



Knight Templar

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AUGUST 1982

NUMBER 8

In Hoc Signo Vinces



*The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar
of the United States of America
sends Knightly greetings
and
solicits the honor of your presence*

*at
the 55th Triennial Conclave
in the
City of Hot Springs, Arkansas
on the 14th day of August A. D. 1982, A. C. 864*

*Kenneth C. Johnson
Grand Master*

*Attest:
Paul C. Rodenhauer
Grand Recorder*

R. S. V. P.

NOBODY SAID IT WOULD BE EASY

Presiding as Grand Master was not always easy, but I guarantee you it has been extremely interesting and rewarding. I have enjoyed the decades of Templar service more than I can say. I thank you again, fellow Knights, for the opportunity you have granted to me.

It is abundantly clear to me, although there have been a frustration or two and a few disappointments, that no man leaves the office of Grand Master without experiencing a revelation of the Templar mysticism, a deeper awareness of the power generated by Knights united in bonds of true chivalric service in the arena of Christian Masonry. We see the ample evidence of this kind of devotion to the Order when we look at our four Most Eminent Past Grand Masters, all of whom play an active and contributing role in the affairs of the Grand Encampment.



I salute our Past Grand Masters: John L. Crofts for his steadying influence, his advice and counsel, his knowledge of procedural and constitutional matters; G. Wilbur Bell, well-recognized for many talents including his continuing administrative service as Knights Templar Eye Foundation Executive Director; Roy Wilford Riegle, the prairie sage and leader whose ritualistic ability was manifested a few months ago in his conferrals of the Order of the Temple; Willard M. Avery, our Hoosier legal advisor whose pinpointed efforts are directed toward one goal, an acute concern for the Order's progress. Not one has lost his vital interest. Each in his own way strengthens our Grand Encampment. They surely continue to shed new lustre over the name Knight Templar. I hope to join them with equal desire to contribute to Templary in whatever way possible.

Looking ahead to our elective line brings me great satisfaction and confidence. I know that the entire York Rite of Freemasonry will benefit materially from the service of those whom in your wisdom you will elect to Grand Encampment offices this month. I wish them well; I pledge them my wholehearted assistance.

Finally, fratres, I suggest strongly that in our tabulating of membership we count not members alone but, equally or more important, convictions! If our membership has dedicated conviction, the Templar desire to see the Order of Templary flourish, and are willing to make personal sacrifices toward that goal, we have nothing to be concerned about in the future.

Godspeed to all! — but not farewell!

Kenneth Johnson

Knight Templar

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

AUGUST: It's the month of the 55th Triennial Conclave of Grand Encampment and all Templars, families and friends are invited. A special feature of the Grand Master's banquet will be the appearance of Dr. A. E. Maumenee, noted Ophthalmologist-Advisor for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This issue also salutes a range of distinguished Masons including, among others, Past Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle, also the 22nd Grand Master, William Bromwell Melish. On our back cover is a map to guide you to the Triennial scene — Hot Springs National Park.

P.C.R.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Regional Assemblies: Two Regional Assemblies of the Red Cross of Constantine have been scheduled this month and also in October. The 4th Annual Regional Assembly of the Division of Oklahoma takes place August 21 at the Holiday Inn, Shawnee. Intendant General is W. Ralph Howard. The second is the long-established Northeastern Regional Assembly at Buck Hill Falls in the Pennsylvania Poconos, October 29-31. John G. Eshleman is Intendant General, Pennsylvania Central, United Grand Imperial Council.

Briefing: The Grand Master, assisted by Grand Encampment elected officers, will hold a "Briefing Session" for new Department Commanders and Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees, Thursday afternoon, August 19 at 4 p.m., in the Mercury Room of the Arlington Hotel at Hot Springs. The Grand Master will outline his program and assignments for the next three years on that occasion. The meeting follows the concluding sessions of the 55th Triennial Conclave and the Installation of Officers.

Teen or Tine?: The appropriate pronunciation is *Constantine* (long i) says yet another source. Benjamin Britten's *St. Nicolas Cantata* was recently performed by the 110-year-old, 200-voice Apollo Chorus of Chicago of which Joan Behrens, Assistant Editor of the *Knight Templar*, is a member. The oratorio, for orchestra, adult and children's choruses and tenor solo, contains the words "Hé [St. Nicolas] threatened Constantine the Great with Bell and book and ban/Till Constantine confessed his sins like any common man." After research into the original recording, the pronunciation was determined to be *Constantine*.

Magazine: The Grand Encampment office in Chicago currently is undergoing a reorganization procedure in data processing. The result will improve future services. In the interim, if any reader fails to receive his or her *Knight Templar Magazine*, we ask that notification be sent directly to the Constituent Recorder in your locality.

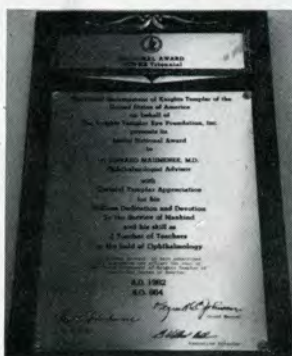
In the Family: When Thurman C. Pace, Jr., current Grand Recorder of New Jersey, was Grand Commander of that jurisdiction in 1976, he was privileged to Knight his son, The Reverend Arthur C. Pace, as a member of Trinity Commandery No. 17, Plainfield. Sir Knight Arthur was since appointed Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey for the 1982-83 Templar year, and his father notes "it is the first time in New Jersey history that a father and son both hold Grand Commandery offices at the same time." The Reverend Pace is Pastor of Garwood, New Jersey, Presbyterian Church.

Billmire Reception: Illinois Templars are planning a reception and dinner honoring Sir Knight Frank G. Billmire on September 11 in anticipation of Billmire's election and installation as R.E. Grand Commander at the Illinois Annual Conclave, July 31. Reservations, by August 23, may be made with Sir Knight Charles H. George, 2 The Court of Muirwood, Northbrook, Illinois 60062.

K.Y.C.H.: The 47th Annual Conclave of Convent General, Knights of the York Cross of Honour, will be held in Phoenix, Arizona, at the Phoenix Hilton Hotel, Central & Adams, on Saturday, September 4, 1982. All reservations must be made in advance.

DR. A. EDWARD MAUMENEE – NATIONAL AWARD RECIPIENT

At the 54th Triennial Conclave in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1979, the Grand Encampment passed an amendment to the Constitution and Statutes which called for the creation of a "National Award," for distribution at each Triennial Conclave, to an individual who "has made an outstanding contribution to our country through civic, professional, military, scientific [or] religious" endeavor. The first Grand Encampment National Award will be presented Wednesday, August 18, 1982, at the Grand Master's Banquet during the 55th Triennial Conclave at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, to Dr. A. Edward Maumenee, William Holland Wilmer Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology, Johns



Hopkins University, School of Medicine.

Dr. Maumenee has been associated with the Knights Templar Eye Foundation since its inception in 1956 and was one of the original group of ophthalmologist-advisors named to serve the Templar charity. He is known around the world for his research into eye diseases and has devoted

more than 30 years as a physician and educator in the area of ophthalmology.

A native of Mobile, Alabama, Dr. Maumenee attended the University of Alabama Medical School and received his M.D. from Cornell University School of Medicine. He was appointed to the academic staff of Johns Hopkins University (1943-48), and served as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps (1944-46). From 1948 to 1955, he was Professor of Surgery in Ophthalmology at Stanford University, California. Since 1955, he has served as Ophthalmologist-in-Chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and retired as Director of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute in 1979 when he was named Wilmer Professor Emeritus.

In addition to his many awards, Dr. Maumenee holds an Honorary Doctor of Science from the University of Illinois and is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He is co-author of *Ophthalmic Pathology* (1952), and *Atlas of Strabismus* (1973, 2nd ed.), and has more than 250 publications to his credit. He is also a member of the editorial staff, *American Journal of Ophthalmology* (since 1955) and President of the Board of Directors, *AJO* (since 1975).

More than 1,000 Templars and guests will witness the award presentation. □



Dr. A. Edward Maumenee

RENAISSANCE II FESTIVAL – “A HUGE SUCCESS”



“The Renaissance II York Rite Festival of Western Pennsylvania, held earlier this year in the Masonic Temple at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was far more successful than expected,” writes Charles A. Garnes, Past Commander of Duquesne Commandery No. 72 in Pittsburgh. A class of 148 candidates was Knighted, many of them also receiving their Chapter and Council Degrees. Grand Officers on hand for the two-weekend event included Albert S. Carney, M.E. Grand High Priest, R.A.M.; Robert S. Ralston, Jr., M.P. Grand Master, R. & S.M.; and Burnell C. Stambaugh, then R.E. Grand Commander, Knights Templar.

Highlighting the Festival was the address by Samuel C. Williamson, R.W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, presented at the banquet to a “capacity audience” in the Masonic Temple.

“Hands of Friendship” in California

The “Hands of Friendship Committee” of California’s East Bay York Rite Association has designated Saturday, September 18, as the date for its Annual Constitutional Observance Banquet to be held at the San Ramon Country Club in Danville, California. The Committee, composed of York Rite Masons of the East Bay and members of East Bay Councils of Knights of Columbus, seeks “to promote understanding and allay misconceptions between two of the largest fraternal organizations in the world.”

Edward R. Leavitt, K.Y.C.H., speaking for the Committee, says that in the past four years, more than \$2,000 has been raised at the annual banquets. Proceeds have been donated, in alternating years, to Masonic and Catholic charities. He invites anyone wishing information on the Committee to contact the President, John Gavey, 1759 Hopkins Street, Berkeley, California 94707.

60-Year Commendations



Sir Knight Carson R. Henn, Past Commander of Palestine Commandery No. 27 at Paris, Illinois, is shown above receiving his 60-year Commandery pin. The recent presentation was made by Charles T. Irish, P.C., who had also presented Henn 60-year pins from Prairie Lodge No. 77 at Paris and Edgar Chapter No. 32, R.A.M., in 1981.

Sir Knight Henn is also a 59-year member of Danville Council No. 37 in Illinois.

44TH GRAND MASTER—ROY WILFORD RIEGLE

by

Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, K.T.C.H., P.C.
York Commandery No. 21, York, Pennsylvania



Roy Wilford Riegle admits to going slower than he used to but not wanting to stop.

The 86-year old Emporia, Kansas, attorney is one of

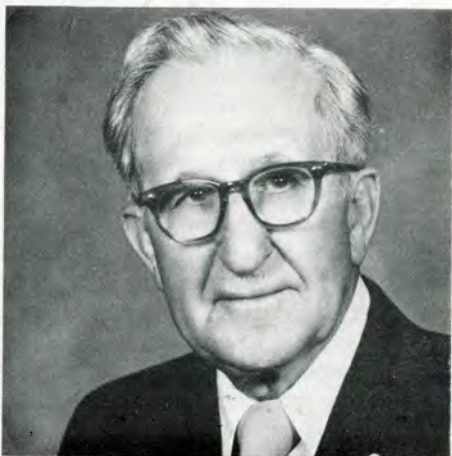
that city's most well-known citizens. Born April 27, 1896, in Lyons, Kansas, he has practiced law in Emporia since 1925. He has also been a teacher, soldier, husband, father, judge, and is an 18-year veteran of the State Legislature.

In the Meuse-Argonne offensive of World War I, Roy Riegle was wounded by shrapnel. In World War II, he served in Alaska, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan. A highly decorated veteran, he also served in the Kansas National Guard, from which he retired as a Colonel in 1954.

In recounting some of the details of his busy and varied life, Roy recalled that his family had moved from Kansas to Pennsylvania when he was a boy. He did not know the reason his father took his family from Kingman, Kansas, in 1903 back to his own birthplace close to the mountainside, near Paxtenville, Snyder County, Pennsylvania. Perhaps it was because he felt a yearning to be back home and his mother agreed with him. Then Roy was too young to know and understand, now perhaps too distant to remember. Two daughters and five sons went along with their parents. Roy spent nine years on that old farm in Pennsylvania; they were happy but not very affluent years. Roy notes that his father

had a large family to support with no government support such as exists today.

Perhaps his years as a boy were the most impressive of his life. During those years he attended a country school and Hassinger's White Lutheran Church and Sunday School, took the catechism of the Church and participated in Christian exercises, took nine lessons on the organ, hauled stones off the fields, performed various farm chores, learned to type on an old Oliver typewriter, picked huckleberries on Shade Mountain, and fought mountain fires with other young men of the area. He also recalls visiting York County with his mother in 1906 when her family, the Harbolds, held a reunion. They drove over the Battlefield of Gettysburg in a two-seated carriage for that gathering.



In his various schools, Sir Knight Roy participated in ciphering and spelling matches, and he worked during the summers of 1910 and 1911 in → → →

the Lewisburg Chair Factory for 75 cents a day. He also sold the *Williamsport Grit*, *Ladies Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post* — all to earn money to pay for his education. His boyhood ambition was to be a graduate of Bucknell University, but that particular ambition was never realized. Instead, he started high school in Middleburg in September 1911, then attended the Court and Teachers Institute in Middleburg, and withal formed lasting friendships and memories which still exist today.

In the Spring of 1912, Roy's father sold his farm and returned to Kansas with his family. However, a part of Roy stayed in Pennsylvania — for he returns to that state whenever possible. He doesn't fail to visit Snyder County, the Church, the old home place (now owned by longtime friend C. Edward Gift), and the old swimming hole. And he will continue these trips to Pennsylvania in the future as long as health permits.

Roy remembers today that the 19 miles from Middleburg, Pennsylvania, to Sunbury was quite a distance. But Sunbury was the nearest big town, and that was important because Roy was becoming a baseball fan at that time. He says he was especially a Connie Mack fan. He brought that interest in baseball back to Kansas, where he played high school ball.

Then other interests led him to business college in nearby Lyons, Kansas, and later to teachers college. He graduated from Kansas State Normal School, now Emporia State University, in 1916 and completed degree work at Kansas' Washburn University and its School of Law.

For a decade, he has been active in many professional, military, and social organizations (including a term as State Commander of the Kansas Department of the American Legion), and Masonic bodies too numerous to mention. At 86 he continues active in his Masonry, his law practice, gardening and just visiting.

"I go when I want to go," he says. "I

like to work in the yard; I don't take any trials or any divorce suits. My work is mostly here in my office. And I like to be going to a lot of meetings."

In addition, Roy has been a busy husband and father. He met his wife at the Normal School, he says. "I asked her for a date two or three times, but I couldn't get a date from her. Then we were called out for guard duty, and I told the sergeant that if she said 'no' to me any more, I wouldn't call her again." Mrs. Riegler, the former Keith M. Roberts of Nevada, Missouri, said yes, and the two got married in 1923. They had four children, Roy Jr. (deceased), and three daughters — Ardis, Jean, Jo Ann and Mary Keith. They have 11 grandchildren — one of whom recently graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point — plus two great grandchildren.

For nearly 30 years, Mr. & Mrs. Riegler have been business associates. They work in a suite of offices in the Palace Building in Emporia: "My wife has been my secretary since 1955. We've gotten along very nicely." (He says he is one of the few lawyers in town who can kiss his secretary with impunity.)

When asked what advice he would give younger people about how to live, he hesitated, and Mrs. Riegler suggested that the answer might be to work and be kind to people. Roy agrees but stresses friendliness. He makes it a practice to speak to people on the street, he says. "I like to greet people. I believe that the great asset in life, the thing that prepares you for life, is being friendly."

Roy says he has no plans to stop traveling, going to meetings or practicing law. In short, he has no plans to retire.

"When a horse runs a race," he explains, "it doesn't stop. It canters a little bit. I'm cantering now."



Sir Knight Julius lives at 2260 Carlisle Road, York, Pennsylvania 17404.

SIR KNIGHT JOHN CLEVELAND ROBINSON

by

Sir Knight Ronald L. Brown, P.C.

Monroe Commandery No. 12, Rochester, New York

The Mexican War

John Cleveland Robinson was born in Binghamton, New York, on April 10, 1817. He was a seventh generation descendant of the Reverend John Robinson, pastor of the body of Puritan exiles who, after having first found refuge in Leyden, Holland, landed on the shores of Massachusetts in 1620, and founded the colony of the pilgrim fathers.

His parents, Dr. Tracy and Sarah (Cleveland) Robinson, natives of Connecticut, settled in Binghamton, New York, in 1810, and Dr. Robinson was prominently identified with Binghamton's growth and development. As well as practicing his profession, he opened a drug store there. He was made associate judge and justice of the peace, and had the honor of being the first judge appointed from Broome County. Dr. Robinson was also one of the founders of Christ Church in Binghamton, and twelve years after Andrew Jackson became President in 1829, he served as Binghamton's postmaster.

John Cleveland Robinson was educated at Oxford Academy, at that time one of the best-known educational institutions in the State of New York. In 1835 at the age of eighteen, he entered the military academy at West Point. He left West Point for the purpose of studying law but three years later returned to the military to pursue a career. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the U.S. Infantry on October 27, 1839.



Early in 1835 the United States Congress voted for the annexation of Texas. As a result, the Mexican government severed diplomatic relations. President Polk sent a negotiator to secure the Rio Grande boundary and to discuss the purchase of California, but that action only served to infuriate the Mexican government even more. Polk dispatched troops to occupy the disputed territory where they clashed with Mexican troops, and in May 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico. During 1846, General Zachary Taylor invaded Mexico while other detachments took possession of California and New Mexico.

In September of 1845, Robinson was ordered to the Rio Grande, where he joined Taylor's "Army of Occupation" at Corpus Christi. In Mexico, Robinson took part in engagements at Palo Alto where on May 8, 1846, the first battle of the war took place. During an effort to join troops at Fort Brown, Taylor's forces of about 2,200 regulars came upon a superior number of Mexicans estimated to be between 4,000 and 6,000 men under General Mariano Arista. The Mexican lines were cut by bombardment from Taylor's artillery. The grass was set afire by the shells, so that a dense smoke screen engulfed the two armies. In the haze, the trained leaders of the U.S. forces met the Mexican attempt to encircle the left with a barrage of artillery fire. At day's end the Mexican losses were seven times that of the United States. Robinson engaged the → → →

Mexicans in Reseca de La Palma, Vera Cruz, and was honorably mentioned for distinguished service in the battle of Monterey. On June 18, 1846, Robinson was promoted to first lieutenant, and in 1850 he was promoted to Captain.

Seminole Wars in Florida

With the influx of settlers into the newly-made state of Florida, problems with the Seminole Indians became more acute which required the Seminole Nation to be relocated to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) where they became one of the Five Civilized Tribes. There were three Indian wars (1817-1818; 1836-1842; 1855-1858). Many runaway slaves had found refuge with the Seminoles and were living with them. Robinson commanded an expedition to the Everglades in Florida during which he made a trip of some 300 miles against the Seminole Nation.

Utah and the Mormons

In March of 1849 the Mormons at Salt Lake established a provisional government and petitioned the U.S. Congress for admission into the Union as the State of Deseret, which was denied. In 1850, however, the area was organized as a territory under the name of Utah.

During the 1850's, frequent altercations occurred between Governor Brigham Young and Federal officials. The Mormons were charged with treason. Associate Justice William W. Drummond, for example, filed affidavits with Jeremiah Black, U.S. Attorney General, claiming that the records of the territorial supreme court had been destroyed by action approved by Brigham Young. President Buchanan (a Mason and a Past Master of his Lodge) accepted Drummond's report as well as similar charges filed by the mail contractor and the Indian agent that the Mormons were in rebellion against the United States.

To complicate the whole matter a group of Mormons had massacred several people at Mountain Meadows, and the Army was dispatched to Utah with Albert Sidney Johnston in command. Newly-appointed Governor Alfred Cumming, and Judge D. R. Eckles accompanied the train.

Captain Robinson was ordered to Utah in the summer of 1857 with the Johnston expedition. The march took him along Fremont's route and the South Pass. Because of the severity of the weather, and the effective guerrilla tactics displayed by the Mormons, the troops were compelled to remain at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, for the winter. Robinson remained there with three companies, having charge of the supplies while the rest of the regiment under Johnston encamped in the vicinity.

A compromise was worked out between the Mormons and the U.S. government, and the army was allowed to camp within 60 miles of Salt Lake City. The investigation that followed found that the whole affair had been a hoax. The military episode was to become known as "Buchanan's Blunder" and contributed to the political demise of the President in the following election.

In 1861, Captain Robinson was ordered to Fort McHenry, Maryland. This was two months prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Civil War

Fort Sumter was attacked April 12, 1861, precipitating the Civil War. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on its way to Washington was attacked at Baltimore on April 19, 1861, by a rioting mob; three soldiers and eleven of the attackers were killed. The rioters were contemplating the attack and seizure of Fort McHenry which was then commanded by Captain Robinson with a garrison of sixty.

Robinson received news of the impending attack by the southern sympathizers. With only sixty men he could do

very little but keep his men on alert. During the night the steamer *Spaulding* came into the harbor and anchored under the guns of the Fort. Taking advantage of the situation, he circulated a report that the ship had brought 800 reinforcements. He had his men pitching every tent they could find and moving gun emplacements all through the day. Had the rebel elements been able to gain possession of Fort McHenry, Washington probably would have fallen. Maryland would have undoubtedly passed an ordinance of secession and would have been the seat of the war instead of Virginia.

A few days earlier, on April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and another 500,000 on May 3. On May 5, 1861, two days after President Lincoln's second call Captain Robinson was sent to Ohio and Michigan on mustering duty. In Michigan where he had been a lieutenant, he had considerable success recruiting and was made a Colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers. Promotions came to him in quick succession. He was promoted to the rank of Major in the regular army in February 1862 and, two months after, was appointed a Brigadier General of the volunteers, just a year after his tour at Fort McHenry. When advanced to General he was in Portsmouth, in the Department of Virginia.

General Robinson was transferred to the Army of the Potomac on June 10, 1862, where he took command of the First Brigade, Third Division of the Third Corps. His brigade engaged Lee at Oak Grove, Glendale, Fraziers Farm and Malvern Hill. In another campaign Robinson's regiments were hotly engaged at Bristol Station, Groveton and Bull Run. In the encounter at Bull Run, General Robinson was struck by a shell but was not injured. He also led his brigade in the Manassas Campaign. After distinguishing himself at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Robinson was placed in charge of the Second Division of the First Corps, December 29, 1862.

At Chancellorsville, General Robinson's division was held in reserve and was not actively engaged, though his pickets seized about a hundred prisoners. The casualties of the First Corps in this engagement were only 292 of which 75 were sustained by General Robinson's division, the Second. Wadsworth commanded the First Division and Doubleday the Third.

At Gettysburg, the morning of that historic day July 1, 1863, he had heard the beckoning call of Doubleday's guns thundering on Seminary Ridge while at Marsh Creek, six miles away. He rushed his division to Doubleday's assistance and handled his troops so expertly that for four hours his two divisions (8,500 men) held 5 Confederate divisions (30,000 - 40,000 men) at bay. During the battle two horses were shot from under him.

In March of 1864, Grant was made Lieutenant-General and the Army of the Potomac was reorganized. The First Corps became part of the Fifth under Warren. The following is the report made by General Robinson in his last battle, known as the battle of Alsop's Farm, May 8, 1864:

"At 9 p.m. on the 7th the army commenced the flank movement to the left, the Fifth Corps leading, with my division in advance. Our march was impeded by darkness, bad roads, small streams and fallen timber; yet knowing the importance of reaching Spotsylvania Court House before the enemy, the troops were urged forward as rapidly as possible. At daylight the morning of the 8th I overtook the advance guard of the cavalry, which was engaged by the enemy. I immediately deployed two brigades, holding the third in reserve, pushed by the cavalry (commanded by Brigadier-General Merritt), and drove the light troops and artillery of the enemy from one position to another, through woods → → →

and across open fields about three miles. Coming to another field I could plainly see the enemy's line in the edge of the timber beyond. I here halted and reformed the division, and again advanced to attack. The division was soon checked, and it became evident that here was the enemy's main line, but his strength was underdeveloped. Knowing that my brave men would follow, wherever I led the way, I placed myself at their head and led them forward to the attack. At this moment a part of Griffin's division advanced out of the woods on my right. Cheering my own men on, we had arrived within fifty yards of the woods when I received a musketball on the left knee, resulting in the amputation of my leg. This unfortunate wound caused the result I feared, for as I was borne off the field I saw that our troops were repulsed and the attack had failed. Our loss that day was heavy."

General Robinson was moved to Washington where the Surgeon-General, Barnes, removed his leg. President Lincoln called on him often and those kindly visits helped him in his suffering. He returned to duty on September 24, 1864, having been appointed to the command of the District of Northern New York. In 1866 he was Commander of the State of North Carolina and in the same year was Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedman and Abandoned Lands.

He was Commander of the South in 1867 and in 1868 Commander and Judge-Advocate in the Department of the Lakes. He was in command of Fort Wayne, Michigan. In 1869 he retired from the United States Army with the rank of Major-General. General Robinson was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York in 1872 and served a two-year term under Governor John A.

Dix. In 1877 he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Masonic Record

Sir Knight Robinson was a member of Valley Lodge No. 109, F. & A.M., Rochester, New York (1848), and later affiliated with Binghamton Lodge No. 177, December 7, 1870. Records show that he also affiliated with U.S. Army Lodge No. 432 and was first Master of Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 205, Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. His Royal Arch Chapter is unknown, but he was Knighted in Monroe Commandery No. 12, Rochester, New York, on February 4, 1851. Robinson also received the Scottish Rite Degrees, May 1867, apparently in the inaugural class for Otsenigo (NY) bodies, and was awarded the 33rd Degree in August 1874.

* * * * *

General Robinson was a man of striking appearance. As he advanced in years his beard turned white as snow. Towards the end, his sight became dim and finally he was totally blind. He died on February 18, 1897, at his home in Binghamton, having reached the age of 79 years.

Robinson was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor under resolution of Congress March 28, 1894: "For most distinguished gallantry at the battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia, May 8, 1864." where he was severely wounded. A monument was erected and dedicated to General Robinson on September 25, 1917, which now stands on a street named after him at Gettysburg National Park.

Sir Knight Brown, current Zone officer for Zone 11, Grand Commandery of New York, lives at 1087 Ridge Road, Ontario, New York 14519.



CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY, THE FORCE THAT BINDS

by

Sir Knight James P. Gilmore

Crusade Commandery No. 23, Haddonfield, New Jersey

Most of us are familiar with the principles, concepts, and precepts detailed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. However, the mere existence of such inspired and inspiring documents does not, in itself, guarantee the progress and continued existence of a government or society based upon the principles espoused therein. Speaking specifically of constitutional democracies, what then is the real cohesive force which binds such a society together.

Some time ago a noted American named James D. Mooney coined a phrase which describes this binding or cohesive force. He called it constitutional morality. It is a simple-sounding phrase but a difficult one to define. We are aware that different constitutional democracies, e.g. the United States and Great Britain, may depend to differing extents on this thing called constitutional morality; however, we are certain that all such experiments in government depend upon it for ultimate survival.

Constitutional morality is, essentially, a characteristic of the individual, pertaining chiefly to how he relates to his fellowman within the social, economic, and political structures peculiar to the constitutional democracy in which he resides. The cohesiveness of the fabric of the society is then dependent upon the "collective manifestation" of the constitutional moralities of the individuals residing within that society. This "collective manifestation" can be referred to as the moral fiber of a people.

It is not then the basic documents

setting forth the principles of a government but rather the moral fiber of the people which determines the cohesiveness and hence the order, progress, and ultimate survival of a society. The moral fiber, in turn, is determined by the religious and ethnic backgrounds, political philosophies and the overall experience and backgrounds of individuals.

The dignity of the individual and the dispensation of justice to that individual depend upon the constitutional morality of the people. Without it, any form of government will fail sooner or later.

The Constitution, and the vast body of law created subsequent to its formulation, provide the framework within which the orderly process of government takes place. Without constitutional morality the cohesive force is lost, individual citizens will obey or disobey laws according to their own choice, and anarchy will be the result.

Now one might say, "All well and good, but how do I recognize constitutional morality so that I can inculcate it into my children?"

A person having constitutional morality could be said to exhibit it through the following actions or attitudes:

- Obeying *all* laws of the land to the best of his ability — and not deciding what laws he will and will not obey — even when there is no one around to enforce them.
- Accepting his basic status in life arrived at through honest efforts. This does not preclude a healthy amount of dissatisfaction with his status and honest efforts to improve it.

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- Protecting his rights but respecting and protecting the rights of others.
- Patience in bringing about changes through due process, even if it means personal frustration and inconvenience.
- Not seeking preferential treatment unless fully justified such as in the case of a veteran incapacitated in the service of his country.
- Showing respect for the law and those who have been called upon to interpret and enforce it.
- Showing equal opposition to unjustified preferential treatment and discrimination.
- Participating in all levels of government from local to Federal.
- Serving his country regardless of whether he agrees with its policies or not.
- Assisting or obtaining assistance for a fellow citizen in distress.
- Making the right-of-way something he yields, not takes.
- Seeking equal justice for all persons through due process.
- Accepting or rejecting a person as an individual and not as a member of a group; conversely, seeking acceptance as an individual, not as a member of a group, be it economic, social, religious, fraternal, racial, etc.
- Resisting the degenerate forces within our society which are aimed at destroying that society.
- Exercising self-discipline when engaging in activities which directly influence other citizens.

We can see many examples of the decay in constitutional morality in our country. To cite a few examples: riots at political conventions or universities, violent

demonstrations, illegal strikes, etc. Such decay is evidenced by the nihilist approach in which the existing system is condemned and its destruction recommended with no constructive criticism for improvement; people deciding for themselves what laws they will obey and what ones they will not obey; a tendency to "Let the other man do it," or "Let the other man pay for it"; increasing use of violence by individuals and groups; a rise in materialism; a growing resort to the revolutionary approach as opposed to the evolutionary approach; increasing ideological pollution aimed at demoralization of the youth of our country and destruction of its moral fiber; increasing levels of dope addiction, pornography and crime; and a growing tendency of the court system to become less an instrument for dispensing justice and more an instrument merely for the maintenance of the peace.

The obvious question which arises is, "How can we bring about reversal of the present trend threatening to destroy the moral fiber of our great nation?"

As for the immediate future we must restrain, by due process, those who would use violent means to destroy the entire system because of its imperfections. This small group are misfits within whom the previous generation has failed to instill a sense of moral values. With the passage of time, some of these people will mature; in other cases, education will accomplish this end and they will become useful citizens.

The logical starting point for long-range results is the inculcation of both personal and constitutional morality into our youth so that they are ready to take their places as good citizens in the future of our nation.

We must instill in our children not passive submission to a system of government but constitutional morality tempered with a healthy degree of dissatisfaction with the imperfections of the system. They should understand that change itself is not necessarily progress, but it must be meaningful in improving our overall

society. They must also be taught that all good systems have some faults and the best approach is to correct these faults, not to destroy or replace the entire system. Further, that changes must be brought about by peaceful means and through the methods of correction built into our system of government.

We must give them the proper perspective indicating it has taken generations to produce this great country, often through great personal effort and sacrifice. Changes must come from the hearts and the minds of the people.

Our task includes convincing our children that the world owes no one a living and that the opportunity to utilize one's talents and incentive is the key to individual success and progress. This is necessary since incentive, freedom of choice, and individual dignity are essential to the progress and stability of our society.

The standards of conduct and the sense of moral values upon which civilization is based are drawn from a multitude of religious and cultural backgrounds in this country, largely stemming from the Judeo-Christian tradition.

It is our obligation as parents to raise our children in our respective religious traditions so as to instill in them a sense of personal morality. As one minister put it, "If we do not teach each new generation our standards of moral conduct, we are only one generation away from barbarism."

We can instill in our children a fear of God, a love for their fellowman, and a good sense of values. We can develop within them an abiding patriotic pride in their country, its government, its leaders, and its way of life. Our youth can be instilled with a sense of responsibility toward their fellowmen and society as well as the belief that moral values are necessary to assure constitutional morality in our future leaders and electorate.

We can teach our children that one of our primary reasons for being is to make

the earth a better place to live for those who follow, and to accomplish that we must accept our obligations and duties as well as our rights and privileges.

And perhaps most important, we should develop in them a sense of honesty, integrity and fair play, and teach them that every individual is entitled to enjoy the fruits of honest labor. They will thus mature with an optimistic belief in the future of mankind in general.

It is not mere existence of inspired documents containing lofty principles which assures the progress and survival of a government such as ours; it is, rather, the cohesive force known as constitutional morality.

The cohesiveness of the fabric of the society depends upon the moral fiber of the individuals residing within that society. Without it, a society and its government are doomed.

We see around us today signs of decay in the constitutional morality and, hence, in the moral fiber of our nation. If we are to survive as a nation, we must reverse the trend and achieve a moral reawakening.

Our government, social structure, and our culture are all products of the past and cannot be separated from that past. Our country is the sum total effort of millions of individuals working in concert, and sometimes in opposition, through an evolutionary process.

Let us leave our youth with a rich legacy. If we instill in our children a sense of constitutional morality, no alien force from without or from within can prevail against it, and our nation will face a future as bright as its past.

As a Master Mason of 28 years and coming from a long line of Masons, I believe that the Masonic Fraternity is a major moral force that can be effective in assuring the future of our great nation.



Sir Knight Gilmore lives at 1524 Chalet Drive, Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08003.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Florida Amaranth Donates \$13,000

During her year as Grand Royal Matron of the Grand Court of Amaranth of Florida, Honored Lady Vivian Newman chose the Knights Templar Eye Foundation as her charitable project. The result was a check for more than \$13,000 presented by Mrs. Newman to Eugene Berato, R.E. Grand Commander of Florida and State Chairman for the Eye Foundation.



G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, K.T.E.F. (left), and Sir Knight William P. East, Jr., Grand Royal Patron of the Grand Court of Amaranth of Florida, were on hand for the recent presentation.

Three Generations in Las Cruces Assembly



Mrs. Leslie W. Baldock (left), was initiated a member of Las Cruces Assembly No. 149, Social Order of the Beauceant in New Mexico, earlier this year on the occasion of the Assembly's 32nd "birthday." She was welcomed into the Beauceant by her mother, Mrs. Victor L. Gallivan (center), Past Supreme Worthy President of the Supreme Assembly and a charter member of No. 149, and her grandmother, Mrs. J. Carter Goodloe (right), Charter President.

Seven charter members were on hand to witness the initiation of Mrs. Baldock and Mrs. Brian T. Miller.

Visitors from York, England

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, played host to two distinguished "Brothers" from York, England, during the 129th Annual Conclave of Pennsylvania, May 27-30.

Then R.E. Grand Commander Burnell C. Stambaugh (left), who presided at the Conclave, introduced the Right Eminent Knight Harry B. Raylor, Knight Commander of the Temple, Provincial Prior of North and East Yorkshire and Most Illustrious Grand High Priest, H.R.A.K.T.P., England and Wales, and his son, John M. Raylor, Past Great Aide de Camp and Deputy Commander of the Grand Master's Bodyguard of the Great Priory of England and Wales. The junior Raylor is also Past Junior Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England.

At the conclusion of the four-day Conclave, Sir Knight John Baldwin, Wymart, was elected and installed R.E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania for the coming year.



Fresno Ladies Commandery Club

1982 officers of the Fresno Ladies Commandery Club are shown below at the regular May meeting at Westlake Park in California. The Club, which represents one of the oldest Fraternal Ladies Clubs in Fresno, has been in existence for almost 60 years.



From the left are Alice Litrell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William Lytle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Chester Lindholm, President; Mrs. Thomas Butler, Treasurer; and Mrs. George Henfling, 1st Vice President.

Chester R. Lindholm, current Commander of Fresno Commandery No. 29, comments that the Ladies Club has given "many years of assistance" to the Commandery.

National Sojourners Anniversary Coin

A commemorative coin marking the 62nd Annual Convention of National Sojourners, Inc., held during June in San Francisco, California, is now available for Masonic Brethren at a cost of \$3 each. Also available, says National Secretary-Treasurer Nelson O. Newcombe, is a coin struck in honor of the 50th anniversary of Warren G. Harding Lodge, at \$1 each. Interested collectors may send their orders to National Sojourners, Inc., 8301 East Boulevard Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22308.

knight templar

Homemade Dinner/Crafts Aid K.T.E.F.



Mrs. Roy W. May, Sr. (right), 1981 Worthy President of Port Arthur Assembly No. 160, Social Order of the Beauceant in Texas, and Mrs. Clyde V. May (left), Past President and Chairman of Ways and Means and recent Bazaar Chairman, present a \$500 check for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, to Mrs. William A. Stevenson (center), Past President, and Chairman for the Eye Foundation of Area 9, Supreme Assembly, S.O.O.B.

Proceeds came from a homemade chicken dinner and handcraft items.

New Grand Encampment Seal Designed

A new seal for the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar has been designed and is available for ordering. The black and gold foil seal carries the words "Knights Templar U.S.A." and "York Rite of Freemasonry" plus the cross and crown emblem.



They may be ordered in minimum quantities of 50 for \$1.50. For orders of 100 or more, cost is \$2.50 per 100. Requests may be directed to the Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please allow three to six weeks for delivery.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Harold B. Nelson

Colorado

Grand Commander — 1953

Born September 1, 1884

Died October 30, 1981

Arthur R. Sullard

Missouri

Grand Commander — 1949

Born February 22, 1885

Died December 3, 1981

Charles H. Cross

Arkansas

Grand Commander — 1954

Born July 6, 1898

Died January 13, 1982

Carrol R. Dean

Kansas

Grand Commander — 1968

Born August 8, 1902

Died June 21, 1982

H. Hassel Taylor

Nebraska

Grand Commander — 1964

Born May 30, 1906

Died June 26, 1982

Charles E. Fairbanks, II

Massachusetts & Rhode Island

Grand Commander — 1952

Born February 3, 1906

Died July 4, 1982

“Window to a World in Need”

Sir Knight Ken Wilson, a member of Apollo Commandery No. 8, Casper, Wyoming, took the accompanying picture of the window in the Casper Southern Baptist Church. It is titled, “Our World Awaits Word of the Cross.” Sir Knight Wilson relates the following about the window:

“The stained glass window was installed by the First Baptist Church, Casper, in 1978, just after the adoption of the official Southern Baptist Convention logo in Atlanta, Georgia, in June. It is a memorial to a Wyoming pioneer, Leonard Lybyer, who died in 1978. Mr. Lybyer homesteaded near Lost Cabin, Wyoming, not far from the famed ‘Hole-in-the-Wall’ country of Butch Cassidy. Leonard’s son, Donald Lybyer of Riverton, is a member of Hugh de Payen Commandery No. 7 in Lander.” Wilson states that members of the Church and others in Casper remember the senior Lybyer as a “marvelous man who loved the Lord.”



Marble Collegiate Church Site for Ascension Service

Members of the Drill Team of Bethlehem-Crusader Commandery No. 53, White Plains, line up near the Eternal Light Monument prior to the parade to New York’s Marble Collegiate Church for annual Ascension Day Services in May, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in New York, Bruce Widge, gives them a review.



Templar dignitaries at the Service included Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment, representing Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson; H. Randall Kreger, R.E.G.C., New York; and Nelson A. Strauch, P.G.C.

22ND GRAND MASTER—WILLIAM BROMWELL MELISH

by
Sir Knight Ed Wesley
Trinity Commandery No. 44, Norwood, Ohio

William Bromwell Melish, the man who was to become the 22nd Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, was born on July 28, 1852, in Wilmington, Ohio, the son of The Reverend Thomas Jefferson Melish and Maria Bromwell Melish. His father served many years as the rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. His mother was the daughter of William Bromwell, a prominent merchant and a former councilman of Cincinnati.

Melish was educated in the Cincinnati Public School system and received his higher education at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He began his business career in 1871 with his grandfather's firm, **Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company**, as a clerk and bookkeeper. He served four years as a traveling salesman and then became the secretary-treasurer of the company until 1896, when he was elected President of the firm, a position he held until his death.

On September 16, 1873, William Melish took Sallie H. Gatch of Milford, Ohio, for his bride. Two children were born — a son Thomas, and a daughter May. Mrs. Melish passed to eternal rest in 1916.

In addition to his position of president of the Bromwell company, Melish was also a director of the First National Bank of Cincinnati and a director or trustee of various banks and commercial corporations in the area. He served as President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1916, and

was a member of the Queen City Club, the Cincinnati Club, the Bankers Club, the Manufacturers Club, and several others. He served as head of the Convention Bureau for six years, during which time more than 1,000 conventions were brought to the Queen City.

Although Sir Knight Melish was a Republican, he held only two appointments during his life. In 1896 he was appointed Senior Aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Asa S. Bushnell, with the rank of Colonel. And in 1898 he was appointed to the Waterworks Commission to build a new waterworks system for Cincinnati.

During World War I, in his capacity as Executive Manager of the Masonic War Relief Association of the United States, Sir Knight Melish personally went to Europe to inspect the hospitals and homes established in England, France, and Belgium for the widows and children of soldiers. That was in 1919, and he disbursed approximately half a million dollars in this endeavor.

Masonically, William Melish was unique. There were very few years in his 54-year Masonic career when he did not hold an office of some kind. His love for Freemasonry was evident to all who knew him, and his record of service is distinguished.

He was Raised a Master Mason on October 21, 1873, in Milford Lodge No. 54, F. & A.M., Ohio, affiliating with Lafayette Lodge No. 81 in Cincinnati on November 8, 1881. He was elected Senior Warden of this Lodge in 1885 and Worshipful Master in 1886.

In the Grand Lodge of Ohio, → → →



he served two terms as Senior Grand Warden, was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1894, and Most Worshipful Grand Master on October 23, 1895. During his term as Grand Master he constituted two Lodges in the Cincinnati area, Carthage No. 573 and Norwood No. 576.

April 15, 1875, he became a Royal Arch Mason in Milford Chapter No. 35. He demitted December 15, 1880, and affiliated with Willis Chapter No. 131, Cincinnati, where he was elected High Priest in 1886.

He next became a Royal and Select Master in Kilwinning Council (merged with Cincinnati Council No. 1) on November 27, 1877, and served as Illustrious Master five years later.

Melish received the Orders of Knight-hood in Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, Cincinnati, in May and June of 1877. He was Eminent Commander of that body in 1883, but he demitted in 1887 to become a charter member of Trinity Commandery No. 44, Knights Templar, in Norwood, Ohio.

A scant three years later, in 1890, he was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of Ohio. He was 39 years old. And he was re-elected in 1891.

In the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., he assumed office as Grand Standard Bearer from 1892 to 1895; in 1910 he was elected Most Eminent Grand Master — the 22nd man to hold the premier office in the Grand Encampment, the modern successor to the ancient Templar line.

In 1911, as Grand Master and as representative in the U.S. of the Great Priory of England and Wales, he traveled to London where he was awarded the Grand Cross Templar by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Sovereign Grand Master of that body. He was the only man in the United States entitled to wear this award, and one of only about a dozen in the world entitled to it. He also served as representative in the United States, of the

Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

As a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Valley of Cincinnati, Melish rose through the local and state lines to become Commander-in-Chief, Ohio Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, 1895-1907. He was elected a Trustee of the Valley of Cincinnati in 1899, and was re-elected for five year terms in 1901, 1906, and 1911.

When Melish was Crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, of the Scottish Rite, N.M.J., in Boston, September 16, 1885, he was only 33 years old — the youngest age at which this honor could be conferred at that time. At his death, he was the Senior 33° Scottish Rite Mason in the State of Ohio.

He was a charter member and the first President of the Past Masters Society of Cincinnati and Vicinity; the President of the Knights Templar Masonic Mutual Aid Association and the Young Men's Mutual Life Association of Cincinnati; and a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Royal Order of Scotland.

He held honorary memberships in more than 50 Masonic bodies in the United States and abroad.

As a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in 1881, Sir Knight Melish first reorganized the work of Syrian Temple (which had been dormant since 1877) and served as Illustrious Potentate from 1881-1897, 17 consecutive years. And during that time he also rose to Imperial Potentate of North America (August 16, 1892, to June 13, 1893, and again July 25, 1894, to September 3, 1895). During his first term as Imperial Potentate, he challenged all of the Shrine Temples in North America to develop some local charity, some reason for the existence of the Mystic Shrine. He wanted the Red Fez to symbolize more than just fun and games. This challenge was accepted by the Nobles of North America, and from these humble beginnings grew what is today known as "the

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Colorado No. 4 — Arthur Vos, Jr.
Illinois No. 15 — Carl W. Lutz
California No. 27 — Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Fraser
Texas No. 32 — D. Angus Wood

Grand Master's Club:

No. 375 — Charles R. Hartnett (MD)
No. 376 — Richard C. Hadley (NY)
No. 377 — James H. Shanley (GA)

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 clubs), and there is no Commandery credit for Club participation.

Information is available from G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois 62705. (Or telephone 217-523-3838.)

El Dorado Centennial Program

The Sir Knights of El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Kansas, along with the Grand Commander of Kansas and other distinguished guests, observed the 100th anniversary of the Charter and Constitution of their Commandery on May 17, 1982, at Patmos Lodge No. 97, El Dorado.



Eminent Commander John W. Mitchell (center) is flanked by South Central Department Commander Merlin R. Grundy (left) and the Grand Commander of Kansas, Sir Knight Bruce L. Ungerer.

Department Commander Grundy, a resident of Prairie Village, Kansas, was speaker for the program which was preceded by a dinner prepared by the members of El Dorado No. 19 and their ladies, and served by members of Queen Esther Shrine No. 10, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

Smithsonian Clarification

A letter from Floyd "Beanie" Bane, Danville, Virginia, indicates concern that a recent *Smithsonian Magazine* article might be misleading to members of Templary. The article referred to the Roman Catholic Order of Malta in Europe. Dr. Francis J. Scully, in his *History of the Grand Encampment*, recognized the possible difficulty and, in Chapter III, under the subheading "Knights Hospitallers," he wrote:

The history of the Order of Knights Hospitallers practically ends with the loss of the Island of Malta in 1798. The Order, however, continued as a charitable organization under the supervision of the Pope. Scattered bands remained in Scotland, Germany, Italy, and Russia as independent organizations, or were absorbed by other organizations. In 1879, Pope Leo XIII appointed a Grand Master and revived the Order as a Catholic organization which has continued to date. In addition, two Catholic groups were established in England under the name of Knights of Malta, both of which trace their origin back to the English-language branch of the old Order of Hospitallers. From one of these, our present Masonic Knights of Malta is said to be derived.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT: 1801-1870

by

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

Grand Historiographer of Connecticut

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, experienced its greatest traffic jam on August 17, 1870, when thousands of people from the countryside came



with horse-drawn vehicles to be in town for the funeral obsequies of Admiral David Farragut, who had died at the Kittery Naval Station while on a social visit to the Commandant.

Railroads and steamers brought hundreds more, and the town was jam-packed as never before — or since. There was great inconvenience and some danger with people milling about with horses tied to every hitching-post. The funeral cortege from the wharf to St. John's Church, more than an hour behind schedule, progressed slowly and haltingly through the immense crowd of silent spectators lining the designated route. The church could seat 500 people, but many times that number crowded into the churchyard and surrounding streets; they were barely able to hear the music from within as the lengthy service was carried on. A superb floral cross surmounted the communion table.

Ample Masonic funeral honors were paid at the tomb of the greatest naval hero of the war between the states. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire presided, supported by members of St. John's and St. Patrick's Lodges, with a large escort of Knights Templar from DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 2 in Portsmouth. The later funeral procession to Woodlawn Cemetery outside of

New York City, and the gathering at the dedication of Farragut's statue in Madison Square ten years later were likewise tremendous demonstrations.

Farragut's death marked the close of a naval career which spanned 60 years, from the time he donned the uniform of a midshipman under patronage of Captain David Porter — routine service except for the last glorious decade. That naval career was in the family tradition, as well, for his father (of ancient Minorcan lineage) was "by profession, a mariner," or seafaring man. From service in a merchant vessel, he came to America as a freedom fighter and served in the North Carolina navy, later moving to Knoxville and New Orleans in the public service. He had married an American woman with Scottish ancestry, hence their son's middle name.

When orphaned before he was ten years old, young Farragut was adopted by Captain David Porter, whose name he substituted for the baptismal James. As the boy participated in sea duty and the years went by, he served in the South Pacific, the South Atlantic, below Brazil, chased the pirates in the Caribbean and Gulf area and spent several years in the Mediterranean. He was wounded in action on several occasions and once became briefly a prisoner of war. Promotion was slow and shore duty and schooling were layered in with the salt water cruises.

Two notable events in which he participated were the trip to Mexico on the vessel which carried Brother and Ambassador Joel Poinsett to his diplomatic post. He observed with professional interest the tactics by which the French → → →

reduced the castle of San Juan de Uloa. He was also on the vessel which conveyed Lafayette back to France after the General's farewell tour of the nation in 1825.

It was the period of transition from sail to steam, from oaken hulls to ironclads. Yet the naval forces were almost beached in slack times, and assignments afloat were targets of great rivalry. On shore duty, Farragut improved his general knowledge, learned to speak several languages and made a particular study of naval ordnance. He had a few months at Yale when assigned to a mission in New Haven and spent considerable time at the Smithsonian.

The family was living near the Norfolk Naval Base when the Civil War broke out. Farragut quit rebel territory, moving to a home on the Hudson. His southern birth and the fact that his wife was a southerner kept him without duty afloat until January 1862, when he took command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, being selected by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Wells for that post. He was ordered to halt privateer and naval activity from the ports opening on the Gulf of Mexico. This he did with notable success but at considerable cost. The Texas towns were easily interdicted, but New Orleans lay up the Mississippi River a hundred miles, with formidable works to be subdued on the approach through the Delta.

In addition to those on sluggish boats, mortars were mounted on improvised beds on deck, with some in the tops as well. They were not completely effective and Farragut ordered the fleet to steam past in the darkness, with all pieces brought to bear. New Orleans capitulated in April 1862, and the fleet went upriver and into action at Vicksburg. The forts on the river bluffs could not be neutralized but the fleet steamed past and returned, opening the Mississippi to Federal control following the action at Port Hudson in March 1863.



Rear Admiral David G. Farragut

The highest rank in the United States Navy was that of Commodore — until Farragut's successes won him the newly created rank of Rear Admiral. He was promoted Vice Admiral after the affair at Mobile and in 1866 made a full Admiral. He received the thanks of Congress along with a presentation sword, and the citizens of New York City raised \$50,000 to enable him to buy a residence there.

His greatest success was on August 5, 1864, when he forced the defenses of Mobile Bay and annihilated the rebel fleet inside. Mounting all the metal that the ships could carry and with the vessels lashed together in pairs, the mines in the channel were defied with his memorable words, "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" Lashed to the shrouds in the foretop, he was in personal command and achieved a personal triumph, although it was costly in lives and vessels. After the war ended he was given command of the European Squadron and received recognition and honors at every port of call.

On any mission he undertook, he appeared confident of success. He felt that to prepare for defeat any man would be half beaten before he began. His faith was well-founded as he said, "I hope for success, shall do all in my power to secure

it and trust to God for the rest!"

His Masonic record is lamentably scanty, and strict search over the years has not determined where and when he was made a Mason. It appears that a visit to Naval Lodge at Vallejo, California, while he was constructing the Mare Island Naval facilities, is the only instance which is adequately documented.

It was his internal qualifications and not his physique which enabled him to perform great deeds, as he stood a relatively diminutive five feet six inches, and never weighed more than 150 pounds. He believed that a battle was won by the commander who out-gunned his opponent. His knowledge as a naval construction engineer and ordnance expert enabled him to safely add mortars and rifled guns to conventional armament, when operating in quiet river waters, something he would not have attempted on the high seas. His shout at Mobile goes down in history along with the defiant challenge of John Paul Jones ("I've just begun to fight!") and the exhortation of dying Captain James Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship!").

Many schools, streets, municipalities and localities were given his name. The Navy has had a vessel named *Farragut* in commission for more than 100 years. It is quite remarkable that this little man who did great deeds should be memorialized by a colossal statue in Farragut Square in the nation's Capital, and one of heroic size by Saint Gaudens in Madison Square, New York, the latter dedicated 101 years ago in 1881.

The Templars can equate Farragut's "Go ahead!" with their own watchword, "Onward!" Let's take heed.

Sir Knight Case, a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, resides at Wells Apt. No. 302, 55 Masonic Avenue, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492.

*Dost thou love life? Then do not
squander time, for that is the stuff
life is made of.*

Brother Benjamin Franklin

New President, National Sojourners, Inc.

Rear Admiral William G. Sizemore, 33^o, was installed National President of National Sojourners, Inc., at its 62nd Annual Convention in San Francisco, June



25, 1982. A native of Chauncey, Illinois, he was Raised in Edward Dobbins Lodge No. 164, Lawrenceville, Illinois, in 1948 and is a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Jacksonville Florida, also Arlington Chapter No. 35, R.A.M., and Arlington Commandery No. 29, Virginia.

Sir Knight Sizemore became a Naval Aviator in 1948. He was designated an Ensign, U.S. Navy, in 1949, has logged more than 6,000 hours in carrier aircraft and has in excess of 1,000 carrier landings. He is former Defense Attache in Moscow, now assigned as Deputy Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency in Washington.

Order of True Kindred Reception

Some 100 were present for the May dinner/dance at Chicago's Villa Cosenz to honor Mrs. Audrey Aguilar, Worthy Grand Commander, and Sir Knight John Oscar Prazzo, Grand Advisor, Order of True Kindred in Illinois.



Sir Knight Prazzo is also a Past Commander of DuPage Commandery No. 88, Lombard.

Celebrates 65 Years in Masonry

Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, A.F. & A.M., North Platte, Nebraska, recently honored Sir Knight Harry Mead with a covered-dish supper in recognition of his 65 years as a Mason. M.W. Harold Wurdeman, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, presented a 65-year pin to Mead who was Master of his Lodge in 1946; High Priest of Euphrates Chapter No. 15, R.A.M., in 1956; Illustrious Master of Zabud Council No. 6, R. & S.M., in 1954; Commander of Palestine Commandery No. 13, K.T., in 1955; and was awarded the Knight York Cross of Honour in Sir Galahad Priory No. 7 in 1964. The 89-year old Sir Knight is also 1982 recipient of the Jordan Medal.



Left to right: Ray Peterson, W.M.; T. Leo Stein, P.G.M.; Harry Mead; Harold Wurdeman, M.W.G.M.; and Wayne G. Luenenborg, Grand Junior Deacon.

At Armed Forces Day Parade

Melvin L. Klafter (below right), President of Chicago's Armed Forces Council and a Sir Knight of Evanston Commandery No. 58, Illinois, was photographed as he escorted Brigadier General James L. Dozier, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky, during the Chicago Armed Forces Day Parade down State Street in May.



A retired colonel in the U.S. Army, Sir Knight Klafter is a partner in the law firm of Klafter and Burke and a member of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Masonic Medical Center. General Dozier will be remembered as the American officer held hostage by Italian terrorists for several weeks in 1981.

Houghton Lodge's "Masonic Passport"

Summer is vacation time, and it is not uncommon for vacationing fratres to attend Lodges and other Masonic bodies in different parts of the country. Sir Knight Donn Hakanson, P.C., Montrose Commandery No. 38, and Brother Herb Hawn, D.D.I., Michigan, are both members of Houghton Lodge No. 218 and have created for their Lodge a "Masonic Passport" for members who visit outside their jurisdiction during the year.

"The passport," says Sir Knight Hakanson, "has a light blue cover with the square and compass and the words 'Masonic Passport' in gold. Inside, all the titles of the branches of Masonry are listed with the date of entry written along side, the Lodge seal and signature of the Secretary. Across the top are the emblems of the Orders, and another large, pale square and compass appears over the length of the page." The originators agree that the passport, displayed along with current dues card, can be "a great help to sojourning Masons."

Lodges seeking information on the item may contact Herb Hawn, Secretary, 1006 East 5th, Houghton, Michigan, or Sir Knight Hakanson, 513 West Edwards Avenue, Houghton 49931.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MODERN PRESIDENCY

by

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

Libraries are full of books that debunk men, their times, their deeds, and their ideals. For a while the revisionist historians were tearing down faster than anybody could build. No one was safe, not even George Washington.

But today there seems to be another type of revisionist historian appearing on the scene. One such man is Prof. Lewis L. Gould, Chairman of the History Department at the University of Texas. His new book, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, one in a series entitled the "American Presidency Series," is a joy to read, for here McKinley is not treated as a wishy-washy incompetent but as a real man, in three dimensions, and a capable President.

Prof. Gould's thesis is simply that William McKinley was the first modern President. His book shows that the Presidency took on a form similar to the present-day institution during McKinley's time and that McKinley was responsible for the change.

The Presidency of William McKinley is concerned only with the 4½ years McKinley held office and is in no wise a biography, nor does it claim to be. It is, rather, an in depth analysis of McKinley's Administration, with special emphasis on the Spanish-American War.

In his first chapter, "From Canton to the White House," Gould shows how a man ran for office, was elected, and became President in the 1890's. "McKinley Takes Office," chapter two, shows the transition, problems, and successes in moving from President-Elect to President. Chapter three, "The First Year," deals with McKinley's first year in office.

The next three chapters deal mainly

with the Spanish-American War, the campaign in the Philippines, and the peace, shaky though it may have been, that came after the war.

"McKinley's Domestic Policies," chapter seven, are discussed, with emphasis on the tariff and the money situation. American imperialism and the disposition of the territory from the war are taken up in chapter eight, "We Have Expanded."

McKinley's reelection is dealt with in "The Campaign of 1900," chapter nine, and how Brother Theodore Roosevelt came to be his running mate is explained. The last chapter, "The First Modern President," gives an account of the last half-year in office and tells the story of McKinley's assassination. He was valiant until the end, enduring stoically the gangrene which finally killed him. He died on September 14, 1901, with the words of "Nearer My God to Thee" on his lips.

While Brother William McKinley's Masonry is not mentioned in this book, it is in order to note that he was Raised May 3, 1865, in Hiram Lodge No. 21 of Winchester, Virginia, while in the Union Army, and that he was Raised by a Confederate Chaplain. When he died, he was a member of Eagle Lodge No. 431 of Canton, Ohio, and also of Canton Chapter and Commandery, among other bodies.

The Presidency of William McKinley is available from The Regents Press of Kansas, 303 Carruth-O'Leary, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, for \$15.00.

Books or publications on Masonic topics may be sent for possible review, if desired, to H. C. Arbuckle, III, P.O. Box 3026, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter IV (continued)

MEDIEVAL KNIGHTHOOD AND FREEMASONRY

6a. *The Templars and Knights of St. John*

From the time of the organization of the Knights Templar there was continued rivalry with the Order of St. John. Even after the retreat to Cyprus, the Orders kept their separate ways. While the Order of the Temple stood by, the Order of Hospitallers became a maritime power and grew in influence and importance. An attempt was made to unite the two Orders in 1274, but it came to naught. Following the death of DeMolay and the dissolution of the Temple Order, there is a rare possibility that individual Knights were admitted into the Order of St. John. If so, they could have carried with them the ritual of their Order and during the passage of time could have conferred the secret work upon certain selected Hospitallers. While on the Island of Malta, history relates that several Knights were expelled for attending a Freemason Lodge. It may be that these Knights carried the Templar work into the Masonic system to survive and come forth as our Modern Order. Probably a closer connection between these two Orders, involving larger numbers, occurred in Scotland.

6b. *The Templars in Scotland*

The Order of the Temple was established in Scotland about 1153 during the reign of David I. The Order grew in power and continued active until the beginning of the persecution of the Order in France and other countries in 1312. It is claimed that some took refuge with Robert Bruce,

being joined by the Templars who fled from France. This, however, is not substantiated by any satisfactory evidence. The Order of Hospitallers was introduced soon after the Order of the Temple, and during the reign of James IV these two Orders were united and their holdings consolidated under the charter of King James, dated October 19, 1488. Since the time of the Reformation the combined Order has continued as a Masonic body. Later Masonic activity and the creation of many higher degrees were promoted by the adherents of the cause of the Stuarts, particularly by Chevalier de Ramsey. The Order of Masonic Templars was made part of these higher grades and was spread through France and Northern Europe. It is thought that this is the source of Baron von Hund's knowledge of the Templar traditions, and by him carried into Germany. It is quite possible that the Modern Order of Knights Templar may have its connection with the old Order through these sources in Scotland.

* * *

In attempting to trace a continuous line of descent from the old to the new Order of Knights Templar, the various theories listed above and in previous installments provide possible channels rather than definite connecting links. While the Ancient Order did disappear from public view, it must be remembered that the members of the Order dispersed throughout all the countries of Europe still lived on. Most likely they kept up a more or less active organization which carried on the ideals and secret traditions of the Order, such as we have seen in the Order of Christ in Portugal and in the

formation of the various higher degrees of Masonry in France and England. The most likely source of the modern English and American Order of the Temple is through the old Encampments in England and Ireland or the combined order of the Knights of the Temple and St. John in Scotland.

While it would be a most satisfactory achievement to discover and prove a direct connection between the two Orders, it is much more important to know and realize that the spirit of the ancient Order still lives in the Modern Order. The Knight of old, actuated by the spirit of sacrifice and imbued with the desire to free the Holy Land so that all Christians could worship in peace, fought valiantly with sword and lance to accomplish his purpose. But times have changed, and new evils claim the attention of the modern Knight. No longer is it the infidel forces which oppose him, but the vast forces of evil and unbelief arraigned against the ideals and spirit of the Christian religion that call for him to raise his sword in their defense. Whether our modern Order is a direct successor or simply a revival of the old Order matters much if we consider the historical view, and but little if we consider the purpose and ideals of the Order.

Chapter V

DAWN OF MODERN TEMPLARISM

Just when and where the Modern Order of Knights Templar originated is not known, and it is probably impossible to determine with any accuracy. The present Order may be considered an evolution or development from the old Order of Templars, becoming associated with Freemasonry and conferred in early times in Masonic Lodges.

Prior to 1717, a lodge was not instituted by a warrant from a supreme governing body, but a proper number of

Masons had the inherent right to assemble in a secure place, where after applying the essential tests to each other, they could open a lodge and confer the degrees of Masonry upon such worthy applicants that were present. Much the same may be said of the degree of Knight Templar in its early days. There is no question that the degree was known, and sometimes conferred, as an adjunct to the Masonic degrees in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Great Britain. It was formerly the custom for those members who were in possession of the degree to assemble in some lodge room and there proceed with the ceremony of knighting. Such meetings were self-created and temporary in character and few if any records or diplomas were made. At times a warrant of a Blue Lodge was considered sufficient authority to confer the Knight Templar degree.

In the previous chapter, we have considered how the traditions of the old Order could have been transmitted to the Modern Order. So far no direct connection has been established between the Ancient Military Order and the present Masonic Order of Knights Templar.

In the closing decade of the eighteenth century, several "Encampments" were established in England, Scotland and Ireland. The history of these early organizations is fragmentary and obscure and few records remain. As far as can be ascertained the origin of the Templar degree in each country will be presented.

Next Month:

Modern Templary in Ireland



Scully's HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, soon to be updated in book form, is included as a monthly feature of the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE.



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



▣ I have been in the Scottish and York Rites and Shrine for the past 13 years. I recently acquired a gold pocket watch from my grandfather who was a 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason. However, the original fob has been misplaced, and I would like to complete the watch by replacing it with another fob. I would appreciate any information regarding the price and purchase of a Masonic Knight Templar or Scottish Rite gold watch fob. *Manning F. Stires, No. 4 Belgrave Ct., Wichita Falls, Texas 76309 (817-692-8634)*

▣ I would like to purchase at least a dozen more of the tempered glass mugs with the Master Mason symbol (square and compass) etched into them. *F. Grof, Jr., 2628 Majestic Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19810*

▣ Collector of commemorative coins of Grand Lodges and Lodges, Grand York Rite and Grand York Rite bodies wishes to trade his duplicates. State what coins you have for sale or trade and I'll reply, with hope of making exchange or purchases. A centennial coin of New Mexico Grand Lodge is especially desired. *S. H. J. Womack, Box 6273, North Augusta, South Carolina 29841*

▣ For sale: 16 size Santa Fe Special Masonic pocket watch, made in 1909 in 25 year yellow gold case. Call 304-632-1294 or write. *Russell Deering, Beech Glen Route, Belya, West Virginia 26656*

▣ Needed: A counted cross stitch graph pattern for the K.Y.C.H. emblem. *Eugene Williams, 12965 S.R. 729, New Vienna, Ohio 45159*

▣ Searching for information on my great grandparents. Albert P. Mix of Batesville, Arkansas, died April 1863, supposedly buried by the Masonic Lodge at or near Batesville; married Mariane Augusta Rudolph who died at Ft. Lyon, Colorado, 1865 or '66. *Edward Mix, 360 Hackberry, Green River, Wyoming 82935*

▣ Trying to locate all possible information about 1) Jesse B. Spencer: born 1832 in Allegany Co., New York; married Luna Lewis, daughter of William; he died in 1873 in York, Fillmore Co., Minnesota. We think he lived in or near Elmira, New York, for a time. 2) Presley Thornton: born about 1735 in Virginia; died 1812-1815 in Pittsylvania Co., Virginia. He lived near Cascade, Virginia, in June 1782. (We're not certain that this is our ancestor, as there were several Presley Thorntons and several Peter Presley Thorntons living at that time. I'm looking for the man who had a daughter Sarah who married Ambrose Barnett in Orange Co., Virginia). *Mrs. Merrill K. Molsberry, 940 San Eduardo Avenue, Henderson, Nevada 89015*

▣ Would any Sir Knight have anything pertaining to trains for our son, Walter, Jr.? He would even purchase things for his collection which includes photos, time-tables, postcards, books, railroad clock, lamp, huge Lionel collection, etc. Interested in all railroad memorabilia.

I am a member of the Grand Commander's Club, and I enjoy the magazine very much. *Mrs. Juanita Hilsenbeck, 32 New York Avenue, Massapequa, New York 11758*

- I am seeking information on the descendants of Elisha and Ann (Stanley) Booth. They were married in 1837 in Guilford County, North Carolina, and had four children, Isaac, Franklin, Henry, and Nancy. Elisha, my great grandfather, was one of nine children, Elisha, William, Jesse, Charles, Joseph, Betsy, Nancy, Mary and Amer. Charles and Nancy remained in North Carolina; the others moved to Indiana. William later moved to Iowa, as did Elisha who died there in 1887 and is buried in Stanwood, Iowa. Robert C. Booth, Sr., 136 *Satanah Circle, Venice, Florida 33595*
- I am interested in finding some large Past Commander who still has the double breasted old style uniform coat who would like to part with it for a nominal fee. I need a size 48 coat. Maybe some Past Commander's widow has been wondering what to do her husband's uniform. Also I am interested in gold plated swords, and Chapeaux size 7 3/8. *George H. Powell, 109 Johnson Road, Ypsilanti, Michigan, 48197*
- I need information on Walter Hudson Roberts, father Church Roberts, who owned Knights Templar chapeau and sword. They were from Oklahoma and Indian Territory, later in Texas. T. A. White, Jr., 101 *Evergreen Trail, Gainesville, Georgia 30501*
- Delta-Damascus Commandery has lost its two most recent Prelates together with their robes. Since the price of a new outfit would greatly strain our treasury, we are seeking the availability of second hand surplus Prelate's costumes including the white under-robe, black mantle, white stole with three red passion crosses together with the biretta (in usable condition). We are able to pay a moderate price for same plus any necessary postage. If you can help, please write. *J. Vernon Ashworth, 32 Coeyman Avenue, Nutley, New Jersey 07110*
- I am collecting U.S. Army unit distinctive insignia, sometimes called regimental pins or unit crests of WW II and the Korea era. I am especially interested in divisional or numbered Air Force crests. If any veteran Sir Knight has such items with which he is willing to part, I will be glad to hear from him. *Gene A. Griffe, Box 176, Richland, Pennsylvania 17087*
- I am a Sir Knight in San Diego Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar of California. I have for sale six (6) plots, grave lots, side by side on a beautiful grass slope (Lot 321, Sites ABCDEF, Loma Siesta), at El Camino Memorial Park in San Diego. Also a Mausoleum (a double crypt) at Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego. Room of the "Last Supper." For information, please write. *Sam Bars, 2819 Trinity Oaks Drive, No. 243, Arlington, Texas 76011*
- Would like to buy a Masonic watch with gold chain and fob with blue lodge or York Rite emblem on the fob. Or I would be interested in buying the fob alone. I desire to acquire these items for museum purposes. *Chester A. Abell, P.O. Box 836, Forsyth, Missouri 65653 (Phone 417-546-4805)*
- For sale: Knight Templar sword and scabbard. Scabbard is gold plated. Blade is engraved with detailed workmanship and has ivory handle. Blade is also engraved with my deceased husband's name. Price \$100.00 plus \$5.00 for shipping charges. *Mrs. Frances Delane, Route 5, Easley, South Carolina 29640*
- I want to buy a Templar Commander's chapeau size 7 3/8. State how old and condition. Also would like to obtain a reasonably priced Commander's sword, scabbard and case; blade not over 32 inches from hilt to point. *Norman W. Reitherford, 6402 Alton Street, Riverside, California 92509*

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL & FACILITIES MAP

