



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXI

AUGUST 1978

NUMBER 8

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT



COL. SETH WARNER

KNIGHT TEMPLAR

Templary Salutes



the Bicentennial

AUGUST: The Battle of Bennington, Vermont, was fought August 16, 1777. Of gray-blue dolomite, this was the tallest battle monument in the world when it was built during the period of 1887-91. Its use on the current cover highlights a significant victory of General Stark over Colonel Baum of General Burgoyne's army 198 years ago.

One hundred ninety-nine years after the Battle of Bennington — August of 1976 — the Grand Encampment of the United States of America will gather for its 53rd Triennial Conclave at Kansas City, Missouri. Presiding will be Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegler, who looks for your contribution, attendance and participation for "the continued progress of Templary"!

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

AUGUST 1975

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INTERNATIONAL BODIES AT CLEVELAND

Our own Grand Encampment of Knights Templar will assemble a year from now at Kansas City, Missouri, but one of the highlights in the immediate future is the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, International, and the Triennial Assembly of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, International, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, September 28-October 2.



We wish them well in their deliberations and in the general progress which the two General Grand Bodies have been able to achieve. We know that Royal Arch Masons and Royal and Select Masters will enjoy and profit from the sessions. We wish them well — even if it were only for selfish reasons — for Masonry is as strong as its weakest link, and because any failure of any one body or individual Mason affects the entire structure. It can be said truly, with special emphasis, that no man, or organization, is an island. What affects it also affects the whole.

When we assemble in Triennial Conclave next August in Kansas City, I look forward to greater progress in the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar than ever before. We have made increases in ever-growing areas of the nation; we have achieved new Knights Templar Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign goals; we have offered new and excellent services from the office of the Grand Encampment with Bicentennial and other appropriate materials which will culminate soon with the revised and augmented *Masonic Americana*, in which I have the honor of representation.

These services (including the monthly *Knight Templar Magazine*) from the Grand Encampment office will continue to grow in scope and volume, but only because you, the individual Knight, continue to request and utilize more and more of them. I would like to suggest to any reader who is unaware of the materials offered that he write to the Grand Recorder in Chicago for lists of films, slide and script presentations, leaflets, booklets and complete volumes now being distributed daily. I think you will be surprised — and gratified — by what we, as a sovereign body, can provide.

And I sincerely hope that you and your fellow Templars plan to be present next August 14-19 at Kansas City, Missouri, to help us create new and better ways to be of assistance. We need your participation.

Roy Wilford Riegle



The KNIGHT WRITERS

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ Bavaria Chapter No. 28 and ALEA Triangle Council No. 17 of Augsburg, Germany, are the youngest Chapter and Council on the rolls of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council of Germany. Charters were received at the Grand Chapter Convocation and Grand Council Assembly in Stuttgart, Germany, on May 3 and 4, 1975.

Thirty-one Charter members are proud of this accomplishment and would ask any Royal Arch Masons and Royal and Select Masters who may be in Augsburg, Germany, on the third Tuesday of each month, less July and August, to visit with us and enjoy our Bavarian Hospitality.

Being new we do not have all the paraphernalia required to confer the Degrees. We wonder if there might be some Chapter or Council who possess duplicate items of paraphernalia no longer required for their use and who would be willing to donate to our Chapter and Council. Naturally, we would be willing to pay the postage. We would be fraternally grateful and sincerely appreciate your kind gesture. Please provide a list of those items you might have available for donation to me. *CWO Richard E. Pettit, Secretary-Recorder, Box 46, Hq. Co. USASAFS Augsburg, APO New York 09458*

□ I have a Masonic pocket watch which I would like to sell as hard times are upon me. It is in a 14K solid gold case with the Masonic emblem in 14K gold overlay on the back. It was a presentation watch with name and date engraved on the banners of the emblem. The date is 1929. The Howard movement is in perfect working order. Appraised value is \$750. Selling price is \$650. *Dean Turner, 5912 Susan Lee Lane, Ft. Worth, Texas*

□ I collect railroad trophies of any description, such as buttons, conductor's cap plates, lanterns, engine number plates, bells and whistles. Will buy any railroad article. *Spencer K. Creel, 1 Wilson Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101*

□ Although many have written to you in the same vein, I feel that I must add my voice to their's and tell you how much I enjoy and profit by each issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*, especially the articles on history. Since I have seen John Paul Jones' tomb in the U.S. Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis, and also Napoleon's tomb in the Hotel des Invalides in Paris, I was particularly interested in Thomas F. Pollock's article on our great naval hero, perhaps the Father of our Navy. Keep up the good work of producing an informative and interesting magazine. *The Rev. Donald C. Ellwood, 285 Ridge Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109*

□ I am an attorney having practiced 65 years, a member of Niles Commandery No. 79 and its oldest Past Commander.

At the annual meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association held in Columbus on May 9, 1975, the Association publicly honored me and presented to me a marble plaque with proper inscription denoting my period of service. It has occurred to me that there are others among the Knights who might have a similar record. *W. F. MacQueen, 507 Niles Bank Building, Niles, Ohio 44446*

□ I would like to purchase a Knight Templar sword and scabbard in good condition. *J. F. Riley, P.O. Box 18532, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609*

□ I enjoy every word of my *Knight Templar Magazine*. I have often thought it would be so nice if you print up the poems on a good grade of paper and make it all available to us Sir Knights suitable for framing. I like especially the Brotherhood poem on page 18 of the June 1975 issue and the poem, Let Freedom Ring, shown on page 27 of this same issue. Print these in the same style of lettering as shown in our magazine. I am sure every one of us would want to buy these to hang in our rooms. *Henry E. Mc Kenzie, 608 Chestnut Street, Hapeville, Georgia 30054*

Editor's Note: We'll try! Thank you.

☐ A few of our Sir Knights have sons and daughters who go to the university in Guatemala.

They would like to go to the states for a year or so. Quite frequently lately they have asked me whether an exchange program exists whereby a Guatemala student goes to a Templar home in the states and the U.S. Templar's son or daughter comes here to stay with the Guatemalan Templar.

It may be that such a program does not exist, but in case any U.S. Templar would be interested in such an exchange, please let us know. *Joh M. van Beusekom, P.O. Box 1668, Guatemala City, Guatemala, Central America*

☐ I agree with S.K. Wilson and S.K. Lowenstein's idea only I believe one year should be the minimum amount of time between being Raised and entering any of the other Masonic bodies.

I would be happy to hear from anyone with suggestions for fund raising as I am Chairman of the Building Committee for Potter Lodge No. 540. *C. E. Corns, 28 East Mound Street, Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110*

☐ I first became aware of the Knights Templar at a very early age when I observed a Templar's sword in a pawnshop window. Strangely, though I did make a slight play on words concerning the motto "In Hoc" with reference to pawnbrokers, I also remember a feeling of sorrow that such a noble emblem had fallen upon evil ways. It added dignity to the pawnbroker's display, however and retained its own honor.

The sword is and always has been the emblem of the Knight and I hope that we will not indulge in any precipitate action such as suggested by the "Arizona Plan."

I cannot agree with the present concept of uniform and accoutrements that are expensive and very seldom worn. I would suggest a middle ground or an option of a baldric of black and silver, and perhaps the use of a Knights Templar insignia worn either on the baldric or suspended by a ribbon about the neck. In either instance, the sword should be worn.

I would also suggest greater publicity for the Order of the Knights Templar both within Masonry and among the general public. I am certain we could use additional members and, while I certainly would not care to see a recruiting campaign, perhaps more gentlemen would give consideration to joining if they knew more about it. *Harold H. Holmes, Squire's Manor, 210 West Fourth Street, DeRidder, Louisiana 70634*

☐ I must take exception to some parts of Sir Knight Terhune's letter in the April issue. At 31, I am the youngest High Priest within anyone's memory of my Chapter, also currently Deputy Master in the Council and Captain General of the Commandery. Additionally, I have been honored by being appointed Chairman of the Grand Chapter of Alabama Committee on Work for the last three years.

I certainly do not feel that these honors were carelessly or lightly cast on me before I was ready since I have devoted many long hours to the service of my Blue Lodge and York Rite Bodies, both ritualistically and administratively, and, God willing, will continue to do so for many years to come. I believe that a Masonic Body should choose as its leaders those best qualified and mature enough to get the job done, whether they be 21 or 91 years old.

Another weak link in the chain of Masonry, in my opinion, is the irrational and unjust equivalence of ability with age and the tendency to reserve honors and offices at state and national levels primarily for those of advanced years. I submit there are many younger Masons who are capable and interested in assuming responsible and important duties in the Rite and many who are currently doing so but who have not received the recognition they deserve simply because they are not 30-40 years older. How can we expect to attract younger men to Masonry and the York Rite when those "in control" will not make openings for them to utilize their vigor and fresh viewpoints and ideas? Tenure, while commendable, should in no case outweigh ability or actual service rendered to the Order when the time to pass out the accolades arrives. *George L. Marshall, Jr., 609 Hal Street, N.W., Huntsville, Alabama 35805*

☐ Beaumanoir Commandery No. 9, Decatur, Illinois, has been mispronounced by Knights Templar for many years, being pronounced "Bomanor." Beaumanoir is the French word for "beautiful home," pronounced "Bomanwar." *H. Dwight Spencer, 444 West Harrison, Decatur, Illinois 62526*

☐ I have enjoyed reading the *Knight Templar Magazine*, particularly its reference to famous men and events involving Masonry. It is of interest that, in practically every case, the fact the Mason made a significant contribution in a field other than Masonry is what makes it important. That is to say, being a Mason appears to enhance one's ability to achieve great things. *Robert C. Briggs, M.D., 240 West Osborn Road, Suite 205, Phoenix, Arizona 85013*

REGIONAL KNIGHTHOOD CONVOCATION

In excess of 150 attended the Great Lakes Regional Convocation at Sidney, Ohio, July 4, 5 and 6. Representing the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar which encourages and helps support the Order of Knighthood were the R.E. Grand Generalissimo, John B. Cottrell, Jr., and the R.E. Grand Recorder, Paul C. Rodenhauser.

Chester Hodges, Past Grand Master of DeMolay and Executive Officer for Ohio, was in charge, assisted by Director of Ohio Knighthood J. William Kutschbach, Sr., Convocation Chairman, and Brother Leroy Theve, Convocation Registrar.

The Order of Knighthood is composed of young men of DeMolay in the category of 17 to 21 years of age. It bases its ritual on Jacques DeMolay, martyred Grand Master of Knights Templar in the 14th century.

The Convocation was a combined "fun and working" session. Orders were conferred, seminars were held, social activities — aided by the Ohio State Mother's Club, with events for dates, sweethearts, wives and mothers — were featured. At 8:30 Sunday morning, past State Junior Councilor Donald Davidson, son of P.G.C. and Colonel George W. and Mrs. Davidson, presented a Knighthood message following the prayer breakfast.

Mark Loose, International Master Councilor, was master of ceremonies for the Saturday night banquet, introduced the Masonic personalities present, presided over the awards won in competition during the preceding three days and delivered a message on the significance and development of Knighthood. I.M.C. Loose is the son of Ohio's Grand Sentinel, Sir Knight and Mrs. Mark E. Loose.

The evening of July 5 concluded at midnight with an impressive rededication service conducted by "Dad" John D. Travelbee, Staff Director of Knighthood in Kansas City, Missouri.

Previously the Northeast Regional Knighthood Convocation was held June 27-29 at the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Four Pories shared in a total of 53 participants for the sports, ritual, coed, social activities and fellowship.



International Master Councilor Mark Loose and friends in hotel lobby.



"Chesterina" demonstrates how a "date" should conduct herself at a DeMolay function. A variety of skits was presented.



John D. Travelbee, Kansas City staff, conducted Rededication at midnight Sunday.

TURNING POINT

by
Warren H. Deck
P.G.C., New York

Many histories of the American Revolution omit the brief engagements known as the Battle of Bennington. Yet, along with several other victories, it was part of the turning point to better days for the Americans.

The colonial cause in the summer of 1777 appeared bleak. The battles around New York and Boston had been won by the British. Both important ports were occupied. On the good side, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys had captured Fort Ticonderoga in the spring of 1775. And Seth Warner, one of Allen's men, had assisted General Richard Montgomery in the capture of Montreal. But the scissors movement between Montgomery and Captain Benedict Arnold, who had marched a thousand frontiersmen through Northern Maine to capture Quebec, failed. The retreating Americans occupied Fort Ticonderoga.

In 1776 the British forces under General Carleton challenged the Champlain Valley. Benedict Arnold had built a tiny fleet in defense of the lake. Off Valcour Island, Arnold's flotilla had been defeated, but Carleton was so delayed that he postponed the invasion until the following spring, when a new commander, General John Burgoyne, took over.

Not surprisingly, men in those troubled times had difficulty deciding which side to support. Prior to 1776, even many of the leaders of the embattled settlers spoke not of independence but of holding captured British or Canadian spoils for return to his Majesty when the present "difficulties" should be resolved. With the Declaration of Independence, men had a new ideal to help them make a choice but all the news was of a losing cause.

The territory called "Vermont" was not a state. In fact, part of it was claimed by both New Hampshire and New York, with New York which was larger and more developed carrying greater weight with the Continental Congress. In 1777, Vermonters were trying to agree on a State Constitution at the very time their existence was being threatened by an invading army.

BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN

In the spring of 1777, General John Burgoyne again undertook the campaign to cut off the New England states by driving down the Champlain and Hudson River Valleys to join forces with General Howe in New York. His supplies from England and Canada had to follow him from the rear. Each mile of his progress was slowed by fallen trees and destroyed bridges. Appropriating needs from the surrounding countryside was his principal means of feeding his troops. But as his soldiers took food and other provisions from the settlers, they were rallied to the Tory cause in the absence of the American forces.

Fort Ticonderoga was retaken on July 6, 1777, and the Americans routed. Now the Hudson Valley lay before Burgoyne. Gunpowder was always in short supply and Burgoyne had been informed that a large quantity of stores were laid up at Bennington, guarded only by militia. He decided to surprise the place and had been informed that as soon as a detachment of the royal army appeared, a large body of loyalists would also come to his support. Full of these expectations, he dispatched Colonel Baum, a German officer, with a select body of → → →

troops — about 500 regulars, some Canadians, and more than 100 Indians.

To support Baum, if it should be found necessary, Lieutenant Colonel Breyman's corps, consisting of the Brunswick grenadiers, light infantry and chasseurs, were posted five miles up the Battenkill.

EASTERN DEFENSE

When Burgoyne advanced from the north with so powerful a force, New Hampshire called on its native son, General John Stark, to call out the militia of New Hampshire and Vermont. Unknown to Burgoyne, General Stark was in Bennington at the time the surprise plan of attack was conceived. Stark had been informed that there was a party of Indians at Cambridge and on August 13 sent out a force of 200 to stop their progress. Upon engagement, Stark was informed by messenger that there was a large body of regulars following the Indians. Stark immediately sent word to Colonel Seth Warner in Manchester to bring on his regiment. Also, he sent word to neighboring militia to join him.

General Stark marched his forces toward Cambridge but after a few miles met his previous party in retreat. Drawing up his troops in order of battle he discovered that the enemy had halted on a very advantageous piece of ground. (This plot is in New York State.) Colonel Baum observing that the Americans were too strong to be attacked with his present forces, sent a message to Burgoyne with the request that Breyman march immediately to his support. In the meantime, small parties of the Americans kept up a skirmish with the enemy, killed and wounded thirty of them, including two Indian chiefs, without any loss to themselves.

Because the ground taken by the Americans was unfavorable for general action, Stark retreated and encamped about a mile away. Stark, besides his own brigade and 400 Vermont militia whom he had found at Bennington, had not only the Berkshire militia, but also a

number of other parties who had joined him from the surrounding country including a detachment of Stockbridge Indians. He probably had nearly 2,000 men.

Baum had taken up his position at about the point he had halted upon seeing Stark. The hill upon which Baum stood commanded a magnificent view over a country of tumbled hills among which the winding river valleys were soon lost to sight. To the east rose the great wall of the Green Mountains. Below them Bennington was hidden by a fold of the lower hills. On the other hand, the spot on which the brush huts of General Stark's camps stood could be seen clearly.

Stark's plan of attack was to send two detachments to attack the enemy from the flanks and rear, while the rest of the troops would launch a frontal assault.

The next day was rainy, and though it prevented a general action, there were frequent skirmishes in small parties, which proved favorable and encouraging to the Americans. The delay of a whole day was altogether to the advantage of Baum, but Stark was justified in remaining in camp and thereby keeping his men and powder dry. Baum continued to improve his defenses, working his men continually through the pitiless rain and far into the night.

FIRST BATTLE

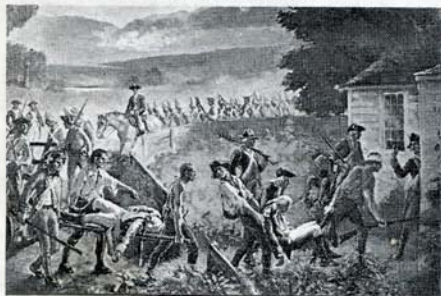
On Saturday morning, August 16, the rain stopped and the American forces moved off. Stark committed about 1,150 to the battle holding the rest in reserve. Colonel Warner had arrived but his regiment had not.

Baum, watching through his glass from the hilltop, saw Stark's flanking detachments move out and disappear into the woods. But in his overconfidence he believed them to be retreating from the field. Knowing Baum's trustfulness, the commanders of Stark's detachments determined upon a ruse. Instead of beginning the attack at once, they would pass themselves off as Tories coming to help Baum and try in this way to → → →

work in among the scattered enemy before firing a shot. By this trick the unsuspecting Germans were completely deceived. Stark's men had no uniforms. They were simply farmers in shirt-sleeves. Very probably they wore pieces of white paper in their hats which was an accepted mark of Tories. When they began to appear in small bodies on his flanks and rear, Baum permitted them peaceably to work their way in between his widely scattered units.

Meanwhile Stark was bringing up the main body slowly and with frequent halts. Once he and Warner rode forward to reconnoiter more closely. One of the enemies three pounders was fired at them. As they came galloping back, Stark encouraged his amateur soldiers with a joke: "Those rascals know I am an officer," he called out. "Don't you see how they honor me with a big gun as a salute!"

It was three o'clock before the flanking detachments threw off the mask and blew up Baum's ammunition wagon. The battle lasted about two hours and was one continued peal of thunder. Colonel Baum made a brave defense and the German dragoons, after they had expended their ammunition, led by their Colonel, charged with their swords, but they were soon overpowered. Colonel Baum was mortally wounded and taken prisoner and all his men, except a few who had escaped into the woods, were either killed or taken prisoner.



It was now about 5 o'clock. Stark's militiamen had suffered little loss. However, those still at hand were fatigued from the fighting and the sultry heat. Many were widely dispersed gathering

trophies of the field and others were assigned to guard the prisoners. At that moment, Stark received word that Breyman was approaching, after a long muddy march in the August heat.

SECOND BATTLE

The militia were dispersed by the firing of Breyman's cannon. Stark's forces from higher wooded ground kept firing into the close German column, inflicting considerable loss and receiving none in return. Nevertheless each attempt to halt the German advance failed. It was about sunset when the action was decided by the arrival of Warner's regiment and the exhaustion of Breyman's ammunition. For a couple of miles Breyman's retreat was orderly. But the superior mobility of the lightly clad militiamen again began to tell. Their pressure increased until the retreat was a rout. For a time it looked as if Breyman might be wiped out like Baum. Some of Stark's men were for continuing the pursuit through the night, but the General, fearful of killing his own men, called a halt. Breyman with a little less than two-thirds of his battled force was allowed to drag himself off to safety.



So ended one of the most extraordinary engagements of military history, and almost the only one of modern times in which a force almost entirely of improvised troops has succeeded in defeating regulars.

In spite of their differences and lack of military training, the Americans had turned the tide. As the remnants of his invading force limped back to Saratoga, General Burgoyne became aware that more than Tories inhabited the → → →

green hills of Vermont. When he wrote to Lord George Germain on August 20 he remarked, "The Hampshire Grants, in particular, a country unpeopled, and almost unknown, the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm upon my left."

BY COINCIDENCE

Even the modern TV script writers would probably not dare use all the coincidences found in the Battle of Bennington to see that the "good guys" won before the station break. By coincidence, Stark arriving in Bennington at the very time that Burgoyne planned the attack . . . the overestimating of American Toryism . . . overconfidence on the parts of Burgoyne and Baum . . . Baum failing to retreat when faced with a larger force . . . Baum allowing Stark's men to infiltrate his ranks . . . Breyman getting lost trying to find Baum . . . rain delaying Breyman's march but ceasing just in time for Stark to annihilate Baum before support could come . . . Warner's regiment arriving at the precise moment to close the engagement. After such a consistent and overwhelming run of luck the coming of night which saved Breyman and his remnant was but a small return.

MASONS IN BATTLE

The only prominent figure in the Battle of Bennington who was a Mason was Seth Warner who had been Raised in 1765. Contemporaries referred to General John Stark as a Mason but no record of his membership has been uncovered. Many others serving in the battle later became Masons in Vermont or Albany, New York. After the war those mentioned below made significant contributions to the growth of Masonry in Vermont.

Gideon Brownson was a captain in Seth Warner's Continental Regiment and later served as a general. The Rev. Ithamar Hibbard was chaplain to Colonel Herrick's Rangers who attacked Baum

from the rear during the engagement. Gamiliel Painter was a first lieutenant in Warner's regiment. John Chipman served with Warner and was later promoted to colonel. Enock Woodbridge was in the commissary department with Warner and Stark.

Colonel Nathaniel Brush commanded the militia company at Bennington. David Robinson served as a private in the militia and was later promoted to major-general. Joseph Fay was in the engagement and later became a colonel. David Fay, less than 16 at the time, also took part in the battle.

Isaac Tichenor purchased most of the supplies stored at Bennington. Roswell Hopkins as a result of an accident in his youth was unfitted for military service but helped to care for the wounded following the battle.

Dr. Jonas Fay was a surgeon to the Green Mountain Boys and at the time of the Battle of Bennington he directed the Council of Safety charged with the defense of the storehouse.

Sir Knight Deck, a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Public Relations, resides at 511 Sanders Avenue, Scotia, New York 12302.

‡

August 1775

King George III had refused to hear the last petition of the colonies. The Continental Army, under Brother George Washington, was shaping into a fighting force. Congress was preparing to launch Benedict Arnold, of unsavory Masonic fame, and his 600 troops against the British fortress of Quebec.

The colonists had abandoned hope of non-violent, legal redress of their grievances. They were rebelling, hoping use of the forces available to them would cause King George to listen and to repeal the Coercive Acts.

On August 23, 1775, George III proclaimed that a general state of rebellion existed in the colonies and instructed that "utmost endeavors" should be made "to suppress such rebellion and to bring the traitors to justice."

For those leaders who had dared to sign their names to the petitions there was no turning back — it was victory or a traitor's death.

"Able, bold, successful . . ."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

by

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

When a step-mother moved into the Astor household in Waldorf, Baden, young John Jacob Astor moved out. He entered the outside world resolved to be "honest, industrious and not to gamble."

Joining a brother who was a piano maker in London, he saved his money, learned English and after three years sailed for the United States, "the land of opportunity," where another brother was a butcher in New York City. A fellow voyager was a furrier, from whom Astor learned about the fur trade and assessed the possibilities.

Within a year or two he opened a fur shop and music store, the enterprise really being the dowry of a wife who had business acumen and was truly a help meet in years to come.

Astor made buying trips out along the Mohawk Valley, imported furs from Montreal and, when the Jay Treaty opened the northwest, he established a line of trading posts in the field. His volume of business grew to such an extent and his dealings were so successful that he became one of the richest men in the city within a decade.

Following the Louisiana Purchase his men moved into the territory above the Missouri River but the trappers and agents met with resistance from the Canadians and hostility from the Indians. Meanwhile he had begun to invest in New York City real estate, the value of which was later to run into millions of dollars and beyond.

China was a prime market for fine furs and, realizing the advantage of an outpost in Oregon Astor attempted to make the first American settlement on the Pacific coast. Astoria was established in 1811 but competition from the Canadian traders, reluctance of the Indians, shipwreck and

finally the outbreak of the War of 1812 put an early end to the initial adventure. Astor was never there, but his name is.

The War of 1812 gave Astor an opportunity nearer home and he could easily recoup the losses in Oregon by buying huge blocks of loan bonds at the customary discount. Operating under new laws, and with strong political backing, Astor sent his men back into the northwest. His trappers and agents soon prevailed over all but the "mountain men." Buying out some competitors, and by merger with others, a virtual monopoly of the fur trade was soon achieved by the American Fur Company. This having been accomplished, after a decade Astor sold out his interest and gave his full attention to his real estate and other interests in New York City.

While his rivals called him "selfish, grasping and ruthless," his biographers credit him with being "able, astute, a bold and successful operator." Admittedly he had money and political power behind him. During the last few decades of his long and busy life he continued to manage and enlarge his property holdings in the city, built the original Astor House and was a benefactor of his birthplace, to which he made two return visits. He left a fund to found the Astor Library, nucleus of the great complex at Fifth and 42nd, provided an annuity for the poet Fitz-Green Halleck and others and sponsored many philanthropies in various fields. After his death in 1848 his son William Waldorf Astor took over the financial empire which an immigrant youth had founded and nurtured.

Soon after his arrival in New York City John Jacob Astor was made a Mason in Holland Lodge, serving as Master in 1798. At that time the Lodge → → →

used both Dutch and English in its meetings. DeWitt Clinton, John Pintard and Reiner Vanden Broeck were among the early actives, George Washington and von Steuben among the honorary members. Von Steuben is said to have spoken in French for his speech of acceptance. The Cincinnati Society and the Knights Templar both met in the Hall of Holland Lodge.

Astor was a member and one time Recorder of "Morton's" Encampment concerning which we know so little. It apparently met under the sanction of Holland Lodge, Jacob Morton being the Commander for many years. Morton's biography appeared in the *Knight Templar Magazine* for October 1974.

During the term of Robert R. Livingston as Grand Master of Masons in New York, Astor served for a number of years as Grand Treasurer. In the commemorative funeral procession honoring the departed first president of the Republic, George Washington, the Knights Templar provided an escort for the Grand Lodge. Astor was not among the Knights with a sword in his hand. He seems to have had both hands full marching "in mourning holding in one hand Incense, in the other Flowers."

Sir Knight Case, a regular contributor to the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE, resides at 39 Highland Avenue, Bethel, Connecticut 06801.

‡

Virginia Life Sponsor Participation

Sir Knight Joe R. Harris, Chairman of Virginia's Eye Foundation Committee, reports 28 of the 31 Commanderies in the state have exceeded the quota of 10% Life Sponsors. Four have over 100% and DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg, has 180%. A total of 2,796 Life Sponsorships are held by Virginia Templars - 42.9% of the membership. Templars holding four or more Life Sponsorships are members of the Virginia Appreciation Club, currently with 135 members. Sir Knight Roland P. Fox, Portsmouth No. 5, possesses 58.

A Revision

"S.K. Stephen J. Marshall of Vermont Commandery No. 4, Windsor, writes in to amend a statement by S.K. James R. Case in the story on Nathan B. Haswell in the June issue. While *regular* meetings of the Grand Lodge, *in ample form*, were suspended, Grand Master Haswell met with the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer at Burlington during January in 1837, 1839, 1842 and 1844 and adjourned the Grand Lodge, which resumed regular meetings after "reorganization" in 1846. Marshall also protests that, during the anti-Masonic excitement, Masonry was not "subdued" to the point of extinction as some Lodges did keep alive. Case used the word simply to mean Masonry was not conducted as openly or actively, as before or since.

"Marshall sends this little poem expressing how 'we Vermonters feel about our Masonic heritage.'

Hail to the heroes who in the dim past
First 'mid these hills kindled Masonic light!
Great was their witness, firm and sure their
faith;
God their sole Master and His will their right.
Blest were their labors, blest were their prayers;
No toil, no danger, could their souls dismay.
They built the altars, lit the sacred fires
That are our glory and our care today."

Following Truman

Brother Forrest C. Donnell followed Sir Knight Harry Truman as Grand Master of Missouri Masons. Donnell was Governor of Missouri at the time and Truman was a U.S. Senator. When Truman became Vice President Donnell became a Senator to replace him. In 1951 Donnell became Master of the Missouri Lodge of Research, Again following Truman. Donnell was a Republican.

On October 21, 1949, President Truman belatedly presented Senator Donnell with the Past Grand Master's jewel of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Wartime restrictions had prevented Donnell from receiving the jewel when his term ended. The presentation was made in the President's office. The jewel had been brought to Washington by Col. James W. Skelly, P.G.M., Missouri.

THE WALLS OF JERICO

by
Gilbert H. Hill

Next year this American Republic will be 200 years of age. Two centuries of democracy? No, the word is not found in the Declaration of Independence. Yet no other form of government has endured so long. It then appears that the word "republic" was in the broader vision of our forefathers, balancing representation with political action.

As a young nation we were a proud people, endowed with enthusiasm, courage and stamina. We had a high sense of values, a deep feeling of responsibility and duty and a determination to perpetuate to all generations to come the new-found "Crown of Glory," an all-inclusive freedom.

Like the walls of Jericho, these tenets of an extensive accountability were anchored in every heart of those determined men and women who dared to be free. They were the ramparts against attacks that would take away the right to be governed by the consent of the governed: the triumph of despotism.

Our flag meant much to us as a symbol of unity and a banner of a great destiny, a leading light in the dark corridors of human history.

Today, if that light flickers, if its flame is burning low, if our flag is defiled and spat upon with impunity, if loyalty is discredited and respect for morals and law are sinking to an alltime low, if people of integrity and honest concern are called fools and alarmists then the walls built around this bastion of liberty are cracking and giving way. Could it be that Americans have fallen so far short of individual responsibility as not to remember the sharp heart-cries for deliverance that brought sovereignty to the people?

Free institutions must always and forever cope with the oppositions of

power and life, authority and liberty, public spirit and private interest, brute force and humanity.

Like the walls of Jericho, the protection walls of a new freedom and liberty were high, thick and wide. The Declaration and the Constitution were specifications of a firm structure. All that was needed was able maintenance, requiring considerable responsibility, bold and studied judgment.

Alas, poor Jericho! Joshua's spies found a willing harlot, Rahab, to hide them from detection. Inner secrets were bared and Jericho's weaknesses became common knowledge. Salvation is for those who have a will, as well as a way, to survive. Walls alone cannot protect or preserve. The feeling of a false security is always a prelude to destruction. As with Babylon and Nineveh, Jericho fell, remembered only for mistakes and weaknesses and its unmanned walls.

Any society that harbors its own destruction, tolerates disrespect for law, morals, order and abuse by minorities has not long to live. Within its gates and walls are complacency, apathy and indifference, symptoms of the low value placed upon what is to be protected and preserved.

Such a land becomes the haunt of many rivalries, each intent on selfish gain. Unless the agencies of a governed people can legislate equitably and appropriately and carry out the mandates of popular need efficiently then all the devices of politics will lead to complete collapse.

Fifty centuries of failures of more than a dozen forms of government lead to but one conclusion: not the intent of the mechanism of self-government but the administration of the mechanics of fair government is at fault.

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Ecumenicalism

If politics and economics are always united, as has been said by long-respected authority, then all governments are supported upon economic concepts. Leaders in the larger vision know this from hard experience. So often, when crises occur and wisdom is lacking, force becomes a substitute and what has taken years to attain is swept away in vengeful violence, sometimes called "getting even."

Against the tides of human passion the safety of a sane and stable civilization cannot prevail alone. There must be more than efficiency in government, responsibility in economics, honesty in politics and full representation in legislation. There must be one more element, the Spirit of Liberty. Great philosophers and poets through the wisdom of the ages have expressed over and over the true human spirit that ties heart and mind together in the unselfish will for a noble destiny.

As the Spirit of "76" was the ensign of the nativity of a free nation and our flag the symbol of the love of Liberty, that spirit must be dauntless 200 years later if America's containment walls are to be protective and preserving walls. There are enemies inside and outside. The symbol, the star spangled banner, represents the realities of experience that have made a united country out of a free people, people who have learned that the walls must be manned. Not even a tradition can stand alone; it must be protected and fortified. So mote it be!

Gilbert H. Hill, P.C., Coronal Commandery No. 36, Denver, Colorado, resides at 180 Lakeview Drive, P.O. Box 94, Camdenton, Missouri 65020.

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Adjustment

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation announces that an adjustment is due Knapp Commandery No. 40, Pennsylvania, making the Commandery Knights Templar Eye Foundation total \$815.00. This qualifies Knapp Commandery to join those who have achieved more than \$5.00 per capita.



Sir Knight Adam J. Himmelsbach, Secretary of the Gloucester County Shrine Club, Pitman, New Jersey, writes that the "two pictures taken in the Borough of Pitman, New Jersey, are self-explanatory.

"The Knights of Columbus put up the first one and the second was suggested by the Rev. Dr. Andrew C. Braun, Pitman Methodist Church."

He notes that there is a Catholic Church known as Our Lady Queen of Peace and "harmonious relationship extends from all the churches to each other, we having in our territory 15 very active churches.

"I have been a member of Cyrene Commandery No. 7, Camden, for over 25 years. I feel this ecumenical movement will further our movement as such."



NEW AND ENLARGED MASONIC AMERICANA

An augmented edition of *Masonic Americana* will be released September 1, 1975, at \$1.50 for each copy. It will mark the conclusion of the current offering of a smaller edition at \$1.00. More than 22,000 have been purchased.

The format and arrangement have been completely revised. With 64 additional pages of features representing more than a dozen new articles, the augmented edition will include a narrative by Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle on the subject of General MacArthur, as well as other new contributions — all of which have appeared, or will appear in future issues, in the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

The current supply of *Masonic Americana* copies are expected to be depleted before the end of the current month. The augmented and re-designed edition, with no further revisions anticipated, will be available September 1 at \$1.50 each to mark the final year of the 1975-76 Bicentennial observance.

Checks, at \$1.50 per copy, may be addressed to the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

The March to Valley Forge



Pennsylvania Templars parade to Divine Service at historic Valley Forge Military Academy under leadership of Sir Knight Howard T. Scull (then Grand Commander, now Grand Recorder), Philadelphia, shown upper right, with R.E. Grand Generalissimo and R.E. Grand Recorder Cottrell and Rodenhauer.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J., Change

George A. Newbury, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, A.A.S.R., has named Clyde A. Fulton, 33°, Grand Lieutenant Commander, to serve until the next Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council in September.

The appointment was effective July 16. W. Orville Kimmel, 33°, retired from the office for reasons of health, but will continue as Deputy for Pennsylvania. The Illustrious Brothers listed are also Knights Templar.

Delaware Masonic Medallion

The Grand Lodge of Delaware has struck a Masonic Bicentennial medallion. It is bronze, 1½ inches in diameter. Brother Allen McLane and Dr. James Tilton and the seal of Lodge No. 18, A.Y.M., are portrayed on the obverse side. The reverse carries the seal of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Medallions are available at \$3.00 each, plus \$.25 shipping, thru Ralph Cassel, c/o Grand Lodge of Delaware, 818 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. Checks should be made payable to the History and Library Committee.

G. Wilbur Bell, Emeritus Representative

Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Encampment, Past Potentate of Ansar Temple, Springfield, was elected to the status of Emeritus Representative of the Temple. He became eligible at the Shrine sessions at Toronto when he completed his 15th year of representation.

At the meeting of the Cabiri in Toronto, Sir Knight Bell was also elected to the line as Captain of the Guard.

Sir Knight Bell represented Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle at the meetings.

Sojourners Fraternal Liasion Committee

LaVon P. Linn, National President Elect, National Sojourners, Inc., has announced the appointment of Masonic leaders to the Fraternal Liasion Committee headed by Sir Knight H. Edward May, Past National President. They are Charles W. Arnold (Allied Masonic Degrees), Howard P. Bennett (York Rite Sovereign College), Edward Cowart (Grottoes), P.G.M. John L. Crofts, Sr. (DeMolay), Marvin E. Fowler (Royal Order of Scotland and H.R.A.K.T.P.), Conrad Hahn (Masonic Service Association), Leighton E. Harrell (Knight Masons), Howard H. Jennings and Victor M. Caldwell (High Twelve), C. Fred Kleinknecht (Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., S.J.), George H. Leavitt (Job's Daughters), Anthony J. Natali, Sr. (Tall Cedars), George A. Newbury (Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.), William L. Peele (Shrine), Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle (Grand Encampment), Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer (Red Cross of Constantine).

P.G.C. Kopischke and Friend



Retiring Grand Commander Adolph Kopischke, Minnesota, poses with the wife of the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment at Waseca, Minnesota, June 21, in front of parade car.

40th Annual K.Y.C.H.

Among pending Conclaves will be the 40th Annual Conclave of Convent General, Knights of the York Cross of Honour, at Spokane, Washington, September 12-13. The location will be the Ridpath Hotel and Motor Inn, Sprague and First Avenue. Grand Master General Robert F. Monroe will preside. Stanley W. Wakefield, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, is Grand Registrar General.

Packer-Bear Shrine Game

The Annual Tripoli Shrine Charity Football Game August 16 in Milwaukee will pit the Green Bay Packers against the Chicago Bears. The winner will be the Shrine hospitals. Templars in uniform will be admitted free. As part of the pageantry, uniformed Templars will again form a Passion Cross on the field. Further information is available from Deputy Grand Commander Leland N. Goetsch, 3406 Riverview Court, Wausau, Wisconsin 54401, (715) 675-3136.

Guatemala Commandery Project

"After years of careful search a lot has been purchased where all the York Rite Bodies will be housed. Plans for the construction of the Temple have been started already, and the various committees have been formed.

"The new Temple will be located in the most central part of the city, and it will not take any member more than 15 minutes to get home after the meetings, for many years to come.

"This new Temple will also be the first Masonic edifice to be constructed in Guatemala in 100 years."

(Forwarded by Sir Knight Joh M. van Beusekom, Commander, Guatemala No. 1, Guatemala City, Guatemala, Central America)

York Rite Unity



Newly installed Commander George H. Townsend, St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville, Maryland, left, was Thrice Illustrious Master of King David Council No. 19 at the time of his installation. In the center is the junior Past Commander Kenneth C. Wiram, current Prelate and a past presiding officer of all his York Rite bodies. On the right is the newly installed Generalissimo, Willie E. Phillips, then High Priest of Keystone Chapter No. 32.

Recorder Emeritus and Treasurer Leighton E. Harrell writes, "with the officers of the three York Rite bodies so interwoven there is the greatest possible cooperation among the bodies and all plans are considered in light of their effect upon York Rite Masonry as a whole."

Candidates for Grand Encampment

Two candidacies have been announced for the office of Right Eminent Grand Captain General at the 53rd Triennial Conclave to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 14-19, 1976.

Alphabetically, the candidates are:

Sir Knight Ned E. Dull, Past Grand Commander of Ohio; Past Department Commander, East Central Department

Sir Knight Charles L. Harrison, Past Grand Commander of Virginia; Department Commander, Southeastern Department

Sir Knight Dull was endorsed October 1974 by Ohio. Sir Knight Harrison was endorsed May 1975 by Virginia.



Masonic plaques were presented to President and Brother Gerald R. Ford, Past Department Commander Ned E. Dull and Congressman and Brother Delbert L. Latta of the 5th District of Ohio in ceremonies held in the Oval Office at the White House July 17.

The plaques were prepared by Sir Knight Delbert Springer, Van Wert, Ohio. Sir Knight Springer is a master carver whose work has been accepted and exhibited by former President Nixon, Congressman Latta (which now hangs in his office in the Rayburn Building, Washington), the Executive Suite in the Ohio State House and the Ohio State Highway Patrol whose emblem he carved. On December 9, 1974, he presented a carved Presidential Seal to President Ford. Other carvings of note have been prepared for exhibition.

White House press and television covered the presentations attended by Sir Knights Dull and Springer and Congressman Latta.

For Frater and Fratres

The word **Frater** is pronounced **Fray'tur**.

The word **Fratres** is pronounced **Frah'trace**.

(See pronouncing Vocabulary — Grand Encampment Ritual)



Mesquite Chapter No. 422, R.A.M., Mesquite, Texas, placed the emphasis on youth at its installation of officers July 11. Elected for the Bicentennial year are: High Priest James S. Peterson, 25; King M. Boyd Patterson, Jr., 24, and Scribe Larry P. Day, 28. Their combined age of 77 years is believed (says Sir Knight Peterson) to be the youngest of any Council in all Royal Arch Masonry. All three, in addition to being active in all phases of York Rite Masonry, are officers of Washington Lodge No. 117, A.F. & A.M., Dallas. Sir Knight Peterson was installed as the Worshipful Master June 26, with Sir Knights Patterson and Day becoming Senior and Junior Steward.

Montana Templar is 100

Sir Knight Duncan M. Cooper, Montana's oldest Templar, will celebrate his 100th birthday August 8. Long active in the Al Bedoo band, he is now confined to the Veteran's Hospital in Miles City.

Templar Equipment Needed

The Commanderies in Germany were recently visited by Sir Knight Gus Harrer of Wisconsin.

He reports they are in need of all parts of the Knight Templar uniform including swords, scabbards, belts, dress coats, trousers and chapeaus.

If anyone can spare any of this equipment, please contact Sir Knight Harrer, 5067 South Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207, (414) 481-4550.

MASONRY IN NEW MEXICO

by
W. Peter McAtee

The following account of Masonic history in the 47th state is condensed from a speech. The author is an Albuquerque attorney who has done research and writing on the subject for many years. He is currently active in Bicentennial programs for New Mexico Masons and veterans groups.

The history of Masonry in New Mexico is in essence the early history of New Mexico in that Master Masons contributed so much.

One of the early pioneers was Dr. John H. Robinson who accompanied Pike in his expedition exploring the West. Dr. Robinson was affiliated with Western Star Lodge No. 107, Missouri, which worked on a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. On February 7, 1806, Dr. Robinson left the Pike expedition to make his way to Santa Fe. He reached there "after suffering untold hardships and exposure." Dr. Robinson was typical of early Masons coming to New Mexico. One was Dr. Rowland Willard, Junior Warden of Hyram Lodge No. 3, St. Charles, Missouri, who visited New Mexico in 1825. A great many of the early trappers were Freemasons; just how many shall never be known as many of the early records of the Lodges have been lost or burnt.

During the first ten years following Mexican independence a large number of trappers visited the Southwest. Brother Stephen Cooper, a trapper, went through New Mexico in 1821-22, visiting in Santa Fe and Taos. Another, George C. Yount, became a Mason after his first visit to New Mexico as early as 1825. Yount became intimately acquainted with Brothers St. Vrain, Bent, Kit Carson and others headquartered in Taos.

In the spring of 1847 a requisition was made for troops from Missouri and, acting on orders of Governor John Ralls,

Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, raised a company for service in Mexico. "The Third Regiment of Volunteer Missouri Militia" reached Santa Fe in September 1847. Ralls assumed Masonic jurisdiction of the territory of New Mexico in the name of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Lodges in New Mexico remained under that jurisdiction until the organization of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico in 1877.

During the Mexican War the territory of New Mexico and Arizona was taken over by the United States Army under General Stephen Watts Kearny. General Kearny occupied Las Vegas, New Mexico, without opposition on August 15, 1846. Three days later he entered Santa Fe and issued a proclamation taking formal possession of the territory. The proclamation assured the inhabitants of freedom of worship and protection of property. Before General Kearny left New Mexico he proclaimed a code of laws for the area known as the Kearny Code. Brother Charles Bent, later Governor Bent, was appointed the first American governor. Brother Sterling Price, Colonel under General Kearny, was left in charge at Santa Fe. In January 1847 Colonel Price quelled an insurrection at Taos in which Governor Bent was assassinated. Colonel Price was a member of Warren Lodge No. 74, Keytesville, Missouri.

We now turn to the Military Lodges. The first was "Missouri Military Lodge No. 86," chartered by Grand Master Ralls. It held its first meeting → → →

in Independence, Missouri. It was called an ambulant or traveling Lodge "holding its communications when called to labor in the movement of troops as occasion permitted." On September 18, 1847, a special meeting was held at Santa Fe and El Paso; also meetings were held at Santa Cruz, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, with the last meeting being held in Santa Cruz July 5, 1848.

Hardin Military Lodge No. 87 was created at a meeting of Military Lodge No. 86 in Santa Fe, on October 8, 1847. At this meeting a petition was presented for a dispensation of a Lodge which "should be without limit to a particular location but to be itinerant as may best suit the convenience of its members and be only limited in its duration to six months after the close of the Mexican War." This Lodge apparently was attached to First Regiment of Illinois Fort Volunteers. The record shows Military Lodge No. 87 had its meetings in Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Vegas, New Mexico. All records of the Hardin Military Lodge have been lost.

Next are the two Lodges at Fort Union. Military Forts were established throughout New Mexico by the American Army for protection against Indians. The first of these was Fort Marcy in Santa Fe. Next was Fort Union which became the headquarters of the Ninth Military Department.

Fort Union is important to the history of Freemasonry in the Southwest because it was here that Chapman and Union Lodges were established. Chapman Lodge was first organized as Missouri Lodge No. 95 and Union Lodge as Missouri Lodge No. 480. The first communication of Chapman Lodge was held March 28, 1862.

On May 24, 1867, for military reasons, the Lodges were requested to move outside of the Government reservation, the last meeting at the Fort being held on July 27, 1867. Thereafter Chapman Lodge was permanently established in Las Vegas. It was one of the four Lodges instrumental in organizing the Grand Lodge of New Mexico in August 1877

and was chartered as Chapman Lodge No. 2.

For several years the Masons at Fort Union were without a Lodge and presumably attended meetings at Chapman Lodge some 30 miles away. A petition to organize a new Lodge at the Fort was sought. Union Lodge received its dispensation on May 30, 1874, and was chartered on October 15, 1874. When Fort Union was abandoned Union Lodge erected a hall at Watrous. Because the activity of the Lodge depended on members living in Wagon Mound, it was decided to remove to that place where the first communication was held June 30, 1919.

The first Mason to settle in New Mexico was Charles Bent. This extraordinary man was born in what is now West Virginia. He had a good education, some military training and some knowledge of medicine. In 1828 Charles Bent and his associates established trading posts along the line extending from the 100th Meridian on the Arkansas River along the river north to its source, to the 42nd parallel and then west to the Pacific Ocean. The most important was Bent's Fort, completed in 1842, 650 miles west of Fort Leavenworth and to the west of La Junta, Colorado. Bent established a system of safetrade between the United States and Mexico. He was a member of Missouri Lodge No. 1, St. Louis.

Another distinguished pioneer Freemason was Dr. David Waldo, also a member of Missouri No. 1. Dr. Waldo engaged in the fur trade with a store in Taos. He was an uncle of Henry L. Waldo, later Chief Justice of the territory of New Mexico and Grand Master of the Masons in New Mexico in 1878. In 1869, when Bent Lodge No. 204 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Dr. Waldo deeded the site for the Lodge Hall.

Ceran St. Vrain, known as Colonel St. Vrain, came to New Mexico about 1830 and became one of the most highly respected and influential citizens in the state. He was possessed with good education, fine natural abilities, highest style of courtesy and very good →→→

energy in enterprise. He engaged in merchandising and manufacturing. His upright dealings and fairness and courteous treatment of all whom he came in contact won him a host of friends.

St. Vrain was raised in Montezuma Lodge No. 109 on January 25, 1855, and demitted in 1860. It was probably he that procured a warrant from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri to constitute Bent Lodge No. 204, Taos, August 4, 1860, of which he was Treasurer and Christopher Carson was Junior Warden. When the Civil War broke out St. Vrain helped organize the first New Mexico Calvary and became its Colonel with Kit Carson as Lt. Colonel. After the end of the Civil War St. Vrain moved to Mora, near Fort Union, then a principal military base in the Southwest. He died there October 28, 1870, and was buried with Masonic services.

Christopher "Kit" Carson was Raised in Montezuma Lodge No. 109 December 26, 1854. When Bent Lodge No. 204 was chartered Carson demitted and became its first Junior Warden. Carson was born in Kentucky December 24, 1809. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a saddler, but ran away from home and joined a party of hunters in Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1851 Kit decided to settle down and become a rancher. He and Lucien Maxwell established a settlement on the Raydo 50 miles east of Taos to raise hay and grain for Fort Union.

Brother Carson was appointed Indian agent because of his long experience in dealing with the Indians. When the Civil War came, his services were welcomed by the Government and to him fell the command of the New Mexico regiment as Colonel. In 1865 he was breveted Brigadier-General for his achievements.

Other pioneers include Ferdinand Maxwell, the merchant prince of the trail; Jacob Houghton, New Mexico's first Chief Justice under the American rule; Kirby Benedict, Chief Justice from 1858-66.

As the first Masonic Lodge chartered after the Territory of New Mexico was

organized under the United States, Montezuma Lodge represented the Grand Lodge in sponsoring other Lodges and aiding in their organization. At this time the Territory of New Mexico included the present area of Arizona. District Deputy Grand Master was Joab Houghton, Master of Montezuma Lodge, 1855-56.

New Mexico, in effect, joined hands with the Union during the Civil War. Confederates occupied the Territory in an effort to form an alliance with Utah in the hope of the conquest of California. The South needed the gold which came from California and a safe route to transport it.

John R. Baylor and 600 Confederates took Fort Bliss and proceeded up the valley toward Santa Fe. On August 1, 1861, Baylor proclaimed all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel as new Territory of Arizona. He proclaimed himself temporary Governor. The battle which returned all of New Mexico to the Union was at Glorieta Pass on March 28, 1862.

New Mexico became the last frontier and a refuge for lawless elements. A new group of restless cattlemen from western Texas drifted into the Territory. Colfax County became a favorite retreat for the criminal element moving in from the Colorado region, ahead of the railroad. Outlaws ranged the plains and mountains, attacking travelers, stage coaches and wagon trains.

In 1879, after many difficulties and delays, railroads finally reached New Mexico, converging from three directions: the Southern Pacific from the Pacific Coast; the Texas & Pacific from the southwest; the Atchison-Topeka & Santa Fe from the Missouri River. The first passenger train entered the Territory at Otero February 11, 1879.

An interesting event occurred in the life of Brother John Lemon, a prominent leader in his lifetime. He was captured by the Confederates at Mesilla. They escorted him to a nearby tree, to hang him. He made the Grand Hailing Sign of Distress whereupon the Confederates, → → →

after a short conference, spared his life. At this time, a German named Applezoller was with Lemon, and realizing that he was about to lose his life, he excitedly made some signs exclaiming he belonged to the same Lodge. He was not believed and was hanged but someone rushed in and cut the rope, saving his life.

With the beginning of the Spanish-American War, Masons from all over New Mexico responded to the call of their country. In 1898 when the call went out for volunteers to the Rough Riders to fight in the Spanish-American War, New Mexico men responded.

After the successful completion of the war, the attention of New Mexicans was again directed to the long struggle for statehood. This 60 year effort was finally ended successfully when, on August 11, 1911, the Enabling Act was approved by Congress, and signed by President and Brother Taft. On January 6, 1912, New Mexico became the 47th state to join the Union.

Statehood did not, of course, solve all of the problems of the area automatically. Troubles with Mexican bandits under Pancho Villa came in 1916 and members were called upon to participate in the Mexican Border Service.

Many participated in World War I. Captain Joe Quensenberry from Las Cruces was commended by General Pershing for setting the esprit de corps for the American Army. He was the leader of the first American Unit to capture German prisoners and a German machine gun.

The United States celebrates the bicentennial of the establishment of this government in 1976. Nothing could contribute so much to that celebration as for us to remember and honor the pioneer Masons of New Mexico.

Sir Knight McAtee may be reached at 2125 Wyoming Boulevard, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112.



Templar Pilgrimage to York, England

Fifteen Templars and 11 of their ladies made a pilgrimage to England April 30-May 14, according to C. Clark Julius, P.C., York Commandery No. 21, York, Pennsylvania. They toured Freemason Hall in London and were guests at Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076. On May 6 they were guests of Lodge Heart of Midlothian in Scotland where they witnessed the conferral of the Second Degree.

In York they attended a combined Lodge and church service. On May 12 the Ancient Ebor Preceptory No. 101 of York conferred the Order of the Temple and held a farewell banquet.



V.E. Knight Harry Becket Raylor, Provincial Prior of the Provincial Priory of North and East Yorkshire, accepting an invitation to attend the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania May 25-26, 1976, with a group of Knights from York.

Templars making the pilgrimage represented York No. 21, Bethel No. 98, Pilgrim No. 11 and Ascension No. 97, all of Pennsylvania.

New Templar at 101

On May 31 West Virginia Grand Commander George C. Lazenby Knighted Bryant Messer at a special Conclave of Williamson Commandery No. 29. Sir Knight Messer is 101. This is "very definitely a first in West Virginia," writes Grand Recorder Orville R. Bonnell, and probably is a first anywhere.

Sir Knight Messer, a retired merchant, was born March 8, 1874, at Jennies Creek, Mingo County, West Virginia. Nine other Masons were Knighted in the class.

BROTHER STEPHEN J. FIELD

by
C. L. Rothwell

Brother and Chief Justice John Marshall, who came to the Supreme Court 12 years after it was formed, served for 34 years and five months. With dogged perseverance, Brother Stephen J. Field broke the record 64 years later, a record which held for 75 years when it was broken by Brother William O. Douglas. (The 34 years of service of Sir Knight Hugo Black and John M. Harlan, an Entered Apprentice, did not include enough extra months to break any records.) A biographical sketch of Brother Marshall appeared in the July 1975 *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Justice Field was a most unusual man in many ways. He was born November 4, 1816, into a well-to-do Connecticut family; his brothers included Cyrus Field of Atlantic cable fame and constitutional lawyer David Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

As the "gold rush" began, he left Connecticut, took the perilous voyage around Cape Horn, arriving in California in 1849 with less than \$10 in his pocket. Field settled in Marysville, because it was cheaper, and set up a law practice. Soon he became Mayor.

The days were rough and tumble and so was justice. Determined to bring order out of chaos, Field got himself elected to the California State Legislature and helped draft the act which covered civil and criminal procedures of law. This later became the basis of mining law throughout the far west.

Like his colleagues of that period, Field carried a gun. He later wrote that the knowledge everyone carried a gun "created a wholesome courtesy of manner and language." He had no need to be "quick on the draw" for he mastered an

unusual skill — he could reach in his coat pocket, aim and shoot accurately without ever removing the gun from his pocket. This probably saved his life and later led to a landmark Supreme Court decision.

Field was a great believer in the enforcement of the law, which he carried out in his area. But law and order were unusual in those days and some judges preferred lynching to court procedure. Field got into a battle with one such state judge. He was disbarred, reinstated, disbarred again, jailed for contempt, fined and his life threatened. He was also a firm believer in integrity and these events did not stop him.

An expert at land claim litigation, he was elected to the California Supreme Court on September 2, 1857. The Chief Justice was David Terry who would later loom large in Field's life. Field eventually became California's Chief Justice himself, serving from 1859-63.

Field was Raised in Corinthian Lodge No. 9, formerly Lavelly Lodge, Marysville. In 1866 he was made a "Life Member" for his "liberal donations" to the Lodge.

A "northern" Democrat, Brother Field worked to keep California in the Union. It was partially because of these efforts that President Lincoln, in his last Associate Justice appointment, named Stephen Johnson Field to the high bench March 10, 1863. He took oath on May 20.

Fiercely independent, with a keen intellect, he was often outspoken on the court. He was against loyalty oaths and government regulation on big business — both liberal and conservative. In general, however, he sided with the conservative minority which later became the majority. He consistently upheld states rights.

Unable to tolerate fools, →→→

he made many enemies among those who did not share his intellect. Mentioned for the Presidency, the idea was quickly eliminated. He held the view that one had to be honest with oneself above all. He was accused of many vices but no one doubted his personal integrity.

He served on the electoral commission to settle the Hayes-Tilden controversy of 1877, representing the Supreme Court.

One of the most colorful — and dangerous — episodes in the life of Justice Field began with a lady named Althea Sharon and involved Judge David Terry.

Miss Sharon was not a shining example of virtue. Upon the death of a wealthy California businessman, she sued the estate, claiming she had contracted a legal marriage with him and she produced a will. A court decided the will was a forgery and threw out the case.

She promptly turned her charms on Judge Terry. He went so far as to marry her. As a former Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, she assumed he could argue the case and win before the higher court. Terry had visions of what could be done with his new wife's money. They forgot about Field.

In those days all Supreme Court Justices rode the circuit during the summer. Field's territory included California. Thus, it was Field who heard Terry's appeals and promptly rejected them all.

The court scene was unusual. Justice Field threw out the appeal of his former Chief Justice. Miss Sharon swore at Field. Terry punched a court officer. Field calmly cited both for contempt. Terry, a noted duelist who had killed a California Senator, threatened vengeance.

The following summer friends urged Field not to ride circuit in California. Field was a man of great personal as well as intellectual courage and refused to be frightened. At the insistence of the U.S. Marshal in California, he allowed David Neagle to be assigned to him as a body-guard.

The summer was uneventful until August 14. Field and Neagle arrived in the town of Lathrop on the night train

from Los Angeles. There was a bit of apprehension in the air as someone had seen the Terrys board the train in Fresno.

Field and Neagle were having dinner in the railway terminal dining room when they were spotted by Terry. Terry came up behind Field, striking him twice. Neagle rose, identified himself and ordered Terry to stop. Terry went for his gun; Field's hand went toward his pocket. It was Neagle who fired first, killing Terry.

Terry was popular in California and public sympathy was aroused. Neagle was arrested and held for the murder of Judge Terry.

Neagle argued he was acting under the "law of the United States," a rather new concept. He said he could not be tried by California. The case went to the Supreme Court. In a landmark decision, *In Re Neagle*, from which Field, of course, excused himself, the court ruled that it was the duty of the President to execute the law and to protect officials in the performance of their lawful duties.

Neagle was freed and a grateful Justice Field presented him with a gold watch engraved with a tribute to his "courage and fidelity to duty under circumstances of great peril."

Brother Field had decided to beat Brother Marshall's record for longevity on the Supreme Court. Through perseverance and increasing strained relationships with his fellow Justices, Field stayed on, refusing retirement though his health was bad and he was unable to participate in many decisions. Finally, on December 1, 1897, having exceeded Marshall's record by two months, the 81 year old Justice resigned. He was the last of the Lincoln appointees to leave. Not exactly popular in his native California, he stayed in Washington where he died April 9, 1899.

He had once written, "the only loyalty which I can admit consists in obedience to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it." He had been a strict constitutionalist in general and frequently found himself in the minority on the court. In later years, many of his minority opinions became the law of the land.

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



The picture above shows the Companions and Sir Knights honored June 11 by the Grand York Rite Bodies of Utah. From left to right, Jay R. Newman, Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Utah; Blaine M. Simons, Grand Master, Grand Council of Utah; C. Laverne Bane, Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Utah; C. Earl Prisk, Deputy Grand Master of Utah Masons; Roy Wilford Riegle, Grand Master of Grand Encampment; Hoyt McClendon, General Grand Master, General Grand Council; Gordon R. Merrick, General Grand King, General Grand Chapter; Marshall H. Adams, High Priest, Utah Chapter No. 1; Royal Arch Watson, Commander, Utah Commandery No. 1; H. Scott Hammill, Master, Utah Council No. 1.

Additional MSA Information

The Masonic Service Association annually prints and distributes listings of Masons in Government. After each printing, the MSA is the recipient of new information which adds new or different names to the list.

The following have been added to the list released in the July issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*:

Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Richard L. Roudebush — instead of William Senator

Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia (has been a Templar for 26 years)

Representatives

William J. Hughes, New Jersey

John J. Duncan, Tennessee

Governor

James A. Rhodes, Ohio

Templar Leads Band

Sir Knight Leonard B. Smith is Conductor of the Detroit Concert Band, currently in its 30th Anniversary Season. The band has "the Sousa Quality" according to BBC producer Kenneth Corden who chose the band for the television documentary on the life of Sir Knight John Philip Sousa.

The Washington Statue

Sir Knight Ronald E. Heaton is the author of a booklet on *The Image of Washington, The History of the Houdon Statue*. It tells the history of the original statue of Washington on display in the Rotunda of the State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia, and the 22 authorized reproductions, including the one in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol and one in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. Copies of the booklet, at \$1.00 each, are available from Sir Knight Heaton, 728 Haws Avenue, Norristown, Pennsylvania 19401.

FOR SALE

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For further details on price and delivery contact:

Grand Recorder
Knights Templar, U.S.A.
14 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604

BREAKFASTING WITH DEMOLAY

The Youth Committee of the Grand Lodge of Utah hosted a DeMolay Breakfast June 14 at Salt Lake City in honor of DeMolay leaders in attendance for the annual session of the Red Cross of Constantine.

Dad Walter J. Miller, chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee, introduced C. Leander Prisk, retiring Grand Sovereign, and Utah State Master Councilor Michael E. Borgeson, who presented DeMolays and Advisors present, including Dad Jimmie M. Gaskill, Executive Officer in Utah and Steve Plass, Illustrious Knight Commander, Utah Priory.



Saunders



Hammill



Watson



Orton



Borgeson



Plass

In addition to the Grand Sovereign, Past Grand Master of DeMolay Joseph S. Lewis introduced the Actives of the International Supreme Council: George E. Burow, Stanley F. Maxwell, Reese L. Harrison, Jr., Paul C. Rodenhauser, L. V. Orton, August C. Ullrich, John B. Cottrell, Jr., Henry J. Cooper, Roger K. Becker, G. Wilbur Bell and George M. Saunders.

The latter, also a Past Grand Master, represented Judge Robert A. Grant, DeMolay's Grand Master, and spoke briefly.



Prisk



Maxwell

DeMolay Active Member Maxwell is Grand Master of Massachusetts Masons. H. Scott Hammill is Chairman of the Advisory Council, Utah Priory, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Utah: Royal A. Watson, Commander of Salt Lake Commandery No. 1, is Chapter Dad, Utah Priory, Director of Priory, Utah State DeMolay Association.

Masons "Exiled"

Not all of Boston's Masons were patriots. When General Gage evacuated Boston in the spring of 1776 he took with him several Masons who held membership in the First and Second Lodges of Boston. These Masons chose the side of the British.

In September 1778 an act was passed "to prevent the return to this State of certain persons therein named, and others, who have left this State, or either of the United States, and joined the enemies thereof."

At least 20 Masons were named. Their names were not hard to find. Most of the patriots were also Masons, such as Sir Knight Paul Revere, and were well aware of those who had chosen the British side.

Newly Elected Imperial Potentate

The Imperial Potentate, A.A.O.N.M.S., Shrine of North America, elected July 2 in Toronto, is Sir Knight W. W. Bennett, a native Missourian who formed his own construction business, Bennett Construction Co., Inc., in 1945.



He is a past president of the Builders' Association of Kansas City, a member of the Association of General Contractors of America, a member of the Navy League of the United States, a Rotarian, a member of the Board of Trustees, Baptist Memorial Hospital, a past president of the Board of Governors and an active committee member of many charitable organizations including the United Fund and the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra and a member of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the York and Scottish Rites, Red Cross of Constantine, and a 33rd Scottish Rite Mason.

He was elected Illustrious Potentate of Ararat Temple in 1960 and is a past Director and Impresario of Royal Order of Jesters Court No. 54, member of the Cabiri and Legion of Honor, Order of DeMolay.

"Second Run for No. 1"

Kentucky DeMolay, number one in membership growth in the nation last year, started off on their "Second Run for No. 1" with the Orle Solomon Ware class in February. Eighty-one young men were initiated in the class named for the late Senior Past Grand Master of Masons in the United States and Kentucky Congressman.



March 16-22 was named Kentucky "DeMolay Week" by Governor and Sir Knight Julian Carroll. President and Brother Gerald R. Ford sent his personal congratulations to Dad Robert K. Tutt.

Over 400 DeMolays, the largest attendance on record, attended DeMolay Leadership Camp in Frankfort. Executive Officer Tutt says, "the thrill of riding a Derby winner cannot exceed the thrill of riding with a DeMolay winner."

New Location, K.T.E.F.

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., moved its offices from Rhinebeck, New York, to Springfield, Illinois, effective August 1. The new address is:

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

509 South 6th Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 579
Springfield, Illinois 62705

LUX EST UMBRA DEI

"They and some old Brothers met at the said Apple-Tree, and having put into the chair the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge), they constituted themselves a GRAND LODGE pro Tempore in Due Form, and forthwith revived the Quarterly Communications of the Officers of Lodges (called the Grand Lodge) resolved to hold the annual ASSEMBLY and Feast, and then to chuse a GRAND MASTER from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a Noble Brother at their Head."

Thus on St. John the Baptist Day in 1717 was the first "Grand Lodge" formed by four small Lodges, all meeting within walking distance of one another in the city of London. Its territorial jurisdiction composed of less than three square miles, it had no authority to form new Lodges, include within its own authority existing Lodges, or establish any rules or regulations.

Surely it was not formed as a central governing body and it is extremely doubtful if this concept was even in the minds of those who participated in its formation. "Grand Lodge" was formed in 1717, as best as can be ascertained, for a very simple purpose: "to hold the annual ASSEMBLY and Feast." Whether it was because of the outstanding members of the Craft who were part of this "Grand Lodge" at that time, e.g., George Payne, Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, Dr. James Anderson; the general increase in interest in Masonry in London and England at that time; or perhaps, not inconceivably, the installation of a Brother of noble rank, the Duke of Montague, the entire concept of Grand Lodge changed very quickly.

By the 1720's we see the "Grand Lodge" as a center of organized Freemasonry, with an established set of rules and regulations, a Constitution for the government of the Craft, an ever widening sphere of influence and the office of Grand Master changed from that of a figurehead to that of an authoritative position. One reflection of the "success" of the Grand Lodge concept is evidenced by the formation of three other Grand Lodges (York, Ireland and Scotland) by 1725 which were independent of the

premier Grand Lodge but styled along its organizational lines.

Grand Lodges spread their wings of influence, comfort and authority via Provincial Grand Lodges — bodies with limited powers, responsible to the parent Grand Lodge. By the mid 1730's we find Provincial Grand Lodges established in this country, in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and thence New York, South Carolina and North Carolina. With the advent of the Revolutionary War and the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, independent Grand Lodges were established in this country.

‡

SAINTS AND SINNERS

When some fellow yields to temptation
And breaks some conventional law,
We look for NO good in his make-up
But, Lord, how we look for the flaw.

No one asks, "Who did the tempting?"
Nor allows for the battle he's fought,
His name becomes food for the jackals,
The saints who have never been caught,

I'm a sinner, O Lord, and I know it,
I am weak, and I blunder and fail,
I am tossed on life's stormy ocean
Like a ship that's caught in the squall

I am willing to trust in Thy mercy,
To keep the Commandments Thou'st taught,
But deliver me, Lord, from the judgment
Of the saints who have never been caught.

Unknown

A MEMOIR: RECOLLECTIONS AND HOPE

by
Thomas R. Charshee

My life has spanned five wars and 16 Presidents. I shook hands with President Theodore Roosevelt when he was running on the Bull Moose ticket. I saw the incomparable Walter Johnson pitching for the Senators, Babe Ruth hitting home runs for the Yankees and Ty Cobb playing for the Tigers. I have watched the arrival of horseless carriages, flying machines, radio, television, genocides, atomic holocausts, assassinations and men walking on the Moon. But I am not unusual. There are over four million Americans who have done the same. And most of them, I think, will tell you those peaceful 19th century streets were not so long ago and the days have gone by with breathtaking suddenness.

The song "God Bless America" first came into being in 1918. But during World War I, Americans didn't need to be reminded to love their land. When the President recently attended the Bicentennial celebration of the "Shot Heard Round the World" at Concord, Massachusetts, he was despicably jeered by a group of young people.

As we approach the Bicentennial of our nation, we should take stock of ourselves. We have learned to manipulate the powerful against the poor. We turn away when the strong destroy the weak. We tinker with the resources in the earth's bank and burn them, smelter them, sell them, buy them, ruin the air we breathe and the fruits and grains which grow upon the land. We swindle our neighbor, covet his wife and count it a blessing that this makes us superior beings.

Our glory is gore and violence; we even pay to see it as entertainment. Our young steal and cheat and we call them clever. The one true god among all nations, is greed. Many believe God does not exist. But we should not be depressed. Let us admit terrible pictures have been drawn of humanity. Let us agree in every generation of history we find superstition,

hypocrisy, corruption, cruelty, crime and war. But place all of these against the production of poets, composers, artists, scientists, historians, philosophers and saints. Let us remember in our gloomier moments man wrote the plays of Shakespeare, the music of Handel and Bach, the odes of Keats, the "Republic" of Plato and "The Principia" of Newton. Let us remember as we shake our heads over man's latest folly that it was man who built the Parthenon, who adorned the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

In seeking the solace that can only come from prayer, in meeting our Republic's dark trials during its desperate years, in carrying for eight long years the burden of the Presidency and to the very day of his death, Thomas Jefferson said repeatedly this prayer for his country.:

"Almighty God, who has given this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many lands and tongues. Endow with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we can entrust the authority of Government that there may be justice and peace at home and that through Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all of which we ask through Christ our Lord."

The dream is AMERICA.

Sir Knight Charshee is 84. He resides at Glenmont Towers, Apt. 1003, 6920 Donachie Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21239.

‡

Grand Encampment
Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

William Ballou Wanner
Nebraska
Grand Commander — 1932
Born September 23, 1892
Died June 13, 1975

Russell Greenleaf Bird
New Mexico
Grand Commander — 1949
Born January 9, 1892
Died June 18, 1975

Samuel Robert Allman
Arkansas
Grand Commander — 1944
Born April 11, 1896
Died — July 15, 1975



AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB

O father of our native land
Whose bones are crumbled into dust,
Let memory hold thy guiding hand
Thy motto, too "In God We Trust."

Our precious freedom bought with blood
Long years of struggle after birth,
Uncharted seas, a tide whose flood
Almost effaced us from the earth.

Thy deep and understanding mind
With eyes endowed with prophecy
Enabled us to seek and find
A haven in this stormy sea.

With nations rife with grief and hate,
With Godless boast and warlike cry,
Inspire us! Lest time and fate,
Unite to let our freedom die.

Frederick E. Keller
P.O. Box 13
Dublin, Pennsylvania 18917

William B. Wanner

William B. Wanner, one of the senior members of Grand Encampment, died June 13 after a long illness. He served as Grand Commander of Nebraska Templars in 1932 and was Editor of the Nebraska Supplement of the *Knight Templar Magazine* from its inception thru July 1974.

D. Burleigh Smalley, Jr.

D. Burleigh Smalley, Jr., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and Grand Secretary-Recorder of the York Rite Bodies of Vermont, died June 19. A Past Commander of Mt. Zion No. 9, Montpelier, he was also a Past Grand Master of Vermont Masons and an Honorary 33°, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.

Noted Mason Dies

"Athlete, Educator, Regent and Lifelong Leader Silas Earl Ross," as described by the *Nevada State Journal*, died June 29, 1975, in Reno. He was 88 years old.

In addition to lifelong service to the University of Nevada, to the Reno City Council and numerous civic activities, Sir Knight Silas Earl Ross was a Mason for 67 years.

He was a member of Reno Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., and a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1 since 1919. At the time of his death, he was a Past Potentate of Kerak Temple; Past Grand Patron, O.E.S.; a member of National Sojourners; Royal Order of Scotland; Past Sovereign, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. He held the rank of Grand Minister of State of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, and Sovereign Grand Inspector General for Nevada. Among his many accomplishments, he was an organizer of the Order of DeMolay.



\$500 Eye Foundation Gift



Sir Knight Camille A. Stebens, Junior Warden of Northville Commandery No. 39, Northville, Michigan, right, presented a check to Commander Harold D. Klinck, left, as President of the Hydromatic Square Club, of General Motors. Sir Knight Jack Shimonishi, center, Michigan Eye Foundation Chairman, accepted the check from the Commandery.

Membership Plaque



The above plaque was presented to the Grand Commandery of West Virginia by Mrs. Earle G. Helmick in honor of her husband, P.G.C. Helmick, longtime Membership Chairman, who has lead the Grand Commandery to eight successive years of gain. The plaque reads: "To the Commandery Knighting the largest number, based on percentage of membership, during the Templar Year."



The Expanded Muehlebach

The original Muehlebach Hotel — occupied by presidents, royalty, heads of foreign states, senators, notable visitors from every walk of life — was greatly expanded with the construction of the Muehlebach Towers in the 50's and later another large addition, the hotel's modern convention center, making the Kansas City Muehlebach one of the most complete in the midwest, built as an extension of the hotel.



The Kansas City, Missouri, Muehlebach — setting for the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, August 14-19, 1976 — has one of the city's largest hotel dining rooms, capable of seating up to 1,500, with numerous meeting and banquet rooms, single rooms to luxury suites, leisure rooftop patio and distinctive public dining rooms.

The location along Twelfth Street from Baltimore west to Wyandotte puts it in the heart of downtown Kansas City. It makes it convenient to the city's tourist attractions, department stores, specialty shops, restaurants.

Focusing on the Muehlebach, accommodations fan out to other hotels and inns close by — the Holiday Inn Towers, the Phillips House, the Continental Hotel, the Dixon, the Executive Motor Inn — all within walking distance of the Municipal Auditorium where Triennial Conclave sessions will be held. Additionally, a bit farther, there are the Hilton Inn, the Prom Sheraton Motor Hotel and the Travelodge.

AUGUST – ONE YEAR REMOVED



The famous Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, stands ready, willing and able to accommodate the 53rd Triennial Conclave, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, United States of America, August 14-19, 1976.

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