

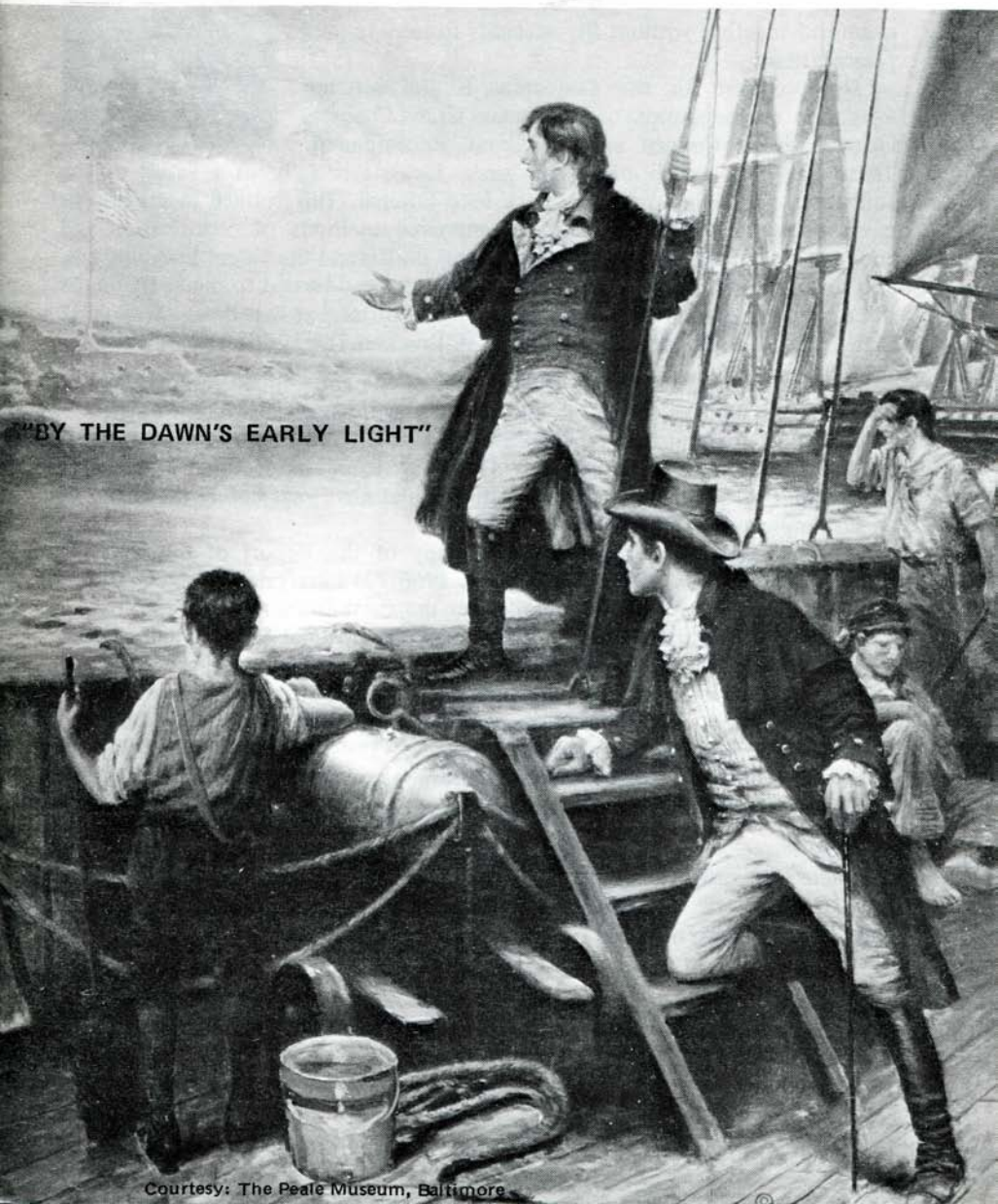


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIV

SEPTEMBER 1978

NUMBER 9



"BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT"

THE YORK RITE

Contained in this issue of our *Knight Templar Magazine* will be the concluding portion of the "Concordat for the Establishment of the York Rite of Freemasonry." Originally intended to be spaced over this and several additional issues, I feel that the remaining sections will fit in proper sequence if all can be examined together without the necessity to refer to past presentations.

The proposal for the Concordat is still pending legislation on the agendas of the General Grand Chapter, General Grand Council and the Grand Encampment. There has been much discussion since 1966, especially as a result of the activation of the International York Rite Council. This council meets one or more times each year to consider improved methods of coordination and cooperation among the two General Grand Bodies and the Grand Encampment.

The Concordat proposal of April 1, 1966, was addressed to members of the three Grand Bodies and signed by the presiding officers at that time — William L. Clark, Donald B. Boudeman and Wilber M. Brucker. The 1966 letter follows:

"As a voting member of one or more of the above three International York Rite Bodies, to you is enclosed herewith material which we deem important for considerate, intelligent action on the Report of the Joint York Rite Unity Commission. This will come before the Triennial Meetings of Boston this coming October, and next year before the Grand Encampment at Detroit.

"This material consists of (1) a copy of the Report of the Unity Commission to us dated February 10, 1966; (2) a draft dated January 22, 1966, as corrected, of a Concordat for the Establishment of a new York Rite of Freemasonry; (3) an accompanying Protocol for its implementation; and (4) the Resolution to be presented to you for action. We respectfully invite and urge your thoughtful study of these documents.

"If adopted, the proposed reorganization would be the most significant single action of the York Rite in its history. Thus the subject merits your careful individual study and consideration, especially in view of the grave problems facing the York Rite over the foreseeable years to come."

That letter accompanied the April 1, 1966, mailing. With it went the complete Concordat, as prepared by the three-body committee representing the three Grand York Rite Bodies. For the conclusion of the Concordat, turn to page 19 of the current issue.



Willard M. Query

Knight Templar

Grand Encampment — (312) 427-5670; Knights Templar Eye Foundation — (217) 523-3838

SEPTEMBER: On the 14th day of September in 1814, Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" which today, despite numerous suggestions and recommendations for another melody — if not the words — remains our National Anthem. The event, graphically depicted in Edward Percy Moran's painting on the cover, took place during the era we know as the War of 1812. Whether or not we can sing the tune, the anthem demands reverential respect.

One of the features for your review and inspection in the September magazine is the Grand Master's message on page 2, a preliminary to the Concordat which begins on page 19. There are other articles calling for your attention, plus our usual news highlights from the world of Masonry.

PCR, Editor

SEPTEMBER 1978

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

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Material for the Grand Commanderies' two page Supplements is to be directed to the respective Supplement Editors. Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.

POSTMASTER: Send notice to
GRAND RECORDER, Knights
Templar, U.S.A., 14 East Jackson
Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago,
Illinois 60604. Second Class
Postage paid at Greenfield,
Indiana 46140.



EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Glendale: A fine example of monthly York Rite bulletin is the one produced by James and Helene Hanzlik, Glendale, California, for the Glendale York Rite Bodies. Carlos F. Kumpe is Secretary/Recorder of the three bodies. The bulletin, well-written, neatly and effectively prepared, covers information on Frank S. Land Chapter No. 103, Unity Council No. 48, Glendale Commandery No. 53 and Glendale Assembly No. 45, Social Order of the Beauceant. James Hanzlik is High Priest of his Chapter, Cryptic Chairman on the Condition of the Order, Past Commander and present Generalissimo of the Commandery. He also serves as Grand Commandery Chairman, Public Relations and Membership.

Reprinted: The *Knight Templar Magazine* has extended permission to James D. Strachan, LTC, GS, Chief, Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Recruiting Command at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to reprint the article "Happy Birthday, Uncle Sam!" in the monthly command magazine, the *US Army Recruiting and Reenlisting Journal*. The informational sketch of this country's "emblem of freedom" was prepared by Assistant Editor J. E. Behrens, who recently began her third year with the office of the Grand Encampment.

"Hulk": Kenneth Johnson, son of Deputy Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson, has added another production credit to his name. Already known for his writing and producing of such presentations as TV's "Bionic Woman," he is also the creator and producer of the series, "The Incredible Hulk," starring Bill Bixby and his alter ego, Lou Ferrigno.

Advisory Committee: Meeting of the Committee Advisory to the Grand Master will be February 3 and 4 in Chicago, preceded by a meeting of the Grand Officers. This will be the final meeting in advance of the Triennial Conclave – August 11-16, 1979.

Notable: There are numerous September anniversaries and events which deserve our attention, some of pleasant memories, some with a different connotation. Among them: The Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution September 3, 1783; Labor Day arrives (or has arrived depending upon the day the Postal Department decides to deliver your magazine) September 4; President McKinley, a Knight Templar, was assassinated September 6, 1901; Elias Howe invented the sewing machine September 10, 1846; on the 22nd of this month in 1776, patriot Nathan Hale was hanged; Autumn begins on the 23rd, and the first telephone conversation on transoceanic cable took place September 25, 1956 – only 22 years ago.

Decline: Statistics from a recent Gallup Poll show that "four out of ten adult Americans, some 60 million of us, are outright 'unchurched,'" a term which describes those who attend church or synagogue infrequently or not at all. It also concluded that from 1952 to 1978 the proportion of the population which says religion is very important in their lives has dropped from 75% to 53%. The poll, conducted by the Princeton, N.J., Religion Research Center, included "in-person" interviews with more than 2,000 churched and unchurched adults across the country.

THE RISING SUN

by

Sir Knight P. A. Horton
Los Angeles Commandery No. 9

If the pages of history are numbered by the importance of events, September 17, 1787, should be high on the list. As the afternoon shadows lengthened over the State House at Philadelphia on that day, the delegates to the Federal Convention were listening to the reading of the proposed Constitution. It was an impressive looking document, prepared over the weekend by clerks employed for the purpose. It consisted of five sheets of parchment, four of which contained the text itself and the fifth the "Resolution of Transmittal" to the Continental Congress. At the conclusion of the reading, the delegates proceeded to affix their signatures.

After signing the document, Benjamin Franklin turned his eyes towards Washington's chair on the back of which a half-sun was painted, and remarked,

"Painters have found it difficult to distinguish in their art, a rising from a setting sun. I have often in the course of these sessions and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issues, looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was a rising or a setting sun. But now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising sun."

The following day Major William Jackson, the secretary of the Federal Convention, left Philadelphia with the proposed Constitution for New York to present it to the Congress. The debates that followed were perhaps the most

important in our history. From that day until the spring of 1788, the whole population of our Country received a thorough political education through letters in the press. Many were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. Madison, although only 36 years of age, was the best informed constitutional lawyer of the day. His brilliant work in framing the Constitution earned him the title, "Father of the Constitution."

These papers, now called the "Federalist Papers," were among our finest contributions to political theory.

The country was bankrupt. Money was worth 2½ cents on the dollar, trade was paralyzed. There was much jealousy and controversy. Chaos was rapidly developing. If the Union was to be saved it was necessary for decisive action. Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and the other leaders of our country were called together to revise the "Articles of Confederation," the original charter of the United States in force since 1781. Their courage and initiative in bringing a new and complete Constitution out of their convention has been an inspiration to free men throughout the world.

The Constitution was adopted. The results were marvelous, beyond belief. Out of bankruptcy, within five years our credit through the world built our foreign trade to a dizzy height hard to conceive. It brought the dawn of a new era. It not only saved the Union at the break-down of the Confederacy but under it this struggling little Nation has grown to be the richest, most powerful Nation in all history. Yes, Dr. Franklin, → → →



Grand Generalissimo Ned E. Dull, Grand Encampment, receives his Honorary Member Collar, Supreme Council, International Order of DeMolay, from three Grand Encampment friends — Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell; Past Grand Master of DeMolay and Grand Encampment John L. Crofts, Sr.; and Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauser.

Sir Knight Bell is senior member in DeMolay; all three are Actives of the Order. Executive Officer for DeMolay in Ohio, Sir Knight Dull's home area, is Chester B. Hodges, Past Grand Master of Masons and Past Grand Master of DeMolay.

The Collar, designating Honorary Membership, was approved at the Supreme Council at Milwaukee and was presented at the meeting of the Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation July 22 at Springfield, Illinois.

... THE RISING SUN

that was a rising sun, our Constitution, the most brilliant star in the constellation of governments. And, Brother Franklin, "the sun has not as yet reached its zenith."

Sir Knight Horton resides at 3517 Garrison Street, San Diego, California 92106. He is a past president of the National Sojourners and has received 13 citations from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge.

"Due to the large demand on the first Washington Anniversary Cachet issued November 4, 1977," writes Sir Knight John R. Allen, "Louisiana Lodge No. 102 has issued another cachet to honor the 225th Anniversary of George Washington being Raised a Master Mason by the Lodge of Fredericksburg on August 4, 1753." The cachet is thermo-engraved in dark blue on a light blue envelope, contains the 13 cent "Washington at Prayer" stamp plus a current 2 cent stamp, and is cancelled with a special Postal Cancellation of Masonic design used only at Fredericksburg and only on August 4, 1978.



Interested Masons may obtain this Louisiana Lodge Cachet from Sir Knight Allen, Cachet Chairman, Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M., P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260. Cost per cachet is 80 cents plus a stamped self-addressed return envelope, or \$1.00 without envelope (\$1.25 outside the U.S. and Canada). For orders of three or more, cost is 75 cents each plus return envelope.

Christmas Toast and Response

The Christmas Toast and Response for the Year of our Lord 1978 is now available for distribution upon the request of Constituent Commanderies from individual Grand Recorders. The publication, prepared annually by the Committee on Religious Activities, Gordon J. Brenner, Chairman, is intended for recitation at Templar Christmas celebrations.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



The following letter to Samuel H. Verner, a Pennsylvania Templar deeply involved in the work of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, is a progress report on work in the School of Medicine, Department of Ophthalmology – a work made possible, in part, by grants from the Foundation.

Re: Retinal research at Eye & Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh

Dear Mr. Verner:

It is a pleasure to report to the Knights Templar on the research activity of the retina service of the University of Pittsburgh, Department of Ophthalmology.

The Knights Templar retinal research fund is currently funding in part, or totally the following projects: 1) A prospective and retrospective study of the microvascular changes associated with diabetic retinopathy in juvenile onset diabetic patients. 2) A study of juvenile onset diabetic patients during pregnancy to determine whether diabetic retinopathy becomes more severe during pregnancy. This study is also to determine if special measures should be undertaken at the time of delivery in order to reduce the risk of ophthalmic problems. 3) An investigation of the use of Gore-tex material as an adjunctive substance in retinal detachment surgery. 4) Tissue culture studies of retinal pigment epithelium in order to determine the association with preretinal fibroplasia. 5) An immunologic study of the aqueous, vitreous serum of patients with toxicara canis. 6) A feasibility for designing a new ophthalmic camera system to allow improved surgical photography both for clinical evaluation of patients as well as for teaching. Additionally, it is hoped that this system will be adaptable for retinal photography through the Zeiss fundus camera.

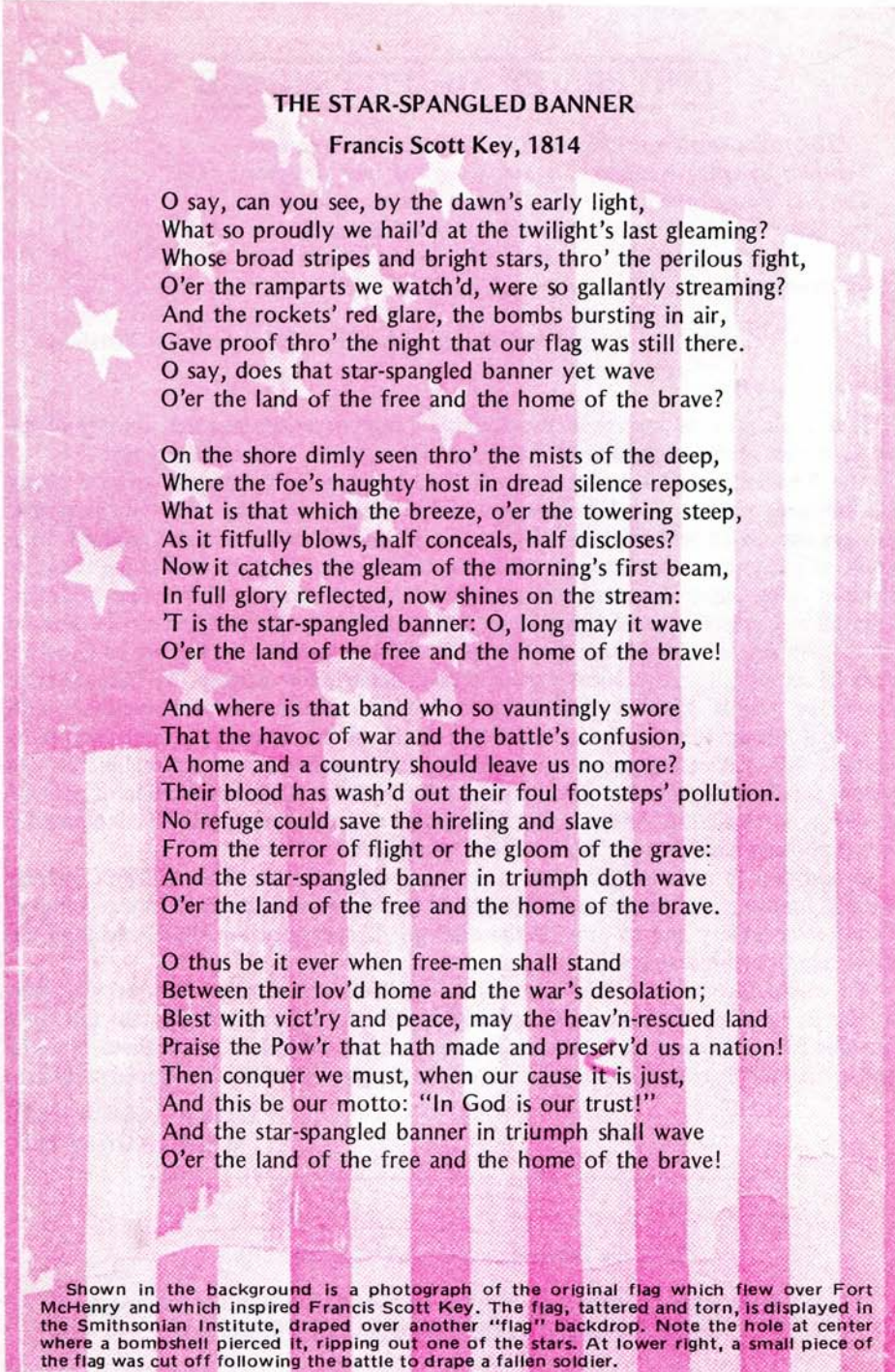
In addition to these projects, we are contemplating the use of the Knights Templar research funds for the purchase of equipment to be used in research of new techniques for vitreous surgery and to provide the hard goods necessary for other aspects of the above mentioned research.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Knights Templar for their interest in ophthalmic research. We greatly appreciate the opportunity that this fund provides for us to carry out retinal research. It is our intention to use these funds in such a manner to complement the men of the Knights Templar. Our sincerest thanks.

Louis A. Lobes Jr., M.D.
M. Gilbert Grand, M.D.

“Like the Difference Between Night and Day”

Now is the time to begin plans for the 11th Annual Voluntary Campaign.
Dates: December 1, 1978 through April 30, 1979.



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Francis Scott Key, 1814

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'T is the star-spangled banner: O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when free-men shall stand
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Shown in the background is a photograph of the original flag which flew over Fort McHenry and which inspired Francis Scott Key. The flag, tattered and torn, is displayed in the Smithsonian Institute, draped over another "flag" backdrop. Note the hole at center where a bombshell pierced it, ripping out one of the stars. At lower right, a small piece of the flag was cut off following the battle to drape a fallen soldier.

MR. KEY'S POEM

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

"The Star-Spangled Banner," national anthem of the United States, is probably the best known, most-oft repeated song in this country. But for all its popularity, the story surrounding its creation is generally unknown. More's the pity — for the events which inspired Francis Scott Key's burst of patriotic fervor involved more than a bit of cloth, red, white and blue; they reflect one of the more romantic episodes of this nation's history.

The Man

The 35-year old poet who penned the passionate description of the defense of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812 was, in fact, no poet. He was a Baltimore lawyer, the son of



John Ross Key, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Francis Key was born August 1, 1779, in Frederick (now Carroll) County, Maryland, and graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1796. In 1801, he was admitted to the Maryland bar, and, having a firm career to support his future, the next year took Mary Lloyd to wed. Eleven children were born to the union.

When war was declared June 18, 1812, practically every able-bodied man was made a soldier. Key was a volunteer with the light artillery, but he also retained his law practice.

It was the summer of 1814, in the third year of fighting, that Key's name comes to the fore. On August 25 the British succeeded in their attack on Washington, D.C. After burning the White House and numerous other public buildings, they occupied the Capitol,

anticipating certain victory over the United States, grown since 1787 to 15. Not only was the British Army marching on American soil, but the finest Navy on earth patrolled the Atlantic coast. Great Britain was very close to re-claiming its colonies.

A friend of lawyer Key's, a prominent physician of Upper Marlborough, had been captured by the British. This friend, known to us now only as Dr. Beanes, was held prisoner by Admiral Cockburn who commanded the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay. Key, anxious for the life of his friend, risked his own life to seek the doctor's release. He secured credentials from President Madison (whose family had been routed from the White House), as proof that Dr. Beanes was a non-combatant, and delivered them personally to the Admiral. Historians make a point of mentioning that throughout this communication Key was treated with the utmost courtesy by the British.

Admiral Cockburn informed Key that custody for the doctor had been turned over to Vice-Admiral Cochrane, and Key was permitted to meet him on a small vessel used as a "flag-of-truce" boat for the exchange of prisoners. Key was successful in obtaining Beanes' release, but both were detained aboard the truce boat — plans had been completed for a combined land and sea attack on → → →

Fort McHenry, Baltimore's defense, with the intention of taking the city before morning. Cochrane could allow no one to leave, since Key and Beanes were both witness to the preparations and would no doubt relay the plans to the Americans.

The bombardment of Ft. McHenry began September 13 and lasted throughout the night, ending just before dawn on the 14th. The previous evening as the British began their attack, Key was told to "look well" at the flag flying over the Fort, "as he would not see it there in the morning." The Admiral boasted that they would "carry the Fort in a few hours."

Key spent a sleepless night, concerned particularly that he had no idea which side was winning. Then, as the grey light of dawn and the smoke of the last bombs dissipated, Key saw the stars and stripes — proof that the Fort had held and Baltimore was safe. Only four men had been killed at Fort McHenry, and 24 wounded, though more than 1,500 shells had been launched, "about 400 of which fell within the fortifications."

The poem which Francis Scott Key composed that morning was written on the back of a letter he found in his pocket, and finished as their boat landed at Baltimore. It was reproduced in handbill form with the title, "The Bombardment of Fort McHenry." On September 21, 1814, a copy appeared in the *Baltimore American*. It was a spontaneous tribute to the men of Fort McHenry and the flag which of itself was a source for pride and patriotism. And it would not have been written had not Key's concern for a friend resulted in his presence aboard the truce boat that morning. Interestingly, it is said that almost 50 years later during the Civil War, that same flag was sent to England for safe-keeping.

The Flag

The "stars and stripes" that flew over Fort McHenry in 1814 (depicted both on

the front cover and as backdrop on page 8) is unique in the history of the country. For example, we recall that Key could see the flag from on board a boat in Chesapeake Bay. This is because the flag was huge: 29 feet wide by 40 feet long. Its great width was due to the fact that it had 15 (instead of 13) stripes, each almost two feet wide. It also had 15 five-pointed stars, each two feet from point to point and arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each line. The 15 star-and-stripe flag was adopted in 1794 after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union. (The flag adopted by resolution of the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, provided for 13 stripes and 13 stars.) The new act stated that the flag of the U.S. be changed to 15 stars and stripes, with the intention that as each new state was added, another star and stripe would be added to the flag. This flag remained official until 1818.

Prudently, as the next five states were admitted, no flag alteration was made to comply with the 1794 act. Instead, legislative committees were appointed to investigate the situation. The first committee reported in part:

"The accession of new states since [the 1794] alteration, and the certain prospect that at no distant period the number of States would be considerably multiplied, render it . . . highly inexpedient to increase the number of stripes, as every flag must, in some measure, be limited in size . . ."

On April 4, 1818, "an Act to Establish the Flag of the U.S." was passed:

"That the flag of the U.S. be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have 20 stars, white in a blue field." And, "That on admission of every new State . . . one star be added . . ."

The Song

Even without the words, the tune to "The Star-Spangled Banner" is familiar to

all. At the first strains hats come off in reverence, and those who cannot sing the melody stand somewhat in awe at the beauty of the piece. Back in 1814 the tune was also known in England and the United States — not as a national ode, but as a popular drinking song, entitled “To Anacreon in Heaven.” Key’s instructions, at least upon the second printing, were that the words were to be sung to that air. Anacreon, it should be known, was one of the better-known lyric poets in Greece, living around 500 B.C.; his poems were inspired by love and wine.

The melody was popularized around 1770-75, and has been credited in turn to Dr. Samuel Arnold, an 18th century composer to His Majesty’s Chapel, and also to John Stafford Smith, who is said to have transcribed it from an old French air. Regardless, the tune was in high favor.

In particular, “To Anacreon in Heaven” was the official song of the Anacreontic Society of London, which one writer describes as having been “a sort of social-musical-masonic club,” founded about 1771 and lasting some 20 years. No less a personage than Franz Haydn, the German composer and a Mason, was in London in 1791 as the guest of the Society which had a reputation of having “exclusive but excellent company.” (Haydn had received his E.A. degree on February 4, 1785, in the lodge Zur Wahrn Eintracht at Vienna, with Mozart present for the occasion.) There, Haydn probably met Ralph Tomlinson, a past president and reputed author of the original lyrics to the song.

Paul Nettl, in his book *National Anthems*, goes further in his research: The song, he says, “was sung in all parts of the British Isles and soon also in America. We may assume it was used as the ‘fraternity song’ of the Columbian Anacreontic Society which was founded in New York City in 1795 . . . One special reason for the popularity of the song in America may be the fact that from a very

early time it was used as a Masonic song.”

The melody, with Masonic verse, appeared in a collection entitled *A Selection of Masonic Songs . . . arranged with Choruses in Parts, and Respectfully Dedicated to the Brethren of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons*. The Masonic lyrics (which correspond to the text of “To Anacreon in Heaven”) were “written by Br. Connel, on behalf of the Masonic Orphan School” (circa 1795). Apparently, the idea was to raise funds for this charity. The Masonic number (facsimile next page) is not, it will be noted, a work of genius; but upon examination the tune will prove to be only a slight variation from the national anthem.

The music and its new lyrics were an immediate success in the United States. It was first sung with Mr. Key’s poem shortly after its appearance in the *Baltimore American*:

“That night in the tavern adjoining the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, Ferdinand Durang [a vocalist of some note] mounted a chair and sang the ‘Star-Spangled Banner’ . . . The effect was an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.” The tavern in question was kept as a house where players congregated to prepare for their daily military drill, for at that time, every man was a soldier.

From that night the song spread across the land and was quickly adopted by the people of the United States.

However, the song was not without its critics. The most outspoken of these was Richard Grant White who wrote:

“As a patriotic song for the people at large, as a national hymn, the ‘Star-Spangled Banner’ was found to be almost useless. The range of the air, an octave and a half, places it out of the compass of ordinary voices; . . .

“The words, too, are altogether unfitted for a national hymn. They are almost entirely descriptive, and of a particular event . . . The lines are → → →

MASONIC ODE.

SONG and CHORUS, written by R. Connel,
on behalf of the Masonic Orphan School.

Allegro
To old Hiram, in Heaven where he sat in full
Glee, A few Brother Masons sent up a pe-ti-tion, That
He, their in-spirer and Pa-tron would be, To
help Mas-ons Or-phans, and mend their condition, The
Gods were all mute, when he mention'd our suit, They
gave their consent, and do-na-tions to boot,
Volti Subito

CHORUS

Then who would not wish, like Ce-lestials di-vine,
Then who would not wish, like Ce-lestials di-vine,
Then who would not wish, like Ce-lestials di-vine,
Then who would not wish, like Ce-lestials di-vine,
In a cause, like the present to cheer-ful-ly join.
In a cause, like the present to cheer-ful-ly join
In a cause, like the present to cheer-ful-ly join.
In a cause, like the present to cheer-ful-ly join,

also too long and the rhyme too involved for a truly patriotic song. They tax the memory; they should aid it.

"The rhythm, too, is complicated, and often harsh and vague. . . .

"... who cannot but wish that the spangles could be taken out, and a good, honest flag be substituted for the banner?"

Luckily, White was not taken very seriously, and the anthem was never changed in substance.

It was not until 1931 that Congress officially adopted "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem of the United States, 127 years after Key's sighting at Fort McHenry. But time has not dimmed the import of his words. The stars and stripes, with

"Its red for love, and its white for law;
And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw
of a larger liberty . . ."

was justly immortalized in the young lawyer's poem.



Fifth Verse

Since "The Star Spangled Banner" was first written in 1814, a number of verse additions have been proposed. One of the better known is that written by Oliver Wendell Holmes "at the request of a lady during the civil war"; this verse treats the subject of treason to the flag, not covered by Key's poetics:

When our land is illumined with liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor who dares to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story!
By the millions unchained, who their birthright
have gained
We will keep her bright blazon forever unstained;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph
shall wave
While the land of the free
is the home of the brave.

1978 EYE FOUNDATION TRUSTEES MEETING

The second meeting of the Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation for the 1976-79 Triennium, convened July 22 and 23 at the Holiday Inn-East, Springfield, Illinois. Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., greeted Sir Knight Willard M. Avery, Grand Master and President of the Board of Trustees, and the elected and appointed officers in attendance. Decisions voted on at the two-day meeting ranged from new eligibility requirements for Eye Foundation assistance, research grants, and the announcement of the upcoming Voluntary Campaign.

Specifically, the 11th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation will begin December 1, 1978, and conclude April 30, 1979; it was noted that credit for the amount (\$537,983.82) raised during the previous Campaign was due in part to *Knight Templar Magazine* news items on the progress of fund-raising in each Grand Jurisdiction, as well as reports of Constituent Commandery activities. In addition, publication of "case sketches" have created a greater awareness of the Foundation's charitable efforts.

An across-the-board increase of 10% in the schedule of hospital and surgical fees was approved, as was a motion to increase the eligibility requirements for a family of two from \$5,800 to \$6,200, plus \$1,000 for each succeeding number of dependents. The maximum equity of real estate owned by an aid applicant was also raised to \$25,000 (originally \$16,000).



Grants were voted for new and continuing programs at two laboratories: the Retina Research Foundation was awarded a grant for research into retinal diseases; and Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, was awarded funds to continue research on the artificial cornea.

For the immediate future, a slide/script program on the Eye Foundation and its work is being prepared, and a new 16 mm film now under production will include a promotion of the Foundation's operation. The 1977-78 Annual Report of the K.T.E.F. will be printed and mailed to Grand Commandery dais officers, Past Grand Commanders, and Grand Recorders. → → →

All officers of the Board were re-elected as follows: Willard M. Avery, Grand Master, President (appointed General Counsel); Kenneth C. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, 1st Vice-President; E. Guy Frizzell, 2nd Vice-President; Harold S. Gorman, Grand Treasurer, Treasurer; Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder, Secretary; G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director; and Howard T. Joslyn, Assistant Executive Director. Trustees: Ned E. Dull, Grand Generalissimo; William P. Wilson, Grand Captain General; John L. Crofts, Sr., P.G.M.; Roy Wilford Riegle, P.G.M.; Alvin L. Crump; George W. Sorrell; Charles S. McIntyre, Jr. (Chairman of the Voluntary Campaign); and Edmund F. Ball.



Colorado Templar Selected

Sir Knight James D. Sutton, Past Commander of Temple Commandery No. 23, Grand Junction, Colorado, has been selected for inclusion in the upcoming *Dictionary of International Biography*, Volume XV, published by the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England. Sutton, a Retired Commander in the U.S. Navy, has been elected Flotilla Commander of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, and also teaches boat safety classes in Colorado. His wife, Ruth, Past President and current Secretary of the local Chapter, S.O.O.B., is also active in the Auxiliary.

In addition to his Commandery work, Sir Knight Sutton is Past High Priest of Grand Junction Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, and a Past Illustrious Master of Grand Junction Council No. 16, Royal and Select Masters. In December 1977 he was appointed Senior Steward of Mesa Lodge No. 55, A.F. & A.M., Grand Junction.

The *Dictionary of International Biography* was established in 1960 and is "a leading work of biographical reference," with more than 140,000 individuals featured in its editions.

101 Life Sponsorships for Virginia Knight

The first "Award of Appreciation" for attaining 100 Life Sponsorships in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation was presented by the Foundation to Sir Knight Roland P. Fox, P.C. of Portsmouth Commandery No. 5 and President of Virginia's K.T.E.F. Appreciation Club. Sir Knight Fox now assumes the title of President Emeritus for Life of the Virginia Appreciation Club.

The Virginia Club was instituted as a means of recognizing those Sir Knights who possess at least four Life Sponsorships in the Eye Foundation. That Knight holding the greatest number of Sponsorships is named president, and when 100 are secured, he receives the "Award of Appreciation" and is retired as President Emeritus for Life.

The new president of Virginia's Appreciation Club is Sir Knight Elbert L. Smith, Past Commander of Arlington Commandery No. 29, who holds 65 Sponsorships. Sir Knight William C. Vaughan, Past Commander of DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg, with 52 Sponsorships, and Edgar D. Ruoss, Past Commander of Arlington No. 29, with 51, are first and second Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Top \$100,000 in Grand Master's Club

"Overwhelming" is the word used by Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to describe the response to the Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs begun some 28 months ago as a means to recognize the many "special benefactors" to the ongoing work of the Eye Foundation. Of special interest is the announcement of the newest Grand Master's Club members, because the list reflects the beginning of the "second hundred" \$1,000 contributors.

For September, eight names are added:

- No. 99 – Keith Otterman
- No. 100 – Jane Williams
In Loving Memory of
S.K. Frederick C. MacCurdie
- No. 101 – Mrs. Charles S. McIntyre, Jr.
- No. 102 – Mrs. John L. Crofts, Sr.
- No. 103 – Mrs. Connie (Crump) Rammer
- No. 104 – Leo Slevin
- No. 105 – R. S. Leonard
- No. 106 – Creed P. Scanlon

and these eight individuals, like the 98 previous, have received engraved bronze desk plaques and metal wallet cards indicating their donations. "Of course," notes Executive Director Bell, "the real thanks comes when one boy or girl is saved from a life of blindness."

The Grand Commander's Club also welcomes a new member: Ben W. Surrent, who holds Tennessee No. 5, has donated an initial \$100, with the pledge that an equal amount will be contributed yearly, until \$1,000 is achieved. His membership will then automatically be transferred to the Grand Master's Club.

Sir Knight Bell reminds all concerned that enrollment in either Eye Foundation Club is open to individuals only. Any and all contributions are tax-deductible and provide no Commandery credit. For further information, write P.G.M. Bell at the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

Cross and Crown Needlepoint Kits

The response to notices on Templar insignia needlepoint kits appearing in the July and August issues of the *Knight Templar Magazine* brought favorable inquiries from all areas of the country. Subsequently, the Grand Encampment has completed negotiations to secure the custom-made kits and make them available to individuals and groups, for personal projects or in connection with the fund-raising activities of Constituent Commanderies or women's and youth groups.

The kit includes a specially-printed canvas with the Knight Templar emblem (right) in red, white, yellow and black, on a white background, needle, instructions, and ample yarn. Canvas is 11 x 13 inches, with a finished size of 8 x 10 inches. 100% wool yarn comes in 33 inch strands for convenient use.



Costs of individual kits are:

Number of kits purchased	Cost
1-9	\$8.50 each
10-24	\$7.25 each
25 and over	\$6.75 each

Prices quoted include postage and handling; remittance – check or money order made out to Grand Encampment of Knights Templar – must be included with each order. We request that purchasers specify a *single street address* rather than a post office box to facilitate delivery. Please allow two weeks for delivery.

Address orders to:

Grand Recorder
Knights Templar, U.S.A.
14 East Jackson Blvd.
Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604
ATTN: *Needlepoint*

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

100% Life Sponsorship – The List Grows

Two Commanderies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee – Lookout No. 14, Chattanooga, and Millington No. 39, Millington, have achieved 100% in Life Sponsorships in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. With that achievement, "Certificates of Appreciation" have been awarded by K.T.E.F. Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M.

Lookout Commandery, with 512 members, and Millington, with a membership of 139, each reported 100% Sponsorship at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee on April 22, 1978. Sir Knight Coy Henderson, state Supplement editor, adds, "Reports on the Voluntary Campaigns for the past three years show that Lookout Commandery has been the largest contributor in the state."

Silver Anniversary Medallion

The Scottish Rite, Valley of Terre Haute, announces that the fourth and final medallion of its Silver Anniversary series is now available. The fourth coin commemorates the 25th anniversary of the chartering of the Consistory and, like the first issues, is antique silver over solid bronze. The double headed eagle is depicted on the obverse side, while the Commander-in-Chief's jewel with Charter dates is shown on the reverse.

Anyone interested in collecting Masonic coins may purchase the medallion for \$5.00 each, postpaid from the Secretary of the Scottish Rite: Earle O. Prater, 727 Ohio Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47807. Sir Knight Prater adds, "There are a few Council and Chapter coins still remaining, but the Lodge issue is sold out."

Eye Foundation Grant to Texas Hospital

Members of Gray Commandery No. 16 in Marshall, Texas, assembled with Grand Officers to witness the presentation of a \$10,000 grant to officials of Memorial Hospital in Marshall. The grant will be used to purchase eye treatment and research equipment to study the structure, functions and diseases of the eye.



(from left) Sir Knights A. B. Seay, Grand Captain General of Texas Grand Commandery; C. W. Wesbrooks, Grand Commander; and Ed Bloomquist, P.G.C. and co-chairman of the Eye Foundation for the state, present check to Dr. and Sir Knight Marvin K. Hall, Jr. (Gray No. 16), local ophthalmologist; and Tommy Thompson, member of the hospital's board of directors.

According to a release in the Marshall *News Messenger*, more than \$1.5 million dollars have been spent on eye care charity in Texas, which contributed in excess of \$94,000 in the recently completed 10th Voluntary Campaign.

Highlighting Tennessee Amaranth

Tennessee's Grand Court of the Order of the Amaranth in 1966 named the Knights Templar Eye Foundation as a benevolent project and has continued to make contributions every year since that time. Total funds raised to date are \$17,470.25. This does not include direct offerings to the K.T.E.F. by several Courts, and Ladies and Knights who hold Patron and Associate Patron Certificates.

Named to Pro-Football Hall of Fame

Ray Nitschke, for 15 years defensive middle linebacker for the Green Bay Packers and described as "the greatest linebacker in the NFL's first 50 years," was enshrined last July in the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio. Nitschke, a Sir Knight in Palestine Commandery No. 20, Knights Templar, Green Bay, Wisconsin, became the first defensive player from the Green Bay championship teams of the 1960's to be named to the shrine.

Other 1978 enshrinees included Lance Alworth (San Diego Chargers,) Weeb Ewbank (who coached both NFL and AFL teams to championships), Larry Wilson (St. Louis Cardinals), and Alphonse Leemas (New York Giants).

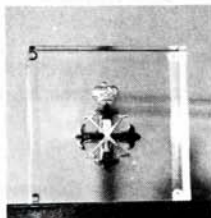
Success for Santa Monica Bay

Eminent Commander Curtis E. Christensen, Santa Monica Bay Commandery No. 61, California, reported on the successful fund-raising activities sponsored by Santa Monica Bay Commandery, and Chapter No. 97. Based on an announcement in the May *Knight Templar Magazine*, he writes, "we had 68 respondents," and "managed to give \$100 to the Eye Foundation and the same to the Royal Arch Research Assistance, plus \$25 to the local DeMolay Chapter and \$25 to our Grand Sessions Fund."

The projects included a 40-page booklet, *Masonry - A Bulwark of Loyalty and Patriotism* (\$1.25), edited by Christensen; license plate frames with the legend: "A MEMBER OF/THE YORK RITE" (\$5.00 pair, also 'Scottish' Rite); and Chapter Anniversary coin (\$2.50). Items are still available via Theodore R. Lehman, Secretary-Recorder, P.O. Box 49, Santa Monica, California 90406.

Red Cross Collector's Item

A full-color reproduction of the insignia of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, has been prepared as a memento of the 106th Annual Assembly of that body, held June 1-4 in Boston, Massachusetts.



The insignia is encased in a lucite block measuring 3 1/4" x 3 1/4" x 15/16", custom-made for the event. "Quantities are strictly limited," advises General Chairman James C. Sirios, but orders may be sent to him at 186 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. Cost is \$10.00 (plus 50 cents postage).

Charles F. Adams, K.G.C., was elected Grand Sovereign of the Order for 1978-79, with plans for the 1979 Assembly to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, June 15 and 16.

Virginia Grand Lodge Bicentennial

The Grand Lodge of Virginia, A.F. & A.M., the first independent Grand Lodge in America, commemorates its 200th anniversary in 1978 with bicentennial souvenirs available to members and collectors.

Grand Secretary John P. Stokes, P.G.M., announces that limited supplies of souvenir coins depicting the Grand Lodge seal and logo (\$2.00), and paper weights containing the souvenir coin encased in lucite (\$8.00), may be ordered through him at P.O. Box 27345, Richmond, Virginia 23261. Stokes also notes that "bon bon dishes" with Lodge seal are available at \$8.00 each or \$15.00 per pair.

Grand Encampment
 Roll Call of Honored Dead
IN HALLOWED MEMORY

John Reinhard
 Kentucky
 Grand Commander — 1959
 Born March 17, 1894
 Died June 20, 1978

Andrew Cosh
 Nebraska
 Grand Commander — 1938
 Born August 7, 1893
 Died June 26, 1978

Irving E. Clark
 Wyoming
 Deputy Grand Commander — 1959
 Born January 4, 1890
 Died June 28, 1978

Charles L. Hickman
 Missouri
 Grand Commander — 1961
 Born March 30, 1897
 Died July 16, 1978

R. E. Henderson
 Texas
 Grand Commander — 1954
 Born July 30, 1897
 Died July 21, 1978

Ernest C. Lambert
 Oklahoma
 Grand Commander — 1941
 Born May 5, 1889
 Died July 29, 1978



Death be not proud,
 though some have called thee
 Mighty and dreadful, for, thou art not so,
 For, those, whom thou think'st,
 thou dost overthrow,
 Die not, poor death.
 One short sleep past, we wake eternally . . .

John Donne

George Storm Edmunds, 1910-1978

The Grand Encampment Committee on Religious Activities lost a valued member June 30, 1978, with the passing of The Reverend George S. Edmunds, P.G.C., Maine. Born August 16, 1910, Sir Knight Edmunds had solid Masonic background, serving in a wide variety of capacities, including Supplement Editor for the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Mrs. Edmunds, his widow, notes that George was presented on December 11, 1951, the General Grand Council Distinguished Service Medal by the late C. Elwood Smyrk, then General Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters. It was, she says, "a medal he wore with much pride."

Holy Land Pilgrimage 1979

Sir Knight Harry M. Smit, Chairman of the Board of the Holy Land Pilgrimage, Inc., has announced plans for the third Holy Land Pilgrimage, scheduled February 15 through 25, 1979. Pilgrim/Ministers are anticipated from the Grand Commanderies of Michigan (originating state), Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and Sir Knight Smit hopes "to include as many other Grand Jurisdictions as possible in the forthcoming trip."

The Board of Trustees of The Holy Land Pilgrimage, recently incorporated as a Michigan Charitable Corporation, has named Sir Knight Willard M. Avery, Grand Master, Knights Templar, as Chairman of the Honorary Trustees, with Kenneth C. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, first Assistant Chairman; Ned E. Dull, Grand Generalissimo, second Assistant Chairman, and Paul C. Rodenhauser, Grand Recorder, Secretary of the Honorary Trustees.

Detailed information on the 1979 Pilgrimage may be obtained from Sir Knight Smit at 13990 Merriman Road, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

REPORT OF THE UNITY COMMISSION

presented by
Willard M. Avery, Grand Master

On an earlier page, and in previous issues of our Knight Templar Magazine, we had the opportunity to offer the first several sections of the Concordat which was prepared by a Committee of Edwin A. Martini, Calvin A. Behle, Walter J. Bublitz – General Grand Chapter; Bruce H. Hunt, Herbert T. White, Stephen B. Dimond – General Grand Council; John L. Crofts, Sr., Fred England, Jr., Glenne R. McArthur – Grand Encampment.

A letter, including a resolution to be presented at the Triennial Conclaves, was sent April 1, 1966, to all voting members of the three General Grand Bodies urging “careful individual study and consideration.” The remaining portions of the Concordat follow.

V

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. It shall be the duty of the *General Grand Master* to:

a. Preside over the General Assembly of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY, and over the meetings of the High Council.

b. Exercise and discharge the executive functions of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY.

c. Require the attendance of and information from any General Grand Officer respecting his office; fill vacancies in appointive office; and fill vacancies in elective office with the approval of the High Council.

d. Convene or visit any York Rite Body, Committee or Agency under the jurisdiction of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY, preside over and inspect its proceedings, and require conformity to Masonic law, usage and custom.

e. Execute and issue charters when authorized by the General Assembly or by this Concordat, and issue replacement charters where the originals are lost by fire or otherwise.

f. Issue dispensations and perform such other duties and exercise the other powers and prerogatives appertaining to the office; and submit a report of the official action taken by him to the General Assembly of the Rite.

2. The *Deputy General Grand Master*, in case of the absence or disability of The General Grand Master, shall perform the duties of his superior, and shall become particularly familiar with and give attention to the charitable and educational projects of the Rite.

3. The *General Grand Chancellor* shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the General Grand Master, shall perform the duties of his superior in the event of his absence or inability to perform the duties of his office, and shall become particularly familiar with and give attention to the fraternal and foreign relations of the Rite and the work of the subordinate bodies.

4. The *General Grand Treasurer* shall pay particular attention to the fiscal affairs of the Rite, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the Laws of the Rite, or are requested of him by the General Grand Master or the High Council.

→ → →

5. The *General Grand Secretary* shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the Laws of the Rite, or are requested of him by the General Grand Master or High Council, including particularly matters pertaining to the relationships with the respective Grand Bodies, which may give information of or be conducive to the general good of the Rite.

6. *Regional Commanders* and other officers shall perform such duties as may be requested of them by the General Grand Master, by the High Council, or by applicable Laws of the Rite.

VI COMMITTEES

1. Immediately following his installation the General Grand Master shall appoint the following Standing Committees, each to consist of five members, one to be designated Chairman, to serve until the next General Assembly:

- a. Appeals and Grievances.
- b. Charitable Activities.
- c. Educational Activities.
- d. Finance.
- e. Foreign Relations.
- f. Jurisprudence.
- g. Publications.
- h. Public Relations.
- i. Ritual.
- j. Subordinate.
- k. Youth Activities.

2. Not later than six months prior to the next General Assembly, the General Grand Master shall appoint the following General Assembly Committees, each to consist of not fewer than five members, one to be designated Chairman:

- a. Assembly Arrangements.
- b. Credentials.
- c. Memorials.
- d. Reports of General Grand Officers.

3. The General Grand Master may appoint such other committees as circumstances may require.

4. Upon these Committees shall devolve such duties as may be required by the Laws of the Rite, or as may from time to time be required by the General Grand Master or by the High Council.

VII GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

1. The Stated General Assembly of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY shall be holden biennially, at such time and place as may be designated for that purpose by the General Assembly before its close; otherwise by the High Council. The High Council may for proper cause change the time and place of a particular Stated General Assembly.

2. Special General Assemblies may be called by the General Grand Master upon the request of the High Council, and shall be called upon the request of the presiding officers of at least ten Grand York Rite Jurisdictions.

3. Timely notice of the purpose, time and place of a General Assembly shall be given by the General Grand Secretary to all members of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY. No business shall be transacted unless at least ten Grand York Rite Jurisdictions shall be represented therein. The business of a special General Assembly shall be limited to that specified in the Call.

4. Each member of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY shall have one vote, which must be exercised personally and not by proxy.

5. Supreme authority over THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY, subject to this Concordat, shall be vested in the General Assembly of the Rite. There shall be promulgated by the General Assembly, LAWS pertaining to the work and operation of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY and for its

subordinate Bodies, and REGULATIONS for the Grand York Rite Jurisdictions, which shall include provisions for raising the funds necessary for the operation of the Rite.

VIII GRAND YORK RITE JURISDICTIONS

1. When both the Grand Council and Grand Chapter of a present Grand Jurisdiction of the York Rite shall approve and subscribe to this Concordat, a Grand York Rite Body for that jurisdiction shall be formed under the direction of and by virtue of a Charter issued by the incumbent General Grand Master, who shall report his action to the next General Assembly.

2. Until this Concordat becomes effective, and until all Grand Bodies within such Grand Jurisdiction subscribe to this Concordat, each Grand Body shall continue to work and operate in the same manner and with the same powers, prerogatives, duties and responsibilities as at present.

3. General REGULATIONS pertaining to the organization and operation of the Grand Jurisdictions shall be promulgated by action of the General Assembly of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY. Until so promulgated, each Grand Body shall continue to work and operate under the Regulations presently applicable to it and under its own Constitution and By-Laws.

IX AMENDMENTS

Upon ninety days' notice to the members, amendments to this Concordat may be made at any stated General Assembly, by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall first have been referred to and reported upon by the Committee

of Jurisprudence. If no report is submitted by the Jurisprudence Committee, the proposed amendment may be called up by action of three-fourths of the members present and voting, and shall be acted on as if such report had been made.

X WHEN EFFECTIVE

This Concordat shall become effective when:

1. It has been approved by the General Grand Council and General Grand Chapter, referred for ratification to and by their constituent Grand Councils and Grand Chapters, and has been subscribed to by the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Council.

2. It has been approved and subscribed to by the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar.

3. It has been approved and subscribed to by at least two-thirds of the constituent Grand Councils and Grand Chapters of the General Grand Council and General Grand Chapter.

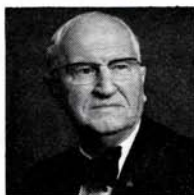
RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: That the General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, International, hereby approves and adopts the report of the Joint York Rite Commission on Unity, and refers with approval the CONCORDAT of January 22, 1966 to each of its constituent Grand Councils for consideration and deliberation, and for determination within the next two years from the date of adoption of this Resolution of the question as to whether the particular Grand Council will itself approve and subscribe to said CONCORDAT.

The General Grand Recorder is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to submit a copy of the → → →

Brubaker Awarded Royal Arch Medal

Sir Knight Cyril E. Brubaker, Past Commander of Orange Commandery No. 45, Orange, Massachusetts, and Editor of the *Orange Masonic Newsletter* since 1961, was recently awarded the Royal Arch Medal for Distinguished Service by the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M. International. The presentation was made at a regular Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts by Deputy General Grand High Priest M.E. Albert A. Remington III. Sir Knight Brubaker also holds the Benjamin Hurd, Jr., Medal for Meritorious Service issued by the Massachusetts Grand Chapter, and the Joseph Warren Medal for Distinguished Service granted by the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Massachusetts. He is a member of K.Y.C.H., Melha Shrine Temple, Springfield, and Past Sovereign of St. Matthew's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine.



. . . UNITY COMMISSION

CONCORDAT, of the PROTOCOL FOR ADOPTION, and of the Report of the York Rite Commission on Unity, to each Grand Council for such action.

When approved by two-thirds of the constituent Grand Councils, the General Grand Council, through its General Grand Master and General Grand Recorder, is authorized and directed to subscribe to the CONCORDAT and to participate in the formulation of THE YORK RITE OF FREEMASONRY by appropriate action.

(Similar Resolution for General Grand Chapter.)

Royal Order of Scotland Covers

A set of five philatelic covers were issued to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Royal Order of Scotland in the United States, celebrated with a trip to Scotland, June 29-July 8.

Two covers, issued in London on July 4, 1978, show Sir Marvin E. Fowler in full regalia as the Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland (U.S.A.), and one shows the gates and guards at Buckingham Palace. Three covers were issued and cancelled at Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 7, 1978, the Anniversary of the Order, and show King Robert the Bruce, founder of the Order, the Coat of Arms of Scotland, and the insignia of the Royal Order of Scotland. Different and appropriate stamps were used on each cover.

The set of five covers may be obtained from Herman J. Lichty, 4532 47th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, for \$4 and a large self-addressed envelope.

33° Conferral

The period September 21-28 will mark the 166th Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, 33°, Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The 1978 meeting will feature the triennial election of officers, and the conferral of the 33rd Degree on 195 Scottish Rite Masons. Conferral ceremony will take place in the Cincinnati Music Hall on Wednesday, September 27.

Sovereign Grand Commander Stanley F. Maxwell will preside at the sessions and will assist The Reverend Lewis Raymond, pastor of the Old Stone Church in Cleveland, during traditional Supreme Council Vesper Services.

The meeting will conclude September 28, with announcement of those to receive the 33rd Degree in Chicago in 1979.

WASHINGTON'S FRENCH BROTHER

by
Sir Knight Irving I. Lasky
Pacific Commandery No. 3, California

The Marquis de Lafayette was born at the family castle of Chavagniac, approximately 360 miles from Paris, on September 6, 1757. He was registered under the honorable appellation of Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette — a name which contains all of the letters of the French alphabet except four. His father died a few weeks before Lafayette's birth, at the early age of 25 years, and was an officer of considerable distinction in the Army of Louis XV. His mother died in 1770, leaving the 13 year old boy the large estate.

The early days of the orphaned Marquis de Lafayette gave small promise of the glory of the long and eventful life that followed. His early education had been conducted at home under the eye of his mother. At the age of 12 years he was placed in the College du Plessis at Paris where his rank and wealth introduced him to all of the gaities and dissipations of fashionable society.

The early long struggle of the American colonies with their unnatural stepmother (England) excited but little interest in Europe. It was not until the guantlet of open defiance was thrown down, the Declaration of Independence signed, sworn to, and published to the world that any portion of Europe became aware of the importance of that struggle or of the numbers and strength of the people who claimed a place in the family of nations. European monarchy and aristocracy quaked and looked aghast at each other.

The young Marquis de Lafayette issued elemental and early interest in the



causes of justice, liberty and Heaven. His early interest in the young American nation produced a sacredness of cause and purity of motives. He adopted as a motto on his arms the simple but emphatic appeal, "Cur non?" (Why not?) With the enthusiasm of an observing child, he entered into his zeal for the cause of liberty, which was understood and discussed by the children of America with the boldness and freedom, if not with the intelligence, of their patriotic parents. He felt that the happiness of America was intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind. He states: "She will become the safe and respected asylum of virtue, integrity, toleration, equality and tranquil happiness."

He bade farewell to France and, after a tedious voyage of seven weeks → → →

on his own seafaring vessel, he arrived in the new America in 1777. Transferred suddenly from a society where everything was artificial and heartless, and where rank and title everywhere had precedence over solid worth and virtue, to the bosom of a people who had just announced to the world as a basis of their political creed the doctrine of equal rights and universal liberty, he seemed to feel that he had begun his life anew, and that henceforth he was neither a nobleman nor a Frenchman but a citizen of the world — a member of the great family of mankind. After a period of military service with the young American Revolutionary Army, he returned to France in 1779, clothed with the highest office of the American Revolutionary Army, and covered with the honors and praises of the grateful American people whom he was aiding to secure their birthright of freedom. He was welcomed home with enthusiasm and triumph by the land of his birth. By this time he had challenged the then “natural enemy” — England, formed an alliance with the rebel colonies and commissioned his navy to aid in making good the “American Declaration of Independence.” His subsequent visit to America in 1784 led him to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Though a nominal adherent of the Church of Rome, Lafayette could no more longer tolerate the tyranny of a Pope or a priest than that of a King. It was his feeling that “nature has made men free and equal. The distinctions necessary to social order are only founded on general utility. Every man is born with rights inalienable and imprescriptible.” These included the liberty of his opinions, and the care of his honor and his life, the right of property, the uncontrolled disposal of his person, his industry, and all his faculties, the communication of all his thoughts by all possible means, the pursuit of happiness and the resistance of oppression. He had thus

in his lifetime become “a hero to two worlds.”

His last visit to America in 1824 brought this patriarch of liberty to the close of his career. He had almost reached his three score years and ten. The two great fields of his labors, America and France, struggled mightily against oppression. In the instance of America, this new land established, consolidated and had grown in half a century to the stature and strength of a giant; and in her vigorous onward march, had calmly taken her place of lofty independence, in growing prosperity and power, among the nations. America had been his early love.

In 1824, he toured all the 25 states and received more Masonic honors than any Freemason before or since. From Maine to Georgia and Missouri to Louisiana, lodges, chapters, councils, commanderies, Scottish Rite and Grand Lodges vied with each other in conferring honorary degrees, citations, gifts and memberships.

It is quite likely that he was raised in Masonry under the age of 21 years and was therefore a Lewis Mason (under age). One history states that his Masonic degrees were conferred by the Loge La Candeur of Paris founded in 1775. His name is also among the lists of members of Loge Contrat Social of Paris. He received the chapter degrees in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, New York City, September 12, 1824. His son, George Washington Lafayette, received them in the same chapter four days earlier. He was knighted in Morton Commandery No. 4, in joint conclave with Columbian Commandery No. 1 of New York City. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Cerneau Supreme Council of New York and was coroneted a 33rd degree Mason and Honorary Grand Commander of that body. The Supreme Council of France, A.A.S.R., elected him a member in 1830. More than 75 Masonic bodies in the United States have been

President James A. Garfield

"If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should not grow old."

Sir Knight Garfield was a Templar from 1866 until his assassination 15 years later at 50.

... WASHINGTON'S BROTHER

named after him, including 39 lodges, 18 chapters, 4 councils, 4 commanderies and 7 Scottish Rite bodies.

At the finish of his mortal coil, there ended an earthly hope, toil and glory. Overcome by fatigue and exposure, in his last moments he stated "What would you have? Life is like the flame of a lamp; when the oil is out, the light is extinguished and all is over." He died on the morning of May 20, 1834, at the age of 76 years.

The greatness of the Marquis de Lafayette was that his cause consecrated himself to that of the people. Liberty, in his view, was another term for wise and equal laws and its achievement consisted in restoring to the common people those rights and privileges which the prevalence of false systems and the endless usurpation of rules had frittered away. In the prosecution of this grand object, no work was too great to be attempted, and no service too minute or too humble to command his attention. Such noble qualities of heart and mind — such lofty patriotism — such exalted virtue — such faultless morality and his intense belief in a supreme being as well as his dedication to the Masonic fraternity is the complete portraiture of a "perfect man."

Dr. Lasky, 33^o, resides at 11044 Ophir Drive, No. 306, Los Angeles, California 90024

Sacramento Commander Heads S.A.R.

Sir Knight Calvin E. Chunn, Ph.D., Eminent Commander of Sacramento Commandery No. 2, California, was elected President General of the National Society,



Sons of the American Revolution, at the 88th National Congress, convened last May in Louisville, Kentucky. The S.A.R. is "a patriotic and educational heritage organization of more than 20,000 descendants of Americans who served in military or government posts during the War for American Independence." The new president's genealogy includes 11 ancestors who participated in the Revolution, one of whom survived the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, as well as Valley Forge.

A native of Jonesboro, Arkansas, Chunn resides in Fair Oaks, California, where he retired after 13 years as Chief of Textbooks for the Department of Education in California. Dr. Chunn, a WWII veteran (Army Major), fought on Bataan and Corregidor, was a prisoner for three and a half years, and is the recipient of the Silver and Bronze Stars and Presidential Unit Citation; and decorations from the Republic of the Philippines.

Sir Knight Chunn is a member of both Scottish and York Rite bodies; Past High Priest, Shriner, Eastern Star, and National Sojourners, which is comprised of Masons who have been military officers.

Changing Values

Inflation, says one source, has also driven up the value of the chemical elements in the human body: Back in 1936, when someone first took the time to figure it out, we were each worth 98 cents; now, we've hit a record \$5.60.

Sir Knight Jeffry K. Neer, Montjoie Commandery No. 29, Pittsburg, Kansas, received the D. Clarke Kelly Award as the Outstanding Kansas DeMolay at the State Conclave held July 26-28. The 19 year old Templar is the son of Sir Knight Carveth K. Neer, Pittsburg, Southeast Area Governor for the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay.

Sir Knight Carveth commented on his son's recent accomplishments and added, "This is truly a great award and to be a Sir Knight makes it all the better." Jeffry was Knighted November 22, 1977, at the age of 18, "the youngest man and first 18 year old to go through the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and the Mirza Temple in Pittsburg, Kansas."

Department Conferences Begin

September marks the beginning of Grand Encampment Department Conferences, held annually in each of the seven York Rite Regions in the continental United States. The first will be the South Central Conference meeting in Topeka, Kansas, September 16 and 17. Department Commander J. Shubel Robbins, Jennings, Louisiana, will head the Kansas session.

The calendar for the remainder of 1978 shows Northeastern Department (Alton G. Billmeier) set for October 13, 14, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Northwestern (Merlin F. Purcell), October 28, 29, Boise, Idaho; Southwestern (William P. Wilson), November 10, 11, Sacramento, California; and North Central (Hugh E. Hossle), November 18, 19, Fargo, North Dakota.

Just announced to complete the first Conferences for 1978-79 are: Southeastern (J. Willard Register), January 19, 20, Atlanta, Georgia; and East Central (K. Edwin Applegate), January 27, 28, Dayton, Ohio.

Sir Knight William J. Neisel, Cyrene Commandery No. 5, member of the Educational Committee of Kedron Lodge in North Carolina, writes, "The Worshipful Master of Kedron Lodge No. 387 of Hendersonville has asked me to tell you how much we appreciated the use of your film 'The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere' which was shown at our meeting of June 22. We all felt that this was extremely well done and especially appropriate as we [celebrate] another anniversary of our country. We are grateful for this opportunity and thank you for allowing us to include this in our latest educational program."

For general information, the Grand Encampment offers free of charge seven 16mm color-sound films and four slide/script programs on various patriotic, historical and Craft subjects for use by Masonic-affiliated bodies for the asking. A list of films and slide programs is available by writing to the office of the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Knightly Appreciation

A letter from Richard C. Beaulieu, Massena Commandery No. 72, Massena, New York, speaks for itself:

"I take this opportunity to thank each and every one on your staff for publishing my article in July concerning Masonic and Shrine souvenirs in 'Knight Voices.' Response is unbelievable. Twelve states so far. Have added to collection quite a few articles I didn't know existed."

*Richard C. Beaulieu
1 Carney Place
Massena, New York 13662*

CONSTITUTED IN CALIFORNIA – PARADISE COMMANDERY NO. 76

Saturday, June 24, 1978, marked the birth of Paradise Commandery No. 76, Paradise, the first new Commandery to be constituted by the Grand Commandery of California in 14 years. The event, held at the Masonic Temple in Paradise, was attended by a delegation of California Grand Officers, headed by Grand Commander Harry N. Scammell, "numerous" Past Grand Commanders, and a special Drill Corps "contingent" of 15 Sir Knights from California Commandery No. 1, San Francisco, led by Sir Knight Kenneth Kyle.

Sir Knight Scammell and ten other state officers convened a session of the Grand Commandery, at which time the charter was presented and the Commandery constituted. This was followed by election of officers for 1978. A banquet and installation of officers concluded the ceremonies.

Installed as Paradise Commandery's first official corp of officers were: Burrell A. Wilson, Eminent Commander; Phillip W. Wanklyn, Generalissimo; Glenn Wilson, Captain General; Cecil B. Jones, Senior Warden; and Roy J. Goodrich, Junior Warden.

Sir Knight Edward J. Falkenstein, reporting on the occasion, noted that special attention was given to Commander Burrell A. Wilson, "whose work and leadership over the past four years culminated in the new organization." Wilson is a Past Commander of Santa Ana Commandery.

In addition to the new Commandery, a second Masonic event took place in Paradise on July 8, when Paradise Assembly No. 250, Social Order of the Beauceant, was constituted at Table Mountain Masonic Temple. Fourteen state and national Beauceant officers attended, along with 63 members from other Assemblies in the state. The new Assembly is the first constituted in Northern California, "due in large part," says Falkenstein, "to the efforts of Mrs. Burrell Wilson," a 31 year member of Santa Ana Assembly No. 61, a Past Supreme Officer, and current Worthy President of Paradise Assembly.



1978 Officers (front: l-r) Cecil B. Jones, Phillip W. Wanklyn, E.C. Wilson, E. Glenn Wilson, Roy J. Goodrich, Benjamin F. Tanner; (middle) Wallace R. McMullen, David S. McEwen, Ore W. Schultz, William A. Thurman, George D. Thersteppen, Arthur E. Dietrich; (back) Richard J. Ludka, Harry S. Matthews.



R.E.G.C. Scammell marches through lines formed by Drill Team from California Commandery No. 1



“LIVE FREE OR DIE”

With one of the smallest populations of the 13 colonies, New Hampshire patriots were the first to commit an open act against the British Government. In December 1774 a band of revolutionaries overtook Ft. William and Mary and helped themselves to arms and ammunition which they distributed to the colonies. Though numbers were small and the majority of the inhabitants were Tories, the enthusiasm of those few eager for independence was known over New England.

Twenty years after Martin Pring first sited the area now known as New Hampshire in 1603, the first settlement — a fishing and trading post at Odiorne's Point — was established by David Thomson. A later permanent colony at Dover led to the influx of Anglican farmers and fishermen who founded Portsmouth, the colony's single port.

In 1620 the Council for New England received a royal grant to the land. Ferdinando Gorges was a member of that Council, and, forming a partnership with Captain John Mason, Gorges took possession. Eventually the area was divided, and Mason gained control over the area he had named New Hampshire. The next 100 years saw numerous boundary disputes between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. This was due in part to the fact that when New Hampshire was proclaimed a royal colony in 1679, the crown continued to appoint a single governor for the entire Massachusetts-New Hampshire area. Finally in 1741 Brother Benning Wentworth was made the first governor of New Hampshire colony.

As one historian has said, “Freemasonry in its present organized form did not arrive in the Province of New Hampshire until 1736 when St. John's Lodge was chartered”; nevertheless, the “Masonic spirit” permeated the colony from an early date. As much as any of the larger colonies, New Hampshire brothers distinguished themselves in the cause for freedom, and this is nowhere better reflected than in the state's motto: “Live Free or Die.”

Brother John Stark, the last surviving General of the Revolution, led his troops to defeat the British at the Battle of Bennington. General John Sullivan, in addition to being president of New Hampshire from 1786 to 1789, was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state. And John Langdon did much to lead New Hampshire to ratify the constitution — that vote on June 21, 1788, was the last necessary to ratify.

St. John's Lodge of New Hampshire was the sixth Lodge to be established in the Western Hemisphere. When the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was created in 1790, six Lodges, all with Massachusetts warrants, combined for its formation. At its most active 103 Lodges have graced the state of less than 1,000,000.

Thomas Smith Webb, who created what is called the “American” Rite of Freemasonry, was raised in New Hampshire's Rising Sun Lodge in 1790. This same brother, as General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter, issued the charter of the first Chapter in New Hampshire in 1807. Webb was later to be elected Deputy Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in 1816. The state's first Commandery (or Encampment) was located in Hanover — Trinity No. 1 was chartered in 1824. In only two years the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, fifth to be formed under the new General Grand Encampment, was chartered June 13, 1826. Despite its dormancy during the Morgan period, New Hampshire Templary today claims ten Constituent Commanderies, 1,473 members.

Masonic Monument to Arthur St. Clair

Brother Arthur St. Clair, recalled in an August article by Sir Knight James Grafton Carter, is noted for his part in the government of the Northwest Territory from 1787 until 1802. His burial site was first marked in 1832 by a sandstone monument erected over his grave by the Lodge at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Following more than 80 years of weather erosion, the marker was replaced in 1913, this time in granite, by Westmoreland Lodge.



The cemetery, originally named the Greensburg Burial Ground, was re-named to commemorate St. Clair in January 1857. In the records of incorporation of that year the following is included: "The mortal remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair having been buried in the old burying-ground, over which an imposing monument has been erected by the Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity . . . seems to make it appropriate that the grounds should bear his venerable name, and hence it has been named the St. Clair Cemetery."

Today the monument, an exact duplicate of the original sandstone, still stands. The inscription is moving for it both honors St. Clair the man and suggests that the country for which he lived neglected the contributions he made:

"The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

"I know that Freemasonry, properly understood, and faithfully attended to, is friendly to religion, morality, liberty, and good government; and I shall never shrink under any state of excitement, or any extent of misapprehension, from hearing testimony in favor of the purity of an institution which can boast of a Washington, and a Franklin, and a Lafayette, as distinguished members, which inculcates no principles and authorizes no acts that are not in accordance with good morals, civil liberty, and entire obedience to the government and laws."

DeWitt Clinton
First Grand Master
General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ Recently the Newport Masonic Temple was broken into and the swords and bucklers of Newport Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, were stolen and as of this date not recovered. We are trying to assemble enough swords and bucklers to equip our drill team. If any Commandery or Sir Knight has any they wish to sell, please contact me. *Sir Knight George W. Fisher, Recorder, 347 Rossford Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky 41075.*

▣ HELP. Ithaca Commandery No. 40, Alma, Michigan, is extending its repertoire to include the Orders of Red Cross and Malta. We have the personnel but need help on the robes and equipment. If any one knows of any that we can beg, borrow, steal — or buy — please contact me. *John W. Kingdon, Commander, 8614 N. Union Rd., St. Louis, Michigan 48880*

▣ I am Standard Bearer (have been Warder and Sword Bearer) and working the Jr. Warden station in Commandery No. 28, Riverside, California. I am retired, but am doing Security Guard work to supplement Social Security. I have been collecting Police Badges and Stars, as well as shoulder patches of all law enforcement agencies. I was at one time a Deputy Sheriff. If anyone has such articles, I would appreciate their gift to my collection. Early time solid gold presentation badges are not solicited — the price of the gold would prohibit the purchase, as Social Security and Security work does not pay much, but keeps me active. *Norman Retherford, 6402 Alton Street, Rubidoux, California 92509*

▣ I have received a copy of the December 1977, *Knight Templar Magazine*, and appearing on the back cover is "A Song for the Templar Christmas" written in 1897. I am wondering if any music has been written to it. If so, I would be pleased to receive a copy.

I am also interested in locating Templar slides — either historical costumes or simulated ceremonies. I will be installed as Eminent Preceptor of my own Preceptory here in Blackpool, and I will be talking on "Our Ancient Brethren." I would be delighted to purchase any slides of Knights to illustrate my talk in December. Thank you for any assistance. *The Reverend James Waddington, 26, Ullswater Road, Blackpool, FY4 2BZ, Lancashire, England.*

Editor's Note: Sorry. No music.

▣ Will sell Templar sword which belonged to Dwight A. Hemenway, active in the early 1900's. Lived in Northampton, Massachusetts, and in Elgin, Illinois, before and after 1900; was a distant relative of my husband.

The sword came to rest in Chaplain, Connecticut, in the home of Mrs. E. A. Back; the home was recently sold. We have a photo of Mr. Hemenway in full dress with, I believe, this sword. It has a black handle, with bronze (?) or other metal decorations — cross, Knight's armor head, skull and crossbones, etc. It is 33½ inches long, has a chamois cover, scabbard, and leather case with handle. Will sell for \$110.00 *Mrs. Martha H. Back, 9303 Kentstone Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.*

□ In the summer of 1942, Mr. Howard Pennington, a member of Kilgore Commandery No. 104, Kilgore, Texas, purchased a silver sword and uniform from my father, Robert Cherry Holland, who was also a member of Kilgore Commandery. Mr. Pennington purchased the sword and uniform for a Mr. Bob Collins, who is now deceased; Mrs. Collins is also deceased. At the time Mr. Pennington purchased the items from my father, my family resided in the Turnertown-Henderson area in Rusk County, Texas.

Anyone who has any knowledge of the whereabouts of the descendants of Mr. Bob Collins, or more specifically, any knowledge of the whereabouts of the silver sword engraved with my father's name "Robert Cherry Holland," please contact me.

Mr. Holland was a 50-year member of Richland Lodge No. 809 A.F. & A.M. at the time of his death in June, 1976. I would like very much to locate the sword to have as a keepsake for his grandson — my son, David Layne Baker. *Mrs. Hulon D. Baker, P.O. Box 545, Grapeland, Texas 75844*

□ For some time now I have been looking for a Blue Lodge patch so that I may attach it to a jacket much the same as one I recently purchased for the Knights Templar. If you or anyone of your readers can tell me where I may purchase one, I would be very grateful as I would like to wear one when I attend Blue Lodge. *Eugene F. Guion, P.C., Recorder, Atlantic Commandery No. 20, 1101 Seaside Avenue, Absecon, New Jersey 08201*

□ Have 14 year old daughter who collects business cards. With long winter nights in Alaska, you need some type of hobby. Would appreciate any old business cards no longer needed. *Arthur W. Heskett, 306 A. Fishwheel Avenue, Ft. Richardson, Alaska 99505*

□ I have been a collector of Business Cards for a number of years and have a collection which covers some 32 countries and 40 states.

If there are any readers who would care to send me any business or calling cards I would be most appreciative. I would also enjoy hearing from fellow collectors. *Richard H. Hanna, 91 Court Road, Winthrop, Massachusetts 02152*

□ Seeking information on Margaret Simmons, her husband and family.

My great-grandfather was Thomas Simmons, His daughter, Sarah Grace Simmons, married Robert Crozier in Wheeling. Sarah was my grandmother. She had several brothers and sisters; one brother's name was Thomas.

I have located reference to Sarah Grace Simmons in the Proceedings of "Regular Meeting at Templar Hall of Island City Social Degree No. 1, Wheeling, August 9, 1854." Anyone with information on Sarah or relatives, please contact me. *Mary E. Crozier, 821 Roland Avenue, Chariton, Iowa 50049.*

□ Knight Templar sword and scabbard has inscription "Clayton (H.) Reist"/E.C. Constantine Commandery No. 41/K. T. Pottsville, Pennsylvania, A.D. 1885.

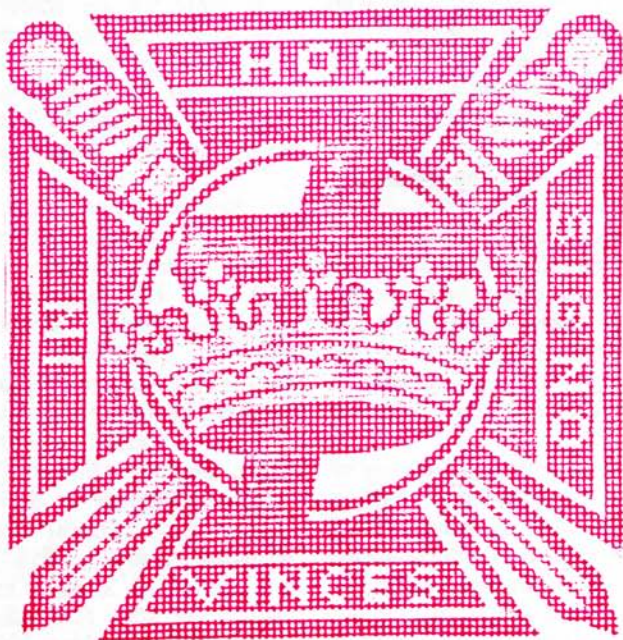
The family of the original owner or his Lodge may like to have it. *Donald M. Smith, Anchorage Commandery No. 2, 5671 West Flying Circle Street, Tucson, Arizona 85713*

□ I am interested in any pocket watches with any engraving on the cases, or dials relating to any Masonic Lodge, Chapter, Council or Commandery.

Please describe and include price. I will pay top dollar for them.

I am a member and Past Commander of Hillsboro Commandery No. 39, located at Hillsboro, Texas 76645. *M. C. Bentley, Route No. 1, Box 158, Itasca, Texas 76055*

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