



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIII

JUNE 1977

NUMBER 6



*I pledge allegiance to my Flag and (to)
the Republic for which it stands -
one Nation indivisible - with liberty
and justice for all.*

Francis Bellamy

BROWSING IN JUNE



Leafing over earlier prototypes of our present *Knight Templar Magazine* I came across a Flag Day story from Volume I, Number 3 of the 1956 May-June edition. The late Past Grand Commander Chalmers L. Pancoast, New York, was then the essayist-editor. In that 1956 issue — which I well recall because it marked the year I became a Grand Commander in Indiana — Chalmers included a graphic photograph and a caption describing the September 10, 1919, homecoming of “Pershing’s Own” from overseas. General and Sir Knight Pershing’s veterans of World War I marched

up Fifth Avenue “amid cheering crowds . . . for the conquering heroes.”

Then the editor moved forward in time from the first World War to the year in which he was writing — 1956 — and noted that it marked the 179th anniversary of Flag Day. We were reminded that it was back on June 14, 1777, when the Congress “adopted the Stars and Stripes as the Official Flag of our Glorious Nation of Liberty and Freedom.”

That was written 21 years ago. The 14th of this month marks the 200th Anniversary of Flag Day. This is a day to be commemorated with fervor and with reverence for the bicentennial of our national emblem.

It was Brother Will Rogers who said that “America is a great country, but you can’t live in it for nothing.” That could well be our theme for Flag Day 1977. It is a self-evident statement, but some are likely to accept the first part of the sentence and overlook the obligation for good citizenship contained in the remainder.

As we reminisce, we find other June anniversaries as well. Major Edward H. White was the first American to walk in space 12 years ago, June 3, 1965; it was on June 7, 1776, that Lee of Virginia introduced a Resolution for Independence. The same year, a Committee was appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. Brother George Washington was appointed Commander of Continental Forces June 15, 1775. The Alaskan Gold Rush is dated from June 16, 1897. We read that William Penn signed his treaty of peace with the Indians June 23, 1683 — that General Custer and his regiment were massacred June 25, 1876. And, in a different vein, telegraph service between New York City and Boston was established June 27, 1847.

It’s a great month for father, too. Father’s Day is June 19.

Willard M. Query

Knight Templar

Knights Templar — Christian Masons

June: Cover illustrations on the front and back proclaim that June marks Flag Day. This theme is carried through a number of features between the covers, including the well-documented history of the Pledge of Allegiance by Assistant Editor Behrens whose account begins on page five. There are articles on "My America," "The Stars and Stripes," "More Light" on the Declaration of Independence, and others listed under our table of contents. There's a review of the April DeMolay Congress and the International Supreme Council, also announcements of several new items, frequently requested, from the Grand Encampment. We hope you will enjoy the news and views of the June *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Making Good Men Better: In his remarks before the Grand Lodge of New York, General and Sir Knight Bruce C. Clarke, recipient of the Lodge's Medal for Distinguished Achievement, said, "I am sure that my teachings of Masonry had a large part in helping me to arrive at [a] simple philosophy of handling men. All my men wanted to do what I wanted done; when they did not I had failed to instruct and motivate them adequately. It enabled me to send Soldiers and Marines into battle dozens of times with my knowing, and they knowing, that by tomorrow night many of them would be wounded or killed."

"I attribute that to the teachings of the Honor Code of West Point and to the purposes and teachings of our Fraternity in its efforts to take in good men who apply and make them *better men*."

Congratulations: Sir Knight and Mrs. Dallas F. Bullock will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their wedding on Sunday, June 19, at The Doral in Philadelphia. Sir Knight Bullock is Past Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, an Honorary Past Grand Sovereign (K.G.C.), U.G.I.C., and a 33° Scottish Rite Mason.

Temple Guard: The Baton Rouge Temple Guard, Louisiana, meets the Fourth Thursday of each month. Object — "improving ourselves" in the York Rite Degrees and Orders. Charles B. Stewart, new Grand High Priest, is a Temple Guard member. He urges the Guard to continue in York Rite unity and encourages support of all Masonic bodies, "especially the Blue Lodge." Robert F. Clynych, Recorder, reports that the 114th Annual Conclave of Louisiana in April brought the Temple Guard many compliments from "the distinguished guests from outside the State of Louisiana."

Sweetheart: It happened in February, but worthy of continuing note was Worshipful Brother Wayne Mead's hosting of Masonic Widows at a Sweetheart Dinner to celebrate Valentine's Day. Brother Mead, Fidalgo Lodge No. 77, Anacortes, Washington, sent Valentines to the known widows in the area inviting them to the dinner. Then he and the officers and members made personal follow-up calls with a "we'll come and get you and take you back again" invitation. Result — 30 widows were present to enjoy the dinner prepared by ladies of Matrona Chapter No. 89, Order of Eastern Star.

GoodKnight, Sir: That was the eye-attracting newspaper caption which, with a photograph, illustrated the completion of the term of office of Commander Charles E. Ludwig, Jerusalem Commandery No. 15, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and the installation of new Commander Herbert J. Dawson. Among those present was Walter Pearce, now the Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Note pad: Among the correspondence is a letter from Frederick H. Staal, Past Grand Commander of New York, now of 101st Avenue, North, Pinellas Park, Florida 33565. His letterhead shows a continued Shrine interest. It carries the heading, Egypt Temple, The Pinellas Park Shrine Club. Fred, after heart attacks, and Murial, after a seige of ill health, are doing well. Another Past Grand Commander of New York, Sir Knight and Mrs. Harold Stanwick have moved to Wheaton, Illinois. Harold is looking forward to the date when we may be able to announce that each Templar can request one of two *Knight Templar Magazines* — either from his home state or his adopted Grand Commandery.

"A mouthful of orotund words . . .

ONE SIMPLE SENTENCE

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

I pledge allegiance to the flag . . . Who has not recited these words, hand over heart, in some grammar or high school classroom? The pledge represents pride in country, certainly, but it also suggests a belief in the United States and its potentials for "liberty and justice for all." Where and when did it all begin? From whose pen did the words come, and why?

Francis J. Bellamy

The words we speak today differ somewhat from the original text of the pledge (shown on the cover illustration) written by Francis J. Bellamy in 1892. Brother Bellamy, a member of Little Falls Lodge No. 181, New York, was born the son of a Baptist minister on May 18, 1855, in Mount Morris, New York. In 1872 he entered the University of Rochester from which he received his A.B. degree in 1876. He then attended Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating in 1879.

Bellamy's first office was with the Baptist Church in Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, where he was ordained in December of 1879. He remained there for six years doing "special work among the factory people," and in 1885 was invited to join the Dearborn Street Baptist Church in Boston. He was there another four years, during which time "he headed a movement to utilize the church as a means of social and educational as well as religious service." From 1889-91 he was pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, Boston. But he was not long to remain in the ministry. According to one source, "The growing liberality of his views and their consequent incompatibility with the more rigid Baptist theology of his time caused Bellamy to . . . leave the ministry." He left Bethany in 1891 and, at the suggestion of a

parishioner, joined the staff of *The Youth's Companion*, remaining there as a writer and editor until 1903. Concurrently, in 1896, he became managing editor of *The Illustrated American Magazine*; from 1896-98 he was manuscript editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*; 1898-1901 he was an editor with the publishing house of Silver Burdett and Company; and from 1901-03 he was a feature writer for the *New York Sun*. In 1904 he was made advertising editor with *Everybody's Magazine*, and continued in that position until 1915; from this date until his retirement in 1921 he served as account executive with a New York City advertising firm.

The story of the birth of the pledge begins following Bellamy's resignation from the ministry.

It was 1892, the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, and a presidential election year with Benjamin Harrison as the Republican incumbent and the Democrat Grover Cleveland trying for a second term. The instigator of the whole business was James Bailey Upham (himself a Mason of Converse Lodge, Malden, Massachusetts), in charge of the circulation department at *The Youth's Companion* and Bellamy's supervisor. Upham was a quiet but tremendously patriotic man who was at the time working on a scheme "to supply every public school in the country with a flag and to familiarize every pupil with a flag-raising ceremony." In Bellamy's own words, Upham wanted to re-instill in the young generation the patriotism which had been common when the country was born: "He [Upham] pointed out that the old patriotism had fallen to a low ebb. The love of country which had been a passion when the Republic was new, and which had reached its climax → → →

at the Civil War, had gradually become enfeebled. Big business enterprises had absorbed the people's thoughts. The simple patriotic idealism of the former generations was being forgotten in the current materialism. That old spirit must be revived. The place for the revival to begin was in the public schools. The new generation must be taught an intense love of country."

Upham initially gained the authorization of the U.S. Commissioner of Education to put his plan into effect. Bellamy was named to chair an executive committee for the National Public School Celebration of Columbus Day. Upham's plan had several steps.

A Flag Over Every Schoolhouse

First, he wanted public school children across the nation to become involved. They would raise the money to buy the flag and the Boards of Education would supply the staffs. To implement this dream, *The Youth's Companion* offered free to any school child a hundred cards with the words: *This certificate, representing a 10 cent contribution, entitles the holder to One Share in the patriotic influence of the school flag.* Ten dollars would cover the wholesale cost of a "good-sized substantial flag." In a year, some 30,000 flags had been raised, and the scheme was being promoted by teachers' and patriotic organizations.

Next, Upham sought the recognition of the flag at some approved ceremony, which Columbus' anniversary supplied. Bellamy interviewed the leading statesmen, including Harrison and Cleveland. Following Cleveland's endorsement, Harrison wrote a letter giving personal approval. In fact, that year Congress passed legislation authorizing the President to proclaim October 12, Columbus Day, a national holiday "with a special reference to its celebration by the public schools."

Finally, with everything else set in motion, Upham suggested to Bellamy that a uniform "flag exercise" be written. Bellamy remembered Upham's words: "[It] must be what all the school children say in unison when the flag is

raised. It must be a sort of pledge allegiance to the flag. It must be, in a few words, a sentiment as big as the day itself. It must be so fundamental, and so stirring, that it will live if possible long after this one occasion. I've tried to do it myself, but I can't get my idea into words. Now you try . . ."

Up to this time school children were taught to recite "a pretty but childish form of words invented by an ex-military officer: *I give my hand and heart to my country, one nation, one language, one flag.*" Upham knew that it lacked meaning and significance — something was needed which children could remember through their adult years.

Thirty-one years later Bellamy described the August evening in Boston when he composed the pledge: "It began as an intensive communing with the salient points of our national history, from the Declaration of Independence onwards; with the makings of the Constitution; . . . with the meaning of the Civil War; with the aspirations of the people . . ."

"At last it began to shape itself in words. Of course, start it with the main idea of the moment as the children stood at salute before the flag: 'I pledge allegiance to my flag,' — (allegiance was the great word of the Civil War period). But why allegiance to the flag? Because the flag stands for the Republic. And what does that vast thing, the Republic, mean? It is the concise political word for the Nation, — the One Nation which the Civil War was fought to prove. To make that One Nation idea clearer, we must specify that it is indivisible, as Webster and Lincoln used to repeat in their great speeches. And its future?"

"Just here arose the temptation of that historic slogan of the French Revolution which meant so much to Jefferson and his friends, 'Liberty, equality, fraternity.' No; that would be too fanciful, too many thousands of years off in realization. But we as a nation do stand square on the doctrine of liberty and justice for all. That's all any one nation can handle. So those words seemed the only roundup of past, present, and future." → → →

From 1892 on, the Pledge of Allegiance has been recited by children and adults and has assumed its place with the national anthem as a statement of patriotism and faith. But over the years the American people have seen the need to make Bellamy's simple sentence more specific.

In June, 1923, at the First National Flag Conference in Washington, the words "my flag" were changed to "the flag of the United States." The following year, 1924, "of America" was added.

In 1939, a controversy had developed as to who had been the actual author of the pledge. Upham had died in 1905, and his family claimed his authorship. Bellamy also had died in 1931, but the evidence he left (including his statement published in the 1923 University of Rochester Library Bulletin), was sufficient to convince the office of the U.S. Flag Association, and they handed down a decision in 1939 stating their belief that Bellamy was the author.

Yet, though recited daily in public schools and by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts as part of their "A B C of training for citizenship," the U.S. government made no statement about the pledge until the 1940's.

In 1942, Congress adopted legislation "to codify and emphasize existing customs pertaining to the display and use of the U.S. flag." Bellamy's Pledge was incorporated into this legislation, but it was not until 1945 that Pennsylvania Representative Herman P. Eberharter introduced into the House additional legislation to give it "official Congressional sanction." It was passed, but the story does not end there.

One Nation, Under God

The time was the early 50's. The armistice at Panmunjon was being signed, and the book was being closed on McCarthy's cry of "Red Menace." Once again the country was losing sight of its beginnings. The post World War II generation was in its formative years, and there was an atmosphere of mistrust and

confusion about the land. More than one statesman was aware that patriotism was again at a low ebb and that something was needed to boost the morale of the American citizen. The pledge was over 60 years old — certainly it still stood for the Republic, but the meaning behind the words was fading.

At the 83rd Congress, between 1953 and 1954, 18 different resolutions — 17 in the House and one in the Senate — were introduced to add the words "under God" to the pledge. (An earlier one had been introduced during the 82nd Congress by Representative Robert Hale, but no further reference is given it after introduction in February 1952.) Of these 18 resolutions which were examined by the committees and subcommittees on Judiciary, the final battle came down to two: House Joint Resolution 243, introduced by Representative Louis C. Rabaut of Michigan, and Senate Joint Resolution 126, introduced by Senator Homer Ferguson, also of Michigan. (These two resolutions differed only in the placement of the words "under God": Rabaut's added the words after "Nation," and Ferguson's after "indivisible.") In a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee dated March 10, 1954, Ferguson states, "Introduction of this joint resolution [S.J.R. 126] was suggested to me by a sermon given recently by the Reverend George M. Docherty, of Washington, D.C., who is pastor of the church at which Lincoln worshipped." He then quoted Reverend Docherty who said, "there was something missing in the pledge, and that which was missing was the characteristic and definitive factor in the American way of life. Indeed, apart from the mention of the phrase, 'the United States of America,' it could be the pledge of any republic. In fact, I could hear little Muscovites repeat a similar pledge to their hammer-and-sickle flag in Moscow in equal solemnity." "Dr. Docherty's remarks," said Ferguson, "highlight one of the greatest differences between the free world and the Communists, a belief in God." Immediately following the newspaper disclosure of the Senate Resolution, letters and → → →

messages of support from Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups, were relayed from across the nation, and were periodically entered into the Congressional Record. For example, on May 24, 1954, Massachusetts, Senators Saltonstall (a member of Fraternity Lodge, Newport, Massachusetts) and Kennedy relayed a letter from the Massachusetts State Council, Knights of Columbus, endorsing Ferguson's resolution.

But it was not Senate Joint Resolution 126 which was eventually passed and signed by President Eisenhower; it was Rabaut's House Joint Resolution 243, the "granddaddy" of all the resolutions, introduced on April 17, 1953 (Rabaut says April 20), and referred to committee on April 20. House Joint Resolution 243 was postponed in committee while Senate Joint Resolution 126 was passed by that body and forwarded to the House for concurrence. On June 7, 1954, when 126 was offered to the House, Rabaut insisted that his Resolution 243 be passed instead of the Senate resolution. He said, "It was on April 3, 1953, that I first received a letter from a gentleman in Brooklyn who suggested that the words 'under God' be placed in the pledge of Allegiance to the flag. On April 10 [17], 1953, I introduced House Joint Resolution 243 to place the words 'under God' in the pledge...so that it would read 'one Nation under God.'"

"On February 7, 1954, the Reverend George M. Docherty, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in his sermon ... spoke on the subject of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and urged that the words 'under God' be added to the pledge

"On February 10, 1954, Senate Joint Resolution 126, to amend the pledge ... to include the phrase 'under God' after the word 'indivisible' was introduced ... that was 10 months after the original bill was introduced in the House."

Rabaut, simply stated, refused to renounce "pride of authorship." The House agreed to pass H.J.R. 243 over S.J.R. 126, and the following day it was sent to the Senate and passed. It was

signed into law by President Eisenhower on Flag Day, June 14, 1954, and is now Public Law 396:

"The following is designated as the pledge of allegiance to the flag: 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.' Such pledge should be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute."

So, if we take Rabaut at his word, it was a man from Brooklyn who was the inspiring force behind the resolution which was finally passed. The point, while interesting, is moot today. From Bellamy's 1892 sentence (which he called "a mouthful of orotund words") to the pledge as we know it, the importance of the words and their significance has not changed. Today, of course, there is the question of the validity of the words — "liberty and justice for all." Some believe it is not valid; some interpret the words to mean America's potential for liberty and justice. As Bellamy said, "Liberty, equality, fraternity ... would be too fanciful, too many thousands of years off in realization. But ... the doctrine of liberty and justice for all. That's all any one nation can handle." The doctrine of the pledge — a dream? We're only 200 years old; perhaps it's still too early to tell.



Proudly, agaze at your glory, I stand,
Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

McCULLEY HEADS DeMOLAY SUPREME COUNCIL

William J. McCulley, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was elected Grand Master of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, April 19 at Dearborn, Michigan, at the conclusion of the 57th Annual Session of the Active Members of DeMolay. He succeeds retiring Grand Master Jack H. Myers, Southfield, Michigan, DeMolay Executive Officer for the state. McCulley, member of Lancaster Commandery No. 13, is Executive Officer for Pennsylvania.

Judge Thomas C. Raum, Jr., Wichita, Kansas, is the new Deputy Grand Master. C. C. Faulkner, Jr., Indianapolis, was elected Grand Senior Councilor. The newly-elected Grand Junior Councilor of the Supreme Council is William C. Chasey, Sr., Executive Officer for New Jersey.

George M. Saunders, Imperial Recorder for the Shrine of North America, was re-elected Grand Secretary of DeMolay; Chandler C. Cohagen, Billings, Montana, Grand Treasurer.

The young men of the DeMolay Congress assembled Thursday, April 14, under the direction of International Master Councilor Jeffrey Lee Harris, Mississippi, and Congress Secretary, Travis D. Eden, New Mexico.

The 100 Congress delegates conducted their meetings and discussions through Saturday and elected David Stout, Hays, Kansas, as their new International Master Councilor. Elected to the office of International Congress Secretary was Steve Button, Lewiston, Idaho. A Congress banquet was the Saturday night concluding feature.

The reports of their committees were studied and were reflected in the recommendations made at the International Supreme Council sessions which opened April 17. Edward L. Bieser, Executive Officer for Illinois, served as the 1977 DeMolay Congress Advisor.

The IMC meetings and sessions continued from Sunday noon until



(l-r) John B. Cottrell, Jr., Deputy Grand Master of Grand Encampment representing Grand Master Avery; Jack H. Myers, Michigan, retiring Grand Master; William C. McCulley, Pennsylvania, new Grand Master of DeMolay; Stanley F. Maxwell, Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, A.A.S.R., Northern Masonic Jurisdiction; Richard Harkins, Administrative Assistant to Grand Secretary Saunders, from the Kansas City office.

Tuesday evening at 5 p.m. A formal banquet was held Tuesday evening when the new and re-elected officers were installed for 1977-78.

The Committee on Time and Place adopted the tentative schedule for both the Congress and ISC sessions:

- 1978 — Milwaukee, April 13-19
- 1979 — Kansas City, Missouri,
March 29-April 4
- 1980 — Indianapolis, April 10-16

Grand Master McCulley announced the following listings of DeMolay Chairmen and Vice Chairmen for the year:

Appeals & Grievances

Robert A. Grant, Chairman
George M. Klepper, Vice Chairman

Appendant Organizations

Reese L. Harrison, Jr., Chairman
G. Lawrence Hunt, Vice Chairman

Athletics

Jimmie M. Gaskill, Chairman
Robert K. Tutt, Vice Chairman

Budget & Finance

Jack H. Myers, Chairman
John B. Cottrell, Jr., Vice Chairman

Chevalier

Robert W. Markham, Jr., Chairman
John A. Verdery, Vice Chairman*

Insurance

Henry A. Matschiner, Chairman
William G. Preston, Vice Chairman

International Relations

George A. Newbury, Chairman
G. Wilbur Bell, Vice Chairman

Investments

George M. Saunders, Chairman
Marvin E. Fowler, Vice Chairman

Jurisprudence & Legislation

Joseph S. Lewis, Chairman
Frank J. Kester, Vice Chairman

Leadership Training Conference

Odie R. Howell, Chairman
John L. Wixon, Vice Chairman

Legion of Honor

Walter E. Bischoff, Chairman
Norman W. Pettys, Vice Chairman

Masonic Relations

Marvin E. Fowler, Chairman
Charles E. Webber, Vice Chairman

Medals of Heroism & Valor

William L. Smith, Chairman
Paul S. Woodward, Vice Chairman

Membership

Chester Hodges, Chairman
Ronald M. Compton, Vice Chairman

Memorials

A. Douglas Smith, Jr., Chairman
J. Baptist Milano, Vice Chairman

Miscellaneous Awards

David J. Morgan, Chairman
Charles H. Cover, Vice Chairman

Nominating

Stanley F. Maxwell, Chairman
William Campbell, Vice Chairman

Policy and Purpose

C. C. Faulkner, Jr., Chairman
Paul J. Kopecky, Vice Chairman

Publications & Public Relations

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Chairman
George Burow, Vice Chairman

Ritual & Regalia

William C. Chasey, Chairman
Roger K. Becker, Vice Chairman

Time & Place

William P. Jacobs, Jr., Chairman
J. C. Deason, Jr., Vice Chairman

Special Committee on Youthful Masons

Myles R. Beitz, Chairman
Harold E. Lindow, Vice Chairman

1977 DeMolay Leadership Conferences

Thirteen Leadership Conferences, sponsored by the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, will take place between June 13 and August 27 in locations from Connecticut to Washington State. The Conferences will be attended by Master and Junior Councilors and Chapter Dads from across the nation, and will cover such areas as ritual, DeMolay Week, how to conduct a good Chapter meeting, how to organize Chapter projects, the art of communication, awards, and other DeMolay-oriented general knowledge subjects.



The purpose of the set of Conferences is three-fold: 1) to stimulate and help develop individual leadership qualities; 2) to educate members on basic DeMolay programs and procedures; and 3) to establish and foster an increased understanding of brotherhood between and among DeMolays from all jurisdictions.

The cost of each Conference is \$95.00 which includes food, lodging, and linen for the five or six days, plus a Leadership Conference notebook containing an outline of the lectures and group discussions, special publications and other materials, and two Conference T-shirts. It does not include transportation to and from the Conference, or additional expenses.

While at the Conference, typical DeMolay Chapters are formed for the week. Officers are elected and sports teams are organized. Mornings are set aside for classes on DeMolay subjects, question-and-answer sessions, and slide presentations; afternoons are → → →

devoted to athletic competitions and general recreation; and evening hours are used for optional sessions and entertainment. A daily Conference newspaper is prepared by attendees, and a ritual display is given the last night of the Conference, along with presentation of certificates of achievement. The session closes with a DeMolay rededication service.

According to Dennis A. Daugherty, Director of DeMolay Public Relations, many Masonic and DeMolay groups provide scholarships each year to attend the Leadership Conferences. "Attending a Conference," says Daugherty, "will provide potential DeMolay Chapter leadership with skills to more effectively plan and develop Chapter activities, membership programs, ritual proficiency, public relations efforts, and jurisdictional activities."

Dates and locations of the Conferences are as follows:

June 13-19: Mt. Vernon, Iowa
 July 4-10: Seabeck, Washington
 July 10-16: St. Simons Island, Georgia
 July 10-16: LaHonda, California
 July 17-23: Potosi, Missouri
 July 18-23: Sulphur, Oklahoma
 July 24-30: Jonesboro, Arkansas
 July 24-30: Lynchburg, Virginia
 August 7-13: Lebanon, New Jersey
 August 7-13: Lake Arrowhead, California
 August 14-20: Greeley, Colorado
 August 14-20: Akron, Ohio
 August 21-27: Colebrook, Connecticut

Reservations should be made early so that conferees may be certain to attend the Conference of their choice. Forms may be obtained through DeMolay Headquarters, 201 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri 64111.



•knight templar

Alabama Entertains New Jersey



Sir Knight Thomas W. Mann, P.G.C., Grand Secretary-Recorder of the Grand York Rite Bodies of Alabama, and his wife, Bebe, received a standing ovation as they concluded their Patriotic Program presented for the New Jersey Grand Commandery's Annual Conclave Banquet held March 4 in Atlantic City. The Manns were invited by the (then) Right Eminent Grand Commander of New Jersey, Thurman C. Pace, Jr.

An address on "Patriotism and Masonry," was given by Sir Knight Mann, and Mrs. Mann sang a number of patriotic songs and accompanied herself at the piano. The program was concluded with her rendition of "God Bless America."

Sir Knight Mann, appointed to the Grand Encampment Committee on Patriotic and Civic Activities, and his wife have given the patriotic program for many Commanderies throughout Alabama.

In attendance at the New Jersey Conclave were Deputy Grand Commander John B. Cottrell, Jr., and Grand Generalissimo Kenneth C. Johnson, and their wives, plus twelve Past Grand Commanders.

A Word from the Grand Generalissimo

Dear Friends:

Friends are the most glorious assets a person can have in the world.

I sure appreciate every one of your visits, prayers, flowers, calls and cards during my recent stay in the hospital. You are most generous. Thanks to each of you for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



April, 1977

Senior DeMolay Honored

In 1922, Sir Knight Frank J. Kester, P.C. of Idaho Commandery No. 1, Boise, joined the Boise Chapter, International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay. In 1947 he was named Executive Officer in Idaho, and "as a result of hard work, devotion and enthusiastic leadership" Idaho State Chapter was instituted. "In recognition, respect and credit for his sincere dedication to the Order of DeMolay," and for his 55 years of service to Idaho DeMolay in particular, the "Frank J. Kester" summer membership class has been announced.

There will be two classes held — one in Southern Idaho on August 14 at Twin Falls, and one in Northern Idaho on August 28 at Lewiston. Further information on the class is available through Lowell C. Jensen, State Membership Director, Route 4, Box 359, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401.

LaCrosse Temple Dedicated

After seven years of Masonic labor, M.W. Grand Master Carl Garry dedicated a new Temple at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, May 1. In commemoration, a souvenir token is available for a donation of \$2.00, postage paid. Checks may be sent to U.T.A., Inc., 724 Main Street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Mobile Lodge Masonic Cachet

Mobile Masonic Lodge No. 40 F. & A.M., Alabama, will issue a commemorative first-day cover in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette on June 13, 1977. Lafayette was made a member of Mobile Lodge No. 10, F. & A.M., the parent Lodge of Mobile No. 40, in 1825.

The cacheted cover will feature the signature of Lafayette as it appears on the Lodge By-Laws in 1825 and a picture of the Masonic Apron which Lafayette presented to George Washington. A short history of the Lodge and facts about Lafayette's visit to the Lodge will be enclosed.

Covers are available by sending a stamped self-addressed No. 10 envelope with 50 cents for each cover, to A. W. Roach, P.O. Box 5542, Mobile, Alabama 36605.

Grotto Dental Treatment Room at IMMC

As part of the Illinois Masonic Medical Center's Dentistry for the Handicapped Program, supported by the Humanitarian Foundation of the Grottoes of North America, a new Grotto Dental Treatment Room was dedicated May 15, 1977, at the Chicago-based Hospital. The Program, sponsored by the Humanitarian Foundation, the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and IMMC, has provided dental screenings, diagnosis, treatment and education for about 8,000 children and young adults since its founding in 1970.

Victims of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, dyslexia, autism, mental retardation, or related neurological disorders — patients who often have difficulty communicating with dentists or sitting for long periods — are treated.

The Grotto Room is in the Medical Center main building, according to Dr. Geoffrey Morris, Assistant Director of the IMMC Program, rather than in the Dentistry area across the street. Patients who require anesthesia now can be treated on an outpatient basis there.

MY AMERICA

by

Scott E. Putnam, Past Master Councilor
Ogden Chapter Order of DeMolay, Ogden, Utah



Sir Knight Charles H. Smith, Worshipful Master of Unity Lodge No. 18, Ogden, Utah, and Secretary-Recorder of the York Rite Bodies in Ogden, forwarded the following which was presented before the Grand Lodge of Utah at its annual session of 1977. It won second place in the Grand Lodge Oratorical Contest. Sir Knight Smith says of Master Councilor Putnam, "He gave the speech from memory and received a standing ovation from the Grand Masters and Master Masons present. . . Masonry is lucky to have young men like Scott. He is a credit to DeMolay, and to his community."

More than two hundred years ago courageous rebels from thirteen colonies banded together to pledge their lives and fates to a new nation.

America: a nation that is free — free from domination by anyone. America: with basic freedoms that other people only dream about.

Freedom of speech, the right to speak your mind and be heard.

Freedom of the press, the right to read and publish news and information.

Freedom of religion, the divine right to lay down your tool of trade and attend the church of your own choice to worship God.

If we the people insist on liberty and freedom for ourselves, we must respect the rights of others, no matter how much we disagree with them, just as others must respect our views and beliefs.

The founding of our nation was by the many, not by the few. This was accomplished by a people that were suppressed by British domination, a people overlooked by censorship, unbearable taxes and non-existent freedoms. But these people stood up for what they thought

was right. It was through the spirit of unity and brotherhood that they overcame their obstacles and reached their desired goals: Freedom and Independence.

We have many symbols of freedom, such as the Bill of Rights, a document giving equal and just rights to everyone, a document that took years of thinking and work to perfect. But the symbol that stands out above all is our American Flag. A flag that stands for something: liberty, independence and freedom. A flag that speaks for itself with its loyal, striking colors of red, white and blue. I am always honored that I may salute my flag, because it is something we all can be proud of.

Yes, we are the generations that followed forth from these rebel colonists who sought after justice and fought for freedom. We owe it to them to live up to the benefits that their sacrifices paid for. That is why I urge each and every one of us to relive the spirit of Freedom, the spirit of Liberty and Independence, the spirit of our great country

AMERICA.

The Armenian Church

Following the appearance of the article "Templary in Christendom" by Sir Knight Thomas R. Dalbey, in the April *Knight Templar Magazine*, Brother Richard D. Abdalian, Administrative Director of the St. James Armenian Apostolic Church, Watertown, Massachusetts, wrote to point out an error in the article. On page 21, Dalbey states: "At this particular period [i.e., the period of the great Crusades], Christianity meant the Roman Catholic Church; there were no other Christian sects." This is incorrect, writes Brother Abdalian, who informs us that "Christianity in Armenia developed independently of Rome and Constantinople." In fact, says Abdalian, "Armenia was the first nation in history to adopt Christianity as its religion in the year 301 A.D."

References state that the early catholic church stems from the early 4th century — a date usually noted is 313 A.D. when Constantine and his fellow emperor Licinius "met at Milan and there issued the so-called Edict of Milan . . . which stated that Christianity would be tolerated throughout the empire." This same source says "Armenia became Christian at the end of the 3rd century through the missionary work of St. Gregory the Illuminator," which statement antedates even Brother Abdalian's.

Superintending Easter Reception



Rayburn Miller, Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C., traditionally oversees arrangements for the Grand Master's Reception held each Saturday before the annual Easter Memorial Service at Arlington. He is shown above with Grand Master Willard M. Avery.

50-Year Minnesota Templar Cited

On April 18, Sir Knight Carl F. Lidstrom, resident of Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, was presented a certificate for his 50 years as a member of Park Region Commandery No. 37, Detroit Lakes, from Sir Knight Clarence R. Renner, Eminent Commander.



Lidstrom (left) became a Master Mason in 1924 in Mount Tabor Lodge No. 106, A.F. & A.M. in Detroit Lakes, following which he served as High Priest of Detroit Chapter No. 62, and Commander of Park Region Commandery No. 37. He is also a life member of El Zagal Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., Fargo, North Dakota.

According to Garrett W. Magee, Grand Recorder for Minnesota, "Sir Knight Carl has 'born the burden in the heat of the day' and contributed greatly with his time, effort, dedication and devotion . . . It is quite true that were it not for his efforts, along with his brother, Irvin, that Detroit Chapter and Park Region Commandery would not have survived through the trying years of the depression."

THOSE OLD HIGHWAY SIGNS

THIS MAN
WAS LOVED
BY JUST HIS MOTHER
HE TEMPLARIZED
AND NOW —
OH, BROTHER

HELPING OTHERS TO SEE

"To practice the Christian virtues, promote universal benevolence, and bind up the wounds of the afflicted . . ." These are familiar words – part of the pledge each Sir Knight takes when he enters into the halls of Templary. The late Sir Knight Walter Allen DeLamater, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, between 1955 and 1958, decided, during his Triennium as Grand Master, to take this pledge at more than its face value. He was determined that there was a way to live the words in modern times.

At the 1955 Triennial in New York, the Grand Encampment voted to establish the Knights Templar Eye Foundation whose objectives would be to provide for "research, surgical treatment and hospitalization of those suffering from diseases of or injuries to the eye, which if untreated might result in blindness, and for the correction of cross-eyes in children." An annual assessment of \$1.00 per member was established to make these objectives a reality. However, in the almost 22 years of its existence, Sir Knights have not stopped at the assessment. Through the Voluntary Campaigns which began nine years ago, and the recently instituted Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs, Templars have given light to many more – children, young adults, and the aged – of those afflicted with the wounds of blindness and near blindness.

What may not be known are the specifics of what the Foundation – "your Foundation" – does, and how.

An applicant for assistance must be sponsored by a Knight Templar. Eligibility is without regard to race, color, creed, age, sex or national origin. Treatment of patients is free and limited to persons unable to pay, and performed in existing facilities. For applicants 65 or older, covered by Medicare, the Foundation will pay the deductibles plus 20% of the balance of expenses incurred both in surgery and hospitalization (provided both bills are not in excess of the stated fee schedule). Glasses, prothesis and contact lenses will be paid for only after surgery as prescribed by the attending ophthalmologist. If covered by Medicare, the remaining 20% will be paid. For glaucoma cases, only surgery in connection with the disease will be paid for by the Eye Foundation. Glaucoma cases involving treatment only are not covered.

All personal contributions are tax deductible. Group Commandery projects to raise monies are authorized, provided that the particular projects are approved by the Commandery and that 100% of the net receipts are forwarded to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., within thirty days. In addition, bequests and memorials are accepted from Sir Knights and friends of the Foundation.

A recipient of the Foundation's generosity writes: "My wife and I want to thank you for our son's operation. Having lived in foreign countries for several years, we can firmly state that ours is the one Country where there are people like you who care for others." That thanks is for each and every Sir Knight.

(The brochure "Helping Others to See" is available from the office of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705)



HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

\$1,600.00 in Fruitcakes

A check for \$1,600.00 was presented to the Most Eminent Grand Master Willard M. Avery during his visitation at the 124th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Texas, held in Galveston, April 16-19.



The check was the result of fruitcake sales by the officers and Class A Drill Team of Worth Commandery No. 19, Fort Worth, as part of the 9th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Sir Knight Wallace W. Crabtree, K.T.C.H. (above), Chairman of the Eye Foundation Committee at Worth Commandery, presented the check in addition to other donations sent in by Worth No. 19.

Indiana's Camp Crosley

The Constituent Commanderies of Indiana will be sending boys to Camp Crosley from June 26 to July 2. *The Trestle Board* of Madison Temple, Madison, says: "This is a good chance to help a boy enjoy a week's stay at a well-regulated Camp. Details can be obtained from any Commandery officer."

Various Knights Templar have designated boys to attend Camp Crosley and have paid their fees through the local Commandery.

"The March of Templary"

Sir Knight James R. Farrall, Eminent Commander of Tancred Commandery No. 48, Pittsburgh, announces the availability of "The March of Templary" a record containing "the history, marches, songs and story of Knight Templary." It was approved by Sir Knight Warren R. Williams, Past Grand Commander of Pennsylvania. It is Pennsylvania's first known recording of Templar music.

A limited number of records is available from Albert R. Cunningham, 1701 Parkline Drive, Apt. 5, Pittsburgh 15227, or James R. Farrall, 1337 Greensburg Avenue, East McKeesport, Pennsylvania 15035. Cost is \$5.75 (\$5 plus postage and handling) and checks may be made payable to Tancred Commandery No. 48. Proceeds will go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

"Cross and Crown" Patch

Sir Knight Vincent Zubras, Jr., a member of Alexander C. Garrett Commandery No. 103, Dallas, Texas, announces the availability of four-color patches (right) "suitable for wear as a blazer pocket patch or to be sewn onto any clothing such as a golf or baseball cap."



The quality patches measure three inches square and are red, black, gold and white. Cost is \$3.00 each which includes mailing. For orders of 25 or more the cost is \$2.50 each. Orders may be sent (cash, check or money order) to Sir Knight Vincent Zubras, Jr., 9015 Angora Drive, Dallas, Texas 75218.

Proceeds from the sale of the patches will go to benefit the Eye Foundation.

In Memory of John W. Irons

The Annual Benefit Dinner for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation April 15 sponsored by Liberty Commandery No. 6, Liberty, Missouri, featured Past Grand Master and Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell as speaker. It was dedicated to the memory of John W. Irons who died in office February 16 at age 56.

The program included a welcome by James E. Sullivan, a report of Voluntary Campaign receipts by Jerry F. Ward, Grand Commandery Chairman, 9th Voluntary Campaign, and music by the Rockets of Ararat Shrine.

Wetumpka Lodge Cachet Covers

Wetumpka Lodge No. 39, F. & A.M. of Alabama, will issue two cacheted covers on June 25, to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the Lodge as well as the laying of the Cornerstone of the new Lodge building. One cachet will feature the Old Lodge and a picture of the first Grand Master from Wetumpka No. 39; the second will picture the new Lodge Building and the present Grand Master who is also a member of Wetumpka Lodge. A history of the Lodge is included, in two parts, one on each cover, and each will be franked with the Lafayette Stamp.

Cost for the covers is \$1.00 for the pair, and they may be ordered by sending payment and a self-addressed stamped No. 10 envelope to David L. Conley, 110 Charles Avenue, Wetumpka, Alabama 36092.

The Grand Lodge will convene in the Wetumpka Lodge for the purpose of laying the Cornerstone at 1:00 p.m., and at 3:00 p.m. a parade will form and pass through town to the National Guard Armory. After a short program the Grand Master will install the officers of the seven Masonic Lodges located in Elmore County, Alabama.

Easter at Arlington and Elsewhere



The miniatures above show the before and after at 45th Easter Sunrise Memorial Service at Arlington National Cemetery. More than 600 Templars and several thousand spectators heard the April 10 message of Grand Prelate H. Dwight McAlister. Similar Easter services were held throughout the Grand Encampment jurisdiction. Mutual Broadcasting System carried the program. It featured the U.S. Marine Band and the U.S. Army Chorus.

Honored at Supreme Council Session



John L. Crofts, Sr., Past Grand Master of DeMolay and of Grand Encampment, and George A. Newbury, Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J., both Active Members of International Supreme Council of DeMolay, receive appreciation citations for International Masonic Relations assistance from Jack W. Griffiths, Grand Master of DeMolay in Canada, at the April DeMolay Sessions in Dearborn, Michigan.

Taped musical accompaniment for the Order of the Temple conferrals has been prepared for Commandery use and is now available from the office of the Grand Encampment in Chicago. The release of the tape has been made possible through the cooperation of Past Commander John C. Werner, II, Arlington Commandery No. 29, Arlington, Virginia, with posthumous credit to George W. Courtney, P.C. of Arlington No. 29.

The music, at 7 and a half IPS (inches per second), is on two seven-inch reels. Selections are separated by white strips for visibility in low lighting during conferrals. Complete cues and descriptions are provided with each set of tapes.

The two-reel set is priced at \$15.00. Orders will be processed at the office of the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

History of Philippines Freemasonry

A History of Freemasonry in The Philippines (1976), by William C. Councell, 33°, has been published to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Manila Lodge No. 1, the Philippines. Sir Knight Councell, a consultant in Church Administration and Finance in the Episcopal Church, arrived in the Philippines in 1960. In 1968 he served as Worshipful Master of Manila Lodge No. 1, and he is also a member of Luzon Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., Far East Council No. 1, and Far East Commandery No. 1. In 1976 he served as Grand Secretary General, Scottish Rite, and is a member of Afif Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.; Asoka Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; and DeMolay Honorary Legion of Honor.

The 195-page history has six chapters and an epilogue which contains data on the raising of Brother Douglas MacArthur as a Master Mason. Those interested in obtaining a copy may write for details to the Secretary, Manila Lodge No. 1, P.O. Box 655, Manila, Philippines.

An updated "Digest of Decisions" by Grand Masters of Grand Encampment, especially designed for Committees on Jurisprudence, is now available from the Grand Encampment office in Chicago at \$5.00 a copy.

Last updated in 1946 by the late Jewel P. Lightfoot, Past Grand Commander of Texas, and a member of the Grand Encampment's Committee on Templar Jurisprudence, the new Digest was prepared by Harrison C. Hartline, Past Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, a Trustee of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Encampment, and reviewed by Herbert D. Sledd, Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Templar Jurisprudence.

Texas Aiming for \$100,000 in 1977

June 3, 4 and 5, at the Dallas Fair Grounds in Dallas, Texas — this is the time and place for the first of two All Arabian Charity Horse Shows to be sponsored by the Knights of the Grand Commandery of Texas in 1977. The Show will include exhibits, competitions and displays of Arabian horses, and, as in the past, proceeds will be used to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

The last three Horse Shows brought a total of \$77,000 for the Eye Foundation, and Ed Bloomquist, P.G.C. and Chairman of the Festival Committee, says the Shows will be "great, clean entertainment for the whole family," and hopes the two Shows scheduled this year will produce another \$100,000.

The second 1977 Show, to be held October 28, 29 and 30, will be at Bear Creek Center, near I-10 West and Highway 6 in Houston. Tickets are \$2.00 each and are good at any show in either Dallas or Houston which is sponsored by the Knights Templar of Texas for the benefit of the Eye Foundation in 1977. Information is available from Sir Knight Bloomquist, P.O. Box 296, Waco, Texas 76703.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

by
Sir Knight James Grafton Carter
Dayton Commandery No. 68, Ohio

Persistent tradition states that our flag has its origins, in part, in the coat of arms of George Washington. His coat of arms show a silver shield with three red five-pointed (Christian) stars in the top one-third and two red bars in the lower two-thirds. Supposedly this coat of arms of George Washington dates back to about 1300 A.D. when an unknown French poet acquainted with the burgeoning science of heraldry visited the camp of Edward I while he was besieging Carlaverock and wrote down the description of the many colorful banners and shields assembled in the camp before the walls. Although France had earlier recorded coats of arms, the poem "Siege of Carlaverock" is the first such listing in England of English coats of arms. Ornamental emblems or standards for tribes and nations are of ancient origin, but the practice of carrying personal armorial devices on shields began during feudal times when it was necessary for a knight to be recognized at a distance. The practice was widely used by the 3rd Crusade (1189-1192). The search in heraldry for the origin of the two principal charges — stars and bars — goes back beyond 1300 and therefore relies heavily upon works of art, family tradition and memorabilia.

The bars of George Washington's coat of arms probably went back to Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, who in 1215 was one of the barons who forced King

John to sign the Magna Charta on the field of Runnymede.

The lineage of George Washington is generally considered by Burke's Peerage, Ltd., as reported on page 39 in *Presidential Families of the United States of America* (1975) to trace back to a family founded by Crinan, thane, Baron of Dull in Athol (Perth, Scotland) the hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld who married Bethoc, daughter of Malcolm II, King of Scots. They had two sons: Duncan I,

King of Scots killed by the Norseman, Macbeth, in 1040 and Maldred, probably an Earl of Northumberland, killed in 1045. It is in the descendants of Maldred that the three stars are found on the coat of arms which suggests that they might come from his wife's father, Northumbrian, Earl Uchtred killed in 1016. However, the origin is too remote to be more than circumstantial. Roman monks controlled the

writing and generally ignored the lives and deeds of those unfriendly to Rome. Even today the records of the history and glory of the Celtic Christian Church, which escaped systematic earlier destruction, lie largely as unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum. Those parts that have been translated have had limited circulation and attention. (Perhaps a hereditary Lay Abbot was an official of the Celtic Christian Church.)

A brief review of the following events pertaining to the descendants → → →



of Maldred and Northumberland may give clues as to why the family tradition of the three stars was viewed with such respect by George Washington many hundreds of years later.

Maldred had married Algetha, a daughter of Earl Uchtred, of Northumberland. Her mother was a daughter of Ethelred II, King of England. One of Algetha's brothers, Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, was murdered in 1064 at the instigation of Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, so that Edith's brother, Tostig, could be appointed by King Edward as the Earl of Northumberland. The oppressive rule of Tostig forced King Edward to send him into exile in Normandy in 1065. In 1067 Gospatric I, the oldest son of Maldred and Algetha, was made Earl of Northumberland; however, William the Conqueror deposed him in 1072. Malcolm III, King of Scots then made Gospatric I Lord of Allerdale and gave him lands in Dunbar and in Lothian and he became the first Earl of Dunbar.

Tostig, the renegade brother of King Harold Godwin of England, incited King Harold Hardrada of Norway to invade Northumberland, forcing King Harold of England to take his forces from the defense of the southern coast of England to Northumberland, thus insuring the unmolested landing of William the Conqueror on English shores in 1066. Tostig's treachery culminated in his brother's defeat and death at the Battle of Hastings.

King Edward the Confessor had earlier succumbed to Rome's intrigue and promised his kingdom to William the Conqueror. Rome dutifully repaid with prompt cannonization.

The taking over of England by Duke William of Normandy was part of Rome's struggle with and liquidation of the Celtic (British) Christian Church, a struggle which had lasted since St. Augustine's visit to England in 597 A.D. where he found the people Christian but the rulers pagan. The Celtic church (the people's church) could not, however, be suppressed and made its appearance again and again through Wycliffe, William

Langland's *The Vision of Piers the Ploughman*, the Lollards and others long before the Reformation.

The specific deeds and persons immortalized by the three stars have faded from history, yet the three stars remain as reminders of the sacrifices and struggles that became part of our religious heritage.

George Washington proudly bore his arms alluding to his ancient connections to the Kings of Scotland and England and the Earls of Northumberland as well as one of the barons who forced King John to sign the Magna Charta.

Conceptually the stars have many connotations such as the freedom to personally pray to God, and to read the Scriptures, and freedom from outside influence in internal affairs. The bars conceptually suggest the importance of the Magna Charta as a basis for human dignity, constitutional liberties and the rule of law which was expanded during the reign of James I by the eminent English jurist Sir Edward Coke, as natural rights for all freedmen. Coke and the Magna Charta were often cited by our founding fathers from 1765 on, from Massachusetts to Virginia, in their condemnation of the Stamp Act.

George Washington and the Second Continental Congress may well have had these and other connotations in mind when the stars and stripes were adopted as the official flag of the United States, June 14, 1777. Symbolically it was a very wise choice. Ever waving, ever signifying, ever reminding us of our heritage — the freedoms, rights, and human dignities that are worth saluting, worth living for and worth dying for — the Stars and Stripes are as essential today and tomorrow as in 1777, 1215, or 1066 A.D.



Sir Knight Carter is a retired college professor who has written a 300-page genealogical history, "The Wigton-Carter Family 1066-1975." He resides at 2500 Wickliffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

‡



Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George Wythe | 22. William Hooper (M) | 43. John Hancock (M) |
| 2. William Whipple (M) | *23. John Dickinson | 44. George Read |
| 3. Josiah Bartlett | 24. William Ellery (M) | *45. George Clinton |
| 4. Thomas Lynch | 25. George Clymer | 46. Edward Rutledge |
| 5. Benjamin Harrison | 26. Joseph Hewes (M) | 47. Thomas McKean |
| 6. Richard Henry Lee | 27. George Walton (M) | 48. Philip Livingston |
| 7. Samuel Adams | 28. James Wilson | |
| 8. Stephen Hopkins | 29. Abraham Clark | Signers Not Shown: |
| 9. William Paca | 30. Francis Hopkinson | Carter Braxton |
| 10. Samuel Chase | 31. John Adams | Button Gwinnett |
| 11. Richard Stockton (M) | 32. Roger Sherman | Lyman Hall |
| 12. Lewis Morris | *33. Robert R. Livingston | John Hart |
| 13. William Floyd | 34. Thomas Jefferson | Francis Lightfoot Lee |
| 14. Arthur Middleton | 35. Benjamin Franklin (M) | John Morton |
| 15. Thomas Heyward | 36. Thomas Nelson | John Penn |
| 16. Charles Carroll | 37. Francis Lewis | Caesar Rodney |
| 17. Robert Morris | 38. John Witherspoon | George Ross |
| *18. Thomas Willing | 39. Samuel Huntington | James Smith |
| 19. Benjamin Rush | 40. William Williams | Thomas Stone |
| 20. Elbridge Gerry | 41. Oliver Wolcott | George Taylor |
| 21. Robert Treat Paine (M) | *42. Charles Thomson | Matthew Thornton |

Shown on the preceding page are facsimiles (approved and certified by the Department of State in 1819) of the signatures of the Declaration of Independence. Numbers above signatures correspond to numbers identifying figures in Trumbull's painting, a reproduction of which appears on page 23.



who was not a signer; No. 45 was originally listed as John Dickinson and is now correctly identified as George Clinton who was not a signer.

Beneath the identities of the men is a list of those 13 men who signed the Declaration but who are not included in the painting.

John M. Cunningham in his article "Masonry on Postage Stamps" (*Royal Arch Mason*, Winter 1977 p. 116-117), gives a brief explanation of why the Masonic records of the Revolutionary era are either incomplete or totally lacking:

"During the Revolutionary War there were numerous so-called 'Army Lodges' which conferred degrees, but purposely kept no records, or lacking a safe place to keep them, simply destroyed them. In later years, many Masonic records were destroyed by fire, or discarded by those who came in possession of them through ignorance of value. Surviving records of Masonic membership are fragmentary, especially those of the 18th and early 19th century. While old records come to light from time to time, it is most unlikely that it can ever be determined the exact number of the signers who were Masons."

There have been various unsubstantiated claims, and published sources, that indicate 23 additional signers were Freemasons, but the truth of these claims will have to await future disclosures.

Sir Knight Allen's mailing address is Post Office Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260. He is a contributor to a number of Masonic publications in the areas of American history and philately.

‡

K.T.E.F. — Special Benefactors

After one year of existence the Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation are going strong and daily are adding numbers to their roles. Most recent "special benefactors" for the Grand Commander's Club include:

Colorado No. 1 — Chester Dodge

Maryland No. 3 — Edward J. Warwick

Michigan No. 4 — Harry M. Smit

Along with more than 50 other individuals, these three new Grand Commander's Club members have contributed an initial payment of at least \$100 to the Eye Foundation with plans to repeat such payment annually until \$1,000 is reached. In turn, they have received a numbered wallet card showing their membership.

When the \$1,000 total is reached, their membership will be transferred to the Grand Master's Club, which this month includes the following new members:

No. 53 — Mr. & Mrs. Hoyt McClendon,
Alabama

No. 54 — Fred W. Schumaker, Texas

No. 55 — Ernest C. Lambert, Oklahoma

No. 56 — Walter F. Ruestman, Missouri

No. 57 — Howard W. Burns, Ontario
Canada

These individuals have received a metal wallet card and personalized desk plaque in acknowledgement of their continued generosity.

Neither Club offers exemptions, credits or Commandery benefits of any kind. Membership is open only to individuals, but it is not limited to Knights Templar. Benefactor gifts may be designated for either current needs or the Permanent Endowment Fund.

Contributions and/or information may be obtained by writing Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Telephone number: 217 — 523-3838.)

Thanks to Gethsemane Commandery No. 75 and the Seven Valleys Lions Club in York, Pennsylvania, 15-year old Penny Carter can see. Penny was born blind in both eyes and underwent surgery at the age of two for cataract removal on her right eye. The operation resulted in what is known as "white eye," and she wears a glass shield with no future hope of sight in that eye.

Surgery to restore sight in her left eye had been sought continuously until Donald Carter, Penny's father, was injured and permanently paralyzed from the waist down. Then financial difficulties set in.

The Carters' plight was discovered by a friend of Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Eugene A. Yeater, whose husband is Past Commander of Gethsemane No. 75. "That started the ball rolling."

Sir Knight Yeater contacted the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and shortly thereafter Penny was scheduled for surgery. The Foundation paid for most of the hospital and doctors bills, and the Seven Valleys Lions Club, which also has an eye program, helped with the additional cost.

"The first thing Penny did when we took the bandages off was to look at a teaspoon," said Mrs. Carter. "She couldn't believe that a teaspoon looked that big."

Gethsemane Commandery No. 75, in a continuing effort to raise funds for the Eye Foundation, recently sponsored a Gospel Concert during the Voluntary Campaign featuring the Versetones Gospel Quartet at the York Suburban Senior High School Auditorium.

Sir Knight Obie L. Etheridge, Corpus Christi Commandery No. 57 in Texas, and Secretary-Recorder of the York Rite Bodies of Corpus Christi, following a Christmas visit to the Holy Land, relayed the following inscription found in the stone base of a flagpole "near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the old city of Jerusalem."

"Here in the Muristan was situated the first hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1882 the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem established an *Ophthalmic Hospital* in the Holy City in emulation of the humanitarian and charitable efforts of its mediaeval predecessors. For the eleven years from 1949 to 1960 this work was centered in the adjacent properties known as Watson House and Strathearn House. To commemorate these events, the Most Venerable Order, owner of this site, constructed this garden and inscribed this stone in 1972.

Pro Fide Pro Utilitate Hominum

Sir Knight Etheridge pointed out the coincidence of the eye work, comparing our own Knights Templar Eye Foundation which came into existence in 1955. He adds: "It was encouraging to see the building of the Jewish homeland, and our nation would do well to continue to support them, as we came away convinced that this little nation will figure importantly in the final establishment of peaceful relationships among nations."

9th Voluntary Campaign Final Tally

Final results of the 9th annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation will appear in the July *Knight Templar Magazine*. All reports of contributions have been received in Springfield, and amounts for the three top Grand Commanderies on a per capita basis and in dollar totals will be announced. Also forthcoming are the names of Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies reporting \$5.00 or more per member. The Campaign closed April 30, but a two-week grace period is allowed for all Chairmen to compile reports.

PHARISEES AND SADDUCEES

by

Sir Knight H. Raymond Lowe, 33°, R.O.S.

We might well ask who were these Jews who seemed to go out of their way to provoke Jesus. The Prince of Peace, who normally spoke kindly, condemned the Pharisees and Sadducees in no uncertain terms. Much of the four Gospels is devoted to Jesus' criticism of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Episodes of confrontation are recorded by several of the Gospel writers with somewhat different wording but essentially the same theme. This alone would lend authenticity to the condemnations.

Both the Pharisees and Sadducees were politico-religious sects. Differences of opinion existed between the two. The Pharisees derive their place in history from Perisha the singular of Perishaya, denoting one who separates himself from impure persons in order to achieve that degree of holiness that would permit him to commune with God. They also supported the views of Esdras, the holy priest and doctor of the law. Over the years they perceived themselves as so holy that they considered it an abomination to eat with those they considered heathen or to have any social relations with them. (Mark 2:15-16)

They accepted God's Kingship and the correlative implication of His just dealing with man even in adversity. As the result of this concept of Kingship they also proclaimed a Messianic hope and thus an expectation of resurrection of the body if not the soul. They also believed in Angels and Demons. (Acts. 23:8)

Politically the Pharisees allied themselves with the masses, embracing concepts which we might, today, loosely call democratic. They thus represented the hopes and aspirations of the people.

The Sadducees derive their lineage from Zadok, the High Priest. Although

the Pharisees and Sadducees had at one time arguable and irreconcilable differences, these became, at the time of Jesus, only academic. The main difference seems to be in political opinions. In time they came to represent the ruling powers and the wealthy. The religious differences were the denial of resurrection (Matthew 22:23) and the immortality of the soul. Neither did they share the Messianic hopes of the Pharisees or the belief in Angels and Demons. (Acts 23:8) Opposing ritualistic and ceremonial opinions existed between the two sects.

Jesus, it would seem, did not necessarily disapprove of the principles of either sect. He mostly objected to their hypocrisy. The Pharisees received more reprimands than the Sadducees but it may be that they were more persistent and obnoxious, therefore more encounters occurred.

It is known that another sect existed at the same time as the Pharisees and the Sadducees. This group was known as the Essenes. They were monastic and ascetic, gradually withdrawing into their own community. They are not mentioned in the Bible and much of what we know of them is given to us by Josephus. Students of the Bible and Masonry have endeavored to connect Jesus with them, some even conjecturing that He lived with them during his teen years and until he began his ministry at about age thirty. Many believe that Christianity is an extension of Essenian dogma.

It is difficult at this point in time to appreciate the reasons that caused Jesus to warn the Disciples and multitude "to observe what the Scribes and Pharisees bid you to observe but do not after their works for they say but do not." (Matthew 23:3) It is clear → → →

Nevada Rainbow Girls Aid 9th Campaign

The 9th Voluntary Campaign received an additional \$1,758.17 recently when Sanduska Callahan, Grand Worthy Advisor, International Order of Rainbow Girls in Nevada, presented a check in that amount to E.C. William Paterson of DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1, Reno.



Sandy presents check to Commander Paterson as her father, Past Commander George M. Twaddle, and Sir Knight Frank E. Hart look on. Rainbow girls throughout Nevada earned the money from a variety of fund-raising projects — Silver Marches, rummage and bake sales.

... PHARISEES

that he considered them "hypocrites" (Matthew 23:13) and "serpents and a generation of vipers." (Matthew 23:33)

Perhaps the only way we can understand the motives is on the basis of Jesus' rigid and uncompromising righteousness. Even those who do not accept the divinity of Jesus certainly could not deny that he set standards of excellence, virtue and moral rectitude. But for the believing Christian they see also a man Divine, well educated, sensible and reasonable. Even though he set lofty objectives to which it is doubtful any of us can aspire, we, nevertheless, have a trestleboard containing a design for living and human relationship. Above all he offered to us the opportunity of redemption by repentance and hope of a life hereafter.

Sir Knight Lowe resides at 3933 Cumberland Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90027. He is a member of Golden West Commandery No. 43, Los Angeles.

‡

Indiana P.G.H.P. Presented 50-Year Award

Dr. Owen L. Shanteau, General Grand Master, General Grand Council, R. & S.M. International, and Recorder of St. John Commandery No. 24, Logansport, Indiana, recently awarded Sir Knight Fred D. Carson, current Treasurer of St. John, a Knight Templar 50-year award in recognition of his continued service to the Order. Sir Knight Carson served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Indiana, in 1938, and now resides at the River Forest Nursing Home in Three Rivers, Michigan.



Shown with Sir Knight Carson (center) are from left to right, Sir Knights Ward Lesh, Doyne Hatch and Past Commander John Carson, all of St. John No. 24; John Fisher, High Priest of Logan Chapter No. 2; and Owen L. Shanteau making the presentation.

85 Knighted at Gylden Festival

May 7 at Chicago's Medinah Temple 85 candidates were Knighted in the Albert W. Gylden York Rite Class, 88 received Chapter degrees, 92 the Council degrees. Starting at 8:30 a.m., Medinah Crusaders, the Capitular Standard Club and York Rite Sovereign College ritualists completed the festival at 4:50 p.m.

Present were Grand High Priest and Reverend Norman C. Miller, who opened Oracle Chapter No. 180, Deputy Grand Master of Grand Council John T. Riedas, opening Austin Council No. 115, and Grand Commander Volney E. Storey, Illinois, who opened Austin Commandery No. 84.

Nearing the Finish

As of the reports tallied through the 23rd week of the 9th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, the total contribution figure is \$436,977.29. This is compared to \$414,948.29 for the 7th Voluntary Campaign of 1974-75, and \$345,767.63 for the 8th Voluntary Campaign of 1975-76.

The grand total for the 7th Campaign (the largest of all) was \$437,594.41, and at this printing the figure is just \$617.12 less. With another week's contributions to include, the 9th Voluntary Campaign may prove the biggest yet.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Alabama | \$ 6,730.17 |
| Arizona | 9,049.00 |
| Arkansas | 5,899.10 |
| California | 10,339.47 |
| Colorado | 9,508.70 |
| Connecticut | 6,660.12 |
| District of Columbia | 3,994.55 |
| Florida | 22,051.17 |
| Georgia | 41,164.67 |
| Idaho | 3,431.38 |
| Illinois | 7,851.91 |
| Indiana | 3,144.91 |
| Iowa | 3,380.45 |
| Kansas | 1,772.62 |
| Kentucky | 8,949.52 |
| Louisiana | 6,960.50 |
| Maine | 4,353.88 |
| Maryland | 8,512.03 |
| Massachusetts-Rhode Island | 6,282.25 |
| Michigan | 12,645.98 |
| Minnesota | 7,462.50 |
| Mississippi | 2,460.00 |
| Missouri | 7,647.43 |
| Montana | 4,752.85 |
| Nebraska | 3,480.00 |
| Nevada | 6,803.75 |
| New Hampshire | 3,900.43 |
| New Jersey | 4,014.92 |
| New Mexico | 2,038.80 |
| New York | 7,368.80 |
| North Carolina | 6,397.13 |
| North Dakota | 487.50 |
| Ohio | 40,338.24 |
| Oklahoma | 1,488.30 |
| Oregon | 3,503.97 |
| Pennsylvania | 36,156.18 |
| South Carolina | 5,164.71 |
| South Dakota | 1,647.00 |
| Tennessee | 24,749.20 |
| Texas | 58,208.62 |
| Utah | 2,692.00 |
| Vermont | 1,218.09 |

Sword Display



Sir Knight Aaron F. Scoblic, Eminent Commander of Bruce Commandery No. 17, Corvallis, Oregon, forwarded the above photograph of his Knight Templar sword which he displays for all to see in a very unique fashion. "The Maltese Cross and the Crown are made from two separate pieces of plywood and painted with oil colors," says Scoblic. "The two pieces are fastened together, with the sword clamped between."

| | |
|---|----------|
| Virginia | 6,505.00 |
| Washington | 1,772.70 |
| West Virginia | 5,781.63 |
| Wisconsin | 2,754.15 |
| Wyoming | 2,030.91 |
| Philippines | 245.00 |
| Honolulu No. 1, Hawaii | 199.00 |
| Canal Zone No. 1, Ancon, CZ | 235.50 |
| Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan | 210.00 |
| Anchorage No. 2, Alaska | 200.00 |
| Tokyo No. 1, Japan | 1,100.00 |
| Bavaria No. 3, Germany | 100.00 |
| Hermann von Salza No. 1, Frankfurt, Germany | 480.00 |
| Heidelberg No. 2, Germany | 500.00 |
| Al Hasa No. 1, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | 200.00 |

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER—1863

The use of riverboats, steamships, and railroads during the Civil War greatly increased the mobility of armies. However, armies in the field required still another type of transportation. Wagon trains not only had to accompany troops on active operations but also had to be employed to distribute stores brought in bulk to railway terminals and steamer wharves. The Army wagons and harness had been perfected by long years of experience and operation on the western plains. The wheels, axles, and other principal parts were made to standard measurements to permit interchangeability of parts. Early in the war the Army procured both horses and mules for use with trains, but experience later convinced quartermasters that mules were far superior to horses for such service.

In the foreground is a sergeant of cavalry in the dark blue cloth uniform jacket prescribed for all enlisted men of the cavalry and light artillery. His unit and arm are recognizable by the yellow metal insignia on his kepi, the yellow lace trimmings on the collar and cuffs, and around the edge of the jacket. The first sergeant's yellow worsted binding chevrons and

lozenge, the stripe on his trousers seam, and the red sash show his rank, while the half-chevron on his lower sleeve testifies to faithful service. His light blue overcoat is strapped in front of the pommel and he is using the dark blue saddle blanket with an orange stripe adopted in 1859.

In the left center is a major of ordnance in the dark blue, double-breasted cloth frock coat, with two rows of seven buttons worn by all field grade officers. The dark blue ground of his shoulder straps shows that he is a member of the General Staff or Staff Corps, and the oak leaves show his rank as major. The Ordnance Corps insignia on the front of his forage cap is a gold embroidered shell and flame on a black velvet background, and on the gilt, convex buttons on the frock coat are crossed cannon and a bombshell, with a circular scroll over and across the cannon, containing the words *Ordnance Corps*.

In the background is an Army train manned by civilian teamsters and composed of white covered wagons with "bluish tinted" bodies and wheels "of Venetian red darkened to a chocolate color."



OUR COLORS

by
Charles R. Fuller

This poem, generally called the "Ode to the Flag" by his friends, was written by Mr. Fuller in 1917 for Englewood Commandery No. 59 Knights Templar on the occasion of a patriotic gathering. It was the poem by which he is well remembered, having repeated it on many appropriate occasions. It really survives beautifully as his epitaph, for it was on his lips, as he stood with hand outstretched in salute to the flag, at a P.T.A. meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida, on February 17, 1938, when death called him.

The emblem of our Nation's Glory,
Conceived in Liberty most holy,
It waves for honor and for right
That men are equal in God's sight;
Fostered in spirit by Freedom's call,
Our fathers gave their lives, their all,
And consecrated this to you,
A flag of Red, of White, and Blue.

Where'er unfurled in this domain
We point with pride, it bears no stain,
Nor will a sacred trust betray
Or a tyrannical will obey;
Brave, loyal hearts will thee defend,
In righteous cause until the end —
So furthered by thy Truth renew,
Our pledge to thee, Red, White and Blue.

Then onward march, the brave and true,
With valiant hearts when hopes seem few
In glorious sheen, mid shot and shell,
Our banner gleams, 'tis foes death knell
The "Despot" vanquish, Victory win,
To grant us peace, 'gainst powers of sin
Oh God of Hosts, protect anew
Our flag of Red, of White, and Blue.





KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



■ Please do not run any more information on the mementos of the 1976 Arizona Grand York Rite Sessions and the Bicentennial Year. I am completely out of commemorative coins, because of your publicity. Thanks very much for helping us get them into the hands of people who wanted them. *H. W. Barlow, 2767 North Camino Valle Verde, Tucson, Arizona 85715*

■ WANTED: Information leading to the discovery of the Commandery Sword for Sir Knight Arlan M. Spencer, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island during the early 1940's. I am Sir Knight Spencer's nephew and a member of Palestine Commandery No. 7, Annapolis, Maryland. *Gerald C. Moore, 301 Meares Court, Annapolis, Maryland 21401*

■ Seeking information on a Past Commander's Jewel, consisting of a Bar on which is inscribed the words "Sir I. B. Siegfried, Almoner Commandery No. 88." Suspended from the Bar is an eight-pointed Star, within which is a circle around which are the words "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and within those words there is surmounted a Red Cross.

Suspended from the Star is a Cross, similar to the Cross of Salem, except that the upright piece is crossed only by an upper and a lower piece of equal length. On the upper arm is inscribed the word "Past," and on the lower arm the word "Commander."

Interested in the state of origin and some of the history, if possible, of this jewel and this Sir Knight. It is presumed that it would be prior to 1920. *William M. Townsend, 221 Seventh Street, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania 16866*

■ About a year ago a Chapter penny was found among the personal belongings of a relative. The penny was sent to me, since I am the only Mason in our family. The front of the penny is engraved "1846," with 13 stars encircling a head facing left; the reverse is inscribed with the Chapter No. 164, Price Hill, R.A.M., and the name H. J. Enghouser. Possibly Brother Enghouser is still alive (?), which is doubtful, or the penny has sentimental value to his living relatives. I will be glad to mail it upon request. *Ed W. Oakes, 415 Coronado Drive, Kerrville, Texas 78028.*

■ I am in possession of a Chapter coin inscribed with the following: Paul Wm. Heubach, McMillan Chapter No. 19, R.A.M., and encircled on the keystone, Mother, 7-11-39, 1940, Father. The reverse is dated 1851. If the owner is still living, I am sure he would like it returned to him. I would be happy to hear from him. *J. S. Norcross, Jr., 1106 Eastgrove Street, Dallas, Texas 75211*

■ Communications would be appreciated from any Companions interested in the collection of Royal Arch Chapter Pennies or Companions that would care to donate their pennies to my collection. *Grover Davis, 1503 Tehama Street, Corning, California 96021*

■ I have for sale a 14 carat yellow gold Knight Templar watch fob with four rose cut diamonds, ten rose cut garnets and five single cut diamond melee in crown, measuring approximately 22 mm square with 23 inch gold filled rope chain. Estate merchandise; any reasonable offer considered. Mrs. D. L. MacDonald, (312-354-2876 after 4:30 p.m. weekdays), 5303 Kensington, LaGrange, Illinois 60525

✧ I have been trying to locate my father's sword and scabbard. It was engraved with much filigree and Masonic symbolism with his name down the middle of the blade — his name was William R. Gillett, and he belonged to Eau Claire Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He passed away in February 1961.

I would gladly pay for any cost of recovering his sword for my own possession. I am now a Sir Knight in Thomas Smith Webb Commandery No. 51, Knights Templar of Cranston, Rhode Island.

Anyone having information on the above sword, which also had a brown leather case, please contact me and I will be very appreciative. *Sir Knight William M. Gillett, 342 Adelaide Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02907*

✧ I am Commander of Jerusalem Commandery No. 15 Knights Templar of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. We are a small Commandery. I have memorized the Malta Degree in the short form. We have no Malta uniform or candidate garb for this degree. Is there any Commandery that has an officer's Malta uniform and, if possible, a candidate's uniform not being used? If not too expensive, I would pay for them. I have taken a liking to this degree and I want to make it impressive to the candidate.

I close thanking you for any consideration. *Herbert J. Dawson, R. D. No. 2, Boyertown, Pennsylvania 19512*

✧ I would like to take this means of thanking you and all the good brothers who took time out from their varied and sundry duties to help me in my search for the original owner of the Knight Templar sword now in possession of my grandson (February *Knight Templar Magazine*, p. 31). Without your help this could not have been accomplished.

This very deed in itself prompts me to ask, who can say we do not have the greatest fraternity in the world? *Reuben B. Fetner, Long Beach Commandery No. 40, 1307 West 134th Street — No. 6, Gardena, California 90247*

✧ I have for sale one watch fob. It is solid gold. It has Knights Templar on one side and the Chapter on the other side. It also has seven small diamonds. It is in mint condition. Price \$400.00. *R. B. Toone, P.O. Box 112, Spring Hill, Tennessee 37174*

✧ I would like to buy the ball-shaped insignia of the "Order of the Orange." Anyone having one for sale please write or call. *Clyde Brough, 521 — 13th Street, West Des Moines, Iowa 50265, (515 — 255-4206)*

✧ I am in need of a Commander's uniform, including belts, sword, scabbard and chapeau. Willing to pay fair price plus postage. Size 42 or 44 with flat modern collar and coat 3/4 length. I am 5'11", 165 lbs.

I will be Commander in 1978. *Edward W. Rhodes, 270 Hames Road, Watsonville, California 95076*

✧ Wanted: A buyer or information on the values of two vintage 1900 "antiques," formerly owned by a Shriner (Superior, Wisconsin).

1 — miniature watch charm with chain. Gold, 1/2 inch high, Scottish Rite Eagles on one side, R.A.M. Arch gold soldered on back.

1 — watch charm with chain. Gold, 1 inch high, K.T. on one side, other side, miniature R.A.M. Arch with hinged Scottish Rite double eagle on top and covering Arch. Black decorations on each charm. *William D. Erickson, 3905 Cherrywood Lane, Annandale, Virginia 22003*

✧ I have for sale a gold sword apparently in excellent condition inscribed 'C. R. Wolfe.' Mr. Wolfe was the grandfather of my deceased wife whose maiden name was Carolina Dittus. Georgetown (inscribed on the case) is a mountain town about 45 miles from Denver. This was probably one of the oldest lodges in Colorado; Mr. Wolfe was probably a charter member. Sword is more than 100 years old. *Douglas W. Barnes, 1560 South Ash Street, Denver, Colorado 80222*

O land Beyond compare

I LOVE thine inland seas,
Thy groves of giant trees,
Thy rolling plains;
Thy rivers' mighty sweep,
Thy mystic canyons deep,
Thy mountains wild and steep,
All thy domains;
Thy silver Eastern strands,
Thy Golden Gate that stands
Wide to the West;
Thy flowery Southland fair,
Thy sweet and crystal air,—
O' land beyond compare,
Thee I love best!

Henry Van Dyke

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