



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVI

MAY 1980

NUMBER 5



THE SERVICE MEDALS OF HONOR
Army – Air Force – Navy

AS A MAN THINKETH, SO IS HE

I know that we have the pick of the crop in Templary, the finest Christian-minded Masons who make a practice of placing service above self, Knights dedicated to the greater good of the Order — who build rather than destroy.

In this light, I ask that each of those who have enlisted in our ranks engage in a thorough self-examination. Are you, as an individual, truly devoted to Christian Masonry? Do you, as a fellow Templar, contribute fully to the general good rather than be swayed by your own lesser preferences? Are you fully supportive of your Grand Encampment? Do you have what might be termed disruptive purposes rather than constructive? Are you genuinely involved? Or are you crossing your fingers when you respond?

In this May issue of our magazine which carries its Templar theme to all Grand Commanderies and to the 26 Subordinate Commanderies around the world, I suggest that this is a fine time to re-examine our values and our priorities. It may be unnecessary and elementary but perhaps a listing of those priorities might be helpful. List what you consider your favorable Templar points, correspondingly compile any possible weaknesses or items which could need improvement or complete revision.

Templary means so much more than mere attendance and what you do and say within the four walls of your individual asylums, or at your conferences and at your Annual Conclaves. I suggest that each of us examine our individual motives, our own sense of values, our own Grand Encampment support and our own contributions to an Order that is truly valiant and magnanimous. I ask that we not be only "parlor soldiers."

As a man thinketh, so is he.



Kenneth Johnson

Knight Templar

The Magazine for York Rite Masons

MAY: The first of this month long has been celebrated as a festival in Europe and in North America. May Day is known as the festival of the Apostles Phillip and James, says the almanac, and the day — May 30, 1431 — Joan of Arc, after leading the French to victory over the English, was burned at the stake. That's in the past. Our current May issue features Colonel May's article on Service Medals of Honor, illustrated on the cover (compliments, Department of the Army); Thomas Starkweather's remembrance of past May days; Norman Lincoln's story of Brother Irving Berlin; articles of interest by Sir Knight Davis and Ostrander — and many more.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Literati: Brother Alphonse Cerza is the 1979 winner of the "Norman B. Spencer Prize Essay Contest" sponsored by Quatour Coronati Lodge No. 2076 of London. The award includes a monetary prize which Brother Cerza requested be sent to the Illinois Masonic Homes Endowment Funds.

Dougherty: Brother Thomas R. Dougherty, Past Grand Master of New Jersey Masons, has been appointed to succeed Worshipful Brother Daniel P. Knode, Jr., as Chief Field Agent in charge of the M.S.A. Hospital Visitation Program, by the Executive Commission of The Masonic Service Association. The Hospital Visitation Program, Established in 1946, serves veterans in more than 100 Veterans Administration Medical Centers throughout the country: to date it has expended in excess of \$6 million in support of U.S. veterans.

Numbers: Three extra zeroes slipped into the figure reported in the February Texas news item on the Knights Templar Voluntary Campaign. Even P.G.C. Ed Bloomquist, Grand Encampment Membership Chairman, who made the presentation to Grand Master Johnson, would not claim the \$99,000,000. That figure, obviously, should have had three fewer zeroes. A transposition of numbers, to our regret, was also responsible for the February obituary listing of Albert G. Rodgers, whose birthdate was shown as 1970 rather than 1907. We are indebted to Sir Knight Carl F. Fennema, 60-year member of San Francisco Commandery No. 41 (recently consolidated with Golden Gate No. 16), for correcting the record.

Kits and weights: Remaining in the Grand Encampment office are small supplies of the bicentennial Templar Paperweights which were offered in 1976. The cost was \$3.00 for a single order. They are now available at \$1.75 each or \$1.50 for multiple orders — as long as the supply lasts. All paperweights will be sent postpaid.

Similarly available, also sent postpaid, are Templar Needlepoint Kits. The few remaining in the office of the Grand Recorder may be purchased at \$6.75 each or \$6.00 each for more than one kit. Send checks to the Grand Encampment, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Steinhoff: Carl Steinhoff, grandson of Sir Knight Carl Steinhoff (a member of Evanston Commandery No. 58, and St. Johns Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, Chicago, Illinois), was recently Raised a Master Mason and was scheduled to complete the 32nd Degree in the Scottish Rite in April. Grandson Carl is also preparing for graduation from The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina.

Salute to Jackson: Sir Knight Thomas W. Jackson, Past Commander of Continental Commandery No. 56, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, who has served as presiding officer of all Constituent and Subordinate York Rite bodies, has been elected Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His election was effective with the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, December 27. R.W. Brother Joseph E. Trate, who heads the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was elected at the Annual Communication.

A DAY TO REMEMBER

by

Sir Knight F. Thomas Starkweather
Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha, Nebraska

Is it my imagination or were holidays different in years past? Somehow, it seems to me, they have lost their significance. Maybe it is because they were observed on the proper date then as opposed to Mondays which allow three-day weekends. Or perhaps it is because businesses were closed then to observe the event and now it has become an excuse for still another sale. Possibly the difference is due to our nation's transition from a rural to an urban society. Twenty years ago or more people lacked the mobility, and the affluency, to host a never-ending series of parties or to grab the boat and water skis and head for the lake or to jump in the camper and adjourn to the mountains or to fly to the grandparents or do the hundreds of other things Americans caught up in the recreational binge do today.

Not too long ago air travel was a mode of transportation relatively few Americans had experienced. In the 1950s television was in its infancy. Movies were still a luxury for most people. Life's pace was simply much slower then. Some things haven't changed, of course. Kids then were as happy to have a holiday from school as they are now. However, kids then had some understanding and appreciation for the holiday and I really doubt many of them do today. In those by-gone days kids were indoctrinated with the background and the meaning of each observance as part of the regular school curriculum. The holiday was a topic of discussion around the supper table at home. If the community scheduled events to commemorate the day practically

everyone attended, be it a parade, or speeches in the park, or church services.

Consider Memorial Day — or Decoration Day as it was known in my part of the country when I was growing up. One of my earlier memories is riding my bicycle the mile or two out to the cemetery and watching the memorial service of the veterans for their departed comrades. In my mind's eye I can still see the assortment of World War I and American Legion caps being worn at every conceivable angle and the colors blowing gently in the breeze. I can hear the bugler sounding taps with a sour note here and an undue pause there — both probably caused by lack of practice and advancing years.

But when I think of Memorial Day and my childhood, for some reason I always associate the billboard that stood near the post office and served as an honor roll of the names of local boys who had served or were serving in our country's armed forces. And it always seemed to me as a kid that the adult voices were just a little subdued and their walk just a little slower in the vicinity of the Town Honor Roll whenever another star was added next to one of the names. I wonder if that little farming community still has an honor roll and has included Korea and Viet Nam. Somehow I kind of doubt it.

Memorial Day is a day to remember, a day for remembering. Its origins are in our Nation's Civil War. Major General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, called on his men to gather flowers to decorate the graves of their fallen → → →

comrades on May 30, 1868. The day became known as Decoration Day. In 1882 the G.A.R. formally resolved that the day might more fittingly be called Memorial Day. Both names are still in use. May 30 as conceived was a Northern holiday but other wars have brought young men from all parts of the nation to lie beside these Dead in Blue. These are the soldiers and sailors and airmen who fell at San Juan Hill, in the Argonne, in the Ardennes, The Coral Sea, Iwo Jima, Bataan, Guadacanal, Pork Chop Hill, Nam.

General Logan wrote "If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us." The light and warmth to which he referred are gone with the death of the last Northern veterans, but the tradition endures, spreading throughout the land as a special moment of memory for all those whose days ended in their prime of life so that our nation might live free and prosper.

Memorial Day is with us not once a year but every day that the sun rises and the National Colors float in the free air of this country we love. And we can echo, silently, these immortal words of Theodore O'Hara:

*"On Fame's eternal camping-ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the Dead."*

I suggest everyone periodically visit a cemetery — if at no other time than on the day set aside each year for remembrance of those no longer with us. Such a visit helps put life's problems in perspective. Because we avoid the very thought of death we are poorly prepared when it strikes someone close to us. There is nothing morbid in taking a walk among the departed. Quite the contrary; it is good for the soul. Read the markers. Recall those you once knew. Imagine the

lives lived — the triumphs, the tragedies — of the others. Cemeteries are a vivid reminder for all of us of the transient nature of our sojourn on earth. Smell the perfume of the evergreen and the fragrance of fresh flowers. Marvel at the quiet that appears to extend from the green grass to the sky and muffles the sounds of automobiles and jet liners and the 20th Century. The glory of the sun holds close the memory of those who lie there asleep so calm and peacefully in the arms of Mother Earth. And if you listen carefully you can hear her whisper — she who knows so much of birth and of life and death — "Do not weep; they only sleep." The Supreme Architect of the Universe, using a grand design that is hidden from the temporal world, breathed the precious breath of life into each one who rests there. To each He gave an immortal spark, a soul. And each gave something to this world that was not here before: a certain celestial glow that lingers on. And, walking among the departed, recall the words of Austin O'Malley:

"Our lives are waves that come up out of the ocean of eternity, break upon the beach of earth, and lapse back to the ocean of eternity. Some are sunlit, some run in storm and rain; one is a quiet ripple, another is a thunderous breaker; and once in many centuries comes a great tidal wave that sweeps over a continent; but all go back to the sea and lie equally level there."

Sir Knight Starkweather lives at 8010 Tonto Drive, El Paso, Texas 79904.

‡

Idaho Feast

The 7th Annual February 2 Groundhog Breakfast, sponsored by Idaho Commandery No. 1, Boise, netted \$1,050.42 for the Eye Foundation. Grand Commander Herb Whitby acted as host to welcome some 259 diners who breakfasted on sausage, eggs and flapjacks.

“ABOVE AND BEYOND”

by

**H. Edward May, Lt. Col., USAF, Rtd.
Past Grand Commander, Florida**

The above title coupled with such descriptions as “intrepidity,” “conspicuous gallantry,” “complete disregard for personal safety” fill the citations which accompany the award of the “Medal of Honor,” the highest award for gallantry and valor given to those heroes of this nation who have done their utmost to ensure the freedom of this nation’s people.

Periodically we pause as a nation to honor those heroes, and all Americans of the past, who have served their country in time of need. We recognize their service by celebrating Armed Forces Day, Flag Day, Independence Day and Constitution Day. As we now approach Memorial Day, it is most fitting and proper that we pause for a moment to acknowledge the sacrifices of these gallant men and to re-establish the legacy that they left behind for generations of Americans yet unborn, the legacy envied by so many people in the world today . . . the legacy of FREEDOM.

Today, in many instances, as we behold the left breast of our Servicemen, we see row upon row of “Fruit Salad,” denoting long and faithful service to our country. It is difficult to believe that until the Civil War the military man was able to display but a maximum of two badges. The first badge worn by a soldier of this nation was established in 1782 by our Brother, George Washington, when he was Commander of the Rag Tag Army of our Revolution. That badge was known as “The Badge for Military Merit,” which later became the “Purple Heart” and

which is still awarded to this day for wounds suffered in defense of our freedom. The second decoration was a badge for “Military Distinction” which was a white patch. Its demise is clouded in obscurity.

The first Service “Medal of Honor” authorized was the Navy Medal (to be awarded to members of both the Navy and the Marine Corps). The resolution establishing it was signed by Abraham Lincoln on December 21, 1861, thus making it the first decoration authorized by the U.S. Government to be worn as a badge of honor. On July 12, 1862, President Lincoln signed the resolution which established the Army “Medal of Honor” to be awarded in the name of Congress for service to the nation. The Medals of Honor were presented to non-commissioned officers and privates who had “most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities.” In 1863 the award was extended to include officers.

The wording of the original resolution passed by Congress enabled recipients to receive the award for acts other than those which involved individual risk of life or acts above and beyond the call of duty. The resulting proliferation of the award had caused concern over the years since its inception. Finally, by 1904 the award recommendations had to include an officially-documented description of the deed performed. In that same year Army regulations authorized the suspension of the medal by a pendant around the neck thus providing → → →

another unique distinction for the Medal.

A number of protective actions and up-grading activities eventually resulted in "The Medal" taking its proper place among the prestigious "Family of Medals of Honor" worldwide. By 1916, there had been 2,625 awards of the "Medal of Honor." In that same year the Army was re-organized under the National Defense Act of June 3. One of the sections of this act (Section 122) required that each recommendation for the conferral of the "Medal of Honor" be reviewed individually to determine the validity of the award.

Brigadier General Bernard J. D. Irwin, the first "Medal of Honor" recipient, was designated Chairman of the Board of review. The Board met between October 1916 and June 1917 and reviewed all previous awards. It reported that out of the 2,625 awards, 911 did not meet the criterion specified in the new law. The actions of the Board succeeded in elevating the "Medal of Honor" to its present distinction.

It is important to note that the "Medal of Honor" is often erroneously identified as the "Congressional Medal of Honor," and the individual receiving it as the "winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor." Because of the status of the award, each American should be aware of the significance of the award and thus correctly identify it and the individual who has received it. The official title is "MEDAL OF HONOR." It is approved by Congress in the name of the President of the United States and awarded by the President or his designated representative. The "winner" is properly identified as being the "recipient"; hence, the correct identification is: "The Recipient of the Medal of Honor." To date, some 3,500 Medals of Honor have been awarded. Of these, some 750 have been clearly identified as Masons by the Masonic Service Association. It would behoove

each Knight Templar to avail himself of this listing, so he might give proper honor to those noble recipients whom we are proud to call our brothers.

Fourteen times since the adoption of this high honor individuals have been cited for "uncommon Valor" twice. Certainly to be designated a recipient one time would be a highlight in the life of any individual — so these 14 individuals are twice blessed and twice honored.

George A. Custer, whom we all know, died at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. His brother, Tom, was awarded his two medals in Civil War action — the first on May 10, 1863, and the second on April 6, 1865. Four other Army men received two "Medals of Honor." 1st Lieutenant Frank Baldwin received his on July 12, 1864. His second came ten years later on November 8, 1874. 1st Sergeant Henry Hogan picked up two within a year, 1876-1877. Sergeant William Wilson received his in March 1872, and his second came in September of that same year.

Seven Navy men earned the medal twice. Patrick Mullen was awarded his first one on March 17, 1865, and less than a month and a half later, on May 1, 1865, received his second. This is the shortest elapsed time in which any individual ever received the two medals. John Cooper received his two during the Battle of Mobile Bay — the first one on August 5, 1864, and the second on April 26, 1865. Seamen Patrick Sweeney, Louis Williams and Albert Weisbogel received their double medals for the same action. Each, at different times, and on two separate occasions, risked his own life to save fellow shipmates from drowning.

Chief Watertender John King received his two — first on May 29, 1901, and next on September 13, 1909. Chief Boatswain John McCloy was awarded his two for heroism — one in June 1900 in China, the other one 14 years later in April 1914 in Vera Cruz.

Two Marines, Major Smedley D. Butler, a Masonic brother, and Gunnery Sergeant Daniel Daly, also received the "Medal of Honor" for two actions of gallantry above and beyond the call of duty. Butler got his first in Vera Cruz, the same day McCloy, mentioned above, received his. He received his second one in Haiti in 1915. Daly picked up his first award as a private in 1900 in China, and the second came in Haiti on October 24, 1915.

In addition to these individuals, there is one father/son combination. General Arthur MacArthur and General Douglas MacArthur were the only father and son duo to receive such honors. Both were Master Masons. The father was a member of Magnolia Lodge No. 60, Little Rock, Arkansas; the son was made a Mason-at-sight in Manila Lodge No. 1, Philippine Islands.

One woman, Dr. Mary E. Walker, received the Medal. On February 15, 1917, when the Board was striking names from the record, her name was deleted. President Andrew Johnson had conferred the award on Dr. Walker in 1865, as a result of her service as a contract surgeon for the Union Army during the Civil War. There are those who believe that since she was a rugged individual, active in "women's rights" and Civil Liberty Crusades, her award was withdrawn because of such actions. However, as recently as 1977, action was taken by Congress to restore that award posthumously.

Four years ago this Nation observed its Bicentennial, and amid a colorful celebration much was made of the fact that our Independence had been gained as of July 4, 1776. Some thoughtful Americans realized that the mere declaration in itself did not gain, assure, or obtain independence. It was only after years of struggle that independence was formally recognized by the signing of a "Peace Treaty." There are also those who believe that the

inauguration of our first President, Brother George Washington in 1789, and the adoption of the "Constitution" and the "Bill of Rights" were in themselves necessary parts of the freedom process.

Even today we are still seeking to obtain the ultimate freedoms which our forefathers envisioned. During the past 200 years many attempts have been made to destroy these freedoms both from within and without. Certainly it has been the sacrifices of these 3,500 recipients who served in the forefront of the struggles who have successfully preserved the American Heritage.

As Christian Soldiers — as the uniformed body of Masonry — as Christian Masons, we have an affinity with these gallant heroes. As we march to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers," we should be ever-mindful that we are permitted to march . . . to assemble . . . to meet . . . to enlist under the banner of our Blessed Redeemer without interference from our government or any other group, primarily because we live in this great country. Today, we enjoy the fruits of the labors of all those Americans who have so gallantly served this country in its Armed Forces, and we owe each an enormous debt of gratitude — particularly the "Medal of Honor" recipients.

When we assemble each Easter Sunday morning for the annual sunrise service in Arlington Cemetery and march past the graves of our Past Most Eminent Grand Masters, Walter A. Delamater and Wilbur M. Brucker, we give thanks that we can freely enter the Amphitheatre and celebrate the ascension of our "Risen Savior." As we assemble around the Tomb of the Unknowns, we should remember that these individuals here "known but to God" are all recipients of the "Medal of Honor" awarded by a grateful Congress in memory of their supreme sacrifices. As our Grand Master places the wreath of lilies before their tombs, we give our prayers → → →

and thanks to God for their heroic actions.

Let us resolve within our hearts to make a pilgrimage to Valley Forge, the cradle of democracy. As we tour those sacred acres let us remember the sacrifices of those earlier patriots who gave us our independence . . . our precious freedoms. Let us also tour the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge facilities. This Foundation is one of the nation's most patriotic organizations. It was founded in 1946 by a group of concerned citizens who felt there was a great lack of emphasis on Americanism and patriotism in our country. The organization is non-profit and is financed — entirely — by donations from the public. Recognition by the Foundation of patriotic endeavors by citizens and organizations is made annually on Brother George Washington's birthday. In addition, instructions are given to selected teachers and students at their location next to the National Park at Valley Forge (a most appropriate location for a patriotic organization). While there a tour of the Henry Knox Building, named after the nation's first Secretary of War is in order. This building contains copies of the citations of each recipient of the "Medal of Honor" together with memorabilia relating to the history of this high award. The building is located in the shadows of the famous 9½ foot statue of Brother George Washington kneeling at prayer. The appropriateness of this location should not go unnoticed by Knights Templar.

Next — a tour of the "Medal of Honor Grove." Here each of the 50 states together with Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia are assigned an acre of ground on which to give proper recognition to those honored heroes who have received the nation's highest award for valor. Standing on that hallowed ground in that quiet atmosphere, we should rededicate ourselves individually, as Masons, as Knights Templar, but more

50-Year Beauceant Pin Presented



During her official visit to Pasadena Assembly No. 44 on March 10, Mrs. Paul E. Case (right), Supreme Worthy President of the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant, presented a 50-year recognition pin to Mrs. Harold H. Hultgren (center), Past President of Pasadena Assembly. Mrs. Karl Gutwein, Past Supreme Worthy President, witnessed the award which is given for 50 cumulative years of membership.

especially, as appreciative Americans to keep our country free and to maintain the "American Heritage" for which they sacrificed their lives, personal fortunes and their blood.

Our Blessed Savior said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend." Expressions of this type of love have resulted in many posthumous awards of the "Medal of Honor" because of the sacrifice of the recipient's life in order to protect his comrades-in-arms.

"Medal of Honor" recipients exemplify all that is good, great, courageous, and patriotic among the nation's citizenry. As "Soldiers of the Cross," we would do well to emulate their examples of self-sacrifice and devotion as we endeavor to serve our God and our Country.

Past Grand Commander May, a past National President of National Sojourners, Inc., lives at Route 1, Box 158-C, Mobile, Alabama 36605.

Year 5 Begins for Eye Foundation Clubs

In May 1976, Eye Foundation Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., and the officers of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, U.S.A., recommended a plan for increased membership participation in this Templar philanthropy. They suggested that the Eye Foundation needed a "shot in the arm" to raise more funds to match the rise in medical and research costs. That "shot in the arm" came in the form of the Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs.

Simply, to begin membership in the Grand Commander's Club, a minimum donation of \$100 is forwarded to Executive Director Bell in Springfield, Illinois; annual donations in minimum increments of \$100 are made thereafter until \$1,000 is reached. For the ultimate goal of Grand Commander's Club members is — membership in the Grand Master's Club. This group of individuals (rapidly approaching 200) have donated \$1,000,

either in a single sum, or through the Grand Commander's Club, to further the work of the Foundation. Any individual may join, but groups are not permitted. Contributions are tax-deductible, free-will offerings and *provide no Commandery credit.*

To begin the fifth year, the following new members are recognized — for the Grand Commander's Club:

West Virginia No. 1 — Stanley K. Allen
South Carolina No. 2 — Mrs. Jessie J. Rutland
Illinois No. 7 — Robert L. Giesel
New Jersey No. 7 — Brian H. Blades
Pennsylvania No. 7 — Stanley M. Carpenter
California No. 13 — Mrs. Simonne Roy

and the Grand Master's Club:

No. 195 — Hal Nelson (CA)
No. 196 — G. Calvin Dyson (PA)
No. 197 — Albert C. Zrna (IL)

For information, write or call G. Wilbur Bell, at the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705 (217-523-3838).

Distinguished Service Award to Dowden

Virgil Forbes Dowden, Washington, North Carolina, was awarded the Veterans emblem and certificate for more than 50 years of service to Masonry by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New York at a Stated Convocation of Moyer Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons of Washington, North Carolina, in Orr Masonic Temple, February 12. The presentation was made by Edward B. Wells, M.E. Grand High Priest, North Carolina, acting in behalf of the Grand High Priest of New York.

Brother Dowden moved to Washington, N.C., in 1968 from New Haven, Connecticut, where he was retired after 37 years of service with the New Haven Railroad. The Grand Lodge of New York presented Brother Dowden a similar 50-year award a week earlier, on February 4.



(l-r) Jesse R. Mayo, High Priest, Moyer Chapter No. 53; Harry W. Meredith, then V.E. Deputy Grand Commander, North Carolina; Virgil F. Dowden; Lester L. Woolard, R.I. Deputy Grand Master, Grand Council; and Edward B. Wells, M.E. Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter.

Miami Templars Lead Parade

Members of Miami Commandery No. 13 took the lead in the February 2 Parade of the Homestead, Florida, Annual Rodeo Festival. Past Grand Commander Charles H. Green reports "the mile and a half parade route was lined with thousands of spectators who witnessed the Knights Templar, many Mahi Shrine units, local high school bands, civic organizations, beautiful ladies and beautiful horses pass in review."



Included in the above photograph are William F. Haythorn, R.E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Florida; Past Grand Commander Green; George A. Chipouras, Eminent Commander of Miami Commandery; Past Commanders Thomas E. McGowen, R. Earl Shiver, F. William Collard, E. Tom Thurman; and Sir Knights Calvin Harden, Larry O'Bryan and Ben William Keitel.

"Kenneth C. Johnson Class"

The York Rite Grand Bodies of Arkansas held a one-day Festival Saturday, April 12, at the Scottish Rite Temple, Little Rock, Arkansas. The Festival was named in honor of Kenneth Culver Johnson, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, and Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine. Following conferral of York Rite degrees and Orders, a cold-sands Shrine ceremonial was held under joint sponsorship of Scimitar and Sahara Temples.

Three Generations of Templars



Harry Walton Meredith (right), elected and installed R.E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar in North Carolina at the Annual Conclave held at Wrightsville Beach on March 25, has a Masonic background which encompasses three generations.

His father-in-law, William W. Farmer (center), is a member of Dinwiddie Lodge No. 136, Virginia, and Calvary Commandery No. 25 in Washington, North Carolina. He is also a Past District Deputy Grand Master of the 29th Masonic District of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and was recently appointed Grand Sentinel of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina by Sir Knight Meredith.

William Stuart Meredith (left) is the son of the Grand Commander and Sir Knight Farmer's grandson. He is the newest Templar in the family, having received the Orders on March 8. Bill is a senior at East Carolina University, a member of Orr Lodge No. 104, F. & A.M., and the York Rite Bodies of Washington, North Carolina.

Make yourself an honest man,
and then you may be sure that
there is one rascal less in the world.

Thomas Carlyle

PLAY A SIMPLE MELODY

by
Norman G. Lincoln, Eminent Commander
Middletown Commandery No. 71, Ohio

Historical events often lead to unexpected consequences. Such an occurrence took place on March 13, 1881, when an anarchist named Ignatius Grinevitsky tossed a bomb at Alexander II, Czar of all the Russians. The assassination resulted in repressive measures against any non-conformists. By far the largest minority in Russia was the Jews; numbering five million, they constituted nearly half of all the Jews in the world.

The Cossacks began a series of pogroms, killing, looting and burning towns and villages with Jewish populations. This caused tens of thousands to emigrate to the United States, thereby enriching our culture and adding many names to the roll call of outstanding Americans. One of the greatest was born May 11, 1888, in the tiny Siberian town of Temun. Named Israel, he was one of eight children of Moses Baline, the local cantor.

Seeking freedom and opportunity in the United States, the family settled in a tenement on Cherry Street on New York's Lower East Side in 1893. With his father eking out a living as a butcher, Israel learned to sing in the synagogue. When he was fourteen, he left home and struck out on his own.

For a time he teamed up with Blind Sol, a busker or singing beggar. He sang in the streets and in the Bowery saloons. He appeared in the chorus of *Show Girl* and in vaudeville with the Three Keatons for \$5 a week. He became a song plugger for Harry Von Tilzer at Tony Pastor's Union Square Theater. In 1906 he was a



singing waiter at Mike Salter's Pelham Cafe in Chinatown. He worked from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. selling nickle beers and banging out the tunes of the day on the piano in the key of F sharp, the only key he knew.

His first song was written because the pianist at a rival cafe had written a popular hit. With music by Nick Nicholson, *Marie from Sunny Italy* earned its lyricist 37 cents in royalties. The Joseph W. Stern Publishing Co. also misprinted his name as I. Berlin. He then took the first name of Irving and a career was born.

His early efforts were ragtime parodies of topical tunes such as *Dorando* about the Olympic runner in 1908. Watterson and Snyder published it and offered him a job at \$25 per week. Eddie Cantor introduced *Next to Your Mother, Who Do You Love?* on Coney → → →

Island, and Marie Cahill sang *She Was a Dear Little Girl* on Broadway. But Berlin's first great hit was *Sadie Salome* in 1909.

Broadway producers were seeking his works; Tin Pan Alley demanded more songs, and vaudeville artists asked for special numbers. Fanny Brice made her debut in Ziegfeld's Follies of 1910 singing his *Dance of the Grizzly Bear*. (Forty years later it was revived by Teresa Brewer.) Having tasted modest success, Berlin joined the Friars Club and petitioned Munn Lodge No. 190, New York City, where he received the first three degrees of Freemasonry. He was Raised a Master Mason June 3, 1910. He later joined the Scottish Rite and the Shrine.

At the Friars Club Frolic in 1911, he introduced a new song which was well received but did not catch on very well at first. Then Emma Carus sang it in Chicago and Al Jolson did it with Dockstader's Minstrels. Soon everybody was playing *Alexander's Ragtime Band*, and two million people bought copies of the sheet music. In 1947 the record by Jolson and Bing Crosby sold more than a million copies. Berlin went on to write 42 more songs that year.

One secret which made Irving Berlin a success was that, like George M. Cohan and Cole Porter, he wrote the words and composed the music for his songs. Berlin also formed his own publishing company to print his sheet music. At 23 he was the most successful song-writer in America.

When he married Dorothy Goetz, it seemed that nothing could mar his happiness. But less than six months after their honeymoon to Cuba, his wife was dead of typhoid. As a result, Berlin wrote the first of many ballads, *When I Lost You*. In 1913 he toured England performing his songs on the vaudeville stage. In 1914 he wrote his first complete musical score for *Watch Your Step*. Vernon and Irene Castle danced to *Syncopated Walk* and Charles King and

Sallie Fisher sang *Play a Simple Melody*. A list of artists who introduced Berlin's songs would be a veritable encyclopedia of show business. In addition to those previously mentioned one might add Belle Baker who was his favorite female singer, Fred Stone, Elsie Janis, Van and Schenck, Lillian Lorraine, John Steel, Marie Cahill, Fred and Adele Astaire, Ethel Waters, Marilyn Miller and Ethel Merman.

During World War I, Berlin was drafted and wrote an all-soldier show *Yip, Yip, Yaphank* in which he sang *Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning*. After the war he continued to write for Ziegfeld's Follies and produced such hits as *A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody* and *You'd Be Surprised*. In 1921 Sam Harris and Berlin built the Music Box Theatre, and on September 9 the First Music Box Revue opened and played 313 performances. The big hit was *Say It With Music*.

By 1924 Irving Berlin had fallen in love again. The object of his affections was Ellin Mackay. She was young, wealthy and Catholic and her father did not approve of the match. So Berlin started writing her songs. They eloped on January 4, 1926, and his wedding present to her was *Always*.

Berlin became the only composer to write the complete score for one of Ziegfeld's Follies in 1927. In October of the same year Warner Brothers released the first talking picture, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson. One of Jolson's songs was Irving Berlin's *Blue Skies*. Quick to recognize a new market for his talents, Berlin began to write songs for the movies.

Although the nation was deep in the Great Depression, Berlin continued to turn out songs such as *Say It Isn't So* which was introduced by Rudy Vallee on radio and *How Deep Is the Ocean?* He also produced the score for *Face the Music* which was a daring innovation containing satires on politics and the economy.

In 1933 Berlin set himself the task of writing a song for every feature in the Sunday newspaper. This turned into his most successful musical to date which cost \$100,000 and earned \$1,200,000. Best remembered from *As Thousands Cheer* are *Heat Wave* done by Ethel Waters and *Easter Parade* sung and danced by Clifton Webb and Marilyn Miller.

Irving Berlin's greatest accomplishment of the 1930's was no doubt *God Bless America*. It has become this country's unofficial second national anthem. Kate Smith requested a patriotic song and introduced it on her radio show November 11. All royalties have been donated to the Boy and Girl Scouts of America. Other songs for which Berlin has donated royalties are: *Any Bonds Today?* to the Treasury Department; *Angels of Mercy* to the Red Cross; *I Threw a Kiss In the Ocean* to Navy Relief; and *The President's Birthday Ball* to the National Polio Foundation.

Berlin repeated his First World War success in 1942 with a new show *This Is the Army*. Donning khakis again, he repeated *Oh, How I Hate to Get 'Up in the Morning*, and the profits of \$10,000,000 went to Army Emergency Relief. The show was filmed in 1943 and marked Berlin's only screen appearance.

Holiday Inn (1942) was an old-fashioned filmusical with songs for every holiday. In particular, versions of *White Christmas* from the movie have sold in excess of 100 million copies to make it the largest selling record ever.

Meanwhile Berlin had created what is generally regarded as his masterpiece for the theater: *Annie Get Your Gun*. It opened May 16, 1946, and ran for 1,147 performances. No musical ever had so many hits, and ironically, Berlin did not believe he could do the theme justice! (He took over after Jerome Kern, who was originally scheduled as composer, died suddenly.)

Taped Patriotic Offering

The Committee on Patriotic and Civic Activities of the Grand Encampment, Andres E. Moynelo, Chairman, offers a stereo cassette tape, "This Is Our Flag," for individual Commandery use at no cost. The tape, introduced by Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson, is available from the Grand Recorder's office, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Templars requesting the taped presentation are asked to return it immediately after showing for continuing use in Commanderies or for any function or activity stressing patriotism.



Berlin's work since 1950 has not been, by his standards, outstanding. For *White Christmas* (1954), he wrote several new songs, the best of which were *Sisters* and *Count Your Blessings*. A second 1954 filmusical was *There's No Business Like Show Business*.

In recent years, Irving Berlin has been content to remain out of the spotlight. His output of songs, which has approached 900, has dropped off, and he has taken up painting. He declines to be interviewed and no biography has been written since 1925.

Times and tastes change, but his popularity goes on. Jerome Kern said it best: "Irving Berlin is American music."

On December 12, 1935, Berlin became a life member of his Lodge. He received the 32°, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., on December 23, 1910, and was initiated into Mecca Shrine Temple on January 30, 1911. He became a life member of the Shrine in December, 1936.

Sir Knight Lincoln (who shares his May 11 birthdate with Irving Berlin) lives at 107½ North Barron Street, Eaton, Ohio 45320.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

50-Year Pin Awarded by Mizpah



On Thursday, January 24, Sir Knight Walter A. Fretz (left), Pipersville, Pennsylvania, was awarded a 50-year pin and gold card during a special presentation at his home. The 76-year-old Sir Knight accepted the honor from the Eminent Commander of Mizpah Commandery No. 96, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Sir Knight Raymond E. McGee (right), and Walter B. Pearce, Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander of Pennsylvania.

Dull Guest Speaker at New Jersey Dinner

The New Jersey contingent in Washington, D.C., for the 50th Annual Easter Sunrise Service welcomed Deputy Grand Master Ned E. Dull as guest speaker at the State Dinner, Saturday, April 5, in the Hotel Washington. Also on hand as honored guests were New Jersey P.G.C. Gordon R. Brenner (Chairman, Committee on Religious Activities), Thomas W. Mann, P.G.C., Alabama (Chairman, Educational Foundation Committee), and their wives.

Sir Knight Dull commended New Jersey's Templar sons and their contributions to the Grand Encampment over the past two centuries.



Oldest "Seabee" Earns 50-Year Service Pin

Sir Knight Alexander Abel, Past Commander of Pasadena Commandery No. 31, California, was awarded a lapel pin for 50 years of dedicated service to Templary at a dinner February 26 in the Pasadena Masonic Temple. The presentation was made to Abel, who holds the distinction of being the oldest "Seabee" in the United States, by California Past Grand Commander James Graham.



A 60-year member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, Edinburgh, Scotland, Abel served in WW I with a Scottish Regiment as part of the British Expeditionary Forces; in WW II, he enlisted in the American Navy serving with the Construction Battalion (Seabees).

Mrs. Jessie Abel, his wife, was also honored for her 35 years of service in the Social Order of the Beauceant.

Wayne King Entertains Chicago's Seniors

Sir Knight Wayne King and his orchestra will entertain Chicago-area Senior Citizens at a Spring Dinner-Dance sponsored by the Chicago Metro Area Senior Citizens Senate, May 6-8, at Rosemont, Illinois. The Senior Senate will present the "Waltz King" with a trophy in recognition of his 53 years in the entertainment world.

DeMolay "Acting Mayor" in St. Louis



David Droste (right), Master Councilor of Carondelet Chapter, Order of DeMolay in St. Louis, Missouri, accepts the Proclamation dedicating March 19, 1980, as DeMolay Government Day from the Honorable James Conway, Mayor of St. Louis. David, who served as Acting Mayor of the city, joined 41 other DeMolays to head the St. Louis City Government for a day. According to Ronald M. Compton, L.O.H., Executive Officer of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay in Missouri, "This marks the 42nd year the Order of DeMolay has experienced a valuable lesson on Government."

Grand Lodge of Germany Recognized

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America has established fraternal relations between the Grand Encampment and the Grosse Landesloge der Freimaurer von Deutschland — the Grand Lodge of Germany. Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson later expects to appoint a representative of the Grosse Landesloge at the Grand Encampment.

"Citizen of the Year" Award to Donahue

At the Annual Dinner and Dance of the Grand York Rite Masons of California, Ms. Elinor Donahue, star of television and stage, was honored as "Citizen of the Year" for "unselfish and dedicated volunteer work" in connection with various California charities, including SHARE, Inc., the U.S.C. Medical School, and a newly-formed group called YES for Rancho Los Amigos Hospital. Her citation read in part: "To Elinor Donahue, in recognition of being Citizen of the Year 1979 by York Rite Freemasonry of California."



Ms. Donahue accepts award from Sir Knight Fred W. Scurlock, California Grand Commander.

Donahue was also awarded the "Outstanding Community Service Award" for 1979 by Lankershim District, North Hollywood Boy Scouts of America, Great Western Council.

Italy

The Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J., has withdrawn recognition from Scottish Rite Freemasonry in Italy. A news release states: "This step is taken with regret by the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction but was made necessary by the continued division or schism within the ranks of the Italian Scottish Rite. . . ."

Approaching \$400,000

With five weeks left, contributions to the 12th Annual Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign continue to exceed last year's figures. Total for the 19th week — \$394,622.15.

Alabama	\$ 2,463.76	North Dakota	668.50
Arizona	4,726.15	Ohio	17,527.35
Arkansas	2,159.65	Oklahoma	1,838.72
California	14,115.76	Oregon	4,723.66
Colorado	4,070.97	Pennsylvania	17,510.93
Connecticut	2,242.50	South Carolina	4,811.99
District of Columbia	3,041.50	South Dakota	1,284.00
Florida	12,113.00	Tennessee	18,918.25
Georgia	19,048.54	Texas	107,014.23
Idaho	2,516.92	Utah	2,857.87
Illinois	7,356.30	Vermont	1,094.60
Indiana	2,871.00	Virginia	7,594.99
Iowa	2,353.57	Washington	638.00
Kansas	1,500.38	West Virginia	2,132.80
Kentucky	6,793.37	Wisconsin	4,578.94
Louisiana	4,047.96	Wyoming	1,330.20
Maine	2,776.80	Philippines	98.00
Maryland	6,836.23	St. John's No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware	140.00
Massachusetts-Rhode Island	11,251.19	Honolulu No. 1, Hawaii	109.00
Michigan	12,176.96	Panama Canal No. 1, Republic of Panama	80.00
Minnesota	3,202.00	Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks	187.00
Mississippi	1,365.00	Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan	60.00
Missouri	3,641.75	Anchorage No. 2, Alaska	250.00
Montana	16,205.99	Hermann von Salza No. 1, Frankfurt, Germany	272.00
Nebraska	335.00	Heidelberg No. 2, Germany	150.00
Nevada	27,432.03	Harry J. Miller No. 5, Bitburg, Germany	910.00
New Hampshire	2,721.25		
New Jersey	4,531.35		
New Mexico	1,900.41		
New York	6,892.90		
North Carolina	5,150.93		

Tri-Jurisdictional Templar Ball

Some 400 Sir Knights and Ladies were present for the Second Annual Knights Templar Ball sponsored by the Grand Commanderies of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, February 23 at Kena Temple Mosque, Fairfax, Virginia.

The "unique social event" says Sir Knight Robert V. Hines, "is sponsored by the three Grand Commandery jurisdictions to honor both George Washington's birthday and the Ladies of the three states and is solely for the purpose of entertainment."

The Drill Team and Honor Guard were composed of Sir Knights from the four Commanderies of Southern Maryland: Palestine No. 7, Annapolis; Saint Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; Montgomery No. 13, Rockville; and York No. 16, Camp Springs.



Color Guard presents "Stars and Stripes," carried by Arlington Commander Richard A. Long, along with Beauceants from Arlington No. 29 (Virginia), Washington No. 1 (District of Columbia), and St. Elmo No. 12 (Maryland).

CHRISTIAN KNIGHTHOOD IN A GOLD CAMP

Researched and Presented
by

Arthur H. Davis, Deputy Grand Commander, South Dakota

“KNOW YE THAT I, Vincent Lombard Hurlburt, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, by the virtue of the power vested in me do grant this my DISPENSATION TO THE Sir Knights at Deadwood, Dakota Territory to be distinguished by the name of Dakota Commandery No. 1, and to confer the respective orders thereof upon such persons possessing the requisite qualifications. Dated May 7, 1880.”

Thus, a new Commandery was created in a new Territory.

Deadwood, Dakota Territory, could be reached only by ox train, horseback or stage coach. The nearest town of any consequence was Cheyenne, Wyoming, which was two hundred miles away, over very rugged terrain. The Black Hills, in which Deadwood was located, were surrounded by Indian Territory whose inhabitants were still hostile to the white intrusion. Only three years earlier it was illegal for a white person to even be in these hills, the sacred mountains of the Sioux.

In the summer of 1874 an expedition led by General Custer had shown the presence of gold and by 1875 seven men had made a major gold strike in Deadwood Gulch. In 1877 there were approximately 18,000 people in the area, living in extremely primitive conditions and all illegal entrants on Indian land. They came from all over the United States, a conglomeration of every strata of American life, lured with the thought of striking it rich. Greed brought about violence, and the lack of law encouraged the rougher



Deadwood Gulch, Dakota Territory, 1876

elements to dominate the scene. Men lived by the handgun and made Deadwood a wide open town.

But among the bad were good men who sought to establish rules for the camps, even if there could be no law. These men — many of whom were Masons — gravitated together, founded a Masonic Lodge in 1878, and helped start the long process of establishing law and order.

Some of these men had a common heritage in the Christian Order of Knights Templar and resolved to start a Commandery. On July 22, 1878, thirteen of them signed a petition to organize a Commandery, but it was not granted.

1880 was a Triennial year for the Grand Encampment, so a second petition was drawn by nineteen Sir Knights. (Only eight of them had signed the original petition.) The proposed name was Dakota Commandery, and an attorney by name of William Haydon was proposed as Commander. Haydon was from Utah Commandery No. 1 and had been Chief Justice of the Utah Court. → → →

The other petitioners were "Merchants, a bank president, the County Clerk, a jeweler and other prominent citizens." Their home Commanderies included Wyoming No. 1; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Joseph Warren No. 26, Boston, Massachusetts; Hugh de Payne No. 4, St. Joseph, Missouri; St. Bernard No. 16, Saginaw, Michigan, and others. They were sincere and persistent and the dispensation for a Commandery UD was granted.

By the time the Grand Encampment met in August the new Commandery had met five times, received and knighted two candidates, drawn up by-laws, established fees, secured a meeting place, and paid bills. They met the criterion for a regular Commandery and on August 19, 1880, the Grand Encampment granted their Charter.

On December 1, 1880, Eminent Sir Knight E. T. Doty of Rapid City, Dakota Territory, by order of the Grand Master, met with the members and instituted the Commandery in full form. The petition of George Ayres was accepted. Ayres was to become one of the outstanding Masons in South Dakota, serving as Grand Commander and Grand Master of the Blue Lodge. With new candidates and 29 Sir Knights on the membership list, Dakota No. 1 was on its way.

The Triennial of 1883 chartered four additional Commanderies in Dakota Territory, and in a short time, there was correspondence among these Commanderies to start a Grand Commandery. Dakota No. 1 went on record in favor of the movement if the Commanderies at Fargo and Bismarck were included. On May 14, 1884, V.E. Sir Knight T. S. Parvin, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, by order of the Grand Master, assembled the representatives of the five Commanderies in Sioux Falls to form the Grand Commandery.

The Commanderies, ranked by date of dispensation, were: Dakota No. 1,

Deadwood; Cyrene No. 2, Sioux Falls; DeMolay No. 3, Yankton; Tancred No. 4, Bismarck; and Fargo No. 5. E.C. Samuel Roy attended as the delegate from Dakota No. 1. He was elected as the first Grand Commander of Dakota Territory.

At the time of his election, Roy was 37 years old. He was one of the 19 original petitioners for Dakota No. 1 and had listed his home Commandery as Pilgrim No. 3, Big Rapids, Michigan. As Grand Commander he made appointments, established committees and set the Grand Commandery in motion. On returning to Deadwood he filled vacant Grand Offices. He also declared the office of Commander vacant, no doubt in the belief that he could not have both offices at once. However, as Grand Commander, he later ruled that they could not fill the office by election. He continued to be active in his Masonic work and in December of 1888 was elected Worshipful Master of Golden Star Lodge No. 9. He died less than a month later and was buried with full Masonic Honors, including an escort of Sir Knights and the Lead Band. A monument was erected by the Grand Commandery which still stands in the Lead Cemetery.

There have been seven other Sir Knights from Dakota No. 1 that have served this Grand Commandery as its R.E. Grand Commander: William J. McMakin, 1894; George V. Ayres, 1899; F. W. Medbery, 1914; Theorus A. Stoner, 1923; Ellis Mattox, 1936; J. Wilson Sweaney, 1970; and Clarence I. Johnson, 1975.

Travel through Dakota was never easy during Territorial days but it was almost impossible from north to south. Sir Knights from Bismarck found it easier to go to St. Paul and back to Sioux Falls than to go direct. So it was somewhat of a relief when the Territory was divided in 1889. The Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory became the Grand Commandery of South Dakota, retaining the

Charter and the date of origin. North Dakota formed a new organization and was presented with the jewels of office by South Dakota.

To buy the original equipment the Commandery borrowed \$250 with interest at 2% per month. It was several years before it was paid. At one meeting four sets of minutes were read. Some years they had only four meetings and others as many as 21. Cigars were occasionally listed as expense items at banquets. A motion was passed that they would no longer pay bar bills as refreshments.

Election was held at the first regular meeting preceding Easter. Easter and Christmas services were well attended and were written up in the minutes. A donation to the minister at Easter was rejected but a second motion to donate to the Church was approved. On several occasions the Commandery contributed to the funeral expenses of a Companion and paid his last illness medical bills.

Dakota No. 1 was the parent Commandery for three other Commanderies: Schrader No. 9, Golden Belt No. 18 and Black Hills No. 23. All received resolutions of approval from Dakota and enjoyed close ties with it.

On June 15, 1901, 65 Sir Knights in full regalia turned out to assist the Deadwood Blue Lodge lay the cornerstone and dedicate their new three-story building that is still used by their Masonic bodies. The Commandery had the use of all three floors for \$25.00 per month. The Commandery also assisted in other cornerstone layings in the area, traveling by train, special cars being provided for them at special rates.

In 1892 the Deadwood Valley of the Scottish Rite was chartered and became very active. Naja Shrine was also started in Deadwood about this time, making this city the Masonic center of western South Dakota.

The area was prosperous and the

various bodies had no trouble keeping membership. However, after 1910 the membership in Dakota No. 1 started to decline. By 1917 it was in danger of losing its charter. Negotiations were begun to consolidate with Golden Belt No. 18 of Lead, located just three miles away. In March of 1918, resolutions outlining the terms of the consolidation were mailed to the members of both Commanderies. Only eleven Sir Knights turned out in Deadwood, and the resolution passed by a vote of seven to four. Lead passed it unanimously.

The consolidation request was approved by the Grand Commandery in August and became effective October 1. By the terms agreed upon, Dakota No. 1 was moved to Lead, the Charter of Golden Belt was retired, The Masonic Building Association note owned by Dakota was given to the Association to retire Dakota's debts, and the balance of the property of Dakota was moved to Lead. The officers of Golden Belt became the officers of Dakota until the next election. All of the old officers of Dakota were Past Commanders except the Commander, Frank Neely. Many of the Sir Knights at Lead had been members of Dakota No. 1 before No. 18 had been chartered so there was no real break in continuity.

There have been no major changes in the structure of Dakota No. 1 since its move to Lead. In the course of its history it has occupied six locations for its Asylum but it still holds true to the principles of Templarism set by those 19 Sir Knights of a hundred years ago who proved and sealed their faith by signing a dispensation to start a Valiant and Magnanimous Order in a strange and distant land.



Sir Knight Davis lives at 221 3rd Street, Lead, South Dakota 57754.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Alexander Arthur LaFleur

Maine

Grand Commander – 1954

Born May 29, 1897

Died March 13, 1980

Stanley G. Wilson

Michigan

Grand Commander – 1962

Born July 17, 1899

Died April 5, 1980

To the Memory of a Canadian Frater

Funeral services for Most Eminent Knight Joseph William Carson, Past Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, were held March 22 at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ontario. He died on March 19 at age 90 after a lengthy illness. Sir Knight Carson, Supreme Grand Master of Canada from 1959 to 1961, was active in all other branches of Masonry in Canada, and was an honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, U.S.A.



“Beyond the circle of the sea
When voyaging is past,
We seek our final port in Thee;
Oh, bring us home at last.
In thee we trust, whate'er befall;
Thy sea is great,
our boats are small.”

Henry van Dyke

Clara H. Brucker, 1892 – 1980

Memorial Services for Clara Hantel Brucker, widow of the late Wilber M. Brucker – Governor of Michigan, Secretary of the Army, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar – were held March 28 at the Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Virginia. Mrs. Brucker died on March 24 at the age of 88, in Grosse Pointe, Michigan.



Known over the country as a spokeswoman for education and morality, Mrs. Brucker founded in 1939 the School of Government in Detroit which she served as Educational Director for more than 25 years. In 1972 she was named a Distinguished Woman of Northwood Institute, a private, co-educational, degree-granting institute based in Alma, Michigan.

The Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, Chaplain, United States Senate, and Minister Emeritus of The National Presbyterian Church, officiated at the Fort Myer service. The United States Army Chorus, instituted under the guidance of Past Grand Master Brucker, participated. The late Mrs. Brucker is buried with her husband in Arlington National Cemetery.

Arthur M. Cottrell, Jr.

Sir Knight Arthur Maxson Cottrell, Jr., member of Narragansett Commandery No. 27, Westerly, Rhode Island, and a veteran of the Rhode Island General Assembly, died February 7 at the age of 71. Raised in Franklin Lodge No. 20, F. & A.M., Westerly, Cottrell was Knighted May 17, 1947; he retired in 1969 after many years of service in both houses of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

ILLINOIS MASONIC MEDICAL CENTER

a letter from
Sir Knight Sheridan Ostrander, Director
Masonic Relations Department, IMMC

In a recent issue of a Masonic-affiliated publication there is a fine article which reflects on the "lack of image" within Freemasonry. The combination of our exclusiveness as an organization which does not solicit membership plus the lack of tangible evidence of our many accomplishments leads the potential member to feel that Freemasonry has nothing worthwhile to offer. Operative Masonry at least had beautiful cathedrals and other magnificent structures which reflected its abilities. Speculative Freemasonry has been hiding its good deeds under a bushel. The writer emphasizes that "we must contemporize. We must let people know who we are, what we stand for, and what we do. . . . Let us publicize in a dignified Masonic manner."

The points made are legitimate and their implementation would significantly

improve our public image. In addition to these suggestions there are a number of benevolent activities in which Freemasonry is already engaged but receives little or no direct recognition. Among these are the Shrine, Scottish Rite and Grotto hospitals throughout the United States and even in foreign lands. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Grotto's Dentistry for the Handicapped Programs are both important contributions of Freemasonry to the better life of those in need of help. The Scottish Rite's research in mental disorders provides immeasurable information on a serious problem that affects one of every four families. It's a problem — and a Freemasonry activity — which receives little publicity outside our own circles. All the wonderful hospitals, the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, the → → →



W. Clement Stone Pavilion for the Health Sciences, Illinois Masonic Medical Center

Shriners Burns Institutes and all the others, as well as the other Benevolent Programs, need to be more closely associated with the Mother Organization — Freemasonry. These appendant organizations will gain in stature and potential membership from this closer relationship and the Masons of the United States, whether or not they belong to the appendant bodies, will gain in pride of their fraternal organization, reflecting in increased public interest and membership.

One such living monument to Freemasonry in which I have a very special interest is the ILLINOIS MASONIC MEDICAL CENTER (IMMC) situated in the great city of Chicago. It is the only Symbolic Lodge hospital in the United States and is the largest fraternal medical center in the world. The Royal Masonic Hospital, London, England, is second in size. IMMC had its fraternal beginning in 1909, with an association that helped Masons and Eastern Stars who were experiencing difficulties with medical bills. Even in those days hospital costs were of concern to the Brethren!

In 1921, the association purchased a 53-bed hospital which was run by Masonic volunteers as much as it was by professional doctors and nurses. From that time until the present day there has been a continuous progression in service

to all peoples, with increased knowledge, facilities (including a 566-bed hospital and a 305-bed skilled nursing and extended care facility), and medical and administrative staff/employees of more than two thousand dedicated persons. Members of the Board of Trustees must be Freemasons in good standing, and all of them are active in our fraternity.

In growing within the City of Chicago, IMMC has developed more of a community image and less of a fraternal image than in its early years. Having become one of Chicagoland's largest hospitals makes this understandable, but in the process the fraternity has loosened its grasp on a valuable monument to its humanistic endeavors. The staff of IMMC and the Illinois Grand Lodge Officers are dedicated to revitalizing the Masonic relationship so that members all over the United States will point with pride to the medical work accomplished and the benevolence and dedication being shown in the name of Freemasonry.

Working together within our present organizations and institutions, building character as well as steel and mortar monuments, developing pride in all these, and letting the general public know that Freemasonry is responsible will do much to advance our membership and our cause throughout the free world.

70 YEARS LATER

In 1909, Illinois granted 15 Cook County Masons a charter to form an association that would provide financial aid for Masons in need of medical care. A few years later, that group changed its name to the Illinois Masonic Hospital Association and, in 1921, bought a 53-bed hospital on Chicago's north side.

That was the start of what would less than a half-century later be the largest fraternal medical center in the world — Illinois Masonic Medical Center (IMMC). Just as that 53-bed hospital is the nucleus

around which much of the modern-day Medical Center is built, so, too, is that spirit of service to mankind the guiding force behind IMMC as it moves into the 1980's.

Approximately 18,000 inpatients and 25,000 emergency cases are treated at IMMC each year. Outpatient visits total more than 75,000 annually. To provide care for all these people, IMMC has an active Medical Staff of more than 300 physicians. They work with a House Staff of approximately 120 young

doctors who are taking their post-graduate training at IMMC, and with more than 2,000 employees.

In 1970, IMMC became a teaching affiliate of the University of Illinois Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine and College of Dentistry. Having operated a diploma School of Nursing since 1921, IMMC today also trains allied professionals in its School of Medical and Radiologic Technology and through participation in the Metropolitan Group Hospitals' School of Respiratory Therapy. The IMMC Emergency Department is one of only three in Chicago to train Emergency Medical Technicians-II under the City-Wide Paramedic Training Program, and, in 1976, it earned IMMC the distinction of being named the northside resource hospital in Chicago's Mobile Intensive Care Program.

To keep pace with these growing educational and patient care commitments, IMMC has continued to expand. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the Medical Center undertook a major building program, spurred on by a challenge grant from the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation. The result was the construction of the Stone Pavilion for the Health Sciences, which houses many of IMMC's ambulatory care programs. It also includes some of the most advanced and sophisticated diagnostic, operating and coronary and medical intensive care facilities in the nation.

More recently, IMMC received a grant



Barr Pavilion, IMMC's long-term care facility, with 305 skilled nursing beds; at right, Sir Knight Warren N. Barr, Sr., President of the Medical Center's Board of Trustees.

from the Walter E. Olson Foundation and launched a \$25 million campaign. Funds will be used for construction of special patient activity areas at the Barr Pavilion and of the Olson Center for Supportive Services on the Wellington Avenue site, as well as the establishment of an endowment fund.

As IMMC moves into the 1980s, what began as an idea in the minds of 15 Masons has been transformed into the steel and mortar and patient services of one of the largest and most respected medical care complexes in Chicago. IMMC's 21-member Board of Trustees — all Master Masons — continues to meet each day's challenges with enthusiasm, foresight and, above all, with that spirit of dedication to the service of mankind which has marked the Masonic community's involvement in this endeavor from the start.

Sir Knight Ostrander is a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Illinois. As Director of Masonic Relations at IMMC, his address is 836 West Wellington Avenue, Chicago 60657.

Tucson Ladies Raise \$600 for Eye Foundation

Members of Tucson Assembly No. 115, Social Order of the Beauceant, served more than 200 guests at a swiss steak dinner in Tucson's Sabbar Temple March 15. The result — \$600 forwarded to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

50TH ANNUAL EASTER WEEKEND



A Memorial Service at the gravesite of Sir Knight and General Walter M. DeLamater, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, was held Saturday morning, April 5, at Arlington Cemetery to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the late General's birth. A U.S. Army Color Guard led the way through an arch of steel performed by Sir Knights of Arlington Commandery No. 29, Virginia. Mrs. DeLamater and her daughter, accompanied by Grand Encampment officers, listened as Grand Prelate The Reverend and Dr. George F. Ivey conducted the service.

EASTER SUNDAY

The Easter Sunrise Service was especially memorable in 1980 because it marked the 50th anniversary of this uniquely Christian, Templar assembly at Arlington National Cemetery in Alexandria, Virginia. As in years past, hundreds of uniformed Sir Knights crowded the West Gate near Fort Myer and, on cue, paraded down the paths of Arlington Cemetery to the Memorial Amphitheatre where The Reverend Dr. George F. Ivey, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, delivered his Easter Sermon, "Always New." A special sight this Easter morning was a "cross" of black plumes – Sir Knights

from Maryland and Arkansas – set among the sea of white chapeaux that filled almost half the Amphitheatre.

Following the Grand Master's greeting, the service began with a Prayer by Chaplain (LTC) Norman G. Walker, Jr., U.S.A. Military District of Washington, and a vocal selection by the United States Army Chorus.

Afterward the congregation removed to the nearby sacred Tomb of the Unknowns where Grand Master Johnson placed the traditional Cross of Lilies (left) in the name of Knights Templar of the United States. (Photo coverage on page following.)





(above) Parade Marshal William Barkman with Chief Aide Andres Moynelo (Chairman, Patriotic and Civic Activities) and Chief of Staff George Fulmer (Chairman, Easter Sunrise Service), lead line of march. (right) Deputy Grand Master Dull and Grand Encampment Officers enter Amphitheatre. (below) Approximately 600 uniformed Knights Templar march through Arlington Cemetery behind the U.S. Marine Band.



(below, clockwise) Prior to service in Amphitheatre — Grand Recorder Paul Rodenhauer; Past Grand Masters Willard Avery and G. Wilbur Bell; Grand Captain General Marvin Fowler; Grand Generalissimo Donald Smith; Deputy Grand Master Ned Dull; Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson. At right, Johnson greets a capacity crowd. Following service, Sir Knights stand at attention near Tomb of the Unknowns as National colors and Beauseants are presented.



COMMEMORATIVE CORNERSTONE RE-ENACTMENT IN HONOLULU

The following are the minutes of Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie, Honolulu, Hawaii, dated December 31, 1879:

This was a called or special meeting "in response to the invitation of His Majesty Brother Kalakaua I, Past Master of the Lodge for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of his new 'Iolani Palace. The members of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 and visiting brethren having been invited to participate in the ceremonies, the brethren assembled at the hall of Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie No. 124 at 10 o'clock a.m. The lodge was opened in due and ancient form, after which the brethren were called to proceed to the Palace Grounds, where the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the Palace edifice were performed under the direction of Brother Past Master David Dayton acting as Grand Master. After the cornerstone was laid according to the ancient usage of the craft his Majesty Past Master Kalakaua presented to Lodge le Progres a silver set of the working tools of the craft, which had been honored by service in the work just completed. A fitting acknowledgment for the valuable and noble gift was made to the Brother Past Master His Majesty the King by the Worshipful Master. After the work of the occasion was completed the members of the lodge and their guests returned to the temple, where the lodge was closed in due and ancient form."

One hundred years ago, on December 31, 1879, His Royal Majesty Brother and Sir Knight David Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, presided over the Masonic cornerstone laying of 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu: "By command of his Majesty, the order of Freemasons was requested to lay the stone with the ancient Masonic rituals prescribed for proper cornerstone ceremonies. The working tools of the Masons — the plumb, level, square and trowel were specially wrought in silver by the King for use on this occasion . . ."

On December 31, 1979, another cornerstone ceremony was held, again attended by the Freemasons of Hawaii who laid a new commemorative stone at the request of the descendants of the Alii, the ancient Hawaiian aristocracy. This time the Masons of Hawaii were headed by William Kamalalawalu McKee, Jr., Grand Master of California, F. & A.M., which includes Hawaiian Lodges. With the re-enactment, the history of

'Iolani Palace and the Islands themselves was vividly echoed.

* * * * *

The original 'Iolani Palace was built on an 11-acre enclave, the site, tradition states, of a temple called Heiau Kaahaimauli. Whether this temple was real or mythical is unknown, but its name means "the stones or foundation [of the] heart or seat of life."



'Iolani Palace as it stands today.

In 1844, when Kamehameha III moved his capitol from Lahaina (on Maui) to Honolulu, he chose the site of the ancient temple (which had been used to house the Alii of Honolulu) for his official residence. He chose the name 'Iolani after "the royal hawk whose exalted flight in the heavens symbolized royalty." 'Iolani Palace was later the home of Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V, and Kalakaua.

When David Kalakaua assumed the throne in 1874, the original Palace was razed, considered "outmoded, badly decaying and too modest." Kalakaua sought to bring Hawaii in touch with the rest of the world and bring his kingdom into focus on the international scene. He ordered a new Palace built.

Kalakaua set the cornerstone-laying ceremony for December 31, 1879, on the birthday of his wife, Queen Kapiolani. By royal command it was a Masonic event. The King was Past Master of Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie No. 124 (under A.A.S.R. jurisdiction, later No. 371 under California); Past High Priest of Honolulu Chapter No. 1, R.A.M.; and had the year previous served as Eminent Commander of Honolulu Commandery No. 1, K.T. He also held the 33rd Degree Honorary from Scottish Rite, S.J. In fact, Kalakaua himself completed the Masonic ritual by tapping into place the cornerstone of the new 'Iolani Palace. By 1882 the new Palace was finished and it became the home of the Hawaiian court.

King David Kalakaua died in 1891, and he was succeeded by his sister, Queen Liliuokalani who, in two short years, was deposed from her throne "marking the end of the Kalakaua Dynasty and the end of the Kingdom of Hawaii established by the Kamehameha Dynasty." Years of change followed — in 1893 a provisional government was set up; a republic was established in 1894 with Sanford B. Dole as President; in 1898 the Islands were annexed to the United States; and in 1900 Hawaii was instituted an American territory with Dole as governor. Following annexation, "12 Territorial Governors, 3 Military Governors, 2 State Governors, both Houses of the Legislature and Cabinet Members conducted the affairs of State from [Iolani Palace]. . . . The village enclave had become State Capitol. . . . A Palace designed for residential purposes for a Monarch whose people numbered 60,000 was converted to house a governmental body serving a populace of 750,000."

When 'Iolani Palace would no longer accommodate the government, a new State Capitol was built and the Palace deserted. It left, says one source, "a tragic, a fragile shell."

In 1967, "The Friends of 'Iolani Palace," headed by Liliuokalani, the grandniece of King David Kalakaua and goddaughter and namesake of Queen Liliuokalani, undertook the task of restoration. After her death, the work was carried on by her daughter, Abigail Kekaulike Kawanakoa, who gave the keynote address at the 1979 commemoration. She said, "On this Centennial Anniversary we implore the Masons of Hawaii, in tribute to His Majesty King David Kalakaua, to seal once again a compact founded on the lessons of the past. . . . We commit our dreams to the next hundred years, to cherish that which has been redeemed, to revere the opportunity to sustain with living activity that which has been reclaimed, and to plead with history and time . . . to please proceed cautiously when passing through these grounds. . . ."

(Prepared from material sent by Sir Knight Raymond O. Rudie, a member of Minneapolis Mounted Commandery No. 23, now a resident of Honolulu. Quoted portions reprinted from "'Iolani Palace Centennial Cornerstone Commemorative Ceremony," by permission of The Friends of 'Iolani Palace.)



Chicago Temple Rebuilding Planned

The members of Covenant-Myrtle Lodge No. 141, Chicago, have begun a campaign to raise funds to restore the Myrtle Masonic Temple on Chicago's northwest side. Sir Knight Daniel E. Coulon, W.M., writes that "imported crystal glass Masonic mugs" have been designed for the fund-raising effort and are available — in sets of four only — etched with Lodge or Templar emblem.



Mugs may be ordered as follows: set of 4 "mini" mugs, 9 oz. size — \$15.95; set of 4 "maxi" mugs, 20 oz. size — \$19.95. Cost includes all taxes, shipping and handling. Brother Coulon requests that orders be made payable to "Myrtle Masonic Temple Fund," Post Office Box 41784, Chicago, Illinois 60641; he adds, "please specify emblem preference and allow 30 days for delivery."

From the net proceeds of each set, the Lodge proposes to donate one dollar to the Illinois Homes Endowment Fund, and one dollar divided between the Illinois Knights Templar Home in Paxton, and the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Chasey Heads DeMolay

At the 60th Annual Session of the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay in Indianapolis, April 10-16, with retiring Grand Master C. C. Faulkner presiding, William C. Chasey, Sr., currently residing in Pennsylvania, was elected Grand Master of the Order.

David J. Morgan, Nevada, was elevated to Deputy Grand Master, and Reese L. Harrison, Jr., was advanced to Grand Senior Councilor. Newly elected to the progressive line was G. Lawrence Hunt, jurisdiction of Florida. William Nash, Arkansas, is the new Grand Treasurer.

Paul E. Skoglund was re-elected Grand Secretary; Chandler C. Cohagen, Montana, was named Grand Treasurer Emeritus Advitem.

William P. Jacobs, acting Chairman for the Time and Place Committee, announced the 1981 session will be held at the Regency Hyatt House, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, with DeMolay Congress extending from April 2 to 4, and International Supreme Council from April 5 to 8.

Deputy Grand Master Ned E. Dull represented Grand Master Johnson at the session. Also present from Grand Encampment were Active Members Marvin Fowler (Grand Captain General), G. Wilbur Bell (Past Grand Master), Paul Rodenhauer (Grand Recorder), and Honorary Member Willard M. Avery, P.G.M.

Benefit Dinner

A Knights Templar Eye Foundation benefit dinner was held April 11 at Liberty Commandery No. 6, Kansas City, Missouri. The Master of Ceremonies was M.W. Brother Lewis C. Wes Cook. The Pledge of Allegiance was presented by the Kansas City Chapter No. 63, National Sojourners.

G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, gave the address of the evening. Truman B. Schertz, M.D., spoke on "Working Together for the Betterment of the Patients' Needs." The welcome to the event was delivered by Eminent Sir Luther W. Lance.

Music for the occasion was provided by the Liberty High School double quartet, and the flag presentation made by the color guard of Liberty Commandery No. 6.



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ Fifty years ago two young people, one a DeMolay boy and the other a Rainbow girl, pledged their love to one another and exchanged pins. Times were hard and the pledged pins became engagement promises, then vows were exchanged and the two were married. That was a half century ago. During recent plans for the 50th wedding anniversary it was discovered that the DeMolay pin was missing, and as each had promised to wear the pin forever the loss was deeply felt. I wonder if any reader can help me locate a DeMolay pin from 50 years ago? It looked much like the pins today but had a small chain and a scimitar attached. I will pay any reasonable price. *Harry P. Likes, 3313 Limerick, El Paso, Texas 79925. Member, El Paso Commandery No. 18.*

▣ Austin No. 84 Drill Corps, Glenview, Illinois has available for sale 23 tropical wool worsted long high collar uniform coats in excellent to new condition. The coats were used for Grand Encampment Drill Competition. Seventeen sword belts are also available. Please write for size and price. *Fred Chezem, 7242 Conrad, Niles, Illinois 60648*

▣ I have for sale a full Past Commander's uniform, consisting of coat, pants, chapeau, belt, fatigue coat and cap. It is size 38, beautiful material with room at the seams for alterations. Hat size 7 1/8. Also a suitcase and black top coat and gloves. Entire except shoulder boards and sword. The gold is in mint condition. Home address: *Lester L. May, P.C., 5934 Jacksonburg Road, Trenton, Ohio 45067 (513-422-3995)*

▣ I am enjoying my 93rd winter, but can no longer participate in the work. I have a very good Commander's uniform, insignias, etc., with chapeau, and cap (7 3/8) and case, coat (size 39), sword, scabbard and belt, and several pairs of gloves. Will sell for about one-third of today's cost. First check for \$160 takes all of them prepaid. *R. E. Cunningham, 1304 Longman Drive, Shenandoah, Iowa 51601*

▣ As a part of a state-wide effort to locate and maintain a file of all former U.S. Navy Construction Battalion personnel, popularly known as "Seabees," we are requesting they contact Kenneth D. Gammon, State Commander, 1720 Dana Place, Lakeland, Florida 33801; or James F. Sullivan, 3801 18th Way East, Seven Springs, Florida 33552.

We receive many inquiries from Seabees endeavoring to locate former friends, and such a file would enable us to assist not only former Seabees but also their widows.

We also plan semi-annual reunions of all Seabees, regardless of the battalion they were with while in service, and the names and addresses obtained will enable us to advise them as to the time and place of proposed "get-togethers" that they might meet with old friends and make new ones. *James F. Sullivan, Springtime Commandery No. 40, Clearwater, Florida*

▣ I would like to buy Pittsburgh Commandery Commemorative plates (Knowles-Taylor-Knowles); also, Pittsburgh Syria Shrine goblets. I am a member of both bodies. *W. G. Dannels, Box 256, Enon Valley, Pennsylvania 16120*

ASHEVILLE'S TRAVELING DEGREE TEAM

"For the first time in 95 years, Cyrene Commandery No. 5 of Asheville, North Carolina, moved its cast and paraphernalia from its own temple location to present the Commandery Orders to candidates elsewhere in the state," writes Russell



E. Offhaus, K.Y.C.H. and Secretary-Recorder of the Asheville York Rite Bodies.

The Chapter, Council and Commandery in Asheville agreed recently to perform the complete work, Chapter through Commandery, at any Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Asheville Bodies that could provide 20 candidates or more. The members of Saluda Lodge No. 482 accepted the challenge and turned in 24 petitions. On January 12 the Degrees, through Royal Arch, were presented, and on January 19 the Council Degrees and Commandery Orders were conferred.

Pictured with the candidates from Saluda Lodge are Daniel M. Ward, Excellent High Priest; Colon Pake, Illustrious Master; and R. Glenn Capps, Eminent Commander – leaders of the Asheville York Rite.

Sir Knight Offhaus says that the Asheville Bodies will have a one-day Festival on May 24 at the Asheville Masonic Temple, and they also plan to do the work at two more Lodges during 1980.