

# THE NORTHERN LIGHT

Vol. 9 No. 3 JUNE 1978

A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33'

## *Accentuate the Positive*

Some years ago song writer Johnny Mercer wrote a very popular song entitled, "Accentuate the Positive."

The first few lines were as follows:

"You've got to accentuate the positive;  
Eliminate the negative;  
Latch on to the affirmative;  
Don't mess with Mr. In-Between."

This could be a great lesson for Freemasonry today. Freemasonry is a positive philosophy. There is no room for negativism nor anything "in between."

Freemasonry started as a craft of builders and was eminently successful, both as an operative craft and later as a speculative craft. Today we hear remarks degrading our organization as a "dying" craft. Let us "accentuate the positive" and prove the rumor-mongers as false prophets.

Our early leaders, profound thinkers, saw in Freemasonry an opportunity to perpetuate the high principles, great motivation, and idealistic concepts of the master workmen in the craft lodges by adapting them to the building of men. They used the builders' tools as symbols of the

positive aspects of life that they sought to teach their followers.

This concept of the builders, striving for perfection, is still at the heart of our Masonic teachings.

We hear complaints that our youth are not joining our Fraternity as they did in former years. Can it be, if the premise is correct, that it is because we have shown so little interest in it? Our regular attendance in a blue lodge can prove that theory as erroneous. If we attend a blue lodge, we could easily invite and encourage just one additional Brother to attend with us and again we would be pursuing the positive approach to solving what has been a problem in many areas.

Let us resolve that starting now, but especially in September when our blue lodge work resumes, we will "eliminate the negative, latch on to the affirmative, and not mess with Mr. In-Between."

*Stanley F. Maxwell*



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June 1978

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When the 11th annual International DeMolay Congress met at Milwaukee in April, top DeMolay leaders from around the world gathered to make recommendations for the betterment of the Order of DeMolay and to elect the new International Master Councilor. Kelly Tutt (left) of Kentucky was elected to succeed IMC David Stout (right) of Kansas. See the cover story on page 10.



## *'Pacesetters' Are Setting a Fast Pace*

By IRA J. MARTZ, 33°

A tried and true observation is that the future of Masonry is in the hands of the young members of our lodges and Scottish Rite. Their enthusiasm, ambition, and energy are the most important assets we have.

The Scottish Rite Valley of South Bend, Indiana, has proof that Masonry is not only for the "life begins at forty" group. The Valley has long recognized this fact and in 1970 invited a few of its outstanding young men in their 20's to meet with the officers to discuss what Scottish Rite and Masonry could do that would interest them in becoming more active participants.

After two or three meetings (one of which wives and girl friends were included) with a good interchange of ideas, the young men were convinced that the officers were sincere in their desire to help provide activities of interest. It became clear-cut that a specific organization would be desirable for Masons under 35 years of age.

The chosen name of Pacesetters was indicative of the acceleration of plans and projects which this group undertook for the following years. A river boat excursion with dancing and dinner was greatly enjoyed. There were parties with various themes of "Games People Play" as well as wine-tasting, a masquerade, and a 500-mile race. Also

enthusiastically received by the members and their ladies were an evening at the theatre; a corn and sausage roast; an out-of-town weekend outing, and a trip to a major-league baseball game.

These young men next accepted the challenge of casting, directing and producing the 13°. The degree has become a regular at reunions and significant occasions. The first presentation was a special evening preceded by a cornbread and bean dinner with 800 men attending!

Another exciting event was an Easter Egg Roll on the Saturday afternoon before Easter when all the children were asked to bring an egg they had decorated. The Easter Bunny was there







to award prizes to those who had the most attractive eggs and also to the winners of the egg-rolling contest in the various age groups. Children, their parents, and grandparents who were present then enjoyed refreshments in the Scottish Rite dining room.

At Christmas time a delightful children's party was held in the cathedral. Santa Claus was on hand for the festivities, and a Christmas program and

music were presented for the whole family. A feature of the afternoon was the trimming of the Christmas tree with homemade decorations created by the children. These two events have become annual affairs.

A summer family picnic at a village park and children's zoo was a tremendous success. Complimentary tickets for the rides were distributed to the children. Clowns with their humorous an-

tics presented balloons to the kids. Entertainment included the Scottish Kilty bagpipers and dancers. Several selections by the Shrine band were also enjoyed.

It has now been eight years since the first meeting with the younger members of Scottish Rite and the officers of the Valley. Eight of those original young men have been appointed officers and are continuing to enable the entire Valley to "think young." Robert Gordon, James Hall, James Gramlich, and Bruce Miller, leaders of the Pacesetters, have all been elected and appointed officers in the Lodge of Perfection.

Jim McIntire, first president of the Pacesetters, became the director of the 13° and is now a Consistory officer. Melvin Voss, James Vaughn, and James Clindaniel were appointees and elected officers in the Chapter of Rose Croix.

Many more of these enthusiastic young men will continue to fill positions of leadership in various capacities throughout our Valley.



*The Pacesetters, a group of members under 35 years of age from the Valley of South Bend, plan a wide variety of programs, including a summer family picnic and an Easter Egg Roll complete with Easter Bunny.*

ILL.: IRA J. MARTZ, 33°, is Secretary of the Valley of South Bend and a Past Thrice Potent Master of South Bend Lodge of Perfection.





## Recreating the Village Blacksmith Shop

*Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith, a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy limbs,  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands.*

*Week in, week out, from morn'g till night,  
You can hear the bellows blow;  
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,  
With measured beat and rhyming  
Like a sermon ringing the village bell  
When the evening sun is low.*

*—Longfellow*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's colorful image of the village blacksmith recalls a bygone era of American life when the blacksmith's work was essential to every community.

That scene from America's past has been recreated in a new exhibit at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Mass. Titled "Forged in Iron: The American Blacksmith," the exhibit opened in May and will be on display through December 3.

People today may think of a blacksmith as a man who shoes horses, but Longfellow's village blacksmith was much more. He was a versatile and skilled iron worker, who made many of the necessary objects for everyday living: utensils for the house and barn, tools, wagon components, hardware, nails, locks, and weapons. A sampling of these

items will be displayed.

The blacksmith's contribution to American life was vital. Early settlements were so dependent on their skills that iron workers were often given special privileges and compensation. The town of Derby, Conn. for example, granted four acres of land to a skilled craftsman on condition that he "set up the trade of a blacksmith and follow it for the benefit of the inhabitants for the space of seven years." Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries the large number of blacksmiths compared to other metal craftsmen clearly indicates their value to the economy.

Iron is the blacksmith's raw material. Because of its strength and versatility, it was widely utilized by the American colonists. Abundant natural resources of iron ore, wood for charcoal and limestone flux enabled Colonial America to

develop its own iron industry at an early date. Iron furnaces such as the Saugus Ironworks in Massachusetts (established 1646) smelted iron ore to produce "pig" iron that was either cast into useful articles or further refined in rolling and slitting mills to produce wrought iron bars for the blacksmith.

By heating these iron bars in his forge, the blacksmith, using a hammer and anvil, was able to shape the red hot iron into a variety of forms. Every branch of the blacksmithing trade made important contributions to the well-being of the community. The general blacksmith, working in a rural area was expected to perform many functions. Among his most important products were agricultural tools, architectural hardware, and fireplace equipment. He also did a great deal of repair work on broken or worn-out items.

Currier & Ives lithograph c. 1864



Specialized trades developed in the populous cities and towns. Edged tools, scissors, knives, and swords, whose steel cutting edges required careful tempering and hardening, were the work of the cutler. The wheelwright forged bolts, springs, braces and iron tires to strengthen and support the wooden wheels of carriages and wagons. The whitesmith carefully finished and polished items for domestic use which were often embellished with punched and inlaid designs. The locksmith made keyed locks and latches which required accuracy and skillfully filed moving parts. The farrier specialized in making and fitting iron shoes for horses, mules, and oxen. Nailors made a wide variety of handwrought nails for building and construction.

During the 19th century, new technological developments and innovations in the American industry replaced the hand-forged products of the American blacksmith with manufactured items.

The advent of this "American system" which combined machine technology, factory production methods and division of labor, gradually brought an end to the era of the blacksmith. Many

*An 18th century "sewing bird" is one of the many handcrafted items displayed in conjunction with the blacksmith exhibit. The jaws of the bird held tatting, with other holders used for thread bobbin and pin cushion.*



blacksmiths were absorbed into factory work as machinists and mechanics.

The blacksmith lives on in the literature of folklore of America as a symbol of strength, honesty, character, and dependability. The blacksmith shop is often depicted in American art as a focal point in the community, a clearing house for local information and gossip. The skills of the blacksmith were also surrounded by some mystery, and the carefully guarded "secrets of the trade" were only passed from master to apprentice. The wide range of durable products made by the American blacksmith supplied other trades with tools, and made possible a higher degree of domestic comfort and architectural beauty. One of the fascinating aspects of

the blacksmith has always been that his products exhibit ingenuity, good design, and skilled craftsmanship despite their humble utilitarian functions.

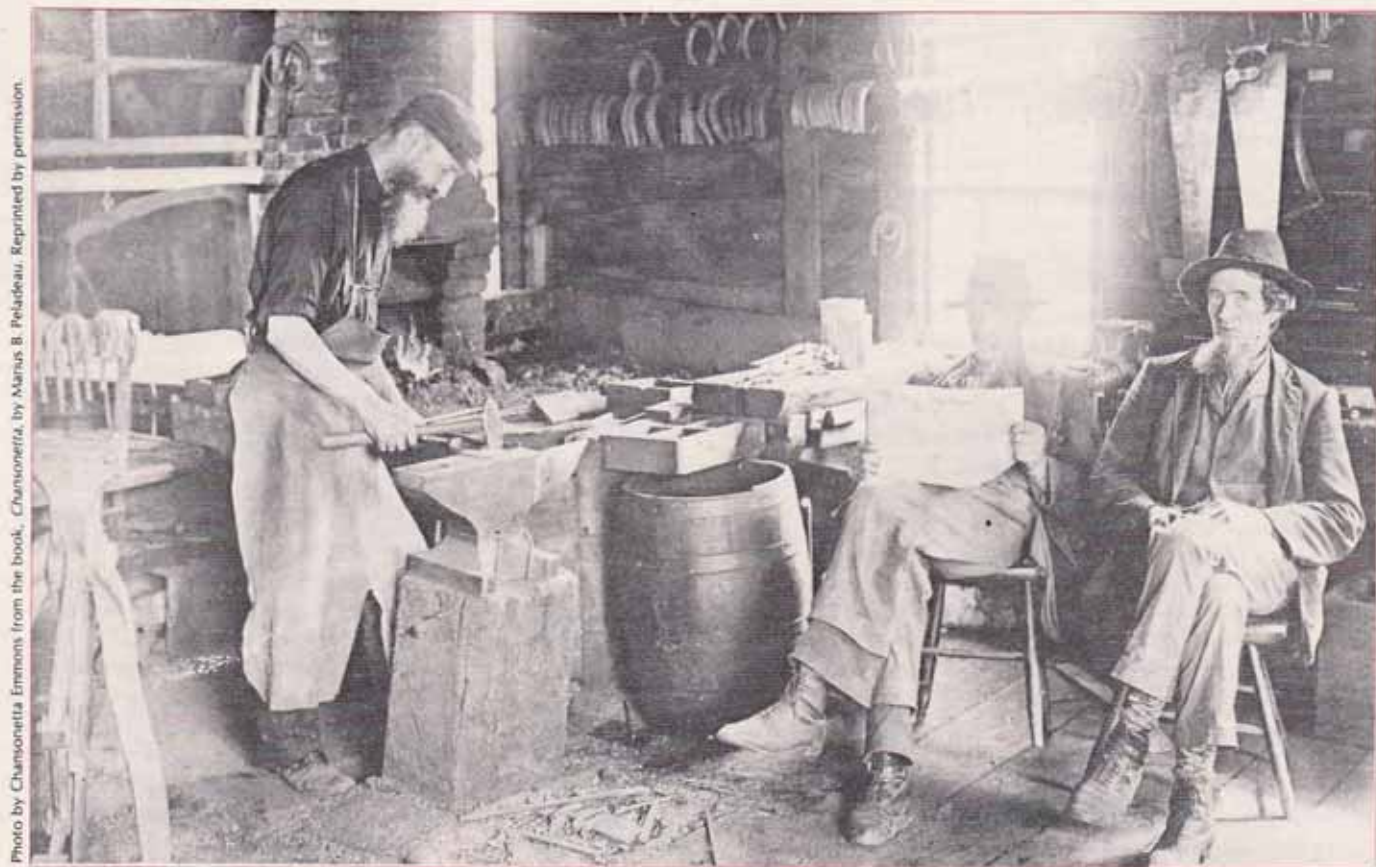


Photo by Chansonetta Emmens from the book, *Chansonetta*, by Marius B. Peladeau. Reprinted by permission.



## A REGIMENT THAT SURVIVED

# U.S. Army's Only Link with Troops of the Revolution

By J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°

The only link between the Revolutionary War army that won our independence and the present regular army of the United States is Alexander Hamilton's old company of horse artillery, which is now the fully motorized Battery D, 5th Field Artillery.

This fact is traceable directly to the "economical" decree of Congress in 1784, that "standing armies in time of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican government." This pious preamble was followed by a reduction of the army of the United States to less than 100 men.

We could be lavish in reciting the performances of prominent Freemasons toward the development of the fame of the 5th. We will particularly stress the contributions of a few.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, descendent of the hereditary Grand Masters of Scotland, charter member and officer of Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge No. 2 of Cincinnati.

Gen. William Hull, Detroit governor, first Master of Meridian Lodge, Natick, Mass.

Col. James Miller, territorial governor of Arkansas, member of St. John's Lodge, Boston, Mass.

Lt. General Winfield Scott, a truly great soldier who was made a Mason in 1805 in Dinwiddie Union Lodge No. 23 of Virginia.

Gen. Charles P. Summerall who was made a Mason at sight in Pythagorean Lodge No. 21, Charleston, S.C., became a 33° Mason, and served as Treasurer General of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction.

It is probable that few men now serving with the guns of the 5th Field know the proud traditions of their regiment. Few of them know that its caissons have rolled from the Battle of Long Island to the Meuse-Argonne, that its dead lay round that famed wall of Peking and on the heights of Contreras, that its gunners have served their pieces amid the war cries of the Cherokees, the Seminoles, and the Miami Indians, who once scalped the regiment's officers.

Such traditions and history have never been stressed in the U.S. Army, for no "family" spirit clusters about any United States regiment. It more closely resembles a club or a team out to do a job and get it over with.

The creation of regimental coats-of-arms and the search of old records for regimental atmosphere similar to that of the British Army will soon be part of the traditional picture.

The 5th has always been a fighting regiment. European regiments may take pride in certain privileges and honors won in the field. The 5th cannot, for it

differs not from any other United States Army artillery regiment. But it can point to a record whose pages tell of the rise of a nation.

Battery D of the 5th fought in the battle of Princeton during the Revolutionary War, under the command of Capt. Alexander Hamilton, who later became a major general and eventually Secretary of the Treasury.

The 5th's first shots fired in anger had two British ships anchored off Governor's Island as their target. They were fired on July 12, 1776, from Fort George, New York City. The Fort was located on what is now the Battery. The Fifth's Revolutionary War honors are Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown.

Battery D next saw action at Vincennes, Indiana, as a unit of Gen. St. Clair's command against the Miami Indians. All of its officers and two-thirds of its men were killed and the guns spiked and abandoned. A broken arrow at the bottom of the 5th's coat-of-arms commemorates this disaster.

The act that made Battery D of the 5th the entire army of the United States in 1784 was based on the mistaken premise that militia units would be adequate for defense in an emergency. But several of the militia units absorbed such rough treatment or ran so readily in subsequent skirmishes with Indians that Congress was forced to enlarge the regular army, although most of the additional regiments authorized were still numerals on paper when the War of 1812 began.

The Battle of Queenstown Heights on October 12-13, 1812, furnished a fair instance of militia impotency. A force of 450 regulars under Lt. Winfield Scott

ILLUSTRATION: J. FAIRBAIRN SMITH, 33°, a past Commander-in-chief of Detroit Consistory, was secretary of the Supreme Council History Committee from 1949-55. For many years he was editor of *The Masonic World*.





and some 3,000 New York militia—the latter spoiling for battle, judging from their conversation—moved against the British position.

Scott took half his regulars across the river on the night of the 12th and stormed the Canadian heights, thus taking the British batteries. The rest of the regulars, and “a few militia” came across as reinforcement to beat off a strong counterattack by the British. Scott then sent an urgent appeal for the main body of the militia to come across and help him make the victory sure. But the militia refused to move, looking on from their peaceful bank on the river while Scott and the remnant of his regulars were made prisoners.

Later Scott was exchanged as a prisoner of war as was Col. Miller, who had been taken at Detroit. Both lived to tell of special victories.

Scott, the great American brigadier, had to reach a decision in a matter of seconds. He had about 1,300 men in his four regiments, while the British had 1,800 men in their first line, with 4,000 more in close support. They also had seven heavy guns placed in the center. Scott's only artillery was Lt. Towson's two light field guns. The American general could not wait to be reinforced. His ranks would melt away under the deadly fire if he stood where he was. Retreat would mean the destruction of his brigade and disaster to the army behind him. So he attacked!

Col. Miller has been gone from the U.S. Army well over a century and is practically forgotten by his country. But he left a modest memorial behind him. His simple words became the motto of the old regiment—“I'll try, sir!”

It was Gen. Scott who discovered a weak spot in the enemy position, and he threw Col. Jessup and his 25th Infantry at the British left, which bent and then broke under Jessup's impetuous charge. The Americans worked their way to the British rear as twilight deepened into night.

The first battle honors won by the regiment in the Civil War came from covering a reconnaissance near Yorktown. The regiment served at Mechanicsville and Gaines Mill during the Peninsula Campaign. For eight days in June and July of 1862, the regiment was so continually in action that its horses never were unharnessed.

Additional Civil War battle honors were won at Falling Waters, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run,

Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where its fire supporting the 12th Corps was one of the decisive factors of the third day of the battle. This action is commemorated on the regimental shield by the star- insignia of the 12th Corps.

During the Spanish-American War, E Battery's guns were drawn by bulls, and thereafter the battery became known to the 5th Field as the “Bull Battery.” It reached Cuba as the war ended, but E and D Batteries later joined F Battery in helping to suppress the Philippine insurrection.

To ride with the 5th is to ride with the memories both of great soldiers and of high deeds. Major Gen. John C. Pemberton, Confederate States Army, once commanded D Battery. One of the 5th's 1st lieutenants was Charles P. Summerall, who later served as chief of staff of the U.S. Army.

Summerall remained in the Philippines long enough to receive two citations for gallantry in action against insurgents. Then he went on to China to join Capt. Henry J. Reilly's F Battery

just in time to take part in the allied action against the Boxers at Peking.

Lt. Summerall had watched a couple of salvos and decided it was useless to fire into the heavy teakwood unless the location of the supporting beams could be ascertained exactly. He ordered the trumpeter to blow “cease firing,” and then walked into the zone of the Boxer fire and straight to the gates. He sighted through the foot-thick planking, located the line of the massive cross beams behind, and marked their position with chalk.

“Lay on that!” he yelled, and F Battery let go a salvo. The gates collapsed in a shower of splinters and a column of allied infantry poured into the city.

The prowess of the Army's 5th could more than fill the pages of many volumes, but the real purpose of this brief review is to bring together some of the more important engagements of this famed artillery unit which is today the only continuing link of the American Army which began with the Revolutionary War.

## Scrimshaw: Summer Attraction at Museum

On exhibit at the Museum of Our National Heritage through September 17 is a collection of 19th century sailors' art including scrimshaw, baskets, and sailors' valentines made from seashells. Scrimshaw is the word sailors used to describe their spare-time occupation of fashioning objects from materials available at sea, especially the bones and teeth of whales. Among the most common scrimshaw forms were carved whale teeth. Pie crimpers, yarn swifts, and sewing boxes were among the many domestic items produced. Many scrimshaw items were meant as gifts for family and friends at home.

19th century carved whale bone





## DEMOLAYS CONVENE IN MILWAUKEE

# Congress in Session

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°

It wasn't held in Washington. In fact, there wasn't a Washington politician in attendance when "Congress" convened in Milwaukee in April.

Lacking a domed capitol, the DeMolay version of "Congress" was called to order at Milwaukee's Pfister Hotel on April 13, and top-notch young men in their late teens and early twenties spent three full days discussing the organization's future and providing input for improvements.

The idea for the International DeMolay Congress originated in 1968, and sessions have been held annually since that time.

In recent years, each state (or jurisdiction) has been entitled to send two delegates, most of whom are State Master Councilors or other state officers. Represented at the 1978 Congress were most jurisdictions in the United States as well as a jurisdiction from Germany and several jurisdictions from the Philippines.

Delegates must provide for their own transportation to the Congress; however, the major expenses for the three-day session are financed by a \$10,000 grant from the Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

In addition to the general sessions, the delegates have an opportunity to meet in regional groups to discuss common problems with their counterparts in neighboring states.

Prior to arrival, each delegate is assigned to one of the following committees: membership, education, leadership training conferences, policy and purpose, publications and public relations, appendant organizations, Masonic relations, and miscellaneous awards. Dur-

ing the course of the three days, each committee meets frequently to prepare recommendations for approval at the general sessions of Congress. Action taken at Congress is then considered at the DeMolay International Supreme Council session, which opens a three-day meeting immediately following the close of the Congress.

International Master Councilor David M. Stout, elected at the conclusion of last year's Congress, presided over this year's session. Brother Stout is a Past State Master Councilor for Kansas and a student at Fort Hays Kansas State College. Assisting him in keeping the session running smoothly were Congress Secretary Steven J. Button, a Past State Master Councilor for Idaho, and Parliamentarian Michael D. Oard, Past State Master Councilor for Oregon. Serving as Congress Advisor was Edward C. Beiser, DeMolay Executive Officer for Illinois.



*International Master Councilor Stout introduces newly elected IMC Kelly Tutt.*

*Committee meetings during the session provide an opportunity for delegates to examine DeMolay procedures and programs prior to making recommendations to the general session.*







*Two delegates from each DeMolay jurisdiction are entitled to vote on proposals submitted to the general session. Congress action is then referred to the International DeMolay Supreme Council, which meets for three days immediately after the close of the Congress.*



Spare time at the Congress is at a premium. When not at committee meetings or general sessions, delegates take advantage of a few minutes to get to know one another, realizing that before the close of the final session, one of their peers will be elected to represent the Order of DeMolay for the coming year.

At a late session on Friday evening, nine candidates were nominated for International Master Councilor and four names were proposed for Congress Secretary. Campaigning at a low key, nominees awaited the balloting on Saturday afternoon. By the third ballot, Kelly Tutt, State Master Councilor for Kentucky, had been elected the new IMC, narrowly defeating New Jersey's State Master Councilor, Mark D. Cahill. The new Congress Secretary is

Jeffrey B. Reighter, a Past State Master Councilor for Nebraska.

As the 11th International DeMolay Congress came to a close with the installation of officers on Saturday evening, weary but inspired Congress participants proved that today's youth are dedicated to carving out a great future.

Said Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, "Witnessing these

top DeMolay leaders in action each year gives us every good reason for wanting to continue to support the Congress."

Next year's session will be held at Kansas City, Missouri, home of the DeMolay International headquarters. The Order of DeMolay, founded by Frank S. Land in 1919, will be observing its 60th anniversary.



*IMC Stout (center) greets delegates from three jurisdictions in the Philippines. Attending the Congress were Emilliano Ozaeta, Quezon City; Armando Velasco, Mindanao; Macario Ramos, DeMolay Deputy Executive Officer, Metro Manila, Luzon; and Clyde Dela Calzada, Visayas.*



*Our nation has given us the freedom and opportunity  
to accumulate material wealth in inconceivable amounts.  
We also have the same freedom and opportunity  
to gather spiritual wealth in similar proportions.*

## Where Is the Moral Conscience of Our Modern Society?

By RICHARD E. FLETCHER, 32°

How effective is Masonry in the world today? Is it possible that a fraternity that once influenced the character of the leaders in our community and nation has been lulled to sleep?

Is it possible that "Broomhilda" has captured the spirit of our modern society? Once a moral or ethical conscience cried, "But it's wrong!" Today that cry has been reduced to a whisper or ignored, if heard at all. Freemasonry has the potential for combating this trend, but where is yesterday's influence?

Our 32° quotes Alfred Lord Tennyson:

"To ride abroad, redressing human  
wrong;  
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it;  
But to teach high thoughts and amiable  
words,  
And courtliness and the desire of fame.  
And love and truth and all that makes a  
man."

These words are intended to serve as a standard of judgment for assessing the purposes of our lives. They are also intended to serve as a way of demonstrating in our daily lives those values we hold to be important.

Could we say that we are more like Tennyson in "teaching high thoughts and amiable words" or more like Broomhilda in taking advantage of every situation that materially favors us?

The recent popular song, "Sunday Morning Coming Down," reacts to a

tragic life by saying, "And Lord it took me back to something that I lost somewhere, somehow along the way." Freemasonry cannot escape asking the very same question. What is it that we have "lost somewhere, somehow along the way?" More importantly, if we can identify what we lost, can we get it back? As a Master Mason we find that the "Master's word is lost," yet we are able to substitute a word. No such answer can suffice when truth, ethics, and morality are lost or ignored.

Let's go back in history a few years to see how Freemasonry was treated in totalitarian countries.

In his description of Fascism, Benito Mussolini said: "We stand for a new principle in the world. We stand for sheer categorical definitive antithesis to the world of democracy, plutocracy, Freemasonry, to the world which still abides by the fundamental principles laid down in 1789."

After the Spanish Civil War ended in 1939, a series of pamphlets were sold at two pesetas each. The pamphlets told how, after fearful slaughter, General Franco and his colleagues saved Spain in a "crusade of liberation from communism, atheism, and Freemasonry."

In his book, *Inside the Third Reich*, German industrialist Albert Speer wrote: "I must have had the feeling that

it was no affair of mine when I heard the people around me declaring an open season on Jews, Freemasons, Social Democrats, or Jehovah's Witnesses. I thought I was not implicated if I myself did not take part."

These quotes are all from approximately the same period of time—the 1920's and 1930's. (One of the interesting sidelights of these quotes is the wide spectrum of other groups with which Freemasonry is identified.) Three different countries—led by three different tyrants and each independent of the other—all feared Freemasonry and clearly identified it as a danger to their rule.

What do tyrants fear in Freemasonry that we ourselves either cannot or do not see? What do tyrants fear that we as Freemasons either overlook or ignore? If we have truly been a strength and force in past lives, where are these qualities today? Are they still there but temporarily suppressed, while other considerations are given greater importance?

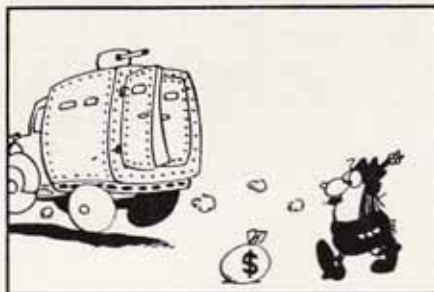
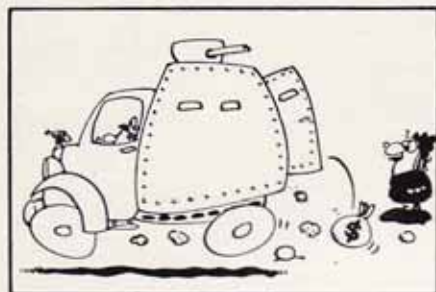
Our nation has given us the freedom and opportunity to accumulate material

RICHARD E. FLETCHER, 32°, is a past presiding officer of various bodies in the Scottish Rite Valley of Burlington, Vermont, and is currently the Valley treasurer. He is also Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.





# BROOMHILDA



wealth in inconceivable amounts. We also have the same freedom and opportunity to gather spiritual wealth in similar proportions. We seem to have made our choice clear: our society has developed into one placing material wealth as its most important consideration.

Protestors of the 60's were trying to say to Americans that we had gone too far in our demands for comfort and security. Unfortunately, protest groups went too far in the opposite direction and would have led us into total anarchy if their demands had been given serious consideration. The concept of total freedom to "do your own things" regardless of any other consideration was and still is the demand of many active self-interest groups today. With this concept, they promote anarchy and say government or society cannot interfere with their lives; and if the law runs counter to their views, it can either be broken or ignored with impunity.

Before the materialism accepted by many and the anarchy demanded by others is a third group. This group is searching for a return to those ideals once held so important. These ideals

could in part, be identified as truth, duty, honor—principles which were part of our heritage. The three examples are meant to show *some* but certainly not all our Masonic principles.

Having created an atmosphere in our own lives which admires "Broomhilda" for getting something for nothing, we extend this acceptance of wrongdoing to include all the little cheats so fixed in our habits. The recent TV show "60 Minutes" did a segment on insurance claims and their effect on premiums. It was stated that industry figures showed 60% of accident insurance claims were exaggerated or fraudulent.

We must be careful not too indict everyone of wrongdoing, but if we are not ourselves doing these things, we often condone them in others and secretly admire their "getting away with it." We are too willing to accept the half-done job, the sloppy job, the careless indifferent attitude, or the "it's not convenient right now" answer from people who are not motivated to care. Whether in our jobs or in our lodge rooms, in far too many cases these attitudes prevail.

If we are to break this syndrome and return to former principles and ideals, how can it be done?

In Freemasonry we all too often have a tendency to romanticize our past. We become so prone to bragging about those famous men, particularly those of Revolutionary War fame, that we forget our past is valuable only as we can apply it to our own circumstances. The past ought to be a tool for the present and a bridge to the future. By all means let us be proud of our past, but remember:

"Masonic leadership is tested in the arena of life, and the principles which inspire that leadership will prevail only as those who cherish them are men of vision, wisdom, and courage."

Broomhilda says that something for nothing is OK. Mahatma Ghandi said, "Bread taken without labor is stolen bread." Which attitude should we as Freemasons be part of?

Masonic leadership and principles are crying for attention in our country—right now! As Scottish Rite Masons we are told: "Time was; time is; but for the Freemason the hour is always now."





## Valleys Arrange Group Tours to Museum

*Dr. Silvestro greets Robert Hanson (left), Valley chairman for the museum endowment fund campaign and talks with those on the Harrisburg bus tour. Above, Valley members are proud of the recognition of the generous gift from the Valley of Harrisburg.*

Several Valleys arranged for special tours this spring to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington.

Leading the parade of visitors in mid-April was a group of 36 Scottish Rite members and their wives from the Valley of Harrisburg, Pa. They had been riding on the bus for almost ten hours when they arrived late Saturday afternoon.

For most of the visitors it was the first time they had seen the museum. From the moment they arrived, they were enthusiastic and impressed.

"I wish all our members could see the museum," said Ill.° W. Orville Kimmel, 33°, Deputy for Pennsylvania. "It would make them even prouder to belong to the Scottish Rite."

Ill.° Brother Kimmel's feelings were echoed by other members of the group. "The Museum of Our National Heritage is a great testimony to the dreams, hopes, and aspirations of Freemasons of our beloved country," commented Ill.°.







IN A NOOK WITH A BOOK

## 'Freemasonry in Federalist Connecticut, 1789-1835'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

FREEMASONRY IN FEDERALIST CONNECTICUT, 1789-1835, by Dorothy Ann Lipson. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 08540. 380 pp. \$18.50.

The bicentennial celebration has created an interest in various phases of our American heritage, and it is refreshing to note that a non-Mason has made a study of the craft in one of the original colonies during the formative years of our new government. These same years were difficult ones for the craft and this book amply shows that the foundation was laid many years before the disappearance of William Morgan for the devastating events that resulted from the Morgan affair. As early as the year 1787 ministers were giving Freemasonry unfavorable attention.

This book is organized into nine chapters and has an appendix with a one-page chart showing the structure of the craft. It has a list of the Grand Lodge officers during the period covered by the text, some biographical sketches, some statistical tables, a bibliographical discussion, and a good index. In order to be helpful to the reader who knows nothing about Freemasonry, the book starts with a brief explanation of the formation of the craft from the operative masons and points out how the Grand Lodge of England was formed in 1717, the nature of the Masonic organization, the position occupied by the craft in relation to the churches, and the educational and charitable characteristics of Freemasonry. This part of the book will be of interest to knowledgeable Masons primarily as an illustration of how a non-member views us when sympathetically inclined. There is a brief presentation of how the craft came to America and how it was established in Connecticut. A good picture is drawn of the social, economic, and religious conditions of the time.

Of interest to us as Masons is the explanation of how the lodges functioned in those days. The lodges met in taverns, the only places in the communities large enough to accommodate the number of persons attending the meetings. The activities of the officers of the lodges in the community are not overlooked. It is worthy of note that certain women are shown to have had an unusual amount of interest in the affairs of Freemasonry with some being favorably inclined and some being opposed. While primarily devoted to the craft in Connecticut the author does not hesitate to cross state boundaries when events elsewhere have some influence on the events in Connecticut. For this reason there is reference to the publication of two books by Barruel and Robison with their influence on Jedidiah Morse becoming a strong opponent of Freemasonry. Though it occurred in New York, the Morgan affair is covered in detail.

One of the values of this book is the many footnotes indicating the sources of the information presented. The manuscript was originally prepared by the author as a doctoral dissertation and thereby had the benefit of the guidance of several of her teachers. She also consulted with Ill.°. James R. Case, 33°, Grand Historian of Connecticut. Made available to her were the records of the Grand Lodge as well as the minute books of many of the lodges that were functioning during the period. She also consulted many secondary sources and these are indicated in the book. Very enlightening are the observations made by the author about some of the events presented. In the background there were always religious and political overtones that are noted to fully understand the events of the period.

This book is well organized and the facts are presented in a clear and logical manner. The style is easy to read and it is a pleasure to read a book with a new viewpoint written by a non-Mason after a careful examination of the evidence.



Robert D. Hanson, 33°, museum endowment fund campaign chairman for the Valley of Harrisburg.

Many of the Harrisburg visitors to the museum could not quite believe their eyes. "This is more than I ever expected," one woman was heard to remark. That was the general feeling of the group. Even though they had seen pictures and had read about the museum and library, they were impressed by the first-hand view of this great Scottish

Rite gift to the American people.

Dr. Clement M. Silvestro, 32°, director of the museum and library, led the group on a tour through the library, auditorium, and the several exhibit galleries.

There was a particular sense of pride when they arrived at the "Valley of Harrisburg gallery," a gift to the museum from their own group.

When the announcement came that it was time to board the bus, the Harris-

burg people seemed reluctant to leave. Ill.°. Brother Hanson expressed the feeling of everyone when he remarked, "America will be better tomorrow because we cared enough today to create this symbol of our beliefs."

Visitors to the museum in May included groups from the Valleys of Danville, Ill., and Wilmington, Del. Equally delighted, these groups also felt a sense of pride as they walked through the museum and library.



JUNE 9, 1778

# General Washington's Call For Engineering Education

By LAWRENCE P. GRAYSON

Prior to the time of America's declared independence, there was little need for a school of engineering in the colonies. The military requirements that existed, such as those during the French and Indian War, were met by engineers educated in England who served in the British army or by colonists who served under them. The engineering needs of a civilian nature, which were reflective primarily of hand-craft technology, were met largely by ingenious or industrious men who were self-educated. With the beginning of war, however, America's requirement for qualified engineers became critical.

Shortly after assuming command of the continental forces on June 15, 1775, George Washington advised Congress that the army labored under numerous disadvantages, including "a want of engineers to construct proper works and direct the men." He continued "I can hardly express the disappointment I have experienced on this subject; the skill of those we have being very imperfect." Washington's concern, which he voiced on numerous occasions over the next few years, was shared by many other colonial leaders.

The lack of a sufficient number of engineers in the army persisted throughout the Revolutionary War, and almost all those who served as engineering officers were of foreign birth and education. It was recognized that most of these men would return to their native countries when the war ended. America required engineers, not only for the immediate military needs, but also to meet the future requirements of a civilian population when the nation would be independent and developing. These were the conditions and sentiments of the times when the army established winter quarters at Valley Forge in December 1777.

Shortly after encamping, Brigadier General Louis Duportail, a French volunteer, who was serving as chief of engineers, drew up a plan for the establishment of an engineering corps as a permanent part of the Continental army. His plan, dated January 18, 1778, called for the formation of enlisted men into companies of sappers headed by officers, and proposed that the companies might serve as a school of apprenticeship for the men. On January 28, Washington endorsed Duportail's plan and recommended to Congress that an engineering department be organized. This was done by a resolution of Congress on May 27, 1778, as part of a general organization plan for the army. The engineering department was established with three companies, each to contain 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 68 enlisted men.

Washington readily complied with the resolution, stating in the General Orders issued at Valley Forge on June 9 that:

"Three Captains and nine Lieutenants are wanted to officer the Companies of Sappers: As this Corps will be a school of Engineering it opens a Prospect to such Gentlemen as enter it and will pursue the necessary studies with diligence, of becoming Engineers and rising to the Important Employments attached to that Profession as the direction of Fortified Places etc. The Qualifications required of the Candidates are that they be Natives and have a knowledge of the Mathematicks and drawing, or at least be disposed to apply themselves to those studies. They will give in their Names at Head-Quarters."

The need and sentiment for educating engineers in the United States was clearly present at this time, although almost a quarter of a century would pass before a formal school of engineering would be established. In the winter of 1778, General Knox, while camped at Pluckemin, N.J., established "an academy where lectures are read in tactics and gunnery." For the decade following the end of the war in 1783, numerous people stressed the need for officers trained in engineering and the need to establish a military academy. George Washington, in his Presidential message of October 25, 1791, advocated the establishment of a military academy, which actually commenced at West Point in 1794. The academy, in which

Dr. Lawrence P. Grayson is associated with the National Institute of Education at Washington, D.C.



much of the instruction was devoted to fortifications, continued until April 1796, when a fire destroyed the barracks. On March 16, 1802, an Act of Congress stationed the Corps of Engineers at West Point to constitute the Military Academy, which has continued to the present day. The engineers and cadets at the Academy were made available for such duty and service as the President of the United States might direct, thus allowing them to perform works of a public as well as a military nature. This availability was in keeping with the sentiment expressed in 1800 by James McHenry, Secretary of War, that "We must not conclude that service of the engineer is limited to constructing fortifications. This is but a single branch of the profession; their utility extends to almost every department of war; besides embracing whatever respects public buildings, roads, bridges, canals and all such works of a civil nature."

The Military Academy as originally established was loosely organized, operated on meager resources, and had no definite or consistent system of instruction, examination, or length of study. It was only as a result of the appointment of Sylvanus Thayer as Superintendent in 1817 that the academy developed. Following a trip to France to study its educational system, Thayer arranged

the cadets into four annual classes, divided the classes into sections requiring weekly reports, developed a scale of marking, attached weights to the subjects in the curriculum necessary for graduation, instituted a system of discipline and an honor code, and set a standard of high achievement. These characteristics have remained with the academy and formed the pattern for technical education in America.

On April 29, 1812, a Congressional Act set further provisions for the military academy, including establishing the position of "professor of the art of engineering in all its branches." One of the most influential persons to occupy the position was Dennis Hart Mahan, who was appointed in 1832. His pioneering efforts in the preparation of textbooks on engineering subjects did much to break this country's dependence on the translation and republication of European works.

Alden Partridge, who was the first person to hold the title of professor of engineering in the United States and served as acting Superintendent at West Point, resigned from the army in 1818 and established the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont. This institution, which later became Norwich University, was the first civilian school of engi-

neering in the country. In 1824, the Rensselaer School was established and 11 years later granted the degree of civil engineer for the first time in America and Great Britain.

From these initial acts, engineering education in the United States has grown until today there are almost 295,000 graduate and undergraduate students studying engineering on a full-time basis, and an additional 47,000 students studying part-time, at 289 institutions of engineering. In addition, there are some 58,000 full-time students and almost 20,000 students studying part-time at 119 institutions that offer programs in engineering technology.

As a single event, George Washington's call for a school of engineering is but a minor footnote in history. Taken, however, in a larger context as part of a continuing series of events, it is an act by the Commanding General of the Continental Army recognizing the importance of engineering education to meet the needs of an independent and sovereign nation. The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the call, scheduled for June 9 at Valley Forge, will be formal testimony by the engineering profession to the foresight of George Washington and a reaffirmation of the continuing importance of engineering education to the future of America.

*The U.S. Military Academy at West Point, located on the west bank of the Hudson River 50 miles north of New York City, was the first school for training engineers in the United States. An*

*Act of Congress in 1802 stationed the Corps of Engineers at West Point to constitute the Military Academy, which has continued to the present day.*





## New Slide Show for Museum Visitors

A new five-minute slide/tape presentation has been installed at the Museum of Our National Heritage as a part of the orientation exhibit in the lobby to acquaint museum visitors with the story of Freemasonry. Many visitors have asked about Masonry and why the Scottish Rite Masons chose to establish and support the museum and library. They are both curious and impressed. "Freemasonry: What Is It?" emphasizes the historical background as well as the moral, charitable, and patriotic commitments of a Mason. The presentation operates automatically at the "press of the button." The show includes scenes of various Masonic temples, descriptions of the many Masonic philanthropic activities, and historical information.

### SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC. JANUARY 1, 1977—DECEMBER 31, 1977

#### Endowment and Income Assets

Cash in banks 1/1/77	\$ 312,609
Accounts receivable 1/1/77 (pledges payable)	3,181,265
Investments (at book value) 1/1/77	704,910
(Market value of investments 1/1/77: \$728,416)	
Land, building, and other assets 1/1/77	5,809,135
	<u>\$10,007,919</u>
Interest and dividends	\$ 7,781
Contributions	597,110
Gifts	36,051
Capital loss	(4,496)
	<u>636,446</u>
	<u>\$10,644,365</u>

Trust fund beneficiaries and transfer fees	(5,967)
	<u>\$10,638,398</u>

Expenditures over income/income account	(20,302)
Notes payable—Supreme Council and Benevolent Foundation	275,000
Decrease in accounts receivable (pledges paid)	(231,325)
	<u>\$10,661,771</u>

Cash in banks 12/31/77	\$ 222,405
Accounts receivable 12/31/77	2,949,940
Investments (at book value) 12/31/77	1,361,434
(Market value of investments 12/31/77: \$1,350,818)	
Land, buildings, and other assets 12/31/77	5,852,992
	<u>\$10,386,771</u>

Notes payable—Supreme Council and Benevolent Foundation	275,000
	<u>\$10,661,771</u>

#### Income

Investment income	\$ 16,780
Interest income	37,586
Contributions	189,145
Miscellaneous income	12,504
	<u>\$ 256,015</u>
Loan from Supreme Council and Benevolent Foundation	275,000
	<u>\$ 531,015</u>

#### Expenditures

Administrative	\$103,138
Museum	37,744
Library	1,448
Building operation	97,892
Salaries and taxes	151,207
	<u>\$ 391,429</u>

Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, consultant fees, etc.	\$131,729
Data processing	24,466
General expense items	3,693
	<u>159,888</u>
	<u>\$ 551,317</u>

Expenditures over income	\$ (20,302)
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### SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM AUGUST 1, 1976—JULY 31, 1977

#### Principal and Income Assets

Cash in banks 7/31/76	\$ 293,828
Investments (at book value) 7/31/76	11,774,921
(Market value of investments 7/31/76: \$12,097,204)	
	<u>\$12,068,749</u>
Interest	\$ 1,021
Contributions	513,916
Capital gains	243,572
	<u>758,509</u>
	<u>\$12,827,258</u>
Transfer fees	(193)
	<u>\$12,827,065</u>
Income over expenditures/income account	74,163
Notes receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc.	150,000
	<u>\$13,051,228</u>

Cash in banks 7/31/77	\$ 226,910
Notes Receivable—Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc.	150,000
Investments (at book value) 7/31/77	12,674,318
(Market value of investments 7/31/77: \$12,603,767)	
	<u>\$13,051,228</u>

#### Income

Investment income	\$ 594,377
Interest income	9,639
Miscellaneous income	609
	<u>\$ 604,625</u>

#### Expenditures

Grants to researchers	\$291,720
Fellowships	24,000
Conferences	3,391
Salaries, taxes, and retirement allowances (research director and clerical)	18,514
Miscellaneous expenses	743
	<u>\$ 338,368</u>

Fund-raising and data processing costs:	
Printing, mailing services, etc.	\$ 23,653
Data processing	15,292
General expense items	3,149
	<u>42,094</u>

Loan to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library, Inc. (Notes on file)	150,000
	<u>\$ 530,462</u>

Income over expenditures	\$ 74,163
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## Museum Seeks Info on Old Aprons

The Museum of Our National Heritage currently is doing research for an exhibit of decorated Masonic aprons in America, 1750-1850. The exhibit will be held in 1979 and a catalogue will be published in cooperation with the Masonic Book Club. Secretaries of Masonic lodges across the country are being contacted in an attempt to locate information about aprons of decorative and historical importance. The Museum is particularly interested in finding aprons that are associated with the name of an artist or owner, or aprons that can be dated. Anyone with information about old Masonic aprons dating before the Civil War should contact Curator Barbara Franco, Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173. (617-861-6559)



# Footnotes\*

\* **Medal of Excellence.** This year's recipient of the James Royal Case Medal of Excellence is Brother Allen E. Roberts, 32°. The award is presented annually by the Masonic Lodge of Research of Connecticut to a distinguished Masonic scholar and researcher. Brother Roberts has a long list of credits, not the least of which is his award-winning documentary films. The presentation of the medal, originally planned for March, was rescheduled for June 5 at the Bridgeport, Conn., Scottish Rite Cathedral.

\* **French alliance.** Among the events scheduled throughout the year to celebrate the bicentennial of the 1778 French-American alliance was a program on April 10 at the Boston Masonic Temple. The April program, arranged by Chairman Emil Fleischaker, 32°, saluted John Paul Jones for his role in the alliance. Representatives from various organizations briefly narrated highlights of Jones' involvement, and John Sherman, 32°, museum curator for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, prepared a special exhibit of artifacts and papers pertaining to Brother Jones.

\* **More winners.** We were pleased to learn that Brother Charles T. Fasnacht, 32°, a member of the Valley of Harrisburg, was designated to receive an honor medal from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for his public address, "Patriotism, Who Needs It?" Brother Fasnacht, a junior high school principal, delivered the address at a school assembly last June. He was also honored in 1972 when he received the American Educators Medal from Freedoms Foundation.

Another Freedoms Foundation honor medal was awarded to Radio Station WPVL and the Lake County National Bank of Painesville, Ohio, for sponsor-

ing a program entitled, "Chronicle of Independence." The program was written, narrated, and produced by Brother Jack E. Daniels, 32°, a member of the Valley of Cleveland, Ohio.

\* **Presidential portraits.** Frequently we have received requests for prints of Masonic Presidents but have been unable to supply them. We therefore were intrigued when we heard that Brother J. D. Myers, 32°, a member of the Valley of Springfield, Ill., had a number of sets available.

To order a set of prints of the Masonic Presidents, send \$3.35 to J. D. Myers, Guild Book Enterprises, P.O. Box One, Springfield, Ill. 62705. Brother Myers has agreed to donate \$1 from each order to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage.

\* **Searching for POW's.** Brother D. H. Lewis, Senior Warden of Lyceum Lodge of Research No. 8682, Johannesburg, South Africa, has been doing extensive research on the subject of "Freemasonry among Prisoners of War." His research includes items of interest from the 18th to the 20th centuries.

If you have any beneficial information, send it along to Brother Lewis, P.O. Box 31127, Braamfontein, 2017, South Africa.

\* **200 years of memorabilia.** Perseverance Lodge No. 21, Harrisburg, Pa., will be celebrating its 200th anniversary next year. In conjunction with the celebration, general chairman Donald B. Morgan is preparing a display throughout the year of historical items pertaining to the lodge.

Since the lodge membership has spread far and wide, the anniversary committee has put out a general request

for the loan of artifacts and news clippings pertaining to the lodge. Items loaned will be carefully preserved and returned to the owner at the end of 1979.

Material should be sent to Brother Morgan at 4310 Long Drive, Harrisburg, Pa. 17112.

\* **Three generations.** Among the 93 candidates receiving the Scottish Rite degrees in Bangor, Maine, this spring were three generations of the Mitchell family. Glen C. and son Carl E. are members of Kenduskeag Lodge No. 137, and grandson Kenneth E. is a member of Piscataquis Lodge No. 44, Milo.

The class was named in honor of Ill.' Albert L. Conners, 33°, who recently retired as Valley Secretary.

\* **Apology to President Garfield.** Not even "type lice" could make such a faux pas as to allow Grover Cleveland's name to appear in the contents of the April issue relative to an article about President Garfield. But such an error did slip by us, and we soon found out how many people read the contents page.

We also found many Williams College graduates among our readership who quickly pointed out the location of their alma mater. Let the record stand that Brother Garfield graduated from Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., not at Williamsburg, Va.

One reader pointed out that the President was on his way to deliver the commencement address at Williams College when he was shot by an assassin's bullet on July 2, 1881.

Another interesting sidelight is the fact that the President's son, Harry A. Garfield, served as president of Williams College for a number of years.

Our apology to President Garfield and all other Williams alumni.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°  
Editor





# WHAT'S NEW AT THE MUSEUM?

## IN WINTER'S SOLITUDE

The Folk  
Sculpture of  
Gustaf Nyman

Woodcarvings and violins made by a Swedish immigrant who combined in his sculpture both the craft traditions of Sweden and the experiences of his life in America.

**thru  
Oct. 29**

## FRED SMITH

and his  
Cement Friends

Robert Amft's photographs document Fred Smith's cement sculpture in Phillips, Wisconsin, now being preserved as the Wisconsin Concrete Park Project.

**thru  
Aug. 20**

## WHILE AWAY THE HOURS

Nineteenth Century sailor's art including scrimshaw, baskets, and sailor's valentines made from seashells.

**thru  
Sept. 17**

## FORGED IN IRON:

The American  
Blacksmith

An explanation of the blacksmith's important role in America, including information about forging techniques, the various smithing trades, and examples of wrought iron tools, utensils, and architectural hardware.

**thru  
Dec. 3**

## ANTIQUE TOY TRAINS

Toy trains made by leading American and European manufacturers between 1880 and 1940, from the collection of Robert C. Davenport, Col., U.S.A.R.

**thru  
Jan. 7  
1979**

**SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC  
MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE**

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

Summer Hours (April–October) Monday–Saturday 10:00 to 5:00 Sundays 12:00 to 5:30