



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XVIII

JULY 1972

NUMBER 7



SIR KNIGHT PAUL REVERE

# Knight Templar

JULY 1972  
VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 7

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of the United States of America.

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### The Cover:

One of the Templars most active in the forming of our nation was Paul Revere, craftsman, patriot and Masonic leader. The oil-on-canvas portrait reproduced on the cover was painted in 1765 by American artist John Singleton Copley and is used by permission of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The painting shows Sir Knight Revere, the silversmith, with the tools of his trade and a teapot he made. The story of this 18th century Knight Templar begins on page 9.



*Heritage of Freedom . . .*

## TEMPLARY AND PATRIOTISM

Templary in every era has embodied love of country and support of its institutions. Eighteenth century Templary in the United States is indelibly identified with the beginnings of this nation, with its development and its progress.



Many of the founding fathers were Masons: some were Knights Templar. They placed their devotion to the principles of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness above self interest and personal safety. It can be said with truth and fervor that our forefathers meant what they said when they wrote: “. . . we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.”

In this anniversary month of our nation's birth, their examples demand more than a passing thought. Their risks and sacrifices — as patriots and Masons — should never be forgotten; they deserve our individual and collective tribute and appreciation. This is especially so as we progress through the few remaining years before the 200th Birthday Observance of the United States of America.

On February 23, 1971, during Masonic Week at Washington, D.C., your Grand Master issued this public statement:

*The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America will be an active participant in Masonic and civic observance of the 200th birthday of our nation . . . The Grand Master, officers, members — and the central office of the Grand Encampment — in keeping with the Order's firm belief in, and close identification with, patriotic involvement at every level, and appropriate with its position in the traditions and heritage of Freedom, will develop an active program . . . to suitably mark the bicentennial of the United States of America.*

We ask you, as a Templar, to join in plans for that birthday celebration. We ask you to become involved — certainly in showing respect for and in displaying our nation's flag, but more especially — in helping to develop an



## From the MAIL BIN

Buffalo-Keystone Chapter No. 71 of Buffalo, New York, will celebrate its 150th Anniversary on November 18, 1972, and will issue a commemorative coin at that time. Sterling coin — \$9.00 and antique bronze — \$4.00. They may be ordered thru Earl C. Winzig, 167 Mapleview, Buffalo, N.Y. 14226.

EARL C. WINZIG, Secretary  
167 Mapleview  
Buffalo, New York 14226

□

Recently you told of the castles, lands, etc. in Palestine and Asia Minor during the Crusades. I would like to see more such articles. Can you give me the names of some books on the Crusades, castles, etc.?

I took my K.T. in Manila, Philippines, in 1916. I worked in the Philippines, China, Japan and Siberia. I was with the A.E.F. Siberia on the Siberian Railroad. I visited a good many Lodges in the Far East and found a large number of Chinese were Masons.

I found evidence that the Chinese have an old mystic order around Canton, China, called the White Lilly Society which some say is similar to Masonry. I also found a story that the ten Lost Tribes of Israel went to China. The Chinese in North China around Kaifeng have Jewish characteristics. Some of the old missionaries said it was possible the Lost Tribes might have gone to China. You recently had an article on Chinese Lodge. I think there is a strong possibility the ten Lost Tribes of Israel went to China.

J. HAYNES MILLER  
P.O. Box 539  
Fayetteville, West Virginia 25840

□

Kindly send me 25 copies of the Capsule Chronicle of Templary for distribution to the members of Negros Occidental Commandery No. 6.

I am glad to report that on April 22, 1972, I had the honor of having been installed as Grand Commander of the Philippines by our Grand Master, G. Wilbur Bell. Since I was dubbed a Knight Templar no Grand Master of Templary has ever come to the Philippines. In 1904 when Far East Commandery was organized a Grand Master came to the Philippines. So, I consider myself very fortunate to have been installed by the Grand Master himself.

JOSE M. ESTACION  
Bacolod City, Philippines

□

I liked your story about the Red Cross, my favorite of the three Orders, IF I have a favorite. The seven families of Persia referred to in our Ritual are named by Herodotus, p. 173, Raulinson translation: Apathines, Darius, Gobryas, Hydarnes, Itapharnes, Megabryzus and Otanes, and I believe this is why the Star of the Red Cross has seven points. Am I correct?

Also Herodotus gives another story of the death of Cyrus, p. 79: Queen Tomyris dipping his head in blood, and where Herodotus says: "of the many different accounts of the death of Cyrus, this which I have followed appears to me most worthy of credit."

How Darius was chosen among the seven, with assistance of his horse, is an interesting tale, referred to only in our Red Cross Ritual, p. 180, Herodotus. This History was purportedly written about 100 years after the alleged occurrences.

O. ETHERIDGE  
Box 297  
Conroe, Texas 77301

□



A few days ago while returning home from a trip we stopped at "Rocky's Indian Museum" at the junction of Florida highways 20 and 231. I bought a picture which perhaps one of the readers could tell me the history of.

The picture is approximately 19" x 19". A very large pocket watch is shown with no numerals on it and with several small oval pictures of Sir Knights in and around it. Inside the watch it says in large letters "Thirty-Fourth Triennial Sept. 9-12-1919 Encampment." Philadelphia is printed in the area where the numerals of a watch would be. There are 47 oval pictures of the members of "Raper Commandery No. 1 K.T. Drill Team." The Commander is F. L. Bridges. All the members are wearing an unfamiliar medal on the left breast — a vertical stripped ribbon with the metal pendant in the shape of an indian arrow head.

I would be interested in corresponding with anyone who could tell me the history of this picture.

KEITH E. CAMIZZI  
359 Okaloosa Avenue  
Valparaiso, Florida 32580

□

I am a member of Tancred Commandery No. 23, Portland, Oregon. I have been a member for 28 years. Some time ago a friend of mine gave me a souvenir plate with Napoleon's picture in the center, the inscription at the top: "Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, K.T.," under the picture: "Twenty-Eighth Triennial, Louisville, Kentucky."

Was Napoleon a Knight Templar? If so, what Commandery was he a member of?

RICHARD L. GREENE  
1528 S.W. Pendleton Street  
Portland, Oregon 97201

□

For anyone who might be interested in Masonic memorabilia, especially Knight Templars, I have a number of such items I would like to sell — mostly convention badges from 1909 to 1917. I prefer to sell them to one party and am open for an offer.

MRS. W. A. NICHOLAS  
202 Sunset Drive  
Libertyville, Illinois 60048

□

Concerning the picture on the cover of the June issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* and the granting of the Magna Carta, I believe the prevailing opinion of historians is that on the day the charter was agreed to by King John no copy of the document had been prepared. Thereafter, several copies were prepared, so they might be sent to the different parts of the realm, and they were executed by the king — not with a pen, as shown in the picture,, because he could not write, but by the imprint of his signet ring.

E. B. ANDERSON  
111 North Main Street  
Waurika, Oklahoma 73573

I have been to Runnymede and I have personally examined all the known Magna Carta and I can assure you that King John did not sign the Magna Carta.

I attended the services at Runnymede when the American Bar dedicated a pavillion on the meadow where legend has it that John had met with the Clergy and the Barons to agree to the provisions contained in the Great Charter and John and the Barons put their seals thereon and on at least four (4) of the instruments, one being sent to the four corners of the Kingdom so that neither John nor the future Kings of England could destroy the Charter.

I am sure the British Museum or the British Museum of Documents on Chancery Lane will verify what I have above written.

LEO FOSTER  
315 S. Calhoun Street, Suite 608  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

*Editor's Note: Our sources included Winston Churchill and Hendrick Willem Van Loon. Location, according to them, was "in the great meadow at Runnymede" or "near the village of Runnymede." The form, according to page 253, Volume One, of Churchill's A History of the English Speaking Peoples, is described in the sentence, "The handful of resolute men had drawn up, it seems, a short document on parchment." Signing, according to Webster, means "to affix a signature to; to ratify or attest by hand or seal . . ."*

*It is quite probable that the illustrator's inclusion of a pen in the rather ancient pictorial record could be an example of artistic license. If King John could not write, or did not write his name for other reasons, it is assumed that he "signed" by using his seal.*

□

I have a communion set I would like to sell. The set is unique in that the plane from which the materials were taken was used by the Germans to bomb the man's home who made the set. At the time the set was made I was the Chaplain for 532 Quartermaster, where the man was employed. As far as I know there is not another set like it in the world. My reason for wanting to sell it is that I will soon have to retire because of age and I need the money to pay some bills.

REV. ZESELY B. T. COX, Chaplain  
Rome Commandery No. 8  
Battey State Hospital  
Rome, Georgia 30161

□

I read with interest the article, "Masonry in New Orleans" in my husband's April 1972 *Knight Templar Magazine*. Thought the enclosed might interest you.

I am enclosing a copy of what I found in *The New Age* of August 1925. I have found several of these magazines, some even in 1920.

MRS. C. B. NEILSON  
P.O. Box 184  
Marble Hill, Missouri 63764

*Editor's Note: The enclosures from Mrs. Neilson were a reproduction of the August 1925 cover page of The New Age and a copy of an article in the same issue on the subject of Polar Star Masonic Lodge No. 1, New Orleans.*

□

I am interested to find Sir Knight Maurice Butler or a survivor of his family. I have no idea where Sir Knight Butler lived.

Some of our current traveling young people passed through my town and sold a Knights Templar sword to one of our citizens, who told me about it and we are interested in seeing that Sir Knight Butler or a survivor of his gets the sword back.

Helpful information from any reader will be appreciated.

WILLIAM W. COATES  
P.O. Box 774  
Clatskanie, Oregon 97016

□

### The Naming of a Commandery

This story of the unusual way in which Talbot Commandery No. 43, Oil City, Pennsylvania, got its name came to the *Knight Templar Magazine* from two Sir Knights residing on opposite sides of the United States. One is Sir Knight J. H. Contino, a member of Talbot Commandery for more than 60 years. The other is Sir Knight Henry C. Dierck of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 4, Tacoma, Washington.

July 4, 1871, a group of Knights Templar from Pennsylvania were in England, passing through Europe on their way to the Holy Land. They were visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, in Shrewsbury. The Earl was a Knight Templar "of high rank."

The 43 Templars were joined by 31 Masons from Derbyshire and Stratfordshire for a divine service performed by the Earl's chaplain in the Talbot family chapel.

In the group of American Templars were several Knights from Oil City. They requested and received permission from the Earl to name their Commandery Talbot.

In 1907 P.C. Charles H. Lay began a correspondence with the then Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot to learn the correct coat of arms for use on the Commandery's notices and banner. The coat of arms approved was used on all notices sent to members and a banner was made for the asylum. Eventually, the cost of printing the coat of arms in color proved too expensive and had to be discontinued.

Today the notices still bear the Earl's coat of arms, tho not in color, and the banner remains in the Asylum of Talbot Commandery.

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### Paul Revere Temple

At least one Masonic Temple has been named for Sir Knight Paul Revere. A Paul Revere Masonic Temple in Chicago is located at 1521 West Wilson Avenue. Among other bodies it houses Illinois Commandery No. 72.



On Independence Day Celebrations . . .

## ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

by

P. A. Horton

Los Angeles Commandery No. 9

*Sir Knight Horton reviews the significance of the Declaration of Independence and expresses his views about its present observance in this anniversary month of the freedom of our nation.*

The Battle of Bunker Hill had been fought and tempers were hot in the Continental Congress when Richard Henry Lee of Virginia presented his resolution, "That these united Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent States; that they be absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." John Adams of Massachusetts was quick to second this resolution.

But there were many who thought this was too drastic action; many felt total severance from Britain was impossible; others had fear of the consequences. Many, including Dickinson, remained strongly opposed to it and were determined to speak out their minds against it. Jefferson, utterly helpless in debate, sat silent and very uncomfortable while the hot battle raged. John Adams in this supreme hour bore the whole burden of supporting a measure which he regarded as the consummation of all the labor expended by him since he came into public life. His intense earnestness compelled him to be magnificently eloquent. Jefferson said, "John Adams was the Colossus of that debate."

Adams wrote two letters to his wife Abigail. In one he said, "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater question perhaps never was nor will be decided among men."

In the other: "July 4 will be the most

memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

Here, for the first time in recorded history, a nation was born with a declaration of national purpose — liberate men from domination and all men were endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights. Among these were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which they believed justified independence from Britain and the eight years of struggle which followed. It was this purpose put into words by the inspired men of that day which became the basis upon which our Constitution was formed.

For nearly two centuries our people were transported with the same degree of enthusiasm as John Adams. They celebrated the Fourth of July as the greatest of all holidays, with fanfare, parades, bonfires, flags and many solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It was a great inspiration to the youth of our land. These celebrations inspired them to a great love of Country, its institutions and a respect and appreciation of those who

did so much to make real the dream of Jefferson, Adams and Franklin.

Love of Country is one of the loftiest virtues which the Almighty has planted in the human heart, and so treason against it has been considered among the most damning sins.

Emery A. Storrs

Declarations are not unique in the world, but the Declaration of Independence is unique. It would be most profitable for all of us to re-examine this Declaration and that whole period which brought forth our Constitution.

We seem to have lost sight of the purposes defined in the Declaration. We seem to have lost our way. For the past quarter of a century, our people have listened to rantings of the socialist, the do-gooder and those who would compromise the principles and purposes of the Declaration and our Constitution. Individualism is being suberged into regimentation. We are being trapped in a labyrinth of benevolence.

We owe more to the courage and ability of John Adams for our Declaration than to any other person. God must have inspired this Declaration and the two men who did so much to bring it about for he permitted them both to enter that land from which there is no return on the fourth day of July, 1826.

Awake, Americans . . . display your flag on every anniversary festival and remember the admonition of John Adams:

Posterity, you will never know what it cost this generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it. If you do not, I shall repent it in heaven that I took half the pains to preserve it.

Sir Knight Horton's address — 3515 Garrison Street, San Diego, California 92106.

‡

### Plaque to Sir Knight Wentz



A Spring highlight in Reed Commandery No. 6, Dayton, Ohio, was the presentation of a plaque for 21 years of faithful service to Walter G. Wentz, a Mason for 62 years. Sir Knight Wentz, second from left, received the plaque from Sir Knight J. Richard Thomas, Chairman, in recognition of special assistance to the York Rite and Floor Committee during the Annual York Rite Reunion and Banquet.

### 60 Years for P.G.C. Fulton

Sir Knight Clyde A. Fulton, Michigan's Senior Past Grand Commander, was honored at a testimonial dinner May 11 in Charlotte when he received 60 year membership awards in his Lodge, York Rite and Scottish Rite bodies. Among his many memberships he is on the Jurisprudence Committee of the Grand Encampment and Active 33°, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., Deputy for Michigan.

### 50 Year York Rite Mason

Sir Knight Walter J. Engelbrecht, Mt. Clemens Commandery No. 51, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, is the holder of 50 year membership certificates in his Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has served as presiding officer of all the bodies and became a member of K.Y.C.H. in 1947. He continues to be active in all of his local bodies according to Mt. Clemens Commander William A. Miller.

### Quote of the Month

"There aren't enough Knights in the week."

Richard C. Glasgow, P.C.  
Palestine No. 4, Trenton, N.J.



## SIR KNIGHT PAUL REVERE

by  
C. L. Rothwell

In the early years of this country, before the spark of revolution kindled the flame that led to the birth of our nation which we celebrate this month, many leaders came to the front. One whom everyone remembers because of a popular but historically inaccurate poem was Sir Knight Paul Revere.

The name of Paul Revere is important in the history of our nation but it is equally important in the history of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar in the United States. He was the second man to be Knighted on the North American continent — a full ten years prior to any recorded Knightings in England.

Revere's forefathers were French Huguenots. His father fled France after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and settled in Boston where he changed his name to Paul Revere. He was a gold and silversmith by trade. In 1729 he married and his third child, Paul Revere, was born January 1, 1735. Young Revere learned his father's trade and would later become one of the best silversmiths in the new nation.

In 1756 Revere became of age and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Gridley's Regiment. Gridley, then a Master Mason for ten years, was a Lt. Colonel in the British forces and a friend of General Joseph Warren, also a Mason. In 1774, when a war of revolution seemed imminent, both Gridley and Dr. Warren signed an agreement that both would join the Patriot army.

Revere became a Mason in St.

Andrew's Lodge (working under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland as a "chapter"), Boston, on September 4, 1760, the first Entered Apprentice to receive the work in that Lodge, and served as Master in 1770.

In October 1768 several British regiments arrived in Boston, including two Irish regiments who held an Army Lodge. The next month another Irish regiment arrived with their Army Lodge. They brought to Boston the knowledge of the Order of the Temple.

On August 12, 1769, at a meeting of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, four members of Army Lodge No. 322 from one of the Irish regiments were present. The Order of the Temple was conferred for the first time in the history of the North American continent on Captain William Davis, a Past Master, on August 28, 1769. On December 11 the Lodge Knighted Paul Revere and on May 14 of the following year General Joseph Warren received the Order of Temple.

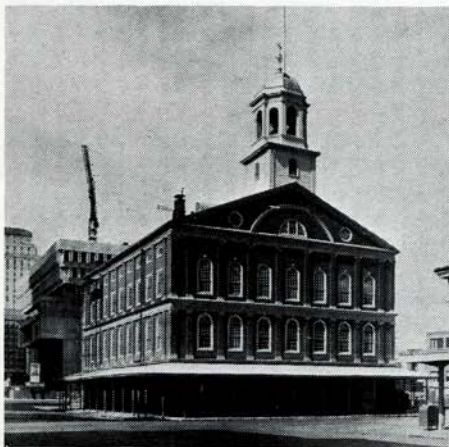
Great Britain had passed the Stamp Act in 1765 requiring revenue stamps to help defray the cost of Royal troops. The colonists formed the Sons of Liberty and rejected British goods. The Stamp Act Congress held in New York that October adopted a Declaration of Rights opposing "taxation without representation" and trial without jury. Patrick Henry said "if this be treason make the most of it." The Stamp Act was repealed March 17, 1766.

The Townshend Acts of 1767 taxed glass, painter's lead, paper and tea. By

1770 all duties were repealed except those on tea and the principle of the right to tax was maintained by Great Britain. On March 5, 1770, British troops fired into a protesting mob, killing five, in Boston. The incident became known as the Boston Massacre.

In May 1773 tea ships of the East India Company were turned back at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. A cargo ship was burned at Annapolis on October 14.

On October 23, 1773, the patriot members of the north End Caucus of Boston, including Sir Knights Paul Revere and Joseph Warren, voted to oppose the sale of East Indian Company tea with "their lives and fortunes."



Faneuil Hall

The patriots met in Faneuil Hall on Monday, December 13. All were members of the Committee of Correspondence and many were Masons. They were led by Sir Knight Warren, Samuel Adams and William Molineux. The Grand Lodge probably played a role in the planning that day along with the North End Caucus and the Long Room Club. They definitely supported the action of the Committee on Correspondence.

On December 16 the patriots, dressed

like Indians, boarded the *Dartmouth* while a crowd gathered at the wharf to watch in silent approval. Three hours later 92,586 pounds of tea in 340 chests — valued at 9,659 pounds — had been dumped in Boston harbor. The British authorities made no move to stop the destruction.

No one really knows who was on the ships that night. The Lodge meeting scheduled for that Thursday night immediately adjourned "on account of the few members in attendance." It is believed participants included Revere and Molineux but that Adams, Hancock and Warren did not go aboard.

Sir Knight Revere took the news from Boston to New York where it was picked up by another courier and sent on to Philadelphia. News of the Boston Tea Party sparked other cities into action.

On May 2, 1774, a vessel arrived in Boston Harbor carrying news of the Port Act passed by Parliament. On May 10 they received the full text of measure which would close Boston Harbor on June 14. Troops were sent and town meetings and elective representation suppressed. Parliament also passed the New England Restraining Act forbidding the colonies to trade with any nation except Great Britain and the British West Indies.

The Boston patriots met on May 12 and appointed Sam Adams head of the committee, which included Sir Knight Warren, to draft a circular letter. On the 14th Revere took copies of two letters from Adams, including a resolution calling for all colonies to suspend commerce with Great Britain and the West Indies, and a letter from the Committee on Correspondence as far as Philadelphia.

Response to the plea of Adams and Warren was immediate and favorable. Virginia called for a Continental Congress. It was held in Philadelphia September 5-October 26, 1774. On March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry gave his famous "give me



liberty or give me death" speech at a revolutionary convention in Richmond. The spark of revolution was growing steadily stronger.

In 1775 Brother John Hancock, also a member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston, and Samuel Adams were in Lexington at the home of Rev. Jonas Clark while Sir Knight Warren remained in Boston. Sir Knight Revere regularly carried the steady communication between these leaders. He was also engraving political cartoons of the day.

General Gage, British governor of Boston, had learned from Loyalists of the whereabouts of Adams and Hancock in Lexington. Boston was under martial law and British men-of-war were in the harbor. Gage ordered secret preparations for a march to Lexington to capture Adams and Hancock, then on to Concord where he had learned arms and munitions were being stored.

On April 15 the light infantry under Lt. Barker began to train. Revere wrote, "from these movements, we expected something serious was to be transacted." Sir Knight Warren sent Revere to Lexington the next day to transmit the news to Adams and Hancock. Apparently under his own initiative Revere made plans, upon his return, in case Gage decided to prevent messengers from leaving Boston while the troops moved ("one if by land, two if by sea.")

At 10 p.m. on April 18 Warren sent for Revere to take the news to Lexington that Gage's troops were marching. He had already sent William Dawes, Jr., by land to Lexington but could not be sure he had gotten safely out of Boston. Two friends rowed Revere across the Charles River close by the *Somerset* British man-of-war. It was a dangerous trip. An alert sentinel would probably have spotted them. The signal was given from the steeple of Old North Church by Captain John Pulling (historians do not agree on

the person who gave the signal) — two lights. Revere did not actually see the signal because it came as he was crossing the Charles River.



Today a statue of Sir Knight Paul Revere stands near Old North Church in Boston, whose steeple can be seen in the background.

Arriving in Charlestown Sir Knight Revere was warned of British patrols on the road to Lexington. It was 11 p.m. and Revere was alone and unarmed. Even before he was out of Charlestown two British officers tried to cut him off but he escaped. He made a slight detour to Medford to wake the captain of the Minutemen and then continued on, alarming most of the houses along the way.

Revere arrived in Lexington around midnight, only to be refused entrance to the parsonage because everyone had retired for the night requesting not to be disturbed. Revere countered with, "you'll have noise enough before long. The regulars are coming out!" The noise disturbed Hancock who recognized Revere's voice and admitted him. Dawes arrived about half an hour later.

Adams was in favor of escaping but Hancock wanted to stay and fight beside the Minutemen. Dawes and Revere left Hancock and Adams to decide what they

would do and rode on to Concord. On the road they met Dr. Samuel Prescott, returning home to Concord after visiting his sweetheart in Lexington. They rode on together, alarming homes along the way. They ran into a British patrol and Revere was captured while the other two escaped. The same patrol had captured four others, including Hancock's messenger to Concord.

Nearing Lexington as a prisoner, Revere heard "a volley of guns." Revere told the British 500 men had assembled at Lexington. The patrol decided to release Revere, leaving him with a tired horse whose saddle and bridle had been removed. Revere rode for the parsonage at Lexington where Hancock was still undecided.

Sir Knight Revere arrived back at the parsonage with the story of gunshots nearby. The news settled the matter and Hancock was persuaded he would be more valuable alive. Revere accompanied Hancock and Adams on the road to Burlington. After a few miles he left them and returned to Lexington with Hancock's clerk to find the British regulars were near.

The time was "between daylight and sunrise." All was confusion. Revere and Hancock's clerk secured a trunk of Hancock's papers and actually passed through the British troops in the confusion. Then a pistol went off in the British lines and the Battle of Lexington began. Revere later made a map of the occurrences that night and early morning. Later that day, by the bridge at Concord, the Minutemen "fired the shot heard 'round the world." The Colonials lost 8, British dead numbered anywhere from 247 to 273, depending on which historian is used.

Colonel Ethan Allen, who is believed to have received only the first Degree of Masonry, joined by Colonel Benedict Arnold (of unsavory Masonic memory), captured Ft. Ticonderoga on May 10. The

patriots fortified Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill in Charlestown and repulsed the British twice before retreating June 17. The Battle of Bunker Hill claimed the life of Sir Knight General Joseph Warren, at that time Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and, on June 15, named Brother George Washington Commander-in-Chief. He took command in Cambridge July 3. Major General Richard Montgomery marched through New York to Canada and captured Montreal. At Quebec he was joined by Benedict Arnold who had marched on Canada through Maine. In the ensuing battle Brother Montgomery was killed.

Virginia voted for independence May 15, 1776. In the Continental Congress June 7, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, whose Masonic membership is open to question, moved "that these united colonies are and of a right ought to be free and independent states." The resolutions were adopted July 2. In August Brother John Hancock affixed his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Sir Knight Paul Revere continued to work in the cause of the new nation. He engraved the currency of the Colony of Massachusetts and was employed to oversee the casting of cannon. After the British evacuated Boston, upon harassment by Washington's troops, it was discovered the cannon had been disabled by the removal of the carriages. Revere invented a new type and put the guns back in commission. He designed the first seal for the united colonies and designed and printed the first Continental bond issue.

In 1795 Revere became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, a position he held until 1797. On July 4, 1795, he assisted Governor Samuel Adams in laying the cornerstone of the Massachusetts State House. St. Paul



## I AM AN AMERICAN

### MY CREED

*The following was noted in a bookstore window in Salt Lake City and relayed to the Knight Templar Magazine by Sir Knight Theodore Francis, Hugh de Payens No. 1, Little Rock, Arkansas.*

I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon — if I can. I seek opportunity — not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the State look after me. I want to take the calculated risk, to dream and to build, to fall and to succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenge of life to the guaranteed calm of utopia.

I WILL NOT trade freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout!

It is my heritage to think and act for myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say: "This I have done."

All this is what it means to be an American.

Dean Alfange

### ... SIR KNIGHT PAUL REVERE

Lodge, chartered January 6, 1797, in Groton, was one of the first (if not the first) daylight Lodges. Their Charter bears Revere's signature and they possess a pair of silver ladles made by him and presented to the Lodge at its consecration August 9, 1797.

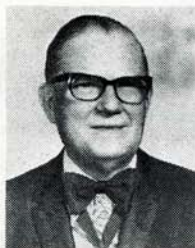
Later Sir Knight Revere established an iron foundry and cast church bells. He invented a process for treating copper which enabled him to hammer and roll it hot. In 1801 he established the first copper rolling mill in the United States. His copper was used in the boilers of Fulton's steam engine and covered the bottom of the frigate *Constitution*, generally known as *Old Ironsides*.

An urn in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contains a lock of the hair of Brother George Washington presented by his widow on January 27, 1800. The urn is slightly less than four inches high and is mounted on a polished mahogany pedestal. The urn was made by Sir Knight Revere and it is believed the pedestal was also.

Soldier, patriot, master craftsman, Mason — Revere's later years were prosperous. He died in 1818 at the age of 83. His grave, along with that of Brother Hancock and other early patriots, is in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston.

## 100th ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, R.C.C.

George M. Saunders, Knight Grand Cross, retiring Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, presided over the Order's Centennial Assembly at Kansas City, Missouri, June 9-10. Sir Knight Saunders, Imperial Recorder, Imperial Council A.A.O.N.M.S., and Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council, International Order of DeMolay, is a member of East Gate Commandery No. 70, Kansas City. He is a Past Sovereign of Mary Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, Kansas City, and a dual member of St. John's Conclave, Chicago. He is an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33° S.J. and a Past Master, International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay.



Oregon, a member of Oregon Commandery No. 1, Portland, has been honored with the rank of Knight Commander Constantine and has served the Division of Oregon as Intendant General for the United Grand Imperial Council.

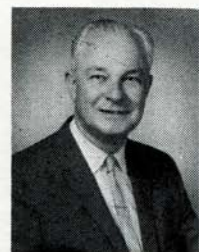


Grand Recorder Paul Rodenhauer, upon the resolution of Presiding Grand Sovereign Saunders, was elected honorary Past Grand Sovereign and with Grand Sovereign-elect Cauldwell was the recipient of the rank of Knight Grand Cross. Past Grand Sovereign Robert Ingalls, Indiana, presided for the ceremony. The jewel to retiring Grand Sovereign Saunders was presented by Past Grand Sovereign William H. Cantwell, Delaware; Lloyd A. Landgren, K.G.C., was Installing Officer with W. W. Youngson, Jr., K.G.C., Oregon, Marshal.

Re-elected Grand Trustee for three years was Dr. Oliver S. Willham, Chairman, Grand Encampment Educational Foundation committee.

Worldwide letters of greeting included messages from the Governor of Missouri and from a longtime friend of Saunders, former President Harry Truman, member of Mary Conclave, Kansas City, host Conclave for the Assembly. Grand High Prelate Herbert E. Duncan was general chairman for the Centennial events and arrangements.

G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Master of Knights Templar, U.S.A., (Grand Herald, U.G.I.C., Past Sovereign of Saxa Rubra Conclave, Champaign, Illinois), formal banquet speaker, was introduced to the group of 400 by Col. J. M. Sellers. T. J. Davis, Grand Master of Missouri Masons, brought Grand Lodge greetings.



Elected to the office of Grand Sovereign for 1972-73 was Robert W. Cauldwell, New York City. Sir Knight Cauldwell, P.C., DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 14, is a Senior De-

Molay, a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Brooklyn and was coroneted an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J., in 1961.

He will preside over the 101st Annual Assembly at the New York Sheraton Hotel, New York City, June 1-2, 1973.

Clarence D. Phillips, Portland, Oregon, was unanimously elected to the first United Grand Imperial Council elective office, Grand Sentinel. He is Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, in



HARRY S TRUMAN  
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

June 7, 1972

Dear Dr. Asher:

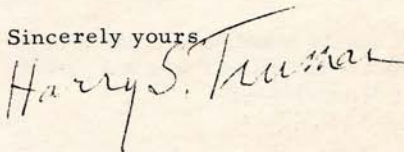
The fact has been brought to my attention that there will be an Assembly of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, national meeting, on the 9th and 10th of June, in Kansas City. It is with regret that I will not be in attendance with you and the other Knights.

However, I am glad to learn that you and the other Knights will come to the Library and see the exhibits on display there.

I hope the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine will have a profitable and enjoyable assembly and that they will continue to practice, teach and exemplify the many good things of Masonry.

Will you please convey my best wishes to all the Knights.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Graham Asher  
Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine  
Mary Conclave Chapter  
4708 Broadway, Suite 115  
Kansas City, Missouri 64112

Kansas City, center of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, was the home of another close friend of former President Truman — the late Frank S. Land, DeMolay Founder. Grand Master Hodges, who later in the month presided over the annual session of the DeMolay Council in Hollywood, Florida, was honored at the Red Cross of Constantine session. Special recognition also went to Richard O. Rumer, Missouri, and T. Olin Gore, Jr., Mississippi, who were selected for the honorary grade of Knight Commander Constantine.

# PEOPLE/EVENTS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

VOLUME XVIII

KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE

## "Texas-sized" Shrinetennial

Moslah and Hella Temples, aided by 11 other Texas Shrine Temples, are planning a "BIG" convention to celebrate the centennial of Shrinedom in Dallas-Ft. Worth July 17-21. Imperial Potentate C. Victor Thornton will preside over the Imperial Council Sessions.

Prior to the official opening of the Shrinetennial the Texas Shrine Association will meet. Highlight will be a 2,000 member class July 15 at the Will Rogers Coliseum, named for the Oklahoma Shriner, in Ft. Worth. Plans call for the Coliseum to become a giant oasis.

A "gigantic Shrineaganza" is scheduled for the evening of July 18 in the new Texas Stadium, Dallas. Headlining the show will be Bob Hope. Meredith Wilson of *Music Man* fame will conduct the "Shrine Centennial March" which he composed for the Shrinetennial year.

Also on the schedule is a day parade thru Dallas July 18 and a night parade thru Ft. Worth July 20.

## Grand Master at Utah Conclave



Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell poses with new Utah Grand Commander D. W. Saunders, left, and junior Past Grand Commander Lloyd N. Taylor during Utah's Annual Conclave May 7-9 at Price.

## Masonic Marker Deposit

Recovery of the 1937 deposit in the Masonic Marker at Black Camp Gap in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is scheduled for July 9 as a part of the Great Smokies Summer Assembly of York Rite Masons, Waynesville, North Carolina. The following day a new deposit will be made.

Among the items in the deposit — to be opened in 2022 — is a copy of the 1970 Triennial Conclave Proceedings of the Grand Encampment and a copy of the March issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* (which contains a news article on the event) inscribed by Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell and attested by Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauser. Grand Master Bell, speaker at the July 11 dinner, will be introduced by the Grand Recorder.

## Research Lodges Hold Joint Meeting

Arizona Research Lodge No. 1 and Southern California Research Lodge held a joint meeting, seminar and workshop June 10 in the Hall of Black Mountain Lodge No. 44, Parker, Arizona. The meeting is believed to have been the first joint Research Lodge meeting between two states.

## New FBI Building Named for Hoover

The new FBI building in Washington, D.C., will bear the name of the late Director, Sir Knight J. Edgar Hoover. Legislation to name the building after Hoover was originated May 10, 1971, by Illinois Congressman Harold R. Collier as a tribute on the late Director's 47th anniversary.



# MASONIC NEWS IN TEMPLAR REVIEW

KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE

NUMBER 7

## Northwestern Department Conference

Paul W. Sweet, M.D., Department Commander for the Northwestern Department, Knights Templar, U.S.A., has announced that a conference of the dais officers and Past Grand Commanders of the Grand Commanderies of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado will be held at the Shrine Mosque, Boise, Idaho, Saturday and Sunday, November 4 and 5, 1972.

The meeting, which will be in cooperation with Grand Chapter and Grand Council officers and representatives of the area, has been an annual January event in the past. It has been moved forward to "benefit from better weather and travel conditions."

## P.D.C. Voelter Honored

Past Department Commander Theodore F. Voelter, P.G.C., New Jersey, received a plaque commemorating the 50th anniversary of his installation as Commander of Damascus No. 5, Lakewood, in a surprise ceremony in May.

Among those on hand for the affair were Grand Commander W. Percy Edwards; P.G.C.s Holtz, Seiwel, Matthews, Brenner and Fenstad; Maryland Grand Commander John S. Mitchell and several Maryland Grand Officers.

A message of congratulations was received from Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell.

### Post Event Photo Credits

Pictures of the April York Rite classes in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, utilized in the June issue, were by courtesy of P.G.C. George Hughey, James S. DeMond and Richard D. Hobson.

## Templar Tribute to Maestro

Arthur Fiedler, famed conductor of the world-renowned Boston "Pops" orchestra, was presented with an illuminated citation May 23 at the annual "Templar Night at the Pops." More than 500 Templars and guests attended this year's event.



Backstage in Symphony Hall Grand Commander James C. Sirios, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, center, presents plaque to Maestro Fiedler, left, while Sir Knight Andre C. Bourne, President of the Presiding Councils Club of the jurisdiction, sponsoring body for the event, looks on at right.

## Bill Leeson Days

The Oakland Masonic Memorial Temple, Oakland, California, will be the setting for the seventh annual "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" which this year will honor Sir Knight William C. Leeson, Grand Secretary-Recorder of the Grand York Rite bodies of California.

The dates for the conferrals of the Degrees and Orders are Saturday, October 28, and Saturday, November 4. The annual pilgrimages are sponsored by the East Bay York Rite Association.

### Starr Commonwealth Founder



Floyd Starr, Founder and President Emeritus of the Starr Commonwealth for Boys, Albion, Michigan, is a member of Marshall Commandery No. 17, Marshall, and an Honorary Member, Supreme Council, 33<sup>o</sup>, A.A.S.R., Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Founded by Sir Knight Starr in 1913, the Commonwealth accepts boys from difficult home situations or with problems in school or community. Enrollment age is from 10 to 15½ years. Starr Commonwealth is open the year around to provide a "better tomorrow for boys from unfortunate environment and circumstances."

### Now He Can See Again

Chester W. Hurley, Cairo, Illinois, can now "see to make my own way, read and drive a car" thanks to the Knight Templar Eye Foundation. Prior to the operation Hurley was practically blind. Sir Knight Leo S. Johnson, Cairo No. 13, handled the case for the Eye Foundation.



S. Johnson, Cairo  
case for the Eye  
Foundation.

### Dressed for the Occasion



Ivan Clayton Myers, new R.E. Grand Commander of Virginia, is shown in "fatigue" uniform at the "Frontier Party" during May Annual Conclave at Lexington. Department Commander Stephen B. Dimond, who provided the picture, says Grand Commander Myers was in proper habiliment thereafter.

### Philatelically Speaking



### Revere, Paul:

Scott No. 1048 – Perforated 11 x 10½ – stamp issued April 18, 1958, at Boston as part of Liberty Series of regular postage issue.

Scott No. 1059A – Perforated 10 horizontally – a coil variety of the stamp issued February 25, 1965, at Wheaton, Maryland.

Robert E. Price, G.St.B.  
P.O. Box 102  
Connersville, Indiana 47331



*The American tradition . . .*

## PRESERVING THE AMERICAN HERITAGE

by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale  
R.E. Grand Prelate

At this time of year we think of the heritage of freedom which is ours as Americans.

Down in the Tennessee mountains was a rugged, native American. Government engineers were flooding a deep valley in the mountains in connection with an electrical power program. Cabins on the mountainside had to be moved, including one occupied by an old mountaineer, whose family had lived there for generations. The government engineers offered him five times as much as his land and cabin were worth but he refused to move.

Finally the government built a house of native stone and installed modern conveniences. They took the old gentleman to this modern house and informed him the government would present it to him if he would move from the old cabin. His reply was, "Nope, won't move." Mystified, the engineers asked, "But why not?"

Then the old man explained his grandfather had started a fire on the hearth in the old cabin and had instructed his son to keep it going as a sacred family symbol. His own father in turn had transmitted to him the heritage, now become sacred, of keeping the fires of his forefathers alight.

The engineers, with typical American sentiment and resourcefulness, made the proposition they would gather up the fire and deposit it upon the hearth in the new house, thus keeping the ancient fire alive in a new setting. To this the old man agreed, for, said he, "All I want is to keep alive the fires of my fathers."

It is very important for a nation to

pause at intervals and solemnly inquire whether the ancient fires still burn. Have we allowed the flame of freedom to die down? Does it burn as brightly as when our fathers ignited it in this new land? The long traditions coming down from the past must be carefully tended lest by neglect they are lost.

Some unscholarly people flippantly disregard the great traditions of a nation. These light minds assume themselves superior to the past, as if all history began yesterday. They seem blithely unaware a great tree climbs to the sky and is able to cope with winds and tempests only because its roots are sunk deeply into the earth. Up those roots comes the life-giving energy which keeps the tree alive through long years. The sacred traditions of a nation feed the life blood of today from the creative experience of the past. Attention to the basic traditions of the nation serves to perpetuate the ideals of a people.

A far wiser political philosopher than some of our superficial contemporaries, de Montesquieu, in *The Spirit of Law*, declared, "The deterioration of every government begins with the decay of the principles upon which it was founded." It has come about that today freedom is imperiled and our traditions are in jeopardy. Liberty is fighting for its life in the modern world. It has been stated, and I think authoritatively, only three billion of the people who have lived in recorded history have known the blessings of liberty. In Greece, for a short time in Rome, in the north countries, in the low countries, in Switzerland, in England, in France and in America has freedom burned most brightly. Only these, and perhaps

a few others, have lived under that blessed philosophy of freedom where the soul of man is sacred, where he can look up as a free man under the sun. The vast majority of humanity has lived in darkness, as pawns of the state, unable to call their souls their own. And, sadly, the light of freedom has been growing dim.

What are the essential elements of this heritage which we would preserve? Basically, two fundamental concepts underlie the American structure of government: the sovereignty of God as the Ruler of this land, and the sacredness and supreme worth of the individual human soul. These two majestic ideas formed to make this nation and together constitute the heart of our heritage.

Broadly speaking, the American tradition flowed down two streams. One stream took its rise in the teachings of Socrates, Aristotle and Plato. These great thinkers discovered an idea unique in the intellectual history of the human race, the concept that the human mind is sacred, that it is, and of a right ought to be, forever free; that no man has the right to make a slave of another man's mind.

At first this concept applied only to the free men of the ancient world, that small and select group at the top of society. Greece and Rome were built upon slave labor. Only the patricians, the moneyed men, the clergy, the hereditary classes, were brought under this idea of the sacredness of the human mind. However, when the principle was promulgated that one human mind is sacred and therefore free this concept gradually permeated the masses. It led to the establishment of a principle that was to bring about one of the greatest concepts in the history of the world, namely, the freedom of the human mind to think. This idea was lost during the Dark Ages, but was found again during the period of the Renaissance when, by the discovery of printing and the wider dissemination of knowledge, the teachings of the ancient

classicists gained currency among scholars. Moore, Milton, Erasmus and others were thrilled by these ancient but newly rediscovered concepts of freedom.

A man named Dr. Small set up a school in Edinburgh and later transferred his activities to Williamsburg, Virginia. His school was doubtless primitive, with rough wooden benches, but on those benches sat very likely lads — Monroe, Jefferson, Randolph and others. Into their eager minds he poured this philosophy of the sacredness of the intellect of man. Finally came a day at Philadelphia when with golden pen young Tom Jefferson wrote into the greatest political instrument of history this revolutionary, utterly unique principle nobody has a right to put shackles on a human mind. Thus one great stream had washed upon the American continent.

The other great stream took its rise in the teachings of a man named Moses. Standing upon some great rock in the wilderness he proclaimed God had instructed him to tell these men, who hitherto had lived in slavery, that they were, in their souls, sacred, and as such no man had a right to enslave them. Wonderingly, incredulously, they felt the welts on their backs made by the overseers' whips and examined the marks made by the shackles they had worn so long, which only lately had been struck from their wrists.

Never again, said Moses, must you allow a man to shackle or whip you, for you are created in the image of God. You are just a little lower than the angels. You are not chattel, not property, not any man's beast of burden. You are immortal beings and into you Almighty God has breathed the breath of life. Your souls are eternal and immortal. You are free men. You are spiritual kings in your own right.

Thus it went across the centuries until finally there came walking into the human story a great, sun-crowned,



radiant soul who amplified this teaching, who told men they are brothers, sons of a common Father. He told them to know the truth and the truth would make them free. He uttered wise sayings dealing with the greatness and dignity of the human soul touched by God. These sayings were taken down and later gathered in a book.

Men put this book under their arms and set forth in little ships across a stormy sea, driven by the mighty conviction that as sons of God nobody could make slaves of them. Something within them drove them across trackless wastes to an inhospitable shore so they, unhampered by the autocracy of men, could worship God, their Father, in all the dignity of free men. Landing upon that immortal rock they consecrated this new land to the ideal of the greatness and sacredness of the human soul and spiritual worth and value of men. Thus, another great stream had washed upon the American continent.

At the confluence of these two streams was formed a political and social entity, completely new in human history, never before attempted, because hitherto it had never come into the mind of man by philosophy or even in his dreams. Never before had a nation been established upon a religious and philosophical base. It was revolutionary; it was unique. But there was a strange power in it all. In less than two centuries this fertile soil and intellectual climate has produced more wealth, more freedom, more human happiness than ever in the history of mankind. Abraham Lincoln, the most colossal figure ever to rise among us, who was himself in his person and achievement the living embodiment of the kingship of the common man, said, "This is the last best hope of earth."

If it was true when the Great Emancipator uttered those words, doubly true is it today when freedom is in new jeopardy. Free men should assiduously pledge themselves to preserve that which

is to all men of most value today, the American tradition.

We are solemnly reminded of the words of an Irish patriot, John Philpot Curran, accounted by some the greatest political advocate since Cicero, who back in 1790 declared: "The condition under which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition, if you break, servitude is at once the consequence of your crime and the punishment of your guilt."

In the peril in which today freedom finds itself, we must seriously remind ourselves its survival depends upon our profound thought, our wise action, our deep faith and our earnest prayers.

‡

#### Dr. Peale at Sabina, Ohio

"See you in church," writes Grand Commander Robert H. Emmons, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, in a June letter to Ohio's Grand Officers and Past Grand Commanders.

His letter reads, in part: "Sir Knight and Reverend Briggs, Garfield Commandery No. 28, Pastor of the Center Methodist Church on Allen Road near Sabina, Ohio, has informed me that on July 9 at the 10:30 a.m. service Dr. and Sir Knight Norman Vincent Peale will occupy the pulpit and bring us a message."



Sir Knight Emmons notes that there will be a picnic lunch following the service and that it "will be a fine opportunity to greet and talk with Sir Knight Peale."

## MEMBERSHIP PATENTS OFFERED BY GRAND ENCAMPMENT



## In Hoc Signo Vinces

To all Illustrious Knights of the Valiant and  
Magnanimous Order of the Temple

GREETING

This Is To Certify,

that

Sir Knight

Whose signature appears in the margin hereof  
was dubbed a Knight and created a member of

Commandery No.....

Stationed at.....

Under the jurisdiction of

On the date inscribed below and as such is entitled to  
all the rights and privileges of Templary and to be  
received with Knightly courtesy and hospitality by  
his fellow Sir Knights wherever dispersed.

In Testimony Whereof, we have  
hereunto set our hands and caused  
the seal of the Commandery to be  
affixed, this..... day of.....  
in the year of our Lord, 19....., and  
of the Order 8.....

Attest:

Commander

Recorder

Three-color (black, red, gold) certifications of membership with raised Cross and Crown symbol have been designed and made available by the Grand Encampment. Produced on 48-pound Strathmore Cream Stock, 100% Rag Parchment, the 8½ by 11 inch certificates for newly-created Knights can be secured by Recorders (Grand, Subordinate, Constituent) at 18 cents each in quantities of 100 or more, or 20 cents in lesser quantities. They are designed to be completed by the local Commandery with the identification of the Sir Knight, the Commandery, the Grand Commandery (or Grand Encampment when used by Subordinate Recorders), date of issuance, signatures of the Commander and Recorder and the seal of the Commandery. Orders will be processed by the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1733, Chicago, Illinois 60604.



A.D. 370? . . .

## THE ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS

By

Wylie B. Wendt

P.C., K.T.C.H., Kentucky

There were three well known Orders of Knighthood sworn to the service of the Cross during the period of the Crusades and a fourth Order that was not quite so well known. In the order of their establishment these Orders were: Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, later known as the Knights of Malta, founded 1048 and became a Military Order about 1119; Knights of the Temple of Solomon or Knights Templar, founded 1118; Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, later known as Teutonic Knights, founded 1190; and the lesser known Order, Knights of St. Thomas of Acre, founded 1231.



1922, Boston) mentions the Order of St. Lazarus which, he says, was founded in Cesarea, Palestine, by St. Basil in A.D. 370. It was a hospital for the housing and care of men stricken with the dread disease of leprosy.

At its founding none but lepers comprised its membership. A constitutional law of the Order made it impossible for any man who was not a leper to become its Grand Master. This old Order had its Lazarets in many localities and though we are not told it functioned in Jerusalem it was known by all nations and was the worthy recipient of continued gifts from near and far. It was in no sense an Order of Knighthood until after the Knights Hospitalers of St. John in the twelfth century became, by pontifical right and suffrage, remodeled as such.

One of these Orders, that of the Templars, was organized as a Military and Religious Order while the other three were established as Hospitalers, or Orders of the Hospital, and the military feature was added at a later date. Hospitalers were charitable brotherhoods founded at various times in different countries for the care of the sick. The vow to devote themselves to this work of mercy was, in all brotherhoods, added to the ordinary vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, which were common to all religious Orders of the church at that time.

And now comes another Hospitaler Order, antedating in its founding the Knights Hospitalers of St. John, the oldest of the above named Orders.

W. Henry Lannin, in his *History of Malta Knighthood*, (The Four Seas Press,

Waite, in *The Secret Tradition in Freemasonry* says the Order of St. Lazarus goes back to the mid-twelfth century and originated in Palestine, being dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel. This Order was conferred upon Andrew Michael Ramsey (of Ramsey's Oration fame, 1737) and it was this Order which permitted Ramsey to be known as the Chevalier Ramsey. This Order is to be differentiated from a Priestly Congregation under the same name founded in 1617 by St. Vincent de Paul.

Mackey's *Encyclopedia* has this to say of the Order of Lazarus: "An Order instituted in Palestine, termed the United Order of St. Lazarus and our Beloved Lady of Mount Carmel. It was a military Order engaged against the Saracens, by whom it was nearly destroyed. In 1150,

the Knights assumed vows of obedience, poverty and chastity. In 1572, Gregory XII united the Italian Knights of the Order with that of St. Maurice."

Robert Macoy's *Concise Account of the Orders of Knighthood* credits the Order of St. Lazarus as being Ecclesiastical and Military and having been founded in Palestine about 1120.

Macoy's *History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry* states a monk by the name of Lazarus was the patron of the sick, particularly of lepers, and in Palestine there was instituted the "United Order of St. Lazarus and our Beloved Lady of Mt. Carmel," the members of which were called Knights Hospitalers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. The founder is unknown. The object was the care of the sick and poor pilgrims. Louis VII of France introduced it into Europe.

The mid-twelfth century date given by both Waite and Mackey as the founding date of the Order of St. Lazarus checks Lannin's date when it was remodeled into an Order of Knighthood. If Lannin's date is correct (370 A.D.) the Order of St. Lazarus is then the oldest Order of Hospitalers known.

The only Masonic reference to this Order is in Macoy's *History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry* where under the topic "Lazarus, Order of" he writes: "(3) This is also the name of a Masonic degree, the members of which wear an emerald cross upon the breast." This degree, no doubt, has long been extinct.

Mackey's *Encyclopedia* has no reference to the Order, but we as Knights Templar and Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta should be interested in the legend or tradition of this other Order of the Hospital.

Sir Knight Wendt, a Templar for 64 years, resides at 5012 E. Manslick Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40219.



## Knight Line

Good publicity was featured in the Texas *El Paso Times*, Sunday, May 28, with a picture and story of a Knights Templar Cross of Honor presentation to P.C. Frank D. Hensel, El Paso Commandery No. 18. The presentation was made at a dinner meeting honoring Past Commanders of the Commandery and Past Presidents of El Paso Assembly No. 141, Social Order of the Beauceant.

James R. Koontz was the alert publicity chairman for the 119th Annual Conclave of Pennsylvania at Johnstown. He placed articles in area newspapers, arranged coverage on broadcasting media and set up store window displays.

Deputy Grand Master Riegle, Grand Master's representative at the Conclave, spent nine early years in Snyder County, Pennsylvania. He and Mrs. Riegle toured his boyhood area and met numerous friends.

Past Grand Master and Mrs. John L. Crofts, Sr., returned from a visit to Sir Knight John L. Crofts, Jr., M.D., and family in Germany in time for the Supreme Council and Congress sessions of DeMolay in June. P.G.M. Crofts is Grand Junior Councilor of Supreme Council.

A May 18 ecumenical banquet at Glenview, Illinois, arranged by Wallace V. Giffin, Commander, Austin Commandery No. 84, was attended by 64 Templars and 60 Knights of Columbus. Giffin presided; Knights of Columbus speaker was Ben Daniel, assistant to the State Deputy; Grand Recorder Paul Rodenhauer was the Templar speaker. An hour and a half of questions and answers followed. One result — a joint community committee to establish a "drug abuse" program.

Two sources are available for plume cleaning service according to responses received: Ihling Brothers Everard Company, 2022 Fulford Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001 — and the C. E. Ward Company (Attn: Carl L. Bohn, Mgr.), Knight Templar Department, 2 South Main Street, New London, Ohio 44851.



## THE CRUSADER'S SWORD OF WEST VIRGINIA

by

Roy Meredith

R.E. Grand Commander

*Sir Knight Meredith, new Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of West Virginia, was invited to describe the disposition of the much-discussed Crusader's Sword, one of the agenda items at the 98th Annual Conclave in May, for readers of the Knight Templar Magazine. The following is his account of the background of the sword and the decision reached May 19 at Huntington.*

Considerable attention has been given to the ancient sword which is in the possession of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia. Arthur M. Herndon, while Grand Commander, stated in a note published in the *Knight Templar Magazine* disposition of the sword would be discussed during the Grand Commandery session in May. To refresh the reader's memory, there are those who felt the sword should be returned to Germany. Before I relate the decision of the Grand Commandery let me review the circumstances which resulted in the sword becoming the property of the Grand Commandery of the great State of West Virginia.

In 1945, during a part of March and April, the 7th Army of the United States had its headquarters at Darmstadt, Germany. Colonel Shirley Donnelly was serving in the 7th Army as the Army Staff Chaplain at the headquarters.

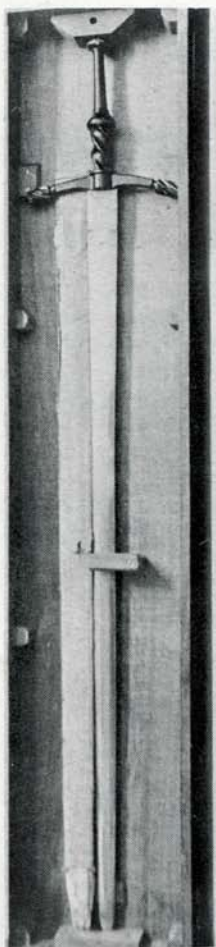
The German Army at this time was being driven before the American forces. As the German forces retreated Martial Law was declared by the Allied powers. The Germans were ordered to surrender all weapons including guns, knives and swords regardless of age, use or of sentiment.

At the Army's headquarters at Darmstadt, Colonel Snyder was approached by a woman bearing a long sword. She recognized from the silver eagles on the Colonel's shoulders that he was a high-ranking officer. She handed the sword to the Colonel and, as she did so, stated she desired to turn this aged heirloom over to some officer of high rank. She experienced the feeling that in this way it might be more appreciated. Her family name, Trausnitz, is engraved on a brass plate attached to the scabbard of the sword. It had been in possession of her family for more than 800 years. The original owner, one of her ancestors, was a Crusader and carried this sword at the time when the Knights recaptured Jerusalem from the Infidels.

Colonel Snyder accepted the sword from the German lady and knowing Colonel Donnell's interest in historical matters in turn gave the sword to him.

Sir Knight W. Bernard Rocke, Past Grand Commander, while visiting at the home of

→ → →



Colonel Donnelly in Oakhill, West Virginia, was shown the sword and its history explained to him. Realizing the value of this unique symbol of Templary, he suggested the Colonel present it to the Grand Commandery of West Virginia. This was done on May 22, 1954.

An appropriate case was made to display the sword. Many hours of cleaning and re-claiming were performed on the sword to get it in a presentable condition. In its original state as received it had the appearance of an old rusty sword of no value. This sword was symbolically given to the Constituent Commandery of West Virginia which had the highest percentage of its members attending Grand Commandery. Over the years it is believed this has been one of the contributing factors to West Virginia showing a gain in membership. West Virginia has just completed the fifth consecutive year of gain in membership.

During the Grand Commandery session in Huntington on May 19, 1972, the matter of disposing of the sword was brought to the floor by Grand Commander Herndon. The pros and cons of returning it to Germany were discussed.

There were strong sentiments that the sword should not be returned because its history and significance to Templary would in all probability be lost. A motion was made that the relic be placed in the Knight Templar Chapel in the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, so all Masons and those who visit the memorial might see and learn of the history of this ancient symbol of Templary. It was also stated the sword would remain the possession of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia and would be on loan to the George Washington Memorial. It was further stated preliminary discussions had been had with the Trustees of the George Washington Memorial and they would be happy to receive the sword. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously

passed. The sword was delivered to the George Washington Masonic Memorial on June 4, 1972.

We are certain regardless of what decision would have been made, we could not satisfy all those who read and followed the discussions in the *Knight Templar Magazine*. However, it is felt the best interest of Templary has been served and the sword being on display at the George Washington Masonic Memorial will be preserved for the symbol of Crusading Templary which it is, and for all future generations. It is also felt by the way in which the sword was originally presented to an officer and a man of culture, if the Trausnitz family is still in existence (which is doubtful) they would be most happy to know that although remaining in possession of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia it belongs to the Templar world.

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## IN MEMORY OF

Dee Edward Baker  
Wyoming  
Grand Commander — 1968  
Born July 7, 1904  
Died May 19, 1972

James C. Corbett  
New York  
Grand Commander — 1955  
Born June 24, 1901  
Died May 25, 1972

Fred J. Jenni  
Montana  
Grand Commander — 1970  
Born January 9, 1897  
Died May 30, 1972

Herman H. Ungerer  
Connecticut  
Grand Commander — 1965  
Born December 22, 1907  
Died June 4, 1972

Past Grand Commander Fred John Jenni, who died in Great Falls May 30, leaves a heritage of two sons as Montana Masonic leaders — Floyd, Grand Master of Masons in Montana in 1970, and Lawrence, presently in the official line of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., Montana.



## TEMPLAR CONTACTS FOR VISITING KNIGHTS

Traveling Templars this summer may wish to contact some of the Recorders of Subordinate Commanderies listed below:

### CANAL ZONE

Canal Zone No. 1, Balboa  
John N. Buese, Jr., Box 392, Curundu,  
Canal Zone

### GERMANY

Hermann Von Salza No. 1, Frankfurt  
John G. Warren, Command Europe, Facilities Director, HQ US Army, APO New York, New York 09757

Heidelberg No. 2, Heidelberg  
Elmer C. George, Box R, U.S. Forces, APO New York, New York 09102

Bavaria No. 3, Munich  
Robert Porter, 83 Landshut, Nikolastra 46C, Germany

Walter Graf Von Spelten, U.D., Nuernberg  
Franz Louis Kalwach, D 85 Nuernberg, Strassburger Str. 15, Germany

### GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, U.D.  
Cecilio Juarez, c/o H. C. Marvel, American Embassy, Guatemala, APO New York, New York 09891

### JAPAN

Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo  
William R. Lepper, 4 13 5 Chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya Ku, Tokyo, Japan

### MEXICO

Tampico No. 1, Monterrey  
Saturnino Ruiz Gonzalez, Huichapan 809, Col Mitras Centro, Monterrey, N.L., Mexico

Ivanhoe No. 2, Mexico City  
Cantwell C. Brown, Irlanda 35, Mexico 21, D.F., Mexico

Tijuana No. 3, Tijuana  
Ramiro Estrada Medina, Apartado No. 155, Tijuana, B.C., Mexico

### PUERTO RICO

Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan  
Joseph L. Martinez, GPO Box 1119, San Juan, Puerto Rico

### SAUDI ARABIA

Al Hasa No. 1, Dhahran  
James E. Walter, Box 1975, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

The following are Recorders of Subordinate Commanderies in the United States:

### ALASKA

Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks  
George B. Rayburn, Box 1450, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Anchorage No. 2, Anchorage  
Lawrence W. Hawk, 1240 E. 11th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Ketchikan No. 4, Ketchikan  
Russell Burnett, Route 1, Box 555, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

### DELAWARE

St. John's No. 1, Wilmington  
Raymond A. Howard, 10 Ridgeland Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803

St. Andrews No. 2, Dover  
Lewis E. DePue, 216 Winterberry Drive, Dover, Delaware 19901

### HAWAII

Honolulu No. 1, Honolulu  
H. George Conger, 1227 Makiki Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

The Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of the Philippines is Antonio Gonzales, Sr., 4645 Old Santa Mesa, Manila D 403, Philippines.

## I AM YOURS

I was born on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The blood lines of the world run in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. *I am the nation.*

I am 204 million living souls — and the ghost of millions who have lived and died for me.

I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davy Crockett. I am Lee and Grant and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Fields, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea and in the steaming jungle of Vietnam.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coal fields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the West, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . my arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii . . . 3 million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than 5 million farms. I am forest, field, mountain and desert. I am quiet villages — and cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of "Auld Lang

Syne" as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 130,000 schools and colleges, and 320,000 churches where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper and a letter to a Congressman.

I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster, I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and the Wright brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Daniel Webster and Jonas Salk.

I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Thomas Paine.

Yes, I am the nation, and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom and God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I possess always the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world.





## SHOW YOUR COLORS, SAYS SIR KNIGHT BERRY

Sir Knights, show your colors on Independence Day and every day. Displaying any patriotic sentiment may be considered passe by some, but let's all be old-fashioned and show the flag at every appropriate occasion. Let's remember the leaders, many of them Masons, who secured us our Independence. They established a new nation dedicated to the rights of men, "among them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are faced by a minority who seek to speak for the majority, who would deny Americans their freedom under the guise of giving them more. Let us as Templars be vigilant to guard our freedoms. Let us be awake and active in defending our Independence, lest — by being passive — we find some day that the cause has been lost.

Show your colors! Be active in civic affairs and in our government and let your light shine brighter for America and Templary.

James D. Berry, Chairman  
Grand Commandery of Texas Committee on  
Patriotic and Civic Activities

## MORE ON "ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS"

When the item on "Onward, Christian Soldiers" appeared in the April *Knight Templar Magazine* with a question as to who wrote the music, Lt. General Herman Nickerson, Jr., President of the National Sojourners, Inc., referred the article to Ernest K. Emurian, Minister of the Cherrydale United Methodist Church in Arlington, Virginia. "Reverend Emurian is a recognized scholar of hymnology," writes Sir Knight Nickerson.

"The stanzas of Onward, Christian Soldiers were written by Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould on Whitsun Eve 1864 while (he) was serving the congregation at Horbury Brig, in England. The poet-preacher arranged the slow movement from Joseph Haydn's 'Symphony in D, No. 15, as a hymn tune.'" The stanzas were originally sung to this music on the day following their composition according to Rev. Emurian.

"That tune is still found in old hymnals, set to 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' as well as to another hymn by another poet, 'Brightly Gleams our Banner.' In some books it is named 'St. Alban's' but that is in error." Rev. John Bacchus Dykes "may have arranged the music later, but its original use was prepared by Baring-Gould expressly for his own original stanzas."

Baring-Gould also composed his own tune for his hymn "Now the Day is Over," the tune "Eudoxia." His original tune for this has also been supplanted by another, in this case Joseph Barnby's "Merrials."

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF FREEMASONRY TO AMERICA

by  
William E. Parker

*Brother Parker is currently working on a Masonic compilation, "a pictorial essay," outlining Masonic structure, organization, benevolence and philosophy. The following is an excerpt from that compilation.*

Freemasonry does not concern itself with questions of politics or religion. That is not its purpose. In fact, an absolute prohibition exists on the discussion within Lodges of subjects of a political or theological nature.

And, Freemasonry itself does not permit its name to be used in connection with such matters nor advocate a position thereon. These restrictions are so severe that sanctions may be applied against the infraction of such rules.

Individual masons, however, are encouraged to participate in the life of their community — as all good citizens should be so encouraged. It is only by active participation of Americans in their community life that this nation has grown great.

The principles and teachings of Masonry in seeking tolerance and personal liberty for all and a desire to worship God according to the dictates of conscience have been instrumental in the formation of this country.

Lodges appeared in America as early as 1730 and were active from that moment on. Freemasonry is said to have been an important factor in the events leading up to the American Revolution — not because of any direct action but rather because so many outstanding leaders of the period were members.

It's said Franklin's activities in France among his many Masonic friends there directly influenced that country's decision to aid the American movement.

Together with an influential merchant and playwright named Beaumarchais, (best remembered today as the author of two comedies: *The Marriage of Figaro* and *The Barber of Seville*) who began what might be called an early day Marshal Plan to America, and the Marquis de Lafayette, this trio exercised great influence in the succession of events which are now history. Many of the notable personalities of the era and influential at the French Court were Masons.

In 1976 the United States will celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the birth of a new nation. Freemasons have been in the forefront of American history during these 200 years contributing much to the leadership and inspiration that has built America. Of the 55 Delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, 14 are known to have been Freemasons, 6 others later joined the Craft and several others are claimed to have been members. Freemasons were prominent among the signers of both the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.

Today — as in the past — millions of men from all stations of life proudly join together in Freemasonry — to meet on the level and live by the square.

Brother Parker, P.M., holder of several titles in European Masonic bodies, resides at 168 Sheffield Road, Battle Creek, Michigan 49015.

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(cont. from p. 3)

appreciation of our heritage, an awareness of the need for individual community participation, an intelligent analysis of the problems and the opportunities of today.

To help you and your fellow Templars in this anniversary endeavor, the Grand Encampment as a Patriotic and Civic Activities project will soon make available two films for Commandery programming – one on the subject of Sir Knight Paul Revere, the other on the story of the Declaration of Independence. Each will be a 16mm sound-color film. Informational details will be released by the Grand Encampment office, but let me alert you in advance that prints, and therefore bookings, will be limited.

The two films will highlight the background and particularly the leaders responsible for the founding of our nation. Those men were involved; they were participants, not passive onlookers. We need that spirit today. The forthcoming films will be helpful if they do nothing more than inspire us to become active citizens and emulate the examples of those who made this great and good nation possible.

*G. Wilbur Bell*

G. Wilbur Bell



