

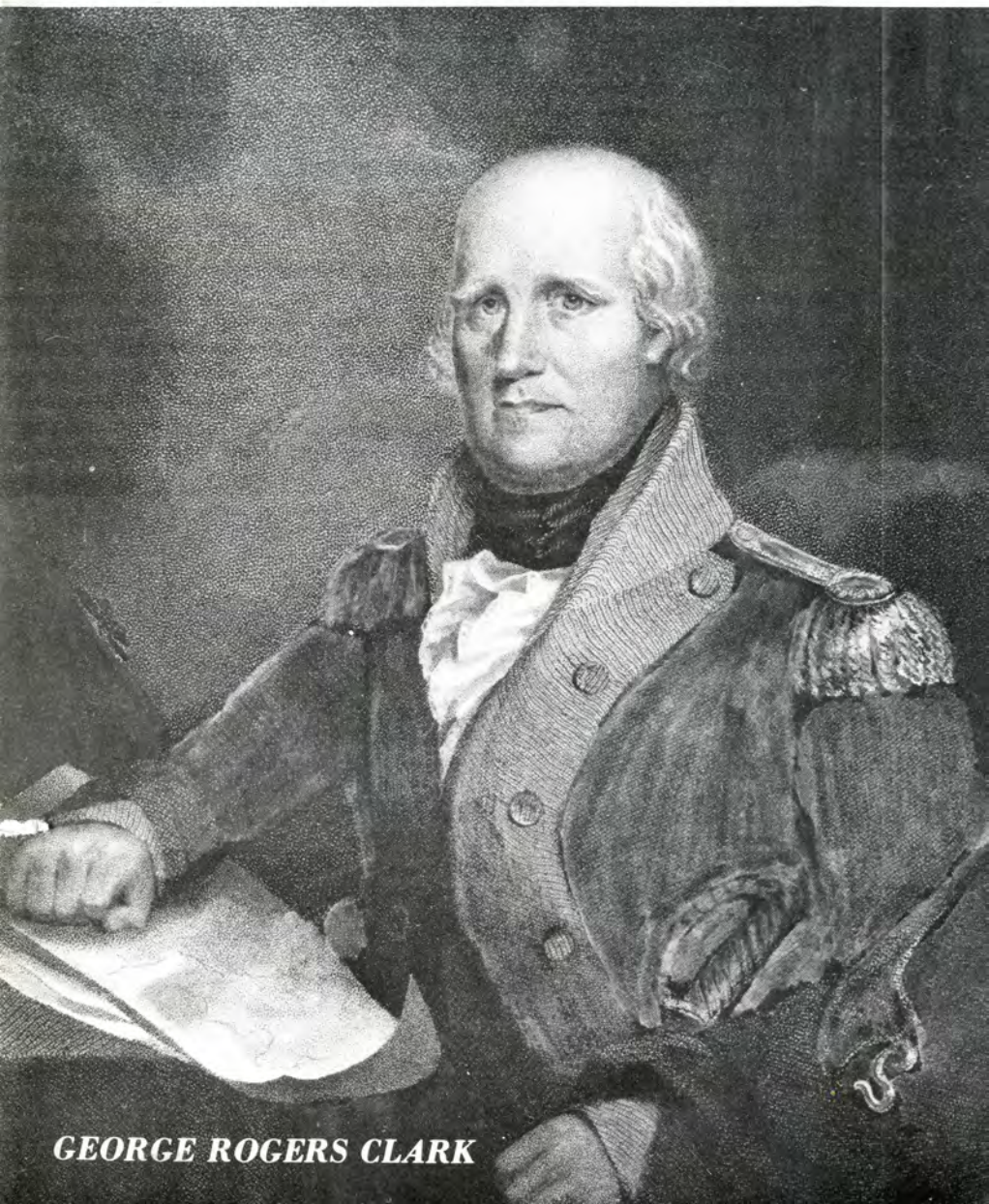


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIII

FEBRUARY 1977

NUMBER 2



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Knight Templar

Knights Templar — Christian Masons

FEBRUARY: The portrait of George Rogers Clark on the February cover is from an engraving reproduced by authority of the Chicago Historical Society. Brother Clark fought in the same War of Independence as Brother George Washington, although his battle area was the western frontier. The story of his contributions, told in the essay-winning words of a high school student, begins on page 5. Among special features in the February edition are biographical sketches by Sir Knight Frank W. Bobb, Past Grand Commander H. Edward May and other articles of current interest. Among pending features will be articles by Dr. Harold Blake Walker, James R. Case, Herbert C. Arbuckle, J. E. Behrens — and more!

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

FEBRUARY 1977

VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 2

Published monthly as an official
Publication of the Grand
Encampment of Knights Templar
of the United States of America.

WILLARD M. AVERY

Grand Master
P.O. Box 56
Knightstown, Indiana 46148

PAUL C. RODENHAUSER

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

Editor

Paul C. Rodenhauer
Assistant — Joan E. Behrens

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

Material for the Grand Command-
eries' 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
Bld., Suite 1700, Chicago,
Illinois 60604. Second Class
Postage paid at Greenfield,
Indiana 46140.

Contents

In Honor of Brother Washington Grand Master Avery	3
Bicentennial Essay Winner Michael Infeld George Rogers Clark	5
Sir Knight H. Edward May The Greatest Leatherneck of them all	9
Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign State Totals	15
Sir Knight Winfield Scott Hancock by Frank W. Bobb	19

What of the Future?	8
Masonic Readings and Writings	13
Grand Master's, Commander's Clubs	15
Grand Encampment Films — Slides	24
Washington February Meetings	25

February Cover	2
Editor's Journal	4
The Family of Masonry	16
In Hallowed Memory	26
Knight Voices	30

"Happiness in retirement . . ."

THE WASHINGTON CHRONOLOGY

With Masons everywhere, we join fullheartedly in saluting the February birthday of Brother George Washington. His story of tremendous accomplishment against odds which overwhelmed men of weaker stature will ever be an inspiration to patriots in each succeeding age. We are truly thankful today that he lived to guide and influence the birth of our nation and to lead us with conservative care in the first years of its infancy.

It is interesting to note that Brother George Washington thought the demands upon his leadership had come to a close at the completion of the Braddock campaign. In 1759, he married Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow with two small children. Later, her two grandchildren became the wards of the Washingtons. At the early age of 27, Washington wrote to a friend in England: "I am now, I believe, fixed at this Seat with an agreeable Consort for life and hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling World."

His reference to an "agreeable Consort" reflects a homelife which seemed indeed agreeably content. Martha Washington spent eight winters with her husband, our chronology tells us, in his northern encampments, the first at Cambridge and the last at Newburgh. She left Mount Vernon in late autumn and returned each spring as guns heralded a new military campaign. Her loyalty and aid in the face of the severe hardships of the times sometimes are overlooked.

It was in 1752 that George Washington received the Entered Apprentice degree in Freemasonry. During the long and exhausting war, Brother Washington must have longed for his beloved Mount Vernon and the pleasures of a country gentleman. His dedication to his country has been told and re-told time without end, but it behooves us in this year of 1977 A.D., 859 A.O., to rededicate ourselves to his principles, to re-examine his life more deeply, to try to understand the man, not the myth.

George Washington died December 14, 1799, two and a half years after his presidency. Mrs. Washington survived until May of 1802. His was a life of service, a life dedicated to a cause, a life of sacrifice. We are familiar with the first line, but the tribute from Henry Lee on December 26, 1799, deserves to be more complete:

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life."



William M. Avery



EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Memory Lingers: Christmas observances were held throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. They provide happy memories but, by the time February rolls around, it's time to think about Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday. Past Department Commander Ted Voelter writes that 10 of 21 New Jersey Commanderies participated in a December 19 observance at Bloomfield. In Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chairman Richard Snyder and TV'er Nelson Sears were in charge of Cyrene Commandery's 25th observance attended by 132 Sir Knights.

Masonic Membership: Harold V. B. Voorhis has released a copy of his compilation of "Masonic Membership in the World" (based on "Pantagraph list" of Lodges - 1974). His figures show a world membership of 5,000,056, representing 80 Grand Lodges, with 3,512,628 Masons in the U.S.A.

Three Presidents: February marks the birthdates of three Presidents of the United States - William Henry Harrison, 9th; Abraham Lincoln, 12th; and Brother George Washington, the 22nd.

Chairman Beaudoin: Last month, we asked for Barbasol "highway" rhymes: intended were BURMA-SHAVE type jingles. Louis A. Beaudoin, Grand Encampment Membership Chairman, has received several verses from Cyril Brubaker, Orange, New Jersey, two of which are included in the current issue.

One for the "road" is this adapted old-timer:

Dinah doesn't
 treat him right,
But if he's Knighted
 Dyna-Mite!

Eyes: The "eyes" have it during the 9th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. It is helpful informationally to note there were 1,076 cases from July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976. The breakdown on "How Your Dollar Was Spent" goes like this: Hospital Costs - .425; Doctor's fees and glasses - .348; Public Relations, including printing, postage, campaign awards, films, director's travel, etc. - .071; Patients' Travel and miscellaneous - .011; Grants - .015. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation at Springfield, Illinois, operated at a total cost of .13 per dollar for all administration costs, including audits, rent, insurance, salaries.

Deputy for Illinois: The George E. Burow Class will be received on York Rite Day at the Masonic Temple, Danville, Illinois, February 12. All Degrees and Orders will start at 8 a.m., with lunch at noon and dinner at 5:30. The goal - 100 candidates. Sir Knight Burow is Deputy for Illinois, Supreme Council, 33^o, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, a member of the publication board for *Northern Light* and former editor of the Supreme Council publication.

Sousa: A reference to Sir Knight John Philip Sousa, America's "March King," who was recently enshrined in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, brought a letter from Sir Knight George F. Hutchinson, Jr., who adds to the Masonic list "Under the Double Eagle" for the Scottish Rite.

Updated and Corrected: The North Central Regional Conference dates are November 19-20 (Saturday and Sunday), not the 20th and 21st. Original listing showed the latter.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

by
Michael Infeld

This essay by Michael Infeld, a high school senior and honor student from Freeport, Illinois, won first prize of \$500 in the Grand Lodge Bicentennial Essay Contest, sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

During the Revolution, George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, fought on and defended the American frontier, part of which was to become the state of Illinois. A Brigadier General for the Continental forces, Clark was born November 19, 1752, and died February 13, 1818. His Lodge is unknown, but he was buried Masonically by Abraham Lodge No. 8, Louisville. His brother, William Clark (who explored the American wilderness with Meriwether Lewis) was a member of St. Louis Lodge No. 111 under Pennsylvania charter.



Clark's Virginians crossing the drowned lands

A single file line of men in buckskin trudged slowly through the mud and the freezing water which reached their shoulders. What had once been the scenic plains of the Illinois country was transformed by the torrential floods of early 1779 into an immense quagmire. The men had been marching under such conditions for two weeks. Less than ten miles away lay the British outpost that they had traveled so far to attack. They knew the garrison there outnumbered them four to one. What could have brought these men to disregard the hardships involved and attempt one of the most daring maneuvers in American military history? The answer was a tall red-haired man who stood rallying the troops at the

front of the line. The man's name was George Rogers Clark. General Clark's trek across Illinois to Vincennes is just one example of the bold ingenuity he employed in helping America win the War of Independence.



George Rogers Clark, a native Virginian, first came to the frontier at twenty years of age. He immediately became enchanted with the backwoods and decided to make his home there. Yet, for all this territory's beauty → → →

there was a serious drawback for settlers – Indians. Brutal Indian raids were a part of everyday life on the frontier. The situation grew worse when the English began employing the savages to harrass the colonists after the Revolution broke out. Clark spent several years helping defend the settlers, but he realized that defensive action was not enough. The only way to insure the safety of America's western borders was to capture the British posts in the west responsible for inciting the raids. Clark went to Virginia and, after receiving the approval and backing of such patriots as Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, he set out with 150 volunteers down the Ohio River toward the old Northwest.

Clark's first objective was the fort at Kaskaskia, a village which, like most in the area, was inhabited primarily by Frenchmen. He arrived on the night of July 4th, 1778, and took the town by complete surprise. Within an hour he had surrounded the town and captured the commander of the fort. It was then that Clark showed his ability as a diplomat equalled his ability as a soldier. After leading the French people to believe they would be treated harshly, he turned around and told them that they could have their freedom if they would pledge their allegiance to the Americans. The French were overjoyed. They were so pleased that delegates from Kaskaskia went to the neighboring villages of Cahokia and Vincennes and convinced the inhabitants to embrace the American cause. By November 1778, General Clark had conquered the entire Illinois territory without firing a shot. It was an extraordinary feat indeed, but now Clark was responsible for holding the vast region.

Clark had not expected the British to take this defeat lying down. In early 1779, he received word that British forces had retaken Vincennes and were planning to march on Kaskaskia as soon as possible. Spring floods, however, had rendered the lowlands of Illinois nearly impassable and their commander had decided to wait until summer to attack. Clark saw his chance. With the advantage

of surprise, he might be able to defeat the English troops which greatly outnumbered his own. He started out at the beginning of February and his company reached Vincennes after three weeks of extreme suffering on the flooded plains. The siege began the night of the 23rd. The British were caught totally unawares and surrendered by the following afternoon. Clark had once again secured the Northwest for the United States and, although his defeat of the British in Illinois was his main contribution to the war, his adventures were not yet over.

Once Vincennes was recaptured, Clark headed back east and led several retaliatory attacks against eastern Indian tribes. These campaigns were successful and he returned to Virginia just in time to offer his assistance to General von Steuben, commander of the Virginian militia. Benedict Arnold had invaded the colony and occupied Richmond. Clark's only participation on the eastern front of the war resulted in Arnold's retreat from Virginia. Cornwallis surrendered ten months later and the war ended. George Rogers Clark's brilliant military career was, for the most part, over. Not yet thirty, he had captured a land area covering three modern states and become the only undefeated American general of the Revolution.

Locust Grove



Locust Grove (Louisville, Kentucky), where Clark lived from 1809 till his death in 1818.

Even after hearing Clark's incredible accomplishments, the question remains – how significant were his actions to the Revolutionary War? The majority of his victories were won many → → →

Arrangements for Easter

A note from William R. Dawkins, Glenwood, Illinois, announces — in early January — that 57 Knights and ladies have made reservations for a United Charter Flight to Washington, D.C., for Easter observances, and a total of 91 have arrangements for bus trips from Lincoln and Chicago for the Easter Service at Arlington National Cemetery.

... CLARK

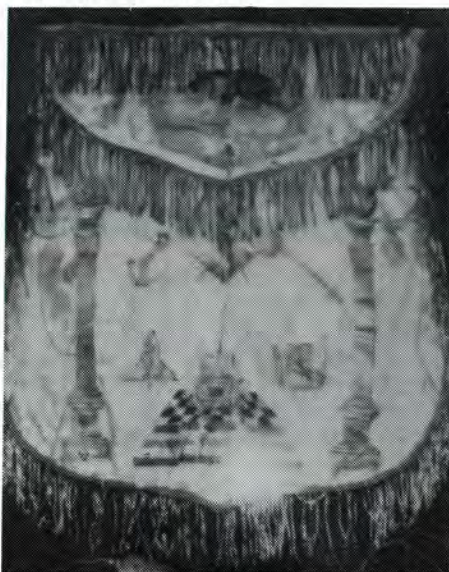
miles from the main battlefields after all. Yet, when the matter is examined more closely, it is evident that Clark's activities did have a direct bearing upon the war. When Clark opened up a new theatre of operations in the west he not only relieved the pressure the border colonists were feeling from Indian harrassment, but also drew English energy and supplies away from the principal front. Clark's gains also prevented a British flank maneuver from the west which would have hemmed in the colonial armies on both sides. If the Northwest had not been in American hands the war might have had an entirely different outcome.

The line of men who waded across the Illinois country probably didn't realize how much impact their excursion would have. Thirty-nine years later that very territory was becoming a new state in the young nation they helped forge. It is ironic that the one man whose genius, courage and self-sacrifice were behind that fateful march would never live to see its ultimate outcome. George Rogers Clark died a few months before Illinois became a state in 1818. And although it is true that the name of George Rogers Clark is not as well remembered as those of other heroes of the Revolution, there are very few men who made a greater contribution to the War of Independence.

‡

Washington's Masonic Apron

Saugatuck Lodge No. 328, Michigan, announced plans to purchase the Masonic apron of General and Brother George Washington. The apron was brought to the Village of Saugatuck in December as a highlight to the Lodge's Bicentennial celebrations. A village-wide campaign is scheduled to raise funds.



The apron, hand-painted on silk, was presented by Washington to General Arthur St. Clair and thence given to Mr. Jacob M. Wise of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1949 the apron was purchased by Dr. Sloan Cameron, Past Grand Master of Missouri, and it was with the help of Dr. Cameron's two daughters, June Hall and Jean Walters of St. Louis, that the apron (documented by affidavit and letters) was brought to Saugatuck. Until recently it has been exhibited at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia.

The dedication is scheduled October 1, 1977, with Grand Lodge officers attending.



WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

This past year, our Fraternity and our nation have gloriously celebrated the 200th birthday of this great nation. We have all paid a great tribute to the Founding Fathers and to their deeds of valor and trust.

This trust and leadership must be applied to all of our objectives. We must find new and better ways in which to assimilate and employ new initiates in our work. We must be most careful in selecting new officer material. In this area we are often prone to be more concerned with popularity than with ability to achieve objectives. Election to office should be looked upon not as an honor for services rendered in the past, but more for services to be rendered in the future.

Freemasonry has played a major role in many ways in the growth and expansion of our Country. It proved itself in the Colonial days. It proved itself worthy, though tried, during the dark days of the 1828-1840 anti-Masonic period. It proved itself during the Civil War and has continued to prove itself many times since.

We now are going through a period when morality among our public servants seems to be at a low ebb, and yet I believe that as Masons we can again bring order out of chaos if we *live* as Masons and demonstrate to the world that we truly believe in the timeless message of this Fraternity. The greatest problem we face is apathy among our members.

Let us go forward with courage and with enthusiasm for even greater accomplishments for the betterment of our own lives and for humanity, remembering "The Past was given us to make the Future Great. May all that was fine and noble in the lives of our revered leaders of the past live in us again and become our heritage to generations yet unborn."

In my humble opinion, the question, What of the Future?, may be answered in the positive. The Future Is What We Make It!

From the 1976 Report of Illustrious Stanley F. Maxwell, Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33^o, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (Member, St. Bernard No. 12, Boston, Massachusetts).

CLOCK COLLECTION FROM YORK

"What Makes It Tick?" is an exhibit of clocks and clock technology from the Willis R. Michael Clock Collection currently at the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Massachusetts. This selection of more than 100 clocks, exhibited through the courtesy of Mrs. Willis R. Michael, reflects Sir Knight Michael's interest in timekeeping mechanisms.

A Scottish Rite Mason for 44 years, Willis Michael held several offices in the Fraternity, including that of Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine. He was a Knight Templar and a former Most Wise Master of Rose Croix at

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, also a Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason for more than a quarter of a century.

As a skilled tool and die maker, Michael was intrigued with the mechanisms and beauty of clocks and watches. He began his collection in 1937 and gained recognition as a clock collector and craftsman before his death in 1969. His wife also became interested in his hobby. Not surprisingly, they acquired many significant American clocks made by the notable clockmakers of the York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, area. He was elected president of the National Association of Clock Collectors in 1949.

JOHN A. LeJEUNE — USMC

by
LTC H. Edward May, P.G.C.

The U.S. Marines were organized on November 10, 1775, more than eight months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. History tells us that the original Marines were used to maintain order on our sailing vessels and prevent mutiny. This "police" duty remained the primary function of the Marines until the 20th Century. Brother John A. LeJeune is given credit for changing this concept and developing the "modus operandi" of the present-day Corps. His outstanding and dedicated service earned him the title "The Greatest Leatherneck of Them All!"

In the foreward of his autobiography, General LeJeune credits his success to "the beneficent influence of a deeply religious and most loving Mother, a Father of great nobility of character, a truly devoted sister, and a wife who was always unselfish and always loving; and . . . whatever Military success I have achieved has been due to the fidelity, the loyalty, the devotion to duty, and the courage of the officers and men with whom I have been associated since that day that I entered the service."

One of LeJeune's recollections of his father's character was his love of fellowman which naturally led his father to join the local Masonic Lodge. His father, a Catholic, was a faithful and loyal Mason, and "when the edict of the church was issued requiring all Catholics to sever their Masonic affiliations or suffer excommunication, he elected to remain a Mason." This vivid impression of his father's love of the Craft remained in the back of LeJeune's mind while in Europe in 1919, during the Occupation, when he became a Mason. He writes, "Colonel Solomon of Providence, Rhode Island, and several other ardent Freemasons conceived the plan of organizing a lodge in

Coblenz, and obtained a charter for the lodge from the Grand Master of Rhode Island. It was designated Overseas Lodge No. 1.

"As soon as I learned of its organization, I made application to take the three degrees and to be admitted to membership. I had always desired to become a Mason owing to my father's devotion to the principles of the order and his expressed wish that I should enter Masonry. My application was accepted and I joined the first class — about thirty officers and men. I was made a Master Mason on May 17, 1919, in an old German Masonic building which was vacated by the troops so that it might be restored to its original use. During the comparatively brief period that the lodge functioned, many candidates — probably seven hundred — were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason after taking the first two steps, and much enthusiasm was displayed."

He went on to say "Masonry is essentially democratic. Military or civil rank, riches, place or power do not affect a man's standing in the Order. All the brethren are equal, the only distinction being that all must be obedient to the duly-elected officers of the lodge. Love of God, love of Country and brotherly love are the dominant notes of Masonry as practiced among Americans. Pride, hatred, and malice do not initiate their ugly heads in the gatherings of the brethren."

LeJeune continues, "After the return of the Army of Occupation to the United States, our lodge was constituted as Overseas Lodge No. 40 of the Grand Jurisdiction of Rhode Island on Armistice Day 1920, and I went to Providence to take part in the beautiful ceremony. I still retain my membership in that → → →

lodge, which is composed of service men only. Subsequently, I was initiated into the mysteries of the Scottish Rite in Washington, taking the 32nd degree on April 15, 1921, and walked the burning sands into Almas Temple of the Mystic Shrine on May 25, 1923, along with Admiral Coontz and Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

LeJeune's ancestors came from Britlay, France, and the British Isles. His paternal forebears settled in Nova Scotia prior to 1756 and eventually settled in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana, where Brother LeJeune was born January 10, 1867. He relates that an ancestor lived to be 105 years old and was hale and hearty up to the day of his death. On that day, the old gentleman complained of a toothache and rode on horseback to the nearest doctor. His tooth was pulled and on his way home he fell from his horse and died from loss of blood incident to the pulling of his tooth. One of his maternal ancestors, John Archer, received the first M.D. diploma issued in the Colonies, and was well known as a Jeffersonian Democrat and statesman.

The General's mother was reared and educated in her grandfather's home, returned to her parents in Mississippi after graduation, met LeJeune's father, and some two years later they were married. LeJeune's father, though not favoring secession, did raise a troop of cavalry and used \$10,000 of his own money equipping it. The troop was assigned to the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, and later served in the Army of Tennessee. LeJeune's three maternal uncles also served in that Army and one was killed in battle. This family heritage instilled in LeJeune at an early age a strong feeling of love of country and duty.

His father, a wealthy cotton plantation owner fell on hard times after the war and eventually became a sharecropper — odds were against him and finally the family homestead was reduced to some seventy acres. Mrs. LeJeune began to educate her son at age seven. During this period, 1867-1877, the carpetbagger was in his glory — corruption was rampant. LeJeune notes that Reconstruction

wounds took longer to heal than those from the Civil War!

LeJeune left home at age 13 to attend a school some twelve miles from Natchez for two years. While there LeJeune went aboard a goodwill cruise ship where he saw his first Marine Officer in his splendid uniform, and the die was cast with respect to his career.

At age 14 in September, 1881. LeJeune entered Louisiana State University, whose first President was William Tecumseh Sherman. Here LeJeune received the rudiments of military training and, as a result of his experiences there, later advocated such regimen for every American boy in order to better prepare him for life's arduous struggles.

LeJeune's father wished him to go to West Point and taught him to revere the graduates and "above all to regard General Robert E. Lee as being the embodiment of the noblest qualities of which human nature is capable."

When the time came to apply for admission, no vacancy existed at West Point but one was available at the Naval Academy. LeJeune immediately accepted that appointment, primarily to ease the financial burden on his parents. He was notified of his appointment in April 1884.

LeJeune attended the Naval Academy from 1884 to 1888. After graduation, a post-graduation course consisting of a two-year cruise aboard a line vessel was required before final commissioning and assignment.

LeJeune noted that in the years following the Civil War, our Navy was no longer the world's most powerful, but was about the weakest. He stated, "To such a state of decay had indifference to national defense and an unwise policy of false economy on the part of our political leaders brought the American Navy which moreover had been the first in the world but a few years before, to create, build, and employ in battle the ironclad or all-metal ship which spelled the doom of the wooden man-of-war — America had profited little by her then inventiveness."

In the 1880's, efforts were made to upgrade the American fleet. → → →

Satisfactory progress was not made until the War of 1898 demonstrated the vast effect of seapower, and national policy was reversed so that by the end of World War I this nation was once again a prominent seapower.

Le Jeune's first tour of duty was fraught with adventure. He met "King Neptune" when he crossed the equator on his way to the Samoan Islands to protect American interests there. Another example of the hand of Divine Providence being on the shoulder of John A. LeJeune is shown by his survival of a hurricane in Apia harbor in the Samoan Islands which occurred in March, 1888. He was also involved in support of the King of Hawaii when rebels attempted to dethrone him in June, 1889.

Upon return to the States, LeJeune finished his exams and asked to be commissioned as a Marine. His request was ignored and, in what was to become characteristic of him, he decided to leave no stone unturned to get his desired assignment. He went to several Navy people and finally called on the Superintendent of the Naval Academy who told him the Board had assigned him to the Engineer Corps "for the following reasons: first, they deemed it important to assign graduates of ability to the Engineer Corps, second, he was the only member of the upper block who had not applied to the Line as first choice, and third, *the Board considered that he stood too high in the class to be assigned to the Marine Corps.*" One can still get a rise out of a Marine by expounding on that third reason! However, LeJeune did not give up, contacted Senators and influential friends of the family and finally appeared before the Secretary of the Navy and won his case.

Soon after being commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on July 1, 1890, he met Miss Ellie Murdaugh who was destined to become his wife on October 23, 1895. This union was blessed with three daughters.

In December, 1891, LeJeune sailed for Montevideo because of trouble with Chile. On January 20, 1892, the Chilean

government apologized to the U.S. Government for its action in the face of strong military presence. This marked the first of a number of parts LeJeune was to play in "keeping the peace" in the Western Hemisphere. LeJeune continued to participate in the actions of the Marine "hemisphere policemen" in carrying out the Monroe Doctrine and subsequent national policy in the Caribbean, Central and South America and Mexico.

LeJeune later asked for duty aboard the battleship *Marne*, but was ordered to the cruiser *Cincinnati* instead. (Again based on the *Marne's* "demise" it appears certain that Providence was indeed continuing her watch over the American Marine who was destined for greatness. LeJeune strongly believed in the Marines being the expeditionary force for the Navy. He proved his point in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

On March 3, 1899, Congress passed a Navy and Marine Corps Personnel Bill which authorized a 100% increase in Marine Corps strength. LeJeune was to advance to Captain and foresee a better future for himself as a direct result of this bill.

In 1904, LeJeune returned to the U.S. and took over the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C. In 1908-09, he was in the Philippines. In April, 1914, he was involved in the capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, staying with the Army of Occupation until December, 1914. He became Assistant to the Commandant in Washington during 1915-1917, then was Commandant of the Marine Barracks in Quantico, Virginia, as of September 27, 1917.

He finagled a transfer to Brent, France, arriving there on June 8, 1918. He distinguished himself throughout World War I, successively as Commander of the 64th Brigade; 4th Brigade; and particularly the Second Army Division. He became the *only* Marine Officer to hold an Army Divisional Command - which was composed of regular Army and Marine Corps troops. LeJeune led the 2nd Division at St. Mihiel, and spearheaded the successful assault on → → →

Blanc Mount Ridge, where the French had been checked for three long, bitter years. His graduation from the Army War College plus the contacts made there enabled him to obtain this command and prepare him for action in the War to end all wars.

LeJeune returned to the U.S. in August, 1919, and assumed command of the Marine Barracks at Quantico for a few months until June 30, 1920, when he became Commandant of the Marine Corps serving continuously until his retirement on March 5, 1929. He then became Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute serving in that capacity until 1937. He died on November 20, 1942, and was buried with full honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Camp LeJeune is named for him as is LeJeune Lodge No. 350 at Quantico, Virginia. While at VMI he frequently attended meetings of Mountain City Lodge No. 367 of Lexington, Virginia.

LeJeune had a knack for putting his finger on the pulse of the Corps — knew instinctively what was needed and how to get it. He upgraded the training of both officers and enlisted men, established schooling for all, built an esprit-de-corps that even today remains the envy of military forces worldwide. He brought the distinctive blue uniform back into style. But most of all, he firmly established the mission of the Corps as an expeditionary force designed to walk hand-in-hand with the other services, more particularly with the Navy. He recognized the value of Air Power early in the game and used his influence to back its development as a potent force.

Surely the Supreme Architect of the Universe cast a mantle around the shoulders of this great patriot! Surely we can be justly proud of our brother. Surely we can recognize our debt to him and learn from him how to “go and do likewise” to protect the American Heritage he devoted his life to maintain.

Sir Knight May is P.G.C., Florida, and a member of the Committee on Public Relations of the Grand Encampment. He resides at Route 1, Box 158 C, Mobile, Alabama 36605.

A Reply to “Constructive Criticism”

Sir Knight Gilbert H. Hill, Coronal Commandery No. 36, whose articles are included frequently in the Knight Templar Magazine, replies in this letter to a criticism mentioned in the January issue of the magazine. The letter is printed in full.

Dear Sir Knight Aldrich:

Reference is made to your letter to the Editor of *Knight Templar*, dated November 23, 1976:

Your deep concern, as to the accuracy of material submitted to our fine publication, is noted with due acclaim and some amusement. The letter “e” does not change the name or the personality of the individual whatever. General Kearny is the one referred to; who took possession of New Mexico and Arizona. The spelling may have been a typographical error. As the information was taken from Carson’s only authorized biographer, I cannot say.

It is true that Carson passed away in May 1868; but Geronimo, born in 1829, had exerted leadership between 1858 and 1868. He was twenty-nine years old when his wife, mother, and children were all killed by Mexicans. There were devastating Apache raids and massacres, between those dates, led by Geronimo.

Please refer to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, which states that Geronimo was *not* “Chief.” You were in error in assuming I had reference to Chief Geronimo.

As to “Kit’s” death, not all sources agree: Some say late May 23rd, others say May 24th a.m.

Thank you very much for your interest in the article and the enthusiasm with which you read the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Your constructive criticism is well-meant, but any criticism should also be completely accurate. Reading must be made with understanding.

Sincerely and fraternally,
Gilbert H. Hill, P.C.
Coronal Commandery No. 36

A GEORGE WASHINGTON BOOK REVIEW

by
Sir Knight H. C. Arbuckle, III

Every year during February, Masonic Lodges across the U.S.A. put on programs about George Washington. It is usually a eulogy of him, well-meaning, but lacking in facts concerning Washington's Masonic life. What many of the program committee members do not know is that there is a wealth of material on Brother Washington.

In 1976 the Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co. published a book by A. E. Roberts entitled *G. Washington: Master Mason*. This book is well-researched, fully-documented, and is full of biographical facts concerning Washington's life as a citizen, general, President, and Master Mason. For \$8.50 this book is hard to beat. It is a must for the program committee that wants to do a good job.

There are two other books that would be quite helpful, too. *George Washington, Freemason*, written by W. M. Brown in 1952, and *Washington, the Man and the Mason*, by C. H. Callahan, 1913, are both fine books dealing with Washington's Masonic life. The problem is that they are both out of print; however, most Grand Lodges that have libraries have these two books available.

In 1867, Sidney Hayden wrote a book called *Washington and His Masonic Contemporaries*. This book gives a good Masonic sketch of Washington and many of his Masonic contemporaries. While it too is out of print, it should be available for use through a Grand Lodge library.

There are three items concerning Alexandria-Washington Lodge that can also be of use. The first two, *The Lodge of Washington: A History of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, 1783-1876*, by F. L. Brockett, 1876, and *The Lodge of Washington and His Masonic Neighbors*, by C. H. Callahan, 1928, are both unfortunately out of print. They do give a good run-

down on Washington's Lodge, and how Washington felt about his Masonry. The most recent book on Washington's Lodge, written by R. E. Heaton and J. R. Case, is entitled *The Lodge at Fredericksburgh, A Digest of the Early Records*, was printed in 1975 and is available from Brother Heaton (728 Haws Ave., Norristown, PA 19401) for \$5.

1932 was the Bicentennial of Washington's birth and was also the year the George Washington Masonic National Memorial was dedicated. It was for that occasion that C. H. Callahan wrote *The Memorial to Washington, An Historic Souvenir*, a pamphlet of some 102 pages. Write the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association in Alexandria, Va., to get Memorial information.

To show the Brethren of today how Masons in 1902 felt about Washington, a perusal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania's *Proceedings . . . At Its Celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Brother George Washington into the Fraternity of Freemasons* would be in order. While it is out of print, and has been for many years, Grand Lodge libraries ought to have copies.

Finally, I must mention a ready-made program on Washington. In 1952 M.W. Brother C. H. Claudy, then Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association of the U.S.A., put out a digest entitled *George Washington, Master Mason*. Thirteen pages of text giving salient facts, dates, and names about Washington the Mason and 22 illustrations, give enough material about him for a dozen programs. It is available from the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Md 20910, for \$1.75.

Sir Knight Arbuckle's mailing address is P.O. Box 3026, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404.

From Grand Commander Thomas

A portion of the January 1977 Bulletin to the Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Washington carries this special reminder from Grand Commander Frank M. Thomas:

"Let us combine our efforts with the Royal Arch Chapters and the Cryptic Rite Councils of our state to increase the membership in our York Rite and grow in strength and dedication to our purposes. Cooperate with our State Membership Chairman, Sir Knight Richard W. Crain, Jr., and contact those sojourners. There are several hundred living in the state of Washington and their names and addresses have been sent to your Comanderies.

"Emphasize the practice of a personal contact prior to the issuing of a demit or suspension and thereby lessen this type of membership loss.

"The 9th Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is now underway and will continue until April 30, 1977. Sir Knight Guy B. Sligar is the General Chairman for the State of Washington and all funds for the campaign should be sent directly to him. Each Constituent Commandery should have a fund-raising project and make an effort to show a good report for 1977.

"You are also reminded that we are also a part of the Knights Templar Educational Foundation that assists young people to complete their college educations. Sir Knight Albert Jensen, Grand Recorder, is the Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Officer of the Washington State Division and you can contact him for more information if you know of any worthy junior or senior college student that is in need of financial assistance. He now does much of his work at his Marrowstone Island office and can be reached by writing Box 231, Nordland, WA 98358, or by calling 385-0894, if you do not reach him at his Seattle number, ME 2-8947."

National Sojourners, Inc.

The Foundation on National Library and Museum on Americanism was chartered October 29, 1976, as a nonprofit organization whose purposes are: "to acquire, prepare for use, operate and maintain a facility to house a library and museum on Americanism, to promote the education of the public in our national heritage and to foster research into the lives and deeds of those who have contributed to the establishment and wellbeing of our nation.

"It is the ultimate intention of the Foundation that the facility be offered to National Sojourners, Inc., to further its patriotic aims and objectives which are in consonance with the purposes of the Foundation."

The Foundation is governed by a board of eleven directors of whom five have been elected and confirmed at its organizational meeting held on November 17, 1976. Others will be added to the board during the course of the next few months and will be chosen from dedicated Americans who believe in and will support the purposes herein stated. Initial directors and officers are: LaVon P. Linn, Colonel, USA, Ret., Director and President; Odie R. Howell, Jr., Captain, USAF, Ret., Director and Vice President; Archibald W. Lyon, B. Gen., USA, Ret., Director and Secretary and Treasurer; Clinton A. Phillips, L. Col., USMC, Ret., Director; Leonard A. Wagner, Colonel, USA, Ret., Director; Orvin L. Nelson, 1 Lt., USAF, Ret., Counsel. All have served in the Armed Forces of our Country.

The Foundation draws its support solely from voluntary contributions. Such contributions are expected to be exempt from Federal income tax pursuant to provisions of the IRS Code for which an application is in process.

All Foundation communications are requested to be sent in care of B. Gen. A. W. Lyon, Secretary, 7804 Evening Lane, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.



Grand Master's, Commander's Clubs

The new year has brought additional "free will benefactors" for the continuing needs of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. To date, four new names have been added to the Grand Master's Club - membership requiring a (tax-deductible) donation of \$1,000:

- No. 42 - Arthur A. Perrin, Massachusetts
- No. 43 - Edward J. Gladfelter, Pennsylvania
- No. 44 - Wallace H. Alexander, Pennsylvania
- No. 45 - Delbert W. Jackson, Iowa

New members have received metal identification wallet cards and personalized desk plaques.

Additional 1977 members to the Grand Commander's Club include:

- Arkansas, No. 3 - L. E. Isaacs
- California, No. 5 - Winthrop H. Owen
- Arkansas, No. 4 - Theodore Francis
- Illinois, No. 2 - Harold J. Sandwick
- New Jersey, No. 1 - Thurman C. Pace, Jr.
- Missouri, No. 2 - William J. Mundy

Members to the Grand Commander's Club contribute an initial minimum of \$100. When additional payments in increments of \$100 are made and \$1,000 is reached, these names will be numbered in the Grand Master's Club.

Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, has emphasized that membership in either the Grand Master's Club or Grand Commander's Club brings no individual or Commandery credit or exemption of any kind. These are free-will offerings and do not involve credit to a Constituent, Subordinate or Grand Commandery.

Checks for enrollment in either Club may be sent to Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

Before that prospect
gives you the slip,
Sign him up for membership -
Templarize!

Voluntary Campaign Totals

The Ninth Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., began December 1, 1976. Six week totals, for the week ending January 7, 1977, show a Grand Total reported from all Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of \$61,494.99, divided as follows:

Alabama	\$ 781.00
Arizona	618.00
Arkansas	355.00
California	1,398.00
Colorado	1,223.85
Connecticut	216.07
Dist. of Col.	295.00
Florida	4,687.48
Georgia	4,939.00
Idaho	296.00
Illinois	2,027.56
Indiana	514.00
Iowa	339.50
Kansas	441.00
Kentucky	995.10
Louisiana	1,200.00
Maine	113.00
Maryland	395.00
Mass.-R.I.	1,366.00
Michigan	1,223.50
Minnesota	3,023.50
Mississippi	545.00
Missouri	617.25
Montana	195.50
Nebraska	135.00
Nevada	643.92
New Hampshire	43.00
New Jersey	640.00
New Mexico	150.00
New York	2,090.55
North Carolina	1,076.00
North Dakota	109.00
Ohio	4,911.85
Oklahoma	319.00
Oregon	475.00
Pennsylvania	4,557.49
South Carolina	410.00
South Dakota	737.00
Tennessee	1,827.57
Texas	10,007.00
Utah	30.00
Vermont	100.00
Virginia	755.00
Washington	1,173.00
West Virginia	718.00
Wisconsin	2,029.15
Wyoming	302.15
Anchorage No. 2	50.00
Tokyo No. 1	400.00

Washington Monument Dedicated

The George Washington Monument, a gift to Western New Yorkers from Erie County Masons (through Erie County Masonic Foundation, Inc.), was unveiled in public ceremonies at 2:00 p.m., on December 5, at the statue's permanent site, 92 Franklin Street, in front of Old County Hall. The location is to be renamed "Washington Plaza."



Erie County Masonic Foundation President, Herman W. Knochenhauer, presented the deed to the monument to Erie County Executive Edward V. Regan. Albert W. Schneider, Grand Master of Masons for the State of New York (and Herkimer County Judge and Surrogate) attended, and guests included Buffalo Mayor Stanley Makowski, county officials and members of the legislature, Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Landmark Society and various Masonic dignitaries.

The Ismailia Temple Shrine Band performed along with color guards from Ismailia Legion of Honor, Zuleika Grotto and the Knights Templar.

Don't give in
to procrastination.
Get to work
on that application.
FOR TEMPLARY!

Ladies Oriental Shrine

Mrs. Dorothy L. Coates, Past Grand High Priestess and Grand Recorder, Ladies Oriental Shrine of North America, relays news that the next annual meeting of the Oriental Shrine will be May 1977 in Seattle, Washington. Grand High Priestess is Lucille Graham, Shreveport, Louisiana. Mrs. Coates says that while the exact days have not been decided, the meeting in 1978 will be held in San Antonio, the 1979 meeting in Savannah.

Mrs. Graham's term expires in May 1977.

Fitting Close to the Bicentennial

On December 31, 1976, the U.S. Marine Band performed a free all-Sousa concert in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall, Washington, D.C., as an end to the Bicentennial Parade of American Music sponsored by the National Music Council. The programs in the series were presented by each state in the order of its admission to the Union.

Sir Knight John M. Cunningham, who sent a news item on the concert, said, "It is a fitting and proper close to the Bicentennial Birthday of our country."

Sir Knight John Philip Sousa, America's "March King," was a member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar. At the time of his death in 1932, he had been a Mason for more than 50 years.

"Chicken Bake"

One suggestion received from a Commandery member calls for a "Chicken Bake" as a fund-raiser for the 9th Voluntary Campaign to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

Others in the culinary theme have included suggestions for pancake breakfasts, award banquets, covered dish socials, spaghetti dinners, potluck suppers, and similar "meal" projects.

William Kosa Dies at 100

Sir Knight William Kosa, former Newton, Kansas, resident who pioneered the development of basketball in the Kansas area, died January 1, 1977, at the age of 100 in San Gabriel, California.

A member of Newton Commandery No. 9 for over 61 years, Sir Knight Kosa, "Uncle Will," brought to Kansas the first official basketball and first rulebook, and was instrumental in forming the Newton Ajax and Eagles as the first competitive teams in Kansas and the Southwest. Kosa received his early training on the outdoor playgrounds of the Hull House in Chicago.

Basketball, as a competitive sport, was invented in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith.

Wheelchair Symbol



The California Association for the Physically Handicapped (CAPH) sent the citation at left (something which will, hopefully, become more familiar in the future), to

help educate non-handicapped people in the meaning of the Wheelchair Symbol as it pertains to parking and other facilities used by the physically-handicapped across the nation.

The symbol "identifies facilities which have been specifically designed and reserved for use by the physically handicapped . . . whose disabilities make their use a necessity."

Mr. G. L. Turner, Jr., representing CAPH, writes, "the cooperation of your readers will help handicapped people everywhere."

Further information on CAPH or the Wheelchair Symbol may be secured from Mr. Turner at 1600 A Bell Street, Sacramento, California 95825.

Register Appointed Third Grand Steward



Sir Knight J. Willard Register (left), Past Grand Commander of Georgia and present Department Commander of the Southeastern Department of the Grand Encampment, is being congratulated by J. E. Moseley on his appointment as Third Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Sir Knight J. E. Moseley (right), a Past Grand Commander and present Grand Secretary-Recorder of Georgia, was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Georgia and appointed Sir Knight Register to his present position. Georgia has a progressive line, thus in about nine years Sir Knight Register will be Grand Master of Masons in Georgia.

From One Knight to Another

Sir Knight Robert Stuart, Evanston Commandery No. 58, Illinois, presented an Honorary Rotary Membership pin to Dr. and Sir Knight Preston Bradley, Pastor of the Peoples Church of Chicago, in recognition of his "working for things that united, rather than divided mankind." Dr. Bradley has been a member of Rotary from 1918 to 1922 and was "pinned" once again by Sir Knight Stuart, 1976 President of the Rotary Club of Chicago and Chairman of the Board, National Can Corporation.

Fall Festival Honors McClanahan

The 1976 Middle Tennessee York Rite Festival was named in honor of Sir Knight Arch Erwin McClanahan, a 50 year member of all York Rite Bodies, a Past Presiding Officer of all Grand York Rite Bodies in Tennessee, also active in Scottish Rite, Shrine and Eastern Star. There were 113 candidates Knighted.



Sir Knight McClanahan receives a plaque from Commander Fred H. Gay, Nashville Commandery No. 1, as Grand Commander Leslie L. Farmer looks on.

A separate notification from Sir Knight Wylie B. Wendt, Knight Templar Cross of Honor, reported that Sir Knight Arch had retired as Prelate of Nashville Commandery No. 1, after serving 36 years.

Sir Knight Wendt, at 91, says: "I have witnessed Arch at work and in my opinion he is one of the very best, if not the best. But comparisons are odious."

REMINDER

All **VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN** materials for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation are available from the **GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICE**, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Standard materials - **NOT FOR VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN USE** - are available from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

Ohio Beauceant 50th Anniversary

Steubenville Assembly No. 57, Social Order of the Beauceant in Ohio (constituted in 1926), has celebrated its 50th Anniversary at the Masonic Temple in that city. Mrs. Robert Turnbull, Supreme Worthy President of Cleveland, Ohio, was the constituting officer, with Mrs. John Patrick, Worthy President, as Chairman of the celebration.

Following the anniversary dinner, 50-year jewels were presented to charter members Mrs. John Huston and Mrs. James McMasters. A program including a one-act play directed by Mrs. Pearley Hope, Past President and Mistress of Ceremonies, and a musical performance by the Tri-State Memorial Symphonette highlighted the celebration. Sir Knights of Steubenville Commandery No. 11 made the flag presentation.

Mrs. Ethel R. Ford, Recorder, reporting on the evening's ceremonies, said, "On this our Fiftieth Anniversary, we remember with great pride what high ideals and the rich heritage those ladies gave us to follow. May we continue to follow these ideals and build for the future."

From Boys to Bell - \$1,000



Past Potentate G. Wilbur Bell, Ansar Temple, Springfield, Illinois, receives a \$1,000 contribution to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation from present Potentate William Boys at Springfield.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, 1824-1886

by
Frank W. Bobb, P.C.
Mary Commandery No. 36, Pennsylvania

The Smith Memorial to Pennsylvania's military and naval heroes of the Civil War forms the gateway to West Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. On each arch of the huge semi-circular Memorial stands an equestrian statue of a distinguished Union general and Mason — George B. McClellan and Winfield Scott Hancock. Of the two, the statue of Hancock, designed by John Quincy Adams Ward and completed by Daniel Chester French, is the more impressive and vigorous. The great man's life and spirit are immortalized in bronze.

Winfield Scott Hancock was one of twin brothers born February 24, 1824, in Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, to Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Hoxworth Hancock. Both his parents were native Pennsylvanians. His maternal grandparents were Edward and Mary Hoxworth; Edward's grandparents, Peter and Mary Hawksworth, had emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in 1730, where Peter purchased a tract of land in what is now Hatfield Township, Montgomery County. Little is known of the early Hancock family. Winfield's grandfather Richard Hancock, an American seaman, had been impressed by the British Navy during the War of 1812. At the end of the 18th century, Richard had made his home in Philadelphia, where he married his second wife, Anna Maria Nash, and by her had two children, Benjamin Franklin and Sarah. Members of the Nash family had served in the French and Indian wars, the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

Benjamin Franklin Hancock supported his family by teaching in the "free school" in Montgomery Square, twelve miles from Norristown, where he himself had been a pupil. His home was attached to the school building and it was here



that Winfield Scott and Hilary Baker were born. Following the birth of his sons, Mr. Hancock began to study law under John Freedley, Esq., of Norristown, and when the twins were four years of age, he moved his family there. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and remained as a lawyer in Norristown until his death, February 1, 1867, at the age of 67.

Winfield's mother was mentally quick and possessed strong leadership qualities. She was a woman of striking beauty and from her Hancock inherited his sharp, handsome features and upright carriage. With intelligent and cultivated parents, Winfield was assured a sound elementary education. He took a prominent part in the debates at Norristown Academy and was active in a boy's literary club. At the age of 15, he was selected to read the Declaration of Independence to the town's citizens July 4, 1839. → → →

Even as a boy, Winfield, named for Brother Winfield Scott, hero of the War of 1812, had evidenced a flair for the military. Most of the stories of his early years deal with his sham battles. His career as a soldier seemed almost predestined. With this interest in tactics, drill and military science, it came as no surprise that he received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Joseph Fornance, Congressman from Norristown, impressed by young Hancock's personality and "cut of a soldier," had recommended the appointment.

Hancock apparently had a late but rapid physical growth. At the time he applied for admission to the Academy in February, 1840, he was five feet five inches tall; when he graduated, he stood six feet six inches. Among his contemporaries at West Point who later became distinguished generals were Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, William B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, Charles Reynolds, George E. Pickett, and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. It was Grant who described Hancock as "tall, well-formed . . . young and fresh-looking - he presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed."

Hancock's record at the Military Academy may be of interest. He entered July 1, 1840, aged sixteen years four months, and was graduated June 30, 1844. Throughout his four years he was in the upper half of his class. His best subjects were academic; his poorest were drawing and, surprisingly, infantry tactics. Hancock excelled in all military exercises, and he showed a marked aptitude for the routine of cadet life. The records of the Academy do not show that he ever held the appointment of corporal or sergeant, but do show that he was appointed a cadet lieutenant on June 23, 1843.

Upon his graduation from the Academy, Hancock was brevetted second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. The company to which he was assigned was then stationed at Fort Towsan in Indian territory near the Texas border. The region abounded in game, and with other

officers Hancock (an excellent marksman) enjoyed the sport of hunting. These two years matured the young officer.

On June 18, 1846, Hancock received his commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to another company of the Sixth Infantry stationed on the border of Mexico where war was impending. Not until General Zachary Taylor's troops had overrun northern Mexico and General Winfield Scott had captured Vera Cruz was lieutenant Winfield Scott Hancock's urgent petition for active duty granted. He was ordered into the field and received the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallantry in the battles of Conteras and Churubusco in August, 1847. He became quartermaster and subsequently adjutant of his regiment.

In 1849, Hancock was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, as adjutant under Brigadier General Newman S. Clarke. There he met Almira Russell, daughter of Samuel and Almira DuBois Russell, and married her on January 24, 1850. They had two children, a son Russell and a daughter Ada.

Hancock next saw service in Florida in 1856 as a captain in combat against the Seminole Indians. From there, he was engaged in the Border War in Kansas, then went to Utah where serious trouble had developed with the Mormons. The Mormons had been pushed out of New York, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. In the winter of 1846 they had moved to Utah where relations with the government worsened until, in 1857, President and Brother James Buchanan appointed a non-Mormon governor and sent troops to enforce Federal authority. Hancock was quartermaster, assigned not only to procure and conserve supplies for the long march, but to maintain transportation as well. The so-called "Mormon War" was no more than a frustrating occupation. Following his Utah experience, Hancock was assigned quartermaster duty on the Pacific coast in 1858.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Hancock possessed a thorough military training and, on the recommendation of General McClellan, was made → → →

a brigadier general of volunteers on September 23, 1861. His responsibility was to organize and train the newly assembled Army of the Potomac composed of the 49th Pennsylvania, 43rd New York, 5th Wisconsin and 9th Maine regiments. He was given command of a brigade and his first test of courage and military skill came in May, 1862, against the entrenched forces of General Jubal Early at Williamsburg, Virginia. He proved equal to the challenge and turned what appeared to be certain defeat into a gallant victory. In reporting the engagement, McClellan declared "Hancock was superb," and as such Winfield Scott Hancock's name became a household word. When General Israel Richardson was mortally wounded at Antietam in 1862, Hancock succeeded to the command of his division, the 1st Division, II Army Corps, and led it to the end of the battle. Promoted to major general, he commanded his new division with distinction at Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, and in the desperately contested battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, it was Hancock's troops that were largely responsible for preventing overwhelming defeat. In recognition of his effective leadership, he was given command of the II Army Corps.

It was, however, at Gettysburg that Hancock achieved lasting fame as one of the great soldiers of the Civil War. When General Meade began to move into Pennsylvania in pursuit of General Lee, he kept the II Corps in the center of the line of march. At Gettysburg, Meade showed his full confidence in Hancock by sending him into the field to assume battle command. It was Hancock's forces that prevented Lee's all but successful attempt to turn the Union Army's flank.

In the fierce fighting on July 3, 1863, as Hancock's forces repulsed the furious Confederate attack under Brother and Sir Knight George Pickett, Hancock received a severe wound from which he never fully recovered. In the same battle, Confederate General James A. Armistead [Lewis A. according to Denslow], another former fellow officer of Hancock's, was

mortally wounded. As he fell, he cried out, "I am a widow's son . . ." A nearby Union officer immediately directed that he be taken to the II Corps hospital. The wounded Hancock was unable to answer Armistead's request to see him and ordered Henry H. Bingham, a colonel on his staff, to minister to his friend's needs. Before he died that day, Armistead gave his personal effects into Bingham's care. The men involved in this episode were all Masons; their brotherhood surmounted the divisiveness and bitterness of the conflict.

Hancock saw further action in the war, much of it under General Grant who considered him "the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command." "He commanded a corps longer than any other, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible." After President Lincoln's assassination, Hancock was given military control of Washington, D.C., and with it the responsibility for the trial and execution of John Wilkes Booth's accomplices.

For gallant and distinguished service in all the operations of Grant's army in Virginia, Hancock had been commissioned a brigadier general in the regular Army on August 12, 1864. On April 21, 1866, he received the thanks of Congress for his contribution to the Union victory at Gettysburg, and in July of that year was promoted to major general. Hancock continued his military career after the war in Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas. However, the Republican Administration was not in sympathy with his strong stand for civil over military authority in peacetime and with his conciliatory attitude towards the Southerners, and, at his own request, he was removed from his command.

Although not a politician, Hancock eventually found himself in the political arena. In the years following the Civil War, politicians looked with favor on military heroes, and in 1876, Hancock, a life-long Democrat, was put forward as a contender for the Presidential → → →

nomination on the Democratic ticket. Despite his request that his name be withheld from consideration, he received seventy-five votes on the first ballot. His name was withdrawn, however, and Samuel J. Tilden, reform governor of New York, was chosen. During the bitter Hayes-Tilden election, Hancock, as the best-known Democratic general, was recommended to lead the Tilden forces. Hancock's public image and popularity continued to grow, and in 1880 he was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati. The Republicans nominated James A. Garfield. Hancock was defeated by Garfield by only 7,000 votes.

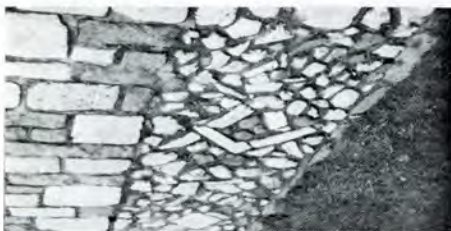
The minutes of an Extra Meeting of Charity Lodge No. 190, F. & A.M. of Pennsylvania, Norristown, March 25, 1859, record: "At 7 o'clock Master Mason Lodge opened in ancient form. A dispensation from the R.W.G.M. empowering this lodge to enter, pass and raise Capt. Winfield S. Hancock of the U.S. Army was read and accepted. . . ." On April 20, 1859, Brother Hancock petitioned Charity Lodge for membership. His recommenders were Brothers Samuel Brown, Jr., and F. D. Stover. The petition was favorably acted upon and Brother Hancock was elected to membership in Charity Lodge No. 190 on May 18, 1859. He was also a member of Norristown Chapter No. 190, Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania, and on December 8, 1870, he petitioned Hutchinson Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, stationed at Norristown. His occupation on the petition is given as major general, U.S. Army, and his age, 46 years. He received the Orders of Red Cross, Malta and Temple on January 6, 1871.

Brother and Sir Knight Winfield Scott Hancock, "Hancock the Superb," died after a brief illness on Governor's Island, New York, February 9, 1886, and was buried with military honors in Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown.

Sir Knight Bobb is Librarian and Curator at the Masonic Temple, One North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Descendant of 12th Century Templar

Sir Knight Walter W. Folger, Past Commander of Salisbury Commandery No. 13, North Carolina, took the following pictures during a trip to London. The first shows a section of the walkway within the walls of the Tower of London, "at the Tower Green, between the execution Block and the Queen's House." He draws attention to the center of the picture and the Masonic emblem arranged among the stones.



The second is a stone effigy of Robert de Ros (1172-1227), Lord of Hamlake, Yorkshire, who, according to Sir Knight Folger, was a member of the "Order of Knights-Templar" and one of the 25 Sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta in 1215. He was buried in the Round Church (dedicated 1185) of THE TEMPLE in London. "The effigy," says Folger, "survived the Blitz of May 10, 1941, but his bones were scattered around with those of eight other burials, all of which now rest in a sealed vault."

Sir Knight Folger is 23rd generation descendant of Robert de Ros.

ODE TO THE GREATEST FLAG THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN

The following ode was written by the late Sir Knight John Chester Curran and forwarded to the Knight Templar Magazine by his son, Sir Knight Louis J. Curran, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, California. Sir Knight Louis says his father "was one of the old school of elocution and gave his renditions in what might be called 'full form and emphasis.'" The ode was recited by Sir Knight John many times before Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masonic Bodies in the Pomona and San Bernardino areas of California.

Brothers and Friends:

In the sense that it has met unequal conditions and withstood them,
that it has challenged unnumbered perils and conquered them,
that it has encountered uncommon hardships and surmounted them,
the American Flag may be said to be of the most heroic origin,
The conflict in which it was born, and from which it rose to its present eminence,
Added more of luster to the annals of history and resulted
in more of good to humankind than all of the Tournaments,
Than all of the Crusades, than all of the Wars of the past.

At first an audacious piece of bunting, crudely woven and contradictory in design,
It thrived and expanded until it gave to the World a new Country,
A new form of Government, a new model citizenship.
To the language of flags it contributed a new word, that of LIBERTY.
It gave a new definition of home, a new ideal of the Fireside,
A truer conception of the brotherhood of Man,
Choosing as its primal task the subjugation of a vast wilderness,
It became the chief geographer of the firmament, the chief pilot of the Seas,
The chief trailmaker of the forest, the Valley and the Plain.

It must have been foreordained that this Flag should lead all others in the flight of the centuries,

For it was the Flag of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson: of
John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Patrick Henry; the flag of Betsy Ross,
Whose Quaker hands first fashioned it into a robe of Glory.
Inspired by souls like these, kindled at shrines like these.
The spirit of '76 became the spirit of all the succeeding years,
And the flag through which it spoke became the flag of Bunker Hill and
Lundy's Lane; of Buena Vista and Chapultepec.
The flag that cast its protecting shadow where rolls the Oregon;
That blossomed and flamed in the snows of Alaska,
And anchored a watchfire upon the Islands of Hawaii,
The same flag that romped with freedom in the bays of Manila and Santiago.
And was planted in righteous defence upon the walls of China;
The same flag that gashes rock-ribbed mountains and causes the Ocean to
mingle their waters; the first flag that was born to represent a people
rather than a monarch or a Savage.
The flag that has never known a surrender,
The flag that is destined to win the World from wrong,
to banish unholy strife, and to usher in the thousand years of peace.

Of all the flags of history, this American Flag is the greatest,
The most beneficent, the most beautiful.
Sporting in the breeze, it is a mosaic of ribboned loveliness,
Drooping in softer airs, its staff is transformed into a Maypole of festal delight.
It is an honest flag, a righteous flag. Hail to this Flag.

Do you think of it as a commanding influence in the World about you?
It is the safeguard of States and nations and races.
Do you think of it as an agency in the active affairs of life?
It is the captain of all the industries, the ruler of every mart.
Do you think of it as a factor in the realm of science?
Its discoveries and inventions and creations are innumerable.
Do you think of it as History?
It is a torch of learning, a lamp of experience, a colossal tome of achievement.
Do you think of it as a bounty of Nature?
It has sown blessings broadcast, it is a teeming harvest field,
A garden of opulence, a vineyard rich in purple clusters.

Do you think of it from the standpoint of Art?
It has dotted the land with Arches, and Palaces, and Domes, and Statues.
Do you think of it as music?
It has in it the assertiveness of the Robin, the plaintiveness of the Dove.
The madrigal of all the larks.
Do you think of it from the viewpoint of Home and the Fireside?
It enfolds the laughter of children, the breath of Love, the courage of manhood.
The hope and Faith of age.
Do you think of it in a more sacred relation?
It is at once a hymn, a precept, and a benediction.
It gleams from housetop and hilltop, from Schoolhouse and workshop,
From tower and steeple, from mainmast and mizzen, appealing to every noble
emotion, shielding every worthy cause, lighting the way of progress,
across a mighty continent and spanning the World with a girdle of civilization.

‡

FILMS — SLIDES

Six short films of a patriotic nature and several sets of slide-script programs continue to be available from the Chicago office as a service of the Grand Encampment. Lists of the "Materials Available" are sent frequently to individual Recorders and requests for information may be directed to them.

The historical prints, in color-sound, range from approximately 11 to 20 minutes. Especially because of the Bicentennial year demand, these had been handled by a Chicago film house. They are now expedited by the Grand Encampment office, where film equipment has

been installed to receive, clean, repair and ship film and slide items without delay.

Films are in limited supply and must be returned promptly. To order films or slides, it is necessary to give a *street address* rather than a Post Office Box designation. This makes it possible to save on each shipment by relaying via United Parcel Service. Only cost is the return, immediately after showing, of the film or the slide set.

Inquiries can be directed to your Recorder or to the office of the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite-1700, Chicago 60604.

East-West Shrine Classic

The 52nd Annual Islam Temple East-West Shrine Classic at Stanford Sunday afternoon, January 2, unfolded in drenching rain with a salute to Hawaii as the featured half-time entertainment. The program note said: "The Fifty-Second Annual East-West Shrine All-Star Football Game and Pageant takes great pride in saluting the State of Hawaii. Today's halftime Pageant is presented by the students of J. B. Castle High School in Kaneohe, a suburb of Honolulu, Harold Chong, Principal.

"The five Shrine Temples - Islam, Aahmes, Ben Ali, Kerak, Tehran - salute these wonderful young Americans and their school."

At the East-West banquet in St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Saturday, January 1, Potentate Russell M. Johnston, Islam Temple, welcomed more than a hundred dignitaries, including Imperial Potentate Peter Val Preda and Imperial Shrine officers throughout the country, also Past Potentate G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, Grand Encampment, and Kermit A. Jacobson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A.M. of California.



Sir Knights Bell and Val Preda

The Shrine game, viewed on 135 TV stations, was won by the West, 30 to 14.

Spectators, by ticket purchases, and all-star athletes, by their participation in the event, raised additional funds for Shrinedom's "World's Greatest Philanthropy."

February Meetings at Washington

The Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America will be in session at Washington, D.C., February 20-23. Meeting concurrently will be the Conference of Grand Secretaries in North America.

The Allied Masonic Degree meetings and associated groups will be held the preceding weekend, beginning with the Philalethes Society at 7:30 p.m., Friday, February 18. Conrad Hahn is in charge of the workshop.

Registration Saturday begins at 8:30 a.m., followed by the Grand College of Rites, Grand Master's Council A.M.D. of the U.S.A., luncheon, the Installed Master's Council A.M.D., the Council of the Nine Muses, Great Chief's Council No. 0, Knight Masons, Grand Council Knights Masons of the U.S.A. and Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis. The Annual Banquet is at 6, with the "fun" degrees following.

Sunday morning at 7:30, the Knights York Cross of Honour will breakfast at 7:30, and at 9 there will be a meeting of the Society of Blue Friars, then the Grand Preceptors Tabernacle Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests and the Grand College of the Order at 10. These gatherings will be at Washington Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

Numerous meetings are held in connection with the Conference of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, beginning Sunday. Major Washington Birthday events are presented by the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association and the annual meeting of the Masonic Service Association.

The Conference headquarters will be: The Shoreham-Americana, Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

"My father taught me to work; he did not teach me to love it."
Abraham Lincoln.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Walter P. Morse

Maine

Grand Commander — 1946

Born April 2, 1902

Died December 4, 1976

Harold Simpson Crocker

Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Grand Commander — 1946

Born November 26, 1888

Died December 23, 1976

Roland M. Brown

District of Columbia

Grand Commander — 1934

Born February 21, 1884

Died December 27, 1976

Albert M. Parker

South Dakota

Grand Commander — 1958

Born December 3, 1899

Died December 29, 1976

Thomas P. Rankin

Ohio

Grand Commander — 1969

Born January 18, 1901

Died December 30, 1976

Charles H. Cheney

New Hampshire

Grand Commander — 1972

Born August 31, 1908

Died January 10, 1977

Charles H. Cheney

The roll call of deaths includes Sir Knight Charles H. Cheney, 1908-1977, who was a Past Grand High Priest of New Hampshire, a Past Grand Master of Grand Council, as well as Grand Recorder and Past Grand Commander. The Rev. Howard T. Joslyn, P.G.C., New Hampshire, reports that Sir Knight Cheney's funeral was held at First Congregational Church, Concord, January 13.

Vermont Lodge Bicentennial Covers

The Bicentennial Committee of the Grand Lodge of Vermont announces availability of commemorative covers depicting the Bicentennial Observance of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. & A.M. Each set contains one cover showing Brother Noah Smith, first Grand Master of Vermont, and one showing the site of the first communication of the Lodge, Gove House, in Rutland, Vermont. Covers are available for \$1.00 per set from Peter G. Huntsman, Chairman, Grand Lodge Bicentennial Committee, 18 Fuller Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.



Available additionally are cover sets depicting the centennial of Mt. Sinai No. 3, Montpelier, and the 125th Anniversary of Aurora Lodge No. 22, F. & A.M., Montpelier, also at \$1.00 per set.

Note from Minnesota

A letter of appreciation to the *Knight Templar Magazine* and its readers has been received from Conrad Stockvig, Spicer, Minnesota. Sir Knight Stockvig writes: "My note in the November issue paid off and I thank every Sir Knight who responded. I also obtained a copy of Robert Freke Gould's *History of Freemasonry*. I greatly appreciate the prompt responses."

Rainbow Girls Installation

Amherst Sandstone Assembly No. 123, Order of Rainbow for Girls, held its 58th Installation in Lorain, Ohio, with Kris Kirkpatrick as Worthy Advisor.

In attendance for the installation were Mrs. Mack S. Long, P.W.P. and District 15 Chairman of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation for the Supreme Assembly S.O.O.B. of the World; Mrs. Thomas Orseno, P.W.P. and Grand Deputy of District 11, Order of the Rainbow for Girls in Ohio; Mrs. Paul E. Romoser, Past Grand Worthy Advisor of Ohio; and Mrs. Frank Ryan, Worthy President.

A "sunshine" collection was taken at the installation and proceeds donated to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.



Shown are Kris and her parents, Sir Knight Harry Kirkpatrick, Junior Warden of Lorain Commandery No. 65, and Mrs. Harry (Helen), Past Worthy President of Lorain Assembly No. 147, S.O.O.B.



Easter Sunrise Information

Marvin E. Fowler, Chairman, Easter Sunrise Memorial Service, announces that Grand Encampment Headquarters for the Easter weekend will continue to be the Washington Hotel, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Buses will leave the Washington Hotel and the Marriott, April 10 at 5:45 a.m., sharp, for the Easter Service at Arlington National Cemetery.

The Easter morning breakfast, sponsored by the Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia, has again been scheduled at the Marriott Motor Hotel, "just over the Fourteenth Street Bridge in Arlington, Virginia."

Speaker at the Easter Service will be the R.E. Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., the Reverend H. Dwight McAlister, from Columbia, South Carolina.

Father-Son Installation

St. John's Commandery No. 68, Huntington Park, California, was the scene of the installation of Sir Knight Walter R. Scott, Jr., new Commander. The occasion was unusual because the new Commander was installed by his father, Sir Knight Walter R. Scott, Sr., who was Commander of St. John's 20 years ago.

The vow of office was taken on the sword belonging originally to Walter Jr.'s Great Grandfather (Knighted in DeMolay Commandery No. 6, Sheridan, Wyoming, in 1903), and was used to Knight the current Commander on April 22, 1974. It was earlier presented to Sir Knight Scott, Sr., by his father, Sir Knight Terrell Scott, K.Y.C.H. Past Grand Commander of Wyoming.

Other officers installed were William C. Weaver, Generalissimo, Ralph N. Mandley, Captain General; and Walter R. Scott, Sr., Prelate and Instructor of Ritual.

Charles Kingsley wrote: "Life is too short for mean anxieties."

WYOMING SUPPLEMENT



WILLIAM L. DUNCAN, Editor
531 Washakie, Lander, Wyoming 82520

Commander Eggert's Message

Now the Holidays are over, we are all hoping for a successful and constructive year in all Constituent Commanderies.

Several very favorable reports on the Christmas Observance have been received, indicating that interest and participation are picking up. I hope the balance of the Recorders will send their reports to me, soon as possible.

The deadline for sending the nomination forms for the Knights Templar Cross of Honor has been changed to May 1, 1977. Please submit your nominations to the Grand Commander soon as possible.

All funds raised for your Voluntary Eye Foundation Campaign are to be sent to Chairman William F. Boyd, 608 E. 26th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

A York Rite Festival is planned to be held in Casper, April 22 and 23. Commanderies are urged to sign up candidates and if you cannot initiate them, feel free to get them to the Casper Festival.

I've enjoyed renewing old friendships and I'm looking forward to visiting many more of you in the months to follow. The remaining schedule follows: February 1, Cody; February 9, Sublett; March 1, Sheridan; March 3, Casper.

Martin L. Eggert
Right Eminent Grand Commander
1229 South Spruce
Casper, Wyoming 82601

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

LOOK AHEAD! For Members!

You are licked before you start if you think negatively.

Our major purpose is to bring new and worthy Masons into our Order. The only way this is possible is to think positively. To ASK and ASK AGAIN, with your own confidence and your own conviction shining through.

Accentuate the positive — and show it!
Louis A. Beaudoin
Grand Encampment Membership Chairman

DUES FOR 1977

Have you paid your 1977 Commandery dues? Your Recorder will appreciate getting them so he can receipt your membership and thus pay operating costs.

It costs over 25 cents to send the dues notice and return the receipt. Additional dues notices reduce budgeted operational income for Commandery maintenance.

MARCH DEMOLAY WEEK

Templars should look toward March 12 to 19, DeMolay Week, and participate with the boys in its observance. Temple inheritance is important to DeMolay.

Hugh de Payen No. 7 plans to host the 9th Annual DeMolay-Templar for Lander and Riverton DeMolay. Emphasis is to be placed on honoring the Advisors and DeMolay. The boys plan to hold a DeMolay initiation.

WHAT IS THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT?

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America is a sovereign National body with jurisdiction over all Grand, Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies in the United States, a Grand Commandery in the Philippines and some dozen Subordinate Commanderies elsewhere.



Roy K. 'Rosey' Lake and Tom Kourbelas of Green River; W. L. Duncan and William A. Farthing of Lander. These Sir Knights were elected to this honorary membership for having served as Worshipful Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander of the Lodge or York Rite each belongs to.

In addition to honoring dedicated Masons they also contributed towards the York Cross of Honor Medical Foundation for Leukemia.

TEMPLARY AND SCOTTISH RITE

There are two so-called advanced Masonic Rites or methods of progress, the York Rite, the older of the two with the Knights Templar as the top ranking body. The other is the Scottish Rite, designating its steps by number rather than by name. A Consistory member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, by regular progress, becomes a 32° Scottish Rite Mason. A Mason who progresses through the bodies of York Rite becomes a Knight Templar.

There are some 365,000 members in the 48 Grand Commanderies and 17 active Subordinate Commanderies throughout the World. There are Commanderies in all 50 states, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Philippines, and Canal Zone.



Past Grand Commander R. S. Allen, Cody, presents his brother John M. Allen, Wheatland, with certification for serving as Right Eminent Grand Commander of Wyoming Grand Commandery, 1966-67. The presentation was made during the 88th Annual Conclave at Dubois, Wyoming, 1967.





KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ Last year (1976) my wonderful year as M.W. of my Lodge was completed. Two shadow box picture frames are now in process of being filled with a number of items purchased and given and one will be placed in my Lodge glass enclosed trophy case for future generations to enjoy.

To complete these I would like to purchase two of the large old style Past Master's jewels — or any size — for the two frames. Please write if any such jewels, or other Masonic items as well, are available for purchase. I will answer every letter. *Kenneth Kendall, 805 Tenth Street, Silvis, Illinois 61282*

□ It has been impossible for me to write and answer each letter received (regarding the fraternal charm more than 100 years old), and I wonder if you would be kind enough to express my thanks to those who wrote in Knight Voices.

I was just amazed at the response and inquiries which kept coming — the last one only ten days ago. *Paul J. Calvert, Route 2, Box 300, Avon Park, Florida 33825.*

□ I look forward to the *Knight Templar Magazine* each month. My favorite is "Knight Voices." Through this Masonic brethren receive the pleasure of communicating with each other which they might not otherwise receive.

I am a collector of Thomas Edison memorabilia — especially cylinder records and Edison phonographs. I would appreciate hearing from interested brethren who share the same interest and would like to sell or trade Edison material. Please contact me if you know where I might find some of these items. *Bobby D. Hopkins, Route 2, Box 90, Norwood, North Carolina 28128.*

□ I wish to express my sincerest thanks to you, and the staff of your office, for your cooperation in placing the picture and written material in the *Knight Templar Magazine* of the York Lodge No. 266 plate, York, Pennsylvania. The limited edition has been completely sold. Thanks again. *James E. Simmons, 3215 East Market Street, York, Pennsylvania 17402*

□ Twice I have replied to letters in the *Knight Templar Magazine*. One was from a Sir Knight who collected and requested old license plates. I sent him an old Arizona plate, but I never received a thank you or any type of response. Another Sir Knight wanted to buy old Horatio Alger books. I wrote and told him I had one in good condition and would send it to him for a reasonable offer. Again, there was no reply.

I feel that in our great fraternity it is a sad thing that a Brother cannot respond with a simple thank you.

Thank you for a fine magazine. *George B. Listul, P.O. Box 158, Overgaard, Arizona 85933*

□ Since last spring I have been full-time librarian at the Lee Lockwood Library and Museum. Our periodical section lacks consecutive issues of the *Knight Templar Magazine* with its fine articles. We would, therefore, greatly appreciate it if anyone of your readers having the following surplus issues would contact me. We are in need of March and July, 1970; July, August, September and October, 1971; April, May, November and December, 1972; January, February, July and December, 1973. *Ruth Moore, Librarian, Lee Lockwood Library & Museum, P.O. Box 3080, 2801 West Waco Drive, Waco, Texas 76707*

□ We read with great interest the item in the November *Knight Templar Magazine* "Grand Commander Knights Son," and because we have recently read through thirty-five years' diaries of my grandfather, noted the similarity. My grandfather, the late E. B. Mallet, Jr., was Grand Commander of the State of Maine as well as twice elected Grand Master, and in his diary we find this entry for April 27, 1917: "Knighted Tom, not a usual occurrence for a father and son." Tom, of course, was his son, Thomas F. Mallet. In earlier entries we found May 21, 1906, "Tom took his E.A." and later "received his 32°." Also, on February 10, 1910, "Raised Roger to Master Mason, rare occurrence for a Grand Master to raise his own son."

I was raised in a family of Masonry and married into another, a fortunate happening. We thought you might be interested in the above entries. *Mrs. Charles Stubbs, Jr., 5115 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas 75206*

□ A friend of ours has a pillow and doorstep with the Blue Lodge emblem on it. It has been passed down through several generations, and no one knows where the pattern came from. The pattern is for a throw pillow to be embroidered. Each town we go into on our travels, I search to no avail.

I am glad to pay for any information or pattern. My husband and I would really appreciate this. Both of us being in our late and mid-forties would love to enjoy this for years to come. *Mrs. John B. Harmon, P.O. Box 5059, Baltimore, Maryland 21220*

□ I am missing several issues of the *Knight Templar Magazine* and hope that someone can help me replace them. They are as follows: January-August, 1969, and November, 1969, August 1973. If anyone has the above issues I would appreciate having them sent to me, and I shall be happy to pay for the cost of postage. *David L. Payne, Director of the Library, Mississippi University for Women, Columbus, Mississippi 39701*

□ My grandson who is a Past Master Counselor of Golden Lodge No. 1, Colorado, acquired a Sir Knight's sword at a rummage sale with the name A.M. Downer etched and gold filled on the blade. The manufacturer: G. F. Foster Son & Co., Chicago, Illinois. Back of scabbard is stamped with the number 48.

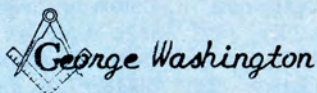
We would like to trace it, if possible, to the original owner. If any reader can be of any assistance, it will be greatly appreciated. *Reuben B. Fetner, 1307 West 134th Street, No. 6, Gardena, California 90247*

□ Some time ago a reader desired matchbook covers. I am unable to locate the request in "Knight Voices." Believe he was in the west, Arizona or New Mexico. I have a few - what I consider collectors' items if he were to contact me.

P.S. The *Knight Templar Magazine* is great. I especially enjoy the historical articles. *Raymond L. Parsons, 4200 Stuart Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221*

□ I have received the December edition of the *Knight Templar Magazine*, and, as usual, I have read it from the first to the last page. The "Seasons Greetings From Around the World" is timely and interesting, but I believe that the thousands of Sir Knights in The States who are of Scandinavian Ancestry would have liked to see the greetings in language from "that corner of the World." Here it is - how it appears in Norwegian: "Gledelig Jul og Godt Nyt Aar." *Bertrand J. Sperling, Olsokveien 63, 1700 Sarpsborg, Norway*

□ In connection with the article on Brother Henry Knox (Sir Knight James R. Case, November), I would like to announce that a limited number of copies of my book, *Ye Cohorn Caravan*, on Knox's trek in the winter of 1775-76, are still available at \$4.75. I will be happy to autograph and inscribe copies for those interested. *William L. Bowne, 1079 Lexington Avenue, Schnectady, New York.*



*Our Pilgrim Fathers had a dream
Two hundred years ago ,
They forged their way to liberty
And made this nation grow .
Freemasons played important roles
At Independence Hall ,
Their motto was " In God We Trust "
And with it we grew tall .
Freemasons numbered well indeed
Among our nation's great ,
But the father of our country
Ranks number one to date .*

Sir Knight Ervin H. Strub
DuPage Commandery No. 88, Lombard, Illinois
(Sir Knight Strub lives in Edgerton, Wisconsin)