



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVI

JULY 1980

NUMBER 7

FACE



OUR  
NATION'S  
COAT  
of  
ARMS

The  
GREAT SEAL  
of the  
United States  
of  
America



REVERSE

## THEN—MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT

Just a few months separate July from November. As the TV and radio spots remind constantly — and with justification, it is not only our right but our solemn duty to vote on Election Day. The freedom of the ballot is not a universal opportunity. The choices are your own, but November 4 is the day to make them.

That's the day for every Mason and every voter to stand up and be counted, the day to express your choice, for or against. It's our chance to select the delegated representatives who are to serve us long after the tumult of campaigning has ended. It's our opportunity to benefit from the heritage created by our forefathers. They, more than 200 years ago, risked their fortunes and their lives to speak out against oppression and to give us the right to the ballot box this November.

Abraham Lincoln, on his way to Washington for his inauguration, stopped at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. On the observance of Washington's birthday in 1861, Lincoln paid homage to those who had signed the Declaration of Independence 85 years earlier. Standing at the birthplace of this noble document, he said:

... I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men assembled here ... I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers who achieved that Independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the Colonies ... but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time ...

The happy prospects of which Lincoln spoke have not yet been attained; the liberty he sought, and which we as Masons and Templars desire, still eludes much of the world. This makes our challenge all the greater and far more necessary. Let's pick up the gauntlet and continue that battle for freedom, liberty and justice for all.

The time is approaching. Vote your choice, but vote!



*Kenneth Johnson*



# Knight Templar

The Magazine for York Rite Masons

**JULY:** The Great Seal illustrated on our Independence Month cover commemorates that adopted and first used by the Continental Congress in 1782. With later modifications, it authenticates official documents of the government. In this issue, it directs attention to our national heritage and the need to continue our efforts to make the United States of America a democracy "of the people, by the people and for the people" — and the greater good of all mankind. As we begin our 205th year of Independence, the *Knight Templar Magazine* salutes all Masons for major roles played in the history of our country.

P.C.R.

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## EDITOR'S JOURNAL

**Procrastinators:** In the mail last month was a note from Sir Knight Ralph K. Bartholomew, St. Clair Shore, Michigan. He wrote: "There must be a special place in Heaven for procrastinators! At least you people at Grand Encampment have us in mind. Please send me one of the Templar Paperweights I meant to send for in 1976!"

**Apology to Illian:** The junior Past Grand Commander of Wisconsin, Robert Illian, Jr., was unable to attend the 54th Triennial Conclave at Indianapolis last August. Consequently, he was not included in the roster prepared by the Grand Encampment Committee on Credentials. Although properly omitted from that list, the Proceedings of the Triennial Conclave erred in omitting his name from the list of Past Grand Commanders of Wisconsin. We regret the omission. Past Grand Commander Illian's name should have been included and his name will be listed in future Proceedings.

**Reminder:** A letter from a Templar in Iowa reminds us to announce again the availability of plastic holders for the *Knight Templar Magazine*. He missed the original announcement but wrote to make further inquiry. For the benefit of interested readers, the files of sturdy and non-scratch construction will accommodate a three-year supply of the *Knight Templar Magazine*. The color is blue; the inside dimensions are 8½ by 2½ by six inches. These Plastic Collapsible Cut-Corner files are shipped flat. The Grand Encampment, as a service to Templars, makes them available at \$3.25 each, postpaid, or \$2.50 each in quantities of three or more, also shipped postpaid.

**Regional:** The first Regional York Rite Conference for the Grand Encampment fiscal year, the South Central, will be held September 13-14 at Bossier City, Louisiana. The setting will be the Holiday Inn, with registration starting at 10 a.m., September 13. Conclusion will be 11 a.m., Sunday, September 15. Other scheduled York Rite Conferences for 1980-81 are: Northeastern, September 27-28 at Concord, New Hampshire; Northwestern, October 25-26 at Boise, Idaho; Southwestern, November 14-15 at Tucson, Arizona; North Central, November 22-23 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Southeastern, January 16-17, 1981, Panama City, Florida; East Central, March 14-15, 1981, at a location to be announced.

**Crusaders:** A sampling of *Dianthus* seeds we recently received carried the notation that they are often known as carnation, clove or gillyflower, whose "beauty and spicy odor have endeared them to generations." Used by Muslims to add fragrance and spice to beverages, the Crusaders, it is said, liked *Dianthus* so well that they carried it back to France in the year 1270 — presumably to use for the same purpose.

**Brother Ben:** If Benjamin Franklin had drafted the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it has been said that somewhere "he would have put a joke in it." Brother Franklin's several suggestions were adopted but he apparently confined his jokes to fellow delegates. In the last year of his life Franklin replied to a letter from a learned clergyman by saying he was not now disposed to enter into a theological inquiry since he would soon have the opportunity to learn the truth without much trouble.



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## MY LAND AND YOURS

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by  
**Dr. Harold Blake Walker**  
Evanston Commandery No. 58

When the nation is beset by problems and we are incessantly reminded of crises in the fields of energy or food, inflation or unemployment, there is a common disposition to minimize the possibilities implicit in "times that try men's souls." Past eras of trouble have challenged the initiative, the courage and the inventiveness of men and women and led to progress. The American dream has not perished because of disturbing problems; on the contrary, it has been kept alive by those who have gone on believing "the possible we do at once; the impossible may take a longer time."

If in the past we have been wasteful of the nation's resources, we are wise enough to learn the art of conservation; if we have been extravagant, we can learn to be prudent; if we have been selfish and self-willed, we can learn to temper our self-concern with other-concern. It could be that our contemporary problems will lead us to re-examine our sense of values and to rediscover the spiritual and intellectual resources that have undergirded the American dream.

The hope of the nation is in the spirit of the people, in the positive attitudes that see beyond the ills of the moment to the promise of the days to come. We can turn garbage and coal into oil and re-cycle the metals we have thrown to the wind. We can use the sun and the tides to warm our houses and drive the wheels of industry. We know how to tame the atom



and to use nuclear wastes to create energy that knows no end. Only the plans and the will are lacking.

In our affluence we grew careless, thinking our joy ride never would end. We neglected the things of the spirit, leaning our lives on material props. We relegated ethics to the scrap heap, along with old tires and old refrigerators. Permissiveness reigned supreme in our goalless culture and left us devoid of meaning and purpose. So, the fibers of our dream turned soft and unraveled in our hands.

We appear to be coming to our senses now, feeling an awareness of what we have lost. Maybe the American dream is coming alive again, the hope and the faith that we can cope with our ills and create a better land for ourselves and our children. We are taking a new look at the faith of our fathers and finding it living still in our minds and hearts. We are rediscovering the significance of the moral values of our Puritan inheritance and clamoring for decency and honor in politics, business and personal life.

If the growing consciousness of the scope of our ills is making us aware of our need for integrity and faith, honor and truth, our troubles may well be the source of our redemption. Adversity has its compensations and hardship often yields hardihood. Discouragement and despair make us aware of our need for God, for wisdom and courage beyond our own.

Girded with the strength and wisdom of God, we can fashion this land that we love for the benefit of generations yet to be. It is our land, yours and → → →

## Tribute to G. Wilbur Bell

A. W. Albrecht, a St. Louis Templar, received a note thanking him for his "generous contribution to our Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., in the amount of \$500.00 . . ."

Sir Knight Albrecht responded in part: "No, sir, it is all members of the Craft, I am sure, that are deeply grateful to you, as to all others who invigorate our wonderful charities . . . no acknowledgment for sharing our Lord's blessing is required for me, as it is such a privilege to be a very small part (since 1937) of such a wonderful fraternity and the men who have or make the time to devote to it."

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## . . . MY LAND AND YOURS

mine, and what we make of it hinges on the high purposes that guide us, the faith that sustains us, and the will that moves us.

It would be a sad commentary on our free society if we were to be like the paralytic in Cowper's poem. Unable to play her cards in a friendly game, she "borrows a friend's hand"

**"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort  
Her mingled suits and sequences, and sits  
Spectatress and spectacle, a sad  
And silent cypher, while her proxy plays."**

If we are paralyzed in mind and spirit, there are innumerable men eager to be our proxies to their own advantage — not to ours.

Each of us is called to play his own hand in obedience to the best he knows. He is only one, but the faith and courage of one sustain the faith and courage of all; the integrity of one illumines the way for all; the selflessness of one lends dignity to all thereby lending strength and dignity to your land and mine.

The Reverend and Sir Knight Walker, author of **DAYS DEMANDING COURAGE** (1979, Rand McNally), is weekly religion writer for the **CHICAGO TRIBUNE**. He resides at 425 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

## Ladies Auxiliary Promotes K.T.E.F.



Mrs. William A. Burd, Secretary of the Ladies Auxiliary of Medina Commandery No. 84, Ohio, presents a check for \$1,650.00 to Medina's Eminent Commander Maynard Clark (right). The funds were raised over the year by the Ladies Auxiliary for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Medina Recorder Sir Knight W. Millard Bower looks on with approval.

## Maine Lodge of Research

The Maine Lodge of Research, formed April 1979 in Bangor, has published its first volume of "Transactions" including full text of nine research papers and essays, briefed minutes and other "items of interest." Sir Knight C. Weston Dash, Claremont Commandery No. 9, Rockland, Corresponding Secretary for the MLR, writes that copies of the 1980 "Transactions" are available at \$3.00 postpaid, and subscribing membership in the MLR are available at \$10 annually. Membership includes a subscription to the periodic MLR Newsletter and the annual "Transactions. For copies or membership subscriptions, interested Sir Knights may write C. Weston Dash, Shore Road, Medomak, Maine 04551.

Current officers of the Maine Lodge of Research are Ernest H. Curtis (Lewiston Commandery No. 6, Auburn), Master; Wallace M. Gage (P.G.C., New Jersey), Deputy Master; Peter C. Schmidt (P.C., Oriental Commandery No. 22, Bridgton), Recording Secretary; and C. Weston Dash.



## THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

The practice of heraldry flourished in the Middle Ages as a means of identification among noble families or clans. Contestants at Medieval tournaments would don the "coat of arms" of their lord (so-called by either hereditary or feudal right) and compete in knightly sport, thus bringing honor to the house they represented. During the Crusades, Knights would identify their Lord or homeland or, as with the Knights Templar, their religious order by a coat of arms embroidered on their outer tunic. Later, coats of arms or heraldic devices were adopted by trade guilds, colleges, cities and even kingdoms and governments.

Most citizens of the United States consider heraldry a product of the Old World. The term denotes castles, aristocracies and pageantry, not a democratic republic and a government "of the people, for the people." But on July 4, 1776, the very day the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, that same group of men decided that, in addition to the written statement of freedom, the new country also needed a visual emblem — an emblem which at a single

glance would symbolize "The United States of America." So a Committee was formed to design a "national coat of arms that would give visible evidence of a sovereign nation and a free people with high aspirations and grand hopes for the future."

The first committee to devise a seal consisted of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Brother Benjamin Franklin (all members of the earlier five-man committee to draft the Declaration). With the help of Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, they submitted designs for the face and reverse of the Seal (Figures 1 and 2). The face (obverse) was characterized by a coat of arms divided into six sections, each containing an emblem for one of the principal countries from which U.S. citizens held their ancestry — England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland. Above the coat of arms was the "Eye of Providence," and beneath, the words: E PLURIBUS UNUM (out of many, one). On the left stood Liberty, on the right, Justice. Thirteen shields bearing the initials of each of the states surrounded the inner shield, and an → → →



Figure 1 (left):  
The first Seal design (face).  
Figure 2 (right):  
The first Seal design (reverse).





inner circle carried the legend: SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ MDCCLXXVI. (1776) The reverse depicted a scene from the Old Testament: Pharoah in an open chariot and his army engulfed by the Red Sea which had parted to allow Moses to reach the opposite shore. Around this picture was the motto: REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

The first Committee's recommendations were tabled by Congress, but three features of the first proofs were eventually incorporated into the Seal. These included the "Eye of Providence," the date of independence in roman numerals, and the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM.

On March 25, 1780, another Committee was appointed to solve the problem of the Seal. The members were James Lovell of Massachusetts, John Morin Scott of Virginia and William Churchill Houston of New Jersey. They also failed to devise an acceptable design, but their recommendation did include several features which were later used. For example, an escutcheon with 13 red and white stripes and a constellation of 13 stars (recalling the national flag that had been adopted several years earlier), were recommended, as was the olive branch as a symbol of peace.

A third Committee undertook the task in May 1782. Arthur Middleton and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, and Elias Boudinot of New Jersey (later director of the Mint in Philadelphia) worked with William Barton, a Philadelphia lawyer and an authority on heraldry. Barton's design (Figure 3) was the first to include an eagle, though his was "a crested eagle similar to the Imperial eagle of Germany." He also suggested an unfinished pyramid and placed the "Eye of Providence" over the pyramid. Congress was still dissatisfied and relayed the work and reports of the three Committees to Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Congress. (Thomson is distinguished

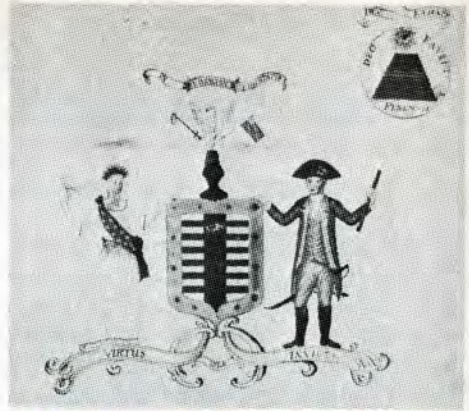


Figure 3: The design of the third Committee with William Barton.

as being the only person to place his signature on the Declaration of Independence on the day of its adoption – July 4, 1776.) He selected features from each Committee's recommendations and changed the German eagle to an American bald eagle which he enlarged as the prominent feature "with wings extended downward as though in flight. . . . the left talon clutching a bundle of arrows while the right held the olive branch." (Figure 4) The eagle's "crest" was a constellation of 13 stars surrounded by clouds, and on



Figure 4: Thompson's design.

its breast it carried a chevron of red and white stripes. In its beak the eagle bore a scroll with the earlier motto: E PLURIBUS UNUM. Thomson retained Barton's unfinished pyramid, topped by the "Eye



of Providence,” for the reverse, and he included two more Latin mottoes. Above the Eye, ANNUIT COEPTIS (He has favored our undertakings); and below, NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM (a new order of the ages).

Thompson then turned his sketches over to Barton again, and Barton made a few more refinements. Most notably, he “simplified” the chevron to include “13 vertical stripes alternately white and red, below a rectangular blue chief.” Barton also indicated that the number of arrows in the eagle’s left talon should be 13.

On June 20, 1782, the Great Seal was adopted and it has remained substantially the same since that date. In his accompanying report, Thomson explained the significance of certain devices. He said that the red and white stripes in the shield “represent the several states . . . supporting a [blue] chief which unites the whole and represents Congress.” The olive branch and arrows denote peace and war; the constellation symbolizes “a new nation taking its place among other sovereign states.”

Of course, the number 13 is prominent in the Seal. The 13 original states are signified by the number of arrows, the number of leaves on the olive branch (and the number of berries), the number of stars in the constellation, stripes in the shield, and the number of layers in the unfinished pyramid. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, out of many, one, refers again to the 13 colonies. According to recent research this same motto was found on the title page of *The Gentleman’s Magazine* (published in London between 1782 and 1907), which was well known in the colonies, and this might well be the motto’s source.

The first die for the Seal (Figure 5) was cut in brass in 1782. It “wore out” in about 60 years, and a new die (Figure 6) was cut in steel in 1841. With the 1782 cut, the eagle’s head was somewhat obliterated by the constellation, and the



Figure 5: The first cut – 1782.



Figure 6: The second cut – 1841.

arrows were crowded in over the border design. The 1841 cut made the eagle’s head more distinct, changed the shape of the shield slightly, and reduced the number of arrows from 13 to 6. A third die was made in 1877. Similar to the second (and contrary to the law) it retained the six arrows.

Tiffany & Co. of New York engraved yet another die in 1885. This one was slightly larger than the earlier cuts and adhered strictly to the law of 1782.

The die still in use today (front cover) was engraved in 1902 by Bailey, Banks and Biddle of Philadelphia.

The seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State and is used on, among other things, commissions, of civil officer appointments such as cabinet officers and ambassadors; proclamations of treaties, conventions and

→ → →



agreements; instruments of ratification; and, of course, on the reverse of every one dollar bill. It is believed to be the only seal in the world having two sides.

Charles Thomson and others who were involved in the final design of the Seal were very specific in their recommendations. The text of the 1782 law reads:

*The Device for an armorial achievement and reverse of the great seal of the United States in Congress assembled, is as follows:*

**ARMS.** Paleways [perpendicular stripes] of thirteen pieces, argent [white] and gules [red]; a chief [upper part of the shield or escutcheon], azure [blue]; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper [in natural color], holding in his dexter [right] talon an olive branch, and in his sinister [left] a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

*For the CREST. Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory [ring or spot of light as a corona], or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.*

**REVERSE.** A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye these words, "Annuit Coeptis." On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI. And underneath the following motto, "Novus Ordo Seclorum."

In addition, Thomson included the following "Remarks and Explanation":

*The Escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honourable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the Several States all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a Chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The Motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends upon that Union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the Confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their Union through Congress. The colours of the pales are those used in the*

*flag of the United States of America: White, signifies purity and innocence, Red, hardiness and Valour, and Blue, the colour of the Chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. The Olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war which is exclusively vested in Congress. The Constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The Escutcheon is born on the breast of an American Eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own Virtue.*

*Reverse. The pyramid signifies Strength and Duration: The Eye over it and the Motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favour of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American Aera, which commences from that date.*

Much conjecture has been made about the Eye of Providence and the Unfinished Pyramid on the reverse of the seal. In fact, the reverse has been called the "mystic" side. Certainly the religious influence is there, for above the Eye is the confident phrase "He has favored our undertakings." Yet, perhaps with the adoption of the Eye — which was included by each Committee — the thought was less an unbounded confidence that the United States of America could do no wrong than a prayer of hope: Perhaps the Unfinished Pyramid was a warning to subsequent heads of state that each new generation must build on to that firm foundation. And that Providence will continue to "favor our undertakings" only so long as we remember that we, too, are builders, and each new stone we place will either strengthen or cripple the foundation for the generation to follow.

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## THE UNIFORM OF A TEMPLAR

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by

George Draffen of Newington, K.C.T.  
Grand Seneschal of the Great Priory of Scotland

It would be both impudent and impertinent for me, a Grand Officer in a Sister Great Priory of the Order of the Temple, to offer any criticism or comment on the uniform ordained by the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States of America as the correct uniform to be worn by its Officers and other ranks. However, if one accepts the theory, strongly held, of the late Sir Knight Kephart that the present day Order of the Temple is a lineal descendant of the Order of the Temple founded in A.D. 1118 by Hugo de Payens, then we may fairly examine the clothing (it was hardly a uniform) worn by the Knights of the Temple in those far-off days.

When going into battle the Knights wore armour under which they wore a padded garment or garments of wool or linen. These padded clothes were essential, first, to avoid the armour chafing the flesh of the wearer and, second, to provide protection against the cold or intense heat if the armour were worn in the full sunlight of the Palestinian desert. Over the main body armour the Knights wore a tunic or surcoat of white material. On the breast of this garment the Knight painted, or had embroidered, his arms and from this arises the expression "coat of arms." Over the tunic he wore a mantle, again of white material and carrying a Passion Cross or Patriarchal Cross of red material. If the Knight were wealthy he might have his horse clothed in a caparison (an ornamental covering for a horse) carrying his arms. He covered his legs and arms with brassets. In his left

hand he carried his shield — painted with his arms — and in his right hand he carried his sword or lance.

When not engaged in combat the Knight wore the normal clothing customary at the time, with the exception that Knights of the Order of the Temple usually wore their surcoats and mantles over their ordinary clothing. They wore long leather boots coming up over the knee; they wore gloves — always a mark of high rank and dignity in the Middle Ages — and their headgear would appear to have been a round cap of some sort. In battle, of course, they wore helmets and over the helmets a scarf that came down over the back to keep the heat of the sun from burning the back of the neck. This scarf was held in place by a torse — a piece of cloth twisted like a thick rope; something very similar is still worn by Arabs today.

When the present Great Priory of Scotland was re-formed in 1830 the black Masonic apron and collar were abandoned in favour of the present uniform which was adopted after research by some of the more learned members of the Order of whom Sir Patrick Walker of Coates, Usher of the Black Rod, was the most important. The uniform worn by all Knights under the Great Priory of Scotland (a very similar uniform is worn by Knights under the Great Priory of England and the Great Priory of Ireland) dates from this time and has proved very satisfactory and not unduly expensive. In brief, the uniform consists of a white tunic or surcoat with sleeves having a red Cross Pattee on the left breast. → → →

Certain of the senior ranks wear a red Passion Cross in the centre of the breast. Over the tunic is worn a Mantle of white material with, again, a red Cross Pattee for all ranks. The cap is what is known as "polo shape." It is round with stiffened sides some four inches high. The cap is also used to distinguish rank in that the cap of a Knight is covered in white material with a red band, one inch wide, in the centre. A Preceptor or Past Preceptor has his cap covered in red material and carries a badge at the front. The cap of a Grand Officer is, in addition, trimmed with gold lace.

When full dress is ordered the Knights wear buff leather boots reaching over the knee with brass spurs kept in place by red leathers. Buff gloves, with a red Cross Pattee embroidered on the back, are worn and all ranks may wear a small buff leather wallet suspended from the sword belt — most useful for carrying one's handkerchief and cigarettes! Preceptors while actually in office and Knights Commander and Knights Grand Cross, wear round the neck a collar of seventy-two red spherical beads, separated at regular intervals by nine oval flat beads, white, on which are engraved the letters I. H. S.; suspended from a loop of twelve small red beads is a silver crucifix.

There are a certain number of other distinctive Badges of rank, but in an article of this length it is not necessary to specify them.

It is the view of the Great Priory of Scotland that the uniform we wear is as near to that actually worn by the crusading Knights as can be arranged at the present day. The cost of the basic Tunic and Mantle is not great. The sum of \$90.00 was all I paid for new Tunic and Mantle on my appointment as the Grand Seneschal — an office which corresponds to Deputy Grand Master.

Most Eminent Knight Draffen, M.B.E., O.St.J., lives at Meadowside, Balmullo, Leuchars, Fife KY16 OAW, Scotland.

## Canadian Invitation

Members of Port Huron Commandery No. 7, Michigan, accepted a March 6 invitation to attend a dinner to honor Most Eminent Knight Gerald O. Smith, Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, sponsored by St. Simon of Cyrene Preceptory No. 37, Sarnia, Ontario. Sir Knight G. C. R. Germain, Eminent Commander of Port Huron Commandery at the time, writes: "For years St. Simon has come to Port Huron and joined us at church service on Easter Sunday, and we travel to Sarnia, Ontario, to be present at their Ascension Day service. We also visit back and forth on many other occasions."



Left to right — G. C. R. Germain, then Commander of Port Huron; R.E. Knight A. B. Steele, Provincial Grand Prior, Great Priory of Canada; M.E. Knight G. O. Smith, Supreme Grand Master of Canada; V.E. Knight Harry Keam; Em. Knight Maurice Nield, Preceptor of St. Simon; and Sir Knight John Cooper, Generalissimo of Port Huron No. 7.

## K.T.E.F. Meeting of Trustees

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation will be held Sunday and Monday, July 27-28, at Holiday Inn East, Springfield, Illinois, immediately following the Annual Meeting of the Illinois York Rite Bodies, scheduled July 24 through July 26. Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson will preside as president; Executive Director is G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M.



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## RESULTS OF 12TH CAMPAIGN—\$577,181.18

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Early in the 1979-80 Voluntary Campaign it was apparent to the Trustees that contributions would be at an all-time high for this annual event to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. From December 1, 1979, to April 30, 1980, several hundreds of thousands of individuals gave of their time and energy to raise well over half a million dollars to fund eye operations for those less fortunate and to support research for the prevention and cure of eye diseases.

In response to the overwhelming Commandery support for this Templar charity, Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson writes, "I commend Sir Knight Charles S. McIntyre, Jr., long-time Chairman of the Voluntary Campaign, for the many hours of work he gives as coordinator of this annual affair. I commend as well the Eminent Commanders, Recorders and members of all participating Commanderies — especially the 138 Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies who are spotlighted below with contributions of \$5.00 or more per member. In this 12th Campaign, 14 more names appear on the \$5.00 per capita list than last year — an indication that more individuals are becoming involved and answering the call of need. Each plaque awarded is a humble acknowledgement of that involvement. Thank you one and all."

### TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

No. 1	NEVADA John P. Burns, Chairman	\$29.98 per member	Total — \$29,529.20
No. 2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Howard S. Payne, Chairman	\$7.50 per member	Total — \$6,877.50
No. 3	MONTANA Clinton C. Cox, Chairman	\$5.89 per member	Total — \$17,139.99

### TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES IN DOLLAR TOTALS

No. 1	TEXAS William D. Snipes, Sr., Chairman		Total — \$113,232.98
No. 2	PENNSYLVANIA Burnell C. Stambaugh, Chairman		Total — \$48,909.24
No. 3	OHIO Reuben C. Welker, Chairman		Total — \$34,302.01

### TOP PRODUCING SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY

Harry J. Miller No. 5, Bitburg, Germany  
\$13.95 per member  
Total — \$1,660.00  
Ronald Lee Snider, Chairman

## CONSTITUENT COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER

**ALABAMA:** Lee No. 45, Phenix City.

**ARIZONA:** Arizona No. 1, Tucson; Columbine No. 9, Safford; Yuma No. 10, Yuma; Montezuma No. 14, Cottonwood; Burning Taper No. 15, Sierra Vista.

**ARKANSAS:** Jacques DeMolay No. 3, Fort Smith; Olivet No. 20, Blytheville.

**CALIFORNIA:** Woodland No. 21, Woodland; Visalia No. 26, Visalia; Ukiah No. 33, Ukiah; Long Beach No. 40, Long Beach.

**COLORADO:** Central City No. 2, Central City; Georgetown No. 4, Georgetown; Pikes Peak No. 6, Colorado Springs; DeMolay No. 13, Fort Collins; Glenwood Springs No. 20, Glenwood Springs; Temple No. 23, Grand Junction; Jefferson No. 39, Golden.

**CONNECTICUT:** Clinton No. 3, Norwalk; Cyrene No. 8, Middletown; Crusader No. 10, Danbury.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Washington No. 1, Washington; Potomac No. 3, Washington.

**FLORIDA:** Palatka No. 5, Palatka; Oriental No. 9, Daytona Beach; St. Lucie No. 17, Ft. Pierce; Sunshine No. 20, St. Petersburg; Ft. Myers No. 32, Ft. Myers; Leesburg No. 33, Leesburg; Emmanuel No. 36, Deland; Triangle No. 38, Eustis.

**GEORGIA:** St. Omer No. 2, Macon; Ivanhoe No. 10, Fort Valley; Tancred No. 11, Newnan; Pilgrim No. 15, Gainesville; St. Johns No. 19, Dalton; Alexius No. 22, Jackson; Bethlehem No. 30, Thomasville; Griffin No. 35, Griffin; DeKalb No. 38, Decatur.

**ILLINOIS:** Sycamore No. 15, DeKalb; Dixon No. 21, Dixon; St. Bernard No. 35, Chicago; Coeur de Leon No. 43, El Paso; Austin No. 84, Glenview.

**IOWA:** Kenneth No. 32, Independence; Acension No. 69, Ames.

**KENTUCKY:** Paducah No. 11, Paducah; Newport No. 13, Newport; Fulton No. 34, Fulton; Mayfield No. 49, Mayfield.

**LOUISIANA:** Indivisible Friends No. 1, New Orleans; Plains No. 11, Baton Rouge; Ivanhoe No. 19, New Orleans.

**MARYLAND:** Jacques DeMolay No. 4, Frederick; St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; York No. 16, Camp Springs; Carroll No. 17, Westminster.

**MASSACHUSETTS — RHODE ISLAND:** Newburyport No. 3, Newburyport; Jerusalem No. 19, Fitchburg; St. Omer No. 21, Milton; South Shore No. 31, E. Weymouth; Trinity No. 32, Marlboro; Sir Galahad-Natick No. 33, Natick; St. Paul No. 40, North Adams.

**MICHIGAN:** St. Johns No. 24, St. Johns; Lansing No. 25, Lansing; Howell No. 28, Howell; Ithaca No. 40, Alma; Redford No. 55, Detroit.

**MONTANA:** Virginia City No. 1, Virginia City; St. Omer No. 9, Missoula; DeMolay No. 15, Havre; Ivanhoe No. 16, Deer Lodge; Palestine No. 18, Harlowton.

**NEVADA:** Malta No. 3, Las Vegas; Lahontan No. 7, Fallon; Edward C. Peterson No. 8, Carson City.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Trinity No. 1, Manchester; Mt. Horeb No. 3, Concord; St. Paul No. 5, Dover.

**NEW JERSEY:** Helena No. 3, Palmyra; Bethlehem No. 27, Ridgewood.

**NEW MEXICO:** Shiprock No. 15, Farmington.



**NEW YORK:** New York No. 1, New York City; Lake Erie No. 20, Buffalo; Malta No. 21, Binghamton; Washington No. 33, Saratoga Springs; Nassau No. 73, Hicksville; Otsego No. 76, Cooperstown.

**OHIO:** Highland No. 31, Hillsboro; St. Lukes No. 34, Newark; Forest City No. 40, Cleveland; Trinity No. 44, Norwood; Medina No. 84, Medina.

**OKLAHOMA:** Guymon No. 51, Guymon.

**OREGON:** Oregon No. 1, Portland; Eastern Oregon No. 6, La Grande; Delta No. 19, Tigard; Lincoln No. 25, Newport.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Philadelphia St. Johns Corinthian No. 4, Philadelphia; Crusade No. 12, Bloomsburg; Jerusalem No. 15, Phoenixville; Allen No. 20, Allentown; Baldwin II No. 22, Williamsport; Packer No. 23, Jim Thorpe; Calvary No. 37, Danville; Knapp No. 40, Ridgway; Reading No. 42, Reading; St. Alban No. 47, Springfield; Tancred No. 48, Pittsburgh; Trinity No. 58, Bradford; Lawrence No. 62, New Castle; Nativity No. 71, Pottstown; Samuel S. Yohe No. 81, Stroudsburg; Germantown No. 82, Philadelphia; Mt. Hermon No. 85, Sunbury; McKeesport No. 86, McKeesport; Bethlehem No. 90, Bethlehem; Beauceant No. 94, Allentown; Bethel No. 98, Hanover; Nazarene No. 99, Montrose.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Capitol City No. 21, Pierre.

**TENNESSEE:** Memphis No. 4, Memphis; Chevalier No. 21, Oak Ridge; Kingsport No. 33, Kingsport; Millington No. 39, Millington.

**TEXAS:** Kilgore No. 104, Kilgore.

**UTAH:** Malta No. 3, Midvale; Ivanhoe No. 5, Provo.

**VERMONT:** Taft No. 8, Bennington.

**VIRGINIA:** DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg; Dove No. 7, Danville; Arlington No. 29, Arlington.

**WISCONSIN:** Beloit No. 6, Beloit; Marinette No. 26, Marinette.

## **SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER**

**GERMANY:** Harry J. Miller No. 5, Bitburg



### *Daily Uplift: Poetic Gems to Live By*

A collection of poetry from the pen of Sir Knight Ervin H. Strub, member of DuPage Commandery No. 88, Lombard, Illinois, is now available directly from the author. *Daily Uplift: Poetic Gems to Live By* is, according to one critic, "a book that can be read and re-read with renewed interest, containing choice poems and sketches of a gifted poet, philosopher and humorist . . ." Sir Knight Strub, Editor of Beacon Publications in Janesville, Wisconsin, is a past contributor to the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Copies of the book are available for \$4.75 each prepaid by writing Sir Knight Strub at 1703 Randolph Road, Janesville, Wisconsin 53545. Autographed copies may be requested.

# HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

## Grandpa's Biggest Fan



Though the headline on her shirt reads "My Poppa is the Grand Commander," in all truth, three-year-old Jamie Cowie is the granddaughter of Louis J. Kluntz, 1979-80 Grand Commander of Connecticut. The photograph was taken at the 153rd Annual Grand Commandery Conclave in Cromwell, April 27-28, 1980. In his correspondence, Kluntz modestly states, "Enclosed is a photograph of my granddaughter . . . flashing the name of her favorite Sir Knight in the State of Connecticut."

## Hartnett Celebrates 60 Years in Masonry

In February 1979, John F. Hartnett, Providence, Rhode Island, was presented a 60-year membership award from Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 4. Since then, he has been similarly honored by four other Masonic Bodies. Brother Hartnett received 60-year service awards from Providence Royal Arch Chapter No. 1 (of which he is Past High Priest), Providence Council No. 1 (Past M.I.G.M.), Shrine and Grotto. And on May 5 at the Stated Conclave of St. John's Commandery No. 1 in Providence, Sir Knight Hartnett received an award for 60 years of service to Templary.

This coming December he is slated to receive the 32nd degree from the Scottish Rite, N.M.J.

## 50-Year Dual Member Recognized

Park Ridge Lodge No. 988, Illinois, recently honored a man who has been a dual member of that body for 50 years. Brother and Sir Knight William J. Cleland was Raised in St. Patrick's Lodge (chartered 1737) in Newry, Northern Ireland, and on his move to Illinois joined Park Ridge Lodge.

Sir Knight Cleland is a member of Mizpah Commandery No. 53, Blue Island, as well as Scottish Rite and Medinah Temple. He has been appointed Grand Representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois to the Grand Lodge of Ireland and will travel to his native country in September to attend the Grand Lodge functions there.

Representatives from some forty Lodges were on hand to witness the 50-year recognition ceremony, believed to be the first for a dual member in the state.

Cleland notes with pride that his family has held membership in the Craft since 1812.

## 100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION





## *Such Is Life* by Brubaker

Cyril E. "Bud" Brubaker, Past Commander of Orange Commandery No. 45, Massachusetts, and Editor of the Orange Masonic Newsletter since 1961, has published a collection of "words of wisdom" for every occasion in a booklet he calls *Such is Life: Flowing Streams, Not Just Dreams*. This is the third booklet published by Sir Knight Brubaker. His earlier publications included *I've Been Thinking* and *Victorious Perseverance*.

The pocket-sized booklet is available directly from Cyril Brubaker, 36 Second Street, Orange, Massachusetts 01364, at a cost of \$2.50, postpaid. Proceeds, says the author, are being used to help pay the mortgage on the Orange Masonic Temple — "more than \$200 has already been turned over to the mortgage fund from early sales." He adds, "I am currently getting Volume II of *Such Is Life* into shape for the printer. It will include items of particular interest to Masons."

## Cape Cod Commandery No. 54 Instituted

For the first time in more than 50 years a new Commandery has taken root in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Cape Cod Commandery No. 54, U.D., was instituted May 23 in the Village of Hyannis in the Town of Barnstable, Massachusetts. A crowd of more than 400 Sir Knights, Brothers, friends and family members was in attendance for the historic event.

Sir Knight Robert Wells Menard, R.E. Grand Commander, installed Sir Knight Frederick A. Seddon, P.C., Reading Commandery No. 50 in Massachusetts, as first Commander of Cape Cod No. 54.

James C. Sirios, P.G.C., Grand Recorder, reports that gifts of uniform accoutrements, paraphernalia, National Colors, etc., came from all over the state "in a spirit of Templar affection." Of particular note was a \$1,000 donation to the Trustees to establish the first Permanent Fund in memory of a deceased Brother Mason.

## Great Smokies Assembly — July 13-15

The 1980 Great Smokies Summer Assembly will celebrate the 157th Anniversary of York Rite Masonry in North Carolina, in Waynesville, July 13, 14 and 15. Registration will begin Sunday afternoon at 2:00, followed by 7:30 p.m. Religious Services at the First Baptist Church of Hazelwood.

The Monday morning Keynote address will be delivered by E. Stansil Aldridge, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, and the remainder of the sessions will be filled with discussions on Masonic topics, including "Oddities in Commandery History" presented by James R. Case, Historiographer, Grand Commandery of Connecticut; "Let Your Light Shine Through Youth Activities" by M.E. Earl R. Allan, Southeastern Regional Deputy General Grand Master, Cryptic Masons; and "Ahisha" by John R. Stracener, Grand Secretary-Recorder of the Grand York Rite Bodies of Tennessee.

The Annual Pilgrimage to the Masonic Marker at Black Camp in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will be highlighted by an address from Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, P.G.C., Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Templar History. The Assembly will conclude July 15 with an evening Banquet at the Waynesville Masonic Temple.

Past North Central Department Commander Lloyd A. Landgren, P.G.C., Wisconsin, passed away at his home in Kenosha on Friday, May 23, 1980, at the age of 77. He was Raised in Kenosha Lodge No. 47, F. & A.M., in September 1924, and Knighted in Kenosha Commandery No. 30 two years later. He served as Grand Commander of Wisconsin in 1947, and was appointed Department Commander in 1949. Landgren also served as Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine 1968-69. He was awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Order in 1968, and it was Knight Companion Landgren who appointed the current Grand Recorder of the United Grand Imperial Council, Paul C. Rodenhauer, following the death of Edward A. Glad. From 1972 to 1980, Landgren was Chairman of the U.G.I.C. Finance Committee.

Sir Knight Landgren was coronated an Honorary Member, Supreme Council, 33°, of the Scottish Rite in 1956. He was a member of Royal Order of Scotland, White Shrine of Jerusalem, Order of the Eastern Star, and many others. He held the honorary Legion of Honor, Order of DeMolay, and the Silver Beaver Award from BSA.

Grand Encampment  
Roll Call of Honored Dead  
**IN HALLOWED MEMORY**

**William F. Smith**  
Wyoming  
Grand Commander — 1966  
Born August 28, 1907  
Died April 18, 1980

**William F. Winkle**  
Wyoming  
Grand Commander — 1961  
Born December 1, 1892  
Died April 22, 1980

**Lloyd A. Landgren**  
Wisconsin  
Grand Commander — 1947  
North Central Department  
Commander — 1949-52  
Born September 9, 1902  
Died May 23, 1980

**Albert B. Seay**  
Texas  
Grand Commander — 1980  
Born September 6, 1924  
Died May 25, 1980

**Charles R. Eurich**  
Pennsylvania  
Grand Commander — 1969  
Born May 27, 1900  
June 1, 1980



**Tucson Assembly's "Sewing Circle"**

The members of Tucson Assembly No. 115, Social Order of the Beauceant in Arizona, are putting their sewing skills to work for the Arizona Children's Home in Tucson. Through June the Tucson ladies have made 57 items, including dresses, slacks, shorts, halter tops, blouses and nighties, at a cost of \$144.00. The sewing materials have been donated by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Spencer of Pasadena, California, whom Past Worthy President Margaret O'Bannon met while touring New Zealand. In the course of their conversations, Mrs. O'Bannon mentioned her involvement in the Beauceant and her Assembly's current project. As a result, the Spencers offered to pay for all sewing materials as their charitable contribution.

Mrs. Virginia (Jimmie) Johnson, Worthy President of Tucson Assembly, indicates that she picked the Children's Home as her 1980 project, since she is a "home kid" herself. She writes that she was raised in the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home (now Children's Home) in LaGrange, Illinois, between 1929 and 1940, "and proud of it!"



"The pride of his country". . .

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## COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE

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by

Sir Knight James Grafton Carter  
Dayton Commandery No. 68, Ohio

Commodore Abraham Whipple led the first popular uprising in this country against an armed British vessel; he commanded the first naval action by the colonies in the Revolutionary War; and he performed exploits that are officially recognized by the U.S. Naval Institute as "unsurpassed in war annals." Brother Whipple has all the qualities of a true American hero, a legend in his own lifetime.

There were two families of Whipples in early America that were unrelated unless they had a distant common ancestor in England. Each family furnished a Revolutionary War hero. The Whipple brothers, Captain John and Mathew, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1630. It was one of their descendants, William Whipple of New Hampshire, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Another John Whipple who was later a Captain in King Philip's War settled about the same time, 1630, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and then moved to Providencetown, Rhode Island, about 1660. One of his great great grandsons was Commodore Abraham Whipple. Both of the Revolutionary War heroes, William and Abraham, were Masons. Both underwent great personal risks for their country, and both were great patriots.

The activities of William, the Signer, as a New Hampshire militia general and later judge are well chronicled. But the story of Abraham Whipple and his heroism on the high seas is less well known.

Abraham Whipple certainly was not bred to the sea. He was born on a farm near Providence, Rhode Island, September

26, 1733. His father, Noah Whipple, gave up farming when Abraham was 13 years old and moved to Providence. It was there the lad became enamored of the sea.

He became associated with Nicholas Brown, a rich Providence merchant plying the West India trade. With very little formal education, he taught himself reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, and bookkeeping. By the time of the French and Indian War, he was master of the privateer sloop *Game Cock* that, during a six-month period in 1759-60, captured 23 French vessels as prizes. Whipple was initiated and passed in St. Johns Lodge No. 1 of Providence, Rhode Island, June 4, 1761. Less than two months later he married Sarah Hopkins, great niece of Stephen Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island, who later became Chief Justice of the colony. Sarah was also the granddaughter of Esek Hopkins who became the first Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy.

By June of 1772 the British Fleet was patrolling the coastline of the rebellious colonies who were very upset over continued British impositions. Tensions were mounting in Providence as well as Boston. Narragansett Bay was patrolled by the British Revenue schooner *Gaspee* under the command of Lt. Duddington. The latter's arrogant behavior made him hated by everyone in Providence. Brother Abraham Whipple commanded the American packet *Hannah* plying between Providence and New York. On June 17, while being chased by the *Gaspee*, Whipple lured the British → → →



vessel into shallow water and the *Gaspee* ran aground. Whipple proceeded on to the harbor. Shortly after he arrived in port, a crowd gathered on the wharf to find out the particulars. A short, thickset, muscular man dressed as an Indian appeared on a nearby roof top and gave notice to the crowd of a secret mission to be performed that night and invited any stout heart to meet him at the wharf at 9 p.m. At the appointed time 60 men appeared, and in 8 boats armed with rocks and only one musket, they proceeded to the gangway of the *Gaspee* where they were hailed by the sentry. Whipple was the leader of the men, and it was he who had appeared as the Indian. Brother Whipple called out to the officer of the watch, Lt. Duddington, "I am the sheriff of the County Kent in Providence Plantation. I come to arrest Lt. Duddington, and if you do not at once surrender, we will blow you to bits." Duddington retorted in a disdainful and derogatory manner; whereupon Whipple, who had the only musket, fired it and wounded the officer in the thigh. Pelting the aroused crew with rocks, Whipple and his men took possession of the ship, secured the prisoners, and set fire to the vessel. Whipple and his men returned to Providence without casualties.

A reward of 100 pounds was offered for the body of the Sheriff of Kent County, dead or alive. The offer was never accepted by anyone. The crown ordered the arrest and deportation to England of those persons responsible for the burning of the *Gaspee*, but the Chief Justice, Stephen Hopkins, not only refused to make any arrests, but he also forbade anyone else to do so. The firing of the *Gaspee* was the first popular uprising in this country against an armed British vessel.

Three years passed with the crisis mounting. The British by then had a full blockade of Providence, achieved by a squadron commanded by Sir William

Wallace composed of the frigate *Rose* along with several tenders. On June 15, 1775, Rhode Island fitted out two sloops both under the command of Brother Abraham Whipple. That very first day under his command, the sloops fired upon and sank one of the British tenders right under the nose of the frigate *Rose*. Sir William was furious. He had by then found out who had led the firing of the *Gaspee*, so he wrote Whipple a note: "You, A. Whipple, burned his Majesty's vessel, the *Gaspee*, and I will hang you at the yardarm, signed Wm Wallace."

To this Whipple replied: "To Sir Wm Wallace: Sir, Always catch a man before you hang him. Abraham Whipple."

The sinking of the tender of the *Rose* in Narragansett Bay by the Rhode Island Navy on June 15, 1775, was the first naval action by the colonies in the Revolutionary War.

On November 5, 1775, the Continental Congress established the American navy with Esek Hopkins as Commander-in-Chief and with Dudley Saltonstall as Captain of the *Alfred*; Abraham Whipple, Captain of the *Columbus*; Nicholas Biddle, Captain of the *Andrew Dori* and John Burrows Hopkins, Captain of the *Cabot*.

By April of 1778, Whipple was Captain of the 28-gun frigate *Providence* which was blockaded in Providence along with several other American vessels by some 15 British ships of war patrolling Narragansett Bay. The American vessels were desperately needed to carry dispatches and supplies, but they were having very little success in running the blockade. April 30, 1778, was a dark, rainy night, so Whipple with 170 men including 40 marines decided to risk the main channel guarded first by the British frigate *Lark* of 40 guns and then beyond her the British frigate *Renown* with 50 guns.

Slipping away from the wharf at midnight, the darkened *Providence* quietly put out to sea. Nearly scraping the side of the *Lark*, he suddenly poured



in a broadside and had his marines fire into the gun crew. The audacity so disoriented the crew of the *Lark* that Whipple was soon beyond its range on his way to the *Renown* whose officers had heard the guns and aglow with lanterns, had called her crew to quarters. But Whipple deceived the second vessel by crying out across the water in his stentorian voice "pass her on the Narragansett side," while quietly he ordered the helmsman to steer to the opposite side. There was a rolling, blocking and lashing of guns on the *Renown* as all was made ready to blow the offender out of the water, but as Whipple passed by on the other side, he gave the *Renown* a broadside as a remembrance, then continued on to the open sea and France.

It was in France he learned that the Continental Congress had promoted him to Commodore, assigning him as Commander of a little squadron of three vessels; the *Providence* under his command, the *Ranger*, 18 gun, 123 men with Captain Thomas Simpson, and the *Queen of France*, 28 gun, 170 men with Captain John Peck Rathburne as Captain. They were to proceed to the Newfoundland coast to harass the enemy merchant shipping. It was off the coast of Newfoundland that Whipple performed an exploit unexcelled in American naval history.

On the morning of July 15, 1779, in dense fog the little squadron realized they were surrounded by an enormous fleet. Nothing could be seen, but they could hear the bells striking sporadically from ship to ship warning off collisions. There must have been 150 sails. So the Americans, resorting to the ruse of the privateer, dressed in their very best British uniforms, changed flags and passed as one of "His Majesty's" ships sent to protect the fleet past the treacherous Newfoundland coast. Like any American privateers worth their salt, they were as familiar with the British bell and flag code as any British captain of the line. So Whipple, Simpson and

Rathburne spent the day separately hailing one ship at a time, inviting the captain and his officers to tea, piping them aboard and then, when surrounded by Americans, quietly explaining the terms of surrender while picked American crews took over the ships and headed them for Boston. This was done casually time after time without alarm to the other members of the fleet. Whipple learned that the merchant men were all bound from Jamaica to London laden with coffee, sugar, rum, allspice, and cotton. The convoy was guarded by a "74" (gun), several frigates, and several sloops of war. The fog continued, and so did the Americans during the night. At one time the *Providence* found itself next to the huge "74" with all its lights burning. It was no doubt centered in the middle of the fleet, so Whipple, knowing that prudence is the better part of valor, fell to the leeward and in an hour lost sight of the "74."

The second day, the American squadron huddled on the windward just out of sight because the fog lifted and the sun was bright. That evening dense fog moved in again, and so did the Americans. The British apparently had not observed any losses and were not alarmed. Whipple, noting that the lead ship had a bright light aloft to direct the fleet, fell back out of sight and hoisted his own light, hoping to lead merchant men away from the fleet to rendezvous with his cohorts. At dawn he found three who had followed him. They consulted the "British" squadron to get their bearings only to find out that their course was to be altered.

Whipple and his squadron were now lacking the manpower necessary to man the prizes, so they had to abandon the game. In all, they had captured 11 worthy prizes, 8 of which reached Boston. These prizes were one of the richest captures of the war, and contributed over a million dollars to the treasury of the Continental Congress.

Later in 1779 Whipple's → → →



luck ran out when he was ordered to help defend Charleston, South Carolina. Dismantling the guns of his ships to strengthen the shore batteries, he was captured in the surrender of Charleston and paroled to Chester, Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the war. It was during this time that he depleted his fortune to provide aid, supplies, medicine, food and clothing for his sick men and their families who had been sent with him to Chester.

After the Revolutionary War, he retired to his farm in Cranston, Rhode Island, with his wife and two daughters. He made only an occasional sea voyage as the master of the *George Washington*. In 1788 he joined his fellow Mason and war hero General Rufus Putnam in the Ohio Company venture and came to Marietta, Ohio, to live. Here, with but one brief exception, he spent the remainder of his life, first in Marietta, then on a 12 acre farm nearby.

The exception occurred in 1801. The people in Marietta had by that time developed surpluses beyond the ability of the flatboats and rafts to transport the goods down the Ohio to the Mississippi and then to New Orleans. They decided to build a square-rigged ship capable of sailing the seas. In April of 1801 after the spring floods, they launched the *St. Clair*, 104 tons. It was generally agreed that only Commodore Whipple could train the raw crew and sail the ship safely down the Ohio through the treacherous Louisville rapids into the Mississippi to New Orleans. This he did with a cargo of barrel staves and salt pork, then he proceeded to Havana for a cargo which he took to Philadelphia. However, at Havana he also loaded on an epidemic of yellow fever and he lost half of his men enroute to Philadelphia. There he sold the cargo and ship and returned overland to Ohio. His date of death is disputed, but the Whipple family adhere to May 29, 1819.

Commodore Abraham Whipple is

## Red Cross Annual Assembly Convened

Sir Knight G. Wilbur Bell, K.G.C., Past Grand Master and Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, was installed as Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, at the culmination of the 108th Annual Assembly in Little Rock, Arkansas, June 5-7, 1980. Bell assumes leadership of the invitational Masonic Order from Kenneth C. Johnson, K.G.C., current Grand Master of Grand Encampment. Newly-elected to the U.G.I.C. Grand Line are Joseph S. Lewis, K.C.C., Oklahoma, Illustrious Grand Chancellor, and Clarence K. Jones, Nevada, Illustrious Grand Almoner.

The 109th Annual Assembly is planned for June 11-13, 1981, in Springfield, Illinois.

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buried at Marietta, Ohio, in Mound Cemetery. His epitaph tells the thanks of a grateful country:



Sir Knight Carter lives at 2500 Wickliffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.



## Eye Surgery Leads to Masonry

Doyle Finney, age 42, is a resident of Fort Smith, Arkansas. As a boy he and a playmate were involved in a friendly "war" when Doyle was struck in the eye by a clod of hard dirt. The doctor who treated him said he was lucky not to have lost the eye; unfortunately, Doyle never did recover full eyesight but was bothered with a serious depth perception problem.

Doyle grew up and went into the Air Force where he became a maintenance Crew Chief, traveling around the world to repair airplanes. In 1963 he took his exams for flying but failed the helicopter test because of his problem with depth perception. For the next six years he worked with Lockheed Corp. at the George Air Force Plant in California, then returned to Arkansas, opening a small lawnmower shop in Fort Smith.

As time progressed, Doyle's eye problem grew worse and he was unable to keep his shop open to perform his work. His doctor recommended emergency surgery for a detached retina in the injured eye, and it was at this point that Sir Knight Franklin B. Trusdell, Chairman of the Eye Foundation Committee in Arkansas, was contacted. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation authorized surgery, and Mr. Finney is now on the road to recovery.

Before going into the hospital, Doyle Finney phoned his uncle, Joel Yager of Palo Alto Commandery No. 47, to let him know that, thanks to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, he would be able to have emergency surgery. Sir Knight Yager in turn wrote to Sir Knight Trusdell and forwarded a \$25 check for the Eye Foundation. In his P.S., Yager wrote, "I always hoped to interest Doyle in Masonry and it did not seem to register. But I do believe now he realizes that being able to help others is a mighty fine thing. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation has done a good job."

A follow-up letter from Sir Knight Trusdell states that during a recent visit Doyle asked, "Just what must I do to become a Knight Templar, so that I too may be of help to someone else in the same situation of needing surgery and being without funds?" Sir Knight Trusdell told him what steps had to be taken and ended his letter with the note that his would be one of the signatures on Doyle's petition. He concluded, "I think Doyle is well on the way to being helpful to some unfortunate person in need."

## Connecticut Valley Malta Team at Windsor

Members of the Connecticut Valley Malta Team presented the Order of Malta in long form at the Annual Pilgrimage to Windsor, Vermont, on March 29. More than 100 Sir Knight attended and 31 candidates received the Orders.

The Connecticut Valley Team is composed of 23 Sir Knights drawn from Brattleboro, Bellows Falls and Windsor.

In attendance at the March 29 Festival was Sir Knight Freeland W. Littlefield (center), then Right Eminent Grand Commander of Vermont.





## At Age 91 He Joins Commandery

On April 12, 1980, Chet Leusman received the Orders of Malta and Red Cross Cross, took the Fifth Libation and was Knighted into the Order of the Temple in Apollo Commandery No. 12, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Sir Knight Leusman, at 91, served as Exemplar for the Order of the Red Cross. He was one of 27 candidates who attended the Regional Commandery Festival at Mankato.

Leusman was Raised in 1916 in Western Star Lodge No. 26, Albert Lea, and served as Lodge Secretary from 1916 to 1921. He was also President of the Albert Lea Shrine Club in 1921 and President of the Rochester, Minnesota, Shrine Club in 1924. Sir Knight Leusman first petitioned the Commandery some fifty years ago but did not achieve his desire until earlier this year.

Born on July 24, 1888, at Albert Lea, Sir Knight Chester has been married for 65 years to the former Mabel Braaten. He started his business career as a cashier at the First National Bank of Albert Lea and then moved to Rochester, to the Third Bank. From 1926 to 1952 he lived in Rochester and Cleveland, Ohio, and retired as an investment counsellor in 1951.

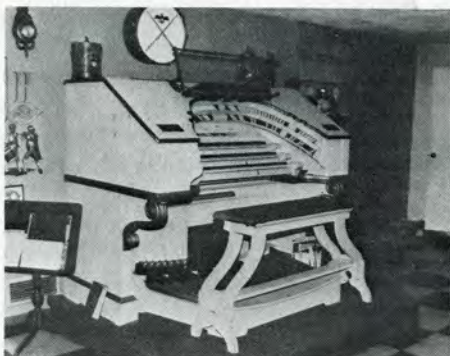
He is presently a director of St. John's Foundation, a retirement and nursing home, and works in many charitable activities.



Sir Knight Chet Leusman, age 91, at his desk at home in Albert Lea, Minnesota.

## They Share Hobby with Local Groups

The three-manual Wurlitzer Theatre Organ (shown below) is located in the home of Sir Knight and Mrs. Walter Hilsenbeck, Massapequa, New York, and is well known to their neighbors and to the hundreds of people who visit them each year. Mrs. Hilsenbeck writes that almost 2,000 children from local schools, youth groups, organ clubs and cub scouts have come to see and hear the Wurlitzer and to learn about the days of "Silent Movies." Visitors also enjoy the Hilsenbecks' 1938 Juke Box and vintage player piano, circa 1900.



Sir Knight and Mrs. Hilsenbeck and their organ were the subject of an NBC-TV news segment a few years ago, and the organ has been used as the "centerpiece" for occasional musical events involving the Order of Eastern Star in Freeport (where husband and wife hold membership) and the local Royal Arch Chapter. Over \$500 has been raised in past years thanks to their musical hobby.

They invite anyone traveling in the area to "stop by" and see this unique antique organ; Mrs. Hilsenbeck says, "Just write so we'll be home."

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If a task is once begun  
Never leave it till it's done.  
Be the labor great or small,  
Do it well or not at all.

*Anonymous*



## All-Iowa Festival Honors John Harris Watts



On Saturday, May 31, the York Rite Bodies of Iowa joined in an all-Iowa York Rite Day honoring John Harris Watts, Most Puissant General Grand Master of the General Grand Council, Cryptic Masons, International. The Des Moines Festival, including a 51-member class, was under the direction of Iowa York Rite College No. 37, Jerald E. Marsengill, Grand Governor.



**The Malta Team: R.E.G.C. Marion Wilson in left foreground, and (l-r) Ellis, Steitz, Burcum, and McLain. Above, the 51-member John Harris Watts Class.**

The Order of Malta was conferred in full form by a Des Moines team featuring P.G.C. Wayne C. Burcum as Prior; P.G.C. Max E. Ellis, Chaplain; Grand Commander

Marion D. Wilson, Marshal; and Grand Sword Bearer Donald J. McLain as Lieutenant Commander. Iowa's Grand Commandery officers conferred the Order of the Temple.

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## 42 Candidates Knighted in Two North Dakota Classes



During his visit to Wi Ha Ha Commandery No. 4, Jamestown, North Dakota, on May 10, North Central Department Commander Armun D. Jones conferred the Order of Knighthood on six of 28 candidates. According to Jones, this class was "one of the largest ever in North Dakota," and he attributes its success to the efforts of Potentate Gordon Hanson, Past Grand Master of Masons in North Dakota, and Eminent Grand Sword Bearer Dorsey H. Doyle, Recorder of Wi Ha Ha No. 4.

On the same day in Fargo, Auvergne Commandery No. 2 Knighted a class of 14 candidates. Department Commander Jones, a resident of Mandan, says "Templary is on the upswing in North Dakota."



The Order of Knights Templar, the Christian Branch of Masonry, has a significant plan to alleviate the suffering of others. That plan is contained in the work of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and, according to Assistant Executive Director Howard T. Joslyn, "the word is out" that any individual, regardless of Masonic membership, may assist in the realization of that plan.

As with all other charities, the by-word is funding. Tax-deductible contributions may be made by simply forwarding a check to the Springfield, Illinois, office and becoming a part of the growing list of members in the Grand Commander's and Grand Master's Clubs within the Eye Foundation. Membership in the Grand Commander's Club is automatic with a \$100 (or more) initial donation and the pledge to repeat the \$100 donations yearly over the next ten years. All Grand Commander's Club members receive an engraved wallet card showing the donor's name and State membership number. When \$1,000 is contributed — either in a single donation, or over a ten-year-or-less period (for Grand Commander's Club members) — the name is added to the Grand Master's Club listing. A metallic wallet card and bronze desk plaque are then sent in acknowledgement.

The Grand Commander's Club this month welcomes:

- Louisiana No. 1 — George R. Lambert, Jr.
- Colorado No. 3 — Charles E. Morris
- Alabama No. 4 — Martin M. Barnes
- Massachusetts No. 5 — Emiel Dankmeijer
- Pennsylvania No. 9 — Philip D. Rowe, Jr.
- California No. 14 — William E. Krenning

and new Grand Master's Club members are:

- No. 208 — Frank J. Fecker (IL)
- No. 209 — Charles W. Laffoday, Jr. (SC)
- No. 210 — Constance D. Dooly  
for Luther M. Davenport (GA)
- No. 211 — Col. John A. Spencer (Germany)
- No. 212 — Charles Marcucci (PA)

As State Chairman for the Knights Templar Eye Committee (Sir Knight Snipes is Campaign Chairman), Aubrey C. Martindale actively participates in Texas casework. In recent letters to Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., several quotes paint a graphic picture:

*"The baby was born with both eyes crossed and the Ophthalmologist thinks the time is here for muscular surgery on each eye . . . I think we would have raised a nice little sum if I would have had a large audience when this little baby began to smile and laugh and hold your finger . . . There was no way this young couple could have gotten the money for eye surgery. They were so grateful in thanking us."*

And another:

*"My visit with Lela will never be forgotten. I am so sorry that every Knight Templar couldn't be with me. She expressed no fear of not regaining her sight. The doctor will remove her cataract with the Argon laser system and follow up with a corneal transplant, then a lens implant. Lela is a strong young lady and knows she must fight hard to regain partial sight. She is a cheerful young person and just kept thanking us for wanting to help."*

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For further information on the Eye Foundation Clubs, write to Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705, or call 217-523-3838. Any individual may join, but membership is not open to groups.



## **“SECRET” BROTHERHOOD AT WORK**

by

**Obie Etheridge, P.C.**

**Secretary-Recorder of Corpus Christi York Rite, Texas**

There is an ancient “secret” brotherhood at work . . . and I would like to tell you something about it. Freemasonry has often been mistakenly referred to as a secret society. Although it has some secrets, its membership is known, its meeting places and times are published, and nearly everything about it has been in print for anyone to read. Still there are many misconceptions of its nature and its goals, and the general public is unaware of its quiet influence for good.



First of all, Freemasonry is designed to assist the individual member to improve his own character. Second, his duties to God, his country, his family, and his fellow man are impressed firmly on his mind. These lessons are taught in several progressive steps or sessions called degrees. In each of them, various symbols are utilized, mostly relating to the art of building, often with particular reference to the building of King Solomon's temple. The Masonic square and compasses are such a symbol, and are often worn on a ring or lapel pin, not as a boast of membership but as a personal reminder of their lessons.

The use of building symbols was a natural consequence of the evolution of Freemasonry, as the earliest lodges were actually brotherhoods of stonemasons, traveling through Europe building cathedrals in the 14th century. Gradually they began to accept non-builders as members, and these “speculative” members began

to predominate. In 1717 a Grand Lodge was formed in England, organized by these lodges of philosophic Masons.

Freemasons had a major role in the founding of the United States. George Washington was Master of Alexandria Lodge when he became our first president. . . .

The “Blue Lodge” of three degrees makes a member a “Master Mason.” No person can be invited to become a Mason, as he would receive no value from membership if he did not of his own free will decide to initiate a request for membership and submit to an examination of his life and character.

Additional degrees with further lessons comprise the York Rite, which culminates in the Christian Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Scottish Rite or 32nd degree. The Shrine is not organically a Masonic body, but has Masonic membership prerequisites. It was formed in 1872 to provide further outlet for fellowship and service to mankind.

Masons are taught to help other people in need, quietly and without publicity. There are some visible philanthropies, however, such as the Scottish Rite hospitals for crippled children, Shrine burn hospitals, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and homes for the aged and for children of broken families.

This, perhaps, provides a better understanding of this “invisible” brotherhood called Masons.

The above article appeared in the April 5, 1980, CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER TIMES. Sir Knight Etheridge's mailing address is P.O. Box 366, Corpus Christi, Texas 78403.



## THE INDEPENDENCE GAME

by

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

So you're having a birthday party and are looking for suggestions on how to entertain your guests? Whose birthday is it? Well, our nation's of course. For starters how about a quiz on how much your guests know about our country's birth? Here are 13 questions — one for each of the original 13 colonies.

1. *July 4, 1776, was the date the Declaration of Independence was signed.*

(False. July 4, 1776, was the date it was adopted, but only Brother John Hancock signed it then — most of the others did not affix their signatures until August the 2nd, and the last to sign, Thomas MacKean, did not do so until 1781.)

2. *The Declaration of Independence included for the first time the term the "United States of America" which became the official name of the colonies on September 9, 1777.*

(True.)

3. *George Washington never signed the Declaration of Independence.*

(True. At the time of the signing Brother Washington was in New York commanding the Continental Army. Unlike some colonial delegations who signed later, he never got around to signing it; but his state, Virginia, was represented by Thomas Jefferson and six other distinguished citizens.)

4. *Most of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence were poorly educated and of little means.*

(False. Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists, eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and plantation owners. Most were men of means and well-educated. They had security but they valued liberty more.)

5. *Most of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence were young*

*men without family responsibilities.*

(False. Seven of the 56 signers were more than 60 years old — a very advanced age in 1776; eighteen were in their thirties. Only two of the signers were bachelors. The other 54 signers had a total of 270 sons and daughters. Farmer Carter Braxton of Virginia had 18 children when he signed. Judge William Ellery of Rhode Island had 16 children. Attorney Roger Sherman of Connecticut had 15. Both Ellery and Sherman are believed to have been Masons.)

6. *Our country's great patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence understood the terrible risks they were taking but went ahead and did so anyway.*

(True. The members of the Continental Congress who met in 1776 were not patriots simply because they signed the Declaration of Independence; they signed because they were patriots. Nine of the 56 died from wounds and the hardships of war. Twenty had their homes ransacked and burned. Five were captured by the enemy, were tortured and put to death as traitors. Many lost their fortunes and were to die bankrupt. Several were separated from their wives and loved ones and returned to find them dead.)

7. *Only three of the men who signed the Declaration were famous, extraordinary men.*

(True. They were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and → → →



Benjamin Franklin. Although IQ tests were unknown then, it is now thought that Jefferson and Franklin, and possibly Washington, were geniuses. It is estimated that Jefferson and Franklin had IQ's of about 160 and Washington about 140. John Adams and James Madison are also considered to have had IQ's close to 140. But what of the other 53 who signed? For the most part they were in all outward respects just ordinary men. Some were scholars, a few were barely literate; some were immigrants and others were native born; some were old and others young; but they had one thing in common — a passionate love for their country — and this was enough to bind them together for all eternity and to enshrine their names as a byword for patriotism and courage wherever liberty is understood and enjoyed.)

8. *With the possible exception of Shakespeare, no English-speaking individual during the past 400 years has presented posterity with so much quotable wisdom as Brother Benjamin Franklin.*

(True. Remember "We must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately"? This was Franklin's simple way of pleading for unity during the signing of the Declaration of Independence.)

9. *Abraham Clark had good reason to withhold his signature from the Declaration as two of his sons were British prisoners of war. If he renounced the Revolutionary case, he could have effected their release; if he signed, he could be signing their death warrants as well as his own. So he did not sign.*

(False. He signed.)

10. *Robert Morris was one of the wealthiest men in the colonies — he almost personally financed the Revolution. He gave up every bit of material wealth he had, and borrowed much more on his personal word. One hundred and fifty of his own merchant ships were either sunk or captured during the war.*

*He died in debtor's prison without a regret.*

(True.)

11. *John Morton, a Pennsylvania surveyor, when signing the Declaration said for his descendants' benefit: "Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge this to be the most glorious service that I have ever rendered to my country."*

(True.)

12. *Patriotism today, as in 1776, requires just as much devotion and dedication to the task of maintaining individual freedom.*

(True.)

13. *Patriotism has a narrowing effect on people. It confines love to one special area of land or to one specific set of ideas. The narrowness of patriotism breeds selfishness and hatred and in turn these emotions unleash war and death and destruction upon the world.*

(False. It is not patriotism but blind nationalism or chauvinism that is dangerous. The main theme of the Declaration of Independence is its universality. "... all men (not just Americans) are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..." Patriotism not only permits Americans to love all people, but our consistent dedication to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man demands it.)

Sir Knight Starkweather, whose viewpoints are advanced in the foregoing, lives at 8010 Tonto Drive, El Paso, Texas 79904.







## KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ Looking for a cloth patch — 71st Air Engineers, the Fifth Air Force, Japan — 1945, 1946, 1947, ITAZUKE AIR STRIP — FUKUOKA KYUSHU — JAPAN. I was stationed here at the end of the war. I will pay for patch. *James A. Minnick, Jr., 1211 Oakland Terrace Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21227*

▣ I would appreciate hearing from any Sir Knight who might know of the whereabouts of a gold pocket watch which belonged to my great-uncle, William Henry Andrews. It was presented to him when he finished his tenure as Grand Master of the State of New York.

I'm uncertain as to date, but think around 1885-1887. The watch was engraved with his name, I believe, previous title and date, and it was said to have been embellished with Masonic engraving or raised gold figures. It was probably lost, sold or stolen somewhere in the area of Miami, Florida, during the late 1930's. I would be glad to purchase the watch, if located. *Alan Maloney, c/o Nuernberg American Elementary School No. 1, APO New York 09696*

▣ Following my brother's death, I was given some of his Masonic memorabilia. I know how much they meant to him and believe he would have wanted someone in the Order to have them. If anyone interested in collecting or buying such items will write to me, I'll send a list of what I have. My brother was Chester S. Haynie, W.M. of Stone Mountain Lodge No. 449 at one time, also a member of Dekalb Commandery No. 38 and Yaarab Temple. *Mrs. Marion H. Grant, 3144 Ponderosa Dr., Covington, Georgia 30209*

▣ For sale: A Masonic ring, 14K yellow gold, with platinum top, with a 1.54 ct. gem diamond, AAA No. 1 grade, perfect no flaws, over-blue, a rare specimen of quality not often found. Ring and diamond just appraised at \$42,223.00, but reasonable offers will be entertained. I have no heirs to will it to and am anxious to sell it to someone that would like something this special to pass on to a son. *Cdr. Percy H. Bliss, U.S.N.R., Ret. P.O. Box 865, Big Sky, Montana or call 406-995-4396*

▣ I have volumes I through V of *A Library of Freemasonry* copyrighted 1911. They are illustrated and belonged to my grandfather. If anyone would be interested in purchasing them, please write. *Dorothy Connor, 14744 Carnell Street, Whittier, California 90603*

▣ I would like to know if anyone has the know how and experience to clean chapeau plumes and also how to keep same from shedding.

I also have a Knight Templar sword and leather carrying case, in good condition, that I am willing to sell. If interested please contact me. *Charles D. Richards, 1116 East 5th, North Platte, Nebraska 69101*

▣ Pittsburg Commandery No. 43 Pittsburg, Texas (which I have served for 20 years) has on hand 14 Commandery uniforms (old style) that we do not need — sizes 40-46. We would like to sell them to some Commandery that could use them. *Robert F. Vickers, P.C., Recorder, Pittsburg Commandery No. 43, P.O. Box 611, Pittsburg, Texas 75686*



□ I would like to thank all the Sir Knights, Companions and Brethren for the overwhelming response I received to my appeal for books and Masonic literature in the *Knight Templar Magazine*. I received many useful and enlightening books from all over the U.S. So, I'll just say thank you one and all.

I still have a few spaces left in my bookcase if any of the Companions or Sir Knights have a few books lying around collecting dust. I would be glad to have them and will pay postage. I can pay a small amount for books if requested. God bless each of you. *John W. Mallard, 814 Parkview St., Dyersburg, Tennessee 38024*

□ Thanks to the many Sir Knights who have sent me articles over the years, regarding the several articles I have had in the *K.T. Magazine*. To any Knight who desires a copy of my book *Mytheology*, I will send a copy for the cost of postage and handling or \$1.00 total. Selling price retail \$6.00; hard cover edition. *David F. Thomas, 1212 E. Comanche, Tampa, Florida 33604*

□ My husband passed away a year ago, and I have his Knight Templar coat, belt and hat (with a case for the hat). The coat is a 42-44 and the hat a size 6 7/8. If anyone would be interested in it, it is like new. *Mrs. George R. Ullon, 70 Barrewood Drive, Washington, Pennsylvania 15301, (412-225-6325)*

□ I have a kit containing the wine, corn, and oil in the original containers, never having been opened. The Mason who left it to me would have been one hundred years old, and it was given to him by his father. The kit has Courtlandt Lodge No. 34, F. & A.M., Peekskill, New York. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who may know anything about this. Please write or call. *Jerry R. Mahaffey, 320 Brentwood Drive, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052, (704-864-0012)*

□ Bluffton Lodge No. 432, F. & A.M., is establishing a Masonic Library to be used by local Masonic study groups and will be made available to anyone we can interest in becoming a student of Masonry. This Library will accept the donation of books on Masonry and related fields.

One volume in particular we are searching for is Volume 1 of "The Builder," published by The National Masonic Research Society, in Anamosa, Iowa.

Anyone wishing to contribute any book or information on this subject, please write to: *Wesley H. Breidenbach, Librarian, 322 Cherry Street, Bluffton, Ohio 45817*

□ In connection with my hobby of Masonic stamp collecting, I now have located 33 Knights Templar on U.S. Stamps. If any Knight Templar stamp collectors are interested in the list, I will be happy to send it together with Scott Numbers of each stamp. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope. *Allen E. Wolf, 522 - 2nd Avenue, N.E., Waseca, Minnesota 56093*

□ I have two hobbies and would like to hear from any other Knight Templar with similar interest. The first is hand constructing Hammered Dulcimers. This instrument, so far as I know, is one of those mentioned in the third chapter of Daniel, verses 5, 10 and 15. It differs greatly from another instrument that originated in the Appalachian region and is called a lap, mountain or strummed dulcimer.

The second is that I enjoy tinkering with any old, damaged or worn-out surveying instruments. I would like to hear from anyone with any such items, or spare parts thereof. I would not want instruments that would be of use to a practicing engineer or surveyor. *Marvin E. Richardson, 2934 Meadow Forest Drive, Jackson, Mississippi 39212*



## INTROSPECTION

There's a time in the age of a nation,  
When it's good to look back on the past:  
To see if by sharp observation,  
Precious precepts, once penned, were to last.

The truths that were held undisputed,  
Matched the fervor and cry to be free:  
So, a congress was thus constituted  
By colonies far over the sea.

Liberty unchained by direction,  
Eternal in the heart of all men;  
Guided the spirit of correction  
With the valiant sword and the pen.

The testament of decades still teaches us,  
The policies of patriots of yore:  
Though chiseled in hardship, they reach us,  
In the errors and follies we score.

Their pledge is our pledge forever:  
To keep and preserve and hold dear,  
Their wisdom, their truth, and their honor.  
For with these, there is nothing to fear.



Gilbert H. Hill, P.C.  
Coronal-Ascalon Commandery No. 31  
Denver, Colorado