



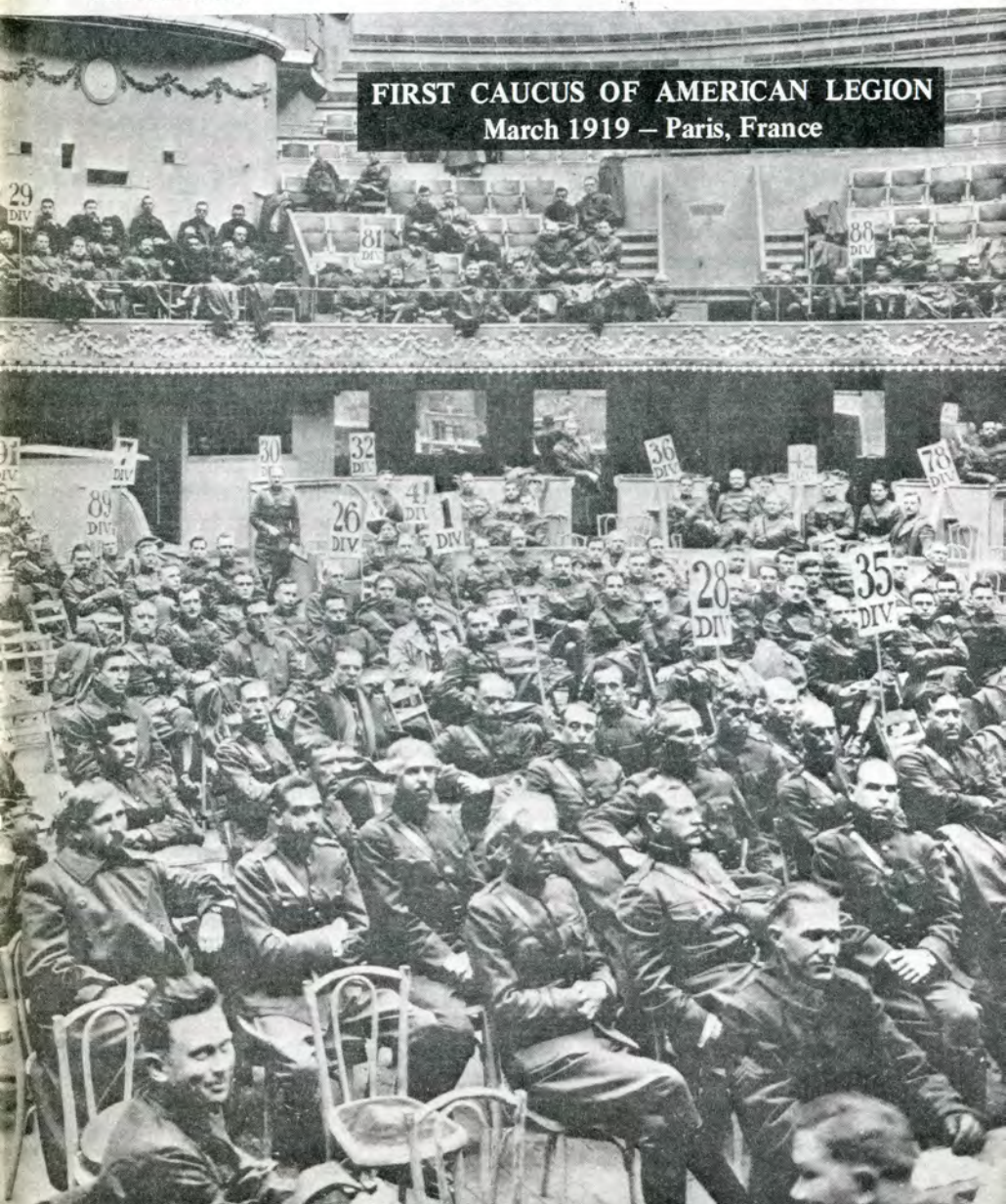
Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVII

MARCH 1981

NUMBER 3

**FIRST CAUCUS OF AMERICAN LEGION
March 1919 – Paris, France**



MASONIC EDUCATION IS NEEDED

Each one of us has the need and opportunity to encourage the educational process among all Masons. Obviously, this is particularly true for those in roles of leadership.

Our base is in the Symbolic Lodge. We are all Master Masons and decidedly proud of it. And we very well recognize that all national bodies, all "appendant bodies," owe and pledge fealty to their respective Grand Lodges. The Symbolic or Blue Lodges came from the Mother Lodge in England; the premier Grand Lodge was formed on St. John the Baptist's Day on June 24, 1717 – although there is far more than mere conjecture that there were earlier "lodges."



Brother Harry Carr, writing for the United Grand Lodge of England in 1967 for the 250th Grand Lodge Anniversary, says "the Cooke MS., circa 1410 . . . contains the earliest detailed description . . . of the link between King Solomon's Temple and operative masonry. The text (says Carr) goes on to describe how the 'science' of masonry was brought from the Holy Land across Europe until it was finally established in England."

Be that as it may, the Grand Lodge of Ireland was formed next – just before 1725 – making it the second oldest. In the same year an independent body of Masons assumed the status of the Grand Lodge of All England at York. This York Grand Lodge regularly conferred the degrees of Knight Templar and the Holy Royal Arch as the 4th and 5th degrees, giving them an additional connection with Ancient Craft Masonry. The 1717 Grand Lodge tended in time to "modernize" the craft; therefore, in 1751, six independent London Lodges formed the "Ancient Grand Lodge" and became known as the "Antients" or "Ancients."

Throughout the existence of these two, many prominent Masons tried to promote a unified body. Some Lodges held warrants from both and Brother Carr said, "It seemed inevitable that ultimately there should be a reconciliation." In 1813, after extended periods of discussion, "Ancients" and "Moderns" became, for all practical purposes, "The United Grand Lodge of England." The following supplement became a part of that Act of Union:

It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more: . . . but this article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the constitutions of said Orders.

I trust the above, although admittedly sketchy and incomplete, will help fratres not only to "sell" the York Rite to good and worthy Masons but also to improve York Rite understanding.

Reginald Johnson

"The Magazine for York Rite Masons — and Others, too."

MARCH: Brother and Lt. Col. Roosevelt, Jr., son of a fighting father, fraternal Brother and former President, played a major organizational role in the formation of the institution known as The American Legion. His father died at age 60 in January of 1919, a month before the tentative project began. Perhaps the patriotic example of his father influenced Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in establishing an organization to serve "God and Country." That and the stories of other notable Masons and Templars are told in this issue. We hope you enjoy them.

P.C.R.

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JOY IN RENEWED SIGHT

Mr. G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director
Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 579
Springfield, Ill. 62705

Dear Sir:

My life has been changed because of you, and I want to thank you!

I came to this country from Brazil to train to be an aviation mechanic at the school here in Memphis. My church has helped me and my wife in many ways to be able to live here during this time. I studied hard on English and did my best to learn the things an aviation mechanic must know, but my near-blindness kept me from reading well enough. My instructor had told me I was not passing and could never be an aviation mechanic. I prayed to God that He would either show the instructors how to help me better or that He would make my eyes better. Through Him, I found Dr. Thomas Wood who examined my eyes and told me he could do a cornea transplant — but I did not have any money to pay for it. He told me about your Foundation and the help you might be able to give me.



Mr. Charlie Brooks gave me an interview and got help for me from your Foundation, and on December 29, 1979, I had a cornea transplant. Six days after the operation, I was able to read my books and return to school! I have since passed all my tests and was awarded special recognition last March. On November 12, 1980, I graduated from Aviation Mechanics' School.

Dr. Wood has told me he can do another cornea transplant in my other eye and now Mr. Brooks has given me the happy news that you have agreed to make the funds available for this second operation. I am waiting now for a call to receive this transplant and I am very happy and grateful.

I am so grateful for this country, for all my Christian friends and particularly for your Foundation, for the person who will give me good vision and for God who has answered my prayers and worked through all of you to make it possible for me to be an aviation mechanic. Thank you . . . thank you . . . thank you!

Sincerely,
Dalton Miranda
Memphis, Tennessee



THE AMERICAN LEGION

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

The Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans were two of the earliest organizations established by and for American war veterans. They came into existence following the Civil War, and the G.A.R. especially exercised some influence in political circles for veterans' pensions. But the obsolescence of each group was inherent in their founding. The U.C.V. (founded 1889) never exceeded 50,000 members. The G.A.R. (founded 1866 by Brother John A. Logan) reported more than 400,000 members at its height; but it ended for all intents and purposes in 1949 when six of sixteen surviving members appeared for the 83rd and final encampment. With the passing of the last survivor, each group was relegated into the shadows of history. Question the average citizen in 1981 about the G.A.R. or U.C.V. and few would be able to give a knowledgeable reply. Query them, however, about an organization called The American Legion, and few would hesitate to relate something of the work and importance of this 20th-century veterans institution.

Although The American Legion was an outgrowth of the First World War, its membership 62 years later consists of veterans of four wars. Its efforts on behalf of millions of men and women who have given honorable service to their country is unparalleled in any country's history, and its influence in education, rehabilitation, child welfare and a multitude of other areas is well known.

In February 1919, three months following the signing of the Armistice at Versailles, a group of twenty officers from all parts of the American

Expeditionary Forces was called together for the purpose of obtaining "an expression as to the wants, inclination, and needs of the non-professional soldiers who constitute the vast majority of the present American Army." These twenty officers, including Brother and Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., made a number of short-term recommendations to build the morale of the fighting men who were then bivouacked in Europe, dispirited through inactivity and awaiting transport home. At the end of the meeting, Roosevelt invited the officers to a Paris restaurant where the discussion turned to more long-range objectives — future "national preparedness," the halt of communism, and, especially; "the want and need for a proper association of the veterans of the great war . . ." It was at this informal gathering that the initial plans were laid.

More than any other man, Lt. Col. Roosevelt was the guiding light of the Legion's genesis. Historian Raymond Moley, Jr., described Roosevelt's plans for an organization "drawing its strength from nearly five million discharged fighting men," a group that would "preserve the unity of purpose and action which had been theirs during the war and could further in peace the ideals and objectives for which they had served."

Most of the men who met with Roosevelt agreed in principle with these objectives. They planned two organizational meetings — one in Paris and one later in the United States. Lt. Cols. George A. White, Eric Fisher Wood and Ralph D. Cole were approved as a "Committee of Three" to set up the Paris Caucus. Roosevelt returned to → → →

the U.S. and laid the groundwork for the first meeting in St. Louis, Missouri.

The word went out to all combat divisions, service units, G.H.Q., and other branches of the American Expeditionary Forces, inviting representatives — officers and enlisted men — to assemble at No. 4 Avenue Gabriel for a three-day meeting beginning March 15, 1919. Many came with little thought of the effective coalescence of millions of veterans into a successful post-war organization. Others saw the possibility of a group with only short-range effectiveness. To be sure, few anticipated the ultimate sweep of what came to be The American Legion.

Twenty-nine-year-old Brother and Lt. Col. Bennett Champ Clark, later a U.S. Senator from Missouri, was elected temporary chairman of the Caucus. Former U.S. Congressman, Brother and Lt. Col. Thomas W. Miller was elected vice-chairman. Delegates were seated from every branch, every strata of the military, and, by unanimous approval, considerations of rank were waived. By the third day, more than 1,000 men were on hand and the meeting had to be moved to the Cirque de Paris to accommodate the crowd. Committees on “permanent organization, Constitution, name and place of next meeting” reported, and it was recommended that membership be open to all who had served honorably. The foundation was set.

Several months later, when the second meeting took place in St. Louis, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was the first to address the representatives: “The idea underlying the formation of The American Legion,” said Roosevelt, “is the feeling among the great mass of the men who served in the forces of this country during the war, that the impulse of patriotism which prompted their efforts and sacrifices should be so preserved that it might become a strong force in the future for true Americanism and better citizenship. We will be facing troublous times in the coming years and

to my mind no greater safeguard could be devised than those soldiers, sailors, and marines formed in their own association, in such manner that they could make themselves felt for law and order, decent living and thinking, and truer ‘nationalism.’ ”

Roosevelt was nominated chairman, but he declined; he did not want any hint of politics to pervade the caucus and did not want his association with the Legion to be interpreted as a stepping-stone to any office. From the first, the Legion’s founders envisioned a non-partisan organization that would work for and defend the rights of all veterans regardless of rank, social status or political tendencies. Four million veterans were represented in St. Louis, where Col. Henry D. Lindsley, D.S.M., former Mayor of Dallas, Texas, was elected chairman. Three vice-chairmen — an Army sergeant, a Navy seaman, and a Marine private were also elected.

Of all the items recommended for approval at this meeting (and later enacted at the first Convention), two stand out. The first was the organization name, The American Legion. Second was the approval of the Legion’s constitution, the preamble of which begins with the immortal words, “For God and Country, we associate ourselves together . . .” There was a fine idealism represented in these words and in the very concept of the Legion. Chaplain John W. Inzer said of the St. Louis meeting, “I believe God raised up America for this great hour.”

Several resolutions were also passed that May. One called for firm efforts to re-employ returning servicemen; another called for the “deportation of aliens who had refused to perform military service during the war”; and another named *The American Legion Weekly*, the official Legion publication. (Today, *The American Legion Magazine* is printed monthly).

The next meeting was set for Minneapolis, November 10, 11 and 12,



The St. Louis Caucus of The American Legion – May 8-10, 1919.

1919, marking the first anniversary of the Armistice. Amazingly, within six months between the St. Louis meeting and the first National Convention, more than 3,500 American Legion posts had been established in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Panama, The Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico and Cuba.

Delegates to the Minneapolis Convention formally adopted the name and constitution and approved additional resolutions including what the Legion felt was “the first obligation” of the U.S. — the care of disabled veterans. They also made a strong recommendation for “promotion in Congress of a National defense program commensurate with the United States’ position in the world, and its requirements for national security.”

Franklin D’Olier was elected first National Commander, and he began the tradition of holding the office for a single term. During the first year under D’Olier, the Legion was instrumental in increasing disability compensation, death benefits and vocational training allowances. Under the second National Commander Frederic W. Galbraith, Jr., the Veterans Bureau was created. And when one-sixth of all

veterans were left jobless as a result of the “industrial recession” of the 1920’s, National Commander and Sir Knight Hanford MacNider instituted American Legion Employment Day; three weeks later a half million veterans were re-employed.

In 1923, the Legion was instrumental in drafting the Flag Code, although it was not adopted by Congress until twenty years later. The following year the National Americanism Commission was established. Its purpose was simple — “building nationalism and patriotism,” and “undying devotion and belief” in America. In later years, the Legion was involved in the legislation making *The Star-Spangled Banner* the national anthem, and the bill establishing Armistice Day, November 11, as a national holiday — now known as Veterans Day. Legionnaires also introduced legislation for a shrine to honor America’s unknown war dead. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery — today called the Tomb of the Unknowns where hundreds of Templars gather annually for the Easter Sunrise Memorial Service — was the result of their efforts. → → →

In the area of service for youth, The American Legion has a long list of achievements. Legion posts have supported Scouting programs and 4-H Clubs, and their nation-wide youth activities have included "American Legion Junior Baseball" in which some 400,000 youngsters were registered in the 1930's. On a more basic level, the Legion was among the first national organizations to work for child welfare. Moley reports that by 1942, The American Legion "had been responsible for fifty million dollars reaching 5,900,000 children."

During World War II, the Legion's veterans served again. Some returned to the battlefield; others devoted their energy to the work at home. Veterans served on Selective Service, Rations and Appeals Boards; they performed as recruiters, air-raid wardens and volunteer police and firemen; and they were responsible for many a bond- and blood-drive. After the Second World War, Legion membership rose to greater than three million in more than 15,000 posts.

In 1946, the Legion-conceived "G.I. Bill of Rights" was finally signed into law. As told in *The American Legion Story*, the "broad concept [of the bill] originated in The American Legion, a member of the Legion wrote the bill, an employee of the Legion suggested its meaningful name, Legionnaires promoted it and handled its legal presentation, and a former Commander secured its unanimous approval in the Senate. It was the Legion's greatest single legislative achievement." The G.I. Bill provided for long-range rehabilitation for veterans including education and training, loans, unemployment pay, job-finding assistance, military review of discharges, and V.A. Hospitals.

Today, 2.65 million men and women veterans hold membership in some 16,000 American Legion posts under the leadership of National Commander Michael J. Kogutek. The American Legion Auxiliary, consisting in large part

York Rite Festival at Toledo

All area Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masons are invited to participate in the "J. Kenneth Campbell York Rite Festival" to be held Saturday, April 4, at the Calumet Temple, 1628 Broadway, in Toledo, Ohio. Past Commander Hal J. Shafer, Lafayette Lyttle Commandery No. 77 in Toledo, reports that "the Great Eighth District and First Arch Association will offer the Chapter and Council Degrees, and the Super Sixth Division of Knights Templar will present the Orders of the Commandery" at this one-day Festival.

Several ladies' programs will be held during the afternoon of the Festival, and a dinner (requiring confirmed reservations) is planned for that evening in the Main Dining Room of Calumet Temple.



of wives of the Legionnaires, has worked beside the Legion in support of their programs and objectives over the years.

As in the past, The American Legion stands today as a "watchdog" group, working through government for the respect and welfare of American servicemen and women. Their name has become synonymous with the term "positive Americanism," an ideal they have helped to instill in every citizen, with special emphasis on America's youth. By the Legion's definition, "Americanism is a vital, active, living force. Americanism to The American Legion means peace, strength, the will and the courage to live as free men in a free land. . . . It is not a word, it is a cause, a way of life. . . ." — one that will undoubtedly continue to be the byword of The American Legion.

The Editor wishes to thank The American Legion National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, for providing historical data used in the preparation of this article.

TEMPLAR REGALIA IN IRELAND

by

Eminent Sir Knight J. David F. McKee
Past Preceptor, Commercial Preceptory No. 245, Dublin

I read with great interest the article entitled "The Uniform of a Templar," by Most Eminent Sir Knight George Draffen of Newington in the *Knight Templar Magazine* of July 1980, and was particularly intrigued by his clear description of the uniform sanctioned by the Great Priory of Scotland. The major value, to me, of his article, was that it explained the differences I had noted during visits by senior officers of his Great Priory to meetings of the Great Priory of Ireland. Sir Knight Draffen rightly states that similar uniform is worn by members of the Great Priory of Ireland. As he implies, however, differences exist, small though they may be. As one of the more rewarding aspects of Freemasonry is the way in which differences can exist without impinging on the underlying harmony, I thought that the readers of *Knight Templar* might be interested in a few details of Irish Templar regalia.

As with our Brethren in Scotland and England, we wear a traditional Templar type of uniform, redolent of the days of the Crusading Knights. It consists, first of all, of a white tunic or surcoat (with or without sleeves) and reaching to the knees. As there is nobody with a tape-measure to check the length, tunics could be said to hover in the general vicinity of the knees.

On the tunic is a red cross stretching downwards from the neck of the garment (below the chin) to the bottom hem, and from side to side, across the breast (usually on the level of the armpit). The cross is supposed to be three inches in width throughout. There is no rule about sleeves

on the tunic. The majority of tunics are sleeveless, but if one has a sleeved tunic, one has the option of not wearing a jacket beneath it, a considerable benefit if a meeting is crowded, and the weather (for once) warm.

Having put on his tunic, the Irish Sir Knight then places a black four-inch ribbon or sash over the left shoulder, crossing the chest to the right hip, and joined there. It is fringed at the ends, and on the front of the ribbon, over the centre of the chest, is embroidered or applied a red Cross: a Latin or Passion Cross for the Knight, and a Patriarchal Cross for the Preceptor and Past Preceptor.

Next comes the sword belt, in black leather, and the sword at the left hip. These swords are not freely available, and many and various are their designs. The type most sought-after, and most attractive, has the hilt composed of two crossed bones, with a skull at the top of the grip.

Thus armed, the Knight puts on a white mantle with a hood (although the hood is never worn over the head, but thrown down the back). This mantle should be just a little longer than the tunic, has no sleeves, and simply hangs across the shoulders. A heavy cord at the neck serves to tie the mantle across the body. On the left shoulder of the Mantle, or more properly, in a position over the upper arm, is attached a red Cross. For a Sir Knight, the Cross is an equal-limbed Cross with each arm about six inches long. To be absolutely correct, the Cross is a "Cross Pattee," which is the Heraldic term for a Cross whose arms widen gradually towards the end. → → →

In addition, the Sir Knight has his hood lined in white, and the "tie cords" in the same colour. A Preceptor or Past Preceptor changes the Mantle Cross to a red Patriarchal Cross, the hood lining to red, and swaps his white cords for red ones. It is usual for the cords, be they white or red, to terminate in ornate tassels.

All Sir Knights, of whatever rank, wear a red "Pill-box" hat with stiffened sides about two inches high. On it is a silver Cross Pattee for the Sir Knight, and a Patriarchal Cross for the Preceptor. There seems to be little discrimination between silver- or gold-coloured Crosses for the Preceptor. Finally, black gloves are worn.

There are a number of authorised jewels for Templars. For the Sir Knight, a silver seven-pointed star bearing a Latin Cross within a "garter" with the motto of the Order: a red Cross Pattee on a red/white/red ribbon; and a white enamelled Malta Cross on a black ribbon for the Templar who has received the Malta Degree (which is conferred, in Ireland, after the Templar Degree). The Preceptor may wear a Star similar to the Knight's star, but with a Patriarchal Cross replacing the Latin Cross in the centre.

Unlike our Scottish Brethren, boots, spurs and other accessories are not worn. In fact, the regalia described is the basic uniform for all Templars in Ireland, and Grand Rank (actually, officers of that rank are called "Great Officers") is signified by a sash of different colour, and the placing of the appropriate badge of rank over the Cross on the shoulder of the mantle. In the most exalted cases, hat and mantle badges do vary.

The prescribed jewels are usually worn on the left breast of the tunic, beneath the mantle, except for the Chair presentation jewel which is worn from a ribbon about the neck.

So much for the uniform of a Templar, which I have sketched in some detail, in an attempt to convey the overall effect of flowing whiteness (or off-whiteness:

some regalia is of considerable age) that attends meetings of a Preceptory. However, it might be of interest to refer to the other uniform, that of the Knight of Malta.

In Ireland a newly-created Sir Knight will be anxious to receive the Degree of Knight of Malta. The Malta Degree is one of the few Irish Degrees that may be conferred on an unspecified number of candidates, and it is conferred at irregular intervals. It may be conferred by the members of a particular Preceptory, or by a team from several Preceptories. It may be conferred purely for the sake of the conferring, or as an exercise, or as a Demonstration before the Great Preceptory of Instruction, a body with the duty of supervising the ritual. In each case, any Knight Templar may attend to receive the Degree, and indeed he must receive it before he reaches the Chair of his Preceptory.

There is a distinct uniform for the Knight of Malta. However, as the Knight need never attend a "Priory of Malta" (as the conferring body is called) after he has received his Degree, it was considered appropriate not to insist on a candidate wearing the Malta regalia. Hence, candidates invariably appear as Templars, as do most of the conferring officers. However, certain officers must be "properly" dressed, and a member may, naturally, equip himself with the full rig if he wishes. In fact, the regalia is, in some respects, a reversal of the Templar uniform.

The tunic is black, with a white Cross from neck to hem and from side to side. No sash is worn, but the same sword and belt (and gloves) are worn. The mantle is also black, with a black hood lined in white, white "tie-cords" at the neck, and a white Maltese Cross on the shoulder. The hat is the same shape as the Templar hat, but in black, with a white-enamelled Maltese Cross as a badge. It is a dramatic uniform, but due to its non-compulsory nature, little seen where not required. I

Easter Breakfast – Washington, D.C.

The Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia will again sponsor its Easter Morning Breakfast at 9:00 a.m., April 19, 1981, following the Knights Templar Easter Sunrise Memorial Service at Arlington National Cemetery. Hundreds of Sir Knights, ladies and friends, including the Officers of the Grand Encampment and several Grand Commanderies, will be in attendance.

This year the breakfast will be held in the remodeled Persian Room of the Twin Bridges Marriott Motel, U.S. No. 1; I & I-95, Arlington, Virginia. Tickets at \$6.25 per person may be secured from Ernest C. Barker, P.G.C., The State House, Apt. No. 624, 2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Telephone (202) 223-4163. Sir Knight Barker urges all to "order tickets early."

... TEMPLAR REGALIA IN IRELAND

I am fortunate to have a skilled seamstress for a wife, and consequently I possess both sets of regalia. Nonetheless, when attending a Priory as an observer, if I decide to wear the Malta regalia, I tend to stand out like a sore thumb!

The cost of a set of Templar regalia would usually be in the vicinity of \$160 or \$170, and as a result there is considerable demand for second-hand uniforms. Templar (and Malta) regalia are the most complex in Irish Freemasonry. In other branches of the Order, one is usually limited to combinations of collar, apron and (in some cases) sash. All are comparatively inexpensive, except for the Apron/Collar outfit of the 18^o of Prince Rose Croix.

It is a pleasant thought that we may be lineal descendants of the warrior Knights of the 12th century. However, even if such a lineal descent may today be hard to justify, our adoption of regalia based on their Knightly accoutrements gives us a claim to be their successors in spirit, if not in fact.

Permission has been granted for publication of this article in the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE only, by the relevant Masonic authority in Ireland. Sir Knight McKee lives at 'Tetuan,' 3 South Park Drive, Foxrock, County Dublin, Ireland.

Easter Reminder

The Knights Templar Easter Sunrise Memorial Service takes place on April 19 this year, and many Grand Commanderies have already made plans for reservations through Sir Knight George M. Fulmer, P.G.C., Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on the Easter Service. The Committee met in February with the Military District of Washington Ceremonial Group, Military Chaplains, U.S. Marine Corps Band, U.S. Army Chorus, Arlington Cemetery and Mutual Broadcasting System personnel, but the results of that meeting did not arrive in time for printing in the March *Knight Templar Magazine*.

In his preliminary correspondence, Sir Knight Fulmer writes, "Present plans include a reception for our M.E. Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson and the officers of the Grand Encampment on the afternoon of Saturday, April 18, at the Hotel Washington... You would be amazed at the impact of the Inauguration and the return of the hostages on the day-by-day relationships with the hotels and the Military. Now that things have settled down, our service will start to move."

The April issue will include up-to-the-minute information and agenda.

13th Voluntary Campaign News

The tenth week total in the 13th Annual Knights Templar Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign leaves another record broken, with \$272,329.19 collected to date. This exceeds contributions reported for the same week in any previous Campaign.

Alabama	\$	703.00	Ohio		4,462.06
Arizona		3,436.45	Oklahoma		2,853.80
Arkansas		936.65	Oregon		1,405.00
California		2,798.00	Pennsylvania		9,828.49
Colorado		28,500.63	South Carolina		3,060.65
Connecticut		445.40	South Dakota		347.00
District of Columbia		2,345.00	Tennessee		6,853.75
Florida		4,655.75	Texas		105,515.22
Georgia		5,250.00	Utah		2,093.65
Idaho		705.00	Vermont		128.44
Illinois		7,236.00	Virginia		4,565.00
Indiana		1,470.65	Washington		1,731.10
Iowa		1,230.10	West Virginia		1,907.00
Kansas		507.50	Wisconsin		1,795.00
Kentucky		3,856.54	Wyoming		385.00
Louisiana		1,834.00	St. John's No. 1,		
Maine		2,515.16	Wilmington, DE		10.00
Maryland		3,443.25	Honolulu No. 1, Honolulu, HI.		40.00
Massachusetts-Rhode Island		2,703.50	Panama Canal No. 1, Balboa,		
Michigan		16,162.00	Republic of Panama		1,490.00
Minnesota		5,636.00	Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks, AK		12.00
Mississippi		1,091.42	Bavaria No. 3,		
Missouri		2,222.00	Munich, Germany		50.00
Montana		9,725.20	Hermann von Salza No. 1,		
Nebraska		710.50	Frankfurt, Germany		340.00
Nevada		2,043.18	Heidelberg No. 2,		
New Hampshire		737.00	Heidelberg, Germany		175.00
New Jersey		990.00	St. Andrew's No. 2,		
New Mexico		662.00	Dover, Delaware		20.00
New York		3,242.30	Harry J. Miller No. 5,		
North Carolina		1,879.00	Bitburg, Germany		280.00
North Dakota		792.55	General Fund		2,515.30

Knights Templar Eye Foundation – New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

- New Hampshire No. 2 – Carleton W. Titus
- New Mexico No. 2 – Norbert J. Eich

Grand Master's Club:

- No. 266 – Alvin L. Crump (IL)
- No. 267 – Paul H. McCament (TX)
- No. 268 – Harley J. Morris (PA)
in memory of Mabel M. Morris
- No. 269 – Col. Harold W. Uhrbrock (NC)
- No. 270 – Thomas E. Tizard (AZ)
- No. 271 – Robert E. Lindsey (TX)
in memory of Joy Lindsey
- No. 273 – Bruce D. Mateer (CO)

How to Join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to begin membership in the Grand Commander's Club. With the initial contribution, the member pledges to make additional annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once Grand Commander's Club contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club.

For information please contact: G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

by

**Alton T. Kauffman, P.G.M.
R.E. Grand Commander of Idaho**

Possibly there has never been such an opportune time in the world for true leadership than there is today. Leaders are needed in our country and throughout the world. Leadership arises out of a need, or condition, if you will. There is that need or condition in our Fraternity today. Many will attempt to lead but they fall by the wayside because they lack those prime essentials that determine real leadership.

Real leadership arises when one can inspire others to follow on a given path to something greater than oneself. It is only prevalent when the call to duty, for duty's sake alone, is placed above all other things and where there is a willingness and a high morale in the execution of the mission or duty. True leadership would preclude any deviation from that given path.

Leadership means followship as well as fellowship and it is the art of inspiring others to follow and do greater things than if left to themselves. It involves efficiency in execution preceded by organization and discipline. It is contrary to authoritative command in the strict sense because command is something that anyone can give if backed up by fear of punishment or threat of brute force. Command is that area which simply means organizing and administering, whereas leadership is an individual function or concept.

It would seem that true leadership must be the outward expression or actions stemming from the inner traits of man. In other words, like many of our Masonic lessons, we must first learn to govern

ourselves before attempting to govern others.

In order to inspire his men, a leader must enjoy prestige, which is a high reputation within his organization resulting from past successes. If a leader's capabilities be as yet unproven, he may enjoy prestige due to a belief in his character on the part of his followers. But no person can long enjoy prestige unless he proves himself worthy of it. If the leader borrows prestige that goes with his position, he will lose the respect of his followers and with it the power of inspiration of leadership.

Let us look at the inner traits so necessary for the true leader. They would include the following:

1. *Honesty*
2. *Loyalty*
3. *Courage*
4. *Naturalness*
5. *Courtesy*
6. *Self-respect without conceit*
7. *Tolerance*
8. *Modesty*

To these we must add the outer character essentials such as:

1. *Ambition*
2. *Quickness of perception*
3. *Judgment*
4. *Self confidence*
5. *Resourcefulness*
6. *Promptness of action*
7. *Tenacity of purpose*
8. *Thoroughness of method*
9. *Audacity*

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Which brings us to the problem of how to develop these traits in our Lodge officers. Here are a few things that come to mind:

1. *Inspiration*
2. *Opportunity*
3. *Encouragement*
4. *Praise*
5. *Recognition*
6. *Awards*

By our own actions we can help to inspire the Lodge officers by exhibiting the very traits we wish to develop in them. We can help inspire them by a basic education in the fundamental precepts of Masonry in doing good ritualistic work. Encourage the study of Masonic history and its connection with the history of our country. After all, the better-educated they are, the better opportunity they will have to exhibit their skills.

We must provide the junior officers every opportunity to exhibit their proficiency in the ritual and to advance when qualified. All too often Past Masters (with the best of intentions) take over much of the ritual and sometimes even the administration of a Lodge. This leaves the officers with the attitude of "why should I work when some Past Master is going to do it anyway." The officers should have every opportunity available to demonstrate their proficiency.

Encouragement is necessary to assure the officers that the membership is behind them and wishes for them the chance to advance and become leaders of the Craft. Even though he might not do the best job in the world, an officer should be encouraged to keep trying. This should be done without nagging but with a sincere offer to help.

With the encouragement should come praise when deserved. However, praise should be given when someone has done an outstanding job and not for a mediocre performance. Everyone knows when he

has done a good job, and a pat on the back or a few words of praise are music to his ears and a stimulant to his ambitions.

Recognition and awards go hand in hand. There should be recognition for work well done and outstanding results. It is only in this way that the Lodge can show its appreciation. There should also be recognition to the members that are faithful in attendance and the members who are always willing to step in and do the tasks where no advancement is expected such as coaching, committee work, and so forth.

Awards should go only to those who have performed outstanding service over a period of time. Nothing is more discomfiting to a faithful worker than to see a newcomer come in and get an award because he is gifted in some particular phase of the ritual or for some "one-time" accomplishment. Every member is expected to use his God-given talents for the benefit of the Craft, and awards should be given to those who have gone beyond their natural abilities and performed some outstanding service for the Fraternity.

The leader, though he is set up on a high place or pedestal, is continually before the membership and is subject to the closest of scrutiny. No defect of dress, manner or character escapes them, and to them his every peculiarity is a matter of comment.

What has all of this to do with us? Simply this — if we want to develop leadership, we first must be leaders. We must carefully decide whether we want to help others through this leadership or whether we just want the title and authority that goes with it.

The author wishes to acknowledge the help of Arch Bradshaw of the Central California Research Lodge in the preparation of this paper.

Sir Knight Kauffman lives at 1002 15th Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho 83501.

THE POWER OF PRINCIPLE

by

Sir Knight Gilbert H. Hill

Coronal-Ascalon Commandery No. 31, Denver, Colorado

When Old Rome died and New Rome was born in 324 A.D. in the ancient city of Byzantium, with it died the once supreme fortress on the Tiber. Three hundred years of persecution of Christians and Christianity was at an end, and the memories of all the pagan gods of a once-proud race began to fade.

Constantine's new seat of power basked in the brighter light of a new faith and hope, as he legalized the new religion in Constantinople. Great as was this transformation, the age which followed was one of divided quarters of resistance for a tortured people — a people who still loved order and serenity but who found the onslaughts of invasion and violence almost too great to bear.

It was a time for the triumph of principle. A new order must replace the old. The Roman twilight had come on slowly, as Roman power decayed. In this transition from pagan to Christian, what could make the difference between chaos and tranquillity? System, yes; but a system based on principle, where principle is defined as a rule of right conduct.

In the Middle Ages, when the first steps were taken toward a feudal system, all Europe became a vast protective system: vassals and overlords used serfs in land tenures and military service.

Out of feudalism came chivalry. There was a desire to excel in the feats of the chase and the exploits of the mounted warrior. Knighthood was the answer, and it brought with it a new dignity of service.

The venture was expensive. A good steed and mail was worth as much as twenty oxen. Only a few could qualify.

Out of hard necessity, Chivalry blossomed and bore an order of life well-known to students of the Middle Ages. Knighthood soon developed the power of protective order and the principle of Christian humanity.

The word "Chivalry" is derived from the French term "Cheval" for horse, and it was on horseback that the greatest gallantry and deeds of honor were performed by the "Knights of Old." But for the power of Christian principle in the hands of chivalric orders, the Crusades to the Holy Land and the pilgrimages to the shrines of the East could not have occurred. These were not odd numbers of fellow travelers, but great bodies of sincere and devoted adherents to the new vision of a renescent world.

The vast domains of many ancient empires have passed on, soon to be forgotten, because they had no principle to guide them. Lost principle, lost vision, lost incentive, and the ramparts of containment cannot hold. The gates are unguarded, and open attack is invited. Protection for the principles of Christianity had to be developed; so came the Age of Chivalry.

Knighthood stood in the way of pillage and plunder, holding up a light to a darkened world, a world without the restraint of principle. Today, as well, Knight Templary is the stronghold of Christian principle in the Masonic Order, and, as our ancient brethren, we 20th-century Sir Knights also hold aloft a light for the world.

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

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Hollis New Grand Recorder for Arkansas

The Grand York Rite Bodies of Arkansas announce the appointment of Past Grand Commander James D. Hollis, North Little Rock, as Grand Secretary-Recorder, following the resignation of Sir Knight Glenn C. Ward, P.G.C., who served in that office since 1974. Effective February 1, 1981, correspondence for the Grand Recorder of Arkansas should be addressed to Sir Knight Hollis at Post Office Box 952, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72115.

To the Memory of Sir Knight Bobby Seay

Gray Commandery No. 16, Marshall, Texas, has sponsored a York Rite Festival for February 27 and 28 "dedicated to the memory of Sir Knight Albert Branch (Bobby) Seay," 1980 Grand Commander of Texas who died in office last May. "All degrees and Orders will be conferred in full form," says James K. Todd, Jr., Chairman of the Grand Commandery Committee on Templar Instruction: "This is a wonderful opportunity to show our appreciation for Sir Knight Seay's service to our Order and to preserve his memory in our York Rite Bodies."

Friendly Competition?

The Easter Sunrise Committee of the Grand Commandery of Michigan reports that 200 rooms have been reserved for Michigan Templars at the Hyatt-Regency Hotel during Easter weekend, April 18-19. Concurrently, William Dawkins, Deputy Grand Commander of Illinois, notes that five buses have been reserved to transport the Illinois contingent to Washington, D.C., for Easter activities.

"Famous Freemasons" Research Planned

Sir Knight Thomas Rigas, St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, announces a project to compile a new, up-to-date collection of Masonic biographies which he has titled "Famous Freemasons of the U.S.A." The project, says Rigas, will be "on-going and constantly updated as new personalities come forward to be identified. Also, the basic approach will be to identify the members of the Craft who are still very much alive and active today, then the recently departed, and eventually, to work backwards to the earlier members and the ancients."

Those interested in participating in the project by "contributing suitable names, together with a brief biography or description of the person's claim to fame," may contact Sir Knight Rigas at 2600 West Farwell, Chicago, Illinois 60645. He says, "personalities will come from all walks of life, with special emphasis given to the world of business, commerce and banking, and to inventors and scientists."

Eastern Star Anniversary Cachet

One year ago a Centennial Cachet, in color and with descriptive filler, carrying a 15 cent flag stamp and March 13, 1980, postal cancellation, was made available to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Alpha Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star in Ashland, Oregon. Sir Knight B. J. Holland, Malta Commandery No. 4, Ashland, also Chairman of the Centennial Committee, writes that a limited number of these cachets are still available at 50 cents each plus self-addressed stamped envelope. He invites collectors to write to Alpha Chapter O.E.S., P.O. Box 446, Ashland, Oregon 97520.

Kentucky Rainbow Contributes



Janice Cooke, daughter of Grand Encampment's East Central Department Commander Morrison L. Cooke, presents a check for \$250 to Rodney Williams, Jr., Eminent Commander of Louisville-DeMolay Commandery No. 12, for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Janice chose the Eye Foundation as her charity during her term as Worthy Advisor of Camp Taylor Assembly No. 11, Rainbow for Girls. This check represents the proceeds from a November 29 Pancake Breakfast at the Scottish Rite Temple, sponsored by the Assembly and the Commandery for the benefit of the Eye Foundation. Lois Anderson, Mother Advisor, looks on approvingly.

Walter B. Pearce Class

Allen Commandery No. 20, Allentown, Pennsylvania, will confer the Orders of Knighthood at a class Saturday, April 25, 1981, named in honor of Sir Knight Walter B. Pearce, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Pennsylvania. The Orders of Red Cross and Malta will be presented in the morning, followed by lunch and the Order of the Temple at 1:30 p.m. A reception for Grand Commander Pearce will conclude the conferral ceremony.

Grand Sovereign Canadian Appointment

Paul C. Rodenhauer has been appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Imperial Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, Canada, near the United Grand Imperial Council of the United States, Mexico and the Philippines. The appointment was made by M.I. Grand Sovereign G. Wilbur Bell, K.G.C., and was confirmed by M.I. Kt. Companion A. A. Mortlock, G.C.C., Canada.

Sir Knight Rodenhauer, Grand Recorder for the Grand Encampment, is also Grand Recorder, Knight Grand Cross and Honorary Past Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council. The next session of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada takes place August 11-12, at Hamilton, Ontario. Grand Sovereign Bell's 109th Annual Assembly will be held June 11-14 at Springfield, Illinois.

American Petroleum Institute Honoree

Sir Knight Charles E. Spahr, Heights Commandery No. 76, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, was honored by the American Petroleum Institute on November 9 with its 1980 Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement. Spahr is former Chairman and Chief Executive of Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and his career in the petroleum industry has extended over more than four decades. He holds the 33rd Degree and is an Active Member, Scottish Rite, Supreme Council in Cleveland, Ohio.

The award reads in part, for "whole-hearted dedication to the goals of the petroleum industry, . . . steadfast commitment to the well-being of the nation, and . . . sincere devotion to the ideals of the American system."

CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY

The 61st Annual Session of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, with Grand Master William C. Chasey, Sr., presiding, will be held April 5 to 8 this year at Cherry Hill, New Jersey. The 1981 Chairman is Thurman C. Pace, 518 St. Marks Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey 07090. Sir Knight Thurman is Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar in New Jersey and currently serves as Grand Recorder.

The young men of the DeMolay Congress, who prepare their agendas and recommendations for presentation to the International Supreme Council, will meet from April 2 through Saturday, April 4, preceding the Supreme Council. The

Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment again will serve as Congress Advisor for Publications and Public Relations.

The Congress is supported by the Supreme Council, 33^o, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (not to be confused with the Supreme Council of DeMolay), with various assistances for DeMolay generally, provided by the three National York Rite Bodies, High Twelve, and numerous others.

In charge of the Congress sessions this year will be Odie R. Howell, Virginia, long-time DeMolay worker and Active Member of ISC. Ted Nicholas, International Master Councilor, has selected six committees for the Congress meetings.



Howard Named "Man of the Year"

Sir Knight William A. Howard, Past Commander of St. Elmo Commandery No. 42, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, was recently named 1980 "Man of the Year in York Rite Masonry" by the local York Rite bodies. A Past High Priest, Surf Chapter No. 57, and Past Illustrious Master, Gulf Council No. 29, Sir Knight Howard currently serves as Secretary/Recorder of the Fort Walton Beach York Rite. He is also Past District Deputy Grand High Priest of the 10th Florida District and a member of the Patriotic and Civic Activities Committee of Florida's Grand Commandery.

E. Roger Pryor, P.C., writes, "We warmly commend Brother Howard for his vigorous emphasis on promoting York Rite Masonry's beautiful and worthwhile teaching . . . and we are sure he will continue to aid and offer programs for the promotion of the Order."

R.E.G.C. Attends Beauceant Installation

Mrs. Donald Strausbaugh assumed the duties as Worthy President of Chillicothe Assembly No. 227, Social Order of the Beauceant in Ohio, at the recent installation of officers, attended by Ohio Grand Commander William J. Faul and members of Chillicothe Commandery No. 8. Sir Knight Faul addressed the gathering and gave a brief talk on the areas of interest among Knights Templar and the S.O.O.B., and on their mutual belief in "one true God and the power of prayer."

Other honored guests included Richard Wardell, W.M., Scioto Lodge No. 6; John C. Hall, H.P., Chillicothe Chapter No. 8; Roger Bost, I.M., Chillicothe Council, and D.D.G.M. of Ohio's 7th District; and Howard Laymon, K.Y.C.H., 33^o, a 65-year member of the Craft.

Mrs. Strausbaugh chose "Faith" as her theme in 1981; her motto is "Living by Faith."

March 18, 1919 . . .

THE FOUNDING OF DEMOLAY

The Order of DeMolay, an international youth organization that offers teenage boys the training and guidance they need to become better citizens, was founded in 1919 as the result of a young social worker's desire to provide fatherly advice and counsel for a boy whose father had been killed in a hunting accident.

The youth, Louis Lower, went to Frank S. Land, the 28-year-old director of the Social Service Department of the Scottish Rite Temple in Kansas City, Missouri, to ask for a job and to seek counsel.

Frank Land gave young Lower a job, for he had been a friend of his father, and after frequent talks with Lower, he realized that the boy's predicament was not confined to him alone, but extended to countless other boys whether they had fathers or not. It pointed out a need for a new youth organization — one that would provide the proper training and guidance to better citizenship that no other boys' group offered.

Land told Lower he would help form a new boys' club and for him to bring some of his high school friends and they would get organized.

And so it was in February 1919, Louis Lower and eight of his friends met in the Scottish Rite Temple with Frank S. Land for the purpose of forming a new boys' organization. Little did any of them dream, least of all Frank Land, that in just a few years the movement would be active in several countries and territories outside the United States and would have a membership of over one hundred thousand boys.

The idea of a club that would be both educational and inspirational was well received by all nine. The question was raised as to what to call this new

organization. Frank Land began reciting many of the famous names in history, but none of them appealed especially to the boys. Then one of the youths suggested that since they were meeting in a Masonic Temple that some of the historic figures connected with Masonry should be recounted.

It was then that Frank Land mentioned the name of Jacques DeMolay. The name immediately captured each of the nine young minds. When they heard how, as the last Grand Master of the Knights Templar, he died as a martyr to loyalty and toleration, they unanimously agreed that DeMolay was their choice of names.

Mr. Land advised them not to act in haste, to think the names over and decide for sure at the next meeting. On March 18, 1919, the nine youths, along with twenty-four of their friends, met again in the Masonic Temple and formally organized the Order of DeMolay. It was not until some twenty years later that Frank Land realized that this March 18 was the anniversary date of the death of Jacques DeMolay in 1314.

At the next meeting, Louis Lower was the first to take the DeMolay obligation on a Bible that Frank Land had received in St. Louis when he was twelve, for ten years' perfect Sunday School attendance. The remaining original nine members followed Lower in taking the obligation.

At the next meeting a proposal was brought up that could have brought death to the future greatness of the movement. One of the members proposed that the membership be limited to seventy-five boys. All the other boys seemed to be in agreement.

Then Frank Land got up and pointed out how selfish they were being. He said that DeMolay should not be an → → →

exclusive organization, but if it was to be good for one boy it must be good for all eligible boys and "to become big, we must be big." A new vote was taken and no membership limits were set.

Frank Land's speech seemed to act as a go-ahead signal, for in less than a year the Mother Chapter of DeMolay in Kansas City grew to a membership of 3,000.

In the tradition of the Knights Templar, ritual was to become a fundamental cornerstone of DeMolay. In November 1919, Frank Marshall, a leading Mason and editorial writer for the *Kansas City Journal*, was asked to write a ritual.

It is one that follows the precepts of Freemasonry. It revolves about the DeMolay altar on which rests the Holy Bible, and at which a DeMolay obligates himself to be a better son and man; to honor his parents; to love and serve God; his country; and fellow man; to uphold the public schools; to slander no one, and to exercise tolerance in the opinions of others.

The ritual has been termed ageless. Except for a very few words, it remains practically unchanged today. It is so well-written that many term it even more effective and more impressive as it grows older.

Helped by such an inspirational initiation — one which includes a dramatic portrayal of the trial of Jacques DeMolay — the youth movement picked up momentum like a snowball running downhill.

In the fall of 1920, an initiation team from Kansas City went to Omaha, Nebraska, to install a chapter there. And soon cities and towns all over the country were clamoring for a chapter, for the good work and fame of DeMolay had become widespread.

By 1921 it became apparent to Frank Land that he was going to have to devote full time to this protege of his or step down. The decision was easy; it was a

dream come true for Frank Land.

Since sponsorship of DeMolay chapters was to be restricted to Masonic organizations or individual Masons (although eligibility for DeMolay membership is not tied in with Masonry), a Grand Council of the nation's leading Masons was set up to govern the movement, with Frank Land as the full-time director.

Members of the Kansas City chapter traveled all over the country installing new chapters. Within ten years there were over 1,200 chapters all over the world, and over 100,000 active DeMolays. The number of chapters today totals over 2,500 and the active membership is more than 160,000.

DeMolay had some rough years during the depression, but soon built up its strength once again. The organization celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 1969, and now looks back upon the initiation of nearly three million boys.

Senior DeMolays are frequently found in prominent positions in the government, the military and business. DeMolay has been the springboard for many a man that has gained fame and fortune. There have been U.S. Senators, Congressmen, generals, governors, and countless others have climbed the ladder of success as ministers, writers, movie stars and business leaders.

The organization has also become well-known for its charitable service projects, citizenship training, and healthy social activities. The Order of DeMolay has genuinely assured itself a position of historic immortality through its work in behalf of training better leaders to assure the world a better tomorrow. □

You will find, as you look back upon your life, that the moments that stand out are the moments when you have done things for others.

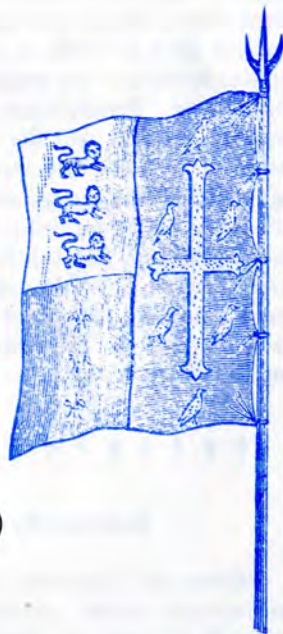
Henry Drummond

JACQUES DeMOLAY'S SPEECH TO THE TEMPLARS

Welcome my friends, we meet to part no more,
But this one conflict, and our wars are o'er;
Welcome my friends, let's bless this happy hour,
Which wrests the Templars from tyrannic pow'r.
Hail glorious day, thy triumph crowns our woes,
And far removes us from our ruthless foes.
Come Syon's children, raise your sunken eyes,
Behold the beauties of yon azure skies.
Th' empyreal Sun, supremely bright appears,
Whilst gentle Aura nature's aspect cheers;
Legions of martyrs, 'scending from above,
Trisagiums chanting with seraphic love,
In spiral order range about our pyre,
T' allay the fervour of the exitious fire,
Infuse a zeal, more ardent than our flames,
With those of martyrs, class the Templars' names.
These frail, these wasted, famish'd, spectre forms,
With grace, shall brave fell persecution's storms.
Tho' humid dungeons, and lugubrious cells,
Tho' midnight visits from grim sentinels;
Tho' wheels and racks have rent our tender frame,
And barb'rous fiends achiev'd their hellish scheme,
They Templars find, in spirit and in name.
Remorseless Herods, tragic scenes renew,
Tartars are angels, when compar'd with you.
Base, wretched men, your malice proves in vain,
Your lures, your gifts, we equally disdain.
Haste, glut your vengeance on the dismal pyres,
And with these wither'd bones light up your fires.
Your conquest gain'd, in smoke and ashes ends;
Thus far alone your murd'rous pow'r extends.
But mark my words, though slanders now avail,
Great is the truth, and it shall yet prevail.
In distant ages, the astonish'd world,
(When despots, like you, shall from their thrones be hurl'd)
Shall judge our cause; our innocence proclaim,
And load with execration Philip's name:
Then bless'd Jerusalem shall cease to mourn,
Renascent Templars to her walls return;
Her august Fame, trisagiums shall resound,
And long lost children kiss her hallow'd ground.
Fair Syon's offspring then shall cease to mourn,
And hail th' enraptured walls on their return.
Templars, let's march, to gain the sacred prize,
The flames shall waft us to the pitying skies.

... spoken when they were assembled on the memorable Eleventh of March, 1314, just before they were taken out to be burned.

(Translated from the Irish)



COLUMBKILLE

Grand Master General, K.Y.C.H.

Sir Knight Thomas Leroy Francis, 75, current Grand Master General of the Convent General, Knights of the York Cross of Honour, and Past Sovereign of St. Justin Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine in Kansas City, Kansas, died January 29, 1981. He was Past Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons in Kansas and a 33°, Inspector General Honorary, in the Scottish Rite.

Alpheus Becker, 1885-1980

Sir Knight Alpheus Becker, a Pennsylvania school teacher for more than 40 years and a member of Continental Commandery No. 56, Chambersburg, for 67 years, died at his home in Lititz, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1980, at the age of 94. Sir Knight Becker was Raised in 1912 in Christiana, Pennsylvania, and subsequently received all the degrees and Orders of the York Rite, serving as presiding officer of his Lodge and each York Rite Body. He held membership in Harrisburg Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Penn Priory No. 6, K.Y.C.H., and is remembered especially for his ritualistic work. He is survived by his widow, Edna, and son, Dr. Wayne Becker.



In Sympathy

Officers and members of the Grand Encampment extend condolences to Sir Knight M. C. Lewis, Jr., Past Grand Commander of Arkansas and Chairman of the 55th Triennial Conclave Committee, on the passing of his mother, Hattie Stanley Lewis, January 29. Mrs. Lewis, cared for by her son during an illness that had lasted more than six years, was laid to rest at Stanley-Standridge Cemetery near Mount Ida.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Charles Roy Buller

Wisconsin

Grand Commander — 1969

Born November 30, 1903

Died January 2, 1981

William D. Coffman

Ohio

Grand Commander — 1976

Born July 1, 1930

Died January 16, 1981

Ralph R. Carleton

Nebraska

Grand Commander — 1963

Born October 29, 1906

Died January 22, 1981

Ralph R. Carleton, P.G.C., P.G.R.

Nebraska Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder Emeritus Ralph R. Carleton, succumbed to cancer on January 22 at the age of 74. Sir Knight Carleton was Raised in 1936 in Golden Rod Lodge No. 306, Lodgepole, Nebraska, and served as Worshipful Master in 1941 and 1942. He received the Templar Orders in 1947, later elected Commander of Temple Commandery No. 30. In 1963 he served as Grand Commander of Nebraska, and in 1978 he was elected Honorary Grand Master of Cryptic Masons and Honorary Grand High Priest, R.A.M. He held the office of Grand Recorder for 11 years and in 1980 was named Grand Secretary-Recorder Emeritus.

A Memorial Service by Omaha Lodge No. 1, assisted by members of Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, was held January 24. Sir Knight Carleton is survived by his widow, Elsie, and three sons.

JAMES CUSHMAN (1776-1829)

by

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

"Taking into consideration the zeal, fidelity and skill of Companion James Cushman, and trusting that his zeal will prompt him to perfect himself in the



Orders of the Knights of the Red Cross and Knights Templar, and thereby be able to diffuse light and information among the Knights, and trusting that his disposition to diffuse correct information will equal his skill and zeal, and thereby benefit this order," Washington Commandery (now of Hartford, Connecticut), meeting at New London for their 13th assembly since organization in 1796, "voted to confer on him the order of the Red Cross and create him a Knight Templar, free from the fees required by the by-laws" of the then Encampment.

Sir Knight Cushman may have "perfected" himself in the Templar ritual, as he had done previously in those of lodge, chapter and council, and his "skill and zeal" were apparent during his career as a lecturer in Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and New Jersey, but he "seems not to have felt the weight of the trust imposed upon him or to have regarded his vows very seriously." His activity as a Grand Lecturer lasted nearly a decade, and he seems to have been free *with* the fees he collected.

A native of Maine, Cushman was only 18 years of age when the family moved to Connecticut. When 25 years old he married into a respectable Boston family, and about 1810 took up residence in northeastern Connecticut, probably as a farmer.

When and where he was made a Mason has not been ascertained, but in 1815 he visited Somerset Lodge in Norwich, affiliated a year and one half later, and at the very next communication was elected from the floor and served two terms as Master.

Meanwhile he had been exalted in Franklin Chapter R.A.M. at Norwich, taking all the degrees in one day, December 15, 1815. Three years later he was elected High Priest and served for three terms, then asking to be excused as he lived "at too great a distance." In 1819 he was appointed Grand Visitor for the chapters in eastern Connecticut, but went "to the southward" during the next winter and was not reappointed.

When Franklin Council of Royal and Select Masters was chartered in 1818, Cushman was named T.I.M., and was elected Grand Conductor the following year at organization of the Grand Council, "First in the World." He does not again appear on the records among Royal and Select Masters in Connecticut, as he had "gone south."

In December 1819 he appeared at the Grand Lodge of Virginia as a visitor and gave, or participated in some "instruction." For the "able and diligent service of an enlightened and worthy Brother" he was given a vote of thanks and \$90. The next year he was appointed Grand Lecturer and as such "entitled to collect \$5 per night for his services if and when desired by subordinate lodges." With adoption of a system of District Deputy Grand Masters at the same communication, his activity in the lodges may not have been great.

→ → →

Cushman was a visitor at the Grand Chapter of Virginia in January 1820 and for his "able, lucid and perspicuous exemplification" of the Thomas Smith Webb ritual was awarded \$15 and appointed Grand Lecturer. He does not seem to have done much in that capacity.

Returning to Virginia late in the same year, Cushman established seven Councils of Royal and Select Masters, which, with two that Jeremy Ladd Cross had formed earlier, composed the Grand Council. For the charters he issued, Cushman collected a \$40 fee, and \$2 per capita for each degree conferred. He claimed "High Powers in me invested" by Cross, "Founder of the Cryptic Rite," who may have "claimed" a share in the proceeds, or may have been content with thus having more customers for the books, aprons, regalia and furnishings which he was now producing and selling.

A year or so later Cushman imposed upon the Richmond Templars by claiming to be a representative of Henry Fowle, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, and convinced them they had no legal authority to confer the Orders. Instead of issuing a charter of recognition for a modest fee, he extracted the sum of \$90 for a charter of constitution, dated April 10, 1823. It was suspected he "pocketed the difference." That same year he visited Winchester and challenged the regularity of the Commandery there which had been formed under Pennsylvania auspices. To be on the safe side, they accepted a charter of recognition dated July 4, 1824. This partially did not please the Richmond Templars, according to William Moseley Brown, P.G.C. and historian of Templary in Virginia, quoted freely in this account. Cushman organized Commanderies at Harpers Ferry and in Washington, D.C.

He appeared as a proxy for the Grand Commander of Virginia Templars at the Triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment in New York City in September

1826. At this session Henry Fowle was left off the suite of general grand officers, a regulation was adopted limiting roving lecturers, and stiffer qualifications for proxies were adopted. This was a demotion for both Fowle and Cushman, a sort of disciplinary action, although lenient and indirect.

In 1822, John Cushman, a blood brother of James, had located in New Jersey. He represented the lodge at Mount Holly in Grand Lodge and was accompanied by James, who is listed as a visiting Brother. At this communication, it was voted to adopt the "Lectures and Monitor" of Jeremy Ladd Cross. In 1823 the Grand Master suggested appointment of a Grand Visitor as a "means of providing a judicious system of visitations, lecturing instruction, advice and friendly precept."

In 1824, James Cushman was appointed Grand Lecturer by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and so continued for five years, during which time it was recorded that "his lectures have been eminently useful." He apparently became a resident of New Jersey, but continued his visits to the southern states during the winter months.

As far as known, James Cushman was never in Charleston, South Carolina, nor was his fellow lecturer Cross. However, under date of June 24, 1824, the dignity of Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite was conferred on both. It is said to have been in consideration of the surrender of a quantity of rituals, seals and other documents which had come into their possession. A third person involved was John Barker from Connecticut, who became an Agent of the Supreme Council and proved to be an unreliable one. Later in 1824, Cushman became a member of the Grand Consistory of Virginia, organized at Lynchburg. A veiled reference shows him in Savannah Scottish Rite circles a few years later.

He assumed more authority than his

33rd degree patent granted him, and he probably needed the money which he surely collected, when in 1827 he conferred the degrees of the Scottish Rite on a group gathered at Trenton, New Jersey, a safe forty miles from the nearest Consistory in New York City. He even went so far as to communicate or confer the 33rd degree on Henry C. Atwood, who for years afterwards was a disruptive leader of discordant, rebellious and schismatic groups in New York City.

The most creditable accomplishment of James Cushman was when, as the "Bearer of Further Enlightenment," he introduced the degrees of Royal and Select Masters into North Carolina in Roanoke Council at Halifax. Two years later the Grand Council was formed, and during the last century, the Cryptic Rite flourished in fertile ground. It grew under vigorous leadership, promulgated the Order of the Silver Trowel, and is today the most active and prosperous of all the Grand Councils under the aegis of the General Grand Council, International.

Cushman experienced some rivalry while in the Carolinas, when David Vinton of Rhode Island put in an appearance and began to lecture, in both the lodge and chapter degrees. Steps were taken so that he was soon unfairly discredited, actually hounded by Cushman and his associates in what has been called the "Lecturers' Union." Vinton went west to Kentucky and began to serve the fraternity there but the pursuit caught up with him, so that at his untimely death, he was denied funeral honors. In his song book, the *Masonic Minstrel*, published in 1816, appeared the words he had composed for the familiar and universal Funeral Dirge, "Solemn Strikes the Funeral Chime." Ironically, it was not heard at his own funeral.

Nor was it heard at Cushman's funeral, about which we know nothing. His lecturing and life came to an abrupt end. By 1829 his lecturing was confined to New

Jersey, where, on November 10, he was reappointed Lecturer for the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master. Before the month was past, he was confined in a Philadelphia hospital, and there he died, although the date is unrecorded in the family genealogy.

In the several grand bodies which he had served, not one recorded his passing in their proceedings! Gone — and forgotten!

Sir Knight Case lives at Wells Apt. No. 302,
55 Masonic Avenue, Wallingford, CT 06492.

‡

Franklin Lodge "Mason of the Year"

At age 27, Sir Knight Scott Hirst of Narragansett Commandery No. 27, Westerly, Rhode Island, is reportedly the youngest man ever to be honored as "Mason of the Year," a title awarded by Franklin Lodge No. 20, F. & A.M., Westerly, at its Annual Communication on January 17. The award certificate reads in part, "... in recognition of his outstanding and devoted service to Masonry, and especially to Franklin Lodge..." Sir Knight Hirst, a resident of Ashaway, was made a Master Mason in 1975.

Connecticut Bicentennials

The Eighth Masonic District of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut will hold its Bicentennial celebration on Saturday, June 27, in conjunction with the 200th Anniversary of Wooster Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M., in Colchester, Connecticut. A note from Past Master Charles E. Warner indicates that Lodge will open at 5:30 a.m. to begin festivities, with a 10 a.m. parade followed by ceremonies "on the green," and at 4 p.m. Wooster Lodge will dedicate its new Temple.

All area brethren are invited to reserve the date and take part in the celebrations.

Illinois Sir Knights Hosted by Detroit No. 1

Fifty-nine Sir Knights and ladies from Illinois made a pilgrimage to the "northland" on December 12 to attend the 1980 Annual Inspection of Detroit Commandery No. 1, Detroit, Michigan. The travelers left the Chicago area at 4 a.m. and motored via bus to Detroit where they were received by their host, Sir Knight Leonard R. Noechel, Eminent Commander, Detroit



No. 1. Following luncheon and a tour of the Detroit Masonic Temple, the Inspection was held under the direction of P. Fred Lesley, Grand Commander of Michigan. The afternoon was concluded with a display of maneuvers by Detroit No. 1 Drill Team.

Among the Illinois dignitaries were Chester A. Owings, Grand Captain General, and his wife; William R. Dawkins, Deputy Grand Commander, and wife; and P.G.C. Alfred E. Koch. Trip Coordinator Jack Barnes, Trinity No. 80, writes that this marked "the second time in five years that Illinois has visited Detroit No. 1, and the Michigan Sir Knights have expressed interest in making a reciprocal visit during the 1981-82 season." The 1980 trip was co-sponsored by Trinity Commandery No. 80, La Grange, and Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78.

Collectors of Americana

During the period of the bicentennial five years ago, the Public Relations Committee of the Grand Encampment purchased and distributed at cost 12,600 marble paperweights bearing the Cross and Crown and the inscription: "Knights Templar U.S.A. — Salute to Nation's Bicentennial." A few still are available from the office of the Grand Encampment.

Present cost, as long as the limited supply lasts, is \$1.50 per paperweight. Shipments are postpaid. To order, make check payable to the Grand Encampment and send to 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (If possible, send street address rather than box number.)

Ohio Recruiting Award

The Grand Commandery of Ohio, William J. Faul, R.E.G.C., has authorized a new "recruiting award" — a Templar Cross emblem with red background, gold facing and clutch pin fastener — for Sir Knights securing one or more petitions through October 10, 1981. The number of petitions (first line signer) obtained will be imprinted in the center of the emblem.

Sir Knight Faul indicates that Ohio Commanderies may order the emblems from the Grand Recorder of Ohio, George R. Fitez, Masonic Temple, 34 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. He adds, "I hope all Commanderies will get behind this project to promote recruitment."

BUILDERS OF THE AMERICAN DREAM

by

Sir Knight H. C. Arbuckle, III
Corpus Christi Commandery No. 57, Texas

Heroes, these days and times in our country, often seem to be few and far between. In fact, the very idea of having a hero, someone to look up to, is many times frowned upon by the very people who need a hero the most. Webster tells us that a *hero* is "a prominent or central personage taking an admirable part in any remarkable action or event . . .; hence, a person regarded as a model of noble qualities." One would think, from reading the daily newspaper, that the United States of America is completely devoid of heroes just when in direst need of them.

However, such is not the case, as James K. Fitzpatrick points out in his recently published book, *Builders of the American Dream* (Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York, \$9.95). It is Fitzpatrick's contention that Americans neither need now nor have ever needed a mythology, for the simple reason that there is enough in America's history to confound any country's mythology many times over.

Thirteen men are discussed in this book: Daniel Boone; George Washington; Robert E. Lee; Abraham Lincoln; William Jennings Bryan; Thomas Alva Edison; Walter Reed; Charles Lindbergh; Will Rogers; George Herman Ruth; Eddie Rickenbacker; Walt Disney; and Douglas MacArthur. Of these, six (Washington, Bryan, Lindbergh, Rogers, Rickenbacker, and MacArthur) were Master Masons and one (Walt Disney) was a Senior DeMolay. Yes, over half of these men were directly



connected with the Craft for a major portion of their lives. Another man, Robert E. Lee, was the son of a Master Mason, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of Revolutionary War fame; and at least one other man, Abraham Lincoln, seems to have been interested in petitioning for the Mysteries at one time but apparently never got around to it.

A description of the book is best taken from Fitzpatrick's "Introduction," where in he says "In the chapters that follow, Americans from different times and different fields who have risen in the esteem of their fellow countrymen will be examined . . . The topic is who *has* become an American 'myth' — not who *should* have." Fitzpatrick goes on to say that he hopes that "this book may demonstrate that the American historical experience is a noble and good one, one that can be projected into a just and virtuous future."

Because James K. Fitzpatrick is a schoolteacher, perhaps he could not resist adding the section of the book entitled "Reading Between the Lines," composed of thought-provoking questions about each of the thirteen chapters. Perhaps because I too am a schoolteacher I cannot resist mentioning it. For example, in the set on Will Rogers, Fitzpatrick asks "What did Rogers mean by the 'installment plan' view of life which he felt was draining the moral energy of the American people?"

Written in a free, easy-to-read-and-comprehend style, suitable for any boy or girl, man or woman, this book will prove good reading. □

NEW YORK SUPPLEMENT



DAVID AIKEN, Editor
1080 Davis Street, Franklin Square, New York 11010

GRAND COMMANDER'S MESSAGE

It's true we get a little uptight hearing continually about membership, but this is the life blood of any organization. Statistics prove that we hear only about 25% of what we listen to. In advertising repetition is one way to get the product on the mind of the buyer. It is through repetition that we can keep Masonic membership on the minds of our Brothers, Companions and Sir Knights.

Sir Knight H. Randall Kreger has placed in the hands of many Sir Knights the Grand Lodge pamphlet "Freemasonry." This pamphlet explains what Masonry is and how to become a member. It will help you open the door to talk Masonry to those you believe will make good Masonic material. These pamphlets are available from Grand Lodge Sales at 5 cents per copy — get some and use them! We Knights Templar, York Rite Masons cannot increase our membership without an increase in our lodges.

We must cooperate and work together! I urge each of you to work for Blue Lodge Masonry. The Lodges have lost ground in the last few years, and we must assist in again placing Freemasonry in the forefront of our society. Masonry has done much for our nation and we need to inform all Americans of this fact. Many things have made our nation great, including our form of government, free public schools, and our free enterprise system to name a few!

Sir Knight Dewitt Clinton, when governor of New York, was instrumental in the founding of public schools; Benjamin Franklin promoted the public schools

in Pennsylvania. Both were prominent Masons.

We have every right to be proud of past achievements, but we must not let these get in the way of what must be done today. We must look forward to building on the solid foundation left by our forefathers in whom we take such great pride. This way only can future generations look back with pride on what was accomplished by us.

LET'S GET BUSY AND MAKE THINGS HAPPEN!

Carol A. Turck, Grand Commander

EMINENT COMMANDERS: Have you studied the contents of the envelope presented to you at Binghamton?

Have you appointed a strong membership committee? Attendance committee?

Is your program committee working?

Have you made sure each Sir Knight has a petition in his pocket, that he be prepared to obtain a new member?

GENERALISSIMO: Have you studied your kit, received at Binghamton?

Have you had discussions with your Commander and officers on information it contained?

Are you making plans for your year as Commander?

NOW is the time to plan for NEXT YEAR!

ALL SIR KNIGHTS: Attend your Masonic meetings, offer help in areas of common interest. Help your officers by making constructive suggestions.

Talk Masonry at every opportunity.

Attend Grand Chapter Convocation March 6 and 7.

Attend Easter Sunrise at Arlington National Cemetery April 19, 1981.

Remember the 13th Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

APRIL – MAY INSPECTIONS

EYE FOUNDATION CAMPAIGN

- 4-1 St. Omers No. 19 – Hall
- 4-2 Lake Ontario No. 32 – Kreger
- 4-3 Temple No. 2 – Kreger
- 4-3 Genesee No. 10 – Trosin
- 4-3 Monroe No. 12 – Wing
- 4-6 St. Georges No. 37 – Wells
- 4-7 Utica No. 3 – Hall
- 4-7 Adirondack No. 82 – Jackson
- 4-8 Marble City No. 63 – Hall
- 4-9 Jamestown No. 61 – Bourhill
- 4-9 Franklin No. 60 – Wells
- 4-10 Cyrene No. 39 – Bourhill
- 4-10 Westchester No. 42 – Kreger
- 4-13 Rockland No. 75 – Wells
- 4-14 Morton No. 4 – Wing
- 4-14 Tonawanda No. 78 – Jackson
- 4-15 Washington No. 33 – Trosin
- 4-20 Bay Ridge No. 79 – Trosin
- 4-21 Salem Town No. 16 – Wells
- 4-21 Holy Cross No. 51 – Bourhill
- 4-21 Delaware No. 44 – Trosin
- 4-22 Red Jacket No. 81 – Wells
- 4-23 Batavia No. 34 – Wells
- 4-24 Rome No. 45 – Kreger
- 4-24 Watertown No. 11 – Jackson
- 5-1 Lafayette No. 7 – Trosin

Our Most Eminent Grand Master has said, "Templary is founded upon the Christian Religion and the practice of the Christian virtues. The principles of our Order of Knighthood are expressed in Ritual and Symbolism, based upon the teachings of Christianity.

"What better way to put those teachings into practice than through the Knights Templar Eye Foundation? I ask for your whole-hearted assistance and cooperation in making this, the 13th Annual Voluntary Campaign, a tremendous Templar Success – all to benefit others. GIVE IT YOUR BEST!"

T.K.C.A. MEETS APRIL 4

The Templar Knights Commanders' Association of the Metropolitan District will meet in the Asylum of Trinity Commandery No. 68, 137-70 Northern Blvd., Flushing, immediately following the festival at 4 p.m. All three Orders will precede the meeting starting with Red Cross at 10 a.m.

Ladies night is March 21.

Easter Sunrise Memorial Service, Hotel Washington, April 18, 19, 1981

NEW YORK STATE BANQUET, HOTEL WASHINGTON, APRIL 18:

Reserve tickets at \$15.00 each – Total \$

SUNDAY BRUNCH, HOTEL WASHINGTON, APRIL 19

Reserve tickets at \$7.50 each – Total \$

Name Commandery

Address

Mail form with check payable to: Alex P. Montauderes, 257-39 148th Avenue, Rosedale, NY 11422 – deadline is April 11, 1981.

Bus leaves Elmira 8 a.m. Saturday. \$25 per person, round trip. Send check to Carlton R. Jackson, 146 Center St., Waverly, NY 14892 NOW!

Bus leaves Bayside Masonic Temple 7:30 a.m. Friday. \$30 per person. Send check to David Aiken, 1080 Davis St., Franklin Square, NY 11010.



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ I am a student of Masonry, particularly the "fringe" bodies. I would appreciate any information from these bodies. I am currently trying to find information on the "Order of Owls" if it still exists. Information would be greatly appreciated. *Pat King, 415 South Main Street, Baltimore, Ohio 43105*

▣ I am employed by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and as a hobby, I collect all types of Bus Operator patches, badges, Safety Award pins, belt buckles, etc. If any readers can help me build my collection, I would greatly appreciate it. *Chuck H. Schoenfeldt, 6031 Fisher Station Road, Lothian, Maryland 20820*

▣ Any help in my research into the genealogy of the surnames Wingate and Henry would be greatly appreciated. My great grandfather, Henry C. Wingate, was born in Delaware, June 12, 1843 or 1848, county unknown. He married Elizabeth Alexander who was born in Ohio, county unknown. We do not know where my great grandfather Henry was born. He was married to Catherine Stell or Steele. *John Henry Hanna, 627 East Viking Drive, Little Canada, Minnesota 55117*

▣ I have a Masonic chart, in color, by Currier and Ives, 104 years old. A description reads: "A very rare collector's item and some have brought hundreds, even thousands of dollars." It is 12½" x 17", in a modern ½" black frame. The original frame of 104 years became split but may be substituted. for the modern frame. Would like to sell for \$200. Am 76 years old, have suffered a stroke. *John S. Turner, 45 Alton Street, Portland, Maine 04103*

▣ Boonton (N.J.) Class of 1931 is having its 50th reunion on June 6, 1981. There are three members still missing. Any help in locating them will be greatly appreciated. Names with last known location: Emma Grace Marr — Manset, Maine; Ethel Oliver Coley — San Diego, California. One more has been missing since graduation but this is a long shot: Roberta Elaie Axling — Mt. Lakes, New Jersey. Out of 92 graduates, 76 are still alive and only the above are missing. *Lew Richards, Miami Commandery No. 13, K.T., 500 West Lake Summit Drive, Winter Haven, Florida 33880*

▣ For sale: Gentleman's Knight Templar watch fob, yellow gold, stamped 14K, measuring 44 mm. x 26 mm. with black onyx inlay and containing 10 round rose cut diamonds and 11 garnets. Appraised by certified gemologist at \$1,220; will sell for \$700 or best offer. *John R. Pence, 10333 Grouse Road, No. 75, El Paso, Texas 79924*

▣ Recently you ran a most interesting article on Robert Macoy. I thought your readers might be interested to know that Cataract Lodge No. 295 here in Middleport has copies of Sickles' *Monitor*, Macoy's *Monitor*, and Macoy's *True Masonic Guide*. The last one was recently given to the Lodge by a 50-year member who had gotten it from an uncle in the early 1920's.

All these are on display in the Lodge rooms as part of a continuing program to preserve part of our heritage. *Walter B. Richards, P.M., Secretary, Cataract Lodge, 4271 Freeman Road, Middleport, New York 14105*

□ Need help locating the gravesites of my great grandfather, John Primm, and his wife, Elizabeth Lenghead Hansbrough Primm. Believed buried near Milstadt, Illinois. John was born in Stafford Co., VA, 1750; died in St. Clair Co., IL, March 12, 1837. His wife was born in 1761, also in Stafford Co., and died October 25, 1832, in St. Clair. They settled in Kaskaskia, IL, in 1801 with their 14 children, then settled in St. Clair Co. where 3 more children were born. John Primm served in the Virginia Militia, 1777-1783.

My grandfather, N. O. Primm, was Raised a Master Mason, August 18, 1883, in Van Meter Lodge No. 762, Athens, IL, and was a 63-year member. He received his Mark Master in DeWitt Chapter No. 119, Petersburg, IL, and was Knighted in St. Aldemar Commandery, Petersburg, 1891. Any assistance will be appreciated. *David V. Primm, 6018 North Cloverly Avenue, Temple City, California 91780*

□ Columbian Commandery is selling about fifty (50) wall lockers. Steel constructed, 78 inches high on short legs, 24 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and built with sword and chapeau holders. In mint condition. To be sold in banks of 6 or 10 lockers. We are asking for \$20.00 per locker; will dicker. Call or write: *Homer G. Nevel, P.C., 6006 Runkle Avenue, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004 (216-998-2261)*

□ I have one of Tom Mix's pistols, and I am interested in selling it. Anybody wishing to purchase, please contact me. *Jerry Smith, 804-1 Avenue S.E., Moultrie, Georgia 31768*

□ Wish to contact any Roper in the Richmond, Virginia, area interested in Roper family history, especially relating to father of David Roper, 1744 to 1808.

I am a Past Master of Garden City, Kansas, member of all York Rite bodies and Shrine. Father and grandfather were both 50-year Masons. *Donald K. Roper, 1707 Parkwood, Garden City, Kansas 67846*

□ For Sale — Masonic watch fob, 3-section, hinged; approximately one ounce gold weight, beautiful engraving. Other Masonic items. *Walt Duhrkoff, 1641 South Easton Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090 (1-215-659-8888)*

□ "Columbia Mark Lodge No. 91" is the inscription appearing on a gold fob presented to a Richard B. Connolly on November 10, 1849, commemorating, no doubt, some event in the life of this individual. I am told the design inscriptions thereon are of Masonic origin. Information requested. *William T. Meyer, Route 2, Hayward, Wisconsin 54843*

□ I am interested in purchasing a Knight Templar watch fob. Please state asking price in letter. *Mrs. B. Pederson, Box 523, Lakota, North Dakota 58344*

December Correction

The recent *Knight Templar Magazine* feature on Tench Tilghman by Past Commander Norman G. Lincoln, Middletown Commandery No. 71, Ohio, brought correspondence from several readers, including Sir Knight Ronald E. Heaton, Norristown, Pennsylvania, Masonic researcher and author of *Masonic Membership of the Founding Fathers*. The article states that Tilghman was a member of St. Thomas Lodge No. 37, Baltimore — a fact confirmed in Denslow's collection of Masonic biographies as well as American Lodge of Research *Transactions* (Vol. VI, No. 2). Unfortunately, as Sir Knight Heaton points out, the "Tench Tilghman" which appears in these references as a member of St. Thomas is not the same Tilghman who was one of Washington's aide-de-camps. The two could not be the same since Brother Tilghman is listed as a member in 1805 "almost twenty years after Lt. Col. Tilghman's death." As Heaton says, it is "another case of mistaken identity."

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;

To maintain law and order;

To foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism;

To preserve the memories and incidents of our Associations in the great war;

To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community, State and Nation;

To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses;

To make Right the master of Might;

To promote peace and good will on earth;

To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and Democracy;

To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

*ADOPTED MAY 1919
St. Louis, Missouri*

