and were washed from the land surface into the growing seas and oceans. These sediments, subsequently hardened to rock, became the second class, the sedimentary rocks. With the withdrawal of the seas, they became part of the upper bedrock of the land areas. Limestone and sandstone are common sedimentary rocks.

Metamorphic Rock (Marble)

Either igneous or sedimentary rock through crustal movement might later find itself deep within the earth's crust. There it changed under