



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVII

JUNE 1981

NUMBER 6

13 Stars and 13 Stripes —
THE FLAG OF A NEW NATION



TO MAKE WORTHWHILE A SECOND READING

Simply but eloquently, more than 2,000 years ago, the Roman poet Horace spoke about the art of writing for posterity. He said: "Often must you turn your stylus to erase if you hope to write something worth a second reading."

We are indeed fortunate that many Masonic leaders in this nation possessed that patience and art. During May, when we observed Memorial Day, and during the patriotic holidays of Flag Day and our 206th Independence Day ahead, it is natural to turn to our national history for wisdom and admonition.

Our first President, Brother George Washington, gave succinct advice to our fledgling nation almost 200 years ago. "There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If you desire to avoid insult, we must be ready to repel it; if we desire peace, it must be that we are at all times ready for war."

Our distinguished statesman and diplomat, Brother Benjamin Franklin, although past 80, played a major role in the Constitutional Convention in 1787. After much discussion and debate over representation in the new legislative branch of government, Franklin proposed a compromise which finally was adopted. He proposed two houses of Congress. One, the House of Representatives, would have proportional representation; the other, the Senate, would have equal representation. This was eventually adopted. Apparently weakened by age, Franklin's own prepared address was read by another on the floor of the Convention.

"I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, because I think a general government necessary for us . . . When you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion . . . It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near perfection as it does . . ." It was Franklin who stressed that "We have not only privileges of citizenship but responsibilities."

President Andrew Jackson, a South Carolinian, a Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee from 1822 to 1824, warned the nation in his Farewell Address March 4, 1837, against sectionalism and disunion. At a Democratic banquet in 1830, Jackson raised his glass in a toast which is remembered still: "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved."

There were other noted leaders who turned the stylus in their addresses and their writings "to erase" in order "to write something worth a second reading." We are grateful that their words still carry their message loud and clear.



Reginald Johnson

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

JUNE: The Betsy Ross theme depicted on our cover is particularly timely and appropriate, we feel, for this sixth month of the year. It marks Flag Day and calls for the honoring and patriotic display of our national emblem. In our June issue is a full range of patriotic and biographic features submitted for your reading approval. We trust they will prove to be interesting to you as well as fraternally informational.
P.C.R.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Trustee: Arch M. Dullnig, P.G.C., Texas, former Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Finance, has accepted appointment as Trustee of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation to fill an unexpired term for the remainder of the 1979-82 triennium. The appointment was made following the death of E. Guy Frizzell, P.G.C., Tennessee, on April 5.

Missouri Fete: A June 14 reception at Samaritan Masonic Temple, sponsored by the Masonic Bodies of Bonne Terre, Missouri, will honor Olin S. McDaniel, Past Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, and former District Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, R.A.M. International. Sir Knight McDaniel, Past Commander of DeSoto Commandery No. 56, is also Past Grand High Priest and Past Grand Master of Grand Council in Missouri.

Clarification: John R. Frechette, Elkhart Commandery No. 31, Indiana, read the article on General Lew Wallace (April *Knights Templar*) with interest but wrote to clarify one point. According to the article, in 1862 (at age 33 or 34) Wallace was commissioned a Major General, becoming "the youngest man to achieve this highest military rank." Frechette writes, "George Armstrong Custer was brevetted a Major General in 1865 when he was just 25; (and) Galusha Pennypacker became a Major General at the age of 20," also in 1865. While Wallace was the youngest person up to that time (1862) to attain the rank, he was not the youngest Major General in the annals of American history. Pennypacker and Custer both achieved the honor earlier in their respective careers.

On the Home Front: Jan A. Hapgood, Comptroller of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, U.S.A., and the United Grand Imperial Council, R.C.C., was elected President of the congregational Council, Sts. Peter and Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Slovak Zion Synod, Lutheran Church of America in Riverside, Illinois, earlier this year. Sir Knight Jan, a member of Trinity Commandery No. 80, LaGrange, and Past Master and present Secretary of LaGrange Lodge No. 770, has been an integral part of the Grand Recorder's staff for more than 12 years.

Anderson: The 1981 Spring Reunion Class of the Valley of Cleveland, Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, was named in honor of Sir Knight Donald W. Anderson, 33°, a Past Grand Commander of Ohio and current Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Dispensations and Charters. The Reunion took place April 21-24.

Objection: The May issue carried an article promoting latch-hook rug patterns of fraternal organizations for the benefit of the Indiana Holy Land Pilgrimage Committee. The rug patterns included illustrations of the Symbolic Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, Rainbow for Girls, Eastern Star — and DeMolay, and were offered by Herbert G. Roach, now Grand Senior Warden of Indiana, and Mrs. Roach. A letter from Brother Dan W. Montague, Director of Jewelry and Regalia for the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, now directs Sir Knight Roach "to cease all sales of the (pattern for) DeMolay emblem as it is in violation" of U.S. Patent laws.

THE HERALDIC SYMBOLS IN OUR FLAG

by
Sir Knight James G. Carter
Dayton Commandery No. 68, Ohio

When we see the stars and bars in our flag, many thoughts of our own history and exploits crowd our minds. But the stars and bars have much more meaning and significance than our immediate history. The antecedents of these symbols are nearly as old as heraldry which developed during the 12th century A.D.

The stars originally had a hole in the middle and were a symbol for a mullet or rowell, the spur of a horseman. The hole eventually disappeared by 1300 and the star was left so that the star became interchangeably referred to in heraldry as a star or as a mullet. The star or mullet was very popular among Scottish and English border families (Cumberland County).

To understand why this happened, it is necessary to recount some of the events around 1100 A.D. The Normans had cavalry which gave their military operations added freedom and mobility. It was an important advantage in conquering England and in maintaining order.

The Normans instituted a new form of government — feudalism. Under feudalism, lands originally owned jointly by members of a tribe in the name of the tribe were given to a Norman lord who then subdivided the land ownership to his supporters. All the lands were held of the king in exchange for service to the king. The lords in turn divided their lands in exchange for service to them. This did not affect the farmers and peasants who actually did the work, for they never had any property before or after.

It was the intent of David I to Normanize Scotland when he became

king, for he had spent much of his youth at the Norman court where his sister was the wife of Henry I. So accompanying David I to Scotland were a number of Norman free spirits (seeking adventure and opportunity) who helped him install the new feudal order; these included Bruce, Balliol, the Fleming Freskin, Fitzalan whose descendants were the later Stewarts, and many more.

Most of the Celts of Scotland accepted the new order because it involved no change in their life style. But there were some like Angus, the Earl of Moray, who rebelled. The Norman cavalry quickly suppressed him and his 5,000 Scots who could not resist the charge of the Norman horsemen. The lands were taken away from the tribe and King David gave them to one of his followers, the Flemish Freskin who founded the family of de Moravia as the Earls of Moray, with the coat of arms of blue with three silver mullets. Related to him were the ancestors of the great houses of Douglas, the top third of whose shields were blue with 3 silver mullets; the Earls of Sutherland, whose shields were red with 3 gold mullets; and the Cumberland barons of Wigton, whose black shields had 3 gold stars and a Balliol indenture.

Thus one might say the mullet or spur represented change. The change to the new order, the new feudalism, the new opportunities for the Norman adventurers, the new land ownership, and the new rulers — all of these were instituted by the mobility of the Norman cavalry. Thus change and mobility are symbolized by the spur or rowell. → → →

As the hole in the spur disappeared in heraldry, the five-pointed star remained, and this star also became the symbol for Christianity which, from the religious point of view, has historically suggested individual freedom and responsibility to seek one's own Salvation. From this source the star symbolizes freedom and hope.

The bar or fesse has also an interesting heraldic history. The fesse represents the scarf of a warrior. In military circles the scarf or sash usually indicates rank. Rank, in turn, describes the power and extent of rule and command. Heraldry began in England for individuals in 1127 when Henry I gave his son-in-law, the Count of Anjou, a coat of arms.

Henry I set a precedent upon his accession to the throne in 1100 A.D. by proclaiming a charter which guaranteed the rights of the church and the baronage as well as promising the conquered Saxons the good justice and laws of Edward the Confessor. The King developed the old Saxon system of county courts into a system of royal justice administered by traveling justices. Through the appointment and service of the county sheriffs, Henry I united under his control local responsibility for the old Saxon system. Through clever accounting for responsibility, he made more precise the structure and resources of the state. His administration was good, and the chroniclers of the day spoke well of him. The people bestowed on Henry I the title of "Lion of Justice." He created the Curia Magna which was loosely composed of both his household officers and the great magnates (tenants-in-chief). Henry I also performed another act which helped to unite the old with the new order. This act was to take as his first wife, Matilda of Scotland, the daughter of King Malcolm III and St. Margaret. St. Margaret was the granddaughter of the Saxon King Eadmund II and a great niece of Edward the Confessor. So King Henry I not only united the

people by combining the Saxon laws, courts, and sheriffs with the new feudal system, but he also united the old and new bloodlines.

The royal "household officers" entrenched themselves to create a permanent nucleus of an official civil service which by the design of Henry I acted as a brake upon the great magnates. This small group of household officers helped to unite and stabilize the new order; they maintained their effectiveness by using generous amounts of tolerance, understanding and tact in dealing with the power groups who in those days seldom relied upon coalition and consensus as a means to their end.

Among the close associates and household officers of the Court of King Henry I (1100-1135 A.D.) were David I, later King of Scotland; Saher de Quincey, Lord of Buckley; William de Maudit, the Chamberlain of the Exchequer; Roger de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick; Bernard de Newmarch, conqueror of part of Wales; Walter Beauchamp; Fitzwalter, the dapifer, clerk of Henry I; and William I d'Aubigny, "pincera." Except for David I, most of the descendants of these men early adopted variations of the fesse (bar) in their family coat of arms.

So perhaps the fesse represents the little coterie of royal household servants and familiars of Henry I who helped make the new system work. It would seem that the fesse or bar alludes to the contribution these men made to the rule of law by the role they played in improving administration, in fostering justice, in blending the old with the new, and in balancing the forces of power with coalition and consensus. It is probably no accident that in England a lawyer is a "barrister" and adversaries are brought to the "bar" of justice. Thus the rule of law and the blending of the old with the new are symbolized by the fesse or bar.

Our Founding Fathers, perhaps, reached the height of wisdom when they

For the Sportsminded

"For the first time in many a year," writes Generalissimo Francis F. Brown, "Cambridge Commandery No. 47, Ohio, is undertaking a project to raise money for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and other charities." The Ladies Auxiliary of Cambridge Commandery is offering men's and women's Templar emblem "ballcaps" for sale. The caps come in two styles: men's hats have a two-panel white foam front, with the balance of black meshwork and black bill; women's have all white meshwork with black bill and black pom on the top of the hat. Both styles have a cross and crown swiss embroidered emblem on the front with black, gold and red stitching. Caps can be purchased, according to Sir Knight Brown, for a donation of \$7.95 each and orders may be sent to Mrs. Francis F. Brown, 49336 TR 89 Rt. No. 2, Cumberland, Ohio 43732. The Browns say four to six weeks should be allowed for delivery.



... HERALDRY AND THE U.S. FLAG

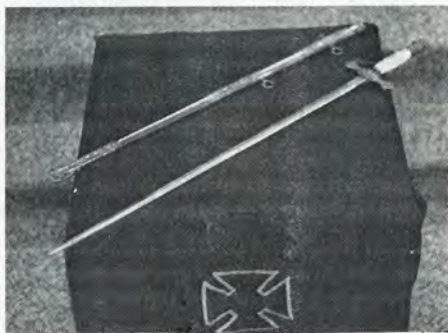
combined these two charges of heraldry, the mullet and the fesse, with the colors of red, white, and blue in accordance with the rules of heraldry to make the American flag — the Stars and Stripes. There is no better way to excite the hopes and hearts of men everywhere than through the symbolism of heraldry, for it unites them in a new order that mobilizes the spirit, that changes despair into hope, that rules by law, that blends the bloodlines of the world with respect and dignity, and that enlists the heritage of the ages into the service of freedom and justice for all.

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

knight templar

Historic Sword

Each year on Good Friday, Mountain Commandery No. 10, Altoona, Pennsylvania, holds a special conclave for the purpose of conferring the Order of the Temple. This event has occurred annually for more than 50 years, witnessed each year by the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. Seven candidates took part in the April 17, 1981, conferral, attended by R.E. Grand Commander Walter B. Pearce, Past Grand Commander S. Blair Sponeybarger, Jr., and the M.E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, Companion Albert S. Carney.



What made the 1981 service unique was the sword used to Knight the candidates. Pictured above, the sword is now owned by Brother Richard Potts. It was willed to him at the death of the original owner, William Bacon Custer, nephew of General George Armstrong Custer who died along with his men (including two brothers and two nephews) at the battle of the Little Big Horn. William Custer's father was the only surviving member of the family.

Sir Knight Richard D. Gunsallus, P.C., served as conferring Commander on April 17, and Ray F. Knee, Eminent Commander of Mountain Commandery, gave a history of the sword to those assembled.

William Bacon Custer was a member of Lodge No. 27, Chapter No. 22 and Commandery No. 19 of Monroe, Michigan.

Eye Foundation Campaign 23rd Week Report

As the June issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine* goes to press, one week remains in the 13th Annual Voluntary Campaign. Eye Foundation Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell reports contributions to date of \$679,393.45 — already exceeding last year's final figure by more than \$102,000.00.

Alabama	\$ 3,314.20	South Dakota	628.00
Arizona	11,277.25	Tennessee	36,811.69
Arkansas	4,971.17	Texas	140,223.77
California	10,637.37	Utah	4,930.80
Colorado	37,279.95	Vermont	2,314.95
Connecticut	5,186.53	Virginia	9,103.54
District of Columbia	6,146.50	Washington	2,257.10
Florida	21,736.38	West Virginia	3,753.76
Georgia	28,799.47	Wisconsin	2,687.00
Idaho	4,179.59	Wyoming	1,925.69
Illinois	16,860.13	Philippines	422.00
Indiana	2,965.27	Hilo, U.D., Hilo, Hawaii	30.00
Iowa	12,211.89	St. John's No. 1, Wilmington, DE	126.00
Kansas	1,705.00	Honolulu No. 1, Honolulu, Hawaii	40.00
Kentucky	12,985.15	Panama Canal No. 1, Balboa, Republic of Panama	2,902.63
Louisiana	11,700.49	Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks, AK	36.00
Maine	4,274.59	Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan, PR	715.00
Maryland	11,372.25	Bavaria No. 3, Munich, Germany	50.00
Massachusetts-Rhode Island	17,432.09	Hermann von Salza No. 1, Frankfurt, Germany	560.00
Michigan	27,653.50	Heidelberg No. 2, Heidelberg, Germany	735.00
Minnesota	11,819.00	St. Andrew's No. 2, Dover, DE	169.00
Mississippi	1,685.42	Harry J. Miller No. 5, Bitburg, Germany	425.00
Missouri	3,418.17	Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, U.D., Dusseldorf, Germany	10.00
Montana	10,732.70	Dionysius Areopagites, U.D., Athens, Greece	50.00
Nebraska	2,383.72	General Fund	3,543.38
Nevada	55,849.78		
New Hampshire	3,005.00		
New Jersey	6,265.05		
New Mexico	3,237.11		
New York	7,828.10		
North Carolina	5,412.06		
North Dakota	1,203.05		
Ohio	32,329.12		
Oklahoma	3,759.72		
Oregon	11,117.57		
Pennsylvania	44,238.71		
South Carolina	7,970.09		



1981-1982 DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES GUIDE

Department	Commander	Date	Location
Northeastern	William D. Geesey	September 25-26	Syracuse, New York
South Central	Merlin R. Grundy	October 3-4	Branson, Missouri
North Central	Armun D. Jones	October 10-11	Fargo, North Dakota
Northwestern	Wm. H. Thornley, Jr.	October 24-25	Boise, Idaho
Southwestern	Jay R. Newman	November 13-14	Oakland, California
Southeastern	John B. Maxey	January 22-23	Jackson, Mississippi
East Central	Morrison L. Cooke	March 13-14	Louisville, Kentucky

WHAT ONE CITIZEN CAN DO

by

Sir Knight Donald T. Fritz

Monumental Commandery No. 3, Baltimore, Maryland

The Knight Templar Magazine joins with others in promoting a patriotic "Pause for the Pledge" to help observe Flag Day, June 14, 1981.

Within three months during 1980, one individual nourished and promoted an idea, and with the help of a committee, this beautiful concept has spread over the entire nation. This year, that symbolic idea will filter into every city and most towns, villages and hamlets in the nation. The President of the United States has been invited to lead the country on Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, at 4:00 p.m., EDT, in a "Pause for the Pledge."

The ultimate goal of the committee, led by the idea's progenitor, who prefers to remain anonymous, is to have 220 million Americans simultaneously pause to repeat the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

What a national patriotic high this country reached after our Olympic hockey victory at Lake Placid. This was followed by another nationwide high upon the return of the hostages. The "Pause for the Pledge" could be the adhesive to hold that euphoria together. Clearly, as diverse and argumentative as we are, the message to the world would be that ours is still the best system on earth — a powerful reminder to all that Americans do have a great love for and pride in their country.

Last year, despite short notice, seven out of eleven home Major League baseball games held a "Pause for the Pledge" ceremony. Two of the remaining games were in Canada. One team even distributed 30,000 American flags for the day.

Over 100 Minor League baseball teams will be contacted by their commissioner to hold "Pledge to the Flag" ceremonies. The Little League organization has also promised its support.

The message about "Pause for the Pledge" Flag Day will be aired over 62 stations (sponsored by the Crown Central Petroleum Corporation) of the Baltimore Oriole baseball network, from New York to Florida, repeatedly, from June 1 to June 14, as they did last year.

National trade associations and major business organizations have joined the National Association of Realtors' 700,000 members, who have selected the "Pause for the Pledge" as their national "Make America Better" project. The Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., and their 16,000 member companies, representing nationally hundreds of thousands of employees, have offered their support. The Baltimore Gas and Electric Company has sent announcements to 800,000 householders and businesses along with their monthly utility bills.

The Insurance Information Institute, the Certified Life Underwriters, the American Petroleum Institute, the National Paint and Coatings Association, the American Gas Association and the Edison Electric Institute have sent information to the organizations' 550 utility members in the hope they will also spread the message to their customers.

The National Building Congress, IBM Corporation, Exxon → → →

Corporation, the U.S. Olympic Committee, and the American Legion are publicizing this promotion. Highland Resources in Texas took out ads in Houston newspapers last year. All these organizations and more have expressed a desire to help. The *Editor and Publisher Weekly* will inform the nation's written media and the *Broadcasting Publication Weekly Magazine* will inform the nation's talk media.

Of course, the city of Baltimore realizes that if the country is to do well, Baltimore itself must do better to make "Pause for the Pledge" a success. Baltimore is the home of Flag House, where the flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sewn by Mary Pickersgill. An appropriate ceremony is also scheduled to take place at Fort McHenry on Flag Day.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president emeritus of The Johns Hopkins University, gave the Flag House committee his own endorsement of the concept. "This program would be a symbol of hope and unity for the American people." Dr. Eisenhower, brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower and advisor to six other presidents, added, "The need for unity among the American people is greater than military might."

Last year, Baltimore's mayor contacted 76 other mayors. This year he will inform many more. Maryland's governor will contact the leaders of all the other states. The entire promotion, headed by a committee representing the historic Flag House in Baltimore, asks that all Americans, wherever they are on Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, at 4:00 p.m., EDT, pause solemnly to affirm love and support for their country by reciting the stirring words of the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

The indefinable spirit sparked across the whole spectrum of American society could ignite a reaction certain to cause a surge of national confidence and galvanize

York Rite Leaders Hail from One Lodge



Pictured above (l-r) are: Leland H. McLean, Eminent Commander, St. Amand Commandery No. 20, West Kennebunk, Maine; Douglas S. L. Raeside, Illustrious Master, Maine Council No. 7; Julius D. Christiansen, High Priest, Unity Chapter No. 32; Thomas N. Wyman, Worshipful Master, St. John's Lodge No. 51, South Berwick, Maine; and John O. Bond, R.E. Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Maine.

Sir Knight Christiansen forwarded the picture with the note, "We thought it doesn't happen too often that the top officers of each of the York Rite bodies in a single jurisdiction are all from the same Lodge and Commandery." All are members and Past Masters of St. John's Lodge as well as members of St. Amand Commandery.



through this expression a reaffirmation of our love of country.

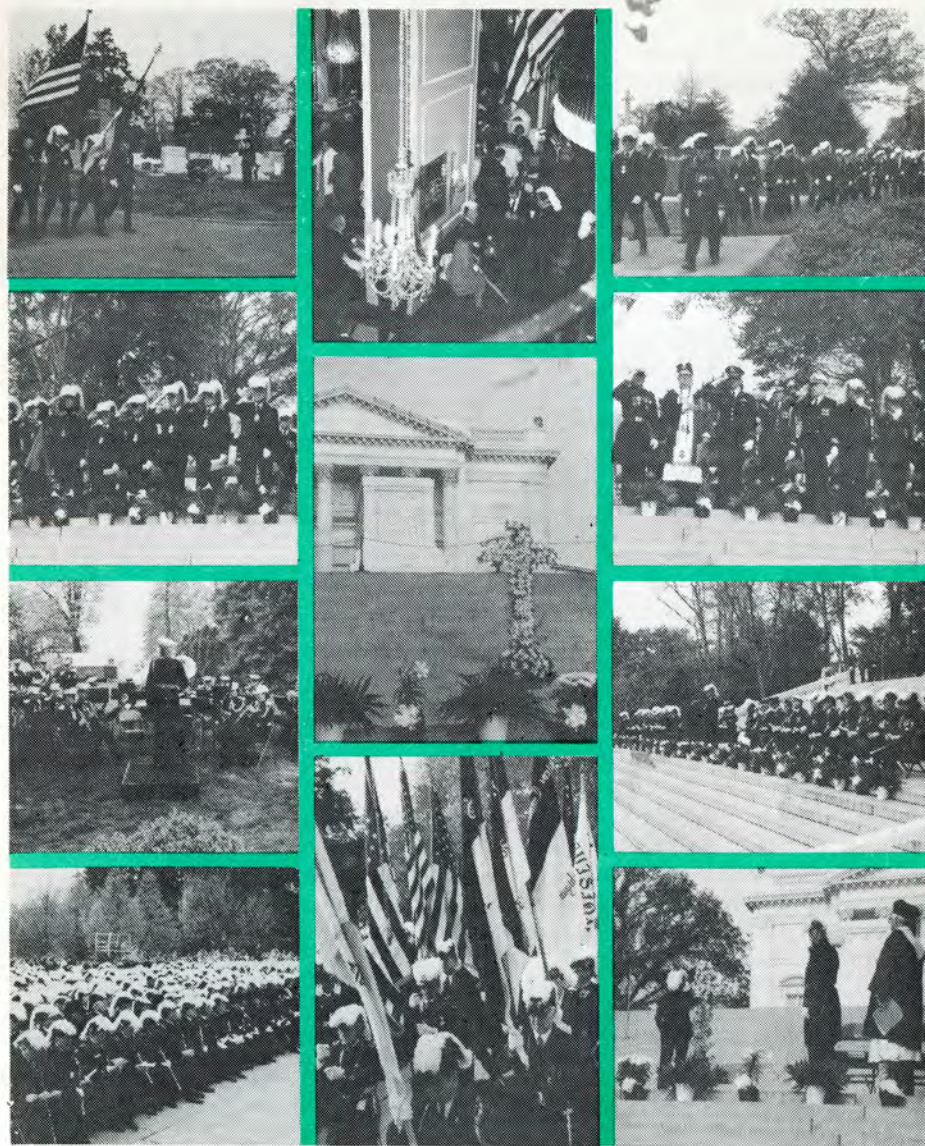
Great Americans have stated patriotism belongs in our daily lives, exists as part of the timeless fabric of the American way of life, and will help all citizens to be grateful they are Americans.

Fly your flag and say your Pledge on Flag Day.

"One nation under God, indivisible."

Sir Knight Fritz's mailing address is Mays Chapel Road, Lutherville, Maryland 21093.

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION REMEMBERED—APRIL 19, 1981



By 6:45 a.m., 763 Sir Knights were standing at attention near the West Gate of Arlington National Cemetery. Fifteen minutes later, at the command of Parade Marshal William E. Barkman, P.G.C., District of Columbia, the U.S. Marine Band began the line of march through the Cemetery, past the graves of Past Grand Masters Wilber Brucker and Walter DeLamater, to the plaza immediately below the Tomb of the Unknowns, east of the Amphitheatre, there to begin the 51st Annual Easter Sunrise Memorial Service.

5TH HOLY LAND PILGRIMAGE – “EDUCATIONAL, SPIRITUAL”

The following letter, repeated in the Michigan Supplement only, is printed in the general portion of the Knight Templar Magazine for the benefit of those Grand Commanderies which are as yet unfamiliar with the Holy Land Pilgrimage sanctioned, by action at the 54th Triennial Conclave, under a Grand Encampment Special Committee chaired by Past Department Commander K. Edwin Applegate.

I don't know whether you publish letters of gratitude, but I hope that in some way you might express my appreciation to your readers.

I was one of the “Pilgrim Ministers” sponsored by Michigan for the 1981 Fifth Annual Holy Land Pilgrimage. I can honestly report that it was the high point of my 15 years in the ministry. The entire trip was an educational and spiritual experience. As I watched “Masada” and “Peter and Paul” on television, I relived my trip, recalling that “I had been there.” As I read and study the scriptures I am continually amazed at the fresh understanding I have. The Sea of Galilee, the walls and gates of Jerusalem, the exploits of Deborah at Mt. Tabor, the activities of the Essenes at Qumran, the burial caves in the Hinnom Valley, all this and much more that I saw has made the scriptures truly come alive for me. . . .

I do, indeed, long to return to the Holy Land in the future and to take members of my congregation with me so they might share in the experience. I have tasted the excitement of that historical world and find I hunger for more exposure to its historical and spiritual riches. But if I am never able to make that return trip, I shall remain grateful to all those Knights Templar who made this trip possible. It was a blessing for which I shall be forever grateful and I hope the program shall be continued that others might share the experience with me.

Loren M. Scribner, Pastor
The First Presbyterian Church, Sturgis, Michigan

North Carolina's 100th Conclave

Grand Master of Grand Encampment Kenneth C. Johnson participated in a Rededication Service sponsored by the Grand Commandery of North Carolina to celebrate its 100th Annual Conclave on March 23, 1981. North Carolina Sir Knights also took this opportunity to celebrate their thirty-ninth year of consecutive gains in membership.

Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, P.G.C., Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Templary History,

who was presented with the Knights Templar Cross of Honor award this year, announces that a commemorative medal has been devised for the centennial observance, available at a cost of \$10.00 each. The medals are gold-plated with black, white and red enamel. Sir Knights' version is suspended on a black and white ribbon with an inscription on the reverse; ladies' version is suspended on a 24" chain without inscription. Orders may be sent to Frederick G. Speidel, P.G.C., Chairman, P.O. Box 17661, Raleigh, North Carolina 27619.



THE RED CROSS STORY

by

Sir Knight Howard B. Kittleson
Nazarene Commandery No. 24, St. Cloud, Minnesota

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the American Red Cross, Sir Knight Howard B. Kittleson prepared the following history of an organization that has become synonymous with volunteer service to suffering humanity. Sir Knight Kittleson is Volunteer Chairman, Centennial Planning, Central District, Northwest Division, American Red Cross in Albany, Minnesota.

On May 21, 1981, the American Red Cross observed 100 years of humanitarian services to our nation.

In seeking to serve people regardless of ethnic background, race, or creed, the American Red Cross is guided by the seven basic Red Cross principles: Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity, and Universality. The lives of millions of Americans have been enriched by dedicated Red Cross volunteers who have served their neighbors in times of war, disaster, depression, and who have given blood, taught health and safety courses, and provided a wide variety of other community services.

The American Red Cross has grown with the changing needs of the world that it serves and on the threshold of a second century vividly reveals a heritage that in some way or another has touched the lives of most of us. During this centennial year, we salute the generations of volunteers who have so well translated a lofty ideal into exemplary action.

In the beginning in 1862, Henry Dunant, a Swiss banker, dedicated himself to establishing a neutral organization devoted to the care of the sick and wounded of armies at war, and in 1863 the International Committee of the Red Cross was founded. His belief was that "all men are brothers." Through his



Clara Barton

efforts, the Geneva Convention of 1864 was signed by twelve nations, which formed Red Cross societies. Today, throughout the world there are 126 national societies, including the American Red Cross.

In America, we salute its founder, Clarissa Harlowe Barton. An odyssey transcending from her life in and for the American Red Cross has set an example that has inspired and stimulated millions of volunteers wanting to emulate her humanitarian services.

→ → →

Clara Barton was not a delegator; she insisted on personally supervising and doing the disaster relief operations herself. This quality is a hallmark in many of our Red Cross volunteers today. Clara Barton, a former school teacher and Patent Office clerk, answered her call in 1861 and responded to the sick and the wounded on the battlefields of a nation divided against itself — the tragedy of the Civil War. It was here that her endeavors of mercy knew no bounds. Serving in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and 1871, she learned about the tenets of the Red Cross.

Coming back to the United States, she spent five years trying to organize a Red Cross society. The American Association of the Red Cross became a reality in 1881. The Geneva Convention was signed by President Chester A. Arthur on March 1, 1882. Miss Barton was first in peacetime disaster relief efforts, responding to the call, "Help or we will perish," after the Michigan forest fires of 1881. Then, there were devastating floods along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in 1884. Disaster relief operations under Clara Barton's direction reached their peak during the Johnstown flood of 1889 in Pennsylvania. Organized volunteer services with further entrepreneurship in public relations roused the nation to aid generously in these disasters.

The good neighbor policy reached to the opposite side of the world when the American Red Cross answered the call of famine in Russia in 1892. "I was hungry and you fed me." Corn and grain were shipped from the granaries of Iowa. Tenting on San Juan hill in Cuba, Miss Barton and her volunteers provided nursing care, medical supplies, food and other necessities for the civilians and military forces in the Spanish-American War in 1898.

The recognition of Clara Barton for her Red Cross work became world wide. The American Red Cross was granted a congressional charter in 1900. Until her

retirement in 1904, Clara Barton was the Red Cross. It was then that Mabel T. Boardman, with her special talents in administration, revised the congressional charter in 1905, and it is still in effect today.

As Red Cross grew, it became a teacher, a rescuer, a fund-raiser, a benefactor, and an organizer with a conscience. In its continued growth, we have seen the emergence of indelible personalities who are a visible part of the Red Cross volunteer heritage. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 presented the Red Cross with a great challenge of disaster relief, with the two most famous social work administrators in their time, Dr. Edward T. Divine and Ernest P. Bicknell, supervising the enormous relief operations.

In 1909, it was Jane Delano's "Know how to do it" that led to the formation of the Red Cross Nursing Service.

The Red Cross First Aid efforts were initiated under the leadership of Major Charles Lynch in 1910, and the textbook entitled *First Aid* was printed in several foreign languages.

Water safety, swimming, and life saving appeared on the Red Cross scene in 1914 when "Commodore" Wilbert E. Longfellow organized this service, which is a continuing Red Cross endeavor.

It was before the twenties that the scourge of tuberculosis ravaged the nation. During this time the Red Cross established the sale of Christmas seals to support the battle against tuberculosis. Its benefits are with us today.

The American Red Cross is chartered by Congress to provide communications between the American people and the armed forces, and also to provide assistance to Americans in times of disaster.

In 1917 the organizational talents of Henry Noble MacCracken formed the Junior Red Cross to accommodate school children who wanted to volunteer help in the war effort. Today, Youth Services has

an enrollment of over 5 million students serving their communities and participating in international programs.

After World War I, the League of Red Cross Societies was established by the vision and work of Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council. It has become the federation of national Red Cross societies, one of its primary responsibilities being international disaster relief.

As the American Red Cross progressed in services and volunteer responsibility, it grew from 123 chapters in 1914 to over 3,000 today. Local chapters provide volunteers to establish services and have preparedness responsibilities. This, then, poses a community challenge today — Is your Red Cross chapter prepared?

The ominous global aspects of World War II challenged America to grave commitment and responsibility. To this calling, America went all out, and its millions of volunteers and financial pledges enabled the American Red Cross to fulfill its missions of mercy through its fund drives, blood services, military nursing recruitment, and serving the military and their families here and over there.

A large financial burden and a need for public understanding moved the American Red Cross to unite with fund-raising organizations; one of the first was the Community Chest, later joined by the United Way.

With Red Cross always on the march, new volunteers are always a top priority. The need for them was reiterated in 1963 by E. Roland Harriman, who stated the philosophy of a sense of "Oneness," keeping alive the spirit of volunteering, the principle on which the organization was founded. In this, the Centennial Year, it is for us to pay homage, to celebrate, and to honor the volunteers of the American Red Cross of yesterday and today.

Sir Knight Kittleson's mailing address is P.O. Box 246, Albany, Minnesota 56307.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

South Carolina No. 4 — James A. Brown, Jr.
North Carolina No. 6 — Douglas S. Moore
North Carolina No. 7 — Galard C. Moore, Jr.
New Jersey No. 8 — Werner R. Rentschler
New Jersey No. 9 — Herbert V. Disney
Massachusetts No. 8 — Edward B. Jackson
Massachusetts No. 9 — Robert E. Rancore
Ohio No. 11 — Arthur S. Holmes

Grand Master's Club:

No. 288 — Charles Leslie Brown (NY)
Presented by The Ebsary
Charitable Foundation

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. Membership is open to individuals only (no groups), and there is no Commandery credit for Club participation.

For information please contact: G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705 (or call 217-523-3838).

Jeremy Ladd Cross

A pilgrimage to the grave of Jeremy Ladd Cross on St. Johns Day, June 24, 1983, is being co-ordinated among many interested Masonic bodies. Brother, Companion and Sir Knight Cross, best known as the "Founder of the Cryptic Rite," was born and is buried in Haverhill, New Hampshire.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

125 Years for Valley Lodge

Acting on behalf of Valley Lodge No. 175, Burnet, Texas, Sir Knight Thomas C. Ferguson forwarded the photograph at right which depicts a special issue gold-tone pocket piece commemorating the Lodge's 125th Anniversary in 1981. The obverse of the coin carries an engraved picture of the old building "where the Lodge was set to labor," and the words "Valley Lodge No. 175, A.F. & A.M., U.D., 1855, Chartered 1856, Burnet, Texas." The Lodge met in this original building, says Sir Knight Ferguson, for more than 110 years, and it is still used today for Boy Scouts and other organizations. He adds, "We hope one day to make it into "a complete Masonic museum." Today, the Lodge meets in a one-story building which was built next to the old one in 1968.



Those interested may order the commemorative coin by writing J. Lawson Gibbs, Secretary, Valley Lodge No. 175, Burnet, Texas 78611, enclosing \$5.00 for each piece ordered.

DeMolay Ritual Competitions

More than 150 DeMolay champion ritualists from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Wisconsin attended the 2nd Annual DeMolay Great Lakes Ritual Competitions in Chicago, April 24-26. The competition, under the direction of Illinois Ritual Administrator David L. Douglas, was held at Chicago's Scottish Rite Cathedral.

Marriage at Anchorage Masonic Temple

Under the leadership of P.C. Melvin A. Porter, K.T.C.H., with assistance from Illustrious Brother and Sir Knight Buckley C. Hazen, 33°, members of a joint York and Scottish Rite Honor Guard formed an Arch of Steel for Sir Knight R. S. Richart and his Lady Arlene Pannone on the occasion of their wedding, November 21, 1980, at the Masonic Temple in Anchorage, Alaska. The marriage was a "first" for Anchorage, and it was also the first time a joint Honor Guard was formed by Anchorage Masons of the two Rites.

Sir Knight George Watt, Public Relations Chairman, writes that the groom has long been "a contributor to the advancement of the Symbolic Lodge, both Rites and Shrine" in Fairbanks, Anchorage and at Prudhoe Bay. Sir Knight Richart, a K.C.C.H. in the Scottish Rite, is President of both the Scottish and Shrine Clubs and is very active in the area Masonic Club.

The ceremony was reportedly well-received and has been termed "a public display of harmony and amity."

Meridian Rainbow Girls Install

Miss Debbie L. Travelbee was installed Worthy Advisor of Meridian Assembly No. 3, Order of Rainbow for Girls in Mississippi, at the Meridian Scottish Rite Cathedral on May 3. Debbie is the daughter of Sir Knight and Mrs. John D. Travelbee. He is a member of Cyrene Commandery No. 9 in Meridian, and dual member of Oriental No. 35, Kansas City, Missouri, where for many years he was affiliated with the headquarters office of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay.

Parade Marshal Extraordinaire



Sir Knight William E. Barkman, Past Grand Commander of the District of Columbia, was first appointed to the Grand Encampment Committee on Easter Sunrise Service in 1958. In his capacity as Easter Parade Marshal, he has guided literally thousands of Sir Knights through Arlington National Cemetery to the site of the Sunrise Memorial Service.

Sir Knight Barkman is shown above with Templar Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson following the Grand Master's Reception, April 18, 1981.

Connecticut, Idaho Grand Recorders

Past Grand Commander Louis Jay Kluntz is the newly-elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut. He replaces Sir Knight Calvin S. Smith, Durham, who was first elected to that office in 1978. The Grand York Rite Bodies of Idaho also announced a new Grand Recorder this month: Robert E. Heffner assumes the position in his state from Sir Knight Rod R. Fletcher, P.G.C.

The new Grand Recorders' addresses are: Louis J. Kluntz, RFD 1, Box 208, Higganum, Connecticut 06641; Robert E. Heffner, 530 East 16th Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401.

50-Year Award to Senator Goldwater

On April 14, 1981, Most Worshipful Brother L W White, Grand Master of Masons in Arizona, presented a 50-year membership award to Barry M. Goldwater, senior Senator from Arizona, at ceremonies conducted in Arizona Lodge No. 2, Phoenix. Sir Knight Goldwater, a member of Scottsdale Commandery No. 12, was one of four Master Masons to be so honored, along with Brothers Harry Rosenzweig, Oliver King and Guy Clements. Grand Master White, who is a Past Grand High Priest and Most Illustrious Past Grand Master in Arizona, as well as current Grand Captain General of Arizona's Grand Commandery, was assisted by Worshipful Brother Gene Nolan, Master of Arizona Lodge No. 2.

New State Editors Named

Richard G. Deane, Michigan, and Leonard V. Bowers, Missouri, will step down as State Supplement Editors for the *Knight Templar Magazine* effective with the July 1981 issue. Both Sir Knights are "original" Supplement Editors, appointed to the position when the *Knight Templar* first began publishing State Supplements in 1969. Currently only a handful of original Editors remain. New Editors are (for Michigan) Dennis R. Williamson and James M. Zeder, Detroit, and (for Missouri) James M. Williams, St. Joseph. Also new beginning in July will be Sir Knight Benjamin Franklin Shearwood, Wytheville, who assumes duties as Virginia's Supplement Editor.

W. Jay Horne, Columbia, takes over as acting Grand Secretary-Recorder as well as Editor for South Carolina, following the death of Sir Knight Robert F. Secrest, April 11, 1981.

250th Washington Birthday Salute – Progress Report

For more than two years, Sir Knight John R. Allen and the Stamp Club Committee to Celebrate George Washington's 250th Birthday have spearheaded a proposal to create a postage stamp set depicting "the human side" of our first president. To date, letters of support have come from more than 5,600 individuals in 12 countries — including 33 U.S. Congressmen.

According to Chairman Allen, "Busts of Washington and pictures of him as a soldier have appeared repeatedly on postage stamps, but the more human side of Washington as a civilian has been neglected, except in 1937 and 1939 when he was pictured as President. George Washington was a man 'of the people,' but more than one writer has mentioned that the legendary Washington has obscured the more human side of the man, and the bust-like designs have tended to perpetuate this legendary image on stamps. Washington has been sorely neglected as a man of varied interests in life who was quick to resign his commission in peacetime to return to civilian pursuits."

A decision in favor of the proposed stamp set depicting Washington as surveyor, husband, family man, Virginia landowner, church steward and Freemason, as well as soldier and president, has not yet been made by the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee in Washington, D.C. Currently, a suggestion has been made that the U.S. Postal Service reissue a 12-stamp 1932 postage set in honor of Washington's 250th Birthday next year. But Allen says that although this set was "beautiful and appropriate in 1932," the set for Washington's bicentennial should be new and unique.

Letters of support for the proposed 1982 stamp set "humanizing" Washington and for a specific issue date of February 22, may still be sent to: Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, U.S.P.S. — Administration Group, Room 5700, 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20260. For additional information about this 1982 stamp set proposal, write to J. R. Allen, Chairman, Stamp Club Alliance to Celebrate Washington's 250th Birthday, Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260 (please enclose a self-addressed stamped return No. 10 envelope).

Show Your Colors

Flag Day is June 14. The Grand Encampment Committee on Patriotic and Civic Activities urges all Templars to display the flag on that date and as frequently as possible during the year.

Technically, the United States has no national holidays. Each state is supreme in its own jurisdiction, but, in practice, most states observe the Federal legal public holidays. The War Department issued a code of etiquette for the display of the flag February 15, 1923. This was adopted by a Conference of 68 patriotic organizations June 14, 1923. Eight days later "a joint resolution of Congress codified existing rules and customs."

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KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

EYE FOUNDATION



JOHN DOVE (1792-1876)

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

The delegates in attendance at the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Virginia, in Annual Conclave at Alexandria, November 1876, learned with sorrow of the death of their Grand Recorder, absent on account of illness which proved to be his last. For more than thirty years John Dove had sat at his desk, having assumed the office after years of crusading to establish Templary on a firm basis in the Old Dominion.



In 1816, "several Sir Knights of Europe and other places," gathered in St. Johns Rising Star Encampment at Richmond, apparently on the initiative of a visitor from Scotland authorized to congregate Templars. Probably in ignorance of the fact that a self-created Grand Encampment had organized itself in New York City, the Richmond Sir Knights approached the Grand Commandery in Philadelphia in an attempt to establish fraternal relations, but with no consequence as far as the records reveal, according to William Moseley Brown, P.G.G., historian of Templary in Virginia.

In 1823, James Cushman, representing himself as empowered by the Grand Encampment of the United States, sold the Richmond Templars a charter of constitution rather than a certificate of recognition, incurring their displeasure when the facts became known. Three Commanderies in Winchester and vicinity had meanwhile formed an independent Grand Commandery. This group did not continue.

Several factors conspired to deepen the depression into which Freemasonry slipped, caused by the spreading anti-Masonic excitement. Meetings became irregular and interest declined until, through the exertion and leadership of John Dove, the Grand Commandery resumed regular meetings and activity in 1845. That year Dove assumed the duties of Grand Recorder and remained in that office until his death.

A native of Richmond, Dove entered the practice of medicine after graduation from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. This was his livelihood and while he never "gave up the art of healing the ills of the body" he spent more time in the "more exalted art of healing the minds of men," by their indoctrination in Freemasonry. No sooner had he attained his majority than he was made a Mason in St. Johns Lodge at Richmond, being advanced to the East three years later. In 1834 he declined advancement from the chair of Grand Junior Warden and became Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, continuing until death, when the minutes show that he had attended sixty consecutive sessions.

He also served the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons as Grand Secretary for 41 years and wrote the *Virginia Text Book*. Jeremy Ladd Cross, Founder of the Cryptic Rite, visited Richmond in 1817 and on Christmas Day instituted a Council of Royal and Select Masters, of which John Dove was the first Thrice Illustrious Master. He served as Grand Recorder of the Grand Council until the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master were integrated into the Royal → → →

York Rite Dedication

Ernest M. Moore, Jr., Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Virginia, presided over April 11 dedication services for the Knight Templar Section of the York Rite Building located on the grounds of the Masonic Home of Virginia in Richmond. The building, originally the Home infirmary, was offered to the York Rite Bodies of Virginia several years ago and, says P.G.C. J. Linwood Holloway, Jr., "With the knowledge, skill and labors of a group of dedicated Sir Knights and friends, it has been transformed into a beautiful and functional edifice, housing library, museum, conference room, reception room, recorder's office and kitchen."

Also attending at the dedication were Sir Knight and M.W. S. McMath Rogers, Grand Master of Virginia; Sir Knight and R.E. Burleigh M. Tatum, Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter; and Sir Knight and R.E. Jack T. Parsons, Grand Commander.

Plans are underway to equip fully the new library and museum with Masonic books and memorabilia. In connection with this, P.G.C. Holloway invites readers, especially those who have roots in Virginia, to donate or place on long-term loan any Masonic items — books, jewels, programs, badges, pictures, etc. — they would like to have displayed in the new York Rite Building. Interested individuals may contact Sir Knight Ernest M. Moore, Jr., 1 Saddleback Lane, Petersburg, Virginia 23803.



Jack T. Parsons, R.E.G.C., delivers dedication address, as (from left) P.G.C. J. Linwood Holloway, Sr., Domenick Innaccone, and P.G.C. Ernest M. Moore, Jr., look on.

. . . JOHN DOVE

Arch Chapter in logical sequence.

John Dove achieved a national reputation when he was sent as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1843, assembled to attempt a greater uniformity in the lodge ritual. As Moderator of the Convention, he was admittedly the pre-dominating influence. He was recognized as one of the most accomplished Masons of his day — ritualist, scholar, historian and administrator.

An exemplary Freemason, he was outstanding in his community, profession and the church. Long a member of the Common Council of the city of Richmond, he was active in many other civic

concerns. In his profession, he was noted for his punctuality, neatness and courtesy. His strongest interests and least known were his aid to the distressed and destitute, and the education of orphans.

Old St. Johns Episcopal Church was filled with those who came to pay their last respects to a most respected citizen, a most faithful physician, a "most beloved Freemason," and a Templar true to the precepts, principles and practices of the Order of Masonic Christian Knighthood.

Sir Knight Case, Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, is Grand Historiographer of Connecticut. He resides at Wells Apt. No. 302, 55 Masonic Avenue, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF OUR FLAG

by
The Late Sir Knight P. A. Horton

The great stadium in Berlin was filled to capacity. One hundred and five thousand intensely interested persons from all parts of the world had gathered to see the opening of the Olympic games. Young people from many lands had come to these games to give their best efforts for the glory of their Country. The athletes of each Nation assembled around their national flag. Adolf Hitler held the center spot in the reviewing stand. The long-awaited moment had arrived.

The parade into the stadium proceeded in alphabetical order, led by the Egyptians with their colors. As they approached the reviewing stand each national color guard dipped their colors to Hitler. Toward the end of the procession was the "Star Spangled Banner" and the United States athletes.

As the Americans neared the reviewing stand they appeared to elevate the Flag just a little more, and with heads held high and with Colors erect they marched to the end. There was first a silence, and then 100,000 gasps were heard in that great stadium. The Americans had refused to salute Hitler.

It appeared to be an international incident, an insult to Hitler. It was later explained that our Flag is not the emblem of a ruler, but is a true symbol of the authority of a free people who believe that all men are created equal. It has never been flaunted for the glory of king, potentate or dictator, but was born of the struggle for freedom. It is the emblem of our Constitution, our heritage and all that is truly American. It represents the honor, glory and the accomplishments of our people who have reached heights of

human endeavor never before known. It stands for the dignity of the individual and the inalienable rights with which we are endowed by our Creator. That is why our Flag is dipped to no man but is dipped only in reverence to God.

The Flag of Liberty

With confident belief in divine providence, a people who loved freedom carved a Nation out of an autocratic empire at a time when all Nations were ruled by despots. The flags of the mighty kings and empires of that day have long gone, but the Stars and Stripes remain. The thirteen stripes to forever tell us of the noble vision and sacrifice of the people of the original Colonies, and the stars, a new constellation set in a firmament through all eternity.

Alone it stands in its deathless splendor as the first Flag in human history dedicated to the personal and religious freedom of mankind. Less than one year after the Declaration of Independence it advanced to full height, before GOD and all men as the Flag of Liberty. It signaled to the world the birth of a new concept in government. A government of the people whose powers are granted by them and are exercised directly on them and for their benefit.

In no other land is the history so closely wrapped in the folds of its Flag. Our Flag carries American ideals, American history, and American feeling. It pictures the vision of a people who had suffered under tyranny and looked to the rising sun with faith in GOD and respect for human dignity.

→ → →

It is no holiday Flag, gorgeously emblazoned for gayety or vanity; it is a solemn national signal, and where the Flag waves, and men behold it, they see in the folds the very promise and prediction of religious freedom and liberty. They see the lofty ideals which the Founders and preservers of our great Republic have set for us.

Loyalty

Love of Country is an elemental virtue. Like love of mother or love of home. Those who live under our Flag and are loyal to it are loyal to truth, justice and courage, keenly alive to the responsibilities of American citizenship and proud beyond measure of this glorious privilege. Those who live under it and are disloyal to it are traitors to the people who love freedom not alone in our Country but wherever they may be throughout the world.

There are some people today with an alarming weakness of character or of despicable personality who decry patriotism and strive with all their feeble might to inculcate internationalism. The man who says that he loves other countries as much as he loves his own, is as noxious a citizen as the man who loves other women as much as he loves his wife. If the weakling attempts to raise two flags on a pole, one of them must be uppermost.

It is in the blood of some to deride all expressions of loyalty or of any noble sentiment. There are some that would surrender our sovereignty, and with contemptible folly would throw away their birthright of freedom. In a decision involving the loyalty oath, Justice White said: — "History, even in our times, warns us that the saddest epitaph ever carved to the memory of a vanquished free state is that its people failed to raise their hands to keep their freedoms and liberty while yet they had that power."

It is the emblem of those holy truths that brought forth the Declaration, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. It is the emblem of the many great military, social and civic virtues who have given the last full measure of devotion to its defense. It is the full bloom from the seeds planted by heroes through the centuries in 2,000 years' search for freedom.

The road to freedom has been a rough and rugged one. Do we place the proper value on the freedoms we enjoy? A leading industrialist said: — "I wish that all Americans could lose their freedom for a day and then recover it. . . . It would impress them with its value."

When Governor Gage issued his proclamation of pardon to the Colonials on June 12, 1775, he excepted Samuel Adams and John Hancock, as he said, "whose offenses were too flagitious a nature." One of the objects of his expedition to Lexington and Concord on April 19 was to capture these two. Adams was the author of the Massachusetts Resolutions and the circular letter to all the Colonies to arouse them to resist unjust taxation. He had managed the Boston Tea Party and was a leader of those who opposed the Boston Port Bill. He urged the formation of the Continental Congress where he served as a member from 1774 to 1781. He is considered to have done more than any other man, in the years preceding the "War of Independence," to mold and direct public opinion both in his community and in the Congress.

Joseph Galloway, a wealthy lawyer, dressed in silks and laces, arose in the Continental Congress and damned Adams: "he is untidy in his homespun clothes, arousing the people to break his Majesty's laws and always agitating for liberty. If he does not stop his activities we will cut Massachusetts off and let

them go it alone." Galloway later joined the British Army.

The Colonial Troops, composed of New England Militia, had headquarters in Cambridge. Governor Gage had decided to fortify Bunker Hill at the mouth of the Charles River. When the Colonials heard of this they were determined to frustrate it. On the night of June 16 a force of about 1200 under Colonel Prescott and General Putnam occupied Breeds Hill adjoining Bunker Hill. When daylight revealed their presence, Gage dispatched a force of 3000 Regulars to dislodge them, supported on three sides by his ships. The bombardment destroyed the village of Charlestown.

The Colonials' force of 1500 volunteers with a limited supply of ammunition, patiently withstood the bombardment until they "could see the whites of the eyes" of the British as they charged up the hill. At the first volley the British broke and retreated down the hill. They reformed and charged again, and again retreated. For the third time they charged. The Colonials, their ammunition exhausted and few with bayonets, retreated. The British lost 1054 killed and wounded and the Colonials lost 420, among them was General Joseph Warren. The British lost 89 commissioned officers, a greater loss than they suffered in any other engagement in the seven years of war. The Battle of Bunker Hill aroused the combat instinct of the Colonials and dispelled the idea that the cause of liberty could not be won. The spirit and valour of the Colonials on that day gave hope, courage and spirit to the members of the Congress who passed the Declaration of Independence a few days later.

The Die is Cast

As Franklin said, "we must hang together now or we will hang separately." A group of New England Militia and a few Militia in Virginia must now be

molded into a National Army. Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief and ordered to Cambridge to take command. We had no national flag. As a result they brought forth the Grand Union Flag or the Cambridge Flag. It was really the Red Meteor Flag of Britain with six white stripes or ribbons making thirteen red and white stripes. However, they had left the King's colors in the canton of the Flag. This Flag was raised over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge on January 2, 1776. When the British first saw this Flag with the white stripes they thought it was some sort of a surrender message. They jeered the Flag, which annoyed Washington, who took the first opportunity to change the design in the canton by substituting a blue field with thirteen stars in place of the King's colors.

One of John Adams' most lasting contributions in Congress came on June 14, 1777, when he introduced the following resolution that was passed unanimously: —

"Resolved: that the Flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new Constellation."

Thus, full fledged and without debate, our Flag was unrolled to the sun; it is the symbol of all those holy truths that brought together the Colonial American Congress.

Nations have changed their flags as they changed their rulers. Although one of the youngest Nations, our Flag is second oldest of all.

It was on March 17, 1824, that William Driver of Salem, Massachusetts, became 21. His mother and the girls of that sailing town had decided to make this day a special occasion. They made a Flag which they thought would be the most appropriate gift to present to him. Upon receipt of this beautiful → → →

American Flag he declared, "I named her Old Glory!" It was there and then that the name "Old Glory" became a part of our flag's history. Captain Driver carried this Flag through his years of travel on Yankee Clipper ships. It is now in the Smithsonian Institute.

On the 4th of July 1802, the great American Daniel Webster said: —

"I dare not undertake to assure you that your liberties and your happiness may not be lost. Men are subject to men's misfortunes. We live under the only government that ever existed which was framed by the unrestrained and deliberate consultations of the people. Miracles do not cluster. That which has happened but once in six thousand years, cannot be expected to happen often. Such a government once gone, might leave a void to be filled for ages with revolution and tumult, riot and despotism."

Today, even more than in his day, despotism is rampant. More than half of the people of the world are under the rule of socialistic despots. Their ambition is to control the entire world, to destroy the sovereignty of our Country and then all others and to rule by the selected intelligencia. As long as we remain rich, as long as we remain powerful they cannot attain their goal. The measure of power in any Country is not to be found in material things. Loyalty to GOD and to the principles of our Founding Fathers; loyalty to our Country and to the emblem of all our hopes, our ambitions and our ideals — our Flag: In these and only in these lies the true strength of our Nation.

I was born an American and when my childish eyes first gazed upon my Flag it was indeed "Old Glory" and so it will remain forever, by the grace of God.

From OFFICER REVIEW, June 1977.

Grand Encampment
Roll Call of Honored Dead
IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Augustus Oden Latham
North Carolina
Grand Commander — 1971
Born April 20, 1915
Died April 17, 1981

Robert Eugene McAllister
Illinois
Grand Commander — 1977
Born August 22, 1913
Died April 24, 1981



Eye Foundation Honored

A "resolution of recognition" was presented to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., for its "outstanding contribution to the research work sponsored by Retina Research Foundation" of Houston, Texas. The certificate was signed by Dr. Alice McPherson, President, and Fred E. Wallace, Chairman of RRF, and acknowledges the Eye Foundation's efforts to "maintain and further retina research" thus serving "as an inspiration to all who are interested in the prevention of blindness."

Dr. McPherson is currently engaged in research to identify "retinopathy of prematurity" — a leading cause of blindness in children — in new-born infants. Her research is being funded by a \$31,000 grant from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

"Anne Newport Royall, the shrew of Washington. . ."

"NO LANGUAGE BUT THAT OF TRUTH"

by
J.E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

This is the story of a woman who spent much of her life defending Freemasonry. She was most vocal in her defense during the heyday of anti-Masonry when the light was extinguished in many lodge halls. Those who know of the truths and the tales told of this period know that the battlecry of anti-Masonry was given loud and strong by countless "respectable" men forcing thousands of others to repudiate membership. But it is also known that many brothers — and at least one woman — stood firm. That woman, Anne Newport Royall, had been told by her husband that Masonry was an honorable institution, and that Freemasons were honorable men. He had told her if ever she was in need, she should seek out a Mason and she would find help. Through her life she often sought help and just as often found her husband's words to be true.

Anne Royall's "career" began late in life. She was 57 years old, a penniless widow when her first book, *Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States*, was published. In the five years between 1826 and 1831, eleven books were produced from her pen. She was 63 when the first edition of her newspaper, *Paul Pry*, appeared. She was not the first woman novelist or the first newspaper-woman in the United States, but she was the best known (and by some the most hated) in her day. It was said that in some places complete editions of her books were bought and destroyed and that she was once offered \$2,000 *not* to write an editorial on a certain issue. She refused. Her motto was "I pretend to know no language but that of truth."

For the first 43 years of Anne's life, her only extraordinary distinction was the development of her mind. She was born in Maryland, June 11, 1769, and at age three her family moved to Pennsylvania's frontier.

Just when Mr. Newport died is not known, but by the time Anne was 13, her mother had remarried and a new half-brother, James, was born. After the death of her second husband, the mother took her family to Virginia where she hired herself out as a housekeeper to Captain William Royall, a gentleman of aristocratic birth and a Revolutionary War veteran who had fought beside Lafayette.

Captain Royall, rich, old and eccentric, took an immediate liking to Anne. He was delighted to find her hidden away in his library reading his many volumes, and he took it upon himself to complete her education. Royall taught Anne not only names and facts, but he taught her principles and theories — the whys of history; and she learned by heart the English masters, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, and Addison.

He also instilled his beliefs in the young girl. One of his favorite topics was Masonry (Royall was a member of the same lodge as Washington) and Masonic patriots. He believed firmly in "the power of Freemasonry as a force for right and good." In later life Anne was to speak her own mind on the subject: ". . . to give my opinion of it in a few words — it if were not for Masonry the world would become a herd of savages. Like the fire on the altar, Masons are the only class of men that have preserved charity → → →"

and benevolence . . . — that sacred spark which came down from heaven, has been preserved by Masons.”

Royall's second and equally strong love was for the United States. Patriotism to him was another religion. Many nights the Captain would take the girl into his study and tell her of his service with Lafayette, and of the first company of Virginia patriots which he raised, a company which included Patrick Henry.

After 15 years, the man and his student, now 28, were married. It was an inevitable union which lasted 16 years. According to Anne, the marriage was one of joy and companionship. Captain Royall was a generous husband, giving his wife freely of his money and real estate. In turn, Anne gave gifts to the sick and needy. But with Royall's death, Anne's troubles began.

In a simply-stated will, Royall left everything to his wife. A discontented nephew, who had always resented his uncle marrying outside his “class,” contested the will, and, after ten years of litigation, was awarded the estate. Anne found herself in debt. But her mind was sharp and she decided not to escape into a shadow. During those ten years following her husband's death, she had travelled. Upon setting out she said, “Hitherto, I have only learned of mankind in theory — but I am now studying him in practice.” As she travelled, she corresponded and made numerous written observations of people and places. Her plan was to publish a book of her observations, and from these was to come her *Sketches of History, Life and Manners*. However, there was an immediate concern: how to live until the work could be completed and sold.

The first thing was to go to Washington and petition for a widow's pension based on her husband's service in the war. She arrived in Washington a stranger, without money. She was aided by the owner of the City Hotel who provided

lodging during the winter of 1823-24. That man, though his name is lost, was a Mason.

In the spring, living off the charity of another stranger, Anne sought out John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under President Monroe. Anne came armed with a handwritten letter from Lafayette attesting to Captain Royall's service. But a fire had destroyed the actual records of Royall's enlistment, and without records, success was slim.

Adams was sympathetic and promised to support Mrs. Royall's petition. He also paid in advance for a subscription for the proposed *Sketches*. Anne left feeling great favor for the man. Later, Adams' anti-Masonic activity saddened her, but she always remembered his help. Unfortunately, even with Adams' assistance, the petition was denied annually until 1848.

Dependent upon herself and the benevolence of her friends — generally Masons — Anne continued her travels. Never quite demure, Anne Royall spoke her opinion on any and all matters; she spoke with particular vigor on religion, education, government, and the United States Bank. It was a common practice for her to examine jails, charitable institutions, hospitals and asylums as she moved from town to town. She became in her own way a soldier, with the United States as her battlefield.

Much of her travel was done on foot, and often she was treated to the hospitality of local Masons. She was becoming well-known for her “pen-portraits” of famous people resulting from interviews during her travels. One of her first interviews was with New York Governor DeWitt Clinton, a Past Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. Of him she wrote: “Among the great men of Albany . . . is . . . Governor Clinton. [He] is about fifty years of age, . . . he walks erect with much ease and dignity; . . . he

regards you in silence with a calm, winning condescension equally removed from servility and arrogance, while it inspires the beholder with admiration and respect. . . . Governor Clinton is a man of great size, great soul, great mind and a great heart."

But Anne also used words to describe her anger. Her three-volume *Black Book*, a continuation of the earlier *Sketches*, is in general a gathering of numerous "un-flattering" pen-portraits of anti-Masons. In fact, following the disappearance of Morgan, Anne took it upon herself to crusade for the vindication of the Craft.

Mrs. Royall was 57 when William Morgan disappeared, supposedly at the hands of Masons, following his announcement that he had put into print some Masonic secrets. Anti-Masonic feeling was so strong that in some areas it was proposed to forbid Masons from holding public office or from serving on juries. Governor Clinton himself issued a proclamation "condemning the outrage and offering a reward for the capture of the abductors and for information concerning the whereabouts of Morgan." Four persons, known to be involved, were later tried, convicted and imprisoned. The fervor might have subsided, but 13 months after the disappearance, a body was found. Someone remembered the name William Morgan and gave it to the corpse, which soon after was positively identified as another man.

In that tumultuous year 1827-28, Anne travelled again to New England, at Masonic expense, to gather information for a new book in which, no doubt, she planned to present a sympathetic view of the entire Masonic institution. In Vermont, perhaps the most anti-Masonic state, Anne was assaulted by angry anti-Masons. And so it went.

The next few years Anne devoted to her books. Then, at age 63, she settled in Washington, D.C. She bought a second-hand printing press, hired a printer, and

began her four-page paper, *Paul Pry* which she planned to use as a means to enlighten the public. However, for all her strong emotions, Anne wrote no gossip, but only the truth as she found it.

In 31 years at the Capital, Anne spoke out against graft in government and embarrassed more than one congressman. She also fought against tract-selling Evangelicals. On the subject of religion Anne said, "In the firm belief that the worship of God is paramount to all other duties, I spurn the narrow mind which is attached to a sect or part, to the exclusion of the rest of mankind." She fought, with Brother Andrew Jackson, against the United States Bank Monopoly. She fought for education reforms, and against the union of church and state. And last but not least she warned the public not to patronize book-sellers who carried the then popular anti-Masonic almanacs.

Of course, her enemies many times out-weighed her immediate friends. At one point she wrote so vehemently against Evangelicalism, that she was arrested. She was brought to court but upon examination discharged on the grounds that there was no law to punish her for speaking out against a religious sect. Her prosecutors would not give up, however, and found an obsolete English law whereby Anne Royall was tried as "a common scold." The punishment was a "ducking" in the nearest river. But rather than the "ducking," she was fined \$10 and "required to keep the peace for one year."

Her last printed words comprised a three-part prayer: 1) that the rent be paid, 2) that Washington escape "that dreaded scourge, the cholera," and 3) "that the UNION OF THESE STATES MAY BE ETERNAL."

Anne Newport Royall was never gentle or lady-like in her anger. She staunchly supported Freemasonry and the Republic and attacked those who posed a threat to either. She died October 1, 1854. ▀

THE CRUSADER



Serving Templary in Pennsylvania

GRAND COMMANDER'S MESSAGE

In order to meet the press deadline this first message must be written before I have been installed as Grand Commander. As I participate in the count-down for the "passing of the torch" I am somewhat apprehensive of the great task before me. Our Order has such a rich and impressive heritage, we must wonder whether we are sufficient for the task, and we must be hopeful that our efforts will not distract but will add to the dimensions of our great Order. This obligation does not, however, apply only to Officers but to each and every member of our illustrious Masonic fraternity. We must each ask ourselves, "Is our interest sufficient to promulgate our cause?" The life we lead and the things we say and do everyday as members formulate the dignity and respectability of our profession.

Even a casual look at our early history must swell our breast with pride for the accomplishments of our former fratres when our numbers were more than double our present membership. The real truth, however, is that we do not need to lament the present or glory in the past only, but we can achieve equal dignity today if we have such a desire and dedicate ourselves to the task at hand. My goal, as Grand Commander, this year will be to achieve a dedication of every Sir Knight in Pennsylvania to all the principles of Freemasonry, and in a united effort, to advance our image among the public and to achieve for ourselves a greater dedication to our Brothers' needs and happiness. I earnestly pray that each Sir Knight reading this will say, "Hey, this task begins with me," and resolve to take action now. Only if this happens will our former glories and power return.

No, Sir Knights, Masonry has not failed. Even though it dates into antiquity as one of mankind's oldest and most powerful organizations, its doctrines and principles are as applicable and effective today as in any age past. Who can fault the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Jesus said, "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself." This advice and our many Masonic obligations are not just mere words to fill a book! I am afraid WE are the ones who have failed.



You have done well with the membership campaign throughout this past year. Much enthusiasm has been generated and many knightings have occurred. Virtually every Commandery has participated some way in that great program. With such momentum already established, we can and should do much better this year. The slogan is "ONE FOR ONE IN '81," much the same as last year. It means each Sir Knight should present one petition for membership next year. What a record that would be! You know and I know the true fact is that it can be done. I want every Sir Knight to work hard for his Blue Lodge, his Chapter, and his Council as well as his Commandery. We can't have Sir Knights if we do not have COMPANIONS. We can't have Companions if we do not have Brothers. We can't leave our Brothers stranded without the great lessons and revelations of Council. We can't attract members to either Body unless we have something appealing and worthwhile to offer through each step. We can no longer afford to speak passionately of a pet membership in one body only, whether it be York Rite or Scottish Rite. We are all Masons and judged by the profane regardless of our pet interest. We need dedication and true cooperation in, and between, every Masonic interest. We must be Masons first. Our programs this year will be dedicated to this principle and I have worked with the leaders of each Grand Body to achieve an equal interest in everyone's viability. Only then can we move forward. There is tremendous power in unity. I am asking every Mason to help in this program. The words of this appeal I realize are inadequate but I hope the appraisal of our problems and the possibilities of a most glorious future, beginning this year and lasting for many years to come, will inspire every Brother to action, both for his own benefit and for that of the Lodge.

Burnell C. Stambaugh, Grand Commander

RECOGNITION OF FIRST PETITION SIGNERS

The wearing of achievement badges earned last year by first line signers of petitions will be continued throughout this year. Additional credits earned this year will be added to existing numbers by exchanging present badges to suitably engraved new ones. We can furnish any number up to 99.

First time, first line signers will be awarded similar badges commensurate with credits earned.

REMEMBER: ONE FOR ONE IN '81

WHO'S WHO ELECTED GRAND OFFICERS

Right Eminent Grand Commander	Burnell C. Stambaugh
Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander	John Baldwin
Eminent Grand Generalissimo	Charles S. Canning
Eminent Grand Captain General	Leon E. Anderson
Eminent Grand Senior Warden	Lawrence R. Breletic
Eminent Grand Junior Warden	Name to follow
Eminent Grand Treasurer	Ewart Roberts, P.G.C.
Eminent Grand Recorder	Howard T. Scull, Jr., P.G.C.
Trustees	Walter W. Heintzelman, Walter H. Wooding, John L. Krupp



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ I am seeking any information regarding the descendants of Benjamin Burch Cheshire born in Maryland about 1734. His sons were Hezekiah Cheshire, 1786-1870, married first to Miss Susan Watson in South Carolina; married second to Miss Sarah E. Goodwin in South Carolina or Georgia. He died in Atlanta. Benjamin Cheshire died in Newberry, South Carolina. John Cheshire died in Washington, Georgia. Any information from other descendants will be appreciated. *Jamie W. Cheshire, Route 2 - Box 14, Gainesville, Georgia 30506*

□ Wish to contact any Tucker in the Amherst, Virginia, area - related to Drury Tucker 1719-1801, or William Tucker 1750-1829. *William D. Tucker, Box A, St. Joseph, Illinois 61873*

□ I wish to contact any McNutt in Augusta County, Virginia, for information on my great grandfather, John McNutt, born 1787-88 - died 11-30-1861. Census showed he was listed between 1830 to 1850. His son, James H., born September 13, 1849, served in Southern Army - no record of such proven. He was a Mason in McArthur, Ohio, died 1-5-1918. I am his grandson, with 25 years in Palestine Commandery No. 33 at Springfield, Ohio. *Howard L. McNutt, 990 S. Bowie, San Benito, Texas 78586*

□ Can I help? Thousands of "Tower" names in our reactivated Tower Genealogical Society files, 1637-1980. *Lee C. Tower, 935 S.E. Lexington, Portland, Oregon 97202*

□ I am now eligible to wear a Past High Priest ring and jewel and would like to purchase both. For those unfamiliar with this P.H.P. item, it usually consists of a keystone emblem with letters on it and/or three triangles arranged in triangular form, with enameled rectangles in various colors. If any reader has either or both, please write, giving price and description, and I will answer each letter. Other Masonic items for sale may also be mentioned and will be considered for purchase since my two sons and I can use a number of items. Each acquisition will continue to be used and treasured as they should be - rather than scrapped. *Kenneth Kendall, 805 Tenth Street, Silvis, Illinois 61282*

□ I have the following items for sale: Syria Temple Chanter Fez, no rhinestones, size 7; Saratoga Glass and holder, 1903, Valley of Pittsburgh; 1927 Seventy-Fifth Annual Reunion Book and later issues of books. All items in good condition. *Samuel A. Miller, 129 Highland Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15235*

□ I am a member of Oriental Commandery No. 9, Daytona Beach, Florida; also a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Shrine.

I am trying to secure any Masonic books that may aid me in the study of Masonry. If any Companions or Sir Knights have any Masonic Books that they no longer need or have use of, I would be most happy to include them in my small library. *Nolan L. Drawdy, P.O. Box 333, New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32069*

- For sale: I have Volume 1 (A – LEC) and Volume 2 (LEC – Z) of Mackey's *Revised Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*; new edition, revised and enlarged, copyright 1929, by Masonic History Company, comprising the whole range of arts, sciences and literature of the Masonic institution. Best offer or \$50.00. A. E. Wallin, 3440 Cherry Street, Port Huron, Michigan 48060
- My husband, who passed away in 1976, was a member of the Blue Lodge in Parsons, Kansas. He took part of his work in Wichita during WWI and was a member of the local Knight Templar Drill Team. He had his 50-year pins in all three groups, and we both received 50-year pins in Eastern Star. I have several Masonic rings which I desire to sell to members of the Craft. I prize the rings as mementoes, but I do not want them left unappreciated when I am no longer around (there is no one in my family eligible to receive the rings); thus, I would like to sell and share some of the proceeds with the Knights Templar Eye Foundation in his memory. Descriptions are as follows:
- One Blue Lodge ring, 10K gold (4 p.w.), size 7½ – replacement value \$125 or more; one Knight Templar ring, 14K (7 p.w.), size 10½ – possible replacement value \$250-\$300; one 32nd Degree Ring, 14K (10 p.w.), size 9 – replacement value \$400-\$500. These rings are in good condition and the designs are intact. Mrs. Walter C. Crawford, 13 Garrison Drive, Columbia, Missouri 65201
- I have a Shrine ring size 10½, 14K gold; top of ring is platinum with black onyx and the scimitar contains nearly ¼K of diamonds. This ring has been appraised by a reputable local jeweler at \$600. Any offer over \$500 will be accepted. I am original owner and the ring was worn one year. John O. Broadway, Jr., P.O. Box 6153, Birmingham, Alabama 35209 (205-879-7399 home) (205-945-8794)
- I am interested in buying a Swiss pocket watch, triangle design with Masonic emblems on face, 2 1/4 inches across base and the equilateral sides; also a Thomas Parkinson (noted English watchmaker) sterling silver watch. C. Clark Julius, 2260 Carlisle Road, York, Pennsylvania 17404 (717-764-3067)
- Wanted: Used fatigue caps – sizes 7, 7¼, 7½. Myrl J. Johnson, Recorder, Bethel Commandery No. 19, 414 E. Minnesota Ave., Glenwood, Minnesota 56334
- In the February 1981 issue of the *Knight Templar* there were two articles concerning life after death. This is an interesting and important subject to most everyone. If, as a Mason, one believes in a Creator, one likely believes in a hereafter. For those interested in further investigation of the subject, Bantam Books Inc., 414 East Golf Road, Des Plaines, Illinois 60016, published a very informative book by M. S. Rawlins, M.D. – *Beyond Death's Door* – \$1.95 plus postage. Dr. Rawlins includes advice on health, resuscitation, and the preparation of death itself. George H. MacMurray, Findlay Commandery No. 49, 1049 Co. Road 220, Van Buren, Ohio 45889
- I would like to thank the readers for the very fine response I received in my request for "Knight" genealogical information. I received one note giving information on a William Knight from England who died March 5, 1655, who was a Master Mason. As you will recall, the earliest date we have for a Masonic Lodge is June 24, 1717. Harold L. Knight, 906 Manor Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Arkansas 72512
- Wanted to buy: Knight Templar saber and scabbard. Richard A. Hanke, Barton County Community College, Great Bend, Kansas 67530 (316-792-2701; Ext. 228)

LOOK INTO ITS DEPTH

Look not *at* our flag but into it! STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Stop looking at our national emblem as just a piece of cloth. *Look* into its meaning and the heritage it has promised. *Listen* to the message it has delivered in the past and its pledge for the future. "Old Glory" on many poles and standards is well-frayed and worn, ready to be properly destroyed – *but wait!*

Our flag is more than merely cloth, thread and dye. It is a symbol which represents a glorious and eventful two hundred and more years – a past, a present and a future. As we gaze upon this token of unity, think what is hidden within those folds. Look into its fabric and visualize the events veiled there.

Danger enveloped our flag from its original design. On occasion, it has been left on the battlefield with the heroic dead. Foreign nations have coveted and will covet this badge of freedom with schemes of conquest, *but with God's blessing and intervention, we will endure!*

Look again into its depths – what do you behold? Can you see the heartache and agony, brought on by greed and immorality, which casts a shadow on its spotless white? Can you hear the moans of the widows and orphans that emanate from the crimson fluid in the red stripes? Now behold the galaxy of stars – the men who have made the supreme sacrifice. Now the stars shine even brighter. From its deepest recesses emerges the blue of Heaven, the abode of our Almighty Creator, and softly we are reassured of His covenant with us as a nation and as individuals. We are reminded to maintain our *faith* in God, *hope* of immortality, and *love* for our fellowman.

As "Old Glory" passes in review, let us look into that form and picture the development of a new dream – from a land which has grown to be the most prosperous and mighty in the world.

*Edward E. Seable, Captain General
Sacramento Commandery No. 2, California*

