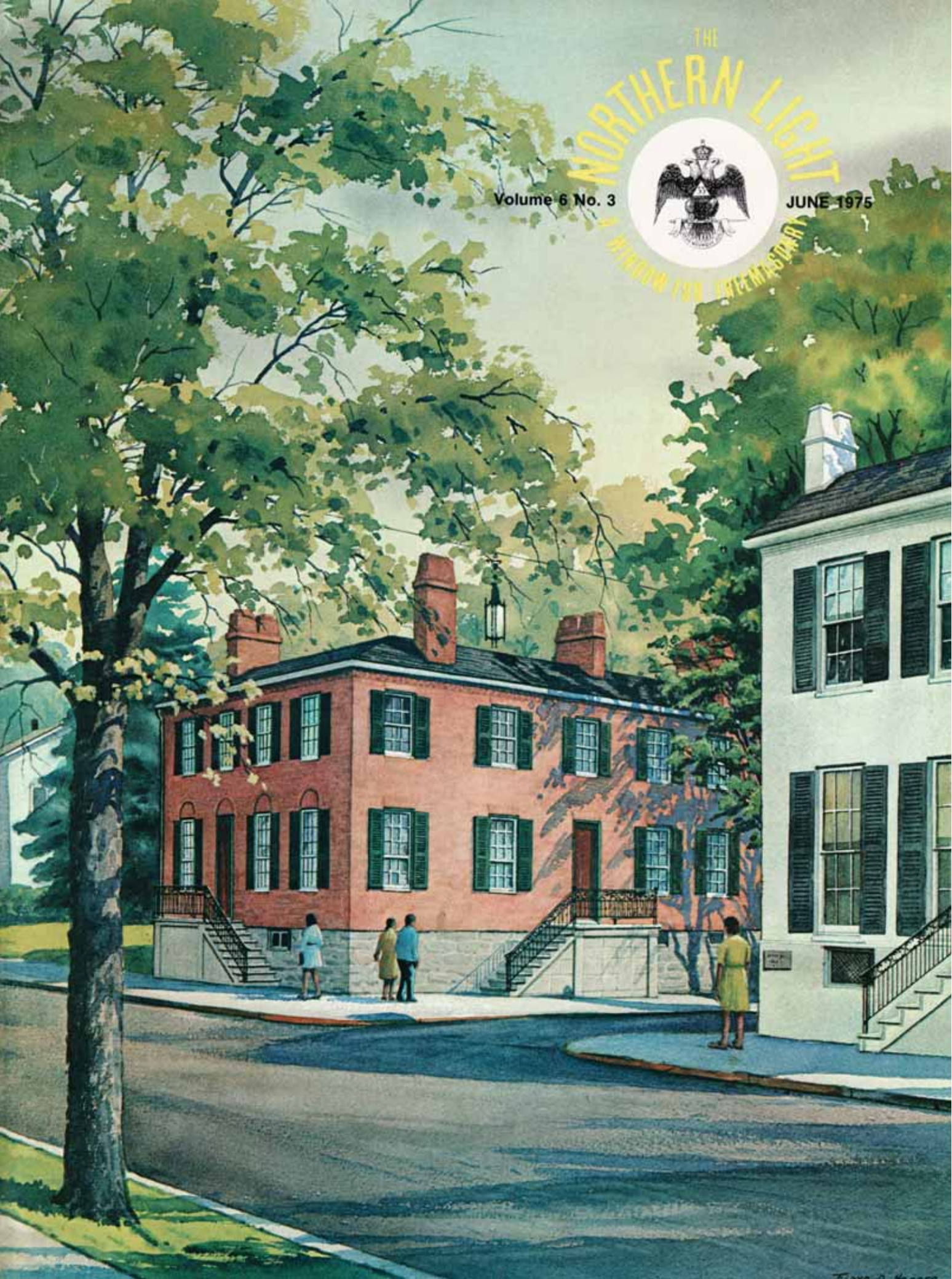

Volume 6 No. 3 JUNE 1975

GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°

A Continuing Inspiration

In April, our new Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage and Library here at Lexington entered on its mission of "service to God and Country." In our dedication ceremony we stated:

"This museum and library has been constructed here at Lexington, Massachusetts—the locale of many of the events leading up to our Declaration of Independence—as the contribution of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A., to the celebration of the bicentennial of the signing of that Declaration. Through it we are seeking to express our unfaltering belief in, and wholehearted devotion and dedication to, the great principles and the noble ideals proclaimed by that historic document.

"It is our earnest hope and prayer that this museum and library will be a continuing inspiration to the people of America to continue to uphold those principles and to hold fast to those ideals down through all the years to come."

The United States did not come into being through a power struggle for the sake of power and aggrandisement. Rather it was a struggle to assert basic human rights and was inspired by the highest idealistic intent and purposes. We in the United States should never forget this.

Over the intervening 200 years, we as a nation have acquired great wealth and power. We are generally recognized as the strongest nation on earth. Much of the world, and hundreds of millions of its people, look to us for leadership and for the defense of those human rights for which we fought and which were so eloquently proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence.

As we celebrate this bicentennial and prepare to go forward into a future clearly fraught with great dangers and difficulties, there is nothing more important for us as a people to remember and have always in our minds than the noble purposes that inspired our founding fathers, 200 years ago, and the lofty idealism of the governmental philosophy they proclaimed.

It is to that end that we of the Masonic fraternity have constructed this museum and library and it is to that end that it has been consecrated and dedicated, and will be operated.

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About the Front Cover

Within the brick federal-style Schofield House at Madison, Indiana, the Grand Lodge of Indiana was constituted on January 12, 1818. In 1972, the Valley of Indianapolis purchased the property from the Schofield heirs, and work has begun on its restoration as a Masonic shrine. See story on page 12.

Moving?

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.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT
A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY
Vol. 6 No. 3 JUNE 1975

In This Issue

The principal speaker at the Dedication was Secretary of the Air Force, John L. McLucas.

Prior to the dedication, students from the Lexington Public Schools presented a 13-star flag which flies daily at the entrance to the museum.

DEDICATION DAY

In an impressive ceremony at Lexington, the new Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage was dedicated on Sunday, April 20.

Supreme Council officers participated in the dedication service as 400 guests filled the auditorium to witness the ceremony, which was patterned after that used for the consecration and dedication of a Scottish Rite Cathedral. Four altars were positioned in the center of the stage, and the Active Members lined the perimeter of the stage.

At the Altar of Remembrance, the museum was dedicated to the memory

As Commander Newbury dedicated the museum, an arch of steel was formed by an honor guard consisting of Herbert G. Dunphy, Jr., 32°; Fred L. Morse, 32°; James M. Gaskell, 32°; Ill.·. Norris G. Abbott, III, 33°.

Secretary McLucas and his wife were escorted through the main gate by the Linn Village Drum Band.

AT THE MUSEUM-LIBRARY

of all who over the past two centuries have built their lives into the enduring history of our country. At the Altar of Fellowship, the building was dedicated to true fraternal fellowship with a deep sense of the mutual dependence of all of us on each other if we would keep our nation great. The Altar of Justice and Equity emphasized the importance of telling the story of America truthfully, presenting all sides of our history yet viewing them through eyes of love for this land. At the Altar of Dedication, the museum was dedicated to the glory of God and to the service of man and our country.

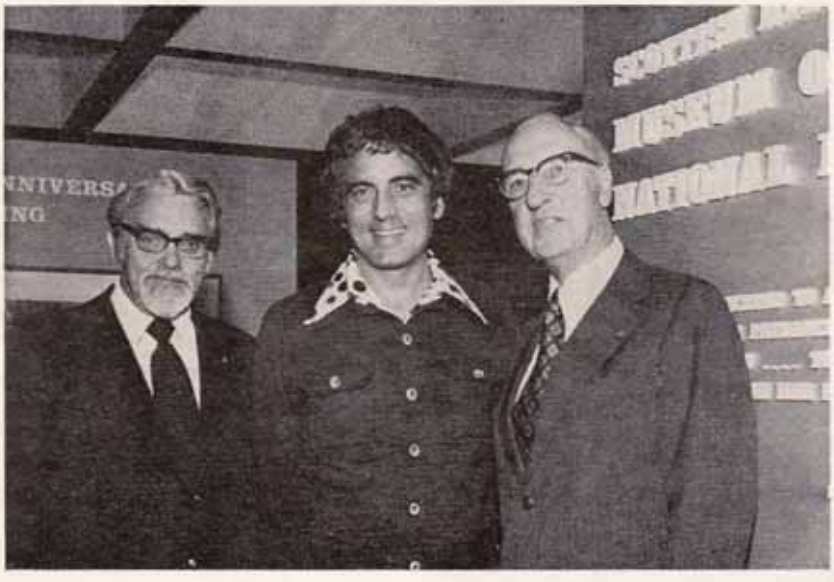
In concluding his dedicatory remarks, Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, expressed the hope that the museum would serve as a continuing inspiration to all in America.

Assisting the Sovereign Grand Commander in the ceremony were Ill.˙. John G. Fleck, 33°; Ill.˙. W. Orville Kimmel, 33°; Ill.˙. Wayne E. Stichter, 33°; Ill.˙. Richard A. Kern, 33°; Ill.˙. Norris G. Abbott, Jr., 33°; Ill.˙. Louis L. Williams, 33°; Ill.˙. Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°; Ill.˙. Robert L. Miller, 33°; and Ill.˙. Waldron C. Biggs, 33°.

Principal speaker for the afternoon was Secretary of the Air Force, John L. McLucas, representing President Gerald R. Ford, 33°. McLucas was greeted at the main gate and escorted to the building by the Linn Village Drum Band. At the entrance he was greeted by an honor guard from the Colonial Craftsmen, a group consisting of Masons from the various Minutemen militias in the area.

Prior to the dedication, students of the Lexington public schools presented the museum with a 13-star flag, and raised it to the accompaniment of musket fire from the Minutemen guard of honor and a musical salute by the band.

Following the ceremony, a pair of Lexington commemorative bicentennial coins were presented to the museum by Richard Michelson, president of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and 1975 recipient of the town's White Tricorn Award.



Attending the premiere showing of the film "Song of America" were Ill.˙. William W. Merrill, 33°, Director; Fred Waring, Jr., representing his father; Ill.˙. Wayne E. Stichter, 33°, Chairman of the film committee.

A collection of antique clocks has been donated by Mrs. Willis R. Michael of York, Pa. Her late husband was the owner-operator of Three M Tool and Die Company of York. His watch and clock collections were outstanding and he was past president of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. Only a few of the clocks are shown here.

The museum was officially opened to the public on Monday, April 21. During the first week of operation, nearly 5,000 visitors had passed through the facility. Crowds leveled off during the weeks following but museum director, Clement A. Silvestro, anticipates an increase again during the summer months.

The museum galleries will be open Monday through Saturday from 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and Sundays from noon to 5:30 P.M. The library will be open Tuesday through Saturday from 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Admission will be free at all times.

"Song of America," a new 30-minute film featuring Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians and produced by the Supreme Council, is shown regularly in the auditorium. The film is based on the popular choral concert Roy Ringwald composed in the early 1950's, and initially recorded by Waring. Ill.˙. William W. Merrill, 33°, administrative assistant to the Sovereign Grand Commander, directed the new visual presentation. Hundreds of American historical prints, paintings, and photographs, and film clips from various archival repositories in the United States, were used to produce the film.

Another film being shown daily is "To Keep Our Liberty," currently on loan from the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

Members of the Colonial Craftsmen added bicentennial color to the day's festivities and served as an honor guard to welcome the Secretary of the Air Force.

On behalf of the local community Richard Michelson presented Commander Newbury with a pair of Lexington commemorative bicentennial coins.

Peale Painting Donated to Museum

On display in one of the museum galleries is a portrait of George Washington painted by Rembrandt Peale. The painting is a gift from Ill.˙ John B. Webster, 33°, Commander-in-chief of Aurora Grata Consistory, Brooklyn.

Peale was only 17 years of age when he painted the Washington portrait and thus became the last surviving artist to whom Washington had sat. Although he painted Washington from life but once, he made 79 copies of this work. The Washington sitting was arranged through Rembrandt Peale's father, also a noted painter. Both father and son painted at the same sittings, and it is recorded that at some of the sittings other Peale relatives were allowed in the room to sketch. Mrs. Washington, highly amused at seeing so many Peales painting at the same time, mentioned it one day to Gilbert Stuart, who jokingly remarked that Washington "was in danger of being *Pealed* all round."

Exhibit of Masonic Symbols Will Be on Display in September

A major exhibit on "The Use of Masonic Symbols in American Decorative Arts" is scheduled to open at the museum in September. Research has been underway for several months. The exhibit is scheduled to coincide with the Supreme Council Annual Meeting at Boston in September and will be on display at the museum through February.

The term decorative arts applies to the furnishings—the china, glass, metalware, fabrics and furniture—that today are studied and prized for their design.

The use of Masonic symbols in America is an important and interesting aspect of the study of American decorative arts, and one that has not received much attention in the past. It is hoped that this exhibit and an accompanying catalogue that will be published will add considerably to the scholarship on the subject.

The use of Masonic symbols parallels the use of patriotic symbolism as decoration. Both patriotic and Masonic symbols reached the height of their popularity in the period from 1790 to 1830 and then came into use again in the last quarter of the 19th century following the centennial of national independence.

Although many items such as firing glasses and pitchers used in Masonic traditions and rituals have Masonic symbols, other objects with Masonic symbols were for personal use. Both aspects of Masonic decoration will be covered in the exhibit as representative of the history of American design.

Museum Curator Barbara Franco is assembling an inventory of objects for this study and would appreciate hearing from members who have decorative arts objects with Masonic symbols.

Mrs. Franco requests that in lieu of sending along items at this time members should send only a description and measurement of the object and possibly a photograph. The exhibit will contain not only new accessions and items from the museum's permanent collection but also items on loan.

Anyone with information for the inventory may write to Barbara Franco, Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

MUSEUM-LIBRARY FUND DRIVE CONTINUES

Connecticut is the first state in our Northern Masonic Jurisdiction to have each of its Valleys surpass its quota in the fund drive for the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library.

"And we are hard at work now to raise additional money for the endowment fund," said Ill.˙ Irving E. Partridge, 33°, Deputy for Connecticut. "I am very proud of each of our five Valleys for the great effort that has been and is being made by our officers and many, many members for this great patriotic project."

The Valley of Hartford led the way as the first Connecticut Valley to go over the top and now has raised some $5,000 over quota for more than 108%. New Haven and Waterbury were close behind while Bridgeport and Norwich surpassed their goals in the week prior to the Dedication Ceremony at Lexington, Deputy Partridge reported.

The Northern Light congratulates Connecticut and will acknowledge other states as their quotas are reached.

Why Issue a Declaration of

By ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°

The road to independence from Great Britain by the American colonies was a rough and rugged one. In 1765 the passage of the Stamp Act by Parliament was probably the match that lit the fuse. Although repeated the next year (1766), and again in 1767, new taxes on many products were levied by the Townshend Acts, bitterly opposed by the colonists. Additional troops to enforce the decrees were sent from England to the colonies. The arguments over taxation without representation, over loyalty to the Crown or independence, became more and more heated.

But there is one haunting question that has never been completely and satisfactorily answered. Since Great Britain had sent a substantial number of troops to the Colonies to enforce its will, and battlefields had been colored by the blood of both the British and the Colonists, why did the Second Continental Congress feel compelled to issue a formal Declaration of Independence in 1776?

In the language of today the issuance of the Declaration of Independence can be described as a public relations activity. If a public opinion poll had been taken before January 1, 1776, it might have shown that public sentiment was actually against declaring independence from Great Britain. The two countries were linked together with the same language, the same historical background, and had an abundance of trade connections—the latter, however, being sorely disturbed by the various acts of taxation and repression carried out by the British agents. All effort up to that time had been for reconciliation. The voices that called for independence were loud but few; the majority of the colonists were apathetic, and some were violently opposed to severing the ties with the Mother Country.

But on January 10, 1776, while the subject of independence was being strongly debated pro and con throughout the Colonies and even within the Second Continental Congress itself, a pamphlet entitled "Common Sense," by Thomas Paine, was circulated in Philadelphia. Paine, who was English born, came early to America. He was a powerful polemicist with a flair for words and a deep knowledge of politics. His political philosophy, well reasoned, vividly expressed, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of patriots, and caught on like a prairie fire raging through dry grass. Within three months, 100,000 copies were sold; and for months reprints were circulated throughout the colonies.

It was a stirring piece of literature; it stated the many reasons why the colonies should break away from Great Britain, and the many benefits that would result. Many of the points urged were economic and were easily understood by the average reader. Paine strongly urged that a formal Declaration of Independence be issued and advanced the following reasons for doing so:

(1) Other countries would not help in any peace effort while the colonies were a part of Great Britain; it being a "family quarrel" other nations would not want to interfere, and conceivably the quarrel might go on for years;

(2) France and Spain would never offer to give any assistance to the colonists under existing conditions; in fact, they would be reluctant to do so because it might encourage radicals in their own countries to imitate the colonists;

(3) So long as the Americans were rebels, they would be a continuous threat to the peace of other countries;

(4) If the colonies would tell the world that they were independent, other countries could deal with them as a foreign nation by engaging in diplomatic relations, making trade agreements, and offering practical help in the struggle.

Paine's pamphlet provided the ammunition needed to encourage the majority of the people to break away from Great Britain.

Soon thereafter Virginia instructed its delegates to the Second Continental Congress to vote for independence. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of

ILL.°. ALPHONSE CERZA, 33°, noted Masonic scholar, researcher, and author, is a Past Master of Decalogue Lodge No. 160, Wilmette, Ill., and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Chicago and Medinah Shrine Temple. He is also a past president of the Philalethes Society. A graduate of Northwestern University and Loyola University in Chicago, he is an avid reader and translator and has been a frequent contributor to The Northern Light.

Independence?

Virginia, presented three resolutions to the Congress declaring "that the united colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown . . ." John Adams seconded the motion.

A number of the members argued against the resolution on several grounds:

(1) The proposal was premature;

(2) Such drastic steps should be taken only if forced to do so by the colonists themselves;

(3) The delegates did not have the authority to adopt the resolution;

(4) Many of the delegates would probably withdraw;

(5) Some of the colonies would take no further part in the Congress if the resolutions were adopted.

They also argued that for these reasons the position of the colonies would be weakened and that later on, when there was more unanimity among the colonists, foreign countries might hesitate to help. They also argued that the mere issuance of a formal declaration would not bring about help from France and Spain, but that some preliminary steps seeking help from those countries ought to be explored in advance.

Those who argued in favor of issuing a declaration stated that the war was actually in progress and that this fact could not be changed with mere words; that the colonists were always self-reliant and did not need the help of Great Britain; that the colonists were waiting for their leaders to point the way to independence rather than to engage in further negotiations for reconciliation; that it would not be wise to wait any longer; and that "a declaration of independence alone could render it consistent with European delicacy for powers to treat with us, or even to receive an ambassador from us." They argued that now was the time to induce France and Spain to help rather than later, when England would be stronger after having subdued the colonies by force, and that to wait any longer was a waste of time.

When the Declaration of Independence was adopted, its language indicated some of the reasons that prompted the delegates to issue the document. It stated that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." Clearly, this indicates a public relations effort, appealing not only to their fellow colonists, but also to the court of public opinion. In order to qualm the fears of those who were afraid that the break would be contagious in Europe, the Declaration states, "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." And the justification for the break leads with the following words: ". . . and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government." The Declaration then lists the many grievances against the King and Parliament. And at the end of the Declaration, it is stated, ". . . and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do." This was certainly notice to the world that the colonies were considering themselves in the same class as any other free and independent nation. It paved the way for France and Spain to treat the colonies, not as a part of Great Britain, but as a separate country.

So far as Great Britain was concerned, the Declaration was considered another act of treason by rebels. Emphatically, the issuance of the Declaration was notice to the colonists that their leaders had taken the step toward independence and they ought to support this effort. For example, Robert Morris and John Dickinson, both of Pennsylvania, strongly argued against issuing the Declaration; but once the Declaration was issued, they joined the active cause of the patriots in the battle against Great Britain. John Dickinson joined the colonial army; Robert Morris became one of the leading financiers of the war.

The issuance of the Declaration had another important effect. Tories were no longer classified as residents who had a mere difference of opinion. Now they were traitors to the cause of the patriots, and could be treated as such. Pressure could now be brought to bear on the Tories to support the cause of the patriots. If they refused, they could be penalized as traitors.

Insofar as securing help for the war effort from France and Spain, the Declaration was not an immediate success. At first, France helped secretly; later, it not only gave material help to the colonists but also fought Great Britain. Much of this help from France came as the result of Benjamin Franklin's diplomatic success in the royal courts and his immense personal popularity with the French people.

The issuance of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, was the climax of days of intense preparation and argument. On June 28, Jefferson's final draft was presented to the Congress, and the debate began. Here was asserted a "higher law" than the right of the King or Parliament to govern. Here was slated the doctrine of the equality of man, with certain inalienable rights to life, liberty, and happiness which no man-made law could set aside. Here was a landmark in the long fight of man to control his own destiny. Few other documents have ever been so powerful or so persuasive. It roused the colonists to a feverish pitch of patriotism, and provided the basic reasons for the help from France and Spain that led to eventual victory.

Our Declaration of Independence was not ours alone, but was a Magna Carta of liberty for the whole world to read, believe, and follow. And it ended with a glorious vow that all Masons may constantly reaffirm to their fraternity and to their country—"We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor."

A Man for the Times

JOHN HANCOCK

By GERALD D. FOSS, 33°

Streets, towns, counties, ships and even a well known nationwide life insurance company have been named for one of the founding fathers of the United States but as yet no United States postage stamp has been issued to commemorate his contributions to the birth of this country. His primary contributions were a characteristic known as the art of "gentle persuasion" and money. Both of these items were in short supply in the days of the early Continental Congress.

John Hancock was born January 23, 1737, in North Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, son of Rev. John and Mary Thaxter Hancock. His parents were poor. His father died in 1744, leaving a widow and three young children.

John was fortunate to have an uncle and aunt, Thomas and Lydia Hancock, to adopt him, give him an excellent education, and name him an heir to one of the greatest fortunes in the 13 colonies. It has been estimated that Uncle Thomas was a millionaire when he died. Few men possessed such wealth in those days. John lived with his Uncle Thomas in a mansion house on Beacon Street opposite the Boston Common.

After attending Public Latin School in Boston, he entered Harvard College graduating in 1754. The last hour of each school day at Public Latin was devoted to penmanship which led to the famous signature on the Declaration of Independence. It has been a synonym for autograph in the English language when asked, "May I have your John Hancock?"

After graduation he entered the counting house of his adoptive father, Thomas, as an apprentice. It was not any sinecure for John worked a long day performing every type of task required by any other worker. The House of Hancock was one of the largest businesses in the colonies. It was a complex type of business including buying and selling commodities for wholesale and retail. It imported a variety of products and it owned many ships used in its trade as well as buildings and wharves.

In the early months of 1760, Uncle Thomas decided that John should go abroad to meet some of the men with whom business was conducted. He sailed with Captain Patten aboard the Benjamin and Samuel, owned by Benjamin Hallowell, June 3, 1760. He was entrusted to the care of former Governor Thomas Pownall during the voyage. Braving an ocean voyage in the 18th century was the first real test of physical courage. John showed he had it then and many other times in the 30 years to follow.

Hancock arrived in England July 12, 1760. He made his acquaintance with men with whom he would conduct business for the next 15 years. He traveled to many towns and cities in England. He also visited Amsterdam and Hamburg.

King George II died October 25, 1760. Hancock attended the funeral. The period of mourning dampened his joyful life. In a letter to his stepfather, Daniel Perkins, October 29, 1760, he wrote, "Everything here now is very dull. All plays are stopped and no diversions are going forward. . ." He expressed a desire to attend the coronation of King George III scheduled for April 1761. He wrote, "It is the grandest thing I shall ever meet with." It was not to be, for the coronation was postponed to September 22, 1761 to permit King George III to marry his betrothed, Charlotte of Mecklenburg, on the 8th of the month.

His Uncle Thomas wrote a letter to John, March 23, 1761, in which he said as the coronation has been postponed until fall, he desired John to return to Boston as soon as possible. His Uncle Thomas expressed anxiety about being on the sea in the fall and winter months. John wrote July 11, 1761, that there had been delays in obtaining cargo and a convoy but that he had made arrangements with Capt. Jacobson for transportation. Since a peace treaty had not been signed at this time between France and England, merchant ships were escorted by a warship crossing the Atlantic. The ship was the Boscawen commanded by Captain Howard Jacobson and owned by Robert Gould. Captain Jacobson attended Grand Lodge of Massachusetts frequently between 1763 to 1772.

John wrote that he would travel by land to Portsmouth, England, from whence the ship would sail in about one week. If his ship had sailed from Portsmouth on or about July 18, 1761, it should have been in Boston about September 1, in the absence of severe storms, calms, or some other trouble at sea. The fact is that the Boscawen did not arrive in Boston until October 3, 1761 which has caused writers to speculate for reasons therefor. Unfortunately, neither John nor his Uncle Thomas re-

corded any reason for this lapse of time. Uncle Thomas wrote a letter to Jonathan Barnard, London, October 22, 1761 reporting that the Boscawen arrived in Boston accompanied by the man-of-war Alcide. Did his ship make port elsewhere on the passage? Possibly Quebec?

John found that business was good but that his uncle's health had failed much since his departure. The management of the business was left more and more to John as the days and months passed. His uncle was pleased with John's progress and on January 1, 1763, he announced to all of his business acquaintances that John had been made a full partner effective this date and instructed them to charge orders to "Thomas Hancock & Company."

Thomas died August 1, 1764 leaving the bulk of his estate to John. Thus, John now became the sole proprietor of the business. It did not alter his business habits. He continued to work long days.

By 1765, he was chafing at trade restrictions imposed by England. He complained openly to his business contacts in England about high taxes being paid by him.

A new club called Long Room Club was formed in Boston in 1765. Some of the members were Paul Revere, Dr. Joseph Warren, and Sam Adams. Hancock joined it as he did the Merchants Club. The chief topic of conversation concerned the heavy duties being imposed by England on imports and the subject of politics. Probably, the idea of Hancock running for office was mentioned here, for he was elected one of the Selectmen for Boston, March 11, 1765. From this date to his death he held some public office most of the time.

If any catalyst were needed to bring together two unlike men as Sam Adams and John Hancock, the Stamp Act of 1765 did it. These two men worked together, agreed and disagreed many times, but were the only two men ever excluded from amnesty provisions for treason against the Crown of England.

Hancock was elected to the General Court in 1766 and reelected yearly until the Revolution. The Boston Tea Party occurred December 16, 1773. Although Hancock was not openly reported as being a part of it, some of his associates were. This act resulted in closing the port of Boston in March 1774.

The General Court moved to Salem, Mass. Hancock moved many of his ships there, too. He was elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774 and became its president, October 11, 1774.

—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

This Congress voted to raise 1200 minutemen in November 1774. Hancock was elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress December 11, 1774. King George III was so incensed with Hancock and Sam Adams, he ordered them arrested and shipped to England for trial February 1, 1775. They were so well concealed from the King's army, they could not be found, which angered the King. He commanded his troops to execute his orders at once. They were hiding in the Hancock House, Lexington, Mass., the night of April 18, 1775. The King's army was on its way to find them but they had been warned to flee westward. The Battle of Lexington-Concord might not have been fought if the troops had not been ordered to go in search of Adams and Hancock.

They made their escape and arrived in Philadelphia May 10, 1775. Soon thereafter, Hancock was elected President of the Continental Congress in which office he served until 1777. His signature appears on many commissions issued during this period.

For several years John Hancock had been courting Dorothy Quincy. She and John's Aunt, Lydia Hancock, fled from Boston to Fairfield, Conn. When the Continental Congress adjourned August 1, 1775, John traveled to Connecticut, where he and Dorothy were married August 28, 1775. They returned to Philadelphia where Hancock convened Congress September 5, 1775.

In the spring of 1776, Congress was working on a draft of the Declaration of Independence. There was a division of ideas between the colonies. Some delegates were opposed to it. It was a time which demanded the greatest patience of a moderator. In his position as president, he proved that he possessed the ability to persuade the delegates to compromise to establish the United States. He served until November 1777, when he returned to Boston but was reelected again in 1778. He traveled to York, Pa., briefly, but returned to Boston in August 1778. He was reelected to the Continental Congress in 1778 but did not take his seat until May 1779. He returned to Boston in 1780 to be elected as Governor of Massachusetts. He was reelected yearly until he resigned February 28, 1785 to run again for Continental Congress to which he was elected, but due to failing health, he never went to New York City to take office. He resigned June 6, 1786.

He was again elected Governor of Massachusetts and reelected yearly until his death October 8, 1793.

It is unlikely that any American, except a President of the United States, was ever given a funeral such as that accorded Hancock's remains. His body laid in state for an entire week. It was viewed by thousands from every section of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At 1 P.M. on October 14, 1793, the funeral cortege began from his home on Beacon Street, thence to Boylston Street, thence to Washington Street, and by the State House to Tremont Street, where it proceeded westerly to the Old Granary Burying Ground. Here his reamins were placed in the ancestral tomb.

The Lodge of Saint Andrew, AF&AM, Boston, gained considerable

(Continued on page 22)

ILL.˚. GERALD D. FOSS, 33°, is Grand Historian Emeritus of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, a lawyer-accountant, and a Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N.H. He has written numerous Masonic articles, is an active member of numerous historical societies and research lodges, and has received both the Sullivan and Cross medals from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

GIFT OF INDIANAPOLIS VALLEY

Grand Lodge of Indiana Dedicates Its Restored Birthplace

By DWIGHT L. SMITH, 33°

A spark ignited by the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Indianapolis has Freemasons in Indiana united in an exciting program of restoration which eventually will establish a Masonic shrine for the enjoyment of all citizens of the Hoosier State.

Focal point of the enterprise now under way at full speed is the historic brick Federal-style Schofield House in Madison, wherein the Grand Lodge of Indiana was constituted January 12, 1818.

Happily, careful planning enabled this "great and important undertaking" to get off to an enthusiastic ceremonial start on April 19, the 200th anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. It was the date long established as the official opening of Indiana's Masonic observance of the American bicentennial.

Designated a Day of Thanksgiving and Dedication, the ceremonies opened at Trinity United Methodist Church with a Service of Thanksgiving marked by color, pomp, and dignity.

One of the features of the religious service was the presentation of the deed and keys to the Schofield House by Brother Roger R. Mosser, then Thrice Potent Master of Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, Indianapolis, to Bloor Redding, president of the Masonic Heritage Foundation's board of directors.

A key to the house then was presented by Brother Redding to the Governor of Indiana, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, in token of the Foundation's desire that the restored property should become a shrine for the enjoyment of every Hoosier citizen.

It all began 28 years ago as a dream that would not be brushed aside. Never having used color on its front cover, *The Indiana Freemason* in its issue of January 1947 splurged in a modest way with parallel color plates at top and bottom and a black and white picture of the Schofield House between the plates.

Ill.˙. W. Henry Roberts, 33°, longtime Deputy for Indiana and now an Active Member of the Supreme Council, at that time was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He became fascinated with the thought that Freemasons of Indiana had their birthplace intact, and that it was located in a setting of rare beauty and charm.

"It should belong to the Masonic fraternity," he kept insisting.

No one disputed his conclusion, but the property wasn't for sale, and even if it could have been purchased, where would the money come from?

Grand Lodge had been through all this agony ten years before when the house could have been purchased for $5,000. But those were depression years, and that kind of money was not available.

Time, patience, and perseverance accomplish all things, we are told. In this instance, time contributed to a much happier fulfillment than would have prevailed if an unwanted house had been purchased in 1937 with neither the imagination nor the plan to effect its restoration.

It was a thrilling Christmas gift in 1972 when the Valley of Indianapolis completed negotiations for purchase of the property from the heirs of the late Mrs. Charlotte S. Schofield for eventual presentation to the Freemasons of Indiana.

Early in 1974 there was created an Indiana non-profit corporation known as the Masonic Heritage Foundation to hold title to the property, raise funds for

Ill.˙. DWIGHT L. SMITH, 33°, editor of *The Indiana Freemason*, has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana since 1947 and served as its Grand Master in 1945-46. He is also a past president and longtime secretary for the Conference of Grand Secretaries in North America. A member of the Valley of Indianapolis, he received the 33° in 1949. He is the author of *Whither Are We Traveling?* (1962), *Why This Confusion in the Temple?* (1964), and *Goodly Heritage* (1968).

Architects H. Roll McLaughlin (standing) and Harry E. Hunter view with interest the telltale marks of three separate dining room fireplaces in a single opening, starting with a huge "walk-in" model and progressing to more scaled down versions as heating and cooking requirements became less demanding.

its preservation, restoration, and maintenance, and supervise a long-range program.

Goal of the Foundation is restoration of areas of historical significance to the original 1818 plan. The remainder of the house will be remodeled to an adaptive use. Work toward these ends is well under way.

Initial steps have been taken to nominate the property to the National Register of Historic Places under the National Park Service.

Two distinguished architects well versed in restoration have been retained. They are H. Roll McLaughlin and Harry E. Hunter, both members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398 and of the Valley of Indianapolis.

The project got under way during the winter with extensive millwork to reconstruct such items as shutters, window and door trim, baseboard, and chair rails where necessary. Manufacturers will be engaged to faithfully reproduce hardaware used during the period.

Reconstruction and restoration of chimney walls, three exterior and one interior, is moving along. All were badly deteriorated by water over the years. Interestingly enough, it was found that the original mortar used throughout the building was made of Ohio River mud held together with animal hair.

Other major undertakings in the first stages of the preservation program will include a new shingle roof complete with guttering and downspouts in keeping with original construction technology. Front and side entry stoops also will be reproduced.

Originally the house had four chimneys, with eight flues to serve as many fireplaces. Two of the chimneys have long since been closed, as have five of the eight fireplaces. All will be restored.

Many interesting developments have marked the progress of the work; for example, extra doors cut in interior walls and then closed again. Investigation of the building fabric has revealed the existence of earlier stairways, all in the same location. Partitions have been built and relocated at the time of remodeling throughout the years. Fireplaces also have been altered since 1818, consistent with changes in heating technology.

First project to be completed was restoration of the long, narrow, second-floor "birth room," believed to have been used in the early years as sleeping quarters, providing overnight accommodation for wayfarers.

Although documentary evidence is scant, it is clear that this room never was a Masonic Hall as such. It had been offered to Union Lodge on a temporary basis, probably one of the few, or even the only, room in Madison of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably a gathering of some 25 to 30 Freemasons. Hence, it was designated as "Freemasons' Hall" when representatives of the nine existing lodges met there by appointment to create a new Grand Lodge.

Only 14 delegates participated officially in that history-making event. They had come with herculean effort from points as far away as Vincennes (150 miles) and Brookville (100 miles if by river), using the only two means of transportation available in January 1818: overland by horseback, or down the Ohio River by flatboat.

Three of the nine lodges were operating Under Dispensation, and therefore were obliged to continue in that relation until they had proved themselves. That reduced the number of chartered lodges to six. The representative of one lodge apparently had such strong sentimental ties with his Kentucky brethren that he could not bring himself to accept a home-made, hand-written Indiana charter. Hence, the Hoosier Craft started life with only five lodges and perhaps 150 members.

Running concurrently with physical restoration will be a program of historic and architectural research and documentation, a project which, it is hoped, may set to rest two disputed theories as to date of construction and early ownership. One story names William Robinson as the original owner and the year of construction 1809; the other says it was Alexander Lanier and the year 1817.

In the summer of 1971, a representative of the Historic American Building Survey found only that Robinson had purchased the lot in 1820.

Not only was the house a private residence in its early years, but an inn of sorts, as well as an occasional grocery store and, now and then, the town's post office.

Officially incorporated January 25, 1974, the Masonic Heritage Foundation has a nine-man directorate. Its *ex officio* directors are the Grand Master of Masons in Indiana and the Deputy for Indiana of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. The Valleys of Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend, and Terre Haute each have one director. The remaining two represent the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and are appointed by the Grand Master.

A Rare Revolutionary War Battle Fought Outside the Original 13 States

CONQUEST OF OLD NORTHWEST

By ROBERT R. STEVENS, 32°

During the next few years, there will be celebrations heralding America's bicentennial. In mid-America all roads will lead to Vicennes, Indiana, where the Old Northwest was won from Great Britain almost two centuries ago by a tall, 26-year-old Virginian named George Rogers Clark. His story encompassed an incredible saga of bravery, hardship, and determination, and extended the boundaries of a new nation to the Mississippi River.

In the 1770's the great land mass known as the country northwest of the Ohio River stretched north of that river to the Great Lakes and from the western slopes of the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi River. This vast area was populated mostly by trappers, Indians, and some settlements, mostly French, all under the political and military control of Great Britain. The revolt of the eastern colonies had prompted orders from British agents and commanders to harrass this frontier. The British had few troops with which to undertake a substantial military operation, but did have a considerable resource, the Indians. A steady and continuous plan of harrassment was developed using the Redman, with the leadership for this action falling within the power of Lieutenant-Governor Henry Hamilton, a British Army officer and commander at Detroit.

No British officer in North America was on better terms with the Indians. He drank with them, sang their war songs, and paid them rewards for the scalps of white men hanging from their belts. The latter gained him the nickname "Hair Buyer." Hamilton's actions set up a reign of terror and fear on the frontier and was of special concern to the more populous American settlements of the area known as Kentucky.

With the defense of Kentucky in mind, George Rogers Clark petitioned newly elected Governor Patrick Henry and the Virginia Legislature for a military commission and an army with the avowed promise to defend these western settlements. Privately Clark fostered a plan for a bold swing through the British-held territory, hoping to alleviate the British peril to the south. Clark carefully mapped out his strategy to Governor Henry, outlining his hopes for neutralizing the British strongholds of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Clark's plea was successful, and on January 2, 1778, after being commissioned a Lt. Colonel, he was issued two sets of orders—one, for publication, allowed him to raise seven companies of 50 men each, and the second, secret, authorized the use of this force against the British outposts in those areas north of the Ohio River.

Clark assembled his army at Fort Pitt and moved down the Ohio River to Corn Island near the site of the present city of Louisville, Ky. Here he revealed the secret orders and on June 24, 1778, leading a small flotilla of flatboats, once again moved his command down river. At the site of a previous fort called Massac, below the mouth of the Tennessee River, Clark landed his force and moved cross country to the village of Kaskaskia on the Mississippi River, where that British outpost fell without a shot being fired. Clark now commanded a great deal of the Illinois and Wabash country. Small detachments were immediately sent to capture and occupy the very weak garrisons of Cahokia, near the present site of St. Louis, and Vincennes on the Wabash some 230 miles to the east.

Lt. Governor Hamilton, upon hearing of the take-over of this vast region by Clark and his Long Knives, made a firm decision to counterattack with force, and

This painting by F. C. Yohn of the surrender of Fort Sackville, owned by Vincennes University, was first commissioned by Boys Life magazine in 1928. In 1929 it was used on the two-cent commemorative U.S. postage stamp marking the 150th anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville.

Statue of Clark in the rotunda of the George Rogers Clark Memorial at Vincennes. The painting in the background is of the crossing of the "drowned land" of the Wabash Valley

fully expected to completely wipe out the American gains.

In early October he moved his force from Detroit on to Lake Erie then up the Maumee River, where he effected a nine mile portage, and started down the Wabash toward Vincennes. Fort Sackville at Vincennes fell to the Redcoats a few days before Christmas 1778, with Clark's small occupational force under a Lieutenant Helm quickly coming to terms. Hamilton immediately undertook to strengthen the stockade by erecting two blockhouses, designed to be musket proof, and arming them with cannon brought from Detroit. Vincennes was now a formidable fortress.

The stage was now set for what many historians feel to be one of the more heroic campaigns of American history. Opposing each other from opposite sides of the Illinois country were the adversaries Clark and Hamilton. Clark knew he must fight for Vincennes, for Fort Sackville was the obstacle in his grand plan of conquest. His decision was further strengthened by the services of two knowledgeable and respected persons on the frontier, namely, Father Pierre Gibault, the French Catholic Priest for the Northwest, and Francis Vigo, a native of Italy, who had earned a certain amount of success in the fur industry. Gibault had been able to negotiate, for Clark, the allegiance of the French population of Kaskaskia and volunteered to do the same at Vincennes, and Vigo offered to help finance the intended campaign. Clark's strategy of a mid-winter surprise counted heavily on Hamilton's decision to winter at Fort Sackville. The dangers were substantial, for to reach Vincennes the Americans would have to cross the Illinois country at a time when rivers were swollen, leaving much of the lowlands flooded.

On February 5, 1779, Clark dispatched a large flat-bottomed boat christened the Willing down the Mississippi armed with 40 men and four cannon. The Willing would take the river route to Vincennes where it would rendezvous with the main force. The following day Clark and 170 men, solemnly blessed by the Patriot Priest Pierre Gibault, set out across the 230 miles of Illinois country toward their destiny at Vincennes.

The march probably could have been accomplished in five or six days under normal conditions, but in winter, coupled by heavy rains, hardship prevailed. The wet lands of southern Illinois were difficult indeed, but they offered little comparison to the obstacles found in the flooded valleys of the Little Wabash, the Embarrass, and the Wabash. Finally, on February 20, 1779, Clark camped on the Wabash near the present town of St. Francisville, Ill., only a few miles below Vincennes where his army could hear the morning gun of Fort Sackville.

On February 21, choosing not to wait for the intended rendezvous with the Willing, Clark ferried his force across the Wabash into the present state of Indiana. The Wabash, completely out of its banks, flooded the path to Vincennes with small rises of land creating islands where the men could rest or camp. Clark and his men took several days to negotiate this final nine miles of drowned land, finally moving into position before Fort Sackville on the afternoon of February 23, 1779. The upcoming encounter with the British Army must have seemed less terrible than the hardships encountered while crossing the Illinois country. Noted historian Frederic

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ROBERT R. "GUS" STEVENS, 32°, is general manager of WVUT-TV in Vincennes, Indiana. A native of Vincennes and a graduate of Vincennes University and Indiana University, he has over 20 years experience in the broadcast field. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the George Rogers Clark Trail Association and the Old Northwest Bicentennial Corporation. Brother Stevens is a Senior DeMolay, a Past Master of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, and a member of the Scottish Rite Valley of Evansville, the York Rite bodies of Vincennes, and Hadi Shrine in Evansville. He is also a member of the Indiana Grand Lodge Historical Commission.

Symbol of Strength and Calmness

ELEPHANT ROCK

By LAMAN H. BRUNER, JR., 32°

Elephant Rock is off the coast of St. Ann's Point, Kennebunkport, in Southern Maine; it pinpoints an area where imagination may be stimulated and rest and renewal may be found. When the tide is right the Rock appears as an enormous elephant bathing in the sea. The waves of the severest storms are broken by it and the foam is cast 50 feet into the air. Crowds come to watch, and some call it "Splash Rock." When the tide ebbs and the wind lessens, it looks like a sleeping elephant again with its trunk reaching toward the sea.

This landmark has withstood many storms and stresses; and it is a symbol to all of us of strength and of calmness. Everybody should have such a vision to contemplate.

One day the rock was covered with the loveliest white flowers—or so it seemed! The petals were rising and falling and waving with the breezes; this denizen of the ocean appeared to be dressed for a parade. Not even in India had a beast been so bedecked with flowers! On closer look with binoculars, the flowers turned out to be butterflies. These little Hebridians had flown all the way from Scotland across the Atlantic. They knew the art of rest. All they had to do was to keep one wing dry. They floated on the sea always protecting one wing; and they perched on damp rocks. Their final resting places, some 4,000 miles from the Hebrides, were in the Catskills or in the foothills of the Adirondacks.

We all need to take the time to rest and to collect our thoughts, especially during this summer of 1975. Our country needs citizens who understand calmness and whose thoughts and minds will not be stampeded by what they see and hear. We don't need a Shan-gri-la in some far and distant place. We need something near at hand that is reachable, and visible, which is to use a symbol of the strength that can face the severest test.

This is Elephant Rock. It is an honored landmark; and its location has always been known and revered. The Vikings (perhaps even Leif Erikson) spent their winters nearby. Their utensils have been uncovered and the clam shells of their harvest festivals have been studied. The Abenaki Indians called this area the land of the great spirit. Looking beyond Elephant Rock they could watch the rising sun as it came out of the sea on the distant horizon. At first, it was just a flickering flame; then in its glory, it crossed the sky. The aged sachems of the Tarratine Tribes charted its course, marking on the ground, with stones, the various equinoxial locations of the setting sun. The place is unique.

Where else on the Eastern Coast may man witness the setting sun over the ocean? On certain evenings the sunsets are particularly magnificent. The rays are reflected on the Gulf of Maine and in the distance the red and pink and purple shadows blend together as the sun finally and rapidly disappears behind Mt. Agamenticus, the highest point on the coastline of southern Maine. The words of the Psalmist come to mind: "We will look unto the hills, whence cometh our strength."

Vikings who celebrated their Moon Festivals and Indians who honored their dead by building burial mounds sensed that there was something of significance on St. Ann's Point; however, in its history this area was disturbed with unpeaceful thoughts.

Because of the ship buildings in the Kennebunk River it was felt during the War of 1812 that maybe the area would be burned by the British. Cannons were ordered from Boston and redoubts were built by the villagers close to the shore, not too far from the burial mounds of the Indians. The river mouth was to be protected, but no attack occurred. The cannons never arrived (they had not even been shipped!), but some of the boys and men of the village practiced

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drilling near the redoubts. The British actually did not come farther south than the Penobscot Bay where they had occupied the village of Castine.

Today on this historic site rests the very lovely stone church of St. Ann's. It was designed by the distinguished architect, Henry Paston Clark of Philadelphia. It has been there since the 19th century, built by the local workers out of rocks from the shore. These huge and carefully selected stones were hoisted in slings by the derricks and placed in the walls by the hands of lobstermen according to the instructions of Mr. Clark.

Last summer over 9,000 visitors signed the guest book of this lovely House of Worship. They walked through the park of the former burial ground; pausing to look over the Gulf of Maine, which is almost identical to the Sea of Galilee, these visitors meditated and were made new. Many of our nation's families spend some of the hours of their vacation seeking rest and renewal and regeneration, all characteristics of true recreation. America has greatness to give to its sons and daughters. God has created the power to turn even the unwise decisions of man into goodness.

St. John of Patmos, who wrote the Book of Revelation, taught that we may have a new name that will be known only to God and to us. John said, "We will know when this has happened because we will find a white stone." To John such a discovery meant victory over self. It meant that he had found victory over the littleness of life, the loneliness of life, the discouragement of life, and the abrasiveness of life.

One day as I walked along this Maine beach where men had walked from the time that America had first been discovered, I felt as though my whole world had fallen in. All I could recall were unwise decisions. Then I discovered amidst the stones of the beach a little white pebble of victory and promise; I recalled what St. John of Patmos had written about a most divine Person who had walked by the sea and who had said, "Come all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!"

CONQUEST OF OLD NORTHWEST

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Austin Ogg, in his book entitled *The Old Northwest,* wrote: "No exploit of the kind in American history surpasses this (march), unless it be Benedict Arnold's winter march through the wilderness of Maine in 1775 to attack Quebec."

At dusk Clark sent emissaries into the village to confirm the French allegiance promised by Father Gibault and at the same time commenced the attack on Fort Sackville. The battle raged throughout the first night with the frontiersmen laying a deadly rifle fire into the British port holes. On the morning of February 24, Clark demanded unconditional surrender and was refused. Hamilton, realizing the futility of a long defense, nevertheless hoped for more favorable surrender terms that might allow him to return to Detroit with his force intact. After the battle had continued throughout most of the day the British commander reconsidered and by evening agreed to Clark's unconditional terms.

Formal surrender came at 10 A.M. the morning of February 25, 1779, and in victory Clark took possession not only of Fort Sackville and Vincennes, but what was to become the great states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the extreme eastern section of Minnesota. After the surrender Clark renamed the Fort in honor of Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia, and prepared to follow up his victory with an expedition against Detroit.

Historians agree that had Clark followed through with his proposed expedition Detroit would have been his for the taking. In Clark's words, "Never was a person more mortified than I was at this time to see (slip) so fair an opportunity to push a victory—Detroit lost for want of a few men."

The fact that the capture of Vincennes locked in a claim for a great amount of western territory was substantiated on March 19, 1779, when the Continental Congress formally laid claim to the whole of the Northwest and subsequent American peace negotiators were instructed to negotiate with the understanding that the country's northern and western boundaries were to be the line of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

Vincennes represented a high water mark in the career of Clark. Disappointment followed disappointment. After continuing the war with several minor engagements and expeditions he moved to the banks of the Ohio where the state of Virginia gave him 6,000 acres of land and presented him with a sword. For many years he lived in the new Indiana territory until ill health sent him to the home of a sister at Locust Grove in Louisville, Ky., where he died in 1818.

The Masonic affiliation of George Rogers Clark is unknown, but it is a matter of record that he was given a Masonic burial by Abraham Lodge No. 8 of Louisville, Kentucky, upon his death. In 1835, Clark Lodge No. 40 was granted dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Indiana and named in his honor. Late in Clark's life Dr. Richard Ferguson, then master of Abraham Lodge No. 8, amputated his leg, with music from a drum and fife furnishing the only anesthetic.

Today, almost 200 years after the War of Independence, Clark is honored by plaques and statues throughout the midwest, but his finest honor is at the location of his great triumph—Vincennes. Here, in this small city on the banks of the Wabash, the United States erected its largest monument outside the national capital. Thousands annually visit the George Rogers Clark National Park to pay homage to Clark and his brave army. The memorial was dedicated in 1936 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and President Lyndon B. Johnson appeared on its steps in 1966 when it was made a part of the National Park Service.

Clark's conquest of the Old Northwest is one of the memorable moments of American history, and old Vincennes, during the bicentennial, will proudly celebrate the anniversary of one of the rare Revolutionary War battles fought outside the original 13 colonies. Echoing throughout that celebration will be the words of George Rogers Clark, who said, "Great things have been effected by a few men well conducted," and "If a country is not worth claiming it is not worth protecting."

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Flag Flying at Fort McHenry Inspired Words for National Anthem

By WILLIAM B. BARNES, 33°

Freemasonry has always concerned itself with symbols of brotherly love, charity, and a thrill to a lofty patriotism. As we mark the American bicentennial, all Masons should reflect periodically on some of these symbols. This article is concerned with a symbol which is familiar to all and yet remains a mystery to many of us.

Our story begins on August 24, 1814, a critical period; for this was the day the city of Washington, our nation's capital, was attacked by the British, and the Treasury, the President's home, the Capitol, and the War Office were a mass of flames. The War of 1812 was a time when Britain, at war with France, had violated the neutral position of American shipping. The United States had been forced to declare war on Great Britain.

Being thus engaged in a war on two continents, Britain could only engage in a blockade of Chesapeake Bay in the beginning, but with the defeat of Napoleon earlier in 1814, battle-seasoned troops and additional ships threatened the American shores. Anchoring in the Patuxent River, the British marched through Upper Marlborough, easily defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, and began their siege of Washington.

Within a few hours, residents of Baltimore, only 40 miles away, heard the alarming news and realized they had to be next to meet the British threat. Preparing for a battle, volunteers threw up earth works on Hampstead Hill, east of the city, to make a shield against land attack. Against the sea stood Ft. McHenry. Major General Samuel Smith, who was in charge of the defense of Baltimore, had a deep pride in the flag as a symbol of our young nation and decided to use it in a gesture of defiance against the British. He assigned a committee of three officers to arrange for a new flag to fly over Ft. McHenry. This banner was ordered from a widow, Mary Pickersgill, who was a skilled flagmaker.

This flag had 15 stripes, 8 red and 7 white, and 15 stars, one for each State then in the Union. In addition to the original 13 colonies, Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted into the Union in 1791 and 1792. The flag was of unusual size—30 feet high, 42 feet long—and probably the largest battle flag ever flown. Thus, its area was 1,260 square feet. Its red and white stripes were two feet wide. So were its white stars, each woven by hand and hand-dyed especially for its creation. It contained about a half-million stitches and was flown from a staff 97 feet high. A crew of 24 men was required to handle this 200-pound battle flag.

Some miles away, in upper Marlborough, another story began which would soon create a second symbol to accentuate this tremendous banner. British stragglers, moving from Washington to the Chesapeake, created a disturbance at the home of Dr. William Beanes and caused Dr. Beanes to request the arrest of the stragglers. Learning of this, British officers had the physician seized and carried back to their fleet. The fleet then sailed down the Patuxent and out into Chesapeake Bay.

A good friend of Dr. Beanes, Francis Scott Key, an attorney also known as a poet and a patriot, obtained permission from President Madison to travel to Baltimore and attempt the release of the el-

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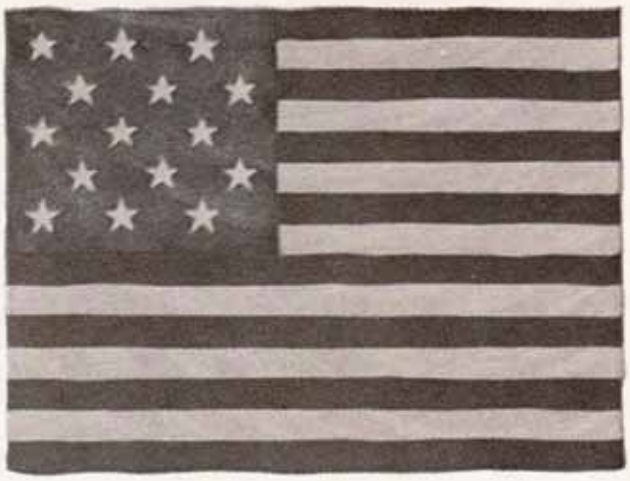
derly doctor. Arriving in Baltimore, Key met with John S. Skinner, the United States agent for the exchange of prisoners of war with the British. On September 7, they were rowed out to a small sailing ship which took them to the British fleet near the mouth of the Potomac.

They were received by Admirals Cochrane and Cockburn and General Ross aboard the British flagship Tonnant. However, the British command, at first, flatly refused to release the prisoner. Key carried with him letters and affidavits from British wounded which told of the doctor's medical skill and his humanity in treating wounded British. These secured the doctor's release. The three were informed, however, that they would be held aboard the flagship until the Baltimore attack was completed. With many fears, they observed the British preparations for the attack.

The British fleet of more than 50 ships entered the Patapsco on Sunday, September 11, 1814. General Smith received the message that the enemy was moving on the city. At dawn, Monday, some 6,000 British disembarked at North Point and moved up Long Log Lane toward Baltimore. During a preliminary skirmish, General Ross was killed and the British camped for the night. The next morning their new commander, Colonel Arthur Brooke, resumed the march on Baltimore and the fleet moved to attack Ft. McHenry.



During the night of the 13th, Key, on board ship, watched the bombardment of the tiny fort. Between the bombs he could hear the muskets on shore and during that battle his devotion to the flag was to form in his mind the words of an anthem which would forever ring out and serve to inspire Americans everywhere. By daylight on September 14, the battle was over. The British on land had retreated and the defenders of the tiny fort, under Major George Armistead, had survived the tremendous bombardment.

Francis Scott Key, worn from his all night pacing of the deck, was put ashore in Baltimore and, going to an inn, used the notes he had scribbled during the night to write the immortal words of "The Star-Spangled Banner," our national anthem.

But what has happened to that great battle flag that inspired this immortal song?

It was taken down and, so far as the nation knew, was for generations lost. The commanding officer at Ft. McHenry kept it and the story is told that whenever he wished to make a gift he would cut a strip from the immortal flag and present this with his compliments. After almost a century, his descendants requested the Smithsonian Institution to take charge of the tattered and faded remains of the banner.

Technicians provided for permanent preservation. Since the flag had lost about 8 feet of its stripes during the years, it was stitched onto a new backing and the former length was reproduced, using materials similar to those in the original. The new piece was hung behind the old but the colors were not duplicated exactly; nor was the new piece attached to the old. In this way, Museum Director, Frank A. Taylor tells us, "the authenticity of the 1814 flag is retained."

Today, visitors to the new Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C., find themselves in a hall that is 60 feet square and 50 feet high, dominated by the huge flag which hangs vertically against one wall. There, bathed in special incandescent lighting to guard against fading and with a gentle current of air flowing over it to keep off any dust, the tattered old flag speaks eloquently of the battle of so long ago.

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
O say does the star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

O thus be it ever, when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

—Francis Scott Key

Joseph Warren Lost His Life At Battle of Bunker Hill

By JOHN M. SHERMAN, 32°

When the visitor to the Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown climbs the steps leading to it and enters the little granite lodge at the base of the great shaft, he faces a heroic statue of striking aspect in the passage directly ahead. It is the figure of Joseph Warren, tall, debonair, and costumed after the manner of colonial times.

This statue, carved out of the best Italian marble and mounted on a pedestal of beautiful American *verde antique,* is the work of Henry Dexter of Cambridgeport, Mass., a self-taught American artist. He has adopted the original portrait of Warren, by John Singleton Copley, as the basis of his likeness, and has probably attained as perfect a resemblance of the youthful hero as it is now possible for the most skillful artist to produce.

The history of this statue is told in a book published in 1858, edited by William W. Wheildon of Charlestown. Wheildon was a member of the committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which undertook to carry out the proposition of having a statue of Warren made for the Association. The project was originated by Col. Thomas H. Perkins, who had been 10 years old on the day when the battle of Bunker

Hill occurred. In 1850, he proposed to the Association that if the members would consider the undertaking he would subscribe the sum of $1,000 in aid of the object.

Three-quarters of a century had passed since that momentous event occurred, and although the Continental Congress had resolved on April 8, 1777, that a monument should be erected to the memory of General Warren in the town of Boston, they had never appropriated the funds needed for its execution. It was hoped that with the impact of Col. Perkins' offer and the financial support of others through private subscription, the possibility of obtaining the appropriation from Congress could be achieved. However, in spite of the best efforts of the committee to obtain support, the Congress did nothing, and in the end (1854) it fell to the Association and private subscribers to carry the project through to completion.

In one of his letters to the committee, Col. Perkins had recommended Dexter, as a sculptor fully competent to undertake the work. At the annual meeting of the Association in 1855, it was reported that an agreement had been made with Dexter and that he had completed his design of the statue, which the committee had approved.

The committee took occasion to make several visits to the studio of the sculptor, in Cambridgeport, while he was modeling his design. The work took two years to finish. It was received and dedicated on June 17, 1757, and on this occasion there was a rather elaborate ceremony at which prominent public officials gave stirring addresses.

The catalog of the works of Henry Dexter shows that in 1857 he made two studies (in clay) for the statue of General Warren, items numbered 106 and 107. Number 108, the finished statue, done in marble, was the one dedicated at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1857. One of these clay "studies" was purchased by Mr. Otis E. Weld, a Boston merchant and a Mason, who presented it to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1876. Since Joseph Warren at the time of his death occupied the highest station in our order (Provincial Grand Master for North America under the Scottish Constitutions), he is venerated for his place in history and for setting the highest example of a Patriot and a Mason who gave his life for his country in the cause of freedom, and it is most appropriate that this statue by Dexter should adorn

JOHN M. SHERMAN, 32°, received the Joseph Warren Medal from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1974 for distinguished service. He is currently assistant to the Grand Lodge librarian and museum curator. A charter member of Beaver Lodge, Belmont, Mass., he served as its Master in 1958. He is also a member of Columbian Lodge, Boston, and the Scottish Rite Valley of Boston.

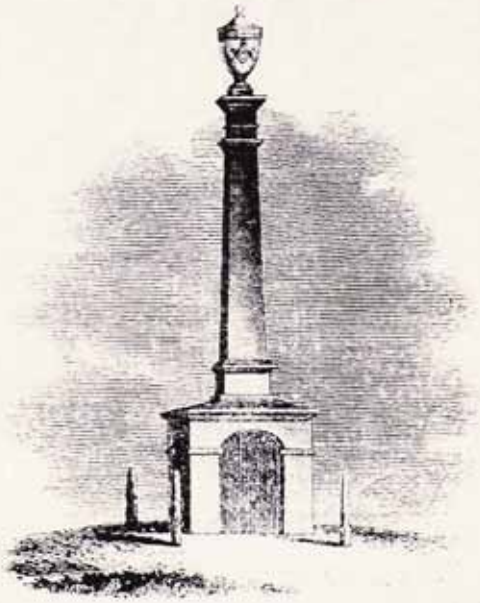
the Masonic Temple in Boston. It stands in a niche in the wall just above the second landing in the marble stairway between the first and second floors of the edifice.

Other monuments have been erected to the memory of Joseph Warren. The first was in 1794, when King Solomon's Lodge in Charlestown erected and dedicated one on Bunker Hill in the shape of a Tuscan pillar, 18 feet high, on the top of which was placed a gilt urn with the initials and age of General Warren enclosed within a square and compasses. A fence surrounded it to protect it from injury. The dedicatory services and procession were elaborate.

The lodge kept the monument in repair until March 8, 1825, when they voted to present the land and monument to the Bunker Hill Monument Association upon condition that there should be placed within the walls of the new monument the Association was about to erect a suitable memorial of the ancient pillar in order to perpetuate that early patriotic act of the Masonic fraternity. In fulfillment of that condition, King Solomon's Lodge, on June 24, 1845, placed within Bunker Hill Monument an exact model in marble of the original monument.

The public ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge and included many distinguished brethren from other jurisdictions. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of the working tools to Grand Master Augustus Peabody, by Past Grand Master John Soley, who had himself, as Master of King Solomon's Lodge 50 years before, dedicated the first monument. The cornerstone of the present monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 50th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1825) under the direction of Grand Master John Abbot, assisted by our illustrious Brother Lafayette. The completion of the monument was celebrated on June 17, 1843, the Masonic portion of the procession being under the direction of King Solomon's Lodge. On that occasion, Past Grand Master Benjamin Russell, a soldier of the Revolution, wore the Masonic Apron of General Warren, which is one of the most prized relics in the Grand Lodge Museum in Boston.

On June 17, 1857, Most Worshipful John T. Heard, Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Officers and 2,000 brethren inaugurated the statue of General Warren made by Henry Dexter, which we have already described.



The first Joseph Warren monument was erected on Bunker Hill in 1794 by King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, Mass. The lodge kept the monument in repair until 1825, when the land and monument was presented to the Bunker Hill Monument Association and a new memorial was erected.

On June 17, 1904, in Roxbury, near the places of his birth and early manhood, a second statue of General Warren was formally dedicated in the presence of about 10,000 spectators. This statue, of bronze, had been made by Paul W. Bartlett at his studio in Paris, France, and then shipped here via New York. The subject of erecting a monument to Warren in Roxbury, near his place of birth had come up for discussion from time to time over the previous 100 years, but no action was taken until after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston in 1867. In 1874, a Joseph Warren Monument Association was formed, and in 1875, the city government set aside a triangular lot on Warren Street opposite the birthplace of Warren as the site for the monument. In March of that year, Congressman Pierce obtained from Congress a donation of ten brass cannon, and in 1884 ten more were obtained from the U. S. Government. After another 10 years, in 1894, another agitation was started in Roxbury. This time the city started to build up a fund for the purpose, and in 1895 entered into a contract with Bartlett for a monument. The design showed Warren in the physician's coat, combined with a manuscript under the arm holding a sword. This formed the sculptor's conception of the doctor, orator, and soldier.

The presentation speech at the dedication in 1904 was given by the Hon. Charles T. Gallagher, who was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons (1900-1902) as well as a prominent citizen of Boston.

There was no Masonic ceremony of dedication, but the emblem of the fraternity was placed under an inscription prepared by President Eliot of Harvard University.

Joseph Warren's boyhood life was much like that of other country boys of his period. He was born June 11, 1741, at his father's farm in Roxbury. Joseph was the oldest of four boys in the family. When he was 14, his father died by an accidental fall from a ladder in his orchard, and his mother was left in charge of the four sons, two of whom later became physicians. Joseph Warren entered Harvard the year his father died (1755). He graduated in 1759 and was master of a grammar school in Roxbury in 1760.

On September 10, 1761, soon after giving up his work at the school, he was admitted to St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons, which had been formed but a few years. He was regular at its meetings, and made earnest effort to establish the character and widen the influence of this association. "It was his *Alma Mater,*" it has been said, "and as such, he was ever zealous to defend its honor and promote its welfare." He continued through life a member of this institution, and rose to its highest honors.

In 1769, St. Andrew's Lodge, of which he was a member, united with two lodges, which consisted of members who belonged to the British regiments then in Boston, in sending a petition to the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, "appointing the Most Worshipful Joseph Warren, Esq. to be

Grand Master of Masons in Boston, New England & within One hundred miles of the same." He was installed December 27 at the Masons' Hall in the Green Dragon Tavern. Among the grand officers of this second Grand Lodge (there was another Grand Lodge in Boston, founded in 1733, working under the Grand Lodge of England) were Thomas Crafts and Paul Revere, two zealous patriots, and Captains French and Molesworth, two officers of the 29th Regiment.

Soon after this Masonic promotion, Warren took part in the great town-meeting which was occasioned by the firing of the troops on the citizens, when the 16 months' question of their removal was forced to a conclusion.

Warren had chosen the profession of medicine for his calling. Dr. James Lloyd was an eminent physician in Boston, and Warren went through the usual preparatory course under his direction. He received his degree at Harvard in 1762. He began practice in 1763 and is said to have distinguished himself at once. In 1764, smallpox prevailed extensively in Boston and he was very successful in treating it. About this time he began to take an active part in political affairs, and his letters and newspaper essays soon attracted the attention even of the government. They were remarkable for clearness of thought and cogency of argument.

In 1774, he was chosen to represent the town of Boston in the Provincial Congress and in the following year was elected President of that body. Here he manifested extraordinary powers of mind and a peculiar fitness for the guidance and government of men in times of difficulty and danger. The Congress was then sitting in Watertown, Mass., and upon its daily adjournment he hastened to the military camp there to participate with the common soldiers in the exercises and drills and to encourage and animate them by exhortation and example. The Provincial Congress offered him the appointment of Surgeon General, but he declined it and accepted a Commission as Major General, dated only three days before the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On the night of June 16, 1775, he presided at the meeting of the Colonial Congress, which continued in session a great part of the night in Watertown. Early in the morning of June 17th while visiting a patient in Dedham, Warren left her saying that he must go to Charlestown to get a shot at the British and would return to her in season for her confinement which was almost hourly expected.

He arrived at Bunker Hill only a few moments before the first attack of the British troops. There he refused to take command when offered it by Putnam and Prescott, seized a musket, and fought as a private. His reluctance to obey the order to retreat resulted in his death as he was only a few rods distant from the redoubt when the British obtained full possession, and he was instantly killed by a bullet in the head. He was buried in a shallow grave on the field.

Immediately after the evacuation of Boston his Masonic Brethren determined to go in search of the body. They repaired to the spot indicated by an eyewitness of his death. It was at the brow of a hill, and near the head of the grave was an acacia tree. Upon the removal of the earth which appeared to have been recently disturbed they indeed found the body of their Grand Master. This was on April 6, 1776.

They carefully conveyed the body to the State House in Boston. Two days later an oration was delivered over his remains by Perez Morton, who was at that time Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge. After the funeral ceremonies the remains were deposited in a tomb in the Granary Burying Ground, where they remained for nearly 50 years.

In 1825 his remains were found, identified, and deposited in a box of hardwood, designated by a silver plate in the Warren Tomb under St. Paul's Church, Boston. A number of years later they were again removed and found their final resting place in Forest Hills Cemetery.

JOHN HANCOCK

Continued from page 11

notoriety during the American Revolution, for among its members were such men as Dr. Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, and John Hancock. The present secretary, Benjamin A. G. Thorndike, made a thorough search of the minute books recently and reported that the minutes of October 14, 1762, record the following: "Voted Mr. John Hancock to be a member of this Lodge." Brother Thorndike also searched the various bylaws from that time to 1793 and reported that John Hancock never signed any bylaws of that Lodge. The minutes fail to record where or when John Hancock received any degrees in Freemasonry.

For many years Masonic writers have reported that John Hancock was initiated in Quebec. The only documentary evidence for that is found in a list of members of the Lodge of Saint Andrew written in 1763 and printed in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1733-1792, on page 447, where the name of John Hancock is listed with the two words, "at Quebeck." The headings of the list are "Members names" and "Where made." His name is recorded as present at the Feast of St. John the Evangelist on Wednesday, December 27, 1780. He was then Governor of Massachusetts.

Other Masonic writers have stated that Hancock was initiated in Merchant's Lodge, Quebec, 1762. During the past year, this writer has made intensive search to determine when Hancock might have been in Quebec. Unless the Boscawen stopped there on its passage from Portsmouth, England, to Boston, in 1761, he cannot find any evidence that Hancock was ever in Quebec.

There are some excellent biographies of John Hancock. These document his life in much detail but none mention any trip to Quebec. In fact, the House of Hancock did not conduct any business in Quebec, so far as any records, now extant, disclose.

Hancock was a controversial character but he was the man for the times. He persuaded men of different beliefs that they must work together to oppose the common enemy. Without his great talent, it would have never been possible for the delegates from the 13 colonies to agree to act as a unit. He contributed large amounts of his wealth to the cause. If it had not been substantial, he would have died a poor man.

Burroing with Burow

One of the outstanding community projects in honor of our nation's bicentennial is "Project 76" which is well under way in the Borough of Glen Rock, Pa. This community of 1500 in York County was devastated by the flood caused by Hurricane Agnes in 1972. Sparked by Brother Daniel J. Mays of the Valley of Harrisburg and a Past Master of Shewsbury Lodge No. 423, a citizens committee is raising $100,000 to develop a 12-acre site into a 7-phase recreational area. This project is among the first to receive the National Certificate of Official Recognition presented by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Washington, D.C.

The site was purchased by united community action with the Glen Rock Lions Club, Glen Rock Athletic Association, Glen Rock Jaycees, American Machine & Foundry, Glen Rock Centennial Association, Aircraft Marine Products, and community family memorials cooperating. Phase 1 was completed last October with finish grading and seeding. Phase 2, the development of baseball and little league diamonds and a community flagpole was the major work this year. Additional phases—including tennis courts, a tot lot, a Community Center, swimming pool, picnic shelter and picnic areas, amphitheater and storage, a football field and parking lots—will be completed as funds become available. About $43,000 has been accumulated and committees are at work raising additional amounts.

Many of the leaders in "Project 76" are Masons who are pledged to see this project to a successful completion. Target date is July 4, 1976. "We definitely will do this on a 'pay as we go' basis," Past Master Mays says. "Our plans are well made; we have a good beginning and we have faith and determination to carry through." We wish him and his co-workers the best success possible.

* * *

Our good Masonic Brothers in Michigan are to be commended for several worthwhile projects under way in the Wolverine State.

On the bicentennial theme, Saugatuck Lodge No. 328 will observe its Centennial in 1976 as the Grand Lodge of Michigan notes its 150th and our Nation marks its 200th birthday. In recognition, Saugatuck Lodge is planning 13 major events. As a leadoff the Lodge received an oil portrait of George Washington from a living descendant of the First President's own family. It was presented by Ted Kimball for Mrs. William Pendorf of Saugatuck. She is a direct descendant of Col. William Ball, who came to Virginia in 1650 and was the founder of that branch of the family and the grandfather of Mary Ball Washington, mother of our first president.

Our next pat on the back goes to those loyal and hard-working Masons and Eastern Stars of the Stanton community, who did not allow the results of a heavy snowstorm to deprive them of a place to meet. Because of heavy snow and ice, the roof of the hall of Stanton Star Lodge No. 250 collapsed and insurance did not cover this type of disaster. So, the good Brothers and Sisters organized a building association, secured property, designed a one-story building with a large lodge room, dining room, kitchen, etc. They used a lot of their own personal efforts in actual construction, accepted donations of cash, materials, and services, and now have a modern, air-conditioned Masonic Temple in which to meet. William R. Thomson reports, "There is new interest in Stanton Star Lodge now and we are most grateful to several Masonic lodges and their members in and around Montcalm County who assisted us." To which we would add—adequate proof of "Where there is a will, there is a way."

* * *

What has to be one of the most unusual of Masonic Lodges has come to our attention. It is the Invisible Lodge composed of Mason-Magicians which meets at the bewitching hour of midnight for its stated meeting in February each year at Columbus, Ohio, during the Columbus Magi-Fest. It was formed in 1953 by Mason-Magician Sir Felix Korim, who was its first International President.

Today's membership numbers about 500 representing the United States, England, Canada, Scotland, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Argentina. Present leader is Bill Joy of Brookfield, Ohio, with Bill Pitts of 500 N. Second St., Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901 as publicity director. Other meetings are held during the annual conventions of the Society of American Magicians and the International Brotherhood of Magicians. Harry Houdini, Harry Kellar, and Howard Thurston are among the noted Mason-Magicians.

* * *

Our good friend and retired newspaperman, Ill..'. Floyd A. Brown, 33°, of Hamilton, Ohio, has called our attention to a historical document of interest. It is a certificate of membership in the "Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, and Master Masons Aid Association of Dayton, Ohio." It belonged to the late John H. McNally of Lock Haven, Pa., and is dated September, 1885, and says the owner "was insured to the amount of $2,000." It now rests in the Historical Case in the Men's Reading Room at the Hamilton Masonic Temple. The Aid Association is believed to have gone out of existence about 1898.

GEORGE E. BUROW, 33°

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