



Knight Templar

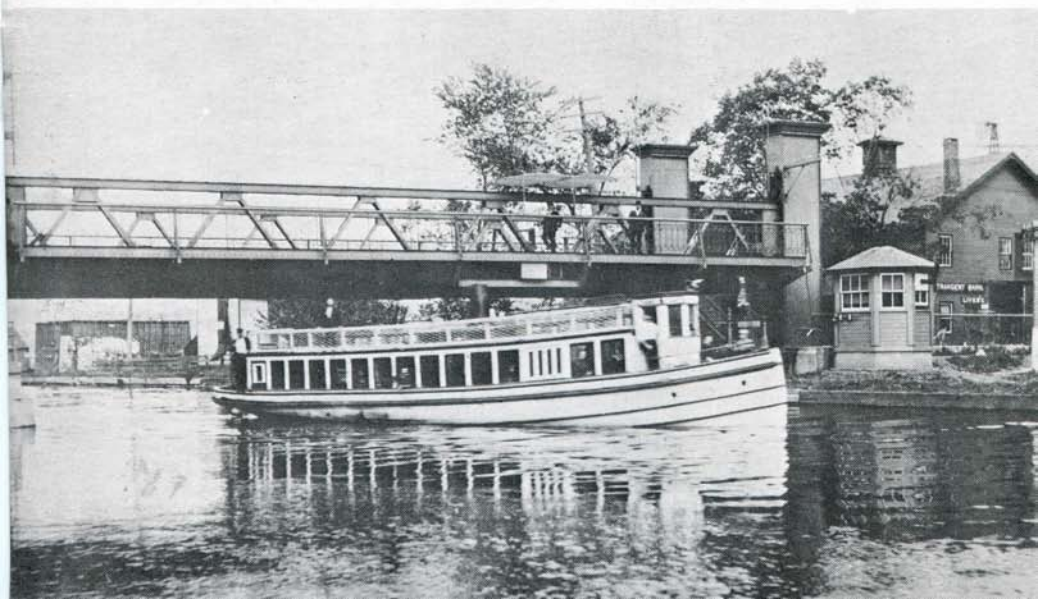
VOLUME XVIII

OCTOBER 1972

NUMBER 10



TURN OF THE CENTURY SCENES OF "CLINTON'S DITCH"



Knight Templar

OCTOBER 1972

VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 10

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of the United States of America.

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OCTOBER: On October 26, 1825, Sir Knight DeWitt Clinton, General Grand Master of Knights Templar, U.S.A., Governor of New York, presided for the formal opening of the Erie Canal at Buffalo. Labeled "Clinton's Ditch" by detractors during construction, the completed canal was recognized as one of the century's greatest contributions to trade and commerce. Cover photographs, circa 1900, show a load-and-unload canal portion along Dock Street, Schenectady, and a nostalgic view of leisurely canal passenger transportation. Warren H. Deck, Past Grand Commander, New York, writes of our first Grand Master and the Erie Canal starting on page 9.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

Young Men of DeMolay . . .

THE TRUSTEES OF POSTERITY

The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, has given Templars a twofold opportunity this fall – to honor the memory of one of the nation's most distinguished Knights Templar, the late Sir Knight J. Edgar Hoover, and to help DeMolay by providing petitions from our young friends, from sons or grandsons, nephews or other youth.



Grand Master J. W. Nutt has designated October 29 through November 5 as a period for J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Classes “on a chapter, district, provincial or jurisdictional basis.” He has charged each DeMolay Chapter to secure a minimum of 2 candidates. Universal participation will result in 5,000 new DeMolays in this worldwide J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Class.

I join with Grand Master Nutt and with our own Grand Encampment Chairman of the Committee on DeMolay, Past Grand Commander Robert A. Miller, California, in urging all Knights Templar to promote and support this special DeMolay project. We owe it to ourselves and our Templar principles to assist DeMolay – and we certainly owe it to the young men of our respective circles to give them this opportunity to become associated with what we know to be one of the world's finest youth groups.

The Order of DeMolay was named for the martyred Grand Master of Knights Templar. Let's show our DeMolay friends that we appreciate and deserve the honor. Let's prove that they chose a name of appropriate significance and that we have a true affinity for DeMolay goals and purposes.

With the realization that the young men of DeMolay are the trustees of posterity – Masonic and otherwise – let us support in every way the DeMolay J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Classes October 29 through November 5.

G. Wilbur Bell



From the MAIL BIN

Cuyahoga Falls Commandery No. 83 of Ohio salutes one of its members who now is the proud possessor of fifteen individual Eye Sponsor Certificates.

Sir Knight Russell O. Wise recently retired and for many years the great love of his life has been the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. We of this Commandery believe this to be a record. Sir Knight Wise challenges ANY Sir Knight in the world to equal or exceed it, and would like to hear about anyone who has done either.

REGINALD E. ANDERSON, P.C.
90 Castle Boulevard
Akron, Ohio 44313

□

In the June issue of the *Knight Templar*, page 6, appears a letter from R. J. Knott, 20 Larkspur Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 2DU England. I have written Sir Knight Knott in regards to obtaining for me the large size "golden Masonic Ball" from there. This he graciously considered doing.

I have just received a letter from his sister. Her brother Sir Knight Knott is in the hospital. He lost his sight quite suddenly and unexpectedly the 6th of August. Should it be possible to mention this in the *Knight Templar* it is possible he would appreciate a card, which his sister would have to read.

My continued thanks for a very fine publication! The contents are very educational and timely! I am amazed at the information I acquire.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM
Grant Building, Room 151
U. S. Soldiers Home
Washington, D.C. 20315

□

On Tuesday, August 1, 1972, I received a letter from Frank McGill of New York informing me he was coming to Scotland on a holiday. I am pleased to inform you that on Wednesday, August 16, Sir Knight McGill, his wife, sister and brother-in-law were able to visit my home and we spent a few very pleasant hours together. Also, I am hoping to see them again before they return to New York.

Your assistance in supplying my address is very much appreciated. Any Sir Knight visiting Scotland is welcome to visit me at any time.

JOHN LAING
19 Douglas Place, Linlithgow
West Lothian EH19 6 DL
Scotland

□

I received my 50-year card in the Blue Lodge February 1, 1961, so I am a 61-year Mason. I have been a member of my Chapter for 55 years and my Commandery for 53 years. I joined the Ansar Shrine Band, Springfield, Illinois, in 1919. I am a singer and piano player and played the piano for my Lodge and the pipe organ for my Commandery. Back in 1919 I played for 531 Blue Lodge Degrees in Stephen Decatur Lodge No. 979.

HARRY E. BARBER
363 South Woodale Avenue
Decatur, Illinois 62522

□

I am trying to find the four volume set of *10,000 Famous Freemasons* by William Denslow and the Missouri Lodge of Research which is now out of print.

DAVID L. BROSSELL
P.O. Box 1791
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27801

□

Since coming to Honolulu in 1964 I have been able to attend York Rite and Scottish Rite more often than in the previous twenty years, due to business, traveling, etc. I want every one who has had a part in this publication to know that I have read every issue. My wife Ellen, my companion of forty-eight years, also reads and enjoys it. There are no words to express our appreciation and I am ashamed to have delayed so long in letting you know how we feel. How can anyone not be a better person after reading Dr. Peale's article in the April issue? It is so clearly written as are all his articles and sermons. He spoke to the Hawaii Rotarians a few years ago and I had the extreme pleasure of meeting him.

Masonry was given to me by my father — and to my three brothers. My father paid my initiation fee, which was \$25.00 at that time, for the Blue Lodge and continued to pay my dues for several years. I took my Entered Apprentice Degree four days after my twenty-first birthday and was Raised a Master Mason ten days later. I finished the York Rite in November that same year, 1917. I have not heard of anyone who has had this wonderful gift at such an early age. I wish to thank all who have contributed to my glorious life as a Mason.

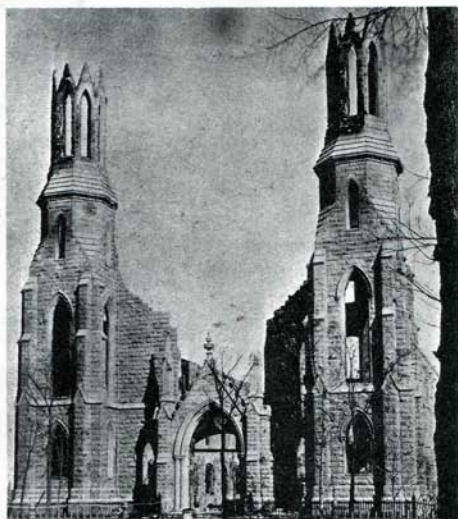
I received the Scottish Rite Degree at the Valley of Danville, Danville, Illinois, in 1944 and now hold a life membership. I joined the Shrine at Medinah in Chicago in 1946, which was the largest class up to that time. My Blue Lodge was taken in Darlington, Indiana, Lodge, my Commandery at Crawfordsville, Indiana, No. 25.

My only suggestion, and I trust it has been made by others, is that the print could be a little larger. I find I have a little difficulty with fine print at age 76. Would be most happy to hear from any acquaintances.

ROBERT O. SHAVER
1515 Nuuanu Avenue, Queen 114
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

□

101 Years Ago



(Courtesy Chicago Scottish Rite Library)

This is how the Chicago Scottish Rite Cathedral looked following the fire which virtually destroyed Chicago in October of 1871. The building was then the Unity Church, a branch of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago. It was purchased by the Chicago Medinah Temple Association in 1903 and sold by them to the Scottish Rite in 1911.

Many of the Masonic bodies in Chicago were meeting at the Masonic Temple, 83-87 Dearborn, in 1871. The building was completely burnt, destroying the records, jewels, Charters and paraphernalia of numerous Lodges, two Chapters, one local Council and the Grand Council of Illinois, two Commanderies, all of the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Grand Master's office of the Grand Lodge.

MAKE NO SMALL PLANS

Sir Knight Oliver S. Willham, P.G.C., Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on the Educational Foundation, spoke to an August 7 gathering of Vocational-Technical Education Leaders of Oklahoma on the role of vocational-technical training versus classical education in the future. The following is an excerpt of that speech.

For far too long the United States of America has been working toward every boy and girl becoming a college graduate. The secondary schools really set this pattern early in our history because their courses of study were designed to prepare the student for college admission. Every small school was proud to boast of the percentage of its graduates who were admitted to a college.

During the last half century we have slowly awakened to the fact that only about 20% of those students aspiring to earn an academic degree were successful. About 80% dropped out along the academic trail.

What happens to this latter group? They must be given vocational or technical training in order to enter the American labor market. The successful experience Oklahoma State University has had at Oklahoma State Tech in Okmulgee demonstrates how these young men and women become useful citizens when they have a skill to sell. It was not until Oklahoma State Tech was entirely divorced from degree work that the vocational and technical ideas flourished. Today the students there are just as happy and content as the students at the parent school. Some would say the boy or girl with a high I.Q. should not waste his or her talents as a mechanic. Why shouldn't we have smart mechanics to repair the sophisticated machines that are used today?

There is just as much cultural value in vocational and technical courses as in classical ones. It is my belief that in the years ahead this nation will encourage

every boy and girl to secure a broad general background in college and then use vocational and technical schools as we use graduate colleges.

Yesterday is a history of today's accomplishments. Tomorrow is today's hopes translated into actuality. The shape of today is determined by the dimensions of our dreams for the future. Approach your task with confidence. Let no visions be too bold, too far-reaching, too ambitious. In other words, make no small plans.

The Knights Templar Educational Loan Foundation offers assistance to students in vocational-technical schools as well as colleges and universities. Write to the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1733, Chicago, Illinois 60604, for a free copy of "Guidelines for Making Student Loans." For details of the Foundation's operation in your Grand Commandery, write to your Grand Recorder.

‡

Dan H. Benney in Texas

Former Recorder Dan H. Benney, Hermann von Salza Commandery No. 1, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, is in Texas undergoing orthopedic surgery at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, on a hand injured in 1966 while Sir Knight Benney was on duty in Vietnam. He resigned as Generalissimo of Hermann von Salza when the move to Texas became necessary.

His recent note requested the listing of his new address "for Companions and Sir Knights coming from Europe to this part of the country." Dan H. Benney's address is 103 East Hathaway Drive, Apt. 194, San Antonio, Texas 78209.

MASONRY AND ENGLISH RULERS

Researched by
C. L. Rothwell

In 1714, upon the death of Queen Anne, the English found themselves without a Protestant heir to the throne having forbidden it to the Catholic son of James II. In Hanover (now in Germany) they found George I, great grandson of James I, and invited him to take the English throne. Thus began the Hanover line (whose direct descendants rule to this day, now under the name of Windsor) and the Masonic relationship with the royal family.

George I himself was not a Mason. He could not speak English. His younger son Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, became the first royal Grand Master. His eldest son, George II, who succeeded him, was not a Mason but two of George II's sons were. The first was Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. The second was William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

George II was succeeded by his grandson George III, king during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. George III was not a Mason. His younger brother, Prince William Frederick was. Six of his seven sons, three of whom became kings and a fourth who was the father of Victoria, were. They were: King William IV; Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover in 1837; the Duke of York; Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria; Prince Augustus William, Duke of Sussex; and George IV.

In the last few years of his 60 year reign, George III was deranged and George IV became Regent in 1811, succeeding to the throne on his father's death in 1820. George IV served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge until he became Regent in 1811 at which time the Duke of Sussex was elected Grand

Master.

Both Prince Edward and Prince Augustus were Grand Masters. At that time there were two Grand Lodges in England and two Princes served as Grand Master at the same time. The Grand Lodge, founded in 1717, was then headed by Augustus, Duke of Sussex, and the Ancient Grand Lodge founded in 1751, was then headed by Edward, Duke of Kent. Both flourished. In 1813 the two Grand Lodges with the two brothers as heads effected a union and became the United Grand Lodge with the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master.

George IV had no heirs and was succeeded by his brother William IV. William IV also had no heirs and the throne went to his niece Victoria, daughter of the fourth son of George III, in 1837. At that point, the House of Hanover, ruling the English throne and Hanover in Germany, split. Victoria became Queen of England and her uncle Ernest, fifth son of George III, became King of Hanover. (Ernest had one son, George, a Mason, who succeeded him on the throne of Hanover. Both served as Grand Masters of Hanover. George was the last king of Hanover, being forced to abdicate in 1866 when Hanover was annexed by Prussia.)

Victoria was not a Mason, of course, nor, apparently, was her husband, Albert. Their eldest son, Albert-Edward, served as Grand Master from 1875-1901 when he succeeded to the throne as Edward VII. His brother, Prince Arthur, was Grand Master from 1901-1939, longer than any other Grand Master. Edward had been initiated into Masonry by King Frederick of Sweden.

Edward's eldest son was Prince Albert, Duke of Clarence. Edward was Grand

Master of the Grand Lodge and the Prince of Wales when he initiated his son and heir into the Blue Lodge. However, Prince Albert died before his father succeeded to the throne and Edward was followed by his second son, George V, who was not a Mason. George changed royal family's name to Windsor due to anti-Germanic feelings at the time.

George V had four sons, three of whom were Masons. The first son became Edward VIII, who abdicated "to marry the woman I love" before he could be crowned. He was the late Duke of Windsor. Upon Edward's abdication his brother George became king. George VI was a Mason and was Master of Navy Lodge No. 2612 in 1921. The third son was not a Mason. The fourth son, Prince George, Duke of Kent, served as Grand Master from 1939 until August of 1942 when he was killed in an airplane accident in Scotland. In 1943 George VI installed his brother-in-law, Henry, Earl of Harwood, husband of his sister Mary, the Princess Royal, as Grand Master. Henry served until his death in 1947.

George VI died in 1952 and was succeeded by his daughter, Elizabeth II, present Queen of England. Elizabeth's husband is Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, a former Prince of Greece. Both Elizabeth and her husband are great, great grandchildren of Victoria, Phillip thru a daughter of Victoria and Elizabeth thru a son. Phillip is a member of Navy Lodge No. 2612 of London, the Lodge of most members of the royal family since Edward VII served as its first Master in 1896. Phillip is the son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and the great-grandson of Christian IX of Denmark, a Protector of Danish Freemasonry.

The present heir apparent is H.R.H. Prince Charles, Prince of Wales. He is 23. He has two brothers, ages 12 and 8. Charles is not at this time a Mason.

The present Grand Master of the

Grand Lodge of England is H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, a cousin of the Queen and son of Prince George who served as Grand Master from 1939 until his death in 1942.

‡

Templars at Mt. Vernon — 1889

"No feature of the present conclave has been more successful or impressive than the ceremonies at Mount Vernon yesterday," wrote the *Washington Post* October 10, 1889, reporting on the record crowd of 9,000 Templars who journeyed to Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon to hold a memorial service.

The service was the idea of the mayor of Chicago, DeWitt C. Cregier, Past Commander of Apollo No. 1, Past Grand Master of Illinois Masons, charter member of St. John's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, and 33° Scottish Rite Mason. Sir Knight Cregier was the construction supervisor for the Water Tower which survived the Chicago fire and later was influential in bringing the Columbian Exposition of 1893 to Chicago.

According to the report, when the 9,000 Templars and their ladies left Washington by boat for Mount Vernon, between 4,000 and 5,000 more were left behind because the boats were unable to accommodate the numbers who wished to go.

The picture below was taken at Mount Vernon during the 1889 Triennial in Washington, D.C. However, it is not known if this group is part of the Illinois delegation or that of another Grand Commandery.



Clinton's Ditch . . .

AMERICA'S FIRST FREEWAY

by
Warren H. Deck

Warren H. Deck, 1965-66 Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of New York, maintains an active participation in the affairs of Templary. He has served on the Public Relations Committee for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and contributed time, effort and talent unstintedly to that cause. For two Trienniums, he has served as a productive member of the Committee on Public Relations of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, U.S.A.

A communications proponent and a history buff, Sir Knight Deck has researched and written for this issue of the Knight Templar Magazine an account of the 19th century "eighth wonder of the world," the Erie Canal, and its chief advocate, Sir Knight DeWitt Clinton, first presiding officer when the General Grand Encampment became a sovereign body in 1816.

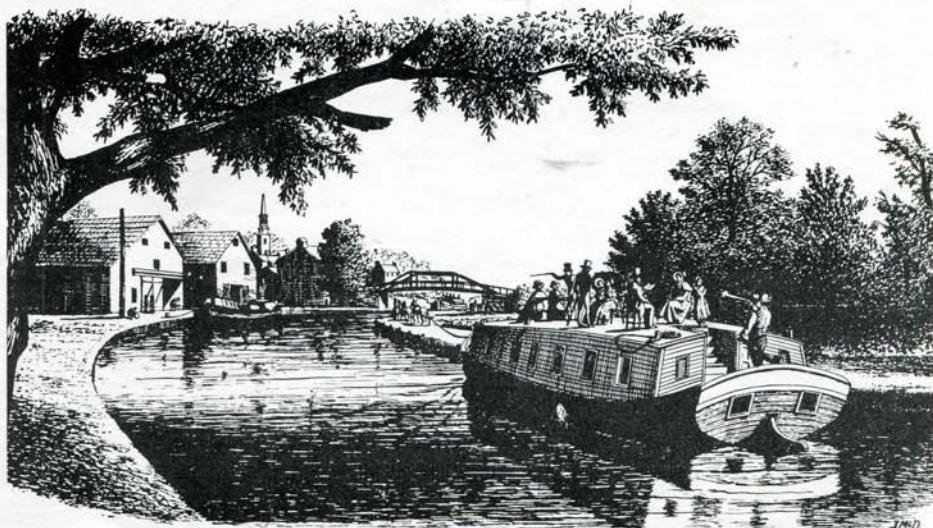
New York State owes its position of leadership in trade and industry to the stimulation provided by the opening of the Erie Canal on October 26, 1825. During its first half century, the canal provided a self-supporting water route for the cheap transportation of goods from and to the central and western parts of the State and for trade with the Midwest. In 1882 tolls on the Erie were abolished and the canal became the nation's first freeway.

During its construction between 1817 and 1825, skeptics called the canal "Clinton's Ditch" after DeWitt Clinton, president of the canal commissioners appointed in 1816 by the Legislature. The commissioners were charged: "to consider, devise, and adopt such measure as may or shall be requisite to facilitate and effect the communication by canals and locks between the navigable waters of Hudson's river and Lake Erie, and the said navigable waters and Lake Champlain."

When the canal opened, Clinton had served as Governor of New York all but two of the construction years. He



boarded the *Seneca Chief* at Buffalo to lead a triumphant procession of canal boats the length of the canal and down the Hudson river to New York. The opening was heralded by cannons placed every few miles along the banks. These were fired successively to send the news ahead of the four-miles-per-hour flotilla which took until November 4 to reach New York. Then Governor Clinton emptied into New York harbor the keg of Lake Erie



Typical of the canal boats in 1825. The steersman is signaling to the teamster and approaching town by canaleer's horn.

water which he had brought from Buffalo to signify the consummation of "the wedding of the waters."

Compared to modern standards, the four-foot depth and 28-foot width at the bottom of the original Erie Canal seem inadequate, yet it was hailed as the "Eighth Wonder of the World." It was further lauded in a contemporary *Narrative of the Festivities in Honor of the Completion of the Canal* in these words: "... the authors and builders of the Erie have built the longest canal, in the least time, with the least experience, for the least money, and to the greatest public benefit."

Agitation Started in 1700

As early as 1700, Richard Coote, Governor of the Province of New York, instructed His Majesty's Chief Engineer in America, Colonel Romer, to observe during his visit to the Iroquois whether portages could be shortened by clearing creeks to make them navigable for boats and canoes.

After the French and Indian War, some improvements were made in the Mohawk River, Wood Creek and Oneida Lake areas. In 1768 Governor Sir Henry Moore's recommendation to the General Assembly for improving the Mohawk River between Schenectady and Fort Stanwix fell upon deaf ears.

In 1784 the New York State Legislature commended Christopher Colles for his plans for removing obstructions to navigation from the Mohawk River but deemed the expenditure of public money inexpedient. In a change of heart in 1785, the Legislature appropriated \$125 to implement Colle's plan.

General Philip Schuler formed the Western Inland Navigation Company in 1792 which actually started construction under a charter to open navigation from the Hudson River to Seneca Lake and Lake Ontario. By 1796, when the company obtained a \$15,000 loan from New York State, they had completed locks around Little Falls on the Mohawk opening a route for boats from Schenectady to

Little Falls.

First Survey for Canal

DeWitt Clinton's support of the canal project was enlisted in 1810 when, as State Senator, he seconded the resolution offered by Jonas Platt for the creation of a commission to examine the whole route from the Hudson River to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Seven commissioners were named and were allowed \$3,000 for their expenses. The Board of Canal Commissioners began their trip on July 3. The examination of the route, which is recorded day by day in Clinton's private journal, was finally concluded with Clinton's return to New York City on August 23.

The Legislature took no action in 1811 on the favorable report of the commission and the outbreak of the War of 1812 the following year resulted in the postponement of the canal project.

Clinton's Speaking Tour

In 1815, out of public office for the first time since 1797, Clinton made a speaking tour in support of the canal. Starting in Buffalo he traversed the course the canal would take across the breadth of the state and drew up in 1816 a formal presentation to the Legislature in favor of the construction of the canal. As a result, previous schemes were abandoned and the Erie Canal became the favorite in public and legislative considerations.

In April 1816 the Legislature passed a bill creating a board of canal commissioners. Clinton was elected president, Samuel Young, secretary, and Myron Holley, treasurer.

Construction Took Eight Years

Construction of the canal began July 4, 1817, and culminated in the canal's opening, October 26, 1825. Clinton was elected governor in 1817; re-elected in

1820; and, after a period out of office from 1822 to 1824, was re-elected in 1824 and 1826. In his annual message to the Legislature in 1826 Governor Clinton reported the canal had been completed at a total cost, exclusive of interest on loans, of \$9,130,373.80. This was the project which President Thomas Jefferson in denying it Federal support in 1809 had characterized as: "... 100 years premature and completely impractical."

Canal's Expansion

Less than ten years after the canal was officially opened the first improvement was undertaken to increase the depth of Clinton's Ditch. Within that decade the use of the canal had brought a return of expenditures and was yielding an annual return of eight percent on the investment. Tolls were abolished in 1882.

In 1903 New York State voters approved a bond issue of \$101 million for the construction of the New York State Barge Canal. This meant the abandonment of the old Erie along the Mohawk River and the use of the river itself to provide wider and deeper channels to accommodate larger boats.

The Barge Canal provides a 504.73 mile waterway from New York City to Buffalo on Lake Erie or a 363 mile waterway from New York City to Oswego on Lake Ontario. The modern canal has a depth of 14 feet and minimum bottom width of 101 feet. The maximum size of vessels permitted on the canal is 300 feet in length, 43.5 feet in width and 15.5 feet in height above the water line.

Father of the Erie Canal

DeWitt Clinton, best remembered as the Father of the Erie Canal, was born in Little Britain, Orange County, New York, March 3, 1769, the third son of General James Clinton. In 1784 he entered Columbia College in the junior class, the first class after its revival as Columbia College with the name King's College discarded.

He graduated at the head of his class in 1786 and studied law under Samuel Jones. At 19 he was secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton, who was presiding over the convention at Poughkeepsie called to ratify the United States Constitution.

In 1797 DeWitt Clinton was elected to the New York State Assembly and in 1798 to the New York State Senate. At 33 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1803 he resigned from the Senate to become Mayor of New York City, a position he held until 1815.

From 1809 to he served also as a member of the New York State Senate introducing laws for the encouragement of missionary societies, for the improvement of public police, for the prevention and punishment of crime, for perfecting a militia system, for promoting medical science and others.

He was defeated by Brother James Madison for President of the United States in 1812, 128 to 89 electoral votes.

The outstanding aspects of his terms as Governor, 1817 to 1822 and 1824 to 1828, were the start and completion of the Erie Canal. Overshadowing that in 1825, he was the first Governor to recommend days of public thanksgiving.

Heads First New York Grand Encampment

Little is known of his Masonic memberships including the Encampment (Commandery) to which he belonged but, from his writings, it is evident that he had a deep interest in the fraternity. Even his journal in which he recorded the day-by-day occurrences of the 1810 trip across New York as a member of the First Canal Commission contains frequent references to the Masonic emblems which he found displayed on inns which he passed or at which he stayed.

With the formation of the Grand Encampment of New York in 1814, DeWitt

Clinton was elected Thrice Illustrious Grand Master and was re-elected at each succeeding annual meeting until his death on February 11, 1828, altho the demands on his time prevented his presiding until 1826.

First Grand Master

At the close of a two-day conference on June 21, 1816, the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America became a reality. Probably the most distinguished Mason and Templar present was Thomas Smith Webb, who had become the first Grand Master of Rhode Island in 1805. Sir Knight Webb willingly stepped aside to permit the selection of DeWitt Clinton as the first Grand Master, motivated by the knowledge that Sir Knight Clinton had greater national prestige and would give the General Encampment a more propitious start in life.

One of the early threats to the Grand Encampment, as to all Masonry, was the Anti-Masonic surge of intrigue, distrust and hatred that swept the country starting in 1826, just a decade after the formation of the General Grand Encampment. Governor Clinton, re-elected at each successive Conclave, was still Grand Master. His public utterances, in the face of Anti-Masonic demonstrations, are an example of Templar courage and conviction.

"I know that Freemasonry," he declared, "is friendly to religion, morality, liberty and good government. I shall never shrink under any state of excitement, or any extent of misapprehension, from hearing testimony in favor of the purity of an institution which can boast of a Washington and a Franklin and a Lafayette as distinguished members — which inculcates no principles and authorizes no acts that are not in accordance with good morals, civil liberty and entire obedience to the government and the laws."

Sir Knight Deck resides at 511 Sanders Avenue, Scotia, New York 12302.

Veterans Day Tribute . . .

Excerpt from remarks by
General Bruce C. Clarke
 at the annual
Fourth Armored Division Association
Memorial Service
 For its 1519 World War II War Dead
 Indianapolis, Indiana

It is very fitting that we should keep alive the memory of the 1519 valiant officers and men who gave their lives, as members of our Division, but who were not privileged to be present at our final victory over the enemy or to join us since as we meet from time to time to renew the memories of stirring times. No words can accomplish this without considering the matter of life and death on the battlefield.

During the long course of intensive training of our Division, we conditioned ourselves physically and mentally for the impact of battle. The ones who were brave in battle, and there were a host of them in our Division, were mentally adjusted and prepared for fortunes of the battlefield whatever they were to be.

They may not have recalled what Horatius is reported to have said when defending Rome from the invaders many years ago:

To all men upon this earth death cometh soon or late, and how can men die better than by facing fearful odds for the ashes of their fathers and the Temples of their Gods?

But similar thoughts passed through their minds many times before they met the enemy.

The men of the Fourth Armored Division knew well what they were fighting for and what were the stakes. They were adjusted mentally to the requirements of the situations on the

dozens of battlefields of the war. Their record proves this.

The exigencies of the battle do not permit us to record fully the valor of the men who fought, especially those who become casualties. The poet said, "Full many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air." But there is a recording angel far superior to the administrative ability of the Army who sets down the heroic deeds of men. I am sure that the valiant actions of these 1519 men are duly recorded.

Let us leave this meeting with the resolve that we will keep the soldiers' faith, that between now and the next time we meet, a year from now, we will do full honor to the memory of our 1519 comrades who gave their last full measure of devotion to their comrades, to their unit, to their Division and to OUR Country. Let us return this devotion.

General Bruce C. Clarke, whose home is at 4026 N. Tazewell Street, Arlington, Virginia 22207, is a member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, Washington, D.C.



Our friend and we were invited abroad on a party of pleasure, which is to last forever. His chair was ready first, and he is gone before us. We could not all conveniently start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and know where to find him.

Brother Benjamin Franklin

GRAND COMMANDERY CHAIRMEN FOR VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN

5th Voluntary Knights Templar Eye Foundation Campaign Starts January 1, '73 — Major Emphasis on Commandery "Benefit Events"

Charles S. McIntyre, P.G.C., Michigan, Chairman for the 5th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation starting January 1, has named the Templar leaders selected by their Grand Commanders to serve as Grand Commandery Chairman for a Campaign that has as its goal "more than \$300,000." Campaign time runs from January 1 thru March 31, 1973.



"In order to count for Commandery and Grand Commandery credit," says Chairman McIntyre, "final reports must be received from Grand Commandery Chairmen at the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Rhinebeck, New York, not later than April 14, 1973. Returns received after that date, although they will benefit the work of the Foundation, cannot be counted for campaign credit."

Sir Knight McIntyre stresses the points enumerated in the Grand Master's General Order No. 10: "It is a campaign for Commandery fund-raising events and activities, not for solicitation of contributions. It is a campaign which will include for Commandery credit every form of moneys except Wills, Bequests and Memorials."

The following Knights Templar are in charge of Campaign Activities in their respective Grand Commandery jurisdictions:

ALABAMA	Fred W. Vaughan, 108 Harwood Drive, Rt. 6 Gadsden 35901
ARIZONA	Nash C. Willis, 1125 Seventh Avenue, Safford 85546
ARKANSAS	Franklin B. Trusdell, P.O. Box 417, Fort Smith 72901
CALIFORNIA	William E. J. Erichsen, 1895 Camino del Rio, San Diego 92108
COLORADO	Harry W. Pride, 2920 Monaco Parkway, Denver 80207
CONNECTICUT	John W. Colody, 36 Mountain Road, Windsor 06095
DIST. OF COL.	George C. Willman, Jr., 800 North Wayne Street, Arlington, VA 22201
FLORIDA	Goebel B. Buchanan, 164 Chicago Avenue, Valparaiso 32580
GEORGIA	Joe C. Billingsley, Route Two, Gray 31032
IDAHO	Lenn Magill, 4007 Rose Hill, Boise 83705
ILLINOIS	Robert E. Fulford, 806 South 23rd Street, Mt. Vernon 62864
INDIANA	Robert E. Price, P.O. Box 102, Connersville 47331
IOWA	Albert R. Masters, Jr., 1406 North Fourth Avenue, W., Newton 50208
KANSAS	Lorenzo W. Payden, No. 4 Twin Lakes Court, Pittsburg 66762
KENTUCKY	Clayton A. Compton, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 698, Crestwood 40014
LOUISIANA	William A. Reeder, 420 Sena Drive, Metairie 70005
MAINE	Clark H. Leach, 472 Wallis Road, Rye, NH 03870
MARYLAND	Henry U. Frederick, Sr., 400 Torner Road, Baltimore 21221
MASS.-R.I.	Thomas C. Brown, 36 Larkspur Road, Warwick, RI 02886
MICHIGAN	Murray D. Wilson, 111 Golfcrest Drive, Dearborn 48124

MINNESOTA	Adolph R. Kopischke, 705 Second Street, N.W., Waseca 56093
MISSISSIPPI	John A. Stewart, Route 5, Pontotoc 38863
MISSOURI	Thomas H. Sims, 4720 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City 64110
MONTANA	Rudolph J. Kent, 417 West Main Street, Lewistown 59457
NEBRASKA	Norval W. Stewart, 3101 Washington, Bellevue 68005
NEVADA	John P. Burns, 1950 North Carson Street, Sp-71, Carson City 89701
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Edwin H. Newell, 48 Holman Street, Laconia 03246
NEW JERSEY	Dr. Christopher A. Smith, P.O. Box 150, Brookside 07926
NEW MEXICO	Richard E. Johnston, 4709-A Trinity Drive, Los Alamos 87544
NEW YORK	Neil R. Baker, Sr., 204 Marguerite Avenue, Syracuse 12307
NORTH CAROLINA	Frederick G. Speidel, P.O. Box 17661, Raleigh 27609
NORTH DAKOTA	George E. Burchill, P.O. Box 646, Jamestown 58401
OHIO	Lawrence M. Looker, 1179 Broadview Avenue, Columbus 43212
OKLAHOMA	Willis H. Gorey, 907 South Toledo Avenue, Tulsa 74112
OREGON	Richard G. Meyers, 7828 Mississippi Avenue, Portland 97217
PENNSYLVANIA	Warren R. Williams, Jr., Griffis Street, Montrose 18801
SOUTH CAROLINA	Sam L. Grant, Jr., P.O. Box 614, Chester 29706
SOUTH DAKOTA	Appointment to be made.
TENNESSEE	W. Whitton Florida, 4313 Larigo Drive, Knoxville 37914
TEXAS	William D. Snipes, 4816 Avenue S, Galveston 77550
UTAH	Gilbert H. Clement, 3600 Emigration Canyon, Salt Lake City 84108
VERMONT	George E. Cummings, 33 Clough Avenue, Windsor 05089
VIRGINIA	Joe R. Harris, 2027 North Utah Street, Arlington 22207
WASHINGTON	Frank M. Thomas, 1064 East Thomas Street, Seattle 98102
WEST VIRGINIA	L. Walter Given, 411 Delaware Avenue, Charleston 25302
WISCONSIN	Leslie W. Ketchum, 1014 Tumalo Terrace, Madison 53711
WYOMING	William F. Boyd, 608 East 26th Street, Cheyenne 82001

Fifth Voluntary Campaign Facts

- 1 All forms and materials will be prepared and distributed from the office of the Grand Recorder, Chicago.
- 2 All Constituent Commandery funds and reports are to be forwarded to the individual Grand Commandery Chairmen.
- 3 All funds count for Commandery Campaign credit except Wills, Bequests and Memorials.
- 4 Appropriate plaques will be presented by the Grand Master at the 52nd Triennial Conclave to those Commanderies whose productivity reaches or exceeds an average of \$2.00 per member.
- 5 The campaign extends from January 1 thru March 31, 1973. Final reports will be credited only if received, from Grand Commandery Chairmen, before April 14.
- 6 THE ACCENT IS ON FUND-RAISING PROJECTS – NOT CONTRIBUTIONS.



PEOPLE/EVENTS IN THE SPOTLIGHT -

VOLUME XVIII

KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE

"The Word"

The Triennial Conclave Committee of Illinois tentatively plans for the exemplification of "The Word," synoptic drama by Sir Knight Myron K. Lingle, by the Springfield, Illinois, cast in Chicago next August during the 52nd Triennial Conclave.

Peale at Sabina

"Over 900 people" gathered at Center Church, Sabina, Ohio, July 9 to hear Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment speak in the church he attended as a boy when his father was pastor of Bowersville charge, which included Center Church. The occasion was the centennial of Center Church and the 160th anniversary of Methodism in Sabina.

Dr. Peale was accompanied by Mrs. Peale; their son, the Rev. John Stafford Peale, Danville, Virginia; and seven-year old grandson Clifford. Rev. John Peale gave the pastoral prayer. The benediction was given by Robert Emmons, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.



From left, Grand Commander Emmons; the Rev. Albert R. Briggs, P.C., Garfield No. 28; Dr. Peale; and George R. Fitez, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

50 Years for Virginia DeMolay

The first DeMolay Chapter in Virginia was the John Moncure Chapter, Richmond, organized and chartered in 1922, just three years after the founding of the Order of DeMolay in Kansas City, Missouri.



Newly-elected Master Councilor Steve Paulini, center, and Grand Commander Ivan C. Meyers, right, cut the 50th anniversary cake with the Grand Commander's gold Templar sword as O. R. Howell, Jr., Executive Officer of DeMolay in Virginia, left, assists.

Cake - Candles at Illinois Conclave

Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, with the singing assistance of approximately 800 banquetters, celebrated his birthday September 2 at Rockton during the 116th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. Retiring Grand Commander Kenneth E. McCarty presided; Department Commander Arthur J. Peterson presented the cake with "an undetermined number of lighted candles;" and led the group in the singing of "Happy Birthday."

MASONIC NEWS IN TEMPLAR REVIEW

KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE

NUMBER 10

Three Grand Masters

Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Knights Templar, U.S.A., and Grand Master Ian McKean, Scotland, joined Supreme Grand Master W. S. Wright at the 89th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada August 12-15 in Victoria, British Columbia.

Past Supreme Grand Master F. Carl Ackert reports re-election of the following officers: Supreme Grand Master Wright, Deputy Grand Master M. Davis, Grand Chancellor C. E. Wells and Grand Treasurer L. H. Bearne.

The 90th Annual Assembly is scheduled to be held September 8-11, 1973, in Edmonton, Alberta.



Left to right, Grand Masters Bell, Wright and McKean at the 89th Annual Assembly, Great Priory of Canada, sessions.

Lyman E. Smith Retires

Lyman E. Smith, Helena, Montana, has retired as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Montana, A.F. & A.M., and has been succeeded by the Assistant Grand Secretary, Donald W. Schenck.

Triennial Conclave Hosts

Grand Commandery of Illinois representatives met in Chicago September 18 to plan hosting arrangements for the 52nd Triennial Conclave August 11-16, 1973. General Committee Co-Chairmen Clare B. Lang and Phillip B. Makin met with Corporation Chairman Charles E. Bostick, Grand Encampment Committee members and Grand Master Bell.

\$3,028.90 from Worthy Grand Matron

Mrs. Ann Logar, Worthy Grand Matron, Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, State of Nevada, raised a total of \$3,028.90 for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation during her term which closes with the 1972 Grand Chapter session in Sparks, Nevada, October 5-8.



The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, writes Grand Commander Clarence K. Jones, was Mrs. Logar's personal project for the year. She requested each of the 29 Subordinate Chapters to plan a special project for the benefit of the Eye Foundation and, in addition, held a "silver march" at each of her official visitations.

Gold Medal to Templar's Son

John Writer, Clarendon Hills, Illinois, won a gold medal and set two world records in the small bore rifle competition during the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich. He is the son of Sir Knight Henry M. Writer, K.Y.C.H., Trinity Commandery No. 80, La Grange, Illinois, who served as Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Illinois in 1960.



Writer won the silver medal in the competition during the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City, according to Sir Knight Glen H. Reno, member Public Relations Committee of the Grand Commandery of Illinois.

Al Hasa Classes

From Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, comes word via Recorder James E. Walter that Al Hasa Commandery No. 1 continues its "active candidate recruitment." Thirty-one were in waiting for a September 7 class, with additional conferrals scheduled October 5.

Current Al Hasa officers are: Alex Ted Szostek, Commander; Louis Amezcua Castro, Generalissimo; Richard Baugh Carl, Captain-General; Carl Theodore Cherwinski, P.C., Treasurer, and Past Commander Walter, Recorder.

Al Hasa Commandery has ordered 100 free copies of the Grand Encampment's "Capsule Chronicle of Templary" for distribution to each candidate.

NEW — FROM THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

The Grand Encampment office in Chicago has prepared a supply of blue press-board, spring-clip binders — 9½ by 6½ outside dimensions — illustrated on the cover with the Cross and Crown insignia in gold, for individual protective filing of Grand Encampment Guidelines, the *Knight Templar Magazine* or other Templar materials of standard 8½ by 5½ size.

The spring-clip makes it easy to insert and remove items as desired.

Each binder is designed to hold a complete set of Guideline leaflets (with space to spare), or a full one-year supply of *Knight Templar Magazine* issues — or their equivalents.

Binders (each containing a complete set of currently available Guidelines) are offered to KNIGHTS TEMPLAR UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT at the following rates — postage included:

Quantities	Cost
1 thru 9	\$1.50 each
10 thru 19	\$1.35 each
20 or more	\$1.20 each

Orders, with checks made payable to the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, may be directed to:

THE GRAND RECORDER, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, U.S.A.

14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1733

Chicago, Illinois 60604.

THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE

by the late
Wallace L. Davis

Nineteen hundred and seventy-two, in Templar writings is referred to as A.D. 1972, A.O. 854. The difference between these figures refers to the year in which the ancient Templar Order was founded: A.D. 1118. (The letters A.O. represent the Latin words "Anno Ordinis," or year of the Order.) The ancient Order was founded by nine Christian Knights headed by Hugh de Payens. Their purpose was to protect the pilgrims visiting the Holy Sepulchre. The Knights Templar undertook to establish a brotherhood-in-arms and entered into a solemn compact to aid each other in keeping the travel routes clear and protecting and defending Christian pilgrims on their way to the Holy City. They took upon themselves the usual knightly vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and adopted the Latin name of *Pauperes Commilitis Christi et Templi Solomonis*, or Poor Fellows Soldiers of Christ and the Temple of Solomon. Baldwin, the Christian King of Jerusalem, assigned them a residence which stood near the former site of the Temple, and the Abbot of the Temple gave them, as an arsenal, the street between the palace and the Temple; hence the name Knights Templar.

Baldwin sent Hugh de Payens to Europe to build up sentiment for a new Crusade, and while there he obtained the approval of the Pope and the Church for the institution of a chivalric Order to protect, defend and assist Christian Pilgrims. The Knights Templar were enjoined to wear white garments as a symbol of a pure life while the squires and retainers were required to wear black. A later Pope added a red cross to be worn on the left breast of each Knight as a symbol of

possible martyrdom.

When de Payens returned to Jerusalem he brought with him a large number of recruits from among the nobility of Europe. Quoting Bernard of Clairvaux, who after visiting them was much impressed with their self-denial, their frugality, their modest demeanor, their piety and their bravery, "Their arms are their only finery and they use them with courage, without dreading either the number or the strength of the barbarians; all their confidence is in the Lord of Hosts, and in fighting for His cause they seek sure victory of a Christian and honorable death." Their banner, the *Beauceant*, was divided into two parts: white, indicating peace to their friends, and black, meaning death to their enemies.

As the Order grew in size it was divided into three classes — Knights, Chaplains, and Serving Brethren. A Knight must come from a knightly family, be free from all previous obligations, neither married nor betrothed, have made no vows of reception into any other Order, not be in debt and be healthy. The Chaplain was a spiritual person who had not been bound by a previous vow and who had served a novitiate of one year. His duty required him to perform all religious offices.

A Serving Brother had to be free born, but not of noble birth. However, first there was but one class of Serving Brethren, but later they were divided into two classes: the Brethren-at-arms, who were the soldiers, and the Handicraft Brethren, who looked after the horses, the armor and other equipment. With the exception

of the armorers, the Handicraft Brethren ranked much lower than the Brethren-at-arms. The Serving Brethren could not advance because they were not of noble birth.

The Order was presided over by the Grand Master, who was elected for life. (From 1118, when the Order was founded, to 1314, when its last one met his death at the stake, there were twenty-two Grand Masters.) Originally he was required to live in Jerusalem, but after the loss of the Holy City his headquarters were transferred to Acre and finally to Cyprus. He never resided in Europe.

The principal officers were: Grand Master; Seneschal, or Lieutenant to the Grand Master; Marshal, or Commanding General; Treasurer and Grand Perceptor at Jerusalem; Draper, or Quartermaster-General; Turcopolier, or Commander of Light Cavalry; Visitors, or Inspectors; Grand Preceptors and Grand Priors, or Governors of the Provinces. These officers constituted the General Chapter or chief legislative body of the Order.

There were fifteen Provinces, each under the supervision of a Grand Preceptor, and the Visitors acted in much the same capacity as our Division Commanders do now. It is said, at one time, there were over nine thousand Commanderies in various parts of the then known world.

Members were received into the Order at the various local temple-houses called Preceptories. The reception of a Knight into the Order was in secret. (This differed from the procedures of the Knights of Malta, who received candidates at public ceremonials.) Such information as is available concerning the Templars indicates that the details of their ceremonials in some instances closely parallel those of our own time.

The duties of a Knight Templar have been outlined as follows: he was never to assault a Christian; he could receive no

attendance from a woman without permission from his superiors; he was not to kiss a woman, even his mother or sister; he could hold no child at the baptismal font; he must abuse no man, but be courteous to all; he was to sleep in linen shirt, drawers and hose and girded with his belt; he must attend Divine services regularly and punctually; he must begin and end every meal with a prayer.

His obligation has been quoted by one writer thus:

I swear to consecrate my discourse, my arms, my faculties and my life to the defense of the sacred mysteries of the Faith, and to that of the Unity of God. I also promise to be submissive and obedient to the Grand Master of the Order . . . At all times that it may be necessary, I will cross the seas to go to battle; I will contribute succor against infidel kings and princes; I will not turn my back on three foes; and even if I be alone, I will fight them if they are infidels.

After the fall of Acre in 1291 the Templars sailed away to their Preceptories in Europe, never to return. They had saved many a pilgrim from martyrdom; themselves they could not save from a like fate brought on by the machinations of an avaricious King of France, sided by the head of the Christian Church. King Philip of France had no particular reason to destroy the Templar Order; in fact it is said he had asked to become a member at one time. He had become very unpopular with his people because of the financial condition of the country and, during an outbreak in Paris in 1306, he had sought and found refuge in the very palace of the Temple where its general chapter was held and its treasures were kept. It has been said the sight of their wealth excited his cupidity to such an extent that he made up his mind to get hold of it.

About this time Jacques DeMolay, then Grand Master of the Templars, was summoned simultaneously by the King and the Pope, ostensibly to organize a

new Crusade but in reality to put him under arrest. All kinds of tales were being told about the Order, its savage initiation ceremonies, its blasphemous actions in the Preceptories and elsewhere and other charges not fit to mention. King Philip asked the Pope to start an inquiry as to the truth of these charges. This so-called inquiry was assisted materially by two renegade Templars who literally swore to almost anything that would give the Order a bad name. The outcome was foregone as soon as it started, and it was not very long before the fires were lit around helpless Knights dying because they were Templars. Philip finally got hold of the Templar riches and the dissolution of the Order came on the 3rd of April, 1312.

DeMolay survived his Order, but only for a short time. His end, with three of his officers, came at vesper hour, March 11, 1314. As he was tied to the stake, DeMolay summoned the Pope and King to appear with him, the former at the end of forty days and the latter within a year, before the judgement-seat of God. The Pope died on April 20, 1314, and the King on November 29, 1314.

After the dissolution of the Templar Order its wealth was, to a large extent, confiscated by the monarchs of the various countries where its Preceptories were located and what was left was turned over to the Knights of Malta. Some historians believe the wrath of the Pope and the King would have struck the Knights of Malta also, except for the fact that their ceremonials were public and not secret. The enemies of the Templars made much of that circumstance.

The flames that ended the life of the last Grand Master of the ancient Templars did not end the spirit of Templary. Officially the Order had been dissolved and had ceased to exist but it should be remembered there were a large number of individual members who survived their Order. There are some legendary explanations of its survival among individuals and

groups, most of whom base their premises upon sources indicating DeMolay, before his death, transferred his authority and right of succession to some other person. The following are four of the most prominent legends which attempt to connect the ancient Order with modern Freemasonry, as referred to by Mackey.

1. The Templars of France claim John Mark Larmenius was appointed by Jacques DeMolay, shortly before his death, as his successor in office. This body designates itself as the Order of the Temple. Its headquarters are in Paris. However, there is considerable doubt as to the so-called Charter of Larmenius. In 1682 a secret society, whose ideas and practices were about as far from the teachings of our Order as it is possible to be, was organized by a few young noblemen under the name of the Little Resurrection of the Templars. In 1705, Philip of Orleans, later Regent for Louis XV, took over what was left of the society and began to rehabilitate it. It has been said he employed an Italian Jesuit, a learned antiquary and an excellent designer, to fabricate the document now referred to as the Charter of Larmenius. Its purports to have been signed by a long line of successor Grand Masters down to Philip of Orleans and some who followed him. It is written in Latin and is "illuminated" in mediaeval style. (There is some doubt as to whether or not Larmenius ever existed.)

One very good reason for doubting the authenticity of the Larmenian charter on which the French Order of the Temple is based is evident from the later history of the ancient Order in Portugal. For some reason, the Templars did not receive the same treatment in Portugal as they did in other parts of Europe. They were maintained by King Denis in all their rights and privileges and, although they were compelled by order of the Pope to change their name to the Knights of Christ, they continued to be governed by the same rules and regulations and to wear the

same kind of costumes as had been prescribed for the old Order. They maintained their existence in Portugal for about 400 years; the only major change during that time was the requirement the King of Portugal was to the ex-officio Grand Master. It is interesting to note the Duke of Orleans sent two messengers to the King of Portugal to negotiate with the Knights of Christ for recognition. The King made some inquiries of his own through his ambassador at Paris, who sent back an unfavorable report. The king then arrested the Duke's messengers. The recognition was, of course, not forthcoming.

2. Another tradition tells us one Peter d'Aumont fled from France to Scotland and united with the Freemasons in that country. (Scotland was one of the few European countries where the members of the old Order were not hunted down and killed.) This tradition was carried from Scotland into Germany by a German nobleman and was the basis for the German Rite of Strict Observance which was a part of the Templar system. This would indicate that the Templars of Germany were followers of d'Aumont.

3. There is still another group that believe Count Beaujeu, a nephew of DeMolay and a member of the Portuguese Knights of Christ, had received authority from that body to spread the Degree. It is said the Beaujeu carried the ritual of the Degree to Sweden and there it was incorporated into Swedish Masonry.

4. There are others who claim an origin independent of Larmenius, d'Aumont and Beaujeu. There were two divisions of this group – the English and the Scottish. (For a longtime after the ancient Order was liquidated, the Scottish Preceptories continued their activities and were not disturbed.) One group entered the Scottish army and fought with Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. During the Reformation many of them accepted the Protestant faith and took an

active part in Scottish Freemasonry. (The ancient Order was of course entirely Catholic, having had its existence and having been destroyed long before the Reformation.)

Mackey has summarized the whole subject in these words:

“The English Masonic Templars are most probably derived from that body known as the Baldwin Encampment or from some one of the coordinate Encampments of London, Bath, York and Salisbury, which it is claimed were formed by members of the Preceptory which had long existed at Bristol, and who, on the dissolution of their Order, are supposed to have united with the Masonic fraternity. The Baldwin Encampment claims to have existed from time immemorial – an indefinite period – but we can trace it back far enough to give it priority over all other English Encampments. From this division of the Templars, repudiating all connection with Larmenius, d'Aumont, Beaujeu, or any other of the self-constituted leaders, but tracing its origin to the independent action of the Knights who fled for security and perpetuity into the body of Masonry, we may be justly entitled to derive the Templars of the United States.”

This posthumous article was written by the late Wallace L. Davis, Allen Commandery No. 20, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

‡

Herbert Ewing Duncan, 1905-1972

Late word received as this issue was in the printing process announces the death September 15 of the Rev. Herbert E. Duncan, Kansas City, Missouri – prominent in DeMolay, Templary, Red Cross of Constantine, and as an author, illustrator and speaker. No details were immediately available.

The "March King" . . .

JOHN PHILLIP SOUSA

by

James R. Case, K.T.C.H.

Knights Templar marched into the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery for the 1972 Easter Sunrise services behind the United States Marine Band as they have done many times since the service was first held by the Grand Commandery of D.C. in 1931, coming under Grand Encampment sponsorship ten years later. Aside from the processional, "Onward Christian Soldiers," march numbers played have included those by John Philip Sousa (1854-1932), called the "Master of March and Melody."



He served in the Marine Band for five years as a musician, then spent a number of years on the road as a member and later conductor of a touring operatic and concert troupe. At the Centennial Exposition of 1876 he played under Offenbach and remained in Philadelphia until 1880.

At the age of 25 he was given an unprecedented appointment from outside the Corps as Director of the Marine Band and grew a beard to appear old enough to fill the position with dignity. He had the pleasure of playing under and for five Presidents before he left the Marine Band after 12 years wielding the baton. Meanwhile he had composed such well known marches as "El Capitan," "Washington Post" and "Semper Fidelis." Another later, and perhaps the most popular, favorite was "Stars and Stripes Forever."

For the next forty years Sousa con-

ducted his own band and went on the road with them and a supporting concert group. He was in Europe on four tours and made another trip around the world. Hardly any international exposition or world's fair during that time was held without the presence of his musical organization. All in all, his travels are said to have exceeded one million miles — and there was no air travel in those days. An outstanding occasion was his participation in dedication of the monuments to Washington and Lafayette in Paris during the great exposition of 1900.

He was director of the bands of the VI Army Corps during the Spanish American War. When World War I came along he was given the responsibility of organizing Navy bands at the Great Lakes Training Station. As a Lieutenant Commander he took a concert band around the nation promoting Liberty Loans and is said to have drawn over 21 million into the public treasury. Besides service badges from all branches, Marines, Army and Navy, he received many honors and decorations from foreign countries for his professional attainments.

John Philip Sousa was far more than a band leader. He wrote three novels and ten comic operas. He composed many songs, overtures and marches, the grand total of his works exceeding three hundred. His autobiography, *Marching Along*, tells of his interest in trapshooting, bird hunting and horsemanship. He made one overland trip of more than 1,000 miles in the saddle. His relaxation was with horse, dog and gun.

He had a handsome figure and was a natty dresser. He always wore white

→ → →

Triple Gain for Kentucky York Rite Bodies

Kentucky's Grand Commandery, Grand Council and Grand Chapter in successive September 10-13 sessions at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, showed net gains respectively of 108, 324 and six. Grand Master Bell attended the sessions with congratulations "not only for the membership gains, but for the unity and cooperation in Kentucky York Rite Bodies." P.G.C. Herbert D. Sledd, Grand Encampment Chairman of Templar Jurisprudence, was principal speaker at the combined banquet September 12.

Sir Knight Bell installed John Roy McDowell 1972-1973 Grand Commander; Jack P. Hodges heads Grand Council, succeeding J. C. Hicks; W. Mark Woolum replaces Grand High Priest John J. Hagens.

Mrs. H. Pell Brown, whose husband died June 23 while Grand Commander, appeared during a Grand Commandery recess, was escorted through the lines by Grand Master Bell and spoke to the Sir Knights of the "great love" her late husband had felt for Templars and Templary. She presented a \$100 check to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation from the sale of leaded-glass Salem Crosses by the ladies of the Grand Commandery. Sir Knight Bell responded for the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight Sledd for the Grand Commandery.

... JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

gloves while conducting, ordering a hundred pair at a time as he never wore the same pair twice. He was most companionable, genial, gracious and witty. His equanimity served him well whether appearing before royalty, conducting an amateur band, or handling the delicate situations which arose while he was on tour in foreign countries with different ways of doing business.

Following in his father's footsteps, he was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge No. 10, Washington, D.C., in 1881. He was also a member of Eureka Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, and Columbian Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar. He became a Shriner in Almas Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., and when the Imperial Session was held at Washington in June 1923, Sousa composed a march dedicated to and named "Nobles of the Mystic Shrine." He conducted the massed bands of fifty Temples assembled in the American League ball park as they played that and other numbers.

menting the Knights Templar, "Under the Double Eagle" is reminiscent of the Scottish Rite although apparently he did not belong.

After retirement, and with a well earned fortune built up, he chose as one of his chief interests the promotion and encouragement of amateur or local bands. While at the 80th anniversary observance of one such at Reading, Pennsylvania, he had a sudden seizure and died March 6, 1932. Taken back to Washington, the body lay in state until he was buried with Masonic honors in the Congressional cemetery.

As an exponent of one of the seven liberal arts and sciences featered in the Fellowcraft Degree, John Philip Sousa, along with his musicians (many of them Masons), had for more than fifty years provided delightful harmony for the attentive ears of millions.

Historian Case resides at 43 Highland Avenue, Bethel, Connecticut 06801.

The "Crusader" is a march compli-

‡

Selling the Message

In thinking of ways to promote funds for the Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, in addition to having a series of benefit breakfasts to raise funds, Sir Knight Harry Harcrow, Commander of Hot Springs Commandery No. 5, Hot Springs, Arkansas, hit upon the idea of contacting the Masonic Lodges and Eastern Star Chapters and asking them to become sponsoring Patrons.

After an explanation of the Eye Foundation was given to the Lodges and Star Chapters, Hot Springs Lodge No. 62, Sumpter Lodge No. 419, National Park Chapter 568, O.E.S., and Spa Chapter 585, O.E.S., all became Patrons.



Left to right: John Hall, Worshipful Master, Hot Springs Lodge No. 62; Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, Worthy Matron, Spa Chapter 585; Commander Harcrow; Mrs. Blanche Coburn, Worthy Matron, National Park Chapter 568; Edwin Lowther, Secretary, Sumpter Lodge No. 419.

Masonry and the Media

Sir Knight Edward J. Linaberry, Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 19, Easton, Pennsylvania, has a record of success in having Masonic news published regularly, usually with pictures, in *The Express*, Easton, and *The Daily News*, Bangor, with "several articles reprinted in other area papers." Writes Sir Knight Linaberry, "the people of our community are aware that Masonry here is active."

DeWitt Clinton Philatelically

Matching stamp issues with Masons featured in the *Knight Templar Magazine* has been undertaken by Sir Knight R. E. Price, Box 102, Connorsville, Indiana 47331. The two Cigarette Revenues below carry the picture of DeWitt Clinton but "are not listed in regular stamp catalogs." He writes: "I would be glad to receive information on them and any others bearing Clinton's picture." Sir Knight Price is Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Commandery of Indiana.



Dr. Curts Is Conference Chairman

The 15th "Annual Conference of York Rite Officers" from Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas was held September 8-9 in Pittsburg, Kansas, with Dr. K. Maynard Curts, Past Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S.M., Kansas, as presiding chairman.

The Media and Templary

Deputy Grand Commander Morrison L. Cooke, Kentucky, has established Templary as newsworthy program fare on Louisville's NBC-TV outlet, WAVE. Through station cooperation, especially of Ryan Halloran, "Morning Show" non-Mason host, Sir Knight Cooke has arranged TV interviews for each visiting Grand Encampment representative. The latest was Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell on September 12.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10

To all Grand Commanderies and Subordinate Commanderies within the Jurisdiction of, and Holding Allegiance to, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America:

GREETINGS:

A new and urgently-needed Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., is hereby established for the period from January 1 through March 31, 1973.

The following official points of information and procedure are directed to your attention for consideration and execution in connection with this 5th Voluntary Campaign:

1. It is a campaign for Commandery fund-raising events and activities, not for solicitation of contributions.
2. It is a necessary campaign which, to be successful and to make the humanitarian work of the Eye Foundation possible at the present annual assessment, must raise in excess of \$300,000.
3. It is a campaign concentrated into a three-month period of benefit events for consolidation of maximum effort and appeal.
4. It is a campaign which will include for Commandery credit every form of moneys for the Eye Foundation EXCEPT Wills and Bequests — and Memorials.
5. Suitable recognition in the *Knight Templar Magazine* and in the form of plaques will be given to each Commandery meeting or exceeding an average of \$2.00 per capita in its fund-raising projects, also to the three top-producing Grand Commanderies and the one Subordinate Commandery achieving the highest campaign productivity.
6. Fact sheets, report forms, promotional materials and related campaign releases will be distributed during the month of October to all Grand, Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies. Each officer and member is urged to make specific plans immediately for the concentrated three-month Voluntary Campaign January 1 through March 31, 1973.
7. Each Grand Commander is requested to be prepared to name a capable Grand Commandery Chairman for the campaign when contacted in the near future.
8. All preparatory work and procedures should be established and completed prior to the Voluntary Campaign kick-off date of January 1, 1973.

As Grand Master, and as President of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., I emphasize the critical need for a highly productive 5th Voluntary Campaign. To handle the increasing casework of the Foundation, we require an income increase of more than \$300,000 annually.

If each Commandery of Knights Templar will execute at least one major fund-raising event during the three-month period we will be successful in achieving that goal. The need is urgent; the opportunities for Templars to assist are boundless.

With appreciation for his dedication and leadership in past campaigns, I have appointed Sir Knight Charles S. McIntyre, P.G.C., Michigan, to serve as chairman for the 5th Voluntary Campaign. He will be assisted by the Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Sir Knight Walter A. DeLamater, P.G.M. And again, to initiate and correlate the preparation and distribution of materials and records, I appoint as the third member of the committee, Sir Knight Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder.

I call upon every Knight Templar to accept this expanded challenge and to help establish and execute a fund-raising project in his Commandery of worthwhile scope and significance.

It is of utmost importance that proper and effective plans be established and committees named at every level in advance so that all is in readiness for unified and concerted effort starting with the New Year.

Given under my hand and seal of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, at Chandlerville, Illinois, this 28th day of August, A.D. 1972, A.O. 854.

Courteously and Fraternally,

G. Wilbur Bell

Attest:

Paul C. Rodenhauer

Reporting Procedure — Fifth Voluntary Campaign

To assure proper Commandery credit and avoid confusion in tabulating returns during the Fifth Voluntary Campaign, each Constituent Commandery is reminded to forward the official Voluntary Campaign report form, together with checks, to the Grand Commandery Chairman immediately following the benefit-event. (Subordinate Commanderies will report directly to Chairman Charles S. McIntyre, care of the Grand Recorder's office of

the Grand Encampment, Chicago.)

All Grand Commandery Chairmen will then relay reports and funds directly to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Box 191, Rhinebeck, New York 12572. Reports are to be made regularly. Final reports will be accepted only until April 14. Reports and funds from the Grand Commandery Chairmen will not receive campaign credit after that date.

MORE ABOUT MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-BAZ

by
L. W. Christian
P.G.H.P., Illinois

Sir Knight L. W. Christian's first article on Maher-shalal-hash-baz appeared in the January issue of the Knight Templar Magazine. Since then he has received much correspondence on the subject from "Sir Knights who are linguists" across the country. This month Sir Knight Christian shares his findings with our readers.

It is agreed by all that the words Maher-shalal-hash-baz are derived from the Hebrew (but what dialect?).

P.C. Frederick P. Houston, Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, New York, wrote the Hebrew words complete with punctuation.

He tells us that it can be translated in several ways as follows: 1. speeding (to the) spoil, hastening (to the) prey; 2. the spoil speedeth, the prey hastening; 3. swift the spoiling, prompt the plundering; 4. speed-spoil-hasten-plunder; 5. haste ye, haste ye to the spoil. etc., etc.

He also states, "There remains the following questions: What WAS the common tongue at Jerusalem in 742 B.C.? Are the words used from that tongue or part of loaned words from other tongues known to the people at that time? At what time were these words fixed in the story, i.e., before the captivity or after? Do they leave any other allusion which the people of the time might have been expected to understand or which later peoples should recognize?"

He gives us the following references: The Scofield Reference Bible - 1917; Thomas Nelson American Standard - 1929; The Interpreters Bible - 1956; The Jewish Encyclopedia; Hebrew-English Soncino Bible; Hebrew-English Dictionary.

Sir Knight Albert E. Turner, Dallas,

Pennsylvania, gives us the same Hebrew words and adds the following possible translations: 1. make haste to the prey, fall upon the spoil; 2. in making speed to the spoil, he hastens the prey; 3. make speed to the spoil and hasten the prey; 4. speedy - spoil - quick - booty.

He tells us that there is no reference to this word in the Qumran Scrolls. Further that in the Hebrew language prepositions and articles are frequently omitted or "understood."

He also gives us a most modern and appealing literal translation in saying, "Today the Military might say *Seize the enemy and grab the supplies.*"

The Reverend and Sir Knight Fred Allsup, Prelate of Hamilton Commandery No. 5, Bridgeport, Connecticut, gives the same Hebrew words and states the following: "Two of these words are verbs, both in the present tense, and could mean: 1. spoil speedeth, prey (or plunder) hasteth, 2. make haste to the prey, fall upon the spoil. The war in which these events took place is now called the Syro-Ephramitic War (historically)."

P.C. David M. Staples of Dearborn Heights, Michigan adds the following translations: "Jewish Masoretic - 1st verse, The spoil speedeth, the prey hasteth; 3rd verse, maher-shalal-hash-baz. Goodspeed version - Both 3rd and 1st verses, speeding is the spoil, hastening is the prey. Mofatt Version - both verses

Capsules and Patents

Some Commanderies now present each new Knight with a copy of "Capsule Chronicle of Templary" and a membership certificate — both available from Grand Encampment, the leaflet at no charge, the certificates — obtainable by Recorders only — at 20 cents each in quantities under 100, or 18 cents in larger quantities. Write: Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1733, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

... MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-BAZ

Spoilsoonpreyquick (one word). Catholic New Version — 1st. verse — Take away the spoils with speed; quickly take the prey; 3rd. verse — Hasten to take away the spoil; make haste to take away the prey. Septuagint Version — 1st verse — Speed quickly to the plunder of the spoil; for it is at hand."

Young's analytical concordance states: "Maher-shalal-hash-baz was a symbolic name given to the son of Isaiah signifying — 5. Hasten the spoil; rush on the prey."

Thus the foregoing translations give us some of the many ways in which the words Maher-shalal-hash-baz may be translated. P.C. Houston has raised the most important question; how can we ascertain variation of words and meanings which existed in the variations of Hebrew dialects used in 741 and 742 B.C.?

I like the strictly modern interpretation Sir Knight Albert F. Turner of Pennsylvania gave us. "The modern military might say *Seize the enemy and grab the supplies.*" That really gives an expression that every Sir Knight can well understand and appreciate.

I feel deeply indebted to the many Sir Knights who have written to me and assisted in a more complete understanding of the Word.

Disaster Assistancess

From various parts of the country have come communications revealing examples of Masonic and Templar assistance to members of the fraternity and the general public who suffered loss as a result of last summer's disasters — in particular, floods in eight Middle Atlantic states and in South Dakota. There were other types of emergency needs in other sections of the nation and the world as well.

From Pennsylvania came news of prompt and needed financial relief offered by the R.W. Grand Lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania. The jurisdiction's historically famous District Deputy Grand Master system was utilized by Grand Master W. Orville Kimmel for the "screening" procedure.

In South Dakota, C. L. Deming, who serves as South Dakota Chairman of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, was active — with others — in gaining and correlating local assistance after the Rapid City disaster. And, in Maryland, Grand Commander John S. Mitchell tells of liberal aid response for Past Commander Albion A. Bailey, Maryland Commandery No. 1, and Mrs. Bailey, Baltimore Assembly No. 222, Beauceant, whose home was flooded with 16 feet of water and who, says Sir Knight Mitchell, "suffered a tremendous loss of belongings and property" and "were fortunate to save their lives."

Reports from various sources indicated that Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was one of the most devastated areas of all. The Scottish Rite Cathedral, Harrisburg, had heavy damage to paraphernalia and building equipment.

Similar loss of both personal and Masonic property has been noted in a variety of areas — in homes, places of business and in Masonic Temples.

Primarily, fraternal aid on an individual basis has been the rule.

Department Conferences Scheduled

The Department Conferences in the seven Departments of Grand Encampment have been scheduled as follows:

Northeastern: Dr. Ward L. Ekas
Department Commander
October 13-14, 1972
Baltimore, Maryland

South Central: Arthur G. Coots
Department Commander
October 27-28, 1972
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Northwestern: Dr. Paul W. Sweet, Jr.
Department Commander
November 4-5, 1972
Boise, Idaho

Southwestern: John R. Mendius
Department Commander
November 11-12, 1972
Salt Lake City, Utah

North Central: Arthur J. Peterson
Department Commander
November 18-19, 1972
St. Paul, Minnesota

Southeastern: Stephen B. Dimond
Department Commander
January 20-21, 1973
Jacksonville, Florida

East Central: Ned E. Dull
Department Commander
March 24-25, 1973
Lansing, Michigan

The names of General Grand Chapter and General Grand Council representatives will be released early in October, following the General Grand meetings at Las Vegas September 24-28.

52nd TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE
CHICAGO
AUGUST 11-16, 1973



Arthur J. Denney
Nebraska
Grand Commander — 1940
Born August 24, 1889
Died August 20, 1972

William Warren Ensign
Montana
Grand Commander — 1969
Born August 7, 1907
Died August 20, 1972

Fred W. Rendle
Wyoming
Grand Commander — 1923
Born December 9, 1882
Died August 21, 1972

Alva Oscar P'Pool
Mississippi
Grand Commander — 1948
Born February 7, 1892
Died August 23, 1972

Glenn E. Williams
Kansas
Grand Commander — 1955
Born March 1, 1893
Died August 25, 1972

Joseph Alfred Moore
Georgia
Grand Commander — 1944
Born December 18, 1888
Died September 4, 1972

Past Grand Commander Fred W. Rendle, Wyoming, died August 21 in Cheyenne. Death came just a few days after the September issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* went to press featuring the 15 senior members of Grand Encampment of which Rendle, Grand Commander in 1923, was one of the three "most senior" members.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL
ORDER OF DEMOLAY

J. W. (JACK) NUTT
GRAND MASTER



P. O. Box 227
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
(501) 753-6171

TO: ALL CHAPTERS

Dear Brethren:

As Grand Master of the Order of DeMolay, I call upon all chapters and all DeMolays to join in a great unified undertaking to pay tribute to an esteemed American and honored Mason, J. Edgar Hoover.

All chapters are requested either to hold or participate in a J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Class during the week of October 29 - November 5, and preferably the weekend of November 4. If your chapter participates in a district, provincial, state or jurisdictional J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Class, I am asking that your chapter provide at least two candidates. Your Executive Officer will be in touch with you regarding any special plans for holding the initiation beyond the chapter level; otherwise, go ahead and make plans for your chapter's J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Class.

All Masons revere J. Edgar Hoover as a great Brother and Statesman. Ask the Masons in your area to help honor Brother Hoover and support your chapter by bringing in the DeMolay petitions of their sons, grandsons, nephews or other youth.

Sincerely and fraternally,

A handwritten signature in brown ink, appearing to read "J. W. Nutt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

J. W. (Jack) Nutt
Grand Master

JWN/bjc
Enc.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY



Sir Knight DeWitt Clinton, head of Knights Templar of the U.S.A., officiated at the formal opening of the Erie Canal to traffic 147 years ago this month. The signal cannons saluted the departure of the first barge from Buffalo October 26, 1825. Aboard was the statesman, scholar and Masonic leader, Governor DeWitt Clinton. His successful advocacy of the project and the opening of the canal made a far-reaching contribution to the development of the nation.

October has marked numerous historic events. On October 4, 1957, Russia launched Sputnik, first man-made satellite. October 6, 1927, was the birthday of the first talking motion picture, "The Jazz Singer." Columbus reached San Salvador October 12, 1492. (Columbus Day is an October 9 holiday this year.)

The U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis was opened October 10, 1845. The United States flag was raised over Alaska October 18, 1867. Sam Houston, later Sir Knight Houston, was inaugurated President of the Republic of Texas October 22, 1836. (He was Knighted in 1853 in Washington Commandery No. 1, D.C.) And on October 23, 1972, Veterans Day will be observed.

Notables born in October include: Mohandes K. Gandhi (2nd - 1869), Pablo Picasso (5th - 1881), Dwight D. Eisenhower (14th - 1890), Geoffrey Chaucer (25th - 1400), Theodore Roosevelt (27th - 1858), John Adams (30 - 1735).

In the United States, 2:00 a.m. on October 29 marks the official close of Daylight Saving Time for the year.