



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIII

JULY 1977

NUMBER 7



SIR KNIGHT EDDIE RICKENBACKER
WORLD WAR I ACE

THE THIRD CENTURY

Independence Day in the month of July marks the start of our third century, the 201st year of America's history as a sovereign nation. The Fourth of July is a day of stadium crowds, fireworks, exhibitions and public celebrations. This day of commemoration also calls for quiet reflection upon our country's background and a determined rededication to the same principles that made us great 201 years ago.



Regardless of sophisticated scientific accomplishment, it is the moral fiber of a nation that determines its future. As Templar citizens, we need truly to practice the social virtues, we need to teach and exemplify ethical conduct in our individual lives. Alone, we can perhaps do little; as Christian Masons, our influence is magnified to a greater degree than we sometimes realize.

However, as individuals or as a group, we must work unceasingly to keep America both good and great. The future indeed depends upon us. We need to strive more and more to further the ideals of our forebearers and to advance the heritage they gave us.

A British observer has said that the century of industrial advance from 1776 to 1876 was based on the revolution of railways and steam power; the second from 1876 to 1976 on the transport revolution of the automobile and assembly lines. He predicts that the third century will be the biggest transport revolution of all — that of "telecommunications." He feels it will change our lives because it will no longer be necessary to live near our places of work. We could live in Tahiti, perhaps, and telecommunicate daily to New York or Tokyo to have daily contact with the colleagues with whom we work.

Lifestyles change. These mutations are inevitable. We become, in spite of ourselves, more mechanized, more "processed," and regimented. But the basic factors of freedom, honest toil and morality remain unchanged regardless of industrial or telecommunication advances.

Make this a month of sincere rededication to our nation and its government. Let us each practice what we preach and help to make America grow in stature and in strength — and let it begin with us.

Willard M. Query

Knight Templar

Knights Templar — Christian Masons

July: A variety of Independence Day associations is incorporated in the current magazine, ranging from the cover picture of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker to the Masonic Marks found in the construction of the White House and illustrated on the back cover. With apologies to those who seek the feature, it was necessary, because of the abundance of Masonic news and articles, to omit Knight Voices this month. The same apologies go to those whose submitted materials have not been included because of lack of space. As a special point of information, this issue marks the 8th year of national Templar distribution of the Knight Templar Magazine. The first every-member mailing began July 1969.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

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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.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Consistently: The 9th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, with a record-breaking total of \$491,259.35, is now history – pleasant history!

Throughout the campaign it was consistently emphasized that this was voluntary, not an assessment. The accent was, and always should be, on commandery fund-raising activities, rather than contributions.

We all share the gratification of a successful campaign and look forward to new heights of achievement for the Eye Foundation in the 10th Voluntary Campaign.

A particular point stands out. A number advanced the idea that the mailing inserts should contain a special form for the submitting of donations. But basic thinking was that this would distort and defeat the theme of Fund-Raising Projects. Results indicate that shared commandery activities continue to represent the major goal and result in the major gain.

Ely Samuel Parker: Sir Knight Parker, the subject of a May biographical sketch by James R. Case, led a very interesting life – all in less than 19 years, according to our last paragraph. Actually, Parker lived between 1828 and 1895. His remains were reinterred in 1897 (incorrectly shown as 1857) “with military and Masonic honors.” Our apologies to Sir Knights Case and Parker, and our thanks to Sir Knight Jerry Butcher who pointed out the error.

First Time: James W. Balfour, Recorder, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, Prescott, Arizona, writes that, for the first time in its Commandery history, 100% participation from its 119 members was received in the 9th Voluntary Campaign. “Everybody got in the act” – very helpfully!

Stephen Girard: In response to the May article on Brother Girard, 50-year Templar Donald B. Hanks, from East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, adds to the story: “Stephen Girard Lodge No. 450, F. & A.M., constituted November 23, 1869, in Philadelphia, was named in Girard’s honor. It was my privilege to work my way into and visit Girard Lodge in January 1960. The Lodge meeting was held in the Ionic Hall of the Masonic Temple at Broad and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia.” Sir Knight Hanks also invites members of the Craft to visit the Philadelphia Masonic Temple with its various architecturally magnificent apartments – Egyptian Hall, Gothic Hall, Renaissance Hall, Corinthian Hall, and others. We agree with him that “it will enhance your Masonic knowledge and pleasure.”

Schumacher: Sir Knight Fred W. Schumacher of Houston, Texas, is a member of both Grand Commander’s and Grand Master’s Clubs of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. His membership was first listed in September, 1976, under the name Schumacher; more recently, in June, he was listed as Sir Knight Schumaker. They say three times the charm – Fred W. Schumacher, No. 54, Texas, member of the Grand Master’s Club.

4th of July: The history of the Declaration of Independence shows that Congress made 70 changes and eliminated 480 words from Jefferson’s masterpiece, while the “thin-skinned” author suffered in silence. Ben Franklin, it is said, sat beside him and tried to sooth Jefferson’s ruffled feathers. The final draft was taken to the printer July 4 – but, according to most sources, it was July 8, not the 4th, when Col. John Nixon read the Declaration publicly for the first time in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER

by

Gilbert H. Hill, P.C.

Coronal Commandery No. 36, Colorado

"Thank God I have given my best to the land that has given so much to me."

This statement, taken from the book *Rickenbacker*, by Edward Vernon Rickenbacker, is truly characteristic of this man of many talents. It is unlikely that any one man can ever match the exploits and adventures of Captain Eddie (the title he preferred), or in small measure come near to his accomplishments.

Born October 8, 1890, in Columbus, Ohio, to William Rickenbacker and Elizabeth Basler Rickenbacker, Eddie was the third of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Rickenbacker, natives of Switzerland, were married in Columbus. Mrs. Rickenbacker loved art and poetry, and her son, Eddie, at eight years of age became interested in drawing and painting, and learned to play the violin.

Eddie recalls a happy childhood, with the loving, but strict Old World guidance of his parents. His father, a railroad laborer of German descent, built the house in which they lived. There was a garden, chickens, and goats for their milk. Sugar was 7 cents a pound and eggs were 7 cents a dozen in 1893. To the Rickenbackers, America was not only the *beautiful*, but the *bountiful*, as their parents taught a deep love for their country. The father volunteered for military service in the war with Spain, but was turned down because of the large family he had to support.

The young life of the future ace was full of adventure and risky escapades that could have cost him his life. As an exponent of flying, he took a bicycle and a large umbrella to the top of the steep roof of an old neighboring barn, and sailed off into space; but the umbrella



inverted and "plumped" the contrivance to a pile of sand, which saved Eddie, but ruined the bicycle and the umbrella. As a towhead blond, mischievous, full of life and spirit, Eddie was filled with energy. He spoke broken English, with a heavy German accent. This caused his schoolmates to call him "Dutchy" and "Kraut." The children at the Lutheran church he regularly attended did likewise.

Always resourceful, an early business career developed when he began picking up pieces of old iron, bottles and rags, and selling them where he could. Eventually, he organized the neighborhood boys into a broader venture, which paid fairly well. At ten years of age he became a newsboy for the *Columbus Dispatch*. While in the seventh grade at school, and at 13 years of age, Eddie's father was killed in an accident while operating a pile driver. The boy knew that the family needed the income he could command by working a 12-hour day in a → → →

glass factory for \$3.50 a week, so his mother's insistence that he continue his school work did not prevail.

From the glass factory job to a steel casting plant at \$1.00 per day was a step forward as well as an advance in income. Later, a bottle capping job at a brewery came to an end because of the obnoxious odor. A headstone for his father's grave was a deep desire of all the family. After some time at work in a stone-carving establishment, Eddie was allowed to fashion his father's stone. Each time he quit a job, he had no fear of not getting another. He was confident and determined to advance and learn all he could at each employment. The fine dust in the stone-carving work was too much for his lungs and after developing a deep cough he left the establishment.

Eddie was such an active boy that he found hobbies and play enough for a very busy youth: as a youngster in the little workshop at the back of his home, Mr. Rickenbacker one day found his son busy perfecting a perpetual motion machine. Eddie learned there from his father: "A machine has to have a purpose, or what good is it?" There were bicycle races at the nearby race tracks, and pushmobiles (a long board with two wheels at each end) were the go. A pusher and a rider made up the crew for races downhill. Old baby-carriage wheels were the best for speed.

While picking up coal at the railroad yards, Eddie nearly lost his life on three occasions. Falling on the tracks while switching engines were busy moving freight cars, or getting his foot caught in open switches were harrowing experiences. Running into a streetcar at full force, falling into an open cistern and running through flames in a burning school building, seemed to prepare the youth for the tough encounters which were to come in manhood.

Excitement of a high pitch among the country's youth followed the establishment of Chevrolet Motor Company's Soap Box Derby, after Eddie had told the management of the old pushmobiles with the babybuggy wheels twenty years later.

The first dirigible flight by Roy Knabenshue, and the report that two brothers in the bicycle business at Dayton, Ohio, were experimenting with heavier than air flying, electrified boys like Eddie. One day someone was introducing a Ford turtle-back roadster — the old right-hand-drive, 1905 model. Eddie could not hide his immense desire for a ride, and finally persuaded the driver to give him the thrill of his young life. It was then that he made up his mind to be a part of the automobile industry. Work at the Penn. Railroad Shops was interesting, but for less pay (75 cents a day) he could get a job at Evans Garage. Spare time was devoted to an International Correspondence course in Mechanical Engineering. Not far away, the Frayer-Miller Plant was building autos and racing cars for the Vanderbilt Cup Race. Employment there was for dirty service work, but it was a step up for a willing, capable and dedicated mechanic.

Eddie's brushes with death were to continue throughout his life: None were more deeply stamped in his memory, however, than when as a teenager a doctor accidentally nicked an artery during a tonsilectomy. Nearly bleeding to death, he held on with sheer will until the discovery was made. Nothing deterred the boy in his drive or his aim. Thus, one who was to be a leading character in the drama of revolutionizing surface and air travel, was ushered onto the stage of world affairs.

The Frayer-Miller Company experience was the open door to new ventures. Frayer left the firm, taking Eddie with him as Engineering Chief and assistant, to build what Clinton D. Firestone called "an honest-to-God automobile." It was a high-wheeled buggy called the "Columbus." The first showing — 250 miles away, took five days and \$50.00 worth of mudhole pull-outs for delivery.

Testing and driving race models and his grand new dreams on wheels made Eddie an expert on engine malfunction. He could always start the most stubborn motors. What greater value → → →

could he serve than to drive and test for the producer the race models that would prove superior through racing experience? During this period, the improvements brought about by testing experiments began to make the automobile the practical convenience it is today.

With a wide reputation as a race driver, Eddie won championships at national and international races, and he became acquainted with world-wide racing fans and promoters. With a record of seven national championships, he made a world record speed of 134 miles per hour at the Indianapolis Speedway. Maxwell Specials were his choice of racing cars, although he often drove others. It is worthy of note that he once raced against world-famous Barney Oldfield.

A busy life dedicated to a broadening industry in many fields did not limit wide interests or deprive him of a taste for the best life had to offer. In April and June 1922, at 32 years of age, he received his degrees from Kilwinning Lodge, No. 297, A.F. & A.M., of Detroit, Michigan. Later, the Palestine Chapter No. 159, Royal Arch Masons, found him a successful candidate for the degrees, as did Detroit Commandery No. 1 and Moslem Shrine of Detroit. With the distinction of the Scottish Rite 33° in New Jersey, it was not surprising that he should be selected to receive the Distinguished Achievement Medal from the Grand Lodge of New York, and that his own Commandery would name a class in his honor. Besides his high standing in the Masonic Order, he held a life membership in Los Angeles Lodge No. 99 B.P.O.E. (Elks). Membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars was a prelude to being a co-founder of the American Legion.

No dynamic life is without its reverses. Following the venture in building and marketing the Rickenbacker car, an excellent automobile in its day, adverse economic conditions and austerity programs precluded large-scale production, and eventually brought about bankruptcy. At 35, Rickenbacker was without a job and \$250,000 dollars in debt. Without hesitation, his mind was made up; he

would pay back every dollar, given time. And this he did after taking over the Indianapolis Speedway and assuming a very large loan. Defeat is never fatal or final with men like Captain Eddie and is usually the prelude to monumental successes, because it turns their effort in the direction of greater potentials. This was true with the speedway: It became the top attraction for thrill seekers and car builders alike. It afforded a means of testing and improving every essential part and parcel of the industry.

On September 16, 1922, Adelaide F. Durant became the bride of Rickenbacker. They had two sons, David E., and William F. At intervals in his busy life Rick took his family about the country on vacation trips and even more extended journeys abroad to Europe. As a devoted husband and father, home ties never diminished their hold, though the demands of his career limited his time there. "Home," he said "is one of the most all-embracing words in our language." His great prominence among the moving figures in finance and industry in the first decades of the automobile and aeronautical age gave him commanding stature as a counselor and mentor for the many problems brought about by the growing pains of both developments. The policies of many business enterprises were greatly influenced by Rickenbacker's advice. With a towering physique and determined action in every movement of his body, the vehement earnestness of his speech put his message over with a force unparalleled. There was no softness in the declarations of outrage he voiced so often in the decades of war and peace at home and abroad. At such times, his keen sense of fairness and justice, as well as an unmatched record in the field of experience, made him an idol.

When World War I ended in 1918, hazards of war were not over for Captain Eddie. World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the China Mainland also called for his gifted abilities.

Just prior to World War I, enthusiasm began to lag for auto racing in → → →

the United States. Eddie turned his attention to England and his friend Louis Coatalen, Director of Sunbeam Motor Works, whom he had met in the many international races at Indianapolis. Perhaps he could arrange for races in Great Britain. But Germany had declared unrestricted submarine warfare, so there was no more auto racing in England.

Then too, the youth of Britain had turned their fascination from auto racing to flying. The lure of flying had also come to Eddie when Glen Martin had taken him for a ride. One day Colonel T. F. Todd of the U.S. Army Air Service, after a normal landing, was unable to get a balky engine to cooperate for a take-off. In a few minutes, Eddie found the trouble, and a lasting friendship was founded to the benefit of both in the years that followed. The Western World was now dreaming of the bright future of heavier-than-air flight.

A trip aboard the *S.S. St. Louis*, to England, in the interest of auto racing, gave Eddie a vivid glimpse of the ways of war. Preparation for conflict was all too evident: Two men shadowed him all the way across, and upon arrival he was not allowed to disembark at Liverpool. An English sergeant demanded, "What's your purpose here?" Only by an appeal to his friend, Louis Coatalen, was he finally released for contact with important officials and business leaders. As a suspect German spy, he later enjoyed with a great sense of humor a hide and seek play through London's blackout and fog.

During the war, recruiting teams became the aim of the racing legion. There was no greater enthusiast among them than Captain Eddie.

Returning to America, he joined the army and sailed with John J. "Black Jack" Pershing for France. Qualifying as a sergeant, he became the driver for Colonel Billy Mitchell.

But chauffeuring military officials was not challenging enough for one who could accept almost any dare. The exciting area was about the battlefields of France, and Rickenbacker decided he would be a pilot, regardless of the fact

that only men with college training were being accepted in the French flying schools. With steadfast aim and undaunted determination, Eddie sought every reasonable means to convince authorities of his qualifications for flight training. His wide acquaintance with important figures in finance and in industry was a great advantage. So at last, persistence, patience and the pressure of influence won out, and Eddie was transferred to the Air Service, where he began a career unmatched before or since. Known as the American Ace of Aces and Commander of the famous 94th Squadron, his record included 19 German planes and seven balloons downed in 13 aerial battles over the war area.

Beginning training had many hazards, including air-sickness, which only shock could overcome. The first views of the ravaged beautiful farmlands of France between Rheims and Verdun, and the many instances of close friends and companion pilots downed in spiraling flames, brought about almost savage determination to even up the score with the Huns.

Distinguished Service Crosses, Congressional Medals of Honor with more than 100 citations, and other medals attest to the triumph of an Auto Racing Ace turned Air Ace. Several Croix de Guerre French medals acclaim the war triumph of both the 94th Squadron and its famous leader.

World War II, Vietnam, Korea and the China Mainland found many service missions in which the squadron leader inspected air fields and installations. Many top priority missions for the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, were carried out in strict secrecy and great danger.

Ordeal after ordeal never deterred Captain Eddie in pursuit of his ultimate objectives. The wreck in the night take-off at Atlanta, Georgia, almost cost him his life: Pinned under the wreckage, with a dead man lying on his battered body, he retained sufficient composure to warn rescuers not to use lighted torches or matches because of gasoline → → →

leakage which might burn all survivors. Many near crashes over the battlefields of France in World War I forged the courage for the endurance test on the wide Pacific, when "Seven Came Through," of the eight member crew of the lost plane. Long intervals without food or water, with blazing days and cold nights in rough seas, called for an abiding faith and an iron will. It was the Captain, directing the Bible reading and prayer in the three little life rafts, who lifted the spirits of the crew in the darkest hours of despair. In the vest pocket of his coat, this courageous leader carried a leather case containing a crucifix and three St. Christopher medals. They were given to him in 1917 when he left the A.E.F. by a ten year old daughter of a friend. Although Eddie was not a Catholic he felt that, somehow, his fate was involved with the Crucifix and medals.

In 1935 he became president and general manager of Eastern Air Lines, the first to be operated without government subsidy. Never hesitant to speak his mind, he advocated the elimination of government subsidies, personal income tax and trade unions. When President Franklin Roosevelt turned the Air Mail Routes to Army Pilots as an economy measure, and 31 of 40 pilots lost their lives trying to make the runs over unfamiliar territory, his criticism was unbounded.

With well-merited acclaim of hosts of friends at home and abroad, he held 15 Honorary Doctorates from as many colleges and universities. Besides dozens of other decorations, there were 46 medals and citations of special significance.

Loved and honored almost worldwide, Captain Eddie chose to spend his last days in the native land of his beloved parents. His stout heart ceased beating in Zurich, Switzerland, July 23, 1973, at the age of 83.

Sir Knight Hill resides at 180 Lakeview Drive, P.O. Box 94, Camdentown, Missouri 65020.

Cover and internal photos courtesy of Air Force Magazine, Washington, D.C.

‡

Prisk Honored in Utah



An oil portrait of Charles Leander Prisk, K.G.C., Past Grand Sovereign, United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, was unveiled at a Masonic Appreciation banquet held to honor Sir Knight Prisk and four other distinguished members of Masonic affiliated bodies in Utah. Sir Knight Prisk, Past Grand Commander of Utah, was cited by the Masonic Temple Association of Salt Lake City for his Masonic and civic accomplishments. Others recognized were Mrs. Eleanor Thompson and Mrs. Eleanor Carlston, Past Supreme Queens of the Supreme Temple, Daughters of the Nile; Calvin A. Behle, Past Most Excellent Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, International; and Francis W. Douglas, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Utah, A.A.S.R., S.J.

The oil portrait will hang in the main foyer of the Salt Lake City Masonic Temple.

Research Chapter Mark Penny

A bronze-dipped mark penny has been prepared for Recharam Chapter No. 117, R.A.M., a research chapter which confers no degrees, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A limited number are available for a donation of \$3.00 each (including postage), which may be sent to A. N. McBain, Jr., 724 Main Street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Opukahaia Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, was host for the 105th Annual Assembly of the United Grand Imperial Council June 2-4 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Stanley F. Maxwell, Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was elected Grand Sovereign of the invitational Order for 1977-78.



Other elected officers include: Kenneth C. Johnson, Charles F. Adams, G. Wilbur Bell, Alvin L. Crump, Paul C. Rodenhauer, George M. Saunders, Robert Ingalls, Walter B. Wilson, Clarence D. Phillips, August C. Ullrich, Robert Edgar, David R. Owens, Darrell H. Puckett and others from the host Conclave.

Grand Sovereign Maxwell succeeds Harold W. Kent, of Honolulu, who served as Grand Sovereign for 1976-77 and who presided for the sessions and entertainment at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu. Chairman of arrangements for the Assembly was Charles McAllister. Assisting were Grover Batten, Robert Edgar, David R. Owens, and other members of Opukahaia Conclave.



Appointments for 1977-78 by Grand Sovereign Maxwell are: Milton L. Fegenbush, the Rev. Olin E. Lehman, George E. Burow, Douglas Gibbs Edlich, Raymond H. Schrempf, George R. Schenk, the Reverend Frank H. Snell, the Reverend John C. Brumbach and the Reverend Robert K. Hill.

Andrew R. Sims, Montana, was named in absentia Honorary Past Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council and will receive the recognition and rank of Knight Grand Cross. He was prevented from attendance because of ill health.

Sir Knight Kensell R. Goss was installed Eminent Commander of Peninsular Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar of Michigan, April 16 at the Kalamazoo Masonic Temple, with 160 Sir Knights, ladies and guests in attendance.

Retired since 1968, Sir Knight Goss has been increasingly active in all branches of Masonry: He has served as Master of Hudson Lodge No. 325, F. & A.M.; High Priest of Kalamazoo Chapter No. 13, R.A.M.; and Thrice Illustrious Master of Kalamazoo Council No. 63, R. & S.M. He is an officer in Western Michigan York Rite College No. 10, and a 32° Scottish Rite Mason.



Sir Knight Goss (third from right) is shown surrounded by his distinguished group of installing officers: five Past Grand Commanders of Michigan (l-r) — Edgar H. Clark (1966), Benjamin W. Wise (1969), Richard M. Strauss (1976), Carlton H. Cameron (1974), and Stanley G. Wilson (1962).

Other officers installed include: Sir Knight Paul Bowerman, Generalissimo; Sir Knight Owen Marquette, Captain General; Sir Knight C. L. Barber, Senior Warden; and Sir Knight Bernard Ellinger, Junior Warden.

Several hundred members and ladies made an extended 10 or more days of island tours in connection with the Assembly. Next year's Annual Assembly will be at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, June 1, 2 and 3.

THOMAS HENRY SEYMOUR

by

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

Portraits of former governors adorned the Senate Chamber of the Connecticut General Assembly, but when the members came in one morning in October 1862, that of Thomas H. Seymour had been turned to the wall! It was only one of the indignities he underwent as the leader of the "Peace Democrats."

Born on September 29, 1807, into a socially prominent family of substance, and one noted for military spirit, Seymour graduated from Partridge's Military Academy at Middletown, and then began the study of law. Although admitted to the bar in 1833, he never practised, but did serve two years as Judge of Probate in Hartford, and briefly as clerk of the Superior Court.

His interest was chiefly in politics and the military, the latter as Captain of the elite Hartford City Guards. As an ardent "Jeffersonian" he edited a newspaper which carried that name, and which carried him through an election contest into the 28th Congress in 1843-45.

At the outbreak of the War with Mexico he was appointed Major in the 9th U.S. Infantry, which was raised largely in Connecticut, and which went to Vera Cruz in the force under General Scott. He distinguished himself at Churubusco and succeeded to command of the regiment when the Colonel was killed. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec, where he led a charge and pulled down the enemy colors, he was brevetted Colonel and given command of the 12th U.S. Infantry.

With a war record behind him Seymour ran for Governor in 1849 and



failed to win election by a small number of votes. For the next two years, he was seated when contested election results threw the choice into the legislature, and was later returned twice by a popular majority.

He was a presidential elector in 1852, and for his support of Pierce was appointed Minister to Russia. During the Crimean War he was given the opportunity to observe the effectiveness of Colt weapons, which had come from the arsenal of a fellow townsman and fellow of the craft. Resigning the diplomatic post after four years, Seymour toured the Continent, making a special trip to the Island of Malta where he was accorded unusual recognition.

When he came back to Hartford, 150 fellow citizens had organized a quasi-military company known as the Putnam Phalanx, which put on a great welcome-home display. But Seymour found himself more or less out of touch with developments which led up to the Civil War. He had lost his military spirit. In the legislature he led the few dissidents from the sweep of the war fever, refusing appointment to the committee on military affairs. He said that the war declared was a tragic mistake and that the South would be devastated before it was conquered. Those who favored conciliation and conference were far outnumbered by those who favored conflict. Although ostracized in certain circles, Seymour continued to doubt that the union could be re-established by destroying any part of the South, and spoke out accordingly.

Feelings ran high but were depressed in 1863, when efforts to uphold the Union cause seemed to be making little progress, and Seymour had plenty of support when he came out for "No more war!" He ran for Governor → → →

and lost the election by only 2,500 votes (in round numbers) out of a total of 80,000 cast. But he did not lose the respect of friend or foe and was reconciled to the final outcome.

It was while he was Governor in 1850 that he was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 4, Hartford, and advanced through Chapter and Council to knighthood in Washington Commandery No. 1, November 1, 1850. He left the station of Senior Warden in the Lodge and Grand Senior Deacon in the Grand Lodge when he went to Russia. It was while he was in the political shadows in 1863 that he was elected Eminent Commander and so continued, except for one term until his death in 1868, a few weeks short of his 61st birthday. He was appointed Historiographer of the Grand Commandery but was cut down by the Grim Reaper before he could leave anything for the record.

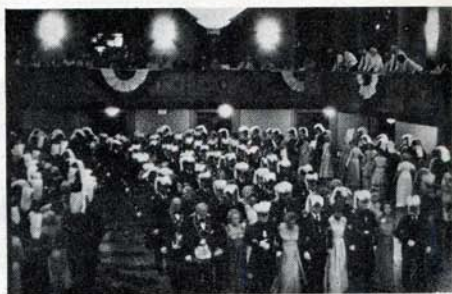
Seymour seemed to take his chief delight in the Commandery where he was conspicuous for his courtesy and military bearing. He perfected himself in the ritual which he rendered impressively, and in the drill which he conducted with precision. His friends and Masonic associates determined that the grave of this legislator, soldier, governor, diplomat, brother, companion and Sir Knight should be marked by more than an ordinary headstone. Largely through the efforts of Washington Commandery it was accomplished. A sturdy and beautifully designed and ornamented column was completed in 1882 and more than 500 Sir Knights paraded to the eminence in Cedar Hill Cemetery where it had been erected, and was dedicated with Templar honors.

When a new Masonic Temple was built a few years later in Hartford, the memory of Thomas Henry Seymour was perpetuated by a stained glass window in the Asylum of Washington Commandery.

Sir Knight Case, historian of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, lives at 39 Highland Avenue, Bethel, Connecticut 86801.

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Pennsylvania Grand March



Pennsylvania Templars and their ladies led by Grand Commander Warren R. Williams, Jr., in the Grand March at the Military Ball, a unique part of the 1977 Annual Conclave. The 124th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania was held in Scranton on May 22 to 25. Pictured in the front row are: Bro. Walter P. Wells, R.W.D.G.M. and Mrs. Wells; Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder, U.S.A. and wife; Warren R. Williams, Grand Commander and Mrs. Williams; and Grand Master and Mrs. Willard M. Avery.

The Declaration, a Tavern and a Bell

On July 7, 1776, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, 23 year old editor of the *Plain Dealer* (a radical colonial newspaper which promoted severance from Great Britain), stood on the steps of Matthew Potter's tavern in Bridgeton, New Jersey, and read the Declaration of Independence to a small crowd that had gathered. In all probability, this was one of the first public presentations of the Declaration which had only four days before been approved by the delegates to the Second Continental Congress. "The Tavern," according to Past Commander Harry M. Potter, Crusade Commandery No. 23, Haddonfield, New Jersey, "still stands, has been refurbished and is now a national historic shrine." Sir Knight Potter also says that following Elmer's reading, the tower bell in the Cumberland County Court House, across the street from the tavern, rang out in celebration. "This ringing," according to Potter, "predates the ringing of the Philadelphia 'Liberty Bell' (which was rung on July 8) by one day."

9TH VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN FINAL—\$491,259.35

"Best ever!" The 1976-77 Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., is over, and as the dust settles and the figures are tallied, the effort and dedication of some 365,000 Sir Knights is again evident. The 9th Campaign (with a total almost \$70,000 greater than last year's), is the biggest yet, and a portion of the hard work that went into the five-month project is evidenced below by the listings of top Commanderies in dollar totals and on a per capita basis. Grand Master Willard M. Avery, Charles S. McIntyre, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Eye Foundation Campaign, and Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., expressed special appreciation for the Grand Commandery Chairmen who helped coordinate reports of contributions.

TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

No. 1	Nevada Frank E. Hart, Chairman	\$7.01 per member	Total \$6,783.75
No. 2	District of Columbia Howard S. Payne, Chairman	\$5.60 per member	Total \$5,910.55
No. 3	Arizona Nash C. Willis, Chairman	\$3.77 per member	Total \$9,204.02

TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES IN DOLLAR TOTALS

No. 1	Texas William D. Snipes, Sr., Chairman	\$59,072.22
No. 2	Ohio Donald W. Anderson, Chairman	\$44,904.24
No. 3	Georgia Jack Cluck, Chairman	\$42,674.67

TOP PRODUCING SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY

Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo, Japan	\$2.40 per member	Total \$1,100.00
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CONSTITUENT COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER

ALABAMA: Selma No. 5, Selma; Lee No. 45, Phenix City

ARIZONA: Ivanhoe No. 2, Prescott; Columbine No. 9, Safford; Yuma No. 10, Yuma; Mohave No. 13, Riviera; Montezuma No. 14, Cottonwood

ARKANSAS: Jacques DeMolay No. 3, Fort Smith; Olivet No. 20, Blytheville

CALIFORNIA: Long Beach No. 40, Long Beach

COLORADO: Georgetown No. 4, Georgetown; Pikes Peak No. 6, Colorado Springs; DeMolay No. 13, Fort Collins; Temple No. 23, Grand Junction; Crusader No. 29, Idaho Springs; Highlands No. 30, Denver; Jefferson No. 39, Golden

CONNECTICUT: Crusader No. 10, Danbury

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington No. 1, Washington; Potomac No. 3, Washington

FLORIDA: Olivet No. 4, Orlando; St. Lucie No. 17, Ft. Pierce; Ocala No. 19, Ocala; Sunshine No. 20, St. Petersburg; Chipola No. 22, Marianna; Emmanuel No. 36, Deland; Triangle No. 38, Eustis

GEORGIA: St. Omer No. 2, Macon; Godfrey de Bouillon No. 14, Athens; Malta No. 16, Valdosta; St. Johns No. 19, Dalton; Griffin No. 35, Griffin; DeKalb No. 38, Decatur
IDAHO: Idaho Falls No. 6, Idaho Falls
ILLINOIS: Sycamore No. 15, DeKalb; Mizpah No. 53, Blue Island
KENTUCKY: Mayfield No. 49, Mayfield
LOUISIANA: Indivisible Friends No. 1, New Orleans; Malta No. 12, Lake Charles; St. Paul No. 27, Hammond
MAINE: St. Elmo No. 18, Machias
MARYLAND: St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; Carroll No. 17, Westminster
MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND: Newburyport No. 3, Newburyport; Calvary No. 13; Haverhill, East Providence; Jerusalem No. 19, Fitchburg; St. Omer No. 21, Milton; Trinity No. 32, Hudson; Olivet No. 36, Lynn; St. Paul No. 40, North Adams
MICHIGAN: St. Johns No. 24, St. Johns; Ithaca No. 40, Alma; Redford No. 55, Detroit
NEBRASKA: St. John No. 16, McCook
NEVADA: DeWitt Clinton No. 1, Reno; Malta No. 3, Las Vegas; Lahontan No. 7, Fallon; Edward C. Peterson No. 8, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Trinity No. 1, Manchester; Hugh de Payens No. 7, Keene
NEW JERSEY: Delta No. 26, Union; Bethlehem No. 27, Ridgewood
NEW YORK: Morton No. 4, New York City; Monroe No. 12, Rochester; Cortland No. 50, Cortland; Nassau No. 73, Hicksville
OHIO: Eagle No. 29, Painesville; St. Lukes No. 34, Newark; Trinity No. 44, Norwood; Cuyahoga Falls No. 83, Cuyahoga Falls; Medina No. 84, Medina
OREGON: Ivanhoe No. 2, Eugene; Lincoln No. 25, Newport
PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh No. 1, Pittsburgh; Allen No. 20, Allentown; Calvary No. 37, Danville; Knapp No. 40, Ridgway; Reading No. 42, Reading; St. Alban No. 47, Springfield; Lawrence No. 62, New Castle; Chester No. 66, Chester; Samuel S. Yohe No. 81, Stroudsburg; Mt. Hermon No. 85, Sunbury; Bethlehem No. 90, Bethlehem; Beauceant No. 94, Allentown; Nazarene No. 99, Montrose
TENNESSEE: Lookout No. 14, Chattanooga; Paris No. 16, Paris; Chevalier No. 21, Oak Ridge; Millington No. 39, Millington
TEXAS: El Paso No. 18, El Paso; Kilgore No. 104, Kilgore
UTAH: Malta No. 3, Midvale
VERMONT: Taft No. 8, Bennington
VIRGINIA: DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg
WEST VIRGINIA: Clarksburg No. 13, Clarksburg
WISCONSIN: Ivanhoe No. 24, Milwaukee

“NOT THE TIME TO REST ON LAURELS”

Charles S. McIntyre, Past Grand Commander of Michigan, Chairman of the successful 9th Voluntary Campaign, says that this is “not the time to rest on your laurels.” He urges Grand, Subordinate and Constituent Commanderies to prepare advance plans for the 10th Voluntary Campaign scheduled to start December 1. “Right now, while enthusiasm is high,” he says, “is the right time to schedule projects of a fund-raising nature for 1977-78.

“With well-coordinated efforts, we can pass the half million mark in the Voluntary Campaign period of December 1-April 30. There is no cause more worthy than the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The need for funds will continue just as long as blindness or threatened blindness exists.”

Urges Chairman McIntyre: “Unite your activities and programming in a common goal within your Commanderies. Keep in mind the benefits are three-fold – to raise funds for the humanitarian work of the Foundation, to give the membership of each Commandery a combined and shared project and purpose and, as a by-product of these activities, to acquaint Masons and the general public with the work we are doing in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.”

ON MASONRY AND MEN

by
Sir Knight H. C. Arbuckle, III

Many readers have written asking for the address of the Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co. It is P.O. Box 9825, Richmond, Virginia 23228. Ask for their book catalog.

Recently I received a copy of D. D. Darrah's *History and Evolution of Freemasonry* from Macoy (\$4.25). While a bit dated in that it only goes through about 1910, I feel that it is a good, readable, worthwhile history of our Fraternity and reliable in its statements.

Brother W. L. Bowne's book *Ye Cohorn Caravan*, which is the story of Brother Henry Knox's trek to bring cannon to Washington in the winter of 1775-76, is still available. It can be ordered from Brother Bowne, 1079 Lexington, Schenectady, New York 12309, for \$4.75. Brother Bowne has taken Knox's diary for that fateful trip and put together one of the more exciting stories of the American Revolution.

Late in 1976 the Texas A. & M. University Press, College Station, Texas 77843, published a biography of one of Texas' early Grand Masters. M. S. Hanson's book, *Samuel May Williams, Early Texas Entrepreneur*, gives the story of the man who was private secretary to Brother Stephen F. Austin, the Father of Texas. The cost is \$10 and the book is a good one for those interested in Texas and the frontier and the men whose life and times were affected.

As I have said before, Masonic books abound; you just have to know where to find them. The Pelican Publishing Co., 630 Burmaster Street, Gretna, Louisiana 70053, has started a new series entitled "The Pelican Governors Series." The one I have is by Ross Phares: *The Governors of Texas* and sells for \$12.95. It is divided into periods, viz., French, Spanish, Mexican, Republic, and Statehood, with

the various governors of each period given, together with a biographical sketch of each and, where available, a picture.

Now we leave Texas and go to Maryland, where we read *The Public Career of Simon E. Sobeloff*, by M. L. Wallerstein. One of our distinguished judicial Brothers, Sobeloff's biography is but 139 pages and costs \$2.95, and is really more in the nature of a tribute than a definitive biography. Brother Wallerstein has done a good job here, however, because the book never becomes maudlin, although you can tell the biographer was sympathetic to his subject.

There is one more book I must tell about, because I am proud I found it. Some months ago a bookseller sent me a copy of *The Master Mason's Manual: or, Illustrations of the Degrees . . . With the Ancient Ceremonies*, by Wilkins Tannehill. It was printed in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1845, and still had the original leather covers on it. This copy is the third edition and, so says the preface, is "approved by the Grand Lodges of Tennessee and Kentucky." By now you are saying that this is truly an old, authorized book, but nothing to write home about, just as was I, until I read Chapter VI, which gives Brother Tannehill's first-hand feelings as a Mason and a P.G.M. on the Anti-Masonic Party and the entire Morgan affair. Then, in another chapter, entitled "Desultory Thoughts of Freemasonry," I found Brother Tannehill's further thoughts on the subject. It is always interesting to read the thoughts of those who were "there when it happened," and Brother Tannehill was there!"

Questions and comments may be sent to Sir Knight Arbuckle at P.O. Box 3026, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

A Real Texas Doll

Nellie Smith, a brown-eyed brunette, is the newest resident at the Aged Masons' Home in Arlington, Texas. Actually, she doesn't live in the Home, but in the Grace Woodward Museum at the Home. Nellie is a doll, 23 inches tall, and was formally "ensconced" in the museum on April 6 by the Home's Administrator, Major John C. Langford, U.S.A.F. Retired.



The donor is Mrs. Bernie G. Smith (notice the similarity in names), Past President of Dallas Assembly No. 63, Social Order of the Beauceant whose husband is a member of Dallas Chapter No. 47, R.A.M. She received Nellie in 1906.

Giving a short biography of Nellie's travels, Mrs. Smith says, "A Dallas doll hospital offered \$400 'as is' for the doll when it was taken there for rejuvenation, but it was refused." One of Nellie's more interesting features is a mark reading "A & M" (where it doesn't show). According to Mrs. Smith, "The U.S. government in 1890 passed a law that imported dolls should carry the manufacturer's name or mark. Nellie was made in Germany by Armond & Marisa between 1860 and 1890, and was one of the earliest made." One Dallas authority said only three others like it are in existence, and they are also in museums.

The Home for Aged Masons in Arlington is owned and operated by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, assisted by the Grand Lodge of Texas, A.F. & A.M.

Great Smokies York Rite Assembly

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of North Carolina, will host the Great Smokies Assembly of York Rite Masons July 10-12 in Waynesville, North Carolina. A Sunday evening church service at the George R. Stuart Auditorium, Lake Junaluska Methodist Assembly, is planned for July 10; and the assembly, entitled "Leadership and Education," will convene Monday morning with the reception of distinguished visitors and Keynote Address by Most Worshipful J. Earl Watson, Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina. Sessions will conclude Tuesday afternoon, and will be followed by an Annual Banquet.

This year marks the 155th anniversary of York Rite Masonry in North Carolina.

Joint Ascension Day Observance

One hundred fifty Sir Knights, ladies and visitors, representing three Grand Commanderies attended an Ascension Day Service held in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia, on May 22. A total of 11 Commanderies — four in Maryland, three in the District of Columbia, and four in Virginia — combined efforts with Chairman Thompson J. Simpson, P.C. of Arlington No. 29, Virginia, to make the service a success.

Virginia Past Grand Commander Joe R. Harris, Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on the George Washington Memorial Chapel, commented on the turnout: "It is quite discouraging when a Commandery holds their own Ascension Day Service and only a few Sir Knights attend. In order to overcome this unfavorable trend, the Sir Knights pooled their efforts and it is believed they have found a solution. To see 75 uniformed Sir Knights march into the Memorial made one proud to be a Knight Templar."

Clarence Jones — "Distinguished Nevadan" \$5,000 from Danbury, Connecticut

The University of Nevada at Reno honored two men and two women as "Distinguished Nevadans" during 1977 commencement exercises. Among those so honored was Sir Knight Clarence K. Jones, Past Commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1, Reno, Past Grand Commander, a retired newspaper executive. He currently serves as Deputy General Grand High Priest and General Grand Captain of the Host, R.A.M.

Sir Knight Jones, born in Genoa, Nevada, in 1909, began his newspaper career as a Reno Evening Gazette carrier at age 11. He was educated as an electrical engineer at UNR, but "decided to remain in the newspaper business." He is credited with training many young carriers who are now business, professional and educational leaders of the community.

The University's Board of Regents voted the awards in recognition of "significant achievements contributing to the social, economic and cultural advancement" of Nevada and the nation, "and for exceptional service to the well-being of mankind."

Pending in Canada

The 94th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada will be held in the City of Toronto August 13-16, 1977, with headquarters at the Royal York Hotel. The Grand Master's dinner for distinguished guests will take place Saturday, August 13.

The Sovereign Great Priory will be followed this year by the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada of the Red Cross of Constantine with an Assembly August 17.

Most Eminent Kt. Richard V. Weir is Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory. Most Illustrious Knight Companion Harold Douglas Gleave, G.C.C., is Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada.

Following a Variety Show in the Danbury High School, Sir Knight Robert Otto, Chairman of the 9th Voluntary Campaign for Crusader Commandery No. 10, Danbury, Connecticut, presented a check to Grand Commander Arthur J. McKinney, climaxing a drive for funds which resulted in the donation of \$5,010 from this single Constituent Commandery. Crusader Commandery, with a membership of 136 Sir Knights, has contributed \$37.95 per member which, at this point in the 9th Voluntary Campaign, "is believed to be unequaled in the Grand Encampment."



Shown left to right are Grand Commander Arthur J. McKinney; and Sir Knights Robert Otto; George T. Antous, G.J.W.; and Bernard T. Wright, Eminent Commander of Crusader Commandery.

London Carnival

The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Valley of Chicago, N.M.J., announces a London Carnival Vacation, departing August 12, 1977, and returning August 20, for members of the Valley of Chicago and their immediate families. Cost is \$469 per person (based on double occupancy) plus 15% tax and services; optional dining and hotel plans are available. Information obtained through the Valley of Chicago, 915 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, 312 - 787-7605.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Regional York Rite Conferences, covering the seven matching areas of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Encampment bodies, are scheduled as follows for 1977 and the month of January 1978:

- South Central, September 17-18
Hot Springs, Arkansas
- Northeastern, October 7-8
Atlantic City, New Jersey
- Northwestern, October 29-30
Boise, Idaho
- Southwestern, November 12
Albuquerque, New Mexico
- North Central, November 19-20
Moline, Illinois
- Southeastern, January 20-21
Jackson, Mississippi
- East Central, January 28-29
Indianapolis, Indiana

The current representatives of the three York Rite bodies for the seven Conferences are: Department Commanders, South Central, J. Shubel Robbins; Northeastern, Dr. Alton G. Billmeier; Northwestern, Merlin F. Purcell; Southwestern, William P. Wilson; North Central, Hugh E. Hossle; South-

eastern, J. Willard Register; East Central, K. Edwin Applegate

Deputy General Grand High Priests, listed in the same order as the Department Commanders, are: Olin S. McDaniel, Albert A. Remington, III, F. R. Erick Mulder, Clarence K. Jones, Henry R. Van Geest, J. Willard Register, Norman L. Harper.

The Regional Deputy Grand Masters of General Grand Council, also listed in the same order as the scheduled conferences for the year, are: K. Maynard Curts, Roger W. Staples, Vernon R. Parks, Marvin J. Baker, Louis V. Sylvester, McMurray L. Griffith, Richard G. Deane.

Regional Conferences are normally attended by Grand Master Willard M. Avery and Grand Recorder Rodenhauser for the Grand Encampment; General Grand High Priest Gordon R. Merrick and General Grand Secretary Charles K. A. McGaughey for the General Grand Chapter; General Grand Master of General Grand Council Dr. Owen L. Shanteau and General Grand Recorder Bruce H. Hunt for the General Grand Council, and other Grand officers and representatives as schedules permit.



National Sojourners Appointment

Sir Knight Paul C. Rodenhauser, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, Honorary Member in Perpetuity, has been appointed to the Fraternal Liaison Committee of National Sojourners, Inc., chaired by LTC and Sir Knight H. Edward May. National Sojourners, was formed August 25, 1921, and incorporated in 1931. Its membership consists of commissioned officers and warrant officers (past and present) of various uniformed services of the United States who are Master Masons.

Tennessee Templar Schools

C. Everett Blanton, Jr., Grand Instructor-Inspector for the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, has invited Templars to attend "any of the Commandery schools of instruction" in August. Each will start at 7:30 p.m., and will end promptly at 9:00 p.m.

The Grand Instructor-Inspector at Nashville announces these dates for instructional meetings: Jackson, August 10; Lebanon, August 17; Chattanooga, August 18; Morristown, August 24.

Each Knight Templar is requested to bring his sword and chapeau.

MASONS IN GOVERNMENT

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

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Secretary of the Interior

*Cecil D. Andrus

Secretary of Agriculture

Robert S. Bergland

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Potter Stewart

JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS

*Homer Ferguson

SENATORS

Alabama:	*John J. Sparkman	(North Carolina)	Robert B. Morgan
Arizona:	Barry M. Goldwater	North Dakota:	Quentin W. Burdick
Arkansas:	*John L. McClellan		*Milton R. Young
Florida:	Richard B. Stone	Oregon:	*Mark O. Hatfield
Georgia:	*Herman E. Talmadge	Pennsylvania:	Richard S. Schweiker
Idaho:	James A. McClure	South Carolina:	Ernest F. Hollings
Indiana:	*Birch E. Bayh, Jr.		J. Strom Thurmond
Kansas:	*Robert J. Dole	South Dakota:	James G. Abourezk
	James B. Pearson		George S. McGovern
Kentucky:	Walter D. Huddleston	Texas:	Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.
Louisiana:	J. Bennett Johnston		John G. Tower
Maryland:	*Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.	Vermont:	Robert T. Stafford
Minnesota:	*Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr.	Virginia:	Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
Mississippi:	*John C. Stennis		William L. Scott
Montana:	Lee W. Metcalf	Washington:	Henry M. Jackson
Nebraska:	Carl T. Curtis	West Virginia:	Robert C. Byrd
North Carolina:	Jesse A. Helms	Wyoming:	Clifford P. Hansen

REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama:	Tom Bevill	(Florida)	*Don Fuqua
	John H. Buchanan, Jr.		Claude Pepper
	*William L. Dickinson		*Robert L. F. Sikes
	William G. Nichols	Georgia:	Jack T. Brinkley
Arizona:	John J. Rhodes		Billy Lee Evans
Arkansas:	John P. Hammerschmidt		*John J. Flynt, Jr.
California:	W. Donlon Edwards		Ronald "Bo" Ginn
	John J. McFall		Dawson Mathis
	*Carlos J. Moorhead	Indiana:	John Brademas
	John E. Moss		*Elwood Hillis
	*Charles H. Wilson		*John T. Myers
Florida:	Charles E. Bennett	Iowa:	Berkley Bedell
	L. A. "Skip" Bafalis		Neal Smith
	*William V. Chappell, Jr.	Kansas:	*Keith G. Sebelius

(Kansas)	Joseph Skubitz	(North Carolina)	*James T. Broyhill
Kentucky:	Tim Lee Carter		Walter B. Jones
	Carl D. Perkins		James G. Martin
	*M. Gene Snyder		Charles O. Whitley
Louisiana:	*William H. Moore, III	North Dakota:	Mark Andrews
	*Joe D. Waggoner, Jr.	Ohio:	*John M. Ashbrook
Maine:	David F. Emery		*Clarence J. Brown, Jr.
Maryland:	*Goodloe Edgar Byron		Samuel L. Devine
Michigan:	*William S. Broomfield		*C. Tennyson Guyer
	Elford A. Cederberg		William H. Harsha, Jr.
	*William D. Ford		Delbert L. Latta
	Guy Vander Jagt		Chalmers Wylie
Mississippi:	Trent Lott	Oklahoma:	Tom Steed
	Gillespie V. Montgomery	Pennsylvania:	Edwin D. Eilberg
	*Jamie L. Whitten		Richard Taylor Schulze
Missouri:	Bill D. Burlison		Gus Yatron
	*Richard H. Ichord	South Carolina:	Mandel J. Davis
	Isaac Newton Skelton		Butler C. Derrick
	*A. Eugene Taylor		James R. Mann
Montana:	Ronald C. Marlenee	South Dakota:	James Abdnor
Nebraska:	Charles Thone	Tennessee:	John J. Duncan
New Hampshire:	James C. Cleveland		Ed Jones
New Jersey:	William J. Hughes	Texas:	Jack B. Brooks
New Mexico:	Harold L. Runnels		Omar Burleson
New York:	Barber B. Conable, Jr.		*Jack Hightower (P.C.)
	Hamilton Fish, Jr.		George H. Mahon
	Benjamin A. Gilman		W. Robert Poage
	*Frank J. Horton		Ray Roberts
	Jack F. Kemp		*James C. Wright, Jr.
	*Robert C. McEwen	Virginia:	W. C. "Dan" Daniel
	Donald J. Mitchell		David E. Satterfield, Jr.
	Otis G. Pike	Washington:	Mike McCormack
	Samuel S. Stratton	West Virginia:	Nick Joe Rahall
	John W. Wydler		*John M. Slack, Jr.
North Carolina:	Ike F. Andrews		

GOVERNORS

Alabama:	*George C. Wallace	Ohio:	James A. Rhodes
Florida:	*Reubin Askew	South Carolina:	James B. Edwards
Idaho:	John V. Evans	Tennessee:	Ray Blanton
Kansas:	Robert F. Bennett	Texas:	Dolph Briscoe
Kentucky:	*Julian M. Carroll	Vermont:	Richard A. Snelling
Mississippi:	Charles Clifton Finch	Virginia:	Mills Godwin
Nebraska:	James J. Exon	Wyoming:	*Edgar J. Herschler

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Delaware:	*Eugene D. Bookhammer	North Carolina:	James C. Green
Iowa:	Arthur Neu	Oklahoma:	George P. Nigh
Mississippi:	*William Winter	Tennessee:	John Wilder
Montana:	Theodore Schwinden	Virginia:	*John Dalton
New Mexico:	Robert E. Ferguson		

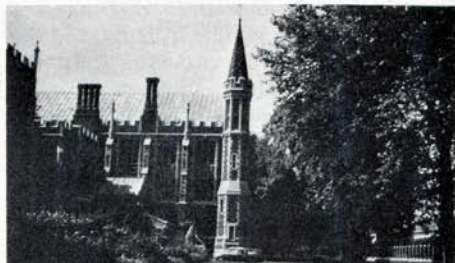


FROM TEMPLARISM TO AMERICA'S LIBERTY

by
Sir Knight Norris G. Abbott, Jr.

The ancient Templars were a military Brotherhood instituted for the protection of Christian pilgrims in Palestine. Nine devoted Knights, including Hugh de Payens and Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, bound themselves together in the formation of such a body. They first took the name of "The Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon," "but in 1118, when they were given an establishment near the supposed site of King Solomon's Temple, they acquired the title of "Knights of the Temple," and from that time forward were commonly called Templars. They grew strong in numbers and in wealth, rendering a service of valor and benevolence in Palestine. After their return from the "Holy Wars" they were the recipients of vast estates which made their Order a powerful force both in France and England. This, not surprisingly, incurred the enmity and envy of several financially hard pressed sovereigns and heads of state. With the connivance of Philip the Fair of France and Pope Clement V, the Order was condemned in 1312, its assets confiscated, and its leaders put to torture.

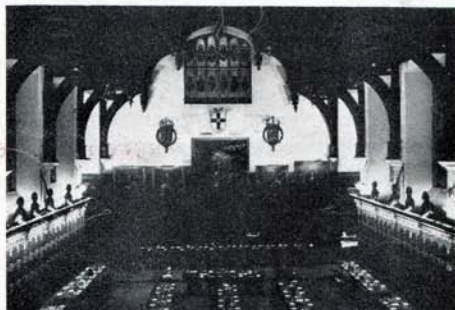
Although there is no *direct* connection between the ancient Templars and the modern institution of Templar Masonry, the name Knight Templar still retains a charm that embraces the thrilling stories of the Knights of old. Part of their land in the city of London was occupied by lawyers shortly after it was condemned. Hence, it was not surprising that in or about 1424, schools of law were established there, and four of them, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple (both named in honor of the Templars), Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn became known as the four Inns of Court. The church where the Knights worshipped still stands nearby,



The Library of Lincoln's Inn

and is said to be one of the only four remaining round churches in England. It is still the corporate place of worship of the Middle Temple and its sister inn, the Inner Temple. As one walks through the lanes and archways that abound in the area occupied by the Inns, you will note an occasional building bearing a small sign, indicating that it survived the Great Fire of London in 1666, when 14,000 buildings, (4/5 of the city) were destroyed, and over 400 acres were laid waste.

Nearby is the Middle Temple Hall, one of England's magnificent Elizabethan halls, built about 1570. Severely bombed during World War II, it has been remarkably restored with much of its original material. The roof is most impressive and



Middle Temple Hall

unique, as it is constructed with the double hammerbeam black oak timbers. In the hall is a twenty-nine foot table on a low platform. Its top is made from a single oak tree from Windsor Forest and was a gift from Queen Elizabeth I. It was floated down the Thames to London. Near it is the "cupboard," a small table made from a hatch cover of Sir Francis Drake's ship, the *Golden Hind*. Drake was a member of the Middle Temple, and the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Dr. Samuel Johnson, Charles Lamb, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir William Blackstone and William Makepeace Thackeray lived for a while in the Temple buildings hereabout. Just below Middle Temple Hall are the delightful gardens where, during term time, barristers often stroll, wearing their traditional gowns. It was in these gardens, it is said, that the red and white roses, which gave their names to the War of the Roses (1455-1485), were plucked - red for the House of Lancaster, and white for the House of York.

Between the 15th and 17th centuries the Inns of Court rivaled the universities as centers of intellectual life. They were not restricted to the study of law. The training that they offered was regarded as the best preparation for those hoping to play a leading part in government and in affairs of state. Many students were from America, for up to 1817 there were no outstanding law schools in that country. They came to learn the principle of the common law in its birthplace, the Inns of Court, and a majority of those chose the Middle Temple as their place of study. It was a center of Whiggery, and sympathetic to the cause of the colonies. Many American students who learned their law and love of ordered liberty within its walls put it to signal use in those historic years which preceded the founding of the new republic. For example, the first meeting of the Continental Congress in 1774 was presided over by Peyton Randolph of Virginia as President. He was a member of the Middle Temple, as was John Dickinson of Pennsylvania and Delaware who drafted the Articles of

Confederation, and (though continually favored reconciliation), was known as the "Penman of the Revolution." Both were Masons. Randolph was Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1766, and Provincial Grand Master of Virginia in 1774. Dickinson signed the Articles of Association while representing Pennsylvania, and the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States, while representing Delaware. He was President of the State of Delaware in 1781, and President of Pennsylvania from 1782-85. Other prominent Middle Temple American members were John Rutledge of South Carolina who drafted the final Constitution, and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, who was its first Attorney General.

The following signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the Inns of Court:

Edward Rutledge (1749-1800), Governor South Carolina, 1798.

Thomas Heyward, Jr. (1746-1809), Delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress, 1776-8.

Thomas McKean (1734-1817), Acting President of Delaware, 1777; First Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1777-99; Governor of Pennsylvania 1799-08.

Thomas Lynch, Jr. (1749-79), Delegate from South Carolina to Continental Congress, 1776.

Arthur Middleton (1742-87), Declined election as Governor of South Carolina in 1778.

William Paca (1740-99), Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, 1778-80; Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals in admiralty, 1780-82; Governor of Maryland, 1782-85.

The first five Rutledge, Heyward, McKean, Lynch and Middleton, were all members of the Middle Temple.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland (1737-1832), was another signer. Though not a member of an Inn of Court, as most students were, he was a lay resident in the precincts of the Temple, and a student for a time in the Inner Temple.

One of the prized treasures of the Middle Temple is a copy of → → →

The Postal Service has announced that it expects to increase postage rates by early next year. Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar says the first-class rate may be increased from 13 to 15 or 16 cents. Other classes also are expected to increase.

TEMPLARISM . . .

the Declaration of Independence with the signatures of all signers. Proper attention is called to those of the five signers who were members of the Middle Temple.

Over the years a personal and social link has been forged between the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple and the American Bar Association, whose members paid a visit to the Middle Temple in 1971. The relationship has been intensified by the election of distinguished United States citizens as "Honorary Masters of the Bench" — the ancient title of the governing body of the Inn. This honor has been accorded several Chief Justices of our Supreme Court, namely: John Rutledge, Brother and ex-President William Howard Taft, and Warren C. Burger, the current Chief Justice. Edward L. Wright, President of the American Bar Association 1970-71, has also been so honored.

[Much of the foregoing has been courteously made available by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. Other references include: *The Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton* Lord Baltimore Press, 1937; *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Ellen Hart Smith, Harvard Press, 1942; *Dictionary of American Biography*, Turn Right at the Fountain, *George Oakes*, *Holt Rinehart and Winston*, 1965; *Freemasonry in Rhode Island*, H. W. Rugg, 1891.]

Sir Knight Abbott is a member of St. John's Commandery No. 1, Providence, Rhode Island, and a 33° Emeritus Member A.A.S.R., N.M.J. He resides at 1180 Narragansett Boulevard, Apartment G-1, Cranston, Rhode Island 02905.

Special meetings of the Royal Order of Scotland, Provincial Grand Lodge, United States of America, during the remainder of the year have been scheduled for Saturday, August 20, in Seattle, Washington; Saturday, October 1, New Orleans; with the Annual Meeting Friday, October 21, in Washington, D.C.

The Seattle location is the Washington Athletic Club, 1325 Sixth Avenue. In New Orleans the meeting will take place at the Braniff Place Hotel, 1500 Canal Street. Headquarters Hotel in Washington will be the Sheraton-Park.

Marvin E. Fowler, Provincial Grand Master, announces that Albert P. Reurat, Rhode Island, resigned as Treasurer last fall, and Provincial Grand Secretary Samuel W. McIntosh has retired from law practice and moved to Gaithersburg, Maryland. New Provincial Grand Secretary is Ellis V. Gregory, 4203 Ambler Drive, Kensington, Maryland 20795. Robert L. Morris, Rockville, Maryland, is the newly-appointed Grand Treasurer.

Progress at I.M.M.C.



When good friends of Illinois Masonic Medical Center get together, as they did for the 1977 annual meeting, there is rejoicing over the Annual Report, with its highlights of progress. Here are, left to right, Paul C. Rodenhauser, Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, U.S.A., 33°; Alvin L. Crump, Past Department Commander, Knight Templar, 33°, a Trustee; and Sir Knight Warren N. Barr, Sr., 33°, President of I.M.M.C.'s Board of Trustees.

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Irvin Cecil

Oklahoma
Grand Commander — 1962
Born November 2, 1904
Died April 17, 1977

Harland H. Morris

New Mexico
Grand Commander — 1969
Born October 28, 1907
Died May 20, 1977

Charles Wesley Chamberlain, Jr.

Maryland
Grand Commander — 1964
Born June 6, 1906
Died May 22, 1977

Murray D. Wilson

Michigan
Grand Commander — 1955
Born May 7, 1896
Died June 1, 1977

William Edward Tanner

Florida
Grand Commander — 1962
Born May 11, 1901
Died June 5, 1977

Haldane Wesley Bean

Illinois
Grand Commander — 1964
Born March 12, 1901
Died June 8, 1977

In Memory of Sir Knight A. Clyde Stork

Robert Gooch, P.C., Star of Bethlehem Commandery No. 37, Canton, Ohio, a 50-year member of Craft Lodge, presided for a March 2 memorial service honoring the late A. Clyde Stork, Secretary of all Canton Masonic Bodies for 37 years, 60 years a Symbolic Lodge Mason, 56 a Royal Arch, 52 years a Templar, 55 years a member of O.E.S., member of Moolah Shrine, St. Louis, also Nemo Shrine Club, Hannibal.

Eye Foundation — Last Resort

Wilson Ramos is a ward of the State of Connecticut and living in a foster home. When he lost his left eye in an accident recently, the State of Connecticut funded the surgery and the boy's recovery, but were unable to furnish funds to replace the lost eye with an artificial eye. The foster parents were unsuccessful in securing aid from other sources.

The case of Wilson Ramos' lost eye was brought to the attention of Clinton Commandery No. 3 in Norwalk, Connecticut, and immediate steps were taken to underwrite the cost of the artificial eye. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation contributed \$300, with Clinton Commandery raising an equal amount.



Shown in the picture are Sir Knight Richard W. True, P.C. and Chairman of the Eye Foundation Committee, and E.C. James F. Hinson, both of Clinton No. 3, presenting a check to Wilson. Commenting on Clinton Commandery's involvement in the case, Grand Commandery Arthur McKinney said, "The young man is once again whole, and Templary has gained as an ardent supporter not only Wilson, but the foster parents as well."

Masonic Education Conference

A Midwest Conference on Masonic Education took place May 5-7, 1977, at the Masonic Temple in Springfield, Illinois, with Fred Nehrenberg (North Dakota), President; Richard H. Sands (Michigan), Vice President; and Dr. Dawson E. Grim (Iowa), Secretary-Treasurer, serving as Conference Officers.

DAY OF DELIVERANCE

by
Sir Knight P. A. Horton

The Colony of Plymouth was established in 1620. It was not long, however, before it was joined by the nearby colonies of Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, New Haven and Rhode Island. Many matters such as borderline disputes with the Dutch, and Indian attacks, made it necessary to unite for strength. In formal Articles, in the year 1643, they formed a confederation — "The United Colonies of New England." This was the first union on this continent.

Metacomet, called Philip, was the son of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians, who for forty years had been the first friend and staunch ally of the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth. Philip at first renewed the treaties that had so long been honored by his father and brother. In 1671, however, angered by the encroachment of the whites, he had formed a confederation of tribes aggregating 10,000 warriors.

In 1675, what is known as King Philip's War was started. The Indians destroyed thirteen towns and about 700 colonists were slain. The colonists organized three troops of cavalry and in 1675, they destroyed the Indian stronghold at Fort Narragansett, killed 600 warriors and massacred 1,000 women and children. Philip's wife and child were captured and sold as slaves in the West Indies. On August 12, 1676, Capt. Benjamin Church surprised Philip and his followers at midnight. Philip was slain and his head was severed.

In 1684 the Union, having served its purpose, was finally abandoned and the troops merged into the growing Militia. They had adopted a flag for this Union showing three disks, representing canon balls and a mailed arm clasping a sword. On the flag in Latin was the slogan, "Conquer or Die."

One hundred years later, April 19, 1775, this flag appeared on Lexington Green with the Militia of Captain Parker when the "shot heard round the world" was fired. It is now known as the Bedford Flag which is preserved with other historic relics at Bedford, Massachusetts.

Although there were four million people in the colonies, agriculture was the principal vocation. Many farms were isolated in remote sections where death was omnipresent, where it could strike in many ways, through frontier ambush, disease, plague, snake bite, fire or accident. Life here was always on the edge of the eternal. From the landing of the Pilgrims, American national feeling had been developing. To these people Great Britain was too remote. In the forest and in the fields they enjoyed liberty and freedom without restraint; but they were proud to be Englishmen, and in 1774, very few had any thought of severance from the Mother Country. While they protested against unjust laws, they still hoped these unpleasant matters could be adjusted.

Lexington and Concord changed the thinking of the colonials. When the King made the Civil authority subordinate to the Military, it meant that force must be met with force. Samuel Adams believed in the philosophy of Pascal:

"The multitude which does not reduce itself to unity is confusion."
Perhaps he was thinking of the United Colonies of New England, for after the closing of the Port of Boston, Samuel Adams had been writing key people in all of the colonies asking them to unite in an assembly or congress; On September 5, 1774, the representatives of all of the Colonies except Georgia organized the first Continental Congress. They adjourned the following month. The second Continental Congress, → → →

with all the colonies represented, met May 10, 1775, and elected John Hancock of Boston president.

On May 10, 1776, John Adams recommended to all the colonies that they each organize a commonwealth government entirely independent of England. This action was generally endorsed. On June 7, 1776, the Virginia delegate to Congress, Richard Henry Lee, moved in Congress that:

"these united Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

The motion was seconded by John Adams. But there were many who thought this was too drastic action; many felt that total severance from Britain was impossible; others had fear of consequences. Many, including Dickinson, remained strongly opposed to it and were determined to speak out their minds against it. Action on Lee's resolution was postponed to July 1; However, a committee was appointed to explain the reason for this separation as contained in Lee's resolution.

The committee was composed of Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston. Lee was called home on account of business and another Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, was appointed in his place. Adams was asked to write the declaration but declined for lack of time. He was at that time serving on ninety committees of the Congress, on a quarter of them as chairman, and the busiest man in Congress. He stated that if Lee's resolution did not pass there would be no need for the declaration and his time must be spent persuading the Delegates to vote for the resolution. The task of writing the Declaration was assigned to Jefferson. The delegations from New York, South Carolina and Pennsylvania were opposed to Lee's resolution.

On July 2, the hot battle raged. John Adams in this supreme hour bore the

whole burden of supporting a measure which he regarded as the consummation of all the labor expended by him since he came into public life. Jefferson utterly helpless in debate later said,

"Adams was the colossus of that debate. He came out with a power of thought and expression that moved us from our seats."

The results of the effective diplomacy of Adams was revealed in the final vote.

John Dickinson and Robert Morris of the Pennsylvania delegation who opposed the resolution had stayed away from the meeting permitting the majority of the delegates to vote for it. The South Carolina delegates had been persuaded to go along with the majority, and the total New York delegation abstained.

With the approval of Lee's resolution on July 2, 1776, at long last all ties with Great Britain were broken. The Revolution had succeeded. It was not a revolution against government but a revolution against tyranny in government. It was a victory for the cause of liberty and a personal victory for John Adams who was so elated by the victory that he wrote to Abigail his wife:

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to GOD Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

For two days following Lee's resolution, Congress devoted its attention to the declaration that was to announce to the world the action they had taken. During these days the Delegates added a word here and deleted a word there and cut out whole paragraphs. A total of thirty-nine changes were made by the delegates.

→ → →

On July 4, the Declaration was adopted by unanimous vote. It was rather anti-climactic, as the spirit, enthusiasm and the debate that prevailed at the vote on Lee's resolution on July 2 were missing.

When Lee introduced his resolution, promptly seconded by Adams, it was received quite without enthusiasm. Many were disturbed because it meant death under the charge of treason to any who were caught by the British should the resolution pass.

The postponement from June 7 to July 1 for the discussion was necessary, only after an opportunity was given for each and every man in that room to search for the answer deep down in his own heart and mind. It was during these days that Adams worked night and day to persuade the final action of those who opposed Lee's resolution. As he later said:

"The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people. This radical change in these principles, opinions, sentiments, and affections of the people was the real American Revolution."

The vote on July 2 on Lee's resolution had established the fact of severance from Great Britain creating our independence. The Committee on the Declaration were to set forth the reasons for this action — to tell the whole world the reasons. But the Resolution or the Declaration did not WIN our independence.

On July 4, 1977, we celebrate the 201st anniversary of the passing of the Declaration of Independence, not the winning of independence from Great Britain. It was seven long years later by a treaty in London that independence was won and secured.

Seven years of all the horrors of war, death, destruction and broken families from the borders of Canada to the shores of the Carolinas. It is history's finest example of a determined people who valued freedom above life itself.

They fought for ideals, not only of benefit for a colony, or for thirteen

colonies, but for people throughout the whole world. They believed that all mankind were created equal. That they were endowed by their Creator with the unalienable rights to life, liberty and the search for happiness.

Thomas Paine and his magazine, '*Common Sense*' had brought to prominence the ideals which had a strong appeal to every literate person.

The spirit and enthusiasm of John Adams prevailed in that assemblage, on that day in 1776, when he said:

"Sink or Swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote for the Declaration of Independence. You and I may rue it. We may not live in the time when this Declaration shall be made good. We may die as Colonists, die as slaves, die ignominiously and on the scaffold! Be it so! If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my Country shall require the poor offering of my life, this victim shall be ready. But while I do live, let me have a Country, or at least the hope of a Country, and that a free Country. Before GOD, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope in this life. I am now ready here to stake upon this Declaration of Independence. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of GOD, it shall be my dying sentiment: Independence now, and Independence forever!"

Sir Knight P.A. "Dick" Horton, a member of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, resides at 3517 Garrison Street, San Diego, California 92106.

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THE AMERICAN SOLDIER—1918

During the two years and eight months prior to U.S. entry into World War I the Medical Department of the Army together with the American Red Cross laid the foundation for the successful operation of the Department during the war. The base hospitals, hospitals, and ambulance units then organized later formed the backbone of the hospital service in France and other theaters of war.

In the right foreground is a Medical Department lieutenant colonel in the olive drab uniform adopted in 1902 and worn with later changes, notably those of 1911, during World War I. On his collar he has the letters U.S. and the caduceus, both in dull bronze. His overseas cap, with a maroon piping also designating his branch, his Sam Browne belt, and the trench coat he carries are all modeled on those worn by the British and adopted by the United States Army. His cordovan undress boots are laced on the instep and closed with a strap on the top.

In the center foreground is an Army nurse in navy blue worsted military overcoat and velour hat, and high tan shoes

prescribed in August 1917. On the collar of the overcoat she wears the metal letters U.S. and the caduceus, also in metal, with the letters A.N.C. superimposed.

In the left foreground is a Red Cross nurse identified as such by her cap. She wears the gray indoor uniform with white collar and cuffs under a white apron worn by all American nurses in the AEF or serving with the British and French armies. This gray uniform had been adopted after it was found that the white indoor uniform formerly worn was impracticable for use in France.

In the left and center background are two military policemen in the regulation olive drab uniform with puttees or woven spiral leggings, and brown, sheepskin leather jerkins. Their steel helmets, adopted in 1917, are modeled on those used by the British. On their right arm they wear blue denim brassards with the letters MP outlined in blue thread.

In the right background is a Medical Department enlisted man, his white brassard bearing a red cross on it.





I AM OLD GLORY



by
CLEMENT A. TAMRAZ, (M.A.)

The cynical ingrate who tramples on the generous endowments of his country, who burns and defiles the flag of the United States of America, should listen for just one moment what that flag has to say to him, to us. . . .

"I am Old Glory, conceived in dreams of Liberty. I was nurtured in the harrowed hopes of Freedom and, in 1777, adopted as the national Emblem of a new nation; bleeding, bent and bowed, yet fighting fiercely for survival and ordained to give all mankind the finest, the noblest concept of human dignity. I am Old Glory.

When they fired that memorable shot heard 'round the world, I was right there and I waved to him on that long and famous midnight ride. I was with the Green Mountain Boys and Minute Men; always by their side. At Valley Forge, covered with ice and sleet, I felt the fierce cold that froze the blood and stung the bone. I gave comfort to General Washington and his tired, sick and hungry Rabble in Arms. I am Old Glory.

At Fort McHenry, amid the rockets red glare and bombs bursting in air, by the dawn's early light I was there . . . yes, though torn and tattered and blood-spattered, I was still there. I am Old Glory.

Through the film of burning tears, mine eyes have seen the fiery wrath kindled by my own boys, the Blue and the Gray, and the psalms of sadness choked my aching heart and drowned my soul in bitter tears as I saw each one laid away, side by side, at Shiloh, Vicksburg and elsewhere. Though far from home, they were not alone, for I nestled them warmly to my bosom when they harkened to the Long Roll and slow Taps. I am Old Glory.

From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli, from the Barbary Coast to the Philippines, I was carried high and mighty by the United States Marines. I tramped through the blood-soaked fields of Belleau Woods, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Chateau-Thierry, the Marne; and I never left my boys over there, even when it was over . . . over there. And while you kept the home-fires burning, my heart was yearning as I kept my desolate, bitter vigil over the lonely graves of those who gave their last full measures of devotion, and whol'll stay forever to watch the poppies grow amid the crosses row on row in Flanders Field. May GOD damn my soul if I ever forsake them. I am Old Glory.

I was raised on Suribachi during the hell of Iwo Jima and waved farewell to the chaplains who went down with their ship. Mine eyes have seen the fields of gold in peace turned red in war, black when the firing cease and white forevermore. I give courage to the young, comfort to the old and devotion from the cradle to the grave, for I am on the side of GOD. I AM THE MANTLE OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER . . . THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER . . . I AM OLD GLORY.

Submitted and reproduced by permission of Clement A. Tamraz, Yonkers Commandery No. 47, New York, now residing at 570 North Rossmore Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90004.

"I here present unto you David Ian Liddell-Grainger, the Grand Master of our Holy Order, wherefore, all Ye who are come this day to do your homage, are Ye willing to do the same?" The Fratres replied "We are," there was a flourish of trumpets and the new Most Eminent and Reverend David Ian Liddell-Grainger, Past Preceptor and Knight Grand Cross, formally was enthroned at Edinburgh, May 7, 1917, leader of the Order of the Temple, Great Priory of Scotland. He succeeds Ian Logan MacKean, P.P., G.C.T., after his term of seven years as Grand Master.



(l-r) Grand Master Still; Past Grand Master of Grand Encampment Bell; Past Grand Master of Scotland MacKean; David Ian Liddell-Grainger; and Deputy Grand Master Cottrell.

The ceremony was preceded by the Grand Mareschal's introduction of Deputations from Sister Great Pries. These included G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, and Deputy Grand Master John B. Cottrell, Jr., who officially represented Grand Master Willard M. Avery.

A "Celebration Dinner" was held in the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, following the enthronement. There were formal toasts to the Queen, to the Order, to the Most Eminent and Reverend Grand Master, to the Guests and to the "Fratres from Overseas." Responses were made by the newly-installed M.E. and R. Grand Master, by Most Eminent and Reverend Grand Master S. Harold Devereux Still, Great Priory of England and Wales; the

Additional special benefactors to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs have joined the more than 100 individuals and couples who have forwarded contributions for use in the continuing humanitarian needs of the charity.

Sir Knight Rodney C. Conley is the second Grand Commander's Club member from Ohio who has made an initial contribution of at least \$100 and received a wallet card identifying him as a Club member. As soon as contributions in increments of \$100 or more have totaled \$1,000, he will join the Grand Master's Club and receive a metal wallet card and personalized bronze desk plaque.

New Grand Master's Club members (requiring an initial contribution of \$1,000) are:

- No. 58 - Norman R. Brindle, California
- No. 59 - In Memory of Bernadine Sund, Illinois
- No. 60 - Arnold N. Sund, Illinois
- No. 61 - Nash C. Willis, Arizona
- No. 62 - James F. Sinkes, Illinois
- No. 63 - Robert R. Hogan, Texas
- No. 64 - Joseph W. Burrell, Texas

Exemptions, credits or Commandery benefits are not offered with membership in either Club. Any *individual* may join, and membership is not limited to Knights Templar. Contributions are tax exempt.

Information on Grand Master's and Grand Commander's Clubs is available from G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Telephone: 217 - 523-3838.)

Most Honourable The Marquess of Donegall, Great Seneschal of the Great Priory of Ireland, and by the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight John B. Cottrell, Jr.

Lynn Awards 50-year Pins

On May 13, Joseph B. Lynn, Past Master of Eureka Lodge No. 66, A.F. & A.M., Colorado, awarded 50 year membership pins of the Grand Lodge of Colorado to Brothers Omer W. Bell and Thomas I. Watkins, both of whom had been raised in 1927 by Brother Lynn, then Worshipful Master.



(l-r) Past Master Lynn, and Brothers Bell and Watkins.

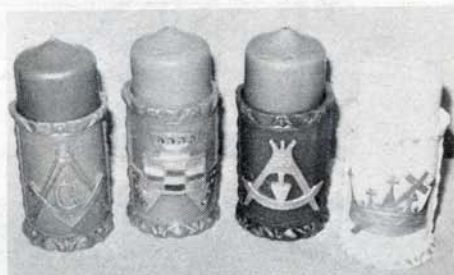
Sir Knight Lynn has served as Treasurer of Canon City Commandery No. 9 since 1930, with the exception of the years he was "going through the line." He has been High Priest of his Chapter three times and has served as Illustrious Master of his Council. He is 58 years a Master Mason, 55 years a Royal Arch Mason, 55 years a Royal and Select Master, and 54 years a Knight Templar, a member of Pikes Peak Priory, K.Y.C.H., and Past Patron of Coal Creek Chapter, O.E.S.

Past Grand Commander Installs Son

In 1968 Sir Knight C. Warner Carpenter, then Grand Commander of New Hampshire, knighted his son, Dr. Willard C. Carpenter, II, in Sullivan Commandery No. 6, Claremont. The entire Grand line of officers took part in the Knighting ceremony for which Dr. Carpenter, an optometrist, had to fly from his Army Post at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to attend.

Masonic Candles from Germany

The Eifel York Rite Bodies of West Germany, including Harry J. Miller Commandery, U.D., offer for sale a limited supply of Masonic candles from the Bernel-Meyer Kerzen Fabrik in Trier, West Germany. The candles are hand-made in appropriate colors for the Symbolic Lodge, also for Council, Chapter and Commandery (shown left to right below), and are available for \$20 each, including postage.



The candles are "everlasting" — 9 inches tall and 4 inches in diameter. The base is permanent; only the top burns and is replaceable. Companions may order the candles through Ronald L. Snider, PSC Box 78, APO New York 90132; or David W. Campbell, PSC Box 1644, APO New York 09123.

In May, nine years later, P.G.C. Carpenter installed his son as Eminent Commander of Sullivan Commandery.



(l-r) Outgoing Commander Philip J. Beaton; Sir Knight Willard C. Carpenter; and Past Grand Commanders C. Warner Carpenter and Carl A. Buswell.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION – AND MASONS LEFT THEIR MARKS



As the United States of America celebrates its 201st birthday, the Masonic fraternity takes renewed inspiration in the knowledge that the Founding Fathers included many distinguished members of Freemasonry. "Signatures" at left identify Masons who constructed the White House, or "President's House" as it was known then. These marks were cut into the sandstone above the great fireplace of the old White House kitchen on the Ground Floor. President John Adams, not a Mason, was the first to take up residence in the still unfinished mansion November 1, 1800. It was Abigail Adams who declared that "this House is built for ages to come."

POSTMASTER: Send notice to
GRAND RECORDER, Knights
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Illinois 60604.

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