



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIII

AUGUST 1977

NUMBER 8

August Birthday Salute for the  
Maker of "Simple Rhymes"

SIR KNIGHT EDGAR A. GUEST  
1881-1959



## “HIGHEST HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS”

In 1816, Indiana was admitted to the Union to become the 19th state, Columbus was named the capitol of Ohio, the first boiler plates were manufactured in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar was formed in New York City. Then it was the “General” Grand Encampment, but the term “General” was discarded in later years.

Francis J. Scully, M.D., late Past Grand Commander of Arkansas, in his frequently quoted volume on the *History of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America*, records that the “. . . Grand Encampment became the Supreme Governing Body of Knights Templar in the United States, and has continued to hold that place . . . fulfilling the highest hopes and aspirations of its early leaders.” Later he emphasizes: “The Supreme Governing Body . . . has stood the test of time . . . Its opponents have disappeared. There is no Templar today who denies allegiance to this organization, nor one who does not see its value.”

We Templars have a background of unity. It has prepared us to play an equally important role in the future of our Fraternity and our Nation. We need at times to be revitalized in our principles and our tenets; we need to stop to re-examine our values and priorities, put first things first and “accentuate the positive,” as former Sovereign Grand Commander George A. Newbury, Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, once remarked to us.

Templary is not a fad or passing fancy; it is truly a way of life. It means, first of all, that we are Christian Masons pledged to uphold the Christian religion. It means that we endeavor “to correct the vices, purify the morals and promote the happiness of those of our brethren who have attained this magnanimous Order.” We are not outmoded; we are as modern as tomorrow and we need not be hesitant about our identity or our belief. We know who we are, what we are and why.

In unity and solidarity, let’s continue the great work of Templary, exemplify the principles we so heartily endorse, and do our utmost to promote the growth of our Order in numbers and in calibre so it exerts its influence long after our own years on earth have ceased. Make it true that Templary “has grown in the years fulfilling the highest hopes and aspirations of its early leaders . . .” — that it has “stood the test of time. . .” — and that “there is no Templar today . . . who does not see its value.”

Let us work in unified action NOW — in preparation for a fruitful, productive Autumn.



*Willard M. Avery*



# Knight Templar

Knights Templar — Christian Masons

**August:** Perhaps our August issue could be best described with the term, "Guest Appearances." We have devoted a number of pages to a Behrens' sketch of the maker of Templar rhymes, Sir Knight Edgar A. Guest, who died in 1959. His photograph is featured on the cover illustration (courtesy of Chicago Historical Society), one of his compositions on the back cover. August was the month of his birth, just one of the many reasons for highlighting the life of this gentle and compassionate Templar. Other features of interest include a treatment on the metric system (Ready or not, it's coming!), Knights Templar Eye Foundation-supported research, a review of Washington Memorial Medals — and more.

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,  
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# EDITOR'S JOURNAL

**Allen:** Vern G. Shipman, Supplement Editor for the Grand Commandery of Oregon, announces that Maurice F. Roberts, P.G.C., is the new Grand Recorder for the Grand Commandery of Oregon. He succeeds Ray Allen, P.G.C., who, says Shipman, "has chosen to hang up the gloves." The Oregon Supplement Editor says the Grand Commandery was closed this session in Eugene this year "to help Sir Knight Ray pay his final tribute to his loving wife. I plan to do a story on Sir Knight Ray in the near future."

**Repeat Information:** Especially for Templars serving on Committees of Jurisprudence, the Grand Encampment has prepared and made available a "Digest of the Approved Decisions of the Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America." Developed over several years, the updated "Digest," last revised in 1946 by Jewel P. Lightfoot, Past Grand Commander of Texas, was fully reviewed and completed by Past Grand Commander Harrison C. Hartline, Pennsylvania. After months of proofing, printing and binding, the "Digest" was placed on the availability list in June at \$5.00 per copy.

**Voluntary Campaign:** As distributed in the Grand Master's General Order No. 2, also in campaign instructions to Chairmen and Recorders, the per capita productivity of a Commandery in the 9th Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation was measured by its membership as reported by the individual Recorders at the close of November 1976. Changes in membership during the campaign, or any increase or decrease, did not affect the result. The same system will apply in the next Voluntary Campaign. It permits each Commandery to know in advance what is required to reach its goal.

**Taping:** James A. Hammond, station manager of WKHS-Radio, Worton, Maryland, at the request of Sir Knight Gordon B. Browning, has narrated a tape for the Grand Encampment's color-slide presentation, "Masonic Presidents." This is one of the offerings currently available to Templar groups in script and slide form. In the near future, the Grand Encampment office in Chicago will announce the availability of the audio tape for those who wish to present the slides to Mr. Hammond's narration. In the interim, the slide/script presentation is available, without charge except return postage.

**Belated Thank You:** Brother Raymond B. Harding, 33°, Director of Work, A.A.S.R., S.J., writes to convey the appreciation of Mrs. Laura A. de Tojo for "the courtesies extended by the Masons" at the time of her father's death. Her father, Sir Knight Charles Edward Arias, died in Guatemala City, six months after the earthquake which killed 25,000 persons and left another million homeless. Mrs. de Tojo and her mother, both of Catholic faith, were concerned because they had no way of expressing their appreciation.

**For the Record:** Garbled composition in the July issue resulted in incorrect listings for United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, appointed officers. Grand Sovereign Stanley F. Maxwell's appointments for 1977-78 are: Milton L. Fegenbush, the Rev. Olin E. Lehman, Glenn W. Ford, Douglas G. Edlich, Raymond H. Schrempf, George R. Schenk, The Rev. Frank H. Snell, The Rev. John C. Brumbach and The Rev. Robert K. Hill.

**True:** Only the guy who isn't rowing has time to rock the boat.



## THE GENTLE MAN FROM DETROIT

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

He made his fortune by writing about flowers, and seven-year olds, about knee-breeches and long trousers, bi-focals and golf. He never graduated from high school, but was awarded two honorary doctorates, and in 1952 was named Michigan's poet laureate. He wrote well over 15,000 poems in his lifetime, but he preferred the title of newspaperman to poet. When discussing what it was in his poetry that held such universal appeal he said, "I just take the simple everyday things that happen to me and figure out that they probably happen to a lot of other people, and then I make simple rhymes out of 'em and people seem to like them." John S. Knight, in his introduction to Howes' biography, said of Edgar Guest that he could continually reach such a large audience because of his "sympathetic, human, and often homely portrayal of mankind's deeds, emotions, faiths and foibles." He has told the emotions of the whole human race through his stories in verse.

That Edgar Albert Guest was a Mason, a Templar, an Honorary 33<sup>o</sup>, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and recipient of many honors and awards seems only appropriate after reading of his life — his accomplishments and his tragedies. Two overriding themes in his verse are the brotherhood of man and (though born in England) the praise of America as the single best country. Guest had no patience with men who rejected opportunity; but to those who worked and smiled through their work, he always had a friendly and encouraging word.

On August 20, 1881, Edgar Guest — Eddie to his friends — was born the fourth of five children to Julia Wayne Guest in Birmingham, England. His father, Edwin, was an accountant who found himself almost penniless in 1890

when a copper brokerage business he had begun failed. Taking his second eldest son, Percy, with him, Edwin started for America. The following year he sent for Julia and the other children to settle in Detroit where young Eddie quickly made himself at home.



Of his mother, Eddie had fond memories. She was, he said, the one who loved poetry and reading and passed this love on to him. She also taught him to believe in God, and though not a weekly church-goer, Guest grew into a man of great faith. As a youth he attended a few Sunday school classes in a small Swedenborgian church where his time was mainly occupied pumping air into the pipe organ. In later life, when asked his denomination, he would say Episcopalian — because he had been married in an Episcopalian church, and this was the religion of his wife. But part of the poet's universality stems from the fact that he believed all religions which professed brotherhood and goodness to be good. Of course, he was not uncritical. He once wrote, "I have been bored in church. I have been annoyed; I have been made angry; I have encountered in church men for whom I had lost all respect; I have heard things uttered in church which disgusted me; but I have → → →



never lost my faith in the purpose of the church nor in its ministry as a body.”

And if it was his mother who taught the youth about God, it was the father who taught him about love of country — America. Eddie recalls the words his father would often say to him and his brothers and sister: “Remember England kindly as the land of your birth, but stick to and stand by the United States, the land of your opportunity.”

Still a lad of 14, Edgar began his association with the Detroit *Free Press*. In 1895 Charles Hoyt, an accountant for the paper, offered him a part-time job in the bookkeeping department as a general work-boy. By 1897 he had quit high school to work full time in the editorial department as a mail sorter and poster of baseball scores; the next year Eddie was a cub reporter.

1898 is also important because it was on December 11 of that year when Guest's first poem was printed — in the *Free Press*. Soon after began his once-a-week column called “Blue Monday Chat” which eventually grew into a daily column: “Breakfast Table Chat.” Beginning in 1904 he opened each day's column with an original verse.

In 1902, at the age of 21, Edgar Guest became a citizen of the United States, something he never regretted. And in another five years, already a seasoned newspaperman, he married Nellie Crossman. In a seeming short period of time Eddie had everything to make life perfect — a good job, wife, home, and family on the way. But things were not to remain so perfect.

Florence Dorothy, the first child born to Edgar and Nellie Guest in 1908, died at the age of 13 months. To somewhat ease the grief of both parents, another daughter, Marjorie Ellen, was adopted soon after Florence's death. Marjorie was three years old, and to her was given all the love that would have gone to Florence. But neither was Marjorie to remain as their loved one — she died some 12 years after their first daughter, suffering first from typhoid, then scarlet fever, and finally dying from tuberculosis in her early teens. However, two children did

survive — Edgar A. Guest, Jr. (Bud), born July 7, 1912, and his sister, Janet, born ten years later.

Guest was made a Master Mason in Ashlar Lodge No. 91 in Detroit, Michigan, May 21, 1908, the year following his marriage. He later became a life member of Ashlar Lodge. He was a member of Peninsular Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and Monroe Council No. 1, before being knighted in Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, on October 24, 1913. (He was a life member of Chapter, Council and Commandery.) On March 28, 1912, he became a Scottish Rite Mason in what was then Michigan Sovereign Consistory. At the age of 40, in 1921, he was crowned a 33°, Honorary, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. (Also in 1921 he was belatedly awarded his high school diploma from the Superintendent of Detroit Schools.)

In his remaining years he attended and spoke at a many Masonic meetings and received a number of Masonic honors. Yet he never stopped being a “spokesman” for the majority of men and women — the common folk — alive in the first half of the 20th century. Whether it was patriotism or autumn or anguish or pride that he was writing about, he spoke to and for those exemplified in his poem “Real People” (from *Life's Highway*):

**The backbone of the nation is  
the happy-hearted throng  
Of ordinary people who go swinging  
right along.  
They live in modest houses and they work  
from day to day  
And the papers never notice what they do  
or what they say,  
For they're always keeping busy at life's  
commonplace affairs,  
Planning futures for their children, and what  
golden dreams are theirs! . . .**

For Edgar Guest the poet, man's nobility came from his “social responsibility” — and this did not only mean treating one's neighbor as a man would be treated himself; it meant taking pride in one's own existence. Again and again Guest repeated his view of the perfect man:



I have to live with myself, and so  
I want to be fit for myself to know,  
I want to be able as days go by,  
Always to look myself straight in the eye;  
I don't want to stand, with the setting sun,  
And hate myself for things I have done . . .

I want to go out with my head erect,  
I want to deserve all men's respect;  
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf  
I want to be able to like myself . . .

I can never hide myself from me;  
I see what others may never see;  
I know what others may never know,  
I never can fool myself, and so,  
Whatever happens, I want to be  
Self-respecting and conscience free.

(from "Myself"/*Treasury of Masonic Thought*)

And he spoke with simple understanding  
of such intangible abstracts as "Life":

Life is a gift to be used every day,  
Not to be smothered and hidden away;  
It isn't a thing to be stored in the chest  
Where you gather your keepsakes  
and treasure your best;  
It isn't a joy to be sipped now and then  
And promptly put back  
in a dark place again. . . .

and "Greatness":

We can be great by helping one another;  
We can be loved for very simple deeds:  
Who has the grateful mention of a brother  
Has really all the honor that he needs. . . .

and "Peace":

A man must earn his hour of peace,  
Must pay for it with hours of strife  
and care,  
Must win by toil the evening's sweet release,  
The rest that may be portioned  
for his share;  
The idler never knows it, never can.  
Peace is the glory ever of a man. . . .

and "Duty":

To do your little bit of toil,  
To play life's game with head erect;  
To stop at nothing that would soil  
Your honor of your self-respect;  
To win what gold and fame you can,  
But first of all to be a man. . . .

and finally, in "My Creed," his personal  
philosophy:

To live as gently as I can;  
To be, no matter where, a man;  
To take what comes of good or ill  
And cling to faith and honor still;  
To do my best, and let that stand  
The record of my brain and hand;  
And then, should failure come to me,  
Still work and hope for victory. . . .

(above from *Collected Verse*)

A man worked, and helped his fellow-  
man, said Guest, because that was what  
he was given life to do – without need of  
reward or payment:

Don't want medals on my breast,  
Don't want all the glory,  
I'm not worrying greatly lest  
The world won't hear my story.  
A chance to dream beside a stream  
Where fish are biting free;  
A day or two, 'neath skies of blue,  
Is joy enough for me. . . .

(from "Reward"/*Just Folks*)

It was a sin, he thought, for a man to  
resign himself to his "fate" and refuse to  
make as much out of his life as possible:  
"The joy of life is living it, or so it seems  
to me;/In finding shackles on your wrists,  
then struggling till you're free." (from  
"Improvement"/*Just Folks*)

Every aspect of living was a continu-  
ous struggle that had to be faced and  
fought. To refuse to accept a challenge  
was much worse than failure for Guest:

And if the fight I lose, what then?  
The world is filled with stronger men  
Than I, whose blows I cannot meet.  
There's no disgrace in such defeat  
Unless, perchance, afraid to fall,  
I will not face my foe at all. . . .

(from "The Fighter"/*Life's Highway*)

Guest had something to say on every  
subject. He praised all men, especially  
those who refused wealth for the "better  
things."

Nobody stops at the rich man's door  
to pass the time of day.  
Nobody shouts a "hello!" to him  
in the good old-fashioned way.  
Nobody comes to his porch at night  
and sits in that extra chair  
And talks till it's time to go to bed.  
He's all by himself up there. . . .

(from "The Price of Riches"/*Just Folks*)



Though a man be poor in possessions, he could be as wealthy as a Rockefeller if he lived a life that was an example to others. In his poem "The Tinsmith Goes Above" Guest poses a situation where a poor tradesman is met at the gates of heaven and questioned by God. The tinsmith apologizes for his presence, thinking that because he is poor there will be no place for him. God replies, "... all I care to know and all that I'd have you tell/Is, when you were given a kettle to mend, are you sure that you did it well?"

Guest did more through his poetry than present a picture book or moral dogmas to his readers. Often poetry was his means of self-release, and it is perhaps in such poems as "Since Jessie Died" (written after the death of his daughter) that Guest is most successful in reaching the heart:

We understand a lot of things  
we never did before,  
And it seems that to each other  
Ma and I are meaning more . . . .  
You can share your joys and pleasures,  
but you never come to know  
The depth there is in loving,  
till you've got a common woe.

(from *Just Folks*)

Religion or a belief in God was another means of relief from sorrow. Guest wrote early in his life "I owe to it [religion] my powers of understanding, for it was from my mother and her religious teachings I caught my first glimpse of the great brotherhood of man."

While religion taught him an understanding of man, Masonry did not play a minor part in his education. He said, "Masonry has taught me the follies of petty distinctions and the shams of pride and place." In 1954 Edgar Guest won the Royal Arch Medal "in recognition of a life of distinguished and unique service in which he has translated into precept and action for the benefit of the whole world the principles upon which Royal Arch Freemasonry is founded." Guest was a member of St. Clement Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Moslem Shrine Temple. In the same year he received the Royal Arch Medal he was

created a Blue Friar (an organization for Masonic authors).

Guest also held his citizenship in the United States to be a most valued possession: "To be an American in deed/As well as in my printed creed . . ." was an important part of his philosophy of patriotism, as was the unwavering decision "... No act of mine that men may scan/Must shame the name American." In "A Patriotic Wish" (*Collected Verse*) there is a single line definition of the name, American — "I'd like to be the sort of man the flag could boast about . . ."

In his poem "America" Guest set down perhaps the finest sentiment combining faith in God and country:

God has been good to men. He gave  
His Only Son their souls to save,  
And then he made a second gift,  
Which from their dreary lives should lift  
The tyrant's yoke and set them free  
From all who'd throttle liberty.  
He gave America to men — . . .

For this, America began:  
To make a brotherhood of man.

The poem (only a portion is given) was written in 1942. It represents, says his biographer, Royce Howes, "the hope and faith of a land in its darkest year of WWII." A long-hand copy of the poem, in Guest's own handwriting, was auctioned off to further the sale of war bonds. It was purchased for \$50,000.

For Guest there were three things necessary to happiness: Home, God and Work; and always man the individual must be aware that his every action can affect every other man. His first three bound collections of verse, including *Home Rhymes* (1909), *Just Glad Things* (1911), and *Breakfast Table Chat* (1913), were printed by Edgar's brother, Harry Guest. Subsequent volumes, beginning with *A Heap O' Livin'* (1916), were published by Reilly & Britton (later The Reilly & Lee Co.), Chicago — more than ten in all.

But Guest was not merely a poet and newspaperman. He was also known for his talent as an actor, and was often asked to participate in the ritual. It was this



Stanley F. Maxwell, K.G.C., Grand Sovereign of the Order of Red Cross of Constantine, presented Andrew R. Sims with the title and grade of Honorary Past Grand Sovereign, Knight Grand Cross, at a special Conclave in the Northern Hotel, Billings, July 16. Accompanying the Grand Sovereign was Grand Recorder Paul Rodenhauer, K.G.C. Sterley Miller is Intendant General, Division of Montana. Chairman was Clinton C. Cox, Billings.

... GUEST

additional trait and Guest's reputation for being a gentle, humorous man, that led to his short-lived Hollywood career. When Brother Will Rogers lost his life in 1935 someone got the idea that Edgar Guest was just the type needed to fill the gap left by Rogers' death. After only a few weeks as a celebrity, though, Guest tired of the glitter and returned home to Detroit. Besides, with almost 10,000,000 daily readers, he felt his work as syndicated writer, versifier, lecturer and radio personality was enough to occupy his time.

Another area of interest for the poet was the Boys' Clubs. He took up Boys' Club work in the 1920's, eventually helping to found the Boys' Clubs of Detroit. In 1952 he was awarded the highest honor of the Clubs, the Golden Keystone, presented to him by his friend Herbert Hoover.

When Edgar Guest died in 1959 his name was known by presidents and cardinals, and by conductors and porters on the numerous railroads he traveled. If one line had to be taken from his vast writings to describe Guest and his outlook on life it would be a command written by himself to himself and to all his readers: "Stand up to life and face it!" (from "Thought for the Brave"/*Life's Highway*). He did this throughout his 78 years, and it is a certainty that he helped others to do the same.

Internal photo courtesy Chicago Historical Society.

James Fairbairn Smith  
Detroit Commandery No. 1

*Masonic journalist J. Fairbairn Smith, longtime editor of The Masonic World and Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations for the Grand Commandery of Michigan, was well-acquainted with Sir Knight Edgar A. Guest, whose photograph identifies the August issue of the Knight Templar Magazine.*

In recalling the association, Sir Knight Smith says that "Eddie was my senior by 21 years but we were great friends and often performed speech dialogue in tandem." He points out that Guest "did much work in Scottish Rite."

"During his peak year as a journalist," says Editor Smith, "he made \$150,000.00, which was probably a new high for journalist's pay."

He continues with another anecdote from the time Edgar A. Guest was Knighted in 1913. "The best story he ever told was at his home after the night when he was Knighted. He told Nellie to gaze upon him as a true Knight of the Magnanimous Order of Knights of the Temple.

"Her response was: 'O.K., Knight. Now go down and fix the fire.'" Sir Knight Smith says that one is a little dated, "but still good."

He recalls that Edgar's son, Bud, who authored the radio series, *The Sunny Side of the Street*, never became a Mason, "although he promised his Dad to do so at least a hundred times."

J. Fairbairn Smith apparently relished his association with "the maker of rhymes," the prolific journalist who never lost the common touch.





## "Keeps Finding New Causes"

The June 14 issue of the *Leader-Free Press* of East Rutherford, Carlstadt, New Jersey, devoted a special feature to a leading Templar, Gordon J. Brenner, Past Grand Commander of New Jersey, longtime Chairman of the Committee on Religious Activities for the Grand Encampment. Under the heading "An Old Friend Keeps Finding New Causes," the newspaper saluted Brenner for his life-long hobby of helping his fellowman.



"With membership in a list of civic and professional organizations as long as your arm, Brenner leaves a trail of good deeds and smiling faces.

"His main affiliation is the Knights Templar." In the interview, Sir Knight Brenner described the Easter Morning Service, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Knights Templar Educational Foundation.

The Past Grand Commander is also the charter President of the Carlstadt Lions Club. He was municipal judge for 10 years. Now semi-retired from the realty service he founded, his son, Frederick, manages the business. "Brenner," says the newspaper writer, "is also the proud grandfather of two girls, Nancy Lynn, 11, and Elaine Sue, 9."

The son of a Baptist minister, Brenner began life on the plains of North Dakota, lived in Illinois and Indiana before moving, at 22, to New York City, where he met his late wife, Frances.

## Friendly Disagreement

"The largest of all Masonic affairs," says Sir Knight Edward J. Brown, 33°, Berwyn, Illinois, "were two Grand Master's Breakfasts held in Chicago in 1962 and 1963."

An article on "Masonic All States Night" in the May issue reported that "Four thousand Master Masons assembled March 2 at Bayfront Arena in St. Petersburg, Florida. . . . Total attendance topped 7,000 . . . the largest known indoor gathering of Masons in the United States." Sir Knight Brown, one of the organizers of the Chicago gatherings, observes that Florida's All States Night, while impressive, did not set the record for indoor Masonic attendance. He referred the *Knights Templar Magazine* to "Past Grand Master Schwarz for details."

Sir Knight Schwarz reports "The Knights Templar played a very important part in these Breakfasts [held at Chicago's McCormick Place], being the backdrop at the world's largest speaker's table, 300 feet long, the length of a football field. One hundred Masons sat at the head table. . . . The affair received a maximum of publicity over the media . . . numerous pictures were taken . . . and the speeches were beamed over the Atlantic via Radio Free Europe."

Nearly 13,000 came to the 1962 Breakfast "to honor Brother Harold D. Ross, then Grand Master." (Sir Knight Schwarz says the attendance was somewhat curtailed because of a blizzard.) The other Breakfast was held in 1963 when Grand Master Clarence P. Schwarz himself was honored. The attendance in 1963 approached the 14,000 mark.

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## General Grand Chapter and Council Plans

General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, International, and General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, International, announce advance scheduling of the "1978 Mile High Triennial Sessions" September 10-14, 1978. The Regency Hotel in Denver will be the headquarters for the combined sessions.

Information, according to releases from the General Grand Bodies, can be secured from Earl C. Slayton, Secretary, 1395 Elm Street, Denver, Colorado 80220. William H. Thornley is the contact for state and regional dinner arrangements. His address: 2885 South Vince Street, Denver, Colorado 80210.



## **“EDGEVILLE”**

by

**Anthony Donn, M.D.**

Serge Timmons had a bad childhood, and he didn't become a model citizen. He was fourteen when he discovered heroin, and for the next six years he stole whatever he could and pushed dope to support his habit. He didn't know his father, and it is unlikely that his mother did either. She was an alcoholic living on welfare. She was indifferent to her several children; and Serge had been in and out of foster homes since infancy. This scenario of poverty, dope and crime has become a shocking commonplace in our society.

But Serge's story is different. At age 20, without the help of social workers or psychiatrists, he voluntarily entered a methadone program. Despite his long addiction, he was able to give up drugs. It was apparent that he was quite intelligent. He held a succession of decent jobs and never again broke the law. At age 25, he was a guard in a housing project and he studied at night to get his high school diploma. It appeared that he was one of the lucky few to drag himself out of the quagmire.

So it appeared in 1971 – until his former girl friend, still an addict, flung a bottle of concentrated sodium hydroxide into his face. It took an hour before he was led into the emergency room of the City Hospital. He could still see but he was in great pain. He didn't know that the pain would soon disappear and so would his sight. The emergency room was the last thing he saw for 5 years.

Alkali burns are the most serious chemical injury which the eye can suffer. Even when treated promptly the prognosis is poor. The alkali quickly gets into the cornea – the transparent watch-crystal-like tissue on the front of the eye – and it continues to burn through the tissue even after the eye is thoroughly irrigated and treated. Sometimes the

front of the eye just perforates; other times the transparent tissues just turn white. Cataract can develop; glaucoma can develop. Probably the most critical treatment for alkali burns occurs within the first minutes of the injury. If the eye is immediately flushed with copious amounts of water, it is possible to avoid the serious later complications. Once the alkali gets into the eye, treatment has very little effect. (A few years ago a deranged man in Harlem threw a chemical into the eyes of several policemen. Fortunately the neighbors formed a bucket-brigade to bring water for the officers' eyes, and this greatly reduced their injuries.)

These serious chemical burns occur with decreasing frequency in industry and in chemistry laboratories – because of increased safety precautions and protective goggles. But the injuries are increasing in the inner cities when fights and grudges are often settled in this barbaric manner.

Serge was transferred to the Corneal Service of the Edward S. Harkness Eye Institute at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. Despite the best efforts of the staff, his left eye perforated from the alkali burn and he lost all vision in this eye. In an attempt to preserve his remaining eye, the lids of the right eye were sewn together. Over the next 4 years he underwent 6 eye operations; and each anesthesia was made more difficult by the fact that all of the veins on his skin had become closed because of the years of drug addiction. Finally, even after his cataract was removed and his lids were opened, he remained blind because the alkali had rendered his cornea totally white and opaque. The situation was even more hopeless because conventional corneal transplants do not → → →



succeed in severely burned corneas. Even the artificial cornea, made of plastic, which was developed by Dr. Hernando Cardona and which has been previously described in this publication (see *May Knight Templar Magazine*, 1976), does not work in these cases. The cornea is so damaged that the plastic falls out.

In 1970, however, Dr. Cardona had begun experimenting with a new model of his artificial cornea — to be used in cases of chemical burns. The new surgical technique involved taking tissue from the patients' shin bone and using this to strengthen the burned cornea so that a plastic cornea could be implanted. By 1975 the surgeons at the Eye Institute had enough experience with the new technique to attempt the operation on Serge's only remaining eye. So far the operation has been successful; Serge can see 20/50; he can read and he can get about. But peripheral vision is limited to only 25 degrees and he cannot resume his former occupation.

He is 30 years old and sitting on a time-bomb. The tiny piece of plastic embedded in his eye may fall out at any time. If it does, the chance of a successful re-operation is exceedingly small. The longest period that one of these new artificial corneas has remained in the eye is seven years. Many have extruded in much shorter periods. No one knows whether his "new eye" will remain for 20 years or 20 months. He calls his situation "Edgeville."

(For the past 10 years the Knights Templar have provided the major support for Dr. Cardona's research at the Edward S. Harkness Eye Institute of Presbyterian Hospital in New York).

The name of this patient and several details in the history are deliberately changed to preserve his anonymity.

Dr. Donn is Associate Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology at the Edward S. Harkness Eye Institute, New York.



## Eye Foundation Clubs Prosper

Montana and New York step to the front of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Grand Commander's Club this month with three Sir Knights from these states beginning membership with \$100 contributions. They are:

Montana No. 2 — James O. Vader  
Montana No. 3 — Ralph W. Sleator  
New York No. 2 — Reid F. Lewis

Benefactors to the Grand Commander's Club contribute a minimum of \$100 annually until \$1,000 is reached. At that time members are entered into the ranks of the Grand Master's Club, receiving a metal wallet card and personalized bronze desk plaque. Contributors may also make a single tax-free payment of \$1,000 to gain membership in the Grand Master's Club.

As Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell says, "The work of the Eye Foundation helps in the restoration and preservation of sight in those who are unfortunate"; the generosity of Templars and other individuals is responsible for ensuring this continuing work.

*Neither Club grants exemptions, credits or benefits for Commanderies;* both are separate from Voluntary Campaign, assessments and Life Sponsors, as well as Templar Patrons and Associate Patrons. For information on contributions, write Knights Templar Eye Foundation, 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Telephone: 217 — 523-3838)

Taped music for the Order of the Temple Conferral is now available from the Grand Encampment. Two 7-inch open-face reels, containing all necessary musical accompaniment and directions for use, are available for permanent ownership by Commanderies at a total cost of \$15.00. Order from the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.



## WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDALS

by  
Harold V. B. Voorhis

This article might be called "A Story of a Set of Washington Medals," being the result of some research asked for by Brother James A. St. Clair of Portland,



Maine, in the September 1976 issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*. One of these medals was found by his son-in-law.

There are four medals in the set, struck at the U.S. Government Mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the "obverse" which is the same on all four medals, around the rim, are the words "Struck by Order of Congress to Commemorate the Centenary of Washington's Death." To the right of the centered bust we find "Washington Monument Association," and beneath, "Alexandria, Va."

Like most projects in which our government is involved, this one took the usual "overtime" course: from March 9, 1900, when a Bill (H.R. 9345) was introduced in Congress by Honorable John F. Rixey of Virginia to approve the issue of the medals, until July 1, 1902, when it (then S4546) was passed and signed the same day by President Theodore Roosevelt. The date when the first medals were offered to the public is not available, but this much is certain: It was 930 days after the Centenary of Washington's death, which occurred on December 14, 1799, that the authorization was signed.

The following is taken from a Treasury Department "Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals" (page 389) listing them in detail:

359. Washington Memorial Association. *Obv.* STRUCK BY ORDER OF CONGRESS TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

Bust, to right; below, WASHINGTON MONUMENT/ ASSOCIATION — ALEXANDRIA VA. *Rev.* WASHINGTON; Masonic Apron, MASTER — ALEXANDRIA LODGE, NO.22, A.F. & A.M. 1788; the whole within laurel wreath. A.E. 26 mm.

360. Washington Memorial Association. *Obv.* Similar to No. 359. *Rev.* WASHINGTON — SURVEYED ALEXANDRIA 1749. A surveyor's instrument, within a wreath. A.E. 26 mm.
361. Washington Memorial Association. *Obv.* Similar to No. 359. *Rev.* WASHINGTON — MEMBER OF FRIENDSHIP FIRE CO. 1773. A hand fire engine within wreath. A.E. 26 mm.
362. Washington Memorial Association. *Obv.* Similar to No. 359. *Rev.* WASHINGTON FOREMOST FARMER OF HIS DAY. A winged female with torch, floating over a harvest field. A.E. 26 mm.



Washington Memorial Medals — 100th Anniversary of his death. Photo by Harold Cumbee, Archivist of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.



There are other detailed lists, but the one in *George Washington Freemason* by William Moseley Brown, P.G.M. of Virginia, published in 1952, notes the date of "Alexandria Lodge No. 22, A.F. & A.M." as 1783. This is an error. The Lodge was originally No. 39 under Pennsylvania and became No. 21 under Virginia on April 28, 1788, with Washington as the first Master. (In 1895 the name was changed to "Washington-Alexandria Lodge No. 22.)

The Medals (not to be more than 200,000) were to be paid for by the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Virginia, and sold for a dollar each, the proceeds going to the Association. The design was to be provided by the Association and the medals were to be struck in bronze and silver. Figures on the number issued and a financial statement are not available but it seems odd that the dollar price would be either a bronze or a silver medal. We know that at least one silver medal was minted as there is one (the only one known) in the Library of the Supreme Council, 33° in Washington, D.C.

The following are known to exist:

G.W.M.N.M.A. — Alexandria, Virginia; three sets (four medals each).

A.A.S.R. — Washington, D.C.; No. 359, two in bronze, one silver.

Grand Lodge of Iowa; No. 359, two.

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; No. 359, three.

James A. St. Clair — Portland, Maine; No. 359 bronze, one.

Harold V. B. Voorhis — Summit, New Jersey; 359 and 362, bronze, two.

Actually each set in Alexandria has five, one showing the obverse side so they have 15 medals, thus the total known is twenty-six.

The Washington Monument Association in Alexandria, Virginia, has nothing to do with the present George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association which was not formed until 1911. Ill. Bro. Marvin E. Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer of this monument on Shooter's Hill in Alexandria, Virginia, writes as follows about the Obelisk in Washington, D.C.:

"Our information indicates that in 1833, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall, and the Librarian of the Library of Congress, George Watterston, organized a movement which led to the formation of the Washington National Memorial Society. The Society was formed by 1836 and in that year held a competition for an architectural design of a monument to be erected to the memory of George Washington in the Federal City. Just when the Obelisk was selected to be the form of the monument is not known. The Monument Society concentrated on raising money to construct it.



"On July 4, 1848, Grand Master Benjamin B. French, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, laid the cornerstone Masonically with President and Brother James K. Polk in the audience. The work was halted in 1854 due to the lack of funds. After the Civil War, Lt. Col. Thomas L. Casey took charge of the Monument in 1878. It was finally completed and the 3,300 pound capstone



was put in place on December 6, 1884. Members of the Society stood on a platform about 500 feet from the Monument, together with reporters and invited guests. It was noted in the press that the Monument had been completed without the loss of a life."

There were some societies formed to raise money after 1854 to finish the obelisk in Washington, which was then a monstrous stub. Two of them were the Ladies' Washington National Memorial Society in Chicago, Illinois, November 14, 1859, and The Washington National Monument noted by the *New York Herald* of January 1, 1871. Both of these efforts were heralded in pamphlet form but there was nothing in them to indicate the result of their efforts, if any, or when they became defunct.

(Assisting in Research: Marvin E. Fowler, George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, Alexandria, Virginia; Donald M. Robey, Historian, Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22; John M. Sherman, Library, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Roberta Hankamer, Library, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Mrs. Inge Baum, Library, A. & A.S.R., Washington, D.C.; Allan Boudreau, Library of Grand Lodge of New York; Keith Arrington, Library of Grand Lodge of Iowa; Clarence F. Lyons, Jr., Civil Archives Division, Washington, D.C.; Harold Cumbee, Archivist, Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.)

Sir Knight Voorhis was raised in the Craft June 11, 1920. Among his numerous Masonic offices, he serves as Grand Historian of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey. He is the author of many books on Masonic subjects and resides at 105 New England Avenue No. 2B, Summit, New Jersey 07901.



## Nebraska RCC Provides York Rite Leaders

With the installation of Alfred B. Saum of Kearney as Most Worshipful Grand Master on June 11, all four of the presiding officers of the Grand York Rite Bodies in Nebraska hold membership in Shiloh Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine, Alliance, Nebraska.

The other three, installed last April, include P. Maurice Scriven, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, who resides in Gering; Doane O. Trail of McCook, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters; and Donald W. Larkins of Fairbury, R.E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar.



(l to r) Nebraska Sir Knights all: Larkins, Trail, Scriven and Saum.

Charles F. Adams, Grand Senior General of the United Grand Imperial Council, R.C.C., a resident of Aurora, Nebraska, notes that "it does not happen too often that all four York Rite leaders are members of the Constantinian Order. It is especially remarkable that they are all from one of the two Conclaves in the state. The second and older Conclave is Couer de Lion which is based in Omaha."

### Trustees, K.T.E.F.

For the first time in years, Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation assembled at Springfield, Illinois, rather than Chicago, for their Annual Meeting. The headquarters office of the Foundation is now based in Springfield under the direction of Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell. Formerly, it had been located in Rhinebeck, New York. The meeting was to be in session July 23 and 24 as this magazine was printed.



# HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

## Past Grand Master Riegle in New York

Lieutenant Kevin George Scherer, grandson of Past Grand Master and Mrs. Roy Wilford Riegle, was graduated last month from West Point Military Academy in New York, 10th in a class of 697 graduates. He received the Class Award for having the highest four-year cumulative grade point average in applied science and engineering. Kevin is the son of the former Joanna Riegle, daughter of Roy and Keith. Of special note was the administering of the Oath of Office by his grandfather, Colonel Roy Wilford Riegle (Ret.). He will begin assignment at Fort Ord, California.

## Lincoln Commandery Knights 13

Thirteen Knightings took place in Lincoln Commandery No. 25, Newport, Oregon, at the Newport Masonic Temple June 18. In attendance were Oregon Past Grand Commanders Russell C. Roberts and Douglas McWorkman; also Walter K. Belt, Past Commander of Lincoln Commandery.



(l to r) Back row: Sir Knights Charles Motheral, Donald Barth, Steven Brown, Donald Snyder, Linn Love, Lee Zeigler, Eugene Hayes, Jack Humphrys, Leslie Chappell, and Richard Eley. Front: James Marshall and Don Manning; Roberts, McWorkman and Belt; and Sir Knight James Morrow.

Lincoln Commandery celebrated its 25th anniversary on April 14, 1977, the youngest Commandery in the State of Oregon.

## Damascus Commandery's York Rite Heads



Shown above are three Presiding Officers attending the Annual Grand Convention of Florida York Rite Bodies: (l-r) R.E. Joseph J. Johnson, Grand Commander of Florida; M.W. William C. Mitchell, Grand Master of Masons in Florida; and M.I. Luther H. Tison, Jr., Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S.M. of Florida. All are Sir Knights of Damascus Commandery No. 2, in Jacksonville, Florida. Sir Knight Tison, Recorder of Damascus No. 2, says "We are greatly honored and privileged to have the distinction of having three Presiding Grand Officers from one Commandery." Both Johnson and Tison are K.Y.C.H. recipients.

## Newton, Kansas, Centennial

On May 2, 1877, Newton Commandery No. 9, Newton, Kansas, received its charter under the Grand Commandery of Kansas. That year it had 22 members, 12 of whom were officers either elected or appointed. Today, membership in Newton Commandery totals 173 Sir Knights, with Carlton H. Gates, current Eminent Commander.

Newton will observe its 100th anniversary September 23, 1977, with an open ceremony for Sir Knights in Kansas and surrounding areas. Jerry R. Butcher, Past Commander of Newton No. 9 and Editor of the Kansas Supplement to the *Knight Templar Magazine*, writes that the Commandery is especially proud because in its history it was the setting for the installation of Past Grand Master Riegle as Grand Commander of Kansas on May 14, 1946.



## Templar Family



Sir Knight Benjamin Franklin, Jr., is like a brother to his sons — a brother in the Craft. Sir Knight Ben, of Sayre, Pennsylvania, is 75 years old and Past Commander of Northern Commandery No. 16 in Towanda. His son Richard, resident of Dayton, Ohio, is a member of Tokyo No. 1 in Japan, and son Allan is a member of Jacques DeMolay No. 3, Washington, Pennsylvania.

To compound the family relationship, all three Franklin wives are sisters — members of the Eastern Star. The “brothers” are shown above at a recent family gathering.

## RCC Regional Assemblies

The 1977 Western Regional Assembly of the Red Cross of Constantine will meet in San Diego, California, September 16-18, at the Sheraton Inn-Airport. Irwin S. Gress, Intendant General, California South Division, announces a “rap session” on the 16th will be followed by a tour of the San Diego Zoo, social hour and dinner. Orders will be conferred on the 17th with special teams from California and Arizona Conclaves. Sunday morning, the 18th, the Assembly will conclude with a Prayer Breakfast.

Eastern Regional Assembly is scheduled for November 4-6, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, John H. Eshleman, Intendant General. Designates will be received, Sovereigns and Viceroys coronated and enthroned, and all Orders will be exemplified.

## 150 Years for Connecticut

Connecticut's Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will celebrate its 150th Anniversary with a banquet, and a commemorative gift for all, at the Ramada Inn, North Haven, September 10, 1977. A large gathering is anticipated, including Masonic dignitaries from most of the Northeastern states. Reservations, open to all Knights and ladies at \$12.00 per plate, may be made by sending a check before September 1 to Kenneth B. Gray, 82 Rentell Road, Hamden, Connecticut 06514.

## \$1,264.24 from Colorado Job's Daughters



A check for \$1,264.24 was received by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation from the Grand Guardian Council of Colorado, International Order of Job's Daughters at their 38th Annual Session held in Denver, June 16-18. Miss Michelle Mastrini, Miss Colorado Job's Daughter (above), made the presentation to Sir Knight William H. Thornley, Jr., at the “Sands of Time” session on behalf of Mrs. Lynne Hall, Grand Guardian, and Sir Knight Ralph R. Hall, Associate Grand Guardian, who was recently installed as Eminent Commander of Temple Commandery No. 23 in Grand Junction, Colorado.

The money was donated by the 38 Bethels in Colorado, and represented the Grand Guardian's benevolent project.



## Committee for Restoration



Erwin L. Hippe, Chairman, and officers and members of the Seattle Masonic Temple, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington, have embarked on a campaign to raise funds to restore and refurbish the Seattle Masonic Temple. The Committee says: "Sixty-one years have passed and the Temple has become a Masonic landmark. . . . The time has come when this Temple is in need of restoring, refurbishing and rededicating, that the Spirit of Brotherly Love and cooperation" shall continue.

The Committee is mailing picture postcards of the Temple with this message: "If you would like to join us in having a part in the restoring . . . of this beautiful monument to the Masonic fraternity, we invite you to do so in any amount you feel moved to contribute." The self-contained envelope carries the address: Seattle Masonic Temple, Incorporated, Harvard and East Pine Street, Seattle, Washington 98122.

## Active in Masonry

Robert W. Bigley, assistant to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, was installed July 9 as Commander of Bethel Commandery No. 36, Elgin, Illinois. Jan Hapgood, who, as comptroller, handles tax and financial aspects of the office, is currently serving as Worshipful Master of LaGrange Lodge No. 770.

Mrs. Bernice Powell, longtime accountant in the Grand Recorder's office, is a Past Grand Officer and current Grand Lecturer of the Order of the Eastern Star in Illinois.

## Silver Anniversaries

Sir Knight Leo L. Rees, now a member of Springtime Commandery No. 40 in Clearwater, and a resident of Holiday, Florida, was recently awarded pins honoring him as a 25-year Mason, and as a 25-year member of the International Typographical Union. He also holds a gold card life membership in the American Federation of Musicians which was presented to him by the Aurora Local of Musicians No. 181 in recognition of 25 years involvement.

Now affiliated with the Clearwater York Rite Bodies, he was raised in Aurora Lodge No. 254, Illinois, and was Knighted in Chicago Commandery No. 19. He received his musical career degree in Aurora, and his typographical career also began in that city.

## Pilgrim Commandery Escort



Pilgrim Commandery No. 11 stationed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, held its public installation this year in the Harrisburg Consistory Ballroom, with more than 400 in attendance, to witness Irvin S. Bennett installed as Commander.

Pictured are twenty-two of Pilgrim's 36 man Escort which was reorganized in 1974 by Elwood E. Robinson with only six members. This self-supporting unit holds monthly drill and business meetings as well as several ladies nights each year.

Pennsylvania Grand Commandery is encouraging each Commandery to have at least a six-man escort. Pilgrim Commandery demonstrates that the goal can be accomplished.



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## MASONIC METROLOGY

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by  
Sir Knight Clyde T. Reynolds

When early man first achieved what we term civilization he experienced the necessity of establishing standards to regulate his dealings with his fellow-man. The contracts of trade, both within his own village and in barter with neighboring peoples, demanded precise measurements of weight, volume, length and value.

The methods of determining value were primarily by the exchange of accurate weights of the metals gold, silver and copper. Weight and value, therefore, were closely connected. The "pound" was not only a measure of weight, it also defined a measure of coinage in the British Empire. The English pennyweight, still observed by the goldsmiths, was actually the weight of the original silver penny, of which 240 went to the pound.

The standards for volume — the measures of wheat and oil that King Solomon delivered to Hiram, King of Tyre — the gallons, bushels and pints of the metrology of the British — were all probably derived from the style and capacities of the pottery vessels crafted by their forebears. These early ceramic containers would be replaced, as skills developed, by metal vessels of prescribed dimensions and volume.

The progress in the art of building, as mankind began to construct houses for its ease, defense and comfort, allowed improvement in the style of the edifices from the original rude circular structure of wattle (poles interwoven with slender branches or reeds and used in building) and daub (material used to plaster walls) to more spacious and convenient edifices of rectangular form.

To plan these structures and prepare and place their component parts required the adoption of accepted standards of

linear measurement. The proper study of mankind is man, as the poet said. Consequently the original standards of measurement of length and area were drawn from the physical attributes of man himself.

Hence, we derive the measurements of the hand, the span, the foot (and its twelfth part, the inch), the cubit, the yard and the ell, (45 inches; used mainly as a measurement for cloth) which are directly related to the human body and its parts.

The word "inch" descends from the Latin "uncia," meaning the twelfth part; the same origin applies to the word "ounce," which was originally the twelfth part of the pound.

The more traditional British and American units of measurement are doomed to extinction. Metrication is moving in rapidly. It has already altered the currency in Australia and New Zealand and in Great Britain. It has also altered the system of linear measurement. The meter has conquered the yard. We shall soon be computing the frigid airs of winter and the heat waves of summer by units of centigrade. Canadians are already using the word Celsius for centigrade readings on their thermometers, while Americans, sticking to Fahrenheit scale, are gradually "thinking" in Celsius, particularly along the border states from Maine to Washington, where broadcasting are using both readings.

Only the measurement of time, with its inheritance from the old Babylonian numerical computation of sixes and twelves instead of fives and tens, seems likely to survive.

In Britain the metric system for linear measurement is already established. Other European countries have used the metric system for several years. → → →



Sports groups, using the metric measuring system at the recent Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck, Austria, gave millions of Americans an excellent opportunity to see what it means. Viewers came away from their television sets thinking in meters instead of feet and yards.

What is to happen to the references in Masonic ritual to handsbreadths, cubits and journeys? A journey was originally the distance that an average man could travel in a day. The cubit represented the length of the average forearm from elbow to finger tips – it was half a yard. The breadth of a hand – taken as equivalent to four inches – is still used and probably will still be used to measure the height of a horse or pony.

What are we to substitute for the familiar 24-inch gauge, with its metaphorical reference to the 24 hours of the terrestrial day? The British, with their genius for compromise, have aligned the norm or module of four inches with the metric length of 10 centimeters or 100 millimeters. Ten of such units approximate very closely to the meter.

The 24-inch gauge will then be equal to a length of 60 centimeters or 600 millimeters. The relationship to the regular day will lose its significance. Perhaps we can borrow from the verse of English writer, Sir Knight Rudyard Kipling, and relate the 60-centimeter gauge to the unforgiving minute with its 60 seconds' worth of distance run.

The metric builders use squares and compasses, gavels and chisels. They employ plumb lines and levels to define their planes and stretch cords between points to determine their courses and limits. The only tool that will be metricated is the 24-inch gauge.

Objects designed for the use of man must conform to his needs and personal dimensions. Tables and chairs are of a certain height, to suit his comfort. Doors through which he passes must be two meters high to accommodate his stature, or higher where taller people live. The meter is near enough to a long pace. The millimeter is a convenient unit of minimum measurement. → → →

Masonry, which is firm but resilient, could doubtless adapt itself to the new metrology, although it might still preserve the ancient standards as a type of conscious anachronism. To quote Kipling again as he imagines the return of one of the builder Pharaohs to modern London

I tell this tale, which is  
strictly true,  
Just by way of convincing you  
How very little, since things  
were made,  
Things have altered in the building  
trade.

“So by whatever dimension we seek to regulate our daily avocations,” one observer said, “let us remember that by whatever measure we mete, it shall be measured to us again.”

Sir Knight Clyde T. Reynolds is affiliated with White River Lodge No. 90; Whitney Royal Arch Chapter No. 5 at Bethel, Vermont; Barre Council No. 22, and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 11 at Barre, Vermont. A Master Mason since 1958, Sir Knight Reynolds serves his Grand Lodge as Grand Representative to the Grande Loja do Maranhao in the Republic of Brazil. He is a past contributor to the Knight Templar Magazine.

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### Washington Lodge Medallion



Dwight J. Morrow, P.M. and Secretary of Washington Lodge No. 20, F. & A.M., Sacramento, California, announces a limited number of commemorative medals have been issued honoring the 125th anniversary of Washington Lodge. The souvenir medallion is designed after a portrait of George Washington by Hattie Burdette which hangs in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia.

Medallions are 8 gauge bronze, 1 1/8 inches in diameter, boxed and numbered. Orders may be placed by forwarding \$3.50 each, payable to Washington Lodge No. 20, P.O. Box 405, Sacramento, California 95802.



## COMMODORE PREBLE AND HIS BOYS

by  
Sir Knight Norman G. Lincoln

The year was 1760. With the fall of Montreal, all of Canada had been surrendered to Great Britain, thus calling a close to the French and Indian War. Almost simultaneously the 22-year old George William Frederick was coronated King George III. The young king assumed the crown of a powerful nation in control of lands an ocean away. But the victory in Canada was not to portend a similar outcome for the colonies to the south when Britain, in only a few years, would lose some of her majesty, and a new country would be born.

(an armed private ship commissioned to cruise against the commerce or warships of an enemy). In 1779 he entered the Massachusetts State Marine as a midshipman and saw duty on the *Protector*, a 26-gun frigate. The *Protector* was part of the small colonial navy, but it lived up to its name when it captured the *Admiral Duff*, a 36-gun British privateer. For his performance during the battle, Preble was promoted to lieutenant. Unfortunately, soon after in 1781, the *Protector* was captured, and her men sentenced. Edward was sent to the infamous prison ship *Jersey*.

Following his parole he first obtained his own command as captain of the ship *Allegiance*; later the same year he was transferred to the *Polly* and sent as an American agent to Spain.

Until 1783 he served as first lieutenant on the ship *Winthrop*, a captured, armed English brig of superior force. With the ending of the war in that year, Preble entered the merchant service and sailed around the world.

In this same year Preble received his Entered Apprentice Degree in St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston on May 8. No doubt he was influenced by his father, Jedediah, who was a Mason associated with St. Andrew's and charter member and treasurer of Portland Lodge No. 1. January, 1876, Edward also was elected to membership in Portland Lodge No. 1.

From 1789 naval affairs were overseen by the Department of War; however, with the recommendation of President John Adams, Congress created a separate executive department to be headed by the Secretary of the Navy. In 1798 the United States Department of the Navy was established by act of Congress. Almost immediately Preble → → →



Edward Preble, born in Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, on August 15, 1761, witnessed that birth and was one of this country's many heroes. Edward's father, Jedediah Preble, was himself a Revolutionary Brigadier General who began his career as a sailor.

At the age of seventeen Edward ran away from home and put to sea as a cabin boy on the *Neptune*, a 24-gun privateer



became one of the first five commissioned lieutenants of the U.S. Navy, was soon after (1799) promoted to Captain and given command of the 32-gun frigate *Essex*, sailing to China and convoying 14 merchant vessels back to New York. This ship would later be the first American warship to sail flag beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Brother Preble married late in life. He was 40 when he married Mary Deering on March 17, 1801; but whatever happiness he was to have as a husband would be shortlived. In 1801 another war broke out halfway across the world. It was in this skirmish, the Tripolitan War, that Preble was to gain his reputation as a great seaman.

For years piracy had been a common practice among the Barbary States along the Mediterranean coast of Africa. Countries, including the United States and Great Britain, would pay tribute for immunity from raids. The "tribute" was agreed upon in a treaty dated 1799, but when the pasha of Tripoli demanded more tribute than described in the treaty, the United States refused to pay. Preble was named as U.S. Commander in the Mediterranean and dispatched to the Barbary Coast in charge of a large fleet consisting of three frigates, two brigs and three schooners totaling 190 guns. His flagship was the 44-gun frigate *Constitution*. The other ships and their distinguished captains were:

*Philadelphia*, 38 guns

Lt. William Bainbridge

*John Adams*, 28 guns

Lt. and Brother Isaac Chauncey

*Argus*, 18 guns

Lt. Isaac Hull

*Siren*, 18 guns

Lt. Charles Stewart

*Nautilus*, 16 guns

Lt. Richard Somers

*Vixen*, 16 guns

Lt. John Smith

*Enterprise*, 12 guns

Lt. Stephen Decatur

Tripoli was blockaded by American ships. On October 31, Preble dispatched

the frigate *Philadelphia* under Bainbridge to strengthen the blockade, but it was driven ashore by a storm. The *Philadelphia* was captured and Bainbridge and his crew imprisoned. February of 1804, on orders from Preble, Lt. Stephen Decatur led a raiding party which burned the *Philadelphia* so it could not be used by the pirates. This was a major exploit of a war which dragged on for another year before a treaty was signed. Preble, unable to take Tripoli after four unsuccessful attempts, never saw it to the finish — in September, 1804, he was relieved by Samuel Barron.

Preble is known as the Father of American Sea Power. A witness to the formation of the U.S. Navy, he is given credit for training his junior officers so well that they reflected great honor to his ability during the Naval phase of the War of 1812. In addition to those mentioned above, other officers to serve under Preble included Brother James Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship"), David Porter, William Burroughs, Johnston Blakely, Lewis Warrington, James Biddle and David Todd Patterson.

For the last years of his life, Brother Preble built gunboats for the U.S. Navy. In 1806 Thomas Jefferson offered him a seat in his cabinet as head of the Navy, but ill health prevented his acceptance. Also in this year he became a charter member of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 17 in Portland, Maine.

Ten days after his 46th birthday Commodore Preble died of stomach cancer. He is remembered only by a handful of people as one of the champions of the U.S. Navy in its youth. But it is because of Brother Preble and his students, such as Decatur and Bainbridge, that America today boasts one of the most respected navies in the world.

Sir Knight Lincoln is a member of Middletown Commandery No. 71, Ohio, and is P.I.M. of Preble Council No. 135, Royal and Select Masters of Eaton, Ohio. His mailing address is Box 284, New Paris, Ohio 45347.





## DATELINE: GREENFIELD, INDIANA

Many readers know that each month the editorial staff at the Grand Encampment office (located in Chicago), prepares 120 pages of camera-ready copy for the *Knight Templar Magazine* which is subsequently sent to the Mitchell-Fleming Printing Co., Inc., in Greenfield, Indiana. Thirty-two pages are for the general magazine, and the remaining 88 are comprised of 44 two-page state supplements forwarded to Chicago by state editors. (Three states send in their own camera-ready copy; Alaska, Delaware and Hawaii have no supplements.)

Once in Chicago, supplements are type-set on magnetic tapes and run off on an IBM MTSC (Magnetic Tape Selectric Composer). The pages read in the magazine are the exact copy prepared by the MTSC. This is a relatively simple operation — but what about when it leaves Chicago? What happens at Greenfield? Following is a nutshell description of the process involved in the printing of the *Knight Templar Magazine* and bringing it into the homes of the Sir Knights.

First, each page of copy is photographed and a negative made. Sixteen negatives (one-half of the magazine) are situated and taped in place on a block sheet. (a) These sheets are placed one at a

negatives — one showing all the copy which will reproduce black, and one showing that copy (such as headlines, special captions, illustrations) which will reproduce in the particular month's color. One of the four plates contains both pages 28 and 29, interchangeable for the various supplements.

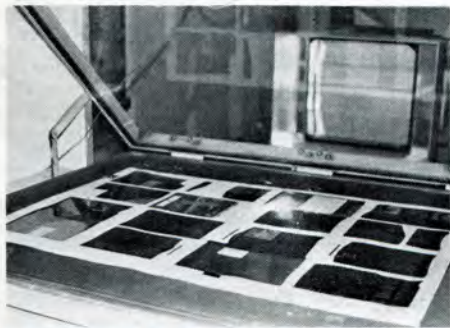
Therefore, for example, for the 32-page general issue (which goes out to Subordinate Commanderies, widows, and those Grand Commanderies that fail to submit a supplement for any month) four separate aluminum plates are prepared — two with 16 pages each of black copy and two with the colored copy going on the same 16 pages. An additional aluminum plate is prepared for each supplement. For an average month, 49-50 aluminum plates are made.



**b. Chemical "varnish" wiped on sheets to raise impressions.**

Immediately following the light-burning, nothing can be seen or felt on the aluminum. To "raise" the impressions, the sheets are "varnished" with a chemical liquid (b), then rinsed clean and placed on a "rack" (c) to dry and await the offset press.

The aluminum plates are next affixed to the rollers of the offset press. (d) What happens from this point is best known by the printers and Heaven, but basically, an inked impression from the aluminum plate surface is first made on a rubber-blanketed cylinder and then transferred to the paper being printed (which accounts for the fact — if your eyes are small enough to see — that → → →



**a. Impressions from 16 pages of negatives are "burned" onto an aluminum plate.**

time inside a vacuum glass case, over an industrially-cleaned, pre-sensitized aluminum sheet. Impressions from the negatives are burned onto the aluminum by use of ultra violet light. Two aluminum plates are made for each set of 16





c. The rack: aluminum plates await the press.



d. Aluminum plates are individually placed on the cylinders.

the print on the aluminum plates is "forwards"; it is transferred onto the rubber cylinder "backwards" and when it is finally transferred to paper, it again comes out "forwards.") Thus the name "offset." Offset printing is different from letterpress in that for the latter the paper receives the inked impressions directly from prepared lead type such as that created by a linotype machine.

Four sets of cylinders are involved for the printing of either general magazine or supplement - two for black print and two for color. Coated paper from huge rolls is started into the press, and as it passes among the cylinders the print is transferred by some magical process

involving the inability of water to mix with the ink. By the time the paper has come through the various cylinders, the ink has not set. Before it comes out of the press and is cut into recognizable magazines, the ink must be set. To accomplish this, the printed paper is rolled very quickly through an open flame. The entire "printing" process takes a few seconds to complete.

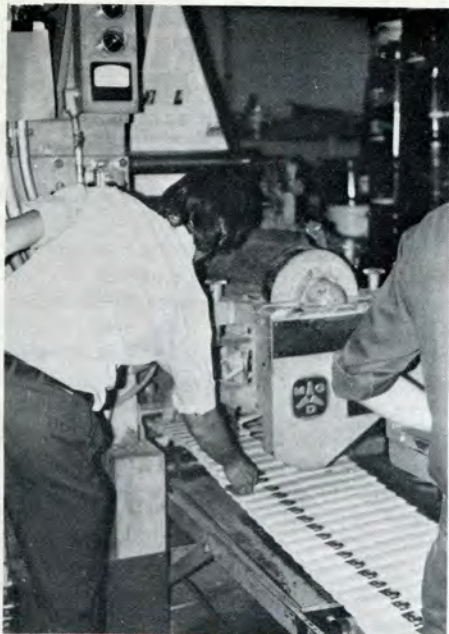


e. Checking for problems, page and color coordination.

As the magazine literally rolls off the press, it is folded and cut and must then be cut down to proper size and the pages collated. For each 50 or so magazines that come off the press, one is removed and inspected for print and color coordination.(e) From this point on the human assembly line takes over. First the uncut magazines travel along a conveyor belt (f) where one worker "tears" them in half. Another worker collates the halves and another staple-binds them. The magazines are now ready for labeling and mailing.

IBM labels, prepared earlier in Chicago based on monthly update reports from Recorders, are at the front of the last assembly line. Each magazine is labeled, then batches are bound according to zip codes. Finally, the labeled magazines are placed in mail bags and tagged: DO NOT DELAY/TIME VALUE DATA/EXPEDITE.(g) From this point until the time they reach each Sir Knight, the magazines are left to the designs of the post office.



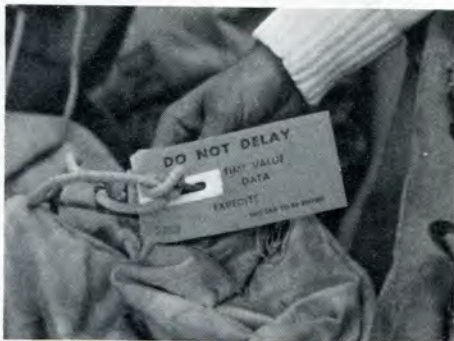


f. Hot off the presses.

From the time the camera-ready copy leaves Chicago to the time magazines leave Greenfield, total elapsed time is seven working days. The first day is devoted to set-up, and beginning with the

second working day, magazines are printed and mailed. Supplements are mailed, generally speaking, according to state and according to date of receipt of copy in Chicago. A state whose editor has turned in copy by the 5th of the month is more likely to receive its magazine before a state whose editor turns it in on the deadline, the 10th of the month.

The entire operation — state editor to magazine editor to printer — can be handled effectively and efficiently. And with continued cooperation from all, the *Knight Templar Magazine* will continue to bring news, features, and items of interest to its readers.



g. Out of our hands.

### “Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch . . .”

Assistant editor Joan Behrens plays an important role in the office of the Grand Encampment. She is directly in charge — assisted by MTST, MTSC operator Kathleen De Laurentis — of the preparation of camera-ready copy for the *Knight Templar Magazine*, the mechanics of which are described in the foregoing article. She supervises and accepts the responsibility for camera-ready output for such diverse Grand Encampment publications as printed Proceedings, “Charting the Course,” “Manual of Public Ceremonies,” the newly-issued “Digest of Decisions, General Orders, guidelines and others.

She is in charge of her immediate department. Together with her assistant, and the proofing and general supporting aid of the Grand Recorder’s staff, she handles a typical “myriad” of duties and has the added responsibility for the office library of reference

volumes. Through her department flow the 47 two-page Supplements from the Supplement Editors of the Grand Commanderies.

The final paste-up, when the layout has been prepared each month by the Editor of the *Knight Templar Magazine* for the 32-page issue, is carried out speedily and expertly by Miss Behrens. With her assistance and that of the staff, (including those who handle updating and label printing), we can continue to take pride not only in what we trust is an informative magazine, but also in that not a single mailing deadline has been missed since the every-member mailing began more than eight years ago. *Arrival* of the magazine, of course, may vary — and does! — but not the mailing.

Special credit continues to be due Joan Behrens and her assistant for the amount and calibre of the work performed in her department.

P.C.R.



## IN HALLOWED MEMORY

**Rilie R. Morgan**  
North Dakota  
Grand Commander — 1943  
Born November 24, 1891  
Died May 20, 1977

**Don P. Carpenter**  
Indiana  
Grand Commander — 1950  
Born August 16, 1892  
Died June 6, 1977

**John C. Miller**  
Idaho  
Grand Commander — 1976  
Born September 28, 1909  
Died June 12, 1977

**Thomas Z. Whitehead**  
Mississippi  
Grand Commander — 1954  
Born July 24, 1903  
Died June 20, 1977

**Edward Boyd Shearer**  
Mississippi  
Grand Commander — 1960  
Born July 21, 1905  
Died July 1, 1977

### Widow of P.D.C. Holloway Dies

Mrs. Edward Holloway (Lenora W.) died on June 25, following a long illness in Buffalo, New York. Her late husband served the Grand Encampment as Department Commander under Grand Master Louis Henry Wieber, 1958-61. He served his state and the Grand Encampment in many capacities between his initiation into the Craft in 1915 and his death in 1974. Sir Knight Edward Holloway, Jr., P.C. of New York Commandery No. 1, and the Holloways' son, wrote that August 18 would have marked their 60th wedding anniversary.

Memorial services were held at the Hitchcock Presbyterian Church in Scarsdale; Mrs. Holloway was buried with her husband in the Kensico Cemetery at Valhalla, New York.

### Edward Boyd Shearer



Past Grand Commander of Mississippi and long-term Supplement Editor for the *Knight Templar Magazine*, Edward Boyd Shearer died in

Water Valley, Mississippi, July 1.

Sir Knight Shearer, born in Houston, Mississippi, July 21, 1905, was Grand Master, Grand Lodge, F. & A.M. of Mississippi in 1973, previously serving as Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, R.A.M., 1968, and Grand Commander of Mississippi Knights Templar in 1960. At the time of his death he was serving in the Grand Council line as Deputy Grand Master.

Since July 1969 when the *Knight Templar Magazine* began devoting pages 28 and 29 for individual states' news, Sir Knight Shearer served as Editor for Mississippi.

### The Vigil

He blessed me long ago,  
and on me put  
His cross, a sign that  
I belonged to Him,  
And in its strength should go,  
until the day  
That I should meet Him  
in the Father's home.

He said I would not journey  
all alone,  
But travel with  
a goodly company;  
And if we kept together  
we could serve  
Him and each other,  
and thus do His will.

And when the day would come  
that marked the close  
Of life's long journey  
with its toil and strife  
Across the river  
He Himself would lead  
His Faithful Servants  
to Eternal Life.



Last month Barbara Pappas left Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for her home in Greece. She is the youngest of four children and lives in the rural village of Kyriakion where her father Angelo works in an aluminum factory and her mother in the fields during the harvesting of olives, grapes and cotton.

Barbara had been in the United States since before Christmas, staying with her aunt and uncle, Argyro and Loucas Velios. Her parents had agreed to send her to this country with the hopes of a cornea transplant for her right eye.

After examination of the enlarged eye, however, it was discovered that Barbara's problem would not be solved with a transplant – she had congenital glaucoma with no hope of visual return. Dr. Peter Laibson, chief of corneal services at Wills Eye Hospital in Pennsylvania, recommended the eye be removed for cosmetic and comfort purposes.

At first the Pappas' were skeptical about the operation, but following some 25 telephone calls made between Barbara's parents and the Velios', it was agreed to proceed. A deciding factor was a statement from Barbara: "I'm not coming home until I have my eye fixed. I want to look pretty."

The operation took place on February 1. The cost was met by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation through the local assistance of Edward Westhassel, Foundation Chairman for Bethlehem Commandery No. 90. Barbara was subsequently fitted with a plastic shell painted to match her eye. The new eye came just in time for her tenth birthday in May.

## Ocala "Templar Float"

Ocala Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar of Florida, has achieved a different kind of publicity for the Order with a "Templar Float" constructed for use in festivals and parades in the community and surrounding areas "to let the public realize what part Knight Templar participation means to the community."



**Eminent Commander Junius C. Clemmons, D.D.G.C. Charles Finney and officers of Ocala Commandery.**

"Over the past year" says Sir Knight Karl S. Hall, Secretary-Recorder of the Ocala York Rite Bodies, "we took part in the 'God and Country Day' parade in Ocala, the Fourth of July parade in Belleview, Florida, the Silver Springs Shores Bicentennial parade, and the Orange Springs Memorial Celebration." On several occasions the float has brought awards which were turned over to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Ocala Commandery has increased membership by 40 Knights over the last year. It is involved in another project to provide food baskets to needy families at Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

**Master Ritual:** A new Grand Encampment issue is the Full-Text or Master Ritual for Orders of the Red Cross, Knight of Malta and Knight Templar. The Master Rituals, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the 53rd Triennial Conclave in Kansas City last year, have been distributed on the following basis: One to each Grand Recorder of a Grand Commandery; one to each Recorder of a

Subordinate Commandery; one to each member of the Committee on Ritualistic Matters while in office; one each to the Grand Master, to the Deputy Grand Master, to the Grand Generalissimo and the Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment; and one to be retained in the office of the R.E. Grand Recorder in Chicago to be known as the "Official Copy."



## THE AMERICAN SOLDIER—1938

World War I, after an initial period of mobility, soon settled down to a stalemate, costly in lives and equipment. The warring powers in western Europe faced each other across trenches in stabilized defensive lines. It was a war of artillerymen and infantrymen, neither of whom was able to force a decision. To help break this stalemate the British developed a secret weapon, an armored fighting vehicle, the tank. Tanks were first used by the British in World War I in September 1916. Both sides recognized the impetus given to the attack by the use of tanks, and the Allies and the Germans had employed them in 91 engagements by the end of World War I.

Development of both armored tactics and materiel marked the period between the two world wars. After a short-lived experiment aimed at establishing a mobile mechanized force at Fort Eustis in 1931, the Cavalry took over the role of developing such a force at Fort Knox, Kentucky, in 1933. In early 1938 two cavalry regiments, the 1st and the 13th, and other Fort Knox units were used to form the 7th Cavalry Brigade, with the then Brigadier General Daniel Van Voorhis in Command. Later that year he was succeeded by Colonel Adna R. Chaffee, a brigadier general by November of 1938.

In the right foreground is Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee. Known as the "Father of the Armored Force," he dedicated his career to the development of armor. General Chaffee is wearing the summer khaki service shirt, with the silver metal star insignia of his rank on the shoulderstrap, and a black four-in-hand cravat. His ribbons are for the Distinguished Service Medal, the Cuban



Pacification Medal, and the World War I Victory Medal. His undress riding boots are of cordovan leather, and his pistol belt, magazine pockets, and first aid pouch are ribbed, woven, olive drab web. He wears the standard khaki field cap authorized only for personnel of the Air Corps and for tank or mechanized units from 1933 to 1939. The patch on the field cap bearing the insignia of rank was distinctive to armored organizations. In General Chaffee's case, it is black velvet, denot-

ing a general officer. Other officers wore a patch the color of their basic arm, yellow for cavalry, scarlet for artillery, or light blue for infantry. In the left foreground is a sergeant, also in the khaki summer service uniform, with the insignia of grade on his shirt sleeves, three olive drab chevrons. He wears a tanker's helmet, the regulation laced field boots, and laced breeches. In the background are officers and enlisted men.



## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

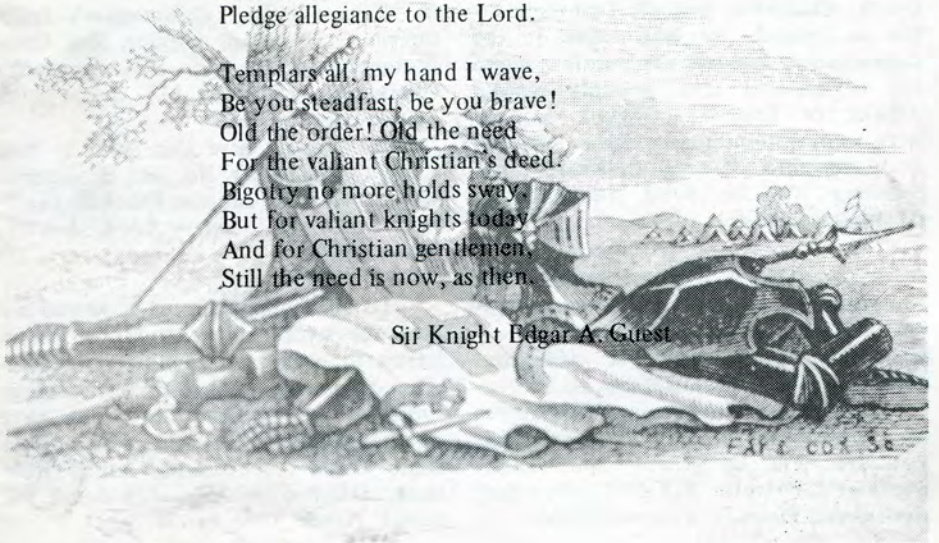
Three by three in line they come  
Courteous men of Templardom!  
Christian men who've bowed the knee  
At the cross of Calvary,  
Each with dedicated sword  
To the glory of the Lord,  
Guarding still the faith they hold  
As was done in days of old.

Far their history trails away  
To the dark and bloody day  
When the Christians made their stand  
In the troubled Holy Land  
And the followers of the Christ  
Ruthlessly were sacrificed.  
There amid the inky gloom  
Shone the Templars' spotless plume.

Now the need for strife has gone,  
Still the Templars follow on,  
Though their swords in silence sleep,  
Still the faith of old they keep,  
Still beneath their glittering arch  
Candidates for knighthood march  
And by taper and by sword  
Pledge allegiance to the Lord.

Templars all, my hand I wave,  
Be you steadfast, be you brave!  
Old the order! Old the need  
For the valiant Christian's deed.  
Bigotry no more holds sway  
But for valiant knights today  
And for Christian gentlemen,  
Still the need is now, as then.

Sir Knight Edgar A. Guest







## KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ I am a Masonic student and researcher who is trying to acquire Masonic books, literature, etc., of any age or condition for my library. I would especially like to procure a copy of *Masonry Defined* and Mackey's complete *History of Freemasonry* (both out of print).

I am a member of the Philalethes Society and our Philalethes Chapter of Masonic students in this area will have free access to my library.

If any Sir Knight has any books on Masonic topics available which he would like to sell or dispose of, please contact me. I also collect Masonic rituals (esoteric work) of the several states. *George L. Marshall, Jr., P.C., Huntsville Commandery No. 7, 609 Hal Street, N.W., Huntsville, Alabama 35805*

□ I am looking for the sword belonging to my Grandfather, Norman J. Arget-singer. He passed away in 1921 at Long Beach, California, but the Commandery has no record. He was active in the Commandery but was apparently a member of another area, possibly around Albany or Lebanon, Oregon. Anyone with information, please write. *Norman W. Retherford, Warder, Riverside Commandery No. 28, 6402 Alton Street, Riverside, California 92509*

□ I am writing a paper entitled "It Happened," i.e., anything that has happened to any Mason and is odd, rare or unusual because of its Masonic affiliation.

Would like these incidents to be real and not fiction. Thank you and whatever the knights can do to help me in this venture will be greatly appreciated. *Nicholas L. Vosovic, K.Y.C.H., 2830 East Earll Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85016*

□ I enjoy reading my husband's *Knight Templar Magazine*. While doing so I read an article on match covers. Our son started his collection at the age of eleven — that was five years ago. It's a fun hobby for any age! His collection is small — 2,073 covers — would like 5,000 by the end of the year. Would appreciate any Knights Templar who would care to send any enabling us to obtain that goal. *Mrs. Cloyce Stafford, 4508 Independence Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa 50701*

□ I would like to thank all of the Sir Knights and others who contributed to my collection of bumper stickers, in response to my letter in the January issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

They were greatly appreciated and very interesting. I am still adding to my collection. *LeRoy H. Tamrell, 2025 South 24th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204*

□ I have a Past Commander's Jewel inscribed Sir C. E. Higgins, Red Cross Commandery No. 165. It was made by George W. Deviny, 111 South 11th Street, Philadelphia.

I will gladly give this jewel to Red Cross Commandery No. 165 if someone will send me the address. *Frank R. Kauffman, P.C., 830 Haley Road, Kittery, Maine 03904*

□ To all Sir Knights that answered my plea for swords: I received too many letters to write and thank each personally, and I would like to take this opportunity to do so. I have turned over some of the letters to my Commandery, so some might be receiving letters from them. *Ohler Gene May, 125 South 6th Street, Tooele, Utah 84074*



□ We attended a "flea market" at the Terre Haute Historical Society this May, and purchased a medal struck for the 26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment held in Boston, Massachusetts in 1895. The pin on the back of the medal has been broken off; otherwise the medal is in excellent condition.

If any one would care to purchase this medal, I would sell it for about what I paid for it. Did not like to see it in a miscellaneous group of mementos.

Have enjoyed the *Knight Templar Magazine* for a number of years and do hope to attend the Triennial to be held in Indianapolis sometime in 1979. *Anthony J. Pfeiffer, 120 Monroe Boulevard, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803*

□ The Library of the Valley of Long Beach, A.A.S.R., is interested in completing its set of Proceedings from the Triennial Conclaves of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar from 1816 to 1976. We are missing the following years: 1816 to 1889, 1916 to 1952, 1961, 1964 and 1973.

We would like to hear from anyone who is able to assist us; postage to be paid by the library. *Richard S. Abramson, Secretary, A.A.S.R., Valley of Long Beach, 855 Elm Avenue, Long Beach, California 90813*

□ The *Knight Templar Magazine* is most interesting. I read it from cover to cover each month, and the life history of so many prominent men in our country who were Masons is worth reading for everyone. Keep up the good work.

I have an extra Knight Templar Sword, in good condition, which I would like to sell to a person who can use it. Interested persons should make me an offer: *Donald P. Malcolm, Boston Commandery No. 2, 684 Washington Street, Braintree, Massachusetts 02184*

□ I will sell a commandery chapeau (size 7) for \$5.00 plus postage. *Ted Nohl, 822 - 3rd Avenue, West, Ashland, Wisconsin 54806*

□ I have the *Knight Templar Magazine* from January 1971 through December 1976, except for the following issues: March 1971, December 1972, January through and including April 1973, August 1974 and April 1976.

I will be glad to give these to anyone who will pay the postage. *Frederick B. Barss, 10857 Race Track Road, Sonoma, California 95370*

□ Thank you Knights Templar for the match covers I received. My collection now totals 8,388. As of May 17 I have received 866 covers from 10 states. *S.E. Wilson, 1109 - 3rd Street, Gowrie, Iowa 50543*

□ Would very much like to purchase two or three Masonic watch fobs. Am especially interested in an *old* Knight's Templar fob, with Knights head on top. Am very interested in any *old* fobs. Have had heart surgery, and now collect Masonic coins, medals and would also like to find an old style pocket watch (hunting case closed cover style) if anyone has one they would like to sell. *Ronald Lee Cox, 1201 Kingfisher Drive, Beeville, Texas 78102*

□ I belong to Tancred Commandery No. 50, Knights Templar, and would like to sell my complete uniform which is like new at a low price. *Walter Magin, 127 Kansas Avenue, Belleville, Illinois 62221*

□ Some months ago our home was burglarized. Among the things taken was a York Rite, Scottish Rite and Shrine Watch Fob which was a family heirloom. It opened like a book and inscribed on left was "JOHN J. ROBINSON," showing dates, "Made, Passed and Raised, Port Clinton, Ohio," plus other inscription on right side.

If any reader has by chance obtained this fob there is a posted reward for information of its whereabouts and recovery. *John D. Camplin, P.M., Miami Commandery No. 13, P.O. Box 1206, High Springs, Florida 34643*



## WHAT MASONRY MEANS TO ME

I take great pride in my Masonry. I was received into the Craft almost a quarter of a century ago and am sure today I have not exhausted even the smallest vein of its richly laden ore.

It is a source of help and comfort and pleasure I can absolutely rely upon. When I have wearied of other labors I can turn confidently to my lodge room and find companionship and courage. There is something indefinable in Masonry I can find nowhere else in the world. Familiar as I am with the Masonic ritual it continues ever fresh and ever new. Always it seems to me, as I hear it again repeated, I catch a new thought or a new inspiration and a new grip on the eternal truths of life.

Masonry has greatly enriched my life. It has given me friendships that I cherish dearly. It has, I think, whispered subconsciously to me in silent hours words of caution and encouragement.

I like the going back to my lodge. I have found it refreshing and good to step aside out of the path of my busy life and sit again with the Masons who have carried on in my absence. To this experience I come gladly and joyfully, as a boy returns again to his old home which he left to seek his fortune. Still some of the old brothers await to welcome me. Grown a little older I find them, but still strong and eager for the duties of a Mason! With them I can be what I long so often to be — just one of the Craft. Their aprons and mine are made of the same cloth; their dreams and mine are similar; their pulses beat to the same inspiration and we are all at peace.

Rich and poor, high and low make no difference there. The pomp of life is thrown aside. Only that which is important counts.

Masonry has taught me the follies of petty distinctions and the shams of pride and place.

Edgar A. Guest

(from *The Masonic World*, J. Fairbairn Smith, Consultant)

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