

THE  
NORTHERN LIGHT

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A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY







STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33<sup>rd</sup>

## *A Time for Reflection*

We are now well on our way in the celebration of our country's 200th birthday. Many fine events are taking place, and we see evidence of a renewed pride in our country and its achievements.

True, we have in the last few years had the opportunity to regret many actions that have taken place at the national, state, and city levels. We need to reflect on what our forefathers sacrificed to make us as a nation great.

Recently, the president of General Motors delivered a message to a group of Masons in Detroit and concluded his remarks substantially as quoted here:

"America is as great as it is because America is as free as it is. Anytime you diminish its freedom in any way you also diminish its greatness.

"I cannot imagine a better organization than the Masons, the Masonic lodges all over the nation, to help get this message across.

"America's bicentennial has reminded us all of the key role that the Masons played in the founding of this nation. It has reminded us that ever since those earliest days the members of the Masonic fraternity have always been the first to step forward when liberty and freedom have been threatened.

"As difficult as our challenges are, I am confident that with the continued leadership available in Freemasonry, America will continue to build on the progress of the last 200 years—a free people, making free choices that result in a better life for all."

What a tremendous challenge for us all! We certainly should reflect on the meaning of those words and endeavor to fulfill the challenge by speaking

out to our elected representatives on the subject of morality, truth, and justice.

The pendulum has swung too far to the left on many issues and we have nearly all been guilty of protecting the apathy that has sorely affected our way of life. We must, as Masons, individually, speak out in defense of the great lessons that have been taught within the lodge and in our beloved Scottish Rite. Much is at stake for us all, and the time is here when we should accept the call for commitment and action.

I am particularly pleased to note that so many of our Valleys are promoting bicentennial activities and programs. My congratulations to all who are promoting and participating in such events, but let us also remember that we must do far more than witness what the few are doing. We must put into practice in our daily lives the tenets of our profession as members of this great organization.

In his *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, J. A. Froude wrote, "Morality, when vigorously alive, sees farther than intellect."

Thomas Henry Huxley wrote, "Veracity is the heart of morality."

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

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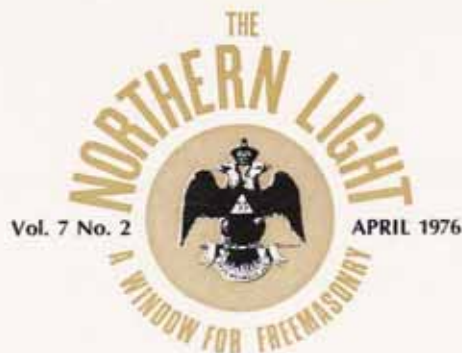
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Members from the Valley of Philadelphia in October presented the historical play, "Architects of Freedom," which tells the story of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. Throughout the jurisdiction in recent months, Masonic groups have been reenacting scenes from the colonial era. Stage productions are only one way in which the Scottish Rite Valleys are celebrating the bicentennial. For the first in a series of reviews of some of the bicentennial plans see the story on page 10.



AT MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

## Exclusive U.S. Showing of British Exhibit

By CLEMENT M. SILVESTRO, 32°

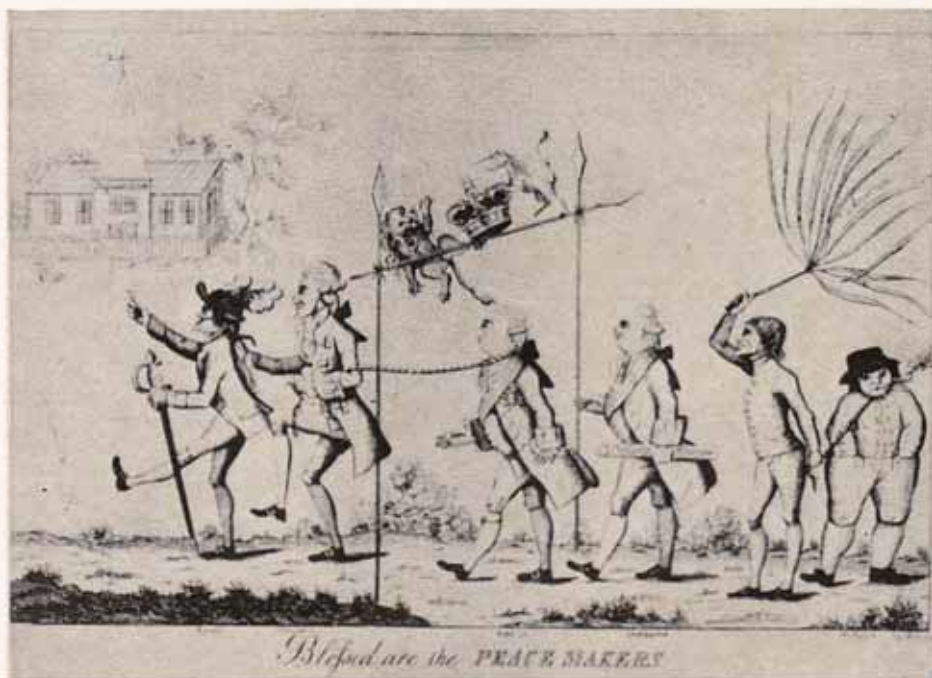
An exclusive United States showing of the British Library's magnificent exhibit, "The American War of Independence, 1775-83," will be a fitting climax to the museum's bicentennial events.

After my visit to London last November, the British Library Board approved our request to have this unusual exhibition travel to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. Coordinating the loan arrangements in London is Dr. Helen Wallis, Chief of the Division of Maps, organizer of the exhibition and author of the comprehensive catalog.

The exhibit will open in Lexington, Mass., on July 1, and will continue through October 31.

In the foreword of the excellent catalog, Lord Eccles, Chairman of the British Library Board, noted with unusual candor: "Only the British would take so much trouble over the Bicentenary of an humiliating defeat."

Troublesome though it may have been, it is a magnanimous gesture and tangible evidence of the strong and cordial Anglo-American relations that exist today. Prince Charles commented on



these strong ties at the London opening on July 3, 1975. He said: "We can now at least look with a reasonably dispassionate gaze upon those momentous and emotional events and realise that the differences between the two opposing camps were extraordinarily small; that the quarrel was *basically* a domestic one. . . ."

American viewers will, I believe, be impressed with the objective inter-

On display this summer at the museum will be a wide collection of 18th century British documents, maps, newspaper accounts, political cartoons, medallions, uniforms, and military weapons. "Blessed Are the Peace Makers" is an intriguing 1783 political satire on the preliminaries of peace published in London by E. Dacherly just after the violent attack on the peace terms in the House of Commons.

pretation of the events that shook the Island Empire 200 years ago. The valor and shortcomings on both sides is revealed without prejudice and often with compassion.

Organized chronologically in six parts, the exhibit story is carefully and



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painstakingly put together. With judicious use of maps, letters, rare imprints, official documents, watercolor drawings, broadsides, contemporary newspaper accounts, political cartoons, medallions, uniforms, and military weapons, viewers can readily grasp the sequence of the critical events that led to American Independence.

The first part, entitled "War of Words, 1764-1776," treats the major issues and differences between Great Britain and the colonies in those critical years following the expulsion of France from the New World at the end of the French and Indian War (1754-63).

Part II, "The Outbreak of the War in New England, 1775-76," includes a profusion of materials related to the military operations in and around the Boston area. An unsigned manuscript map, lent by the Duke of Northumberland and showing the retreat of the British Regulars from the battle of Lexington and Concord, is just one of the unique exhibit items.

The remaining sections are: "The Northern Invasions, 1775-77," "The War in the Middle Colonies, 1775-78," "The War in the Southern Colonies, 1778-81," and, "The Making of Peace, 1782-83."

The exhibit has many historic treasures never before seen on this side of the Atlantic. From Queen Elizabeth's Royal Library collection are two candid letters written by King George III regarding the loss of the colonies. Writing to Lord Shelburne in November, 1782, the King said: "I cannot conclude without mentioning how sensibly I feel the dismemberment of America from this Empire. . . ." He did, however, find some small consolation in the thought that "knavery seems to be so much the striking feature of its Inhabitants that it may not in the end be an evil that they become Aliens to this Kingdom."

Writing to Lord North in September of the following year he said: "I have signed the Warrant for the Attendance of the Heralds for the Proclamation of Peace. . . . I am glad it is on a day I am not in Town, as I think this compleats the Downfall of the lustre of this Empire."

Other important exhibit pieces include: the beautifully hand-colored Plan of the City of New York surveyed by Lieutenant Bernard Ratzer of the 60th Royal American Regiment of Foot, 1766-67; the unique set of five charming watercolor views of the country around Boston taken from Beacon Hill, Boston,

(Continued on page 18)

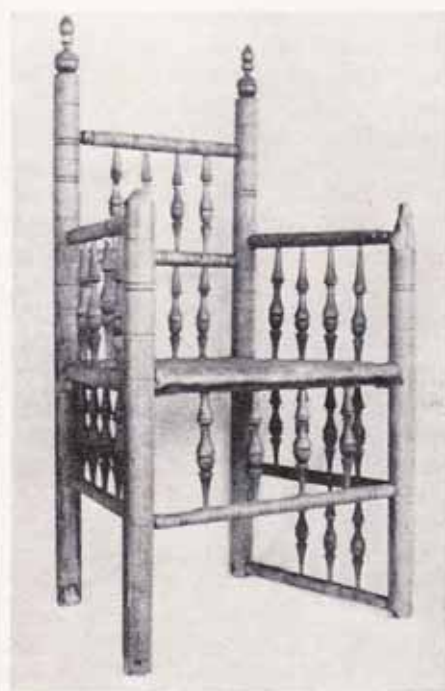
## PILGRIM DISPLAY OPENS IN JUNE

A second major bicentennial exhibit focuses on an earlier period of our history: the time of the pilgrims. More than 150 years before the American Revolution, a small group of Separatists from the Church of England landed in New England and established a settlement in Plymouth, Mass. Few Americans will have to be reminded of the significance of that event. The organization that has done much to gather and to preserve the history of the pilgrims and the Plymouth colony is the Pilgrim Society, one of the oldest historical associations in the United States (founded in 1820). Four years after they organized, the Pilgrim Society engaged the

services of famous Boston architect Alexander Parris to design Pilgrim Hall (now one of the oldest historical museums in the nation) for the purpose of displaying its collection of objects and memorabilia relating to the pilgrims and Plymouth colony. The collection of art, paintings, furniture, household utensils, tools, prints and manuscript material is the most extensive collection of its kind. Pilgrim leaders Governor William Bradford, Myles Standish, William Brewster, John Alden, Josiah Winslow, their families and descendants are all represented in the collection.

In keeping with our policy of exhibiting important treasures from other museums in the United States, we have made arrangements with the Board of Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, through Director Lawrence D. Geller, to have on exhibition at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library their entire 17th-century collection. Among the important objects on exhibit will be personal belongings brought over on the Mayflower, such as the Brewster chair, Peregrine White's cradle, the William White cabinet, and the Alden family press cover.

The pilgrim collection will be on display at Lexington from June to October.



A 17th century Carver chair from the Pilgrim Hall Museum Collection will be included in the Lexington display.

*Peregrine White's cradle is believed to have been brought to America in the Mayflower by William White in preparation for his son's birth.*





ISRAEL PUTNAM

## *Fearless Fighter for the Revolution*

By EDWARD J. HENNESEY, 32°

"When men fight for everything dear in which they believe to be the most sacred of all causes, and in their native land, they have great advantage over their enemies which have not the same situation."

The speaker was Israel Putnam of Pomfret, Conn. Those spoken to were Lord Percy, General Thomas Gage, Colonel Sheriff, and Major Small of the British Army Forces occupying Boston in 1774. Gage and Small were former comrades in arms with Israel during the French and Indian Wars.

Putnam had made many friends among the British Army officers and he did not let political differences break those friendships. At a meeting in the British headquarters on Boston Common, he had been asked if he did not think that the power of the British fleets and armies could not conquer a country which had not a single ship, regiment, or powder magazine. That was shortly after the Boston Tea Party.

In retaliation the British government had passed the Boston Port Act and the Regulating Act which in effect closed the Port of Boston by forbidding imports, destroyed her free government, and installed a military governor. These Acts created great hardship for the people of Boston. Food, the bulk of which had to be brought to Boston by ship, became very scarce. The other colonies, sympathizing with the plight of the Bostonians, sent food and necessities overland.

Israel Putnam, by this time chairman of the Brooklyn, Conn., Committee of Correspondence, carried a letter to the Chairman of the Boston Committee of Correspondence, Samuel Adams, expressing sympathy and in addition personally drove in front of him 125 sheep to provide food for beleaguered Boston. During his stay in Boston he was the house guest of his Masonic Brother, Dr. Joseph Warren, the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

Putnam, born in Salem Village now known as Danvers, Mass., on January 7, 1718, was a son of Joseph Puttenham, and a grandson of one of three brothers who arrived in Massachusetts in 1634 from England. Israel was the 11th of 13 children.

In 1739, he married Hannah Pope and built the farmhouse still standing at the junction of Routes 1 and 62 in Danvers. He later sold this house and farm, moved to Pomfret, Conn., bought a farm in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Pope, and became a very successful raiser of sheep. He had sired two sons and five daughters by 1759.

Having become active in the affairs of his adopted state, he enlisted in the Connecticut militia in 1755 during the French and Indian Wars and was later appointed a Captain by the legislature. He served in the expedition against Crown Point and is believed to have taken Masonic degrees in a military lodge there. He also served in the Battle of Lake George. Fearless in battle, he joined the famous Rogers' Rangers and became a good friend of Rogers.

In June 1758, now a Major, Putnam was assigned to the expedition designed to capture Fort Ticonderoga. The British force was composed of 9,000 Provincials and 6,000 British Regulars. They were disastrously defeated with nearly 2,000 British and Provincials killed that day.

After escaping harm during this disaster, Putnam was sent out the following month with a detachment of several hundred men to intercept a French raiding force. He was captured in an ambush, tied to a tree, and tortured. He was about to be burned at the stake when he was saved by the intervention of the French commander. Taken before the French General Montcalm at Ticonderoga, he was sent as a prisoner of war to Montreal, later exchanged and allowed to go home.

His wife passed away soon after he returned, and he became very busy with



EDWARD J. HENNESEY, 32°, is a Past Master of Golden Rule Lodge, Wakefield, Mass., and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston. Currently he is serving as chaplain for his lodge and his Royal Arch chapter. He is active in religious and community affairs, and has been a licensed layreader in the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts for many years.





his farm. He also became active in the affairs of the Sons of Liberty and participated in the campaign against the hated Stamp Act.

The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, but the damage had been done. The seeds of rebellion had been sown. Duties were imposed on several essential commodities entering the colonies. The most important was that on tea, the great common beverage. Also included were paint, paper, glass, and lead. To complete the aggravation was the infamous Quartering Act which provided for the enforced quartering of British soldiers in the homes of the colonists.

The pot of the revolution was simmering in Boston. Resolutions were passed by delegates from four of the colonies condemning the passage of the Boston Port Act, also the act which abrogated the charter and placed the executive, including the courts of justice, in the hands of the Royal Governor.

General Gage sought more troops. He mistakenly thought that the colonists were planning to break with Britain. They actually wished neither to surrender liberty nor to dissolve their connection with the Crown of England. Indeed, until the signing of the Declaration of Independence they considered themselves loyal subjects of King George.

The seizure of gunpowder and cannon by British Regulars in Charlestown triggered great activity. Nearly 100,000 armed men from all over the colonies were ready to leave for Boston but were called off by the Boston Minutemen. Putnam had organized some 15,000 in Connecticut, an act both praised and condemned.

The climax came on April 19, 1775, when a detachment of some 800 British regulars under Major John Pitcairn set out for Lexington and Concord to seize military stores and arrest the "arch

rebels" Samuel Adams and John Hancock. Paul Revere, the great courier of the American Revolution, was able to warn them and aroused the militia so quickly that the British found a determined body of armed patriots waiting for them at Lexington. In the engagements which occurred at Lexington and Concord, and the retreat which ensued, the British lost 273 men killed, wounded, and missing; the Americans, 103.

When word of the clashes reached Putnam the next day he was plowing one of his fields with his son Daniel. He immediately saddled his fastest horse and rode to the Governor of Connecticut at Lebanon. He received orders to hurry to Boston. On the way he found hundreds of armed men gathered at Brooklyn Green waiting for his orders. He told them that military orders would soon arrive for them and turned his horse toward Boston.

At 57 years of age, he rode through the night and reached Cambridge the next morning, a distance of 100 miles in 18 hours.

He plunged into the task of organizing a standing army of 22,000 men, 6,000 to come from Connecticut. He was soon engaged in constructing an arc of entrenchments 12 miles in length, stretching from Chelsea to Dorchester.

Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill were also fortified under Putnam's direction. The object was to shut off, so far as possible, the food supplies of the British troops in Boston. Putnam knew that whoever held the heights of Dorchester and Charlestown would control Boston. His object was not to bombard Boston but to draw the enemy from it to areas where they could be met on equal terms.

When it was discovered that General Gage intended to occupy and fortify Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights the wisdom of Putnam's plan was realized and it was decided to fortify Breed's Hill at once. A redoubt was built there. Then Putnam took a detachment of men to Bunker Hill to prepare defenses there, too. This took place during the night of June 16, 1775, and was first revealed to the British with the sunrise of June 17. An artillery bombardment immediately commenced from the warships at anchor between Boston and Charlestown. By noon barges filled with Redcoats were on their way to attack. After being twice repulsed by the Colonial troops, the British under cover of their

(Continued on next page)



artillery formed again and advanced this time into the redoubts.

Dr. Joseph Warren, Grand Master of Masons, was shot through the head and fell dying. A British soldier poised his bayonet to pierce his chest when Major Small, in command of a British unit, struck the musket and bayonet to one side.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was over and the Americans retreated. The British lost 1,054 killed or wounded out of some 3,000 engaged in the battle. American casualties were 450 killed or wounded.

Putnam's strategy, learned in the French and Indian Wars, was always to resist at every point in retreat. Accordingly, he promptly occupied Prospect and Winter Hills and had strong redoubts thrown up there. These posts proved to be very effective in the days to come since they sealed off Charlestown Neck from the British.

On Sunday, July 2, 1775, General George Washington arrived in Cambridge to take command of the Continental Army. Israel Putnam met General Washington for the first time there. They became great friends, although it would be very difficult to find two men more unlike in outward appearance. Washington was the tutored, polished gentleman, to the manor born; Putnam, a son of the soil, was more at home plowing his fertile acres or fighting Indians.

One great thing they shared in common was a deep love of freedom. To this must be added great personal integrity and brotherhood in Freemasonry. This was the catalyst which brought them together in the struggle for liberty.

One of General Washington's first orders, after taking command, was to appoint Israel Putnam, Artemus Ward, Charles Lee, and Philip Schuyler Major Generals in the Continental Army.

There followed a gradual fortification of the hills surrounding Boston by Washington's Army. When Dorchester Heights began to bristle with mortars and cannon, thanks to Henry Knox, the British prepared to attack with 2400 men in boats. To their great dismay high winds drove such high waves against the boats that even embarkation was impossible. The plan was abandoned and a nightly bombardment of the British ensued.

British General Howe plainly saw that he was at the mercy of the encircling Continental Army and decided to evacuate Boston. This took place on March 17, 1776.

General Washington, suspecting that they would sail for New York, sent Putnam to take command of the Colonial forces in that area. Putnam found New York to be a hotbed of Tories, Loyalists, and potential spies for the British. He immediately instituted firm measures to control the situation. All contact with British ships in New York Harbor was forbidden and a tattoo-beat to reveille curfew was imposed with stiff penalties provided for violators.

There was a considerable harassment of British sympathizers by overzealous patriots and also the discovery of a Loyalist plot to kill every officer in the American Army. The ringleader, one Thomas Hickey, was caught with a dozen of the conspirators. After due trial Hickey was hanged.

Soon a fleet of over 100 British ships appeared off Sandy Hook and anchored in the Narrows between Staten Island and Brooklyn. The British quickly established control of New York Harbor and the Hudson River up to Tappan Bay, between Tarrytown and Peekskill.

Things did not go well with the Colonial Army in and around New York at this time. After a series of losing battles, the American forces were pushed back and eventually had to abandon New York. Major General Putnam was assigned to fortify and defend Philadelphia. As in New York, Putnam imposed a curfew on the city with only doctors and Quakers excepted. He had some reservations on the wisdom of exempting the Quakers whom he termed "the drones of society."

He knew of Washington's plan to move against the Hessians at Trenton. He rose from a sickbed to help in the situation but concluded that the strong Tory element in Philadelphia was waiting for a weakening of the American forces in order to stage an uprising. He was, however, of considerable assistance to Washington in the ensuing engagements at Trenton and Princeton.

General Washington then sent him to Peekskill on the Hudson to take command. Events were now moving which would result in the great defeat of the British at Yorktown. Putnam suffered some devastating personal losses in the sudden death of a stepson, who was his personal aide, and the resulting death of his second wife, Deborah.

Everything seemed to go wrong for Putnam at this point militarily. He ignored orders sent to him by Washington via Alexander Hamilton and was soon in hot water. He wrote to Washington

requesting a furlough to settle his affairs at home. This request was made in mid-December but it was mid-February before he was relieved.

While he was in Connecticut pressure was brought upon Washington to get rid of him because of incompetence and leniency toward the enemy. A Court of Inquiry was ordered by the Continental Congress to examine the charges that Putnam was to blame for the loss of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. He was cleared of the charges in April.

He was ordered by Washington to return to Connecticut and to devote his energies to the recruiting services. In this he was very successful.

He then requested active duty again, and because of the removal of General Lee for misconduct and failure to obey Washington's orders at the Battle of Monmouth, he was once more summoned to active command of troops. He was assigned the defense of West Point and served well. In November, he was given a two-week leave of absence which he spent at home in Pomfret.

While enroute to return to his command he was stricken with a paralytic shock and lost the use of his right leg and arm. He wrote to General Washington explaining the situation and relinquishing his command.

On September 3, 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed ending the Revolutionary War. Israel Putnam wrote to Washington expressing his gratification. He received a fulsome letter in reply.

In 1786 he made a trip on horseback to his birthplace in Danvers. After his return he went to live with his youngest son Peter in the house he had built and lived in earlier.

He passed away quietly on May 29, 1790, at the age of 72, was buried in the Brooklyn, Conn., cemetery with Masonic honors, and reinterred in 1886 in the public square with honors. A monument was erected to his memory by the Putnam Phalanx.

For the American Revolution to succeed, there had to be many kinds of adherents; a great natural leader like George Washington, firebrands like Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, intellectuals like Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and skilled craftsmen like Paul Revere. But above all, there had to be fearless fighters dedicated to fighting for everything dear in which they believed to be the most sacred of all causes in their native land. The life and works of Israel Putnam clearly show his devotion and dedication.



# British Arch Was Insult to King George

By NORRIS G. ABBOTT, JR., 33°

The headline, "ARCH INSULT TO GEORGE," in a recent edition of a foreign newspaper chronicles a surprising event known but to a few of the thousands now laying plans for the proper celebration of America's bicentennial.

It contains the surprising news that 193 years ago a memorial arch was erected in a small English town enthusiastically announcing the fact that the colonists in America had won the war and insuring the perpetuity of that fact by having the information carved in the arch itself.

The arch is located in the little village of Aberford, not far from the industrial city of Leeds. It was erected in 1783 (the year the final treaty was completed) on land owned by Sir Thomas Gascoigne, whose sympathies had been with the colonists, and he had no reluctance to have the fact known. Accordingly, workmen were employed who, using the local limestone, erected an arch sufficiently high to permit the passage of carriages. The project did not remain unknown and, as it was not a popular one, many delays were caused by sabotage by local inhabitants. Eventually the arch was completed with the following inscription carved across the upper part: "LIBERTY IN N. AMERICA TRIUMPHANT, MDCCLXXXIII."

It is said that the Prince Regent (later George IV) was invited to lunch in the manor house, but when his carriage reached the arch the coachman was ordered to stop and turn back. The Prince declared that the arch perpetuated the memory of England's defeat and was an insult to his father, George III.



An even greater "insult" might have transpired had Sir Thomas used his original composition: "TO THAT VIRTUE WHICH FOR A SERIES OF YEARS RESISTED OPPRESSION AND BY A GLORIOUS RACE RESCUED ITS COUNTRY AND MILLIONS FROM SLAVERY, T. G. DEDICATES THIS ARCH."

The arch, together with a parcel of land on which it stands, has been purchased recently by a London Insurance Company, and the new owners have given assurance that the arch will be preserved.

Prince Regent, the eldest son of George III, was initiated at a special lodge on February 6, 1787, at the "Star and Garter," and founded Prince of Wales Lodge No. 259, over which he presided as Master, 1787-1820. He served as Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge, 1790-1813. In May 1813,

he was succeeded in the Grand Mastership by his brother, the Duke of Sussex. Another brother, the Duke of Kent, became Grand Master of the "Antients" in November 1787. In December 1787, the two Grand Lodges combined and the Duke of Sussex became the first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. Thus, George III, condemned and vilified by the American colonists, had three sons who were Grand Masters of English Freemasonry.

It is gratifying to note that the English have graciously taken the events of the 18th century in stride. An exhibit was opened, appropriately enough on July 4, 1975, in the British Museum in London by the Map Library and the Department of Manuscripts. Much of this exhibit will be on display at our own Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage on July 4, 1976. Here one may observe and study an extremely comprehensive array of maps, models, eyewitness accounts from contemporaries and diagrams of how and where the battles were fought in the American War of Independence. Visitors to the museum might enjoy the opportunity to compare the English version of what took place with the descriptions of our own historians.



ILL. NORRIS G. ABBOTT, JR., 33°, is an Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council. During his 23 years of service as an Active Member, he served as Scottish Rite Deputy for Rhode Island, Grand Keeper of the Archives, and a member of various committees. He received the 33° in 1940.



# Valleys Gear for Bicentennial Celebration

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32'

Bicentennial activities are in full swing throughout the jurisdiction as Scottish Rite Valleys plan parades, stage productions, group trips to historic locations, and special programs.

While many Valley programs were scheduled during 1975, the majority of the bicentennial flurry will reach its peak this spring.

A number of Valleys have scheduled trips to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington. Among those who have visited are the Valleys of Chicago and Danville, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Utica, Cortland, and Binghamton, N.Y.; Rutland, Vt.; Allentown and Reading, Pa.; Newport, R.I.; and Waterbury, Conn. Others planning trips to the museum include the Valleys of White Plains and Rockville Centre, N.Y., and Southern New Jersey.



Appearing in the Valley of New York City's December production of "Cabletow of '76" were Monty Banks, 32'; William H. Rosenberg, 32'; and Jim Campbell, 32'; portraying Lafayette, Franklin, and Washington. The bicentennial play was written and directed by Ill.' David Fine, 33'

Still DEDICATED TO OUR  
AMERICAN HERITAGE

★ ★ ★ 1776 - 1976 ★ ★ ★



*Masonic groups in the Cincinnati area joined together to distribute bumper stickers in celebration of the bicentennial.*

Tours of historic sites in Pennsylvania are also scheduled. The Valley of Abington has offered assistance to other Valleys planning to visit the Philadelphia area in offering suggestions on hotels, motels, restaurants, and tours.

★ ★ ★

During 1976, some Valleys will be celebrating not only the nation's bicentennial but also a Valley landmark. The Council of Princes of Jerusalem and Chapter of Rose Croix of New York City hold charters dating back to 1851, which will mark a 125th anniversary in June.

Celebrating 100th anniversaries will be Lewiston Lodge of Perfection, Auburn, Maine; Niagara Lodge of Per-

fection, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Hartford Council Princes of Jerusalem, and Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix, Hartford, Conn. The Valley of Williamsport, Pa., will celebrate its 75th anniversary.

Reaching 50th anniversaries during the year are Lawrence (Mass.) Lodge of Perfection; Long Island Council Princes of Jerusalem at Rockville Centre, N.Y.; South Bend (Ind.) Lodge of Perfection; Moline (Ill.) Council Princes of Jerusalem, and the bodies in the Valley of Allentown, Pa.

The two Scottish Rite bodies noting 25th anniversaries during 1976 are Terre Haute (Ind.) Lodge of Perfection and LaCrosse (Wisc.) Council Princes of Jerusalem.

★ ★ ★

Popular throughout the jurisdiction are stage productions with colonial settings. A frequently produced play has been "Architects of Freedom" (see front cover). Valley productions have been planned in Philadelphia, Syracuse, Utica, and Marquette, Mich. The play, "John Brent," has been scheduled by the Valleys of Rockville Centre, N.Y., and Evansville and Fort Wayne, Ind.



The painting of Washington and Lafayette during the winter encampment at Valley Forge is one of five scenes in a new bicentennial mural adorning the dining room wall at the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Trenton, N.J. The scenes, painted by Laura Brill of Morristown, merge into one another to form a 30-foot mural. The other scenes show Paul Revere's ride; Washington at prayer; Molly Pitcher helping to man the cannons at the Battle of Monmouth, N.J.; and the raising of the American flag at Yorktown.



The Valleys in New Jersey have been presenting throughout the state the Masonic play, "Prelude to Victory," based on the Conway cabal. During the fall, 14 performances were given in nine different communities, and at least a dozen more performances have been scheduled for the spring. Other Valleys presenting "Prelude to Victory" are Toledo, Ohio, and South Bend, Ind.

Another popular production is the musical, "1776," produced last spring by the Valley of Danville, Ill., in conjunction with the Danville Light Opera company. Scheduling the musical for this year are the Illinois Valleys of Freeport, Quincy, and Southern Illinois, and the Valley of Cleveland, Ohio.

In December, the Valley of Peoria, Ill., presented "An American Trilogy," a series of three one-act plays. Since September, the Valley of Jamestown, N.Y., has been presenting the one-act play, "We The People," for lodges in the area. The Ohio Valleys of Toledo and Co-

lumbus are planning special Flag Day programs, and a Masonic Heritage Night is being scheduled in Providence, R.I., on May 8.

The Scottish Rite Choir for the Valley of Canton, Ohio, performed in February the Dudley Buck Cantata, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

A number of original bicentennial plays have been written for Valley productions. The Valley of New York City has presented "Cabletow of '76," written and directed by Ill'. David Fine, 33°. Ill'. Brother Fine is the Valley Secretary and has written several other patriotic historical plays produced by the Valley.

In Chicago, a newly formed Scottish Rite players group staged in January a new play, "Benjamin Franklin," produced and directed by Frank A. Edelman, 32°, and George A. Atwood, Jr., 32°.

The Valley of Freeport, Ill., has been performing for the general public throughout the Valley area a production entitled, "A Salute to Great Americans," written by Ill'. Clyde C. Kaiser, 33°, and directed by Ill'. C. Fred Hoegberg, 33°, and Edmond R. Hargrove, 32°.

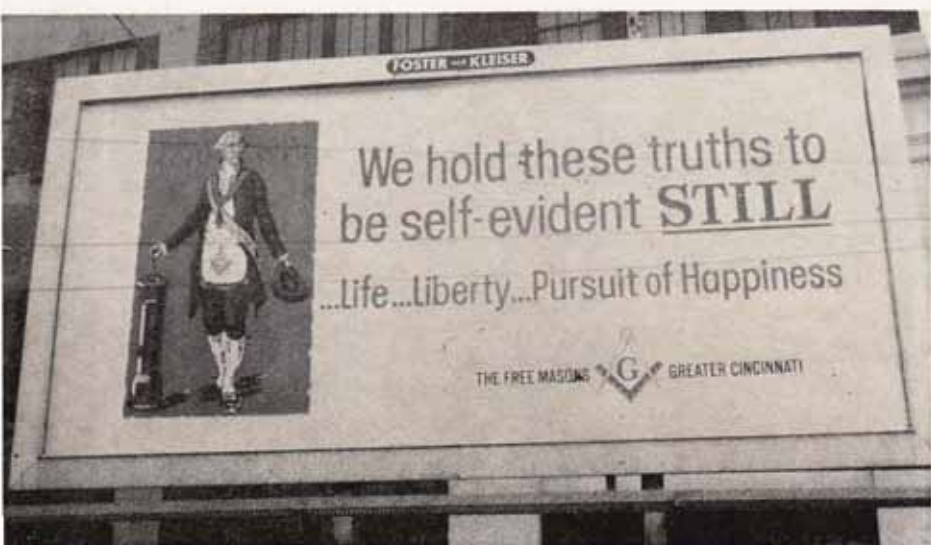
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Bicentennial essay contests for high school students have been conducted by the Valleys of Akron, Ohio, and Bloomington, Ill.

The Michigan Council of Deliberation is sponsoring an art contest for members of DeMolay and Rainbow. Winners of the state-wide competition will receive academic scholarships.

At the Valley of Danville, Ill., bicentennial poster contests for students in grades 4 through 6 and 7 through 9 drew over 800 entries. The judges were chosen from the local art departments to make the winning poster selections.

(Continued on next page)



Billboards in Cincinnati promote Masonry's interest in the bicentennial. The promotion has been planned by the 15th Masonic District in Ohio with the assistance of the Scottish Rite Valley of Cincinnati and other Masonic groups.



The Valley of Youngstown, Ohio, has distributed "Documents of Freedom" to area schools requesting the information. The package contains a collection of parchments copies of such documents as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

\* \* \*

The Valley of Cincinnati has joined forces with lodges of the 15th Masonic District in Ohio to finance two programs telling the public about Masonry's interest in the bicentennial.

A series of billboards throughout the city carry a picture of George Washington, Masonic emblems, and a message urging all citizens to renew their dedication to our country during the bicentennial year.

Several thousand bumper stickers have been distributed. The stickers carry Masonic symbols and a patriotic message.

The Valley of Wilmington, Delaware, hosted the Grand Lodge bicentennial kickoff in the Scottish Rite Cathedral in October. The Valley presented "Patriot's Playlet" written by Donald D. Thomas, 32°. The play introduced the brethren to both national and state Masonic heroes from the American Revolution.

The Delaware Scottish Rite bodies will also play a role in the Grand Lodge bicentennial finale on October 3, when the Grand Opera House, which also houses the Grand Lodge of Delaware, will be rededicated. Following a gala celebration and parade, the play, "Architects of Freedom," will be performed.

\* \* \*

The interior of the Canton Masonic Temple has been redecorated for the bicentennial. Hanging in the dining room are 18 different flags of the colonial era. The lounge rooms contain 16 framed portraits of well-known Masonic patriots

## DANVILLE PLANS FREEDOM BOWL

The Scottish Rite bodies of Danville, Ill., are sponsoring a unique bicentennial project involving the youth of America in a meaningful study of the origin of American government and its freedoms. The project is called the "Freedom Bowl," and the competing teams represent the student bodies of 22 high schools in East Central Illinois.

Ill. James L. Norman, 33°, chairman of the Scottish Rite Youth Committee for the bicentennial observance, is the one who originated the program.

The contest involves teams of four high school students who win points by volunteering to correctly answer questions on the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutional Convention, and the Constitution. The Valley committee, with Frank Romack, 32°, of the University of Illinois as chairman, has assembled a list of textbooks and source materials for reference so that the students

could better prepare themselves for the competition. The contest has been approved by the Illinois High School Association.

Multiple microphones have been secured for contest use and the questions have been prepared by a team of educators, most of whom specialize in American history. Each participating student will receive a certificate, trophies will be awarded to semifinalist teams, and the two divisional championship teams will receive trophies. The grand prize to the ultimate championship team is a three-day, all-expense-paid trip to Boston, Concord, and Lexington.

The Valley of Danville includes 15 counties and covers an area some 200 miles in length. The regional contests will be held in area high schools and Masonic Temples. The grand championship or Super Freedom Bowl will be Saturday, May 8, at the Danville Masonic Temple.

of the Revolutionary War period together with the Masonic record of each and a brief account of his achievements. In the main lobby are photos of eight Masonic astronauts and other "moon shot" scenes. Photos of the 14 Masonic Presidents appear in the Scottish Rite room.

A reproduction of the famous John Trumbull oil painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be donated to the Canton Masonic Temple by the Valley of Canton as a permanent bicentennial memorial.

The Valley of Danville, Ill., has named the dining room at the Masonic Temple the "Hall of Presidents" and

has displayed a mural showing the Masonic Presidents. An avenue of flags in the lobby is composed of colorful regimental flags of colonial units.

The Valley of Springfield, Ill., has arranged for the presentation of a portrait of George Rogers Clark to the State of Illinois. The portrait will be on display at the governor's mansion.

A bronze plaque commemorating the bicentennial has been ordered by the Valley of Cambridge, Ohio, and will be installed on the front lawn of the Cambridge Masonic Temple.

\* \* \*

Bicentennial Balls are being held in Scottish Rite Cathedrals and Masonic Temples throughout the year.

The Valley of Evansville entered a float in the Freedom Festival last summer, and many Scottish Rite groups are making similar plans for parades this spring and summer. The Valley of Syracuse, N.Y., has been distributing decals and balloons announcing a bicentennial parade scheduled for July 5.



Many logos have been designed for use during the bicentennial year, but the one prepared by the Vermont Council of Deliberation covers a three-year period in recognition of the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, the Republic of Vermont, and Scottish Rite in Vermont.





## 'Freemasonry in Connecticut'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

**FREEMASONRY IN CONNECTICUT**, by James R. Case, 33°. 60 pp. Published in 1975 by the Grand Lodge AF&AM of Connecticut. Available from the Bicentennial Committee, P.O. Box 250, Wallingford, Conn. 06492. \$6.50.

This clothbound book represents years of skilled and detailed research and contains all the ascertainable facts about Connecticut Masons during the War of Independence. In order to have a clearer understanding of the activities being reported there is woven into the material the important events of the day. It is worthy of note that the Masons of Connecticut were active during the war within and without the state and this makes the book of general interest rather than for only the Masons of the state. The book is written in a precise and interesting style which compresses a maximum of information in a small amount of space.

The book starts with a brief picture of the events leading to the misunderstanding between the colonies and England. The major events and battles are described as vital background to a better understanding of the times. In each instance the part played by Masons is noted with special emphasis on the events in which the Connecticut Masons took an active part. The author did not restrict himself, for there are many items of general interest. A special aspect of the book is that the author corrects a number of bits of misinformation about the period. For example, some enthusiastic authors have made the Boston Tea Party a Masonic project; Brother Case corrects this misinformation. When he tells of the part played by Connecticut soldiers in the decisive Burgoyne campaign to divide the colonies by taking over the Mohawk Valley in New York, he mentions the death of Na-

than Hale, a Connecticut Mason. Then he states that this Hale is not the young man with the same name who was hanged as a spy, spoke the famous words, and is sometimes claimed to be a Mason even though at the time he lost his life he was under 21 years of age.

Military lodges were active during the war and the book tells of their work with emphasis on American Union Lodge, which was a Connecticut lodge, traveled to many of the colonies, and held many important meetings. The book mentions a few exploits of John Paul Jones and George Rogers Clark, both Masons. Although they had no direct connection with Connecticut, the sidelights are necessary to tell a complete story.

Near the end of the book there is a fine biographical sketch of David Wooster, the father of Freemasonry in the state, and one of the great heroes of the war. Not overlooked are the heroic deeds and the defection of Benedict Arnold, a Mason, and the arch traitor of the period. The book contains a number of pertinent pictures. The last part of the book contains a roster of the patriots who fought in the war with a brief statement identifying each of them.

The author, Ill.°. James R. Case, 33°, for many years has been Grand Historian of Connecticut as well as for most of the appendant bodies in the state. He is a skilled researcher and a devoted student of the Craft, and over the years has written many books and magazine articles reporting the results of his work. He has been especially active in studying records of the revolutionary period seeking to locate items of Masonic interest. This volume is welcomed as a valuable contribution to the literature of the period and will be useful during the bicentennial celebration.



## OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

*The Hung Society*, by J. M. S. Ward and W. G. Stirling. (3 Vols.) Reprinted in 1975 after being out-of-print for many years. It describes the history and ritual of an old Chinese secret society. Available from the publisher, A. Lewis, Ltd., Termonal House, Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 8 AS England. Price unknown.

*1850-1975, A History of Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, State of California*, by Edwin N. Stansel. Available from the Grand Lodge of California, 1111 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108. \$8.50.

*Flag Manual*. Brief history of our flag with pictures of many early flags plus rules pertaining to our nation's symbol. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$2.30.

*Who Was Hiram Abiff?* by J. M. S. Ward. Reprinted in 1975. The book advances the theory that the legend of the third degree has come to us from the Adonis Cult. Though the theory is of doubtful validity, it is an interesting one well presented. Available from Macoy Publishing Co., P.O. Box 9759, Lakeside Branch, Richmond, Va. 23228. \$7.00.

*Poems on the Trestleboard*, by Walter K. Belt. A collection of poems that appeared originally in various issues of the *Oregon Freeman*. Each of them expresses a Masonic thought. Available from the author, P.O. Box 658, Newport, Ore. 97365. \$1.25.

*Delaware Heritage*, by Charles E. Green. Published in 1975, this story of Delaware during the Revolution has many references to 18th century Masonic lodges and to Delaware Masons involved in the fight for independence. Available from the author, 209 Glenside Ave., Wilmington, Del. 19803. \$12.



# Bedford Was Delaware's Strong Voice

## At the Constitutional Convention

*Condensed from the author's recent book, Delaware Heritage.*

By CHARLES E. GREEN, 33\*

Delawareans are a proud people—proud of their small sovereign state—proud of their indomitable independence—proud of their rich heritage. Unfortunately, there has never been a poet to immortalize her heroes, to draw attention to the noble part she played in the formative years of our country. Too often, the devotion and deeds of her valiant men and women are hidden behind an exasperating dissuasion that, because of her size, Delaware could not have contributed anything momentous to the building of our nation.

Delaware has never been ostentatious. For this reason, there are only a few who are aware of her noteworthy past and the noble part she played in the days of the revolution.

The name of Gunning Bedford, Jr., for instance, is not a familiar name, yet here is a Mason who helped to frame the Constitution. As a delegate to the 1787 Convention, he opposed a strong central government and vigorously defended the rights of smaller states. Through his influence, each state was given equal representation in the United States Senate.

Gunning Bedford, Jr. was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1747, the fifth of eleven children. His father, Gunning Bedford, Sr., served faithfully as a captain in the French and Indian War, and played a prominent part in the early days of Philadelphia as an architect, an alderman, and a founder of Carpenter's Hall. His mother was Su-



GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.

sannah Jacquett Bedford, a descendant of a renowned Delaware family.

At the age of 20, Gunning Bedford, Jr. entered Nassau Hall (Princeton), and brought honor to himself by an enviable record as a student. He was graduated in 1771, at the head of his class and its valedictorian. There were two other members of this Class of 1771 destined for prominence, and to play a part in his future: James Madison, who became the fourth President of the United States; and Hugh M. Brackenridge, the satirist. Present at the graduation exercises were his wife, Jane Ballaroux Parker, and their first baby. Jane was the daughter of James Parker, one of the early American printers, who, with Benjamin Franklin, had learned the trade together. Parker and Franklin exchanged the first dollar they made as apprentices. Parker later had Franklin's silver dollar

hammered into a punch strainer. It is now in the collection of the Historical Society of Delaware.

Sometime after graduation, Bedford was privileged to study law under Joseph Reed, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer. The activities of Bedford in the Revolutionary War have always been a mystery. We find an echo in the will of his daughter, Henrietta Jane. In the will she describes herself as a daughter of "Hon. Gunning Bedford, Junior, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington in the Revolutionary War." The will provides for the disposition of a pair of pocket pistols, (now in the Historical Society of Delaware). She gives the history of these pistols as follows, "During the Revolutionary War General Washington, desiring my father to go from Trenton to New York on some important secret embassy at night, and fearing that he was not sufficiently armed with the pistols in his holsters, presented him with a pair of pocket-pistols with a view to his protection and greater security."

Among the collection of Caesar Rodney letters in the Historical Society of Delaware, there is one from Bedford to Rodney, that reveals a desire by both men that Bedford establish himself in Delaware, and become Attorney General. This letter refers to previous correspondence which Rodney apparently had never received. It was written in Philadelphia and dated January 16, 1779. Bedford wrote: "In that letter Sir, I expressed my wishes to accept the office of Attorney General for the State. Bedford (his cousin) has informed me you were so obliging as to incline to favour my application in preference to some others that had been made, if I



had any intention of coming into the state to live. In answer to this, I expressed my gratitude to your Excellency for your favourable disposition toward me . . . and I was much inclined to settle in the state."

Later in 1779, Bedford took up residence in Dover, and on August 4, 1779, was admitted to the bar in Sussex County. Shortly thereafter, he settled in Rodney's Wilmington residence, (606 Market Street), at that time the state's first home in the borough.

In 1782, he applied for the degrees of Freemasonry and received the Third Degree of Master Mason in Lodge No. 14, now Washington Lodge No. 1, on September 11, 1782. In the museum of the National Park Service at Morristown, N.J., is a Masonic sash presented to Bedford by Washington. It is 42 inches by 6½ inches, hand sewn of red satin, and lined with red shantung. The shoulder band has a rosette, and the streamer and bow sash are trimmed with pleated ruffles. With the sash is a sheepskin certificate verifying its authenticity.

In 1783, Bedford was elected a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware and served three years. He was appointed Attorney General of Delaware on April 26, 1784, and fulfilled the duties of that office until 1790.

In 1787, he was one of the delegates from Delaware to frame the Constitution of the United States. At this Convention, in Independence Hall, were the best minds of that day, and among those men towered the body and voice of Bedford. He was frequently on the floor arguing questions with his outstanding ability and enthusiasm. All through the summer, the delegates from the various States labored with the problems of establishing justice, providing for the common defense, insuring domestic tranquility, and promoting the general welfare. The great question before the Convention was whether each State should have equal voice in the new Congress, or whether representation should be proportional to population. Bedford fought strenuously the efforts of

the large States to base representation in both Houses of Congress on population. His leadership championed the rights of the small States and brought about equal representation in the United States Senate.

In 1788, he was elected a member of the State Council from New Castle County, serving one year. The same year, he was one of the founders of *The Library Company of Wilmington*. This institution had a room over the Second Street Market. The members were charged a yearly fee of seven shillings, six pence. In 1789, he was one of the first Presidential electors from Delaware, and voted for General Washington.

Bedford was appointed by President George Washington the first District Judge of the United States for the District of Delaware, in 1789. He fulfilled the duties of this high office honorably for himself and to the satisfaction of the public for 23 years.

In 1785, he purchased a farm of 250 acres on the Concord Pike, near Blue Ball, and named the place *Lombardy*. The large, beautiful stone mansion is still standing. Here he lived during the remainder of his life. The home and land around it have been acquired by the Masonic Granite Lodge No. 34, of Talleyville. The mansion is being restored by the Lombardy Hall Foundation, Incorporated. After restoration, the plans are to create and maintain it as a museum for the public.

On Saturday, December 14, 1799, George Washington died. Wilmington's Lodge No. 14 resolved that the members should wear crepe for one month, and that a funeral procession in Masonic order proceed from the lodge room at 11 A.M. on St. John the Evangelist Day (December 27, 1799), to the lower Meeting-House (Second Presbyterian Church at Fifth and Walnut Streets). There a funeral oration of exceptional brilliance was given by Gunning Bedford, Jr.

On June 6, 1806, a meeting of the officers of the four Masonic lodges established in Delaware by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held for the pur-

pose of organizing a Grand Lodge of Masons in Delaware. Judge Bedford was elected the first Right Worshipful Grand Master. He served in this office from 1806 to 1809, the then limit of eligibility.

Gunning Bedford, Jr. died on March 30, 1812 at the age of 65. A special communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware was called the next day to attend the funeral. They formed in procession at Town Hall, and "proceeded to the corner of Market and Second Streets and from thence, preceeding the corpse to the Grave yard." In the upper Presbyterian Church, on the east side of Market Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, the corpse was deposited in the aisle, attended by the mourners. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, the Reverend William Pryce. At the grave, the proper Masonic funeral service was performed by the Deputy Grand Master, Thomas Stockton and Grand Chaplain Pryce. The brethren then participated in the Masonic honors.

In 1858, the Judge's daughter, Henrietta, had erected over his remains a beautiful marble monument on which appears a lengthy epitaph.

When it became necessary to remove the cemetery of the old upper Presbyterian Church, later changed to First Presbyterian Church, the Masonic fraternity took charge of the remains of Bedford, his wife, son, and two daughters, and the monument. On March 31, 1921, the Grand Lodge of Delaware was convened by Most Worshipful William J. Highfield, Grand Master, in the Old Town Hall for the purpose of reintering the remains. In selecting a place, month, date, and hour of meeting, the Grand Master followed the action taken by the Grand Lodge 109 years previously at the funeral of Bedford. His remains, and those of his family, were reinterred on the grounds of the Masonic Home of Delaware and the original monument erected over them.

In Henrietta's will, she requested that the portrait of Bedford by Charles Wilson Peale, be placed in the Capitol at Washington near that of James Madison, her father's roommate at Nassau. It now hangs in the East Gallery of the House Wing. This painting reproduces the handsome and noble stature of Delaware's first federal judge. One can vision his amiable temper and winning manners and understand why he was received by, and associated with, the most distinguished men of his time.

ILLUSTRATION: CHARLES E. GREEN, 33°, retired as Secretary of the Scottish Rite Valley of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1972. He has served as Grand Historian for the Grand Lodge of Delaware, holds the York Cross of Honour, and has authored many Masonic books. He received the 33° in 1946.





## RETIRED CHAPLAIN RECEIVES 17TH GOURGAS MEDAL

Ill. Robert Preston Taylor, 33°, retired Chief of Chaplains for the US Air Force, has been presented with the Gourgass medal.

He became the 17th Mason to receive the award during the past 30 years, the first going to President Harry F. Truman, 33°, while he was in the White House, and more recently to President Gerald R. Ford, 33°.

The award is given "in recognition of notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity, or country."

Making the presentation in January was Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°.

While in the Air Force, Ill. Brother Taylor established plans, policies, programs, and requirements for the Air Force Chaplaincy.

Prior to entering military service in September 1940, Dr. Taylor was pastor of the South Fort Worth Baptist Church. After serving as Post Chaplain at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, he was as-



Attending the ceremony of the Gourgass Medal presentation were L. Todd McKinney, Active Member for Ohio; Rev. Robert P. Taylor, recipient; Thomas C. Yates, Grand Master of Texas, and Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell.

signed Chaplain of the 31st Infantry Regiment, Philippine Division, stationed within the old historic "Walled City" of Manila.

After the surrender of the American forces, he became a member of that part of the "death march" which led from Bataan through the streets of Manila, to a prison camp, where he ministered to more than 10,000 patients, and spent 14 weeks in solitary confinement for smuggling in medical supplies for his men. Later he was taken to Japan and Manchuria on one of the infamous "hell-ships," which was bombed twice by American planes with a loss of over 1,000 lives. Chaplain Taylor was wounded in the second bombing. Ironically, he was not awarded the Purple Heart because he was injured by our own forces.

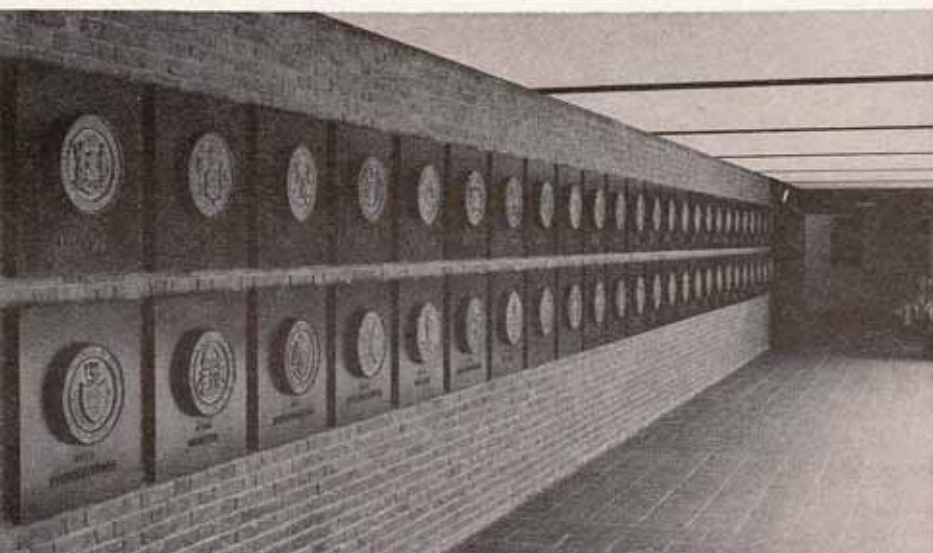
Following liberation, Chaplain Taylor was assigned in 1946, as Deputy Staff Chaplain, Headquarters Army Air Force Training Command, Barksdale Field. In 1962, he became Chief of Chaplains, USAF, with the rank of Major General.

His decorations and awards include the Silver Star, Distinguished Service Medal USAF, Bronze Star, and the Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

In mid-1966, he was identified with Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, as Director of Institutional Resources, and continued as Director of Development and Public Relations through 1973.

Ill. Brother Taylor is a member of the Valley of Dayton, Ohio, and received the 33° in 1964.

An unusual display of state seals has become a part of the permanent collection at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. Each seal is hand carved in wood and mounted on a walnut plaque 22 by 24 inches. The three-dimensional wood-carvings are finished to resemble antique bronze. To add more historical significance, the collection is arranged on the wall in the order in which each state joined the union. Emil Thum, prominent German sculptor, was commissioned by the United of America Bank in Chicago to hand carve the collection, and the seals were displayed at the bank for several years. The exhibit took more than a year to develop and execute and, according to the bank's research department, is the first such display shown collectively anywhere in the nation. The idea was conceived by Addis Osborne, who then was with the architectural-engineering firm, Shaw Metz and Associates. Mr. Osborne is now the Assistant Director at the Lexington Museum. Ill. Thomas Seay, 33°, chairman of the board for United of America Bank, arranged for the transfer of the seals.





## *A Different Conflict—A Different Man—A Different Horse*

# THE SECOND RIDE BY PAUL REVERE

By GEORGE E. BUROW, 33\*

Did you ever hear of the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere II?

Well, it happened nearly a century after the one Longfellow made famous and on a spring night when America again was involved in a great conflict—the Civil War. But this time the “iron horse” was a leading character. Thanks to the interest and research of Daniel J. Mays, 32\*, of Glen Rock, Pa., and the Scottish Rite Valley of Harrisburg, we bring you this story authenticated in the *History of York County*.

In 1861, America was torn with civil strife, the North and South were engaged in a battle to the death, brother was aligned against brother, feelings and tempers were at fever pitch. On April 19, 1861, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had been mobbed while passing through Baltimore en route to Washington, D.C. So it was considered unsafe to transport troops over the usual route from Philadelphia to Washington through Wilmington and Baltimore.

Early in May, the Webster Regiment from Massachusetts—commanded by Col. Fletcher Webster, a son of the great orator, Daniel Webster—was passing through York County, Pa., on the Northern Central Railway (now part of the Penn Central). For safety and expediency the troop train had passed through Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, and York en route to Washington.

The engineer of the train conveying

these soldiers from Harrisburg to Baltimore incurred the distrust of Colonel Webster. The train had moved with uncertain speed from Harrisburg to York, and after leaving the latter town the engineer grew reckless. The officers of the regiment held a conference and then ordered the train halted at Glen Rock until suspicion against the engineer might be settled.

The train was placed on a sidetrack for a half-hour while the officers met in a hotel. They decided to proceed no further with the engineer furnished by the railroad company. During the conference Colonel Webster asked if anyone knew a regimental member who could run the train to Baltimore.

“There is a sergeant from Boston in my company,” said one of the captains, “who is a railroad engineer.” He was summoned immediately to appear before the colonel and staff.

“Can you run this train to Baltimore?” asked the colonel.

“I can,” responded the tall and stalwart young soldier.

“And your name, please.”

“Paul Revere,” was the response.

“He is a grandson of the Boston hero of the Revolution in 1775,” said the captain.

After a delay of one hour at Glen Rock, Sgt. Paul Revere took charge of the engine, opened the throttle, turned on the steam, and less than 90 minutes later the 1,200 men of the Webster regiment detrained in Baltimore. Upon ar-

rival, Sgt. Revere received the cheers and congratulations of both officers and men. “You are a gallant descendant of noble ancestry,” said Colonel Webster.

The regiment marched to the Baltimore and Ohio station, entrained for Washington, and was reviewed by President Lincoln in front of the White House.

A short time later, Paul Revere II returned to Boston and became major of the 20th Massachusetts Regiment. He was wounded and captured while leading his men at Ball’s Bluff and was held in Libby Prison for several months. After his release, he returned to his regiment and was wounded at Antietam. Upon recovery he became colonel of his old regiment.

While leading this command in the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Revere was mortally wounded. He was conveyed in an ambulance to Westminster, Md., where he died on July 4, 1863. Before his death, his corps commander ordered that he should be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry on the field of battle.

The career of Colonel Webster also was noted for heroic deeds. After bravely participating with his regiment in several battles, he was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and died on Aug. 30, 1862.

Thus ended the careers of two brave descendants of leaders of colonial America, one of whom drove an “iron horse” in a little-known “ride of Paul Revere.”



## Hollywood 'Discovers' Masonic Tale

Rudyard Kipling published his Masonic novel, "The Man Who Would Be King," in 1889, but it took 86 years before Hollywood motion picture producers rediscovered it for the screen.

The new film, directed by John Huston and released by Allied Artists, is well worth the wait. It premiered at the end of December in major cities throughout the country and will be playing in other communities during the year.

Those who have read the Kipling story will find that the producers of the screenplay have taken some dramatic license in the process of transition, yet the story still holds the interest of both Masons and non-Masons.

Brother Kipling, who wrote himself into this tale, is portrayed in the film version by Christopher Plummer. The two main characters, played by Michael Caine and Sean Connery, are adventurous soldiers of fortune who search for a primitive country wherein they can set themselves up as kings. After surviving a series of unbelievable encounters, the two wayward travelers reach their destination.

Kipling's writings are noted for their Masonic allusions, and this piece is no exception. The Masonic emblem plays a major role in this story. The natives of the scoundrels' would-be kingdom associate the symbol worn by Connery with one used many years earlier by a former leader of the primitive tribe. Thus Connery finds himself sitting on the throne. But his reign is short-lived, and eventually his deception is revealed.

You can appreciate this classic by viewing it as an intriguing tale of adventure, but look beyond the unbelievable story to seek Kipling's lessons, for which you may find many parallels to Masonic philosophy.

If you are not a regular moviegoer, you might consider taking in "The Man Who Would Be King"—if for no other reason than to watch the audience reactions. Masonic heads perk up when subtle references to Masonry are mentioned, and you might discover that you're not alone in the theatre.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°  
Editor



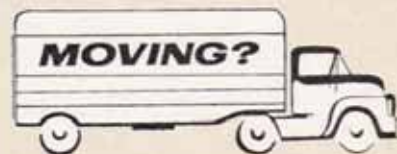
## BRITISH EXHIBIT (Continued from page 5)

by Lt. Williams of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; original diaries of soldiers and officers involved in the campaign. An eyewitness account of the British defeat at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, considered a turning point of the war, vividly expresses the frustration and despair of British Regular William Digby, a lieutenant in the 53rd Regiment, who on that day recorded in his diary: "Thus ended all our hopes of Victory, Honour, Glory, etc. Thus was Burgoyne's unfortunate army sacrificed to the opinions of a blundering Ministerial Power; The stupid inaction of a General who from his lethargic disposition neglected every step he might have taken to assist their operations; or lastly perhaps his own misconduct in penetrating as far as to be unable to return."

Another unique item lent by the Public Record Office is the declaration for the suspension of arms and cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States made on January 20, 1783, which was part of the general scheme of an armistice and a peace for all belligerents.

Although a majority of the material in the exhibit is from the various departments of the British Library (Maps, Manuscripts, Prints and Drawings, and Books), other cultural institutions and individual collectors have made loans to the exhibition: the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the National Army Museum.

Thousand of visitors to the British Library and Museum saw the exhibition in the George III Memorial Library in London before it closed in late November, 1975.



*Notify your Valley Secretary immediately!*

Address changes sent to *The Northern Light* are forwarded to your local Valley Secretary. You can save time by sending your change of address directly to your Secretary.





## Burrowing with Burow

We salute the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Providence and the State of Rhode Island for their foresight and patriotism in recognition of the American bicentennial through the awarding of a contract to build a new \$850,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral in Cranston. The building is to be erected on 1.22 acres of land at Broad Street and Rhodes Place. It will include a theater-type auditorium seating 400, a dining or exhibition hall to accommodate 300, and a museum and library. About 10 percent of the building will exclusively house the business offices and storage facilities of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and the Scottish Rite Bodies.

Control is vested in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Inc., and the charter for the nonprofit corporation allows the building to be used for meetings of the general assembly of the Masonic fraternity or for use by other nonprofit historical, patriotic, and civic organizations. The museum-library will house historical Masonic artifacts which emphasize the part which Freemasonry has played in the history of the state. It is expected to be completed in 11 months, will be financed by Scottish Rite members, and is to stand as their contribution to the future cultural and historical activities of Rhode Island. It will be available for use by nonprofit groups such as the Gaspee Day, senior citizens organizations, and many similar groups.

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The Valley of Rockville Centre, N.Y., as a salute to the American bicentennial, proudly presented a photo in its "Long Island Scottish Rite News" of one of its veteran members holding a '76 bicentennial American flag while standing in front of a World War I memorial statue of a doughboy. Holding that flag is Ill.°. Louis W. Bleser, 33°, a Past Sovereign Prince and a Past Commander of Long Island Consistory. Most interesting is the fact that Ill.°. Brother Bleser also served as the sculptor's model for that same statue in 1920! He had served as an Air Force Lieutenant in War I and his father, August Bleser, Sr., also a Master Mason, had been commissioned to design and erect the statue by the city officials of Lynbrook, N.Y. "Uncle Louis," as he is affectionately known now, is a retired Air Force major. He will observe 60 years as a Master Mason later this year and is the first and only honorary member of Reuben Lodge No. 1 of Haifa, Israel, and the only gentile member of that Lodge. The statue, carved of Barre granite, now stands near the railroad station in Ross Plaza, Lynbrook.

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The Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of the Valley of Chicago sent an honorarium contribution to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage as a tribute to the 102nd birthday of Ill.°. Edward J. Bullock, 33°. Illustrious Brother Bullock was elected Most Wise

Master of Gourgass Chapter of Rose Croix in 1925 after joining Chicago Valley in 1915. He received the 33° in 1923. We congratulate him on his faithful service and wish him many more years of health and happiness.

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A tip of the hat to the Chaney triplets of the Valley of Cambridge, Ohio, who have and are making strong waves in various Masonic vineyards since being raised as Master Masons in Wakatomica Lodge No. 108, West Bedford, Ohio, on Feb. 17, 1972. They started as line officers that year, and on Dec. 11, 1975, Kenneth A. was installed as Worshipful Master, Keith B. as Senior Warden, and Kirk C. as Junior Warden of their Lodge. Also, each is a member of York Rite, Aladdin Shrine Temple, and the Order of the Eastern Star. Who says Masonry has lost its appeal to our youth?

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Kudos to our good Masonic brothers of Green Valley Lodge No. 71, Green Valley, Arizona—the "Lodge in a Box" group to you regular readers of this column. Those hard-working and far-sighted Masons, most of whom are senior citizens and retired from previous employment, have now raised more than \$36,000 as a nest egg for building a new Temple! The site has been donated and they have more than 30 members of their own "Thousand Dollar Club"—all accomplished in the final three months of 1975. Chances are good that these loyal Masons will have a brand new home in 1976—a very sure sign that Masonry has a strong appeal for those of us in the "over 60" bracket! Keep up the good work, Green Valley.

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Aided by the cooperation and hard work of Wor. Roy G. Milley, 32°, a Past Master and Past Senior Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and Bro. Arthur A. Maranian, Russell Lodge of Arlington, Mass., presented a plaque featuring the Minuteman of Lexington to Ill.°. Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, our Sovereign Grand Commander and Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. The plaque emphasizes the American bicentennial and is for the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage. Brother Maranian also had a minuteman plaque available for presentation to Ill.°. Gerald Ford, 33°, President of the United States, on his visit to Lexington last year.

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We are pleased to note that Brigadier Henry A. Dries, 32°, of the Valley of Pittsburgh, received the distinguished service award for community service from the Chapel of Four Chaplains in Philadelphia. Brother Dries is a retired Salvation Army officer clergyman who for 45 years served in various appointments in 11 eastern states. He was recognized because of his work on behalf of senior citizens and for his ministry of communications to the sick, the sorrowing, and troubled. He is a veteran member of Raritan Lodge No. 61 of Perth Amboy, N.J., has served as Chaplain in lodge, is a member of Syria Shrine and the clergy unit of the Masonic Veterans Association.

GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°



# MUSEUM CALENDAR

1

## ORIENTATION EXHIBITION

The story of the new Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage with an explanation and description of the museum and library collecting policies, exhibit policies and educational programs.

2

## MASONIC SYMBOLS IN AMERICAN DECORATIVE ARTS through September

Tracing the use of Masonic symbols as decorative motifs on ceramics, glassware, textiles, and furniture used in America from the late 18th century to about 1900.

3

## AMERICAN TROTTERS

through July

An exhibit of Currier and Ives prints of American trotters and trotting events together with examples of racing vehicles. Lent by Hall of Fame of the Trotter, Goshen, N. Y.

4

## THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

July 1 through October

A bicentennial exhibit from the British Library and Museum. An exclusive showing of the British Library's exhibit on the American Revolution including many treasures never before seen on this side of the Atlantic.

5

## PLYMOUTH COLONY

June through October

Furniture and personal belongings of the pilgrim fathers from the original settlement at Plymouth, Mass., 1620-1720. Lent by the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass.

6

## A LOOK AT LEXINGTON 1695-1975

through May 15

A photographic survey of the architecture of Lexington.

7

## AUDITORIUM—Films

Various films are available to groups with reservations as well as on a regular schedule, including "Song of America," a 30-minute film featuring Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

## SCOTTISH RITE MASONIC MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Mass. 02173

Visitor Information 617-861-6563

Administration 617-861-6559

Gallery Hours Monday—Saturday 9:30 to 4:30 Sunday 12:00 to 5:30