

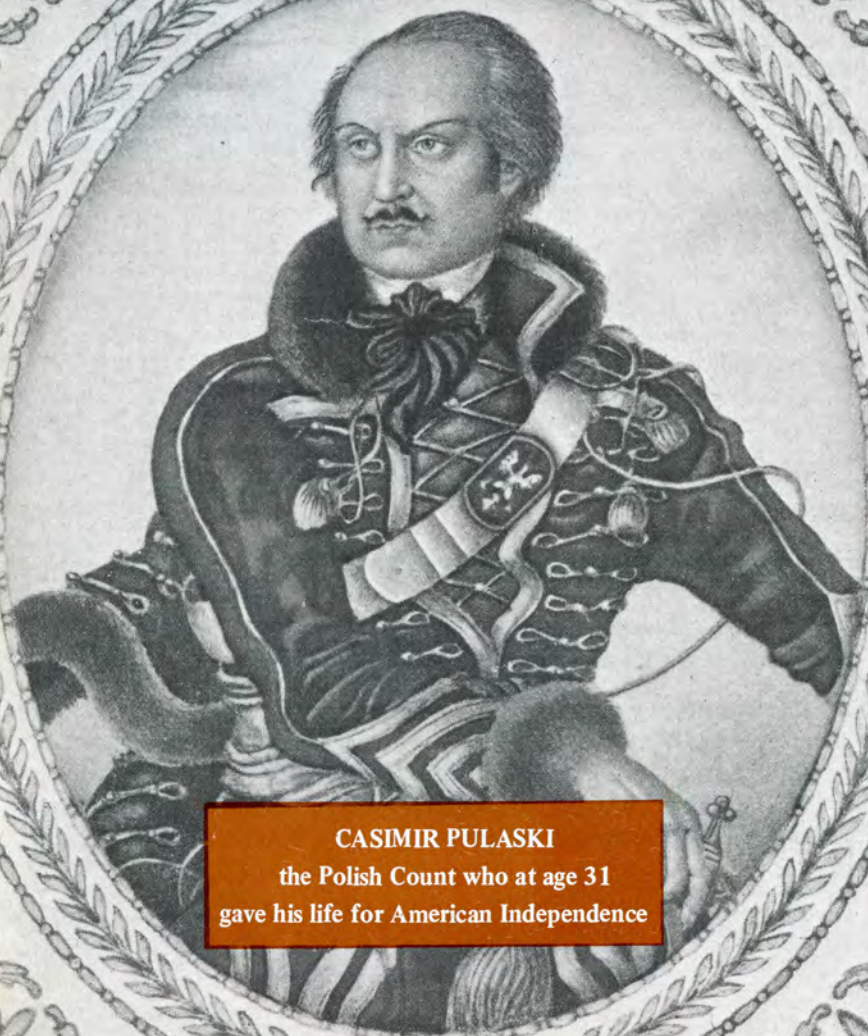


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXX

MARCH 1984

NUMBER 3



CASIMIR PULASKI
the Polish Count who at age 31
gave his life for American Independence

ENTER, SPRING

There is a magic to spring that is unique among the seasons. It begs our attention and invites us to pause for a moment and take stock of ourselves, our world. Spring encourages the humanity in man as no other season does; and if we are brave enough to hear and listen, we can each discover its personal message.

Of course, this is the time of year that suggests renewal and rebirth. Somehow activity comes more easily as we see the effects of spring — the warmth, the mantle of green, new buds impatiently breaking through the firm earth. Nature re-awakens to our welcoming senses, and we respond with a new enthusiasm.

Spring's magic can inspire every Knight Templar to new goals, if only we will open our eyes and ears. Imagine the potential: If each Eminent Commander took a moment *today* and made a plan for some spring activity, then shared that plan with his officers, then with the members of his Commandery, it could result in the most progressive year ever for Templary. Multiply that by 1,500 Commanderies, and soon we would stop talking about our problems and start congratulating ourselves on our accomplishments.

But the key to the magic is to take the moment *now*. Has your Commandery set a date for this year's conferrals? Have the Sir Knights accomplished their fund-raising plans for the 16th Annual Eye Foundation Voluntary Campaign? If not, then begin today. Let today be the time for doing. For, as the poet once said, tomorrow may be too late:

*Tomorrow is not promised us; so let us take today
And make the very most of it the once we pass this way.*

*Just speak aloud the kindly thought and do the kindly deed . . .
And try to see and understand some fellow creature's need.*

*Tomorrow is not promised us, nor any other day,
So let us make the most of it the once we pass this way.*

Take a lesson from the flowers of spring. Let this be your season to display your best. We are Christians and Knights Templar, and by our actions we may well influence others to walk our paths.



Yed E. Dull

Knight Templar

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

MARCH: In a few short weeks, spring will be upon us. Already the scent of freshness is drawing us out of winter's corner into the sunshine and a rebirth of activity — as discussed by the Grand Master in his message on page 2. The March cover portrays one of the youngest heroes of the American Revolution, Casimir Pulaski, who died after being shot at the Battle of Savannah in 1779. The story of his stormy life begins on page 9. Also included are a biography of oil drilling pioneer Brother Edwin L. Drake, a report on the Knights Templar Educational Foundation, and many other items to pique your spring interest.

Contents

Enter, Spring	
M.E. Grand Master Ned E. Dull	2
The Knights Templar Educational Foundation	
Sir Knight Dwight L. Smith	5
The Hero of Savannah	
J. E. Behrens, Editor	9
The Soul of the Shrine	
George E. Stringfellow, P.I.P.	13
The Ides of March — Just Another Day	
Sir Knight and Dr. Russell H. Anthony	19
"Colonel" Edwin L. Drake (1819-1880)	
Sir Knight Thomas Rigas	23

Southeastern Regional Conference Review	8
Knights Templar Eye Foundation Grant Committee . .	15
100% Life Sponsorship	17
Grand Commander's, Grand Master's Clubs	18
16th Annual Voluntary Campaign	22

March Cover	3
Editor's Journal	4
The Family of Masonry	16
In Hallowed Memory	21
Knight Voices	30

MARCH 1984
VOLUME XXX NUMBER 3

Published monthly as an official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

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

PAUL C. RODENHAUSER
Grand Recorder
and Editorial Consultant

Joan E. Behrens
Editor

Grand Recorder
14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293
312-427-5670

Mail magazine materials and correspondence to the Editor, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293.

Material for the Grand Commanderies' two-page Supplements is to be directed to the respective Supplement Editors.

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



EDITOR'S JOURNAL

DeMolay Congress: The 17th International DeMolay Congress will be held at the Sarasota Hyatt House in Sarasota, Florida, May 3-5. The Congress, to be conducted by current International Master Councilor Terry D. Koubele and International Congress Secretary James W. Price, will be followed by the annual meeting of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, May 6-9. Grand Master G. Lawrence Hunt will preside at those sessions.

Zanesville: There is no "Y" in Zanesville – never was, never will be. That's the word from Richard F. Sutton of Cyrene Commandery No. 10, Zanesville, Ohio. Sir Knight Sutton commented on a January news item honoring a 50-year Templar who is a former member of Cyrene No. 10. The printed report indicated the Commandery was located in "Zaynesville." But, says Sutton, "the only 'Y' in Zanesville is our celebrated Y bridge . . . that connects the three sections of Zanesville."

Sponsored: A note from Mrs. Rosalind G. DeLamater, widow of the late Past Grand Master Walter A. DeLamater, pointed out that the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., was *sponsored* by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar – rather than founded by the Grand Encampment, as stated in a January news item. Grand Master DeLamater was instrumental in the adoption of the Templar charity and served as its first Executive Director for 15 years, from the close of his term as Grand Master in 1958 until his retirement in 1973. Writes Mrs. DeLamater, "The General spent over three years working on this project while he was Deputy Grand Master, and it was adopted and sponsored in 1955."

East Central: The final Department Conference for the 1983-84 year will convene March 10 and 11 at the Atkinson Hotel in downtown Indianapolis. This East Central Conference will be co-chaired by Max L. Clark, R.E. Department Commander and P.G.C. of Michigan.

A Personal Note from the Editor:

As this letter is being written, I am recuperating from arterial surgery which was performed on January 9, 1984, one week before we went to press with the February Knight Templar Magazine. Many friends and fratres have since learned of my hospitalization and have sent cards and letters of concern and encouragement. To all of you – brethren and ladies – who have remembered me in your correspondence and prayers, I want to say a very sincere thank you.

Although my activities are momentarily curtailed, please be assured that the Chicago office of the Grand Recorder will continue to function as usual. The staff remain ready, willing, and able to assist Sir Knights on any Templar matters, and our variety of services will continue unabated.

In the meantime, I am following doctor's orders and, under Hazel's watchful eye, regaining strength and looking forward to tomorrow's tasks.

*Paul C. Rodenhauer
R.E. Grand Recorder*

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

by

Sir Knight Dwight L. Smith

Franklin Commandery No. 23, Indiana

(abstracted and revised from an article in *The Indiana Freemason*)

Wayne Guthrie, a name illustrious in the Masonic Craft in Indiana, never missed an opportunity to pay eloquent tribute to the memory of Colonel Richard Lieber, founder of Indiana's state park system, for his insistence that the Brown County lad go to college, and then for his unflinching encouragement, backed at times by financial assistance.

M.W. Brother Stanley F. Maxwell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33^o, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, tells a story of the time when the carriage of Randolph Churchill (father of Winston) broke down on a muddy road in Scotland. A young Scot from a nearby farm brought a team of horses, pulled out the carriage, and refused to accept compensation.

But Churchill, who was a Member of Parliament, talked to the youth long enough to learn that his greatest ambition was to be a doctor. Over the years that followed the Englishman made it possible for the boy from Scotland to go to the university.

More than a half-century later the life of Winston Churchill, son of Randolph, was saved by administration of a new wonder drug known as penicillin. The medicine had been developed by Dr. Alexander Fleming, the Scotsman who had provided the team of horses to pull Randolph Churchill's carriage out of the mud.

Every Freemason remembers, or should remember, the dramatic moment when he

was brought to light in a Masonic Lodge. But many fail to grasp the symbolism of that brief ceremonial act.

Light is the opposite of darkness; the purpose of bringing men to light is to dispel the darkness of ignorance and superstition.

Trouble is, so many of us never give a thought to practical ways whereby light may be turned on, putting darkness to flight. In the United States, however, the Knights Templar have made great strides in changing those dramatic words, "Let there be light," from so much ritualistic mumbo-jumbo to uses that are not only practical but of inestimable service to the human race.

The Knights Templar Educational Foundation was created because Masonic leadership saw tremendous possibilities in a fund of sufficient size that it might provide financial assistance to students at a time when it was needed most. The result is a capital fund of almost \$7 million with a record of service that speaks well for all Freemasonry. Thousands of grateful men and women remember that time of extremity when a loan from the Knights Templar made the difference.

In the 62 years the Foundation has been in existence, it has assisted some 77,000 students for an aggregate monetary value of almost \$36 million.

It all came about at the 1922 Triennial of the Grand Encampment when the Sir Knights voted to transfer \$100,000 from the Permanent Fund of the governing body to a fund which later became the Educational Foundation. Each → → →

Knight Templar was required to pay \$1 per year for nine years to get the program moving.

Half of this assessment was placed in the fund for direct investment; the other half was made available immediately for student loans.

Today, more than 75 percent of the Foundation's monies on a national level are invested in deserving American youth who are pursuing an education beyond high school in a vocational, technical, or professional school or at one of America's many colleges and universities. Here is how it operates:

A committee of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., headed by Sir Knight Thomas W. Mann, Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of Alabama, administers the trust fund known as the Knights Templar Educational Foundation. The national committee supervises the loan activity among the 50 Divisions (which are, in reality, Grand Commanderies or Subordinate Commanderies). These, in turn, administer the funds and process loan applications on a jurisdictional basis. The Grand Recorder of each Grand Commandery is, by virtue of his office, the Division's Secretary-Treasurer.

The fund, as established, is a revolving fund; that is, each applicant must understand and consent to the terms of an agreement that any sum borrowed is to be promptly repaid, thereby making funds available to assist another student. Although there are various operational differences in the administration of loans among the Divisions, there are certain standard guidelines common to all:

- Applicants must satisfy the Division's committee as to moral fitness, scholastic standing, serious desire or need for advanced education, and the availability of parents or other responsible persons to co-sign the note of indebtedness.

- Individual loans are limited to a maximum of 1) \$2,500 for one scholastic year; 2) \$2,500 per year when two years are required; 3) \$5,000 to any one student. (Maximums may be less in certain Divisions.)

- Applicants should be legal residents of the Division being applied to.

- Students taking vocational, technical or professional training, those in the last two years of undergraduate study, and those in post graduate study on a full time basis may apply.

- The student executes a negotiable note and agreement, bearing interest at the rate of 5 percent per year from the date of graduation or leaving school. No repayment is required while the student is in college. The repayment begins six months after graduation or leaving college.

- Loans are repayable following graduation or withdrawal on the basis of 10 percent the first year, 20 percent the second year, 30 percent the third year, and 40 percent the fourth year.

- There are no restrictions as to race, color, creed, or sex.

- Applications should be made on official Grand Encampment forms. The student applying should furnish two personal references, two instructor references, and a personal statement.

One distinguished official of the Grand Encampment Committee on the Educational Foundation summed it up with these words:

Tacoma R.A.M. Celebrates

1984-85 marks the centennial year for Tacoma Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons in Washington State, and the celebration has already begun with the issuance of a Royal Arch penny/medallion depicting the local scenery and special Masonic artwork.

The serially numbered pennies include representations of Mt. Rainier, Commencement Bay, and the timber and shipping industries of Washington; the reverse carries the Chapter identification and Royal Arch symbolism. At \$6.00 each postpaid, coins may be ordered from Companion Carl L. Swanson, Secretary of Tacoma Lodge, 2712 North 12th Street, Tacoma, Washington 98406.



Tall Cedars Museum Room Dedication

At ceremonies held December 3, 1983, Jacob C. Matthenius, Jr., then Supreme Tall Cedar, Tall Cedars of Lebanon of North America, led the dedication ceremony for "King Solomon's Chamber" which was recreated in the Tall Cedars Museum Room at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia. The new room was constructed on the 9th floor of the 331-foot Memorial at a cost of \$150,000. While the dedication took place nine stories above them, more than 400 guests watched the proceedings on closed-circuit TV in the Memorial's auditorium.



... EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

"The Educational Foundation is our oldest form of attack on the darkness of ignorance. We can keep the light of learning bright for many who could not otherwise meet the rising costs of inflation. Our oldest project of concern works to make better citizens and more useful members of society through continuing education."

That dream, which has continued and grown over the years, is one of our Templar legacies to America's future — the youth of tomorrow.

Sir Knight Smith, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A.M., Indiana, resides at 157 Banta Street, Franklin, Indiana 46131.



Supreme Tall Cedar Matthenius, shown at right cutting the ribbon to open the new room, was accompanied by Stanley F. Maxwell, President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and Marvin E. Fowler, Association Secretary-Treasurer, who is also currently Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.



The recreation of King Solomon's Chamber was under the direction of Dr. Paul Leslie Garber, a Presbyterian minister and retired bible and religion professor at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

Southeastern Regional Conference – In Review

The Southeastern Department Conference, sponsored jointly by the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, General Grand Council of Cryptic Masons, and Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, convened January 20-21, 1984, at The Town House Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina. The Conference was very well attended, with present and past officers registered from the three Grand York Rite Bodies of each of the eight states in the Department.

Opening with a combined meeting on the afternoon of January 20, the speakers were introduced: Willard Bond, representing the General Grand Chapter, spoke on "Do We Practice What We Preach?"; Hayden Carmichael, speaking for General Grand Council, presented a talk on "Masonic Influence on History"; and T. K. "Pete" Griffis, Past Grand Commander of Mississippi, addressed the group on the subject of "Heritage and Attitude." Separate York Rite meetings were then conducted.

Sir Knight James M. Ward, Southeastern Department Commander for the Grand Encampment, presided over the Commandery meeting at which the many facets of Templary were discussed. At that time, George Davenport, Grand Commander of Georgia, announced a new project had been undertaken in his state for Knights Templar Eye Foundation fund-raising – the sale of "world-famous Vidalia onions." Unfortunately, this winter's intense cold has injured the crop thus limiting sales this year. However, Grand Commander Davenport indicated that Georgia hopes to expand on the project next year. Also noted at the Commandery meeting was the success of the Educational Foundation activity in the Division of Mississippi. Ed B. Robinson, Grand Commander, reported that the Educational Committee was able to service all loan applications considered this year and that no one was rejected due to lack of funds.

Following the separate gatherings, a dinner was held with the ladies, at which time Most Worshipful T. Harry White, Grand Master of South Carolina, addressed the diners. The ladies in attendance were afterwards invited to a Masonic Seminar "For Ladies Only" conducted by Marvin E. Fowler, R.E. Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment. The seminar covered such topics as Masonic protocol, history, and proper seating, procedures and introductions at Masonic banquets, and it was reportedly "very well received."

Saturday morning, January 21, the Conference was concluded with summaries presented by Otto Neustadt, Deputy General Grand High Priest; Evan L. Fleming Jr., Deputy General Grand Master; and James M. Ward, Department Commander. The meeting was closed with comments by A. J. Lewis, General Grand High Priest, General Grand Chapter, R.A.M.; James D. Penley, Jr., General Grand Master, General Grand Council, C.M.; and Ned E. Dull, Grand Master, Grand Encampment, K.T.

Bluegrass Music Show Nets \$529.72

Johnson Commandery No. 14, Bristol, Virginia, began their fund-raising in 1984 with a new activity – one which proved so popular they are considering making it an annual event. On January 7, 1984, the members of Johnson No. 14 sponsored a Bluegrass Music Show "featuring Ralph Stanley and his Clinch Mountain Boys." Held in the auditorium of John S. Battle High School, the show netted \$529.72 which was forwarded to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

"Extraordinary energy, courage and dash . . ."

CASIMIR PULASKI — THE HERO OF SAVANNAH

by

J. E. Behrens, Editor

By modern military standards, he was exceptionally young to hold the rank of brigadier general. But at the age of 29, Casimir Pulaski had already been tested on the battlefields in his homeland of Poland. His reputation for courage and skill was such that after Pulaski's escape from Poland, Benjamin Franklin, then minister in France, paid for the youth's passage to America where Pulaski could continue his fight against tyranny. It was a fight that had become a personal imperative for the man who was fatally shot at the Battle of Savannah. Pulaski thus became a hero on two continents. Often he was pitted against overwhelming odds, but no matter where the battle, he distinguished himself as a leader and received the highest praise from comrades-in-arms: "He was a soldier's soldier."

Home In Poland

Josef Pulaski, a lawyer and member of Poland's Catholic nobility was a wealthy aristocrat, a nationalist who spoke for complete Polish independence. From 1744 to 1754, Josef sat in the Sejm, the Polish legislature. He was an advocate for an enlarged Polish army, for monetary reforms, and for Catholic supremacy. His eight children grew up in an atmosphere of luxury and love. Not counting his wife's fortune, Josef owned 14 cities and over 100 villages in 5 provinces. But his wealth could not help accomplish his fondest dream: independence and a return to the glory that was Poland in centuries past.

Casimir was born March 4, 1748, at Winiary, some 60 kilometers southwest of Warsaw. His formal education consisted

of the parochial school in Warka and a secondary school run by the Theatine Fathers. Still in his teens, he became a page at the court of Prince Charles in Courland. Charles, son of King Augustus III, was favored by the aristocracy to succeed his father, but slowly the Russian presence overwhelmed the country.

In 1764, Catherine the Great of Russia helped place her former lover, Stanislaus Poniatowski, on the Polish throne. Stanislaus II, the last King of Poland, ruled until 1795, but for many he represented nothing so much as a Russian pawn.

At the onset of Poniatowski's reign, Josef and his sons and other anti-Russian nobility sought to oust the King. So determined were they, that in 1768 they formed the Bar Confederation. Led by the Pulaskis and other patriots, Poles gathered and armed themselves for the battle against the Russians whose numbers were mounting daily. Many fighters were recruited from the Pulaski villages. Some 6,000 soldiers came to the headquarters of the Confederation at Bar; and it was here that Pulaski first began to train and drill troops. Casimir's reputation as a fearless soldier grew among the Polish peasants. Nor was he unknown in the courts of Stanislaus and Catherine.

Members of the Bar Confederation fought valiantly, as did those from patriot units in other Provinces; but victories were few and the leaders of the Polish factions often worked at cross purposes. Russia, too, did its part to foster disunity.

Then, in September 1770, Pulaski and his men captured the fortified monastery of Czestochowa, and from this vantage he led raids on the Russians

→ → →

encamped in the vicinity. In January, Russian forces attempted to seize Czestochowa. Pulaski's men numbered less than 1,500; the Russians numbered twice that. Nevertheless, the Russians could not penetrate the stronghold, and they were forced to retreat. Pulaski was praised as "the defender of Czestochowa," and this became his base of operations for the year 1771.

His departure from Poland came following a failed attempt to kidnap King Stanislaus in the autumn of 1771. The King was to be waylaid during an evening carriage ride, then, say some historians, escorted by Pulaski and his men to a safe and secret place. The abduction failed, but Pulaski was accused of masterminding the plot. In 1773, he was accused of attempted regicide and sentenced to death "in absentia." Despite Pulaski's denials of complicity, he was now a wanted man. (It was not until 20 years later, 14 years after Pulaski's death, that the sentence was abrogated and his name cleared.)

The Bar Confederation survived until 1772. Afterward, only small partisan groups remained to defend Poland's honor, and these were not enough to save the country from the combined strength of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Pulaski was labeled a criminal of the state. He fled his homeland to escape arrest, going to Germany, then France, and even allying himself with the Turks as they, too, fought the Russians.

Pulaski sought a commission in the French army, but he was denied. He was a soldier, a hero whose name was known throughout Europe, but he was also wanted for regicide, in debt, with no home. At age 28, he was arrested in France and placed in debtor's prison.

Friends aided in his release a month later, but he was still a penniless outcast. It was then that he learned that Silas Deane was in Paris recruiting trained soldiers and officers for the American Revolution.

Casimir had learned of the tense relations between Britain and her colonies while he was commanding troops in Poland. In many ways, the causes were similar.

He wrote to Silas Deane, offering his services and giving his not insubstantial credentials. Why Deane failed to respond is unknown.

It was not until 1777 that Pulaski's correspondence was looked upon with favor; and it was not Silas Deane, but Benjamin Franklin who took notice of the young Pole. Pulaski's friends had represented him as "an outstanding military leader and a man of the highest moral character." Franklin, then U.S. Commissioner in France, knew of "the defender of Czestochowa" and was duly impressed, but he told Casimir that he had no authority to hand out commissions. Still, he felt the earnest youth would be an asset to the American cause. He did the next best thing: Franklin wrote a letter of introduction to General Washington and personally arranged for Pulaski's passage to America.

In July 1777, Pulaski arrived at Marblehead, near Boston. The following month, still without a commission, he reported to Washington's headquarters near Philadelphia. Reportedly Washington took a quick liking to the young Pole, and upon his recommendation to Congress, Pulaski was eventually granted the rank of "Brigadier General and Commander of the Horse," with permission to form and train a cavalry troop.

It is interesting to note that for the period preceding Congressional approval, Pulaski was a part of Washington's staff as a volunteer aid in charge of the "Headquarters Cavalry Detachment." Pulaski, not yet an American soldier, nonetheless took part in the Battle of Brandywine Creek. With this American defeat, the British captured Philadelphia. Congress

was forced to retreat for safety to York. Still, it provided an opportunity for the Pole to prove himself. Pulaski led counterattacks providing cover for the retreating Americans and in so doing prevented defeat from turning into disaster.

During the winter of Valley Forge, Pulaski was ordered to Trenton to train his men for "a heavy spring campaign." He worked his troops through that bitter winter, introducing new drills and determined to perfect their combat readiness. But he was not yet permitted to accomplish his dream of an independent cavalry/infantry unit.

In the spring of 1778, Pulaski's company took part in Anthony Wayne's campaign to push the British out of New Jersey. Pulaski and Wayne saw eye-to-eye on military matters — both were brash and fearless. Unfortunately, the clash of personalities proved too much. Pulaski, was not one of Wayne's favorites, and their dislike for one another was no secret. Pulaski, a poor subordinate and no diplomat, sent his resignation to Washington.

Washington knew of Pulaski's desire to create his own unit, and he convinced Casimir to continue with the promise of his support. Like others, the Commander-in-Chief had hesitated lending his support to such a project. For one thing, the effectiveness of a cavalry unit was doubted by many; for another, the cost of equipping and maintaining a mounted troop was prohibitive — especially when one considered that just a few months earlier there was not enough food or clothes to supply the wintering soldiers.

But Washington corresponded with the Board of War which recommended the formation of a troop consisting of 68 cavalry and 200 infantry. Though Congress did not give approval until April (and then did not immediately appropriate funds), Pulaski began gathering his "legion."

He had little trouble recruiting men. They were hand-picked from several sources — some transferred from existing

regiments to fight with the young, daring general; many were of foreign background, fellow Poles, Frenchmen and others; and a few were Hessian deserters. He set up headquarters at Baltimore.

Within a few months, the Pulaski Legion, a truly multi-national unit, was formed and trained. Casimir presented his Legion of Cavalry before Congress in September 1778. Soon after, approval was given for the Legion to act as an independent arm of Washington's army.

The Battle of Savannah

It would be incorrect to imply that Pulaski had an easy time having the Legion accepted. More than once he met defeat — not only on the battlefield, but as a result of internal jealousies. Finally, in early 1779, the Legion was ordered to South Carolina to reinforce General Benjamin Lincoln's troops and to forestall the British threat from Georgia.

Pulaski and his men arrived in Charleston in April, ready to defend the city. He found a town on the verge of surrender; the British had already crossed the Ashley River below the city. Pulaski helped convince General Moultrie, the senior officer in charge of the city's defense, that they should not surrender without a fight.

As a result, the British were engaged and the city successfully defended. But for Pulaski the cost was high. He lost most of his infantry and many horsemen and considered it a personal defeat. Others looked rather to the engagement as a whole and said that without the courageous action of Pulaski's Legion, Charleston would have been lost. As it was, British General Prevost marched back to Savannah.

Additional recruiting and training were now needed to rebuild the Legion. As soon as it was at fighting strength, Pulaski was ready to push into Georgia. The planned offensive involved a combined attack on Savannah. Generals Lincoln, McIntosh, and Pulaski would → → →

surround the British inland, and Count d'Estaing, commanding the French fleet, would land his men and prevent retreat along the coast. The battle began in mid-September.

The first offensive failed; then, for a moment, the tide was turned. American forces outnumbered British and Prevost was ordered to surrender. He requested 24 hours to consider the demand, and in that time British reinforcements arrived.

By October 7, the enemies were at a standstill. The Generals and d'Estaing regrouped to form a new plan: They would begin a concentrated assault, with minor detachments feinting attack from the opposite direction. When the British forces separated to counter the feints, Pulaski and his cavalry would charge through the middle and divide the enemy. It was a brave plan; unfortunately, the British were forewarned.

When the attack began on October 9, 1779, Prevost was ready. He kept his troops united, and Pulaski waited in vain for his chance to move in. Then d'Estaing was shot from his horse. Pulaski turned his men over to another officer and fearlessly rode into the thick of the battle, intending to rally the Frenchmen who had begun retreating as soon as they saw the Count fall. As he shouted to the retreating soldiers, Pulaski himself was shot from his horse. The battle was lost.

Out of respect for a valiant foe, General Prevost ordered his men to hold fire while Pulaski was carried off the battlefield. For two days, he lay in a coma aboard the brig *Wasp*. On October 11, 1779, at age 31, Casimir Pulaski died and was buried at sea.

The Hero Remembered

Was Pulaski a Mason? There are some who believe he was affiliated with "the Army Lodge in the Maryland Line." It would be a logical assumption — not only because of his intimacy with many Masonic personages during the Revolution,

but also because it was in Baltimore that he formed the cavalry legion that bears his name. But it is only an assumption.

It must be remembered that Pulaski was raised in a Catholic household and for many years fought under the banner of Polish Catholicism. Yet, once in America, he defended a nation where freedom of thought and worship were personal liberties taken for granted. We know the opportunity was there, and the influence, but we may never know for certain whether Pulaski followed his compatriots Washington and Lafayette through the Halls of Masonry. Regardless, at least one Lodge carries his name — Casimir Pulaski No. 1167 in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1824, the cornerstone to a monument dedicated to his memory was laid in Savannah. The Marquis de Lafayette, Pulaski's friend, laid the cornerstone with Masonic ceremonies, and it is said that Richard Turner, then High Priest of Georgia Chapter in Savannah, reported to his brethren that he assisted in the cornerstone ceremonies for Brother Casimir Pulaski.

General Pulaski died very young, but he gave his life readily for his beliefs. As he wrote to Washington soon after arriving in America, "I came here, where Freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it . . ."

‡

9th Annual Pancake Breakfast

Temple Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar in Grand Junction, Colorado, will sponsor their 9th Annual Pancake Breakfast at the Masonic Temple in that city on Saturday, March 24, 1984. Pancakes will be served from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. As in past years, proceeds from this annual event will be credited toward the Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

THE SOUL OF THE SHRINE

by

**George E. Stringfellow, Past Imperial Potentate
Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine**

Now age 92, Sir Knight George E. Stringfellow looks back upon a life which many would envy. After graduating from high school, he went to work for Thomas A. Edison Industries of East Orange, New Jersey. In 1923, Stringfellow met Edison when the "Wizard of Menlo Park" promoted him to general sales manager. Edison died in 1931, but Stringfellow continued with the company that grew into McGraw-Edison. He retired in 1958 as senior vice-president.

Recalling his former boss, Sir Knight Stringfellow says, "He had three basic virtues which are in short supply today. He had industry, he had initiative, and most of all, he had integrity. One might easily ascribe those same virtues to Sir Knight Stringfellow. The same year he retired he became Imperial Potentate of the Shrine of North America. He is a 33° Scottish Rite Mason and has served as Past Chairman of the Board of Directors of the 21 Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children and is an emeritus member of the Board. He is justifiably proud of his Masonic life and of being part of a group which yearly gives a billion dollars to support children's hospitals around the world.

The following remarks were made by Sir Knight Stringfellow before a meeting of the Enlarged Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Unit, Shriners Hospitals, October 18, 1983. They tell the story of how the Hospitals came into being and their accomplishments over the last 60 years.

At the 46th Imperial Council Session of the Shrine held in Portland, Oregon, in 1920, W. Freeland Kendrick, Imperial Potentate, recommended that the Council adopt a resolution authorizing the establishment of a hospital for crippled children to be supported by the membership of the Shrine of North America. This hospital was to be known as the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and would become a goal for the Shrine organization beyond the mere pursuit of happiness.

It is difficult for us today to believe that any Shriner would have objected to the hospital idea, but there were some detractors. Even highly respected members of the Imperial Council raised questions of "practicability," "the qualifications of the child," and "hasty legislation."

When opponents to the proposed hospital program had finished speaking,

Noble Forrest Adair of Yaarab Temple rose and delivered what has since become known as the famous "bubbles speech" — the speech that is credited with having moved the Representatives later to vote unanimously for the proposal. Noble Adair said:

I was lying in bed yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock in the Multnomah Hotel, and some poor fellow who had strayed away from the rest of the band — and he was a magnificent performer on a baritone horn — stood down there under the window for twenty-five minutes playing "I Am Only Blowing Bubbles." After awhile, when I dropped back into a peaceful sleep, I dreamed of a little crippled children's hospital → → →

run by the Scottish Rite Fraternity in Atlanta, Georgia, which has been visited by a number of the members of this Imperial Council, and I thought of the wandering minstrel of the early morning, and I wondered if there were not a deep significance for Shriners in the tune that he was playing, "I am Only Blowing Bubbles."

After some discourse on the merits of a hospital, Noble Adair continued:

I want to see this thing started. Let us lay aside the soap and water and stop blowing bubbles, and get down to brass tacks.

Imperial Potentate Kendrick spoke:

Nobles, just let me say two things and then let's vote on it. I want to say to you that I have listened to Forrest Adair and these splendid men place this proposition before you. The time has come when we should do something big. And what can you do as big as to furnish a hospital for a poor little crippled child? God put it here on earth and it is up to us to help it.

Imperial Sir Melish was recognized and said:

I think the duty of us all — the duty of myself first — is that if action is to be taken today, as it is, upon this matter, that we want to go before the world showing that the vote was unanimous, and that is the way I am going to vote.

There were many calls for the question. When it was put, Imperial Potentate Kendrick's resolution passed unanimously.

The passage of that resolution has resulted in the establishment of 19 orthopedic hospitals and 3 burns institutes in which 264,203 crippled and burned children have been cured or substantially

helped to date (without cost to parents, children or guardians). That number — 264,203 — approximates the combined populations of the cities of Erie, Harrisburg and Reading, Pennsylvania.

Fifty years ago, the Shrine operated 15 hospitals with total operating expenses for the year ending March 3, 1933, of \$963,000 — roughly \$62,400 per unit. The 1983 operating expenses for the 21 hospitals is \$96 million — roughly \$4.5 million per unit. In 1984, that figure will be \$5 million each for 22 hospitals including the new Tampa Unit. Since 1922, Shriners Hospitals have spent more than \$660 million in aiding crippled and burned children.

Without the worthy objective of aiding crippled and burned children or an objective which fills a similar need, our Fraternity would not enjoy its present prestige and public acceptance.

The late Fred Van Deventer, author of the history of the Shrine called *Parade to Glory*, had this to say about Imperial Sir W. Freeland Kendrick:

The election in 1919 of W. Freeland Kendrick as Imperial Potentate set off a chain reaction that was to give the Shrine a soul — a soul so big that it passeth understanding, a soul so big that in the light of thirty years of service it transformed a playground for Masons into a fraternity of love.

It is likely that in the whole history of humankind there never has been an undertaking by any group of men that was created so suddenly or developed and perfected so quickly as the soul of the Shriners — their hospitals for crippled children.

In adopting the Kendrick resolution, the Shrine did indeed "do something big."

Sir Knight Stringfellow is a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, D.C., and is a Life Sponsor of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. His mailing address is P.O. Box 2203, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

Grant Committee Considers New Research

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation Grant Committee, appointed this triennium by M.E. Grand Master and President Ned E. Dull, met Saturday, January 28, at the O'Hare Hilton Inn, Chicago, with members of the newly formed Scientific Advisory Committee to discuss the distribution of research funds for the coming year. Grant Committee members — including Deputy Grand Master Donald H. Smith, Past Grand Treasurer of Grand Encampment Edmund F. Ball, and Herbert D. Sledd, Chairman of the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence — conferred with Drs. A. Edward Maumenee, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Dan B. Jones, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; and Robert D. Reinecke, Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their recommendations, later approved by the Officers and Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, included the following grant awards: Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia — \$31,064; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois — \$17,500; and Retina Research Foundation, Houston — \$17,250.

Also discussed at the January meeting was the enlargement of the Scientific Advisory Committee whose primary purpose will be to advise the Knights Templar Eye Foundation on the merit of research proposals. In addition to those ophthalmologists attending the meeting, the Committee will now include Drs. H. Dwight Cavanaugh, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia; Stephen J. Ryan, Estelle Doheny Eye Foundation, Los Angeles, California; and Richard O. Schultz, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



"Bad Eyes for Good Sight"

*A recommendation from
the Scientific Advisory Committee
of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation*

The donation of healthy organs of the body after death for use by living persons is today an accepted and practical means of making a non-monetary charitable contribution. Such posthumous "donations" give life and hope to hundreds of people every day. However, there are few people who think of donating diseased organs after death for research purposes. This type of gift can also bring life and hope to hundreds of individuals every day and, in certain cases, could help eradicate a disease from the world.

The Masonic Order of Knights Templar is especially interested in the eradication of diseases of the eye and, ultimately, the prevention of blindness. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation has donated well over a million dollars for eye research, and it is dedicated to continue this giving as long as there is disease-causing blindness.

There are many who suffer from eye disease and who would not hesitate to will their eyes to an eye research organization after death. Many would do it gladly — if they knew the answers to such questions as: "Where do I tell my heirs to send my eyes?" "How will they send them?" and "What will they be used for?"

If you wish to donate your diseased eyes to a research facility, it is recommended that you discuss this with your ophthalmologist and act upon that advice.

If your eyes are healthy and you want to donate them for use by a person who has lost his or her sight, then write to your local Eye Bank for information and guidance.

Good or bad, your eyes can go on bringing sight through your caring generosity.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

San Diego Assembly Presents Scholarships



Christine Renee Harris and Leroy E. Price, Jr., both active participants in Masonic youth work in their home state of California, were recipients of scholarships presented recently by San Diego Assembly No. 67, Social Order of the Beauceant. Pictured above at the presentation are, from left to right, Mrs. George K. Rodgers, Past President and Chairman of the Scholarship Committee; Christine Renee Harris; Leroy E. Price, Jr.; and Mrs. Robert Bowman, President, San Diego Assembly.

York Priory, Order of DeMolay

Thanks in large part to the Sir Knights of New York Commandery No. 1, a new Priory of DeMolay Knighthood has been established on Long Island, in New York. Named York Priory, the organization for older DeMolay boys aged 17 to 21, will meet each month at the Rockville Center Masonic Temple.

Sir Knights instrumental in the birth of this new Priory include Sheldon Blank, Chairman of the DeMolay Cooperation Committee; Daniel Clark, Executive Director in New York; and William Mueller, Regional Director. Christopher Ahlers was elected to serve as first Illustrious Knight Commander of York Priory.

Ladies of Vermont Join in Fund-Raising

G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master and Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, has sent a special "thank you" to the Ladies of the Grand Commandery of Vermont who continue to do their part in raising funds for Templary's major charity. Under the leadership of Mrs. Betty Nicholson, Chairman, the ladies were successful in realizing a donation of \$616.95, which resulted in large part from a Bazaar Table organized at the 1983 Grand Commandery Conclave sessions in Middlebury. According to advance reports, plans are already underway for a 1984 Bazaar Table at Grand Sessions set for Mt. Snow, June 3-4.

50th Reunion Commemorative

The Valley of Akron, Scottish Rite in Ohio, announces the availability of a limited number of commemorative coins featuring a bas-relief of Ill. Brother Stanley F. Maxwell, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction on the obverse, and the Scottish Rite Double Eagle on the reverse. The coins were struck in honor of the 50th Reunion of the Valley of Akron, held November 16-19, 1983.



The cost of each coin, including postage and handling, is \$3.00. Remittance may be made payable to "The Valley of Akron" and forwarded to: Commemorative Coin, The Valley of Akron, 103 South High Street, Akron, Ohio 44308.

FROM THE FAMILY OF MASONRY

Unexpected Donation



Heidi Weitzel, Honored Queen of Bethel No. 18, Job's Daughters in River-ton, Wyoming, recently presented a \$400 check to Sir Knight David S. Tanner, Recorder of Hugh de Payen Commandery No. 7 in Lander, as a contribution to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The money was originally given to the girls of Bethel No. 18 by the York Rite Bodies of Fremont County to help defray expenses of hosting the Annual Grand Sessions of Wyoming. When it was learned that the extra funds would not be needed, the members decided to return the money to the Commandery at Lander with the request that it be forwarded as a donation for the Templar charity.

Tri-State Festival Planned

The Springfield, Massachusetts, Masonic Temple will be the location for a Knight Templar Tri-State Festival scheduled to take place March 10, 1984. All Orders of the Commandery will be conferred in full form as follows: Order of Red Cross by members of Bethlehem-Crusader Commandery No. 53, White Plains, New York; Order of Malta by Washington No. 1, Hartford, Connecticut; and Order of the Temple by Springfield Commandery No. 6. Candidates are anticipated from each jurisdiction.

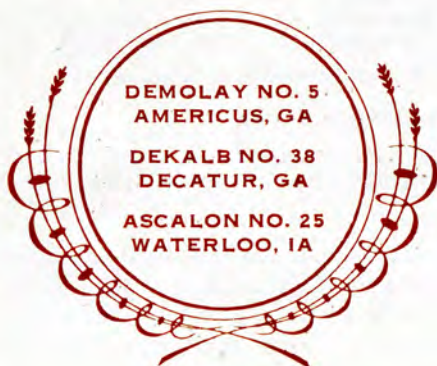
American Bar Association Award

Sir Knight Joseph S. Lewis, member of Ben Hur Commandery No. 14, Ponca City, Oklahoma, was honored as a 50-year member of the American Bar Association in January at a meeting of the Kay County Bar Association in Ponca City. A graduate of the University of Oklahoma with degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of laws, and juris doctor, Sir Knight Lewis has been a member of the ABA since 1933.

Over the past half century, Sir Knight Lewis has served terms as Oklahoma State Delegate and a member of the House of Delegates of the ABA. He is a past president of the Kay County Bar Association; past director of the American Judicature Society; and member of Oklahoma State Bar Association and Oklahoma Trial Lawyers Association.

Among his many Masonic affiliations, Sir Knight Lewis is also an officer of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, currently serving as Most Eminent Grand Viceroy.

100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION



Northeastern Department Festival

On Saturday, November 26, 1983, Trinity Commandery No. 17 hosted a Northeastern Department Festival in their asylum in Plainfield, New Jersey. The event, sponsored by the Grand Commanderies of Maine and New Jersey, was the first Department Festival ever held in the Northeastern Department.



Donald E. Reid, R.E. Grand Commander of Maine, headed his state's delegation of 36 Sir Knights, many of whom were members of his home Commandery, St. Alban No. 8, Portland. St. Alban Commandery took a major part in the Festival, conferring both the Order of Malta and the Order of the Temple, in full form, on a class of 22 candidates, including 4 from Delaware, 2 from Maine, 5 from New York, and 11 from New Jersey. Trinity Commandery No. 17, home Commandery for Department Commander Thurman C. Pace, Jr., conferred the Order of the Red Cross in full form.

Those in attendance included Department Commander Pace; Grand Commanders Donald E. Reid — Maine, Albert E. Thornley, Jr. — Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Harry J. Weiskopf, Jr. — New Jersey, and Paul E. Cowling — Vermont. There were visitors present from Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

According to reporter Herbert W. Sumner, P.G.C., New Jersey, "the day was marked by outstanding ritual and tactics work, great spirit and enthusiasm, and a large, attentive group of Sir Knights on the sidelines." Following the Festival, the New Jersey ladies treated the group to "a sumptuous banquet."

Knights Templar Eye Foundation — New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Arizona No. 6 — Edward L. Knight
Alabama No. 7 — Rev. Silas J. Hirte
Arkansas No. 9 — C. V. Barnes*
Virginia No. 9 — Arthur L. Snyder*
Michigan No. 13 — Jan Reef
Michigan No. 14 — J. Thomas Smith
California No. 30 — Willis Jack Finck

(*Listed incorreccted in February.)

Grand Master's Club:

No. 496 — Richard L. Carvajal (TX)
No. 497 — Mrs. & Mrs. James C. Heap (IN)

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. Or phone: 217-523-3838.



THE IDES — JUST ANOTHER DAY

by
Sir Knight and Dr. Russell H. Anthony
Apollo Commandery No. 26, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Julius Caesar was warned to "beware the Ides of March." The warning proved to be accurate for on the 15th day of March, 44 B.C., he was stabbed to death. The leader of the group responsible for his stabbing was his best friend, Brutus.



Caesar didn't seem to worry or, as is more likely the case, he realized that the die was cast and he could do nothing to change it. Regardless of what he thought, it is doubtful that he suspected his best friend Brutus would be the instigator of the vile deed.

Prior to the time that William Shakespeare wrote about this tragic event, the Ides were nothing more than a day on the Roman calendar that occurred in numerical sequence each month. They occur, not only on the 15th day of March, but on the 15th of May, July and October and on the 13th day of all the rest of the months.

After Shakespeare wrote his famous tragedy, the Ides took on a different connotation. Instead of it being just another day occurring each month, it became a day to worry about with a sinister meaning. From that time forth, history leads us to believe that we should beware of the Ides, particularly the Ides of March.

Can we liken the present state of Masonry and its concordant bodies to the Ides? Is the present condition something for us to be wary of? Or should we not concern ourselves with its condition with the

hopes that it will eventually right itself?

When we consider that we have lost nearly a million Brothers since Masonry was at its zenith, we must be wary. The cause for alarm is not as great, however, when we consider that other organizations have lost a larger portion of their members during the same time span. In fact, many fraternities have vanished completely during this period.

Considering these and other facts, we may be paying too much attention to the dire and doomsday forecasts about the future of our Masonic Fraternity. Time may erase such ills as declining membership, lack of attendance and the general apathy found within the Masonic Fraternity. Then again (and which is more likely to be the case) it may not.

ALL of us can recall times in our lives when we were experiencing serious problems. We were in a dilemma and worried, stewed, and fretted about those problems. After each problem was solved and the crisis passed, we wondered why we had worried so much about the eventual outcome. Granted the outcome may not have been to our complete satisfaction, but in most cases the problem wasn't the "big deal" we originally thought it to be. Can we say the same about the condition of our Masonic Fraternity today?

All of us worry to some extent, some of us more than others. Older people in general worry less than younger people. Perhaps it is because older people are wiser and know it does very little good to worry. Are we, as older Masons, worrying too much or not enough about the future of Masonry?

→ → →

Most of the time we give excuses for worrying, but most of the time those excuses lack validity. Many times we don't have reasons to worry so we fabricate reasons. Are the reasons for us to worry about Masonry valid or fabricated?

Think back a year or two and try to remember what concerned or worried you most at that time. Are you having a hard time remembering? Chances are very good that you can't remember anything that worried you so much a couple of years ago. If you can't remember the things that worried you so much several years back, perhaps they weren't legitimate worries in the first place. What about the worries we have about Freemasonry?

It has been estimated that 90 percent of the things we worry about are needless worries. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we were intelligent enough to only worry about the 10 percent? Think of the peace of mind this would bring us. Is the state of Freemasonry one of the things we should or shouldn't worry about?

Figures show that the Masonic Fraternity spends \$1.5 million a day on charitable activities alone. Masonic homes, Shrine hospitals, temples, Lodge halls, etc., are being built or improved upon on an ongoing basis. Is such an organization truly representative of one that is dying?

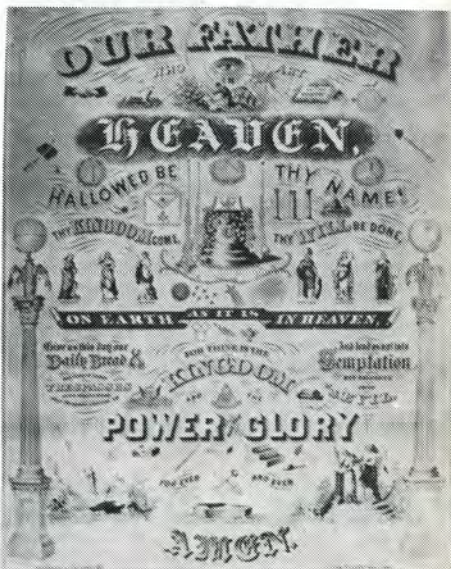
Masons need to be concerned about the problems that face us today — especially the loss of membership. We should do our very best in trying to solve them. By doing so we will solve most of them before it is too late. If we don't solve them they may vanish on their own as many problems do, but we can't count on that happening. We must work hard for change, but don't worry needlessly if that change doesn't come forth immediately. Sooner or later it will. Just as in the days of Julius Caesar, no matter what we do to change the meaning of the Ides, it is still just another day.

Sir Knight Anthony's mailing address is 801 A Avenue, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

Return of Masonic Lord's Prayer

In April 1977, the *Knight Templar Magazine* carried as its cover illustration a picture of a Masonic Lord's Prayer, believed to be a copy of an original executed circa 1875. The Prayer was "discovered" in a Chicago attic in 1971, and it was subsequently reproduced and offered for sale by James D. Miller.

A recent letter from Mr. Miller indicates that he received some 5,000 letters — 70% of which included orders for the print — following the Prayer's appearance in the *Knight Templar* seven years ago. He also reports that he is again making copies available.



The four-color drawing, containing some 50 Masonic symbols, is offered in two sizes — 8" x 10" (at a cost of \$2.50 each postpaid), and 11" x 14" (at a cost of \$3.50 each postpaid). In addition, framed copies, enclosed in unbreakable glass, are available for \$7.00 and \$10.00 postpaid, respectively. Inquiries may be made regarding discounts for lots of 12 or more. Orders may be forwarded directly to James D. Miller, P.O. Box 108, Wauconda, Illinois 60084.

In Memory of Mrs. Yvonne Johnson

Mrs. Yvonne Johnson, wife of Past Grand Master of Grand Encampment Kenneth C. Johnson, passed away after a long illness, February 11, 1984. Services for Mrs. Johnson, a well-known figure at Masonic functions over the years, were held at Pulaski Heights United Methodist Church, Little Rock. She was laid to rest February 13 in Pine Bluff.

Mrs. Richard Strauss Passes

News has been received of the January 28 passing of Mrs. Virginia Strauss, wife of Richard M. Strauss, Past Grand Commander of Michigan and Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on Dispensations and Charters. Mrs. Strauss died following an extended illness. She was laid to rest at Grand Lawn Cemetery in Detroit and is survived by her husband and two sons, Thomas and Robert Shaver.

Theodore Summers, 1905-1984

Sir Knight Theodore Summers, Peninsular Commandery No. 8, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a regular contributor to the *Knight Templar Magazine*, passed away January 18, 1984, at his home in Kalamazoo. He was 78 years of age.

A life member of the Illinois Society of Engineers, Sir Knight Summers was retired from a teaching career at Kellogg Community College, Battle Creek. In addition to his writing talents, he was organist for several Masonic bodies, including Anchor of S.O. Lodge No. 87 and Peninsular Commandery. He was a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Kalamazoo Chapter No. 13 and Council No. 63, and Salladin Temple, Grand Rapids.

Templar memorial services were held January 19, with graveside services conducted by Anchor of S.O. Lodge on January 20. Sir Knight Summers is survived by his widow, Helen, a son, and two grandsons.

Grand Encampment
Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Trafton Mower Hoisington
Vermont
Grand Commander — 1973
Born May 14, 1918
Died December 31, 1983

Arnold L. Johnson
Washington
Grand Commander — 1969
Born June 9, 1899
Died January 7, 1984

Marvin J. Baker
New Mexico
Grand Commander — 1958
Born July 15, 1903
Died January 30, 1984

Leslie C. Bruce
Kentucky
Past Grand Commander — 1958
Born November 5, 1894
Died February 6, 1984

Ralph B. Mitchell
Kansas
Grand Commander — 1966
Born October 15, 1900
Died February 7, 1984

In Memoriam — Ralph B. Mitchell

Ralph B. Mitchell, 83, Past Grand Commander of Kansas and former Chairman of the Grand Encampment Committee on the Educational Foundation, died February 7, 1984, in his hometown of Emporia. Sir Knight Mitchell was Raised in Emporia Lodge No. 12 in 1922. The following year, he graduated from the College of Emporia.

A past presiding officer of the York Rite in Emporia, Sir Knight Mitchell went on to be elected Grand Commander of Kansas in 1966. He was appointed a member of the Educational Foundation Committee in 1970 and later appointed Chairman by then Grand Master Roy Wilford Riegle to fill the unexpired term of the late Oliver S. Willham, P.G.C., Oklahoma.

Sir Knight Mitchell's Masonic memberships included Red Cross of Constantine, H.R.A.K.T.P., and Order of Eastern Star.

Templars Conduct Shelby Lodge Installation

The installation of 1984 officers for Ohio's Shelby Lodge No. 350, F. & A.M., drew considerable attention recently as new Lodge officers were sworn in by an installing team consisting of members of Mansfield Commandery No. 21, Knights Templar. With the approval



of M.W. Grand Master of Ohio Masons C. Rolland Lattaner, and spearheaded by Grand Generalissimo of Ohio Templary Kenneth C. Flick, the Sir Knights appeared in full uniform — a first for Masonry and Templary in the state.

Sir Knight Wilbur Ritzhaupt, P.M. and Generalissimo of Mansfield No. 21, welcomed the new Worshipful Master, Jack E. Burling, who is a fellow Commandery officer. Others installed included: Robert E. Ellis, Sr. Warden; Frank Schumaker, Jr. Warden; Donald Keck, Treasurer; and John Warden, Secretary. Honored guests for the evening were C. A. Connon, M.I. Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S.M., Ohio, and Grand Generalissimo Flick, both members of K.Y.C.H.; also Ben Bell, D.D.G.M., 20th Masonic District; and Donald Graber, current E.C. of Mansfield No. 21.

Voluntary Campaign Donations Top \$400,000.00

After only 10 weeks, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation 16th Annual Voluntary Campaign has received \$401,595.89 in donations from 42 Grand and 6 Subordinate Commanderies within the Grand Encampment family. Texas is vying with Louisiana for first place — each shows a total in excess of \$100,000.00.

Alabama	\$ 2,026.67	New Jersey	965.25
Arizona	465.00	New Mexico	2,265.00
Arkansas	784.82	New York	5,763.67
California	11,777.75	North Carolina	3,619.80
Colorado	1,954.50	North Dakota	562.50
Connecticut	1,577.85	Ohio	4,547.50
District of Columbia	3,524.00	Oklahoma	615.00
Florida	6,585.06	Oregon	2,209.00
Georgia	16,952.00	Pennsylvania	12,772.90
Idaho	765.00	South Carolina	4,311.67
Illinois	3,867.42	South Dakota	1,022.46
Indiana	1,511.58	Tennessee	5,569.00
Iowa	2,115.00	Texas	102,431.71
Kansas	1,135.50	Utah	3,388.50
Kentucky	2,316.30	Vermont	2,197.89
Louisiana	103,756.96	Virginia	15,732.72
Maine	3,896.90	Washington	2,835.00
Maryland	3,555.50	West Virginia	753.00
Massachusetts - Rhode Island	7,423.80	Wisconsin	3,236.65
Michigan	14,368.00	Wyoming	929.50
Minnesota	2,840.50	St. John's No. 1, Delaware	10.00
Mississippi	1,574.00	Honolulu No. 1, Hawaii	60.00
Missouri	1,029.50	Porto Rico No. 1	5.00
Montana	7,029.75	Hermann von Salza No. 1, Ger.	270.00
Nebraska	1,198.00	Heidelberg No. 2, Germany	150.00
Nevada	466.00	St. Andrew's No. 2, Delaware	70.00
New Hampshire	2,191.00	Miscellaneous	18,614.62

“COLONEL” EDWIN L. DRAKE (1819-1880)

by

Sir Knight Thomas Rigas, M.P.S.

St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Illinois

At the very start of the machine age there was a discovery which helped transform America from a farming republic into an industrial colossus. It all began along a river in the Alleghenies, in western Pennsylvania, where for more than a century farmers had found their streams muddied by a kind of black glue that turned up in good soil.

At first, the farmers cursed it; then, on an old tip from the American Indians, they bottled it and sold it as medicine, which they touted as a cure for asthma, rheumatism, gout, tuberculosis, cancer, and fallen arches. Then a college professor discovered that it made a good lamp-lighting fluid. After that came a distillation process that produced a purer liquid, almost odorless when burned — kerosene. And in 1859 came the bonanza.

The speculator-owners of a tract of land that ran along Oil Creek, near Titusville, decided that somewhere underground there must be a primary source for the scum from the creek that had been bottled so profitably as “medicine” earlier. So they hired a middle-aged railroad conductor named Edwin Laurentine Drake, who was similarly inquisitive, and gave to him the honorific of “The Connecticut Colonel.” He found an ooze of oil, but after his men nearly drowned when an underground spring erupted into the shaft, Drake concluded that oil lies deeper than water. He found a blacksmith, who had experience in drilling salt water wells, to sink a seventy-foot shaft by a steam-drill process, and on a sweltering afternoon in August 1859 the black glue bubbled into a flood.

Drake did indeed hit on the first petroleum drilling-well, and within a short time, oil towns sprouted like weeds. The year after Colonel Drake’s strike, a group of money men from Cleveland, Ohio, sent John Davidson Rockefeller off to Oil Creek to look the situation over and report on the long-range possibilities of the gushers. This later resulted in his forming the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, buying out 25 refineries, and, by using both genteel and ruthless means, creating a monopoly.

Edwin Laurentine Drake was born on a farm near Greenville, New York, in March 1819, but his family relocated to Castlewood, Vermont, in 1827 where he lived until he was 19 when he left home for the West. From that point on, with only a common-school education, and out of necessity, Drake survived as a “jack-of-all-trades.” While a drygoods store clerk in New York he married, and within a short time his wife’s failing health caused them to locate permanently in her home town of Springfield, Massachusetts, where Drake obtained a job as express agent on the Boston & Albany Railroad. In 1849, he resigned to become conductor on the newly opened New York & New Haven Railroad, and relocated to New Haven. When his wife died in 1854, Drake closed his home and, with his daughter, he moved into the Tontine Hotel in New Haven.

While living there, Drake became acquainted with a banker named James M. Townsend, who was also president of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company of Connecticut. Conversations with Townsend aroused in Drake what → → →

was probably the first business investment impulse he ever had, and he invested in that oil venture the sum of \$200, his entire savings. He married again in 1857, but during the summer he fell ill and was compelled to relinquish his position with the railroad. Since he was idle and could obtain a free railway pass, Townsend proposed that he should go to Titusville and examine certain land owned by the company, though the ostensible reason for making the trip would be to perfect the defective title. Thinking that the journey might be beneficial, Drake accepted the offer and in December started for Titusville with money that Townsend had furnished.

To give the whole affair a pompous turn, in the eyes of the frontiersmen at Titusville, Townsend mailed legal documents and several letters to "Colonel" E. L. Drake in care of a local address before Drake had even departed from New Haven, the title being an invention of Townsend's. Drake has ever since been known as "Colonel" Drake and was to be distinguished by the military honor conferred by Townsend.

Having been prepared for his coming by the arrival of letters addresses to "Colonel" Drake, the citizens of Titusville provided him with a warm welcome. Drake completed his legal business quickly, inquired about Oil Creek Township and the Oil Creek environs, saw a bottle of rock oil in a local store, visited the principal oil spring there, and observed the use of oil for lighting and lubricating purposes in a nearby sawmill. Fired with an ambition to drill for oil, Drake hurried back to New Haven and told Townsend that he believed oil could be found in large quantities and a fortune made from rock oil.

As a result of Drake's investigation and recommendation, a majority of the speculator-owners leased the property at Titusville to Drake and E. B. Bowditch, a New Haven cabinet manufacturer.

With the lease-contract securely tucked away, the New Haven promoters then organized the Seneca Oil Company of Connecticut in March 1858. Drake was made president and acted as the leading stockholder; however, according to a previous understanding, he transferred all but 656 shares, out of a total of 12,000 originally issued, to others, all of whom were New Haven stockholders in the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company of Connecticut. From the inception, the scheme smacked of a wild speculation. Four days after the organization of the company, Drake and Bowditch assigned their lease to the Seneca Oil Company. The directors then elected Drake general agent of the company at an annual salary of \$1,000 and voted that \$1,000 be placed at his disposal to begin drilling for oil at Titusville.

There was considerable discussion as to the mystifying reason, other than his \$200 investment in the company's stock, of selecting Drake, a 38-year-old railroad conductor, semi-invalided by neuralgia, with no technical qualifications, to take charge of field operations. Nonetheless, the promoters sent the frail, soft-spoken Drake to their holdings near Titusville with instructions to get that oil out of the ground and into barrels.

While admittedly Drake's previous experiences and qualifications were not very impressive, he did have the qualities Townsend required in a representative. He had the ability to impress by appearance and bearing the farmers and frontiersmen at Oil Creek. More importantly, Drake was a plodder, and the drilling of the well required a plodder of the sort who could keep on going, not only when the current was with him, but also when it was most decidedly running the other way. Once on the site, however, Drake had to contend with considerable jeering from a large segment of investors and lookers-on who did not make his task easy with their constant ridicule.

Without boasting about what he expected to do, Drake, a quietly stubborn man, went to work as directed by the company to drill for oil, a fact neither understood or appreciated in Titusville. After several weeks of excavating, Drake's workmen struck a vein of water that drove them out of the well. Learning on the job, Drake realized that a hole of sufficient depth would have to be drilled rather than dug. Without any practical experience in drilling, Drake observed the method of drilling salt water wells and set out to assemble all the necessary equipment and to design an enginehouse and derrick in which to swing the drilling tools. He bought a six-horse-power engine and a "Long John" stationary tubular boiler, the kind used by steamers on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, to furnish power for drilling. There was also a walking beam to drive his drills into rock and earth, and cast-iron pipe to be pounded through sand and clay. By the middle of August 1858, Drake had completed the enginehouse; and the derrick, which had been built lying on the ground, was ready to be raised. At the appointed time, about two dozen men caught hold and helped raise the structure.

The men viewed it with astonishment, dubiously shaking their heads and laughing. They quickly dubbed the derrick "Drake's yoke," as the whole enterprise seemed to them "wild and woolly."

Drake's next big concern was finding a sober and experienced well driller, which was no easy task as many workers regarded Drake as "crazy" and failed to show up, forcing Drake to suspend operations for the winter. Thoroughly discouraged, Drake was on the verge of giving up, when a letter arrived in February 1859 recommending the services of a 47-year-old blacksmith, William A. Smith of Salina, Pennsylvania, who intended to quit blacksmithing and go into farming. Deciding to make one last attempt, Drake

set out to see Smith who agreed to join him and to drive iron pipe through the quicksand and clay to rock depth. Drake purchased some cast-iron pipes in sections ten feet long. With a white-oak battering ram, lifted by an old-fashioned windlass, they drove the pipe thirty-two feet to bedrock. About the middle of August, they began to drill with steam power, averaging about three feet a day.

"Drake was fooling away his time and money," was the way many regarded the project. Drilling for oil was considered visionary at best and, in the end, would prove abortive. There was a complete lack of confidence in the idea, and Drake's activities were constantly the subject of ridicule. Even the company's stockholders seemed to regard the affair a joke.

So much time had elapsed, and so many delays had occurred, that the enthusiasm of the New Haven stockholders waned. They refused to send any more money to Drake. Townsend personally continued to bear the expenses; but finally even he became discouraged and decided to abandon the project. He sent Drake a last remittance and told him to pay all the bills and return to New Haven. To make the situation worse, Drake found himself financially embarrassed during the summer of 1859; so he got two friends, a merchant and a druggist, to endorse his note for \$500 at a Meadville bank. This loan enabled him to meet his obligations and to continue his work.

All that summer, despite constant ridicule and obstructions, the sickly Drake, with his tortured spine, labored with his crew to dig a well deep enough to tap an oil-bearing crevice. At 69 feet they stopped drilling. On Saturday afternoon, August 27, as Smith and his sons were about to quit work, the drill dropped into a crevice at a depth of 6 feet from the surface and slipped down six inches. The men pulled out their tools and went home without any thought of having struck oil, as they → → →

expected to go down several hundred feet more.

Late Sunday afternoon, "Uncle Billy" Smith, as he became affectionately known, visited the well, peered into the pipe, and saw a dark fluid floating on top of the water within a few feet of the derrick floor. "Uncle Billy" proudly began dipping out oil, a larger quantity than he had ever seen. Quickly the news spread, as the dwellers along Oil Creek rushed to Titusville, yelling to everyone they met, "The Yankee has struck oil!"

The next morning, when Drake came down to the well, he found "Uncle Billy" and his sons proudly guarding the well, with tubs, wash boilers, and several barrels already filled with oil. Drake got twenty feet of pipe, attached it to a common handpump, fastened the handle to the walking beam, and began pumping oil.

Drake's business associates were quick to realize the significance of the successful completion of the well and turned it into financial benefit. It appears, however, that Drake missed its importance almost entirely. Advised to lease or purchase nearby land, he rejected all counsel. Later he realized his mistake; but it was too late. Upon completion of this well, he practically ceased to be a factor in the development of the petroleum industry, and others came in to take advantage of his achievement. Like many other enterprising men, "Drake shook the branches for others to gather the fruit."

He was later elected justice of the peace at Titusville and was also a buyer of oil on commission for a New York firm. Three years later he relocated to New York, where he became a partner of a Wall Street broker in oil stocks. By 1866, he had lost most of his money through speculation, and his health was greatly impaired. His funds were later completely gone, and he became the victim of a neuralgic affliction of the spine, which constantly threatened paralysis. Unable to work, he spent much of

his time in an invalid chair and required much attention — a tragic story for the once persistent and hard working "Colonel" Drake.

Some of Drake's good friends succeeded in getting the State of Pennsylvania to provide a modest annuity for him and his wife, and thereafter he lived in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, until his death in November 1880.

In belated recognition of his contribution to the petroleum industry, his body was later removed to Titusville and placed under a \$100,000 monument. Today, the memory of the persistent "Colonel" Drake lives on at Titusville, with the Drake Museum which was dedicated in his honor.

Edwin Laurentine Drake demonstrated in a practical way how petroleum could be secured in greater abundance, and his oil well served as a textbook for future drillers. He tapped the vast subterranean deposits of petroleum in the great basin of Oil Creek, and ushered in a new industry which provided the world with cheap, safe, and efficient illuminant. Most importantly, on the eve of a mighty industrial expansion, Drake had opened up a source of unexcelled lubricating oil, a resource of utmost importance to the Machine Age and to industrial and economic growth in America.

The inquisitive and persistent "Yankee Colonel" Edwin L. Drake was a member of the Craft, although his original Lodge affiliation is not known. It is known, however, that in 1859 he was elected to affiliation in Oil Creek Lodge No. 303, F. & A.M. in Titusville, Pennsylvania, which today works as Titusville Lodge No. 754, F. & A.M., in that same city.

Sir Knight Rigas lives at 2600 West Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60645.



Sale of Historical Print Draws Notice

Since its announcement in the November 1983 *Knight Templar Magazine*, the sale of reprints of "The First Crusaders," a painting executed by Florida Grand Commander Victor M. Villazon, has evoked interest and "wide acclaim throughout the nation." The initial reprint total was 800, reports P.G.C. E. N. Berato, State Chairman of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Committee, and most of the copies have already been distributed.

According to Sir Knight Berato, a limited supply of prints (pictured on page 30 of the November issue) still remains, and copies may be ordered for \$10 each postpaid, with checks made payable to "E. N. Berato" and mailed to him at P.O. Box 877, Bushnell, Florida 33513-0877. He adds, "Shipment is made the same day the order is received, and if so desired, prints will be autographed." All proceeds above expenses will go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

1982 Centennial Coin - Final Call

As part of 100th anniversary activities in 1982, Missouri Commandery No. 36, Marshall, offered for sale a nickel-silver commemorative coin.

Shown at right, the obverse carries the Knight Templar emblem, and the reverse includes the Commandery name and anniversary dates.

Sir Knight L. C. Saverda, P.C., has reported that response to the original announcement in 1982 was very good; but "for those who missed it, a limited supply remains." The coins may be purchased at \$3.50 each postpaid, with checks made payable to Missouri Commandery No. 36, K.T. Orders may be sent to Tom Lingle, 621 N. Franklin, Marshall, Missouri 65340.



Scottish Rite Fete for P.G.M. Bachman

The Scottish Rite Bodies, Valley of Chicago, paid tribute to Illustrious Raymond H. Bachman, 33°, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the State of Illinois, at a dinner-reception held February 25 in Highland Park, Illinois. Sir Knight Bachman, a resident of Joliet, is a member of Joliet Commandery No. 4. Last month he assumed office as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference of Grand Masters in North America.

Coin Sale Will Benefit Eye Foundation

Kenneth L. Matz, P.M., Fostoria Lodge No. 288, Ohio, has contacted the editor with a request to run a follow-up item on the Lodge's anniversary coin. Issued in 1981 to honor their 125th year, the antique bronze piece may still be purchased for the original price of \$2.50 each postpaid and ordered from Sir Knight Matz, 120 East High Street, Fostoria, Ohio 44830.



One third of the proceeds from the 1984 sale, says Matz, will go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation in memory of the late Sir Knight Charles J. Woessner, K.Y.C.H. and longtime Recorder of Fostoria Commandery No. 62. He adds, "I have also checked with the supplier of the coins and I can reorder the unique .999 fine silver version - if there is sufficient interest to do so. The coins would require a three-week delivery period and would be priced at the original cost of \$25.00 each." Those desiring the silver coin may so notify Sir Knight Matz.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter X (continued)

THE PERIOD OF EXPANSION 1835-1856

Eighth Conclave

The Grand Encampments of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York were represented at the eighth Conclave which was held in the City of New York, September 14, 1841. And there was one representative from Cincinnati Encampment.

This Conclave is notable as having the first comprehensive report presented by one of the General Grand Officers. Sir William J. Reese, the General Grand Captain of the Guard, made a full and extensive report of his doings, which was to be a pattern and example for those who followed. He related in full his granting dispensations for encampments at Cincinnati and at Louisville, and the reestablishing of the encampments at Lexington and Worthington, as well as his official visit to the encampment at Wheeling, Virginia.

He depicted in glowing terms the progress of Templary in the West, and it was his opinion that encampments should be established as rapidly as conditions warranted as:

"Heretofore, these degrees have been almost inaccessible to many worthy Masons who would have been ornaments to our Order, simply because of the difficulties and embarrassments that lay in the way of procuring them. This should never be the cause.

"I regard the Masonic Institution

as a powerful auxiliary in promoting the cause of sound morals, and, of course, thereby advancing human happiness. Most especially do the solemnities of the Templar's Degree exercise a restraining and elevating influence over the minds and actions of men."

The Grand Encampment of Ohio was granted a warrant for its organization.

At the election, Sir James M. Allen and Sir Joseph K. Stapleton were reelected, and Sir William J. Reese was advanced to General Grand Generalissimo.

Ninth Conclave

The ninth Conclave of the General Grand Encampment was held in the Masonic Temple at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 10, 1844. Due to the absence of Sir James M. Allen, the General Grand Master, the meeting was opened by Sir Joseph K. Stapleton.

The General Grand Master sent in a report containing his apology for not being present. The reason for this becomes evident when later in the record of the meeting irregularities were reported in his handling of the finances of the Order. A summons was issued for him to appear at the next Triennial Conclave and show cause why he should not be expelled. He did not avail himself of this opportunity to defend himself and was duly expelled at the next Conclave. This is the only instance of a Grand Master or Past Grand Master of the Order being expelled.

Sir William J. Reese again presented an extensive written report along with \$270.00 for fees received by him for dispensations he had granted in Kentucky

and Ohio. He reported also on the organization of the Grand Encampment of Ohio in October 1843. He again called attention to the opportunities in the West, stating:

"The great valley of the Mississippi has as yet, however, been only measurably explored as a Masonic field of labor. There is a vast territory and abundance of material ready to be occupied, and there should undoubtedly be opportunities afforded, facilities granted, and preparations made, adequate to the expected demands. The presence of a General Grand Officer of our body in this part of the Union will accomplish much to meet the anticipated wants."

South Carolina Encampment No. 1 was again enrolled in the ranks of organized Templary by receiving a Charter of Recognition (without fee).

Resolutions limited the number of votes to be given each Grand Encampment to four, regardless of the number of representatives present, and required all encampments in states where the Grand Encampments had ceased to exist to enroll under the General Grand Encampment. This latter regulation was directed primarily to DeWitt Clinton Encampment at Portsmouth, as the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire had become dormant.

At the election, Sir Archibald Bull of Troy, New York, was elected General Grand Master. Sir William B. Hubbard of Columbus, Ohio, was chosen as General Grand Captain of the Guard. This is the first mention of Sir Knight Hubbard, who was later to have a profound influence on the affairs and management of the General Grand Encampment.

It was ordered that the General Grand Treasurer procure suitable jewels and clothing for the use of the General Grand

Encampment. The General Grand Recorder reported that he had devised and had made a seal for the General Grand Encampment.

Tenth Conclave

The tenth Conclave was held in the State House at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14, 1847. For the first time, the General Grand Encampment had moved its meeting place away from the Atlantic seaboard to beyond the Alleghenies. The meeting was opened with Sir Archibald Bull presiding. All except one of the General Grand Officers were present. Sir Robert Smith, the General Grand Senior Warden, had passed away before the meeting.

The past three years had seen a revival of interest in Templary, and many new encampments had been established: at Chicago, Illinois; Nashville, Tennessee; Frankfort, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; and Claiborne, Alabama. The expansion to the West had begun to fulfill the vision and expectations of Sir William Reese, who had presented the opportunities that availed the Order on the towns and cities springing up in the vast plains of the Midwest.

The third Grand Encampment in Pennsylvania had now become dormant, and a dispensation was granted to organize an encampment in Pittsburgh under the authority of the General Grand Encampment. A warrant was also issued for the establishment of the Grand Encampment of Kentucky.

(continued)



The Committee on Templar History has plans to prepare an updated history of the Grand Encampment, continuing where Sir Knight Scully left off. When completed, the updated history will be announced in the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE.



KNIGHT VOICES

COMMENTS FROM READERS



- I am seeking a Swan's Down Cake Flour measuring cup, pans, etc. These sets were made before 1940, I am interested in completing a set. *Dale E. Roll, RR 1, Box 47, Plainville, Kansas 67663*
- I am an amateur radio operator, call K9KWE. I have heard that there are several Masonic nets on the air, also Knight Templar nets. As I don't know what frequency they operate on; I cannot make contact. If anyone has information on any of these nets, will you please send me the information? *Ralph Roehrig, 820 Gleason Avenue, Aurora, Illinois 60506*
- I am seeking information on my great grandfather who was an active Mason. William Martin Leake was born in South Carolina in 1834, lived in New York City about 30 years, died in New York City in 1893, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. I have been told that he received a jewel of some kind as a recognition of his service in Masonry. I have also seen a faded photograph of him in some type of ceremonial dress. Would there be a history or historical society which might supply some facts? *Mrs. M. R. Thompson, 739 Colston Road, Marietta, Georgia 30064*
- I am trying to locate my father's Knight Templar sword. His name was A. T. Hall, and he was a member of Bluefield, West Virginia, Commandery No. 19. He resided in Petersburg and Roanoke, Virginia, from 1943 until his death in January 1964. Any information would be greatly appreciated. *J. E. Hall, Rt. 4, Box 379-N, Culpeper, Virginia 22701*
- I am interested in obtaining "ceramic decals" for firing on various cups, plates, etc. Needed are Masonic and Knights Templar decals. Would appreciate addresses of dealers or catalogs. *Rick Strittmater, 339 College Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603*
- I am seeking genealogical information on John Jefferson, a Revolutionary soldier in South Carolina, who settled in what is now Sumter County, South Carolina. He married Lucy Andrews, and by 1790 they had five children — John, Thomas, Sarah, Martha and Elizabeth Jefferson. He died either December 1799 or January 1800. *Ed Jefferson, K.Y.C.H., 402 S.E. 1st, Andrews, Texas 79714*
- I am trying to get one Masonic coin from each of the states. I have 32 and lack only ones from Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah and West Virginia. Prefer to pay cash but have a few tokens for trade. *George G. Bull, 4601 North Park Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815*
- I have been a member of the York Rite Bodies of Greeley, Colorado, since 1944. I own Lot 775-C — contains four adult interment spaces in the "Garden of Masonic" section, Chapel Hill Memorial Gardens, in south Denver. I have no need for this lot with four spaces, and I am interested in disposing of same. Make offer. *Clyde C. Miller, 600 Raintree Blvd. No. 8, Canon City, Colorado 81212 (303-275-4847)*

□ My late husband's Masonic ring size 12, 8 diamonds, complete carving around ring; apron raises, also 14 karat gold: I am asking \$500.00. *Mrs. A. J. Bub, P.O. Box 177, Coxsackie, New York 12051 (phone 518-731-6607)*

□ I am doing family research and would like to hear from anyone who might have the following persons in their genealogy: George W. James, born 1812, Bedford Co., Virginia, and married Elizabeth West, then Martha Whoberry, daughter of Jacob and Polly (Claunch) Whoberry. When? John Claunch died about 1878 near Warrensburg, Missouri. Does anyone have dates of this? Francis Bevans married Susan (?) in Illinois; two sons, Edward and Lorenzo. Where was Francis born in NY? All lived in Grant Co., Wisconsin; died in Mulberry, Kansas. Levi Hutton, born Illinois, died before 1900, Texas Co., Missouri; daughter, Laura, born in Illinois 1871, married Robert L. Robbins, both died at Arcadia, Kansas.

George W. and Caroline (Dusan) Loomis were married in New York. Would like to know where. It was before 1838. Moved to Vinton Co., Ohio, 1840. Researching Henry and Martha (Stovall) Green from Iuka, Mississippi, area to Ozark, Arkansas, in 1860s; two children, Amanda and Anthony. When were parents married and where? Also John Bandy in Botetount Co., Virginia; John Gray in Mercer Co., Kentucky; Elias Montgomery, Mercer Co., Kentucky about 1850. *Bob J. James, 100 South Dopking, Frontenac, Kansas 66762*

□ Peter Graffam, born 4/3/1742, died 5/3/1783. Capt. Jacob Graffam, born 9/7/1786, died 9/23/1844. I need to learn of ancestors of above Jacob back to Peter or back to any Graffam who was engaged in the American Revolution. *Urbane Gray Graffam, Box 848, Moritani Point, East Palatka, Florida 32031-0848*

□ Back in September 1983, "Knight Voices" carried a query from Richard J. Cosler on the background of the "Masonic Membership Card" printed on the back cover of the June 1983 *Knight Templar*. The following is my answer to Sir Knight Cosler's letter which you may wish to include in a future "Knight Voices."

"Dear Brother Cosler:

"My personal Lodge membership card is one of my prized possessions — and therefore so is its history. I am very pleased to share with you information I learned back in 1956: Brother Frank H. Bertell in 1951 delivered a three-minute talk before Kasilawan Lodge No. 77, The Philippine Islands. At the time, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction was Cenon Cervantes, who was then visiting the Lodge.

"'My Lodge Membership Card' was printed on the back cover of the *Royal Arch Mason* magazine of March 1956 (Vol. V, No. 5). As the 1956 version is compared with the 1983 copy, you will note differences throughout. . . .

"I have used the 1956 article many, many times over the years. During the year that I was Grand High Priest in North Carolina and earlier when I was Master of St. Alban's Lodge in Lumberton, I often quoted 'My Masonic Membership Card' from memory — and I gave printed copies to all who requested them. I feel that a presentation of this talk to newly-made Master Masons might to some degree help reduce the ever-increasing numbers of NPDs and losses of membership. To say the least, it is an inspiring speech." *Edward B. Wells, K.Y.G.C.H., 303 East 14th Street, Lumberton, North Carolina 28358*

□ I would like to purchase, at reasonable cost, Past Commander's shoulder boards. *James H. Snyder, Sr., 6526 Virginia Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15202*

HOW BEST TO USE THE DAY GOD GIVES US

It would be a startling thing if we kept a record of how we spent our time, in the manner the banks keep a record of how we spend our money. Each day is a check drawn on our capital of time, and no man can live on his capital forever.

As we grow older, and as time grows shorter, we should never leave things half-finished — in case by waiting we will not be able to finish them ever.

We should carefully choose what we are going to do, for there is no longer time to do everything, and we should do the things which really matter.

We should never come to the end of the day with a quarrel, or a difference, or a breach between us and any fellowman, for it may be that the quarrel will never be mended, and the breach will never be closed.

And yet, with all this, we must avoid all sense of frantic haste and hurry. Even if there be much to do and little time in which to do it, there still remains the necessity of stillness, and quiet, and rest, and meditation, and communion with God.

No man should ever be so busy that he has no time for thinking, or so busy working that he has no time for praying.

As we grow older, there is an ever greater necessity for the life in which haste and idleness have no place, but in which all things are done in the light of eternity.

William Barclay

