

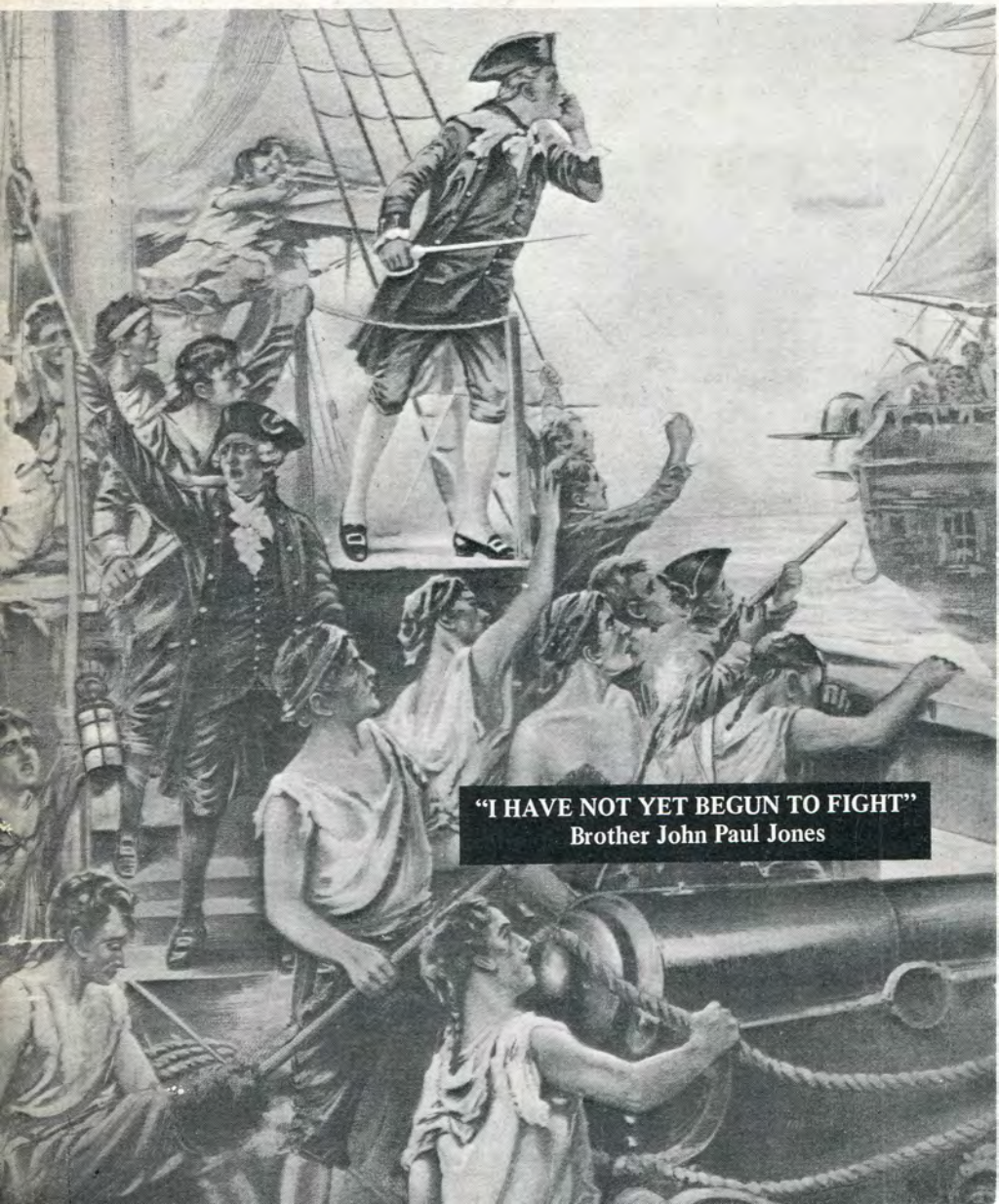


# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXI

JULY 1975

NUMBER 7



**"I HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT"**  
Brother John Paul Jones

# KNIGHT TEMPLAR

Templary Salutes



the Bicentennial

**JULY:** The cover illustration is the American naval hero, John Paul Jones, born on the 6th of July, 1747, died July 18, 1792. He was born in Scotland as John Paul, adding the "Jones" later. His story, the account of Chief Justice John Marshall and other special features and news subjects are told in the current issue.

Also announced in this issue is the availability of self-adhesive Bicentennial metallicized stickers for those who wish to add a patriotic theme to envelopes and correspondence. It's another Bicentennial service from the Grand Encampment — which, incidentally, with the current publication begins the 7th year of every-member mailing of the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

JULY 1975

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 7

Official Publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

## ROY W. RIEGLE

Grand Master  
Palace Building, Suite One  
P.O. Box 383  
Emporia, Kansas 66801

## PAUL C. RODENHAUSER

Grand Recorder  
14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700  
Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Editor

Paul C. Rodenhauer  
Assistant — Cheryl L. Rothwell

Mail magazine materials and correspondence to the Editor, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Material for the Grand Commanderies' two page Supplements is to be directed to the respective Supplement Editors. Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.

**POSTMASTER:** Send notice to GRAND RECORDER, Knights Templar, U.S.A., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700; Chicago, Illinois 60604. Second Class Postage paid at Greenfield, Indiana 46140.

## Contents

No Time for Sunshine Patriots — by the Grand Master . . . . .	3
John Paul Jones by Thomas F. Pollock . . . . .	7
Wylie B. Wendt on Knights Templar — A Unique Order . . . . .	13
Voluntary Campaign Exceeds \$437,000 . . . . .	19
Chief Justice Marshall by David E. Bayliss, Jr. . . . .	21
Masons in Government . . . . .	30
-----	
Red Cross Annual Assembly . . . . .	6
Bicentennial Stickers . . . . .	15
Eye Foundation Moves . . . . .	32
-----	
Knight Writers . . . . .	4
Highlights and Sidelights . . . . .	16
In Hallowed Memory . . . . .	27

## **NO TIME FOR SUNSHINE PATRIOTS**

We are in the month of historic memories, a month hallowed by man's quests for freedom and liberty and by the blood shed in its cause. We embarked on our path to the four freedoms 199 years ago this very month. Today, as in the days of Thomas Paine, we have no use for the "summer soldier and sunshine patriot." What we do need as we near our 200th birthday is an even greater sense of patriotic responsibility, genuine love and respect for our flag and country, a true appreciation for the sacrifices which have made it possible.

In our great nation, as in our own Grand Encampment, there is no gain without change. Whether we think of it as a Problem or Progress, the world moves on and we, as citizens, must change and grow with it. This is true of our own Order just as it is nationally. And change generally is resisted and seems slow and difficult to accept.

But change we must — or fall by the wayside. Let us hope that the future history of the United States will be written boldly, strongly, resolutely, but also with understanding and compassion. Let us hope that our own history, as a Grand Encampment, will match the progressive history of our nation. Let us move forward to greater and greater deeds of pure beneficence.

This is my opportunity also to note another change. Effective August 1, 1975, there will be a move of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, one of the world's truly great philanthropies, from Rhinebeck, New York, to 509 South 6th Street, Suite 200 (Box 579), Springfield, Illinois 62705. This move, both for convenience and efficiency of operations, will make it possible for Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director, to provide greater and more extended service to Templary than ever before. We look forward to continued progress in every facet of Templary, including the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Let's keep Templary growing. Let's make it a truly significant factor in all we do and say. Let's continue to prove there is no better citizen than a Knight Templar!



*Roy Wilford Tragle*



# The KNIGHT WRITERS

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ Being a Knight Templar I can well understand the enthusiasm of Sir Knight Everett R. Wilson's "An Open Letter."

I would like to see a small but important change in his last paragraph: "Every Sir Knight should ask a Brother Mason to enter York Rite Masonry." I would be particularly happy to see the last paragraph read: "Every Sir Knight should ask a Brother Mason to enter the York Rite after a period of not less than six months after being Raised." A Brother should be given the opportunity to get acquainted with his Blue Lodge first.

No matter how strongly you feel about Royal Arch, Council, Commandery, Consistory or the Shrine, IT WON'T BE THERE if there is no Blue Lodge. *Arthur R. Lowensten, 1097 Korfitsen Road, New Milford, New Jersey 07646*

□ Your squib on page 31 of the June issue was good, but my Scottish blood compels me to reply with the version I heard as follows:

"Dr. Johnson's definition of oats, admittedly made to vex the Scots, was: 'A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.' To which the reply was made: 'Yes, Sir, but where will you find such (fine) horses and such (fine) people?'" *Leslie D. D. Stark, 72 Winthrop Avenue, Reading, Massachusetts 01867*

□ I am a collector of antique watches and would like very much to obtain a Dudley Masonic watch of any type. *Samuel A. Warner, 5500 N.W. 36, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73122*

□ My father Charles William Lacey lived in and around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, his entire life. He was a member of Duquesne Commandery No. 72 and passed away at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, in 1951 at the age of 73.

I am very interested in locating his Commandery sword. Any information will be appreciated. *Mrs. Margaret Lacey Stephens, 256 North Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia, California 91016*

□ I, too, am interested in K.T. Watch Fobs. Anyone having such for sale, please send letter describing same as well as price.

It has been my pleasure since 1935 to have been a member of the Boy Scouts of America, and like a lot, I trade and collect items. Am really interested in C.S.P.'s (Council Shoulder Patches — these replace the old strips that had the city's name on them). Will purchase or trade my North Florida Council CSP for others, up to 5 for 5.

Again this year, I have been asked by our Blue Lodge District Deputy to be the Youth Activities Chairman. *Rev. Ralph A. Jones, Jr., R.R. No. 2, Box 288, 1612 Beth Drive, Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043*

□ In 1973 Lookout Commandery No. 14 celebrated 100 years of service to humanity. 300 bronze medallions were struck to commemorate the occasion. We still have a few available at \$5.00 each. Interested Templars may order them from me. *M. Clay Gupton, P.C., 536 Intermountain Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415*

□ Sometime during the years 1941-46, while I was in the Army, my Templar sword and scabbard were taken from my locker in the Albert Lea, Minnesota, Lodge. The name Oscar E. Peterson is engraved upon it. \$20 reward for any information on its whereabouts. *E. L. Mauseth, Alden, Minnesota 56009*

□ I read in the May issue that Sir Knight Schley of Waukesha, Wisconsin, said "he took both ladders to the 32."

Am I to understand from this that, in Wisconsin, the York Rite is part of the Scottish Rite and that the Knight Templar is inferior to the 32° Mason?

Perish the thought! *Herb McElvaine, 1518 South Parton Street, Santa Ana, California 92707*

*Editor's Note: The excerpt was a specific quotation, but we doubt the writer intended any disrespect for Templary.*

□ Last night, on the 200th Anniversary of his famous ride, I read to my Lodge the excellent article on Paul Revere in my copy of *Masonic Americana*. The results are as follows — I am enclosing my check for \$13.00 for which please send copies of that excellent book directly to the 13 Brothers on the enclosed list.

Thanks to you and congratulations to the Grand Encampment on a fine publication. *Donald S. Pappas, 4372 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11229*

□ Please send me 3 copies of *Masonic Americana*. My check for \$3.00 is enclosed.

I intend to donate these books to the Public Libraries of the towns of Rutherford, East Rutherford and Carlstadt, New Jersey, as I feel that they have a very special message to present to those interested in the history of our country at this Bicentennial time. *John A. Stead, P.C., Assistant Grand Recorder, 129 Everett Place, East Rutherford, New Jersey 07073*

□ I am relatively new to Knights Templar and have enjoyed your magazine very much. Please send me one copy of *Masonic Americana*. Also, I am interested in starting a collection of Chapter Pennies and would be very grateful if anyone could donate pennies from their Chapter to me. *Scott D. McGill, 4529 Misty Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80907*

□ As a history buff and stamp collector I find many of the articles in the *Knight Templar* to be extremely interesting. Keep up the good work. *Robert MacLachlan, 427 Newport News Avenue, Hampton, Virginia 23669*

□ I am grateful for the fine *Knight Templar Magazine* that comes into our house. You do an excellent job and I have heard other Beauceants express the same sentiment. *Mrs. D. A. Nash, 807 South 12th, Longview, Texas 75601*

□ I am enclosing a check for \$5.00. Please send me 2 copies of *Masonic Americana* and one Bicentennial paperweight. (I hope your supplies haven't run out.)

Your fine publication is very enjoyable, and I read it cover to cover. The historical articles are especially interesting, and I applaud the simplifications of the "Arizona Plan."

Maybe some more simplifications throughout the Orders would bring some more old timers like me (20 years in Ascalon Commandery No. 59, 44 years in the Craft) back into regular attendance. *Malcolm F. Lovejoy, 3314 Elmdale Drive, Bethel Park, Pennsylvania 15102*

□ Calvary Commandery No. 24 had a medallion struck in commemoration of its 100th anniversary in 1974. They are available at \$1.25 each from Calvary Commandery No. 24, 1021 First Avenue North, Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501. *Theron P. Fellers, Recorder*

□ Crawfordsville Commandery No. 25, Crawfordsville, Indiana, celebrated its 100th anniversary on May 3rd. The Grand Commander and the officers of the Grand Commandery of Indiana were present to rededicate the Commandery. A special ceremony was written for the occasion. If any other Commanderies are interested in obtaining a copy, they may write to James C. Bunnell, Commander, R.R. No. 3, Cloverdale, Indiana 46120.

For the rededication, the Commandery had special license plates and brandy snifters printed for the occasion. If any Sir Knight would like to purchase a license plate or one of the snifters (it is made with a candle inside) they should write to Ralph Roberts, 610 Spann Avenue, Crawfordsville, Indiana. *James C. Bunnell, Commander*

□ On March 13, 1975, Gulfport Commandery No. 38 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. To commemorate this event, a special medallion was struck. On the obverse is the Knights Templar emblem. On the reverse is the name of our Commandery along with the city, state and dates. These are available to all *Knight Templar* readers for \$2.00 each. *Elwood M. Shoemaker, P.C., 1617 Searle Avenue, Gulfport, Mississippi 39501*

□ I am mystified, maybe somewhat appalled by the request of Dallas T. Dauterman for a gold Knight Templar fob to be worn on a chain by his wife.

In Oregon we are jealous of our insignia, that of the Crown and Cross. It is worn by Knights Templar only; no wives have this privilege.

Incidentally to those Sir Knights who are allergic to appearing in public in the "monstrosity" of the Templar uniform, do you honestly believe an apron, baldric and pill box hat would bring you out? *Fred W. Booth, P.C., 12450 S.W. Fischer Road, Tigard, Oregon 97223*

□ Truly enjoy the magazine. *W. W. McCall, 307 Forest Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15202*

The use of brevity in letters to the Editor is helpful and appreciated. Letters are accepted with consent to condense.

## Hoyt McClendon Heads R.C.C.



Hoyt McClendon, General Grand Master of the General Grand Council, R. & S.M., International, Birmingham, Alabama, was elected Grand Sovereign of

the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, June 14 at the 103rd Annual Assembly in Salt Lake City, Utah. Sir Knight McClendon, Past Grand Commander of Alabama, will preside over the 104th Annual Assembly June 4-5, 1976.

The business meeting and ceremonies at Salt Lake City June 13-14 were conducted by Grand Sovereign C. Leander Prisk, Knight Grand Cross, and were concluded with a formal banquet for approximately 400 Saturday, June 14. Speaker was Reed C. Culp, Grand High Prelate. Master-of-Ceremonies and general chairman was Intendant General Blaine M. Simons.

Grand Viceroy, second ranking officer of the United Grand Imperial Council, is Harold W. Kent, whose 1977 Annual Assembly is scheduled for June 3 and 4 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Elected Grand Senior General was Dallas F. Bullock, Philadelphia. Other United Grand Imperial Council officers include: Andrew R. Sims, Grand Junior General; Alvin L. Crump, Grand Treasurer; Paul C. Rodenhauser, K.G.C., Grand Recorder; Trustees George M. Saunders, K.G.C., Robert Ingalls, K.G.C., and Walter B. Wilson; Stanley F. Maxwell, Grand Chancellor; Kenneth C. Johnson, Grand Almoner; Charles F. Adams, Grand Chamberlain; G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Orator; Clarence D. Phillips, Grand Standard Bearer; August C. Ullrich, Grand Marshal. Appointments included: Olin S. McDaniel, Grand Herald; William W. Buckley, Jr., Grand Sentinel; William U. Turton, Grand High Prelate; the Rev. John C. Brumbach and the Rev. Robert K. Hill, Grand Chaplains.

Intendants General announced by the

## Reception for Grand Commander Mayford

A reception honoring the newly installed Grand Commander of Missouri was given by his Commandery, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18 of St. Louis. Two hundred guests attended.



Dignitaries in attendance included those representing the York Rite Bodies pictured above from left to right: Franklin J. Anderson, Grand Master, Grand Council R. & S.M. of Missouri; Roy Wilford Riegle, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; Blair C. Mayford, Grand Commander of Missouri, Herman A. Orlick, Grand Master of Masons, A.F. & A.M.; B. Lowman Graddy, M.E. Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter R.A.M., of Missouri.

incoming Grand Sovereign were Edward M. Knight, Nebraska; Wolcott S. Bissell, Connecticut; Dr. Raymond E. Wilmarth, Philippines; John A. Mokler, Wyoming.

Retiring Grand Sovereign Prisk named Irvin S. Johnsey and Harvey M. Johnston as Knights Commander Constantine and the latter as Intendant General at Large.

On Wednesday evening, June 11, in a preliminary gathering, the Grand York Rite officers met at the Masonic Temple, Salt Lake City, in special session to receive representatives of the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M., International; the General Grand Council, R. & S.M., International, and the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. Honored guests at a dinner meeting and forum, with Sir Knight Blaine M. Simons presiding, included: General Grand King Gordon Merrick, General Grand Master of Council Hoyt McClendon; Grand Master of Knights Templar, Roy Wilford Riegle, also Grand Sovereign C. Leander Prisk.

## JOHN PAUL JONES

by

Thomas F. Pollock, P.C.

On March 31, the third leaden coffin was unearthed. This one, like the two others that had been discovered, was of a shape resembling that of a mummy coffin. It was much superior in solidity and workmanship to the others. A thorough search was made but no inscription plate could be found. It was decided to open the coffin but, as the odors were almost insupportable in the unventilated tunnel, the examination was postponed until a connection could be made with another tunnel so as to permit circulation of fresh air.

On April 7, 1905, the coffin was opened. There was a strong odor of alcohol in which the body had been preserved. Half a dozen candles were placed near the head of the coffin and the winding sheet was removed from the head and chest exposing a well preserved face. A copy of the medal presented to Jones by the Congress was placed near his face to compare the features.

"We instinctively exclaimed John Jones! and all those gathered about the coffin removed their hats, feeling that they were standing in the presence of the illustrious dead — the object of a long search." So wrote General Horace Porter, the U.S. Ambassador to France, who had devoted six years of fine detective work in locating our first American Naval hero to return him to American soil.

Here was presented a spectacle of a national hero whose fame once covered two continents and whose name is still an inspiration to our world famous navy, a man who was allowed to die unattended, buried by the charity of a foreign admirer, M. Pierre Francois Simoneau, when our Minister to France, Gouverneur Morris, decided to give him a pauper's burial. He was permitted to lie in a

forgotten grave for 113 years, like an outcast, relegated to oblivion in a squalid quarter of a distant city, buried in ground once consecrated but since desecrated by having been used as a garden, with the mouldering bodies of the dead fertilizing its market vegetables, by having been covered later by a common dump pile where dogs and horses had been buried and as a culmination of degradation, by having been occupied by a contractor for removing night soil.

The historic feat of discovering the body 113 years after the death of Jones was the culmination of General Porter's work but the first identification was only the beginning. The body was moved to the autopsy room of the famous School of Medicine where it was minutely examined by three of France's most eminent scientists. There on the autopsy table, 113 years after death, was performed one of the strangest post mortems and trickiest pieces of detective work done in the annals of medicine, which documented beyond any reasonable doubt the true identity of John Paul Jones' body.

In life he was perhaps the most conspicuous personage on two continents and yet the moment he was placed beneath the ground some strange fate seemed to decree that he was to be snatched from history and relegated to oblivion. No inscription was engraved on his coffin; no statue had been erected in his honor; no ship had been given his name.

John Paul Jones was probably one of the most paradoxical and fascinating figures of all American history. There were ways in which he could have been a better man — but he would not have been John Paul Jones. He rose from a humble masters apprentice to the → → →

command of conquering squadrons, his transition from the low-born peasant boy to the favorite of Imperial Courts, standing at times on the highest pinnacle of fame and at other times in the shadow of obscurity — these are some of the features of his marvelous career to appeal to the imagination, excite man's wonder and fascinate the minds of all who make a study of his life.

John Paul Jones was born John Paul on July 6, 1747, at Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (pronounced Kirk-oo-bry), Scotland. He was the fifth of seven children born to John Paul and Jean MacDuff. He went to sea at the age of 12 and was made captain of his first merchant ship at the age of 21 when the captain died at sea of a fever.

To the Honorable the Admiralty, Masters of the Ordnance  
 Post Office of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London

Sheweth, That your Petitioner for a promotion to the rank of Captain, has the honor to inform you that he has been employed in the service of the Admiralty for many years, and has distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in several battles, and has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and then to that of Captain, and now desires to be promoted to the rank of Captain, and to be allowed the same pay as other Captains in the service of the Admiralty.

That your Petitioner is a Gentleman of a good family, and has been employed in the service of the Admiralty for many years, and has distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in several battles, and has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and then to that of Captain, and now desires to be promoted to the rank of Captain, and to be allowed the same pay as other Captains in the service of the Admiralty.

The Commission of your Right Honorable Majesty was given, and that of the Honorable Admiralty was given, and that of every one of them, and that of the Honorable Admiralty was given, and that of every one of them, and that of the Honorable Admiralty was given, and that of every one of them.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original petition of the said James Smith, as the same is now lying in the Office of the Admiralty, and that the said James Smith is now in the service of the Admiralty, and that he is now in the service of the Admiralty, and that he is now in the service of the Admiralty.

James Smith

Two years later, on November 27, 1770, he was Raised in St. Bernard Lodge No. 122 (now St. Cuthbert No. 41) at Kirkcudbright. The original petition is in the U.S. Naval Academy Museum at Annapolis. This was a step upward for him for Masonry enjoyed great repute in the United Kingdom, France and the British Colonies. Members of the nobility and gentry, even royalty, belonged to it as well as professional men, merchants and shopkeepers. Masonry was no doubt instrumental in shaping his destiny through the friends and acquaintances he made particularly in Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Boston, Portsmouth and Paris.

The degree of influence that Masonry had on Jones is hard to judge. We do know that he made many friends and acquaintances who were Masons. Many of these people became very influential. Robert Smith, a brother of James Smith of Kirkcudbright, who signed Jones' petition to the Masonic Lodge, was a partner of Joseph Hewes, leading ship owner, merchant and politician of Edenton, North Carolina. He was later a member of the Continental Congress and the Marine Committee when Jones was commissioned in the new Navy. Brazil Gordon, a Scot merchant, member of Kirkcudbright Lodge and a friend, emigrated, became "America's First Millionaire" and was buried in the Masonic cemetery at Fredericksburg.

Jones first visited his brother, William Paul, who was a tailor in Fredericksburg, on one of his early cruises at about age 13. Several years later, when he came to America to live, he probably arrived by way of Edenton, North Carolina, possibly to visit Hewes, and then moved on up into the Fredericksburg-Alexandria area of Virginia. Sometime during this period he added Jones to his name, which has caused much speculation among historians, but no agreement. The John Paul Jones House in Fredericksburg is the only home he owned in America. His brother William Paul is buried in the Masonic cemetery there but Fredericksburg Lodge cannot postively declare membership. Dr. John K. Read, a nephew of Franklin's wife Debby, was instrumental in founding the Grand Lodge of Virginia and introduced Jones to Jefferson, Henry Clay and other influential Virginians. Jefferson's home at → → →



Monticello contains the busts of Washington, Lafayette and one of the Houdon busts of Jones. Dr. Laurene Brooks, a member of Fredericksburg Lodge was a Medical Officer for Jones and went on to become the first Surgeon General of the Navy. Jones is believed to have first met Lafayette and Baron De Kalb at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria in 1777.

John Paul Jones gave to our Navy its earliest traditions of heroism, victory and the will to fight against overwhelming odds. He was an inspired patriot and dedicated to the principle of freedom of mankind. He was ambitious and had great professional pride with a near fanatical zeal to achieve personal perfection in naval matters. He commanded six combatant ships, did a million dollars worth of damage to the enemy, captured significant amounts of critically needed military supplies, captured some 60 vessels, fought engagements with and captured major enemy vessels and at no time did he strike his colors to the enemy. He was a prolific writer about naval matters and made many recommendations about organizing and operating our infant Navy, many of which were not put into practice until many years later.

In recognition of his outstanding service to the nation, the Congress on October 16, 1787, unanimously voted Jones a gold medal which Jefferson was instructed to have struck in Paris. The eminent artist Augustin Dupre, who had already executed medals of Washington and other Generals, designed the only medal to be presented to a Navy man during the Revolution. Dupre used the profile of the Houdon bust of Jones for the obverse side and on the reverse side the *Bon Homme Richard* capturing the *Serapis*. A copy of this medal was the one used to identify Jones 113 years after his death.

On June 14, 1777, Congress "Resolved, that Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to command ship *Ranger*," and "Resolved, that the Flag of the thirteen united States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field,

representing a new constellation."

One of the most glorious parts of his career began on this day, the birthday of the Stars and Stripes, which inspired him to write, "The Flag and I are twins — born of the same womb of destiny." He was the first to hoist the stars and stripes on an American Man-of-war.

As *Ranger* was being fitted out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Jones stayed at the Marquis of Rockingham Tavern where the well-established St. John's Lodge No. 1 afforded him a circle of friends. When he returned to Portsmouth in 1881 for the launching of the *America*, he lived for a while at the tavern then, on October 4, moved to a fashionable boarding house kept by the widow of Captain Gregory Purcell. This house is now the property of the Portsmouth Historical Society and has been made into the John Paul Jones House, a museum.

He sailed *Ranger* into the Irish Sea as if he owned it. He destroyed British shipping; he sent landing parties ashore to harass the British people in their own land in reprisal for their burning American ports as a matter of their military policy. Although his acts were very mild and circumspect, these raids terrified the citizens and the terror swelled as the wild stories magnified as they passed from town to town. Jones took many British seamen prisoners so that they could be exchanged for American seamen languishing in British dungeons. He captured the *Drake*, the first Man-of-war to strike its colors to an American, off the coast of Britain and many lesser prizes. He sailed *Ranger* into Quiberon Bay on the coast of France where he received the first national salute to the Stars and Stripes, recognizing the United States as a sovereign nation.

When *Ranger* sailed to America, Jones was left on the beach in France where he spent many dismal months until he was able to obtain an aged merchant hull which could be refitted into something of a fighting ship. He named it *Bon Homme Richard* in honor of Masonic Brother Franklin, American Ambassador to France who had worked so → → →

hard to get the ship. He sailed forth to continue his harassing British Commerce and encountered, attacked and conquered *Sarapis* within 150 miles of London, during which Captain Pearson asked if Jones had struck his colors, to receive the historic reply, "I have not yet begun to fight."

Another astounding act of bravery, not so well known, took place when he was with the Russian Navy. He could not get enough information about the Turkish Fleet so, on the night before an anticipated battle, he chose a good sturdy sailor to row him into the center of the Turkish Fleet at anchor where he investigated all of the ships, made note of their armament and tactical disposition and wrote on the stern of the largest ship "TO BE BURNED - PAUL JONES." It was burned in the battle the next day.

It has been said that Jones was a lonely man. All ship captains who observe the rigid tradition of the sea live apart from their officers and must be lonely aboard ship but Jones was also lonely ashore. Considering the apparent appeal he had to the fair sex this seems to be another of the many anachronisms of this complex character.

He seemed to have found a refuge in Masonry particularly in Paris. Here he was made a member of the Loge des Neufs Soeurs (Lodge of the Nine Muses or Sisters) in the spring of 1780 during the second term of Franklin as Master of the Lodge. It seems rather natural that this Lodge, which was formed in 1776, would become noted for its members. Franklin was its second Master. The intellectual level of the Lodge was high in all areas, literary, scientific, poetic, and artistic. Among its outstanding members were Franklin, Moreau, Voltaire, Houdon, Lemierre, Fontanes, Papepe and Jones. Jones had an apartment at 43 (now 19) Rue de Tournon which was within easy walking distance to the meeting place. He also visited St. Thomas Lodge in Paris and at one time was entertained for several days by Masonic Brothers at Nantes.

Even after his death his Masonic Brothers played an important role. The

two best life sized portraits of Jones in existence are the head and shoulders by Brother Moreau and the life-size bust sculptured by Jean Antoine Houdon. Houdon sculptured many distinguished personages like Washington, Franklin, Voltaire. He worked from life and followed exact proportions. It is for this reason that Dr. Papillault, Professor of Anthropology, could make all of the necessary precise anthropometric measurements of the head and bust for an additional confirmation of identity of the body at the time of the autopsy.



If the burial ceremonies on July 20, 1792, were drab and unimpressive, those in 1906 certainly were not. After positive identification had been made the body was placed in another lead coffin, encased in a mahogany cover and the President of the United States was notified. President and Brother Theodore Roosevelt ordered a division of cruisers composed of *USS Brooklyn*, *Tacoma*, *Chattanooga* and *Galveston* to escort the body home.

After elaborate ceremonies the remains were placed on the train with the 500 man escort of American sailors for Cherbourg. At Cherbourg there were more elaborate ceremonies, culminating in an exchange of national salutes between the French Fleet ships and the US cruisers as they slowly steamed out of the harbor with sailors "Manning the sides" on all vessels.

→ → →

Commemorative exercises were held at Annapolis on April 24, 1906, with the principal address being given by President Roosevelt. Congress finally appropriated money for a last resting place, a marble sarcophagus designed by Sylvain Salieres and modeled somewhat like Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides was erected in the chapel of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. On January 26, 1913, John Paul Jones was finally at rest.

## John Paul Jones Pew

Sir Knight James F. Wilman forwarded this picture of the John Paul Jones pew in the Trinity College Chapel, Hartford, Connecticut.



It had taken a long time but John Paul would have approved.

No character in naval history, with the possible exception of Lord Nelson, has been the subject of as much controversy, fiction and outright fabrication as has Jones. It is regrettable that this can happen when the truth of the matter is probably stranger than any fabrications.

All pictures in this article are Official United States Navy Photographs.

Sir Knight Pollock, Captain, U.S.N. (Ret.), resides at 243 West Lime Avenue, Monrovia, California 91016.

‡

## Degree for Dr. Chable

Sir Knight and Dr. E. Robert Chable, Founding Minister of the Venice United Church of Christ, Venice Gardens, Florida, received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree June 1 at the 78th commencement of Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia. Dr. Chable presented the address, "Your Philosophy of Life." College President James E. Walter presided.



(Photo by David R. Lowe)

The intricately carved pew end shows Jones on the bridge of a ship. The dolphin reminds one of the submarines while the main panel shows a sailing ship. The pew end was given in tribute to the men of a Navy V-12 who studied at Trinity during World War II.

## Bicentennial Youth Awards

The National Sojourners, Inc., will award \$5,000 scholarships to a boy and a girl born between July 4, 1958, and July 4, 1962, on the basis of accomplishment in the fields of citizenship, scholarship and Americanism. In addition, the winners will receive a trip to Washington, D.C., June 29-July 6, 1976, to participate in Bicentennial activities. Further information and application blanks are available from the Bicentennial Youth Awards Committee, 917 Hamilton Street, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013.

*July 4, 1976*

The Jamestown start, the onward years of time,  
 The virile rhythm and the holy rhyme;  
 The land of liberty, the country just,  
 The destiny of peoples and the trust.

The group assembled of the sons of faith.  
 The issue joined, the pledges unto death  
 Of lives and fortunes, sacred honor all,  
 The fields of freedom, combat's bugle call.

The symbol of the flag to lead them through,  
 The spirit of the Red and White and Blue  
 Was written in our Constitution's light,  
 Our witness and our covenant of right.

The decades that are history are ours,  
 Dimensions, depths and properties and pow'rs;  
 In time's full tide we have progressed and won  
 A brighter place in all the nations' sun.

Now we have walked upon the heaven's moon  
 In full technocracy and moral tune;  
 Two centuries of God's unfolding time  
 Have made our flag, our nation glow sublime.

As we look out and up we further see  
 Our country's ever greater destiny:  
 We will expand our world with higher pars  
 Till we have wedded men unto the stars.

Milford E. Shields  
 P.O. Box 1217  
 Durango, Colorado 81301

### Signing the Declaration

The only men to sign the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, were President of the Second Continental Congress Brother John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thompson. Only their signatures appeared on the broadside copy first read to the public outside the Pennsylvania State House July 8.

The official signing took place on August 2. It is believed that 50 men signed that day and five signed later that year. The last signed several years later.

Congress attempted to protect the signers from British Retaliation by refusing to authorize the printing of the Declaration with all the names listed. It was not until January 18, 1777, after Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton, that the document with signatures was authorized for printing.

### Grand Commander Knights Son

California Grand Commander James F. Graham was scheduled to Knight his son Dennis in Alhambra Commandery No. 48, Alhambra, on June 26. The work was done by Grand Commandery Officers and Inspectors. Following the conferral a reception for the Grand Commander was scheduled.

### Kilgore Scores with Pancake Event

Kilgore Commandery No. 104, Texas, is proud of its success with a pancake breakfast that resulted in \$700 for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Recorder L. J. Nelson writes: "With a population of less than 10,000, and less than 208 members, we sold 500 tickets in advance and fed about 265."

### 70 Year Mason

Sir Knight Charles A. Breece, Raper No. 1, Indianapolis, now residing in Bradenton, Florida, will mark his 70th anniversary as a Mason September 28. He was Raised in Akron Lodge No. 83, Akron, Ohio. Still active at 91, he is the editor of the paper for Suncoast Manor where he resides.



### Olympic Competition

Of interest is the future scheduling of competition by the United States Olympic Committee. During 1975 and 1976, Olympic games are scheduled:

The VII Pan-American Games in Mexico City, Mexico, October 12-26, 1975

The XII Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria, February 4-15, 1976

The Games of the XXI Olympiad in Montreal, Canada, July 17-August 1, 1976

## **KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—A UNIQUE ORDER**

by  
Wylie B. Wendt  
H.P.G.C., K.T.C.H.

Our Order of Masonic Knighthood is a unique Order and this word "unique" is used in its correct meaning.



Many times a remark will be heard something like this: "Bill Jones has built a most unique house," or "Mrs. Jones has a rather unique dress," or "Bobby Jones has a boat that is almost unique." All these statements are incorrect, as the word "unique" may not be qualified or limited. Either the thing is unique or it is not. It is a matter of yes or no. This gives a clean line of division between it and the many adjectives for which the illiterate tend to substitute it, such as remarkable, unusual, exceptional, rare, marvelous and the like, any of which could be used in the foregoing statements.

Unique means the only thing of its kind; unmatched; unexampled. Webster defines it thus: being without like or equal; single in kind or excellence.

Our Order of Masonic Chivalry is unique and it is unique in more ways than one. What are these ways that distinguish our Order as being unique?

First, it is unique in the Masonic family of popular rites in that it is the only branch of Freemasonry (York Rite or Scottish Rite) which is predicated upon the Christian religion. An applicant for the Orders of Templary must declare his belief in the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues. Templary is the New Testament of the Bible.

Second, our Order is unique in that it is the only branch of Freemasonry under one national sovereign power. The Grand

Encampment of Knights Templar is the only national sovereign body in the United States. There is no national Grand Lodge. The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters are not national sovereign bodies in that all state Grand Chapters and Grand Councils are not members. Any state Grand Body may withdraw at any time. The General Grand Chapter and the General Grand Council are more like confederations than sovereign bodies.

There are two Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, each one of which is sovereign in its own area, but neither is national.

But the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States is a national sovereign body and each Grand Commandery and each Subordinate Commandery must be a member thereof or lose its legitimacy or regularity.

Third, the Order of Knights Templar is the only Masonic body in the United States in which each candidate receives the same ritual. Our Templar Order has one ritual and every Commandery, Constituent or Subordinate, wherever located, must use that ritual. The ritualistic work is the same in every state of the Union. This cannot be said of any other Masonic body.

Fourth, our Order is the only branch of Masonry that has adopted a complete formal dress for its members. The Order of Knights Templar is declared in its constitution to be a uniformed order. The Grand Encampment permits each Grand Commandery to specify its own uniform regulations, but a uniform must be specified and this uniform must be worn by the officers and team →→→

when conferring the Order of the Temple. The uniform is just as necessary to a Knight Templar who wishes to participate in the ceremonies of the Order as the wearing of a Masonic apron is necessary to a Master Mason who wishes to attend Lodge, be present at a funeral, attend church with his Lodge or march in a Masonic procession. The appearance of Knights Templar in uniform is the one outstanding thing that is always remembered by the public when viewing a Knight Templar parade. There are many hundreds of present members who resolved to be Knights Templar while viewing a parade.

Fifth, the Order of Knights Templar is the only branch of the Masonic family in which all members who are present at a Conclave, no matter how large the number, may participate in the beautiful formal opening ceremonies, if properly clothed and equipped, and properly instructed. In other words, no member may be forced to just sit and watch if he has a desire to participate. In this particular, Templary is outstanding in its formal ceremonies.

Sixth, the Order of Knights Templar is the only branch of the Masonic family that makes an effort to observe the three great Christian religious days: Christmas, Easter and Ascension Day. It is natural that our Order, being composed of Christian Masons, should observe those days. It is also fitting that we should observe these days as Americans because our country is basically a Christian nation. As Knights Templar we take pride in observing these religious days, especially the Christmas Observance, whereby all Commanderies are supposed to be in Conclave to participate in the celebration of the birthday of Emmanuel, the Prince of Peace, and to drink a toast to the Grand Master of Templars in the United States. This service is indeed unique in the annals of fraternal organizations.

Seventh, the Order has a Knight Templar Educational Foundation, which operates for the purpose of lending money to college students to complete their college education. The present net

worth of the Foundation is over \$5,500,000, and since the program began functioning in 1922, a total of over \$26,000,000 has been loaned to young men and women in this country to enable them to complete their education on a college level.

Eighth, the second philanthropic program of the Order is the Knights Templar Eye Foundation for research, treatment and/or hospitalization of diseases or injuries of the eye in an effort to prevent blindness. This service is available to anyone regardless of race, creed, color, age, sex or national origin. The treatment of patients for this purpose is free and limited to persons unable to pay. This is one of the greatest humanitarian charities in the country today.

Ninth, the Order of Knights Templar is the only branch of Freemasonry appearing on the pages of secular history. The Crusades, the religious wars of Palestine, began in 1099. This was an effort on the part of the Christian countries to wrest the control of the Holy Land from the infidels. The Crusades lasted approximately 200 years. Our Order of Knights Templar was organized in 1118 and was one of the three Chivalric Orders active during this period, the other two being the Knights of Malta and the Teutonic Knights. The history of the Crusades was very largely a history of the Knights Templar and the Knights of Malta. We should be proud of our historical background.

Tenth, our Order is unique in that Templary perhaps had a greater influence on Freemasonry than any other single factor. Some examples of this fact are mentioned in an article titled "The Influence of Knight Templary on Freemasonry," by A. S. Hall-Johnson, appearing in the *New Age*, November and December, 1951. The last paragraph of this article is as follows: "To sum up, Templar influence and contribution are noticed in the Ancient and Accepted (Scottish) Rite, in the Swedish Rite, in the Royal Order of Scotland, in the Order of the Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests, and possibly in the Royal Arch; while in the craft degrees, →→→

Templary has exercised an influence tending towards dignity in ceremonial working."

In conclusion, it is seen that our Order of Knights Templar is unusual and distinctive. Each of the items enumerated above is unique in that no other fraternal Order or branch of Masonry can truthfully make a similar statement. The list is really impressive.

Truly our Order is unique in the structure of Freemasonry. Membership in a Commandery of Knights Templar is the last step in York Rite Masonry. No higher honor can come to a Freemason than to be created a Knight of the Valiant and Magnanimous Order of the Temple, a Soldier of the Cross.

This article first appeared in the April 1967 issue. Sir Knight Wendt resides at 5012 East Manslick Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40219.

‡

### Oklahoma Conclave Coverage

Virtually the entire first section of *The Elk City Daily News*, Elk City, Oklahoma, of April 24 was devoted to coverage of the 80th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Oklahoma. Coverage included program events, pictures of the Grand Officers, pictures and biographies of Grand Master Riegle, Grand Captain General Kenneth C. Johnson who served as the Grand Master's Representative, Grand Commander James C. Taylor and pictures and history of the drill team. Special items were devoted to the history of the Templars, the Eye Foundation and the Educational Foundation.

### Florida Shows Gain

Grand Recorder Thomas N. Morrison reports a net gain of 214 for the Grand Commandery of Florida in the last year. There were 521 Knightings during the year.

### NEW BICENTENNIAL SERVICE

A new Grand Encampment service for groups or individuals wishing to use Bicentennial materials consists of self-adhesive stickers. Each metallicized label is one and one-half inches in diameter and will adhere to any standard surface — envelopes, letterheads or decorative purpose generally.

Similar in design to the Bicentennial Paperweights, so widely distributed throughout the jurisdiction, the self-adhesive stickers are in three colors with a Cross and Crown in the center surrounded by the wording: "Knights Templar U.S.A., Salute to the Nation's Bicentennial."

Effective July 1 for 1975-76 observance the Official Bicentennial self-adhesive labels are available at:

12 for \$1.00

100 for \$7.50

500 for \$35.00 — all postpaid.

Easily removable, they are featured in strips or rolls — depending upon the quantity ordered. Checks for this newest Bicentennial service may be forwarded to: Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

### New California Royal Arch Chapter

The Grand Chapter, R.A.M., of California, convened May 13 for the purpose of chartering Mt. Sinai Chapter No. 161, Ionic Masonic Temple, 1122 South La Cienga Boulevard, Los Angeles. Grand High Priest Kenneth Morris installed Charles Berg as Charter High Priest, his father Herbert Berg as Charter King and Richard Hart as Charter Scribe. Deputy Grand High Priest John Nocas served as Installing Marshal.

# HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

## Great Smokies Summer Assembly

The Great Smokies Summer Assembly of York Rite Masons, to be held July 13-15 in Waynesville, North Carolina, marks the 153rd anniversary of York Rite Masonry in North Carolina. The assembly is sponsored this year by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

The program for Sunday, July 13, includes registration from 2-5 at the Waynesville Masonic Temple. At 8 p.m. Dr. Zan W. Holmes, Jr., Dallas, Texas, will be the speaker at the church service. Assembly business meetings will begin at 9 a.m. on July 14 and 15. At 2:30 p.m. July 15 the group will assemble for the annual pilgrimage to the Masonic Marker at Black Camp Gap on the Blue Ridge Parkway. The address will begin at 3:15. At 7 p.m. the annual dinner for Masons and their families will be held at the Masonic Temple.

Further information is available from Cornelius E. Morris, 143 Main Street, Waynesville, North Carolina 28786.

## Canary Islands Carnival

The Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Oklahoma, is sponsoring a one week trip to the Canary Islands departing July 17 from Oklahoma City. Cost is \$479 per person, double occupancy. Further details are available from the Grand Lodge, P.O. Box 1019, Guthrie, Oklahoma 73044.

## S.O.O.B. Initiates

Eight petitioners were initiated into Parsons Assembly No. 84, Social Order of the Beauceant, Parsons, Oklahoma, April 30 following "a large class" in the local Commandery. Mrs. L. B. Pontious, President, presided. Past Supreme Worthy President Mrs. Homer P. Peck was among the guests.

## XI International Conference

The XI International Conference of Supreme Councils was held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis, June 2-6. Visitors representing 30 countries in Europe, the Middle East, South, Central and North America were in attendance. Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., served as Acting President. Dr. Giovanni Pica, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for Italy, was Vice President.

## Templar President of Ohio SAR

Lt. Colonel Robert J. Reynolds, AUS (Ret.) has been installed as Bicentennial President of the Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Reynolds is a member of Cuyahoga Falls Commandery No. 83, Cuyahoga Falls.

## \$3,500 from Amaranth



Helen Rock, Grand Royal Matron, and Sir Knight Gordon W. Kent, Grand Royal Patron, pose with Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle at the Annual Grand Court Session, Order of the Amaranth, New York, May 19. Mrs. Rock presented Grand Master Riegle with a \$3,500 contribution to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.



## DeMolay Templar Promotion

The *International Knight*, official publication of the DeMolay Order of Knighthood, for May reprinted a list of the Templar Bicentennial services from the *Knight Templar Magazine*. The list included *Masonic Americana*, the Templar Bicentennial paperweights, the seven Grand Encampment films and the slide/script programs. It was designed to assist Priors in planning their Bicentennial activities. The Grand Encampment provides support for the Order of Knighthood and encourages all Commanderies to cooperate in their programs.

## Grand Master Potter Receives Honor

The DeMolay Legion of Honor Investiture for 1974 and 1975 designates in Southern Illinois was held June 22 in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Belleville. Seventeen Active and 14 Honorary Legion of Honor designates received honors along with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Earl M. Potter, Jr. DeMolays, Master Masons, their wives and friends were present for the conferral.

Edward C. Bieser is Executive Officer for Illinois. The Legion of Honor is the highest honor conferred by the International Supreme Council upon recommendation by the Executive Officer.

## P.G.C. Peterson Installs Son

Clinton L. Peterson, P.G.C., Wisconsin, installed his son Donald as Commander of Kanawha Commandery No. 4, Charleston, West Virginia, March 26 assisted by West Virginia Deputy Grand Commander George C. Lazenby, P.G.C. Howard W. Ball and District Commander Perry Campbell. Sir Knight Donald was Knighted by his father at the Centennial Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin June 18, 1958, over which the elder Peterson presided.

## July 19 York Rite Festival

Midland, Texas, will be the setting July 19 for the conferral of all Chapter, Council and Commandery Degrees and Orders — including the District Conclave for District 9. Grand Commander Sam E. Hilburn announces that all conferrals will be in full form. Starting hour — 7:30 a.m.

## Campbell Retires

After 28½ years, William C. Campbell, Helena, Montana, announced he is retiring as editor and publisher of *The Montana Masonic News*. The June issue was his last.

Verne L. Rademacher, White Sulphur Springs, editor and publisher of *The Meagher County News*, proposes to take over publication of Montana's Masonic paper beginning in September.

Rising costs have made it practically impossible to continue the paper under the present method Campbell said.

## Dr. Peale Speaker



Dr. Norman Vincent Peale former Grand Prelate of Grand Encampment, was the speaker at the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Chicago. From left, 1st Vice President Hayes Robertson, Dr. Peale, "Citizen of the Year" Mrs. W. Clement Stone, Mrs. Peale, Sir Knight Stone, Board President Sir Knight Warren N. Barr, Sr.

The annual meeting was held at Medinah Shrine, Chicago, following a dinner meeting of the Board earlier.

At the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Kansas May 2-3 in Emporia Mayor James W. Pickert offered the following tribute:

"We are proud to be the hometown of Grand Master Riegle. He is a tremendous individual who has served his fellowman in so many ways during his life that a story of his life should be told someday in order for the rest of us to model our lives after his. If you know Wilford Riegle, you like Wilford Riegle. Emporia is proud of him. I am proud to know him. He is my friend. We are also proud of Ralph Mitchell (P.G.C. and Chairman, Knights Templar Educational Foundation Committee of the Grand Encampment) for his involvement in the Knights Templar. We are proud of him as a citizen."

Sir Knight Mitchell was appointed Chairman of the Educational Foundation in May by Grand Master Riegle.

## Outstanding DeMolay Honored

Leading Missouri Templars joined Tuscan Lodge No. 360, St. Louis, to honor the "Master Councilor of the Year," Ronald M. Compton, Crestwood Chapter. It was the first time a St. Louis Lodge has honored leadership in DeMolay according to Grand Master Orlick.



P.G.C. James H. Cockerham, Grand Commander Blair C. Mayford, Grand Master Herman A. Orlick, P.G.C. Marion L. Dollison, Worshipful Master William L. Weiss and Moolah Potentate Bill Weidel pose following the award ceremonies.

Sir Knight Ralph A. Halvorsen, Brooklyn, New York, wrote to point out an error in the last paragraph of the article on the metric system in the June issue. "There are 453.6 grams per pound. Therefore, 200 pounds equal 90720 grams or 9072 dekagrams."

Sir Knight Ralph M. Benard, Rising-sun, Ohio, wrote: "907.2 grams would hardly need to diet as that is approximately 2 pounds, not 200. The 90.72 dekagrams should have been kilograms." He adds, "after the meter was defined as one ten-millionth of the earth's quadrant it was discovered the circumference of the earth was not what they had thought at the time. With today's technology even measuring the platinum-iridium bar exceeds the required tolerances."

Fortunately for those of us who get confused by this, when the metric system comes it will be unnecessary to make conversions between grams and pounds. Things will be in grams to begin with.

Indicating a special interest and knowledge of the metric system, or a correspondingly keen (and thoroughly welcomed) interest in the *Knight Templar Magazine*, among additional letters received from readers was one from Sir Knight Karl W. Wondersek, Baltimore, Maryland, who detected the discrepancy and wrote: "I'm afraid it would be an impossible feat for the 200 pound person to 'diet' down to 907.2 grams or 90.72 dekagrams as that would bring his weight down to less than he weighed at birth . . ."

On another point, Sir Knight John W. Turner, Hendersonville, North Carolina, wrote: "I think the probability of a misconception would be eliminated if the article stated . . . the U.S. Government has defined a yard as three feet, which would be  $3600\text{-over-}3937 = .9144$  meters, from which we derive one foot equals  $1200\text{-over-}3937 = .3048$  meters."

Among others writing were Sir Knight Willard C. Burch, from Marina, California, and Steve Pietkarczyk, Chicago, Illinois. The letter's prepared release carried the caption: "Stop Metric Madness Before Metric Madness Stops You."

## **VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN EXCEEDS \$437,000.00**



The Edmund F. Ball 1975 Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation has resulted in a grand total of \$437,594.41. This marks an increase of \$4,527.61 over the 1974 total. Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle has expressed commendation to all Grand, Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies participating. "Templars can take pride in the continued increases," said the Grand Master. "I believe with the further cooperation and dedication of State Chairmen and the membership generally we can aim for even greater benefit to Templary's great humanitarian campaign next year."

General Chairman for the Edmund F. Ball Voluntary Campaign again was Sir Knight Charles A. McIntyre, P.G.C., Michigan, member of the Board of Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. He, too, expressed his appreciation to the participating Commanderies and noted that two Grand Commanderies - Pennsylvania and Texas - raised more than \$80,000 between them. "It was an outstanding achievement," said the General Chairman, "one that is bound to inspire all future fund-raising campaigns for the Foundation. I thank them all!"



### **TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES ON A PER CAPITA BASIS**

- No. 1 Nevada - \$3.52 per member - Total \$3,110.72  
John P. Burns, Chairman
- No. 2 Philippines - \$3.09 per member - Total \$2,370.00  
(No Chairman)
- No. 3 Utah - \$2.93 per member - Total \$3,053.35  
Durward M. Lowell, Chairman

### **TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES IN DOLLAR TOTALS**

- No. 1 Texas - \$40,295.96  
William D. Snipes, Chairman
- No. 2 Pennsylvania - \$40,177.98  
Warren R. Williams, Jr., Chairman
- No. 3 Georgia - \$34,735.31  
James E. Moseley, Chairman

### **TOP PRODUCING SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY**

Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo, Japan - \$6.08 per member - Total \$2,610.00

### **CONSTITUENT COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER**

ALABAMA - Lee No. 45, Phenix City

ARIZONA - Columbine No. 9, Stafford; Yuma No. 10, Yuma; Montezuma No. 14, Cottonwood

ARKANSAS - Jacques DeMolay No. 3, Fort Smith

**CALIFORNIA** – Santa Rosa No. 14, Santa Rosa; Long Beach No. 40, Long Beach; Alhambra No. 48, Alhambra  
**COLORADO** – Central City No. 2, Central City; Georgetown No. 4, Georgetown; Pikes Peak No. 6, Colorado Springs; Temple No. 23, Grand Junction  
**CONNECTICUT** – Clinton No. 3, Norwalk; Columbian No. 4, Norwich  
**FLORIDA** – Olivet No. 4, Orlando; Oriental No. 9, Daytona Beach; St. Lucie No. 17, Fort Pierce; Emmanuel No. 36, Deland; Triangle No. 38, Eustis; Springtime No. 40, Clearwater  
**GEORGIA** – St. Omer No. 2, Macon; Coeur De Lion No. 4, Atlanta; Atlanta No. 9, Atlanta; Ivanhoe No. 10, Fort Valley; Alexius No. 22, Jackson; Bethlehem No. 30, Thomasville; DeKalb No. 38, Decatur; Trinity No. 39, Blakely  
**IDAHO** – Couer d’Alene No. 5, Kellogg  
**KENTUCKY** – Princeton No. 35, Princeton; Mayfield No. 49, Mayfield  
**LOUISIANA** – Indivisible Friends No. 1, New Orleans; Jacques DeMolay No. 2, New Orleans; St. Paul No. 27, Hammond  
**MARYLAND** – St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; Carroll No. 17, Westminster  
**MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND** – Newburyport No. 3, Newburyport; Natick No. 33, Natick  
**MICHIGAN** – Redford No. 55, Detroit  
**MINNESOTA** – Fairmont No. 27, Fairmont  
**MISSOURI** – St. Aldemar No. 18, St. Louis  
**NEVADA** – Lahontan No. 7, Fallon; Edward C. Peterson No. 8, Carson City  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE** – Mt. Horeb No. 3, Concord; Hugh de Payens No. 7, Keene  
**NEW YORK** – New York No. 1, New York City; Monroe No. 12, Rochester; Lake Erie No. 20, Buffalo  
**NORTH CAROLINA** – Calvary No. 25, Washington; Bethlehem No. 29, Greenville  
**OHIO** – Hamilton No. 41, Hamilton; Medina No. 84, Medina  
**PENNSYLVANIA** – Packer No. 23, Jim Thorpe; Constans No. 33, Bellefonte; Calvary No. 37, Danville; Huntingdon No. 65, Huntingdon; Samuel S. Yohe No. 81, Stroudsburg; Germantown No. 82, Philadelphia; Mt. Hermon No. 85, Sunbury; Bethlehem No. 90, Bethlehem; Frankford No. 92, Philadelphia; Nazarene No. 99, Montrose  
**TENNESSEE** – Lookout No. 14, Chattanooga; Dyersburg No. 18, Dyersburg; Millington No. 39, Millington  
**TEXAS** – Ruthven No. 2, Houston; El Paso No. 18, El Paso; Melrose No. 109, Houston; Litt S. Perry No. 111, Angleton  
**UTAH** – Malta No. 3, Midvale; Ivanhoe No. 5, Provo  
**VIRGINIA** – Fredricksburg No. 1, Fredricksburg; DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg; Appomattox No. 6, Petersburg; Piedmont No. 26, Haymarket  
**WISCONSIN** – Burlington No. 50, Burlington  
**PHILIPPINES** – Okinawa No. 2, Machinato, Okinawa

### **SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER**

Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo, Japan  
 Hermann von Salza No. 1, Frankfurt, Germany



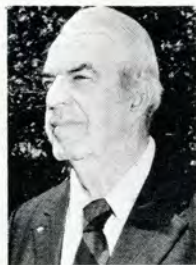
#### **New Eye Foundation Address**

Noted on the back cover of the current issue is the new address of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., effective August 1. On that date the new address becomes: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 590 South 6th Street, Suite 200, (Box 579) Springfield, Illinois 62705. The new telephone number after July 18 will be: (217) 523-3838.

## JOHN MARSHALL

by  
David E. Bayliss, Jr.  
P.G.C., Virginia

*Sir Knight Bayliss, Old Dominion Commandery No. 11, served as Grand Commander of Virginia Templars, 1949-50. He is a retired civil engineer and a Lt. Colonel (Ret.), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since 1970 he has been Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations of the Grand Commandery of Virginia. This month Sir Knight Bayliss traces the career of Brother Marshall prior to his appointment as Chief Justice.*



"The events of my life are too unimportant and have too little interest for any person not of my immediate family to render them worth communicating or preserving." Thus John Marshall stated in an autobiographical sketch. It is said his opinion shaped constitutional law, greatly affecting developments in his own time and, more significantly, the future course of American history. John Marshall was not the first Chief Justice, third to be exact, but surely must be forever known as the "Great Chief Justice."

Much has been written about the life, character and judicial opinions of John Marshall and, therefore, for an individual to voice an opinion, whether in praise or by challenge, he must acquaint himself with all the known facts of Marshall's life as a man, as a patriot, as a husband and father or as Chief Justice. With this information in hand, the opinion can be expressed.

John Marshall, destined to be the third and greatest Chief Justice of the United States, was born September 24, 1755, in a little log cabin near the southern tip of what is now Fauquier County, Virginia, but then a part of Prince William County, Virginia.

Little is known of the ancestry of the Chief Justice on his father's side. His father Thomas' first American ancestor

appears to have been an immigrant from Wales. Thomas' father was also named John. Thus ends the record. His mother, Mary Randolph Keith, was of a prominent and distinguished Virginia family. Family records indicate she was gentle born and more thoroughly educated than the majority of Virginia women of the time. Biographies of this great man state father and mother each had a strong influence on John Marshall's life, his father more so than his mother. In discussing his youth and upbringing, John Marshall wrote "My father was a far abler man than any of his sons," and to him "I owe the solid foundation of all my own success in life."

As a boy, Marshall lived a hardy outdoor life, growing tall, lean and strong, and it is the early physical condition developed that served him so well in his adult years. Though life in the wilderness provided these tremendous physical attributes, there was at the same time only limited opportunity, if any, for formal education. It was, therefore, Marshall's parents who gave him the early education which formed the basis of his awesome intellectual powers. Characteristic of some early Virginia families, much of the "book learning" was the Holy Bible and sometimes, when available to frontiersmen and normally → → →

inherited, a copy or two of Shakespeare or other limited printed material. Marshall's parents taught him to read and write. He had no school experience until he was in his early teens. One remarkable fact is identified with the Marshall family: all 15 children lived to adulthood, most unusual in those early times.

Early in his life, John Marshall was involved and deeply concerned with revolutionary politics. After the Boston Tea Party in 1773, Thomas Marshall suspected that even worse trouble was coming. It is noted Thomas Marshall had been a close friend of George Washington since boyhood and had worked with him as a surveyor. The interest of Washington and Marshall in military matters was passed on to the sons of Thomas Marshall and by 1775 they were known to be accomplished militiamen. One thing to be remembered, John Marshall grew up in turbulent times.

As a member of the House of Burgess Thomas Marshall was associated closely with Patrick Henry; therefore, John Marshall and family were in all probability more informed as to the affairs, plans and desires for the Virginia colonists than the colonists themselves.

The news of the fighting at Lexington and Concord reached Virginia from Massachusetts and then began the assembly of Militia units and, as a Lieutenant, Marshall took charge of the company to which he was assigned. It is well to know John Marshall was not a "summer soldier" in the War for Independence for his enlistment lasted for nearly five years. Though little known, John Marshall was at Valley Forge and with the Continental Troops endured that long winter of 1777-1778. Most likely, it can be assumed, it was here his close contact with George Washington developed. Brother Washington was the Commanding General of the Continental Army. It was here also that John Marshall first met Alexander Hamilton who was then a Lieutenant Colonel on Washington's staff. Biographies have stated the future Chief Justice was a great admirer and entertained the deepest respect for

Washington and Hamilton. It is said Marshall followed and held Washington as a model until his death. John Marshall's years as a soldier contributed much in shaping his character and, in turn, made quite an influence on his military colleagues. The January 1828 issue of the *North American Review* describes Marshall as follows:

"It was in the trying, severe winter of 1777-8, a few months after the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown had tested his firmness, hardihood and heroism. The spot . . . was the famous hutted encampment at Valley Forge . . . he appeared to us primus inter pares (first among equals) for, amidst the many commissioned officers, he was discriminated for superior intelligence . . . All those who intimately knew him affirmed that his capacity was held in such estimation by many of his brother officers, that, in many disputes of a certain description, he was constantly chosen arbiter; and, that officers irritated by differences or animated by debate, often submitted the contested points to his judgment which, being in writing and accompanied, as it commonly was, by sound reasons in support of his decision, obtained general acquiescence."

Lieutenant Phillip Slaughter, another messmate at Valley Forge, gives similar evidence: "Marshall was the best tempered man I ever knew. During . . . sufferings at Valley Forge, nothing discouraged, nothing disturbed him; if he only had bread to eat, it was just as well; if only meat, it made no difference. If any of the officers murmured at their deprivations, he would shame them by good natured raillery, or encourage them by his own exuberance of spirits. He was an excellent companion and idolized by the soldiers and his brother officers, whose gloomy hours were enlivened by his inexhaustible fund of anecdote."

It is said of Marshall, "I was confirmed in the habit of considering America as my Country and Congress as my Government."

Marshall's military career came to an end in December 1779 and, →→→

shortly before leaving the Army, visited his father, who was then Colonel Thomas Marshall, commanding an artillery regiment at Yorktown, Virginia. It was here John Marshall met and fell in love with a fourteen year old, Mary Ambler, known to her friends as "Polly." Polly Ambler, at that age, knew what she wanted and announced in going to the ball in honor of Captain Marshall "was resolved to set her cap at him."

John Marshall had always believed he was destined to the bar and it is not at all unlikely to believe he had begun self education in that field. He attended the law lectures of Chancellor George Wythe at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, and in so doing was only twelve miles away from Yorktown and Polly Ambler. John Marshall's patience was limited; therefore, not surprisingly, when the Ambler family moved to Richmond, Virginia, John Marshall abandoned his college career and set out for that city, the new capital of Virginia. His license to practice law was signed by Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia. Marshall decided it would be in his best interest to return to his home county, where, by reason, his sharp mind, distinguished war record and, most important of all, influential connections, he could fill in the gaps occasioned by a scanty and relatively sparse academic training. John Marshall's law schooling is indicative of his strong, overpowering desire for knowledge in the least available time. Needless to say, while John Marshall's personal accomplishments in this field are to be envied, it is due to his drive and desire. It is not a model for law students of today to follow. John Marshall was admitted to the bar in Fauquier County, Virginia, on August 28, 1780. Needless to say, from that day on, the courtship of Polly Ambler and his career as a lawyer were enjoined.

There are many unbelievable events of a personal nature associated with John Marshall. One of the most interesting, which clearly demonstrates his fortitude and will power, is the incident in which he decided to be inoculated against

smallpox. Virginia discouraged inoculation and persons desiring to take this precaution against contracting the disease were required to have written permission from all the justices in his county. This was then followed by obtaining consent of every living adult within a two mile radius. When Marshall considered the extent of these restrictions he was persuaded to go to Philadelphia where it was believed inoculation laws were more liberal and physicians better qualified and skilled. John Marshall walked the couple of hundred miles to Philadelphia and, after recovering from the illness caused by the inoculation, he walked home again.

Marshall's interest in politics became apparent with the moving of his father to Kentucky, and he planned to obtain his father's seat in the House of Delegates. John was popular, especially among the war veterans, and was easily elected to represent Fauquier County. During the years 1782 and 1796, John Marshall served several terms in the House of Delegates. During the span of years, his political associates were Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson. In his later years as a member of the House of Delegates he served with such Virginians as James Madison, George Mason, Brother James Monroe and Brother Edmund Randolph. It can be said that in spite of serving with men of this stature Marshall was not impressed by the quality of his colleagues in the House of Delegates. He believed most of these men were too willing to pass legislation cancelling legal debts and to tamper in other ways with what he believed was the sacred rights of property.

John Marshall's service in the House of Delegates provided him with financial backing he sorely needed to support a wife. Of Polly Ambler he said, "I saw her first the week she attained the age of fourteen and was greatly pleased with her . . . Having felt no prior attachment, she became at sixteen a most devoted wife." John Marshall and Mary Willis (Polly) Ambler were married January 3, 1783, in the parlor of "the → → →

Cottage," Hanover County, Virginia, because at that time the Episcopal Church was in ruins. On her wedding day the bride was then weeks shy of her 17th birthday and the groom three months beyond his 27th birthday. Their first child, a son, was born July 21, 1784, and named Thomas Marshall after his paternal grandfather. Marshall's law practice grew slowly but steadily and many tales of his "negligent" appearance and lack of concern for the social graces seem to have followed him throughout his life. With the election of Edmund Randolph as Governor of Virginia, Marshall took over his practice. With this break, he was soon considered a leading lawyer in Richmond, with clients from all over Virginia. This was the beginning of the now famous career.

Marshall's activity as a Federalist was such he became the recognized leader of Federalist interest in Virginia and in that capacity worked hard to win support for the treaty Chief Justice John Jay negotiated in 1794. The treaty was finally approved in 1795. The dissension over the treaty caused Washington to reorganize his cabinet, asking only Federalists to serve. Marshall was offered an appointment as Attorney General of the United States, but declined. The reason: Attorney General \$1,500 per annum; law practice \$6,000 minimum. His refusal to accept the appointment did not hinder his rise to prominence. Financial problems developing were the reason for his acceptance of the appointment as a member of the diplomatic commission to France.

President Adams offered Marshall an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court but he declined because of his desire to return to private life. He was persuaded by George Washington to enter national politics. He did so, running for the House of Representatives from the Richmond District and was elected in a hotly contested election by a narrow margin. During his term in Congress it was his unhappy task to announce the news of Washington's death. When President Adams dismissed Secretary of State

Pickering he offered the position to Marshall, who accepted. One notable event, the last significant act of President Adams, was the nomination of a replacement for Oliver Ellsworth, who had resigned as Chief Justice because of ill health. On January 20, 1801, without prior notification, Adams nominated John Marshall. Marshall was stunned. The Senate delayed confirmation a week. Marshall, hesitant to accept the appointment, did not voice his assent until the last day of January. One other problem faced Adams at this time: in nominating John Marshall as Chief Justice, the office of Secretary of State would be vacant and, therefore, had to be filled. Adams knew of no other person better qualified, so in that reasoning and with great respect for Marshall's ability, he continued in both positions.

John Marshall was sworn in as Chief Justice on February 4, 1801, and served in that office until his death, July 6, 1835, a span of 34 years. Chief Justice Marshall and wife are buried in the family plot in Richmond, not far from their red brick mansion. Marshall wrote his own epitaph on July 4, 1835, as he lay dying in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died two days later. Marshall's judicial accomplishments are so voluminous it would be inappropriate to attempt a discussion in this limited space. Even now, I have only touched briefly on the life of a great man, a great Virginian, who lived in an era of famous leaders: Brother Washington, Patrick Henry, Madison, Adams, Brother Andrew Jackson.

There is limited information available as to Marshall's Masonic activities. The following is quoted from *10,000 Famous Freemasons*:

"It is not known where he received his Degrees, but he was a member of Richmond Lodge No. 13 (now 10) of Richmond, Virginia, and of Richmond Chapter No. 3, R.A.M., Richmond. He later became a member of Richmond-Randolph Lodge No. 19 of the same city. It appears that he was never Master of a Lodge, but nevertheless he was Deputy Grand Master and Grand → → →



Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1793-95. In 1785 he helped promote a lottery for the Masonic Hall in Richmond, and in the previous year he was a member of a committee of Richmond-Randolph Lodge No. 19 (Jan. 2, 1784). On June 24, 1795, as Grand Master, he was present at a sermon in honor of St. John the Baptist, preached in the state capitol building. In 1822 he was one of a committee appointed to further the object of 'General Grand Lodge.' Between 1786 and 1796 he was recorded as being present at 15 sessions of the Grand Lodge. On July 9, 1835, John Dove, then Master of Richmond-Randolph Lodge No. 19, convened the Lodge 'for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late Worthy Brother, John Marshall, Chief Justice and later Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.' The procession was formed and moved to the county court house where they met the body, and thence proceeded to the house of deceased on the corner of Marshall and Ninth street, where a suitable discourse was delivered by the Right Rev. R. C. Moore, thence to Hollywood burial ground, where the body was interred with the usual Masonic honors. Tradition states the Liberty Bell cracked while tolling his death."

A glorious career ended, a great man took his place in history among his equals.

Sir Knight Bayliss resides at 3000 Mari-Pat Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22310,

‡

AUGUST 1976						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	53rd Triennial Conclave Kansas City, Missouri			

## 1975-76 Department Conferences

The Department Commanders of the Grand Encampment have announced the dates and locations of their respective Department Conferences for 1975-76. These are the third and last Conferences of the current triennium.

South Central - September 13-14, 1975, Joplin, Missouri, Holiday Inn (Clell C. Warriner, Department Commander)

Northeastern - October 10-11, 1975, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Penn Harris Motor Inn (Louis A. Beaudoin, Department Commander)

Northwestern - November 1-2, 1975, Boise, Idaho, Safari Motel (John W. Givens, Department Commander)

Southwestern - November 8, 1975, Long Beach, California, Queen Mary (John B. Nye, Department Commander)

North Central - November 15-16, 1975, La Crosse, Wisconsin (Charles A. Howard, Jr., Department Commander)

Southeastern - January 16-17, 1976, Richmond, Virginia, Hotel Jefferson (Charles L. Harrison, Department Commander)

East Central - January 31-February 1, 1976, Dayton, Ohio, Biltmore-Towers (William J. J. Fleming, Department Commander)

## Sir Knight Heaton's "Valley Forge"

The guidebook and historical record of Valley Forge State Park, "Valley Forge Yesterday and Today" by Sir Knight Ronald E. Heaton, lists 128 General Officers and Regimental Commanders of the Continental Army in service at Valley Forge or on detached duty during the encampment period, December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778. Of these, 51 have been identified as Masons.

The 64 page guidebook on this historic American shrine includes full color illustrations, a self-guided tour and map and a list of troops in service at Valley Forge. It is published and sold at \$2.50 per copy by Ronald E. Heaton, 723 Haws Avenue, Norristown, Pennsylvania 19401.



Prior to the 55th sessions of the International Supreme Council, International Order of DeMolay, Orlando, Florida, the corner of Main and Audubon across from the Sarasota Masonic Lodge was temporarily named DeMolay Street and John L. Crofts Place in honor of the retiring Grand Master. Local Chapter Master Councilor Dan Hardy congratulates the Past Grand Master on the occasion.

### Colorado Fall Festival

Sir Knight James A. Kirbride, Chairman, has announced a Fall Festival will be held in Boulder, Colorado, with a Chapter Day on September 20 and a Council and Commandery Day October 4.

La Crosse Assembly No. 215, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Honored Mrs. Richard Baker as Area No. 6 Eye Foundation Chairman for the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant, at a program May 12. Sir Knights Richard Baker and Adolph Anderson were presented with Life Sponsor Certificates from the Assembly. Mrs. Baker also donated \$50 to the Eye Foundation. Past Supreme Worthy President Mrs. Clarence Fagerstrom was among the distinguished guests.

### Sir Knight Cooper 100 in August

August 8, 1975 will mark the 100th birthday of Sir Knight Duncan M. Cooper, Miles City, Montana Sir Knight Charles E. Borberg, who relayed the information, says: "He played in our band until well past 80 and is now confined to the Veteran's Hospital in Miles City."

### Voelter Made Honorary P.G.C.

Theodore F. Voelter, Grand Commander of New Jersey in 1935, was made an Honorary Past Grand Commander of Maryland at their Annual Conclave May 13-14 in Baltimore. He has served as the Grand Representative of Maryland since 1941. Voelter also served as North Atlantic Department Commander, 1955-58.

**NEW ADHESIVE STICKERS:** This issue announces the release of a new 1975-1976 service to Templar organizations — self-adhesive three-color, metallized, Bicentennial stickers, one-and-a-half inches in diameter, for use on letterheads, envelopes, also on decorative items of a wide description. These Bicentennial labels are available at \$1.00 for 12, \$7.50 for 100, and \$35.00 in quantities of 500. Checks and orders may be sent to the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.



The medal pictured above was presented to Sir Knight G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, by the late Laurence P. Schofield, P.C., Grand Inspector, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Connecticut, who died June 2, 1975.

On the same date, Mrs. Schofield wrote Sir Knight Bell: "We attended the Vermont Conclave over the weekend. This morning . . . I attempted to awaken him for the car keys. He made no response and I was sadly shocked that he had passed away an hour before . . . It was a peaceful end and he did enjoy being with everybody . . ."

Sir Knight Schofield's medal was one received from his grandfather following the Battle of Gettysburg. The medal and a Knights Templar Eye Foundation check were presented by Grand Worthy Advisor Diane Ghodnius and the Supreme Inspector of Connecticut, Mrs. Helen F. Jobes, at the time of Sir Knight Bell's visitation to Connecticut in April.

Grand Encampment  
Roll Call of Honored Dead  
**IN HALLOWED MEMORY**

Augustus F. K. Kempkey  
California  
Grand Commander — 1938  
Born January 1, 1880  
Died May 23, 1975

Joseph Edward Voska  
Connecticut  
Grand Commander — 1951  
Born June 18, 1891  
Died May 25, 1975

Glenn Robert Knox  
Michigan  
Grand Captain General  
Born June 4, 1918  
Died June 7, 1975



July 1775

The Continental Congress made one final attempt at conciliation. On July 8, 1775, the Olive Branch Petition, drafted by Brother John Dickinson, was adopted. The petition recalled the strong ties with England, deplored the events which had weakened them and begged King George to interpose his authority to repeal the Coercive Acts and stop the war. This would bring about "a happy and permanent reconciliation."

The petition was signed by Brother John Hancock and almost every subsequent signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was made in duplicate and sent to England by two colonial agents who tried in vain to persuade Lord Dartmouth to present it to George III.

They were told His Majesty would accept no petition from "a rebel body."

In the meantime, Brother George Washington had assumed command and was turning 15,000 undisciplined militia into the Continental Army.

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPPLEMENT



**ERNEST C. BARKER, Editor**

2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

**EDGAR L. GRESHAM, Associate Editor**

12606 Millstream Drive, Bowie, Maryland 20715

The Commanderies of the District of Columbia will be in recess during July and August.

The Grand Commandery Officers Elected and Installed at the 80th Grand Conclave held on May 10, 1975 were:

Ernest C. Barker, R.E. Grand Commander The State House, Apt. No. 624,  
2122 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 223-4163

LaFayette Price, V.E. Deputy Grand Commander 1515 South Jefferson Davis Highway,  
Arlington, Va. 22202 (703) 920-7729

Donald G. Warner, E. Grand Generalissimo 6631 Ivy Hill Drive, McLean, Va. 22101  
(703) 356-7974

Carl C. Powell, E. Grand Captain-General 4328 Roberts Avenue, Annandale, Va. 22003  
(703) 256-0857

Marion K. Warner, E. Grand Sr. Warden 1931 Wilson Lane, McLean, Va. 22101  
(703) 821-2788

Enloe E. Potter, E. Grand Jr. Warden 4125 S. Capital Terrace, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20032 (202) 562-2433

Rev. Kenneth C. Emmerling, Jr. 4708 Albermarle St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016  
(202) 362-2825

Horace W. Parsley, R.E.P.G.C. - Grand Treasurer 4949 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Md.,  
20014 (301) 654-5066

Harry L. Beach; R.E.P.G.C. - Grand Recorder 1121 University Blvd., W. Apt. No. 602,  
Silver Spring, Md., 20902 (301) 649-2724

Lonnie M. Barrow, E. Grand Standard Bearer 4711 Warren St., N.W., Washington, D.C.  
20016 (202) 362-9788

Howard S. Payne, E. Grand Sword Bearer 4005 - 28th St., Mt. Rainier, Md., 20822  
(301) WA-7-1779

Charles L. Brubaker, E. Grand Warder 9900 Churchill Drive, Upper Marlboro, Md.,  
20870 (301) 868-9510

John C. Werner, II, E. Grand Sentinel 8907 Southwick St., Fairfax, Va., 22080  
(703) 280-2788

William E. Barkman, R.E.P.G.C., E. Inspector General 218 - 8th St., S.E. Washington,  
D.C., 20003

George C. Moreland, R.E.P.G.C., E. Asst. Inspector General 6523 Oakwood Drive, Falls  
Church, Virginia 22041 (703) 256-0912

Donald G. Warner, G.G., E. Instructor General of Work 6631 Ivy Hill Drive,  
McLean, Va., 22101 (703) 356-7974

J. Milton McDonald, E.P.C., E. Asst. Instructor General of Work 14 - 8th Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 543-0511

Karl T. Weimar, Jr., E. Grand Quartermaster 5605 Southwick St., Bethesda, Md., 20034  
(301) 530-4744

Chester H. Zehner E. Asst. Grand Quartermaster 7208 Leona St., Washington D.C.  
20028

## Changing Command



Sir Knight H. Dale Moran, Grand Commander (Right) Transfers the Grand Commander's Jewel of Office to his successor, Sir Knight Ernest C. Barker, who was installed as Grand Commander of the District of Columbia on May 10, 1975.

## Columbia Commandery's Armorer



Sir Knight Arthur R. Glenum (Left) Armorer of Columbia Commandery No. 2 was honored with a Special Night on May 16, 1975. Sir Knight Glenum is 89 Years Young and recited many interesting happenings during his 20 years as Armorer. He spoke about the late Sir Knight John Philip Sousa of Columbia Commandery and a number of distinguished musicians, with whom he had played.

## Grand Commandery Trophy



Sir Knight H. Dale Moran, R.E.G.C. (left) presents the trophy of the Grand Commandery, for the highest combined ratings, to Sir Knight Frank N. Jackson, Jr., the 1974 Commander of Washington Commandery No. 1.

The Grand Encampment Knights Templar Cross of Honor was presented to Sir Knight John P. Knapik, P.C., and Recorder of Potomac Commandery No. 3 at the Grand Commandery Banquet following the Grand Conclave on May 10, 1975.



## MASONS IN GOVERNMENT

*The following listing of Master Masons who are leaders in government is compiled biennially by the Masonic Service Association. Those who are also Templars are indicated by an asterisk preceding their names.*

### President

Gerald R. Ford, Jr.

### Administrator of Veterans Affairs

William L. Roudebush

### Justices of the Supreme Court

William O. Douglas  
Potter Stewart

### Senators

\*John J. Sparkman, Alabama  
Barry M. Goldwater, Arizona  
\*John L. McClellan, Arkansas  
Richard B. Stone, Florida  
Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia  
James A. McClure, Idaho  
\*Birch E. Bayh Jr., Indiana  
\*Robert J. Dole and James B. Pearson, Kansas  
Walter D. Huddleston, Kentucky  
J. Bennett Johnston, Louisiana  
J. Glenn Beall, Jr., and \*Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland  
\*Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota  
\*John C. Stennis, Mississippi  
Stuart Symington, Missouri  
Lee W. Metcalf, Montana  
Carl T. Curtis and \*Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska  
Jesse A. Helms and Robert B. Morgan, North Carolina  
Quentin W. Burdick and \*Milton R. Young, North Dakota  
\*Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon  
Richard S. Schweiker and Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania  
Ernest F. Hollings and J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina  
James G. Abourezk and George S. McGovern, South Dakota  
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., and John G. Tower, Texas

Robert T. Stafford, Vermont  
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and William L. Scott, Virginia  
Henry M. Jackson, Washington  
Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia  
Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming

### Representatives

Tom Bevell, John H. Buchanan, Jr., \*William L. Dickinson and \*William G. Nichols, Alabama  
John J. Rhodes and Samuel Steiger, Arizona  
John Paul Hammerschmidt and Wilbur D. Mills, Arkansas  
W. Donlon Edwards, John J. McFall, \*Carlos J. Moorhead, John E. Moss, \*Charles H. Wilson and Bob Wilson, California  
Charles E. Bennett, L. A. "Skip" Bafalis, \*William V. Chappell, \*Don Fuqua, James A. Haley, Claude Pepper and \*Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida  
Jack T. Brinkley, \*John J. Flynt, Jr., Ronald "Bo" Ginn, Phil M. Landrum, Dawson Mathis and \*William S. Stuckey, Jr., Georgia  
\*George E. Shipley, Illinois  
John Brademas, \*Elwood Hillis and \*John T. Myers, Indiana  
Berkley Bedell and Neal Smith, Iowa  
\*Keith G. Sebelius, \*Garner Shriver and Joseph Skubitz, Kansas  
Tim Lee Carter, Carl D. Perkins and \*M. Gene Snyder, Kentucky  
\*Otto E. Passman and \*Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Louisiana  
David F. Emery, Maine  
\*Goodloe Edgar Byron, Maryland  
\*William S. Broomfield, Elford A. Cederberg, William D. Ford, Edward Hutchinson and Guy Vander Jagt, Michigan  
Robert S. Bergland, Minnesota  
Gillespie V. Montgomery and \*Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi → → →

Bill D. Burlison, W. L. Hungate, \*Richard H. Ichord, \*William J. Randall and \*A. Eugene Taylor, Missouri  
 John Y. McCollister and Charles Thone, Nebraska  
 James C. Cleveland and \*Louis C. Wyman, New Hampshire  
 Harold L. Runnels, New Mexico  
 Herman Badillo, Barber B. Conable, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., Benjamin A. Gilman, \*James F. Hastings, \*Frank J. Horton, Jack F. Kemp, \*Robert C. McEwen, Donald J. Mitchell, Otis G. Pike, Samuel S. Stratton and John W. Wydler, New York  
 Ike F. Andrews, \*James T. Broyhill, David N. Henderson, Walter B. Jones and James G. Martin, North Carolina  
 Mark Andrews, North Dakota  
 \*John M. Ashbrook, \*Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Samuel L. Devine, \*Tennyson Guyer, William H. Harsha, Jr., Delbert L. Latta and Chalmers Wylie, Ohio  
 \*Carl Albert and Tom Steed, Oklahoma  
 Joshua Eilberg, Edwin D. Eshleman and Gus Yatron, Pennsylvania  
 James R. Mann, South Carolina  
 James Abdnor, South Dakota  
 Joe L. Evins, Richard H. Fulton and Ed Jones, Tennessee  
 Jack B. Brooks, Omar Burlison, \*Jack Hightower (Past Commander), George H. Mahon, Wright Patman, W. Robert Poage, Ray Roberts and James C. Wright, Jr., Texas  
 Dan Daniel and David E. Satterfield, Jr., Virginia  
 Mike McCormack, Washington  
 \*John M. Slack, Jr., West Virginia

### Governors

\*George C. Wallace, Alabama  
 Sherman W. Tribbitt, Delaware  
 \*Reuben Askew, Florida  
 \*Cecil D. Andrus, Idaho  
 Robert F. Bennett, Kansas  
 \*Julian M. Carroll, Kentucky  
 \*William L. Waller, Mississippi  
 James J. Exon, Nebraska  
 Ray Blanton, Tennessee  
 Dolph Briscoe, Texas  
 Mills Godwin, Virginia  
 \*Edgar J. Herschler, Wyoming

### New Plaque

A bronze plaque is the latest addition to the Knights Templar Chapel in the George Washington Masonic Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia. The inscription reads as follows:

#### SWORD AND SCABBARD

Sir Knight Walter A. DeLamater,  
 Most Eminent Grand Master 1955-1958  
 Born April 18, 1880 Died August 25, 1973  
 By his beloved wife Rosalind and daughters  
 Delores and Claudette

#### GRAND STANDARD

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar  
 of the United States of America  
 Presented by the Sir Knights of Virginia

#### HOLY TABLE APPOINTMENTS

By Sir Knight Curtis W. V. Junker, D.D.,  
 Grand Prelate  
 of the Grand Encampment of  
 Knights Templar of the United States of America  
 1967-1970

This tablet presented by

Mrs. Walter A. DeLamater and  
 S.K. Joe R. Harris, G.C., Virginia 1962-1963  
 Chairman George Washington Memorial  
 Chapel Committee  
 1967-1976

The Sword and Scabbard were added in 1974, the Grand Standard in 1963 and the Holy Table Appointments in 1968:

Sir Knight Harris advised the *Knights Templar Magazine* that the plaque was placed after a waiting period of more than 10 months.

### I DREAMED

I dreamed God came the other night and  
 Heaven's gates swung wide  
 With kindly grace, an Angel ushered me inside,  
 And there to my astonishment stood folks I'd  
 known on earth  
 Some I'd judged and labeled as unfit and of  
 little worth,  
 Angry words rose to my lips but never were set  
 free,  
 For every face showed stunned surprise, "no  
 one expected me."

Jack B. Donham  
 700 Scott Street  
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

## **EYE FOUNDATION MOVES TO SPRINGFIELD**

Effective August 1, 1975, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., will be located at 590 South 6th Street, Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

The announcement of this anticipated move was made by Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle, President of the Foundation, and Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director.

Applications, funds, inquiries and other communications are requested to be directed to the present office at Rhinebeck, New York. After the close of business July 18, all correspondence should be addressed to:

**KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION, INC.  
509 SOUTH 6TH STREET, SUITE 200  
P.O. BOX 579  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62705**

The telephone number of the new location is: (217) 523-3838.