



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXVIII

NOVEMBER 1982

NUMBER 11

Brother James McHenry
Revolutionary Soldier
and Secretary of War . . .



. . . and the historic Fort
which bears his name

MONTH OF COMMEMORATION

We have two deeply significant holidays this month. Thanksgiving Day is traditional, and we know that all Templars will join in expressing their own individual or family thanksgiving for the privilege of life itself in a world that seems to be one of turmoil and uncertainty.

November 11 is another day to remember with solemn observance; it's the day set aside as Veterans Day — when we, as Knights Templar, should all remember what the flag of our country means to us. Many years ago, Henry Ward Beecher expressed it exceedingly well for each of us when he said:



A thoughtful mind when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself. And whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag, the government, the principles, the truths, the history that belongs to the nation that sets it forth. The American flag has been a symbol of Liberty, and men have rejoiced in it.

Today — despite difficulties worldwide — the American flag still remains a symbol of Liberty wherever it flies. And the American flag, emblem of the country it represents, identifies the sacrifices made by the men and women we commemorate on Veterans Day. We hold them in honored remembrance. As Lincoln said at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863: "It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

And as we also well-remember, President Lincoln concluded that brief but memorable address with an admonishment:

. . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Regardless of the day or month, as Templars and citizens we unite in Thanksgiving and in honoring both the fallen and the living who fought for our nation. We can associate with the words of Lincoln: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Ward E. Dull

Knight Templar

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

NOVEMBER: As this issue goes to press, all Knights Templar are reminded that the 15th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation begins December 1. Its importance cannot be over-emphasized; it encourages Life Sponsorship, Associate Patrons and Patrons, and also highlights the need for full Templar participation in fund-raising activities. These offer public relations benefits in the community and help to attract Symbolic Lodge Masons for enlistment under the banner of Templary. We hope you enjoy your magazine news and features; we hope the Campaign period from December 1 through April 30 will be productive for you and for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

P.C.R.

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NED E. DULL

Grand Master
P.O. Box 429
Van Wert, Ohio 45891

PAUL C. RODENHAUSER

Grand Recorder
14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Editor
Paul C. Rodenhauser
Assistant - **Joan E. Behrens**

Mail magazine materials and
correspondence to the Editor, 14
East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700,
Chicago, Illinois 60604.

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Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.



EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Christmas: The Christmas Toast and Response of the Grand Master has been distributed to all Grand Recorders of the Grand Encampment for use during the coming Christmas Season in Commanderies around the globe under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. For convenience and prompt execution, the distribution was made by the Grand Encampment office in camera-ready form this year. This permits a better matching of ink on the printed forms, also the ready opportunity to include Christmas messages and greetings from the Grand Commanderies.

Eastern Star: Grand Master Ned E. Dull's calendar included a November 1 appearance at the triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star in Anaheim, California. The Grand Master was scheduled to witness the Informal Opening and the evening program at the Anaheim Convention Center. Also present: P.G.M. G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation; P.G.M. Willard M. Avery, and David J. Miller, P.G.C., Indiana, and now M.W. Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, O.E.S.

Chairman: With every packet of Templar materials distributed at the seven York Rite Regional Conferences each year, there is a packet of suggested aids and recommendations from Ed T. Bloomquist, Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Membership. Past Grand Commander Bloomquist, as Grand Secretary-Recorder for the Texas Chapter and Council, has had intensive Masonic experience in membership recruitment and offers suggestions for application in all York Rite Bodies.

56th Triennial: The Grand Recorder's office in Chicago was the October 13 setting for a Templar gathering on the subject of Triennial Conclaves. Present were: 1982 Triennial Conclave Chairman M. C. Lewis, Jr.; 1985 Triennial Conclave Chairman Robert S. Schoedinger; Grand Recorder Rodenhauer and staff members. Purpose was to provide an orderly transition from the Conclave at Hot Springs in August for those who will be involved three years hence in Ohio. An interested participant was the 1982-85 Most Eminent Grand Master, Ned E. Dull, who will preside over the 56th Triennial set for August 10-14, 1985, at Cincinnati.

Interfaith Service: On Saturday, December 4, 11:00 a.m., an Interfaith Communion Service for World Peace will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th Street at Madison Avenue, New York City. The Reverend Canon Robert L. Lewis, Rector of the Church and a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, and Ralph W. Lichty, Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, New York City, are jointly planning the service.

Contribution: Sir Knight John R. Allen, Richmond, Virginia, Vice-President of the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club, recently forwarded a donation of \$660 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The figure represents a portion of the proceeds from the sale of a set of Masonic "first day cachets" prepared earlier this year in honor of the 250th Anniversary of George Washington's birth. Additional proceeds were divided among the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, the Supreme Council, 33°, N.M.J., and Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M.

"I am . . . only a volunteer" . . .

BROTHER JAMES McHENRY REMEMBERED

by

J. E. Behrens, Assistant Editor

He was a patriot, an aide-de-camp to both Washington and Lafayette, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, and Secretary of War between 1796 and 1800. Yet James McHenry is usually remembered, if at all, for the historic Maryland Fort that bears his name. That Fort and its flag, which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose the "Star-Spangled Banner" during the War of 1812, will go down through history as a monument to the American spirit of freedom — and rightfully so. But in our enthusiasm to memorialize the Fort, we should not neglect the man for whom it was named.

James McHenry was a native of Ireland, born in Ballymena, County Antrim, November 16, 1753. He arrived in the Colonies in 1771 when he was a mere 17 years of age, staying first in Philadelphia, then moving south to Maryland. The next year he urged his father and brother to emigrate and try their fortunes in America. They joined him and soon established a successful importing business in Baltimore. Though McHenry would later inherit the import house, his youthful interests led in another direction. In 1772 he attended Newark Academy in Delaware and at age 19 took up the study of medicine under the renowned Dr. Benjamin Rush.

An enthusiastic supporter of American independence, Dr. McHenry was one of the first to volunteer for service at Cambridge, and his first assignment came in January 1776 when he was called to the staff of the Military Hospital in that city. In August, he received his commission as surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, an action soon followed by a

resolution passed by the Continental Congress:

"... that congress have a proper sense of the merit and services of doctor McHenry, and recommend it to the directors of the different hospitals belonging to the United States, to appoint doctor McHenry to the first vacancy that shall happen of surgeon's berth in any of the said hospitals . . ." (signed by Chas. Thomson, Sec'y.)

Apparently, a "surgeon's berth" never did become available, as McHenry was next stationed at Fort Washington, New York. It was an appointment which the doctor no doubt regretted. Sir William Howe attacked the Fort on McHenry's birthday in 1776, and he was taken prisoner along with some 2,000 others. He was paroled by the British two months later and allowed to go to Baltimore and stay with his family. But he was not finally freed from his parole until March 1778 when he was named "senior surgeon of the Flying Hospital, Valley Forge." This is the last time he is identified with a military hospital or, for that matter, with the medical profession.

McHenry's battlefield association with General Washington began in May of 1778, when he was appointed the General's secretary, but his admiration for the country's premier soldier began many years earlier.

It is probable that McHenry first met Washington when the former was apprentice to Dr. Rush. Washington and Rush were good friends, and the doctor's introduction (and McHenry's → → →

ardour) perhaps helped to influence Washington's impression of the youth. Correspondence during and after the Revolution suggests the strongest affection existed between Washington and his aide.

Two years later, in August 1780, McHenry received orders to serve as aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Lafayette. Though McHenry himself was not much older than Lafayette, several writers presume that one reason for the transfer was to provide a prudent and seasoned advisor for the 23-year old French aristocrat. Regardless, another deep friendship developed.

It was in September of 1780, while serving with Lafayette, that McHenry was a witness to Benedict Arnold's treason at West Point. In fact, McHenry was among a party of officers who had been invited to breakfast at the Arnolds' home on September 24. During the meal, so history tells us, Arnold received a disquieting message which caused him to hurry from the house. Later, after Washington and his officers had learned of the capture of Major Andre and the secret papers in his possession, McHenry and another aide, Alexander Hamilton, were sent in pursuit. But it was too late.

The following year, McHenry attended Lafayette at the Battle of Yorktown, and that engagement marked the end of his military service during the Revolution. He left the army in October 1781 to assume the role of politician: in September, he had been elected to a seat in the Maryland Senate. McHenry left the army with a clear if undistinguished record. But there was one aspect of his service which caused him at least some consternation. That was the question of rank.

In May 1781, McHenry was notified that Congress had commissioned him a Major — an action made retroactive to the previous October. In September, after learning of his Senate election, McHenry wrote to Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of

Maryland: "Sometime since, the Congress, without being asked, took it into their heads to appoint me a Major in the Continental Army. As I was neither pleased with the rank, nor their slowness in granting it, I conceived myself at liberty to serve my country in my own way, without taking any notice of their commission. Of course, I continued to act as a private gentleman; intending at the same time to preserve this character unless my circumstances should render a military rank necessary. However, as this appointment, although not formally accepted, may possibly raise some doubts respecting my being eligible . . . to a civil office, I have therefore inclosed a formal resignation . . ." The final disposition of that resignation is unclear.

McHenry not only served the Maryland State Senate between 1781 and 1786; he was appointed and later elected to the Continental Congress for the years 1783-86. Then, in 1787, he was named as one of the delegates from Maryland to the Convention which drafted the Federal Constitution. Like many of his colleagues, he disagreed with portions of the final document, but he signed the Constitution, along with the 38 other delegates, on September 17, 1787. That same day he wrote a revealing passage in his diary: "Being opposed to many parts of the system I make a remark why I signed it and mean to support it. 1stly. I distrust my own judgement, especially as it is opposite to the opinion of a majority of gentlemen whose abilities and patriotism are of the first cast; and as I have already frequent occasions to be convinced that I have not always judged right. 2dly. Alterations may be obtained, it being provided that the concurrence of 2/3 of the congress may at any time introduce them. 3dly. Comparing the inconveniences and the evils which we labor under and may experience from the present confederation, and the little good we can expect from it, with the possible evils and

probable benefits and advantages promised us by the new system, I am clear that I ought to give it all the support in my power . . .”

A strong Federalist, McHenry held a seat in the Maryland General Assembly from 1788 to 1790. In 1791, he defeated Samuel Chase in the State Senate race and served in that office until 1796 when Washington asked him to accept appointment as Secretary of War. Admittedly, McHenry was the President's fourth choice to fill the vacancy and the Senator experienced a mixture of emotions before accepting the offer. But in February of 1796, toward the end of Washington's second term, McHenry was sworn in. He retained the cabinet post even after John Adams took office as President and served most of Adams's term, until a breach in opinions caused McHenry and two other Cabinet members to resign. The cause centered around the fear of another war with England.

England and France, constant enemies, had entered yet another war in 1793. America sought to maintain its neutrality, but diplomatic discourtesies and infringements by both warring nations threatened to pull the United States into the conflict. On the one hand, President Adams wanted to discourage any move toward involvement. On the other, Secretary of War McHenry did his utmost to establish an effective army and navy that could react against any hostility. Among his advisors, McHenry chose an old army compatriot, Alexander Hamilton, who was then leader of the Federalists and also Adams's political rival. McHenry's growing association with Hamilton did not go unnoticed by Adams who finally was convinced that the Secretary of War was conspiring to prevent him from losing his bid for a second term in office. Adams accused McHenry and others of disloyalty and incompetence. McHenry resigned, and that act was followed soon after by the

resignations of Pickering and Wolcott.

Harsher critics say that McHenry was unqualified in his post as Secretary of War. They point in particular to the report of a committee appointed in 1801 (after the Anti-Federalists gained a majority in Congress) to “enquire into the management of the War Department and its expenditure of funds.” The unfavorable report was published April 29, 1802, four days before Congress adjourned. McHenry's lengthy defense, “A Letter to the Honourable Speaker of the House of Representatives,” was read by the Speaker when the body convened in December. In it, McHenry called the Committee's charges unjust and answered each item in detail.

McHenry was 46 when he retired to his country place called “Fayetteville” (after Lafayette) with his wife Margaret and their children. He spent the remainder of his life on the periphery of politics and business in Baltimore.

In 1806, he was initiated and Raised in Spiritual Lodge No. 23 in Maryland but, unfortunately, little else is known of his participation in Masonry.

James McHenry died at his home on May 3, 1816, at age 63. Although his name will forever be associated with the War of 1812, thanks to the Fort named in his honor, McHenry was opposed to that War. He was a man who, said one 19th century writer, “did not court notoriety or power,” a man of “refined tastes and quiet habits [who] preferred elegant ease in private life to the turmoil of a political career.”

As a young soldier, McHenry once said: “I have done nothing that deserves any praise . . . Had I done a great deal, I would not expect any. To be esteemed or loved by a few individuals is a reward very few men obtain.”

He was, at the very least, a man devoted to the cause of independence and one who did more than most as a participant in the early years of his country. ▣

15th ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN — GRAND COMMANDERY CHAIRMEN

ALABAMA	Arthur C. Harding	P.O. Box 9869, Birmingham 35215
ARIZONA	Robert R. McKinney	841 Stirrup Drive, Safford 85546
ARKANSAS	Ezra Samuel Cook	820 North Cleveland, Little Rock 72205
CALIFORNIA	Thomas W. Storer	557 Cornell Street, San Lorenzo 94580
COLORADO	Howard R. Caldwell	8108 Grandview Avenue, Arvada 80002
CONNECTICUT	Frank B. Gossinger	36 Chalk Hill Road, Monroe 06468
DIST. of COL.	John C. Werner II	8907 Southwick Street, Fairfax, VA 22031
	& Harry L. Beach	1121 University Blvd., W., Silver Spring, MD 20902
FLORIDA	Eugene N. Berato	P.O. Box 877, Bushnell 33513
GEORGIA	Joseph P. Suttles	1423 Fairburn Road, S.W., Atlanta 30331
IDAHO	Lenn Magill	4007 Rose Hill, Boise 83705
ILLINOIS	Ernest N. Armstrong	P.O. Box 372, Jacksonville 62651
INDIANA	William L. Leffler	R.R. 5, Box 335B, Shelbyville 46176
IOWA	Hugh E. Hossle	Box 32, Ames 50010
KANSAS	Karl W. Ernst	511 West Republic, Salina 67401
KENTUCKY	Clayton A. Compton, Jr.	7601 Beechdale Road, Crestwood 40014
LOUISIANA	John L. Belanger	P.O. Box 1104, Franklin 70538
MAINE	Charles L. Hamm	47 Holland Street, Bangor 04401
MARYLAND	Calvert E. Schlick	4530 Weitzel Avenue, Baltimore 21214
MASS.—R.I.	Albert E. Thornley, Jr.	15 Vista Drive, Rumford, RI 02916
MICHIGAN	Carl T. Sjolander	10544 Somerset, Detroit 48224
MINNESOTA	Leonard G. Mathison	6431 84th Court, Brooklyn Park 55445
MISSISSIPPI	Van A. Evans	P.O. Box 944, Clinton 39056
MISSOURI	Lionel J. Goede	715 Murray Hill Drive, Fenton 63026
MONTANA	Floyd P. Jenni	Route 2, Box 136, Lewistown, Montana 59457
NEBRASKA	Don R. Monnette	R.F.D. 1, Stella 68442
NEVADA	Hans J. Scheurer	P.O. Box 12158, Reno 89510
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Philip H. White	14 Durham Avenue, Claremont 03743
NEW JERSEY	Charles H. Grenot	257 Berkshire Valley Road, Wharton 07885
NEW MEXICO	George H. Ross	1805 Imperial Ridge, Las Cruces 88001
NEW YORK	Burr L. Phelps	607 Auburn Road, Groton 13073
NORTH CAROLINA	Billy Ray Vaughan	202 Forest Drive, Goldsboro 27530
NORTH DAKOTA		
OHIO	Hal J. Shafer	4036 Estateway Road, Toledo 43607
OKLAHOMA	Eugene Smith	2020 Ione, Shawnee 74801
OREGON	Virgil E. Stars	16219 S.W. Bonaire, Lake Oswego 97034
PENNSYLVANIA	Lawrence R. Breletic	831 Golfview Drive, McKeesport 15135
SOUTH CAROLINA	Andrew C. Gramling, Jr.	Rt. 2, Box 54, Williston 29853
SOUTH DAKOTA	John W. Schwiertert	2210 Jackson Blvd., Rapid City 57701
	& Florin W. Hemminger	Box 1101, Pierre 57501
TENNESSEE	W. Whitton Florida	4314 Larigo Drive, Knoxville 37914
TEXAS	William D. Snipes	4816 Avenue S, Galveston 77550
UTAH		
VERMONT	Paul E. Cowling	P.O. Box 164, West Brattleboro 05301
VIRGINIA	George B. Yeates	129 Lynn Drive, Portsmouth 23707
WASHINGTON	Olaf C. Haugen	1919 - 196th S.W., Sp. 22, Lynnwood 98036
WEST VIRGINIA	M. Douglas Lucas	P.O. Box 87, Bluefield 24701
WISCONSIN	Harold Krause	4343 South Quincy Avenue, Milwaukee 53207
WYOMING	Marvin E. Austin	P.O. Box 1241, Rawlins 82301

November Cover

The *Knight Templar Magazine* acknowledges two sources for use of photographs reproduced on this month's cover. The portrait of Brother James McHenry by artist James Sharples comes from the Independence National Historical Park Collection, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the inset photo was obtained from the Ft. McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland.

GRAND COMMANDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, U.S.A.

In this, his first year as Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight Ned E. Dull joins with his fellow Grand Officers in welcoming the premier Templars from the 48 Grand Commanderies in the United States and the Philippines for the year 1982-83. These men were elected by their brethren because they represent the best in Templar leadership and display a deep dedication to Christian Masonry.

"In most cases, the appointive and elective road to the office of Grand Commander is a long and difficult one," according to Grand Master Dull. "It is marked by labor and sacrifices of time, and it is strewn with a few hidden pitfalls and discouragements that only Templar devotion can overcome. But that road also carries many pleasures and no small amount of pride." Here, then, are this year's Grand Commanders:



Erskine K. Smith
ALABAMA



Robert F. Henderson
ARIZONA



Percy A. Wright
ARKANSAS



Aubrey E. Fraser
CALIFORNIA



Jon P. Sweet
COLORADO



Leonard F. D'Amico
CONNECTICUT



John C. Werner II
DIST. OF COL.



Eugene N. Berato
FLORIDA



Willie P. Hammond
GEORGIA



Edward A. Smith
IDAHO



Frank G. Billmire
ILLINOIS



Ronald L. Tungett
INDIANA



Delbert R. Humeston
IOWA



Bruce L. Ungerer
KANSAS



James C. Wheeler
KENTUCKY



Theron M. Gregory
LOUISIANA



Warren S. Simpson
MAINE



Edward A. Foreman
MARYLAND



Donald W. Vose
MASS. - R.I.



Erwin W. O'Dell
MICHIGAN



Russell K. Amling
MINNESOTA



James M. Ward
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Edgar A. Bredemeier
NEBRASKA



Ralph H. Emerson
NEVADA



Leighton A. Drown
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Herbert W. Sumner
NEW JERSEY



Robert M. Abernathy
NEW MEXICO



J. Robert Bourhill
NEW YORK



Byron H. Brow, Jr.
NORTH CAROLINA



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Albertus C. Scott
NORTH DAKOTA



Raymond E. Loose
OHIO



John C. Shanklin
OKLAHOMA



Walter L. Peters
OREGON



John Baldwin
PENNSYLVANIA



Ford M. Thornton
SOUTH CAROLINA



Clair E. Woodard
SOUTH DAKOTA



Joseph O. Hinch
TENNESSEE



Robert A. Melton
TEXAS



Virgil H. Gregg
UTAH



Raymond W. Giddings
VERMONT



Neville M. Hindman
VIRGINIA



Albert W. Shaw
WASHINGTON



Otho B. Thompson
WEST VIRGINIA



Charles R. Farrell
WISCONSIN



Harlan N. Tulley
WYOMING



Remedios E. Racela
PHILIPPINES

ADDRESSES OF GRAND COMMANDERS

Erskine K. Smith
Robert F. Henderson
Percy A. Wright
Aubrey E. Fraser
Jon P. Sweet
Leonard F. D'Amico

1835 Cheaha Drive, Oxford, Alabama 36203
3231 West Vogel Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85021
P.O. Box 186, Blytheville, Arkansas 72315
1263 Winchester Avenue, Glendale, California 91201
8950 Garland Ct., Broomfield, Colorado 80020
57 Maple Avenue, Beacon Falls, Connecticut 06403

John C. Werner II	8907 Southwick Street, Fairfax, Virginia 22031
Eugene N. Berato	Sumter Gardens, P.O. Box 877, Bushnell, Florida 33513
Willie P. Hammond	1447 East Walker Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337
Edward A. Smith	Star Route Box 50, Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Frank G. Billmire	P.O. Box 117, East Moline, Illinois 61244
Ronald L. Tungett	4110 Hailey Drive, St. Joseph, Michigan 49085
Delbert R. Humeston	1419 North Glover Street, Knoxville, Iowa 50138
Bruce L. Ungerer	805 Broadway, Marysville, Kansas 66508
James C. Wheeler	P.O. Box 336, Newport, Kentucky 41072
Theron M. Gregory	201 Claymore Drive, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501
Warren S. Simpson	5 Linwood Street, Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107
Edward A. Foreman, Jr.	40 Lyndale Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21236
Donald W. Vose	73 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02818
Erwin W. O'Dell	P.O. Box 247, Marshall, Michigan 49068
Russell K. Amling	11 Skyline Drive, Mankato, Minnesota 56001
James M. Ward	174 Chasewood Drive, Jackson, Mississippi 39212
Austin G. Felton	912 South Walnut, Maryville, Missouri 64468
Orville K. Holman	P.O. Box 1186, Great Falls, Montana 59403
Edgar A. Bredemeier	RFD No. 1, Box 8, Stella, Nebraska 68442
Ralph H. Emerson	1740 Fairfield Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89509
Leighton A. Drown	7 Bruce Street, Hudson, New Hampshire 03051
Herbert W. Sumner, Jr.	12-27 Jerome Place, Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410
Robert M. Abernathy	120 Monte Rey, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
J. Robert Bourhill	75 Kensington Road, Bronxville, New York 10708
Byron H. Brow, Jr.	Box 453, Goldsboro, North Carolina 27530
Albertus C. Scott	Park West Gardens, No. 74, 1108 West Capital Avenue, Bismark, North Dakota 58501
Raymond E. Loose	10501 TH 102 RFD No. 2, Upper Sandusky, Ohio 43351
John C. Shanklin	2110 West Arrowhead Drive, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074
Walter L. Peters	10680 S.W. 77th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97223
John Baldwin	R.D. 2, Waymart, Pennsylvania 18472
Ford M. Thornton, Jr.	Route 6, Box 93B, Aiken, South Carolina 29801
Clair E. Woodard	204 East 4th Street, White, South Dakota 57276
Joseph O. Hinch	901 Clover Land, Manchester, Tennessee 37355
Robert A. Melton	632 East Cedar Street, Seguin, Texas 78155
Virgil H. Gregg	1408 Binford, Ogden, Utah 84401
Raymond W. Giddings	Route US 7 RFD, Pittsford, Vermont 0576 7
Neville M. Hindman	2314 Dee Kay Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23228
Albert W. Shaw	5403 - 156th Avenue, N.E., Redmond, Washington 98052
Otho B. Thompson	214 Blake Avenue, Princeton, West Virginia 24740
Charles R. Farrell	S36 W26670 Genesee Road, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
Harlan N. Tulley	305 Coffeen Avenue, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Remedios E. Racela	2144-F Claro M Recto Ave., Manila, Philippines

Video Cassettes of 55th Triennial Conclave

Coverage of the 55th Triennial Conclave held in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, is now available on Betamax and VHS video cassettes, according to James D. Hollis, Grand Secretary/Recorder of the Grand York Rite Bodies of Arkansas and Assistant Secretary of the 55th Triennial Conclave, Inc. The professionally produced program is offered either as a one-hour, full coverage version at a cost of \$125, or a 30-minute version for \$75 (postpaid).

Sir Knight Hollis reports that orders may be sent and checks made payable to: Grand Recorder of Arkansas, P.O. Box 15476, Little Rock, Arkansas 72231. Those ordering should specify "Beta Max" or "VHS."

NOTE: This is NOT a 16 mm. film; it is to be used only on video cassette recorders.

He sought a "return to normalcy" . . .

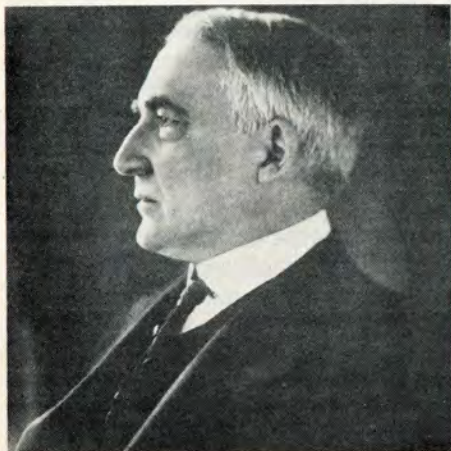
WARREN G. HARDING—THE MASON BEHIND THE MAN

by
Sir Knight Stanley Clarke Wyllie, Jr.
Dayton Commandery No. 68, Ohio

Sometimes there are false impressions about fraternal organizations. No man ever took the oaths and subscribed to the obligations with greater watchfulness and care than I exercised in receiving the various rites of Masonry, and I say it with due deliberation and without fear of breaking faith, I have never encountered a lesson, never witnessed an example, never heard obligation uttered which could not be openly proclaimed to the world. More, if the lessons taught were heeded, if the obligations read were assumed, if the relationships urged were adopted, men would be infinitely better in their human relationships. . . .

*President and Sir Knight Warren G. Harding
in an address delivered to the Imperial Council, A.A.O.N.M.S.
June 1923*

Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States, started his Masonic career by having his petition for membership rejected. Then, once accepted, he was unable to be passed to the Fellowcraft degree for 20 years, due to the objections of a political and newspaper rival. After he was Raised in 1920, Harding made up for lost time: Within the next three years, he was admitted into both the York and Scottish Rites and became a member of a multitude of appendant Masonic bodies.



Born in Ohio on November 2, 1865, Harding's first "call" to politics came while he was owner and publisher of the *Marion Star*. He served a term in the Ohio State Legislature from 1899 to 1903, and as Lieutenant Governor in 1904-5, and was considered by many to be a good speaker and a pleasant if uninspired leader. When the Republican Convention of 1920 was deadlocked on the balloting between Sir Knight Leonard Wood and Sir Knight Frank O. Lowden, the name of the Senator from Ohio, Warren Gamaliel Harding, was presented. The "good-looking and easy-going" Senator was matched with Calvin Coolidge and received the nomination. They faced and defeated the Democratic candidates, Brother James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Nineteenth Amendment, allowing women the vote, had been ratified that summer; thus, there should have been a substantial popular vote. In fact, about half of the eligible voters took part. Harding received 16,000,000 votes to Cox's 9,000,000.

The year 1920 was momentous in Harding's political career, → → →

but it also marked the beginning of most of his Masonic memberships.

Harding first petitioned Marion Lodge No. 70 in February 1901 and was rejected. Two months later, he was accepted for the degrees along with his friend Ralph Lewis. July 26 of that year, Lewis passed to the degree of Fellowcraft. Harding did not, due to the objections of Miller Eugene Sweeney who said that Harding would never become a Master Mason as long as he was present in the Lodge.

Nearly 20 years later, August 13, 1920, Harding received his Fellowcraft degree. It was not that Sweeney relented in his objections, but he agreed not to be present while Harding was advanced. Harding by this time was not only a U.S. Senator but was Republican candidate for President, having been nominated on June 12.

On August 27, Harding was Raised to the degree of Master Mason. When asked for comments, he referred to the long period it took to Raise him. He simply stated that most members knew the cause for the delay but added that he held no animosity to the Fraternity because of it.

Harding was elected President on November 2, 1920. Following his election and before his inauguration on March 4, 1921, he received the degrees of the Scottish Rite in Scioto Consistory at Columbus, Ohio; was made a Noble of Aladdin Temple Shrine, Columbus; received the Chapter degrees in Marion Chapter No. 62; and on March 1, just three days before the Inauguration, he received the Orders of Templary in Marion Commandery No. 36.

On Friday, March 4, Sir Knight Harding took the oath of office on the same bible used by George Washington.

President Harding became a member of Ararat Grotto on May 11, 1922. In June of the same year, he became a member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, and in September he was to have received the 33^o of the Scottish Rite. But due to the illness of his wife, he was unable to

do so. Harding died August 2, 1923, before the next conferral.

Harding was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Moose, Elks, Sons of Veterans, and Sons of the American Revolution. While he was President, he received honorary memberships in a variety of fraternal bodies, including several Lodges and Shrine Temples across the country; the Royal Order of Jesters; Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets (Grotto); and High Twelve (of which he was the first honorary member). He had Lodges named for him in New York City, and an Eastern Star Chapter was named for him in Detroit — although neither he nor his wife were members of the Order of Eastern Star.

Reports indicate that President Harding received many unusual requests from Masonic groups during his incumbency. He was requested to donate a chicken for Aleamar Temple in Montgomery, Alabama. Once he was asked for 30 Army horses for a Shriner's parade, but he had to decline in this instance as he had no authority to allocate such items for private use. One Commandery sought a permit from the President to secure sacramental wine. The President stated that it was not allowed under the Prohibition Law. Members of the Eastern Star anticipated history when they requested the establishment of a Department of Education.

One of the most unusual, however, was the request to have a battleship visit New Orleans during the 35th Triennial Conclave when it was held in that city in 1922. He declined this request, as well, because there were no ships in the area.

Several Masonic groups protested actions taken by President Harding. One Cross & Crown Commandery No. 157 protested the appointment of The Reverend Joseph M. Denning as Consul to Rome. The representative of the Grand Master of Oklahoma protested the appointment of Victor M. Locke as Superintendent to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians — the protest was based on Locke's Roman

Catholic faith. Several Masonic leaders questioned Harding's acceptance of congratulations from the Knights of Columbus and demanded an explanation. The President declined an explanation.

When Admiral William Benson, another Roman Catholic, was appointed commissioner of the U.S. Shipping Board in 1921, many groups criticized the action and wanted him removed. Sir Knight George Christian, Harding's friend and secretary, spoke for the President when he stated that the White House declined to inquire into the Admiral's religious views "because we boast freedom of religious beliefs in this republic."

President Harding also had an opportunity to veto an act that was related to Masonry. HR 6380, "An Act to Incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia" was vetoed as it provided life insurance reserves, and Masonry permits no service in its name for profit. The bill had been objected to by several Grand Masters — particularly those from Massachusetts and the District of Columbia; however, several Masonic leaders wrote supporting the bill, mostly after it had already been vetoed. The veto went unchallenged by Congress.

Sir Knight Harding was en route on a "Voyage of Understanding" and promoting his second term in office when he was stricken by a heart attack. He died August 2, 1923, on the same date he was to have delivered an address to the Masons of California. A special train carried Harding's body back to Washington to lie in state before its final journey to Marion. The *New York Times* reported the nation's grief as "the most remarkable demonstration in American history of affection, respect and reverence for the dead."

On the subject of "secret societies," President and Sir Knight Harding once said, "I recall many an obligation that I have come in contact with in secret orders, and there isn't one that ever asked a man to surrender any of his liberties, any of his

freedom of thought, any of his freedom of religious belief." Upon being conferred a Knight Templar, he declared, "I should have no hesitancy to draw this sword in the preservation of our national honor."

He addressed the subject of Masonry on many occasions, but never with such simple eloquence as on August 11, 1921, when he laid the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in Birmingham, Alabama: "I have been a better citizen for being a Mason. There is nothing in Masonry that a free, religious, and just American could not be proud to subscribe to and be a better citizen for doing so."

Sir Knight Wyllie's mailing address is 4960 Franlov Avenue, P.O. Box 1452, Dayton, Ohio 45401.

‡

Junior Deputy Supreme Tall Cedar

Sir Knight Samuel T. Atkinson, Old Dominion Commandery No. 11, Alexandria, was elected Junior Deputy Supreme Tall Cedar of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon of North America at



the recent Annual Convention of the Supreme Forest in Virginia Beach, to serve for calendar 1983. In that capacity, he will serve as fraternal head and Chairman of the Supreme Forest Board of Directors and will be responsible for administrative functions of the Fraternity and its charity, the Tall Cedar Foundation. The election puts him in line to be elected Supreme Tall Cedar in 1985.

Currently Editor of the *Cedar Digest* Sir Knight Atkinson is a Past Master of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 219, A.F. & A.M., and member of Royal Order of Scotland, Knight Masons, National Sojourners, and Kena Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Beauceant Silver Anniversary

Eugene Assembly No. 198, Social Order of the Beauceant, Eugene, Oregon, celebrated its 25th Anniversary with a picnic at the home of its Charter President, Mrs. Robert F. Wagner, and Sir Knight Wagner, a Past Grand Commander of Oregon Templars. In attendance were five other Charter members: Mrs. Merle Frisbie, Mrs. James Reinoehl, Mrs. George Robinson, Mrs. George Avery, and Mrs. E. Alton Schroeder.

Also on hand were Mrs. Harry Watson, Past President of Portland Assembly No. 41, who had installed the Charter Officers in 1957; Mrs. Charles D. Hobby, Jr., Supreme Worthy First Vice President of the Supreme Assembly; Mrs. Harry Pope, Worthy President of Corvallis, Oregon, Assembly No. 201; and Mrs. Mark Read, a Charter member of Corvallis Assembly.

Report on New York Committees

Northeastern Department Commander Thurman C. Pace, in attendance at the 169th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of New York held September 17-19, commented on the work done by the state's Eye Foundation and Educational Foundation Committees: "New York met their goal to give \$15,000 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation during the 1981-82 Campaign," says Sir Knight Pace; "and they have already established a goal of \$25,000 for this year's 15th Annual Voluntary Campaign."

The Educational Foundation is another success story. "Grand Commander J. Robert Bourhill, who has been Executive Secretary of the Educational Foundation Committee for 15 years, reported that almost all funds were out on loan and that repayment was excellent."

Flag Ceremonies Mark 175th Birthday



As a patriotic summer activity, Highland Commandery No. 31, Hillsboro, Ohio, participated in Flag Ceremonies to open the celebration of the city's 175th Birthday. The Highland Templars are shown with Eminent Commander Ivor Jones as they stand in formation before a crowd of curious onlookers.

"York Rite Night" Dinner and Recognition

Eureka Lodge No. 269, F. & A.M., in Dania, Florida, and the York Rite Bodies of Ft. Lauderdale, hosted a free "York Rite Night" Dinner on September 23 for all area Masons. The guest of honor, Sir Knight James V. Prigodich, R.W. District Deputy Grand Master for the 17th Masonic District of Florida, was presented a Certificate of Achievement award for service to the Masonic Fraternity by Sir Knight Albert White, District Deputy Grand Commander in Florida's District No. 1.

Later that night at a stated communication of Eureka Lodge, Sir Knight Prigodich was further honored with a Distinguished Service Award by Worshipful Master Gregory C. Tompkins. Sir Knight Prigodich, a member of Melita Commandery No. 35, Ft. Lauderdale, was recognized for his work as a police lieutenant and community leader.

Grand Sovereigns in Canada



Shown above are R.I. Knight Companion Jack B. Flewelling, G.C.C., Grand Sovereign of the Masonic and Military Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and St. John the Evangelist of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada, and M.I. Knight Companion Joseph C. Bryan III, K.G.C., Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine for the U.S.A., Mexico and the Philippines. The Grand Sovereigns and their ladies supped together at the Annual Assembly of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in August.

Fostoria Lodge 125th Anniversary

Fostoria Lodge No. 288, F. & A.M., Ohio, began its 125th Anniversary celebration September 26, 1981, with a "Ceremony of Reconsecration." At the same time, the Lodge designed a commemorative solid antique bronze coin as a memento of the year.

Sir Knight Kenneth L. Matz, Fostoria Commandery No. 62, reports that coins are available to collectors for \$2.50 each postpaid. (A .999 fine silver coin is also available for \$25.00 each insured postpaid.) Orders may be sent and checks made payable to Sir Knight Kenneth L. Matz, 120 East High Street, Fostoria, Ohio 44830.

knight templar

Elected President, International Spurs

Miss Lorrie Blanchard, a 21-year-old senior from Kansas State University and daughter of Wyoming Past Grand Commander Lawrence A. Blanchard, was elected President of the International Spurs at the Spurs Convention held this summer in Reno, Nevada.



The Spurs is an honorary society for college sophomores, founded in 1922 in Bozeman, Montana, and Miss Blanchard began her association with the group in 1980, first as a member of the Kansas State Chapter, then as Regional Director.

Serving those in need in the college and community, the Spurs acquired international status in recent years as its influence has spread to Canada. Miss Blanchard writes that she would like to expand the world's knowledge of Spurs and would like to make it a familiar organization on many more campuses.

Lorrie will serve as President until the next National Convention in June 1984 at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

Mitchell Lodge Limited Edition Coin

Commemorating its charter 75 years ago, Mitchell Lodge No. 263, A.F. & A.M. in Nebraska, has prepared a limited-edition anniversary coin. A total of 60 of the coins will be made available to the Masonic public at a cost of \$5.00 each, on a first-come, first-served basis. Mail orders may be sent to Mitchell Masonic Lodge, Steven K. Jones, Secretary, 1315 18th Avenue, Mitchell, Nebraska 69357.

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH TODAY'S YOUTH?

Gentlemen:

The letter from Sir Knight Anthony Dean (September Knight Templar Magazine) inspired me to bring my feelings forward. He stated that Masons should support DeMolay. He was on the right track, yet I cannot understand why he neglected to complete that thought.

I have spent the past six years as an active Job's Daughter. I am a Past Honored Queen and am the 1981 recipient of the Grand Master's Award for Masonic Youth from my Bethel. Just recently (as of June 8) I was initiated into the Order of Rainbow for Girls. I think both Orders are tremendous and am proud to belong to such fine organizations. I have made many, many friends in all three Orders, and I wouldn't give them up for the world.

The youth of today have much to offer. Job's Daughters, Rainbow Girls, and DeMolay are all included in the future of Masonry. To put a finger on one specific group only is a sad mistake. I certainly hope that my husband, daughters and/or sons will be very active in the family of Masonry!

Without the support of Masons as Council Members or Advisory Board Members, our youth organizations will perish. Should this happen, I believe that Masonry would suffer (as well as the youth).

The lessons learned in these ceremonies are lessons of life. I can safely say that in these youth groups one can learn Reverence for God, Respect for his or her Country, as well as the other types of virtuous conduct that are needed for a successful future.

All of the ceremonies are different, so they really cannot be compared. I don't see how any one of the three can be considered "best."

I encourage all Master Masons to attend the meetings, and – if you can – the Initiations and Installations. Get to know these young people . . . there's a lot to learn from them and you!

I have but one last request. When you start to wonder, "What's wrong with the youth of today?!?", I ask you to change the question to, "What's right with the youth of today?" The "answer" is: Job's Daughters! Rainbow Girls! DeMolay Boys!

*Fraternally yours,
Cindy Bendott*

*Past High Queen, Bethel No. 11, Largo, Florida, I.O.J.D.
and member, Largo Assembly No. 86, O.R.G.*

Echo From the Past . . .

"On the 25th of September, 1882, I made a personal visit to the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, at Concord, in that State, accompanied by Sir Knight Charles Levi Woodbury, and by Sir Knight John L. Stevenson, Eminent Commander of Boston Commandery. We were received at the railway station by Mount Horeb Commandery, forty members, with the Third Regiment Band, and escorted through the principal streets to the Masonic Temple, where we were cordially received by the Grand Commander. I installed the Grand Officers."

Most Eminent Grand Master Benjamin Dean – 1882

Affordable High Priest Jewels

In an attempt to fight the rising cost of officer jewels, Sir Knight George H. Ostrander, Calvary Commandery No. 13, East Providence, Rhode Island, again announces the availability of special low-priced High Priest jewels to eligible Companions.

Pictured in the April 1981 *Knight Templar Magazine* (page 6), the jewel comes in two styles. The Anointed High Priest jewel (with bar inscribed "Anointed High Priest"), at \$10, and the High Priest or Past High Priest jewel (plain polished bar), at \$12. Each jewel has a red ribbon background and locking pin, mounted on a leatherette holder, 1 7/8 x 4 1/4 inches. Orders may be sent to Sir Knight Ostrander, Burnt Hill Road, Hope, Rhode Island 02813.

Masonic Family Communion Breakfast

M.W. Grand Master of New York Ernest Leonardi, a member of Pilgrim Commandery No. 71, Valley Stream, will be guest speaker at a November 28 "Christian Masonic Family Communion Breakfast" sponsored by Hillside Lodge No. 894, F. & A.M., Woodhaven, New York. The Breakfast will begin at 8:00 a.m.

For additional information, brethren may contact Sir Knight Seymour A. Dworkin, General Chairman and Toastmaster, P.O. Box 56, South Richmond Hill, New York 11419.

Greenleaf Lodge, Allentown

Greenleaf Lodge No. 561, F. & A.M., is celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 1982, writes Orlando M. Bowen, Secretary, and in honor of the event the Lodge has issued a commemorative coin. The coin may be obtained by sending \$2.25 to Sir Knight Bowen at 721 South 25th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18103.

Beginning Second Hundred Years



Pictured above (l-r) are New Jersey Officials — Robert R. Gould, Jr., M.E. Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter; Harold D. Elliott II, M.W. Grand Master of Masons; Henry C. Young, High Priest of Goodwin Chapter; Richard R. Holmes, M.I. Grand Master, Grand Council; and Herbert W. Sumner, Jr., R.E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar — who joined with members of Goodwin Chapter No. 36 in Lakewood for the Chapter's centennial celebration September 15.

Goodwin Chapter then embarked on its second hundred years in the "spirit of charity" with \$100 donations to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, Royal Arch Research Assistance, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and Shriners Hospitals.

A 75-page history of Goodwin Chapter has been compiled by Masonic scholar Sir Knight Lewis J. Birt and is available, along with other Chapter mementoes, to interested brethren. Orders for the history (at \$6.50 each), commemorative Chapter penny (\$2.50), or centennial ball point pens (3/\$1.00), may be sent to Robert H. Halsey, Chairman, 77 Monument Road, Pine Beach, New Jersey 08741.

Masonic Passport

Houghton Lodge No. 218, offers for sale a "Masonic Passport," which carries the name of the member's Lodge on the cover and list of degrees and dates inside. At \$2.50 each, they may be ordered from H. W. Hawn, 1006 E. 5th St., Houghton, Michigan 49931.

1982-85 Aides to the Grand Master and Grand Officers

For the M.E. Grand Master: W. Boyd Sibold, P.G.C. (Ohio), 3727 Mt. Vernon Place, Lima, Ohio 45804; and William J. Faul, P.G.C. (Ohio), 221 Crestview Avenue, Hillsboro, Ohio 45133

For the R.E. Deputy Grand Master: Clyde Curtis, P.G.C. (Kentucky), P.O. Box 251, Danville, Kentucky 40422

For the R.E. Grand Generalissimo: Ernest C. Barker, P.G.C. (District of Columbia), 2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

For the R.E. Grand Captain General: Robert E. Newnam, P.G.C. and G.R. (Colorado), Masonic Temple, 1614 Welton Street, Suite 300A, Denver, Colorado 80202

For the R.E. Grand Treasurer: Clarence K. Jones, P.G.C. (Nevada), 1775 Circle Drive, Reno, Nevada 89509

For the R.E. Grand Recorder: Charles R. Neumann, P.G.C. (Illinois), 1221 Sussex Lane, Libertyville, Illinois 60048

Grand Master Receives Titanium Halberd

August 14, 1982, two days before the opening of the Grand Encampment's 55th Triennial Conclave in Hot Springs, Arkansas, the delegation of Ohio Knights Templar held a State Dinner to honor Ned E. Dull in anticipation of his election to Most Eminent Grand Master. During that gathering, Sir Knight Dull was presented a gift of a halberd, designed and hand-crafted by Richard M. Holz, Past Commander of Niles Commandery No. 79, and a machinist at RMI Company in Niles, Ohio.

The halberd, reminiscent of a combination spear and battle-ax used in the 15th and 16th centuries, was made from titanium scrap and weighs seven pounds. Sir Knight Holz constructed the halberd in his basement workshop, and the handle was turned down at RMI with the assistance of Research Department technician Ken Chambers.

The Grand Master is investigating the possibility of displaying the halberd, along with identification of Sir Knight Holz as the craftsman and donor, in the Knights Templar Chapel of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Virginia No. 4 — In Memory of
Robert W. McMillan
Virginia No. 5 — Minnie B. & Percy F. Miller
Indiana No. 14 — James McCoy Alexander

Grand Master's Club:

No. 387 — George H. Sharp, Sr. (TX)
No. 388 — John H. Smith (TX)
No. 389 — Coy McDougald (TX)
No. 390 — Robert D. Ross (WV)

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. 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.

STAR LIGHT

by

Sir Knight Norman G. Lincoln, P.C.
Middletown Commandery No. 71, Ohio

Fantasy and science fiction are two genres which boast many of the timeless masterpieces of modern literature. Even before the imagination of Jules Verne came on the scene more than a century ago, the mind of man has looked into the dark side of reality and questioned the mysteries of the universe – and more than a few of those purveyors of the fantastical and the unknown have been Freemasons.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), considered by some to have been a Mason, wrote a famous satire titled *Gulliver's Travels*. It is a story which contains tiny Lilliputians, giant Borbdingnagians, sorcerers and magicians on the island of Glubdubdrib, and also tells of the noble horses of Houyhnhumland.

Francois Marie Arouet de Voltaire (1694-1778), one of the most famous of 18th century thinkers, was influenced by Swift and by another Freemason – Alexander Pope. Among Voltaire's famous satires is *Micromegas* (1752), the story of an inhabitant of the star Sirius. Voltaire was initiated in the Lodge Les Neuf Soeurs in Paris by the French astronomer Joseph Lalande assisted by Brother Benjamin Franklin.

Even James Anderson (c. 1680-1739), whose *Constitutions* of 1723 and 1738 are considered to be the first printed expositions of the Craft, delved into fantasy when he sought to trace the history of Masonry back to Adam and Eve! (Unfortunately, many Masonic writers accepted his musings as literal truth.)

The great German dramatist August von

Goethe, Raised in Lodge Amalia in Weimar in 1781, retained a lifelong interest in Masonry, and many of his works contain references to the Craft. His masterpiece *Faust* is an allegorical study of a man who sells his soul to the devil – a popular theme in fantastical literature.

Born in Ettrick, Selkirk, Scotland, Brother James Hogg (1770-1835) was, like his countryman Brother Robert Burns, a poet and a farmer. His membership in a Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, Edinburgh. Known as the "Ettrick Shepherd," Hogg wrote many stories based on Celtic folklore, and those stories were then collected and published in eight volumes.

Another Scotsman, Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), is well-known 150 years later for his historical romances. But he is also known for his poetry, much of which contains fantastic imagery. For example, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" includes goblins, elves and wizardry. Scott's novels, such as *The Antiquary* and *The Bride of Lammermoor* also contain some macabre events that rank him with more modern writers. Scott was a member of the same Lodge as James Hogg.

Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870), a member of Lodge Fede Italica in Naples, is most famous for his novels *The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*, but among his output of almost 300 volumes are four works of fantasy: *Joseph Balsamo*, *Memoirs of a Physician*, *The Queen's Necklace*, and *The Wolf Leader*.

Brother Edward G. Bulwer-Lytton (1803-1873) was a Member of Parliament and author of such books as → → →

Rienzi and *The Last Days of Pompeii*. He also produced several fantastical novels, including *The Coming Race* (about a subterranean world) and *Zanoni* (about a man with supernatural powers.)

One of the world's greatest collections of tales is *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. That collection, containing such classics as "Aladdin and His Lamp," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and "The Magic Carpet," was translated in 1885 by Brother Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890), who became a member of Hope Lodge, Kurrachee, Scinde, India.

The Picture of Dorian Gray was written in 1891 and was one of Brother Oscar Wilde's most successful novels. In it, Wilde tells the story of a man who stays forever young (or so it seems), whose normal signs of aging are apparent only on a mysterious portrait kept locked in an attic. Born in 1854, Wilde became a member of Apollo University Lodge and died a young man in 1900. He wrote a number of allegories and fairy tales, including "The Canterville Ghost" which was made into a movie starring Charles Laughton in 1943.

Although best known for his humor, Brother Samuel Clemens numbered among his stories "The Mysterious Stranger" in which Satan corrupts a young boy. His *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* is an amazing study of time-travel — into the past rather than the future. Clemens belonged to Polar Star Lodge in St. Louis, Missouri.

The playwrights Sir William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur S. Sullivan were also members of the Masonic Fraternity. Their comic operas *The Sorcerer*, *Iolanthe*, and *Utopia, Ltd.*, are all examples of fantasy brought to the musical stage.

Then there are the so-called children's fantasies. Palmer Cox (1840-1924) was an artist, born in Quebec, Canada, who moved to San Francisco as a young man. He was a Past Master of Mission Lodge No. 169 in San Francisco and is remembered by many as author and illustrator

of a series of children's books known as *The Brownie Stories*, concerning the wee folks of Scots folklore who helped people by doing housework at night. (One regrets Walt Disney did not put them on the motion picture screen.)

Most of today's children have never heard of Cox's *The Brownie Stories*, but a few adults may recall the works of Sir Henry Rider Haggard (1856-1925). Born in Bradenham, Norfolk, Haggard was Secretary to the Governor of Natal at age 19, Master of the High Court of Pretoria in 1877, became an ostrich farmer in 1879, read for the law in 1881, and wrote more than 40 novels. Most of his novels are mysterious and romantic, set in the exotic Africa he knew so well.

Haggard's first and most popular novel was *King Solomon's Mines* in which he introduced gallant hero Allan Quartermain. Two years later came the story of *She-Who-Must-Be-Obedied* and *The Flame of Eternal Youth*. He also created historical studies of Belshazzar, Cleopatra and the Queen of Sheba. Haggard is believed to have been a Mason, but where he held membership is, unfortunately, unknown.

The creator of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) also wrote several pieces of science fiction. As a medical doctor, Doyle was able to introduce plausible scientific data into his stories. As with Sherlock Holmes, Doyle's Professor George Edward Challenger was a well-developed character. First appearing in 1912, Challenger was the hero of four other tales between 1913 and 1927: "The Poison Belt," "The Land of the Mist," "The Disintegration Machine" and "When the World Screamed." Doyle also wrote other works of science fiction, but for the most part these are less well-known than his detective stories. He was Raised in Phoenix Lodge No. 257, Portsmouth, England.

The writing of another Britain, Brother Rudyard Kipling, has often been reviewed for its Masonic content, but his children's fantasies are equally important. *The Jungle*

Book portrays the human child Mowgli who is raised by a wolf — a story which was supposedly one of the sources of Edgar Rice Burroughs' *Tarzan of the Apes* series. Of course, Kipling's *The Man Who Would Be King* blends fantasy and metaphysics in a marvelous tale of two soldiers of fortune who search for a country to rule — and what they ultimately discover. Kipling, born in 1865, was England's first Nobel Prize winner in literature in 1907. He belonged to Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782, Lahore, Punjab, India.

Another writer of children's fantasy was Brother Felix Salten (or Salzmann) (1869-1945). His contributions include the beloved *Bambi*, brought to life by Walt Disney in 1943 in a full-length animated cartoon. An Austrian, Salten's animal stories have been translated into a multitude of languages. He was a member of the Lodge Zur Wahrheit in Vienna.

Back in America, Carl H. Claudy (1879-1957) is recognized as one of the most prolific Masonic researchers and writers. He was the late Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association, Raised in Harmony Lodge No. 17, Washington, D.C., and served as Grand Master of the District of Columbia in 1943. His *Introduction to Freemasonry* and other studies of the Craft should be in all Masonic libraries, but Claudy will also be remembered for four juvenile science fiction novels: *The Land of No Shadow*, *The Mystery Men of Mars*, *A Thousand Years a Minute*, and *The Blue Grotto Terror*, written during 1933 and 1934. Claudy was also a Knight Templar and an honorary 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Sir Knight Oscar J. Friend was born in St. Louis in 1897 and died in 1963. He was a druggist and part-time writer until 1937 when he became an editor for Standard Publications. From 1941 to 1944, he edited three science fiction pulp magazines — *Captain Future*, *Startling Stories*, and *Thrilling Wonder Stories* — containing some two dozen of Friend's own stories.

Friend also took over the Otis Kline Literary Agency and was science fiction editor for Frederick Fell from 1950 to 1952. His science fiction novels include *The Hand of Horror*, *The Kid from Mars*, and *Tomorrow Is Forever*. With Leo Margulies, he edited *From Off This World* in 1949, *My Best Science Fiction Story* in 1950, and *Ten Complete Science Fiction Novels* in 1951. His literary output also included a sizeable number of westerns and mysteries.

The *Checklist of Fantastic Literature* (1972) mentions several Masons who wrote only one or two such stories. Among the better known are Daniel C. Beard, a founder of Boy Scouts of America — "Moonblight and Six Feet of Romance" (1892); Arthur E. Waite, a Masonic encyclopedist — "The Golden Stairs" (1893); and Augustus Thomas — "The Witching Hour" (1907).

Aside from the myriad writers of the genre who also held Masonic membership, there are a number of references to Masonry in science fiction and fantasy written by authors who were not Masons. (One only has to look.) One interesting scenario comes from a 1953 short story called "The New Ritual" by Margaret St. Clair. It tells the tale of a husband who is too busy with Lodge work to pay attention to his wife — and the fate he suffers.

The Craft has been well-represented among the writers of science fiction and fantasy, and those mentioned in this article are only a partial listing. Tomorrow will, of course, bring more to light.

(And lest we forget — all writers owe a debt of gratitude to four "minor" figures for their contributions to the art: paper manufacturer Brother George W. Mead; lead-pencil producer Brother Eberhard Faber; pen magnate Brother Walter A. Shaeffer; and Sir Knight Lyman C. Smith, organizer of L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company in 1903.)

Sir Knight Lincoln lives at 107½ North Barron Street, Eaton, Ohio 43250.


Templars Plan 7th Holy Land Pilgrimage

Plans are now in progress for the seventh Holy Land Pilgrimage to take place in February 1983. All Grand Commanderies are invited to participate by sending one or more Christian Ministers on this ten-day odyssey of faith. For detailed information, Grand Commanders are invited to write to Sir Knight K. Edwin Applegate, Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Holy Land Pilgrimage, 509 South Swain Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

For those interested in tracing the pilgrimage taken by Christian Ministers during their journey in and near Jerusalem, the Grand Encampment has available for general showing a 10-minute color slide and cassette tape presentation, "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land." The audio-visual program may be presented with any brand of slide-projector and any cassette tape recorder; but it is also offered with slides packaged in a Kodak Carousel slide-tray, with cassette tape, for automatic hook-up on any one of the following units:

Kodak Ektagraphic Audio Viewer and Projector Model 210
Bell & Howell Ringmaster Sound/Slide Projector Model 798B
or — Singer Model 3300 Caramate

The slide program is available on a free loan basis. To arrange for showing, please write to the Office of the Grand Recorder, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (When ordering, specify *with* or *without* Carousel tray.)



... And the Pilgrims Rejoiced

"Israel! The very name conjures up rich thoughts of history and importance, and, to a minister, the thoughts are immediately personal and professionally practical. I was quickly impressed that I was in a land of antiquity. True, there is a present living culture, but the effect of history is everywhere present.

"But history was not the only moving part of the pilgrimage, for with a short sweep of the moment, we began to travel in the footsteps of the Jews of Masada, Elijah, John the Baptist, Herod, David, Solomon, Paul, the Disciples, and the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. The exhilaration of moving into the Garden of Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, Mt. Zion, Galilee, the Temple area, and the Garden Tomb cannot be measured. This seemed a capstone of so much that I had preached. To stand in these areas and relive mentally and spiritually the events of that spot truly made this trip a pilgrimage."

The Reverend Thomas N. Haney, Indiana

"I have been a Mason for over 32 years and take great satisfaction in the many important benevolent programs and services which Masonry provides to the community at large. I believe none will have the far-reaching impact for good that this service through the uplifting of clergy will have on the religious community, and thus our society."

*The Reverend Dr. Robert Haldane, Jr., California
(Chief Shepherd, Second Holy Land Pilgrimage)*

Regional Conferences Attract York Rite Officers

In the three-week period between September 11 and October 3, three Regional York Rite Conferences were held to commence the new triennium. The first, the South Central, took place September 11-12 in Little Rock, Arkansas, the hometown of Past Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson. Department Commander Blair C. Mayford organized the Grand Encampment participation and welcomed Grand Master Ned E. Dull, Deputy Grand Master Donald H. Smith, Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, and Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauser to the two-day meeting.



From left — G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., Grand Master Dull, and Department Commander Blair C. Mayford at South Central Conference.



Also at Little Rock: Grand Master Dull delivers a medal to P.G.M. Johnson on behalf of the Grand Prieure des Gaules (France).

Sir Knight Thurman C. Pace, Jr., Northeastern Department Commander, supervised the next Conference held in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 24 and 25. A. J. Lewis, General Grand High Priest, General Grand Council; James D. Penley, Jr., General Grand Master, General Grand Council; and Ned E. Dull, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, attended, the latter in company with Grand Generalissimo Marvin E. Fowler, P.G.M. G. Wilbur Bell, and Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauser. The Chapter participation was headed by Joseph C. Bryan III, D.G.G.H.P.; and Council representatives were led by Clayton L. Vogel, R.D.G.G.M. Sir Knight Pace announced a total of 174 members and ladies, including 64 Sir Knights, 28 Chapter members, and 19 Council brethren.

The North Central Regional Conference took place October 2 and 3 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with Department Commander Thomas K. Rosenow conducting the Grand Encampment meetings. The Sunday Devotional Service was held October 3 under the Reverend Canon Kenneth S. Umbhocker, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of North Dakota and Grand Chaplain of Cryptic Masons in North Dakota.

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Upcoming 1982-83 Regional Conferences:

SOUTHWESTERN: November 12-13, 1982, in Reno, Nevada
(Fred W. Scurlock, Department Commander)

SOUTHEASTERN: January 21-22, 1983, in Raleigh, North Carolina
(James M. Ward, Department Commander)

EAST CENTRAL: March 26-27, 1983, in Kalamazoo, Michigan
(Max L. Clark, Department Commander)

Appointed National Solemnest

The Reverend Henry L. Reinewald, Pastor of The United Church of Christ in Covington, Ohio, was appointed National Solemnest (Chaplain) of AMVETS Sad Sacks



for 1982-83, at the National Convention in Hollywood, Florida, in August. The appointment was made by James A. Singler, Sandusky, Ohio, who was elected National Saddest Sad Sack at the 1982 Convention.

A Past Commander of Empire Commandery No. 66, Staten Island, The Reverend Reinewald is also a Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Michigan; Past Preceptor of Star of Bethlehem Tabernacle No. V, Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests, New York City; Scottish Rite in Dayton; and Royal Order of Scotland. He is a Past National Chaplain of both The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam (AMVETS), and is presently serving his eighth term as Supreme Chaplain, Supreme Pup Tent, Military Order of the Cootie — the V.F.W. honor degree.

"Carroll R. Dean" Class in Salina

The York Rite Bodies in Salina, Kansas, will hold a Fall Festival November 12 and 13 in memory of Sir Knight Carroll R. Dean, Past Grand Commander of Kansas, who passed away in June of this year. All the York Rite degrees and Orders will be conferred on these two days, and all Master Masons are invited to petition for the work. For further information, those interested may contact Sir Knight George A. Cleaver, P.O. Box 1052, Salina, Kansas 67401.

Grand Encampment Roll Call of Honored Dead IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Ortgies Ahrens

New Jersey
Grand Commander — 1966
Born October 9, 1903
Died September 16, 1982

Thomas Walter Oliver

Alabama
Grand Commander — 1962
Born April 2, 1899
Died September 27, 1982

Kenneth Fanning

Tennessee
Grand Commander — 1962
Born January 10, 1906
Died October 9, 1982

Dr. Ward L. Ekas

New York
Grand Commander — 1960
Department Commander — 1970-73
Born May 15, 1896
Died October 13, 1982

Past Department Commander Ward L. Ekas

Sir Knight and Dr. Ward Leroy Ekas, Past Grand Commander of New York and Past Northeastern Department Commander, passed away on October 13 at the age of 86. Dr. Ekas received his M.D. from Johns Hopkins University and entered private practice in 1928. He also taught in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. He was a member of Immanuel Baptist Church, Rochester, and a trustee for many years; also a member of Board of Directors of the Salvation Army, Rotary Club and American Legion.

Dr. Ekas was a Past Commander of Monroe Commandery No. 12, Rochester, and elected Grand Commander of New York in 1960. He was appointed R.E. Department Commander by G. Wilbur Bell and served during the 1970-73 triennium.

AN INDIAN CALLED SAMOSET

by
Sir Knight C. Weston Dash
Dunlap Commandery No. 5, Bath, Maine

Had it not been for Samoset, Chief of the Wawenock tribe of the Pemaquid peninsula, whose name is so familiar in our region, there probably would not have been a first Thanksgiving that fall of 1621 for the Pilgrims who survived the first winter at Plymouth.

Samoset was a native of Muscongus (Loud's) Island off the eastern shore of the Pemaquid peninsula opposite what is now Round Pond. He understood and spoke some English, having learned a smattering of the language from the English fishermen who plied their trade in the waters between the fishing settlements on Monhegan and Damariscove Islands.

When he heard of the arrival of colonists at Plymouth, Samoset made his way more than 200 miles southwest from his homeland to bid them "welcome" in their own language. He introduced to them his friend Squanto who had been to England as one of the five captives taken in 1605 by Captain George Weymouth near what is now Thomaston. Squanto had also learned English sufficiently well to be able to interpret and communicate with the Indians of the coastal region to aid and assist the settlers.

Samoset also introduced Massasoit, sachem of the tribes near the colony, and together these friendly Indians taught the new arrivals how to build fish traps and stalk game, and how to plant corn using a fish in each "hill" for fertilizer.

While that first harvest in the fall of 1621 was by no means "bountiful," it was sufficient to sustain the colony over the coming winter, and it gave the colonists reason to rejoice and give thanks for their

harvest on that first Thanksgiving. With their Indian friends, the Pilgrims feasted on venison, roast duck, shellfish, berries and wine.

Samoset continued to be known among the Pemaquid colonists of Maine either by his Indian name or as "Captain John Somerset" (various spellings of the anglicized name are found). Captain Somerset, with other sachems of the Wawenock tribe, "sold" a major portion of the Pemaquid peninsula to John Brown of New Harbor. That particular area of land is now occupied by the towns of Bristol and Bremen. The deed, given in 1625, was the first such deed registered in this area which was colonized about 1607 — long before the Pilgrims or Puritans. In fact, the very first winter the colonists were at Massachusetts Bay, they had such scant provisions to sustain them that they came up to the settlements at Damariscove Island (off Boothbay Harbor) and Pemaquid to seek food, which they were abundantly provided by the resident fishermen. (This coast has been inhabited by European fishermen since the early 1500's, mostly in the islands offshore.)

As we celebrate Thanksgiving this year, we should not neglect the memory of an Indian named Samoset who offered his friendship to our ancestors at Plymouth. Without his help, they might not have survived that second winter in the new land. Perhaps we should all honor the great Samoset, whom we honor in many ways in our coastal region, as the real "father" of our American Thanksgiving.

Sir Knight Dash's address is shore Road, Medomak, Maine 04551.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter VI (continued)

KNIGHT TEMPLARY IN AMERICA PRIOR TO 1816

Dean's conclusions as to the evidence of the antiquity of the South Carolina body (discussed last month) came after an extensive search of old records and by correspondence with everyone who might be able to shed light upon the old diploma. This report is of much importance in presenting the early evidence of Templary in America. The old diploma, issued to Henry Beaumont, reads as follows:

"We, the High Priest, Captain Commandant of the Red Cross, and Captain-General of that Most Holy and Invincible Order of Knights Templar of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Masons, held in Charleston, S. C., under charter from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America, do hereby certify that our trusty and well-beloved brother, Sir Henry Beaumont, hath passed the Chair, been raised to the sublime degrees of an Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch Mason, Knight of the Red Cross, and a Knight of that Most Holy, Invincible and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templar, Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, and of Malta, which several Orders are above delineated; and he having conducted himself like a true and faithful Brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the Fraternity of Ancient Masons around the globe wherever assembled.

*"Given under our hands and seal of our Lodge, this first day of August, 1783, and of Malta, 3517.
Geo. Carter, Capt.-Gen'l
Thos. Pashley, 1st King
Wm. Nisbett, 2nd King
Rd. Mason, Recorder"*

Examination of this diploma shows that it was originally made out for No. 1 and then changed to No. 40. The difference in the handwriting indicates that the diploma was previously prepared and then altered to fit conditions at that time. It was issued by the "Most Holy and Invincible Order of Knights Templar of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1. St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1 was established first in West Florida by James Grant, Provincial Grand Master of the Southern District of North America. At the close of the revolution, many of the residents of Pensacola moved to Charleston and took with them the charter of St. Andrew's Lodge. After becoming established there, application was made to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter which was granted in July 1783 with the number 40. This charter was surrendered upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in 1786.

The authenticity of this diploma is no longer questioned, but the question has arisen whether the degree was conferred in an organized Encampment, or in St. Andrew's Lodge, then Lodge No. 40, by virtue of its warrant from Pennsylvania. The document carrying the resolution certifying the membership of Francis Sylvester Curtis gives a probable date of 1804 when South Carolina Encampment No. 1 was operating as a regularly organized body; but how long it was active before that cannot be definitely

proven. While Dean and Mackey are of the opinion that it was an organized body as far back as 1783, Speed is more inclined to the view that the Order of the Temple was conferred in Lodge No. 40 acting under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and by virtue of such warrant as a "Blue Lodge," and that the Encampment was not formed until 1804 or possibly a little earlier.

Mackey suggests that South Carolina Encampment No. 1 may have derived its authority from the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as it is known that the Supreme Council assumed control over the Templar degree about that time. It is possible that the Supreme Council did grant a charter to replace the Craft warrant, or it may have merely confirmed its operation as an Encampment without one. So far there are no definite records to bear this out.

Be that as it may, soon after the turn of the century there was an organized Encampment in Charleston, South Carolina, which, like the older Encampments, was self-created and worked without a charter until 1823, when it became subordinate to the Grand Encampment of the United States and received a charter from that body.

Pennsylvania

Alfred Creigh, in his *History of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania*, states:

"Prior to the year 1797, four encampments were instituted in Pennsylvania, two in Philadelphia, the third in Harrisburg and the fourth in Carlisle. The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania from its organization until the 16th day of February, 1857, believed that the General Regulations of Ancient York Masons authorized the conferring of the

Order of Christian Knighthood, under the sanction of a charter or warrant of a Lodge. But at the Grand Communication referred to, they resolved 'That Ancient Masonry consists of but three degrees, viz.: E. A., F. C., and M. M., including the degree of Holy Royal Arch and this Grand Lodge claims no jurisdiction beyond the limits of Ancient Masonry.'

Not much is known of these early Encampments. Creigh gives February 14, 1794, as the date of the establishment of Philadelphia Encampment No. 1, and 1795 for Philadelphia No. 2. They were most likely organized by Knights Templar created by the Military Lodges which were located there from 1777 to 1784, for St. Clair states:

"We find from an old certificate issued by Lodge No. 18, Lodge of Unity in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot and on the Registry of Pennsylvania, that John North was 'Installed and Dubbed a Knight Templar' on the 30th day of June, 1784. A study of the history of this lodge reveals that the regiment was stationed in Philadelphia from 1778 to April, 1784. While no other certificates have been found indicating that they worked in the Templar Order during this period it is safe to assume they did since there is nothing in the records to indicate the order was something just obtained by the lodge."

(continued)



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



□ Seeking information on the Masonic connection of my grandfather Thomas Gay Eason, 1827-91. A family picture shows him, my grandmother Jane (Strother) Eason, two boys, a girl and a baby. The baby is my uncle Edmund Eason, b. 1872, Brazos County, Texas. Grandfather is wearing his hat and a Masonic apron with the All Seeing Eye, a star and a Square designed on it. No information from Lodge searches in Texas, Georgia or Alabama. Thomas Eason was born 1827 in Georgia, married in 1848 at Milltown, Alabama, and died in Junction, Texas, March 15, 1891. On May 9, 1862, he enrolled at Talladega, Alabama, in Company G, 42 Alabama Infantry Regiment, C.S.A. April 25, 1863, he was captured at Vicksburg, spent the rest of the war in prison, and was paroled May 20, 1865. *Albert E. Baze, 3532 Socorro, Fort Worth, Texas 76116*

□ I have been an Associate Member of the National Wildlife Federation for many years and became a Life Member in 1976. I wonder if any other readers are members of the N.W.F. and if they might have any of the back issues of the National Wildlife or International Wildlife Magazines I could purchase. Also there are some National Wildlife Fed. stamps I am in need of. I have some back issues of stamps, and I will answer all letters received. *E. Lester Heck, 4910 Woodman Park Drive, Apt. 1, Dayton, Ohio 45432*

□ Wanted: Knight Templar chapeau, 7 3/8 inches. Sword belt with sheath. For my purchase. *C. Orrett, 3203 Wasatch Oaks Cir., Holladay, Utah 84117*

□ I am a retired Patternmaker, 74 years old and still active in my little woodcraft and "Peddlin" shop, and I need and will buy any and all of the following wood-working machines (used but usable): one small 12 inch thickness planer; one 16 inch or larger bandsaw; one oscillating spindle sander; one 12 inch or larger disc sander; one 6 inch or larger jointer.

Sir Knights, if you have or know of anyone who has any of the above second hand machinery or maybe machines not listed, I will greatly appreciate hearing from you. *T. J. Parrish, Sr., Route 3, Box 207, Chicamauga, Georgia 30707 (Phone 404-375-3442)*

□ For a couple of years now, I have been trying to write an article on Sir Winston S. Churchill's Masonic Career; that is, from his Raising in Studholme Lodge in London in 1901 to his demit from same Lodge in 1912. I am in contact with his family, his official biographer, Cambridge University, Westminster College and the Grand Lodge of England — all of which has brought little information that sheds any light. If any *Knight Templar* readers have heard of any stories, read anything about this portion of his life and/or might have any leads on Sir Winston's Masonic life, I would like them to contact me.

Several Masonic Research Lodges are interested in this and the International Churchill Society would like to have an article on this bit of Masonic lore. I do not think Churchill advanced to York Rite Masonry, but, really, who knows? I will appreciate any legends, stories, or writings about him. *Otis V. Jones, Jr., Box 5366, Raleigh, North Carolina 27650*

□ We have on hand in Virginia some 20 Templar coats, long style but with turned collars into lapels. They can be obtained free for the cost of postage — mostly medium sizes. *John Schetz, P.C., 607 Rainbow Ridge, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060*

□ Wanted: a Knight Templar sword to replace the one my father left me and which disappeared during WW II. Will pay full value.

I became a Mason rather late in life — after medical school, a career in the regular army, eleven years with the Student Health Center of the Univ. of Texas here in Austin. I have regretted I didn't become a Mason sooner than age 66, but the idea finally filtered through and my life has been enriched greatly. It took me only 8 months from Entered Apprentice to 32° Mason, to Knight Templar to Shrine.

Your journal is an inspiration to me and it is appreciated greatly. *Robert C. Stokes, 5401 Ridgeoak Drive, Austin, Texas 78731*

□ I am not a member of the Craft, but for many years I was a friend and buddy of a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason who went to Scotland for his final rites. My friend was a collector and, through our friendship, when he died I became the owner of 877 Masonic pennies and shekels all in excellent condition. They are all of different Chapters in America, Canada, Nova Scotia, Mexico, Chile, etc.

I would like to accept bids on this collection. Any Mason who wishes a complete list of Chapters and locations may send \$4.00 for handling and mailing; or call me at 1-304-787-0280. *John Hazelton, Route 1, Box 35, Oxford, Florida 32684*

□ 32°, 14 kt., Scottish, 14 penny-weight watch fob opens to three separate hinged emblems. In mint condition from 1902. Best offer to: *L. Tice, 977 Ash Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania 15902*

□ I am seeking information on the parents of John Yates, b. 1786 in North Carolina or Virginia, and Agnes Ragsdale, b. 1791 in Virginia. They were married in Virginia (?) and settled in Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Missouri, about 1832. They had sons, Jackson and John, a daughter Susan and maybe one named Agnes. They were all born in Chillicothe.

The parents of Fenton L. Daniel, b. October 20, 1827, Fairfax Co., Virginia. He married Martha Jones, March 30, 1854, in Morgan Co., Ohio; served in the Civil War, and died March 31, 1870, Malta Township, Morgan Co., Ohio. *Melvin G. Daniel, P.O. Box 27, Luther, Montana 59051*

□ Recently, going through some old family papers, I came across a picture taken many years ago of a picnic outing sponsored by Dyer (Tennessee) Lodge No. 351, A. & F.M. My grandfather was one of the members shown (John M. Pickens, Methodist Episcopal Minister — South). I also found a dues receipt for him from Camden Chapter No. 159 from the Grand Chapter of Tennessee. Another forebear, Jessie Jordan Parrish, belonged to Mount Zion Lodge No. 442. I am trying to establish some documentary proof of their memberships and also that of a collateral kinsman, Cordia Parrish, who died in 1888 but may have become a member at an early age. I am also interested in McReynolds genealogy and would like to correspond with others sharing the interest. Will reimburse reproduction and postage. *John A. McReynolds, HHC 8A USFK J5, APO San Francisco 96301*

□ Racine Commandery has a large selection and quantity of Templar long style coats — some wool, some tropical, and many sizes. We will send them to any Commandery for the sum of \$5.00 each to cover cost of handling and shipping. *Racine Commandery No. 7, 1012 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53403 (Attention: Robert C. Whisman, E.C.)*

AN ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS

“Let us remember that deep religious conviction and practice were the glory and strength of our forebears and their cherished source of comfort in days of stress and conflict as well as in days of peace.

“In full accord with the traditional religious faith of our ancestors we reverently bow at the altar of our God and lift our hearts in humble gratitude to Him for all we have and all we are in our incomparable heritage. We emulate the zeal of our fathers in spiritual forces and place our confidence in and give our efforts for the realities of that spiritual life which alone can sustain a permanent work in any nation.

“It remains for us now to consecrate ourselves with equal loyalty to our country, to uphold her laws, to enrich her institutions, to strengthen her ideals and to stimulate her purposes.

“In so far, therefore, as the country needs our service to promulgate the ideals which we have exalted and to advance the purposes which we believe are needed to make a better world, we stand ready to answer the summons to render any assistance, even to lay on the altar of sacrifice our prosperity and life for the love of our American Republic.”

*from 1930 Armistice Day Address
Dr. Henry H. Apple, President
Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania*

