



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVII

OCTOBER 1981

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October 1881  
Masons Lay the Cornerstone  
of the  
Yorktown Victory Monument



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## ORDER OF CHRISTIAN KNIGHTHOOD

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In reviewing Triennial Conclave Proceedings of the past, always interesting and informative, I came across the expressive 1955 report to the Grand Encampment by the late William Catron Gordon, Grand Master for the 1952-55 triennium:

*"The Order of Christian Knighthood is distinctive in purpose and procedure among strictly Masonic organizations. It is committed to enlistment under the banner of Jesus Christ, the Great Captain of our Salvation. It gives positive and militant allegiance to Him and His teachings. It makes public appearances proudly and unashamedly, in uniforms, with insignia and banners testifying to its belief and its allegiance. By such appearances and through its avowed objectives it obeys one of the final injunctions of the Master, 'Ye shall be my witnesses.' It is contended by some that parades or public appearances may soon become a relic of the past since they are frowned upon or actually prohibited by the authorities in some communities."*

There was a parade indeed in New York City in 1955. As related in the Proceedings, it was a "parade of splendid attractiveness and significance" making it "memorable in the annals of Templary." There will be another parade next August in Hot Springs, an afternoon parade to church, giving all the opportunity to make a public appearance "proudly and unashamedly . . . testifying to our belief and allegiance."

I look forward to your attendance at that forthcoming 55th Triennial Conclave in Hot Springs, August of 1982. The Triennial Committee in Arkansas, headed by M. C. Lewis, Past Grand Commander, Past Grand High Priest and Past Grand Master of Masons, has special plans to make your stay especially pleasant – with outstanding hotels, wonderful recreational offerings for the family, fine entertainment, shopping and touring arrangements for the Knights and ladies, and in general a royal Arkansas welcome to the Home of the Razorbacks.

As Knights Templar, voting member or otherwise, you will have the opportunity to attend the sessions of the 55th Triennial Conclave – witness another Triennial chapter in the magnanimous history of our illustrious Order, to hear at first hand the expressions of Templary's aims and purposes, the reports and discussions of plans, progress and projections for the future.

It was at Past Grand Master Gordon's 46th Triennial Conclave in New York City that the Knights Templar Eye Foundation was born. At those sessions, plans were formulated resulting in the 1956 establishment of one of the world's greatest philanthropies – the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, which you and I are proud to promote thoroughly and willingly.

As we celebrate the 25th Anniversary of its birth, plan newer and greater programs during the 14th Annual Voluntary Campaign starting December 1.

*Reginald Johnson*



# Knight Templar

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

**OCTOBER:** We all recognize that the Battle of Yorktown brought the War of Revolution to a close, but Warren Deck's research also reveals that there was quite a "battle" about who was going to surrender to whom. Lord Cornwallis was "indisposed" and designated Brigadier General O'Hara, his second in command, to act for him. O'Hara, having little respect for Americans, attempted to surrender to the French General Rochambeau, who directed him to Washington. He, not wishing to accept the sword of a second in command, sent *his* second in command, General Lincoln, to accept. Apparently it was all a bit testy — but it worked!

P.C.R.

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## EDITOR'S JOURNAL

**M.S.A. News:** Two days following the death of veteran radio newscaster, Brother Lowell Thomas, the Masonic Service Association of the United States received a letter from him written the day before he died. The letter is a glowing tribute to the M.S.A. Hospital Visitation Program and is signed with the familiar, "So long until tomorrow!" The complete letter will appear in the October issue of "Your Masonic Hospital Visitor," the supplement of *The Short Talk Bulletin*.

**Philippians:** A submitted article published in the September Magazine, "Blessings of Brotherhood," inadvertently ascribed a bible verse from the Book of Proverbs rather than Philippians 4:8. Fast corrections arrived from Leonard Weaver Lehman, Goshen, Indiana, and William W. Wright, Montville, Pennsylvania — plus several others.

**International:** Fred P. Baerenz, former State Master Councilor of Virginia, who was elected International Master Councilor at the 14th International DeMolay Congress session at Cherry Hill, New Jersey, last April 2-5, currently is a junior at William and Mary College, Williamsburg. Fred is the grandson of Sir Knight F. O. Baerenz, Mizpah Commandery No. 53, Blue Island, Illinois. His maternal grandfather, Howard W. Gore of New Mexico, is also a member of Lodge and Shrine.

**Mark Twain Said It:** "Learn from the mistakes of others — you cannot live long enough to make them all yourself." (Relayed by Sir Knight Alfred S. Bryan, member of DeMolay Commandery No. 7, Chickasha, Oklahoma, who celebrated his 94th birthday on May 30.)

**Medal Winners:** The Triennial program of the General Grand Council and General Grand Chapter was highlighted at the September 8 banquet by awards and certificates of appreciation presented by retiring General Grand Master John Harris Watts and General Grand High Priest Junior Wamsley Vandall.

Roy Acuff, well-known country singer personality from Nashville, Tennessee, received a gold medal from the General Grand Chapter. Silver medals were presented to General Grand Secretary Charles K. A. McGaughey, General Grand Recorder Bruce H. Hunt, and to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, Paul C. Rodenhauser. The Grand High Priest pictured each as a "continuing and energetic representation of the York Rite of Freemasonry."

Approximately 850 persons attended the Triennial Banquet. Master of Ceremonies was Donald E. Stamy, Past Grand Master of Masons in Iowa. The sessions resulted in the election of James Dewey Penley, Jr., South Carolina, new General Grand Master of Cryptic Masons International (succeeding Companion Watts), and A. J. Lewis, Louisiana, new General Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter International (succeeding J. W. Vandall). James A. Kirkbride, Colorado, was elected General Grand Principal Conductor of the Work for General Grand Council, and The Reverend Marvin Isley, Indiana, took the post of General Grand Scribe, General Grand Chapter.

Representing the Grand Encampment at the September 6-10 sessions were Grand Master Johnson, Grand Generalissimo Smith, Grand Captain General Marvin E. Fowler, and G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.C. and Executive Director, K.T.E.F.



## SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

by

Warren H. Deck, Past Grand Commander  
Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of New York

Promptly at 2 p.m. in the vicinity of what is today a national cemetery, the British army marched out of Yorktown along the York-Hampton Road to the old British marching song — “The World Turned Upside Down.” At the head of the troops was Brigadier General O’Hara who brought word that the Earl Cornwallis was indisposed and confined to his quarters and O’Hara had been appointed to act in his behalf. Thus began the surrender ceremony at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

How did Britain’s ablest field officer end his career in America in such a humiliating defeat? Major General Charles Cornwallis, second Earl Cornwallis, was an honest man and very straightforward. While he was not arrogant or uppish, he did not like to play second-fiddle to anyone. Tall, urbane, he was in his middle forties. His handsome appearance was slightly marred by a drooping left eye, the result of an accident on an Eton football field when he collided with another lad. Strangely, the man who was to lead British troops in their last frantic campaign in the American Colonies was steadfastly opposed to war and had voted against the Stamp Act and Declaratory Acts. Yet despite his stand in Parliament against the Crown’s Colonial Policy, he put aside that opposition when war came. During his first tour of duty in 1776, he was stationed at headquarters in New York City.



By the late 1770’s the war had become a standoff. The British held New York City and Washington had his troops nearby to keep them pinned down. Washington wanted to chase the British out of New York but didn’t have the forces to even launch an attack. Meanwhile in Europe the peacemakers were trying to end the war. The British were determined to keep the areas which they occupied but were reluctantly considering independence for all the other territory. Such a proposal was not acceptable to the Americans.

The Crown’s grand strategy at this point was to wipe out the remaining Patriot resistance. Britain believed that there were many loyalists in the Southern Colonies, and South Carolina was considered potentially friendly territory.

As Christmas 1779 neared, Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of all British forces, prepared to leave New York with a force of some 6,000 men for the big push on Charleston. Charleston fell and Sir Henry Clinton kept all the glory of victory by not permitting Cornwallis to participate. This action just widened the personal feud between the two men.

Left behind with his troops, Cornwallis fanned out through South Carolina. Each time a new area was taken, a force had to be left to secure the place. Loyalists were not as abundant as expected. In fact, they were already under control of the Patriots; but the Americans offered little challenge, as they were poorly supplied and few in number.

Sir Henry wanted Cornwallis to remain in Charleston. But the Earl → → →



believed that the Americans were most vulnerable in Virginia. The Patriots in South Carolina were being supplied from Virginia, and Cornwallis reasoned that if Virginia could be taken, the war would be over. Although Sir Henry was his superior, Cornwallis had friends in the British high command in England, and he convinced them that his plan for a campaign in Virginia was correct. Sir Henry accepted the idea and later claimed authorship.

The major action in the Southern Campaign was from cavalry commanded by Major Banastre Tarleton. This lusty adventurer was destined to raid in advance of Cornwallis, to be condemned for the cruel slaughter of unarmed men at Waxhaws, to fight brilliantly at Camden, to meet his match at Cowpens and to share with Cornwallis the bitter ending at Yorktown.

The victory of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan at Cowpens set the stage for Cornwallis' decision to fortify Yorktown. Tarleton was so cocky that he attacked before his troops were ready and before he could be supported by Cornwallis. Morgan, set to withdraw his troops, was taken by surprise and forced to engage the enemy. Tarleton lost nine-tenths of his attacking force, about a fourth of Britain's troops in the South. The Colonies were jubilant from Morgan's victory. Greene himself wrote: "After this, nothing is impossible." George Washington was overjoyed. Cornwallis, crushed, felt his chances for continuing a successful campaign had been seriously damaged. He wrote in a letter to Lord Francis Rawdon, in charge of the garrison at Camden: "from Buffalo Creek, January 21, 1781: The late affair has almost broke my heart . . . I was never more surrounded with difficulty and distress, but practice in the school of adversity has strengthened me . . ."

Sir Henry Clinton commanded Cornwallis to select a location on the

Virginia capes that could be fortified until his arrival with reinforcements. Cornwallis chose the little village of Yorktown, on the York River near the ocean.

By the early summer of 1781, Washington had been joined by Rochambeau bringing French soldiers from Newport. Early intelligence confirmed that French Admiral De Grasse would move toward the Chesapeake. Washington, assessing the situation in the North to be somewhere between desperate and hopeless, decided to go to Virginia.

Every care was taken to deceive Sir Henry Clinton. Not until the combined American and French forces were in New Jersey did Clinton perceive what was happening. The army marched to the head of the Chesapeake through Philadelphia. Part of the army was dispatched by ships, but lacking enough ships Washington went overland to Mount Vernon. Soon Washington caught up with the Marquis de Lafayette who had command of the forces protecting Virginia from the threat of Cornwallis.

Admiral De Grasse stopped in the West Indies and took 3,000 troops from the French regiments there, but agreed to return the troops by October 15. When he approached the Virginia capes, the ground forces were disembarked and joined Lafayette.

Sir Henry Clinton dawdled in New York for precious weeks long after it was apparent to everyone, including British intelligence, that Washington and Rochambeau were moving against Cornwallis. Admiral Graves, back from an unsuccessful search for a phantom convoy of supplies for the Patriots, waited until August 31 to sail for the Chesapeake to challenge De Grasse.

He arrived on the morning of September 5. The Battle of the Virginia Capes inflicted severe damage on several British ships and one had to be scuttled. On September 10, Count Paul Francois de Barras, commanding a squadron of



ships which had sailed down from Newport to reinforce De Grasse, arrived off the capes. Graves, now badly outnumbered, knew he had lost. He turned tail and headed for New York.

Cornwallis was busy fortifying Yorktown. Aware that forces were closing in on him, he might have attacked Lafayette. But he had the promise of action from Sir Henry Clinton, and he waited too long.

By September 26, Washington and Rochambeau had arrived, and Cornwallis must have known that without reinforcements the game was over. He had established formidable defenses, including outer and inner lines of fortifications running in arcs around Yorktown from east to west. Ten strong points covered conceivable routes of enemy advance. Guns were stripped from the navy giving a total of 65 guns in the 14 batteries along his earthworks on which British troops and Negro slaves had toiled night and day for many weeks. He had little more than 5,000 troops to confront an enemy who now had three times that many.

Another message from Sir Henry Clinton promised that 5,000 troops would sail on October 5. Cornwallis calculated the odds. The better part of valor would be to abandon the outer defenses, concentrate on holding the town, and endure the siege and its attendant artillery barrage until Clinton's forces arrived. On September 30, Washington observed that the British had pulled in their lines. He immediately occupied the vacated defensive positions and the preliminary skirmishing began.

Washington set about digging trenches inside the British defensive positions while Cornwallis harassed them with his artillery. Soon, this steady cannonading was depleting British ammunition but not causing many casualties. The fire was reduced. The Americans continued to dig.

On October 9, the first parallel was complete, and Washington began his bom-

bombardment in earnest. Yorktown soon became a shambles.

Cornwallis received another message from Sir Henry postponing his relief forces until at least October 12. Cornwallis' hopes were dashed. He and his men had endured a dreadful bombardment sustained only by the hope that Sir Henry had departed New York on the 5th, as earlier promised. Now if the armchair general were coming at all it would be days, maybe weeks, before he arrived.

The French and Americans stepped up their fire. The second parallel had been completed and the strong points were endangered. The two principal strong points were taken: one by forces lead by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton and the other by French forces.

Cornwallis, on the morning of the 16th, sent a contingent to spike the siege guns. The attempt was not successful. That evening, he decided to ferry his troops across the river to Gloucester under cover of darkness. The first wave crossed before midnight. Then fate struck Cornwallis a damaging blow. A storm came up, scattering the boats which carried the second wave of troops. Precious hours were lost and by then it was too late. He ordered all to return to Yorktown where, on the morning of the 17th, the bombardment reached a new peak.

Shortly after 10 a.m., Cornwallis did the only thing left for him to do: he proposed surrender. An emissary with a white handkerchief walked into view of the American lines and was escorted to Washington with a note from the embattled Earl. Along the siege lines the guns fell quiet.

There followed several exchanges and the appointment of commissioners to draw up the final document. Under the articles, troops, seamen and marines from the British side were surrendered as prisoners of war. Officers were allowed to keep their sidearms, private papers and property. The soldiers were → → →



## History of Connecticut Grand Council

*A History of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Connecticut* by James R. Case, Grand Historian, was first published in the 1969 Proceedings of the Grand Council of that jurisdiction in connection with its 150th Anniversary. It was later printed as a 16-page booklet.

In 1981, M.P. Grand Master Charles K. Lynn ordered the reprinting of Case's *History*, and it is offered to interested brethren and historians at a cost of \$1.00 per copy postpaid. Also available is a set of three postcards (black and white) depicting Jeremy Ladd Cross, Founder of the Cryptic Rite; David Wooster, Father of Freemasonry in Connecticut; and George Washington. Postcards are offered for \$1.00 postpaid for a double set of three or six of the same subject. Items may be ordered from Sir Knight Ernest J. Smith, Adoniram Council No. 14, R. & S.M., P.O. Box 533, Bolton, Connecticut 06406.

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provisional peace. And it was September 3, 1783, before the Treaty of Paris was ratified. Still, Yorktown marked both an end and a beginning.

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The names of Masons serving under General Washington have been identified by historians. But there have been conflicting opinions about the affiliation of Earl Cornwallis. His descendants in Britain have come to the conclusion that he was not a Mason.

Also clouded by time is the reported plan of General Washington to host a dinner for all Masons following the surrender. The plans have been recorded by the historians but the evidence of the dinner has not.

Sir Knight Deck, a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Public Relations, lives at 511 Sanders Avenue, Scotia, New York 12302.

sent to camps in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Washington was particularly generous with Cornwallis once the articles were signed. The Earl and some of his ranking officers were placed on parole with the widest of freedoms. The sloop *Bonetta* was made available to Cornwallis to carry dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, after which it was to be surrendered to American authorities.

At noon on October 19, with the ink scarcely dry on the Articles of Capitulation, allied forces made ready to receive the arms of their beaten foes. In order to prepare even one rank of suitably-attired troops, the Americans had to cannibalize uniforms. The French, according to most records, managed to field some exceedingly well-dressed troops.

O'Hara, leading the British forces, had no more relish for turning over his sword to a conquerer than had Lord Cornwallis, so he bravely sought out Rochambeau. There ensued a bit of military protocol which must have been galling to O'Hara. The French leaders, in deference to their commander-in-chief, referred O'Hara to Washington. Washington, in turn, referred O'Hara to General Lincoln, his second in command and the man who surrendered Charleston to Clinton. Now everything was tidy and O'Hara offered his sword to Lincoln as a token of defeat and surrender. Lincoln, who had been through something like this before, returned O'Hara's sword.

On this very day, Sir Henry Clinton set sail from New York to relieve Cornwallis. Five days later the armada arrived off the Virginia capes. Sir Henry stayed long enough to ascertain that Cornwallis had surrendered, then hastened back to New York.

It had been six years from Lexington to Yorktown. At last, America was to gain her independence — but not immediately. Not until November 30, 1782, did commissioners from Britain and America sign the articles of



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## WHEN TIME CROWDS IN

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by  
Dr. Harold Blake Walker  
Evanston Commandery No. 58, Illinois



Age makes us aware that we are being crowded by time. The years seem to pass with increasing rapidity, and for many of us there is "too little time" left to complete our unfinished lives. If we have retired, we probably wish we had not. If we have not retired, we wonder if we should. What we really want, possibly subconsciously, is to make life meaningful while time remains.

Business executives often find it difficult to release the reins of power when age begins to dull their cutting edge. They may remain alert and vigorous, perhaps a little set in their ways, and quite sure they have something to offer to the business that has been their life. They may be right, but younger men wish they would fold their tents and "silently steal away."

The problem is that business has been the executive's excuse for living. It has provided his sense of significance and the purpose of his life. To walk away from center stage is painful, undermining self-esteem. It leaves a vacuum inside, a feeling that the future is all down hill. The idea of spending the rest of his life riding in a golf cart down south leaves him cold.

John Steinbeck, in *Sweet Thursday*, puts the matter provokingly. He describes a character called "Doc," a Chicago Ph.D., who earns his livelihood selling marine specimens. On the whole, "Doc" feels he has a good life. There is discontent, however, and the prodding of time, "the bastard Time," he calls it.

Then "Doc" reflects, "The end of life is now not so terribly far away, and you can see it the way you see the finish line when you come into the stretch — and your mind says, 'Have I worked long enough? Have I eaten enough? Have I loved enough?' All of these, of course, are the foundation of man's greatest curse, and perhaps his greatest glory. 'What has my life meant to me so far, and what can it mean in the time left to me?' And now we're coming to the wicked, poisoned dart: 'What have I contributed to the Great Ledger? What am I worth?'"

When we come to the point in life when "so little time" is left, we wonder what we have contributed to the Great Ledger. What more can we do — should we do? "What am I worth" as a person in a world into which I was born to make a contribution? The questions are troubling ones for all of us who have reached or come close to our allotted span of "three score years and ten."

Most of us, looking back across the years, have feelings of regret. Maybe we invested too much time in business and too little in our families; too much energy striving for position and too little struggling for good causes that needed us. We got to be somebodies on the executive totem pole, but on the way up we sacrificed too many spiritual and human values.

Now, if we are honest with ourselves, we are wistful for lost values, for love and trust, warm companionship and a sense of real worth to the world. Maybe, while time remains, we can renew the idealism of our youth, refurbish the → → →



## Memorial Honors Robert Ingalls

Bedford Lodge No. 14, Indiana, was the recipient of two display cases filled with some 100 awards and honors earned by the late Robert Ingalls, Sr., during a distinguished Masonic career that spanned almost half a century. The memorial was presented to Bedford Lodge by Mrs. Robert Ingalls, Robert Ingalls, Jr., and grandchildren.

Sir Knight Ingalls was a leader of the York Rite in Bedford and a Past Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine. From 1944 until his retirement, he served as President of Ingalls Stone Company and, as such, was instrumental in securing the 250-pound stone from the site of the battle of Saxa Rubra for the "Constantinian Memorial" displayed at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia.

Admiring the display at the Bedford Masonic Temple are (l-r) Brothers Bob Quackenbush and Glenn Piper and Worshipful Master Larry Crulo.



### . . . WHEN TIME CROWDS IN

image of ourselves we have fashioned for the world, and recapture the love of those who have been crowded out by what seemed to be the pressures of time. We can't wait for tomorrow. It is too late for that. There are spiritual values to be cultivated, good causes to be served, truth to be sought and worthy love to be nourished. There are small courtesies to be rendered, words of encouragement to be spoken, kindness and generosity of spirit to be offered.

The Bible speaks of "the fullness of time," as if to suggest there is a period in life when the years should come to fruition and we ought to feel fulfilled. Most of us, whatever our age, have a long

way to go. We have only the everlasting now to do what we must to move toward that fulfillment. Whatever time remains is time to be used learning and growing, not just hanging on. It is time to be grasped with gratitude and undiscouraged hope.

There are new horizons and new enterprises to challenge us if we have the wit to see them. There are new vistas to explore and undiscovered possibilities in ourselves to be uncovered. While time remains there is a chance to find the answer to the question, "What am I worth?" and to contribute something more to the "Great Ledger."

The Reverend and Sir Knight Walker lives at 425 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.



## THE PUBLISHED WORKS OF JEAN TOURNIAC

translated by

Jean O. Heineman

Grand Loge Nationale Francaise, Neuilly, France

*“Jean Tourniac” is the pen name of Brother Jean L. Granger, Grand Inspector of the National Grand Lodge of France, and M.E. & S. Grand Master and Grand Prior of the French Great Priory (Grand Prieure des Gaules, Rectified Scottish Rite of the Chevaliers Bienfaisant de la Cite Sainte – which, according to Brother Heineman, is the equivalent of Knights Templar in France). He is also a well-known spiritualist and Masonic author, awarded the French Palmes Academiques, Ordre National du Merite, Prix de l’Academie Francaise in 1971, and member of La Societe des Gens de Lettres. Several of “Jean Tourniac’s” recent books are discussed below. Though printed in the French language, they may be of interest to members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.*

One of “Jean Tourniac’s” most recent books is entitled *Lumiere d’Orient – des chretientes d’Asie aux mysteres evangeliques*. His aim in this volume is to discuss the nature of Christianity and its providential destinies facing the rise of Islamism and Buddhism.

The author starts with the history of the very ancient Christian communities of Asia and particularly Central Asia, whose doctrines are little known. His research leads him to monophysite Armenia, untouched by the Roman and Greco-Slavic social religion, and to the nestorian people whose religion has been qualified as “enlightening” in China and in Mongolia.

In a brief review of the first Conciles, the author resumes their “uninterrupted controversies” and links the knowledge of original Christianity with the present questions that arise from the “mysteries of the Gospels.” The originality of this proposition lies in “Jean Tourniac’s” rejection of any museum-like passivity and historicity and his personal meditation of the message of Christ in the New Testament. To support his viewpoint, he refers to correspondence with Rene

Guenon pertaining to Christianity and other appendant subjects.

He concludes that the essential and spiritual reality of the New Covenant clears away the negative mentality of the Western World which is harassed by the anxieties of today’s world – e.g., the desperate search of a “way” and the illusions of the ego.

In 1976, “Jean Tourniac” also published a remarkable essay entitled *Les Traces de Lumiere*, wherein he develops the meaning of some geometric designs originating from traditional architecture and Masonry. He seeks to discover their hidden meaning and to analyze their relationships with the Hebrew names of God. With the help of this research, he developed the nature of the main “techniques” of operative masonry itself, also referred to by Rene Guenon (the Master and friend of the author). And here the relationships of the Kabbalah, Pythagorism and Christian hermetism do strangely converge. A “ritualistic structure” results from this symbiosis, and this method will be perpetuated within the Masonic brotherhood before it takes refuge into the secrecy of the human heart. → → →



The *Traces de Lumiere* refer to the building of the Temple of Solomon, and in his essay "Jean Tourniac" demonstrates the use of symbolism in patristical exegesis and in the Judeo-Christian hermeneuticism. At this stage of pure spirituality, symbolism is confronted by knowledge. The author's quest develops eventually from Brahmamic monotheism to the oriental doctrines which enable him to show how different knowledge is to the "studies on symbolism." At the same time, they show that the "language of symbols" is directly linked to the inexpressible Truth.

In 1978, "Tourniac" gave an account of Freemasonry in his book *Vie et Perspectives de la Franc-Maçonnerie Traditionnelle*. It brings to many readers and Brothers the testimony of the doctrine and the life of an initiatic Order through addresses delivered within the National Grand Lodge of France.

The first edition covered a number of subjects written by the author during a decisive period in the development of Freemasonry in France. It even received a mark of esteem from the Vatican and was qualified as "Masonry in vitro."

The new edition is revised, amended and enlarged with original illustrations (including extracts of letters from Rene Guenon) as well as a number of addresses made by "Jean Tourniac" between 1969 and 1977.

The work is primarily concerned with the "Rectified Scottish Rite," known to the author through a period of more than 25 years for its difficulties and its progress. This Rite, which is 200 years old, originates from the "System" which is older yet. Because of its structural autonomy, its Christian particularities and its chivalric vocation, this Rite created some ambiguities among the Latin Orders of Masonry.

The interpretation of symbolism and the essence of esoterism are developed in this work and based on facts and

## Youth Groups Assist in Montana

The Masonic youth groups of Billings and Laurel, Montana, combined efforts and talent recently to help the Order of Eastern Star, during Grand Chapter sessions, and the Grand Lodge of Montana, during its annual meeting. The youth included Job's Daughters from Bethels No. 3, No. 7 and No. 10 in Billings; Rainbow Girls from Assemblies No. 24 and No. 56, Billings, and members of the Laurel Assembly; and members of the Order of DeMolay from Loyalty and George Hammer Chapters, Billings, and Norman C. Johnson Chapter, Laurel.

During Eastern Star sessions, the girls provided a snack bar for the attendees. In addition, the Drill Team from Bethel No. 3, Job's Daughters, performed, and members of Laurel Rainbow Assembly sang at the sessions. Preceding the opening of Grand Lodge, about 80 boys and girls, under direction of John Baber, formed a choir for the Vesper services.

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happenings concerned with the life of the Order. Here resides the interest of this volume. It is not an inaccessible abstract and rigid proposition but merely a discourse inspired by its motives and by the events of the time: annual festivals, installation of the Master of a Lodge, accounts of a Lodge of Research, advisory words of action or of meditation, Templar points of view, etc. It is indeed a chronicle of French Freemasonry in our time.

Including the books mentioned above, "Jean Tourniac" has written nine books in all, with more in the process. The writings of "Jean Tourniac" are available through Dervy-Livres, 5 Rue des Grands-Augustins, 75006 Paris, France.

Brother Heineman is a Masonic researcher and writer and has contributed articles to numerous Masonic publications in four languages. His mailing address is Nordfors, Odinsgate 21, Oslo 2, Norway.



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## TIME, NUMBERS, MONEY, MEASURES

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a study by

Sir Knight Peter Lawall

Chairman, Mathematics Department, Easton Area High School, Pennsylvania

Consider that Adam lived to be 930, had Seth when he was 130; that Noah lived to be 950, was 600 at the time of the flood; and that Lamech, father of Tubal Cain, lived to be 782. These figures cause one to be somewhat puzzled because the Bible never mentions why people ceased to live so long.

There is a considerable amount of mathematics in the Bible that can cause confusion or total misconception of what is written. It is the purpose of this article to try to define some of the areas that most commonly confuse rather than enlighten. The four categories to be considered are time, numbers, money, and measures.

In ancient times, a year was measured by the intervals between full moons, similar to the system used by Indians of this country. The concept of using the four seasons to comprise one year was a much later development. The year "one" was usually based upon the date the present ruler took office, or some other significant date in history. Julius Caesar established an excellent calendar which was refined by Pope Gregory in 1582; but it was many years before everyone accepted it. This country formally adapted its use in the middle 1700's.

The concept of counting years from the birth of Christ began in 533. However, the Roman date of His birth was in their year 754, while the Christians claimed it was in their year 750. The Roman date prevailed.

The Hebrews have always counted years from the creation of Adam, 3,760 years before Christ. The Masonic system,

"Anno Lucis" ("in the year of light"), starts 4,000 years before Christ, when, it is claimed, God created light.

The next time you read your Bible notice how certain numbers dominate in describing particular areas: Physical or mental trials are usually done forty times; descriptions of things surrounding God utilize the number "seven" most often; emphasis of a statement is repeated three times; and the number "four" usually appears when the topic concerns the air, the wind or the earth.

Centuries before Christ, a Greek named Pythagoras established a school in southern Italy where he taught mathematics and philosophy, often interlacing the two areas. The ideas developed at the school spread all over the civilized world. Many writers of that time and later incorporated his mystical definition of numbers in their work. Many theological students feel that some authors in the Bible were also influenced by Pythagoras' unusual philosophy, perhaps feeling it their right to take poetic license to describe heroic events.

There is an interesting book written by Dell Washburn and Jerry Lucas called *Theomatics*. The authors have taken the scriptures, written in Hebrew and Greek, and developed mathematical formulas for the entire text, this being possible because the Hebrew and Greek languages utilize the same symbols for both letters and numbers. The text tends to prove, mathematically, that while the Bible was penned by many men, it has but one author.

The subject of taxation and money bring out terms such as gerahs, → → →



shekels, manehs and talents. The gerah was worth about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the shekel, 50 cents; the maneh, \$25; and the talent, \$1,000. The unusual jump from a shekel to a maneh was because much of what one purchased, in those days, cost very little, by our standards. Hence, the average man required only coins of low denominations.

Coins not always being available, the people often had jewelry made of equivalent values for use as money. Articles could be purchased for a link of chain, rings, bracelets, or lits of silver.

Judas received 30 shekels for his treason, earning him only about \$15.

The role of the tax collector was a generally despised vocation. These men, in many kingdoms, bid for the job. The highest estimate of collectable taxes got the man the job and a military force to back him up.

During the reign of David, the people prospered since his armies brought him, from conquered countries, all the money he needed and more. However, Solomon's taxes were so oppressive, due to his building programs, they were the cause of the destruction of that kingdom after his death.

Last, but not least, are biblical measurements. Not being aware of the size of a "cubit" or a "bath" or a "measure" may lead to a complete misconception of the quantity discussed.

Length in those days was measured by handbreadths, spans and cubits. Three handbreadths equaled one span, and two spans equaled one cubit. A cubit was the distance from the top of the middle finger to the elbow or around  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Noah's Ark measured 300 by 50 by 30 cubits or 450 by 75 by 45 feet, while the Ark of the Covenant measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cubits, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet. The temple of Solomon, completed in 965 B.C., had an interior measuring 60 by 20 by 30 cubits, or 90 by 30 by 45 feet, with the room at the rear or "Holy of

Holies" a 20-cubit cube, or a 30-foot cube. The twin pillars on the porch were 40 cubits high, or 60 feet; and the steeple-like structure over the front was 120 cubits high, or 180 feet.

The interior of the structure contained gold and silver worth 1,125,000 talents or about one billion dollars which, since the purchasing power of a relatively small amount of money was much greater than that of today, made that temple's value staggering while its size was only of an ordinary church.

The two later temples, Zerubbabel's and Herod's, matched the size but could not nearly match the ornateness of Solomon's. Nor could they pay for the skilled labor as cheaply, for Solomon's gift to King Hiram of 20,000 baths of wine and fine oil was 200,000 gallons of each; and 20,000 measures of wheat and barley was about 200,000 bushels of each — double that still being hardly an adequate amount for so many men or so much material.

Plato once said, "Geometry, rightfully understood, is the knowledge of God because God used it continuously." The same is true of all mathematics; and the mathematics of the Bible, as it is with everything in that guide to our actions, must be rightfully understood.

Sir Knight Lawall, Allen Commandery No. 20, Allentown, Pennsylvania, lives at 2423 Fifth Street, Whitehall, Pennsylvania 18052.



### Damascus Celebrates 125th Anniversary

On October 21, 1856, Damascus Commandery No. 1 of St. Paul was granted a charter to become the first Commandery in Minnesota Territory, and that event will be commemorated on October 24, 1981, at a special 125th Anniversary celebration. A social hour at 6:30 p.m. will precede the banquet which will feature G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, as guest speaker.



## ABOUT OUR COVER

Now a century old, the Yorktown Victory Monument shown on this month's cover was begun on the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown — the final military engagement of the Revolutionary War — fought in October 1781.

The photograph at left shows the Monument as it stands today. At right is a rare photograph of the cornerstone-laying ceremony — a Masonic event attended by Master Masons and Sir Knights of Virginia and neighboring jurisdictions.

Most Worshipful Peyton S. Cole, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, accepted an invitation from a Joint Committee of the Congress of the United States for the Grand Lodge to lay the cornerstone of a monument to be erected "in commemoration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to our beloved Brother General George Washington." Cole, in turn, invited the Sir Knights of Virginia to gather on October 18, 1881, to act as escort to the Grand Lodge on that occasion.

Sir Knight John F. Regnault, then Grand Commander of Virginia, accepted, and, being a practical man, decided to change the 1881 Annual Conclave date to coincide with the Yorktown event. In fact, the Grand Commandery of Virginia passed a resolution authorizing a literal "encampment" of the Sir Knights during that Annual Conclave. In this way, Grand Commander Regnault could at once discharge the business of the Conclave and have his troops ready and immediately available for the cornerstone-laying.

Grand Commander Regnault made these comments during the Conclave:

*"We have . . . assembled here in considerable numbers, and the occasion has been rendered memorable by pomps and pageantries. These very fitly suggested the progress of our nation along the paths of civilization, and thus effectually aroused in our breasts all the generous sentiments and all the fervid feelings of national pride. Remembering that it is one of the immemorial principles of our Order to crush out the forces of tyranny and wrong, we, as Templars, may rejoice at what our ancestors accomplished, for they did not wage war against the noble and liberty-loving people of England, but against the obstinate and monarchical rulers of that nation. . . ."*

*"The monument that is to be built over the corner-stone that has been laid shall be an eternal Symbol of our nation's glory, a nation comparatively newly arisen, yet great and unconquerable. The structure will commemorate the end of a period of oppression and strife and the beginning of an era of wonderful development."*



### Cachet Highlights Yorktown Monument

A philatelic cachet commemorating the Masonic cornerstone-laying of the Yorktown Victory Monument and including the photograph of the 1881 ceremonies is available for collectors and interested brethren. A project of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M., this cachet will be stamped and postmarked October 18, 1981, with a Masonic Stamp Club postmark from Yorktown. It is offered for \$1.25 plus a self-addressed, stamped envelope, from Sir Knight John R. Allen, P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260.



# HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

## Midwest Shrine Convention

In commemoration of the 1981 Midwest Shrine Convention held August 13-15 in Madison, Wisconsin, Harold Hornibrook, President of the St. Cloud Area Shrine Club (affiliated with Osman Temple of St. Paul), relayed a souvenir button for the Grand Encampment's memorabilia collection. Sir Knight Hornibrook notes that about 200 buttons are still available and will be sold to collectors for \$1.00 each plus self-addressed stamped envelope. Those interested may write to Sir Knight Hornibrook at 2222 Roosevelt Road, St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301.

## Celebrating Start of Second Centennial

Lodge Star in the East No. 640, S.C., Yokohama, Japan, celebrated the beginning of its second hundred years in 1980. "At that time," writes Sir Knight Myron G. Bettencourt, Recorder of Tokyo Commandery No. 1, "we made some medals/pocket pieces for our members. We have a few remaining and would like to offer them to interested collectors."



The item may be ordered at a cost of \$5.00 each by writing to William R. Vizzard, PSC Box 3111, San Francisco, California 96343, or to Myron G. Bettencourt, Dir. Resources Management, US Army Garrison, Honshu, APO San Francisco, California 96343.

## New Grant to Columbia-Presbyterian

On July 27, a check for \$25,000 was presented to the Edward S. Harkness Eye Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. With this most recent award, K.T.E.F. grants to Columbia-Presbyterian now total \$227,500.



H. Randall Kreger, Grand Commander of New York, and P.G.C. David Aiden (left) delivered the Eye Foundation check to Drs. Charles J. Campbell, Charles J. Koester and Anthony Donn.

Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation also awarded grants this year to the Retina Research Foundation, and to the Medical Schools at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, University of Pittsburgh and University of Michigan.

## Galena Museum Has Masonic Exhibit

An exhibit on "Masonry in the Lead Mine District" is being presented during September and October at the Galena Museum, Galena, Illinois, sponsored by local Masons and the Galena Historical Society. The development of the lead mine region is traced through the growth of Freemasonry in that area, including the first Masonic Lodge in Galena, chartered in 1826. The exhibit displays 19th century paintings, stained glass, regalia and Masonic artifacts.



## Texas Senate Resolution No. 167

The Senate of the State of Texas, 67th Legislature, passed a Resolution on August 9, 1981, honoring Eldon K. Shipp, Sr., Director of Guidance for the Independent School District of Dripping Springs, Texas, since 1972. A member of San Marcos Commandery No. 56, Sequin, Sir Knight Shipp holds a Master's Degree from West Texas State College and worked in the school districts of Borger, Nederland and Bridge City before his post at Drippings Springs.

The Resolution, signed by both the President and the Secretary of the Texas Senate, reads in part, "Resolved, that the Senate of the State of Texas . . . express its appreciation to Eldon K. Shipp, Sr., for the outstanding work he is doing with and for the students of Dripping Springs."

## Double Eagle Cross Stitch Chart

A counted cross stitch chart (including instructions and a list of threads to be used) has been designed for the 32° and 33° of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. When completed on 14-count Aida Cloth, the picture measures 7 inches high and 6 inches wide; on 18-count cloth, the picture is 5½ inches high and 4¾ inches wide (frame not included).



Orders may be placed with Sir Knight Orlando M. Bowen, 721 South 25th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18103. Cost of each chart is \$4.00, and those ordering should include the name of the Valley in which membership is held.

## Scholarships to Pennsylvania DeMolays



Kenneth F. Porter is pictured above with Pennsylvania Grand Commander Burnell C. Stambaugh as he accepts a \$2,000 check at the annual DeMolay Conclave held at Slippery Rock. The check represents the top Scholarship Award offered by the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania to deserving DeMolays in that state.

Kenneth, one of five DeMolays to receive scholarships, is a graduate of Cedar Cliff High School and plans to further his education at Dickenson College in Carlisle. He holds the Representative DeMolay and Chevalier Awards and was named DeMolay of the Year for 1981.

## 6th Holy Land Pilgrimage

P. Fred Lesley, P.G.C., Michigan, and member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Holy Land Pilgrimage, announces the date for the Sixth Holy Land Pilgrimage has been tentatively set for February 23 to March 5, 1982. At the present time, six states have indicated plans to send one or more Pilgrim-Ministers on the 1982 journey — including Michigan, New York, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Wisconsin — with anticipated participation from several other jurisdictions.



## A Salute to Detroit Commandery No. 1 Drill Team

Dear Sir Knight Grand Recorder:

I have been home now some two weeks so I thought that I would write you a short letter to thank you for all that you did for me when you forwarded my previous letter to the Commander of Detroit No. 1 Commandery. You said that it had an exceptional drill team, and I was not disappointed.

I did enjoy the evening's ceremony and the 10th of July is a day I shall always remember. The Masonic Temple at Detroit is beautiful. The sincere warmth of the friendship and the welcome that was extended to me, not only by the Grand Commander of Michigan, who was present, but by the Commander, Officers and members of that Commandery was truly fantastic.

The marching maneuvers, the precise drill and sword movements were marvelous. It was very evident to me that great credit was indeed reflected to all those Past Commanders and Officers whose teachings were being carried out with such great devotion; love and pride were so apparent in all of its members.

Once again my very grateful thanks in enabling me to see such a wonderful Commandery at work and to take back home with me such a pride in the Order of Knights Templar, which I shall convey to my members at my next meeting. You helped to make my stay in the United States a very memorable one.

Yours very sincerely and fraternally,  
Norman Willcock  
51, Kent Gardens  
Braintree, Essex C.M.7. 6.N.E.

*(Note to 1982 Triennial Conclave attendees: The Detroit Drill Team will be present next August 14 to offer an Exhibition Drill as a special feature of the 55th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, U.S.A.)*

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### Bicentennial Reenactment of Washington-Rochambeau March to Yorktown

Some 1,000 "colonial militia" and 300 "support personnel" will participate in a reenactment of the Washington-Rochambeau march from Providence, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, October 9-16. The troops will march through nine states, culminating in a four-day encampment at the Yorktown Bicentennial Celebration.

In commemoration of the reenactment march, a set of nine cachets is being sponsored by the Rhode Island Heritage Commission, the official sponsor of the event, in cooperation with the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee. Each of the nine cachets will carry a different pictorial postmark from cities along the route and each will depict a different scene — either Revolutionary soldiers on the march, or a site along the route. Of particular interest is the cachet postmarked Alexandria, Virginia, which pictures the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

Sir Knight John R. Allen, a member of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 19, New Orleans, is Philatelic Chairman for the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee. He writes that the Washington-Rochambeau Route cachet sets may be ordered for \$12.50 per set of nine from: R.I.H.C., c/o John R. Allen, Rochambeau Route Cachets, P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260. Shipments will be made during November while supplies last on a first-come, first-served basis.



## MASONS AND THE YORKTOWN VICTORY

by

Sir Knight John R. Allen – Ivanhoe Commandery No. 19, New Orleans, Louisiana  
and Brother Spencer C. Sands – Reynoldsburg Lodge No. 340, F. & A.M., Ohio

Many artists have recorded on canvas their conception of the British surrender at Yorktown which, for all intents and purposes, ended the Revolutionary War. Most paintings of the event include the figures of Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette and other principals – American, French and British. Some artists have included Lord Charles Cornwallis in their depictions, but, in truth, Cornwallis was not on the scene that October day in 1781. Despite the fact that Cornwallis was the ranking British officer at Yorktown and the one who should have formally surrendered, he delegated that dishonor to his second-in-command, General O'Hara. And Washington, in turn, delegated the acceptance of the sword of defeat to his second-in-command, General Lincoln.

John Trumbull, considered the "chief visual recorder of the Founding Fathers," painted his version of the surrender in 1787, some six years after it occurred. His *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown* is perhaps the most widely-recognized of all the Yorktown paintings.

It was only logical for this painter to memorialize the day on canvas: Trumbull was second Aide-de-Campe to Washington in the Continental Army during the early days of the Revolution (1775-78). Later he served as adjutant to General Gates and received the rank of Colonel.

But Trumbull resigned his commission in order to take up the brush. In fact, in 1780, he went to London to study under Benjamin West. Unfortunately, once in London Trumbull was placed in prison "on suspicion of treason" then deported.

After the war, Trumbull returned to London and did study art under West. He also served as a commissioner for the new United States to help "carry out the provisions of the Jay Treaty" while he resided in London. He arrived back in New York in 1816 and spent the remainder of his life painting the fledgling history of a new land. Before his death in 1843, Trumbull had painted more than 250 portraits of American statesmen, Revolutionary battle scenes, and great historical events.

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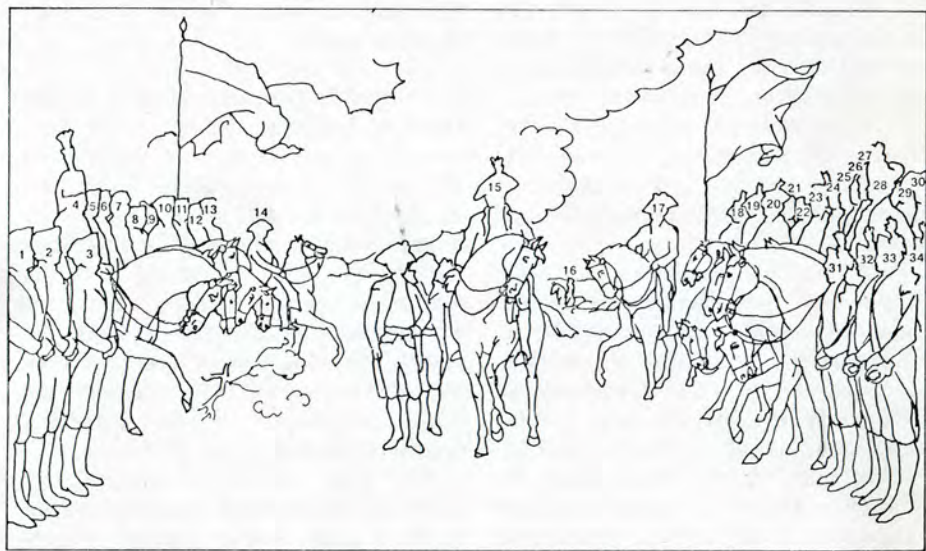
Trumbull's Yorktown portrait depicts some 38 principal soldiers in the foreground, as well as rows of cavalry and artillery in the background. To the left are the French allies; to the right are the American forces attended by the "stars and stripes." The central figure in the painting is General Lincoln, and to his left are three British officers. While the French and American officers have been identified by more than one historian, the British participants are left unnamed – though presumably one is O'Hara.

The key on the following page identifies all French and American troops in the painting. For the interest of Craft historians, Masonic memberships have also been indicated. Of the 34 officers identified, 16 are confirmed Masons; the membership of four others is unsubstantiated. The source data for Masonic affiliation included, primarily, Denslow's *10,000 Famous Freemasons*, Mackey's *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, and Heaton's *Masonic Membership of the Founding Fathers*. → → →





John Trumbull's *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown* (below: identification key)



1. Either **Christian, Marquis de Deux-Ponts**, or his brother, **Guillaume, Comte de Deux-Ponts**, both of whom were present at the surrender. Both held rank of Colonel, later Lieutenant-General. Christian was a member of l'Olympique de la Parfaite Estime Lodge, and Guillaume belonged to La Candeur Lodge, Paris.

2. Identified in the key to Trumbull's painting as Brig. Matthieu Paul Louis – Vicomte de Laval or Duke de Laval Montmorency. Recent French sources indicate that Anne Alexandre Marie Sulpice Joseph de Montmorency, Duke de Laval, a member of Saint Jean de Montmorency – Luxembourg Lodge, Paris, was a Brigadier in Rochambeau's



army and present at Yorktown. It is possible that the Laval-Montmorency in Trumbull's painting is the latter.

3. Brig. Adam Philippe, Comte de Custine.

4. Brig. Duc de Lauzun. French sources identify an **Armand Louis de Gontaut Biron**, who was **Duke of Lauzun** after 1788, and who served under Rochambeau as an infantry colonel. Armand was secretary of Saint Jean de Montmorency - Luxembourg Lodge, also a member of La Candeur Lodge and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand-Orient in 1773. Unfortunately, he was guillotined in 1794.

5. Lt. Gen. Claude Gabriel de Choisy.

6. Marechal-de-Camp du Houx, Marquis de Viomenil.

7. Lt. Gen. **Claude Anne de Rouvroy, Marquis de Saint Simon**, landed with the fleet of Admiral de Grasse to aid Washington and Rochambeau. A member of La Candeur Lodge and l'Olympique de la Parfaite Estime Lodge.

8. Col. **Hans Axel, Comte de Fersen**, Aide-de-Camp to Rochambeau. Member in l'Olympique de la Parfaite Estime Lodge.

9. Col. **Joseph Francois Louis Charles Cesar, Comte**, later **Duc, de Damas D'Antigny**, another Aide-de-Camp; also member of La Candeur and l'Olympique de la Parfaite Estime Lodges, Paris.

10. Maj. Gen. **Francois Jean Chevalier de Chastellux**, member of Lodges Saint Alexandre de'Ecosse and Saint Alphonse des Amis Parfaits de la Vertu, Paris.

11. Gen. Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron du Viomenil.

12. Adm. Louis, Comte de Barras.

13. Adm. Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse-Tilly. De Grasses's children moved to America after the family fortune was ruined by the French Revolution. His son, **Count Alexandre Francois**

**Auguste de Grasse-Tilly**, became Grand Master of the South Carolina (Ancient) Grand Lodge in 1801. Alexandre was extremely active internationally, but in 1818 he was charged with "usurpation of power" and in his absence was "deposed and degraded from all Masonic rank."

14. Lt. Gen. Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, General-in-Chief of French forces. Rochambeau's Masonic membership has never been satisfactorily established, but he is listed with Lafayette and some 100 others as visiting Brothers at the institution of the Lodge of St. John de Candeur at Paris on October 25, 1775.

15. Maj. Gen. **Benjamin Lincoln**, Washington's second-in-command, who accepted the sword of surrender. A member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston.

16. Lt. Col. Ebenezer Stevens, 2nd Continental Artillery.

17. **General George Washington**, Commander-in-Chief of American forces, Raised in the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia; Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 39 (22).

18. Thomas Nelson, Jr., Governor of Virginia and Commander of the Virginia State Forces. Several references list Nelson as a Mason; possibly a member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, but not confirmed.

19. Maj. Gen. **Marie du Matier Marquis de Lafayette**. Date and place where Lafayette was Raised is uncertain. He was a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., and Morton Commandery No. 4, K.T., NYC.

20. Maj. Gen. **Friedrich, Baron von Steuben**, named Inspector-General of the Continental Army in charge of training Washington's troops, was a member of Trinity Lodge No. 10 (12), NYC.

21. Lt. Col. David Cobb, Aide-de-Camp to Washington.

22. Lt. Col. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Military Secretary to Washington. → → →



23. **Brig. Gen. James Clinton**, a member of Warren Lodge at Little Britain, NY, was the father of DeWitt Clinton, first Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment, Knights Templar.

24. **Brig. Gen. Mordecai Gist** was a member of Lodge No. 16, Baltimore and Grand Master of South Carolina, 1789-92.

25. **Brig. Gen. (Mad) Anthony Wayne**. His Masonic membership is unsubstantiated, though the Grand Lodge of New York dedicated a monument to his memory at Stony Point.

26. **Brig. Gen. Edward Hand**, Adjutant General, was a member of Montgomery Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia.

27. **Brig. Gen. John Muhlenberg**, member of Royal Arch Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia.

28. **Brig. Gen. Henry Knox**, Chief of Artillery, later first Secretary of War under Washington; believed to have held membership in St. John's Regimental Lodge at Morristown, NJ.

29. **Lt. Col. Ebenezer Huntington**, 3rd Connecticut Regt., acting Aide-de-Camp to Lincoln, a member of Somerset Lodge No. 34, Norwich, CT, and Union Lodge, Roxbury, MA.

30. **Col. Timothy Pickering**, Quartermaster-General.

31. **Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton**, principal Aide-de-Camp to Washington.

32. **Lt. Col. John Laurens**, Aide-de-Camp to Washington. Though not himself a Mason, he was the son of Brother Henry Laurens of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Charleston, SC.

33. **Col. Walter Stewart (Stuart)**, 2nd Pennsylvania Regt.

34. **Maj. Nicholas Fish**, 2nd New York Regt.

Sir Knight Allen is Philatelic Activities Coordinator of the Yorktown Bicentennial Committee; his mailing address is P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260.

Brother Sands, also a member of Walnut Chapter No. 172, R.A.M., Ohio, lives at 8200-15562 Palmer, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.

## DeMolay Retreat at Oatmeal Lake

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was on hand August 1 to dedicate a building at a site on Oatmeal Lake near McNaughton, Wisconsin, which was donated recently as a retreat for the region's DeMolays. To assist in the DeMolay Building Fund, the Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee has issued a cachet which includes a drawing of the retreat and a stamp in the "Wildlife Habitat" series. Brother Robert C. Krueger, Secretary, writes that prices are



\$1.00 for each cachet; or \$3.75 for a set of four; or \$2.50 for a block of four. Orders may be sent to the Temple Stamp Club, c/o Scottish Rite Cathedral - Box 3, 790 North Van Buren Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

## Heart Attack Victims Sought for Study

The Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, has undertaken a nationwide study on heart disease and is seeking individuals ages 29 through 64 who have suffered a first and only heart attack within the last five years, are not diabetic, have *not* had a stroke or open-heart surgery.

The study will work with patients' personal physicians, and transportation and lodging are provided at *no cost*. Potential participants may call collect for further information - Eastern Center (Philadelphia, PA) 215-645-3340; Midwest (Minneapolis, MN) 612-376-4494; Southern (Little Rock, AR) 501-661-5291; Western (Los Angeles, CA) 213-482-5011.



## HAS MASONRY LOST ITS APPEAL?

by

Sir Knight Raymond B. Crawford, P.C.  
Columbia Commandery No. 18, Sturgis, Michigan

If the public has lost its interest in Masonry it is our fault. To some degree you might say that we have hidden our light under a bushel. And in my opinion, the fact that we cannot ask anyone to join us is not an issue. At any rate let us look at our problem from the inside and the outside.

The service clubs do invite men to join; they even invite individuals to attend a meeting before they ever invite them to join. They are properly investigated before an invitation is ever given; however, that is no problem for us.

The problem, so far as we are concerned, is that the local service club is so well known to the public that we can almost say that there is a waiting line to join. But even if that were actually true, it is doubtful that it would materially increase the membership, for such clubs are also choosy about whom they invite.

The clubs are, however, frequently in both the eye and ear of the public. They provide so many services locally which the local tax dollar simply cannot subsidize. They have several projects going all the time — not just scholarships, but athletic activities for all ages, assistance for people of all ages who are in need; in fact, there seems to be no end to the opportunities for service. Our own service club has a junior club, on the same order as ours, in our high school. The boys wanted a club like their fathers had, and that club has become so popular in school that the girls asked us to build one for them. Both work together now to raise money to provide food or services for the needy. Our club is delighted to work with

them. We always have some of our members at each and every meeting of the "junior" clubs, and during school that is every week.

We have 70 to 80 members in our club, and about 10 percent of them are Masons. Of course, this percentage varies from year to year. We are located in a small city in the farming area of lower Michigan.

There are several other equally well-known service clubs in our city — all doing whatever they can for their community — and I know Masons are well-represented in each of them.

So you can see that Masons are taking an active part in the activities of the area. However, there is just one troubling matter: We lose our Masonic identity to the various clubs in the city. No doubt this is the same situation that exists in most cities. Masons are not heard of, even though many are doing all they can for their locality. We need to have people know who we are and what we stand for.

No doubt there are many Masons who do not care to attend service clubs. In the first place it takes considerable time, and many men do not care to obligate themselves to so strict a regimen — one meeting every week, either day or night.

I remember the day when a man who was known to be a Mason was regarded as a man somewhat above the average. That may still be true — I hope so. But it gave him a prestige few other men could otherwise obtain.

How many people among your business friends know you to be a Mason? I know we are trying to keep on a high → → →



level, but is there any reason we should try to keep our membership in such an organization a secret? How can we promote our organization if we hide it "under a bushel?"

Now all the honorable Masons do not belong to service clubs, so let us see how they can help their own organization grow.

In the first place, let us say we do not have the money to do the things the clubs do. We need to do a couple of things: one is to raise money and the other is to get ourselves before the public. You may have a room in your temple that you can offer to women's groups for their use in serving some unfortunate mothers or providing services for children with special needs which the average public school cannot furnish. That room can bring you before the public in a very favorable way.

Now there is another organization for Masons known as "High Twelve." You must be a member of Blue Lodge in order to belong to Hi-12, but you may invite anyone you choose to attend your meetings. Here is where you can start to work. Invite men whom you feel could qualify for Masonry into your meeting, and make plans to bring assistance to some of the people or projects of your community. Some of the men you invite might be members of your church. If you do not have the money to get the entire credit for the job, open the January 1980 issue of the *Knights Templar* to page 15 and read how the York Rite Bodies of Panama City, Florida, Council No. 26 and St. John's Commandery No. 29 joined with others in presenting awards to local young people. In other words, where there is a Will there is a Way.

Perhaps one of your members who is active in a service club will help you get started.

The opportunities for service are unlimited. Perhaps your school needs a new clock in the gymnasium. Get a group of neighbors together to buy a replace-

## Bell to Attend Marlboro "Vision Clinic"

G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M. and Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, has accepted an invitation from Arthur H. Fancy, R.E.P.G.C., Massachusetts-Rhode Island, and Howard S. Johnston, E.C., Trinity Commandery No. 32, Marlboro, Massachusetts, to attend the Fourth Annual Free "Vision Clinic" to be sponsored by Trinity Commandery October 17 at the Marlboro Masonic Temple.

According to Sir Knights Fancy and Johnston, each year since 1978, five local opticians have donated a Saturday of service to set up an Eye Examination Center at the Marlboro Masonic Temple. The doctors are assisted by uniformed Sir Knights. Over the years, several hundred children have been tested for acuity, depth perception, color vision and ocular health, and in 1980 glaucoma screening for adults was also included.

Flyers advertising the "Vision Clinic" are sent to area schools and posters are distributed to local merchants who annually contribute to the Eye Foundation Campaign.

Sir Knight Johnston describes the annual Clinic as the "pride and joy" of Trinity Commandery, and he notes that each year the interest and participation has increased.

The 1981 Clinic will take place during the Annual Conclave of Massachusetts-Rhode Island, set for October 16-18.

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ment and have the group present it. It is not necessary that you spend a lot of money; instead, some mundane need will provide the opportunity to be seen and heard.

And, being a member of Shrine, I can almost assure you your Shrine members will be a great help.

Sir Knight Crawford lives at 59160 Pine Grove Road, Colon, Michigan 49040.



## 1981 "August Scene" in Maryland

"Patriotism and Masonry" was the theme of the Fourth Annual "August Scene" in Maryland, held August 1 and 2 at Annapolis and hosted by the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Some 115 Master Masons attended the meetings and were welcomed by M.E. Luther J. Bell, Grand High Priest of Maryland.



**Front row (l-r): G.M. Bernard E. Rothman; G.M. Carroll Fogg; P.G.M. Thomas Daugherty; R.E.G.C. Saunders; and Bennie G. Owens, Chairman, "August Scene" Committee. Back row: Russell Brewer, Meeting M.C.; Donald M. Jett; Joseph C. Bryan, III; William Brown, Curator, George Washington Masonic National Memorial; Russell Tazelaar; Luther J. Bell; and Ward Taylor, Banquet M.C.**

Sir Knight Joseph C. Bryan, III, M.E. Grand Viceroy of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, delivered the keynote address, and other speakers included Maryland Grand Master Bernard E. Rothman, New Hampshire Grand Master Carroll M. Fogg, Virginia Past Grand High

Priest William A. Brown, and New Jersey Past Grand Master Thomas Daugherty. Donald Lett, 33°, represented the Sovereign Grand Inspector General, A.A.S.R., Maryland.

Edward R. Saunders, R.E. Grand Commander of Maryland Knights Templar, related some early history of Masonry in Annapolis and its effect on the founding of the United States. Russell Tazelaar, Deputy Grand Master of Maryland's Grand Council was the banquet speaker.

On Sunday, August 2, religious services were held at the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel with 110 persons in attendance.

"August Scene" has developed as an annual meeting sponsored by the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., Grand Council, R. & S.M., and Grand Commandery, K.T., in Maryland. Its purpose is to offer an opportunity for Masons in Maryland and their guests to learn more about the fraternity, to discuss mutual problems, and to demonstrate the principles of Masonry to the community. Special emphasis is placed on youth organizations, and a highlight of the meetings is an essay contest for the members of Masonic Youth Orders. The 1981 winning essay was written by Michael A. Lohsel, Orator, RCC Chapter, Order of DeMolay, Bowie, on the subject of Patriotism and DeMolay.



### Millersburg Lodge Dedication

Sir Knight E. Ray Chaney, K.Y.C.H., Past Commander of Wooster Commandery No. 48 and Past Master of Spartan Lodge No. 126, Millersburg, Ohio, announces the availability of a souvenir coin struck for the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Millersburg, September 30, 1979.

Coins are available at a cost of \$2.25 each (and self-addressed stamped envelope) through Sir Knight Chaney, P.O. Box 312, Killbuck, Ohio 44637.



## Jewel of the Grand Representative

When the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada was formed in 1884, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the U.S.A. presented an elaborate Grand Representative's jewel to the Sovereign Great Priory as "a testimony of mutual friendship" to the first Grand Representative at the Sovereign Great Priory, M.E.M. Knight W. J. B. McLeod, who served as Supreme Grand Master until 1890.

The inscription on the jewel reads: "Presented by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States of America - Grand Representative near the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, September 1884."

The presentation was unique in that no jewels were presented thereafter. For some 20 years it was worn by the Representative to the Grand Encampment from the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, the late Charles Edward Wells, K.C.T., Past Supreme Grand Master, who also served as Right Eminent Grand Chancellor. Upon his death this year, Mrs. Wells returned the jewel to the Grand Encampment.



At Hamilton, Ontario, Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson (above left) and Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell (right) officially presented the ornate jewel to the newly-appointed Representative, retiring Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory, M.E. Knight Gerald O. Smith (center). Sir Knight Bell is Grand Representative to the Grand Encampment from the Sovereign Great Priory.

## Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Pennsylvania No. 11 - Harry Hayes  
Texas No. 25 - Ralph A. Robertson

Grand Master's Club:

No. 303 - L. W. McCleary (CA)  
No. 304 - Waldron C. Biggs (NH)

*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 this initial contribution, the member pledges to make additional annual contributions of \$100 or more. When Grand Commander's Club contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open year round to individuals only (no groups), and there is no Commandery credit given for Club participation.

For further information on membership in either Club, please contact: G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Or phone: 217-523-3838.)



## *Knights Templar Magazine Index*

A limited printing of a 77-page *Knights Templar Magazine Reference Index* for articles published between July 1969 and December 1980 is now on hand and available to Sir Knights and subscribers at a cost of \$1.00 each.

Orders for the Index may be addressed to the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604 (checks made payable to Grand Encampment).



## Sir Knight Caleb Byron Lear, Sr.

In 1934, Sir Knight Caleb Byron Lear, Sr., was appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar. He proceeded through the line to the office of Grand Generalissimo, but in 1949 he declined further advancement due to the press of business. From 1949 until his death August 24, 1981, Sir Knight Lear was a dedicated Mason and Knight Templar, serving from 1949 to 1976 as Trustee of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Encampment and was, at the time of his death, Representative to the Grand Encampment from the Great Priory of Ireland.

Born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1894, Sir Knight Lear was active in church, business and civic affairs. As a First Lieutenant in WWI, he joined the Rainbow Division of the AEF in France and subsequently was decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star. He entered the textile business following the war and remained in that field for forty years, retiring in 1964.

He was Raised in West Chester Lodge No. 322 in 1916, elected Grand Commander of New Jersey in 1932, and was coroneted a 33<sup>o</sup> Honorary Inspector General by the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., in 1949.

Private funeral services were held, with burial in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

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

**John O. Baxendale**  
Vermont  
Grand Commander — 1935  
Born February 3, 1891  
Died July 14, 1981

**Harold F. Burroughs**  
Vermont  
Grand Commander — 1971  
Born October 19, 1918  
Died July 22, 1981

**Robert Ashworth Somerville**  
Idaho  
Grand Commander — 1946  
Born June 22, 1901  
Died August 13, 1981

**James W. Carter**  
Florida  
Grand Commander — 1961  
Born October 17, 1892  
Died August 17, 1981

**C. Byron Lear**  
New Jersey  
Grand Commander — 1932  
Grand Generalissimo of Grand  
Encampment — 1946-49  
Born November 24, 1894  
Died August 24, 1981

**Parker B. Blake**  
Vermont  
Grand Commander — 1964  
Born October 10, 1903  
Died August 26, 1981

**Ivan Clayton Myers**  
Virginia  
Grand Commander — 1972  
Born January 30, 1913  
Died September 1, 1981

*There is a stream that all must cross,  
The river of human years;  
Now lying calm in the summer light,  
Now splashed with the rain  
of human tears.  
Out from the hills of God it flows,  
And on the shoreless sea,  
Where the noontide sun no  
shadow throws,  
And time is eternity.*





## **HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT**

*This is the first installment of the History of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, originally written by Dr. Francis J. Scully in 1949, and updated by the Committee on Templar History, Frederick G. Speidel, Chairman, during the 1979-82 triennium.*

### **Chapter I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The official history of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States begins with the records of the first meeting held in New York on June 21, 1816. This would appear to be the logical starting point of the story of the Grand Encampment, but in order to properly appreciate and evaluate these early reports, it seems best to present a short sketch of the Ancient Knights Templar and their relationship to Freemasonry and the Modern Knights Templar, as well as a survey of Templar activity in the United States prior to 1816. The story of the Grand Encampment is in reality a story of Templary in the United States, and in the chapters to follow these two subjects will be considered together.

The history of the Crusades presents a glowing picture of the exploits of valor of the Ancient Knights. Modern Templary takes great pride in their accomplishments and their devoted service to Christianity. The glorious traditions and ideals of the old Order have become the priceless heritage of the Modern Order. There are many who believe our present grand and magnanimous Order is a direct continuation of the Ancient Orders of Knighthood. While there have been many avenues pointed out by which the two Orders might be united, no direct connection has yet been proven. This, however, is a matter of small consequence, when the same spirit inspires the Modern Templar as it did the valiant Knight of

olden days. Both have vowed to stand by and support the banner of Him who came to save mankind for all eternity.

After the martyrdom of Jacques DeMolay, the last Grand Master of the old Order, the rising tide of Freemasonry became united with that of Templary. With the revival of the Order in England, we find them bound together in bonds which have never been broken to this day. The introduction of Masonry into America brought with it the Order of Knighthood. When it had grown in numbers, it finally became independent of Symbolic and Royal Arch Masonry, and Encampments of Knights Templar came into existence.

As these Encampments grew in power, the need of a governing body became evident, and in 1797 the first Grand Encampment was established in Pennsylvania. It had a short life, but was soon followed by the Grand Encampments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York. For years, Sir Knight Thomas S. Webb, active in the affairs of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, had visioned a supreme governing body for all Knights Templar in the United States. This dream came to realization in the formation of the General Grand Encampment on June 21, 1816. While Webb never became its chief officer, his was the guiding hand that carried the new organization through its early years.

From this small beginning the Order grew in power and greatness. There have been distinct periods in its existence, each of which will receive consideration.



First came the Period of Organization, extending from 1816 to 1832, during which the power and authority of the General Grand Encampment became accepted and recognized. While there were a number of Encampments which did not give allegiance to the new Supreme Body, their number gradually became less as the years passed, and finally all became united under its authority.

Following the abduction and disappearance of Morgan there developed a Period of Anti-Masonic Excitement, during which attacks on Masonry became a political issue of widespread influence. This period lasted only a few years. Not only was the Order of Knighthood affected by this crusade, but all branches of Masonry suffered. Many Lodges and Encampments went out of existence, with only a few loyal and zealous men left to carry the light of Masonry and the ideals of Templary through this period.

Recovery was slow from this vicious and often violent attack on Masonry. However, when Templary began its westward movement, its spread was most remarkable. By 1853, it had reached California and the West Coast. This Period of Expansion extended to 1856. During this period we have the beginning of the brilliant leadership of Sir Knight W.B. Hubbard, which was to last for twelve years.

The rapid growth of the Order brought the need for revision of the Constitution, in order to more clearly define the power of the Grand Encampment. This was accomplished in 1856, and the Period of Revision extended to 1862. During this period the authority and supremacy of the Grand Encampment was definitely established, and the Order placed upon a secure and firm foundation.

The Civil War brought trying times to the Grand Encampment. The nation was divided, and the fellowship of Sir Knights of the North and the South was

temporarily disrupted, but the conciliatory and kindly actions of the Grand Master French during that time and the years following brought all the Sir Knights back into the fold of the Grand Encampment. This Period of Civil Strife and Reconstruction lasted until 1874.

In the years from 1874 to 1916 the Order reached its greatest height, spreading to every corner of the country and attaining its largest membership. This was a Period of Growth. The Triennial Conclaves were scenes of great splendor and elaborate displays. Conscientious and able leaders filled the office of Grand Master. Attention was given to the serious problems of Ritual, Uniform, and the recognition of foreign Grand Bodies.

Following its hundredth birthday in 1916, the Order came to the Period of Maturity. It had grown in full stature, and everywhere had a far reaching influence in worldly and spiritual affairs. Two World Wars occurred in this period; both found the forces of Templary ready to point out the way to peace and to the abiding principles of Christianity.

Separate chapters cover in a more comprehensive and unified manner special fields of Templar History. These include, Triennial Conclaves, Formation of the Grand Commanderies, Jurisprudence, Knight Templar Educational Loan Foundation, The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, Knights of Malta, Ritual of the Orders, Uniform, Biographies of the Grand Masters and other noted Sir Knights, the Future of Templary and the Bibliography.

Every effort has been made to present as clear and comprehensive a view as possible of the origin, development and aims of our Illustrious Order. It is hoped that every Sir Knight will find in it a stimulus to take greater interest in the glorious principles, Christian ideals, and high purposes which distinguish this great and magnanimous Order of the Temple.





## KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ Looking for information on an Em. Sir W. H. Merrill of Bangor Commandery No. 301. I have his Past Commander's jewel which I purchased at an auction and will use it as my Past Commander's jewel if I can't locate his family or Commandery. I have already contacted the Grand Commandery of Maine, and it never had a Bangor No. 301. Anyone with information, please respond by December 1981. *Robert M. Argel, 280 Bayside Road, Greenland, New Hampshire 03840*

□ I am seeking information about the father of Pendleton Isbell (born February 6, 1757; died March 25, 1829). He served on the Staff of George Washington during our country's war for independence. He is reported to have been born in Virginia and moved at an early age to South Carolina. He died in the Pendleton District, South Carolina. His first wife was Sarah Henderson, and his second, Margaret Lawhorn. Any aid which a brother could offer in this search would be greatly appreciated. *J. M. Isbell, 3632 Watonga Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76107*

□ The following item for sale: Pitcher, blue with gold trim, 6½ inch wide base, 12½ inches high; inscription "Northern No. 25, F. & A.M., 50th Anniversary 1853-1913, Newark, New Jersey." Very good condition.

The *Knight Templar Magazine* is enjoyed in our household, and we especially appreciate items after Easter mentioning the Sunrise Service at Arlington which we have attended. *Esther S. Boepple, Box 18; Andover, New Jersey 07821*

□ When I was Grand Master of Masons in the Philippines (1971-2), I had several occasions to visit a *very* active Lodge in Saigon, Vietnam — Saigon Lodge No. 188. On one occasion I was invited to speak at a Square and Compass Club — "Gia Dinah" — at Tan Son N Hut, the U.S. Air Base in Vietnam; and this speech was a high point of my Masonic career. Some 50 or so Master Masons attended from 25 jurisdictions. That evening I was made a Life Member and my card was signed by the President of the Club, Brother Gabriel W. Christie.

I would like to locate members of this Square and Compass Club now residing in the states. Perhaps a reunion could be organized. Please contact: *William C. Councell, P.O. Box 465, Shamokin, Pennsylvania 17872*

□ I am interested in research on the Kitterman or Ketterman(n) family. Would appreciate hearing from anyone with this name or from anyone who knows of someone with this name. *W. H. Kitterman, 1918 Touhy, Chicago, Illinois 60626*

□ Seeking information on Brother George W. Lawhorn who was a charter member (in December 1904) of Spruce Pine Lodge No. 608, Spruce Pine, Alabama 35585. Brother Lawhorn was W.M. of the Lodge from 1904-1908. If anyone can provide information or put me in touch with a relative of Brother Lawhorn's, I would be grateful. *Orval L. Seay, Secretary, Spruce Pine Lodge No. 608, Route 3, Box 304, Phil Campbell, Alabama 35581*



## Muskegon York Rite Blueberry Festival



The degrees and Orders of the York Rite were conferred on a class of Master Masons (above) in Muskegon, Michigan, home of Muskegon Commandery No. 22, at the York Rite Blueberry Festival held in that city on August 22 and 29. James H. Bayless, Eminent Commander of Muskegon No. 22, indicates that "some of the most dedicated York Rite Masons in Michigan" gathered for the event — including Arthur R. Ribble, Grand Captain General of Michigan Templars; Past Grand Commanders Arthur B. Trevithick and P. Fred Lesley; Kai V. Kofoed, M.I. Grand Master of R. & S.M., Michigan, and several Grand Council officers; officers of Michigan Grand Chapter; Kensel Goss, Governor of York Rite College No. 10; and Masao Kon, Prior of Michigan K.Y.C.H.

Host Chapters conferring the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry were Corinthian Chapter No. 84, Grand Haven, Newaygo Chapter No. 38, and the Grand Chapter of Michigan. Hosts for Council degrees were George Hill Council No. 85 and the Grand Council, R. & S.M. "Commandery Day," August 29, was hosted by Michigan Priory No. 22, K.Y.C.H., and Western Michigan York Rite College No. 10.

□ I have for sale a commandery coat, size 40, for \$15, and a Commandery hat, size 7, for \$15; both in good condition. *Arthur G. Biswell, 445 Colorado, Gooding, Idaho 83330*

□ I have the following items for sale: a 6" diameter souvenir dish with handles from Germany, with picture of Masonic Temple in Camden, Maine, in near mint condition; a shaving mug, German, lustre with Masonic emblem in deep blue and gold, some damage; a February 1919 issue of *The Builder, A Journal for the Masonic Student* published in Anamosa, Iowa; antique stickpin with Masonic emblem; and one only large bronze book-end with temple and Masonic emblem. *Gary W. St. Clair, 422 East Oak, Algona, Iowa 50511*

□ I seek information of my ancestor Joseph Kinney, born probably in the 1790's in Pennsylvania; listed in Licking County, Ohio, Census, 1850; bought land in Muskingum (Ohio) County in 1822. He married Mary Elizabeth Gibbon. I would also like to hear from any Kinney of Licking County or any Sir Knight of Licking County. Would also like to hear from any descendant of John Gibbon, Revolutionary soldier who died in Muskingum County, Ohio, around 1835. *C. Bryan Kinney, 265 Sherwood Drive, Bradenton, Florida 33507*

□ Seeking genealogical information on my great-grandfather, Job Kessel, born September 11, 1807. His birthplace is unknown, possibly Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, or Hampshire Co., Virginia. He is said to have had brothers George and Joshua. Would like to know who is parents were, place of birth, and any other information. *James C. Kessel, 4 Vail Drive, Ripley, West Virginia 25271*

□ Notes in "Knight Voices" regarding genealogy prompt me to inquire if anyone has information from the last century or before on the ancestors of the Robinsons of Juniata Co., Pennsylvania, or the Taylors, Ransburys, and Griffins in and around Monroe Co., Pennsylvania? *T. B. Robinson, 28595 Amersfoot Way, Sun City, California 92381*



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## MY PRAYER

I pray, O Lord, a bit o'sun,  
A bit o' work and a bit o' fun.  
Give me the will thru struggle and sputter,  
A bit of bread, maybe even some butter?

Give me health and my will to make,  
Life a bit happier, for my neighbor's sake.  
Give me the power to whistle a tune,  
The patience of Job, a walk on the moon?

Give me a book to read and to learn,  
And when trouble strikes, help me to turn  
And talk to my God, and slow me to yearn  
For inner peace He'll help me to earn.

Give me, Lord, a chance to be,  
My goodly best – brave, honest and free.  
My goodly best not only for me  
But to satisfy others and be pleasing to Thee.

*Sir Knight Charles M. Ottey  
Chester Commandery No. 66  
Chester, Pennsylvania*

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