



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIV

FEBRUARY 1978

NUMBER 2



1777

by Charles Willson Peale



1785

by Jean Antoine Houdon



1796

by Gilbert Stuart



1777

by Charles Willson Peale



1780

by John Trumbull



1795

by Gilbert Stuart



1798

by C.B.J.F. Saint-Mesmin

Gentleman from Virginia:

WASHINGTON  
PORTRAITS  
IN  
REVIEW



1792

by John Trumbull



1794

by W. Williams

## A TIME FOR REFLECTION AND EXECUTION

If we were to review a period from the life of George Washington, and this is the month when all of us wish to do so, we learn that he was Worshipful Master of his Lodge at the time he was elected the first President of the United States.

He was installed first Master of Alexandria Lodge, April 28, 1788, when the Lodge decided to continue its career under the jurisdiction of its own state rather than under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was presiding officer of his Lodge 20 months and was Worshipful Master still when he was inaugurated President April 30, 1789, in New York City.

We know that the Inauguration was decidedly quite a Masonic event. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. The Marshal was General Jacob Morton who later was to succeed Livingston as Grand Master.

Another future Grand Master, General Morgan Lewis, was Brother Washington's escort for the day. As we know also, the Holy Bible upon which George Washington vowed to support the new Constitution was one which was borrowed from St. John's Lodge No. 1. The Bible, as would be assumed, is a priceless possession of that Lodge today.

We also are told that the Masons of New York on this gala occasion assembled in the city following the inauguration ceremonies, beneath banners bearing Masonic emblems and symbols, to celebrate Washington's election as our first President.

We are fast approaching the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's term and it behooves us, it is incumbent upon us, to do our level best to further the example and the ideals established by our illustrious Brother and progenitor. He put his very life "on the line." We, at the very least, can serve as living examples of what Masonry really means to us as individuals and demonstrate its influence for the good of all. We must live as Templars and show by our deeds daily that George Washington was representative of our fraternity, not the exception. It is a large order to execute but we owe it to Masonry to do our best, especially during the month we observe Brother Washington's birthday.

His life should be a constant inspiration to renew and revitalize our efforts in service to our nation, to humanity and to our God.

What cause or theme could be greater?



*Edward M. Avery*

# Knight Templar

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**FEBRUARY:** "Washington Remembered" is the theme for the month during which we celebrate the birth of our first President. A map of Virginia, showing Washington's birthplace, his boyhood home, and Mt. Vernon, where he drew his last breath, is the backdrop for reproductions of the soldier, statesman and Mason, as depicted by the artists of the period. Inside, Washington the soldier is remembered in LTC H. Edward May's feature on why Washington crossed the Delaware. A discussion of York Rite Freemasonry by Deputy Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson, sketches of two other American Masons by Case and Behrens, and other items of timely interest are gathered for your pleasure in this the second issue of the year.

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Editor

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## EDITOR'S JOURNAL

**Sconce:** Robert E. Sconce, Dean, DeMolay Legion of Honor, writes favorably of the feature in the January issue by Joe W. and Karl J. Krayer. However, he suggests a change in wording. Sir Knight Sconce says: "You mention that the Degree of Chevalier is the highest honor for DeMolay labor bestowed by the Order. This is only partly true. It would be less confusing if it read that, "The highest award given to an *active* member of a Chapter (DeMolay) is the Legion of Honor degree, which is given to Senior DeMolays over the age of 30 for outstanding service to their community and to their fellow-man."

**Great Priory:** Worthy of note is a quote from the Great Chancellor's report of V.E. Knight Major General Sir Ralph Hone, I.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., K.C.T., in the Minutes of the Great Priory of the United Religious, Military and Masonic Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta in England and Wales and Provinces Overseas. (!) He drew attention to a singular "honour recently conferred" on Grand Master Harold Devereux Still, G.C.T. It was an appointment by Her Majesty, the Queen, to the rank of Commander (Brother) in the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Said the Great Chancellor: "This appointment will further cement the bonds of friendship that have happily long existed between the Most Venerable Order and the Masonic Knights of Malta — both organisations claiming, as they do, a common heritage from the Knights of St. John, whose origins date back to the twelfth century A.D."

The Great Priory was attended in May 1977 by Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Captain General Ned E. Dull, now Grand Generalissimo, and by the late John B. Cottrell, Jr., Deputy Grand Master.

**Patches:** Because of our inability to receive a reply from the supplier himself, we do not know if readers of the magazine received Cross and Crown Patches ordered a number of months ago from a Templar in Texas. Any who have not received patches or refunds are asked to notify the Grand Recorder's office in Chicago.

**February Presidents:** Three Presidents of the United States were born in February. First was Brother George Washington, born February 22, 1732, whose birthday is celebrated February 20, 1978. Second was William Henry Harrison, born 41 years later on February 9, 1773, and whose term lasted one month. Former Army Officer of renown and Ambassador to Colombia, South America, he was the first President to die in office.

The third was Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809. He was wounded by his assassin April 14, 1865, and died April 15. The three February Presidents were the first (1789-97), ninth (1841) and sixteenth Chief Executives — a nearly equal calendar division (if not in years) of inaugurations to office.

**Cover:** The cover illustration on the Christmas issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* showing the son of Past Commander and Mrs. George C. Patton, Massachusetts-Rhode Island, at an earlier age, attracted a number of appreciative comments. We were not sure of our facts at the time, but inquiries have revealed that the photograph was taken by Evelyn Patton in 1933. Past Grand Commander Patton asks: "Isn't she a wonderful photographer? She has the knack and could easily make her living at it." We agree and salute Evelyn Patton for the picture we had the opportunity to use in December.

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## WHY DID WASHINGTON CROSS THE DELAWARE?

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by

H. Edward May, P.G.C., Florida

When an American, especially a Mason, thinks of the month of February, his thoughts automatically turn to George Washington . . . man and Mason. We remember this great man and revere him for a great many reasons. The history of this nation is interwoven with examples of his influence, not merely during his lifetime but even more so since his death!

We remember him and honor him not only as Father of his country but also as the victorious leader of our armed forces during the Revolutionary War. In that particular conflict, the terrible winter of 1777 spent by our forces in Valley Forge, where one man in four died of either starvation or by freezing, stands foremost in our minds and hearts. Historians are prone to tell us that the time spent at Valley Forge became the "turning point" of the war for independence. Here it was that a motley ragtag group of farmers, clerks, etc., became a fighting force, a cohesive team, which was finally able to defeat the best equipped and trained armies in the world of that day! But there was another period of time in that conflict for freedom, a period which I believe was just as significant as that of Valley Forge, a time when, if the tide had not turned in our favor, the war might well have ended in defeat of our forces long before they were called on to endure the hardships at Valley Forge!

The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, amid high spirits, hope, and jubilation. No one believed that the struggle would be either long or difficult save a very few pessimists. Many colonials devoutly believed that independence was to be the just gift of God. However, fact quickly replaced fantasy within days! On August 27, the colonial forces were soundly defeated in the Battle of Long Island and had to retreat to the

relative safety of New York City. Then, on September 15, General Washington retreated to Harlem Heights and New York City was occupied by the British. On the 16th of September, after the Battle of Harlem Heights, Washington was again forced to retreat — this time to White Plains. On October 11, the Lake Champlain fleet under the command of Arnold was defeated at Valcour Island. Washington's forces survived the attack on White Plains on October 28, but again were forced to fall back. During the period from November 16-20, Fort Washington in Manhattan and Fort Lee in New Jersey fell to the Hessians.

Thus in the first months following the highly optimistic severing of ties with the mother country, not one significant victory was scored by our forefathers! Doubts began to overtake even the most fervent supporters of the cause. The situation began to deteriorate rapidly. Certainly something of a positive nature to restore both morale and confidence in the struggle was desperately needed if the efforts to gain independence were to continue.

As Christian Masons we can easily identify with the deeply religious faith of our beloved brother. As Christian Masons we can also believe that the Divine Plan of God deemed the time appropriate for the birth of a Christian nation. As Christian Masons we should readily accept that our brother, George Washington, was foreordained to lead that nation's struggle for freedom . . . freedom that is a God-given right! Certainly as Christian Masons we can believe that he was instrumental in establishing the precious American Heritage which we enjoy today as a servant and instrument of the Supreme Architect of the Universe!

→ → →

As American citizens we should of necessity periodically pause and reflect on this Heritage and what it means to us, our families, and friends. We need to do this several times each year in order to retain a deep appreciation and ever-continuing awareness of the sacrifices made by our forebears down through the years since 1776 to keep this nation free! As Masons we should be justly proud of the actions taken by those forebears who were our brethren in obtaining and retaining the independence of this great country! As Christian Masons we are indeed blessed to still have in hand those freedoms. There are many days set aside each year which are particularly significant to every patriotic citizen — days that have a special place in our nation's history. These days . . . July 4, September 17, November 11, February 22, June 14, along with others, must re-inforce within each of us a strong sense of duty along with responsibility to do our part to preserve the freedoms enjoyed by no other nation on earth!

The special days mentioned above are and have been often memorialized by paintings, carvings, and sculptures. One of the more famous and readily recognized paintings is that of George Washington standing in the bow of the boat as he and his troops crossed the Delaware River. As we look at that painting and reflect upon the events that occurred on that night and the morrow, we have to accept the fact that this feat was one of inspiration and daring. Surely, we can also accept the premise that the inspiration came from the Supreme Being so revered by Brother Washington. The timing could not have been more appropriate! The Christian peoples of the world were celebrating the birth of our Blessed Redeemer — the Promised One who had come to save mankind from his sins, to free men from the bonds of slavery, and to give them hope for a better life on earth as well as eternal life in His Kingdom after death. What better time to give a victory to the gallant warriors who were laboring under such trying conditions to establish a nation wherein each man could worship as and when he pleased!

We all know that Washington won his first great victory on December 25 and 26, 1776. This successful venture had a major impact on friend and foe alike! Although this was not the turning point of the conflict, it was indeed a major accomplishment for the colonial citizen turned soldier! Battles followed this engagement . . . some were lost and others won before General Cornwallis finally surrendered in 1781, but this successful battle instilled in Washington's forces the knowledge that they could meet and engage the enemy in battle and win!

On December 20, Washington was holding 25,000 enemy troops in check with a mere 4,000 men. By utilizing spies he was able to guard against surprise actions by the enemy and at the same time use information from these agents to his advantage. Thus, shortly before Christmas Day, he learned that the British were not entrenching in Trenton, Burlington, Black Horse, Bordentown, and Mount Holly. Washington was determined to act before the waters of the Delaware could freeze over and enable the British to cross and attack his small band. The daring attack was then planned and executed! Christmas night was bitterly cold with a biting wind. Driving sleet further compounded the agonies of the suffering American troops. Floes of ice in the Delaware River made the crossing extremely hazardous. Only three of the five companies of troops made the initial crossing. More than ten hours were spent in rowing through the storm, and then the cold bedraggled men had to march some nine miles through the blinding sleet and snow in order to engage the enemy! Historians tell us that stragglers followed their leaders by the bloody footprints of those who marched ahead toward Trenton. The Hessians were completely surprised; 22 of them were killed in the fighting and almost 1,000 of them were taken prisoner. No Americans were killed and only two were wounded, one of whom was Lt. James Monroe, a Mason, and later President of the United States. After the battle Washington took up a position in Trenton. General Cornwallis



was preparing to leave for England, certain that the war was over. But hearing of Washington's victory he quickly returned to the battlefield. With 8,000 men Cornwallis tried to engage Washington; but leaving his campfires burning, the American general silently slipped away in the night cutting the British supply lines and forcing the British troops to retreat to New York City where they spent the rest of the winter. Thus, in some three weeks Washington was able to destroy the conquests of six months thereby strongly demonstrating the ability of his "Ragmuffin Army" to stand up to the enemy successfully!

Why should Knights Templar, and indeed all Americans, look on this feat as an integral part of our final victory in the war for freedom, and what lessons should we take to heart from this isolated battle? First, we can only learn from the past if we are to better understand both the present and the future. The Hessians were professional soldiers. They had studied the art of war. They were mercenaries, well trained and experienced in waging war — probably the best soldiers man-for-man of that day. However, they made the mistake of letting their contempt for the citizen soldier cloud their professional judgment, thus thoroughly underestimating him. The holiday season was upon them and they made the mistake of

letting down their guard — completely ignoring the lessons of the past! It was Christmas and celebrations were in order. Why worry about the colonials? They had soundly defeated the motley crew of upstarts just a few weeks before without undue stress or strain. Surely that ragtag group would not have the audacity to take the field against them at Christmas time! The surprise was complete, and quite suddenly they found themselves prisoners, prisoners of a people whom they considered to be inferior and weak!

Secondly, today, we as Americans and Knights Templars have a duty to those suffering patriotic citizen soldiers who led the way to freedom. We must not become complacent, nor gullible, nor careless, nor weak. We must not take our freedoms for granted.

Our brother, George Washington, served his country well. He also served his God well. He was truly a Mason in every sense of the word! As we acknowledge him as our brother and as a patriotic American, let each of us resolve to fully emulate his example. Let us serve our country and our God in like manner! If we do, then perhaps in 200 years someone may write of us that we too discharged our obligations as Knights Templar.

Sir Knight May, a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Public Relations, resides at Route 1, Box 158-C, Mobile, Alabama 36605.

Members of Springfield Commandery No. 6, Massachusetts, will hold a Sweetheart Dance on Saturday, February 11, 1978, at the Masonic Temple, 339 State Street, Springfield. According to Sir Knight Frank W. Curtis, in charge of publicity for the Dance, the festivities will be preceded by a social hour from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m., followed by a dinner at 7:00 p.m. Dancing will be from 8:00 to midnight. The Dance is open to all Master Masons, their ladies and guests, and all proceeds will go to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.



Dance Planning Committee — (front l-r) P.C. Edmund Cartmill, Leonard Fredette, Clyde Hooper and P.C. George Cobleigh; (back l-r) Donald Waldo, Arthur Levesque, William Richards and Frank Curtis.

### X Marks the Spot

As a thought for St. Valentine's Day, it might be appropriate to explain the theory behind the use of X for a *kiss*. Our source says the custom of placing X's on documents stems from medieval legal practices. To indicate good faith and honesty, the sign of St. Andrew (X) was placed after the signature on important papers. The origin has been forgotten over the centuries, and folks today associate the "X" with a kiss instead of merely a pledge of good faith.

The Grand Commandery of Indiana, at its 123rd Annual Conclave in Evansville, May 20-22, 1977, adopted a resolution to create an award to be known as the "Distinguished Service Award," in consideration of "loyal and devoted service" to individual Indiana Commanderies.

The new annual award, in the form of a jewel, will be the highest given by the Grand Commandery of Indiana and will be limited to one member from each Commandery in the state. Nominations will be made by Constituent Commanderies and final decisions made by the Grand Commandery officers.

Grand Commander R. Frank Williams says of the award, "It is an opportunity for each Commandery to recognize and honor one of its own members for outstanding service to the Commandery. It is hoped that each Commandery will grasp this opportunity to say 'Thank you' to one of its faithful workers."

### Editor Installed Worshipful Master

Sir Knight Gerald R. Butcher, editor of the Kansas Supplement to the *Knights Templar Magazine*, was installed as Worshipful Master of Newton Lodge No. 142, A.F. & A.M. at services December 16, 1977. A Past Commander of 100-year old Newton Commandery No. 9, Sir Knight Butcher was appointed supplement editor in May 1972, and in his almost six years of service has ably represented Templary and Masonry in Kansas. He also served on the Patriotic and Civic Activities Committee and is currently Chairman of the Publicity and Calendar Committee of the Grand Commandery of Kansas.

Other officers installed were: Elmer J. Burris, Jr., Senior Warden (also installed High Priest of Arkansas Valley Chapter No. 27, R.A.M.); and Gayle Prater, Junior Warden.

Following installation ceremonies, Sir Knight Butcher presented immediate Past Master Adrian McCulloch with his Past Master's jewel.



## 1978 CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS

*"Quo Vadis, Freemasonry?" is the theme of the 1978 annual meeting of the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America to be held February 19-22 at the Shoreham-Americana Hotel in Washington, D.C. Meeting concurrently will be the Conference of Grand Secretaries in North America, coordinated by Robert P. Beach, Secretary-Treasurer.*

*William B. Stansbury, Jr., Past Grand Master of Maryland Masons and Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference of Grand Masters, announces the agenda as follows:*

February 19	12:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Registration
	5:00 p.m.	Grand Masters' Tea and Reception
	7:00 p.m.	Grand Lodge Dinners
February 20	7:00 a.m.	Deputy Grand Masters' Breakfast
	10:00 a.m.	George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association Meeting, Alexandria, Virginia
	12:00 noon	Luncheon at Masonic Memorial
	2:00 p.m.	Masonic Service Association Meeting
	7:00 p.m.	Grand Secretaries' Dinner
February 21	8:30 a.m.	Grand Masters' Conference
	9:00 a.m.	Grand Secretaries' Conference
	12:00 noon	Grand Masters' Picture
	12:30 p.m.	Grand Secretaries' Luncheon
	1:45 p.m.	Grand Masters' Conference resumed
	2:00 p.m.	Grand Secretaries' Conference resumed
	7:15 p.m.	Grand Masters' Banquet
February 22	8:30 a.m.	Grand Masters' Conference resumed
	9:00 a.m.	Grand Secretaries' Conference resumed
	1:00 p.m.	Luncheon - Supreme Council, 33 <sup>o</sup> , A.A.S.R. Southern Jurisdiction. House of the Temple.

### Ladies Program

February 20	9:00 a.m.	Tour of Mt. Vernon and George Washington Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia
	12:00 noon	Luncheon at George Washington Memorial
February 21	9:00 a.m.	Tour of Nation's Capitol (optional)
	1:00 p.m.	Luncheon at Shoreham-Americana (optional) Speaker will be Syndicated Columnist Janet Henry
February 22	7:30 a.m.	VIP Tour of White House For Grand Masters' wives

## ORDER OF MALTA CROSS GUARDS ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

*Sir Knight Larry K. Offenbecker, Past Commander of Apollo Commandery No. 12, Albert Lea, Minnesota, travelled this past fall to Quebec, Canada, and there discovered a Cross of Malta carved into the stone which serves to fortify the Chateau de Frontenac, originally named the Chateau de Saint-Louis, built in the 17th century near the St. Lawrence. Intrigued by the cross, Sir Knight Offenbecker proceeded to research the Chateau and the reason why it bears the emblem of the Order of Malta.*

The cross of the Order of Malta, bearing the date 1647, stares benignly today at the scurrying people and beeping autos in the courtyard of the Chateau de Frontenac in Quebec. The Chateau stands guard at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.



**Chateau de Frontenac**

The stone first became a sentinel over the St. Lawrence in 1647 when Charles Huaulet of Montmagny, first Lieutenant Governor of New France, fortified Champlain's Chateau Saint-Louis. He ordered the stone carved and caused it to become part of the fortification because he was a member of the Order and had hopes of

someday establishing a branch of the Order in the New World.

And well he might. The site was originally selected by Champlain because of its towering dominance over the mouth of the St. Lawrence on the cliffs adjacent to the Plains of Abraham. The guarding cliffs have always served as residences for the governors of New France, and, after the battle outside the walls of the Chateau on the Plains of Abraham in which Montcalm and Wolfe were killed, the governors of Canada.

The Chateau de Saint-Louis became the Chateau de Frontenac in 1690. After being heavily damaged by Phipps in a bombardment, it was rebuilt by the Comte de Frontenac and re-named after him.

The stone of Malta became part of the new structure.

The old Chateau was destroyed by fire in 1834 and again in 1892. The present structure was erected in 1893 and the central tower added in 1924.

During the rebuilding, the masons imbedded the partially defaced 1647 Order of Malta stone over the main arch in the courtyard.

Charles Huaulet of Montmagny, the creator of the stone, after his term as governor of New France, became head of the Order of Malta.



**Cross of Malta  
over the Courtyard**



*The Maltese Cross is the emblem of St. John or Knights Hospitalers, and of St. John the Baptist under whose patronage the Order was instituted in the eleventh century for the protection of pilgrims.*

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## THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY

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by

Kenneth Culver Johnson

Deputy Grand Master

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A.

*Sir Knight Kenneth Johnson was elected Right Eminent Grand Captain General in the Grand Line of Officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in Chicago in 1973. In 1976 he progressed to the position of Grand Generalissimo, and, as a result of the death of John B. Cottrell, Jr., on November 30, 1977, Sir Knight Johnson was advanced to the office of Deputy Grand Master. His article which follows was first drafted for use by the Eastern Arkansas Scottish Rite News; in it he provides a look at the birth and growth of the York Rite, the flowering of Templary in America, and the York Rite's place along side the Scottish Rite in United States Freemasonry.*



Every Christian Mason owes it to himself to be a York Mason. Much has been written by learned Masonic Scholars over the years about the York Rite which takes its name from York, England, where the Masonic leaders met in 1717 to streamline the Masonic fraternity to make the Master's Degree more available to the great common masses of men. For those who wanted to search for still more light in Masonry, they set up the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, consisting of the Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Degrees. They set up the Council of Royal and Select Masters consisting of the Royal Master, Select Master and Super Excellent Master Degrees. Then the Commandery of Knights Templar consisting of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, the Order of Malta and the Order of the Temple came into being. The Commandery is based on the Crusades and the search for the Holy Grail. It is a fighting order for the Christian Religion and the practice of the Christian Virtues.

Thus the York Rite of Freemasonry is a system of degrees and orders which include the Blue Lodge, chapter, council

and commandery and is often referred to as American Rite Masonry as it is only in America that the degrees are set up as we have them. While most of the degrees of this Rite were born and nurtured in England, it is in North America they have attained their highest development and it is only in America that there is a regular arrangement of the degrees. The York Rite is a democratic Rite and for this reason also it is called the American Rite. Many students of the fraternity believe that in the degree of Royal Arch Mason, the climax has been reached in Masonic Symbolism.

As Ray Denslow, Masonic Scholar of Missouri so well wrote, "Masonic degrees are not merely 'degrees' but are exemplifications of homely virtues, often neglected and lost sight of in the busy lives we are now living. Each Masonic degree teaches some specific virtue and exemplifies it in a very dramatic manner intended to make deep impressions on those who witness or receive it.

"Some men spend their entire lives learning the lessons necessary to make them living stones in the great spiritual Temple. Others may and do → → →

learn these lessons in other ways and so the lessons exemplified in the degrees – lessons of honesty, charity, justice, spirituality, harmony, service, fortitude, prudence, fidelity, truth, hope, religion, faith, and toleration – become part of one's life."

Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, recently wrote, "The word 'York' to every Mason carries a special significance in the legendary, operative and symbolic history of the fraternity. 'York' signifies antiquity, tradition, and authenticity. Over the centuries, its concept has changed but little, consistently maintaining its ritualistic impact in spite of wars, depressions, booms, and changing aspects of civilization. It is no reflection on any other Rite to emphasize this impressive background and its profound influence."

The Capitular (Royal Arch Mason), the Cryptic (Council) and the Chivalric (Knights Templar) are bodies that are permitted to explain the value of membership to Master Masons and to actively encourage and invite good and true Masons to continue their Masonic education by learning more about the meaning and the background of the fraternity as they advance through these three Bodies of Degrees and Orders.

Some Masons, honestly but mistakenly, feel that all the lessons they need are contained in the Symbolic Lodge. York Rite Masonry cannot be adequately described, it must be "experienced." A composite impression of the York Rite would be to focus upon the ineffable Word. In the Blue Lodge, the Word is lost; in Capitular history and ritual, the Word is recovered. Every Blue Lodge Mason owes it to himself to receive the Royal Arch Mason's Degree and discover the true Word which was lost in the work of the Symbolic Lodge. It is guarded and preserved in the Council. In the Commandery of Knights Templar, the beautiful and inspiring order of the Temple brings the history to a glorious Christian climax. The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Jesus Christ provided great service in helping make the Crusades

a success in 1099 and giving protection after that for the pilgrims on the way through Moslem-held Palestine to Jerusalem. In 1118 they were officially recognized for their deeds and assigned quarters in a Moslem Temple on Mount Moriah. This building still stands and is now known as the Al Aqsa Mosque and is used by the Moslems every day. The accompanying photo shows the magnificent structure.



I visited this mosque when I was in Jerusalem in early 1977. It was a thrilling experience to be in the building that the Knights of the Temple were housed in back in 1118 and subsequent years. This is a sacred Mosque for the Moslems, and President Sadat of Egypt worshipped there when he was in Jerusalem on his peace mission in late 1977. The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Jesus Christ became known as Knights of the Temple or Knights Templar and stood for the highest of chivalry in the defense of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans and the Christian Religion. Their deeds of charity and pure benevolence spread their fame both far and wide.

The General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons International, was organized in the United States in 1797. To help mankind, it provides the Royal Arch Research Assistance for Auditory Perception to help discover the cause and cure of deafness.

The General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters International, was organized in the United States in 1880.

Modern day Templary, which stems from the Crusades, was formally established in the United States in 1816

with the formation of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. In the December 1977 issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*, Sir Knight Ned E. Dull, Right Eminent Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment gave a very interesting highlight summary of Dr. Francis J. Scully's *History of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States*.

In 1955 the Knights Templar Eye Foundation was established to help prevent blindness in persons who cannot do anything for themselves, without regard to race, color, creed, age or national origin. Over 22,000 persons have now been saved from blindness through this great Christian work, made possible by funds raised annually by the Knights Templar through a \$1.00 assessment and the Voluntary Eye Foundation Campaign. Every Templar can be a permanent contributing member upon payment of \$30.00. Every member as well as persons or organizations outside the Order can become Associate Patrons upon payment of \$50.00, or Patrons upon payment of \$100.00. These monies are invested in the Permanent Fund, and the interest from this goes to the actual operation of the Eye Foundation. In addition, there is the Grand Commander's Club for any Knight Templar who invests \$100.00 per year in the Eye Foundation and the Grand Master's Club for any Knight Templar who invests \$1,000.00 in the Eye Foundation.

This is pure charity and contributions are welcomed from all persons, as well as Legacies, Wills and Bequests.

The York Rite works hand in glove with the Scottish Rite, and many York Rite Masons are also members of the Scottish Rite and take an active part in its great work.

When George A. Newbury was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, he presented a beautiful wall hanging to the Grand Encampment with the following sentiments emblazoned thereon: → → →

## Alabama First

Leading the 1978 procession of Annual Conclaves is the Grand Commandery of Alabama, which will meet in conjunction with the General Grand Chapter and the General Grand Council in a "Convention" at the Hyatt House Hotel, Birmingham, February 26-28. Thomas W. Mann, Grand Secretary-Recorder, announces that registration begins Sunday, February 26, at 1 p.m., with installation of officers the closing feature at 11 a.m., February 28.

The next Annual Conclave of a Grand Commandery is that of New Jersey at Atlantic City March 3-5. Other early Annual Conclaves are South Carolina, March 12-14; Mississippi, March 17-18; North Carolina, March 26-28.



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“The Grand Encampment through 160 years has remained true to the purpose and hope of Freemasonry in inculcating the great principles of morality revealed in the Volume of the Sacred Law and in espousing and preserving the blessings of Liberty — Civil, Religious and Intellectual; at the same time Knights Templar have striven mightily to improve the physical well-being of their fellowmen through two great humanitarian endeavors — the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Knights Templar Educational Foundation.

“It is our earnest hope and prayer that generations of successful accomplishment may be granted to the Grand Encampment in our common task of contributing to the attainment of Peace and contentment in this present world. May we together continue to work for that golden day when men everywhere shall love and serve their fellowmen.”

## MASONIC AND NON-MASONIC SWISS TEMPLARY



Official Seal of the  
Great Priory of Helvetia

Thanks to the help of several individuals – not the least of them being the National Grand Master and Great Prior of the Great Priory of Helvetia, with whom the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the U.S.A. is in fraternal accord – this office has at last received some light regarding the non-Masonic “Order of Knights Templars” and their “Grand Prior” Alfred Zappelli, purported by the United Press International news service to be alive and well and living in Geneva, Switzerland.

It started last September when the Grand Encampment office began receiving newsclippings from Sir Knights across the country about the Swiss Order which apparently claims an historical continuity with the Knights Templar of old founded during the Crusades. A letter addressed to UPI disappointingly

brought no response. Subsequent correspondence with Sir Knight Leo P. Jolls, a member of Austin Commandery No. 84, Glenview, Illinois, and familiar with the Masonic Swiss Order, did result in some interesting information.

Sir Knight Jolls says that there is only one Masonic Templar Order in Switzerland (Helvetia) called the Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Cite Sainte (C.B.C.S.) or “Beneficent Knights of the Holy City.” [Some confusion may arise at this point since there exists the Great Priory of America, “Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Cite Sainte,” or “Holy Order of Knights Beneficent of the Holy City” which was founded in the United States in 1934 by the Grand Priore Independant d’Helvetia. According to the 1967 publication *Allied Masonic Groups and Rites* prepared by the Masonic Service Association, the American Order was formed by William Moseley Brown and J. Raymond Shute, II, both of whom had received the grades in Geneva. Its membership is by invitation and approval by each member, limited in the U.S. to 81 members.] Jolls states “The Swiss Knights have practically very little in common with the Knights Templar of America. . . . Their ritual is entirely different from ours. The Swiss C.B.C.S. has neither the Order of the Red Cross nor the Order of Malta in their program. They have ‘three degrees’; the first is called the Lodge of Saint Andrew, and the Ritual here leans heavily toward the Master Masons degree. The principal officer is called a Deputy Master.

“The next degree is called ‘Knights Ecuyer’ and the candidates become ‘ecuyers’ or squires to the full-fledged Knights who bear the title Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Cite Sainte.” He continues, “It is an unwritten law of the Swiss Order that the supreme officer is alternately from the German and French sections of Switzerland.” The current Great Prior of Helvetia is Sir Knight Peter Riklin. The Great Priory, says Jolls, “maintains friendly relations with our Grand Encampment and has a Grand Representative near the Grand Encampment who is none other than our Most Eminent Grand Master Sir Knight Willard M. Avery. Arnold Gubser, a Past Great Prior of Helvetia, and past Grand Chancellor General (which is equivalent to our rank of Grand Recorder), is the Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment near the Great Priory of Helvetia.”

Sir Knight Jolls, however, was unfamiliar with Alfred Zappelli and his non-Masonic order.

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The Most Reverend Peter Riklin, it turns out, has known of the non-Masonic Swiss Knights Templars for two years, and he has provided us with the following information:

Alfred Zappelli is a Swiss banker (according to the UPI release he is "a financial consultant and manages a bank which is strictly reserved for members of the order. He is also president of the Geneva-based International Federation of Knightly Orders.") Zappelli's order is not based on Freemasonry. The order has five grades: knight, commander, great officer, great cross, and honorable knight with the great chain of the order. The order's statutes are very explicit as to whom shall be admitted.

A member must be an adult, profess a monotheistic religion, be an honorable person suitable for a knight, have "a knight's equivalent position in social society," must be an active member of his church, must execute charity, beneficence and love for fellow men if possible, must practice toleration, must glorify the historical heroes of the order, and must execute the prescriptions of the order.

Most Reverend Sir Knight Riklin states, "Having studied all 30 articles of the statutes, I got the impression that the 'Ordre souverain et militaire du Temple de Jerusalem' (official name) is more an organization of men wishing to be members of a selected higher society. Unfortunately the statutes give the 'director' the possibility to manage this order in a despotic and capricious way following the principles of exterior formalism and the influence of money."

Along with the statutes there is a list of all directors of the order beginning with Hughes de Payens (1118), and continuing through Jacques DeMolay (1298), followed by Jehan-Marc Larmenius de Jerusalem (1314), Francois-Thomas-Theobald d'Alexandrie (1324), etc., and ending with Fernando Campello Pinto (1960). [Presumably the 'director' is equivalent to the Grand Master – according to UPI, Zappelli, as Grand Prior, "holds one of the three highest positions in the order . . . The others are the Grand Master and the Regent.]

Further, Zappelli's order consists of a number of "Bailliages" (from French baillir, to govern) in North and South America, in many European countries, and in the United States there is (or was) "le Grand Bailliage de l'Etat de New Jersey." The Grand Bailli is (or was) a doctor in ophthalmology. And as if this isn't already complicated enough, Sir Knight Riklin says that in Germany and Austria there is another branch of the "Ordo Supremus Militaris Templi Hierosolymitani," who are also known as Knights Templars and are directed by Roman Catholic "knights" living in celibacy in a community in Austria in the St. Augustine monastery at Pappenheim.

In closing Sir Knight Riklin affirms that these "branches of Knights Templars are not based on Freemasonry and have no concurrence to our Order."

Nonetheless, it seems we are not alone.



**The Most Reverend Peter Riklin  
Great Prior  
The Great Priory of Helvetia**



*"As for old age, embrace and love it. It abounds with pleasure if you know how to use it. The gradually declining years are among the sweetest in a man's life; and I maintain that even when they have reached the extreme limit, they have their pleasure still."*

Seneca

# HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

## Appreciation to Saunders



George M. Saunders, Imperial Potentate, A.A.O.N.M.S. of North America, was saluted December 10 at the ladies' night and annual banquet of St. John Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, Chicago, by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation for his continuing service as consultant. Presentation was made by Grand Sovereign Stanley F. Maxwell, K.G.C., who is also Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council 33°, N.M.J., on the left, and Eye Foundation Trustee Alvin L. Crump, Past Department Commander of Grand Encampment, right.

## G. Wilbur Bell Honored

The Annual Proceedings of the 94th Annual Assembly of The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, held in Toronto, Ontario, August 13-16, 1977, carries the information that Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, was honored by the College of Honours Committee "as a Knight Grand Cross of the Temple for faithful services rendered to The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada."

At the same session, Past Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle was elected an Honorary Past Grand Master of The Sovereign Great Priory and Grand Master Willard M. Avery was elected an Honorary Member.

The Proceedings show that the Great Priory has a net gain of 365 as of December 31, 1976.

## Invitation to Ascension Day Services

David Aiken, Secretary of the Templar Knights Commanders' Association of the State of New York, extends invitation to all "Templars, Masons, families and friends," to attend the annual Parade and Church Service in commemoration of Ascension Day on May 7, 1978. Services will be held at Marble Collegiate Church on Fifth Avenue at 29th Street in New York City.

The parade, set for 3:45 p.m., will march from the Eternal Light Monument at Madison Avenue and 24th Street to the Church where service is scheduled for 4:00 p.m. The principal speaker for this year's service will be Brother William R. Punt, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in New York, expected to be elected Grand Master on May 4, 1978.

## Rock Island Boasts Five Lodge Masters

"Having five members of the same Commandery serving as Masters of their Lodges at the same time should be proof that the members of our Commandery are also active in their Blue Lodges" — so writes Sir Knight J. W. Miller, Past Commander and Recorder pro-tem for Rock Island Commandery No. 18, Illinois, on the occasion of a dual installation of officers for Trio Lodge No. 57 and Rock Island Lodge No. 658, A.F. & A.M. on Friday, December 16, 1977.

Currently serving as Worshipful Masters are Sir Knights Emmet H. Nabstedt, installed as Master of Trio Lodge; Gordon D. Milligan, installed as Master of Rock Island Lodge; Roy F. Ashenurst, Master of East Moline Lodge No. 969; Fred C. Collins, Master of Moline Lodge No. 1014; and Kelly Blair, Master of Silvis Lodge No. 898. Members of Rock Island Commandery No. 18 provided an escort for the installation of each of these newly-elected Masters.

Robert F. Brown, E.C., was recently re-installed Secretary of Silvis Lodge.



## Norfolk's First Citizen



Aubrey G. Graham is known throughout Norfolk, Virginia, for his 30-year career as postmaster of that city. He is also known across the

country for his near 50-year efforts on behalf of the Shrine Hospitals for Crippled Children.

In recognition of his "dedication to duty" and "keen interest in community affairs," Graham was honored as First Citizen of Norfolk for 1977 by the Cosmopolitan Club, at a dinner January 26.

Sir Knight Graham, a native of Norfolk and member of Grice Commandery No. 16, traveled some 270,000 miles throughout North America during 1970 and 1971 as Imperial Potentate, A.A.O.N.M.S., visiting many of the 22 Shriners Hospitals for Crippled and Burned Children. He retired from his postmaster career three years ago, but he continued to work for the Shrine and was called out of retirement in 1976 to help in a fund drive to finance a new Children's Hospital.

In 1969 Sir Knight Graham was presented the Post Office Department's Distinguished Service Award. He was only the second postmaster thus honored.

At 72 years of age he still has a "soft spot" for his children. He says, "Helping the crippled and burned child has been my life."

## Strom Thurmond Class

A release from the York Rite Bodies of Columbia, South Carolina, announces a state-wide Festival Day Saturday, February 11, to be titled the Senator Strom Thurmond Class.

A large group of candidates for the York Rite Degrees and Orders will be joining the Senator for the conferrals.

## K.T.E.F. Recognition Insignia Plaque

Sir Knight Burnell C. Stambaugh, Grand Senior Warden of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the State's Eye Foundation Drive, announces the sale of Recognition Insignia Plaques for those Commanderies who would like to publicly recognize new Life Sponsors and Patrons to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

The plaques, originally designed by Sir Knight Jesse M. Bickel of Ashland, Pennsylvania, has been offered to more than 50 Commanderies in Pennsylvania and neighboring states, and is now available for other Commanderies. The large plaque includes the seal of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and room for names of sponsors and patrons.



Shown above are officers of Bethel Commandery No. 98, Hanover, Pennsylvania, making initial patron contributions to the Eye Foundation, with plaque in background. (l-r) C. Clair Phillips, P.C., and Burnell C. Stambaugh receive donations from Cloyd F. Shank, P.C., and Gene R. Renner, Eminent Commander.

## Minnesota Scholarship

Minnesota residents interested in a newly-announced \$2,500 Scholarship to the Northwest Institute of Medical Technique, Minneapolis, are invited to send inquiries to Sir Knight Adolph Kopischke, Educational Foundation Chairman, 705 Second Street, N.W., Waseca, Minnesota 56093. Letters should be post-marked not later than April 30, 1978.

## Like Father, Like Son

"What better footsteps to follow" than a son his father's? On October 11, 1977, Gilbert Cook, a Past Master of King Hiram Lodge No. 104 of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, made a special presentation of a 50-year membership pin to his father, Gerald Cook, Past Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Saskatchewan Royal Arch Masons, Past Grand Inspector General of Saskatchewan for the Grand Council of Western Canada, and a Past Provincial Prior of Saskatchewan for the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada (Commandery in the United States). Gilbert is himself an "involved" Canadian Mason — member of Saskatchewan A.A.S.R., 32°, K.Y.C.H. Western Canada Priory No. 35; Past Grand Inspector General of Saskatchewan for Grand Council of Western Canada; and Alberta Rose York Rite College No. 52.



The following month, at a reunion of Regina Lodge of Perfection, A.A.S.R., 37 candidates assembled to take their 14th Degree vows. Class candidate was Gerry, with son Gilbert as presiding Thrice Potent Grand Master to give the obligation.

Both father and son are members of Saskatchewan Conclave No. 14, Red Cross of Constantine; and Gilbert was first Master Councilor of Regina Chapter, Order of DeMolay, in 1954.

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**Labor to keep alive in your heart  
that little spark of celestial fire  
called conscience.**

*Brother George Washington*

## Miller Named to Drill Committee

Texas Past Grand Commander Dale E. Miller, Fort Worth, has accepted appointment to the Grand Encampment Committee on Drill Regulations to replace Sir Knight S. Lewis Smith, Kansas, who passed away October 24. Grand Master Willard M. Avery made the appointment last month, in cooperation with Sir Knight Herbert A. Newman, P.G.C. Indiana, Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee on Drill Regulations is a Standing Committee appointed at each Triennial Conclave to serve during the ensuing Triennium. Its purpose is to prescribe rules and regulations governing all competitive drills to be held at any Triennial Conclave, and to appoint Judges thereof.

Sir Knight Miller will undertake his duties for the upcoming 54th Triennial Conclave which will take place August 11-16 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

## Massachusetts Lodge Coin

Charles River Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Medway, Massachusetts, offers for sale a specially-designed coin, the proceeds from which will be used to repair and refurbish the Lodge building. The bronze coin is a "collector's item" and is the size of a half dollar, says Sir Knight Robert L. Ripley, a member of Milford Commandery No. 11 and Senior Warden of the Lodge. On one side are Masonic emblems of the three degrees, and on the reverse is a duplication of the Lodge seal.

According to Sir Knight Ripley, "this will be a tremendous assist to our Lodge, and even though we need a great deal more money for Lodge repairs than we anticipate from these coins, we will give 20 to 25% of the total profits to a worthy charity selected at a future date by our membership."

Information received says coins are available through Sir Knight Ripley for a \$3.00 donation each (post-paid). Orders are requested to be sent to Charles River Lodge, 10 King Philip Street, Medway, Massachusetts 02053.

## **JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE (1821-1875)**

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



Chosen by his fellow Kentuckians to represent the "Blue Grass State" in the United States Senate when his term as Vice-President expired, John Cabell Breckinridge was also named a reluctant candidate for the Presidency by a pro-slavery faction of the Democratic party. He lost to Lincoln in the election of 1860.

He had presided over the Senate for four years with "poise and justice" during the trying times of Buchanan's term as Chief Executive. He stood for Union and strict construction of the Constitution. He maintained Congress had no authority to intervene in the matter of slave holding. He believed in the right of a state to secede, but was opposed to any coercion by the Federal government. He disagreed with Lincoln's war policy. Those were troublous times for many who had to choose sides.

When a wave of secession sentiment swept in from South Carolina, Kentucky maintained a neutral stand. But when the "dark and bloody ground" was invaded by Confederate troops the authorities declared for the Union. Breckinridge went home to assist in organization of an opposition government, and took a command in rebel forces being raised in the state. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. In December 1861 he was formally expelled from the United States Senate.

As a Major of Kentucky Volunteers during the War with Mexico, he had seen no service in battle, but as a Confederate General he became an able commander. He was promoted to Major General in

1862, and took part in the maneuvering and combat in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee until ordered to join Lee in the Shenandoah. In February 1865 he joined Jeff Davis' cabinet as Secretary of War.

Born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821, Breckinridge followed his father and grandfather in the practice of law and in legislative chambers. Educated at Center and Transylvania Colleges, he found the bar too crowded at both Lexington and Frankfort, and opened his first law office at Burlington, Iowa. After two years he returned to Kentucky and began his career in legal and legislative fields which culminated in his election as Vice President on the ticket headed by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, with whose political philosophy he was in accord. He was the youngest man ever to be elected as Vice President.

After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the cabinet of the Confederacy went south to Montgomery, Alabama. Before the final collapse, Breckinridge left the country and went to Europe by way of Cuba. After two years he came back to Canada and later returned to Kentucky under a general amnesty. He was received with acclaim by his former adversaries as well as by his friends. He eschewed all political activity and public office, resuming his practice of the law, and promoting the expansion of railroads throughout the state.

While sojourning at Burlington in 1842 he was made a Mason in the lodge there, now Des Moines No. 1, and served as Senior Warden for two terms. Upon return to Kentucky he affiliated with Good Samaritan Lodge at Lexington and became a member of Temple Chapter R.A.M. and Webb Commandery, K.T. He was orator at the funeral services for Past Grand Master Henry Clay in → → →

## West Defeats East in Shrine Classic

For the third consecutive year, the East All-Stars lost to the West in the 53rd annual East-West Shrine Game at Stanford Stadium, December 31, 1977. The 23-3 victory made 27 wins for the West, compared to 21 for the East, with five ties.

The East-West Football Classic is sponsored by Islam Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., and supported by Kerak, Aahmes, Ben Ali and Tehran Temples, to raise funds for the Shriners' Crippled Childrens Hospitals across the nation.

Over 100 Masonic and Shrine dignitaries attended the Reception and Banquet held Friday, December 30, with Imperial Sir Fred R. Morrison, Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Most Worshipful Donald B. McCaw, Grand Master of Masons in California and Hawaii; and M.E. Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell among the distinguished guests. This year's half-time pageantry was presented by the 500-member "Grand Fiesta of Mexico" sponsored by the government of Mexico and the Mexican National Tourist Council.

In the past 52 years, more than \$7,500,000 has been raised for Shrine-dom's "World's Greatest Charity" through the East-West Shrine games.

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## ... JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE

1852. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J., in 1860, but because of his long absence his seat was later declared vacant.

When his earthly pilgrimage came to an end in 1875, Sir Knight John Cabell Breckinridge was buried with Templar funeral honors.

Sir Knight Case, a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, Connecticut, lives at 39 Highland Avenue, Bethel, Connecticut 06801.

## Easter Morning Breakfast

The Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia will again sponsor its Easter Morning Breakfast at 9:15 a.m., following the Easter Sunrise Memorial Service at Arlington National Cemetery, March 26, 1978.

This year the breakfast will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., near Capitol Hill and Union Station.

Tickets, at \$5.25 per person, may be secured from Sir Knight Ernest C. Barker, Past Grand Commander of the District of Columbia, The State House, Apt. No. 624; 2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Telephone: 202-223-4163)

Sir Knights are urged to order tickets early.

## Washington Anniversary Cachet

The third of a series of Masonic First Day Cachets has been sponsored by Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M., as a salute to the 225th Anniversary of George Washington's initiation into the Craft. The postal cachet contains a picture of George Washington clothed as a Mason, imprinted on a blue envelope which is stamped with the 1977 Christmas stamp of Washington kneeling in prayer. The cachet is cancelled with a special postal cancellation used only on November 4, 1977, and which contains the Square and Compasses, the words "225th Anniversary - George Washington - The Mason," and "George Washington Masonic Stamp Club Station" encircling the city and date.

Due to the popularity of the first two in the series the post office has cancelled some 10,000 of the Washington Anniversary cachets. Unaddressed cachets may be ordered for 50 cents each plus a large self-addressed, stamped envelope (or 75 cents each without stamped envelope) from John R. Allen, Stamp Chairman, Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M., P.O. Box 26135 Richmond, Virginia 23260.

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## AMERICA'S LANDSCAPE POET

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by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

The name of Thomas Cole, his genius, his contribution to early American painting usually rests in the shadows beside the reputations of Charles Willson Peale and John Trumbull who chose as their subjects the heroes of the Revolution and the brilliant battlefield and Independence Hall scenes that touched the personal memory of every United States citizen. Yet Cole and his contemporaries focused on a new area of pride for the American people. Cole looked around him and painted the land — America's beauty as seen in nature, in her mountains and streams, in her lush valleys and yet uncorrupted plains. He enjoyed his widest appreciation during his own lifetime, uncommon for an artist in any field. His work was greeted kindly not only by the masses, but by other artists. When John Trumbull first saw one of Cole's early landscapes he said, "this youth has done what I have all my life attempted in vain."

Thomas Cole, born February 1, 1801, at Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, England, was enamored with the beauty of America long before he came to her northeastern shores. His father, an unsuccessful manufacturer, traveled among the developing industrial villages of England seeking to rebuild his own business. During this time his only son, the second youngest of eight children, did attend school and, if nothing else, Thomas learned to read. He was especially affected by stories of America and would often take his younger sister, Sarah, into the countryside, away from the smoke and crowds and poverty of the advancing Industrial Revolution, and read to her or play on his flute. These times comprised his happiest memories.

Unfortunately, formal education did not continue, and when Thomas was not

hiking in the country, he was working as apprentice to a calico designer and learning the art of engraving. From this early profession his mind turned to painting and to creating on canvas what God had created in nature.

Perhaps Thomas' romantic visions of North America were shared by his father, or perhaps James Cole merely wishes to escape from the memories of his failures. For whatever the reason, James took his family in 1819 and settled in Philadelphia. However, the father was no more lucky in business here than in England, and soon the family, save Thomas, moved to Steubenville, Ohio, near what only a few years before had represented the northwestern boundary of the country. Thomas did not accompany his family this time; he left for St. Eustatius in the West Indies. When he returned to the United States five months later he had made his final decision to take up painting as his vocation, but he also showed a talent in architecture, music, poetry and prose. An acquaintance at this time made note of the young artist's pure morals and character. He said, "An improper word never seemed to escape his lips."

His earliest efforts were with landscapes. However, for an 18 year old with few financial resources of his own (he even made his own brushes) he was soon forced into producing what would find a market among the wealthy. He painted a number of portraits, traveling from small town to small town, but patrons and even commissions were few and his love for landscape painting was not being satisfied. Now back in Ohio, he was gaining a small if poor reputation for his portraits and religious painting in Clairsville and in Zanesville, where in 1822 he was raised in Amity Lodge No. 5. Much of Cole's spare time was spent on the banks → → →

of the Monongahela translating the beauties of the country onto his canvas. But he was also occupied for a time at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in addition to writing poems and prose.

In 1825 he returned to live with his family who were now settled in New York. Cole continued to paint, of course, and meanwhile gained friendships with other struggling New York artists. But Cole's struggle was about to end.

G. W. Bruen, a New York art connoisseur, saw one of Thomas' paintings in a store window and bought it for \$10. He was so impressed with the work that he sought out Cole and agreed to finance a trip along the Hudson River. Cole spent his time during the trip studying and sketching nature; three paintings resulted, and these sold for \$25 each. But not only were they sold — they caught the attention of John Trumbull, himself a renowned painter of America who, among his works, had been commissioned to paint four pictures in the rotunda of the capitol building, including "Declaration of Independence," and "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

William Cullen Bryant, journalist and poet, also saw his work and soon after became a close friend of the young artist.

As mentioned, during Cole's trip along the Hudson, he spent his time studying nature and sketching. The actual painting was done later, by memory, as were most of his works. Such was a common trait among the Romantic artists — poet or painter. Cole said, "I never succeed in painting scenes, however beautiful, immediately on returning from them. I must wait for time to draw a veil over the common details, the unessential parts, which shall leave the great features, whether the beautiful or the sublime dominant in the mind." The beautiful and the sublime — these were two Romantic catchwords: The beauty of nature infected with that intangible, unpronounceable force which was the power, vastness, infinity of God touching the earth, as man, alone, silent, watched in the shadows.

In 1829 Cole went to Europe for two years, thanks to the patronage of Robert

Bilmore of Baltimore. The trip enabled him to meet the English and European masters. Thomas was especially taken with Florence, Italy, where he remained nine months amid the ruins of a once-great civilization. To him the ruins suggested "the perishability of man's works," and this was later a dominant theme in his art, brought to its climax in his five paintings entitled *The Course of the Empire*. The *Empire* undertaking was commissioned by Luman Reed, one of the better known art patrons in America. It was said that he kept an entire floor in his home as a painting gallery, and that he opened it to the public once a week. The commission came in the amount of \$2,500 — a goodly sum for art in those days. But before setting brush to canvas, Cole set his ideas down in essay form.

In *The Course of the Empire*, considered by many to be his greatest achievement, Cole presented the rise and fall of a nation: through the savage state, the pastoral state, the great city, the city's destruction, and finally, desolation "where in the form of ruins the works of art become resolved into elemental nature" — much like the scenes of the Roman ruins overcome after hundreds of years by vines and weeds. Each picture in the *Empire* group shows the changeableness of man and man's condition. He completed it in 1836, and in this year he also married Maria Bartow and settled permanently in Catskill.

Thomas Cole, now approaching 40 spent much more time writing and thinking of his paintings. He completed a second philosophical series called *The Voyage of Life*, depicting childhood, youth, manhood and old age. These paintings, his "illustrations of moral truths," were very popular with the public. More and more the moral and religious themes were apparent in his works, and more and more Cole sought to create in his art the influence of God in nature, just as it was influencing his own life.

In 1842 Cole was baptized into the Anglican church. Of course, religious ideas had been present in his work since his youth, but only as a means to present

the beauty of nature. The religious now took a prominent role and became an end in itself. Cole went so far as to define art as "man's lowly imitation of the creative power of the Almighty."

Writing to a patron in 1844, Cole said, "I have been dwelling on many subjects, and looking forward to the time when I can embody them on canvass. [sic] They are subjects of a moral and religious nature. On such I think it is the duty of the artist to employ his abilities: for his mission . . . is a great and serious one. His works ought not to be a dead imitation of things, without the power to impress a sentiment or enforce a truth." Cole's pastor, Louis Legrand Noble (who also became the artist's biographer) saw the transition to the religious and considered it as natural and inevitable – to understand that God was the beauty in nature was the mark of a mature mind.

Unfortunately, Cole's attempts for the religious and the allegorical came at a time when his health began to fail. Many works were planned but never completed during this last phase of his life. His last work, painted in 1848, just before his death, was based on the opening line of the 23rd Psalm. He died February 11, 1848.

William Cullen Bryant, one of Cole's close friends, spoke at the artist's funeral and said he "was numbered among the men of whom our country had reason to be proud"; his eye caught "scenes of wild grandeur peculiar to our country, over our aerial mountain-tops with their mighty growth of forest never touched by the axe, along the banks of streams never deformed by culture, and into the depth of skies bright with the hues of our own climate; skies such as few but Cole could ever paint . . ."

As a leader of the Romantic movement in American art, Cole relied upon the imagination rather than reason. He found nature both beautiful and "hostile," and he saw man isolated in the vastness of an unknown, unrealizable universe, "suggesting the vast expanses of land in the confines of a painting." In England while Wordsworth was putting such scenes on paper, in → → →

## A Step Toward Unity



"Ohio has taken a great step forward this year," says Sir Knight W. Boyd Sibold, Grand Commander of Ohio (right), shown above with (from left) Jerry C. Rason, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Ohio; Robert M. Huntzinger, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, R.A.M. of Ohio; and J. W. Burr, Most Illustrious Grand Master, Grand Council, R. & S.M. of Ohio. The "unity of hands" is more than just a picture, according to Sibold.

The leaders of the Grand Lodge and respective Grand York Rite Bodies in Ohio have attended receptions for the other Bodies ("something not accomplished in years," says Sibold), and have had bi-monthly meetings "for the purpose of glorifying and supporting the family of Freemasonry." Cooperative meetings will be continued in 1978 and hopefully will be expanded.

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America, Cole was transforming them to the canvas.

One Cole biographer quotes DeWitt Clinton on the rarity and beauty of the American landscape at the turn of the 18th century: "Can there be a country in the world better calculated than ours to exercise and exalt the imagination – to call into activity the creative powers of the mind, and to afford just views of the beautiful, the wonderful and the sublime: Here nature has conducted her operations on a magnificent scale . . ." Clinton might well have been speaking for a Brother Freemason in his description of America.

Sir Knights Russell W. Houston and John Bridges Phelps, whose service to the Masonic Fraternity totals more than 100 years, were awarded 50-year certificates recently by Florida's York Rite. Both Templars are Past Commanders of Cyrene Commandery (now Miami No. 13), Past Illustrious Masters of Adoniram Council No. 10, R. & S.M., and Past Excellent High Priests of Jericho Chapter No. 11, R.A.M.



Right Excellent Myron E. Goodrich (left) makes presentation to Sir Knight Houston, and Right Eminent Charles H. Green (right), presents award to Sir Knight Phelps.

In 1935, Phelps served as M.E. Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter R.A.M. of Florida, M.I. Grand Master of R. & S.M., Grand Council of Florida, and R.E. Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Florida. He is the only Floridian to have served as presiding officer of all three Grand York Rite Bodies in the same year. In 1957 he became Illustrious Grand Master of the General Grand Council, R. & S.M. International, General Grand Master, Convent General, K.Y.C.H. in 1951, and was the Grand Sovereign, R.C.C., 1960. He is Past Governor of the John B. Phelps York Rite College of Florida.

Sir Knight Houston was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1964, and served as Grand Commander of Florida in 1949. He also served as Illustrious Potentate, Mahi Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. in 1950. Since 1943 he has been treasurer of Miami York Rite Bodies, and treasurer of all Grand York Rite Bodies in Florida since 1953.

Members of the Fort Walton Beach York Rite Bodies combined ranks to attend Christmas services at the 1st Baptist Church of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, December 18. Brother Masons and uniformed Templars marched in as a group to hear Reverend James L. Monroe deliver the sermon which was broadcast throughout the area by one of the local radio stations.

The Reverend Monroe recognized the group as a Masonic York Rite Body, including Masons, families and friends. Among those in attendance was Brother Harry Grizzle, Worshipful Master of Alpha Lodge No. 172.

## Elwood Hosts Grand Master

Some 150 members of Illinois District 6 Commanderies, hosted by Elwood Commandery No. 6, joined Grand Master Willard M. Avery at a December 15 Christmas Observance in Springfield.

The Reverend H. Dwight McAlister, Grand Prelate of Grand Encampment, and Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell were numbered among the attendees, along with Illinois Grand Commander Robert E. McAllister and several of his line officers.



Shown from left to right are Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Reverend H. Dwight McAlister; Grand Master Willard M. Avery, Vance C. VanTassell, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois Master of Masons in Illinois; and Illinois Grand Commander Robert E. McAllister.



## 10th Voluntary Campaign Begins

Fourth week state totals for the 10th Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation indicate a large increase over the last three years. Totals to date for preceding years were \$43,062.37 for the 7th, \$30,829.62 for the 8th, and \$36,088.14 for the 9th Campaign. For the week ending December 30, 1977, contributions total \$101,428.10.

Alabama . . . . .	\$210.00
Arizona . . . . .	30.00
Arkansas . . . . .	120.00
California . . . . .	1,080.00
Colorado . . . . .	18.00
Connecticut . . . . .	370.40
Florida . . . . .	3,387.65
Georgia . . . . .	5,004.60
Idaho . . . . .	424.00
Illinois . . . . .	2,072.00
Indiana . . . . .	738.75
Iowa . . . . .	180.25
Kansas . . . . .	470.50
Kentucky . . . . .	952.65
Louisiana . . . . .	526.65
Maine . . . . .	30.00
Maryland . . . . .	931.00
Mass.-R.I. . . . .	60.00
Michigan . . . . .	1,477.00
Minnesota . . . . .	1,950.00
Mississippi . . . . .	1,068.28
Missouri . . . . .	666.26
Montana . . . . .	3,752.00
Nebraska . . . . .	35.00
Nevada . . . . .	427.72
New Hampshire . . . . .	15.00
New Jersey . . . . .	382.00
New Mexico . . . . .	130.00
New York . . . . .	3,429.10
North Carolina . . . . .	1,009.00
North Dakota . . . . .	72.00
Ohio . . . . .	3,544.93
Oklahoma . . . . .	327.00
Oregon . . . . .	1,066.50
Pennsylvania . . . . .	3,660.50
South Carolina . . . . .	390.00
South Dakota . . . . .	40.00
Tennessee . . . . .	1,179.50
Texas . . . . .	55,815.74
Vermont . . . . .	35.00
Virginia . . . . .	1,937.40
Washington . . . . .	238.00
West Virginia . . . . .	430.00
Wisconsin . . . . .	261.00
Wyoming . . . . .	1,037.37
Philippines . . . . .	5.00
St. John's No. 1, Delaware . . . . .	21.00
Harry J. Miller, U.D., Bitburg, Germany . . . . .	210.00

## Outlook Bright for 1978

The Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation were formed to recognize those special individuals who wanted to do "a little bit more" for the ongoing work of benefiting those suffering from diseases of or injuries to the eye, including cross-eyes in children. Each month the membership lists get longer as more people give "that others may see."

Newest members of the Grand Commander's Club, for which initial contributions of at least \$100 have been made, include:

- Connecticut No. 1 — Douglas W. Hamilton
- Mississippi No. 1 — Robert E. Herndon
- Florida No. 2 — Ervin W. Whittaker
- Indiana No. 2 — Robert E. Price

Contributions are made to this Club in increments of \$100 per year over a maximum ten year period, until a \$1,000 total is achieved. At that time, or following donation of \$1,000, individuals are presented membership in the Grand Master's Club and a metal wallet card and personalized bronze desk plaque awarded.

For February, there are eight new additions to the Grand Master's Club:

- No. 74 — James C. Willingham
- No. 75 — George Schutz
- No. 76 — Miss Carol Crump
- No. 77 — In Memory of John B. Cottrell, Jr.  
from the K.T.E.F. Trustees
- No. 78 — L. F. Robertson
- No. 79 — Channing M. Galbreath
- No. 80 — Clemence Nyberg
- No. 81 — Paul Hicks

There is no Commandery credit attached to membership; it is a tax deductible free will offering for individuals only (no groups), though membership is not limited to Templars. Information on enrollment may be obtained from G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M. Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

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- Al Hasa No. 1, Dhahran  
Saudi Arabia . . . . . 100.00
  - Miscellaneous . . . . . 109.35

## Luncheon for Beauceant Supporter

Wichita Assembly No. 8, Social Order of the Beauceant, recently honored Mrs. Neil McLeod, a charter member of the Assembly and a Past Supreme President of the S.O.O.B., with a luncheon and dedication ceremony. Mrs. McLeod, an active Beauceant member of more than fifty years, served as Supreme President in 1941-42, and has been a member of the Supreme Committee each year since. She has also been active in the Order of Rainbow for Girls, serving as Supreme Worthy Advisor for the past 12 years.

Mrs. Homer P. Peck, Past Supreme President, said of Mrs. McLeod, "She has devoted her life to the Order of the Beauceant, and to all ladies Masonic Orders."

## "Lord's Prayer" Lithograph

Macoy Publishing Co. announces colored lithograph copies of the "Lord's Prayer" containing some 50 Masonic emblems are available in two sizes "suitable for framing for home or Lodge." The lithograph, featured on the cover of the April 1977 *Knight Templar Magazine*, was originally brought to the attention of the Grand Recorder's office via James Miller of Dallas, Texas, and is thought to be more than 100 years old.

Information on ordering prints may be secured from the Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Co., P.O. Box 9759, Richmond, Virginia 23228.

## Mt. Nebo Lodge Souvenir Coin

Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 229, A.F. & A.M. of Maryland, has struck a souvenir coin commemorating the cornerstone laying and dedication of their new temple which is also the new home of Crusade Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, in Perry Hall, Maryland.

"The high quality coin," says Sir Knight Robert L. Foreman, Past Commander of Crusade Commandery, is available for \$2.50, and orders may be addressed to Sir Knight Foreman at 5825 Westwood Ave., Baltimore, MD 21206.

## "A Sousa Potpourri"

The Detroit Concert Band, Inc., announces the 6th record in the Sousa American Bicentennial Collection is now available. "A Sousa Potpourri," performed by Leonard B. Smith conducting the Detroit Concert Band, features 12 compositions by America's "March King" including "Glory of the Yankee Navy," "High School Cadets," and "Hands Across the Sea."

Sir Knight Sousa, a member of Columbia Commandery No. 2, began teaching music at 15, and was a conductor at 17. Three of his marches were specifically composed for Masonic Bodies: "The Thunderer," for Blue Lodge; "The Crusader," for York Rite; and "The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."

Sixty-five different marches are presented in the six volumes, "assembled as a tribute to celebrate the 200th anniversary of our nation's birth." Detailed information on specific records and costs may be obtained from the Detroit Concert Band, Inc., 20962 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236.

## Solid Foundation Support

Charles S. McIntyre, General Chairman for the 10th Annual Voluntary Campaign, has noted that the accent on \$30 for Life Sponsorship in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation appears to have become a byword in Commandery bulletins and releases. Sir Knight McIntyre points out: "Perhaps we are aiming too low when we emphasize that \$30 exempts a Templar from Eye Foundation assessment. Instead, let's stress that a payment of \$50 for Associate Patron or \$100 for a Patron Certificate does the same thing — exempts the Sir Knight and still provides a sum more in keeping with present costs. Let's raise our sights to \$50 and \$100 for Templar exemption, wherever possible, instead of \$30."

**Clifford H. Williams**  
Alabama  
Grand Commander — 1947  
Born April 6, 1894  
Died May 30, 1977

**Don C. Arner**  
Michigan  
Grand Commander — 1960  
Born September 15, 1896  
Died December 10, 1977

**William Arthur Patat**  
Georgia  
Grand Commander — 1959  
Born February 19, 1917  
Died December 10, 1977

**Findlay Gabriel Francis**  
California  
Grand Commander — 1972  
Born December 2, 1904  
Died December 22, 1977

**Calvin Leroy Teller**  
Connecticut  
Deputy Grand Commander — 1977  
Born February 27, 1909  
Died January 3, 1978

**Allison B. Andrews**  
Nevada  
Grand Commander — 1973  
Born January 7, 1907  
Died January 4, 1978

On Friday, December 16, 1977, Masonic services were conducted for Sir Knight Conrad Hahn, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Masonic Service Association of the United States, by Bethesda Lodge No. 204, Maryland. "Connie" passed away December 15. He was a Past Grand Master of Connecticut Masons, and a member of Bethesda Lodge. He became editor for the Masonic Service Association publications in 1957, and in 1964 became Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.



A well-known Masonic scholar, educator, writer and speaker, Sir Knight Hahn was a contributor to the *Knight Templar Magazine*, and yearly served as on-the-scene reporter of the MSA Washington meetings.

Masonic services were attended by some 200 Masons and their families. Religious services were conducted at the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church on December 17, followed by graveside services at Parklawn Memorial Gardens.

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**"Happy Warrior" Dead at 66**

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., member of Darius Commandery No. 7, Minneapolis, died of cancer in his Waverly, Minnesota, home January 13, 1978. He had been Vice-President of the United States under Lyndon B. Johnson, and was three times a presidential candidate.

In 1945 he was elected the youngest mayor in the history of Minneapolis, and in 1948 he was elected to his first of five U.S. Senate terms. Perhaps his greatest political achievement was the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which Humphrey guided through the Senate as majority whip. During the 95th Congress in 1977, Humphrey's colleagues on Capitol Hill honored him by naming him deputy president pro tem of the Senate.

Humphrey was born in Wallace, South Dakota, May 27, 1911, and was a student at the University of Minnesota. He was forced to leave school during the Depression, returning home to work in the family drug store. He married Muriel Fay Buck on September 3, 1936, afterward returning to receive his Bachelors in political science from Minnesota in 1939 and his M.A. from Louisiana State in 1940.

His body was flown to Washington, D.C., and lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol until Sunday, January 15, when the body was flown back to Minnesota, there to lie in state until Monday. Funeral services were held in the House of Hope Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis, January 16.

## **PENN'S WOODLAND**

Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State," so-called because of its midline position among the 13 original colonies that extended from New Hampshire to Georgia, is recognized not only as the stronghold of American liberty but also as one of the first nurturing grounds of American Freemasonry.

The area which now comprises this state, which ranks 33rd in size and third in population, was given to William Penn by England's King Charles II in payment for a debt owed to Penn's father. The younger Penn wanted to name the 45,000 square miles of land "Sylvania" meaning woodland, but Charles suggested he affix the name "Penn" to honor his father.

Prior to Penn's arrival, the first permanent settlement in this area was made by Swedes at Tinicum Island in 1643. When William Penn, a Quaker, did settle there, he invited others from England and elsewhere to accompany him. He promised any who came that there would be complete freedom of religion, and the government would be established "for the good of the people."

Philadelphia, Penn's "City of Brotherly Love," was founded as a Quaker colony and grew to be a colonial metropolis — it was a key shipping port and a large commercial center. Here the earliest legislators met and wrote the Declaration of Independence. It served as the American capital from 1777 to 1788, except during the nine months of British occupation. This city was the scene of the First and Second Continental Congresses, and in 1787, when the Federal Constitution was offered for the approval of the independent states, this state was the second to ratify it on December 12. It was also the capital of the new republic from 1790 to 1800.

According to Masonic historians, as early as 1731 a Lodge of Freemasons, St. John's Lodge, operated in Philadelphia; it apparently operated not only as a Subordinate Lodge, but also as a Grand Lodge, with William Allen as the first Provincial Grand Master. Dr. Benjamin Franklin was Grand Master in 1734 and in 1749, and he was instrumental in organizing the Masons of this colony. In 1734 Franklin printed an American edition of the Anderson Constitutions, the earliest Masonic publication in America.

A Second Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons received a warrant from the Ancient York Grand Lodge of England and was organized July 15, 1761, with William Ball as Grand Master. On September 25, 1786, the Provincial Grand Lodge declared itself independent of Great Britain, stating they were "not under any ties to any other Grand Lodge except those of Brotherly Love and Affection," and immediately following was born what is now the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The fraternity in Pennsylvania always included among its members the foremost leaders of the state and indeed the country. Aside from Dr. Franklin there was Joseph Reed, patriot and Governor of Pennsylvania; Haym Salomon, merchant and Revolutionary financier; John Dickinson, signer of the Constitution and called the "Penman of the Revolution"; and many more. Stephen Girard as an individual did more than any other single man to finance Masonic charities — in his will he left \$20,000 to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and this became the foundation for future charities.

Philadelphia's Freemasons' Lodge, dedicated June 24, 1755, was the first building in America erected for Masonic purposes.

Pennsylvania Royal Arch Masonry dates from at least 1795, and Cryptic Masonry from 1847. It is said that Pennsylvania organized the first Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States, constituted May 12, 1797. Today, its 89 Constituent Commanderies have a combined membership of 18,092.

## What Came You Here To Do?

And now, my brother,  
What came you here to do?  
When you joined our mystic circle,  
Had you a purpose in your heart  
To be of service to your fellow man  
And perform your allotted part?  
Or came you out of curiosity  
Or motive personal in view?  
Tell me, brother, on the square,  
What came you here to do?

Have you failed to grasp the meaning  
Of the symbols of our chart?  
Have you learned to subdue your passions  
And make improvements in your art?  
Do you always, always uphold the trusts  
On which we firmly stand  
Teaching the Fatherhood of God  
And the Brotherhood of man?

Have you been willing to aid the brother  
When life surges fierce and wild?  
Have you offered cheer and comfort  
To the Mason's, widow, wife and child?  
If you have done so, my brother,  
You are a Mason good and true,  
And can give a correct answer  
What came you here to do?

— Anonymous

(Submitted by Charles L. Roblee,  
Urbana Commandery No. 16,  
Racine, Wisconsin)

## Lincoln's Campaign Costs

Judge David Davis, Eighth Circuit Court, Illinois, was on hand when the news of Abraham Lincoln's nomination for the presidency reached Springfield. Crowds thronged the streets and celebrated until dawn. Someone, perhaps a newspaperman, asked Judge Davis about the cost of Lincoln's campaign. Said the Judge: "The entire expense of Lincoln's nomination, including headquarters, telegraphing, music, fare of delegations, and other incidentals, was less than \$700."

## Patron Saint of Lovers

There is a two-fold origin to the romantic holiday celebrated February 14 and called Valentine's Day. Of course, it is generally known that the day was named for St. Valentine who lived in the 3rd century A.D. However, the story of St. Valentine is more detailed.



Bishop Valentine, a Roman Catholic priest, was imprisoned and later executed because, it was said, he had cured a jail-keeper's daughter of blindness. Superstitious citizens feared the strange "powers" of the priest and demanded he be arrested. While in prison, Valentine sent notes of affection and inspiration to friends who were concerned about his welfare. He was put to death about the year 270.

It was Pope Galasus who later honored the martyred Bishop and designated February 14 as a holiday to be called St. Valentine's Day. And throughout history on this day, people have sent greetings and kind thoughts to their loved ones, calling these written wishes "Valentines."

However, there is a second origin to "Valentine's Day." In ancient Rome a feast called "Lupercalia" was celebrated each February 15. According to one source, the ceremony associated with the feast was intended to secure fertility and keep out evil. Two male youths, clad in animal skin, ran around the city slapping passers-by with strips of goat skin. The youths, impersonating he-goats, were paying tribute to Faunas (Pan in Greek myth).

Another source states that during the feast of "Lupercalia" a young man would draw the name of a young maiden from a box and that girl would be his partner for the holiday. Since the festival apparently survived into Christian times and was not abolished until almost the 6th century, it is not surprising that the pagan feast became associated with the feast of St. Valentine's martyrdom celebrated one day earlier.



## KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ I have a Mackey's Masonic Ritualist, 1867. I wonder how much this book is worth as it is over 100 years old. This book has been in my family for many years but I know that perhaps it may be of great value to the Masonic order. This book is in good condition and I would not let just anyone have it. Please let me know just what this book could mean to others if they could see it.

I also have one old coin that has been in my family for a long time. On one side it has the picture of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York, and on the other side is an Eagle with wings spread and a crown over its head. The Eagle has a book in its feet. I would like to know something about this coin which has no date on it. *Charles E. Brand, Lancaster No. 19, 622 Gillsbrook Road, Lancaster, South Carolina 29720*

□ We noted so many requests for match covers in the *Knight Templar Magazine* that I wish to offer exchanges for my daughter.

Recently I mailed covers to a ten year old in Des Moines, Iowa; another article concerned a 16 year old also in Iowa.

I sell advertising novelties and matches and office supplies. Therefore, my daughter and I will work together to exchange with other collectors. If those interested will send covers to my address, we will return in kind. *Harvey Hill Cusick, 136 East Washington Street, Lisbon, Ohio 44432*

□ I am a member of Laguna Beach Masonic Lodge No. 672, also El Bekal Shrine, Long Beach. I need a Shriner's ring or Masonic ring or both. Please send details and price. *Wilbur B. Wagner, 314 Ocean Avenue, Laguna Beach, California 92651*

□ I am a member of Poplar Bluff Commandery No. 67, K. T. in Missouri.

Since I am disabled, I have set up a wood-working shop and would appreciate receiving patterns to make wood items, from candlesticks to furniture, such as lamps, what-nots and toys.

If not patterns, perhaps someone can tell me where I can get catalogs from which to order them. *Roy Rideout, Rt. 1, Box 112A, Harviell, Missouri 63945*

□ I have received many inquiries regarding my letter which appeared in the October "Knight Voices" in which I offer for sale my late husband's Templar paraphernalia. Many items have been sold; however, I would appreciate it if you would list the following additional information on the remaining items:

1. Grand Commander-type chapeau, size 7, plush covered body, wide plume, practically new and in excellent condition with leather carrying case and gloves. Asking \$150.

2. Knight Templar suit size 38 short, 35-36 inch waist, in good condition. Asking \$65.

Interested parties may phone 205-745-5444. Thank you again for your wonderful help. *Mrs. Clifford H. Williams, 511 Geneva Street, Opelika, Alabama 36801*

□ I collect work caps with patches on them from different companies and was wondering if any Sir Knights or their families would help me. *Jonah B. Watson, Pinehurst, Georgia 31070*

□ I am interested in a sword belt for free or for a small fee. *William T. Spencer, 504 Ivy Circle, Alexandria, Virginia 22302*

☐ You deserve commendation for daring to celebrate Roger Williams on the cover of that issue containing M.E. Bell's description of York rite. It takes a lot of thinking to agree with your characterization that Roger Williams was "the most Puritan of the Puritans." He was, it seems to me, that man who, rejected both in England as a clergyman of the established Church, and in Boston as a clergyman of the Puritan Church, nevertheless, and in exile, successfully maintained a community which recognized the dignity of the individual and the importance of civil rights.

M.E. Bell did not mention the first lesson of the Capitular degrees, but he had an unusual opportunity to notice that Roger Williams exemplified in real life "the stone which the builders rejected which became the headstone" of the American edifice of individual liberty. He was the stumbling block to authoritarians and even now invites us to reflect on any over-emphasis on conformity. I see in each of the Capitular degrees of York Rite this important message. *Frederic P. Houston, Past Commander, Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, 230 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017*

☐ I have belonged for 56 years to the Commandery, Chapter and Blue Lodge, having taken all of the degrees within the space of a year back in 1921 when I was 21 years old. It would seem that there are not many Masons now living who can make this claim.

In latter years my main hobby has been constructing crossword puzzles. My first crossword appeared in the prestigious New York Times Sunday edition on July 11, 1954, and since that time I have had more than six thousand crosswords published by newspaper syndicates, book publishers and puzzle magazines.

My other hobby is collecting oldtime books for boys, such as Alger, Henty, Optic, Tom Swift, Rover Boys, etc. I would like to hear from Sir Knights who have such books for trade, sale or donation. *Herb L. Risteen, Box 161, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913*

☐ My husband, Vern Dale Robling, is a member of the Blue Lodge in Vincennes, Indiana, and is a Past Commander holding the 33rd Degree.

I am doing a genealogy search on our families and have discovered that we each have an ancestor of importance connected with Masonry.

My ancestor, Bro. Sashel Woods, was the first Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of California as well as the first Master of a Masonic Lodge in California. He belonged to Crescent Lodge No. 45 in California, and Western Star Lodge No. 2. My request is for information concerning the whereabouts of Sashel Woods' sword. Sashel died in 1854, in Crescent City.

My husband's ancestor, John Severns or Soverns, was made a Mason in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1776, Lodge No. 457. His certificate was issued to him by that Lodge June 20, 1776, and was signed by William Waddell, W.M., John Rowsay, S.W., and John Dixon, J.W. John Severns died about the year 1829 and it is stated his granddaughter has the certificate. My request is for information concerning the whereabouts of this certificate and his sword. I only want a xerox copy of the certificate. John was a friend of the Indians, a scout for George Rogers Clark, and blazed the wilderness trails from Virginia, Kentucky and finally to Indiana, where he died.

Would appreciate any information or leads on the above Masons. I read your publication regularly and especially enjoy the pages of Knight Voices and your historical articles. *Mrs. Natalie Robling, 2703 Avondale Road, Vincennes, Indiana 47591*

☐ I would like to purchase an old Past Commander's Jewel. It was a beautiful year for me and I would like to get a jewel I could love to wear. I think that the old jewels are better than the new ones. Please send picture and price. *Herbert J. Dawson, Commander, Jerusalem Commandery No. 15, Rd No. 2, Boyertown, Pennsylvania 19512 (215 - 323-5514)*

## WASHINGTON,

The defender of his country, the founder of liberty,  
The friend of man.

History and tradition are explored in vain  
For a parallel to his character.

In the annals of modern greatness,  
He stands alone,

And the noblest names of antiquity  
Lose their lustre in his presence.

\*\*\*\*

Called by his country to the defense of her liberties,  
He triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity,

And on the pillars of national independence  
Laid the foundations of a great republic.

\*\*\*\*

Magnanimous in youth,  
Glorious through life,  
Great in death,

His highest ambition the happiness of mankind,  
His noblest victory the conquest of himself,

Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame,  
And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen,

He lived the ornament of the eighteenth century.  
And died regretted by a mourning world.

*Anonymous  
(Transcribed from a manuscript copy written  
on the back of a picture frame, in which is  
set a miniature likeness of Washington,  
at Mt. Vernon.)*

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