

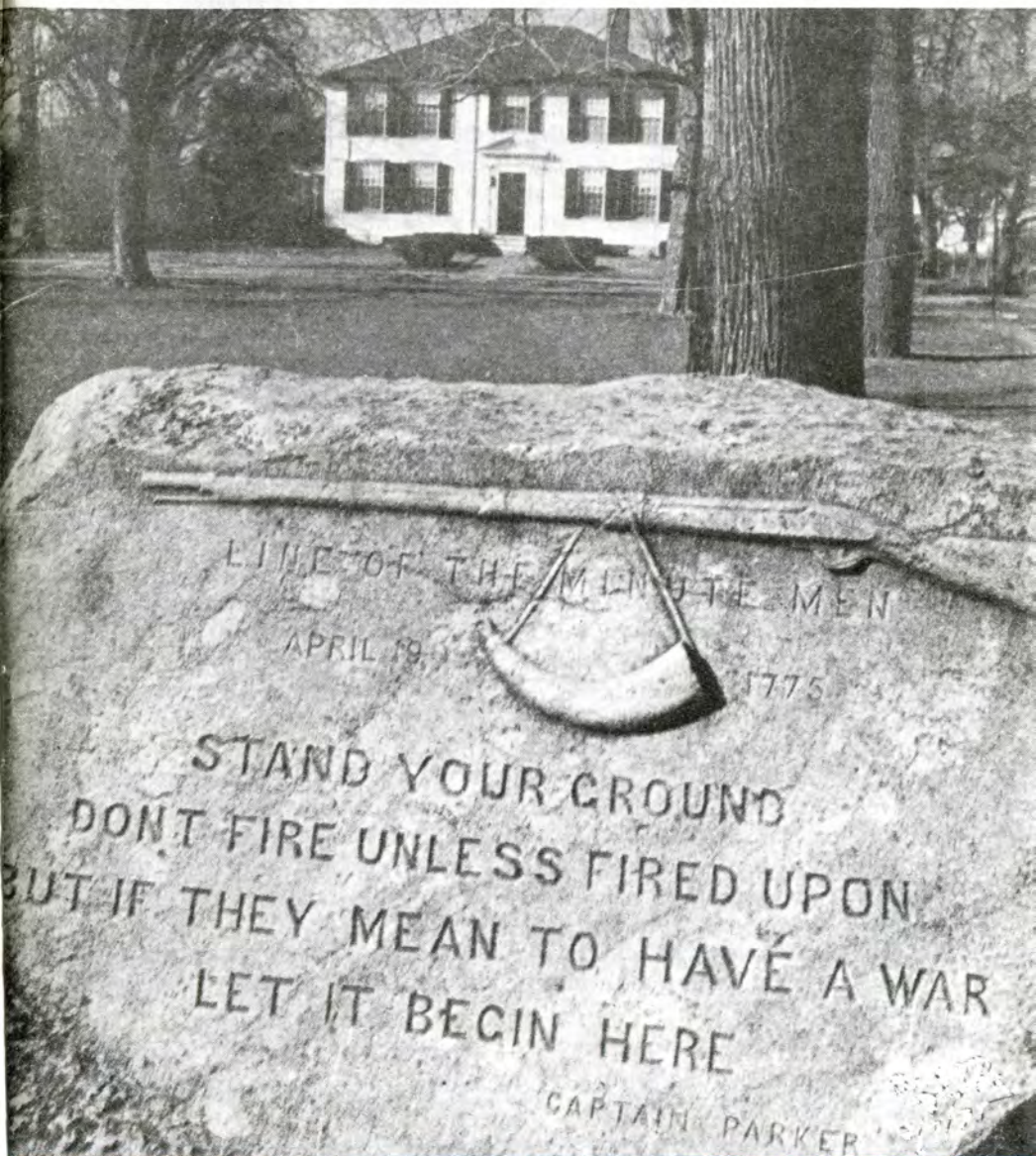


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXX

JULY 1984

NUMBER 7



LEXINGTON GREEN: A TRIBUTE TO THE LEGENDARY MINUTE MEN

CLOSER THAN WE THINK

The asylum is dark. The day's activities are over, and most of the fratres have gone home. But a few Sir Knights decide to stay for a cup of coffee and a bit of conversation. The talk invariably turns to the subject of candidates. The general consensus is that there are just "no more good young men" left in the world. They have all gone away, fading memories of other generations.

This scenario probably sounds all too familiar. Indeed, such "eulogies" are becoming quite popular among the members of the Masonic Fraternity.

But the truth of the matter is that all the good men haven't gone away. They are out there, in our midst, and believe it or not, *they are looking for us*. How do I know this is true? Let me tell you about a recent experience.

Several weeks ago, I was in attendance at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania in Allentown. I was lodged at the Hilton Hotel which was also the headquarters for the annual meetings. During the four-day Conclave, I had occasion to travel to several nearby localities, and since I was without a car, the Hotel was kind enough to place a car and driver at my disposal.

My chauffeur was a young man in his early 20s. Maybe he was a student working out the summer break, or maybe he was a young married man holding an extra parttime job to make ends meet. Whatever the case, fate had led our paths to cross, and we were in each other's company several times in those four days.

This young man had observed our uniforms and knew that there was a meeting of a Masonic Order in progress. Eventually our conversation turned to the subject of Freemasonry. He began, as do most of the uninitiated, by asking, "Just what is Freemasonry? Is it an 'underground' organization? What kind of men are included in the membership?" The door having been opened, I proceeded to tell him in brief that Freemasonry was a well-established fraternity of men. Its positive effects — including its innumerable charities and philanthropies — were visible for anyone who wished to examine them. And its members have one simple thing in common: They are all good men who strive to be better men and to make the world a better place in which to live.

When he heard this, my young friend said, "Freemasonry sounds like something I'd like to get involved in." I asked for the young man's address and, upon my return home, arranged to send him some additional information about the Craft.

The moral to this story involves each and every one of us: The prospective candidates are ready, willing, and able to join us in our quest. They seek the same light we seek and yearn for the same possibilities.

The good young men may be a bit more timid than we remember, it may take a little extra effort on our part, but they *are* out there — observing and waiting.



W. E. Dull

Knight Templar

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

JULY: Traditionally this month we pay tribute to those patriots who fought and died to establish our free nation. We focus particularly on the date July 4, 1776, as that point in American history when the United States came into being. It is, and should be, a symbolic date; but it must be remembered that the fight for independence had begun more than a year earlier and did not end until after the British defeat at Yorktown in 1781. One chapter of the Revolution — the story of America's minute men — is told in this issue. Also included are results of the successful 16th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, plus features and Masonic news — all for your July enjoyment.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Honorary: Colonel LaVon P. Linn, Past National President of National Sojourners, Inc., accepted a pin designating him as an Honorary Past Commander of Arlington Commandery No. 29 on April 6, 1984. The pin was presented by then Grand Commander of Virginia, Sir Knight George B. Yeates. Sir Knight Linn, who had been in line to serve as Eminent Commander of Arlington No. 29, was forced to resign his office due to illness. The Grand Commander also presented Sir Knight Linn a plaque, signed by Grand Master Ned E. Dull, for "superior support" of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Sir Knight Linn owns 202 Life Sponsorships in the Eye Foundation.

Doyle: After reading the May *Knight Templar Magazine* feature, "A Masonic Victorian," about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Knight David A. W. Young, Santa Ana Commandery No. 36, California, wrote to comment on two statements used in the article. He points out that it is more probable that Doyle, a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, received the degree of "M.B.Ch.B.," rather than "M.D." He also recommends that, since Doyle was born in and received his medical training in Edinburgh, Scotland, he would be better described as "a Scottish physician, or even better, a British physician." (The feature identified him as an "English" physician and novelist.)

Another letter also brought comments on the article by Sir Knight and Dr. Irving I. Lasky. This one, from Albert M. Rosenblatt of Pleasant Valley, New York, included a request for an additional dozen copies of the May issue for distribution to the members of the "Baker Street Irregulars."

DeMolay Move: The International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay will move its headquarters this month. Effective July 6, the address for DeMolay International will be 1805 Grand Avenue, Suite 400, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.

Scientific Advisory Committee: On Saturday, May 26, Grand Master Ned E. Dull, Past Grand Treasurer Edmund F. Ball, and Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, attended a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the Eye Foundation at Chicago's O'Hare Hilton Hotel. The meeting, described as "a step forward in efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Foundation's support of eye research," was also attended by Committee members, Drs. A. Edward Maumenee, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Dan B. Jones, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; Robert D. Reinecke, Willis Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 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.

The Annual Meeting of the Eye Foundation's Board of Trustees is set for August 26-28 in Springfield, Illinois. Included on the agenda will be recommendations from the Advisory Committee on future Eye Foundation research support.

Quote: "Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation; for 'tis better to be alone than in bad company." (George Washington)

16TH ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN: \$892,335.34

In many respects, the 16th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation was a huge success. A record contribution total was achieved and more Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies than ever before relayed contributions in excess of \$5.00 per member. In one respect, however, the Campaign did not match the 1982-83 efforts: The number of Commanderies participating decreased from a high of 1,184 during the 15th Voluntary Campaign to only 1,129 – 55 less than last year. This means that the burden of the responsibility fell to fewer Sir Knights; and those Sir Knights who did participate are to be applauded for a job well done.

Texas retained its lead in dollars contributed – for the eighth straight year; and for the first time Louisiana jumped to the lead in the Grand Commandery per capita category. Louisiana's upsurge was due in large part to the contributions reported for Plains Commandery No. 11, Baton Rouge, which is credited with the highest per capita (\$392.79) and the highest dollar total (\$76,593.56) for a Constituent Commandery.

Plaques are also being prepared for the 214 Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies that reported contributions of \$5.00 or more per member. These are highlighted on the following pages.

TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

No. 1	LOUISIANA John L. Belanger, Chairman	\$26.45 per member	Total – \$116,150.85
No. 2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA John C. Werner, II, Chairman	\$11.15 per member	Total – \$7,824.00
No. 3	COLORADO Howard R. Caldwell, Chairman	\$8.32 per member	Total – \$25,189.01

TOP SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan, Puerto Rico
\$7.00 per member Total – \$875.00

TOP GRAND COMMANDERIES IN DOLLAR TOTALS

No. 1	TEXAS William D. Snipes, Sr., and E. Bloomquist, Co-Chairmen	Total – \$124,621.42
No. 2	LOUISIANA John L. Belanger, Chairman	Total – \$116,150.85
No. 3	GEORGIA Joseph P. Suttles, Chairman	Total – \$63,705.00

TOP SUBORDINATE COMMANDERY IN DOLLAR TOTALS

Panama Canal No. 1, Balboa, Republic of Panama
Total – \$2,140.77

CONSTITUENT COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER

ALABAMA: Lee No. 45, Phenix City.

ARIZONA: Arizona No. 1, Tucson; Columbine No. 9, Safford; Yuma No. 10, Yuma; Crusade No. 11, Chandler; Montezuma No. 14, Cottonwood; Burning Taper No. 15, Sierra Vista.

ARKANSAS: Chandos No. 14, Helena; Siloam No. 15, Siloam Springs; Olivet No. 20, Blytheville; Osceola No. 32, Osceola.

CALIFORNIA: Visalia No. 26, Visalia; Ukiah No. 33, Ukiah; Long Beach No. 40, Long Beach; Merced No. 69, Merced.

COLORADO: Denver-Colorado No. 1, Denver; Central City No. 2, Central City; Pueblo No. 3, Pueblo; Georgetown No. 4, Georgetown; Pikes Peak, No. 6, Colorado Springs; Mt. Sinai No. 7, Boulder; Ivanhoe No. 11, Durango; Longs Peak No. 12, Longmont; DeMolay No. 13, Fort Collins; Glenwood Springs No. 20, Glenwood Springs; Palestine No. 22, La Junta; Temple No. 23, Grand Junction; Coronal-Ascalon No. 31, Denver; Delta No. 34, Delta; Jefferson No. 39 Golden; St. Bernard No. 41, Denver.

CONNECTICUT: New Haven No. 2, New Haven; Clinton No. 3, Norwalk; Columbian No. 4, Norwich; Clarke No. 7, Waterbury; Cyrene No. 8, Middletown; Crusader No. 10, Danbury; Stamford No. 12, Stamford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington No. 1, Washington; Columbia No. 2, Washington; Potomac No. 3, Washington.

FLORIDA: Oriental No. 9, Daytona Beach; Palm Beach No. 18, West Palm Beach; Sunshine No. 20, St. Petersburg; Ft. Myers No. 32, Ft. Myers; Emmanuel No. 36, Deland.

GEORGIA: Georgia No. 1, Augusta; St. Omer No. 2, Macon; Coeur de Lion No. 4, Forest Park; DeMolay No. 5, Americus; Atlanta No. 9, Atlanta; Ivanhoe No. 10, Fort Valley; Tancred No. 11, Newnan; Godfrey de Bouillon No. 14, Athens; Pilgrim No. 15, Gainesville; St. Johns No. 19, Dalton; Hebron No. 23, Carrollton; St. Paul No. 24, Albany; St. Bernard No. 25, Covington; Arnold de Troye No. 31, Buford; Rhodes No. 34, Hawkinsville; Griffin No. 35, Griffin; DeKalb No. 38, Decatur; Amicalola No. 41, Jasper.

IDAHO: Sandpoint No. 14, Sandpoint.

ILLINOIS: Sycamore No. 15, DeKalb; Dixon No. 21, Dixon; St. Bernard No. 35, Chicago; Chicago Heights No. 78, Chicago Heights; Austin No. 84, Glenview.

INDIANA: Baldwin No. 2, Shelbyville; Clinton No. 48, Clinton.

IOWA: Antioch No. 43, Mason City; Ascension No. 69, Ames.

KANSAS: El Dorado No. 19, El Dorado; Cyrene No. 23, Beloit.

KENTUCKY: Moore No. 6, Hopkinsville; Paducah No. 11, Paducah; Shelby No. 32, Shelbyville; Fulton No. 34, Fulton; Mayfield No. 49, Mayfield.

LOUISIANA: Indivisible Friends No. 1, New Orleans; Jacques DeMolay No. 2, New Orleans; Plains No. 11, Baton Rouge; Ivanhoe No. 19, New Orleans; C. A. Everitt No. 29, Slidell.

MARYLAND: Jacques DeMolay No. 4, Frederick; St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; Carroll No. 17, Westminster.

MASSACHUSETTS – RHODE ISLAND: St. Johns No. 1, Cranston, RI; Newburyport No. 3, Newburyport, MA; Washington No. 4, Portsmouth, RI; Pilgrim No. 9, Lowell, MA; St. Bernard No. 12, Boston, MA; Haverhill No. 14, Haverhill, MA; St. Omer No. 21, Milton, MA; South Shore No. 31, East Weymouth, MA; Sir Galahad-Natick No. 33, Natick, MA; Coeur de Lion No. 34, Medford, MA; Bay State No. 38, Brockton, MA; St. Paul No. 40, North Adams, MA; Cambridge No. 42, Cambridge, MA; Cape Cod No. 54, Hyannis, MA.

MICHIGAN: Detroit No. 1, Detroit; Genesee Valley No. 15, Flint; St. Johns No. 24, St. Johns; Lansing No. 25, Lansing; Howell No. 28, Howell; Ithaca No. 40, Alma; Highland Park No. 53, Utica; Redford No. 55, Detroit.

MINNESOTA: Mankato No. 4, Mankato; Bayard No. 11, Stillwater; Fairmont No. 27, Fairmont.

MISSOURI: Fountain City No. 74, Desota.

MONTANA: Crusade No. 17, Hamilton; Allenby No. 20, Forsyth; Golden West No. 24, Shelby.

NEVADA: DeWitt Clinton No. 1, Reno; Malta No. 3, Las Vegas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Trinity No. 1, Manchester; DeWitt Clinton No. 2, Portsmouth; Hugh de Payens No. 7, Keene; Pilgrim No. 10, Laconia; Palestine No. 11, Rochester.

NEW JERSEY: Delta-Damascus No. 5, Union; Melita No. 13, Butler; Crusade No. 23, Haddonfield.

NEW MEXICO: Las Vegas No. 2, Las Vegas; Shiprock No. 15, Farmington.

NEW YORK: Morton No. 4, New York City; Genesee No. 10, Lockport; St. Johns No. 24, Olean; Hugh de Payens No. 30, Hamburg; St. Augustine No. 38, Ithaca; Cyrene No. 39, Rochester; Westchester No. 42, Yorkton Heights; Rome No. 45, Rome; DeSoto No. 49, Champlain; Cortland No. 50, Cortland; Bethlehem-Crusader No. 53, White Plains; Huntington No. 70, Huntington; Nassau No. 73, Hicksville; Otsego No. 76, Cooperstown.

NORTH CAROLINA: Waynesville No. 31, Waynesville.

OHIO: Norwalk No. 18, Norwalk; Highland No. 31, Hillsboro; St. Lukes No. 34, Newark; Elyria No. 60, Elyria; Coeur de Lion No. 64, Lyndhurst; Nathaniel Greene No. 81, Xenia; Medina No. 84, Medina.

OREGON: Ivanhoe No. 2, Eugene; DeMolay No. 5, Salem; Eastern Oregon No. 6, LaGrande; Melita No. 8, Grants Pass; Delta No. 19, Tigard; Lincoln No. 25, Newport.

PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh No. 1, Pittsburgh; St. Johns No. 4, Philadelphia; Pilgrim No. 11, Harrisburg; Crusade No. 12, Bloomsburg; Jerusalem No. 15, Phoenixville; Allen No. 20, Allentown; York No. 21, York; Baldwin II No. 22, Williamsport; Calvary No. 37, Danville; Knapp No. 40, Ridgway; Reading No. 42, Reading; Hospitaller No. 46, Lock Haven; Kensington-Kadosh No. 54, Jenkintown; Trinity No. 58, Bradford; Huntingdon No. 65, Huntingdon; Nativity No. 71, Pottstown; Duquesne No. 72, Pittsburgh; Gethsemane No. 75, York; Germantown No. 82, Philadelphia; Bethany No. 83, Dubois; Mt. Hermon No. 85, Sunbury; Bethlehem No. 90, Bethlehem; Beauceant No. 94, Allentown; Damascus No. 95, Lansdale; Mizpah No. 96, Doylestown; Bethel No. 98, Hanover; Nazarene No. 99, Montrose.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Orangeburg No. 9, Orangeburg.

TENNESSEE: Lookout No. 14, Chattanooga; Chevalier No. 21, Oak Ridge; Morristown No. 22, Morristown; Kingsport No. 33, Kingsport; Millington No. 39, Millington.

TEXAS: El Paso No. 18, El Paso; Houston No. 95, Houston; Kilgore No. 104, Kilgore.

UTAH: El Monte No. 2, Ogden; Malta No. 3, Midvale; Ivanhoe No. 5, Provo; Charles Fred Jennings No. 6, Price.

VERMONT: Vermont No. 4, Windsor.

VIRGINIA: Richmond No. 2, Richmond; Charlottesville No. 3, Charlottesville; DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg; Dove No. 7, Danville; Harrisonburg No. 10, Harrisonburg; Arlington No. 29, Arlington.

WASHINGTON: Ivanhoe No. 4, Tacoma; Vancouver No. 10, Ridgefield; Juan DeFuca No. 17, Port Angeles.

WISCONSIN: Wisconsin No. 1, Milwaukee; Marinette No. 26, Marinette; Burlington No. 50, Burlington.

WYOMING: Constantine No. 9, Cody.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES REPORTING \$5.00 OR MORE PER MEMBER

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama Canal No. 1, Balboa

PUERTO RICO: Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan.

THE MINUTE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION

by
J. E. Behrens, Editor

In April 1775, General Thomas Gage, governor of Massachusetts, sent instructions to Major John Pitcairn to take his men from Boston to Concord to destroy the cache of munitions stored there by the colonials. Pitcairn, whose hatred for the American "rebels" was notorious, blithely commented, "I am satisfied that one active campaign, a smart action, and burning two or three of their towns, will set everything to rights." He expected only token resistance from a rag-tag group of farmers and townspeople, yet after the encounters at Lexington and Concord on April 19, Pitcairn held a slightly different opinion of his foe: "I never believed, I confess, that they would have attacked the King's troops, or have had the perseverance I found in them."

The battles at Lexington and Concord were the first instances of concerted armed resistance to the British in Massachusetts. These engagements are remembered not only as the catalyst for the Revolution, but because the reputation of a small band of "special" patriots was born that day.

The name "minute man" has always carried with it images of eager, young soldiers loading their muskets with one hand and saddling their horses with the other, men who would, without hesitation, defend themselves and their neighbors should the Redcoats ever provoke a battle. Their place in American history covers just a brief period, yet theirs is one of the more exciting chapters of the Revolution.

Each of the 13 colonies had its own militia. Formation of companies of militia was an accepted part of life in the colonies. Colonial charters made provision for militia as defense against hostile Indians, and

those militiamen who were serving in the 1770s had also aided the British during the French and Indian War. In general, all able-bodied citizens ("except ministers and magistrates") were required to own rifles and serve some time in the militia, which, in times of peace, would be mustered for drill four times a year. The minute men were formed out of the local militia companies, and their creation can be traced back to the fall of 1774.

Charlestown, Massachusetts, just across the river from Boston, was the site of a large supply of powder and supplies stored there by nearby towns for the use of their militia. Over the summer of 1774, as silent rebellion grew, the various towns began to retrieve their portions of the Charlestown cache. Though the reason for the transfer was never made public, General Gage saw it as an overt act of aggression, and on September 1, in a surprise move, he ordered the remainder of the Charlestown military stores confiscated. He also sent a company to Cambridge to take possession of two cannon. The supplies were confiscated with a minimum of fuss and no bloodshed. But someone spread the rumor that six colonials had been shot during the British "attack." By September 2, some 4,000 patriots appeared in Cambridge to protest the savagery of the British regulars. It is recorded that more than 20,000 men were on the march toward Boston before they learned the truth behind the rumors.

This impromptu muster of patriots came to be known as the "Powder Alarm" and gave both Gage and the patriots pause for thought. To the British mind, here was a display of how strong the rebels had grown. To the Americans, it → → →

was proof that the colonies needed to take a close look at their military force and set guidelines for the reformation of the militia. For who knew how long it would be before Gage made his next move?

The "Powder Alarm" occurred just days before the opening of the First Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia September 5 to October 26, 1774. Many, if not most of the colonials agreed that Great Britain was concerned only with the best interests of Great Britain. The Mother Country continued to levy unfair taxes, continued to send troops, and continued to refuse colonial representation in Parliament. The Continental Congress was, therefore, no less than a slap in the face of King George III who had earlier that year appointed General Thomas Gage (already commander in chief of British forces in North America) governor of Massachusetts.

The purpose of the Congress was to seek redress for the Coercive or Intolerable Acts which, among other things, had summarily closed the port of Boston, rescinded Massachusetts' charter, and "allowed the government to billet troops at will in the colonies." It had been King George's belief that such actions — as retribution for the Boston Tea Party — would isolate Massachusetts and strike terror in the minds of rebels in all the colonies. It had the opposite effect.

While the Congress convened in Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph Warren was also in consultation with patriots in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Brother Warren drafted a set of resolutions declaring the Coercive Acts illegal. These "Suffolk Resolves," termed the Acts "attempts of a wicked administration to enslave Americans," and urged the citizens of Massachusetts to stop paying taxes, to ignore the orders of royal officials, and called for a ban to all trade with Britain. The Resolves were adopted by the local body and delivered to the Continental Congress by Brother Paul Revere. On September 17, after being read aloud by Brother Peyton

Randolph, they were endorsed by the Congress.

In the meantime, the Suffolk Resolves, or others similar to them, were adopted in many other assemblies throughout Massachusetts and elsewhere. As noted, the Resolves recommended that the citizenry "take all proper measures for [their] securities." One of the Resolves, the 11th, involved the reorganization of the existing militia. Up to this time, the officers of the local militia companies held their positions through royal commissions; as a result many were known to be loyalists. Warren and others recommended that the officer ranks of the militia be purged of Tories and that men known to be "the inflexible friends to the rights of the people" be elected as officers. In addition, it was advised that the citizens of every town "use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and do, for the purpose, appear under arms at least once every week." This was the beginning of the minute man idea.

The Massachusetts Provincial Congress appointed a Committee of Public Safety to be under the direction of Brother John Hancock, who was authorized "to summon the militia, every fourth man of which was charged with being ready to march at a moment's notice." It was not surprising that Hancock himself was elected a colonel of one of the minute man companies.

The colonial militia system thus had at least three recognizable arms: 1) the regular militia; 2) the minute men, who mustered twice a week in most areas; and 3) the "alarm companies," consisting of young boys and old men — those not members of the regular militia or the minute men. By spring of 1775, minute men companies were organized in several colonies, most notably Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Of these, the minute men of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, are the best known.

In Concord, two minute man companies, consisting of 104 officers and enlisted

men, were drawn from the regular militia. In general, they were younger men, most of them under age 25. Concord paid its minute men at the rate of one shilling, four pence a day. They were expected "to meet at one minute's warning equipt with arms and ammunition," so as to provide the first line of defense. These soldiers, prepared for immediate mobilization, became known as an elite corps of fighters; they carried their muskets with them everywhere — in the fields, in shops, and even to church. They would have their chance to fight sooner than they expected.

On April 14, 1775, Gage received orders that Massachusetts had been declared "in a state of rebellion"; he was also ordered to "take immediate action." He set his sights for Concord, the principal arsenal of the Massachusetts forces. On April 18, Gage ordered Lt. Colonel Francis Smith and Major Pitcairn to proceed toward Concord and seize the materiel stored there. Had Gage known that many of the munitions had already been removed from Concord, much of it hidden throughout the town and in the surrounding woods, he might have recalled his troops. Instead, his men marched into a situation that ignited the American War for Independence.

Twenty-one companies of British light infantry, grenadiers, and marines — some 700 men — set out from Boston toward Concord on the night of the 18th. By a series of pre-arranged signals (the most notable being the light in the tower of the Old North Church), the neighboring towns were alerted. At 2:00 a.m. on the 19th, some 130 of Lexington's minute men were lined up on Lexington Green, with Captain John Parker in command. They knew the British would have to pass Lexington en route to Concord, but as night wore on with no sign of the British Regulars, the minute men began to disband thinking perhaps it was a false alarm. A number retired to a nearby tavern. When the alarm again sounded near daybreak, only about 75 men returned to muster on the Green.

They appeared a meager defense against the 700 British. Captain Parker instructed his men, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

A shot was fired, then another. In just a few minutes, eight minute men lay dead; another nine were wounded. Pitcairn's men continued their march toward Concord.

The minute men and militia remaining after the Lexington encounter immediately moved toward Concord. In the meantime, minute men companies from surrounding towns had been summoned.

The Concord militia, with reinforcements from nearby Lincoln, stood 150 strong as they marched toward Lexington to meet the Redcoats. When the patriots saw the British column and realized that they were seriously outnumbered, they made an about face and marched back through Concord and crossed the Old North Bridge situated a mile out of Concord proper.

As they arrived at the town, three British companies were left to guard the North Bridge, three others were sent to search a nearby farm, three more guarded the South Bridge, and the remainder searched the village.

As the morning continued, the Concord and Lincoln militia were joined by men from Acton, Bedford, Framingham, Sudbury and other communities, until the Americans outnumbered the British guarding the North Bridge. Colonel James Barrett was in charge of the militia, and when he mistakenly thought Concord was being set afire, he ordered his men to march back into town, right through the British line. But this time the British retreated first.

As the minute men from Billerica, Reading, Chelmsford, Wilmington, and Woburn approached, the Redcoats began their march away from Concord, back toward Lexington. By this time the minute men and militia far outnumbered the British, almost surrounding them → → →

as they marched. Once again shots were fired. This time, the battle lasted several hours, and many soldiers, British and American, were killed.

By nightfall, more than 1100 militia had arrived to reinforce the Massachusetts troops. These included the minute men from New Hampshire led by Colonel and Brother John Stark, and those from Connecticut commanded by General and Brother Israel Putnam.

Of the thousands of militiamen that joined forces at Massachusetts that spring, it is reported that the minute men predominated. Many ultimately went on to join the Continental Army, of which Brother George Washington assumed command on July 3, 1775.

For the next six years, individual companies and regiments of the Continental Army would achieve fame and earn a respected place in our history books. But none would display more heroism or be remembered with more pride than the minute men — the ones who began the fight.

Our history begins at Lexington, and the first chapter was written by the minute men.



The Minute Man Statue at Concord Bridge in Massachusetts symbolizes the ideals for which our forefathers fought and the hardships they endured during the Revolutionary War. The site is one of the most popular in the nationwide National Park Service system.

(Photo courtesy Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts.)

Knights Templar Eye Foundation – New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

Philippines No. 1 – Monty Fred Stone
Onio No. 17 – Richard A. Meacham

Grand Master's Club:

No. 525 – Roger D. Alling (CT)
No. 526 – Fred B. Polsgrove (MO)
No. 527 – Austin Woodworth (ID)
No. 528 – Joseph C. Dryden (NC)
No. 529 – In Memory of
William C. Willoughby (NV)

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.



DISCLOSING OURSELVES

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

We often disclose ourselves when we have no intention of doing so. We reveal our essential selves as fully in little things as in big ones.



A cocktail party reveals selfishness, kindness, self-control or ill-temper as much as does a crisis in business or home affairs. Our most decisive beliefs are disclosed in the way we respond to problems either at home or in professional life.

Recently at a restaurant a man who had ordered spaghetti for dinner decided after the spaghetti arrived that he wanted ham instead. Without thinking of anyone but himself, he sent the spaghetti back to the kitchen and ordered the waitress to bring ham. It was a small matter, but it suggested both indecisiveness and lack of consideration for others. The gentleman was unaware that he was giving himself away.

The same evening, a lady who had ordered a salad with Thousand Island dressing was served French dressing. She might have complained, but she didn't. On the contrary, she remarked, "I like French dressing just as well. It isn't important enough to send it back." Without realizing that she was revealing herself as one considerate of others and thoughtful, she accepted what she had been served.

How we respond to small matters of little consequence tells both ourselves and others something about ourselves. It suggests the scope of our egos, our ill-temper or our kindness, our indifference

to the feelings of others or our thoughtfulness. Our responses indicate the deeply ingrained flow of our lives.

It was Jane Austen who reflected on what she called the "unpredictability" of human nature. "Nobody," she noted, "ever feels or acts, suffers or enjoys as one expects." Perhaps not, and yet human responses can be predicted because they become habitual with the passing of the years. The man who switched from spaghetti to ham on a moment's whim quite probably was habitually indecisive and lacking in consideration for others. The lady who accepted the salad dressing she had not ordered was habitually thoughtful and considerate.

It was said of Brother Robert Burns that "He was making himself all the time, but he did not know what he was about until the years had passed." It is so with each of us. Every response we make to situations we confront reinforces the direction and flow of our lives. We make ourselves from day to day and from hour to hour in the way we react to annoyances or problems at home, in business or profession.

Anyone knowing Gandhi, the Indian saint and leader, could predict that under strain he would respond with non-violent love. Former President Herbert Hoover could be depended on to tell the truth. Someone said of him that "He was incapable of telling a lie." Again and again both Gandhi and Hoover responded as one might have predicted because the decisions and choices of the years had become an irresistible flood that even crises did not alter.

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The 101st Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada will take place August 17-21 in Calgary, Alberta, presided over by Most Eminent Knight Frederick C. Morrison, Supreme Grand Master. The 1984 meeting of Canadian Knights Templar will precede the Annual Assembly of the Grand Imperial Conclave of Canada, Red Cross of Constantine, which will be convened August 22 under the direction of Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign Fred C. Scott, G.C.C.

... DISCLOSING OURSELVES

Little by little in small matters we create the current of our lives until we are incapable of thoughtless behavior, dishonest action, or unloving attitudes. Indeed, we are making ourselves all the time, creating a life tide that is thoughtful or thoughtless, honorable or dishonorable, kind or unkind.

To be sure, there are flaws in each of us because we are human. The Reverend Samuel Webster, a Harvard graduate, was installed and ordained as minister of the Congregational Church at Temple, New Hampshire, on October 2, 1771. His father charged the Temple congregation regarding his son, "I hope you will have a treasure in him, but you must remember you have it in an earthen vessel, which must be used tenderly."

No matter how well we have learned through the years to manage ourselves in both small matters and large, we dwell in "earthen vessels." If there are moments when we falter or fail, disclosing something other than we wish, we are sustained and pulled back on course by the current we have nourished through the years.

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

Sir Knight Maura K. Phillips, Recorder of St. Omer Commandery No. 30, Litchfield, Illinois, for the past 26 years, was honored at St. Omer's February 4 inspection when he was presented his 50-year membership card from Sir Knight Herschel Otto Thomas, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. He also received a 50-year pin from Illinois Past Grand Commander Kenneth E. McCarty on the same occasion.



Sir Knight Phillips, pictured above on his 87th birthday, was Raised a Master Mason in Litchfield Lodge No. 236, A.F. & A.M., 62 years ago and served as Worshipful Master in 1927. He is a 59-year member of Elliott Chapter No. 120, R.A.M., serving as Secretary for 29 years and as High Priest in 1932. In November 1984, he will complete 50-years as a member of Lavonne Chapter No. 55, Order of the Eastern Star, which he served as Worthy Patron in 1941.

San Luis Chapter Coin

A commemorative coin, struck in honor of the 1983 centennial celebration of San Luis Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons in San Luis Obispo, California, is now available for ordering. The bronze colored coin carries the York Rite emblem on the front, along with the words "California York Rite Freemasonry"; and the reverse includes the anniversary information.

Coins may be ordered at a cost of \$3.50 each postpaid, from Fergus Smith, Past Commander of San Luis Obispo Commandery No. 27, at 8220 Tolodo Road, Atascadero, California 93422.

Texas Templars in the Limelight

Main Street in Fort Worth, Texas, was the site of a Templar parade held in conjunction with the 131st Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Texas Templars in May. At right, above, the Drill Team of Park Place Commandery No. 106, Houston, led by Captain Kenneth B. Fischer, Grand Sentinel of Texas, files past the Knights of Pythias building on the right, while the historic Tarrant County Courthouse is seen in the background. Sir Knight Fischer and his teammates took first place in the Class A Field Drill Competition at this year's Texas Conclave. They are also national drill contenders, having taken second place in Class A competition at the 1982 Triennial Conclave in Hot Springs, Arkansas.



At the May 5 Grand Commandery Banquet, distinguished guest Ned E. Dull, M.E. Grand Master of Grand Encampment, presented the 1984 Knights Templar Cross of Honor Award to Sir Knight William F. Carroll of Ascension Commandery No. 25, Tyler, shown above. Upon presenting the award, the Grand Master recounted the story of his first meeting with Sir Knight Carroll in 1955. That year, both men were captains of their respective drill teams which competed in Class B drills at the Triennial Conclave in New York City. Sir Knight Carroll's 1955 team took first place, defeating, among others, Sir Knight Dull's team from Ivanhoe Commandery No. 54, Van Wert, Ohio.



Later that evening, the Grand Master, acting on behalf of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., accepted a check for \$500 raised by the Rainbow Girls of Texas. The contribution, made in memory of Texas Past Grand Commander Victor C. Whitfield and in honor of Mrs. Martha Marie Whitfield, was presented by then Grand Commander William L. Blanks, Fort Worth.

Northeastern Regional Assembly, Red Cross of Constantine

Knights Companions of the Red Cross of Constantine in Pennsylvania will host the 1984 Northeastern Regional Assembly October 26-28 at the Inn at Buck Hill Falls in the Pennsylvania Poconos. John G. Eshleman, K.C.C., Intendant General, Pennsylvania Central, and Walter B. Wilson, K.C.C., Grand Trustee, will act as co-chairmen.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Louisiana World's Fair Covers

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has issued two first-day covers saluting the 1984 Louisiana World Exposition and the Grand Lodge Hospitality Room which will be open for visiting Freemasons and their families from May 12 to November 11. Both cachets bear the USPS 1984 Louisiana World Exposition commemorative stamp and are postmarked "First Day of Issue" (May 11). A limited number of sets were postmarked with the "Opening Day" pictorial postmark (May 12).

One Grand Lodge cover pictures Grand Master James M. Walley (below); the other includes a reproduction of invitations to the Hospitality Room and to the USPS "First Day of Issue" ceremony.



The set of two cachets is available at a cost of \$2.75 and may be ordered from Sir Knight J. R. Allen, Chairman, Louisiana Grand Lodge — FDC sets, P.O. Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260. It is requested that those ordering specify which set is desired — "First Day of Issue" (May 11) or "Opening Day" (May 12) postmark.

A third cover, issued by Louisiana Lodge No. 102, may also be ordered from Sir Knight Allen, at an additional cost of \$1.25 each. This cover salutes the World's Fairs of 1884 and 1984, and carries the commemorative stamp and "First Day of Issue" postmark.

North Carolina Lodge Honors Sam Ervin

Catawba Valley Lodge No. 217, A.F. & A.M. in Morganton, North Carolina, paid tribute to one of its most distinguished members, former United States Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., at an emergent communication of the Lodge held May 29. Senator Ervin, known also for his participation as special prosecutor in the "Watergate" proceedings, announced that he is currently writing a new book, proceeds from which would be contributed to the North Carolina Masonic Foundation. The interest earned by the Foundation is used to support two state Masonic charities — Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

Sir Knight Allan Suther, Secretary-Recorder of the York Rite Bodies of Lenoir, North Carolina, reports that Senator Ervin was also honored this spring for 61 years of service in Lenoir Commandery No. 33. Sir Knight Ervin was Knighted in Lenoir Commandery on March 20, 1923.

Grand Bethel of Illinois Honored Queen

The Grand Bethel of Illinois, International Order of Job's Daughters, concluded its Annual Grand Sessions April 28 with the installation of Linda Fleisher as Grand Bethel Honored



Queen for the 1984-85 year. Miss Fleisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fleisher of Elmwood and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell of Canton, is a Past Honored Queen of Bethel No. 111, Elmwood, Illinois.

Plying Her Craft for the Eye Foundation



Mrs. Frank Mattas, Fort Collins, Colorado, poses with two small friends at a recent "mini-bazaar" sponsored by Fort Collins Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant. The dolls — 20 of which were handmade by Mrs. Mattas — were a "hot" item at the bazaar. (The dolls were complete with dresses, aprons, crocheted shoes, and lace-trimmed undies.)

Proceeds from the Beauceant bazaar were donated to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

75th Anniversary for Zorah Shrine Temple

Sir Knight Earle O. Pater, 33°, P.M.I.G.M. of Indiana, announces that a few remaining souvenir coins commemorating the 75th Anniversary of Zorah Shrine Temple, Terre Haute, Indiana, are now being offered to the Masonic public at a cost of \$4 each, post-paid. The bronze coins, 1½ inches in diameter, may be ordered directly through Zorah Shrine Temple, 420 North 7th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47807-3097.



Past Grand Commander Pursues Doctorate

Sir Knight George B. Yeates ended his term as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Virginia at the 162nd Annual Conclave held May 11-12 at Portsmouth. He is also retired from his job as head of the production control branch at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Yet, at age 65, retired, and a Past Grand Commander, Sir Knight Yeates still manages to keep busy.

After retiring from his job of 30 years in 1977, Sir Knight Yeates decided to resume his education which was interrupted in the 1930s. In 1977, he enrolled at Old Dominion University to complete his studies toward a bachelor's degree. He received his B.A. in philosophy in 1979 and his M.A. in humanities in 1981. Currently, he is pursuing his second graduate degree — a doctorate in history.

Sir Knight Yeates notes that he "backed into" the fields of philosophy and history by way of his Masonic affiliations. In fact, a paper on "Freemasonry in Victorian England," written for one of his ODU classes, subsequently merited an award from one of the research Lodges in which Yeates holds membership.

During his enrollment at ODU, Sir Knight Yeates has been president of the Student Council of Arts and Letters, member of the Student Senate, and president of the Philosophy Club. He also maintains membership in 17 Masonic organizations and holds office in seven of them.

**Coming in August —
"Cincinnati Awaits"**

**A Preview of the Host City
For the 56th Triennial Conclave
August 10-14, 1985**

Sir Knight Charles O. Showalter, Past Grand Commander of Nebraska and Past West Central Department Commander for the Grand Encampment, passed away June 5, 1984, in Omaha, at age 80. Born in Topeka, Kansas, July 28, 1903, Sir Knight Showalter was retired after many years with the Union Pacific Railroad.

He was Raised a Master Mason in 1926 and received the Order of the Temple on April 19, 1929, in Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha; also a member of Scottish Rite, Valley of Omaha, and Coeur de Lion Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine.

Scottish Rite — DeMolay Essay Contest

The Supreme Council, 33°, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, has announced plans for the first nationwide Scottish Rite — DeMolay essay contest. The competition will be conducted in two stages: The first segment will be an essay contest in each of the eight DeMolay regions with prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100; the second stage will be competition among the top regional essays, with a \$2,500 grand prize.

According to a recent news release, regional winners will be chosen by a committee of DeMolay leaders appointed by the Grand Master of the Order of DeMolay. The grand prize winner will be selected by Henry C. Clausen, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council.

The 1984 essay topic is "Responsibilities of United States Citizenship," with a designated length of 1,000-1,500 words. In 1984, the contest will close October 31; regional winners will be announced in November and the national winner in December. Additional information may be obtained from Admiral William G. Sizemore, 33°, Director of Education and Americanism, 1733 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Grand Encampment

Roll Call of Honored Dead

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

Fred C. Piper

New Mexico

Grand Commander — 1971

Born September 20, 1914

Died May 17, 1984

J. Wesley Murdock, Sr.

Vermont

Grand Commander — 1954

Born May 6, 1882

Died June 2, 1984

Raymond C. DuVall

New York

Grand Commander — 1966

Born October 11, 1905

Died June 3, 1984

Charles O. Showalter

Nebraska

Grand Commander — 1954

West Central Department

Commander 1955-1958

Born July 28, 1903

Died June 5, 1984

Shrine Imperial Council Convenes

Boston, Massachusetts, plays host the first week in July to the 1984 Sessions of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. "Shrine of North America Week," July 1-6, will be highlighted by meetings, parades, and entertainment for the some 35,000 Shriners and their families expected to attend.

Imperial Potentate Richard B. Olfene announced that the 1984 meetings and functions will be held at the Sheraton Boston and the Back Bay Hilton, and various Shrine units will hold their competitions and meetings at several facilities throughout the Boston area. In particular, it was anticipated that more than 5,000 of the Shriners in attendance will take part in two planned parades — one during the day on July 4, and one evening parade on July 5.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land" . . .

AMERICA'S LIBERTY BELL

by

Sir Knight John P. Halliwell, Jr., P.G.C.
Grand Commandery of Idaho

In 1976, the Masons of Pocatello, Idaho, desired to become involved in the celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States. As a result, all of the Masonic affiliated organizations, along with the schoolchildren of Pocatello, the local patriotic organizations, and interested citizens, raised some \$12,000 to purchase a replica of the Liberty Bell from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, England. Whitechapel Bell Foundry is known in American history as the company which cast the original Liberty Bell for the City of Philadelphia. Pocatello's bell, cast from the original mold created in 1751, is displayed on grounds adjacent to that city's Masonic Temple.

During the Grand York Rite Sessions held in Pocatello this past April, Past Grand Commander John P. Halliwell, Jr., a K.Y.C.H. with four quadrants, was standing at the entrance of the Masonic Temple explaining to several Idaho delegates the history of America's Liberty Bell. The last portion of his talk was overheard by Sir Knights Burrell G. Lirgg, current R.E. Grand Commander, and Clem Shorb, Idaho Supplement Editor of the Knight Templar Magazine, both of whom agreed that the complete talk would be interesting and educational to Sir Knights everywhere.

In 1750 the Philadelphia Assembly authorized construction of a special building to be known as the State House. It was constructed with a staircase to the second floor, and a belfry was designed for hanging a bell.

In 1751, to memorialize 50 years of religious freedom, the Assembly ordered a bell to be cast in a London foundry and to be inscribed, "**PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF,**" — a quotation from the bible: Leviticus XXV:10.

That original bell cost 60 pounds, 14 shillings and 5 pence, or about \$300.00. It weighed 2,080 pounds. (In 1976, the Pocatello replica bell, identical to the original and weighing the same 2,080 pounds, cost \$11,000.00.)

The Whitechapel Bell Foundry which cast both the original bell and the

Pocatello bell was founded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. According to Foundry records, that original bell, the one that came to be known as America's "Liberty Bell," was the only bell ever to have cracked during their 400-year history. The original bell arrived in the American Colonies in September 1752, and there are at least three reasons which may explain why the bell cracked.

(1) It may have been stored above deck as the last piece of cargo and come across from England at the height of the violent north Atlantic storms. If the bell was not firmly lashed to the deck, but was allowed to slide back and forth, it could have been fractured by crashing into another metal structure. (Bell metal, being 77 percent copper and 23 percent tin, is very fragile.)

(2) The bell was unloaded on the Philadelphia docks which were → → →

solid. While it was so placed (rather than being suspended as a bell should be) someone wishing to hear it ring perhaps picked up a mallet or hammer and hit the bell causing it to weaken. A bell is made to be hung before it is rung and must hang free so when struck the metal sets up sound waves and vibrations which vibrate off onto the air waves. Thus, if it was being struck while on a solid platform and not allowed to vibrate normally to lessen the shock, it may have been structurally weakened. (At a maximum vectorial stress, a force of nearly 12,000 pounds is exerted.)

(3) Either of the first two possibilities in fact may have contributed to the fracture. Then, when it was hung and while being tolled and the pressure of the clapper being applied, it cracked. Judging from the size, width, and shape of the crack in the bell, one or both of the above could have been the underlying cause. In any event, when the clapper struck a weakened part of the bell, the crack resulted.

Whatever the cause, when the bell cracked, it was then and there immediately proposed that the Captain of the ship return the bell to the foundry in England. The Captain was reluctant to do this as he would be returning to England at a time when the north Atlantic storms would be at their most violent. In addition he already had a heavy load to return to England: one of the chief export items from the Colonies at this time was iron ore which would constitute a heavy load.

The Colonies during this period were becoming fairly established industrially, and as the revolution approached, the religious refugees coming into the Colonies were well-trained in many skills. For example, Brother Paul Revere, a French Huguenot, was a metalsmith of some renown. Textile workers from North Ireland and Scotland, gunsmiths from Germany, as well as furniture makers,

wood workers, and skilled craftsmen of all kinds were arriving in large numbers.

With this flow of immigrants came ship builders and other artisans, and as a result, instead of returning the bell to England two skilled metal workers were found. They were the ingenious John Pass and John Stow who undertook the job of recasting the bell. Ironically, this recasting of the bell, which was originally cast in England as a symbol of religious freedom, later became the very symbol of freedom from English oppression. It was also the first bell to be cast in America.

This bell was measured and a new cast made. It was then ground into bits and the molten metal was cast into a new bell.

But Isaac Norris, trustee of the State House (now Independence Hall), did not like the "brassy" tone of the new bell, and he had it recast yet another time. It was, thus, again reduced to scrap metal, made molten, and recast. The second time, the metal composition was changed by the addition of 1½ ounces of copper per pound of bell metal. The bell now had a better ring, but it was still far in quality from the tone of the original.

In recasting the bell, the names of Pass and Stow were added in the engraving.

This nation was fortunate to have available such skilled workmen, and a supply of raw materials such as tin and copper, because both would be badly needed when the Revolution came.

Some time after the recast bell was installed in the belfry, it was requisitioned for summoning people to gather at the State House to receive news or announce important events, or to voice public sentiment on such acts as would affect the Colonies as the Revolutionary drama began to unfold. (The bell could be heard overland for six miles and was tuned to the key of E flat.)

For 23 years, the Liberty Bell summoned to the State House yard patriots anxiously awaiting news of events and of the newest actions of the King of England.

Finally, in 1775, it was used to call the colonists to assemble for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, liberty, and property.

The bell had pealed in protest against the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and the port taxes. And it summoned Philadelphians to hear momentous news — of the Boston Tea Party; the battle of Lexington; the first reading on July 8, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence which had been approved on July 4; and the subsequent British surrender and ratification of the Constitution.

In 1835, while tolling the passing of Chief Justice and Brother John Marshall, the bell cracked again. This was due to an imperfect mixing of the bell metal during the second recasting when additional copper was added. The vibrations of the bell when tolling Marshall's death put additional stress on another spot which also became a point of fracture.

America's Liberty Bell has served its nation well — first as a Freedom bell, second as a State House bell, and third as the old State House bell. In 1839, the bell was identified for all time as "THE LIBERTY BELL" from a title of a political pamphlet of the period.

The bell might well have tolled as a prophesy when General and President George Washington said: "The Country today seems to want for but little but perhaps a modicum of common sense. I see disturbing proofs of Tom Jefferson's theory that the natural progress of things is for Liberty to yield and Government to



Shown standing in front of the replica of the Liberty Bell in Pocatello, Idaho — (from left) Theodore Robison, Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, R.A.M., Idaho; Jack Halliwell, P.G.C.; and Charles Kunze, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Commandery of Idaho.

gain ground. Remember, always, that Government is not reason, it is not eloquence — it is force. Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master. . . ."

Sir Knight Halliwell served as Grand Commander of Idaho in 1968. His mailing address is P.O. Box 1192, Pocatello, Idaho 83201.

Who Is Who In Freemasonry

The limited first edition of *Who Is Who In Freemasonry*, a 188-page hardbound collection of biographies of some 1400 leaders in Freemasonry, industry, politics, professions, and trades, is now available for purchase from the publisher at a cost of \$40 each, postpaid. The 9 x 11 inch book, bound in deep burgundy, is described as a valuable desk reference for "Masonic writers, students, and members of the Craft all over the globe."

Copies may be ordered from Anchor Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 70, Highland Springs, Virginia 23075.

When St. John's Lodge No. 52, Shelley, Idaho, celebrated its 75th Anniversary on June 24, 1984, one of the highlights of the day was the presentation of a 50-year membership pin to Brother Tom Nelson. This accomplishment, in itself, is worthy of note; however, what made it an especially inspiring occasion was the presence of Tom's brothers — Oscar, Harry, and Fred — who are also Masonic brethren, each of whom also holds a 50-year pin from St. John's Lodge.

Five Nelson brothers were Raised in St. John's Lodge No. 52 in the 1920s and 1930s. William Nelson passed away in 1962, and brother Harry later demitted to Lompoc Lodge in California. Brothers Oscar, Fred, and Tom Nelson remained, and each went on to serve as Worshipful Master of St. John's. And that was probably as their father, a charter member and Past Master, and their grandfather, also a charter member, would have wanted it.

Oscar, Fred, and Tom are all members of York Rite and Shrine. Tom, a Past Master, as well as Past High Priest of Blackfoot Chapter No. 23, Past Illustrious Master of San Luis Obispo Council No. 38, and Past Commander of Mt. Putnam Commandery No. 14, Blackfoot, Idaho, was invited to become a member of Los Angeles Priory, K.Y.C.H., in 1969.



Mrs. Harold N. Kinsey, Supreme Worthy President, Supreme Assembly, Social Order of the Beauceant, took the arm of her special escort, Sir Knight James F. Graham, Past Grand Commander of California, during her attendance at the the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of California on April 30 in Oakland. Sir Knight Graham introduced and escorted Mrs. Kinsey through the lines to the East where she was welcomed by R.E. Grand Commander David B. Slayton.

A resident of San Diego, Mrs. Kinsey took time from her visitation at Denver, Colorado, for a brief detour to Oakland, where she addressed the Grand Conclave and brought greetings from the 17,000 Beauceant members under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Assembly.



DeMolay Alumni Association Planned

Following 1984 annual sessions held May 3-9 in Sarasota, Florida, the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, announced plans to organize a DeMolay Alumni Association, "calling together DeMolay's illustrious sons who previously were Active members of the Order." The purpose of the Association will be to provide information to all former DeMolay members and to generate their support for "the ongoing development of young men through the Order of DeMolay."

Any Senior DeMolays who wish to be kept apprised of the formation of the Alumni Association are invited to send their name, address, home DeMolay Chapter, and approximate years of initiation to the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay, 1805 Grand Avenue, Suite 400, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.

JOHN PAUL JONES'S FUNERAL

by

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

Grand Historiographer of Connecticut

Sir Knight Irving I. Lasky's account of the retrieval, exhumation, autopsy, and identification of the remains of John Paul Jones (July 1983 *Knight Templar*) illustrates a fine piece of what has been called medical detective work. His brief paragraph about the Admiral's funeral can be augmented from mention in a book, in translation entitled *The First Expatriates* written by Yvon Bizardel about the American "colony" in Paris during the days between the American Revolution and the chaos of 1793 in France. Correspondence with the author added more detail.

The last American to see John Paul Jones alive was Colonel Samuel Blackden ("surement franc-macon," says Bizardel) whose business as an agent for companies exploiting "western lands" in Virginia and Ohio had brought him to Paris some years before.

Blackden was among the "few old admirers" who kept in touch with Jones, and he was a daily visitor to the Admiral during the last few painful months. Together with Beaupoil, an aide to Lafayette during the Revolution, Blackden was a witness to the signing of Jones's will on the morning of June 18, 1791. Returning that afternoon, Blackden found his friend *in extremis* and ran to summon the Queen's Physician. When he got back, he found Jones was dead, sprawled face down on a day-bed, his feet still on the deck.

Gouverneur Morris, the American Minister to France, "ordered the person at whose house the Admiral lodged to cause him to be interred in the most

private manner, and at the least possible expense." Blackden indignantly reported his astonishment at such neglect to the National Assembly and, along with ten others, asked for orders from that authority so that a public burial could be arranged for "a man who has rendered such signal service to France and to America."

Appropriate public funeral honors were accordingly rendered to Jones, although, since he was a Protestant, "not a single bell tolled" as the cortege passed before several churches along the route. A delegation from the National Assembly marched in procession to the beat of muffled drums, behind an escort of Grenadiers from the Gendarmerie. Following them to the remote cemetery for Protestants and foreigners was a delegation from the Loge de Neuf Soeurs, who travelled in carriages. A number of sightseers flocked in from the neighborhood. Reverend Paul-Henri Marron addressed his remarks to "Legislators! Citizens! Soldiers! Friends! Brethren! Frenchmen!" The register of burials for the Arrondissement carries a list of those attending.

During the American Revolution, Samuel Blackden (sometimes Blagden) had served as Lieutenant Colonel of Sheldon's Light Dragoons, recruited in the vicinity of Salisbury, Connecticut. He had earlier joined the party going north to undertake the surprise capture of Fort Ticonderoga in May 1775. In the invasion of Canada which followed, he was Secretary to General David Wooster. All efforts to ascertain his

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St. Bernard Commandery Centennial Class



St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, San Bernardino, California, celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 1984 with a Commandery Centennial Class, culminating April 27 with the conferral of the Order of the Temple on 21 candidates. New Sir Knights pictured above include: (seated) Henry DeBold, Laymondle Berry, Oliver Madl, Edwin Luekmeyer, Murry Campbell, Jr., Wayne Bishop, and Larry Murdock; (standing) Robert Campbell, Rufus Mullikin, Everett Long, Richard D. Lewis, Jerry Applegate, Henry E. Stickney, Robert Hurst, Henry Markus, Arnold Scott, George Lehman, Don Stephens, Billy Martin, Virgil Solomon, and Benjamin Romano.

Grand Master of Grand Encampment Ned E. Dull, a special guest during the presentation of the Order of the Temple, put his personal "approval" on the Centennial Class as he signed each Templar membership certificate.

. . . JOHN PAUL JONES

antecedents, and to verify his membership in any American Lodge, have proved fruitless. After his return to Philadelphia in 1795, all record of his whereabouts has been lost.

Sir Knight Lasky also mentions the long delay which occurred between the arrival of Jones's remains at Annapolis in 1906 and their final placement in the Naval Chapel. This may account for the reported failure of the Fraternity to obtain permission to render Masonic funeral honors at some appropriate time, which time just didn't seem to come around.

Requiescat nisi!

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

1,075 Sponsored at Special Olympics

Masons in Ohio responded to the call of Most Worshipful Grand Master C. Rolland Lattanner and sponsored 1,075 youths in the Special Olympics summer games held in Columbus June 22-24. The Masonic-sponsored youths represented more than one-third of the total of over 3,000 athletes that competed in 1984.

Grand Secretary Robert A. Hinshaw reports that 407 of Ohio's 675 Lodges sponsored young athletes this year. At a cost of \$30 per athlete, the total contributions from Ohio Masons exceeded \$32,250. Three Lodges in particular were recognized for their "exceptional" support of this 1984 project: Rubicon Lodge No. 237, Toledo, sponsored 67 youths; Hiram No. 18, Delaware, sponsored 51; and Triad No. 708, Toledo, sponsored 41.

SOMETHING MASONIC TO THINK ABOUT

by

Sir Knight Willard Porter Billingsley
Malta Commandery No. 19, Monroe, North Carolina

In almost every Masonic periodical one reads these days there is an article concerning the decline in membership of the Masonic Fraternity. There have been several so-called solutions offered for the decline. But no one as yet has provided a belief as to the *cause*. And, of course, it stands to reason that removing the cause of a bad situation will remove the need for any solution because the situation simply will not exist when the cause is eliminated.

May it be suggested for your consideration that the decline in membership in the Masonic Fraternity is directly tied to the moral decline that has been progressing in this country since the end of World War II. That there is and has been a moral decline for a period of years cannot be argued. There has been adequate documentation of that fact both in newspapers and other periodicals. All of this documentation also shows a sharp decline in church membership. Psychologists would say that that in itself would indicate something is morally wrong.

Examine the almost indiscriminate use of alcohol and other drugs. This would indicate a complete disregard of that book the Masonic Fraternity holds so sacred and which is described to the Masonic initiate as "the rule and guide of faith."

Sexual permissiveness is another area that would indicate a moral breakdown. Here and in other areas the belief seems to be to "do your own thing" — and that simply does not "jibe" with Masonic dictates.

We could go on with further illustrations of the moral decline that is

considered to be directly tied to Masonic membership decline. We could talk about things like stealing, maiming, or otherwise injuring another person or his property without strong feelings of sorrow or the need for restitution.

Can you remember when it was said of a man in the general population that "his word was his bond"? Certainly this is still true in some places and with some people — but among no other group is it more true than among Masons.

Not long ago, nationally syndicated columnist Sidney Harris wrote an article whose title was something like "There is no Middle Age to Enjoy Anymore." The piece, as written, did not mention the moral decline *per se*. It focused on a problem that affects many people today — the "drop-out" syndrome: school drop-outs, work drop-outs, and marriage drop-outs. It works something like this: Parents start a youngster in college and then that youngster, for various reasons, drops out and returns to the home of his parents to live off them until he gets a job. After staying on the job for a short time, he drops out and returns to the home of his parents to live, eat, be clothed, etc. He then gets married and after awhile drops out of that, only to return to his parents' home — sometimes with a child. As a result, there is no enjoyable middle-age period anymore.

There was a time when Mom and Dad could be alone to enjoy the company of each other, take trips, pay for the car or cars, pay for the home or homes, buy travel trailers, boats, splurge a little — and save some money. But because → → →

of all the dropping out that is being done by the younger generations, this is often impossible to accomplish. This can be translated into Masonic terms if we consider the correlation between the moral decline and the decline in Masonic membership.

There is another glowing instance of moral decline, and that is the lack of adherence to discipline exhibited on the part of many members of the younger generations. This is not to imply that reluctance toward discipline is restricted to small children refusing to obey their parents. Refusal to be disciplined extends through all ages and all groups — it affects the elementary or high school student, the college student, the graduate, those working in industry or the professions, and those of the general public who rebel against police and/or civil law discipline. But the charge to a candidate in one of the Degrees of Masonry includes a passage directly stating that he is to *obey* civil authority.

What this all boils down to is the fact that the moral values now held by many Americans are simply *not* the moral values established in and inculcated by Masonry. The two sets of moral values are often diametrically opposed. And, therefore, the moral values of Masonry are untenable or unacceptable to the young man of today.

It is the opinion of this writer that until there is something done to rectify the moral decline, the decline in Masonic membership will become greater and greater. Once there is something done to reverse the moral decline, Masonic membership will reach new heights.

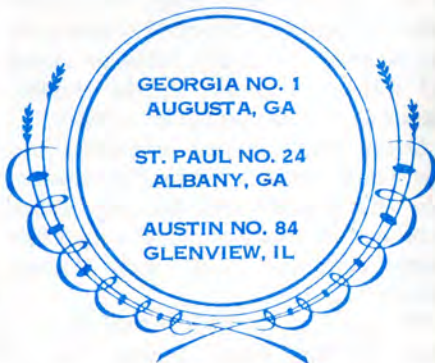
Sir Knight Billingsley is a member of the York Rite Bodies of Monroe, North Carolina, currently serving as Chaplain of Solomon of the Silver Trowel Council No. 24, R. & S.M., Monroe; he also holds membership in J. Ray Shute, III, Council No. 184, A.M.D.; Knight Masons, Philalethes Society; and Oasis Temple of the Shrine, Charlotte. His mailing address is P.O. Box 365, Wadesboro, North Carolina 28170.

Galveston Visit



Mrs. J. T. Sanders (right), President of Galveston Assembly No. 152, Social Order of the Beauceant in Texas, officially welcomed Mrs. Harold N. Kinsey, Supreme Worthy President, during her visit to Galveston earlier this year. A covered dish supper for the ladies of the Assembly and their Sir Knights was held at the Galveston Masonic Temple, followed by a reception for the Supreme Worthy President.

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Members of the 14 Conclaves from the Divisions of Texas Northern, Texas Southern, and Texas Western were hosts for the 112th Annual Assembly of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, held May 31 through June 2, 1984, at the Americana Hotel in Fort Worth. Grand Sovereign Sam E. Hilburn, K.G.C., presided for the sessions, with J. D. Tomme, Jr., Intendant General, Texas Northern, as General Chairman, assisted by Edward T. Bloomquist, Intendant General, Texas Southern, and James M. Willson, Jr., Intendant General, Texas Western.

A total of 442 Knights Companions and ladies were registered for the 1984 Annual Assembly. Grand Encampment representatives included Knights Companions Ned E. Dull, M.E. Grand Master; William H. Thornley, Jr., Grand Captain General; and Past Grand Masters G. Wilbur Bell, K.G.C., P.G.S., and Kenneth C. Johnson, K.G.C., P.G.S.

Joseph S. Lewis, K.C.C., Oklahoma, was elected M.I. Grand Sovereign of the Order for 1984-85. Other elected officers were advanced or reelected, with Knight Companion Donald O. Johnson, Oregon, elected into the Grand Line as Grand Almoner. Newly appointed Intendants General include: Japan — Saburo L. Kitamura; Mississippi — T. Olin Gore, Jr., K.C.C.; New Mexico — James H. Berkey; Rhode Island — Saunders W. Spooner; and At Large — F. Carley Bryant of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Grand Sovereign named the following appointed officers to serve for the ensuing year: Henry C. Kaufman, West Virginia, Grand Chamberlain; Dr. William G. Peacher, California, Grand Orator; Royce E. Curlis, Michigan, Grand Standard Bearer; Harold D. Elliott, II, New Jersey, Grand Marshal; Bert W. Casselman, Missouri, Grand Herald; Glenn E. Ward, Arkansas, Grand Sentinel; The

For the past two years, Temple Commandery No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa, has come to be well known in Masonic circles throughout the state. One of the reasons for their "notoriety" is their personalized Templar placemats. The paper placemats have become such a popular item, says Recorder Jerry E. Marsengill, that Temple Commandery has decided to make them available to other Commanderies.

Temple Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar Des Moines, Iowa



As depicted above, the black and white, 17" x 11" placemats include the drawing of a mounted Knight Templar and the words "The York Rite of Freemasonry." The Commandery name is printed across the top.

Placemats are available at a cost of \$350.00 for 10,000 pieces and may be ordered from J. E. Marsengill, Recorder, Temple Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, Room 401 Masonic Temple Building, 1011 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.



Reverend Charles H. Warner, Sr., Oklahoma, Grand High Prelate; and Dr. Edwin W. Parker, Oklahoma, Dr. R. Bruce Brannon, Texas, and Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger, Pennsylvania, Grand Chaplains.

The 113th Annual Assembly is set for June 6-9, 1985, at the Sheraton Inn Skyline East, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter XI (continued)

THE PERIOD OF REVISION

1856-1862

Thirteenth Conclave (continued)

Grand Master Hubbard, in his annual address, offered a strong opinion on the provision recently added to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut requiring that a candidate for the Templar Degrees must possess the Degrees of Royal and Select Master from the branch of Cryptic Masonry:

"Deeming this requisition an infringement upon the spirit and meaning of the foregoing section of our General Grand Constitution, that it would also 'materially affect the work and tend to interrupt the present union and harmony now so happily extant among our brethren throughout our widely extended jurisdiction, especially when brought together in general Conclave,' that I promptly disapproved of the same, and so advised our Illustrious Grand Master of that State Grand Subordinate, and requested him to notify his Subordinates of my decision, that so much of the aforesaid tenth section as related to Royal and Select Masters was not in force, and would remain inoperative, unless thereafter approved by your honorable body."

Enlarging upon this subject, and having in view harmonious relations between the jurisdictions of the United States and those of England and Wales and Canada, the Grand Master said:

"It is well known to all of our intelligent Commanders and Sir Knights that, within our jurisdiction, a number of degrees and one Order of Chivalry are required to be possessed by the applicant as a prerequisite to receiving the Order of Knight Templar, and that they are not required by the Supreme General Conclave of England and Wales. In other words, the 'intercalary degrees,' so-called, between the M. M. and R. A., and the Order of the Red Cross, are required by our, and not by that, Supreme power. First, fully assured that their work in conferring the superior of all Orders, the Knight Templar, was in all essentials the same as ours; knowing that the Templars of England and Wales, with their subordinates, were as legitimately and illustriously descended from Hugh De Payens, St. Aldemar, and their seven associates, as we are ourselves, I was anxious, for the good of the Order, to bring these supreme powers and all of their members into a more intimate fraternal and Knightly relation to each other, and have indulged the hope that by a prudent and dignified course, and by more or less of concession upon the part of each of the high powers, all obstacles to a complete affiliation around a common triangle for work as well as worship, might be removed. With these views, it would seem to be inexpedient, if otherwise lawful, to widen the difference by adding intercalary degrees, already too numerous (and formerly unknown to our Order), as essential to

the obtainment of the Order of Knight Templar."

For the first time, the matter of an official uniform was brought before the Grand Encampment by the Grand Master, who reported:

"With the exception of the jewels for the principal officers of your G. G. Encampment, I am not aware of any statute or rule having been adopted establishing a uniform dress for the members at large and distinctive jewels for all Grand and Subordinate Officers. It is believed that at the present there is a necessity for correct and permanent rules on this subject."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Constitution who prepared the following, relative to dress:

"Article 1. The costume of a Knight Templar shall consist of a full suit of black, dress coat and pantaloons, white cravat, black gloves, boots, and gilt spurs, and over all a white surcoat, on the left breast of which shall be embroidered a red Cross; an undress military cap, and on the front a Templar Cross; a cross hilted sword, the scabbard of black leather suspended from a black velvet or leather baldric, a short dagger on the left side, a black velvet apron of a triangular form having on the center a patriarchal cross and on the flap a skull and cross bones, all in silver. The edging of aprons and collars shall be of gold for Grand Bodies and of silver for Subordinate Commanderies."

The Grand Master recommended a collection of the resolutions, rules, and regulations that were in force, which lead to the preparation of a "Digest of

Decisions" of the Grand Master, taken from his "Official Letter Book." This was the basis for the "Code of Decisions" published by Parvin in 1871, and the "Code of Statutes" adopted by the Grand Encampment in 1874.

The Grand Master further noted:

"There is another subject relating to your own history and to your own proceedings to which I desire to call your attention. After diligent search and inquiry, instituted soon after I was first called to the office I now hold, and continued at intervals to near the present time, I have been unable to procure any printed copies of your proceedings prior to September, 1826."

This lead to the following resolution:

"Whereas a correct history of the Order of Knights Templar, subsequent to the martyrdom of our revered Grand Master, James DeMolay, has never been written; and whereas such a history would greatly tend to procure unanimity of sentiment among the brethren of the various Masonic rites, and to place our illustrious Order in its true position before the world; and whereas also, the material for such work can only be obtained in Europe; be it therefore resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to report at their earliest convenience concerning the feasibility of producing an accurate history of the Order of Knights Templar, from the death of the martyr to the present time, and the best method of accomplishing this object."

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 would like to contact the families of the following men: Samuel M. Vauc-lain, George R. Henderson, W. S. Hodges, Morris Linton (Moorestown, New Jersey), Kenneth Rushton, and J. A. Pfeiffer. With the exception of Morris Linton, all these men were from Philadelphia and all worked for the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia as mechanical engineers during the years 1910 through 1916. I need to contact their families as I am writing a book concerning a loco-motive project on which these men worked.

I would also like to correspond with anyone who has knowledge of the Baldwin Geared Locomotive. *Robert E. Stuard, P.O. Box 138, Oakwood, Texas 75855*

□ I am interested in corresponding with members of the Lyndle, Buell, Burr, Nash and Griswold families. All of these families had their beginnings in Connecticut or Massachusetts. *Harold F. Nash, 116 Roast Meat Hill, Killingworth, Connecticut 06417*

□ I collect all types of baseball caps. If any Sir Knight has any that they would like to donate to my collection I would appreciate it. I enjoy reading the *Knight Templar Magazine* so thanks a lot and keep up the good work. *Joseph W. Strahan, P.O. Box 534, Hammond, Louisiana 70404*

□ I have an 1872 copy of Webb's *Monitor*, Morris's Edition. It is in very fine condition. I will sell it for \$5.00 plus postage. *Daniel C. Hedberg, P.O. Box 41, Whitney, Nebraska 69367*

□ I have just returned from UPS where I shipped my father's gold watch to a Mr. Thomas Shields, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. He called me after seeing the paragraph concerning the watch in "Knight Voices." Needless to say, I was quite excited and pleased to hear from someone who obviously will appreciate it and carefully preserve it. When I wrote you about seven months earlier, you said that it would be some time before it could be published, but of course there was no hurry.

Thank you very much. I wish I had saved some other items belonging to my father, but I am sorry there are none. *Mary Elizabeth Harris, 821 North Pennsylvania, Apt. 19, Lansing, Michigan 48906*

□ I am searching for information on William Peppel, who lived in West Notting-ham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1751, and was in Tanneytown, Frederick County, Maryland, in the 1770s. He was in the militia. I need proof that he had children, William, John, and Abraham. Also, where did William senior die? He also spelled his name Peppla, Pebble, and Pepple. I will pay resonable costs and postage. *Gerry Peppel, 1234 Surrey Road, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380*

□ I have several Masonic history books I would like to sell, copyrighted in 1898 and 1906, published by the Masonic History Co., New York and London. Books contain "Symbolism of Freemasonry"; "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite"; and "The Royal Order of Scot-land." With an addenda by William James Hughan. *Earl May, Box 135, RR 1, Johnston City, Illinois 62951*

□ Through inheritance I have acquired an elaborate 11½ x 15½ inch Third Degree certificate issued to Thomas T. Stevens by Walton Lodge, Liverpool, England on November 20, A.L. 5872, A.D. 1872, and a small simple certificate issued to his son Wilford C. Stevens by the Lodge at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 31, 1921. Also a medal commemorating a century of Masonic progress 1875-1975 form South Dakota; and two 14K pins, one with a short chain showing a laquered crescent, the other a laquered star in an oval wreath. Am willing to sell any or all of these. *A. A. Klein, 7451 East Stella Road, Tucson, Arizona 85730*

□ First I want to thank you for printing my earlier request for help. I had good results and now have entire history of the O'Banion family to 1800 — except for my great great grandfather James Fitzhugh. He was born in Kentucky and was shot and killed while acting as peace officer at Fristoe Ferry, Benton Co., Missouri, in 1836. My grandfather Thomas was ten years old. I know he had one sister, Elizabeth. There were probably more children. As Benton Co. was not established as a Co. until a few years later, I cannot find records of this. My grandfather was born in or near Independence, Missouri, 1826.

His father could have married an O'Banion, as Thomas, my grandfather, married his first cousin Luiza O'Banion in Missouri about 1841 or 42. I seem to be in a very deep rut on this. I do know the first James was from Virginia or Maryland. The records just say James of Kentucky. I do hope someone will have a record of James Fitzhugh from Maryland and where and when he came to Kentucky; and maybe I will find how and when "our" James came to Missouri. I am 76 plus so I feel I must wrap this up soon if I am to ever know. *Mrs. Louis J. Elmore, 5109 Spencer Highway, Pasadena, Texas 77505*

□ Two-grave lot in "Garden of Peace" section of Allegheny Cemetery in Pittsburgh, for sale. Best offer will be accepted. Bronze markers with Masonic and Eastern Star Emblems. Original cost was \$800.00. If interested, contact: *Mrs. David C. Bishoff, Pepper Tree Apartments, No. 94, 2503 South Street, Leesburg, Florida 32748*

□ I am seeking information on Annie Frances Webb and John Lee Brown, married 1913-15. Annie Frances was born 1898 in, Tennessee, Alabama, or Arkansas. She died in 1936 in Decatur, Alabama. Her father's name was Sherid or Sherrod Webb. Her mother's name was Ella Wilson Webb. Sherid's second wife's name was Liz or Elizabeth. They had 2 adopted girls, Jimmie and Catherine.

John Lee Brown was born in 1875 possibly in the Sand Mountain area in Alabama. He died in 1954. in Cullman, Alabama. His mother was Maudy Melviny Millican. His father was John Henry Brown. John Lee worked for the L & N Railroad in the late 1920s until the Depression and then worked for a family in Tennessee named Manasco. Anyone having information on these families (birthdays and places, marriage dates and places or place of origin), please contact the daughter of John Lee or Annie Frances Brown: *Dainese B. Patterson, 3531 Geneca Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama 35210*

□ I recently became acquainted with a man in Scotland who collects bank checks. If anyone would be so kind as to send me cancelled checks from any bank, I will forward them on to him. He would also appreciate items such as business cards from banks, bank directories, annual reports and just about any literature pertaining to banks. They can be in any language. *Arthur W. Heskett, 1918 Sutphin Road, Sanford, North Carolina 27330*

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar

OF THE UNITED



STATES of AMERICA

OFFICE OF
M. E. PAST GRAND MASTER
KENNETH C. JOHNSON

To the State and Local Chairmen,
Knights Templar Eye Foundation
16th Annual Voluntary Campaign
WHEREVER DISPERSED:

Dear Sir Knights:

I want to express to you and your constituents my deep appreciation and congratulations on the fine job you did in making the 16th Annual Voluntary Campaign the most successful Campaign to date.

The total amount raised was \$892,335.34, and 1,129 Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies participated! This is wonderful, and I know it gives each of you a great sense of satisfaction in knowing that the great work the Knights Templar do in preventing blindness in those who cannot do anything for themselves can continue and even be expanded.

Please extend my Congratulations and Best Wishes to your Constituents.

Courteously and fraternally,

Kenneth C. Johnson, P.G.M., Chairman
K.T.E.F. 16th Annual Voluntary Campaign