

THE  
**NORTHERN LIGHT**  
A WINDOW FOR FREEMASONRY



Volume 4 No. 5

NOVEMBER 1973



## Burrowing with Burrow



Our good Brother Masons of New Hampshire have scored again—twice!

First, under the leadership of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Portsmouth but with all affiliated groups cooperating and lending a helping hand, the Grand Prize for all floats entered in the mammoth parade that marked the 350th anniversary of Portsmouth was awarded to the Masonic entry. The colorful float displayed the altar, Holy Bible, Square and Compasses with a revolving color wheel in the background. Also, about 1,000 visitors participated in the Open House at the Masonic Temple and viewed the numerous displays of artifacts. Almost every state was represented alone with Canada, Ireland, and England.

Second, The Commemorative Seal of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire featuring a view of Fort William and Mary in recognition of the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence has been issued. Foremost is the statement "Scene of the First Overt Act of the American Revolution, December 14-15, 1774."

\* \* \*

Among our "Favorite People" is Brother Frank E. Storer, 32° of the Valley of Detroit. Many of you enjoyed the beautiful and artistic cover of *The Northern Light* September issue. This attractive view of the Detroit Masonic Temple was the work of Brother Storer of the Storer-Spellman Studio. We appreciate his fine talent and cooperation.

\* \* \*

An excellent example of cooperation between York Rite and Scottish Rite is shown in Occidental Chapter No. 235, Royal Arch Masons, of Warren, Pa., with five 33° Masons as officers. They are Ill.°, Karl G. Timm, 33°, King; Ill.°, William E. Yeager, Jr., 33°, Scribe; Ill.°, Ivan S. Brumagin, 33°, Captain of the Host; Ill.°, William M. Hill, Sr., 33°, Principal Sojourner, and Ill.°, William E. Yeager, 33° (Deputy for Pennsylvania), Master of Third Veil.

\* \* \*

Our attention has been called to the fact that some of our members who are traveling abroad inadvertently visit Bodies which the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction does not recognize as "regular." This practice should be guarded against carefully.

When a visit is contemplated it is suggested that you write to our Supreme Council, P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173, and make certain that any proposed visit is to a recognized Body. Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury will be pleased to provide a letter of introduction to officers of all Bodies with which NMJ has fraternal communication.

\* \* \*

We wish Ill.°, Maurice M. Witherspoon, 33°, of New York City much happiness in his duties as Associate Chairman for National Bible Week, November 18-25. "Mr. Mason," as he is affectionately known in New York, is a retired Navy Chaplain and credited as the founder of

the Masonic Blood Bank and the Masonic War Veterans. He served several years as Editor of the *Empire State Mason*, was founder of the USO, and has served 15 years as an officer and director of the Layman's National Bible Committee.

\* \* \*

We are pleased to call attention to the fact that there are a few openings in The Masonic Book Club which each year publishes a facsimile of an outstanding piece of Masonic literature. The 1973 book will be a facsimile of Preston's famous *Illustrations of Masonry*. Previous publications have been *The Regius Poem*, Franklin's edition of *Anderson's Constitutions*, and Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*. Annual dues are \$10 and applications should be sent to Alphonse Cerza, Secretary, 237 Millbridge Rd., Riverside, Ill. 60546.

\* \* \*

We offer congratulations to L'Union Francaise Lodge No. 17, New York City, which has observed its 175th year of continuous work. Special guests included a delegation from the Grand Lodge of France headed by Most Worshipful Louis-Auguste Derosiere of the National Grand Lodge of France and Grand Master Lloyd S. Cochran and officers of the Grand Lodge of New York.

A week-long celebration was held by this oldest French Lodge in America. A first degree was given in French. One of the Lodge's most famous members was Ill.°, John J. J. Gourgass, 33°, "conservator of the Scottish Rite" and Sovereign Grand Commander, NMJ, 1832-51. In its honor The American Lodge of Research held a special communication and presented three papers. Officers and guests also made a pilgrimage to the grave and monument of Ill.°. Brother Gourgass in New York Bay Cemetery near Jersey City, N.J.

\* \* \*

How would you like to have your private railroad car?

Brother Robert Spaugh of Elkhart, Ind., and South Bend Scottish Rite has realized one of his boyhood dreams by purchasing a self-contained, air-conditioned observation pullman. Originally built for the Union Pacific, the car is parked near the Main St. crossing in Elkhart and is being refurbished to take Brother Spaugh, his family, and guests to their destinations.

Brother Spaugh says he plans to use the coach when he travels to various mobile home and recreation vehicle shows and use it as the focal point in his entertaining of business associates and dealers. It has an observation lounge, an office, a bedroom, staff quarters, dining room, and kitchen. Railroad buffs are especially welcome to view the car.

GEORGE E. BURROW, 33°



# A Patriot's Response



By George A. Newbury, 33°

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky;  
Beneath it rung the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar;—  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Oh, better that her shattered hulk  
Should sink beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale!

Here was a trumpet call to patriotism by a grand old man who had an intense pride in his country, loyalty to it, and love for it. The year was 1830, and the USS Constitution, affectionately called "Old Ironsides" by its crew and the hero of the engagement with the frigate "Guerriere" in the War of 1812 as well as many others, was about to be decommissioned and dismantled by the Navy.

This so incensed Oliver Wendell Holmes that, upon reading of it, he sat down at his desk and in an impromptu outburst of feeling penned the above lines. They were widely published and aroused such public indignation that the order to decommission and dismantle was rescinded.

The USS Constitution has been reconditioned twice since then and today is undergoing another reconditioning near its permanent berth in the Charlestown Navy Yard at Boston, where it has been visited by thousands each year.

America has a heroic past, and in our judgment a present that future ages will also hail as heroic. However, far too few realize it. The heroic aspects of our history are woefully downgraded not only in the American history taught in our schools today but also by many modern writers in the field of history. The tragic result is that great segments of our people, especially our youth, have lost a sense of pride in our country and in its great achievements. Even more tragic, their love for our country has been undermined and their loyalty to it shaken, resulting even in the desecration of our flag by some.

It is this we will endeavor to counter in a positive way through our Museum and Library Building at Lexington, Mass. Incidents from American history will be depicted through exhibits in our galleries and by movies and slide presentations in our auditorium in their realistic and heroic settings. These will include all aspects of American history from its discovery through the colonizing and pioneering days in the Middle West and the Far West to the present time. This will be supplemented by printed historical material available to those who will go through it each year.

We firmly believe that many who will visit our Museum and Library will leave with something of the patriotic fervor that inspired the above moving lines by Oliver Wendell Holmes and a desire to learn more of American history.



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# HIGHLIGHTS OF 1973 ANNUAL MEETING

The 161st Annual Session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Sept. 20-27, in Detroit, brought several changes in the official tableau. Changes included the election of a new Grand Marshal General, two Emeriti Members, two new Deputies, and seven new Active Members of the Supreme Council.

\* \* \*

Ill., Waldron C. Biggs, 33°, Deputy for Vermont, was elected Grand Marshal General succeeding the late Ill., Albert N. Hepler, Jr., 33°.



**BIGGS**

Ill., Brother Biggs received the 33° in 1954, has completed 10 years as an Active Member, is Chairman of the Buildings and Property Committee, and is a member of the Fraternal Relations Committee. He has been active in Masonry more than 45 years, is a Past Grand Master of Vermont, and a Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Vermont.

He also is a Past Grand Imperial Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine, Past Prior of Vermont Knights of the York Cross of Honour, Past Department Commander of Northeast Department of Grand Encampment, is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Council of Royal & Select Masters of Vermont, served as Master of Granite Lodge No. 35 in 1934, is a Grand Representative in numerous Masonic organizations, and active in many branches of the Fraternity.

\* \* \*

Ill., John W. Barkley, 33°, of Ohio, (see Page 9) and Ill., Louis L. Williams, 33°, of Illinois, requested and were granted status as Emeriti Members

of the Supreme Council.

Ill., Brother Williams, an Active Member since 1958 and a former Deputy for Illinois, was Chairman of the Special Committee on History and a valuable member of the Special Committee for the Museum and Library Building and for Rituals and Ritualistic Matter. A Mason for 53 years, he has been active in all branches and is widely recognized as a Masonic author and speaker as well as an eminent lawyer.

A graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University in 1921, he was raised in Arts & Crafts Lodge No. 1017 in 1920 and served as Master in 1931. He joined the Scottish Rite at Bloomington in 1927 and served as Most Wise Master of Rose Croix and Commander of Bloomington Consistory. He also has been associated with the American Passion Play since 1927 as a player, director, chairman of the Executive Committee and is author of the book by the same title. He also is a Knight of the York Cross of Honour, a member of Medinah Shrine, Sovereign of St. Edward Conclave of Red Cross of Constantine, a past officer of Holy Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests, and has the Legion of Honor and Cross of Honor for DeMolay.

Ill., Brother Williams received the 33° in 1940 and was Illinois Deputy, 1962-69. He is an infantry veteran of World War I and served many years as chairman of the Public Library Board and secretary of the Board of Trustees for Illinois Wesleyan. His work in securing volumes for our Supreme Council Library has been monumental and his contributions to the history of



**WILLIAMS**

our Supreme Council and articles written for *The Northern Light* have been outstanding.

\* \* \*



**MELVIN**

**WAKEMAN**

Ill., Winslow E. Melvin, 33°, was elected Deputy for New Hampshire and Ill., Forrest A. Wakeman, 33°, was elected an Active Member and Deputy for Indiana. Ill., Brother Melvin has been Acting Deputy since the death of Ill., George B. Ward in April. Ill., Brother Wakeman succeeds Ill., W. Henry Roberts, 33°, a Past Deputy for Indiana who had been Acting Deputy since the death of Ill., Albert N. Hepler, Jr., in September.

Ill., Brother Melvin has been an Active Member since 1967 and received the 33° in 1954. He has been active in many branches of Masonry since 1936 and served as Worshipful Master of Eureka Lodge No. 70 at Concord, N.H., 1947-49. He has been a District Deputy Grand Master and Grand Lecturer, a Thrice Potent Master, Sovereign Prince, and Most Wise Master, is a member of the Drum and Bugle Corps of Bektash Shrine Temple, is a member of York Rite, a Past Patron of Eastern Star, and very active in numerous civic and service clubs.

Ill., Brother Wakeman is the Grand Master of Masons in Indiana, has served as an Aide to Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury since 1968, and has an outstanding record of service for Freemasonry. He received the 33° in 1961, is a Past Grand Marshal of the



Camp, and Past President of the 33° Association in Indiana.

A retired printing executive, he was raised in Mooresville Lodge No. 78 in 1935 and served as Master in 1940. He joined Scottish Rite in 1944 and was Thrice Potent Master at Indianapolis in 1959-60. He also is a member of York Rite, Murat Shrine Temple, Royal Order of Jesters and the Red Cross of Constantine. He was Chairman of the Indianapolis Valley Centennial Committee, is a Past President of Indiana DeMolay Foundation, and active in numerous civic and service clubs.

\* \* \*

New Active Members include Ill.°, Lynn J. Sanderson, 33°, of New Hampshire, Ill.°, John L. McCain, 33°, of Pennsylvania, Ill.°, Charles B. Moody, 33°, of Ohio, Ill.°, Brother Wakeman, Ill.°, Robert L. Miller, 33°, of Indiana, and Ill.°, Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, and Ill.°, Sidney R. Baxter, 33°, both At-Large.

Ill.°, Brother Sanderson is a banker at Portsmouth and Executive Officer for DeMolay in New Hampshire. Although he is the youngest Active, he has a distinguished record in Masonry having been raised in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 56 in 1942 and served as Master in 1950. He is the Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, was State Master Councilor of DeMolay in 1947, and has been an Advisory Council member for 30 years. He is First Lt. Commander of New Hampshire Consistory and a past presiding officer in Lodge, Council and Chapter. He received the 33° in 1966, is a member of the York Rite, and holds numerous posts in civic, religious, and service groups.



SANDERSON

McCAIN

Ill.°, Brother McCain is a personal investments counsellor in Mt. Lebanon and the Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was made a Master Mason in Milnor Lodge No. 287, Pittsburgh, in 1949 and served as Master in 1959. He is a Past Sovereign Prince in the Valley of Pittsburgh and received the 33° in 1970. He also

## Dr. Peale Receives Gourgass Medal

Ill.°, Norman Vincent Peale, 33°, widely known minister, author, newspaper columnist, and public speaker, was elected to receive the Gourgass Medal during the Supreme Council's 161st Annual Session in Detroit. He will be the 15th recipient of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction's highest award since its establishment 35 years ago.



DR. PEALE

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

Dr. Peale is pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church on Fifth Avenue in New York City and preaches to some 4,000 on Sunday. He has published 16 books, the most popular of which is *The Power of Positive Thinking* and has sold 2,500,000 copies. His weekly column, *Confident Living*, appears in some 200 metropolitan daily papers. He also is editor of *Guideposts*, the inspirational

magazine with two million subscribers.

He is the holder of Doctor of Divinity degrees conferred by Syracuse, Ohio Wesleyan, and Duke Universities, and other honorary doctorate degrees from eight other universities. He served pastorates in Brooklyn and Syracuse prior to accepting the post

at Marble Collegiate in 1932. He delivered the address for the Supreme Council Vesper Service in 1959 at Buffalo.

A native of Lynchburg, Ohio, and son of a minister, he received his B.A. Degree at Ohio Wesleyan in 1920 and his Master's and Theological Degrees at Boston University in 1924. He was made a Master Mason in Midwood Lodge No. 1062 at Brooklyn in 1926, joined the Scottish Rite in 1928 at Syracuse, and received the 33° in 1959. He also is a member of the York Rite and served as Grand Prelate for the Grand Encampment for the past triennium.

was a District Deputy Grand Master, Masonic Culture Chairman, and member of the Finance Committee. In York Rite he is a Past Commander of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, and is active in St. Clair Royal Arch Chapter at Dormont; he is a member of Syria Shrine Temple, Royal Order of Jesters, the Red Cross of Constantine, Quatuor Coronati Research Lodge at London, and many civic and service clubs.

Ill.°, Brother Moody is a lawyer-banker, President of the Citizens National Bank of Zanesville, and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He was raised in Honor Lodge No. 726, Zanesville, in 1952, and served as Master in 1961. He is a Past Most Wise Master in the Valley of Cambridge and received the 33° in 1968. He is a Past District Deputy Grand Master, a Past Thrice Illustrious Master, active in York Rite, and was a Grand Marshal of the Camp at Detroit. A graduate of Ohio

State, his civic service record is outstanding on the Board of Education, the United Way, Cancer Society, Board of Trustees of Muskingum College, and in other civic groups.



MOODY

MILLER

Ill.°, Brother Miller is an attorney and a former Judge of St. Joseph County Superior Court at South Bend. He is a Past Thrice Potent Master at South Bend, vice chairman of the Degree Committee, a former Trustee, and a Past President of the 33° Association. A graduate of Notre Dame University. (Continued on page 6)



### MUSEUM REMINDER

We hope that you have read and studied the special supplement that appeared in the September issue of *The Northern Light*. This section contained a full report on the new Supreme Council Museum and Library project at Lexington.

We sincerely trust that you have considered what part you wish to have in this project and that you have forwarded your pledge or gift to the Supreme Council office. If not, we urge that you do so—now! All gifts are tax deductible.

If you wish further information on this project or would like another copy of the September issue, please inform us. Kindly address your request to: Scottish Rite Masonic Library and Museum, Inc., P.O. Box 519, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

he was made a Master Mason in South Bend Lodge No. 294 in 1946, joined Scottish Rite in 1948, and received the 33° in 1962. He is a member of the York Rite and Shrine, has been active in DeMolay, is a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, and the Royal Order of Jesters. He served in World War II and the Korean Conflict, is a retired Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, has the Purple Heart, and is very active in civic and service groups.

III°. Brother Maxwell's service record in Masonry is wide and extensive, and he has been Executive Secretary for the Supreme Council since 1964. He has had a leading part in the purchase and development of the Lexington Headquarters and in the construction of the new Museum and Library Building. Raised a Master Mason in Good Samaritan Lodge at Reading, Mass., in 1931, he served as Master in 1944-45. He joined Scottish Rite in 1959, was Commander of Massachusetts Consistory, 1970-73, and received the 33° in

1965. He was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1964, is a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, Chairman of the DeMolay Foundation of Massachusetts, a Past Potentate of Aleppo Shrine Temple, a Past Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine, and present Chamberlain of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine. He also has a notable record in civic and service club endeavors.



MAXWELL



BAXTER

III°. Brother Baxter has a noteworthy record of service in Scottish Rite Masonry for some 20 years. He is the Administrative Assistant to Sovereign Grand Commander Newbury, served former Grand Commanders Bushnell and Johnson in a similar capacity, is especially cognizant of international relations and is editor of the *Bulletin* for the International Conference of Supreme Councils, 33°. Raised a Master Mason in King Cyrus Lodge at Stoneham, Mass., in 1951, he joined the Scottish Rite at Boston in 1952 and received the 33° in 1957. For many years he has assisted in directing the Supreme Council Benevolent Foundation solicitations and record keeping, the preparation of the editions of Facts of Scottish Rite, and in the operation of the Abbott Scholarships for the Supreme Council Education and Charity Fund.

\* \* \*

Most Worshipful Wilfred E. Adams, 33°, Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, delivered the address of welcome at the opening session and was seated at the right hand of Grand Commander Newbury. Ten other presiding Grand Masters also were received and had places of honor.

Sovereign Grand Commanders were present from five sister jurisdictions as well as representatives from four other jurisdictions. Other distinguished guests included officers and aides from other Supreme Councils and officers from nine Grand Masonic Bodies.

### ACTION TAKEN AT 1973 ANNUAL SESSION

- Witnessed a preview of the new Supreme Council movie, "What Came You Here To Do?" and approved the distribution of a copy to each Council of Deliberation.
- Recognized the new Supreme Council of Finland.
- Approved the continued support of DeMolay and youth activities.
- Set March 10, 1974, for the Laying of the Cornerstone for the new Scottish Rite Masonic Library and Museum Building with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in charge.
- Approved March 8-9, 1974, for the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Supreme Council for Active Members to be held at Lexington, Mass.
- Reported a net gain in membership of 1,527 for fiscal 1973.
- Approved plans for observance of the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence.
- Approved the continuance of the writing of the "History of the Supreme Council, NMJ."



## *Museum-Library Drive Replaces Benevolent Fund Appeal for One Year*

Contributions to the Benevolent Foundation last year numbered more than 50,000 for the eighth consecutive year with 51,773 gifts bringing in a total of \$553,983, from members, Bodies, and friends. This total surpassed in amount the \$540,971 of the previous year and was second only to the 1968-69 year when \$593,568, was contributed.

After careful consideration, Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, has announced that it has been decided to forego for one year the blue envelope solicitation for the Benevolent Foundation and to concentrate on the Museum and Library complex under construction in Lexington. This will not result in any slackening of our research effort in the field of schizophrenia. Income from the Benevolent Foundation will be ample to continue the research efforts throughout the coming 12 months at their present level.

The blue envelope appeal for the Benevolent Foundation will be renewed in 1974-75.

New Hampshire members once again were at the top of the jurisdiction in the percentage of individual members re-

sponding to the solicitation as 28.2% contributed. Connecticut again held second place with 21.4% followed by Rhode Island with 18.4% and Delaware with 17.9%. Pennsylvania was the only State among the five largest in NMJ to exceed the 10% level, made possible because each of its 17 Valleys surpassed the 10 per cent level for the sixth year in succession. Abington again led Pennsylvania and all Valleys with a remarkable 67%!

Legacies continued to play an increasingly important role in the success of the appeal with 22 being received during the past year totaling \$154,551. Gifts by Bodies were 111 amounting to \$27,230.

There were 18 Valleys topping the 20% participation mark in supporting Scottish Rite's major charitable fund. These included all five in New Hampshire again, four in Connecticut, three each in Massachusetts and New York, and single Valleys in Vermont, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

Members in 77 of the 113 Lodges of Perfections exceeded the 10% mark including every Valley in the states of

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Maine had four of its five Valleys in this category, New York 19 of 25, Wisconsin two of five, Michigan and Illinois one each.

The Scottish Rite Committee on Research in Schizophrenia is continuing its allocations and separate grants throughout this country and abroad for the coming year. These include a wide variety of studies in scientific and medical areas relating to schizophrenia. Likewise the new Fellowship Committee is implementing a Research Fellowship Program and special student stipends have been granted for training in several recognized centers of learning.

All contributions, bequests, legacies, devises, or transfers to either the Scottish Rite Masonic Library and Museum, Inc., or the Supreme Council Benevolent Foundation are deductible in computing taxable income or the value of an estate in accordance with applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Your cooperation and support is urgently needed and requested.

### IN MEMORIAM

#### **Ill.°. Albert Newton Hepler, Jr., 33°**

Ill.°, Albert Newton Hepler, Jr., 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy for Indiana, died September 6, at South Bend, following a lingering illness. He was stricken in Rome, Italy, in late May while en route as a delegate to the Conference of European Scottish Rite leaders at Istanbul, Turkey.

Ill.°, Brother Hepler had labored long and well in the vineyards of Freemasonry since his raising in 1924 in South Bend Lodge No. 294. He served as Worshipful Master in 1930. He joined Scottish Rite in 1924 at Ft. Wayne, was a charter member of the South Bend Bodies in 1925, served as Thrice Potent Master and as Commander-in-Chief of South Bend Consistory. He joined the York Rite in 1925, was very active in DeMolay, and in numerous civic and service groups. He was

an insurance executive and a leader in fraternal relations with the Knights of Columbus at both state and national levels.

Ill.°, Brother Hepler received the 33° in 1942 and was elected an Active Member in 1955. He served the Supreme Council with distinction as Grand Marshal for seven years. He was particularly known as a leader in the Program Development Committee, as Chairman of the former Promotion of the Rite Committee, and for his work on the Ritual Committee for many years. He was an "idea man" and an outstanding worker.

Services were held at the South Bend Scottish Rite Cathedral and burial was in South Bend Cemetery. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy; three sons, Albert N. III, Robert, and William; 11 grandchildren, and a sister.



# 'BROTHER ANDREW'

The following is an excerpt from the Allocution of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, at Detroit on Sept. 25, 1973.

By **GEORGE A. NEWBURY, 33°**

Brother Andrew was a Mason. From earliest boyhood he had wanted to be a Mason. His father was a Mason. His grandfather had been a Mason. He had seen the Masons in their white aprons when they came to the family home to bid his grandfather a last farewell. From his upstairs room he had listened to the service and heard their prayers. That night as he knelt by his bed his prayers had been more meaningful to him. God seemed nearer and more real while he prayed as he had heard the Masons pray. It strengthened his resolve to be a Mason when he grew up.

Brother Andrew became a Mason not long after he reached his 21st birthday. The ceremonies of his initiation struck deep into his consciousness as he reflected on their profound symbolic significance. During his initiation Freemasonry became a part of him. It was never to leave him. Its noble teachings and rich moral philosophy became his constant companions as he went about his daily tasks.

In the community in which he lived Brother Andrew was known as being a Mason. He gloried in being known as a Mason, in wearing the Square and

Compasses and in doing a Mason's work. When a brother, or a neighbor, was ill, he was among the first to call. Many an hour and sometimes a night he spent by the bedside of an ailing brother or friend. When sorrow visited a household, Brother Andrew was there with a word of comfort and an offer of help. He was loyal to his church and regular in his church attendance. His sincere interest in his Lodge and in his brethren attracted the younger members of the Lodge to him, and they delighted in joining him in reflections on the ritual and the deep significance of Masonic teachings.

Brother Andrew never achieved greatness as the world measures greatness. He was a humble man and a good man, but most of all, he was a Mason in the finest sense of that coveted title, and was honored and respected by Mason and non-Mason alike in the community in which he lived, and that community was a better and a happier community because of Brother Andrew, the Mason.

It was not so many years ago that a high percentage of the members of our Lodges exhibited many of the characteristics of Brother Andrew. The Square and Compasses was generally worn. Men wanted to be known as Masons by their associates. There was an attitude of mutual helpfulness and togetherness throughout the Lodge membership. The misfortune of any member—whether rich or poor, a leading member of the

community or a humble worker—was the concern of all. Lodge meetings were well attended. Candidates were raised in an atmosphere of inspiring Lodge meetings.

As a result of that close unity among the members of the Lodge—the well-known rigid requirements for membership—and the enthusiasm generated by well-attended meetings—the Masonic Lodge became a very potent influence throughout the nation. It promoted high moral standards, personal integrity in both business and private matters and had much to do with the development of the moral tone of the people in Early America—Masons and non-Masons alike. There is no way to measure the full extent of that influence. But with a Lodge in virtually every community throughout America and with many Lodges in our growing cities, that influence beyond question was a major one. Many among our older members here this morning can testify to it.

Candidly and in all honesty, we must admit that the influence of our Masonic Lodges has waned in recent years. It is not what it was in Early America—nor what it was only a generation or two ago. Reasons for this change are not hard to find. Many are obvious. We have no intention to discuss them. It would be only an exercise in futility. Rather let us ask ourselves the question—can we reverse this trend and again make our Masonic Lodges somewhat of that influence for good that



they were in those earlier days? Can we infuse into our nearly four million members and into the tens of thousands whom we initiate each year something of the spirit of Brother Andrew—something of his burning love of the Craft—something of his deep devotion to its teachings of brotherhood, of morality, of religious faith?

America needs such an influence today. It needs it in every town and village in our land. It needs it in our cities. It needs it desperately. Unless it can be found, the future of our loved land may be ominous indeed. The crime in our cities—the fear on our streets and even on the countryside—the lowering of moral standards—the weakening of family ties with the accompanying unsettled attitudes of our youth along with their exposure even at tender ages, to so much of the seamier side of life, are dark omens of a perilous future.

The cure for all this does not lie in more laws and more police. They can

curb it to an extent as a sedative can relieve the pain of a fatal disease. But they cannot cure it. The cure can come and will come only with changed attitudes on the part of the overwhelming majority of our people. As was said years ago, it can come and will come only with a people's instinctive "obedience to the unenforceable."

Who will lead the way in effecting such a change in our people's attitudes? What organization or organizations will take a stand around which people can rally as so many are longing to do?

The Masonic Lodge can be one such organization—and a major one—and an effective one. With our approximate 16,000 Lodges in nearly every community in America; with our nearly four million members; with our great tradition of brotherhood, of integrity and personal morality; of faith in God and loyalty to our Country; and with our age-old prohibition of political activity and sectarian religious discussions within our organization; we can provide

such a rallying point—IF WE WILL.

Have we the will? I, for one, believe we have. It will require a sacrifice of a bit of time and effort which each of us must make and must urge others to make. It will mean invigorating our Lodge by our attendance at meetings which will furnish the inspiration that only such attendance can give. It will mean developing the strongest leadership for our Lodges that we can muster within our ranks. It will mean instilling within our hearts and minds and within the hearts and minds and souls of our fellow Masons and our initiates something of the love, the loyalty, and the devotion of Brother Andrew, the Mason.

As we reflect on this, and as we urge others to reflect on it, as I hope we will, let us remember the solemn warning of Jules Jusserand in his farewell radio talk to America back in April, 1932:

"Remember this also, and be well persuaded of its truth; the future is not in the hands of fate, but of ours."

## Valley of Cleveland Hails Service of John Barkley

Ill.°, John W. Barkley, 33°, Active Member for Ohio who asked for and was granted Emeritus status at the Supreme Council Session in Detroit, was guest of honor at a Testimonial Dinner in Cleveland. This was in recognition of his 20 years as an Active during many of which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Laws of the Supreme Council, a post he filled with diligence and distinction.

Ill.°, Brother Barkley has served all branches of the Masonic Fraternity for some 60 years. He has devoted much of his skill, time, and efforts to the Craft and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1956. He was raised in Newton Falls Lodge No. 462 in 1911, became a Charter Member of Laurel Lodge No. 657 in Cleveland in 1920, and served as Worshipful Master in 1927. He received the 33° in 1952, and was elected an Active in 1953.

A graduate of Allegheny College in 1911, and of Western Reserve Law

School in 1914, Ill.°, Brother Barkley has practiced law more than 56 years and has been a distinguished partner in Cleveland's largest law firm 40 years. He also has devoted many years to civic and political activities including service to School Board and Social Settlements. He was Mayor of Shaker Heights five years.

Sovereign Grand Commander George

A. Newbury led a host of Masonic leaders to the dinner, all of whom spoke highly of Brother Barkley's services to the Craft. In his honor the Valley of Cleveland has erected a large bronze plaque sculptured in his likeness, bearing testimony to his 20 years service to the Supreme Council, and occupying a prominent place on the wall of the Masonic Temple.

Participating in the tribute to Ill.°, John W. Barkley, 33°, (second from left) were Ill.°, William R. Pringle, 33°, Past Commander-in-Chief of Lake Erie Consistory; Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, 33°, and Ill.°, Charles E. Spahr, 33°, program chairman.





## FROM MICHIGAN TO MASSACHUSETTS

# The House That Rode on a Train

How would you like to have the task of moving a 64-room mansion fashioned from stone and brick with its interior ornately adorned in magnificent hardwoods more than 1,000 miles as the crow flies?

A Brother Mason from Marquette, Mich., had this done for his family in 1903, and it is one of the beautiful and attractive estates today in Brookline, Mass. Now known as the Longyear Museum, the stately mansion was built originally by John Munro Longyear in 1890. He and his family enjoyed it from 1892 until 1902 on its rocky promontory above the waters of Lake Superior.

But progress, in the form of a railroad line at the foot of the cliff in front of the original homesite, ruined the scenic view and tranquility of the Longyear home. A single prospective buyer offered a pittance for the mansion which had been erected at a cost of \$500,000. So Brother Longyear decided to move it to a suitable location. The architects and builder advised that the structure could be moved and most of it used again. The builder said that the materials which could be saved would be of much greater value in re-erecting the house than the entire property could be sold for as it stood.

Various locations were considered and Fisher Hill, Brookline, was the unanimous choice of the family which included five children and the parents.

Dismantling in Marquette was begun in January 1903, and by August, founda-

tions were being prepared at Fisher Hill under the supervision of the architects and the original builder. Each block of stone and other pertinent material was numbered and wrapped carefully in straw and cloth. Two complete freight trains—more than 190 cars—were used to transport the materials from Northern Michigan to Brookline, some 1,300 miles by rail. And then hundreds of horses and wagons hauled them up

the high hill. In those days autos, trucks, forklifts, etc. were still mostly dreams.

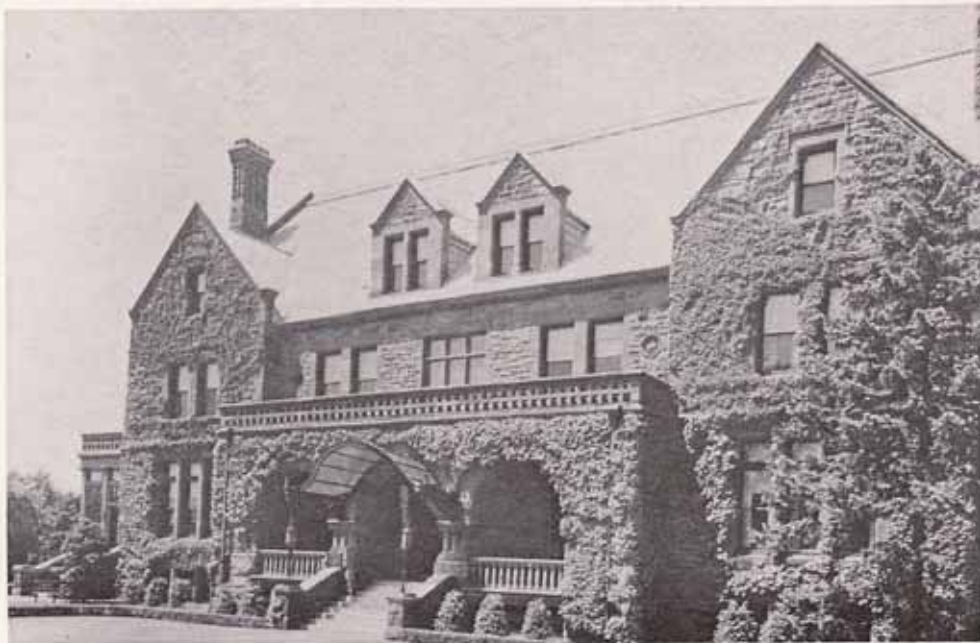
The original house at Marquette was approximately square. But with the additional needs of the family, including servants' quarters and requirements of the new site, an L-shaped edifice was erected on Fisher Hill. Some changes were made—the 64 rooms were about double in number—but the original



MR. & MRS. JOHN M. LONGYEAR (1879 Photos)



*The Longyear home in Brookline, Mass., once stood at Marquette, Michigan. Block by block the house was dismantled and transported 1,300 miles by train to its new location. The building now contains a collection of historical material pertaining to the life and achievements of Mary Baker Eddy.*



character was maintained. Very little was broken in the shipping, and many windows, doors, and various structural units were reused without change.

The Longyear mansion was completed and occupied on March 26, 1906. The new eight-acre site was planted with trees and landscaped in the manner of the Hudson River Valley gardens of the 1890's. The Longyear grounds survive today as a rare example in New England of this notable type of landscaping. There is a pool with both formal and informal gardens featuring many kinds of flowers, especially roses.

Most of the original stone in the house came from two different strata of granite; one is a deep brown and the other is a lighter shade with a spattered appearance known as "raindrop granite." The high glass dome of octagonal shape above the center hall, the ornamental balustrades, the marble fireplaces, the oak bookcases and woodwork in the library, the cherry woodwork in the sitting-room, the birch wainscoting in the breakfast room, and some special windows were all transported safely and installed in the rebuilt home.

The picturesque and popular music room was added at Brookline. The ceiling was ornately done in bas relief by an Italian artist and is similar to those in European castles. An Aubusson French rug of that period still covers the floor and there are many pieces of rare furniture in the room. Mrs. Longyear was a devotee of both art and music; there are portrait galleries and works of art in abundance. The "new" house has floors supported by steel beams with occasional iron posts in the partitions which also contain steel studding and steel lath plastered.

A bowling alley was built in the basement and was the scene of many happy times in the early years, but after the children were grown it became a home for the Zion Research Founda-

tion. The Zion collection of rare Bibles and ancient editions of books, history, early Braille, and archeology was another hobby to which Mrs. Longyear devoted much time and energy. This collection was transferred to Boston University a few years ago.

John Munro Longyear was born April 15, 1850, at Lansing, Mich. His father was Judge Wesley J. Longyear of Detroit. In 1878, John was appointed agent for the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad & Iron Company, and became a "landlooker" for lumber and mining products and business interests. He reported on the natural resources of lands ceded by the Federal Government to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company.

He was initiated into Masonry Nov. 2, 1871, in Lansing Lodge No. 33, Lansing, Mich., and was raised therein on Dec. 7, 1871. He affiliated with Marquette Lodge No. 101 at Marquette and joined the Scottish Rite Bodies at Marquette in November 1919. His wife, the former Mary Beecher, came to Marquette to teach school in 1878; they were married at her home in Augusta, Mich., in August 1879.

Through hard work and good use of his knowledge in geology, Longyear managed to form a business enterprise with eastern capitalists and he became a pioneer in opening the development of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to iron ore, timber, and other natural resources. In a few years he was indepen-

dently wealthy, and he, Mary, and their children traveled throughout Europe and America. In the early 1900's he explored and acquired the rights to undeveloped coal fields at Spitzbergen, Norway, and he helped develop coal mines there. A memorial to his work is noted today as the port village of Longyear Town, near Spitzbergen.

Brother Longyear died May 28, 1922, at the family home in Brookline. Mrs. Longyear carried on her philanthropic endeavors until her death in 1931.

The Longyear Foundation was the crowning effort of Mrs. Longyear's humanitarian projects. A devout worker in Christian Science for many years, she spent the last 20 years of her life in collecting, establishing, and maintaining the effects of Mary Baker Eddy and the Christian Science movement. She collected numerous reminiscences and much historical material connected with Mrs. Eddy and her family and eventually was the owner of four of the houses in which Mrs. Eddy had lived.

Today the mansion of stone that was transported about 1,300 miles by train is still a stately edifice in excellent condition and immaculately maintained at 120 Seaver St., Brookline. It is the home of the Longyear Historical Society and the Mary Baker Eddy Museum and is open to the public. The mansion, trees, and gardens are every bit as beautiful as when the Longyears lived there.



## A CONTEMPORARY FABLE

# A Dog's Eye View of Christmas

By MERVIN B. HOGAN, 33\*

When he arrived at the Adams home, the small puppy peeped out from the blanket wrapped around him as he innocently and curiously looked at Phil, Sarah, Mom, and Dad. He peeped out at them so fetchingly that his name simply had to be Peeper.

Peeper was excited—excited even for a puppy—for it was Christmas eve. The household was busy and excited too, and each person was especially joyful and gay. Peeper was comfortably sitting on the front porch, cheerfully wagging his tail, when the old basset hound from next door strolled up the walk. The old basset hound was never happy nor particularly friendly. Nevertheless, Peeper just couldn't restrain himself and called out, "Merry Christmas," warmly and enthusiastically, in spite of himself.

"Christmas?" asked the irritated and annoyed old basset hound. "What do you know about Christmas?"

The old basset hound was always making replies like that, but Peeper, in his happiness, tried not to let it bother him, and naively and amiably replied, "Christmas is the anniversary of the Christ child's birth."

"Christ child?" again snorted the old basset hound. "What does Santa Claus have to do with the Christ child? What does the Christ child have to do with mistletoe or the giving of presents or with Christmas trees or with all the os-

tentatious greetings? Christ indeed!"

With this unburdening utterance, the old basset hound had quite forgotten he was talking to Peeper and wandered off, muttering incoherencies to himself. It was his peculiar and inherent way.

Being only a puppy, Peeper didn't know the answers to the disturbing and disillusioning questions which the old basset hound had put to him; so he decided to query a stolid and esteemed bulldog who lived up the street. The bulldog's owner was a Past Grand Master of the Craft and widely recognized as a broadly informed scholar. He perused a great many informative, provocative, and enlightening books, and when he came to a passage which particularly coincided with his thinking and appealed to him, it was his genial custom to read it aloud and share it with his wife, Helen. He would vigorously exclaim, "Isn't that excellent, Helen?"

And Helen would always understandingly reply, "Yes, it surely is, dear."

Since the bulldog had been privileged over a long period of time to listen to his master read and discuss these numerous quotations, he knew a great many things and the other neighborhood dogs regarded him as being most erudite. Peeper found the bulldog in his back yard chewing vigorously on a large and gristly joint. The bulldog immediately and instinctively growled. However, when he realized that Peeper had no interest in his bone and was too

small to take it anyway, the bulldog gave him his attention.

Peeper then exclaimed, "Hello, bulldog, what do Christmas trees and wreaths and mistletoe and greeting cards and gayly colored ribbons and Santa Claus have to do with Christmas?"

The bulldog was extremely pleased and welcomed this unexpected and unanticipated opportunity to display his extensive knowledge for the benefit of such a self-motivated inquirer. He sonorously explained: "Long before Christianity came into the world, the pagans had a popular festival in the same season as that which is now Christmas time. Christmas trees, wreaths, holly, mistletoe; all those symbolic flora played a basic part in their pagan festival. With the introduction of Christianity, the church leaders realized it would be unwise to take a highly enjoyed holiday away from their people, but obviously they couldn't have the Christians observing and celebrating a pagan holiday. One of the sharper boys suggested that if they designated it the birthday of the Christ child, then it would be a Christian festival and any possible irregularities would be disposed of. But, actually, it couldn't have been the Christ child's birthday; since at this time of year in Jerusalem the shepherds are never out in the open fields with their flocks. Anyone knows that!"

Poor little Peeper felt disgustingly ignorant and foolish, as he was deeply



impressed by the bulldog's unusual breadth of knowledge. But, insofar as it was a religious topic, he decided he'd do well to take the subject up with a dignified and respected beagle just around the corner. The beagle's master was acknowledged as one of the most devoted and esteemed leaders of the Craft in the jurisdiction, which explained why the beagle enjoyed recognition throughout the dog community as an accomplished authority on the Great Light. Somewhat to Peeper's surprise, the beagle readily substantiated most everything that the bulldog had stated. He even went so far as to intimate that more recent scholarship questioned both the usually accepted date and place of the Christ child's birth. Furthermore, the communicative beagle made it emphatically clear that Christmas should be devoted to the contemplation and study of the meaning and proclaimed significance of the Christ child's entrance into this disturbed and contentious world and that, by all means, it would be observed as a highly spiritual day.

For some reason, Peeper still felt disturbed and uneasy about Christmas, so he decided to try to discover something about Christmas for himself. First, he ambled into a store where people were hurriedly buying last minute gifts. He looked over the crowds and watched the excitement and bustle of the people, and had the feeling this was alright. But when he saw two ladies physically fighting for the last remaining doll and when a man was in such a selfish hurry that he stepped on Peeper's tail, Peeper began to suspect that if this was what was called Christmas, then it didn't really amount to so very much.

As he was passing a church a bit later he noted they were having a special Christmas eve service. He was prompted to enter by the thought that possibly in there he'd learn all about Christmas. Later, as he was walking toward home, he ran into his distinguished neighbor the collie, who asked him "Where have you been?"

"I went to church, but they wouldn't let me stay."

"You seem rather sad about it," replied the observant collie.

"Well, I wouldn't be so sad and shook up about it," responded Peeper, "if the man who put me out hadn't kicked me."

After all, Peeper was just an inquisitive and shaken puppy, and it was difficult for him to quite understand

how a special program that truly celebrated Christmas could exclude a little, friendly puppy, when the Christ child had been born in a stable among cows and sheep and donkeys.

Feeling notably low and depressed, Peeper trudged on up the walk, when a poodle cried out, "Merry Christmas, Peeper!"

"My, but you do seem happy," replied Peeper!"

"I am happy! I'm full of the Christmas spirits. Ha! Ha! Ha!" The poodle felt his joke not only appropriate but an extremely funny and fitting pun. "Come in Peeper; my folks are having a Christmas eve party."

Peeper accepted the jocose invitation with alacrity and entered the house. Several minutes later, after stretching himself to reach up and sip from a partially filled glass as the enterprising poodle demonstrated he should do, he jerked his head back with shocked surprise, as the liquid bit his tongue and was anything but pleasant. Peeper hastily ducked out of the door and ran straight home. He was sure he hadn't found Christmas there, either.

That all the people he had so far met were gay and effusive was evident enough; still there was a pressing haste and an apparent lack of reverence about them which made it impossible for Peeper to believe they really understood and practiced the true meaning of Christmas.

"Where have you been, Peeper?" inquired Sarah as she picked up the puppy and carried him by the fire where she and her family were gregariously and happily opening their Christmas packages. Peeper relaxedly stretched out on the hearth and watched attentively as Phil excitedly unwrapped his Christmas gift. It was a chemistry set; the very thing Peeper knew Phil had wanted ever since Peeper had joined the Adams household seven months earlier. But Phil had not

become so excited or self-centered over his long awaited gift that, when he turned and saw Peeper, he didn't joyfully pause, reach out and gently scratch the puppy's tummy.

Peeper now thought, "I really know the true meaning of Christmas. Christmas is that season of the year when people take the time to do what is to them the most important. The greedy become more greedy, the acquisitive more acquisitive, the materialistic welcome the opportunity to be ultimately materialistic, the thoughtful become more thoughtful, while those who are friendly and fraternal glimpse something of genuine brotherhood. Those who enjoy parties, avidly party to excess; those who are loving, love boundlessly."

As Peeper watched his family, he noted that the usual warmth and love each had for the other had intensified; that the family bonds and personal affection were stronger. And this was most good and fitting, as the family unit is the fundamental cornerstone of all human society. Christmas eve with his family was very familiar to their festive family anniversary celebrations. Peeper surmised. Birthdays and wedding anniversaries were such pleasant and happy occasions, but Christmas eve was even better; it was a sort of super family anniversary celebration.

Because the Church and Freemasonry were the most important things in his family's life, they became the most vital and significant part of Christmas. Because they always loved each other, their neighbor, their fellowman, and their God, this love was even stronger at Christmas time.

Christmas is truly like a family party, an eventful occasion when the entire family of man devotes the time to be with each other, and think, and talk, and laugh about those things which are to each of the utmost importance in life.



ILL.: MERVIN B. HOGAN, 33, professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, has written frequently for *The Northern Light*. He is a Past Master of Wasatch Lodge, a former Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator of the Utah Grand Lodge, and member of the Syracuse, N.Y., Scottish Rite Bodies.



# The Adventures of Silas Talbot

## During the War of Independence

By NORRIS G. ABBOTT, JR., 33

Every war develops its own leaders—men virtually unknown, who accept service and rise to heights of leadership with lasting accomplishments that set them apart from others. The War of Independence was no exception and the colonies were fortunate that they had men to draw on who, through long seafaring experience, were capable of assuming command of privateers and men-of-war. They had men of the soil whose struggles to build farms, plantations, and industries prepared them for the rigors of life in military service. It is, however, unique to find a man and a Mason whose skills and leadership qualified him to fill positions of responsibility in both military and naval fields.

Silas Talbot, one of 14 children, was left to his own resources at age 12, following the death of his father. Living in a small Rhode Island shoreline town, it was natural that he turned to the sea for employment. He secured a job as a cabin boy, and with a quick mind and a rugged constitution, he advanced rapidly and acquired his own command while still a young man. When war broke out and men began to train, he, with some companions, collected a



SILAS TALBOT

small company of men, hired a loft in an old sugar house and started some intensive drilling. As a result, when the Rhode Island regiments were being formed he was immediately made a captain and soon joined the American forces along the Hudson River.

The British fleet under Lord Howe was anchored in New York harbor and

in the lower Hudson and was a constant threat to the American batteries. Sensing more action in another branch, Talbot left the army and joined with what American navy there was.

He was put in charge of a fire-ship and as some of the British vessels moved to positions further up the river, he was given orders to proceed against them. Selecting a large warship that lay some seven meters away he began his preparations to attack. He filled his ship with combustible material of all types, soaked them with turpentine and laid trains of powder along the deck. At 2 A.M. on a cloudy night, the anchor was lifted and the floating bomb drifted down the river. Sighting his objective, Talbot brought his ship alongside and had secured it with grapples before the British crew was hardly awake. The trains of powder were lighted and soon the rigging of both ships was ablaze while Talbot and his men made their escape in a small boat. The 64-gun warship was badly damaged, but what was most important, the British fleet withdrew to below New York. Talbot, the last to leave his ship was badly burned, his clothes completely charred and his eyesight threatened. After a long hospitalization he recovered fully, was com-



mended for his daring, given a vote of thanks by Congress, and promoted to major.

His next assignment was to command the forces in the Mud Island fort on the Delaware River. The fort was under siege from the British by land and sea. When a large armed transport with its broadsides joined the battle, Talbot was forced to retire with a shattered wrist and a hip wound. Again he was hospitalized, commended, and sent back to Rhode Island to recover.

By 1776, he was able to take part in the Battle of Rhode Island. He secured the 76 small boats that ferried General John Sullivan's army from Tiverton to Aquidneck Island and later covered the retreat of the army when the expedition was forced to retire. The fact that the army reached the mainland without loss of life was due in no small measure to the protection provided by Talbot and his men.

To return to naval action, he outfitted a sloop with his own funds and, under cover of darkness, captured the heavily armed 200-ton British vessel, *Pigot* Galley, that was guarding the mouth of the Sakonnet River just east of the island of Rhode Island. The captain of the *Pigot*, confined as a prisoner all night, looked out the following morning to see Talbot's little craft in tow and is reported to have said, "My God, have I been taken by an egg shell?"

For this accomplishment Talbot was made a Colonel, formally transferred to the navy and charged with guarding the coast from Long Island to Nantucket. He had a commission but no ship, and Congress had no funds to supply him with one.

So, again, he outfitted another vessel, this time a small sloop named *Argo*, and assumed command. The very infe-

riority of his little ship, in size and armament proved to be an advantage for it had great speed and could make quick dashes upon the enemy. He trained his crew until they could operate with the utmost efficiency and kept them at the pitch of excitement. The *Argo* soon gained a reputation for its success in skirmishes where it drove several of the British ships out of harbors and captured a Tory privateer, the *King George*. This particular achievement is said to have given more real satisfaction and caused more genuine joy among Rhode Island people than any of Talbot's other naval feats. All in all, the little sloop accounted for five enemy ships and captured three hundred prisoners.

An amusing anecdote is told by John Howland concerning Talbot at this time. The name and title of Colonel Talbot was so popular and in such general use that when he commanded the *Argo* his officers and men could not easily drop it for that of Captain. On one of his cruises, he came up with a British transport ship, off Sandy Hook, and to the hail from the ship, "Who commands that sloop?" the *Argo*'s officer answered, "Colonel Talbot!" "The devil he does, 'tis the first time I ever saw a sloop commanded by a Colonel," was the reply; but he was obliged to stick to the "Colonel," who brought him safely into New Bedford.

Talbot's luck could not endure forever and after capturing another prize while commanding the *George Washington* he was, himself, captured. After 18 months of captivity in the infamous Jersey prison ship, a New York jail, and the Dartmoor prison in England, from which he made three abortive attempts to escape, he was finally released—destitute. With the help of Benjamin Frank-

lin he was placed on a ship bound for America. It, too, was captured but the kind-hearted captor, upon hearing Talbot's story, put him on another ship heading for New York.

After being away for over two years he finally reached Providence. Quarrels over his merit as an officer so disgusted him that he sold his Providence property and moved to New York where he acquired a large estate in the Mohawk Valley.

In 1794, President Washington chose him third in a list of six captains of the new navy then being organized, and gave him command of the frigate *Constitution* whose construction he had supervised in Boston. He was ordered to the West Indies where, with the *Constitution* as his flagship, Talbot commanded a squadron of naval vessels and later received a commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for his services in protecting American commerce and for laying the foundation of a permanent trade with Santo Domingo.

Though his services were as colorful and commendable as before, difficulties with the Navy Department over his rank made him impulsively resign his commission and retire from the navy forever. For awhile he lived in retirement on his farm but spent the last years of his life in the city of New York.

Talbot's biographer closes the sketch of his life with these words: "No monument has been erected to his memory but his gallant deeds are inscribed on the immortal record of the War of Independence and his name enrolled among the patriot-heroes of America."

Silas Talbot was a born leader, an ardent patriot, and a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Providence.



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



HENRY F. MCKINNEL

# Carving Model Ships

A Naval veteran of World War II and member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Rockville Centre, N.Y., enjoys the unique hobby of carving models of famous warships. However, his home shipyard contains only photographs of his labors of love during the past 27 years, as he always gives the models to friends or museums soon after completion.

Henry F. McKinnell, 32, of Silver Spring, Maryland, says, "Right now the ways of our home shipyard are idle and empty. I love to retain the satisfaction of sharing the results of my hobby with others."

His latest product is Rattlesnake, a 20-gun sloop, which again keeps company with such gallant ships as Old Ironsides, Bon Homme Richard, and a

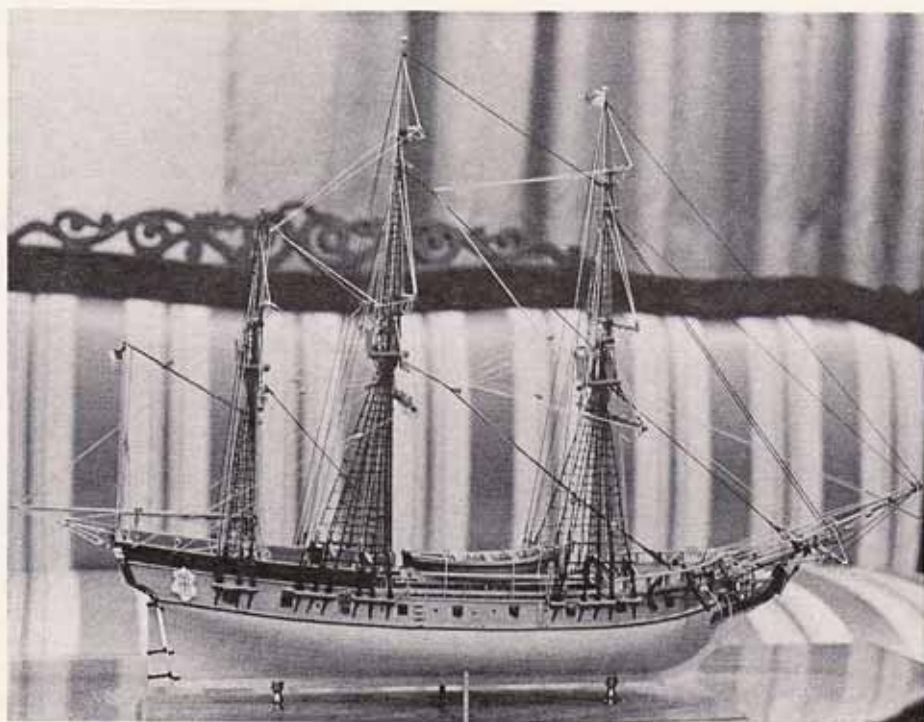
host of other vessels which made naval history in this nation's infancy. The ships, scaled-down miniatures of the originals, lie in snug anchorage in the U.S. Naval Academy's Museum in Annapolis, Maryland.

Rattlesnake, the Museum's latest acquisition to the miniature fleet, was constructed and donated by Brother McKinnell, who has been building model ships since shortly after World War II. The original Rattlesnake was a ship-rigged sloop built in 1781 at Plymouth, Mass., for a Salem syndicate.

Sailing under a Letter of Marque, she was a jaunty vessel of moderate size and her lines gave a picture of a fast and weatherly ship. In spite of her light armament—mere six-pounders—she gallantly set sail against the vaunted British fleet which was blockading our harbors.

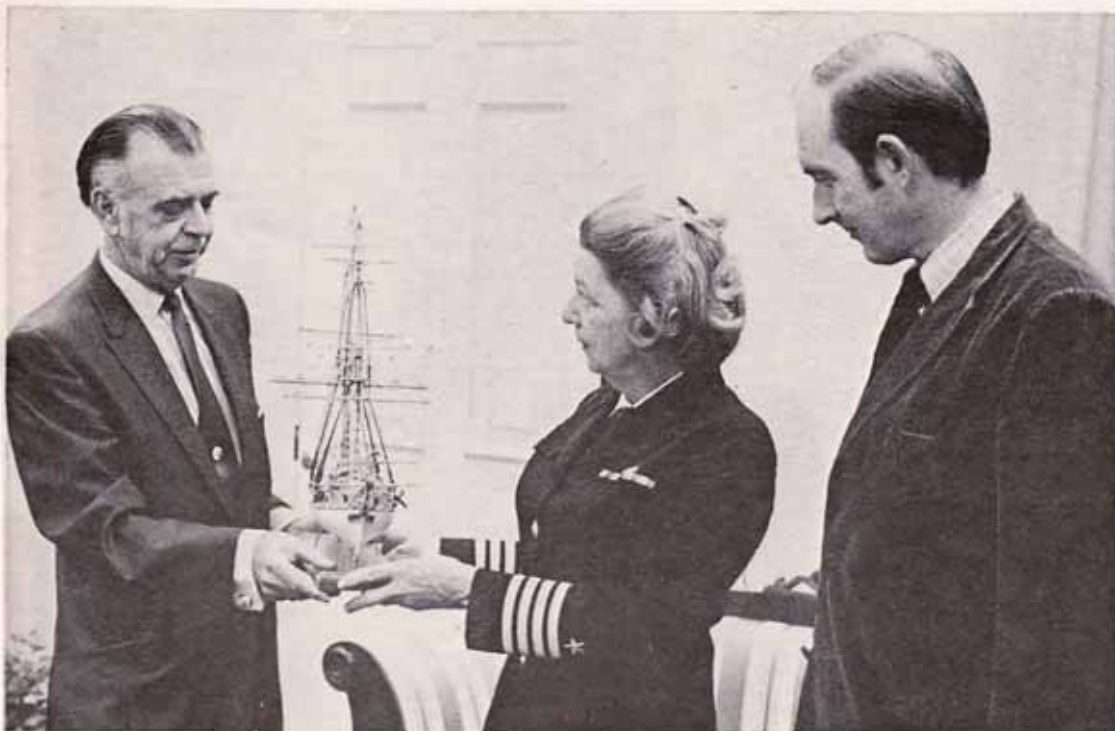
From her foremast, proclaiming the defiant spirit of our forefathers, she flew a yellow and white striped banner emblazoned with a rattlesnake and the words: "Don't Tread on Me." She carried a crew of 85 men.

Unfortunately, in the same year she was launched, she was captured by HMS Assurance, 44 guns, and renamed Cormorant, but was again named Rattlesnake in 1784.



*Replica of the Rattlesnake, a 20-gun sloop in the Revolutionary War.*





Henry F. McKinnell, 32', of the Valley of Rockville Centre, presents his carving of a model ship to Capt. Alma Ellis, director of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, as Robert Sumrall, curator of ship models, observes

Brother McKinnell constructed the model from plans drawn by George R. Campbell from the reproduction of the original Admiralty draughts.

Following his discharge from the Navy in World War II, McKinnell and his wife, Agnes, lived in a converted attic in Ozone Park, N.Y. Like many returning veterans, the adjustment to civilian life made him restless. His wife suggested a hobby, and he tried his hand at small balsa kits.

Within a short time, as the projects grew in size, the small kitchen was doubling as a shipyard. From the Superintendent of Documents, he obtained plans for the restoration of the original Constitution (Old Ironsides) and constructed a 1/8-inch scale model of the ship.

Many years later, following the death of President John F. Kennedy, Brother McKinnell and his wife learned that the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library was to be built in Boston. They also learned that a replica of the late President's White House office was to be included in the library.

A Model of Old Ironsides had graced the fireplace mantel in the White House, but the model was the property of the Navy Department and, upon the death of the President, had been re-

turned to the government.

The McKinnells wrote to Senator Edward M. Kennedy and offered their model of Old Ironsides to the Library. On behalf of the Library, Senator Kennedy gratefully accepted the model in his Senate office. When the Library is completed the model is to be displayed in the replica of the late President's office.

In addition to Old Ironsides, Brother McKinnell also constructed and donated the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas and the Norsk Løve (Norwegian Lion) to the Kennedy Library.

While most of his models are solid hulls, carved from pine, Norsk Løve—a 76-gun Scandinavian ship—is a plank on frame construction.

USS Kearsarge, the sloop of war which sank the famed Confederate Raider Alabama off the coast of France is another of Brother McKinnell's models. This ship was donated to the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and is now on display in the Union's Washington headquarters.

Another model, the clipper ship Flying Fish was presented to the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department and is now on display at the Seafarers International Union Maritime School at Pi-

ney Point, Md.

Other models which have been constructed in his home shipyard during the past 27 years include such famous names as HMS Bounty, the clipper Sea Witch and USS Niagara. All have been given to friends or museums.

The Naval Academy Museum is open Sundays, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Mondays through Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

*Editor's Note:* Brother McKinnell is a native of Brooklyn, was graduated from Brooklyn Technical High School, and attended NYU School of Commerce. He is married to the former Agnes Andersen; their son, Arthur, is a career Navy man, and there are two grandchildren. Brother McKinnell served in the Army prior to World War II, was in Naval service during the war and also in Korea. He is a former employee of Sperry Gyroscope Company, and now is an Administrative Assistant with the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, in Washington, D.C. He was raised in Hillside Lodge No. 894, at Woodhaven, N.Y., transferred to Manetto Lodge No. 1025, at Hicksville, is a member of Rockville Centre Scottish Rite and Kismet Shrine Temple.



# A New Supreme Council for Finland

*Editor's Note:* Not often do we have the opportunity to report on the formation of a new Supreme Council. Through the courtesy of Ill.<sup>o</sup>. George Draffen, 33<sup>o</sup>, of Newington, Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Supreme Council for Scotland, we are privileged to give you his interesting account of the recent institution of a new Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for Finland.

By **GEORGE DRAFFEN, 33<sup>o</sup>**

As a matter of historical record the Supreme Council for Finland came into being on June 19, 1973, when the Grand Director of Ceremonies of the

Supreme Council for England & Wales, V.<sup>o</sup>. Ill.<sup>o</sup>, Colenso Jones, formally proclaimed that M.<sup>o</sup>. Ill.<sup>o</sup>, Toive Tarjanne had been enthroned as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for Finland.

Prior to 1809, there were a few Swedish Lodges in Finland but the Russo-Finnish war resulted in the transfer of Finland from Swedish suzerainty to Russian suzerainty with the Tsar of Russia as the Grand Duke of Finland. In 1822, Alexander I prohibited Freemasonry in all his Dominions and that prohibition included Finland. As a result of this prohibition, which was renewed by Tsar Nicholas I in 1848, all the Freemasonry ceased in Finland.

Finland gained its independence in

1917, and in 1922, a number of Finnish Brethren, who had become Master Masons in the United States, petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York for a Charter for a Lodge. The petition was granted, and Soumi Lodge was erected in August 1922. It was in this Lodge that the famous Finnish Composer, Jean Sibelius, was made a Mason at the age of 56. The Lodge grew, and soon two other Lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York. This was followed by a desire to have a Grand Lodge of Finland, and in 1924, the Grand Lodge of Finland was erected under a charter from the Grand Lodge of New York.

During the next 30 years, and despite the Russo-Finnish war and World War



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II. Freemasonry continued to grow in Finland. The degrees of Mark Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason were introduced from England and eventually a Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons and a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons came into being.

In 1960, a number of Finnish Brethren came to London and were perfected in a Rose Croix Chapter there. A year later the first Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix in Finland was formed under a Charter from the Supreme Council for England & Wales. The Rite spread to all parts of Finland and it was soon necessary to appoint a Sovereign Grand Inspector of the 33° to oversee the working of the degrees. In due time, when the number of Rose Croix Chapters in Finland had reached 20, a Regional Council of S.G.I.G.'s was set up, and it was from this embryo that the Supreme Council for Finland was erected on June 19, 1973.

The erection of the Supreme Council for Finland was undertaken by a delegation from the Supreme Council for England & Wales with, as their guests, delegates from Holland, Scotland, and Sweden. The delegates met in Helsinki on the evening of June 18, and were entertained, along with the members of the Finnish Regional Council and the wives of all present, to a dinner in the Seurahuoneen Hotel where all the delegates were staying.

The next day the proceedings began with the opening of a Special Meeting of a Rose Croix Chapter with the

Members of the Supreme Council for England & Wales occupying the principal offices. After the Chapter had been opened the delegates from Holland, Scotland, and Sweden were received and presented to the Sovereign Grand Commander, Sir Eric Studd.

A hymn was sung and thereafter Sir Eric Studd addressed the meeting—there were nearly 160 members of the Finnish Chapters present, including all 20 Most Wise Sovereigns—as to the special nature of the meeting. The roll of Finnish Chapters was then called, and each Most Wise Sovereign rose in his place and announced the name and number of his Rose Croix Chapter.

The members of the 33° then withdrew to another temple (there are four Lodge Temples in the Grand Lodge building) and a meeting of the Supreme Council for England & Wales was held. Here the Sovereign Grand Commander for England & Wales declared the Finnish Regional Council to be formally dissolved and asked the Finnish Members of the 33° to declare their loyalty and willingness to serve under their Sovereign Grand Commander Designate. Thereafter the Supreme Council was closed and the members returned to the first chamber.

The Sovereign Grand Commander Designate of Finland was then introduced by the Grand Master of Ceremonies and the Warrant from the Supreme Council for England & Wales was read by the Grand Secretary-General. The Warrant was in identical

terms, with a change of date and names, to that issued to the Supreme Council for England & Wales by the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America in 1845.

After a prayer by the Grand Prior the new Sovereign Grand Commander for the Supreme Council for Finland was invested with his Chain of Office and enthroned by Sir Eric Studd to the accompaniment of a fanfare.

The 20 Most Wise Sovereigns of the Finnish Chapters then came forward and surrendered their English Charters to the new Sovereign Grand Commander who declared them to be confirmed and of new validity under the Supreme Council for Finland. The Sovereign Grand Commander of Finland addressed the assembly and after the Third Point (known sometimes as the Living Circle) the Delegates all retired leaving the Sovereign Grand Commander in charge of his new Supreme Council. He installed the various Grand Officers and closed the Special Meeting of the Rose Croix Chapter.

That evening a Banquet was held in the hotel and nearly 150 sat down to dine. The members of the Rite in Finland made some presentations to the Supreme Council for England & Wales, including a set of fine Finnish glass goblets.

The whole ceremony was conducted with great solemnity. It will be given to few to be present again at the erection of a Supreme Council. I count myself very fortunate at having been present.

## About the Front Cover

The mast in the sunset belongs to the veteran training ship Joseph Conrad, which sailed under three flags before mooring permanently at Mystic Seaport, Connecticut, in 1947. Built in Copenhagen in 1882 and named Georg Stage, the 103-foot vessel was designed to accommodate 80 boys in training for the Danish merchant service. She was sold in 1934, renamed the Joseph Conrad, and sailed under the British flag. In 1937, she was again sold and brought to

the United States by George Huntington Hartford. Two years later, the Conrad was transferred to the U.S. Maritime Commission and continued in service as an American training ship until 1945. Soon thereafter, she became, by special act of Congress, the property of the Marine Historical Association. The Conrad is an exhibit as well as a training ship for the Mystic Mariner Program, and at times a dormitory for visiting student groups taking part in Mystic Seaport's educational programs. Photo courtesy of the Marine Historical Association, Inc., Mystic, Conn.



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Construction of the new Scottish Rite Masonic Museum and Library at the Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington continues to show signs of progress. At left is the auditorium. The main entrance is right of center, and one of the museum galleries is at far right.

