

THE Northern Light

A Window for Freemasonry

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“We must reexamine our effectiveness.”

— John Wm. McNaughton, 33°



Time to Tune the Engine

It is no secret that the Big Three automakers in Detroit have been floundering in recent years. So when Ford Motor Company CEO William Ford Jr. sought help to stop the bleeding, he looked outside the auto industry and turned to Alan Mulally, executive vice president of Boeing Aircraft, to lead an “American icon.”

During a television interview on “The Bloomberg Report,” Mulally, the new Ford CEO, said, “Time is of the essence. The next few years are absolutely critical. There must be aggressive restructuring.”

He emphasized the need to reinvest in products that people want. Restoring credibility will be a high priority.

He realizes that to improve quality it will be necessary to work with suppliers in a collaborative way.

As I listened to “The Bloomberg Report,” I began to realize how closely Mulally’s concerns parallel those of the Masonic fraternity.

The Scottish Rite — indeed, the entire fraternity — has considered itself in the driver’s seat of a limousine that has gained respect and admiration in the past.

The problem is that the limo has gathered a little rust from lack of polish and many of the drivers haven’t bothered to lift the hood to tune the engine. In some instances it seems as

though the limo has been hidden in the garage gathering dust with the door closed.

As Mulally said, time is of the essence. We need to be aggressive when examining our structure and reinvest in a way that serves the members’ needs.

One of our first priorities must be to restore credibility with a world that has forgotten who we are. At the same time, we must maintain the fraternity’s core values.

In too many cases, we have emphasized the need for more members in order to maintain buildings that are no longer relevant.

But what is the most important ingredient? Is it a physical structure or is it the emphasis on the individual member?

The basic principles of Freemasonry exemplified through the degrees are timeless. The way in which we convey those principles to every Mason and to the world is the strength of the fraternity. We must reexamine our effectiveness.

If the Scottish Rite is to provide an “advanced education” within the fraternity, it must build upon the core curriculum of the blue lodges by collaborating with our “suppliers.”

It is time to tune the engine.

John Wm. McNaughton
Sovereign Grand Commander

Seeds of Liberty

*New exhibition at
National Heritage Museum*

“History doesn’t happen in the abstract. It is made by people, so we intend to focus on the lives and choices of the people who shaped the start of the American Revolution.”

That is how Hilary Anderson, director of exhibits and collections at the National Heritage Museum in Lexington, MA, sums up the institution’s newest exhibition.

Titled “Sowing the Seeds of Liberty: Lexington and the American Revolution,” it is designed to tell the story of the beginnings of our nation’s struggle for independence. It opens in April on Patriots Day — a holiday in Massachusetts and Maine honoring those events and the people who made them happen.

Although every school child has heard of the battle of Lexington and Concord — the events are well documented — there are always new ways to consider the story.

As the Supreme Council headquarters and the museum are located just steps from the battle scene, telling the story of Lexington and Concord has always been a high priority.

For several years an exhibition called “Lexington Alarm’d” was a staple at the National Heritage Museum. It was time, however, to update the presentation using modern technology and fresh perspectives.

To fund the undertaking the Supreme Council formed a committee headed up by general chairman, Ill. Forrest D. McKerley, 33°, of New Hampshire.

Bro. McKerley is a staunch supporter of Scottish Rite charities. He says he got behind this particular project “because no one else is doing it.”

He feels that many schools don’t teach a complete history of our nation’s beginnings. Additionally he adds “Scottish Rite Masons donated the museum to the people of America as a bicenten-



Print by Bro. Amos Doolittle titled “The Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.” Courtesy of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, CT.

nial gift and the Masons have continued to lend their support because most of the values of the fraternity are those of the nation as well.”

He says that many of the principal characters of that opening chapter, “such as Paul Revere, John Hancock, and Joseph Warren were members of the craft.”

Bro. Steve Pekock, director of development at Supreme Council headquarters feels that the project has brought together both the Masonic and local communities. Spearheading the local drive is Ms. Elsa Sullivan, a woman with deep roots in town activities, such as the Lexington Historical Society, the Lexington Symphony, and the Garden Club.

She is also house chairman of the Munroe Tavern, a building that played

an important role in the start of the Revolution and still exists today. She says that the National Heritage Museum is one of her favorite charities.

When asked how she became involved Ms. Sullivan answered, “I originally had a love-hate relationship with the museum.

“I was in love with the estate that once stood on the site and was not happy when things changed. The new architecture didn’t seem to belong.

“Upon my first visit, however, my mind was changed forever. When I walked through the door, it was as if the museum said hello to me.”

This new exhibition, she says, is particularly important for the children. Echoing the sentiments of Bro. McKerley, she wants to “get them while they

are young.”

She says the response from the Lexington area has been strong due in part to a great committee.

Included with her from the community are such leaders as Mary Gillespie, Chuck French, Bebe Fallick, Selectman Norm Cohen, Dawn McKenna, Jim Shaw, and Laura Atwater.

She also thanks the Masonic community “for making sure that this all happens.”

Reiterating the theme that this is a story of people, Hilary Anderson explains that much of the focus centers on two main characters, John Parker and Jonas Clarke. Parker, among the many hats he wore in town, was head of the local militia.

He was in charge of the men on the town common when the British regiment arrived from Boston. Legend has it that his last order to his men was, “Don’t fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.”

The other, Jonas Clarke, was minister of the local church. Additionally he was a strong and well-respected voice in favor of independence from Great Britain.

The exhibition, however, makes clear that the revolution involved more than those that stood on the Green.

The whole town was involved. The idea of revolution permeated all facets of life. In the small town of Lexington

everyone was tied to everyone else, either by family, trade, or church; often by all three.

The new exhibition is divided into seven sections.

Introduction

In that era, Anderson points out, “everyone was a farmer.” They may have had other jobs, such as blacksmith, cooper, or wheelwright, but all were tied to the land, as well.

Every man was also a citizen-soldier.

Underscoring that theme is an image that greets visitors as they enter the “Seeds of Liberty.”

On the wall opposite the doors is a scrim that depicts a farmer. Using lighting techniques the farmer transforms into a soldier and then back again.

Exhibits in the first room reiterate the multiple tasks that everyone undertook. Using the diary of Jonas Clarke along with tax and probate records, museum staffers are able to describe what life was like in 1775.

Images and artifacts relating to farming, leather work, dairy products, and other trades of the day are shown.

The Loring Kitchen

The kitchen of the Loring family is re-created to showcase family life. The visitor learns how Lexington families participated in the world of goods as both producers and consumers.

A gathering area for students and families features touchable objects. ➤



Iron Compasses, 1700s. John Parker, captain of the Lexington militia, made his living as a farmer and a wheelwright. He used compasses like these in his work. National Heritage Museum.



Journée de Lexington, ca. 1784. François Godefroy (1743?-1819), artist; Nicolas Ponce (1746-1831), engraver; M. Comte d'Artois, publisher.

Within ten years, the Battle of Lexington had become a symbol of righteous rebellion and freedom throughout Europe. This depiction of the battle was published in France in about 1784, not long before the start of the French Revolution.

Van Gorden-Williams Library.



Silver Communion Cups, 1764. Nathaniel Hurd (1729-1777). Patriot John Hancock had close family ties to Lexington. His uncle, Thomas Hancock, was the son of the minister who preceded Jonas Clarke, minister at the time of the battle. Thomas gave these silver beakers to the Lexington church in 1764. National Heritage Museum.

► *Taxes, Trade, and Tension*

Moving on to the next room, viewers learn of the roots of revolution and see how tension mounted in the region over several years and many events.

Historic, and not so famous, protests are examined, such as the Boston Tea Party and the lesser-known Lexington Tea Bonfire.

Evidence of boycotts is reflected in the recorded increase of fabric manufacturing in town, as locals ceased to buy imported products. A short movie, "Acts and Reactions" tells of the gathering storm between 1765-74, using images and narration as seen through the eyes of Paul Revere.

A central character to the story, he seems to be everywhere as events unfold. Known chiefly for his "midnight ride" and immortalized in the poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, this famous patriot was also a Freemason, a silversmith, and a political cartoonist, and he maintained strong ties to Lexington.

Parker's Wheelwright Shop

In addition to his historic role on Lexington Green, John Parker was also a local businessman. Primarily in the wheelwright business — the making of wheels — he also had a hand in the manufacture of barrels, tools, presses, and virtually anything else an 18th century consumer wanted.

Using records from his account book, his wheelwright shop is re-created. Also using the book, trends can be deciphered. For instance, a boycott of British cloth can be traced through the purchasing habits of Lexingtonians.

Hilary Anderson, of the museum staff, says that they can see at one point, "Parker's spinning wheel business goes bananas."

His sales increased from two, to 17 the following year, caused by the increased use of domestic cloth.

Although not part of his livelihood, the book also contains a review of commands given to members of the militia.

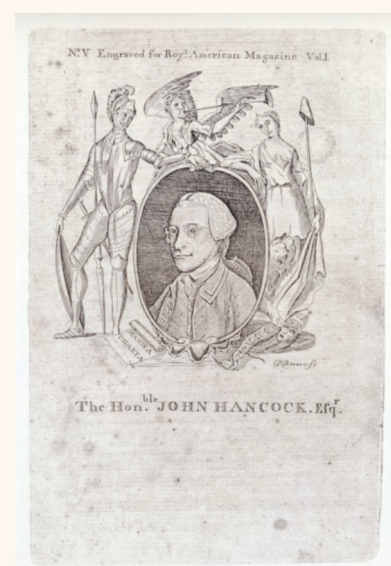
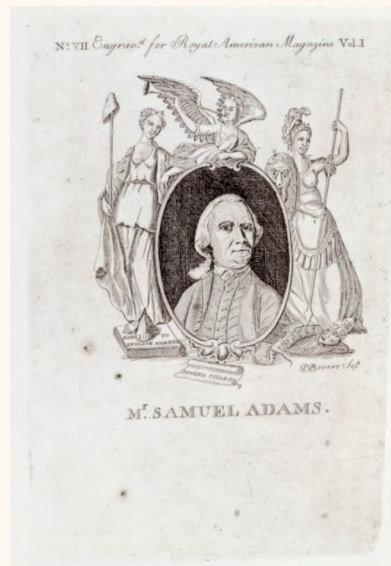
Common Cause

Town meeting is the principal body of local government that, to this day, is in use in many New England communities.

In addition to day-to-day governmental administration issues, actions taken at Lexington's town meetings in the 1700s were used to air grievances as well as to prepare residents for armed conflict.

Instructions were sent to representatives in Boston, capital of the Massachusetts colony, and protests were lodged with the royal government. Purchases of arms and ammunition were also authorized in preparation for a potential military confrontation.

Reverend Jonas Clarke is showcased. He served as the local minister for 20 years and was a highly respected voice of authority and morality.



Samuel Adams and John Hancock were outspoken critics of the British government. On the eve of April 19, 1775, Paul Revere and William Dawes rode to Lexington to warn them of their impending arrest. These engravings were created by Paul Revere in 1774. Van Gorden-Williams Library.

When he talked, people listened. He also had his finger on the pulse of radical thought of the day, and was in agreement with most of it. Lights and sound are used to transform a suggested meeting house from a place of town business to that of church affairs.

Confrontation on the Common

The battle is represented in four segments.

The visitor is first presented with the march of the British regulars from Boston, followed by Bro. Paul Revere's famous ride to warn patriots Sam Adams and Bro. John Hancock in Lexington and also the militia captains along the way.

The skirmish in Lexington was actually a defeat for the locals, as several colonists were gunned down on the town common and the troops marched on to Concord.

At Concord, however, they met with resistance from the local militias and were under fire for the entire trip back to Boston.

This portion of the exhibition contains portraits, military equipment, and

Teapot, 1765. The 1773 Tea Act gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea importation to the colonies, which caused financial hardship for many Boston merchants. Protests of this act included boycotts, the Boston Tea Party, and the less famous Lexington Tea Bonfire in 1774. Other acts taxed imported goods like this English teapot. National Heritage Museum.



John Hancock's trunk. An interactive map demonstrates the progress of the battle over time and space.

Conclusions

The last room displays the Battle of Lexington as an enduring symbol of the Revolution and of America.

It also highlights propaganda of the era from various points of view including the American colonies, Britain, and France. Finally, the question, "Where are they now?" is answered through epilogues of many of the chief players in the day's drama.

The town of Lexington, as well as many regional communities, marks the events of April 19, 1775 annually with re-enactments, memorials, and parades.

This year in Lexington the celebration's theme — Sowing the Seeds of Liberty — coincides with the opening of the exhibition.

Bro. Steve Pekock says that the museum's new telling of the beginnings of our nation has been a wonderful collaboration between the fraternity and the town.

He says, "The values of Freemasons and of the nation, coupled with a strong sense of community spirit, are demonstrated no clearer than at the Battle of Lexington.

"It is both fitting and exciting that the enthusiasm of the community and the generosity of Masons are making this project a success."

Opening day for the National Heritage Museum's newest presentation, "Seeds of Liberty," coincides with Patriots Day on Monday, April 16. 🇺🇸

MEET BILLY THE PATRIOT

Designed to help young children who visit the museum follow along with the exhibition is Billy the Patriot Mouse.

Billy, a cartoon character, lives with the Estabrook family in colonial Lexington and participates in events happening throughout "Seeds of Liberty."

He might be seen in the Loring kitchen stealing cheese; he might listen to political gossip at John Parker's wheelwright shop, drill with the militia, or sing in church.



After the battle at Lexington, he travels with Prince Estabrook who, in real life, fought with the troops in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

The cutout figure is placed at child level where it is hoped he will spark conversation among the younger visitors.

Billy makes his debut inside the exhibition but he will eventually make his presence known on the museum's official website:

nationalheritagemuseum.org, and in 2008, in the published guide to 'Seeds of Liberty.'

MOUSE

United American Mechanics

By MARK A. TABBERT, 33°

Two fraternities, one origin

One might see a symbol depicting an arm and hammer located within the square and compasses and naturally assume it to be Masonic in some way. In fact it is not.

Instead the symbol is the emblem of the Junior Order United American Mechanics (JrOUAM), one of the largest fraternal organizations in American history and one of two similarly named orders.

Although it has Masonic connections, it began as an offshoot of a parent organization called the Order of United American Mechanics.

The older group was founded in 1845 in Philadelphia. During that period America experienced its first mass European immigration.

Overpopulation, the potato famine, and political and religious upheavals caused many Europeans — especially Irish and Germans — to immigrate to America.

White native-born Americans, especially Protestants, resented these immigrants seeking work, starting businesses and establishing Catholic churches.

The men who founded the original Mechanics, four of whom were Freemasons, determined to create an organization with patriotic, fraternal and benevolent purposes.

Yet, the Mechanics also actively worked to restrict immigration and encouraged hiring and trading with only native-born Americans.

Chart of the
Order of United
American
Mechanics,
1870.

Strobridge
and Company,
Cincinnati, OH.



They also resisted what they believed to be the threat of the growing Catholic Church.

Membership, therefore, was restricted to white, Protestant, native-born, adult men.

Despite the name, membership was not restricted to "mechanics;" rather there was a preference for tradesmen, machinists, artisans, farmers and other skilled and professional men who felt most threatened by immigration.

The Mechanics organization grew rapidly after its founding, spreading to Delaware, New Jersey, New York and later across the nation.

Part of its success was attributed to its political agenda, but it was also helped by a national re-birth of fraternal orders following the anti-Masonic period of the 1820s and 30s.

Other "nativist" organizations followed the Mechanics, such as Sons of America, the Brotherhood of the Union, and the Order of the Star Spangled Banner.

By the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, Freemasonry had surpassed its membership levels of the 1820s, the Odd Fellows had over 300,000 members, while the Mechanics claimed over 100,000 members.

In the midst of this growth, the Junior Order of the Mechanics was founded in 1853.



MARK A. TABBERT, 33°, is the director of collections at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial and author of *American Freemasons*.

Photograph of members of the Order of United American Mechanics, ca. 1880. Strobridge and Company, Cincinnati, OH.



The "Junior Order" was originally designed for men too young to join the Order of United American Mechanics; in the same way DeMolay International was founded, in part, for boys too young to join Freemasonry.

By 1885 it became independent from the senior branch and established itself as a native-born American patriotic beneficiary order. Although it also dropped its age restrictions, thus allowing men of any age to join, it retained "junior" in its title.

Within 15 years of its independence it counted more than 200,000 members, twice the size of its parent order.

As a fraternal organization the Mechanics were similar to most other fraternities.

Members met in local "councils" and were chartered and supervised by state grand councils, with a national Grand Council governing the order.

Besides numerous symbols borrowed from Freemasonry, the Mechanics wore aprons and conferred three initiation degrees, titled: the "First" or "Degree of Virtue;" the "Second" or "Degree of Liberty;" and the "Third" or "Degree of Patriotism," that taught Christian doctrine and American principles. Local councils' three principle officers were called: "Councilor," "Vice Councilor," and "Secretary."

Along with fraternal, social and political activities, the Mechanics offered benevolent benefits.

Membership dues entitled a payment of \$300 after death for funeral expenses. Members could also purchase life insurance policies that paid \$1000 to a beneficiary.

The headquarters for the Mechanics' benevolent departments were located in the Oakland neighborhood of Pittsburgh, PA. In the 1890s the Mechanics opened an orphanage in Tiffin, Ohio. By 1910 it cared for over 270 children, later rising to more than 1,000.

In 1929 a second home was built in Lexington, North Carolina. Due to growing social welfare and other charities, the Tiffin home was closed in 1948 and its residents moved to North Carolina. Today the Lexington home is still

in operation and the Tiffin site is a public park.

Both Mechanics organizations, like so many other fraternal orders of the day, created auxiliaries.

In 1870, the senior branch recognized the Daughters of Liberty while the junior branch formed the Daughters of America. As with the Order of the Eastern Star, both men and women could join.

In 1886 the Loyal Legion of United Americans was established. Similar to Masonic Knights Templar and Odd Fellow Patriarch Militants, the Loyal Legion was a uniformed division that executed elaborate drills and marched in parades.

The Mechanics, like many fraternal orders, declined rapidly after the 1920s.

The Great Depression destroyed the financial health of the order while the New Deal replaced many of its benevolent purposes.

New leisure activities and a growing middle-class undercut its social activities, while its most ardent patriotic activities were assumed by the American Legion, VFW and the Boy Scouts. After World War II, the United American Mechanics merged into the Junior Order.

The newly combined order dropped its aversion to the Catholic Church and opened its membership to any American citizen of good character. It now focuses on its life insurance, home, social and patriotic activities.

The JrOUAM continues today, with councils primarily in West Virginia and North Carolina, and headquarters in Knoxville, TN.

Though diminished over time, the Mechanics remain dedicated to American citizenship, patriotism, public schools and the building of character, integrity and citizenship.



Badge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, 1892.



Pitcher with Symbols of the Order of United American Mechanics, 1870-80. Mercer Pottery Company, Trenton, NJ.



Paul Revere the Businessman

By AIMEE E. NEWELL

*Patriot interweaves Masonic
and commercial life*

*Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere...*

When was the first time you heard these lines or read this story?

Was your imagination enchanted by this famous poem published by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in 1863? While Paul Revere (1734-1818) achieved fame for his courageous ride through the countryside in the early morning hours of April 19, 1775 to warn the townspeople that the British Army was on the move, this was only one night of his 83-year life.

In many ways, Revere's life represents the American Dream. Born to a French silversmith father, he started his professional life as a Boston artisan and worked his way to entrepreneurship, amassing a significant fortune and achieving the status of gentleman along the way.

Among Revere's many pursuits and accomplishments was his Masonic career, which mirrors his business activities.

Initiated in 1760 and made a Master Mason in 1761, he served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1795 to 1797, during which

time he opened 23 lodges throughout the state, a record that would stand for over one hundred years.

The Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts today has a collection of more than 11,000 objects and papers, including a number of items associated with Revere.

These items help tell the story of how Revere made a living starting as an artisan, engraver and silversmith, and later expanded his business ventures.

Eventually he owned his own copper-rolling factory in Canton, Massachusetts.

By exploring these objects, we can follow Revere's life story and see how his involvement in Freemasonry affected his business pursuits and livelihood.

Revere learned the silversmithing trade from his father. He worked as a craftsman in this trade in the late 1750s and early 1760s, eventually leaving the largest single body of work of any 18th-century American silversmith.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts collection includes two silver ladles with wooden handles that have Revere's mark in the bottom of the bowl.

The bowls of the ladles are fluted and scalloped with an elegant stem connecting to their wooden handles. The la-

dles in the Grand Lodge collection are not dated but show the influence of the mid-1700s style known as "rococo," suggesting that they are early examples of Revere's work.

They resemble a pair of ladles that Revere made for Samuel Barrett. Barrett presented his ladles to his Masonic lodge, the Lodge of Saint Andrew in Boston. They are engraved with a date of 1762.

The ladles also represent the start of Revere's work for Masonic customers, both individuals and lodges.

In fact, the first recorded transaction in his earliest surviving daybook, from 1761, is a Masonic medal purchased by James Graham in January of that year. Graham was an officer in St. Andrew's lodge.



AIMEE E. NEWELL, is the Curator of Collections, National Heritage Museum at Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, MA.

Silver ladle with Paul Revere's mark in the bottom, from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts collection.



Revere also made at least eleven sets of Masonic officer's jewels. One set of these jewels is currently on loan to the National Heritage Museum at Supreme Council headquarters in Lexington, MA, and includes the original receipt given to Simeon Pratt (1745-1805) of Washington Lodge by Paul Revere & Son.

The receipt is dated April 20, 1796 and shows that Revere charged 12 pounds for "one sett of silver Masons Jewels." Located in Roxbury, MA, Washington Lodge received its charter in 1796. Pratt served as the lodge's charter Senior Warden.

Many of Revere's customers during the late 1700s were Masons. Not coincidentally, Revere's Masonic involvement peaked during these same decades.

His accounts reveal a substantial amount of business for Boston Masonic lodges, as well as individual Masons. Between 1762 and 1797, there were only four years when he did not hold a lodge office of some kind.

Revere took a break from his silver-smithing business during the years of the American Revolution.

Around 1781, he returned to work and incorporated the new neoclassical style into his work, with its simple lines inspired by ancient Greek and Roman culture. As noted on the receipt for the jewels described above, Revere brought his son into the business after the Revolution.

Gradually, he spent less time working metals and more time expanding his business to incorporate other trades and ventures. After about 1797, Revere made few silver items himself, relying instead on his son and their various apprentices to do that work.

One important exception is the gold urn in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts collection.

Made around 1800, Revere undoubtedly created this unusual and extraordinary piece himself. Following George

Washington's death in 1799, Revere, together with John Warren and Josiah Bartlett, wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Washington on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

In the letter they asked for a lock of Washington's hair, "an invaluable relic of the Hero and the Patriot whom their wishes would immortalize and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the Society."

Indeed, the urn is engraved "This Urn incloses a Lock of Hair of the Immortal Washington Presented January 27, 1800, to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge by His amiable Widow..." Treasured by the Grand Lodge for over 200

years, the urn is still used on special ceremonial occasions.

At the same time that Revere was building his business as a silversmith, he also spent time engraving copper plates used to print a variety of documents.

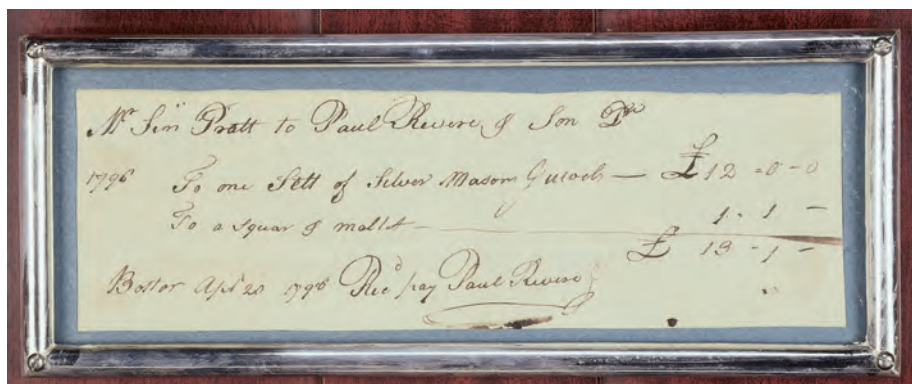
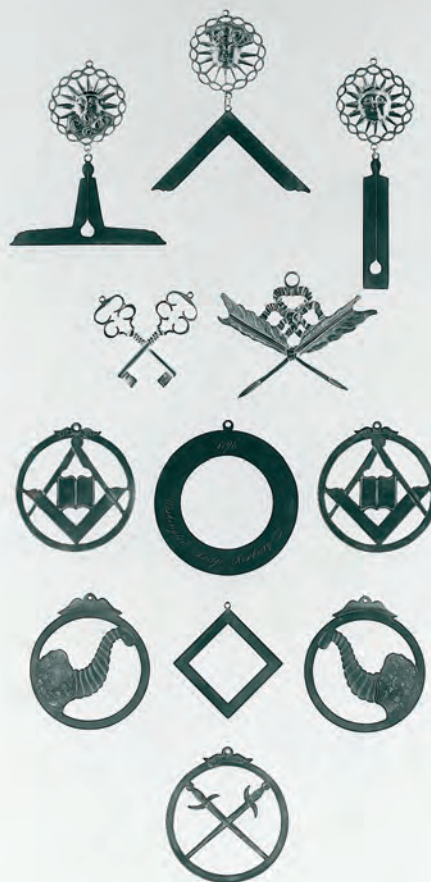
Between 1762 and 1784 he made at least six engravings of notifications or summonses used to provide meeting information to lodge members.

These could then be reprinted quickly as customers asked for them. He also engraved Masonic certificates and diplomas.

The Grand Lodge collection includes an example of a small diploma that seems to have been popular with local lodges.

Evidence shows that Revere kept this particular version in stock and sold it frequently. Although the diploma is not signed by Revere, it is almost identi- ➤

Washington Lodge jewels created by Paul Revere are currently on loan to the National Heritage Museum.



Receipt, dated April 20, 1796, shows Revere charging 12 pounds for "one sett of silver Masons jewels."

WORKING TOGETHER

Originally reported in the November 2004 issue of *The Northern Light*, the collaboration between the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts and the National Heritage Museum continues. Working together, the GLMA and NHM are making the GLMA's remarkable collection of important Masonic and historic artifacts available to interested Masons and researchers.

For more information about the collaboration between the GLMA and NHM or learn more about the collection, please contact the museum's collections department at 781-861-6559.

Model of a copper sheeting roller with a fragment of sheeting used at St. Stephen's Church in Boston's North End.



► cal to a larger certificate that is signed and was engraved initially in 1773.

This smaller version was probably originally created in the late 1770s; at least one example in a museum collection is filled in with a 1780 date.

At the lower right, the engraving reads, "Printed and sold opposite Liberty Stump Boston."

Revere owned land in this location from the mid-1770s. Located at the corner of Essex and Newbury (now Washington) Streets, the stump marked the location of the Liberty Tree that the British cut down in August 1775.

Interestingly, when Revere moved his shop from that location, his new spot was opposite the "Liberty Pole." An advertisement of his move is printed in a January 1786 newspaper.

A diploma in the Grand Lodge collection is that of Joseph Walles Jr., of Warren Lodge. It marks his initiation to the third degree of Masonry and is dated June 25, 1785.

In addition to Masonic engravings, Revere also engraved political cartoons and broadsides.

One of the most famous is his rendering of the "Boston Massacre," an incident that took place in Boston on March 5, 1770.

The National Heritage Museum is fortunate to have one of the original colored engravings made by Revere in 1770.

Due in part to rising tensions between colonists and British soldiers, five men were shot that evening by British troops after trading words. Revere's engraving is based mostly on a depiction by another engraver, Henry Pelham.

There were no copyright laws at the time and it was common for engravers to copy one another's work, although in this case, Pelham was not happy that Revere did so.

However, Revere was able to quickly engrave his version of Pelham's basic design and distribute it widely, further

demonstrating his business acumen and ability.

Revere's feelings about this event are revealed in the title at the top, "The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street..."

In addition, Revere manipulated some of the details of the scene to cast the British in a more negative light.

Revere was not shy about using his engraving skills to create propaganda that supported colonial independence.

Revere hoped to use this image to win over public opinion to an anti-British point of view by downplaying the confusion of the scene and the actions of the mob of colonists who taunted the British troops.

After the Revolutionary War ended in the early 1780s, Revere turned his attention in new directions, decreasing his direct involvement in silversmithing and engraving.

He opened a hardware store in 1783. At this store he sold imported hardware as well as a variety of other items including handkerchiefs, ivory combs and a variety of tools. He continued to have a number of fellow Masons as customers.

Experience with the hardware business, in part, led him to start a foundry in the North End of Boston in 1787 where he produced metal fittings for ships and, later, cast bells for public buildings.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts owns a rather unremarkable copper spike which might easily be overlooked



Copper spike from the frigate *Constitution*.

without its accompanying note (see illustration).

The note explains that the spike came from the frigate Constitution, one of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794.

Also known as "Old Ironsides," the Constitution is the oldest commissioned ship afloat in the world and still makes brief voyages in Massachusetts Bay today.

The ship was constructed between 1794 and 1797, and Revere's records show that he charged over \$3,800 to outfit the vessel with copper fastenings.

Undoubtedly, Revere's experience with working silver and gold, selling imported hardware and running a foundry inspired him to pursue his greatest business venture.

In 1800, at the age of 65, Revere started a mill in Canton, Massachusetts, for rolling sheet copper.

Up to that point, Americans were dependent upon imported sheet copper from England.

The primary use for this material at the time was protective plating on the bottom of ships. Copper inhibited ma-

rine growth that could damage and slow the ships.

Sheet copper was also used on the roofs of public buildings. Revere wanted to be the first successful American producer of sheet copper; an ambition that he did realize.

Using \$25,000 of his own money along with \$10,000 from the U.S. government, Revere purchased property on the Neponset River in Canton and started his enterprise.

The Grand Lodge collection includes a model of the roller machine used to press the copper into smooth sheeting.

By 1801, he was able to write to Robert Smith, secretary of the Navy, "I have erected my works and have rolled sheet copper which is approved of by the best judges as being equal to the best cold rolled copper."

One of his first orders was for 6,000 feet of copper sheathing to cover the dome of the new State House.

Soon after, Revere produced copper sheeting for the roof of St. Stephen's Church. St. Stephen's, located in Boston's North End, was designed by Charles Bullfinch in 1802.

A fragment of this sheeting is currently in the Grand Lodge collection, along with four nails from the church that were supposedly made at Revere's forge.

The fragment of copper sheeting has remnants of gold paint or gold leaf on one side, a popular treatment for roof domes at the time.

Despite decades of leadership within the Masonic bodies of Massachusetts, Revere significantly decreased his involvement after his term as Grand Master was completed in 1797.

Unfortunately, there is little evidence to suggest why Revere stopped actively participating and failed to have a Masonic funeral when he died in 1818.

Most likely his intense involvement with his copper rolling mill from 1800 to 1811, requiring him to spend most of his time in the Canton countryside, impeded his ability to attend meetings.

In 1811, Revere retired from active operation and management of his mill, giving control to his son.

At that time, after eleven years in existence, the company was worth over \$50,000.

While Revere's beautiful silver bowls and Masonic jewels are well known today it is the innocuous everyday items such as the diploma for Joseph Walles Jr., the spike from the frigate Constitution, and the fragment of copper sheeting from St. Stephen's Church that help us understand the journey from artisan to gentleman that Revere made during his life.

We are fortunate that Massachusetts Masons felt a connection with Revere and saved these relics, donating them to the Grand Lodge's Museum collection.

By thinking about the hands that crafted these materials, they allow us to learn about Revere's contributions to Freemasonry and American history.

If you own an object, engraving or certificate related to Paul Revere and would like to consider donating to the National Heritage Museum's collection, please email Aimee Newell at anewell@monh.org or call 781-457-4144.

A number of objects associated with Paul Revere will be part of the upcoming exhibition, "Sowing the Seeds of Liberty: Lexington and the American Revolution," opening in April of 2007 at the National Heritage Museum in Lexington, MA.

This new exhibition tells the story of how extraordinary patriots and everyday people shaped the course of the history of America.

Master Mason diploma for Joseph Walles Jr. designed by Paul Revere, issued by Warren Lodge in 1785.



32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, Inc.

Whether operating a program such as the 32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, tutoring at one of the facilities or donating your hard-earned money to assure their continued existence, the best feedback comes directly from those who benefit.

For more than a decade the Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction have made it possible for more than 50 such centers to open their doors to those who have learning disabilities, but what are the results? Included here is a sampling of the tremendous progress that has been achieved. The correspondence clearly spells out the importance of the continued support of this worthwhile endeavor.

The first set of letters comes from children at the Valley of Chicago center. Each has expressed gratitude and has briefly explained the positive outcomes of attending sessions there. One is written by a girl named Savana. She says, "Before I came here, reading was hard for me. I felt sad, mad, and embarrassed. Now I am getting better and it is easier to read." Clay writes, "Dear board members, I thank you for helping me by letting me come to the center. In school I can now read chapter books out loud in class." Brian adds, "I am so grateful that you have funded the learning center. You have given me a chance to get the help I need to learn more about the English language. My grades are up since I have been in the program." Adam says "I would be nowhere without this program. It has helped me tremendously. My tutor is the best." Maddy feels that the center "makes learning fun" while Fran, who pondered last Thanksgiving Day, very eloquently adds, "Thank you from my turkey-loving heart."

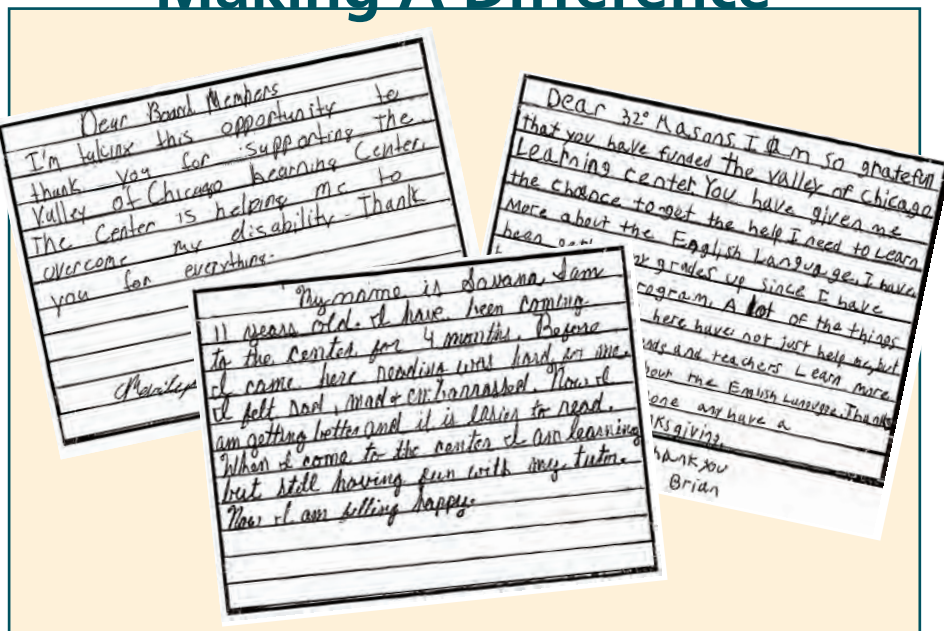
Positive results come not just to

those in the program today, but they can and do affect children's learning abilities for a lifetime. A New Jersey center recently received a letter from parents commenting about their son, who attended a learning center eight years ago. Although one of the earliest attendees, he is still benefiting from

was not able to help. The guidance counselor and ESE teacher referred us to the learning center.

"You should see Matt now. He is a junior at Charlotte High School in Florida, the one that was destroyed in Hurricane Charley. He attends school in trailers due to that hurricane and

Making A Difference



the services received from the Scottish Rite. Donald and Tammy Williams tell a little of their son's past history and how he is doing today.

"I am writing to inform you of the wonderful progress of our son Matthew Williams, a former student of The Scotch Plains, NJ Scottish Rite Learning Center. Matt attended the center approximately eight years ago when we were living in Plainfield, NJ. When he arrived at the center it was a wonder that he was able to make any progress in school at all. He was identified with a clear learning disability and the Plainfield school system just

has been able to maintain a 3.6 GPA taking honors classes.

"Since sixth grade he has consistently been on the honor roll and has even been the student of the year for grades 7, 8 and 9. In 10th grade he was nominated for the National Honor Society.

"Because of Matthew's academic success and athleticism, he is now being recruited for football scholarships at Dartmouth, Princeton, Cornell, Tufts and Carnegie-Mellon. To say that your program works and is successful is an understatement. Please keep up the good work."

Fleet Feet

The running community has played an integral role in supporting the 32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, Inc., for many years, and that presence has been on the rise recently.

In the fall, six of the Walks to Help Children with Dyslexia added 5k road races to their programs and more may be planned for next year.

The Pennsylvania Valleys of Reading, Allentown, and Bloomsburg are in the planning stages for a relay race. The mainstay, however, has been participation in the Boston Marathon.

For five years our learning centers have sent representatives to take part in the 111-year-old spring classic, running from the small town of Hopkinton, MA, over the fabled "Heartbreak Hill" to the finish line at Boston.



This year is no exception. Signed up and ready to go, raising funds for the operation of the centers, are 14 marathoners from all parts of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Six participants are returning from last year's edition and one is back after a two-year hiatus.

Two of the learning centers' entrants, Thomas M. McClintock, 32°, from Boston and Kurt A. Walborn, 32°, of Fort Wayne, IN, have participated during all previous years of learning center involvement.

2007 Boston Marathon Participants

Thomas B. Beattie Sr.	Indianapolis, IN
John Bialiecki	Wilmington, DE
Todd Fiorentino	Milwaukee, WI
Arnie Grot	Waterbury, CT
David Ingham	Reading, PA
Robert Polis	Burlington, NJ
Kurt Walborn	Ft. Wayne, IN
Loren Winn	Detroit, MI
John Heycock	Harrisburg, PA
Kimberly Emigh	Williamsport, PA
Shiobhain Harding	Lancaster, PA
Thomas McClintock	Boston, MA
Steve Buxton	Nashua, NH
Stephen Johnson	New Castle, PA

THE COLLEGE OF FREEMASONRY



The Sovereign Grand Commander will be the featured speaker at this year's session of the College of Freemasonry, hosted by the Scottish Rite Valley of Rochester, NY.

The two-day event will take place at the Damascus Shrine Center in Webster, on March 30-31.

Ill. John Wm. McNaughton, 33°, will deliver a keynote address following a dinner on Friday evening, which is open to Scottish Rite Masons and their ladies.

Kicking off the program on Saturday will be Dr. William Cook, a nationally recognized Medieval scholar who is a member of the Department of History at the State University at Geneseo. His program will focus on cathedral building.

Also addressing the group will be M.W. Neal I. Bidnick, Grand Master of Masons in the state of New York and author of *The Masonic Compact* and *The Compleat Mason*.

Ill. Richard H. Curtis, 33°, recently retired editor of *The Northern Light*, will speculate on the future of Freemasonry, and Ill. Richard E. Fletcher, 33°, executive secretary of the Masonic Service Association, reports on the findings of the "About Time Task Force."

The success of a similar event last year, titled "Masonic Education Fair," has encouraged the officers of the Valley of Rochester to make this an annual event.

The Saturday event is open to all. For further information and reservations, those interested are urged to contact the Valley office at (800) 858-2320 or email them at wrl@rochester.rr.com.

Remembering President Ford

A brief presidency during trying times

During the darkest days of the American Revolution George Washington said, "We should never despair."

"Our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better, so I trust it will again."

Two centuries later another Mason, Gerald R. Ford, assumed the duties of president of the United States in trying times.

The nation was consumed by scandal and the sitting president was forced to resign. In 1974, Bro. Ford replaced him and took office.

He had only been vice president for a few months, entering into that position as the result of an earlier scandal. As he was sworn in he proclaimed, "Our long national nightmare is over."

Gerald Ford was born Leslie Lynch King Jr. in Omaha, NE, in 1913. At the age of two his mother re-married and the young boy assumed the name of his stepfather.

Growing up in Grand Rapids, MI, he attended the University of Michigan where he starred on the school's football team. He later earned a law degree at Yale.

Serving in the Navy during the Second World War, he attained the rank of second lieutenant.

Following the war he returned to Michigan and opened a law practice. He entered politics and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1949 and was later elevated to the position of minority leader.

Also in 1949 Bro. Ford was initiated into Freemasonry in Malta Lodge No. 465 in Grand Rapids.

Because of his governmental duties the second and third degrees were conferred by Columbia Lodge in Washington, D.C.

In 1957 he joined Scottish Rite in the Valley of Grand Rapids and received



President Ford at work in the Oval Office. January 27, 1976.

the 33° at the Annual Meeting at Philadelphia in 1962, where he served as the Exemplar for his class.

President Ford rose to the highest office in the land through a set of extraordinary circumstances.

In 1972 President Richard Nixon and his running mate, Spiro Agnew were reelected, but Agnew was forced to resign in October 1973 after a justice department investigation uncovered evidence of corruption. Agnew pleaded nolo contendere to criminal charges of tax evasion.

Using a new amendment to the constitution, the president was required to nominate a person to fill the vacancy.

Chosen by President Nixon to be the new vice president was Gerald Ford, minority leader in the House of Representatives and a person respected by

both parties. He was easily confirmed by both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Upon his succession to the vice presidency, he was self-effacing, calling himself "a Ford, not a Lincoln."

Just ten months later the president was forced to resign and again Bro. Ford was promoted.

At his swearing-in ceremony President Ford said, "I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your president by your ballots, so I ask you to confirm me with your prayers."

He continued, "If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises. I have not campaigned either for the presidency or vice presidency. I have not subscribed to any partisan platform. I am indebted to no man and to only

WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The 33°

Ill. Gerald R. Ford, 33°, was the third U.S. president to be elected as a Sovereign Grand Inspector General and the second from the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. First was Warren

G. Harding. Bro. Harding was elected to receive the 33° at the Annual Meeting held in Boston in 1921. Because of the illness of Mrs. Harding he was unable to be present in Cleveland to receive the designation and sent a letter "expressing keen disappointment." Although the Sovereign Grand Commander wished to convene a special session for him, Harding preferred to receive the degree at a regular Annual Meeting. He wrote, "I am looking forward with most agreeable anticipation to being present and receiving this crowning degree in Masonry. I hope nothing will arise to prevent my full realization." Bro. Harding died August 3, 1923, a month and a half before the meeting.

Bro. Harry S. Truman also received the 33°, elected by the Southern Jurisdiction while president in October 1945, at its Biennial Meeting held in Washington, D.C.

"The guidelines by which I strive to become an upright man in Masonry give me great personal strength.

"Masonic precepts can help America retain our inspiring aspirations while adapting to a new age."

He was the recipient of several Masonic honors. In addition to his election as a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, and Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, he was unanimously elected as an Active Member of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay and as its Honorary Grand Master.

In 1975 he was awarded the Gourgas Medal, "in recognition of his distinguished service to his country and to humanity and of the exemplification in his life of the true tenets and teachings of Freemasonry."

He was presented the award at a special ceremony held in the Cabinet Room of The White House on February 17, 1975.

President Gerald R. Ford Jr. died on December 26 at the age of 93. 

one woman — my dear wife — as I begin this very difficult job."

Throughout his adult life Bro. Ford was committed to Masonic principles

and was vocal in his support for the fraternity.

Speaking at the unveiling of the Gerald R. Ford Masonic Medallion he said,

In Memoriam

Ill. William Harrison Boutell, 33°

Ill. William Harrison Boutell, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member for the state of Michigan, died after a long illness on Sunday, Oct. 8, 2006.

Bro. Boutell was born in Bay City, MI, on Sept. 20, 1934. He attended the Bay City public schools and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in finance from Michigan State University.

He owned and operated a local conglomerate, Boutell Enterprises, which managed his many business interests, including car washes, Stanley Fuel Gas and Oil, and several commercial real estate enterprises. In addition, he developed the Bay Harbor Village Condominiums in downtown Bay City.

In 1955, he married Nancy Louise St. Denis, who survives along with three children, Gretchen (Diana), Betsy and Timothy, and four grandchildren.

He was a longtime member of the First Presbyterian Church in Bay City, where he was an usher for many years.

In civic activities, he was elected county commissioner from 1966-71 and was the president of Michigan Association of Counties in 1972.

For his service to the community on several committees, he was honored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as "Young Man of the Year" and was the re-

cipient of a School Board of Bay City Award. An avid and devoted skier himself, he faithfully served the National Ski Patrol System for over 42 years.

Bro. Boutell was raised a Master Mason in Joppa Lodge No. 315, F.& A.M., and was a trustee for the Masonic Foundation of Michigan. He completed the degrees of the Scottish Rite in the Valley of Bay City in 1960. For the Valley he was Sovereign Prince from 1976-78 and Commander-in-Chief from 1993-95. He was a trustee for the Valley of Bay City from 1968-78; vice president from 1978-90; and president from 1990-2000.

Ill. Bro. Boutell received the 33° in 1973. He was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1999 and assumed Active Emeritus status in 2001. He was on the Committee on Unfinished Business, 1999-2001.

Bro. Boutell also held membership in the Elf Khurafah Shrine Temple, Saginaw Valley Preceptory, the Royal Order of Jesters and the Red Cross of Constantine. The Order of DeMolay honored him with the Legion of Honor.

Ill. Brother Boutell was among the original planners and developers for the Bay City Learning Center and was instrumental in the initial setup and operation of that center.

NOTES FROM THE JOURNAL **SCOTTISH RITE** OF FREEMASONRY & SOUTHERN JURISDICTION & USA

Unique Rock & Roll Gift Benefits Charlotte's RiteCare Center

This year marks the 40th anniversary for Tommy James in the music industry. He has sold over 100 million records, including classics such as "Crimson and Clover" and "Mony, Mony." In a remarkable gesture of gen-



Eight-year old Mia Azhame McManus, a patient at the Charlotte RiteCare Center, holds one of the Fender guitars autographed by Tommy James.

erosity, this artist donated two personally autographed Fender guitars to the Valley of Charlotte's RiteCare Children's Language Center. The guitars were raffled off to raise money for the operation of the Center located at the

Charlotte Scottish Rite Temple. Only 250 tickets were available for each guitar, and a total of \$5,000 was raised for the center. Tommy James & The Shondells have had 23 gold singles and 9 gold and platinum albums. They currently have a new album "Hold the Fire" (www.TommyJames.com).

The Charlotte RiteCare Center was founded in 1988 and, like all RiteCare Childhood Language Programs, is committed to helping children who are exhibiting problems with language development or whose academic progress is being affected by delays in spoken or written language. These children exhibit normal intelligence and demonstrate the potential to achieve. Their delays are not caused by such other primary disabilities as severe as emotional problems, deafness, blindness, or mental retardation. There are no fees at the Charlotte RiteCare Center, and all services are available to families regardless of race, creed, color, or handicapping conditions.

Website Has New Features

Have you visited our website lately? If not, stop what you are doing and take a look at www.scottishrite.org. One of our new highlights is a rotating "In the News" feature that appears on our home page. Each time you refresh the page, you will get one of the four or five rotating stories. After sharing the news with the world for a few weeks, the stories will be retired and saved in our Previous News Highlights section.

Does your lodge or Scottish Rite Valley have news you would like to share?

We welcome submissions from Masonic organizations of any type. The best articles are those that are kept short and include a digital photo. Articles should be approximately 200–300 words and should be submitted as a Microsoft Word document or in the body of an e-mail message to Heather Calloway at halloway@scottishrite.org. We hope to hear from you soon.



Scottish Rite Goes a Little Country

Nashville recording artist and Country Music Association award winner Brad Paisley received the 32° on Saturday, October 28, 2006, at a special ceremony at the House of the Temple. Bro. Paisley was in the Washington-Baltimore area as part of his "Time Well Wasted" concert tour. Brad and his keyboardist Kendall Marcy joined the Scottish Rite under the direction of Sovereign Grand Commander Ronald Seale, 33°.

Joining Brad for this ceremony was his father Doug Paisley, 32°, who works with Brad on his tours as manager and bus driver. Sovereign Grand Commander Seale, with help from Inspectors General Hoyt Samples, 33°, of Tennessee, C.B. Hall, 33°, of West Virginia, and Hans Wilhelmsen, 33°, of Maryland, presided over the event. In addition to Paisley and Marcy joining the Scottish Rite, country music legend "Little Jimmie" Dickens was honored. He is known for his work on the TV show *Hee Haw* and on stage at the Grand Ole Opry.

Paisley and Marcy were grateful that the Scottish Rite worked with them and their busy schedules. Paisley said, "I am very appreciative of everyone working with us, and I will do whatever I can to help this organization." The Southern Jurisdiction is pleased that people as young and energetic as Brad and Kendall see the benefit of the Scottish Rite and want to support our fraternity. Here's wishing them both great success in the future.

Admittedly, I've never been big on new year resolutions, like vowing to eat healthier (hey, I've already given up everything I intend to give up) or quitting tobacco (go ahead and lecture away, but I like my daily La Gloria Cubana).

Besides, making resolutions in the wake of the excesses of the Christmas season, as it is celebrated in America, may not exactly yield the best possible course of action. Guilt rather than a determination for improvement is likely to be the guiding light in the crafting of resolutions.

So, with the the holidays well behind us, this may be a good time to attempt some resolutions that apply to the Internet, computers and such.

Watch what we write

At the moment, I cannot think of anything more maddening than the abuse our language takes on the Internet.

Every day, I receive hundreds of business and personal e-mails. Most are just plain sloppy. Punctuation seems to be a lost art. Ditto for the rules that apply to capitalization. Most writers are even too lazy to use the spell checker feature.

Yes, English is a living language and, as such, it constantly evolves. Nonetheless, the basic rules of grammar have not been repealed.

Let us all resolve to treat our language with greater respect. Capitalize and punctuate as required. Use a dictionary not only to assure proper spelling but to use words properly.

Don't rely on software

Viruses are the bane of the Internet. Yes, updated anti-viral software is essential for maintaining your safety on the Net.

At the same time, far too many users place too great a reliance on anti-viral software. Your first line of defense is YOU. Never open attachments unless they are sent from a trusted source – and even that is not a 100 percent guarantee of safety.

Let this be your resolution: when in doubt, don't open it.

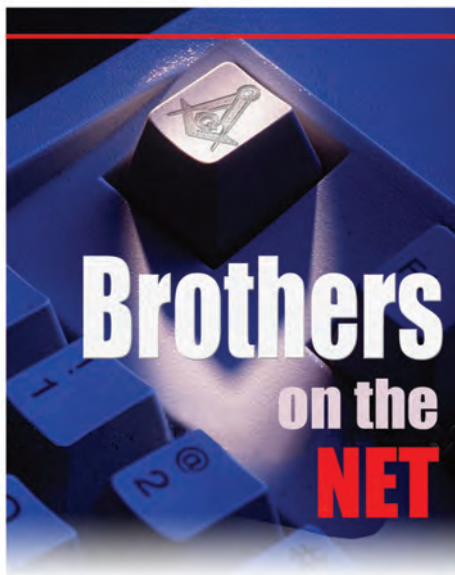
Someone is watching

Unless you are part of that group that uses Macs, spyware is a big problem. While some spyware is benign, much of it is capable of causing major problems.

There are a number of spyware programs, but my choice continues to be Spybot Search and Destroy 1.4 (www.spybot.info). Not only does it work, but it is free.



Leigh E. Morris, 33°, works in corporate communications for a major utility company. He is a member of the Valleys of Milwaukee and Springfield, IL.



New Year Resolutions . . .

If you prefer to spend a little money, then you may want to consider Webroot Spy Sweeper 4.5 (webroot.com) for \$25 plus an annual fee of \$20.

Regardless of which program you select, resolve to put a spyware program on your computer.

Back up everything

It never ceases to amaze me that so many people lose everything when their computer goes south.

If you are not backing up your files, resolve to do so in 2007.

How? Buy an external hard drive. Good external drives are available in the \$200 to \$250 range, and you can probably push the price down with a little shopping. I use an Iomega and have found it completely satisfactory.

If you don't have an external drive or want to supplement it, you can burn files to a CD at very little cost. Flash drives (also known

as jump drives) offer another alternative and the advantage of being portable. I own several.

Electronic newsletters

Many lodges issue newsletters on an infrequent basis, while others issue none. Often, the excuse is the cost of printing and mailing.

Lodges can sharply reduce newsletter costs by creating an electronic version of their publication. In most lodges, at least half the members have Internet access.

Creating an electronic newsletter is rather easy. Just save it in a .pdf format and send it on its way. An even simpler method is to write the newsletter and then copy it into an e-mail, though this approach is very limiting.

Because electronic newsletters are inexpensive, they can be issued on a regular basis. A newsletter helps bond members to their lodge, making them feel more a part of the organization. A newsletter helps build interest and strong interest helps build participation.

Resolve to convince your lodge to create an electronic version of the newsletter.

Get the most

In this new year, resolve to get the most out of your computer and Internet experience.

One way to do this is to purchase a new software program, preferably something that is fun. For example, I recently bought my first computer game, Railroad Tycoon 3. I hate to admit this, but that game is a lot of fun.

You might try creating a slide show or photo album. Download some music. Begin researching your family tree. Learn more about our ancient craft.

Most of all, have fun.

Please send your comments, questions and thoughts to me at [<studebaker55@casscomm.com>](mailto:studebaker55@casscomm.com).

Fraternal wishes to you all.

Fond Memories

It is a joy to greet the new year, having spent the holiday season visiting people I cherish and spending Christmas with family.

Times such as these always stir fond memories of years past — of events and people that have been so meaningful to all of us.

I can't help but smile when I look around the festive dinner table and remember my father when he was a leader of my Boy Scout troop or recalling my mother teaching us how to play tennis behind the local high school.

My old bedroom has a photograph of my sisters and me taken after I graduated from high school.

Gosh, were we ever really that young?

Inevitably, when we bow our heads before dinner and thank our Creator for the bounty of the past year, room is also made for those whose seats are empty, but who are present in our hearts.

I think immediately of my grandfather, with whom I spent so much time and who passed on to me so many important lessons.

My wish is that you too take, at a time of your choosing, the opportunity to remember all the good people and experiences that give your life sweetness. These are treasures of incalculable worth.

I have been given cause to muse publicly of these memories because of a letter I recently received from Ill. Brother Tom Corson of the Valley of South Bend. I have had the pleasure of knowing Tom and his lady Dot for four years.

They are passionate supporters of the learning center in South Bend.

Tom has also been generous with good advice regarding fundraising.

His most recent letter included advice and a check — specifically, a memorial gift to commemorate an old friend.

Tom suggested I remind folks how important memorial giving is and to suggest that this thoughtful

action really helps the charities we care about.

Tom is right. Memorial giving has a tremendous impact on our charitable programs — most notably our learning centers.

In 2006, there were 692 people that were remembered through memorial gifts. In total, 1,998 gifts were given in their names.

Last year, our beloved Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Walter E. Webber, 33°, left us to meet the Grand Architect. This event was one of great sadness for those who knew him.

The love and esteem in which he was held was reflected in the outpouring of donations sent in his memory as he and his lady Leslie requested.

Because of his affection for the learning centers and the National Heritage Museum, Scottish Rite Charities received nearly \$100,000 — enough to establish special funds that will perpetually support both institutions.

In this manner, Commander Webber will continue to have an impact upon the programs that mattered so much to him, next year and for years to come.

If our charities have been important to your life or to those you've known, remember the value of memorial giving. It is a long-lasting way for people to express their affection.

Meet Sovereign Grand Commander McNaughton

As has been the custom, our Sovereign Grand Commander will visit Florida in March and Phoenix/Scottsdale in April.

This year marks the inaugural visit by Ill. John Wm. McNaughton, 33°, as Sovereign Grand Commander.

Luncheon events are scheduled in the following cities:

March 5 – Sarasota

March 6 – Tampa

March 7 – Naples

March 8 – Lake Worth

March 22 – Phoenix/Scottsdale

Call **800-814-1432 x3326** if you would like more information.



Steve Pekock, 32°
Director of Development



The Stamp Act

Canada Post issued a set-tenant pair of stamps in October 2002 to honor two events in the history of communications technology. One pictures Bro.

Sandford Fleming who initiated the Pacific Cable project that linked the British Empire. The other pictures Guglielmo Marconi. Bro. Fleming was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 16, G.R.C., Toronto, Ontario, Canada in May 1854 and passed in November of that year. There are no further records of his participation in the lodge bylaws or minutes.

Born in January 1827 in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Bro. Fleming was educated in that country and moved to Canada in 1845. At the age of 21 he developed a prototype for an in-line roller skate and later designed Canada's first adhesive postage stamp — the Three-Penny Beaver which was released in 1851. His engineering accomplishments were many and impressive: chief engineer for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway spanning Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific; establishment of the present system of Universal Stan-

dard Time and the all-British expanded telegraph route. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1897 and died in July 1915 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.



Felicien Rops, a Belgian artist of Hungarian ancestry, was born at Namur, Belgium, 35 miles southeast of Brussels in 1833 and spent most of his childhood there. He began his art studies in Brussels.

After inheriting quite a fortune, he squandered it all and was forced to make his living with his lithographs and caricatures. He became much sought after as a designer and illustrator of books. In 1874 he relocated to Paris and lived there until his death in 1898, devoting himself to illustrating books.

Bro. Felicien Rops was a member of the Lodge La Bonne Amitié in Namur, Belgium; he received his degrees in 1862. His caricature is pictured on a Belgian stamp issued in 1974.



The latest nation to issue a postage stamp to honor the Masonic Fraternity is **Uruguay**. No stranger to the process, this is the second Masonic stamp issued by this South

American nation to honor Masonry. Shown here, it was issued in November 2006 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Masonry in Uruguay.



Maria Luigi Carlo Zenorio Salvatore Cherubini

was born in Florence, Italy, September 1760. He was taught by his father who was an orchestra member in the Pergola Theater in Florence. Through the generosity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he was able to study at Bologna under Guiseppi Sarti (another Mason) for four years. His first opera success was "Armida" in 1782.

He traveled to London in 1784 and settled in Paris the next year where he taught at the Conservatory becoming professor and later director. He spent most of his life in Paris and is considered a dominant figure in the development of French opera. Beethoven held him in high esteem and Napoleon I made him Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

After 1800 he wrote mostly church music. He died in Paris in March 1842.



Bro. Cherubini was made a Mason in the Lodge Saint Jean de Jerusalem under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France. He is also believed to have

been a member of the Lodge Olympique for which he wrote a cantata "L'Alliance de la Musique à la Maçonnerie" in 1786. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Italy in June 1977.



Bro. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**, the thirty-second president of the United States serving from 1933 to his death in 1945, needs no introduction. He was born at Hyde Park, NY, on Jan. 30, 1882 and died suddenly in Warm Springs, GA, April 12, 1945. He has been pictured on many stamps issued by several countries around the world — including this Cook Islands release of 1982 which shows him relaxing at his favorite hobby.

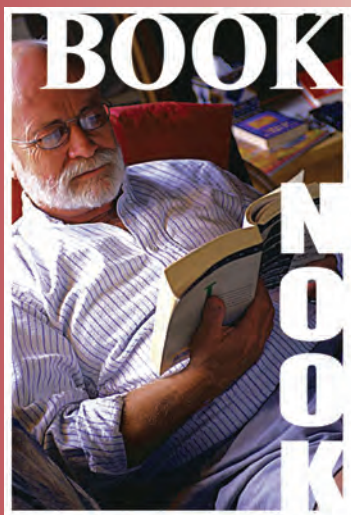


Bro. Roosevelt received his degrees in 1911 in Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, NY. Stansbury Lodge No. 24, Washington, D.C., made him an honorary member Nov. 21, 1919, when he officiated at the Masonic laying of the cornerstone of its temple. He attended Architect Lodge No. 519, New York, NY, on Feb. 17, 1933, to raise his son Elliot to the Sublime Degree and made an address in which he stressed the importance of Masonic principles to this nation and his faith in the Americanism of the ancient craft.



Robert A. Domingue is secretary for St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, MA, and editor of *The Philatelic Freemason*.





Reviewed by Thomas W. Jackson, 33°

Grand Lodge of Delaware Ancient Free and Accepted Masons — Bicentennial 2006

by Richard W. Garland and Harold T.J. Littleton.
Published in 2006 by AuthorHouse, 1663 Liberty Drive,
Suite 200, Bloomington, IN 47403. \$27.99.

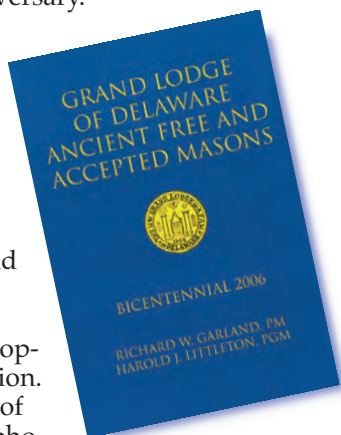
The Grand Lodge of Delaware is celebrating 200 years of existence this year and as the title of the book implies was written in commemoration of that bicentennial anniversary.

It is a comprehensive documentation of this Grand Lodge and should serve as valuable historical record for future generations.

The book documents the structure and function of the Grand Lodge and also covers the appendant bodies operating in the jurisdiction.

It includes a listing of Grand Masters (with photographs or portraits, if available, and a brief biography of some of them) who presided. Also included are the profiles of the Grand Secretaries and other officers and committees.

The meeting places of the Grand Lodge are discussed along with in-state activities held in the jurisdiction. In addition, those events held out of state in



which Delaware Masons or Grand Lodge officers participated are also presented.

Appendices include awards of Honor Recipients, outstanding Worshipful Masters, *The Delaware Freemason*, and unusual events amongst others.

For those interested in Grand Lodge histories this book should make an interesting addition to your library and it certainly belongs in the public libraries of Delaware.

My Dad is a Mason

by Richard Vang. Published in 2006 by Square Circle Press LLC, 137 Ketcham Rd., Voorheesville, NY 12186. \$16.95.

This book is a paperback of only 32 pages filled with many photographs and illustrations. It can be read thoroughly in one hour.

It is written, however, for children and most probably for the children of Freemasons, to introduce them to the craft. In that sense, it fulfills its purpose. It is written at an elementary level and the photos and illustrations are excellent.

Although I am unfamiliar with it, the book is part of "The Masonic Family Series" and a portion of the profits will be donated to Masonic charities. There are planned future publications in the series.

It begins with a young son asking his father "What is a Freemason?" The text then traces the progression of the father through his becoming a member, covering the process of the asking, the balloting process, advancement through the degrees and ultimately the Master of the lodge.

It covers much of the symbolism, the origin and purpose of the craft, appendant organizations, famous Freemasons and terminology.

As with many Masonic books, some of what is written is jurisdiction-specific without giving that qualification, so some terminology will not apply to all jurisdictions.

It is a very good book for the purpose for which it is written.

The Book of Fate

by Brad Meltzer. Published in 2006 by Warner Books, Hachette Book Group USA, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. \$25.99.

Brad Meltzer is the author of five *New York Times* best-selling novels and the #1 seller, *Identity Crisis*. *The Book of Fate* is a fictional novel and should be read as such. I am not familiar with his previous works but this book is written in a style comparable to *The Da Vinci Code*.

The dust cover displays the square and compasses — a symbol of Freemasonry — as the letter "A" in the word Fate. References to the craft in the book however are very limited.

The novel implies that Freemasonry is involved in a nefarious plot involving an assassination attempt at the highest levels of government.

The supposed Masonic emblems found in the layout of Washington D.C., are used to convince the assassin of the Masonic tie-in to the plot.

To the author's credit, however, in his note at the end of the book he qualifies his use of the Masonic fraternity in the plot and refers positively to our craft.

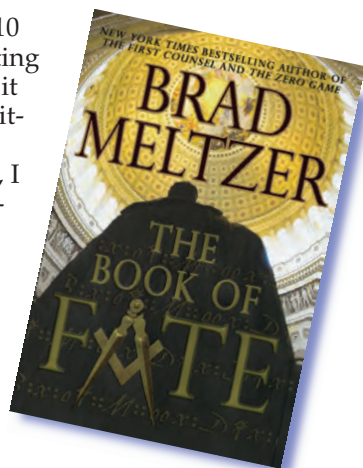
The book contains 510 pages and was interesting enough for me to read it in three days while visiting a Grand Lodge. As with *The Da Vinci Code*, I found it to be stimulating, holding my attention from chapter to chapter, and causing me to read longer than I had planned.

The incorporation of the Masonic fraternity is probably indicative of the interest that has been generated in our organization in recent years by the writings of Dan Brown and the production of the movie, "National Treasure" along with the television programs concerning Freemasonry on the History Channel, the National Geographic Channel and "Good Morning America."

The American public is becoming more exposed to the square and compasses symbol and this is probably one of the reasons it appears on the dust cover of this book.

Isn't it remarkable that non-Masons are creating a greater interest in us that we have been able to create in ourselves with all of our effort?

If you are interested in reading gripping thrillers, you should be interested in reading *The Book of Fate*.



Unconquerable Faith — Surviving Corregidor, Bataan and Japan

by Everett D. Reamer. Published in 2004 by Flypaper Productions, LLC Publishing Group, PO Box 324, Harrison, OH 45030. \$20.00.

I begin this review with an apology to the author and to the editor, both 33° members in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

They mailed a copy of this book to me in June 2005 to review when I was in the process of moving back to my farm.

Unfortunately, it was packed along with my other books which I am just now placing on shelves. It was during this process that I discovered it.

Reamer is also the author of *Sanity Gone Amuck* and

is a noted speaker concerning the subject on which he writes.

It is not a book concerning Freemasonry but rather it is a book about the experiences of a man with a character that could be reflected in the tenacity of all Freemasons.

It is a partial biography of a man who in 1941 misrepresented his age and forged his father's signature to enlist in the Army at age 16.

This small book tells of his experiences for the next four years as a member of an anti-aircraft gun crew where he fought in the defense of Corregidor, was wounded and captured by the Japanese.

He survived the notorious Bataan death march and transportation on one of the infamous hell ships. He was imprisoned on Bataan and in Japan where he survived starvation, disease and torture for three and a half years including solitary confinement for eleven months.

He is listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* for being forced to stand motionless during 132 hours of torture without food, water or relief.

This book is his story and one of thousands that needs to be told, lest they should ever be forgotten.

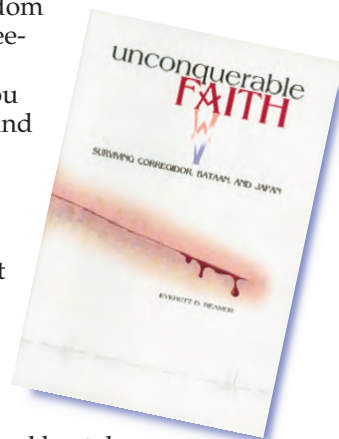
It is a remarkable story revealing the strength and stamina of the human spirit as well as the physical body.

It should serve not only as his story but as the story of thousands of others like him to remind all of us of the sacrifices made by so many to give us the freedom that we know today, a freedom that permits me to write this column and you to read it. Without him and a multitude like him this could not be.

It should also serve as an inspiration to stimulate us to rise above what are, compared to his experiences, issues of such insignificance in our daily lives.

He provides us a clarification reminder of the hell and brutality inflicted by the Japanese Imperial forces on our troops during this period in history. Although it is not a book about Freemasonry, I am pleased to recommend it to all Freemasons as well as to all Americans and to all freedom loving people.

One hundred percent of the net proceeds from the sales of this book are being donated to the Children's Learning Center for Dyslexia in Cincinnati.



THOMAS W. JACKSON, 33°, was formerly Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is Executive Secretary for the World Conference of Masonic Grand Lodges and the book reviewer for *The Northern Light*.

Health Wise

ideas
for
health
and
fitness



Potassium is the salt fighter

Doctors at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions say that diets rich in potassium not only reduce blood pressure, they blunt the rise in blood pressure that occurs in response to sodium intake.

According to John Appel, professor of medicine, epidemiology, and international health at Johns Hopkins, high intakes of potassium also reduce bone loss and can prevent kidney stone recurrence in men and women.

Dietary guidelines developed by American and Canadian scientists and released in 2004 recommend that people get 4,700 milligrams of potassium each day from fruits, vegetables, and juices.

A cup of baked acorn squash has about 900 milligrams. A banana has 900. Other good sources are spinach and other dark leafy greens, cantaloupes, oranges, tomatoes, winter squash, potatoes, beans, almonds, and dairy products.

People taking medications for kidney problems or high blood pressure should be careful to follow their doctors' advice concerning potassium.

New drug, five benefits

It could take up to two years to achieve approval by the Food and Drug Administration, but when it happens, rimonabant could be an important new health maintenance tool. Developed by Sanofi-Aventis and trade named Acomplia, studies show that it helps to reduce body fat, helps to boost good cholesterol, reduces triglycerides, and may help smokers quit.

Doctors at the Center for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Houston say it also improves insulin sensitivity.



For smokers reluctant to quit for fear of gaining weight, the drug could be particularly attractive. It makes positive changes in how the body metabolizes nicotine.

Chicken eaters get fewer colon polyps

Researchers across the U.S. studied participants' diets to determine a relationship between fat, fiber, meat intake, and colorectal polyps. Polyps are usually benign but can become cancerous.

The study reported in the American Journal of Gastroenterology found that there was no apparent association between fat and total red meat intake, but the risk was higher in those who had higher intake of processed meats.

The doctors were surprised to discover that those who had the highest intake of chicken were 39 percent less likely to develop advanced polyps than those who ate chicken less often.

The type of meat people eat can make a difference.

New class of diabetes drugs

A new type of diabetes drug becomes active only when blood sugar rises. It doesn't cause dangerous drops in sugar levels that can occur with insulin or other diabetes treatments.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved Merck's Januvia, the first in a new class of diabetes drugs.

When blood sugar rises after a patient eats, hormones normally bring blood sugar levels down.

In diabetics, however, the hormones are inactivated by the DPP-4 enzyme. Januvia blocks the action of DPP-4.

A little exercise: Big benefits

Health guidelines suggest 30 to 60 minutes a day of exercise, but it takes a lot less than that to make a big difference in your health.

Various medical studies showed these benefits for people who did just a little exercise.

According to the No Sweat Exercise Plan (A Harvard Medical School Book):

- One hour of gardening per week showed a 33 percent lower death rate.
- Walking just one hour each week resulted in a 51 percent lower risk of coronary artery disease.
- Regular, demanding house cleaning lowered heart attack risk by 54 percent for men and 84 percent for women.
- Exercising just 30 minutes a day on six days per month resulted in a 43 percent lower mortality rate from all causes.

A different study reported that exercise benefits reduced the risk of dying from all causes by 20 to 30 percent.

STANDING GUARD



**George Washington
the Freemason**

In September two new additions were made to the grounds of the National Heritage Museum in Lexington, MA.

A pair of statues was erected, honoring the patriots of the American Revolution and dedicated to men and women of all eras that have served to defend the nation in times of war and natural disaster.

The first, appearing on the cover of *The Northern Light*, is a representation of the minuteman, a citizen-soldier of the 18th century that was to be "ready at a minute's notice" to take up arms and defend his community.

Sculpted by Richard Linton and cast in bronze by Louis De Martino of Anza, CA, it follows in the tradition of similar minuteman statues by Daniel Chester French, located at the Old North Bridge in Concord, MA, and by



The Minuteman

MASONIC WORD MATH

How to solve: Start with the first word. Add to it the letters of the second word. Then add or subtract the letters of the following words. Total the remaining letters and unscramble them to find a word associated with Masonry.

(FANCY) + (ARTWORK) – (YARN) +
(FELINE) – (CAKE) + (MANIPULATE)
– (ATONE) – (LEFT) + (CAPSTONE)
– (NOISE) – (PUPIL) + (INSERT) –
(WINTER)

=

Clue for this puzzle appears on page 10.
Answer from previous issue: DEPUTIES

Henry Hudson Kitson's memorial to Captain Parker on Lexington Green.

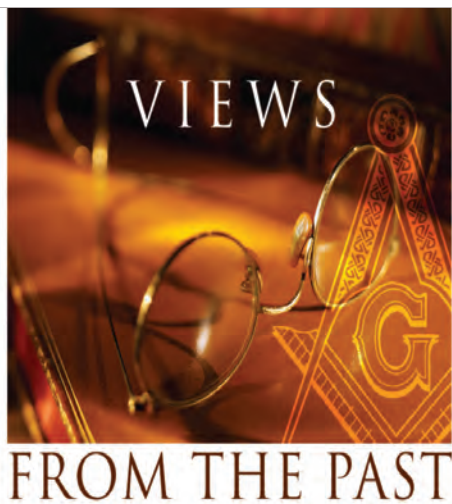
The statue, cast in 2005, is a gift to the museum from Jane Stark Maney, William D. Maney, and John B. Threlfall.

Also standing near the museum entrance is "Washington the Freemason," created in 1924 by the Gorman Company of Providence, from an original work by Jean-Antoine Houdon.

On loan from the Valley of Columbus, it depicts George Washington in his role as a patriot and statesman as well as his association with Freemasonry.

When the original version of the statue was commissioned by the Virginia General Assembly, Houdon traveled to Mount Vernon and took measurements of Washington and made plaster casts of his face and limbs.

In 1910 Virginia authorized the Gorman Company to make bronze replicas. The statue at the museum is one of 22 made in the early 1900s.



The Dignity of Citizenship

We are a great nation, because the dignity of our citizenship involves self-discipline, integrity, justice, tolerance, industry, sincerity, patience, perseverance, patriotism, and duty, and the more these qualities embrace our citizenship, the more outstanding it becomes.

This nation is great because the fabric of Freemasonry was interwoven in the ideals and aspirations of those who gave it birth. Our freedoms are a direct result of the dignity of citizenship of a people who believed in the God-given unalienable rights of the human being.

The people of this nation in its early days were not great in number. They did not possess a mighty establishment, yet they succeeded in establishing their ideal of a democratic state, where a free people could exercise their unalienable rights in matters of government and industry.

The dignity of citizenship was manifest, when for the first time in history they exercised their rights as citizens by electing their representatives in government.

It was an heroic achievement on the part of our forefathers who founded this republic, under a democratic form of government, of, for, and by the people themselves, and with a deep sense of conviction that such a government can continue just as long as the people live up to these ideals.

Working for the preservation of the family home by accepting their individual responsibilities, and by exercising responsible, dutiful citizenship by the majority this nation has developed into what it is today.

We still have among us heroic, patriotic men and women who live the ideals of the founders of this nation, who carry the torches of honesty in government, love of country, love of God, torches that light up the dark places of our citizenry, giving them hope and inspiration when discouragement weakens their faith and efforts.

In spite of all the turmoil, corruption and violence, there is still a great overpowering incentive among us as a patriotic people, to defend our rights as free people, and display to the rest of the world our love of our way of life.

When we consider what some of the nations of the world outside of a free democratic state are, and what miserable conditions they are living under, we surely must thank God who has been so gracious to us as a nation. The dignity of citizenship holds no enmity to any people of any nation, but rather wishes them well. The dignity of citizenship has no motives other than kindness to our fellow man.

— Harry W. Ballman, Connecticut Square and Compasses, January 1968

A WIDE RANGE

Some idea as to the widely different styles of Freemasonry in the world may be derived from the following statement with reference to the Grand Orient of Italy.

We take it from the Report on Foreign Correspondence presented to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey by our Illustrious Brother Robert A. Shirrefs, 33°, Deputy for New Jersey.

"In Romania, Tripoli, Egypt, North and South America are fifty-three Master Mason Lodges of this Italian variety. That variety constitutes the spice of life is an old saying, and the following paragraph indicates a range of constituency unusual to say the least:

"The Grand Orient has been asked to approve the constitution of two women's lodges — one at Florence, the other at Turin — and will do so after providing for the legal basis of such organizations within Masonry.

It is expected that the Grand Orient will strictly interdict the formation of mixed lodges for both men and women, and the exchange of visits between brethren and sisters.

Moreover, the women's lodges will be warned to observe due discretion in the admission of new members and will be frequently inspected by delegates of the Grand Orient.

The women will be permitted to meet in the lodge-rooms (if no other suitable quarters are available), but only during the daytime. No reason

exists why these women's lodges should not multiply rapidly all over Italy.

"The question whether Italian Socialists may or may not be members of the Masonic order was not satisfactorily determined by the recent referendum.

While a majority of those voting declared against the dual membership, an insufficient number of the voters of the party were heard from.

So, too, on the problem of expelling from the party Socialists who are Masons, the majority of an insufficient number of voters favored this course."

— John Lloyd Thomas, 33°, Brotherhood, NYC, July 1915



CHANGE — The Only Constant

We must recognize that change is the only constant in life.

Our basic tenets will never change, but our practice of them may. The changes we have seen require different use of our talent and our time. Either we adapt ourselves to these changing times or we will no longer exist. The same holds true of our great fraternity.

We must change our approach to and visible exemplification of that which is good. Allen Roberts, in his book *The Craft and Its Symbols*, expresses this thought very well. He says, "the principles of Freemasonry are transmitted unimpaired, but the vehicle through which they are expressed changes as the years go on."

We need to continue to change our way of imparting the teachings of Freemasonry to those who will seek them, and in so doing, it is within the limits of probability that we will find new ways to attract worthy, well-qualified men to apply for membership in our fraternity.

In order to meet the needs of the younger men who are coming into our craft, we need to adapt new ways of reaching out and providing the necessary programs in our lodges to peak their interests and retain their membership.

— Frederick L. Sorsabal, Grand Master,
GL of California Installation remarks,
Oct. 12, 2005

MASONRY — ITS STABILITY

Stability seems not to belong to human institutions. Change marks the pages of history, giving variety, and furnishing evidence of the progress of the human race. Nations, once the masters of the world, have long since perished.

Look back one hundred years, and trace the events of Europe. Nations have been blotted out of existence; thrones have fallen; kings and emperors have been killed or driven into exile; republics have sprung up; revolutions, bloody and bloodless, have produced changes in every condition of life.

In the social, political and religious world, we find little that is stable. All yield to the improvements of the age. Opinions, generally received a hundred years ago, are now discarded.

To the foregoing remarks there is one exception. Preeminent among the institutions of human origin stands Masonry. We do not pretend to state its precise age, and doubt if the wisest man can assign the exact period of its origin. It is enough to know that Masonry, as it now is, has existed hundreds of years. It is enough to know that the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and devastations of war, have failed to check its career or divert its course.

Of the fact of the immutability of Masonry there can be no doubt.

The forms and ceremonies have varied; the words of the ritual are of modern origin, but the essentials of the institution are the same today in every part of the globe, and today are precisely what they were centuries ago. In the Masonic vernacular there is no variation. The American Brother who understands no language but his native tongue, can, when among Brethren in foreign lands, who comprehend not a word of English, give evidence that he has been raised to the sublime degree. Numerous indeed are the instances in which, in sudden emergencies — in the midst of danger, the mystic language has been spoken, and not in vain. Could the humblest Brother of a past generation, who has been slumbering in the grave, rise again in bodily form and appear among us, he could satisfy the most skeptical member of the craft that he rightfully claimed the name of Mason. All would be new and wonderful, but let him enter a lodge, and at once would he recognize a well-known language — at once would he feel that he was not among a strange people, but in the midst of a band of men ever ready to welcome him with a Brother's greeting, and upon whom he would not call in vain for aid.

— Allyn Weston, *The Ashlar*,
September 1859

Quick Quotes

Pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work.

— Aristotle

Good manners will often take people where neither money nor education will take them.

— Fanny J. Coppin

Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell them "certainly I can." Then get busy and find out how to do it.

— Theodore Roosevelt

It is in moments of decision that your destiny is shaped.

— Anthony Robbins

Life is 10 percent what happens to you and 90 percent how you respond to it.

— Lou Holtz

We can let circumstances rule us or we can take charge and rule our lives from within.

— Earl Nightingale

If you want to make peace, don't talk to your friends. Talk to your enemies.

— Moshe Dayan

If your ship doesn't come in, swim out to it.

— Jonathan Winters

Be master of your petty annoyances and conserve your energies for the big, worthwhile things. It isn't the mountain ahead that wears you out, It's the grain of sand in your shoe.

— Robert Service

I am happy and content because I think I am.

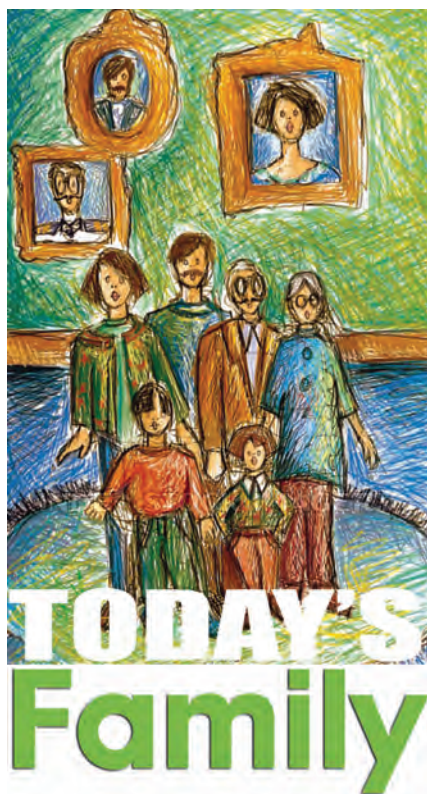
— Alain Rene Lesage

Nothing can be more useful to you than the determination not to be hurried.

— Henry David Thoreau

One of the best ways to persuade others is with your ears.

— Dean Rusk



Latex gloves and meatloaf

If you love meat loaf but hate the feeling of mixing ground meat and eggs with your hands, here's a good idea. Use cheap latex gloves. Put them on, wash your gloved hands in soap and water, and go to work.

Other benefits: Your hands won't feel half frozen from icy cold ingredients. You won't have greasy hands to wash, and you won't have stuff on your rings or under your fingernails, says household advisor Heloise. Just use the gloves and toss them when you're finished.

Time to come clean about mold

New research shows that household mold will rarely cause a serious illness.

A study of common molds found in homes in five regions of the U.S. by the University of Arizona shows that molds can worsen symptoms in asthma patients. In healthy people they may cause coughing or throat irritation. The symptoms are linked to moisture, which encourages the growth of mold.

Mold may not cause serious illness, but it's definitely ugly. To keep it from

forming, check your home for damp areas such as basements. Do what you can to dry them out. In addition, building-safety experts recommend these steps.

- Wipe your feet. Get a good door mat that loosens dirt from your shoes.
- Ventilate. Open windows or run fans in steamy bathrooms and hot kitchens.
- Check the humidifiers. They add moisture to the air and require frequent cleaning to prevent mold buildup inside the units.
- Pay special attention to the bathroom. If you see mold on shower walls, ceilings, sinks, or toilets, scrub it with a diluted bleach mixture or a bathroom cleanser containing bleach. That will eliminate the problem for a time.

Be safe at home

"Home safe and sound," is a comforting expression, but it's hardly true. The National Safety Council says that 8 million people in the U.S. suffer disabling injuries in the home, with an additional 33,200 injuries each year resulting in death. They provide the following list of safety items every home should have.

- Smoke detector. Most home fires happen between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- Carbon monoxide detector: Have at least one located near the bedrooms.
- Ground fault circuit interrupter. It is essential in bathrooms, laundry rooms, kitchens, and near swimming pools and outdoor receptacles.
- Fire extinguisher. A class ABC is

best. Mount it near an exit so anyone using it can escape from the house.

- Emergency phone numbers. Include fire, police, doctors, and poison-prevention centers.
- Tagged shutoffs. Place tags on the shutoff valves for gas, oil, water, and the main electricity shutoff. Everyone should know how to shut off utilities.
- Adequate lighting. Falls lead to about 15,000 deaths each year.
- Handrails. Every set of stairs, inside and outside, should have them on both sides of the steps.

Fire pit makes an all-year patio

Summer is over. But for some patio lovers, backyard entertaining is not.

Fire pits are becoming popular in many areas of the country where people want to extend the outdoor season into cooler weather. Landscape designers say demand has been rising for three years.

Many homeowners are willing to invest about \$1,000 in order to sit around a wood burning or gas fire with friends and to enjoy the evening.

Portable fire pits are available for \$59 to \$259 at many stores.

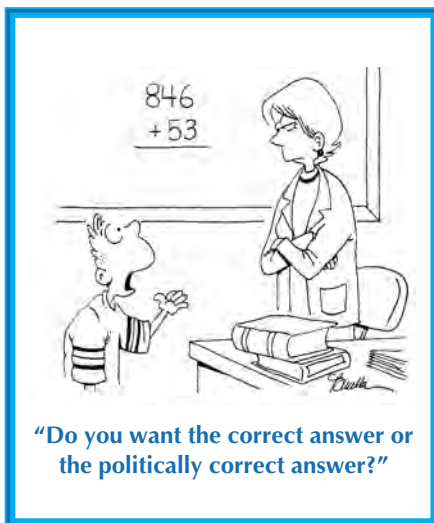
Countertops look like granite

The Kitchen and Bath Association says laminate makers are producing countertops that closely resemble granite, marble, and slate that are priced at one-fifth the cost of the real thing. Many companies offer laminates that resemble various types of stone or bronze, silver, copper, and gold.

Dry out your basement

If you can keep your basement dry, you can get a lot of use out of it as a workshop, family room, or media room.

Norm Abrams, writing in *This Old House*, says to patch a leak in the concrete foundation, use quick-drying hydraulic cement. Then paint the area with a masonry waterproofer. When it's dry, the place will be ready to finish and turn into the use you have in mind.



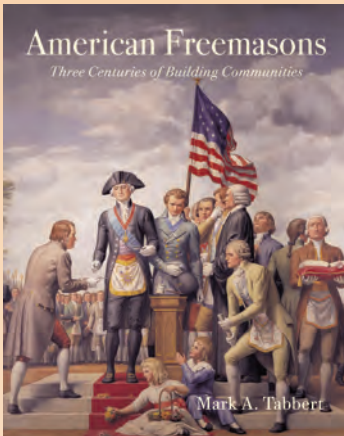
THE HERITAGE SHOP

at the

NATIONAL HERITAGE MUSEUM



Additional merchandise available online



American Freemasons
by Mark A. Tabbert



Cufflinks, Shirt Studs,
Tie Tack (Navy)



Black
Leather
Wallet



Masonic Symbols Throw
40" x 60"

Cufflinks, Shirt Studs,
Tie Tack (Black)



Masonic
Knife

"Masonic
Symbols
Chart" Print
16" x 20"



Item Description	Price	Color	Qty	Total
American Freemasons	\$29.95			
Print: Masonic Symbols	\$27.95			
Throw: Masonic Symbols	\$54.95			
Masonic Knife	\$11.95			
Cufflinks	\$14.95			
Shirt Studs	\$19.95			
Tie Tack	\$6.95			
Wallet	\$19.95			
Shipping:		Merchandise Total		
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\$25-\$50		Order Total		
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READERS



RESPOND

Old, Older and Oldest

I received a phone call from a gentleman named Frank Schondorfer, a retired high school band director. He mentioned how much he enjoyed my article in *The Northern Light* (Teteque Band Plays On – Nov. 2006) but that he directs the Shrine Band in Washington D.C., which was formed in 1891. He then sent documentation to me regarding this.

This, of course, puts to rest the idea that the Teteque Band is the oldest Masonic band in the world. Frank did acknowledge that I retained a caveat by stating that "it is *believed* by some that the TTQ Band is the oldest...."

Jeffrey L. Kuntz, 32°
Valley of Williamsport

Mistaken Identity

I believe you need to make a correction regarding a letter on p. 30 of the November issue of *The Northern Light* entitled "Swedish Translation." The writer of the letter is identified as Sven R. Mossbert. His last name, in fact, is Mossberg.

Bro. Mossberg is widely known throughout the Grand Lodge of New York.

Richard W. Ward, 32°
Valley of Burlington

Presidential Pardon

The November issue of *The Northern Light* featured a Marshall Islands stamp honoring President Gerald Ford. He was the 38th president of the United States, not the 40th as written.

John R. Koehnke, 32°
Valley of Pittsburgh

editor's note:

This letter was received prior to President Ford's death.

We welcome letters from our readers in response to articles appearing in *The Northern Light* and will reprint them as space permits. Letters must be signed, should be brief, and are subject to editing.

On the Lighter Side

Cynics view of ancient history:

- 3050 B.C.: A Sumerian invents the wheel. Within a week it is copied, resulting in the first counterfeit product.
- 1850 B.C.: The Britons proclaim Stonehedge a success. They have arranged columns that will confuse scientists for thousands of years.
- 776 B.C.: The world's first known money appears in Persia. The world's first known counterfeiter appears the next day.
- 410 B.C.: Rome ends the practice of throwing debtors into slavery, removing the largest obstacle to the development of the credit card.
- 214 B.C.: After a generation of labor, the Great Wall of China is completed. It still doesn't keep the neighbor's dog out.
- 79: Buying property in Pompeii turns out to have been a lousy investment.
- 1000: Leif Eriksson discovers America, but decides it's not worth mentioning.
- 1043: Lady Godiva finds a way to demonstrate against high taxes that makes everyone forget what she is demonstrating against.
- 1297: The world's first stock exchange opens, but no one has the foresight to buy Xerox.

HIRAM™

By WALLY MILLER



et cetera, et cetera, etc.

Meet the New Boss . . .

Normally when a publication, or any institution, undergoes only its second leadership change in 37 years it is considered a red-letter date. The retirement of Editor Richard Curtis is certainly a time for reflection and for honoring his many accomplishments, but my goal is to make the transition as seamless as possible. Sure, there will be modification. Tastes, style, and technology all change constantly but they will happen at an evolutionary — not revolutionary — pace. I greatly admire the magazine he produced for nearly four decades and I consider it my challenge, not to make change for change's sake, but to maintain the high quality and standards that he has set for many years.

I am pleased to retain such great and interesting columnists as Thomas Jackson with his insights into the world of Masonry through the printed word, Leigh Morris, who helps us continue deeper into the 21st century by expanding our computer knowledge, and Robert Domingue, providing us with short stories of prominent and not so prominent Freemasons who have been honored on postage stamps. Steve Pekock, director of development continues to report on our charities.

We also welcome back Mark Tabbert, of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, who has agreed to provide *The Northern Light* with occasional historical perspectives on our fraternity and similar organizations. Aimee Newell, curator of collections at the National Heritage Museum, relates stories and background on Masonic treasures housed at the museum. Her debut article appeared in November and you will find her second piece, "Paul Revere the Businessman," in the current issue.

Although new to the position, I am not new to *The Northern Light*. I have worked as assistant editor under the superb tutelage of Editor Curtis. Additionally, I begin my new job with two major assets in place. The staff consists of a pair of magazine veterans who are expert at all the ins and outs of their roles, and thus, make my role much

easier. In addition to their expertise, Sonja Faiola and Beth McSweeney come from printing families. As the saying goes, "They have ink in their veins."

As I take the helm I look forward to your comments and continued support as we work together to produce our magazine — our window for Freemasonry and the Scottish Rite.

When Richard Curtis began his editorship three decades ago he did so with little fanfare. Rather, he took what was a great publication and continually worked to make it greater. It is my hope to emulate his formula for success.

Six Degrees??

Robert F. Lucas and his wife Regina, from the Valley of Boston, arrived at the Sheraton Chicago for the 2006 Supreme Council session and went to their assigned room. They had just begun unpacking when their locked door was opened by another couple who were surprised to see 'their' room occupied. The hotel had apparently given the same room to both couples.

Regina invited the 'visitors' to sit while the front desk was informed of the obvious gaffe. The newcomers identified themselves as Paul and Maureen Lucas from the Valley of Scranton, and both couples joked at the coincidence of sharing the same last name.

The front desk suggested that it would take a few minutes to straighten everything out. While waiting, the two wives began conversing. "We're from Melrose, just outside Boston," said Regina, "although Bob was born in Connecticut." Maureen responded, "We're

from the Scranton area, but what a coincidence. Several members of Paul's family come from Connecticut."

Paul remembered Uncle Otto who came to Scranton to visit many years ago. He had a beard and a brother Harold, a Lutheran minister."

"You're kidding," said Regina, "Bob's Dad was named Otto, and he had a beard, and Bob had an Uncle Harold who was a Lutheran Minister."

Paul mentioned his other uncles and aunts — Alfred, Helena, Kitty, Florence — absolutely stunning Bob because they were all identical to the names of his own uncles and aunts.

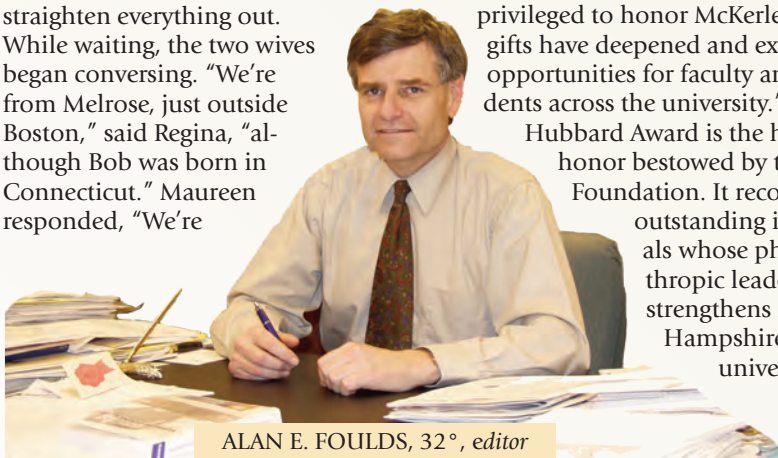
Bob then recalled that he also had an Uncle Walter, whereupon Paul proclaimed that his grandfather was Walter Lucas. It was then apparent to all that Paul's grandfather had been the brother of Bob's dad, and all of the Lucas clan whom Paul called uncles and aunts, were in fact his father's uncles and aunts.

It took Scottish Rite Masonry to bring together two 33° Masons who are cousins and had previously never known of each other's existence.

The Quiet Yankee

Ill. Forrest D. McKerley, 33°, was recently awarded the Hubbard Family Award for Service to Philanthropy by the UNH Foundation. Bro. McKerley is a long-time supporter of the school, endowing two major faculty positions. David Brownell, president of the foundation said "We feel especially privileged to honor McKerley. His gifts have deepened and extended opportunities for faculty and students across the university." The

Hubbard Award is the highest honor bestowed by the UNH Foundation. It recognizes outstanding individuals whose philanthropic leadership strengthens New Hampshire and the university.



ALAN E. FOULDS, 32°, editor

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