



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIV

OCTOBER 1978

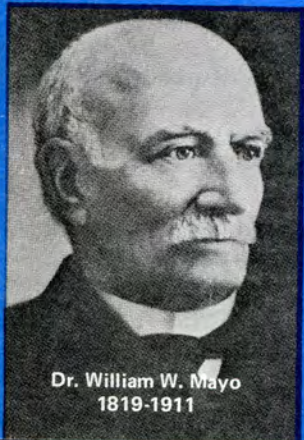
NUMBER 10

MASONIC TEMPLE, ROCHESTER, MINN

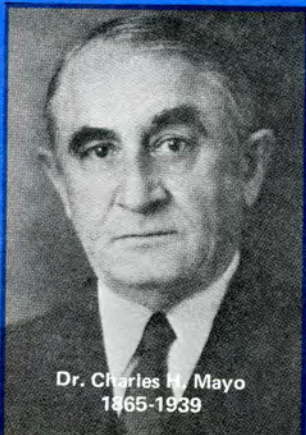


World Famous Mayo Clinic
once located in the Masonic Temple, Rochester, Minnesota

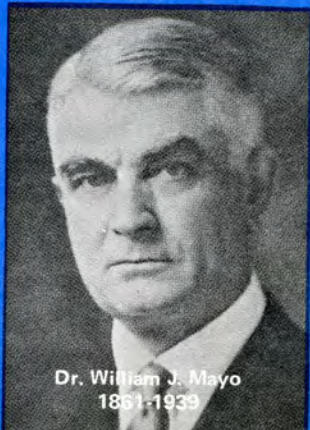
Dr. William W. Mayo and son, Dr. Charles H. Mayo,
members of Home Commandery No. 5, Rochester



Dr. William W. Mayo
1819-1911



Dr. Charles H. Mayo
1865-1939



Dr. William J. Mayo
1861-1939

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NIGHT AND DAY

As this is printed, General Order No. 6 is ready for distribution to Grand Commanders and all Dais Officers, to Past Grand Commanders, Constituent and Subordinate Eminent Commanders and Records, and to the Grand Commandery Chairmen who will cooperate to make the 11th Annual Voluntary Fund-raising Campaign the most successful the Knights Templar Eye Foundation has ever known. With the General Order will be informational materials, general literature and mailing inserts or "stuffers" from the Grand Encampment office in Chicago for the use of Recorders to alert their membership to the Foundation's continuing need.



Again we stress that this is a time to rally around shared Commandery activities, the time for mutual association with other Templars in your respective Commanderies to plan and execute benefit dinners, special entertainment events, pancake breakfasts and a variety of other large and small fund-raising projects which are Masonically acceptable. It is *not* an occasion to solicit individual members for contributions but a time to gain a threefold objective: 1 - To create Commandery activity during the Voluntary Campaign period from December 1, 1978, to April 30, 1979; 2 - To acquaint other Masonic bodies with the tremendous value and scope of the Foundation; 3 - To promote the work of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to the public generally - particularly through news and public relations media.

The 11th Annual Voluntary Campaign is our opportunity to let the world know what we stand for, our chance to publicize the Campaign by directing attention to our Commandery fund-raising projects. In the process, we need to raise upwards of a half-million dollars for the Foundation to care for surgery and hospitalization for those who are less fortunate.

As Templars and Soldiers of the Cross we can evidence our Christian concern by helping others to see, to know the difference between light and darkness, the difference between Night and Day.

Willard M. Query

Knight Templar

The Magazine for York Rite Masons

OCTOBER: The Mayo brothers command our attention and respect in this issue. Illustrations on the front cover, the back and an understandably comprehensive account of the Mayo family prepared by Assistant Editor Behrens are among the features. Noteworthy contributors also include Dr. Harold Blake Walker and his story of the economic crash of Wall Street in '29; James R. Case whose feature is prefaced with a tribute to his late wife; Warren H. Deck and his review of "two brothers"; David R. Perry and his tale of a train wreck; Gilbert H. Hill and others, including pictorial coverage of the 95th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

P.C.R., Editor

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

New for 1979: During February 1979 the Grand Encampment will have a new Templar film available for distribution — free upon request. Approximately 15 minutes in length, the fast-moving color and sound film is being prepared and produced by J. Ira Laird, Jr., Laird Productions Incorporated, with headquarters in Pennsylvania. A supply of prints will be maintained in the Grand Recorder's office, Chicago. The film is designed for showing in Commanderies and other Masonic bodies, service clubs and the general public. Consistory, Templar, Shrine and a full range of coordinate bodies are extending "all out" cooperation for the Laird film.

As an added point of interest, Brother Laird has petitioned for membership in the York Rite, including Pilgrim Commandery No. 11, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Spring Forward; Fall Back: October 29 marks the close of Daylight Saving Time for 1978. Under the Uniform Time Act clocks are advanced one hour each year the last Sunday of April and turned back one hour the last Sunday of October effective at 2 a.m. There are exceptions, particularly but not exclusively in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and part of Indiana.

One Day Class: Beginning at 8:30 a.m., Saturday, October 21, a one-day York Rite Class will honor Grand Master Willard M. Avery at the downtown Masonic Temple in Indianapolis. A banquet will follow completion of conferrals at 7:00 p.m., with The Reverend Dwight McAlister, Grand Prelate of Grand Encampment, as the speaker.

Nota Bene: The special reminder this month is to "Note Well" that the 11th Annual Voluntary Campaign, which starts December 1, is *not* a time to "pass the hat" for contributions. It's a time to join with your fellow Templars in Christian endeavors in the form of fund-raising activities which will benefit the work of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. That particular work is needed as long as blindness exists. Chairman continues to be Charles S. McIntyre, Jr., P.G.C., Michigan, assisted by Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., and Grand Recorder Rodenhauser.

Connecticut: Sir Knight B. Scott Watrous, Past Commander, New Haven Commandery No. 2 in Connecticut, announces a "Class Reunion honoring the senior members of the Commandery" to take place on Friday, October 6, at the New Haven Masonic Temple. Ladies are also invited to the dinner and celebration where those Sir Knights who have achieved 50 years in Templary will be awarded their half century pins.

"Branches and Twigs": Permission was granted to the *Newsletter of the Genealogical Society of Vermont* to reprint the September 1977 article by Joan Behrens on the subject of the Pony Express. We are glad they found it useful. (Noted in passing: The looseleaf, photocopied "Branches and Twigs" costs \$6.00 per year — for four issues, reminding us that the *Knight Templar Magazine*, with two separate pages devoted to each Grand Commandery, is issued monthly to all members — in addition to other services from the central office — at a grand total of \$1.90 per capita yearly.)

THE ROCHESTER EXPERIMENT

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

Remember when the cost of a hospital bed was \$1 a day or \$6 a week for wards and \$8 a week for a private room? Neither do I. Of course, in those days, a hospital was a last resort, a "charity asylum" for patients who were either beyond help or unable to pay. In those days, a hospital was, more often than not, the place where one went to die, rather than to be healed or cured. Surgery (other than necessary amputation) was considered a foolish risk. In 1860 the majority of doctors considered it bad practice to cut a patient open and expose him to almost certain infection and death — at least with the body intact new complications were less likely. And this was logical thinking in the days before Lister suggested that doctors wash their hands and instruments before as well as after treatment. The state of the art of diagnosis was in its embryonic stages, and preventive medicine was unheard of. Thus, when a frontier doctor by the name of William Worrall Mayo came to settle in Minnesota Territory in 1856, it was not surprising that his progressive methods and proclivity for surgical treatment were at first viewed with raised eyebrows.

"The Old Doctor," as he came to be known once his sons Will and Charlie received their degrees, was like many another in his age; he was a general practitioner — something like a medical Renaissance man — called upon to splint a broken arm or treat breast cancer or an eye infection. For a doctor at that time was a person who, quite truthfully and humbly, knew all there was to know about illness and cure. Medical specialization was unknown, and unnecessary.

And because home remedy was the order of the day, with people calling in the physician only when their own cures were unsuccessful, doctors often had to supplement their practices with odd jobs. The Old Doctor was no exception. He was in turn farmer, veterinarian, justice of the peace, newspaper publisher, ferry boat captain, census taker and Indian fighter. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of Rochester.

W. W. Mayo came to America from England in 1845, a young man of 26. His first vision of an American hospital was New York's Bellevue where he worked briefly, appalled by the plight of the poor patients there. No doubt this scene impressed upon the youth the need for intelligent, patient-oriented care and the facilities to realize that need.

The year following graduation from Indiana Medical College in 1850, William married Louise Wright. She bore six children; four survived. William James was born June 29, 1861, and Charles Horace was born July 19, 1865. By the time of Charlie's birth the Old Doctor had moved his family to Rochester, and he had been introduced to the Masonic fraternity. He was raised a Master Mason, October 19, 1863, in Rochester Lodge No. 21. As well, his reputation as an excellent physician was growing. By 1883 he had one of the largest practices in the state, and it was not uncommon for five or ten doctors to travel to witness a Mayo operation, to learn new techniques in surgery.

Dr. Mayo was a surgical pioneer. He was not afraid of the unknown, but of the ignorance which was → → →

perpetuated in medical circles by lack of research. Periodically he would leave his practice and travel to Chicago or Pennsylvania to consult the important names in surgery, a practice he encouraged in his sons. Or when that wasn't enough, he innovated by having new surgical instruments forged by a blacksmith. Such instruments were made to his own design to fit the needs of individual cases.

Mayo's success in treating and effecting cures for what were believed hopeless cases was often phenomenal. However, this is not to imply that Mayo or other progressives were infallible: the death rate for a disorder which would today be recognized as appendicitis was as high as 30%. Reasons for this varied, but striking among them was the problem of diagnosis. Appendicitis in its early stages was grouped with all other stomach disorders, and not until the appendix ruptured or death was near was surgery performed. By then it was usually too late. Mayo and his colleagues had literally to learn from scratch, correlating symptoms and diseases from their own experience.



That brothers Will and Charlie should someday follow in their father's work was inevitable. From the Old Doctor they learned not only things pertinent to medicine, but they learned that a doctor had a responsibility to his patients and

must look to more than his pocketbook. The phrase "our father taught us" was a common answer when questioned on their early teaching, and it was education by practice as well as precept: Once the Old Doctor brought home the four children of a patient who had died, caring for them until he knew they were well situated. On another occasion William took out a second mortgage on their home to buy a new model microscope costing \$600; he knew that it was up to the physician to take the initiative. Perhaps such action was more important than reciting a golden rule inside a church. When asked, Dr. Mayo said, "My own religion has been to do all the good I could to my fellow men, and as little harm as possible."

Will had more the intellectual turn of mind, and Charlie, they say, was always good with his hands. In 1883 Will graduated from the University of Michigan; five years later Charlie completed the course at Chicago Medical College. Afterwards, both brothers took up work with their father — not as the "Mayo Clinic" but as three private colleagues.

For the Mayo Clinic of today did not develop overnight. It grew after years of associations and it grew from the need for medical and surgical areas to expand and cooperate in understanding. One might say that the first step began with the opening of St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester. Dr. W. W. Mayo was consulting physician and surgeon and his sons, the staff. The hospital, financed by the Sisters of St. Francis, at first was opposed by groups frightened at the potential of Popish influence in America. Luckily, the opposition was never strong enough to do any real damage, and the sisters and the doctors Mayo scheduled the opening in Fall, 1889. Helen Clape-sattle in her biography describes it thus:

"They planned to begin receiving patients on October 1, but the Mayos had an operation to perform the day

before and the operating room was ready, so with a fine disregard for pomp and palaver, they simply began. The operation was for the removal of a cancer of the eye; Dr. Charles Mayo performed it, Dr. W. J. Mayo assisted, and Dr. W. W. Mayo gave the anesthetic."

The management of the hospital was unique – it accepted both paying and charity cases and was open to all social classes and sects since "suffering humanity knows no religion and no sex." Dr. Charlie, in addition to his normal duties, designed many of the surgical instruments and built the operating table. When more and more doctors from nearby states came to witness operations, Charlie designed a "spectator's gallery" – raised metal platforms on wheels – and installed mirrors. And when word got out of the "miraculous" work the Mayos were doing, the visitors were numerous, usually 20 to 30 physician-spectators daily. In time St. Mary's was the scene for instruction in surgery in the operating room.

Of the first 400 admissions to St. Mary's there were only two deaths, a statistic unmatched by other institutions. By 1894, more than 1,000 patients had been admitted. In a few years its reputation was such that patients came from as far away as Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and New York. Once a little German-speaking boy was found on an in-bound train, sent by his mother with a basket of food and a sign pinned on his shirt: "Take me to St. Mary's Hospital."

Even the immediate community were beginning to accept St. Mary's. The County began to make small annual appropriations to pay for care of county wards. Three Masonic Lodges in Rochester combined to pay \$150 a year to maintain free beds for their members.

In their spare time, Will and Charlie made trips to Chicago to attend clinics held by Christian Fenger, considered the father of modern surgery in the West. They also conferred with such men as

Nicholas Senn, William Halsted and Albert Oschner, sharing discoveries and techniques. By 1905, Dr. Will was recognized as the foremost American authority on stomach surgery, and was one of the first to pioneer surgery for early stomach cancer. His work in this area led to new treatments and new interest in the diagnosis of stomach cancer before it could spread to other organs. Ironically, it was of this very disease that Dr. Will died in 1939. Charlie on the other hand, grew to be an authority on the eye, ear, nose and throat, specializing in thyroid surgery.

Rochester came to be known as "America's surgical Mecca." The Mayos had expanded their staff with some of the most brilliant young minds of the era. Days were divided by surgery in the morning and office examinations in the afternoon. An ever-increasing number of non-surgical patients had to be accommodated, and that was when Dr. Charlie thought of the Masonic Temple.

Charles Mayo had followed his father into the Masonic craft as well as the medical. Like his father he was a member of Rochester Lodge No. 21, dating from 1890. He was later to receive Chapter degrees and Commandery Orders in the same bodies as had his father. Charlie knew the Masons of Rochester were interested in a new building. The Mayos needed more room for their offices, and so a deal was struck. With the financial backing of the Mayos, a new Rochester Temple was raised, and in January 1901, the Mayo staff moved to new quarters "on the corner of Main and Zumbro Streets."

It became apparent rather early that, barring some tragedy, the Mayo's financial outlook was less than dim. The brothers had instructed their staff never to let money play a part in treatment. No patient was ever turned away; often fees were reduced and sometimes eliminated. From the Old Doctor the sons had been taught "no man has a right to → → →

great wealth while others are in poverty.” Thus, there came a time when Will and Charlie literally had more money than they knew what to do with. Both had seen to the comfort of their families. Charlie had even splurged on a horseless carriage — the first in Rochester, and they had already contributed many thousands of dollars to the beautification and development of Rochester.

By 1914 more than 30,000 persons registered annually at the Masonic Temple offices. This figure would double in five years. St. Mary’s had grown to 300 beds with six operating rooms. Specialization was inevitable as the diagnostic staff numbered 17 plus clinical assistants. The offices outgrew the Masonic Temple. Floors were taken in nearby buildings above shoe stores and restaurants, until finally a complete new building was imperative.

What emerged was an institution different from hospital or doctor’s office; it was “a complete clinic, including laboratories, housed under one roof, and independent of any hospital.” It contained a family of doctors engaged in private “cooperative group practice.” The next logical step was the creation of the Mayo Foundation.

Will and Charlie considered themselves trustees of both the medical community and the ill. After establishing a trust fund for their families, the remainder of their income — a million and a half dollars — was used to endow medical education and research through the Mayo Clinic which was incorporated in 1915; and in 1917 affiliation with the state of Minnesota was complete.

Dr. Will stopped operating in 1928, and Dr. Charlie stopped two years later.

In their eyes, surgery and medical research were the domain of the young. Dr. Will, the administrator, firm, unbiased, impartial, and Dr. Charlie, gentle and homely in his manners, planned not only for the present, but for the future. Of basic importance to the Clinic, according to Will, were: 1) an active ideal of service instead of personal profit; 2) a primary and sincere concern for the care of the sick; and 3) an unselfish interest of every member of the group in the professional progress of every other member. Today, the Clinic consists of 600 physicians, surgeons and medical scientists; 1,100 students, young physicians, and medical researchers; and 3,500 paramedicals.

The brothers Mayo died in 1939, within two months of each other. For a number of years neither had been involved with clinic administration; each was convinced that they had done all that they could or should do for the future. In 1931 Dr. William J. Mayo wrote, “I look through a half opened door into the future, full of interest, intriguing beyond my power to describe, but with a full understanding that it is for each generation to solve its own problems and that no man has the wisdom to guide or control the next generation.”

The Mayos, father and sons, laid the groundwork. The Mayo Foundation — Clinic, Graduate School of Medicine, Medical School, School of Health and Related Sciences — is an ever-growing monument to the benefit of generations yet unborn.



The Grand Encampment wishes to thank the Mayo Foundation for assistance in the preparation of this article.

“... we have accomplished much, my brother and I. But we should have done great things; we were given the opportunity. We were born at the right time and to the right parents. Perhaps no one will ever again have the opportunity to accomplish as much. That day is gone, unless for some genius. We were not geniuses. We were only hard workers.”

W. J. Mayo

He performed with ability and fidelity . . .

JAMES FREEMAN DANA (1793-1827)

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

In his letter to the Editor, received July 20, James Case wrote: "This [article] was done under stress as the below note will indicate. God willing, I will continue my efforts for yet a little while. Sorrowfully, Jim."

His expressive sentiment on the passing of Mrs. Case follows on this page, preceding his account of James Freeman Dana.

Nellie Leona Strang Barhite Case
(November 29, 1908 – June 29, 1978)

To All Who Knew Her:

After nearly four years of congenial companionship and happy married life, Nell unexpectedly preceded me from time into eternity. A fall at home sent her into a coma which endured for six days before she succumbed. After the vicissitudes experienced by us both before our marriage, we established a fine relationship, and I feel the last few years were among the happiest for us both. Nell was so outgoing she endeared herself to my family, and fitted easily into those groups and activities, new to her, with which I was associated. She was a true helpmate and sustained me lovingly in every way. Many will miss her, but I most of all.

A lecture on electro-magnetism by Professor J. Freeman Dana influenced an artist, Samuel F. B. Morse, to take up the study of electrical phenomena which in turn led to his invention of the telegraph. Intimacy of these two scientists was abruptly terminated by Dana's untimely death.



His talents were manifested as a student at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he was awarded an A.B. degree in 1813 and an M.D. in 1817. He took all the chemistry courses offered at the college and later took care of the lecture room and prepared lecture

experiments. An extra-curricular interest was in geology and mineralogy.

When sent to England by the college administration to purchase new equipment for the chemistry department, he took instruction from teachers in experimental chemistry who were available at London. He supervised the installation of the new equipment at Cambridge and became an Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Completing his preparatory studies for the practise of medicine, he set up a part time office in Cambridge. He had married a daughter of the president of the college.

In 1820 he resigned from the Harvard faculty, gave up his practise, and removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was Professor of Chemistry → → →

and Mineralogy at Dartmouth College. He left Dartmouth in 1826 when appointed Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City. His life and promise of a great future in science ended with his death the very next year.

While at Dartmouth he affiliated with Franklin Lodge, served one term as District Deputy, and when only 31 years of age, was elected Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. He was re-elected in 1825, but did not preside at the Grand Lodge communication in June 1826, "circumstances requiring his attendance in a distant part of the country," which, of course, was "distant" New York City. He congratulated the Craft upon its prosperity at home and its spread to foreign countries, and never knew that a destructive anti-Masonic storm was brewing, one which, when it burst forth, was to threaten the very existence of the fraternity.

He had removed to New York to assume professorial duties in his chosen humanitarian activities, a call he could not resist. Thereby, however, he was deprived of the opportunity to meet Lafayette on the occasion of the General's visit to Concord later that month. The Grand Lodge had admitted Lafayette as a member entitled to "all the privileges, rights and immunities" of a Past Grand Master, and directed that the Grand Master communicate proper evidence of their action, under seal of the Grand Lodge. Gerald D. Foss, Grand Historian Emeritus, diligently sought, but did not locate a report that such a certificate was presented by anyone, nor a letter of acceptance.

The first Commandery (then called Encampment) of Knights Templar in New Hampshire was organized at Hanover under a charter granted March 24, 1824, by Deputy General Grand Commander Henry Fowle of Boston, which named James F. Dana as Commander. Fowle

himself was present at the ceremony of institution a few weeks later. After the program below had been carried out, the assembly proceeded to the Dartmouth Hotel, where they "partook of an Elegant Dinner":

Program

1. An Ode was sung by the Handel Society of Dartmouth College.
2. Prayer by the Rev'd President Tyler of Dartmouth College.
3. Consecration of the Encampment, by Sir H. Fowle, D.D.G.M.
4. Installation of the Officers
Installing Prayer by Rev'd Prof. Shurtleff
5. Address by Sir H. Fowle, D.D.G.M. U.S.A.
6. Ode by the Handel Society.
7. Prayer by Rev'd Prof. Hadduck, of Dart. College.
8. Benediction, Rev'd Pres't Tyler

With departure of the leading spirit and first Commander, followed by the "darkness and gloom" of the anti-Masonic excitement, the doors of the Asylum of Trinity Encampment swung shut in 1830, never to re-open.

A frequent contributor to the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE, Sir Knight Case is active within all branches of Masonry. He is Historiographer of Connecticut, and a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford. He resides at 39 Highland Ave., Bethel, CT 06801.

‡

Tampa York Rite Class

Honored at a three-day York Rite Class in Tampa, Florida, was Walter Francis Harris, P.C., Tampa-Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, and a Knight of the York Cross of Honour. The Class, named for Sir Knight Harris, was held September 23, 29 and 30.

P.C. Harris is also a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, Scottish Rite, Amaranth, and Past Patron of O.E.S.

GENERAL JOHN GREGG, C.S.A.
and
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U.S.A.

by
Warren H. Deck
Past Grand Commander, New York

The history of America is replete with heroes – individuals who courageously battled a foe in order to retain their concept of order. At no time was it more difficult to define that word, “hero,” than during the American conflict known as the Civil War. It was not uncommon to hear of blood brothers taking opposite sides, praying that their kin would not appear in their line of fire. Lodge brothers, as well, were separated by their “cause,” and for a time the light on the horizon looked very dim.

But just as the Union healed its wounds and became whole again, so did the Lodges of North and South open their doors to one another. The country, the lodges, began to rebuild. Following is the story of two “enemies,” two “heroes,” two brothers.

General George B. McClellan and General John Gregg both distinguished themselves during the War between the States. Much has been written of Brother McClellan, but few references were made to John Gregg. Besides their military excellence and devotion to their respective causes, they had little in common except that they both met death in October. Historians say that enemy bullets had Gregg's name on them. He was injured several times and was eventually killed by a Union bullet. McClellan died of natural causes twenty years after the fighting ceased.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826, of a wealthy family. He attended the best local schools and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point at the age of 15. After his graduation in 1846, he went immediately to the Mexican War as an engineer on General Scott's staff. His work was good and his superiors marked him as an officer of the future. Returning to West Point, he spent three years teaching military engineering.

1853 found him in charge of an expedition to survey a route for a railroad across the Cascade mountains. While in Portland, Oregon, Brother McClellan received all three degrees on December 9 of that year in Willamette Lodge No. 2, Portland, by special dispensation of the Grand Master.

He resigned his military commission in 1857 to become chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. Later, he served as Vice-President of that railroad and as President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad's eastern division.

While McClellan was with the Illinois Central, he met Lincoln who was then running against Stephen A. Douglas for a Senate seat. McClellan was not impressed with Lincoln, whom he referred to as just a good storyteller, so he voted for Douglas.

When war broke out in 1861, McClellan, then living in Cincinnati, offered his services and was commissioned a Major General for the Department of Ohio. Although he had a large department and only a small → → →

THE

UNION

IS

DISSOLVED!

Passed unanimously on 11:55 o'clock, P. M., December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was nullified, and that all laws and parts of laws of the aforesaid Assembly of this State, nullifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.



Broadsides such as the one at left informed Southern citizens of secession. South Carolina was the first to leave the Union. By February, 1861, former Mississippi Senator Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederacy.

army of Ohio volunteers, he crossed the Ohio river and drove the Confederates out of western Virginia thus keeping Kentucky in the Union.

About this time, Lincoln was looking for a replacement for General McDowell who had not distinguished himself at the battle near Bull Run. McClellan was the only general who had won any battles for the Union. He was also noted for his ability to quickly organize, drill and equip untrained soldiers. Lincoln sent for him to command the Eastern army. Shortly thereafter he was appointed General-in-Chief at the age of 34, replacing Scott.

Such advancement would have tried even a modest man. McClellan was just the opposite. He had a high opinion of his abilities and felt he was the saviour for the Union. The press called him the "Young Napoleon" and he posed frequently for publicity photos. He always saw Lincoln as an inferior person, who unfortunately was his superior officer. His contemporaries were divided between those who praised him and those who attacked him. General Robert E. Lee called him the greatest Northern general in the War.

Not long after his appointment as general-in-chief, he was relieved of this

command and given the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln's strategy was to defeat Lee and end the war. McClellan offered several plans for widespread attack on the perimeter of the Confederacy, but Lincoln and the War Department knew that the strength of the Union forces would not permit operations of this magnitude. Many weeks would be spent in convincing McClellan that he should choose just a single campaign. Finally, he embarked on the Peninsula campaign. McClellan still insisted that his objective was to occupy Richmond; Lincoln wanted him to destroy Lee's army and end the war. While the Union army camped near Richmond, McClellan delayed engaging the Confederates because he over-estimated the size of the Confederate forces. He constantly called for more troops which were not available and made excuses for not attacking. After several engagements east of Richmond in which the Confederates maintained the advantage, McClellan withdrew his army to Washington.

McClellan was fond of military preparation but shy about the actual fighting. He and his men had a mutual admiration and he tried to avoid casualties. Had he been as ruthless as Grant the war might have ended much sooner.

After this campaign, he was assigned to the defense of Washington. His greatest military victory came later at the battle of Antietam, one of the world's bloodiest battles, when Lee's forces were driven back to Virginia. Lincoln was disappointed that McClellan did not pursue Lee and destroy his army. McClellan let Lee cross the Potomac and escape. McClellan thus ended his military career and was replaced by General Burnside.

Brother McClellan also ran as the Democratic candidate for President in 1864 opposing Lincoln. Defeated, he spent three years in Europe. He was superintendent of docks and piers in New York City from 1868 to 1872. From 1878 to 1881 he served as Governor of New Jersey. He died suddenly on October 29, 1885.

John Gregg, as a General of the Confederate States of America, was one of McClellan's counterparts in the south. Like his Northern brother, he fought to defend more than a parcel of land; he was convinced of the rightness of his cause.

Gregg was born September 28, 1828, in Lawrence County, Alabama. He attended preparatory school in Georgia and in 1847 graduated from LaGrange College there. After spending a few years teaching mathematics he moved to Fairfield, Texas, in 1851 to practice law.

His Masonic Degrees were received in 1854 in Fairfield Lodge No. 103, Texas, and in the following year he served his lodge as Senior Warden. He was also a member of Palestine Commandery No. 3, in Texas.

By 1855, Gregg was a circuit judge in Texas and becoming an ardent secessionist. Until the first battle of Manassas, he was a Texas representative of the Confederate Provisional Congress in Montgomery, Alabama. Then he immediately resigned, accepted a commission as colonel and recruited the 7th Texas Infantry.

In February 1862, he was captured at Fort Donelson and imprisoned in Boston harbor. Upon being exchanged in August, he was commissioned a Brigadier General and assigned to Joseph E. Johnston's Mississippi army. He saw action against Grant at the Battle of Vicksburg.

During the Wilderness campaign at the battle of Chickamauga, his brigade included one Texas and six Tennessee regiments. He was supported by Bledsoe's efficient Missouri battery. He was a hero of the battle for routing Union General Rosecrans. At one time during the battle, he rode ahead to reconnoiter but got near the Federal lines in the timber. A marksman dropped him from his horse. His neck wound appeared mortal and while he was lying where he fell he was relieved of his valuable spurs and sword. When Robertson's brigade charged over this area both Gregg and his horse were recovered.

Later in the Wilderness campaign, Gregg commanded the famous "Hood's Texans." Gregg's brigade had been separated in one of the administration's troop dispositions and General James Longstreet snatched the black-bearded Gregg to head the Texans. The Texans had been among Lee's favorite shock troops since they broke the Union line at Gaine's Mill in Lee's first campaign as commanding general and won him his first victory for the Confederacy.

As Grant pushed toward Richmond, Gregg's brigade was assigned to impede his progress and protect the approaches to both Richmond and Petersburg. He was killed on October 7, 1864, in advance of his command, in an assault upon a strongly entrenched line near Richmond, Virginia.

In Allen E. Robert's *House Undivided*, is the following quote from the *Memoirs* of John Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederacy: "There was no more sincere and truthful man than Gregg. . . . As McClellan, Gregg was a man → → →

Mrs. Martha Coots, wife of Sir Knight Arthur G. Coots, Past Department Commander, South Central Department of Grand Encampment, and Past Grand Commander of Texas, was installed Supreme Worthy President of the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant on September 29, 1978, at the Shamrock Hilton in Houston, Texas.



The new president is a native of Nara Visa, New Mexico, the daughter of "pioneer educators," who became a Texan "by choice" when she married Sir Knight Coots in 1933. Her Beauceant background is extensive, including a term as First President of Dalhart Assembly No. 203, S.O.O.B., constituted 20 years ago. She was also Mother Advisor for three years to Dalhart Rainbow Assembly No. 20.

Taking pride in her family's Masonic connections, Mrs. Coots notes of her three children and seven grandchildren, "Both sons and son-in-law are Knights Templar; our daughter and one daughter-in-law are members of the Beauceant; and the oldest grandson is Past Master Councilor of Amarillo Chapter DeMolay."

. . . TWO BROTHERS

respected, a hero to his cause. One can only guess at the strength and effectiveness of such men had they been comrades in a common cause.

Past Grand Commander Deck is New York State Supplement Editor and a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Public Relations. He resides at 511 Sanders Avenue, Scotia, New York 12302.

The newest addition to the Grand Encampment Library comes from Sir Knight Louis R. Burgunder, Hudson River Commandery No. 35, Newburgh, New York. His gift to the Templar archives is a "Scrapbook" of 1850's newsclippings from the *New York Herald*, *New York Dispatch* and the *Masonic Messenger*, plus originals of communications from the Grand Encampment of the state of New York, signed by the then Grand Recorder, Robert Macoy. (Macoy's name may be familiar as the foremost Masonic publisher of the 19th century.)

The book is fascinating not only because of the excellent quality of the 120 plus year old contents, but it also includes historical data on the Craft in that era. An interesting "feature" of the monthly *Masonic Messenger* is a letter from "Plumb Bob," providing enlightening information on the state of the fraternity in New York. As was a common practice in the mid 1800's, the author, "Plumb Bob," wrote to an imaginary correspondent, "Friend Drummond." The result was, in effect, a one-sided "Dear Abby," column with Plumb Bob offering suggestions and advice for the Masonic community.

Also included is an 1857 clipping, appended to an article on a "Masonic Gala Day" at which "gentlemen of the Palestine Commandery of Knight Templars acted as guard of honor," and which presents the following "Ode" such to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

Let Masonry from Pole to Pole
Her Sacred laws expand;
Far as the mighty waters roll
To wash remotest land —
That virtue has not left mankind,
Her sacred maxims prove;
For stamped upon the Mason's mind,
Are Unity and Love.

The "Scrapbook" has been placed with the Grand Encampment's collection of rare editions.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE SONS

by

Gilbert H. Hill, P.C.

Coronal-Ascalon Commandery No. 31, Denver, Colorado

We are now more than mid-way through the term of President James Earl Carter. The months have passed swiftly, and before we know it another mother's son (or daughter) will be uttering the hallowed oath of office and assuming the duties as this country's chief executive. The personalities of the 39 presidents who have governed over the past 189 years have been as varied as the history which they helped to create. The long hard trail to recognition, the debates, the polls, the regional divisions, the changing issues — all combine to make triumph a crowning and singular achievement.

Jimmy Carter is the 39th president. However, since one of our past presidents served two unconnected terms, only 38 men have been in the highest office to this day. Grover Cleveland was both the 22nd and the 24th president.

Like Miss Lillian, ten other mothers lived to see their sons elevated to the highest position the nation has to offer. They were the mothers of: Washington, John Adams, Madison, Polk, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy.

Only six fathers lived to see their sons bear the title of chief executive. They were the fathers of John Q. Adams, Fillmore, Grant, Harding, Coolidge, and Kennedy. One of these fathers, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, administered the oath of office to his son, Calvin, on the death of President Harding.

Six of our presidents were born in log cabins: Jefferson, Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln and Garfield were a part of the primitive life pushing westward.

Nine of our presidents did not attend college: Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Cleveland, and Truman were all outstanding figures in the clash of issues of their day. They were all practical, self-made, energetic, and articulate.

Fourteen times in the past, presidents have been elected, although they polled less than one-half of the total popular votes cast. This was due to the electoral vote system.

Theodore Roosevelt, at 42, was the youngest president to assume office. This was due to the death of President McKinley, his predecessor. Jack Kennedy, at 43, was the youngest man to be elected to the presidency. The ninth president, William H. Harrison, was the oldest man elected, having reached the age of 68. He served the shortest term of all; he passed away one month after inauguration.

Of the six presidents who died in office, four were felled by assassins' bullets: Lincoln was shot by John Booth at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C., in 1865; in 1881, Garfield was shot by Charles Guiteau, also in Washington; McKinley died at the hands of Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York, in 1901; and in 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated, presumably by Lee Oswald who himself was assassinated before he could be brought to trial.

Thus, we get a view of some of the interesting facts, forgotten details and cast of characters in the political arena which is part of the American drama.

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

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

RCC Regional Assemblies

The 1978 Southwestern Regional Assembly, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, is set for October 13-15, at the Marriott Hotel, Newport Beach, California. Harold S. Penhale, I. Grand Orator, General Chairman, invites Knights Companions to secure additional information by writing him at 4505 California Avenue, Apt. 505, Long Beach, California 90807 as possible. A highlight will be a celebration of St. Croix Conclave's golden anniversary.

The Northeastern Regional Assembly is scheduled for November 3-5 at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, John G. Eshleman, Intendant General, General Chairman. Some 400 are expected to attend the Northeastern Conference.

70 Years of Service Noted

Sir Knight R. Truman Dinsmore, Past Commander of Ascalon Commandery No. 49, Pittsfield, Illinois, was toasted recently by members of Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar, and Union Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, in Illinois, with a dinner honoring his more than 70 years in the service of Masonry.

Dignitaries at the gathering included Robert E. McAllister, then R. E. Grand Commander, and Earl F. Torell, Grand Generalissimo, from the Grand Commandery of Illinois; Robert C. Kampmeier, M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Illinois; and Roy L. Wyckoff, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that state. Each commended Sir Knight Dinsmore on his devotion to the Craft and long years of service. Dinsmore replied that he is "looking forward to receiving his 75th year pins."

\$4,659.50 from Missouri Job's Daughters



At the recent Grand Session of the Grand Guardian Council of Missouri, International Order of Job's Daughters, Virginia L. Goede, Grand Guardian, and Sir Knight James Q. Harbison, Associate Grand Guardian, member of St. Charles Commandery No. 73, presented a check in the amount of \$4,659.50 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation from Missouri Job's Daughters. Sir Knight Jewell B. Clark, Grand Commander of Missouri Templars, and Sir Knight Lionel Goede, State Chairman of the Eye Foundation in Missouri (above left), received the check.

According to Mrs. Goede, the Daughters raised the money through various projects in each Bethel.

"Masonic Groups and Rites" Digest

A 56-page revised edition of the Masonic Digest, "Allied Masonic Groups and Rites," containing information on more than 85 Masonic groups, has been published by the Masonic Service Association. The work includes history, membership and purposes of organizations which have Masonic affiliations. Copies are available at \$1.50 (plus 48 cents postage) from Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Burning Taper Commandery, U.D.

Arizona's newest Commandery, Burning Taper U.D., in Sierra Vista, held a One-Day Festival on August 19 to confer the Orders of Knighthood on ten candidates. Knighted from the Sierra Vista area were Lynott Nevelle, William MacAulty, Gilbert Moya, Leland O'Shaughnessy, Oscar Sims and Dale Wilson. Also knighted were three courtesy candidates from Douglas Commandery No. 7: Richard Struthers, Stanley Dougherty and Raul Pradeau; and one from Bisbee Commandery No. 4: Gerry Burks.

Assisted by Sir Knights from Tucson, Safford, Globe and Bisbee, members of Burning Taper Commandery performed the ritual before Arizona Grand Officers including R.E. Grand Commander Tom Tizard; Deputy Grand Commander Nash Willis; Grand Generalissimo William Dunipace; Grand Treasurer Nick Tambures; and Grand Recorder Estel Brooks.

Grand Commander Tizard commented on the work of the new Commandery and urged its enthusiasm as "a challenge to all the Sir Knights of Arizona." The 85th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Arizona will be held October 23 and 24 in Scottsdale.

New Jersey Statewide Festival

The Grand Commandery of New Jersey produced a Knights Templar Festival in honor of Sir Knight H. O. Lee Fenstad, P.G.C., on June 3, 1978. Fenstad served as presiding officer in 1971.

Hosted by Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 1, the event was the 36th Annual Statewide Festival held in New Jersey.

Chairman Charles S. McIntyre, Jr.



Heading the Annual Voluntary Campaign for 1978-79 again will be Charles S. McIntyre, Jr., P.G.C., Michigan, Trustee for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Says the General Chairman: "We did exceptionally well last year in the 11th Annual Campaign; we can do even better in 1978-79. It takes just a bit more effort each year to break the record but, if we believe in Christian charity and benevolence, we can achieve greater and greater results annually. Let's unite as Templars to set a new goal in the period from December 1 to April 30."

Convent General, K.Y.C.H.

The 43rd Annual Conclave of the Convent General, Knights of the York Cross of Honour, commemorating the Order's 49th year, is set for October 6 and 7 in Savannah, Georgia. Headquarters is the Downtowner Motor Inn where registration was to begin Friday, October 6 at 10:00 a.m.; election and installation of officers planned for the 7th.

A "Pre-Convention Tour," October 4-6, will feature Motorcoach transportation to Georgia points of interest.

Bicentennial Plates Still Available

"A limited number of Masonic-U.S. Bicentennial plates, prepared by the Richmond Masonic Association of Staten Island, New York, are still available," according to Sir Knight Theodore Chintalan, Association member and Eminent Commander of Empire Commandery No. 66, Staten Island. The ten inch plate contains designs of 27 Masonic symbols on the rim, lined with 14 kt. gold. In the center is a painting of the Richmondtown Inn where British Masonic Lodges met during the Revolution.

Sir Knight Chintalan notes that orders for the plates may be sent to the Richmond Masonic Association, Box 327, Staten Island, New York 10314, with payment of \$11.00 each postpaid.

General Grand Council Centennial Coin

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Washington has issued a Cryptic coin to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the General Grand Council International and the opening of a Cryptic deposit at the Masonic Home of Washington.



Inscribed on the front of the antique bronze coin is "General Grand Council International - 100th Anniversary - August 25, 1980 - Grand Council of Washington, Royal and Select Masters - Cryptic Deposit. On the reverse is a reproduction of the Washington Masonic Home in Zenith.

The coin is available for \$4.00 postpaid. Requests may be sent to Albert W. Shaw, 5403 156th Avenue, N.E., Redmond, Washington 98052.

M.E. Knight Weir



The honor of Grand Cross of the Temple was bestowed upon Past Grand Master R. V. Weir at the 95th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada. He is shown above with friends during a recess of the Great Priory.

Koeckert Named Sojourners President

William F. Koeckert, Past Master of Euclid Lodge No. 599, F. & A.M., Cleveland, and a Sir Knight of St. Aldemar Commandery No. 3, Georgia, was installed National President of National Sojourners, Inc., June 23 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Koeckert will be the 40th presiding officer of the Sojourners, whose membership includes Master Masons who are or have been officers in the Armed Forces, Public Health Service, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A native of Ohio, Sir Knight Koeckert served 22 years in the military, in World War II and during the Korean Conflict when he commanded a tank company. He was wounded three times and twice awarded the Bronze Star. He retired from the Army in 1965, joining the faculty at The Ohio State University.

President Koeckert holds membership in Shrine, Royal Order of Scotland, Tall Cedars, Order of the Eastern Star, Philalethes and other appendant Orders.

IN RETROSPECT

by

Harold Blake Walker

Evanston Commandery No. 58, Illinois

Sir Knight Harold Blake Walker, retired clergyman and pastor, writer and former editor, joins the list of contributors to the Knight Templar Magazine this month with a backward glance to 1929 and the stock market disaster of that year.

For some of us it is hard to realize that the "great economic crash" of Wall Street occurred almost 50 years ago — so much has happened in the last half century. But the lesson taught in October 1929 is one that will not quickly be forgotten.



By the end of 1929, Calvin Coolidge must have thanked heaven that he had not chosen to run for President in 1928. He missed the debacle of the stock market crash in October of 1929 and watched events from his secure haven in Northampton. Governor Al Smith, who had run against Herbert Hoover and lost in 1928 must have felt, as Frederick Allen suggested, "like the man who just missed the train which went off the end of an open drawbridge."

The era of "It" girls, the Florida boom, Coue and "Yes, We Have No Bananas," came to an abrupt end. Bath-tub gin and bootleg whiskey still were the order of the day for those able to afford them, but the tone of the time was distinctly subdued. Herbert Hoover noted that prohibition was "a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose," but he did not claim significant virtue in its results.

The Prohibition era had spawned Alphonso Capone, who ruled the speakeasy racket in Chicago with an iron hand. While rival gangs disputed Capone's preeminence, competition was costly, and Chicago was afflicted with an epidemic of killings. Sawed-off shot-guns and sub-machine guns kept the beer market competition under control. The "noble experiment" had some disadvantages.

The coming of the depression brought psychological depression to the nation, the exuberance of the twenties paled, and the nation's mood sobered. Those who had dreamed of "two cars in every garage" were lucky if a single jalopy remained. Suicide was epidemic when the market broke and fortunes were wiped out.

→ → →



Blues singers came into vogue, wailing, "Blues, blues, nothing to win or lose," and Torch singers wondered in somber tones, "What am I alive for?" Rudy Vallee kept on crooning and Babe Ruth kept on hitting home runs, but at a slower pace. "The Babe" was getting beyond his prime. Bobby Jones still was tops in golf, but news of bank failures crowded him from the front pages of the newspapers.

As the depression deepened, thousands lost their jobs when plants closed for lack of orders. As the minister of a very small church in Illinois, I watched, saddened, as honorable men were put out of work. They lost their homes and sometimes their self-respect. There was sharing, however, in that small community. People tried to help each other, and that was a plus. But it wasn't enough, unfortunately, as more and more men found themselves jobless.

Even though the Hoover Administration kept up a campaign of optimism, confidence failed to rally. "Buy now" campaigns to stimulate the economy were a flop and business failures increased. By the time of the 1932 election, President Hoover had been painted as the villain of the economic debacle and Brother Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected to the presidency. He promptly declared a bank holiday, and many banks were unable to open when the holiday ended.

Under the impetus of hard times, the free-wheeling morals of the 1920's lost favor. The taboo-smashing, debunking mood of the era gave way to a re-examination of the values of the past. Robert Benchley expressed a wide-spread opinion when he wrote, "I am now definitely ready to announce that Sex, as a theatrical property, is as tiresome as the Old Mortgage."

The younger generation, sobered by the need to find jobs, abandoned the "I'm runnin' wild" mood they had flaunted in affluence and turned serious.

Religion began to make a comeback as a generation discovered the limitations of scientific materialism. When the hopes of men and women turned to dust and ashes they discovered they needed something more substantial than a dead God. Hostility toward organized religion gave way to searching for something to believe in and trust, for a positive and hopeful inter-pretation of life.

The family as an institution, rocked by increasing divorce through the 20's, got a new lease on life as husbands and wives found they needed each other to bear the burden of hard times. Families gathered around their radios to listen to Amos 'n Andy and to the fireside chats of President Roosevelt. At least there was the warmth of relationships to sustain faltering spirits.

In retrospect, there were values that came out of the depression years: a deeper awareness of the need for a faith on which to stand when life tumbles in; a consciousness of the strength that comes when families stand together, and a new understanding of the importance of making-do and learning to stretch resources to meet needs.

Those of us who lived through the great depression never will be quite the same. We discerned that "Man does not live by bread alone," but rather by the values and the faith that kept us on our feet through the worst of times.

Sir Knight Walker, 33^o is a director of the Illinois Masonic Medical Center. His new book, **DAYS DEMANDING COURAGE**, published by Rand McNally, is currently available. Dr. Walker resides at 425 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

CPR

A different type of program will be offered to Sir Knights of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, W. Moreland Ernst, E.C., when ParaMedics of the Elfinwild Fire Department will provide instruction in CPR — Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, at an October meeting.

Brigadier General Wooley Dies

Sir Knight George Francis Wooley, retired Army Brigadier General, passed away August 7 at his home in Phoenix, Arizona. General Wooley was a member of Olympia Commandery No. 24, Washington, and a member and past president of the Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

A veteran of both wars, Sir Knight Wooley served as an infantry officer in WWI, and in WWII he was a signal officer with the 7th Army. He was an instructor of military science and tactics at Harvard, 1939-41.

General Wooley was born in Clinton, Texas, and graduated from West Point in 1917; in the 1920's he earned a Master's degree in electrical engineering from Yale University. Graveside services were held Saturday, August 12, at the Post Cemetery, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Past Grand Sovereign Robert Ingalls

New York born Robert Ingalls, K.G.C., Grand Sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine 1953-54, died Thursday, September 7, in Indianapolis. He was retired as President and Chairman of the Board of Ingalls Stone Company in Bedford, Indiana, through which position he was instrumental in securing the noted "Constantinian Memorial" displayed at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. The Memorial includes a 250 pound stone from the site of the battle of Saxa Rubra and a copy of the painting "The Vision of Constantine."

Sir Knight Ingalls would have celebrated 50 years in Masonry December 1, 1978. He was raised in Spencer Lodge No. 95, Spencer, Indiana, and was later presiding officer of the Lodge at Bedford. He was also presiding officer of his York Rite Bodies, including Bloomington Commandery No. 63 in 1938.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Frank W. Ridge
West Virginia
Grand Commander — 1961
Born August 24, 1900
Died August 15, 1978



Mexico Masonic Leader Dies

Knight Companion Alexander G. Wygard, Knight Commander Constantine, Intendant General for the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, died July 13 in Mexico City. Sir Knight Wygard, born in Poland, had headed the Grand York Rite Lodge of Mexico, as well as Grand Chapter and the Scottish Rite. The General Grand Chapter had conferred the decoration of Silver Medal upon him in 1972.

An account from Mexico says a Lodge of Sorrows was held by his Grand Lodge July 14. His widow, Elaine, and a son, Adam, survive him.

Past Grand Master's Wife Passes

Elsie S. Wieber, widow of the late Sir Knight Louis H. Wieber, Past Grand Master of Grand Encampment, passed away on August 8, 1978, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Sir Knight Wieber was elected Grand Master at the close of the 47th Triennial Conclave in 1958. He died in 1964.

Services for Mrs. Wieber were held at Westwood Abbey, Sunset Memorial Park, Cleveland, Ohio, on August 12.

REVIEW, 95th ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY

Past Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, F. Carl Ackert, G.C.T., has forwarded the following report of the 95th Annual Assembly to the Knight Templar Magazine. Sir Knight Ackert marked his 76th birthday and his 15th anniversary as a Past Grand Master on the matching date of August 13, second day of the Assembly:

"The 95th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada was held in Montreal, Quebec, at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, August 12-15, with Richard Coeur de Lion No. 7 acting as host Preceptory. The Assembly was opened on Sunday with the traditional church Service, held at St. George's Church.

"The Annual Assembly was opened in full form on Monday, August 14 with the Supreme Grand Master, M.E. Kt. J. R. Beattie presiding. There were 171 registered Knights in attendance. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., was represented by Most Eminent Knight Willard M. Avery, Grand Master; Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, G.C.T.; and R.E. Sir Paul C. Rodenhauer, Grand

Recorder. The other branches of Masonry in Quebec were all represented.

"This being the off-year for election of the Grand Master, the following were re-elected:

M.E. Kt. J. R. Beattie, Supreme Grand Master
R.E. Kt. G. O. Smith, Deputy Grand Master
M.E. Kt. C. E. Wells, G.C.T., Grand Chancellor
M.E. Kt. F. C. Ackert, G.C.T., Grand Treasurer

The list of the other officers elected and appointed will appear in the Annual Proceedings.

"Following the Installation and Investiture of the Officers, Great Priory was closed in ample form.

"The 1979 Annual Assembly will be held at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C., August 18-21."

(Picture coverage on facing page.)

Brother Knights of Canada and U.S.A.



Shown at Montreal during the 95th Annual Assembly are (l-r): G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Grand Encampment, and Grand Cross of the Temple in Canada; Past Supreme Grand Master W. Stanley Wright, G.C.T.; Willard M. Avery, Grand Master, Grand Encampment; and the Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, M.E. Knight J. Ross Beattie.

Ackerts of Canada



M.E. Knight F. Carl Ackert, G.C.T., Past Grand Master, and Mrs. Ackert are shown at Montreal, Canada, during a reception for the M.E. Supreme Grand Master. Sir Knight Ackert marked his 76th birthday and the 15th anniversary of his service as Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.



Portion of parading Templars as they approach St. George's Anglican Church in Montreal for Service Sunday afternoon, August 13.



Color guard of Canadian Knights assembles Sunday, August 13, for the placing of a wreath at the base of Montreal's Centaph as the Templars march to St. George's Anglican Church for a sermon by the Grand Prelate, V.E. Kt. Rev. E. G. N. Cochran.



Supreme Grand Master Beattie salutes the honored Canadian dead as he faces the Centaph in Montreal after placing a floral wreath at the base of the column.



Pictured are M.E. Knight Charles E. Wells, Past Grand Master, G.C.T., Grand Chancellor; M.E. Knight J. Ross Beattie, Supreme Grand Master, and Grand Prelate, V.E. Knight Rev. Canon, E. B. N. Cochran.



A member of the bagpipe troupe rests on his laurels outside the Queen Elizabeth Hotel as the group assembles to lead the members of the Sovereign Grand Priory to church service Sunday, August 13.

Every year millions of people contribute to charitable funds – for research to prevent cancer, muscular disorders, birth defects, and a myriad of other health problems that afflict today's world. One such fund is administered by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, dedicated to the fight against blindness and related eye problems. It is fortunate that it has so many supporters – “individuals,” according to G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director, “whose involvement provides the difference between a life of darkness and that of physical and spiritual enlightenment for hundreds of people each year.”

Involvement is the key. It can be in the form of the Annual Voluntary Campaign, or a bequest, or it can be through the Grand Commanders' and Grand Master's Clubs, begun as a means to recognize the Foundation's “special benefactors.”

The Grand Commander's Club is open to any Templar or other individual contributing an initial \$100 with a promise to add to that an equal amount annually until \$1,000 is reached. Membership is then switched to the Grand Master's Club, which is limited to \$1,000 contributors.

The Grand Commander's Club welcomes three new members this month:

Mexico No. 1 – Robert L. Youngyear, Jr.
Tennessee No. 6 – E. LeRoy Doty
California No. 8 – Daniel S. Johnson
Texas No. 13 – W. H. Chasteen

The Grand Master's Club adds two new numbers to its list:

Edmund C. McGovern – No. 107
Walter Clarke – No. 108

Grand Commander's Club membership is acknowledged by wallet cards indicating the individual's state and number of contribution. Grand Master's Club members receive a permanent personalized metal wallet card and a bronze desk plaque. Neither Club provides Commandery credit.



The United Grand Imperial Council, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine for the United States of America, Mexico and the Philippines, was represented at the 43rd Annual Assembly, Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada, August 16 by the M.I. Grand Sovereign, Charles F. Adams, K.G.C., Aurora, Nebraska, and by Grand Senior General G. Wilbur Bell, Illinois. Also attending was U.G.I.C. Grand Recorder, Paul C. Rodenhauer, K.G.C. All were accompanied by their ladies.



Lower picture shows Canada's newly-elected Grand Sovereign, W. C. Fleming, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, presiding at the Red Cross of Constantine banquet, August 16.

For more information on involvement in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Clubs, contact Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Knights Templar Eye Foundation, 509 South Sixth Street, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705.

"FOR KNIGHTLY COURTESIES RENDERED"

by

David R. Perry, P.C.

Pilgrim Commandery No. 11, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

In 1905, Harrisburg, Capitol City of Pennsylvania, was one of the leading Railroad Centers in the country. The Pennsylvania Railroad, originally incorporated in Pennsylvania, was rated as "one of the most extended Lines – most important in its work – most efficient in its management."

At 1:38 a.m., May 11, 1905, a train wreck occurred on its main Westbound track leading into Harrisburg. The local newspaper, the *Patriot*, of that morning headlined it "the most horrible calamity in the railroad annals" of the city.

A few minutes before the wreck, the Cleveland-Cincinnati Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, roared full speed through nearby Middletown, on its way to Harrisburg and points west. It carried ten coaches and sleeping accommodations; its long list of passengers included numerous 'notables' of that day, and many of these were already sleeping.

At the same time, a freight train was proceeding slowly on the parallel Eastbound track. As it reached Lochiel, a small community in South Harrisburg, an air-hose break occurred, throwing several of its cars across the west-bound track. Two of these cars carried dynamite.

The onrushing Express smashed head-on into the derailed cars. The dynamite exploded "shattering windows in factories, business places and homes over a mile-wide area of Harrisburg and its neighboring Communities."

Some passengers of the Express were literally blasted free of the wreckage – others burned to death instantly, five beyond recognition.

Including the engineer, 23 were killed and 146 of the other passengers injured, many seriously and painfully.

For the dead, a temporary morgue was set up in downtown Harrisburg; a memorial service to their honor was held in the famous Market Square Presbyterian Church. Six of the City's leading citizens served as honorary paubearers for the "five unknown victims." These victims remain buried in nearby Paxtang Cemetery. Marking their "grave" is a tombstone (below, foreground) with the inscription:

"In reverence for the unknown dead who departed this life in the railroad accident near Harrisburg, Pa. – May 11, 1905. And in sympathy with unknown mourners, this stone is placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."



The accident which rocked the Harrisburg area more than 73 years ago was a tragedy of the worst proportions. However, from this tragedy comes a true tale of brotherly concern and assistance.

→ → →

For in addition to being an active Railroad Center, the City also was an active center of Pennsylvania Freemasonry, including its York and Scottish Rite Bodies.

During the early morning hours of May 11, many local residents, possibly prompted first by curiosity, visited the scene of the wreck. But, as the "Good Samaritan" of old, "looked upon the injured," many had compassion upon them, opening their hearts and their homes to assist and comfort them. Among this number were Masons, including Sir Knights of Pilgrim Commandery No. 11 of Harrisburg.

One of the "painfully injured" victims receiving such aid and assistance, was George Griswold of New York City, later discovered to be a Sir Knight and member of the then Palestine Commandery No. 18 of New York.

The recorded minutes of Pilgrim Commandery disclose that pursuant to a "request to visit" made and approved in 1906, a number of Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery "were vouched for and admitted to the Stated Conclave of January, 1907" and introduced by a Past Commander of Pilgrim Commandery (and later Grand Commander of Pennsylvania), Arthur Bacon, as: "E. Sirs William L. Hawkins and F. S. Barnes, and Sir Knights, J. E. G. Cameron, George Brueden, Warren Erb, Authur D. Middleton, J. W. Mullen and Charles Eberhart."

In his remarks, Eminent Commander Hawkins, explained the "special cause" of their visit and is recorded as saying, "In the terrible wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad below Harrisburg on May 11, 1905, one of their members had been painfully injured and being brought to the City, received from members of Pilgrim Commandery, many kind attentions and help, and that for this, he, as well as Palestine Commandery, had been deeply grateful and desired to show their

appreciation in a substantial way — [and] that Sir Knight Griswold was unable to accompany his fratres on the visit at this time, but joined heartily with them in showing their gratitude in this tangible form."

Thereupon, Eminent Sir Knight Hawkins presented to Pilgrim Commandery a "Commander's Jewel" of gold, beautifully embellished with precious stones. In the words of Shakespeare, "it was a plate of rare design and jewels of rich and exquisite form."



On its reverse side is engraved "Presented to Pilgrim Commandery No. 11 by Palestine Commandery No. 18 of New York — in recognition of Knightly Courtesies — May 11, 1905.

Presented — January 29, 1907."

Webster, in his dictionary, defines "jewel" as "an object regarded with special appreciation — a precious thing." Brother Albert Mackey in his "Masonic Lexicon" (1853) defines it as a Masonic Emblem "Distinctive of the offices they hold." For the seventy-one years ensuing after its presentation, each of Pilgrim's Commanders, have worn this Jewel, not only as a badge of his office, but as a "precious thing" — presented his Commandery in appreciation for "Knightly Courtesies" rendered fellow Sir Knights in time of dire need and distress.

Sir Knight Perry resides at 2219 Page Street, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011.

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The best leaders in Templary are those who can step on your toes without messing up the shine on your shoes.

GRAND LODGE HISTORIES II

by

Sir Knight H. C. Arbuckle, III

California has a colorful Masonic history, dating from the gold rush of 1849. The Grand Lodge, F. & A.M. of California, was formed about 1850 and has been working hard ever since. And, in case you did not know it, the history of Masonry in Hawaii is also a history of Masonry in California, for Hawaii is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California.



Several books have been written concerning Masonry in California; unfortunately, most of them are out-of-print. For example, Harry J. Gillingham's *Pioneer Masonry of the Golden State*; Granville K. Frisbie's *Gold Dust and Trowels; Diamond Jubilee, 1924; Centennial Celebration, 1950*; Mark A. Sawrie's *Years Past and Minutes Gone*; and *Fifty Years of Masonry in California*, are all long out of print. Having no copies, I can but mention them in passing.

In 1950, Leon O. Whitsell, P.G.M., published his four volume set entitled *One Hundred Years of Freemasonry in California*. When I wrote Brother Edw. H. Siems, Grand Secretary, G.L., F. & A.M. of California (1111 California St., San Francisco, California 94108), I found that this work of history was also out of print. Hence, I can but say what others have said, that it too is an excellent study. .

However, in 1971 a little booklet, 20 pages long, was published by the Grand Lodge of California. Edited by Brother Max L. Heyman, Jr., it is entitled *A Perfect Ashlar in The Making*, As of this

writing it is in print and available from the Grand Secretary. Its pages are packed with illustrations, many in color, of scenes of California and Hawaiian Masonry and the text is informative and easy-to-read.

Then in 1975 Brother Edwin N. Stansell compiled *1850-1975, a History of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, State of California*, a beautiful book of 228 pages now in its second printing (at a cost of \$8.50 ppd. from the Grand Secretary). In this book are presented all of the important facts concerning the Craft in California and Hawaii. Divided into six chapters, they are "In the Beginning," "An Era of Expansion," "A Time for Realism," "Amity and Adversity," "Dwelling together in Unity," and "The Past is only a Beginning." There is also a section devoted to Past Grand Masters, among them Brother Earl Warren, who served as Chief Justice of the United States, and Brother Henry C. Clausen, now Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, A.A.S.R., S.J. There is also a good index, an invaluable research tool.

The history of Freemasonry in California and Hawaii was very succinctly put by Bro. Stansell when he said: "One hundred years hence, the state of Freemasonry in California will be determined by what Masons do today, tomorrow and in the years that follow. The continued application of Masonry's centuries-old tenets will assure the realization of men's loftiest aspirations."

Sir Knight Arbuckle's mailing address is P.O. Box 3026, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404.

THE OLD DOMINION STATE

Virginia, first of the 13 colonies, was named for Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen of Great Britain. That name designated the whole vast area of North America not held by the Spanish or French. Virginia was the first royal colony in English history, and Jamestown was the first successful permanent English settlement in the New World.

The Old Dominion State can rightly be called the birthplace of liberty. Her sons include Richard Henry Lee, whose Resolution for Independence foretold the principles of Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. It was these and other Virginia leaders who proposed a congress of all the colonies to weigh the question of independence, and Virginian Brother Peyton Randolph was named first President of the Continental Congress in 1774.

The first constitution of a free American state was prepared in Virginia, and on June 26, 1788, the state became the 10th to ratify the Constitution.

Seven of the first 12 U.S. presidents were Virginians. Yet, one Virginia name stands alone in patriotic and Masonic significance: In 1789, the same year he became first president of the United States, George Washington was serving his second term as Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22.

During the Civil War, Virginia was the home of the Confederate Capital, Richmond, where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated. As such, Virginia was the main battlefield of the War. Of interest is the fact that inhabitants west of the Appalachians were pro-union, and following Virginia's secession, this area in turn seceded from the Confederacy to form a new state. West Virginia was admitted to the Union June 23, 1863.

When Peyton Randolph was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Virginia Colony, no Provincial Grand Lodge existed. Charters had been granted to Virginia lodges directly from England, Scotland, Ireland and Pennsylvania – but not from any Provincial Grand Master. The colony's Freemasons, however, were in favor of independently forming a Grand Lodge, and in 1777 Williamsburg Lodge took the initiative, sending letters to all Virginia Lodges "recommending that [representatives] should meet . . . for the purpose of choosing a Grand Master for the state of Virginia." The next month five Lodges were represented at a meeting at which George Washington was nominated. He declined because of military duties. Finally, October 13, 1778, John Blair, P.M. of Williamsburg Lodge was nominated, elected and accepted the office.

Masonic growth was steady for the first quarter of the 19th century and, strangely, Virginia was not affected as badly as other states during the Morgan crisis, even though the infamous William Morgan was a native of the state.

Templary existed in Virginia perhaps as early as 1812. Evidence shows that there was a Commandery of Knights Templar at Winchester in that year. In March 1816, a convention of Templars met in Richmond and organized St. John's Rising Star Encampment, which was probably intended as a Grand Commandery with jurisdiction over the whole state. In that year two more Encampments were formed and by November representatives met and created the Grand Commandery of Virginia. However, this "Grand Commandery" was not yet associated with the General Grand Encampment. The association was completed the following year. Thus Virginia, presently consisting of 31 Commanderies and 6,343 members, became the third Grand Commandery by date to be recognized by the General Grand Encampment.

CITY WITH A 201-YEAR-OLD CURSE

by

Sir Knight Kenneth W. Robinson

Weirton Commandery No. 30, Weirton, West Virginia



A young man surveying for the trek westward in the late 1730's came upon a breathtaking spot at the junction of two great rivers, the Ohio and the Kanawha in what is now the State of West Virginia. In later years this man, George Washington, called this peaceful territory near Fort Blair, "Point Pleasant." And it is interesting that the Father of Our Country is also the "Father" of the name of a city with a deep-rooted heritage.

Situated modestly where the two rivers unite is beautiful Tu-Endie-We Park, a monument to two happenings which gave Point Pleasant a distinct position in the pages of history. Thousands of tourists and historians each year visit this park and view the graves of early residents who contributed to our historic past.

An act of Congress in 1908 officially designated the Battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, as the first official engagement of the Revolution. Important figures in this battle are buried here: Chief Cornstalk, leader of the Shawnee who battled a force of 1,100 colonials from Virginia; Colonel Charles Lewis, brother of the Commanding General of the fight, and "Mad Anne" Bailey, noted pioneer and colonial scout. The latter two were killed during the skirmish which took the lives of 50 soldiers.

A peace treaty between the settlers and Indians resulted from the Battle of

Point Pleasant. But only three years later, on November 8, 1777, the great chief, Cornstalk, and his son, Elinipsico, were put to death. Elinipsico fell at the first fire but not so with the great Cornstalk. The bullets of the Bordermen plowed through his body. He stood as firm as the oak of the forest, his face unmoved by fear or pain. Raising one arm he awed the mob to silence while he spoke: "I was the friend of the Borderman. I never warred with you save to protect our wigwams and our lands. I refused to join your pale-faced enemy. I came to your house as a friend and you have murdered me and my son . . ." Then he seemed to grow taller; his face became stern and he said, "For this may the curse of the great Spirit rest upon this spot favored as it is by nature. May it ever be blighted in its hopes, its growth dwarfed, its enterprises blasted and its people paralyzed by the stain of our blood." So saying he fell dead by the side of his son.

With the many disasters that have befallen this city — such as major fires, the falling of the Silver Bridge in 1967 which took 42 lives, and a section of the Point Pleasant Court House blowing up, which took five lives — many residents feel that the curse of Chief Cornstalk is still with us. This is the paradox of the city with the peaceful name.

Sir Knight Robinson is City Inspector of Point Pleasant, West Virginia. His mailing address is 400 Viand Street, Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550.





KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ I would like to obtain the *Genealogy Book* by Brown Thurston, 1892 issue. Also the book on the history of Morgan County, Utah: *Mountains Conquered*. If any readers have either of these two books I would be most happy to purchase them if for sale. Kindly advise. These are needed for genealogy purposes. I will appreciate it very much. Please write. *Ray I. Smith, 12727 Appleton Way, Los Angeles, California 90066 (Phone: 213-391-0909)*

▣ Collectors of Masonic FDC's and other special event covers, will be interested in the list I have available. Have been doing this since 1950. For more information please write. *Sir Knight Dick Needham, P.C., 708 N. Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Lancaster, Ohio 43130*

▣ Need genealogical data on Samuel and Mary Wilson Fleming, Rowan, Iredell Counties, North Carolina, late 1700's. Children: Robert N.; John, died in Mississippi, 1819; Samuel; "Margaret Mary Rebecca," married Freeland; "Nancy Elizabeth" married Browleys; all of North Carolina, early 1800's. Moses T. born 1800, came to Georgia, about 1832; David F. in Yadkin County, North Carolina, about 1832; and James G. or "Jimmie" went to Tennessee about 1832. *Evan Fleming, 1520 South Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180*

▣ I wish to acquire a chapeau size 7 1/8, coat size 42 long, sword, scabbard and belt. Also, I would like to acquire paintings and pictures relating to the Craft. *James D. Grib, P.O. Box 533, Monroe, Wisconsin 53566.*

▣ Will sell ring that has been in our family for years. Must have been 50 years in the safe deposit box. It is heavy gold with a fine cut large amethyst. One side is engraved with the cross and crown. The other side has a shield with the letters H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S.

My father-in-law was a 32nd degree Mason in Commerce, Georgia, but he died in 1921. The ring is doing no good in the safe deposit box. We have decided to sell it with proceeds going to Masonic charity. If interested, please write. *Mrs. T. H. Mize, 2300 Macogdoches, No. 204 A, San Antonio, Texas 78209.*

▣ I am a Sir Knight of Knightstown Commandery No. 9, Knightstown, Indiana. I am interested in a book entitled *The Death and/or Murder of Captain Morgan*, circa 1900-1910 edition. I will pay the asking price. *Mitchell E. Taylor, 6145 Ivanhoe, Indianapolis, Indiana 46219*

▣ Have copy of *Masonic Household Library, Volume I*, (published by Macoy and Sickels and Pearson, No. 432 Broome Street, New York, 1866), "Traditions of Freemasonry and Its Concedences with the Ancient Mysteries," by A. T. C. Pierson, Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the U.S. of A., Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33rd, third edition.

Pages have yellowed but none are torn or loosened. Binding is dark green. It has been in my family and now offered for sale. *Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, S.O.O.B., P.P., 613 East Madison, Apt. 1, Springfield, Missouri 65806*

☐ As a Sir Knight, 32° Mason, and Shriner, collections of Masonic memorabilia have always interested me. A number of years ago, I began one of my own, but with the objective that it would be given to the Egypt Temple for the archives thereby giving it permanency and proper display for all to enjoy. The collection is now valued in excess of \$10,000. and growing. It consists of in the area of 550 pieces, has jewels, gold, silver and diamonds. The oldest item is dated 1808 — a silver past master's square with the 49th proposition. It also has texts of Grand Lodges, presentation watches, swords, and fobs. All areas of Masonic work are included. When the presentation is completed (?), it will be properly encased for display, with recognition given to the various donors.

Up to this time, my main source for the collection has been antique dealers and Masonic widows. I have been paying "spot prices" for gold and silver by penny-weight. Perhaps other Brothers would be interested in placing their jewels and pieces in the collection. I will, of course, pay each for their items, and will give recognition in the final display. *W. Thomas Hubbard, 1614 Sixty-First Street South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33707*

☐ Last seen in the vicinity of Worcester, Massachusetts, my grandfather's Knight Templar Sword engraved with the name of John Marcy Conahay. Anyone having knowledge of it please contact me. *John Marcy Conahay, Sr., P.O. Box 5458 Agua Fria, Prescott, Arizona 86312*

☐ Have a 14K, 32° ring for sale which has a genuine black star sapphire in the center.

The ring has a retail value of \$375 but will accept \$125.

Will mail postpaid and insured and if not satisfied will return the money. *Norton J. Crossman 515 Galland South Petahuma, California 94952*

☐ Will sell a Knight Templar spoon dating back to 1892. The markings are, from top to bottom: The Royal Gorge, In Hoc Signo Vinces, Silver Triennial Conclave, Grand Commandery K.T. Colorado organized March 4, 1874. It has two crowns, one on the handle and one on the spoon bowl. Also has two crosses. Interested buyers please write, or call 312-766-6246. *Margo Wehrenberg, 4 N 212 John Street, Bensenville, Illinois 60106*

☐ Am collecting shoulder patches from the State Highway Patrol. To complete I need patches from Maine, Massachusetts and Alaska. Would appreciate hearing from Troopers from these States.

Also starting a collection of patches from Police Departments of all the state capitals. Can use lots of help with this. *L. R. Garner, Kilgore P.D. 427, P.O. Box 51, Kilgore, Texas 75662*

☐ I want to tell you how much I appreciate reading the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

I have a very old original of Belt's *Philadelphia Gazette* dated Thursday, November 3, 1808.

Perhaps some Sir Knight would be interested. It is in fair condition and intact considering its age. *Robert L. Longyear, Jr., Jacky-Brook Farm, West Shokan, New York 12494*

☐ Wanted, a size 8 1/8 commander's chapeau, belt and sword. Please give full details as to makeup and condition.

Would like to purchase gold watch Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, possibly Shrine charms. Have one grandson in Columbia, South Carolina, and one in Memphis, Tennessee, that have followed in my footsteps in Masonry, and being 73 years old, I would like to find these items if possible. Am willing to pay a fair price.

Masonry is a big part of my life. *L. E. Becknell, Rt. 3 Box 399, La Grange, Georgia 30240*

FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS



From offices once located on the first floor of the Rochester, Minnesota, Masonic Temple, the Mayo Brothers began to build one of the largest medical complexes in the United States. Today, the Mayo Clinic consists of eleven buildings located in a six-block area in downtown Rochester. A “pedestrian subway system” connects the buildings which house facilities for outpatient care, diagnosis and treatment, laboratories and research, education and auxiliary services.