

THE
NORTHERN LIGHT

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A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY





STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33

FREEDOM IS RESPONSIBILITY

By the time this page is read by our membership, our national election will have been held and whatever the result we must now buckle down and accept the responsibility that is ours—yours and mine.

There are those in our midst who would, by any means available, attempt to control and influence our duly elected officials. It is becoming more and more evident that to endeavor to serve our people in any form of government that that servant must be extremely strong in mind. Far too many of our servants in the past have forgotten that they were elected to represent the public, their constituents, and not to serve selfish interests. Unfortunately, we of the public have been too prone to let those who have been elected remain or continue, simply due to our apathy.

Certainly, in Masonry, we are taught the importance of good living and responsibility. Our founders of this great fraternity sacrificed a tremendous amount for the freedom that they believed in. Many of the patriots of the early days of this country lost everything, including their lives, in standing for a sincere belief.

As present day members, we along with millions of fellow citizens are faced with a new wave of low moral standards as well as rapidly growing crime while our servants at most levels fail to enact legislation which will take courage and responsibility but could well turn the tide to bring us back to a place where we could again walk the streets of our communities in safety.

I hope each and every member of this great fraternity exercised his right to speak at the ballot box on November 2, and that we can look forward to responsible action on the part of those so elected.

Let us never forget that the freedom that we are striving to keep depends on our actions in maintaining a responsible role in our everyday life.

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

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About the Cover

The familiar Washington at Prayer statue located on the grounds of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., was the gift of the Pennsylvania Masons and was dedicated in 1967 by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. For details of last month's rededication ceremony, see the back cover. Appearing on page 4 is the story of another statue of George Washington, to be erected soon in Buffalo, N.Y.



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Washington Finds a Place to Stay in Buffalo

By JAMES H. SCHOONOVER, 32°

Many communities in the eastern United States are proud to boast in their references to local historical episodes that, "George Washington slept here!"

If our first President and most illustrious Masonic forefather had sought a place to stay in the Buffalo, N.Y., area, in this 20th century at least, he

might have encountered difficulty. Until now, there has never been a publicly situated memorial of any significance dedicated to George Washington in the Buffalo area.

It took a strenuous—often frustrating—effort on the part of the Erie County Masonic Foundation, Inc., to achieve the near impossible. If all goes as planned, a magnificent, original sculpture of Washington in Masonic

regalia will be erected and dedicated in community-wide ceremonies on a prominent public site in downtown Buffalo late in November.

It is Erie County Masons' "bicentennial gift to all the people of western New York."

The bronze statue, nine feet tall on a six-foot marble base, will be permanently set in a park-like courtyard, renamed Washington Plaza, at the main Franklin Street entrance of Old County Hall. The hall itself is an historic edifice, 100 years old, dedicated in 1876 (in Masonic ceremonies), and recently cited as an addition to the National Register of Historic Places.

The sculptor is a noted Cleveland artist, Josef Turkaly.

Planners have estimated the project will total as much as \$100,000 before completion. Though there have been voluntary contributions from non-Masons, the major funding is coming from individual Masons, blue lodges, and other Masonic and affiliated bodies. The Scottish Rite Valley of Buffalo has voted a generous contribution. Assistance in the form of transporting the finished bronze statue from the casting company, and provision of equipment to set the statue in place has come from interested commercial firms.

Erie County, with the aid of federal and state grants, has relandscaped the Washington Plaza site as a major bicentennial effort, and the memorial will be the focal point.

The Erie County Masonic Foundation, Inc., is composed of representatives of the leading Masonic organizations in the three Erie Districts, with an individual membership of about 15,000 Masons. The Foundation's



Efforts by New York's Erie County Masons to erect a monument in honor of George Washington will soon be visible in Buffalo when a new bronze statue is placed in a courtyard, renamed Washington Plaza, at the main entrance of Old County Hall. The hall itself was dedicated in Masonic ceremonies 100 years ago. The new statue, the work of Cleveland sculptor Josef Turkaly, will stand nine feet tall on a six-foot marble base. It will be the first public memorial dedicated to George Washington in the Buffalo area. The Erie County Masonic Foundation has retained full rights to the mold from which the bronze statue was cast.



executive committee, under the leadership of Brothers Herman Knochenhauer, president, and William Blumreich, Jr., vice president, has been the prime mover in the project.

According to local Masonic historians, this marks the third attempt, dating back to about 1925, to erect such a statue. The first two were fruitless, when opposition of various sorts quashed the projects. The third, and seemingly successful, attempt very nearly came to failure; but finally, objections were surmounted. Local government leaders, public clamor, and tenacity of the Masonic Foundation leaders combined to bring it to a happy conclusion.

The current effort began in 1974 and seemed to be an assured success when Buffalo city fathers approved a downtown park location. In the summer of 1975, at the prodding of the arts and cultural committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the New York State Department of Transportation disapproved the site (located on state-owned land) because the selected area "... did not lend itself to statuary."

A public clamor resulted. Newspapers and the broadcast media joined in. Alternate but unacceptable sites were suggested. Then, Erie County Executive Edward V. "Ned" Regan suggested the Old County Hall site, including naming the courtyard location "Washington Plaza." This move required approval of the Erie County legislature.

The planning committee of the legislature recommended approval, but objections arose from other factions of the government body. One member made the suggestion that the site might more appropriately be



Closeup views of the clay sculpture, from which the final bronze statue has been cast, show the detail of the work. Brother Washington holds a gavel in one hand and the Holy Bible in the other. He wears a Masonic jewel and apron.

named "Kennedy Plaza," with erection of a statue of the late President, instead of George Washington.

Washington holding the Bible became an issue.

Some thought Washington in Masonic regalia inappropriate.

Others voiced an opinion that use of county-owned land might violate the First Amendment, using the misnomer that Masonry might be construed to be a religious body.

The issue was "footballed" for several weeks, and through it all the Foundation committee, with continued support from the public and the media, and aided by friendly members of the legislature, pressed for acceptance of the bicentennial gift.

The matter was finally resolved when the project was justified, in the opinion of the County Attorney's office, on the basis that it depicted incidents of historical importance when the first President wore Masonic emblems of office. An outstanding example cited was the laying of the cornerstone of the United States

Capitol building, on September 18, 1793, with Washington, acting as Grand Master *pro tem* of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, officiating in Masonic regalia.

Finally, the County legislature quietly approved the project in early summer of this year.

The Masonic Foundation had, in the meantime, been hard at work, securing pledges from the blue lodges and other Masonic organizations in the three Erie districts. With the final approval of the legislature, a direct mail appeal to the county's 15,000 Masons was launched. With deadline nearing, fund-raising is proceeding satisfactorily, and Foundation officers expect the goal will be achieved.

Because of a group of determined Masons with a boost from concerned local citizens, George Washington finally has a place to stay in Buffalo.



JAMES H. SCHOONOVER, 32nd, is editor of the Scottish Rite News for the Valley of Buffalo, N.Y., and public relations advisor to the Erie County Masonic Foundation for the Washington statue project. He is also a member of Occidental Lodge No. 766, Buffalo, and Ismailia Shrine Temple.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1976 ANNUAL MEETING





The 164th annual session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction held at Milwaukee, Wisc., September 23-30, brought several changes in the official tableau. Changes include four Emeriti Members, a new Deputy, a new Grand Standard Bearer, and four new Active Members.

* * *

Retiring as Active Members were Ill.° Ronald Astley, 33°, of Massachusetts; Ill.° John W. Bricker, 33°, of Ohio; Ill.° James D. Green, 33°, of Illinois; and Glenn L. Humphrey, 33°, of Wisconsin. All four were granted status as Emeriti Members of the Supreme Council.

Ill.° Brother Astley, a member of the Valley of Springfield, Mass., was elected an Active Member in 1967. Ill.° Brother Bricker, a member of the Valley of Columbus, Ohio, has served as an Active Member since 1942, received the Gourgas medal in 1971, and was the dean of the Supreme Council. Ill.° Brother Green is a member of the Valley of Chicago and was elected to Active Membership in 1969. Ill.° Brother Humphrey, a member of the Valley of Milwaukee,

RETIRING

 ASTLEY Massachusetts	 BRICKER Ohio	 GREEN Illinois	 HUMPHREY Wisconsin
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has been an Active Member since 1966.

* * *

Ill.° James F. Farr, 33°, was elected Deputy for Massachusetts, succeeding retiring Deputy Ill.° Laurence E. Eaton, 33°. Ill.° Brother Eaton will continue to serve as an Active Member and Grand Secretary General for the Supreme Council.

Ill.° Brother Farr has been an Active Member since 1967. He is a Past Sovereign Prince in the Valley of Boston and received the 33° in 1964.

For the Supreme Council, he has been chairman of the Committee on Constitutions and Laws and the Records Committee. He has also been serving on the Special Committee on Taxation and the Trustees' Investment Committee. Ill.° Brother Farr is a senior partner in the Boston law firm of Haussermann, Davison, & Shattuck.

* * *

The newly elected Grand Standard Bearer is Ill.° Robert T. Jones, 33°. He replaces Ill.° James D. Green, 33°, who retired as an Active Member.

Ill.° Brother Jones is co-owner of the Ellwood Stone Company and the Stonecrest Golf Course at Ellwood City, Pa. He has served as Most Wise Master in the Valley of New Castle, Pa., received the 33° in 1969, and was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1974.

* * *

The new Active Members are Ill.° William G. Kavaney, 33°, of Massachusetts; Ill.° Walter H. Kropp, 33°, of Ohio; Ill.° Robert L. Giesel, 33°, of Illinois; and Ill.° Robert B. Nienow, 33°, of Wisconsin.

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS

 KAVANEY Massachusetts	 KROPP Ohio	 GIESEL Illinois	 NIENOW Wisconsin
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NEW POSITIONS



FARR

Deputy for
Massachusetts



JONES

Grand Standard
Bearer

Ill. Brother Kavaney, 49, is executive vice president and treasurer of the Massachusetts Credit Union Share Insurance Corp. He is also chairman of the board of the National Share and Deposit Guaranty Corp. He is a member of Charles Spellman Lodge AF&AM, East Longmeadow, Mass., and has served as Eminent Commander of Springfield Commandery No. 6, K.T., and Potentate of Melha Shrine Temple, Springfield. In the Scottish Rite Valley of Springfield, he has been Most Wise Master and Commander-in-chief. He received the 33° in 1973.

Ill. Brother Kropp, 53, is president of the Franklin Federal Savings and Loan Association, Columbus, Ohio, and vice chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. During World War II, he served as an Infantry

Captain and was awarded the silver star and bronze star medals. Active in both civic and fraternal affairs, he is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 476, Columbus, and a Past Thrice Potent Master of Enoch Lodge of Perfection. He received the 33° in 1970.

Ill. Brother Giesel, 59, is chairman of the board of API Industries, Inc., and was founder of the company in 1947. He received his Masonic degrees in Humboldt Park Lodge No. 813, Chicago, and later affiliated with River Forest Lodge. In the York Rite, he was High Priest of Washington Royal Arch Chapter. For the Scottish Rite Valley of Chicago he served as Thrice Potent Master and Commander-in-chief. He received the 33° in 1965.

Ill. Brother Nienow, 55, was formerly a management consultant for Arthur Young & Company and recently established the consultant firm of Robert B. Nienow & Associates. The University of Wisconsin graduate is a member of LaFayette Lodge No. 265, Milwaukee, and has served as Most Wise Master of Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix. For the past two years he has been an Aide to the Sovereign Grand Commander. Currently he is president of the LaFayette Masonic Foundation, the Wisconsin Masonic Foundation, and the Wisconsin Masonic Home Endowment Fund. He received the 33° in 1971, and served as general chairman of the committee for the

1976 Supreme Council Annual Session at Milwaukee.

* * *

In other Supreme Council action, four Sovereign Grand Commanders from other jurisdictions were named Emeriti Members of Honor. They were Ill. Rodolfo Glaser, 33°, El Salvador; Ill. Walter C. McDonald, 33°, Canada; Ill. Carlos Alberto Rosas, 33°, Colombia; and Ill. Pedro A. Ruiz Paz-Castillo, 33°, Venezuela.

ACTION TAKEN AT 1976 ANNUAL SESSION

- Conferred the 33° on 202 members.
- Elected 212 candidates to receive the 33° at Pittsburgh in 1977.
- Set April 8-9, 1977, at Chicago for a regional seminar on program development, ritualistic work, and Masonic education for Valley officers and leaders in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois.
- Amended the constitutions to prohibit a member, without approval of the Deputy, from holding two elective offices in a subordinate body at the same time, except trustee or executive committee.
- Corrected and approved the 1968 tentative ritual for the 12°.
- Approved and adopted minor revision of the 14°.
- Approved the continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Approved continuance of the Research in Schizophrenia program and the Leon M. Abbott Scholarships.
- Reported 14° membership to be 513,355 as of June 30, 1976.

Dr. Felix Heads Research Program

Robert H. Felix, M.D., nationally-known psychiatrist, has been named field director of research for the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program. Dr. Felix succeeds Steven Matthyse, Ph.D., who has relinquished the directorship after serving since 1972.

The new director has been a leader in numerous aspects of psychiatry, such as training, research, and administration, since his graduation from the University of Colorado in 1930.



FELIX

Among the important assignments he has held are those of Chief of the Mental Hygiene Division, United States Public Health Service; Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Dean of the School of Medicine, St. Louis University, from which he recently retired. In addition, he has been a member of numerous United States delegations to international meetings and congresses on the problems of mental health. He has been honored with numerous awards by university and scientific and mental health organizations in the United States and abroad.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at Milwaukee, Wisc., on Sept. 28, 1976.

By STANLEY F. MAXWELL, 33°

This past year, our fraternity and our nation has gloriously celebrated the 200th birthday of this great nation. We have all paid a great tribute to the Founding Fathers and to their deeds of valor and trust.

But even now, as we still have much more to celebrate, we must turn our attention and our thoughts to the future. The records show, for example, that blue lodge Freemasonry has lost much ground in the past decade, and while Scottish Rite has, for the most part, had nominal gains, there has to come, in the perhaps not-too-distant future, a day of reckoning, for if we do not attract men to our symbolic lodges, we too, must suffer losses in the future.

This need not be a dismal picture, however, for our records indicate that we still have plenty of potential members among those of our symbolic brothers who have not yet entered the arena of Scottish Rite brotherhood. The point is that if we do not give our attention to blue lodges, we will not maintain the advantage that we now possess.

We have stressed, in the past, visits to our own and other blue lodges, but we need to do much more. We must make ourselves available to support those of our loyal brethren who are, in many cases, struggling to keep their lodges active and even alive. We need to have volunteers who will assume stations in the lodges; who will assume some areas of leadership and perhaps, above all, take a real interest in educating our younger and newer members in the true meaning of Masonry. This is a long-time educational program, but one that needs attention.

If we can renew the interest in the programs of Freemasonry, we will not need to be concerned for the future. The voice of Freemasonry should be heard in the world today more than at any other time since the founding of our great country. Freemasonry has something to say to humanity, and, hopefully, what we say may answer those whose voices rise from every corner of this troubled world.

Mankind is ever seeking a better way of life, even those who speak in hate and anger.

The teachings of Freemasonry, and particularly Scottish Rite Freemasonry, proclaim a better way of life. We claim no originality or superiority of intellect, but the teachings and precepts have come from the noblest thinkers and the greatest teachers.

Freemasonry proclaims no particular creed but teaches a firm belief in God, and we look hopefully to the day when we can all come together in a genuine brotherhood under the Fatherhood of God.

Freemasonry teaches men to love one another according to the great commandment.

Never has the world needed the strong Masonic voice to proclaim these attributes and virtues as it does today.

From where will this strong voice come? It can come from membership in the great Masonic fraternity, whose members will attend their lodges and Scottish Rite meetings, learn more about its teachings, and live a life worthy of the name, squaring their actions by the square of virtue, endeavoring to do unto others as they would that they should do unto them.

When the individual Mason will stand up for what is right, just, and true, and create within others the desire to seek these same tenets, then shall Masonic membership increase and the community, city, state, or nation will listen to the voice of such members who ask only for the right and just administration of the affairs of the people.

What has been said here applies not only to growth in symbolic Freemasonry. We as Scottish Rite Masons have much work to do as well. If we can become encouraged by our own growth, then we should concentrate on leadership at all levels. Positive leadership is dynamic, exemplary, dedicated, purposeful, unswerving, with one end in view; the growth of Scottish Rite.

This leadership must be applied to all our objectives. We must find new and better ways in which to assimilate and employ new initiates in our work. We must be most careful in selecting new officer material. In this area we are often prone to be more concerned with popularity than with ability to achieve objectives. Election to office should be looked upon not as an honor for services rendered in the past, but more for services to be rendered in the future.

Freemasonry has played a major role in many ways in the growth and expansion of our country. It proved itself in the colonial days. It proved itself worthy, though tried, during the dark days of the 1828-1840 anti-Masonic period. It proved itself during the Civil War and has continued to prove itself many times since.

We are now going through a period when morality among our public servants seems to be at a low ebb, and yet I believe that as Masons we can again bring order out of chaos if we live as Masons and demonstrate to the world that we truly believe in the timeless message of this Fraternity. The greatest problem we face is apathy among our members.

As we go into this new Scottish Rite year, let us resolve to improve our image. Let us impress again and again upon our members the relevancy of the moral philosophy which the Fraternity teaches us as individuals.

Let us go forward with courage and with enthusiasm for even greater accomplishments for the betterment of our own lives and for humanity, remembering: "The past was given us to make the future great. May all that was fine and noble in the lives of our revered leaders of the past live in us again and become our heritage to generations yet unborn."

In my humble opinion, the question, "What of the future?" may be answered in the positive: The future is what we make it!

SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED THROUGH SCOTTISH RITE BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION

Thirteen grants totaling \$335,000 for basic research into the causes of schizophrenia have been awarded for the coming year through the Scottish Rite schizophrenia research program.

The latest grants continue a program which first began in 1934 with an initial yearly expenditure of \$15,000. In the course of 42 years, more than \$6 million has been appropriated by Scottish Rite in an effort to determine the underlying cause or causes of mankind's most prevalent and serious form of mental illness.

In making the announcement of the new grants, Dr. Seymour S. Kety, chairman of the Scottish Rite Professional Advisory Committee, and Ill. Richard A. Kern, 33°, chairman of the Supreme Council Committee on Benevolences, stressed that the selected projects had been chosen for support after submission of detailed applications, which have been evaluated by the research director and the professional advisory group.

Five of the announced research projects will cover a period of one year and eight will be in operation over a two-year interval. Recipients are:

Dennis P. Cantwell, M.D., UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, for a project entitled "The role of language in the etiology of infantile autism."

Kristin R. Carlson, Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, for a project entitled "Collaborative study of the role of dopaminergic systems in attention control and its relation to schizophrenia: behavioral studies in subhuman primates."

Marco Colombini, Ph.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y., for a project entitled "Reconstitution of channels from nervous tissue into planar lipid bilayers."

John W. Crayton, M.D., University of Chicago, for a project entitled

"Structure and function of neuromuscular synapses in psychosis."

Angelos E. Halaris, M.D., Ph.D., University of Chicago, for a project entitled "Characterization and isolation of the dopamine receptor."

Michael R. Hanley of the Medical Research Council, Cambridge, England, for a project entitled "Is the muscarinic receptor related to an acetylcholine-sensitive guanylate cyclase in vertebrate CNS?"

David T. Lykken, Ph.D., and William G. Iacono, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, for a project entitled "Tracking dysfunction in schizophrenic and effective psychotics and their relatives."

David Shakow, Ph.D., National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md., for a project, "Studies in schizophrenic conditions: psychosocial and biological interrelationships."

Victor E. Shashoua, Ph.D., McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass., for a project entitled "Organization of brain structures metabolizing specific proteins important in long-term memory."

George M. Simpson, M.D., Rockland Research Institute, Orangeburg, N.Y., for a project entitled "The Relationship of viral infections to schizophrenia."

Gary W. Van Hoesen, Ph.D., Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, for a project entitled "Cortical connections and histochemical properties of the basal telencephalon in the rhesus monkey."

Isaac P. Witz, Ph.D., Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel, for a project entitled "Humoral and cellular expressions of autoimmunity to brain antigens in schizophrenia patients."

Richard E. Zigmond, Ph.D., Harvard Medical School, Boston, for a project entitled "Long-term effects of changes in neural activity on catecholamine synthesis."

Also awarded were four \$6,000 dissertation fellowships to outstanding graduate students chosen to receive fellowships in a national competition. Recipients are:

Bonnie J. Spring, Cresskill, N.J. She is currently associated with the Department of Psychology and Social Relations at Harvard University and is completing a doctoral thesis on "Attention dysfunction in schizophrenic patients and their healthy siblings."

James Richard Gaddy, Vincennes, Indiana. He is currently associated with Emory University at Atlanta, Georgia, and is completing a doctoral thesis on "Dopaminergic modulation of continuous performance task efficiency in the rat."

J. Marc Simard, Omaha, Neb. He is currently associated with Creighton University School of Medicine and is completing a doctoral thesis on "The involvement of the amygdala in certain manifestations of schizophrenia."

Thomas E. Stock, Denver, Colorado. He is currently associated with the University of Colorado at Denver and is completing a doctoral thesis on the "Regulation of the density and properties of dopamine receptors in the caudate."

The Scottish Rite fellowship grants were initiated in 1973 to give support and encouragement to a limited number of exceptionally-promising graduate students who are preparing doctoral dissertations in scientific fields which are developing knowledge that will aid in the continuing efforts to solve the puzzle of schizophrenia.

Criteria for the selection of the Scottish Rite fellowship awards include the potential of candidates for genuinely creative work and the likelihood that the candidates' careers will directly or indirectly advance research on schizophrenia.

That Remarkable Imperial Teteques Band!

By GEORGINE KLEWANS

The wind howled and the rain came down in torrents on that November night in 1894, but the four Baldwin II Commandery members in the lodge hall in Williamsport, Pa., had even forgotten it was winter. They were deep in the discussion of instrumental music, a popular subject at that time in the city.

Three of the men, John K. Hayes, Herbert R. Laird, and Clarence E. Else begged the fourth, Truman P. Reitmeyer, a bandsman, to teach them the art of playing wind instruments. They wanted to perform well enough to at least play for lodge meetings. Reitmeyer was willing to help. He asked only that they furnish their own instruments.

With rented alto, tenor, and bass horns and a cornet, they began to practice. So hard did they work that in a few months, under the name of the Triple Tongue Quartet, they were able to appear at a lodge meeting. Playing "Go Tell Aunt Nancy," they "brought down the house." And it wasn't long until, so it was said, they "could play Yankee Doodle with their eyes closed and Auld Lang Syne without ever looking at the music."

After performing at Masonic meetings and some city gatherings, the

quartet decided to add other instruments. Soon they had from 20 to 30 members—all Masons—with Reitmeyer, of the original four, as their leader. This new group came to be known as the Imperial Teteques Band of the Baldwin II Commandery. (The name "Teteques" was derived from the initials of the Triple Tongue Quartet, T.T.Q.) It is said that they were the first all-Masonic band in the world.

Of this number, a Cornetist, J. Walton (Walt) Bowman, was the most noteworthy. Almost singly he financed the band, spending in 25 years about \$100,000 for instruments, uniforms, and a library. The latter alone is valued at \$25,000.

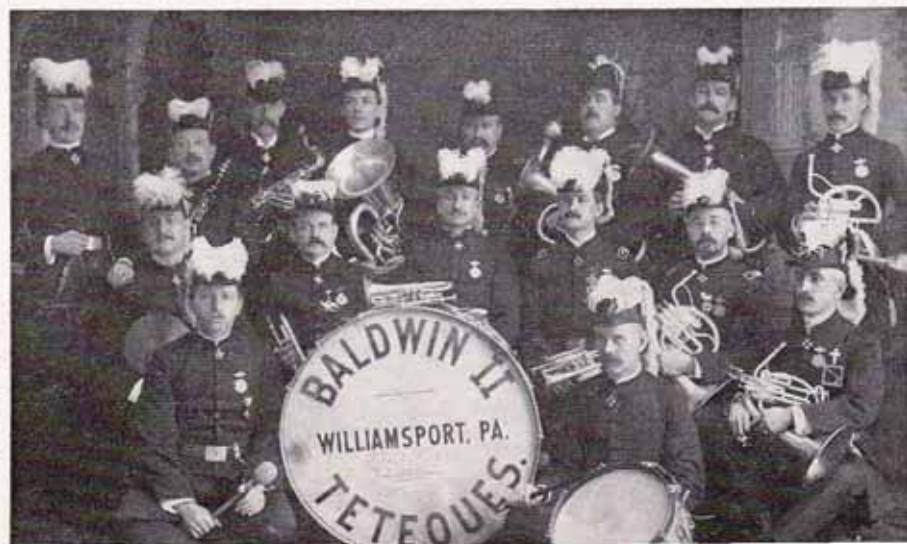
One of the instruments that Bowman purchased was, at the time, the largest bass drum in the world. It measured nearly six feet in diameter and was mounted on wheels, making an impressive sight in the center of the band. It cost around \$300.

Through Mr. Bowman's generosity, the band was probably the best equipped in the United States. It appeared all over the country and was known throughout the world wherever there was a Masonic lodge.

The first 30 or 40 years were the golden ones. The band attended Knights Templar Conclaves, performed concerts, and marched in parades. Leaders changed. Times also were changing. Dave Gerry, one of the best directors, left the band in 1931. In the same year the philanthropist, Walt Bowman, passed away.

The death of this man, plus the passing of a number of the older members seriously hurt the Teteques. Osborne L. Housel, the director at that time, tried to interest high school students in joining, but there was not much enthusiasm, and funds were running low. By World War II, practically the only function of the band was to escort draftees to the railroad station.

Believed to be the first all-Masonic band in the world, the Imperial Teteques Band originally was associated with Baldwin II Commandery in the 1890's. The group disbanded in 1944, but was reorganized in 1956 by Ill. H. Carlton Sweetley, 33°, under the sponsorship of Williamsport Consistory.





For this year's annual spring concert, band members wore colonial costumes. Band manager Sweeley wanted to use an outstretched flag as a backdrop but was unable to locate the desired size of 19 by 31 feet. So he proceeded to have a special flag made. He enlisted the services of his wife, Maxine, who sewed the flag, and Clarence G. Ebert, 32, who worked out the dimensions. Both posed proudly in front of the completed project.



Around 1944, the Imperial Teteques performed at their last function and for the time being went out of existence. The music was locked up and instruments placed in a pile on the fourth floor of the Masonic Temple.

In 1956, Ill. H. Carlton Sweeley, 33, a clarinetist, became interested in starting a new band. Money, of course, was needed. He pointed out to the officers of the Consistory that the cost would be minimal because the music of the Teteques was available and they could use the quarters of the old band for practice and storage.

The officers accepted the idea and Sweeley and three of his brother Masons—Jay H. Faust, Dr. J. Norman Calvert, and Guy M. Houck—began contacting local musicians to play in the band.

During the 12 years while the old band had been dormant, a small group of musicians played processions for lodge meetings. These players, calling themselves the Williamsport Consistory Band, became the nucleus of the new organization. After much preliminary work by Mr. Sweeley and others, they began

rehearsals in 1957 under the leadership of Jay H. (Cap) Campbell.

The new band performed only for lodge entertainment until the early 1960's when a public concert was given at Williamsport's new Roosevelt Junior High School.

Thought was now given to the naming of this organization. Many favored the inclusion of the word Teteque. Before that could be done, the officers of the two local Masonic groups—Baldwin II Commandery and the Scottish Rite, chartered in 1901—had to be consulted. They gave their

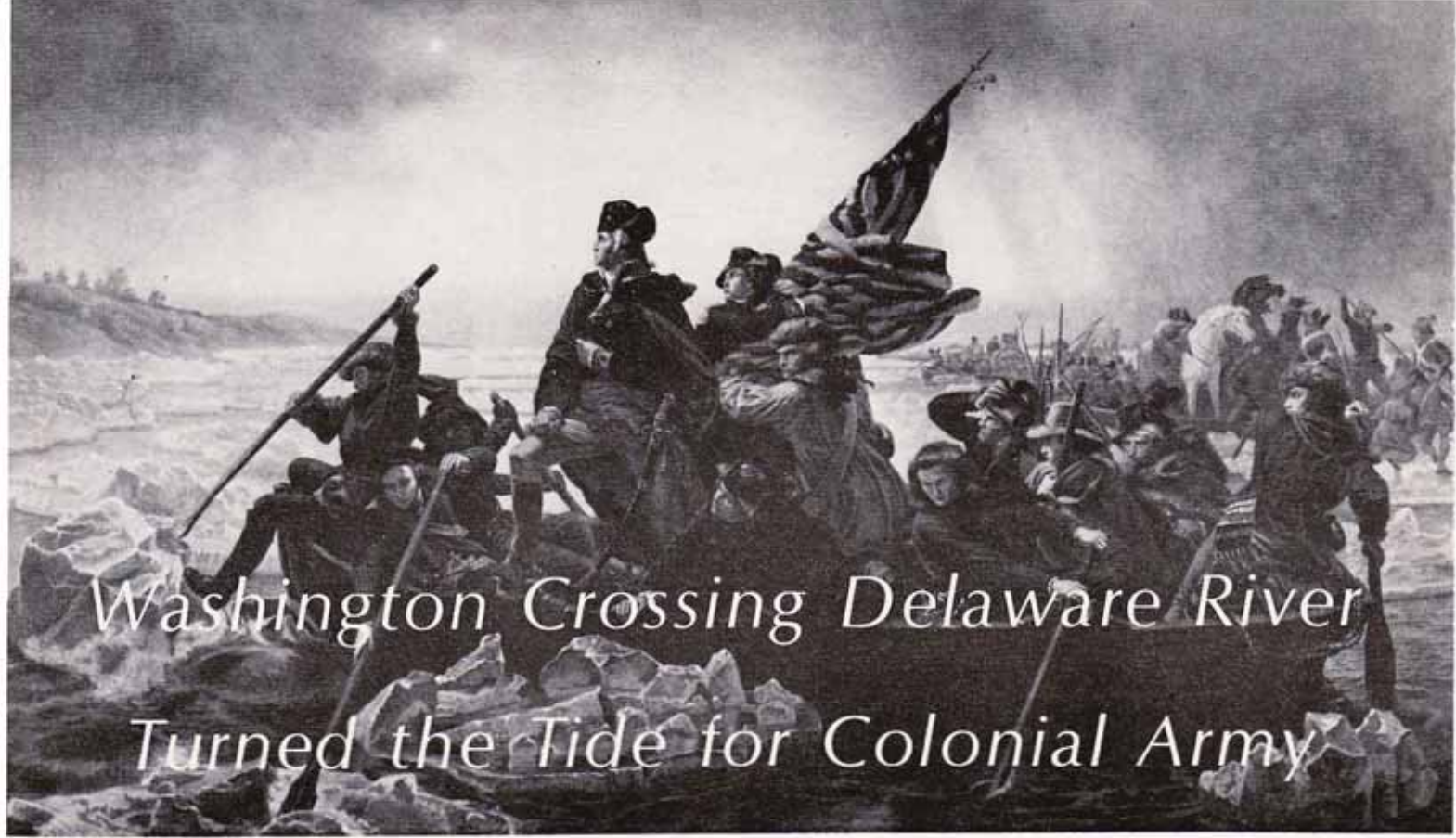
approval. Dedicatory ceremonies were held at the 1963 concert, at which a flag was presented to the Williamsport Consistory by the Baldwin II Commandery, symbolizing its larger gift of all music and band equipment, plus the use of the name of the original Teteques. That evening the Williamsport Consistory Band became the Williamsport Consistory Imperial Teteques.

Attendance at the annual spring concerts outgrew the city's facilities.

(Continued on page 19)

MRS. GEORGINE KLEWANS is the daughter of a member of Dietrick Lamade Lodge No. 755, Williamsport, Pa., and the widow of an attorney who was a member of Shekinah Lodge, Williamsport Consistory, and Jaffa Shrine. She is a free lance writer who has studied at a number of universities. Her articles have been published in *Guideposts*, *Hobbies*, *Retirement Living*, and the *National Antiques Revue*.





Washington Crossing Delaware River Turned the Tide for Colonial Army

By CHARLES E. GREEN, 33

Looking back through the softening haze of time, George Washington crossing the Delaware River on a cold, dark, dreary Christmas night in 1776, was the pivotal event upon which the American cause turned from the depths of despondency. It was the first step toward bringing order out of what had been up to that time utter chaos.

In December 1776, Washington was pressed for action. He had suffered defeat after defeat. He had been pursued through New York and New Jersey, had crossed the Delaware River at Trenton, and was now encamped at Newtown, among the snow-clad hills on the Pennsylvania side. In a letter to Robert Morris, Washington wrote:

"I agree with you that it is in vain to ruminate upon, or even reflect upon the authors or causes of our present misfortunes. We should rather exert ourselves, and look forward with hopes that some lucky chance may yet turn up in our favour. Bad as our prospects are, I should not have the least doubt of success in the end, did not the late treachery and defection of those who . . . by using their influence with some, and working on the fears of others, may extend the circle so as

to take in whole towns, counties, nay provinces."

This letter reveals how perilously close the American flame of independence was to extinction. Untrained militia fighting professional British and German regulars—amateur American generals matching officers trained and experienced in strategy and tactics—members of the Continental Congress flaunting ignoble ambitions—trusted officers with perfidious conduct—such conditions placed the chances of success under an ominous cloud. As Thomas Paine expressed it: "These are the times that try men's souls."

While others were disheartened, Washington was firm and undaunted. He was endowed with a faith that burned as a gleaming flame during these dark days. Planned aggressive action was imperative. Should he fail now, the chances were that Americans would never again be permitted to pursue a separate destiny. From reports he knew that Cornwallis' troops in New Jersey were divided into a chain of cantonments extending from New Brunswick to the Delaware River and down to a point below Burlington. Washington spread out his maps and reviewed the reports of his officers. An idea began to

unfold. Across the river, at Trenton, was Colonel Johann Rall with 1400 Hessians. A part of his plan necessitated sending a spy to Trenton who could get close to this German officer. This was an assignment for his personal spy, John Honeyman, of Griggstown, N.J.

About the middle of December, Honeyman appeared in Trenton proclaiming his loyalty to the king. He informed Colonel Rall that being a butcher and dealer in cattle, he had been supplying the British with beef and would perform the same service for him. He was hired to obtain meat for the Germans. After spending a week in Trenton, making mental notes of the garrison's routine, the weak and strong dispositions of troops and pickets, he asked permission to go into the countryside to look for cattle hidden by local farmers. While so engaged, he deliberately caused an American patrol to capture him. They tied him up and transported him across the Delaware. Upon being taken to Washington's headquarters, he was able to supply the General with all the information needed about the German garrison at Trenton. Washington, feigning anger, ordered his aides to place Honeyman under arrest, declaring that in the morning

he was to be court-martialed and hanged.

That night, Honeyman, using a key Washington had given him, escaped from the guardhouse to a boat and crossed the Delaware. On the day before Christmas, he stumbled into Trenton and told Colonel Rall the story of his capture and escape. Rall inquired as to what he had seen in the American camp. Honeyman said that the Americans were despondent, frozen, half-naked, with no food, no shoes, and lacking in equipment to make an assault. This information confirmed a dispatch Rall had received from Major General James Grant: "The American army has neither shoes or stockings, are in fact almost naked, dying of cold, without blankets and very ill supplied with Provisions."

Washington's plan for this desperate venture was a surprise attack. General James Ewing was to cross the Delaware River below Newtown with about 550 men to seize the bridge over the Assunpink Creek at Trenton and cut off any retreat of the enemy to the south. Colonel John Cadwalader was to cross at Bristol, below Bordentown, and attack Colonel Carl von Donop's Hessians so he could not come to aid Rall. Washington, with the main body of 2400 men, was to cross at McConkey's ferry and march on Trenton, nine miles distant. Christmas Night was selected as being propitious on account of the probable excessive drinking and Yuletide feasting by the enemy. The attacks were to take place at dawn. It was a brilliant plan requiring cooperation and timing so none of the enemy could go to the support of the other.

The Durham boats that had been collected to be used in crossing the Delaware were to be manned by Colonel John Glover's men from Gloucester and Marblehead, Mass. This was the regiment of fishermen, who had performed so admirably at Long Island. (Brother Glover was a member of Philanthropic Lodge at Marblehead.) These Durham boats were substantial, 40-60 feet in length, eight feet wide, and two feet deep, with running-boards on each side. The crew operating from these boards, would thrust poles against the river bottom and by walking from bow to stern push the boat forward. They could transport 15 tons and only needed water to the depth of 20 inches to navigate. They were capable

of transporting horses and artillery in addition to many men. In peaceful times these boats carried iron from upstream furnaces to Philadelphia.

Christmas 1776 was a gloomy day. During the afternoon, while Washington was assembling his ragged, shivering "rabble in arms" at McConkey's ferry, a northeast wind lashed a mixture of sleet and snow upon them. The river was high and the current unusually swift. Huge chunks of ice smashed against the boats making them difficult to handle. The sturdy artillery horses were restless and snorting white steam. Powder, shot, and 18 cannons had to be dragged aboard in addition to the men and horses. The plan called for all forces to have crossed by midnight, but the freezing weather, driving sleet and snow, and a river of floating ice made the passages difficult and the men miserable. The experienced fishermen under Colonel Glover performed miracles. They succeeded in getting all the soldiers, artillery, ammunition, and horses across the treacherous waters without a loss of personnel or equipment. It was 4 A.M. before the army was able to start the march toward Trenton. The countersign, "Victory or Death," bespoke Washington's determination.

Downstream, General Ewing looked at the snow and sleet and ice and decided not to cross. Colonel Cadwalader embarked about 600 men, but being unable to land his two fieldpieces, ordered all the men back to the Pennsylvania side. Everything now depended upon Washington and his 2400 men. They had nine miles to cover in four hours in order to achieve the dawn attack. At Birmingham, with three miles to go, Washington split his army. Half, led by General John Sullivan, took the river road. (Brother Sullivan was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Portsmouth and the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.) The other half, led by General Nathaniel Greene and Washington, took the upper road. The northeast wind was still driving the sleet and

snow on the marching men, many of whom only had gunny sacks to cover their bleeding feet. Onward they struggled over the slippery roads.

Colonel Rall, convinced by the information he had received that the American army was incapable of launching an attack, celebrated Christmas night drinking and playing cards at the home of Abraham Hunt. Sometime after midnight, a loyalist farmer asked to see the Colonel, but was told that he was busy. The farmer wrote a note informing Rall that the Americans were crossing the Delaware. When the note was handed to the Colonel, he slipped it in his pocket without reading it and continued with the game of cards.

At eight o'clock on the morning of December 26, Washington's column, on the upper road north of Trenton, and Sullivan's column, on the river road in the south, executed a perfectly timed simultaneous attack. Washington detached a brigade to the east and a brigade to the west, thereby encircling the town. At the junction of the two main streets, Queen and King, fieldpieces were positioned. Before the German regiments could form to fight, the Americans attacked. General Henry Knox's artillery raked the two principal streets with grapeshot, and the soldiers, yelling and lunging with bayonets, kept the German ranks in confusion. There was little musketry fire, for the priming charges in the pans of the muskets were wet from the storm and could not flash. For about an hour the fighting raged. Colonel William von Knyphausen's regiment fled across Assunpink Creek on the bridge that Ewing was supposed to have closed. Twenty British dragoons used the same route to escape before Sullivan's men closed in. Colonel Rall tried to fight his way out, but was mortally wounded and fell from his horse. The bewildered and encircled enemy surrendered.

(Continued on page 18)

ILL'. 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.



Loyalists Issued 'Declaration of Dependence'

By GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

Did you ever hear of the "Declaration of Dependence"?

Well, neither had I until Ill.° W. Charles Rowell, 33°, of Walpole, N.H., brought it to my attention recently. (And I am a history major and taught American history for five years in an Illinois high school.)

Research reveals that there really were a number of such articles but we shall concentrate on the second one, dated November 28, 1776.

Ill.° Brother Rowell's attention was drawn by a passage in the book, *St. George's Church—Stuyvesant Square*: "It is not surprising that Trinity's three ministers signed, with some 543 other loyalists, the Tory Declaration of Dependence of November 28, 1776." Some careful research followed.

With the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the British Army occupied New York and placed the city under martial law. The city soon became a haven for loyalists who were fleeing from neighboring counties to escape the wrath of rebellious patriots. In New York City, however, the loyalists had little comfort, for the British soldiers looted the homes of friend and foe alike. Civil law being suspended, the citizens had no protection.

Consequently they gathered at City Hall on October 16, 1776, to adopt a petition to proclaim their loyalty and to request the commissioners to "Restore this City and County to his Majesty's Protection and Peace." The first Declaration of their loyalty to the king contained more than 900 signatures. The commissioners, refusing to remove martial law from the city, chose to ignore the petition.

Determined to show their support for the king, the group drafted a second document declaring their loyalty but this time omitting any reference to martial law. This declaration listed more than 700 names, of which only 547 appear on the parch-

TEXT OF LOYALIST DECLARATION

Impressed with the most grateful sense of the Royal Clemency, manifested in your Proclamation of the 14th of July last, whereby His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to declare, "That he is desirous to deliver His American subjects from the calamities of War, and other oppressions, which they now undergo;" and equally affected with sentiments of gratitude for that generous and humane attention to the happiness of these Colonies, which distinguishes your Excellencies subsequent Declaration, evincing your disposition "to confer with His Majesty's well affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the public Tranquility, and establishing a permanent union with every Colony as a part of the British Empire."

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, Inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, beg leave to inform your Excellencies: that altho most of us have subscribed a general Representation with many others of the Inhabitants; yet we wish that our conduct, in maintaining inviolate our loyalty of our Sovereign, against the strong tide of oppression and tyranny, which had almost overwhelmed this Land, may be marked by some line of distinction, which cannot well be drawn from the mode of Representation that has been adopted for the Inhabitants in general.

Influenced by this Principle, and from a regard to our peculiar Situation, we have humbly presumed to trouble your Excellencies with the second application; in which, we flatter ourselves, none participate but those who

have ever, with unshaken fidelity, borne true Allegiance to His Majesty, and the most warm and affectionate attachment to his Person and Government. That, notwithstanding the tumult of the times, and the extreme difficulties and losses to which many of us have been exposed, we have always expressed, and do now give this Testimony of our Zeal to preserve and support the Constitutional Supremacy of Great Britain over the Colonies; and do most ardently wish for a speedy restoration of that union between them, which while it subsisted, proved the unfailing source of their mutual happiness and prosperity.

We cannot help lamenting that the number of Subscribers to this Address is necessarily lessened, by the unhappy circumstance that many of our Fellow-Citizens, who have firmly adhered to their loyalty, have been driven from their Habitations, and others sent Prisoners into some of the neighbouring Colonies: and tho' it would have afforded us the highest satisfaction, could they have been present upon this occasion: yet we conceive it to be a duty we owe to ourselves and our posterity, whilst this testimony of our Allegiance can be supported by known and recent facts, to declare to your Excellencies; that so far from having given the least countenance or encouragement, to the most unnatural, unprovoked Rebellion, that ever disgraced the annals of Time; we have on the contrary, steadily and uniformly opposed it, in every stage of its rise and progress, at the risque of our Lives and Fortunes.

ment. The other signatures were written on loose sheets of paper, and only fragments of these sheets remain.

One can well imagine, with a knowledge of the legend of John Hancock's signature on the American Declaration of Independence, the bravery, or perhaps the desperation, of loyalists or Tories caught between the patriots and the British Army, in signing these petitions for all to see. The Declaration of Dependence dated November 28, 1776, the Tory equi-

valent of our Declaration of Independence, was written in the polite language of that day, but the spelling is American!

The declaration was drafted by some of the most substantial citizens of the colony and was addressed to "the King's Commissioners for Restoring Peace in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America," Admiral Richard Howe, and his brother, General William Howe. The document is now on file at the New York Historical Society.



The Freemason at Work'

Reviewed by ALPHONSE CERZA, 33'

THE FREEMASON AT WORK, by Harry Carr. 425 pp. Second printing privately printed in 1976. Available from the author, 8 Graham Lodge, Graham Road, Hendon, London, NW4 3DG, England. \$12. Autographed on request.

This is a delightful book which will serve many purposes. It is a treasure house of Masonic information in question and answer form. The author, Harry Carr, is one of the world's great Masonic scholars, and for 12 years he served as the editor of the Transactions of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, the premier Masonic lodge of research in the world. During this period of time hundreds of letters were received by the lodge in which members were seeking answers to questions. This book contains a selection of the 200 questions received and the answers given. In most instances the historical background of the subject is given with references to the authority that is the basis of the answer; and in many cases the original answers have been expanded and brought up-to-date.

Most of the questions reproduced in this book are of general interest to Masons everywhere. Here are some examples: An inquiry was made about the penalties in the obligation; the history of the subject is stated briefly with the available literature. The move in recent years to change that part of the ritual in England is stated, and the author tells how an optional method of handling the matter was adopted. One question relates to the lack of uniformity in the ritual. One learns that there is no officially prescribed ritual in England and that each lodge decides for itself which of a half-dozen "workings" shall be followed. The diversity in the United States is briefly described. There is presented a question and answer re-

lating to the use of the Bible in the lodge and how the subject has been handled in Masonic literature. One learns that the use of dues cards is not universal. Many Masonic words are explained in their historical aspects; among them are the words "Lewis" and "Cowan." On the subject of solicitation, we learn that our English brethren take a stricter view of the matter, and they state the rule in a different manner from what is done in the United States. The English rule specifies that there shall be no "improper solicitation" and the word "improper" is stressed. Five pages are utilized in presenting this subject.

As one reads this book he will discover many ideas and terms that are unfamiliar in the United States. There is the matter of the "after proceedings," which is the formal banquet after each meeting in England, and there is the term "Masonic fire" which is connected with the toasts given during the banquet. The wearing of gloves, and the use of collars, is mentioned. These items are not disconcerting but add to the interest in reading about new things and comparing them with what we are familiar.

For the mere pleasure of reading and gathering Masonic information in a sugar-coated form, this book has no peer. The selection of the questions was skillfully done, and the answers are always interesting. You can start at the beginning and go through the book, or you can open it at random and read a number of pages at a time with equal pleasure. There is a fine detailed index prepared by Frederick Smyth, a member of the Society of Indexers, which makes this volume a valuable research tool for the Masonic reader seeking specific information on a Masonic subject.



OTHER MASONIC BOOKS OF INTEREST

The Vital Statistics of Nauvoo Lodge, by Mervin B. Hogan. 1976. Gives list of all members of this lodge with pertinent observations of interest. Available from Research Lodge No. 2, 2714 Park Place, Des Moines, Iowa 50312. \$3.

Freemasonry in Indonesia from Rademacher to Soekanto, 1762-1961, by Paul W. van der Veur. 1976. Brief account of the Craft in that faraway land. Available from the Center on International Studies, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701. \$3.25.

Masons Who Helped Shape Our Nation, by Henry C. Clausen. 1976. Beautifully illustrated book with biographical sketches of famous Masons. Issued as a bicentennial project. Available from the Grand Secretary General, House of the Temple, 1733 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. \$3.

Some Geographic Aspects of Freemasonry in Illinois, by Burton A. Kessler. 1975. Analysis of the Craft in Illinois which can serve as a guide for study in other states. Available for consultation in various Masonic libraries.

A History of Manila Lodge No. 1 and Freemasonry in the Philippines, 1901-1975, by William C. Councell. Available from the Secretary, Manila Lodge No. 1, 1828 Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines. \$5 (includes postage).

Ye Cohorn Caravan, by William L. Bowne. 1975. An account of the Henry Knox expedition in the winter of 1775-76, with many Masonic references. NaPaul Publishers, Inc., 10 Broad St., Schuylerville, N.Y. 12871. \$4.75.

Museum Director Serves As Chairman Of Advisory Council for Historic Preservation

By CLEMENT M. SILVESTRO, 32nd

In February 1974, just about the time I was weighing the pros and cons of accepting past Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury's appealing invitation to head the new museum and library in Lexington, the President of the United States appointed me chairman of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is an independent advisory body within the executive branch of the federal government. Obviously, it was an honor to be designated chairman, though admittedly the timing of the appointment made my life even more complicated than it already was. Yet ever since, I have thoroughly enjoyed the challenge and responsibility of the assignment. It provides the opportunity to go to Washington to attend four annual regular meetings of the Council, and to make periodic visits to offer guidance and assistance to the professional staff of 26 people ably headed by Robert Garvey, who was formerly the executive director of the

National Trust for Historic Preservation. It occurred to me that readers of *The Northern Light* may wish to know the purpose of the Advisory Council and something about the way it goes about the task of safeguarding the nation's historic and archeological landmarks.

The Advisory Council is composed of 20 members: ten represent the private sector and are appointed by the President for five-year terms, and ten are ex-officio members representing various government departments, agencies, and organizations. The President names the chairman. The ex-officio members are the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Transportation, and the Treasury; the Attorney General, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Department of State are invited participants. Advisory Council liaison with the White House is maintained through the Domestic Council.

As specified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advi-

sory Council is directed to advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; to advise on the dissemination of information on such activities; to encourage public interest in historic preservation; to recommend studies on laws relating to State and local preservation legislation; and to encourage training and education in historic preservation.

More specifically, section 106 of the Act charges the Council with the responsibility for reviewing and commenting upon federal projects involving federal funds, or being undertaken by a federal department of government, that might have an effect upon properties included in the National Register of Historic Places (the comprehensive, nation-wide list of properties that includes historic sites, buildings, structures, and objects, as well as historic districts). If the project or undertaking causes or is likely to cause a change in the quality of historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that initially qualified the property for the National Register, then the parties involved must seek a review from the Advisory Council.

This review process requires the Council staff to monitor all federal agency plans and proposals that involve historic and archeological sites: such undertakings as urban redevelopment, highway and dam building projects, placement and design of new construction within historic districts, siting of nuclear reactor and sewage treatment facilities, and



Dr. Clement M. Silvestro, 32nd, is director of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage.

the rehabilitation of historic structures.

What happens when the Advisory Council finds there is an adverse effect upon a protected historic property? Generally, adverse effects occur under conditions that include but are not limited to destruction or alteration of all or part of a property; isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment; or the introduction of visible, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting; transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction. Council involvement at this point leads to a three-party exploration of ways to minimize the impairment of historic properties, while allowing the project to proceed.

Under ideal circumstances, the Advisory Council, in consultation at the staff level with federal and state officials, is able to find a means to avoid or mitigate any adverse impact that federal projects may have upon National Register properties. The solution is formalized in a "memorandum of agreement," negotiated by the Advisory Council's Office of Review and Compliance with the approval of the chairman. When the parties are unable to reach an agreement, the matter is placed on the agenda of a Council meeting, after which written recommendations are sent to the head of the agency.

Since enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the Federal historic preservation program has become increasingly effective. Federal funding and a degree of protection extended to thousands of historic sites, while not halting entirely the destruction and disfiguration of valuable landmarks, have made a dramatic contribution to the preservation and restoration of hundreds of these properties throughout the nation.

In more recent years, however, an added dimension to the general historic preservation movement has emerged. The idea of historic preservation as an isolated activity limited to showplace restorations or museums has been superseded by a view of preservation as a facet of broader environmental concerns. Attention is still paid to monumental sites and structures, but preservationists, with new insight, now emphasize the need to protect a wide variety of properties that reflect all aspects of the American heritage. Entire neighborhoods, where architectural unity or strong cultural patterns may give an area rare character, are now receiving greater attention. The relationships of sites and structures of the built environment, their esthetic harmony, or the way they complement one another in some general function are now seen

as important contributions to the quality of life in a community—urban or rural.

Additional recent preservation philosophy is marked by a growing awareness of the importance of historic properties as resources that can be turned to practical use. The public is discovering that rehabilitation of existing buildings can meet the nation's growing need for housing and commercial structures, and can lessen the costs of constructing anew. This new realism has in turn spurred increased public participation and more sophisticated techniques to achieve preservation objectives. Congress, for its part, has responded by enacting measures calling for continued commitment to preserving the national patrimony, while at the same time encouraging contemporary use of cultural resources to help achieve national objectives of economic development, employment opportunity, resource conservation, and community improvement.

The Advisory Council's role in this evolution of the National Historic Preservation program has been one of leadership and coordination. With its unique blend of public and private sector expertise, the Council serves as a catalyst and a counsellor when the federal government confronts a preservation question.

Advisory Council Chairman Clement M. Silvestro introducing Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller to Alexander Aldrich of New York, one of four new citizen members the President appointed to the Council. Vice President Rockefeller presided at the swearing-in ceremonies at Washington, D.C., in August.



It's Time for 'Blue Envelope'

The familiar "blue envelope" will be arriving in the mail soon.

Used for many years in connection with the Scottish Rite voluntary appeal for the Benevolent Foundation, the envelope this year will follow the pattern of the past two years in serving a dual purpose. It can be used for contributions to the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage at Lexington as well as the schizophrenia research program of the Benevolent Foundation.

Through schizophrenia research, there is hope of uncovering the answers to the mysteries of this mental disorder. Through the museum, there is hope of sharing our proud heritage with future generations.

Your generosity in the past has aided these benevolent and patriotic programs sponsored by the Supreme Council. Your continued financial support is visible evidence of Masonry's faith in the future.

RICHARD H. CURTIS, 32°
Editor



RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES BY SUPREME COUNCIL BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION AND OPERATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR AUG. 1, 1975-JULY 31, 1976

Permanent Assets—Principal Account			
Assets: July 31, 1975 (Cash and Investments at book value)			\$11,684,873.42
Contributions (Blue envelope appeal, legacies, etc.) added to principal Aug. 1, 1975-July 31, 1976			
	27,047 gifts	\$204,060.66	
	16 legacies	405,840.30	
		<u>\$609,900.96</u>	609,900.96
Assets: July 31, 1976 (After adjustments for capital gains and losses on investments, etc.)			12,068,749.25
Income			
Checking balance: July 31, 1975			29,486.63
Income from Permanent Assets			506,808.64
Misc. Income (Interest on depository accounts)			5,536.76
Refunds on previous research grants			<u>360.02</u>
			\$ 542,192.05
Expenditures			
<i>Research projects, fellowships and program administration</i>			
Grants to researchers		\$392,336.81	
Fellowships		13,050.00	
Student stipends (summer)		2,800.00	
Conference and review meeting expenses		6,081.61	
Salaries, taxes and retirement allowance		30,242.65	
Misc. office expense		<u>718.46</u>	
		\$445,229.53	\$ 445,229.53
<i>Fund raising and data processing costs</i>			
Printing, postage and mailing services		\$ 15,231.68	
Data processing		21,167.98	
Misc. office expense		<u>367.68</u>	
		\$ 36,767.34	\$ 36,767.34
			\$ 481,996.87
Checking balance: July 31, 1976:			<u>60,195.18</u>
			\$ 542,192.05



*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.

WASHINGTON CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER—Continued from page 13

It was a great victory. The enemy losses were 22 killed, 56 wounded, and nearly 1,000 taken prisoners. The spoils included six brass field-pieces, 40 horses, 1,000 stand of arms, and many blankets and other garrison supplies. The American casualties were two killed, three wounded, and two frozen to death. Washington and his exhausted army withdrew from Trenton with the prisoners and spoils, recrossed the Delaware, and reached their encampment before midnight on the day of victory. The "rabble in

arms" enjoyed a good night's sleep in warm enemy blankets and Washington experienced that "lucky chance" for which he had so fervently yearned.

Daring and dauntless bravery turned despair into hope. George Washington's steadfastness, genius, and ability for original conception and independent action favorably impressed statesmen, historians, and foreign military leaders, who proclaimed Brother Washington the Fabius of America.

Fortunately in 1967 the Scottish Rite auditorium, seating 1200, was completed. It is now the band's permanent home. Soon the annual public concert had to be expanded from one to three nights. Even then performances were sold out.

The Imperial Teteques Band, in addition to its annual spring concerts to overflowing audiences in the Valley of Williamsport, has visited other Valleys in the east, performing in formal concert. The band was recently honored by being featured in the first in a series of Grand Lodge bicentennial programs in Pennsylvania

under the direction of Right Worshipful Grand Master John L. McCain. The program was held at Coudersport on June 24 before two capacity audiences.

For this year's annual spring concert, the band, with the leadership of Donald C. Berninger, 32°, musical director and conductor, carried out a bicentennial theme. The musicians wore period costumes, each different in style and color.

Ill. Brother Sweeley came up with the idea of using an outstretched flag as a backdrop behind the band. The size had to be 19 by 31 feet. He found

it impossible to buy a ready-made flag and decided to go about making one. His wife, Maxine, and Clarence G. Ebert, 32°, carried out the design, all of which had to be made by hand. The concert opened with Sousa's stirring "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Mr. Sweeley, who is band manager and master of ceremonies, believes that the present success of the Imperial Teteques is due to the dedication of its members, some of whom drive as far as 60 miles even in bad weather to practice and perform. Its present roster numbers 70 Scottish Rite Masons.



Burrowing with Burow

The Supreme Council of Brazil under the leadership of Ill. Alberto Mansur, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander, has earned the everlasting love and commendation of all Scottish Rite Masons in the United States. The Supreme Council of Brazil has instituted three new Scottish Rite Bodies in 1976 and, in recognition of the bicentennial of American independence, named each after our beloved first President and Masonic brother, George Washington. They are George Washington Consistory in Macae, State of Rio de Janeiro; George Washington Lodge of Perfection in Catanduva City, State of Sao Paulo, and George Washington Knights of Kadosh in Ribeirao Preto City. Commander Mansur, a great and good friend of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, presided at each institution.

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Evidence that good Scottish Rite workers just keep on working for the good of all Masonry is most apparent in the Valley of Dayton, Ohio, and we tip our hat to them. Six Illustrious Brothers, each of whom has been a presiding officer in the Valley of Dayton, have served the Grand Lodge of Ohio as Grand Master. They are Charles B. Hoffman, 1941-42; L. Todd McKinney, 1948-49; Frank W. Nicholas, 1955-56; Ralph M. Francisco, 1962-63; Louis C. Holzapfel, 1969-70, and Calvin T. Hubler, 1975-76. In addition, Ill. Brother McKinney is an Active Member of our Supreme Council and former Deputy for Ohio; Ill. Brother Hubler is Secretary of the Valley of Dayton, and Ill. Brother Francisco is Chairman of Dayton's Executive Committee. Who says Past Grand Masters and Past Presiding Officers just "get rusty on the shelf"?

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An outstanding and probably unique Masonic event occurred at Western Star Lodge No. 240 Masonic Temple in

mid-October. The Order of the Temple, highest in York Rite, was conferred upon Ill. F. Dale Dillman, 33°, by a team composed entirely of 33° Scottish Rite members of the Valley of Danville, Ill. The team of 18 included 12 who hold the York Cross of Honour, a Past Grand Commander, a Past Grand High Priest, and two Past Grand Thrice Illustrious Masters of Illinois—an excellent example of Masons working together in peace and harmony. Truly it was a great day for the host, Champaign Commandery No. 68, KT, and Emmiment Commander Michael O. Webb, who is a member of the Valley of Danville.

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"Like father, like son . . ." is well demonstrated by the Funk family of the Valley of Bloomington, Ill. Father and Grandfather Eugene D. Funk, Jr., 33°, made a hole in one on the Bloomington Country Club course; this was followed by a hole in one by his son, Eugene D. Funk III, a member of the Valley of Bloomington; and now by the latter's son, Eugene D. Funk IV, at age 14; and—you guessed it—now, a second son, John B. Funk, at age 10! Straight shooters, wouldn't you say? The Funk family, of hybrid seed corn renown, has a remarkable record in Masonry and Scottish Rite beginning with Gene's grandfather in the early 1900's and including his father, an uncle, three brothers, and a son—all active in the Valley of Bloomington and Shirley Lodge.

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This will be "30"—or the end—for Burrowing with Burow which has been a consistent feature of *The Northern Light* since 1970. It has given me the greatest of pleasure to record interesting notes and highlights of Masonic-related happenings for seven years, but it is high time to pass this chore on to younger and more virile hands. We thank our loyal readers for the indulgence they have shown and for the many, many words of encouragement and inspiration they have sent. We wish Editor Richard H. (Dick) Curtis all the best that life has to offer and continued success and accomplishment as he continues to make *The Northern Light* an outstanding fraternal publication. We hope and plan to continue our labors in the Masonic vineyards for many years but will concentrate in Illinois. Best regards to all.

GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

WASHINGTON AT PRAYER STATUE REDEDICATED

As part of its American bicentennial celebration, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania rededicated the Washington at Prayer statue on the grounds of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge on October 9. Inclement weather forced most of the day's activities indoors. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Pennsylvania Grand Master John L. McCain (right) placed a floral wreath at the site of the monument. Also participating in the ceremony was Brother James W. Stubbs (left), Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England. Brother Stubbs delivered the main address at a banquet following the ceremony. The nine-foot bronze statue, a gift of the more than 250,000 Pennsylvania Masons, was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in September 1967. It overlooks the Congressional Medal of Honor Grove, where the names of all Congressional Medal winners are listed on small monuments erected in individual state areas. The sculpture is the work of Donald DeLue. The Valley Forge program in October was the final part of a series of special bicentennial celebrations planned for 1976 by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Other celebrations were held at Coudersport on June 12, at Ligonier on June 26, and at the Masonic Homes in Elizabethtown on July 24.

