



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXIX

SEPTEMBER 1983

NUMBER 9



We the People

OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO
FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, ESTABLISH JUSTICE,
INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, PROVIDE FOR
THE COMMON DEFENCE, PROMOTE THE GENERAL
WELFARE, AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY
TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, DO ORDAIN
AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DONE IN CONVENTION BY THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT
OF THE STATES PRESENT THE SEVENTEENTH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE
THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN
AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA THE TWELFTH. IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE
HAVE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED OUR NAMES.

REWARDING TEMPLAR ASSOCIATION

Now that autumn is with us, I emphasize to all Commandery members the pleasure and satisfaction to be gained by attendance at your Stated Conclaves and conferral of the Orders. Those Templars who regularly attend and enjoy the association will be happy to greet you and make you feel welcome. Your Eminent Commander and the officers will be more than delighted to see you; the whole atmosphere will be invigorated and enhanced by your presence.



How often do I hear it said by some Templars that attending certain Conclaves means nothing more than listening to the minutes and the recognition of Past Commanders and guests. Permit me to tell you — if yours is one of this type — what you can do to enliven such a Conclave.

First of all, suggest to your Eminent Commander that he can secure conveniently timed films (and proven slides and scripts) from the office of the Grand Encampment in Chicago at no charge. For present or needed future information, the Program Scheduling Office of AARP distributes hundreds of educational programs for community groups. There are accomplished speakers who can be presented during a recess if necessary — or following a meeting. Timely subjects may be presented by your police or fire departments, by local, state or national officials in government. Hobbies of particular appeal can be explained or demonstrated. There could be a guest instrumentalist or vocalist. The list is almost endless. The Commander's own imagination and ingenuity will provide the others.

And second, if you are one who objects to giving up an evening just to listen to routine matters, you can offer your own participation to your Commander and your Commandery, either to present a program or to plan and arrange one. Obviously, all programs need to be well and thoughtfully prepared. Comparative brevity is a requirement. The caliber of the presentation needs to be worthy of Commandery attention.

We must all bear in mind, however, that there is more to it than having an interesting program — just as there is more to church attendance than merely going to hear a minister of oratorical ability. In that instance, the church is of primary importance. It is so in Commandery. The Commandery is by no means a church, but the figure of speech applies.

We are part of the greatest fraternal brotherhood on the face of the earth. Take justified pride in our Christian role. Participate in your Commandery — and support it! Enjoy the window-dressing of entertainment, but value *more* the substance of the Order.

Med E. Dull

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

SEPTEMBER: This month the Grand Encampment pays tribute to the anniversary of the Constitution of the United States of America and its first ten amendments, commonly known as the Bill of Rights. Sir Knight H. Edward May, P.G.C., Florida, tells the story of those documents and the men who forged them 196 years ago. There is a report of the 1983 meeting of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Trustees, plus a look at one area of eye research being funded by this philanthropy. Also this month we invite you to read the news of Masonic and Templar activities across the country — and around the world.

P.C.R.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Magazine Delivery: *Association Trends* magazine in July reported on a problem brought before Washington's Direct Marketing Association by Jon Mulford, Doubleday Book Clubs. His company, puzzled by items "returned as undeliverable," investigated all returned pieces with Postal Service cooperation. The joint decision was that 38% never should have been returned. In 3rd class mail, 8.4% never arrived at their destination. "Obviously," he says, "all properly addressed 3rd class mail still is not being delivered." Further, postal employees apparently may be deciding whether to deliver based on what they perceive to be of value.

The article says the U.S.P.S. not only acknowledges a delivery problem exists but is doing something about it. Our *Knight Templar Magazine*, in common with other Masonic publications, is sent by 3rd class. Please check your local Post Office if you have delivery problems.

Finland: Brother Olli V. Alho, co-ordinator of the sale of a new stereo LP produced by Suomo Lodge No. 1, Helsinki, has forwarded an update on prices for *Musique Religieuse*, Opus 113, by Jean Sibelius (LP SLLP 4). The cost is given in U.S. Dollars, rather than Finnish Marks; and includes packing and postage:

- One record by surface mail:
- to Scandinavia \$11.00
- to the rest of Europe \$12.00
- to the U.S.A. and Canada \$13.00
- One record by air mail:
- to Scandinavia \$11.00
- to the rest of Europe \$13.00
- to the U.S.A. and Canada \$14.00

Orders may be sent to Brother Alho at Suomi Lodge No. 1, Kasarmikatu 16 D, 00130 Helsinki 13, Finland.

Yvonne Johnson: The wife of Past Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson has been confined in a Little Rock, Arkansas, hospital for the past month taking radium treatments and chemotherapy. At this writing, she has been allowed to spend a few days at home before returning to the hospital to begin the next cycle of treatments. A note from Sir Knight Johnson relays her appreciation for the many calls, letters, cards, flowers, good wishes and prayers from the Sir Knights and ladies across the country.

Attention Getter: For officers seeking to add some "spice" to their regular meetings, or for those planning a special Masonic affair with "family, friends and public invited" — perhaps a film or slide program is just the ticket. The Grand Encampment Office in Chicago has a full selection of Templar and historic slide programs and 16 mm, color-sound films available for loan, on a no-charge basis. Interested in the Order of Knights Templar? There's *Soldiers of the Cross*. For a patriotic slant, there's *The American Revolution*. In all, nine films and four slide sets are available. Plan now for your upcoming meeting. Individuals may write to the Grand Recorder's office, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604, and request a "Materials Available" list for details on ordering.

Beauceant Speaker: Grand Master Ned E. Dull has accepted an invitation from Supreme Worthy President Mrs. Charles D. Hobby to appear as guest speaker at the 1983 Annual Banquet of the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant. The 63rd Annual Assembly convenes September 28 at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel.

RESEARCH IS THE KEY TO UNDERSTANDING EYE DISEASES

by

E. Lee Stock, M.D.

**Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology
Northwestern University Medical School**

Being told you have an eye disease which may cause permanent loss of vision is traumatic at any age, but the impact seems greater for children because their normal physical and intellectual development may be affected. Thanks to generous support from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, the Medical School at Northwestern University is currently conducting research on two diseases which affect children — vernal conjunctivitis and juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

In vernal conjunctivitis, the thin membrane lining the eyelid becomes inflamed. The eyeball itself or the cornea (the window-like front of the eyeball) may also be involved.

The conjunctivitis causes severe itching, and if the cornea is inflamed, the child cannot bear to keep his eyes open in bright light. If the corneal involvement is severe and results in scarring, a permanent loss of vision may occur. Vernal conjunctivitis affects young adults as well as children.

In the Cornea and External Eye Disease Laboratory at NU, allergic eye diseases in animals are being studied as a means of understanding vernal conjunctivitis. Two approaches are used. First, we theorize that the animals may become allergic due to contact with a foreign substance which comes through the skin and subsequently affects the eyes. By making the animals allergic to certain substances, we created conjunctival allergy; but this condition lasted only a few weeks. Then by using different strains of animals or altering their immune systems with drugs, we

were able to prolong the eye sensitivity for up to one year.

The second method involves the study of how the eye becomes allergic directly. Using a special molecule as a tracer, we have found that the eye processes allergic materials differently from other mucosal surfaces of the body.

When we understand precisely how the eye becomes allergic in animal studies, then perhaps drugs can be developed to counteract the allergic reaction and help prevent loss of vision in humans.

Children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis have not only joint inflammation but also inflammation of the insides of their eyes. Blood tests generally can tell which children are at risk for the eye disease, but in the past these tests have been run in the laboratory on non-ocular tissue such as that found in the liver and kidney.

During the past year, in collaboration with juvenile arthritis expert Dr. Lauren Pachman at Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago, we have studied blood samples of children with arthritis and eye disease. Using eye tissue for testing, it has been discovered that there is a different type of reaction for this group of children compared to those with other types of inflammatory disease.

Continued research on this type of reaction may give us information on how eye disease develops in children with arthritis.

Dr. E. Lee Stock is director of the Cornea and External Eye Disease Laboratory, Department of Ophthalmology, Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, Illinois.

Stanley F. Maxwell Speaker at St. John's Day Service



The 34th Annual St. John's Day Service at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, New Hampshire, took place Sunday, June 26, 1983, with Sir Knight Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander, A.A.S.R., N.M.J., taking the podium to deliver the sermon "Extraordinary Possibilities for Ordinary People." The 1983 service was co-sponsored by Altemont Lodge No. 26, F. & A.M., Peterborough, and St. John's Council No. 7, Keene, New Hampshire. Members of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 7, Keene, provided the escort.

Originated in 1950 by Sir Knight John A. Fitzgerald, P.G.C., New Hampshire, the St. John's Day Service at the U.S. war memorial in Rindge is open to the public and, over the years, has continued to attract an increasing number of Masons from neighboring states. Sir Knight Fitzgerald (pictured above, left, at the 1983 service), has not missed a single St. John's Day at the Cathedral of the Pines in 34 years.

"Beauceant Class" Held at Wisconsin Annual Conclave

In the spring of 1982, the Deputy Grand Commander of Wisconsin made plans for his upcoming installation as Grand Commander and the activities to be sponsored during his year in office. Sir Knight Charles R. Farrell envisioned a special event for the end of his term — a statewide class for the Social Order of the Beauceant, to be conducted at his Annual Conclave. Permission was granted by Mrs. Charles Hobby, Supreme Worthy President, and the Beauceant Assemblies in Milwaukee, Neenah, and LaCrosse, Wisconsin, were invited to participate.

On June 17, at the 125th Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin held at Milwaukee's Pfister Hotel, 19 new members were initiated into the three Wisconsin Beauceant Assemblies.

The preliminary work was under the direction of Mrs. Frank Pastorino, Past President of Milwaukee Assembly, and the Presidents of all three Assemblies helped to constitute the new members. Attending the Grand Commander's Beauceant Class as special guests were Supreme Worthy President Hobby and Mrs. Herbert Roth, Supreme Recorder of the Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant.



THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER

by

Sir Knight H. Edward May, P.G.C., Florida
Past National President, National Sojourners, Inc.

Ask any American over the age of six years to tell you of the significance of the 4th of July, and ten out of ten will instantly respond with "Independence Day." Ask the members of that same group to tell you the significance of the 17th of September, and perhaps one of the ten might correctly identify the day.

Is the day important as the birthday of General Von Steuben? Or because it is the anniversary of the bloodiest battle of the War between the States (the Battle of Antietam)? Or is it memorable because it is designated as "Citizenship Day"?

While all of these are sufficient reasons for celebration, I feel that the most valid reason to remember the day is because our Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787. The Constitution, together with its first ten amendments — known as "The Bill of Rights" — certainly is deserving of our deepest respect and homage.

Somehow, the 17th of September has never had the impact upon the American people that the 4th of July has. Yet the truth is that the overall scheme of our life today is more entwined with Constitution Day than Independence Day.

The mere signing of the Declaration of Independence by that courageous group of men who willingly placed their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor "on the line," did not make us free! From July 4, 1776, many patriots had to suffer, sacrifice, and die before General Cornwallis surrendered his forces at Yorktown in October 1781. Some world powers still refused to accept the United States as a sovereign nation. Their doubts were removed, however, by our victory over the British in the War of 1812.

Certainly the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are two of the most important documents ever written by man. Their influence upon the world has brought hope and new lives to millions of people. Never in the history of man has he come closer to meeting the wishes of the people.

The preamble of the Constitution states: "*WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*" Surely those words expressed a dream and hope of determined people which has endured for 200 years and has served both as a beacon and example for oppressed peoples everywhere. The heritage that has evolved as a result must be viewed by each of us in this day to have been a part of the Supreme Architect's plan for His people. There *had* to be Divine Guidance and Inspiration molding the actions of those who met to draw up both documents. Surely He must have led the way through the tenuous and difficult paths that were followed as the documents were drafted, modified, and eventually agreed upon.

The thirteen states selected 74 delegates to attend the meeting of the Constitutional Convention which was held in the same building where the Declaration of Independence was drafted eleven years earlier. Of the 74 men, 55 participated in the deliberations, with 39 signing → → →

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the final document. The oldest delegate was Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania who was 81. The youngest was Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey who was 26. Twelve of the states were represented. The only state failing to attend was Rhode Island. There were several famous names among the missing. Thomas Jefferson was in France on a diplomatic mission. Patrick Henry was suspicious of the intent of the meeting and refused to be a delegate. Samuel Adams and Richard Henry Lee did not participate either. The meeting convened on May 25, 1787, with the intent of amending the existing Articles of Confederation. But the delegates soon decided that it would be easier to draft a completely new document. The 39 signers and the states that they represented are listed below:

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman*

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King*

Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York: Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearley*, William Paterson*, Jonathan Dayton*

Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin*, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris

Delaware: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr.*, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom*

Maryland: James McHenry*, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll*

Virginia: George Washington*, President of the Convention, John Blair*, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina: William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson

South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pickney, Charles Pickney, Pierce Butler

Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin

[Those men marked with an asterisk (*) are confirmed as Masons.]

Twenty-nine of these men were college graduates; the majority were lawyers. The other 26 were non-college men — farmers, trappers, and tradesmen. This representative group provided input which produced much-needed checks and balances in the document. Consequently, down through the years, fewer revisions to the Constitution have been necessary. In 1787, a nation of 13 states with a population of 3 million people published a document. Today that same document serves 50 states, two territories, and 260 million people. It has been amended only 26 times since its adoption. The first ten amendments were adopted as a group in 1791. The eleventh amendment was adopted in 1798, and the last was adopted in 1971 — not a bad track record in light of all the amazing advances of mankind since 1787!

When the Constitutional Convention ended on September 17, 1787, the delegates returned to their respective states to work for ratification. Nine states were required for ratification of the document. That job was completed in June 1788. The first President and Congress of the newly established nation were elected in January and February of 1789, and thus began the glorious adventure of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. While we have yet to attain perfection in this experiment, we know that we have come much closer to doing so than has any effort since mankind instituted governments.

The purpose of the Bill of Rights was to assure both the people and the several states their rights would be protected against encroachment by the Federal Government. It was necessary for each to surrender certain prerogatives and powers in order to have a central government. But our forefathers were farsighted enough to place limits on the powers and authority of this central government. Both citizens

and state legislators had expressed their concern during the ratification process.

Initially, seventeen amendments to the Constitution were suggested. These were later pared to twelve, then ten. Of the twelve, the first (dealing with Congressional apportionment) and the second (dealing with compensation) were defeated. Ratification of the last ten required approval of eleven states. This was accomplished when Virginia approved them on December 15, 1791.

The formal end to the Revolutionary War came in 1783. The Articles of Confederation needed major revisions, and in place of these revisions, the Constitution was born. It became the "Law of the Land" upon its adoption and has served us well in the years since. The fundamental question facing the drafters of the document was the apportionment of power. The resulting impasse was broken when Connecticut offered what has become known as "The Great Compromise." This procedure established a House of Representatives composed of members based on a state's population and designated as the lower house. The upper house, known as the Senate, had its membership based on equality. The document defined the powers of the Executive and Judicial branches of the new government in detail.

Written into the Constitution is the restriction that the president's salary cannot be raised while he is an incumbent, nor can he receive "outside" compensation. (How many millions of taxpayers' dollars could have been saved if the same restrictions had been placed on the other two branches of government!) Congress was given the power to levy direct taxes upon the people but was restricted from levying indirect taxes. That showed a great deal of foresight on the part of the drafters.

The Constitution consists of seven Articles. Even when we include the Bill of Rights, we must still stand amazed at its completeness. Speaking for the Supreme Court in 1839, Chief Justice and Brother

John Marshall made a landmark decision. He declared that the Bill of Rights applied *only* to the Federal Government and *not* to the states. In doing so, he defined not only the limits of the states but also those of the Federal Government. In the intervening years, the Supreme Court has spoken out a number of times to further interpret the intent of the framers of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. In 1875, the Court declared that the first eight amendments did *not* cover "the privileges and immunities of citizens." This blocked efforts to make the Bill of Rights binding upon the states. In 1916, 1925, 1935, 1944, and 1954, the Supreme Court made historical decisions as they endeavored to further define the rights of citizens. Those decisions have implemented the visions expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution.

The original ten amendments and particularly Numbers I, IV, V, and VI, have been the "workhorses" in the efforts to fully protect the rights of the individual citizen. Explained briefly, they are:

Article I: Separates church and state, protects freedom of speech and the press, gives people right to assemble peaceably, and gives them the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article IV: Prevents unreasonable search and seizure.

Article V: Prevents self-incrimination and double jeopardy.

Article VI: Requires speedy and public trial.

A Knight Templar, as a Christian Mason and soldier of Christ, has a vested interest in maintaining the American Heritage intact. The Flag Lecture in the Order of the Temple is a most inspiring tribute. The sentiments expressed therein should fill our hearts and provide us with the motivation to ensure the preservation of our country. Patriotism is not an inherited trait. Like many other attributes, it must be taught to the young. No one is born with good table manners. If → → →

Templars Conduct Lodge Degree Work

Sir Knight Rayburn M. Horner of Denison, Texas, currently wears two Masonic hats. He serves as Worshipful Master of Billie Mosse Lodge No. 1152 and as Captain General of Denison Commandery No. 24, both located in Denison, Texas. As a means of solidifying fraternal relations between these two Masonic bodies, Worshipful Master Rayburn obtained permission from William L. Blanks, R.E. Grand Commander of Texas, for his fratres in Denison Commandery to conduct the Degree work — in Templar uniform — at the Lodge's next Degree day. That occurred on July 15, 1983.



Pictured above are members of Denison No. 24, along with fellow Sir Knights from Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 13 of Sherman and Tancred Commandery No. 82 of Dallas, who assisted in the work. The candidate, Brother Thomas Lightfoot, is shown, front and center, beside his father, Ellis Lightfoot, also a member of Lodge No. 1152.

More than 75 Brothers attended the Degree presentation, including Masons from several counties in north Texas and several from southern Oklahoma.

... THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

we were not taught manners, many adults would still be eating mashed potatoes with their fists! The same argument applies to love of country. We all must be taught the heritage of this nation. We must each be taught to love our country, to respect its flag, to obey its laws, and to respect the rights of others. We must also be taught our responsibility to our country. (As a personal aside, it is inconceivable to me that an 18-year-old youth can apply for a government loan to attend college and yet defiantly refuse to register for the draft if his country needs him! If he is willing to accept all of the privileges of being an American, he should be just as willing to accept the attendant responsibilities.)

Today, thousands of people from foreign lands would willingly undertake life-threatening risks to reach the shores of the United States. With all of our problems, we still manage to offer the individual more freedom and a better hope of a good life than

any other country in the world. Our motto is "In God We Trust." We can never deny that His intercession during the bleak days of the Revolutionary War made the centuries-old dream of mankind a reality.

Ten years before July 4, 1976, plans were being made to celebrate the nation's 200th birthday. When the day finally arrived, much had been done to make it the greatest celebration ever. A multitude of activities at local, state, and national levels were held amidst speeches extolling this country's virtues. A resurgence of patriotism evolved. Today we are four years away from the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. I have yet to hear of *any* plans for a like celebration of this highly significant holiday even at a local level. How sad and unforgivable!

Sir Knight May is retired as Lieutenant Colonel of the U.S. Air Force and a member of the Grand Encampment Committee on Public Relations. His address is Route 1, Box 158C, Mobile, Alabama 36605.

NOW, ON THE AVERAGE . . .

by

Sir Knight Theodore Summers
Peninsular Commandery No. 8, Michigan

Do you like to play games with numbers? Do you sometimes find yourself “doodling” with a row of digits while you’re on the phone? Well, join the club.

I once had an instructor in college whose favorite saying was, “Figures can’t lie, but liars will figure.” Some figures can be very misleading and even dangerous if accepted without a careful consideration of the source of the data or how the data have been interpreted. Yet how many times do we unthinkingly toss around figures and averages as facts when discussing Commandery affairs? Membership, finances, petitions, attendance all are spoken of in terms of totals, or averages, and we often accept the data as conclusive.

Did you ever wonder just what might be the “average age” of the members of your Lodge or Commandery? Did you accept, without question, what is really indicated when a speaker alludes to “average”? And what problems might ensue if we acted on the suggestion made without carefully questioning if the “average” figure was accurately derived, truly valid, and precise for the illustration? In other words, “What is average?”

To briefly review our freshman mathematics, first let us mention that there are really three commonly used “averages,” and each might well be used in diagnosing our present problems in social and Masonic affairs or might be better used to point to our future tasks and opportunities.

The first type of “average,” and probably the one most commonly accepted without questioning, is known as “mean average.” But does the mean average

always show the true composition of the group in all cases? Often the “mean average” might adequately illustrate the subject in question, but sometimes “mean average” can be misleading and cause us to sleep in the face of mounting problems.

To arrive at this useful figure — and it is useful for most cases since it is so often quoted — one would add up all the ages of the members of his Lodge, and divide the total by the number of men represented. Here let’s use, for ease of illustration and manipulation, a small group of only 13 men, whose ages might be listed as 84, 74, 73, 65, 65, 65, 62, 59, 52, 48, 44, 31, and 22, making a total of 734 combined ages. As 13 persons are represented in the total, we would divide the total by 13, and find that the “mean average” age is 56.5 years, or 56 years and 6 months.

But might there be some problems in this study of membership not apparent in tossing this figure of 56.5 years around? Let’s try to figure the second type of average or “median average.” Here we would list the ages from the eldest to the youngest and point to the age of Brother No. 7 — the man right in the middle of the list of 13 members.

Using the same distribution of ages, we would find that the “median” age, the one in the exact middle, is really 59 years. Using this average as a base, we see that this Brother may be dependable for the next 12 to 15 years in our Lodge work; whereas in showing only the “mean average” of 56 years, we thought we could safely look to Hiram to carry on his part for another 16 to 20 years. → → →

Then let's look at this distribution of ages by the third or "mode average." This is the age group showing the largest number or cluster. Here we find three men aged 65, plus one at 62. Thus we might say that the "average" (meaning the mode average) or the most numerous members are men in their 60s, hence reasonably dependable for only 7 to 10 years in our ritualistic and welfare work.

So when the after-dinner speaker alludes to the "average age" or the "average bank account," or even our "average" church affiliation or "average" church attendance, we ought to question just what type of average he is referring to.

So let's spend a minute to look at the "average age" of our present members. What might be the "average" age of our year's candidates? How many DeMolays, on the "average" petition for Degrees and membership within ten years of reaching majority? How does our "average" attendance at Commandery meetings vary between seasons? Who is the "average" Mason?

Here's a suggestion: Let's have that Sir Knight (probably you, Hiram) analyze our membership and diagnose the roster to show the mean, the mode and the median. Then assemble the officers and the membership committee around the kitchen table, with sufficient coffee and doughnuts, and "kick around" these figures derived. A good brainstorm is bound to ensue, and probably some very good ideas will spring forth to solve some of our current problems, and a clearer course will be charted for the next ten or fifteen years.

(P.S.: Did you notice an intentional error was made in figuring one of the "averages"? How easily we accept "average" without question!)

Sir Knight Summers lives at 1514 West Lovell Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007.

Vacaville Widows' Night

A potluck dinner and program were on the agenda at Vacaville Commandery No. 38, California, when members gathered for the annual Widows' Night tribute on June 24, 1983. Charles E. Moomey, P.C. and Recorder, writes that the evening was highlighted by the introduction of the widows and the showing of a film on the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children.



The widows attending, pictured above left to right, included Mrs. Mig Beelard, Mrs. Mable Pearson, Mrs. Martha Gill, Mrs. Anna Fraser; Mrs. Amy Anderson, and Mrs. Julie Battelle.

Michigan Templars Share Ascension Service

Muskegon Commandery No. 22, Muskegon, and DeMolai Commandery No. 5, Grand Rapids, Michigan, joined together for Ascension Sunday on May 15, 1983, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Muskegon. Among the Sir Knights, ladies and guests attending were, from Muskegon No. 22, Eminent Commander Leon D. Nobes and Sir Knight Robert Peterson, P.C. and current Excellent Prelate; and, from DeMolai No. 5, Sir Knight Robert Cooper, P.C. and present Eminent Commander, and Sir Knight Kai Kofoed, P.C. and Excellent Prelate.

Following the service, the Templar congregation gathered for lunch at the Black Angus Restaurant in Muskegon.

Masonry is a Family Affair

This year's Inspection at Highland Commandery No. 31, Hillsboro, Ohio, found several members of the Alexander family very much involved. William Alexander, Jr., a member of the Charles Wildey York Rite Class, was Knighted on that occasion by Sir Knight Ivor Jones, Eminent Commander. The candidate's father, William Sr., High Priest of Hillsboro Chapter No. 40, R.A.M., and his brother, Terrance, current King of Hillsboro Chapter and a Past Commander of Highland Commandery, witnessed the conferral.



Pictured above (l-r) are William Ammer, Grand Generalissimo of Ohio, inspecting officer; William Alexander, Jr.; William Alexander, Sr.; Terrance Alexander; and Charles Wildey, K.Y.C.H., Past District Deputy High Priest, class sponsor.

Needlepoint Kits Back by Popular Demand

Following correspondence with a company in St. Louis, Missouri, the Grand Encampment expects delivery later in September on a new supply of needlepoint kits which include a printed canvas with the Knight Templar emblem in red, white, yellow and black on a white background, needle, and yarn (finished size is 10" x 10"). The cost of a single kit is \$10.00 each postpaid, or \$9.50 each in lots of three or more. Orders may be sent to Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Lake Erie's Annual Military Ball

Lake Erie Commandery No. 20, stationed at Buffalo, New York, will hold its annual "Military Ball" on Friday, September 30, 1983, at The Big Apple Supper Club, 2175 Union Road. Among the distinguished guests invited to attend the annual event will be H.L. Elva Halliwell, Past Grand Royal Matron, Order of the Amaranth in New York State.

Reservations for the Ball may be made no later than September 24. Area Templars may contact Sir Knight Ronald Januszkiewicz at 893-6670 for details.

Serving Both Rites

The York Rite and Scottish Rite Bodies in Galveston, Texas, have a long history of fraternal relations. One example is the recent installation of Sir Knight Lawrence K. Casey, Jr., 33°, Grand Marshal of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in Texas, as Venerable Master of San Felipe Lodge of Perfection. Another Templar, J. Pat Collier, 32°, K.C.C.H., Grand Senior Steward of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, was installed as Wise Master of Galveston Chapter of Rose Croix. The installing officer in both cases was J. T. Mabry, 33°, Past Venerable Master, currently presiding as M.E. Grand High Priest of Texas.



Sir Knight Casey (left) is Past Commander of Beaumont No. 38; Sir Knight Mabry (center), is P.C. of San Felipe de Austin No. 1; and Sir Knight Collier (right) is serving as Captain General of Port Arthur Commandery No. 73.

Presenting Colors at O.E.S.

Three Virginia Knights Templar served as honor guard and flag bearer for the presentation of colors at the annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star held in Richmond, Virginia, in May 1983. Sir Knights Leonard Brewer, Samuel Burton, and Mansell Hopkins (l-r, below), appeared in



full Templar uniform and conducted themselves with "military precision and exactness" while marching with the colors — much to the approval of the audience. Sir Knights Brewer and Burton are Past District Deputy Grand Commanders and current District Instructors; Sir Knight Hopkins is Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Mrs. Doris Carter, Worthy Grand Matron in Virginia, announced as her special project this year support of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, which was nationally adopted by Most Worthy Grand Matron Mrs. Carol Strizek as the special triennial project for the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

At 100, He Still Lives His Masonry

Sir Knight George Washington Lawler is a well-known figure around Bethesda Lodge No. 142 in Gilmer, Texas. At age 100, he has been a Mason for more than 75 years; yet he still continues to give his time and talent to his Masonic brothers.

Most recently, Sir Knight Lawler conferred the Master Mason Degree on Candidate David Dimick, newest member of Bethesda Lodge. Following the Degree work Sir Knight Lawler posed with some of his "younger" Brothers.



Front row (l-r): J. L. Holcomb, W. M.; George W. Lawler; Candidate David Dimick; Billie Davis, J.W. Back row: Bill Collins, S.W.; Hugh L. Campbell, Treasurer; Vernon Vick, Secretary.

Sir Knight Lawler received his 75-year Award from the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1982. He is a K.Y.C.H. and served as Commander of Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 13 at Sherman, Texas. Today he is a member of Wichita Falls Commandery No. 59. Though he is reportedly a "retired" Baptist Minister, Sir Knight Lawler has filled the pulpit in his church since his last birthday.

A Lot of Cooking Going On

It started out as a small project, but by the time they were finished Mrs. Kay Smith and Mrs. Jean Curtis of Kentucky had raised \$2,000 from the sale of their "Templar" Cookbook. "Orders came from Washington to Puerto Rico and from Maine to California," says Mrs. Smith, wife of Deputy Grand Master of Grand Encampment Donald H. Smith. She and Mrs. Curtis, wife of Kentucky P.G.C. Clyde Curtis, compiled the cookbook with plans to donate the proceeds to two Templar programs. Their checks for \$1,000 each were recently mailed to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., and to the Knights Templar Holy Land Pilgrimage Project in Kentucky.

FIRST AMONG AMERICAN RITUALISTS

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

"A Mason should be more than a mere repeater of lectures. He should have a heart open to all kind influences and a desire for usefulness limited only by his power of doing good." So spoke the American ritualistic Thomas Smith Webb in his Anniversary Address of 1813. After almost 170 years it still sounds right.

For Brother Webb was not just a Masonic ritualist. Far from it. He was a businessman, an entrepreneur if you will, a bookbinder, a manufacturer and seller of wallpaper, a musician, and more.

It is in Freemasonry, of course, that Webb is best known. Past Master of his own Lodge, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and credited with being the founder of the York Rite of Freemasonry — also known as the American Rite — as well as holding almost every high office in the York Rite, and author of the *Freemason's Monitor*, or *Illustrations of Masonry*.

Thomas Smith Webb: Freemason, Musician, Entrepreneur by Herbert T. Leyland was first published in 1965 by the Chapter of Research of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M. of Ohio. Brother Leyland has since departed this life, and, according to agreement, his widow now receives the proceeds from his book.

The life that Webb packed into his 48 years on earth is unbelievable. The first step in the biography is Webb's ancestors, birth, and early life; then his marriage, children, and early business ventures are discussed. His various removals — Keene, Boston, Hartford, Albany, and Providence — all are treated, with Webb's business ventures along each bypath.

Throughout the book one finds Webb's personal and fraternal life interwoven. Webb was raised on December 27, 1790, when he was 19 years old. His progress through the Chapter, Council, and Commandery is thoroughly discussed, as are his progressions through the Grand Bodies of the same. In all, it is a thrilling Masonic success story.

The final chapter, "Illustrations of Masonry," is the story of the writing and various editions of his *Freemason's Monitor*. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that Webb took the work of William Preston and adapted it to American Freemasonry. At any rate, Webb's book is very likely the basis for most if not all of the present-day Masonic ritual used in America. In this chapter, Webb's debt to Preston is acknowledged, each edition of the *Monitor* that appeared during Webb's lifetime is discussed, and the chapter ends with a summation of Webb's life.

Leyland says that "Webb was typical of the resourceful American of his age. A man of many facets . . . he was an illustrious citizen who became the Founding Father of the international system of Freemasonry known as the York, or American, Rite."

The book can be ordered from Arthur O. Marker, 4519 Catalpa Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45405, for the sum of \$7.00 postpaid for single copies and \$6.00 each postpaid in lots of 12 or more copies to the same address.

When you order the book, ask about the Chapter of Research. You might want to join that while you're about it. □

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

White Shrine of Jerusalem Reception



William H. Thornley, Jr., R.E. Grand Captain General of Grand Encampment (left), joined members of Colorado's White Shrine of Jerusalem at the Rocky Mountain Consistory in Denver on July 17 for a "Desert Reception" honoring Mrs. Sharon Young, Chairman of the Supreme Material Objective Board, O.W.S.J. Mrs. Young (center) was also greeted by special guest Mrs. Twila M. Etter (right), current Supreme Worthy High Priestess of the Supreme Shrine of the Order.

Arizona No. 1 Marks Centennial

Arizona Commandery No. 1, Tucson, is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1983 and has designed and produced a commemorative coin for the occasion. Coins, described by Sir Knight Lawrence M. Schaeffer, P.C., are "1½ inch in diameter, antique bronze finish, mint metal." One side bears a Sahuaro or giant cactus with four branches, surrounded by the motto "Deo Duce Comitante" and, at the base, "Tucson A.T. 1883" — all contained in a circle of the words "Arizona Commandery Knights Templar No. 1." The obverse contains the Knight Templar emblem surrounded by the words "100th Anniversary 1883-1983."

Coins, at \$4.50 each postpaid, may be ordered from Sir Knight Schaeffer, 5749 East 6th Street, Tucson, Arizona 85711.

New Mexico's First 75-Year Mason

On July 16, 1983, William C. Matthews, Worshipful Master of San Juan Lodge No. 25, Aztec, New Mexico, hosted a banquet at the Aztec Civic Center to honor 97-year-old Brother Maurice Case — recognized as New Mexico's first 75-year Mason. Raised June 11, 1908, in Thomas Hinds Lodge No. 58 in Mississippi, Case moved to Aztec in 1915 to become station agent for the Rio Grand Railroad. When he retired from the railroad in 1968 after 66 years service, the Mayor of Aztec decreed July 16 as "Maurice Case Day."



Sir Knight Case transferred his membership to San Juan Lodge and served as Worshipful Master in 1920, making him the "dean" of all Past Masters in his state. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico Russell H. McNeace, presented Brother Case his 75-year pin. The honoree also received a Past Master's apron from Grand Secretary Ron Brinkman (above).

Other highlights of the banquet were presentations of a 59-year certificate, a 50-year pin and eight 25-year pins. Of the quarter century awards, four went to the same family — to brothers Henry, Perry, and Raymond Phelps, and, posthumously, to their father, Raymond Phelps, who passed away last month. All four members of the Phelps family were Raised the same day in 1958.

Memorial Scholarship to Ohio DeMolay

Vernon E. Musser, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, presented a \$1,000 scholarship this summer to Daniel K. Mills, Past Master Councilor of Howard E. Zink DeMolay Chapter in Fremont, Ohio, now an active member of Fallen Timbers Chapter, Toledo. Mills, who will begin classes at Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland this year, competed for the scholarship with other Ohio DeMolays and was selected as the winner by a committee appointed by the Grand Master. Each applicant submitted an essay on the theme "Brotherhood."

The scholarship was presented in memory of Mark A. Loose of Upper Sandusky, a Past State Master Councilor and Past International Master Councilor of DeMolay, who died unexpectedly in 1981. Mark's father, Sir Knight Raymond E. Loose, is currently Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

Pancake Breakfast Nets \$616.30

For a quarter century, Long Beach Assembly No. 39, Social Order of the Beauceant in California, has sponsored an Annual Knights Templar Eye Foundation Breakfast. This year's 25th Annual Breakfast was held May 22, 1983, and, following tradition, was a Beauceant success.

The Breakfast was prepared and cooked by the Sir Knights of Long Beach Commandery No. 40 using pancake flour donated by Pillsbury Flour Mills and eggs donated by Yesterland Farms of Artesia, California. Officers and members of Long Beach Assembly served the repast. According to Mrs. Elmer Fagen, Chairman, the Assembly raised \$616.30 from the Breakfast and individual donations.

Kaylynne Meets Templar Benefactors

On September 27, 1982, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., received an application for financial assistance from a Sir Knight of Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1 in Omaha, Nebraska. The aid was needed to underwrite eye surgery for young Kaylynne Rima of Omaha.

The authorization for surgery was approved, and the surgery was performed on September 29.



Today four-year old Kaylynne sees the world clearly through two healthy eyes. She and her mother are pictured above with then Grand Commander Edgar A. Bredemeier during 1983 Grand York Rite Sessions in Columbus.

Templar Cap a Popular Item

Pilgrim Commandery No. 11 of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, announces a new item is available as part of plans to raise funds for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Templar caps with tri-color logo imprinted over a white front panel are offered in either black or gold. Cost of each hat is \$5.00 plus \$.75 postage and handling (\$5.75 total). Orders may be sent to Freeman Z. Frey, III, R.D. No. 1, Hummelstown, Pennsylvania 17036.



Approve New Eye Foundation Fees, Research Grants

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., was held at Springfield, Illinois, July 23-24, with Grand Master Ned E. Dull, President, presiding, and Executive Director G. Wilbur Bell, P.G.M., in charge of arrangements. Taking part in the business meeting were Deputy Grand Master Donald H. Smith, Vice-President; Grand Treasurer Harold S. Gorman; Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer, Secretary; Grand Generalissimo Marvin E. Fowler; Grand Captain General William H. Thornley, Jr.; and Past Grand Masters John L. Crofts, Sr., Willard M. Avery, and Kenneth C. Johnson.

Decisions approved at the 1983 meeting involved increases in doctors' and hospitals' fees and the release of a \$25,000 research grant to Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York for continuing study into artificial corneas. In addition, the Trustees approved the appropriation of \$75,000 in research grants during 1983-84. Disposition of this newest grant funding will be determined following a meeting among Sir Knight Edmund F. Ball, Chairman of an ad hoc Research Committee, Executive Director Bell, and Dr. A. Edward Maumenee of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Maumenee has assisted the Eye Foundation for more than 25 years as an ophthalmologist-advisor and is recipient of the Grand Encampment's first National Award presented in 1982.

During the 1983 meeting, Trustee George W. Sorrell, P.G.C., Alabama, read a Necrology Committee report, noting the death earlier this triennium of Sir Knight W. Whitton Florida, long-time Voluntary Campaign Chairman for the Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

Southwest Regional Conference Set

The Southwest Regional York Rite Conference is scheduled for November 11-12 at the Ramada Inn in Reno, Nevada. Eric L. Meale, Regional Deputy General Grand Master of the Southwestern Region for the General Grand Council of Cryptic Masons and Chairman of the 1983 Conference, advises that Ramada Inn no longer furnishes advance registration cards. All registrations for the Conference must be made 30 days in advance by calling the following toll-free number: 800 - 228-2828.

Complete information will be mailed next month to Templar Officers and Past Grand Commanders.

The Grand Encampment will be represented at the Southwestern Regional Conference by Grand Master Ned E. Dull and Grand Encampment Officers, and Past Grand Commanders, led by R.E. Southwestern Department Commander Fred W. Scurlock, P.G.C., California.

86th Birthday Party for C. C. McCoy

Masons of Montgomery, Alabama, turned out in force June 6 to honor Sir Knight Charles C. McCoy on his 86th birthday. McCoy, a member of Andrew Jackson Lodge No. 173, Montgomery, was born June 16, 1897. He began his Masonic career in 1940, serving two years as Worshipful Master and 31 years as Secretary of his Lodge. He has held all offices in the York Rite, including that of Grand High Priest of Alabama's Royal Arch Masons. A Past Commander and current Recorder of Montgomery Commandery No. 4, his appendant membership includes Scottish Rite; Shrine; St. Asaph Conclave, R.C.C.; Montgomery Chapter No. 180, O.E.S.; and Court No. 3, Order of the Amaranth.



THE RECONSECRATION OF FAMOUS MASONS

by

Sir Knight & Dr. Irving I. Lasky

Golden West Commandery No. 43, Los Angeles, California

Man does not die. Man imagines it is death that he fears, but what he fears is the unforeseen, the "explosion." What man fears is himself, not death. There is no death when you meet death.

The Alexandrian Jews with their Apochrypha lived by laws and mores and abstained from the phantasmagoria of necromancy (calling up the spirits of the deceased) and its talismans of immortality. "When the dead is at rest, let his remembrance rest; and be comforted for him, when his spirit is departed from him." Ashes to ashes and dust to dust. Such is the ordination of our Supreme Being in all His splendor, wisdom and correctness.

Perhaps the rash of reconsecration of the dead following the American Revolution was an attempt to build a rapid "tradition" for the new country. Whatever the reason, some of our founding fathers have themselves found little rest after death.

Brother Daniel Morgan (1736?-1802) was a brigadier general in the American Revolution. There is evidence to indicate that he was a member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6 in Virginia. He was involved in the French-Indian War and Pontiac's War, stormed Quebec with Arnold, and joined General Washington in 1777. He resigned his commission in 1799, and the next year became a brigadier general in the Southern Army. In 1795, he commanded the army of Western Pennsylvania as a major general. This army put an end to the "Whisky Insurrection."

Approximately 28 years ago, the persistent South attempted to dig up

the body of Daniel Morgan. Said one observer, "One old soldier who did die has failed to fade away. . . . General Daniel Morgan, hero of the American Revolution, isn't alive. Hasn't been, in fact, for some 149 years. But a couple of southern towns are about to start another Civil War over his body." Daniel Morgan was the latest in a long line of heroes of 1776 to have his bones rattled. Such reinterment is enacted for myriad reasons — bringing a hero "home," placing a new monument, finding a more "suitable" grave. But with disputes over who "owned" whom, some of those heroes have had an uneasy "rest."

The first of the Revolution's heroes to fall victim to a long succession of reburials was Major General Joseph Warren, the first American general to die in the War. Warren, successful physician and Massachusetts political activist, was appointed, but not yet commissioned, a major general of the militia just days before he walked onto the battlefield at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Almost immediately the new general was killed. Warren had no uniform; he had gone into battle wearing a light-colored coat, white-fringed waistcoat and powdered wig.

Rumor had it that while the general's body was being placed in a hastily dug grave, the fancy clothes were hawked for sale by a British soldier. He was taken up shortly after to be viewed by British officers who considered his death something of a victory over the rebels.

Warren was buried a second time on the battlefield, and there he → → →

remained for the next ten months until the British evacuated Boston. Then came time for a "proper" funeral; but first General Warren had to be found and identified. His family had been told he was buried beside a man wearing a "farmer's frock." It was Warren's close friend and fellow Sir Knight, Paul Revere, who made positive identification. A few weeks before the general's death, Revere, sometime dentist, had made two artificial teeth for Warren and had attached them with a silver wire. Revere never forgot that day when he was called to a grave to identify the skull of his old friend.

Warren's next funeral was Masonic and military and probably the largest Boston had seen in years. The general was buried, now for the third time, in the Old Granary Burying Ground. Then, 48 years later, he was moved to the vaults under Saint Paul's Church. And in 1855 he was moved once more to Forest Hills Cemetery. Each time he was identified by the false teeth and Revere's silver wire.

For years, rumor had it that Warren's skull was owned by the Old South Association, proprietors of Old South Meetinghouse, in Boston. No one at the Association knows about it today. But a photograph of the skull taken in 1855 clearly shows Revere's handiwork. Dr. Joseph Warren received his degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, in 1761 and was elected master of the Lodge, November 30, 1768. Dr. Warren eventually became the Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on December 27, 1769, and continued so until his death at Bunker Hill. On May 14, 1770, he received the Order of the Temple, becoming one of the first Knights Templar in America.

Ethan Allen, who is thought to have received only his first Masonic degree at Windsor, Vermont, on July 7, 1777, gained fame as a colonel commanding the "Green Mountain Boys" when Benedict

Arnold seized Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775. His bones have been lost for over a century. "The angels are waiting for you, General Allen," his minister supposedly told him as he lay dying. "They are, are they? Well," he said with a curse, "let 'em wait." Vermont eventually built a monument 42 ft. high, granite topped, with an eight foot statue of the general. But it was a monument to a memory, for no one could remember where Allen was buried.

Brother Anthony Wayne was presumably a member of Winchester Lodge No. 12. He was also known as "Mad Anthony" for his bravery in battle. He was originally buried beneath a blockhouse at the edge of Lake Erie. In 1809, the general's son decided to bring his father closer to home. When exhumed, the body was very well preserved and too big to be transported in their small buggy. As a result, a surgeon decided to remove the integument — the skin. That left two "Mad Anthonys" to inter. One rests in St. David's courtyard at Radnor, Pennsylvania, and the other still lies under the original blockhouse near Lake Erie.

Brother Nathanael Greene emerged from the Revolutionary War as a general second only to George Washington in military reputation. He is claimed by some Masonic scholars to have been a member of a Rhode Island Lodge and by others to have been a member of a military Lodge. Throughout the war, he wore a Masonic medal given him by the Marquis de Lafayette. After his death in 1786, and through circumstances beyond his control, his grave site was lost. In spite of this, the Marquis de Lafayette, on a triumphal tour of the United States in 1825, laid a cornerstone for General Greene's grave. It was a fifty foot marble obelisk with bronze plates depicting General Greene. The General's body was found some 60 years later. Brother Greene was at last laid to rest in 1902, beside his 72-year-old monument.

Grand Encampment
Roll Call of Honored Dead
IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Austin G. Felton
Missouri
Grand Commander — 1982
Born October 21, 1905
Died July 13, 1983

G. Milan Smith
Vermont
Grand Commander — 1942
Born December 25, 1890
Died July 15, 1983

Enloe C. Potter
District of Columbia
Grand Commander — 1979
Born October 31, 1913
Died July 26, 1983

George C. Lazenby
West Virginia
Grand Commander — 1975
Born September 3, 1907
Died July 27, 1983

Thomas Claggett Jones
Virginia
Grand Commander — 1942
Born November 12, 1893
Died July 29, 1983

The remarkable reconsecration of Admiral John Paul Jones has been earlier told in this journal (see *Knight Templar*, July 1983). His return to the United States 112 years after his death is a fascinatingly macabre story but more so a pioneer work in forensic science. This effort was at a cost of one to two million dollars, in early twentieth century dollars.

Finally, to the contrary notwithstanding, the soul of man is immortal and imperishable. What he leaves behind in the "material" world is simply dust and ashes — and not much at that.

Sir Knight Irving Lasky, 33^o, resides at 11920 Dorothy Street, Los Angeles, California 90049.

Italian Representatives Visit U.S.A.

Three officers from St. John Commandery No. 2, Turin, Italy, arrived in Springfield, Illinois, on July 22 to convey the greetings of the Italian Templar bodies to Grand Master Ned E. Dull and to reaffirm their affiliation with the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A. Sir Knights Giuseppe Ottella, Eminent Commander, Franco Rizzi, G.G., and Franco Fusi, Recorder, delivered a letter of commitment (see page 22) along with a sprig of acacia to Grand Master Dull and in turn accepted Dispensations for two new Subordinate Commanderies in Italy — Giacomo DeMolay in Leghorn, and Mediterranean of Naples in Naples. The Dispensations, approved by the Committee on Dispensations and Charters and signed by Grand Master Dull, will be in effect until the 56th Triennial Conclave in 1985 at which time a decision will be made whether to grant full Charters.

Also during the July meeting, immediate Past Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson took the opportunity to present to Eminent Commander Ottella a Grand Encampment plaque for membership gain during the 1979-82 triennium. The award was announced during Sir Knight Johnson's 55th Triennial Conclave in 1982.



From St. John Commandery in Italy (left to right): Franco Rizzi, G.G.; Dr. Franco Fusi, Recorder; and Eminent Commander Giuseppe Ottella. At right, Past Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson presents membership award.



ST. JOHN COMMANDERY N° 2
OF ITALY

Italy York Rite Bodies

SUBORDINATE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Springfield (Illinois)
July 22, 1983

TURIN

Ned E. Dull
Grand Master
Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of U. S. A.
Van Wert, Ohio

Our Most Eminent Grand Master,

On leaving Springfield, we deeply thank you for your fraternal hospitality.

This historical capital city of Illinois (where young Abraham Lincoln lived) is the natural and appropriate Templar place to assure you and all Grand Encampment Officers that you can truly count on your faithful Knights Templar stationed in the outpost of Turin in the land of Northern Italy. We are firmly determined to maintain the honor and the dignity of our Order, shoulder by shoulder with the other 350.000 Knights Templar around the globe.

'Templary is on grow', as the Grand Recorder Paul C. Rodenhauer wrote in 1972 in his Capsule Chronicle of Templary.

Therefore, while pledging allegiance to our Italian flag and the country for which it stands, we plant our free lances in the mystic ground just in front of the tent of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, ready to proudly witness our common belief in Liberty and Justice for all, under the banner of Jesus Christ, the Great Captain of our Salvation.

And so help us St Jhon.

Sincerely yours, in the Service of the Templary and all of the York Rite.


Giuseppe Ottella
Eminent Commander


Franco Fusi
Recorder


Franco Rizzi
Generalissimo

The four Subordinate Commanderies presently working in Italy include:
Carroccio No. 1, Milan; St. John No. 2, Turin; Giacomo DeMolay, U.D., Leghorn;
and Mediterranean of Naples, Naples.

WILKINS TANNEHILL (1787-1858)

by

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

Grand Historiographer of Connecticut

The most notable men of Nashville, Tennessee, during its development as a commercial center and as the "Athens of America," were designated by historian A. L. Crabb as the "Chosen Twelve." Among their number, Wilkins Tannehill was not the least.

In the formative years of Freemasonry in the state, his labors and services were so exemplary that he came to be known as the "Genius of Masonry" in Tennessee. Under his leadership, Masonry was often in public view and high in public esteem. Cornerstone ceremonies, dedications of Masonic colleges, establishment of an orphanage, and impressive processions in the open air emphasized the patriotic and humanitarian aspects of the Fraternity.

Most spectacular were the receptions staged for visiting President James Monroe, president-to-be Andrew Jackson, and Lafayette. There was a public procession under Masonic escort to the place of official welcome, with an eloquent and appropriate oration from Tannehill. He presided over a tiled session of the Grand Lodge when Lafayette was made an honorary member. It was at that time the honoree stated that he had been made a Mason before he came to America in 1777, a statement which later Masonic writers overlooked.

Tannehill was the first Mason to be Raised in Cumberland Lodge in 1813 and served as Master for no less than eight terms. Elected Grand Master seven times, he occasionally functioned as Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and on many committees at different times.

A charter member of Cumberland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in 1813, he was High Priest for five years and the first Grand High Priest when the Grand Chapter was organized in 1826. He was Deputy Illustrious Master of Washington Council, Royal & Select Masters, first assembled in 1827.

As student and graduate of the later Western University at Pittsburgh, where he was born, he acquired and maintained a life-long interest in literary pursuits. Several scholarly books came from his pen, one a 350-page tome, much applauded in spite of, or perhaps because of, the formidable title *Sketches of the History of Literature from the Earliest Period to the Revival of Letters in the Fifteenth Century*. He was at times editor of a newspaper in both Nashville and Louisville and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay's presidential ambitions.

Not only a magazine writer and publisher, Tannehill was a silent partner in the printing plant and a pioneer bookstore. An early review of literature, the *Orthopolitan*, had a unique title and content of a scholarly quality, but it did not attract enough subscribers and readers to warrant continuance.

His "Masonic Manual," which first appeared in 1819, became standard throughout the region and appeared in several editions. The Grand Lodge dedicated the 1866 revision to their late "distinguished Past Grand Master and ripe scholar." In his later years, Tannehill began publication of the *Portfolio*, a journal of Freemasonry and general literature; but failing eyesight compelled him → → →

to discontinue reading and writing, and the publication ceased after three years.

Tannehill began his commercial and business career as agent for the Wilkins Salt Works, owned by an uncle. The production and distribution of common salt for domestic use fulfilled a great need in a pioneer region, and the profits were substantial. Still more of a money-maker was a contract with the Federal Government during the War of 1812, when Mammoth Cave and other Kentucky and Tennessee caverns were exploited to supply saltpeter, a component of gunpowder. His speculation in land was remunerative also, but a general depression in the 1830s was disastrous to a venture into the banking field. He was Mayor of Nashville for two terms but never an active politico. He supported the rising Temperance Movement, promoted navigational improvement of the Cumberland River, and was influential in the Presbyterian church. He was an early and attentive member of the Board of Trustees of the later University of Nashville.

His services to city and state might have been greater had he not removed to Louisville. His nine-year absence occurred during the anti-Masonic frenzy which dampened interest within the Fraternity and damaged its image with the populace. Tannehill was on the defensive but did not retreat, as he was active in the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and a champion of the Masons in his newspaper. While his business and community interests were many and diverse, in the midst of it all he found time to pursue his literary objectives and to practice his Masonry.

Sir Knight C. H. Luke, Recorder of Nashville Commandery, was not successful in finding the precise date when Wilkins Tannehill was Knighted. A notation in the records, apparently made upon revival of the Commandery in 1846 when Tannehill was Eminent Commander, states that he "received the Order about 1826."

It so happened that William Gibbes Hunt, "of Nashville" (*Knight Templar Magazine*, June 1982), attended the (General) Grand Encampment in New York City during September 1826 and was elected Grand Captain General. As such, he was authorized and expected to create new encampments, issue dispensations and collect the appropriate fee. He did not attend the next Triennial, when he normally would have reported and made financial returns. Because of uncertainties which existed in Templar ranks, and his death during a cholera epidemic, Hunt's report is missing, and his indebtedness, if any, was forgiven at a later Grand Encampment. It has been surmised that upon his return from New York, Hunt recruited or created a sufficient number of Templars (Tannehill among them), to warrant issuance of a dispensation but that Tannehill's removal out of state and Hunt's death resulted in the disappearance of all records and minutes.

The death of Wilkins Tannehill at Nashville occurred after a few years when he had become blind and finally was "afflicted with the gloom of total darkness." It is said that 4,000 people were in and around the church at funeral services, followed by interment with Masonic ceremony. While no one in Nashville bears the family name of Tannehill today, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee erected a monument and obelisk (an unbroken column), on which, in durable stone, the name of one "loved and honored while living," is preserved "in reverent memory" — that of a "true friend, sincere Christian, and devoted Mason."

Sir Knight Case is a member of Washington Commandery No. 1 in Hartford; his address is 55 Masonic Avenue, Apt. No. 302, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492.

‡

He loves each one of us as if
there were only one of us.

St. Augustine

THE RITUAL AS MYSTERY PLAY

by

Brother C. P. Harrington, Secretary
The Masonic Study Society, England

forwarded by

Brother G. F. Smith, O.B.E., LL.S.M., President of the Society

"The mode of opening and closing a Lodge, of conferring the degrees, of installation, and other duties, constitute a system of ceremonies which are called the Ritual. Much of this ritual is esoteric, and . . . is communicated only by oral instruction. In each Masonic jurisdiction it is required, by the superintending authority, that the ritual shall be the same; but it more or less differs in the different Rites and jurisdictions. But this does not affect the universality of Masonry. The ritual is only the external and extrinsic form. The doctrine of Freemasonry is everywhere the same. It is the body which is unchangeable — remaining always and everywhere the same. The ritual is but the outer garment which covers the body . . ." So reads the definition of "ritual" in Mackey and McClenachan's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.

As the above definition indicates, Masonic ritual is a universal mode of ceremony wherein a candidate learns that "peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." While the externals of that ceremony may differ from place to place, the "body" is unchangeable. Thus, when Brother C. P. Harrington of The Masonic Study Society in England discusses the importance of proper "staging" of the ritual, his words speak not only to his brethren across the ocean, but to Masons and Sir Knights on this side of the Atlantic, as well. The titles of officers, like the form of the ritual, may differ among jurisdictions, but the meaning is there for all to heed.

In order to appreciate the offices of "Director of Ceremonies" and "Preceptor," let us view our ceremonies with a practical perspective and regard them as what they functionally are: Mystery Plays.

In any good presentation, there must be rehearsal in order that the production is acceptable to the audience for the self-satisfaction of the cast, and that the intention and motives of the author are adequately and properly conveyed.

The Director of such a stage play must be capable of interpreting the script and combining the stage directions with a meaningful and sincere performance from the cast who should sublimate their own personalities into that of their characters.

In our Masonic plays, however, the Preceptor has a far greater task than simply hearing a player speak his lines and directing movements around the Lodge floor. He should be capable of inspiring the entire cast under his direction (who are normally, from a thespian point of view, untalented amateurs) with a sense of purpose and a comprehension of what they are doing and why they are doing it, so that each actor in our "mystery drama" can, with an inner conviction, convey with true sincerity the import of what is being done and said to the candidate as each scene of our play unfolds.

Each play conveys, or should convey, certain philosophies and → → →

moralistic teachings which have as their basic intention the task of making the candidate aware of "himself," of his ego and personage; and that awareness should eventually lead him to contemplate his place on this earth, relative to his fellows and his God.

What a dreadful and awe-inspiring responsibility it is for our players to have in their hands the spiritual awakening of a fellow creature. What a sense of Presence there must be, working with the invoked assistance of the Most High. Surely, conscience must dictate that our play actors must know what they are doing and realise the import of what they are saying. Surely a Deacon should know the meaning behind his instructions to the candidate when guiding from West to East. Surely the Wardens should know why they question the candidate in the way they do. Surely the Master must know the reason for the old penalties, the explanation of the grips, and who the Wardens really represent in the raising.

Who, then, is to teach, advise and guide our cast if, for the most part, they cannot do so for themselves? The duty must lie with the Preceptor, a Past Master in the art of employing and instructing his brethren in Freemasonry. Imagine then our Masonic play with the benefit of such rehearsals. Every actor is mentally and spiritually tuned to the level of the degree being worked, achieving such satisfaction and joy that can only come from being part of that cast, who have helped awaken a true competency of Divine wisdom in each candidate — a fellow human being who becomes a true brother. When each and every Preceptor begins to think about training his players to convey spiritually through wisdom instead of acting as marionettes, then will our Lodges of Instruction really be Lodges of Instruction and not Rooms of Rehearsal.

May it be suggested that if ever a jewel were to be instituted for a Preceptor, it

should simply consist of the flame of wisdom held between the square and compasses, the whole being completely uncircled and unchained, but surmounting a true love knot at the base for, truly, compassion, understanding, and patience are required.

The love knot on the jewel of the Director of Ceremonies also conveys compassion and high fraternal regard for one's fellow human beings, but his duties are purely delegated from the Master. His place in our drama presentation is more on the exoteric lines of stage manager, link man, Aide de Camp, Major Domo, and, if he is quite skillful, straight man, all rolled into one.

In general, the duties performed by the Director of Ceremonies, when there is a candidate on the floor, could be better accomplished by one of the Deacons, but other aspects of ceremony require an intermediary to marshal the social niceties of hospitality and the courtesies extended to rank. It is perhaps preferable that a Director of Ceremonies should not also be the Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction or rehearsal. In this way, the temptation to "over-control" the proceedings could be avoided.

It must be borne in mind that while the cast direct their personalities to a candidate, the Director has an effect on the entire audience before and after the degree play. If, on occasion, the Director presents himself as a bit larger than life, remember that he is acting his unscripted part and that Theatre must at times be a shade theatrical to be of any use at all.

Brother Harrington lives at 'Crawfordsburn', Woodlands Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent.



16th Voluntary Campaign Authorized

Past Grand Master Kenneth C. Johnson has been named Chairman of the Eye Foundation's 16th Voluntary Campaign to run from December 1, 1983, to April 30, 1984.

Maine's Travelling Templars



The 16 men and women pictured at left beside their rented mini-bus comprise a group of Sir Knights and ladies who are gaining a reputation as the "Travelling Templars from Maine." Led by Grand Commander Donald E. Reid and Mrs. Reid, the Maine delegation have already jaunted this year from their home state to the Annual

Conclaves of Maryland and the District of Columbia — with some sight-seeing thrown in along the way. Grand Commander Reid and his "Travellers" hope to set a record for the average size for out-of-state delegations attending Conclaves in the Northeastern Department. Future trips include a Templar Festival in New Jersey this fall, and New Jersey's Annual Conclave next spring.

More on "Masons in Government"

The Masonic Service Association, Silver Spring, Maryland, has been advised of several updates to the "Masons in Government" list prepared by M.S.A. and reprinted by permission in the August *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Thomas W. Mann, P.G.C. and Grand Recorder of Alabama, writes that Alabama Governor George C. Wallace should be added to the list. Governor Wallace is a Brother Mason and a member of Dothan Commandery No. 25. Under the Federal Judiciary, the name of The Honorable Hal J. Bonney, Jr., should be added. Sir Knight Bonney, serving the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of Virginia, is a member of Grice Commandery No. 16, Norfolk. And under U.S. Representatives the name of Congressman John J. Rhodes, Arizona, should be included. Sir Knight Rhodes was Knighted in 1978 in Scottsdale Commandery No. 12.

Finally, an associate of Sir Knight Homer Ferguson, listed as Judge, U.S. Court of Military Appeals, informs us of the death of the former Michigan Congressman December 17, 1982, at age 94.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Oregon No. 4 — Clifford O. Wilson
Missouri No. 11 — Charles C. Starks
New York No. 19 — Daniel H. Sanders, Jr.
Texas No. 46 — Ronald A. Sharp

Grand Master's Club:

No. 459 — Douglas W. Hamilton (CT)
No. 460 — Frank G. Billmire (IL)
No. 461 — A Ormsby Donogh (CA)
No. 462 — Michael J. Terlecky (FL)

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 contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and there is no Commandery credit for 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.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

CHAPTER VII (continued)

FORMATION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

It is rather surprising that Sir Thomas Webb was not elected General Grand Master, at the 1819 Convention in New York City. But it was probably a wise move to have a man of national reputation as the head of the new institution to lend it prestige and enable it to obtain the support and recognition it would need in its early years. Probably the same thought was in mind when DeWitt Clinton was elected Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of New York at its organization. Webb had had some experience in attempting to establish a General Grand Encampment in 1807 and in the years immediately following, and no doubt saw the advantage of having DeWitt Clinton assume the high office in the new organization. Webb had worked unceasingly through the years to promote a national body for the Knights Templar and was willing to forego the honor of the high office and to submerge his personal preferment so that the new Order might best be served. Had he lived until the second meeting of the General Grand Encampment, he would, no doubt, have been elected as its Grand Master. While Webb was not the titular Grand Master, he was undoubtedly the real leader and Master, for the most of the business and work of the new organization was carried on by him instead of by Clinton.

The Record of the First Meeting

The minutes of the first meeting of the General Grand Encampment were not

printed until 1859. Previous to this there had been only the manuscript copy in the Grand Recorder's office. When first printed, they were accepted at face value as being a true record of what had transpired at that meeting. However, subsequent investigation has shown it to be inaccurate.

The record states that the Convention consisted of "Delegates or Knights Companions from eight Councils and Encampments of Knights Templar and Appendant Orders." On the basis of this statement, Sir James Hopkins in a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1889 stated his opinion that the subordinate bodies formed the General Grand Encampment and that it in turn created all the state Grand Commanderies.

After the question had been raised as to the correctness of these records, he replied:

"Anyone investigating the history of the Order in this country, without any other information than this, would be bound to believe that this official record was entirely accurate and to be accepted as absolute verity."

"At the last Triennial Conclave, in discussing a question submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence, I took the ground that the Grand Encampment was formed by representatives from eight subordinate Commanderies and that it had created all the state Grand Commanderies. For the truth of this position I rested upon the official minutes of this Grand Body. The early minutes of the Grand Encampment remained in manuscript until 1859. At that time, upon the motion

of Sir Knight Parvin, the Proceedings of 1816 – when the Grand Encampment was formed – and of the subsequent sessions, were printed.”

After a careful investigation, Sir Knight Hopkins found that the first record was far from being accurate, and he made a full report of his findings to the Grand Encampment in 1889 (see Appendix III). A search of the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York showed that delegates had been appointed and that reports of their actions had been received and action taken thereon. His final conclusions were:

“It may, therefore, be considered as definitely settled that this Grand Encampment was formed by delegates from the Grand Bodies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and New York.

“It would be a matter of pride and gratification if we could trace the geneology [sic] of our Templar organization, by clear and unquestionable steps, back to a legitimate and respected parentage. But as it cannot be done – as the very baptismal record of our Grand Encampment has been found to be erroneous – and so many subordinate bodies were formed without formality and without legality, we can only admit the established facts, and trust that the power, the purity, and the renown of our maturer years may soften the disappointment occasioned by the knowledge of an unfortunate origin.”

It seems unusual that the records of that first meeting of the General Grand Encampment should be so full of errors and omissions. There is no report of a committee on credentials, and the names of the delegates are not mentioned.

Eight subordinate encampments are listed. Some of these were not then members of any Grand Encampment and several never did affiliate with a Grand Body. Sir Knight Hopkins, in 1889, in reporting upon this, stated:

“I have caused diligent search to be made for the record of the different subordinates mentioned. Some of them cannot be found of a date early enough to throw any light on the subject; and of those still preserved there is no mention of the appointment of any delegates for the purpose named, or any action indicating that the Council or Encampment had any part in the work.”

Five of the bodies listed were subordinate to the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, namely: Boston Encampment, St. John's Encampment, St. Paul's Encampment, Newport Encampment and Darius Council.

Ancient Encampment, Temple Encampment and Montgomery Encampment were not then members of the Grand Encampment of New York and should not have been listed. Just why Columbian Encampment, of which Sir Knight Lowndes was a member and which was then the only constituent of the Grand Encampment of New York, was not listed is a question which has not been answered.

Since the delegates had been appointed by the several Grand Encampments, it would have seemed more reasonable for that fact to have been stated in the record rather than listing only a part of the encampments which were in existence in the jurisdiction of these two Grand Encampments regardless of their membership therein.

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



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



□ Members of the Morris family (surname, given name, and middle name), I have the family tree starting 1625 and current to about 1900. I need genealogy data for the past three generations to update the tree so that future generations might enjoy it. I also have the Morris family crest. If there appears to be sufficient interest, I will consider the reproduction of both the tree and crest. Send SASE for details. *William Morris Booth II, P.O. Box 208, Grand Haven, Michigan 49417*

□ Are there any descendants of Howard Joy Sims who are readers of "Knight Voices" (comments from readers)? I have in my possession the document No. 756418 showing that he became a Noble into Ainad Temple of East St. Louis on the 23rd of April 1926. If there is anyone who can help me to locate the descendants, I will be happy to see that they receive this. I know there were some descendants at one time in the Kansas City area. *Christine A. Scott, 1301 South Catalpa, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762*

□ Looking for a watch fob with the York Rite emblems on one side and Blue Lodge emblems on the other. Each section showed the working tools. Have only seen this fob once and have been unable to locate one. If anyone has information as to where I can purchase one, or one similar, please write. *Russell E. Gay, 93 Gelinias Drive, Chicopee, Massachusetts 01020*

□ I would like to buy a Knight Templar ring. *Paul G. Summers, 510 Forest, Liberty, Missouri 64068 (816-781-5656)*

□ I have in my possession a watch which belonged to my father, Ralph D. Harris, who died in 1917. He was a member of the Romeo, Michigan, Commandery. I am the last of my family and would like very much to sell it either to someone who would really appreciate and care for it or to a Museum. It is an Elgin with a second hand. Around the second hand is PAN AM 1901, and above that his name: Ralph D. Harris. Above that is the red Commandery cross and insignia. I believe it is gold (probably plated), with fine engraving on the cover. *Mary Elizabeth Harris, 821 North Pennsylvania, Apt. 19, Lansing, Michigan 48906*

□ I have no need for four cemetery lots in Acacia Park in Bloomfield, Michigan. They're in Section "W," a lovely spot. My family has passed on many miles from Michigan. I will accept best offer and will divide. *R. E. Veilegaard, 12081 Callado Road, Rancho Bernardo, San Diego, California 92128*

□ My hobby is repairing, reconditioning, and collecting old cameras — 1950's and older. If you have an old camera, working or not, good or bad, that you would want to part with, please give me a collect call at 914-268-7246 in the evening. I am not a dealer. If your camera has any intrinsic value, I will make you a fair offer. You can also let me know what your hobby is and we might be able to trade. You can also write to me, giving me a general description of the camera and the inscription on the lens, if any. *Claus C. Stegmann, 87 North Grant Avenue, Congers, New York 10920*

□ I am researching my family history in east Tennessee and wish to hear from all Sir Knights with the last names of Boyd, DePew, Eades, Hargis, and Jones, also associated names who can trace their line back to either a John Jones who migrated from Boutertout Co., Virginia, to the Holston Settlements about 1770, or Charles "Rock House Charlie" Jones, and their sister Jane who was the first wife of the Revolutionary War Officer Captain Isaac DePew.

"Rock House Charlie" was my direct great-great-great grandfather. The Eades in question was my great grandfather on my father's mother's side and lived in Greene Co., Tennessee. He had three children: John, who married Bertha Arrwood; Mary, the wife of Ben A. Poe; and Frances, who married George Jones, the fourth son of John "Jack, Jackie" Jones and Hettie Ann Keen." Any information on the above names will be appreciated.
Douglas B. Jones, 10608 North 26th Street, Tampa, Florida 33612

□ Genealogical/biographical information wanted on JOHN B. WYNNE, born 1817, Greenville Dist., South Carolina, and on SAMPSON A. BOBO, b. Spartansburg Dist., South Carolina, early 1800's. Later in life, Sampson resided in Panola Co., Mississippi. Both were Masons. Happy to exchange info with anyone with these last names. *Mrs. Arthur Shield Wynne, 1368 Wrenwood, Memphis, Tennessee 38122*

□ I am a Knight Templar here in Denison, Texas. I am trying to locate my father's sword. It has his name on the blade - Grant I. Crain. He was a member in the Southern Colorado Consistory No. 3, Valley of Pueblo, Ideal Class May 16-17-18-19, year 1927, Trinidad, Colorado. He moved to Colbert, Oklahoma, in July 1929. Times were hard, and he sold his uniform and sword to another Knight. I was nine years old at the time and would love to locate it. *M. G. Crain, 623 East Heron Street, Denison, Texas 75020*

□ It was with great interest and surprise that I read the "Masonic Membership Card" printed on the back cover of the June 1983 *Knight Templar Magazine*. I have had a copy for several years. My copy gives credit to an unknown Brother of Kasilawan Lodge No. 77 of the Philippines. It was presented on the occasion of the visit to the Lodge of Cenon Cervantes by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that Jurisdiction. It would be interesting to find out who authored this talk, when it was first given and who the Grand Master was at the aforementioned visit. If any Sir Knight knows the history of the "Masonic Membership Card," I would be most interested to know. *Richard J. Cosler, 66380 Beeham Road, Cambridge, Ohio 43725*

□ I am looking for a Shrine belt buckle to buy. I know of someone that bought one in Texas so if any of you Nobles in Texas read this, I would appreciate hearing from you. *Donald E. Miller, 11 Point Beach Drive, Milford, Connecticut 06460*

□ I have in my personal collection several 10k and 14k York Rite watch chain charms. They are beautiful - hand-engraved, but different. Instead of the usual red cross set inside the crown, the crown is set on a Maltese Cross, which in turn is set on a sunburst. What is really different is the crown is green enamel rather than the usual red. Can anyone tell me what the green means? They are not for sale. But will trade for other different K.T. charms. All are in mint condition. *Jay Carruth, Box 514, Clinton, Iowa 52732*

□ I am seeking confirmation of my great grandfather's membership in the Knights Templar in the State of New York, circa early 1900's. His name was George W. Willix. Anyone who can offer help, please respond; postage guaranteed. *Hurleen Maffett, 8558 Parker Lane, Ventura, California 93004*

CHARACTER: DON'T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT IT

Good character is that quality which makes one dependable whether being watched or not.

The noblest of the arts and the capital prize in the game of life is "Character."

Reputation is what men think we are; character is what God knows us to be – what we know ourselves to be.

Reputation is the veneer; character is what is on the inside.

Reputation is what one has before the footlights; character is what one is in the dark.

Character determines destiny.

The fundamental principle in character building is sacrifice.

Character is property – it is the noblest of possessions.

Among the rarest riches a man may possess is his character.

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost; when health is lost, much is lost; but when character is lost, all is lost.

Character, which took a lifetime to build, is often destroyed in a single act.

When a renowned banker was asked what he considered the best bank collateral, he replied: "Character."

Character is like the foundation of a house – it is below the surface.

No nation can rise higher than the character of its people.

Youth and beauty fade; character endures forever.

Every man is the architect of his own character.

*Sir Knight William A. Carpenter
R. W. Deputy Grand Master
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*

