

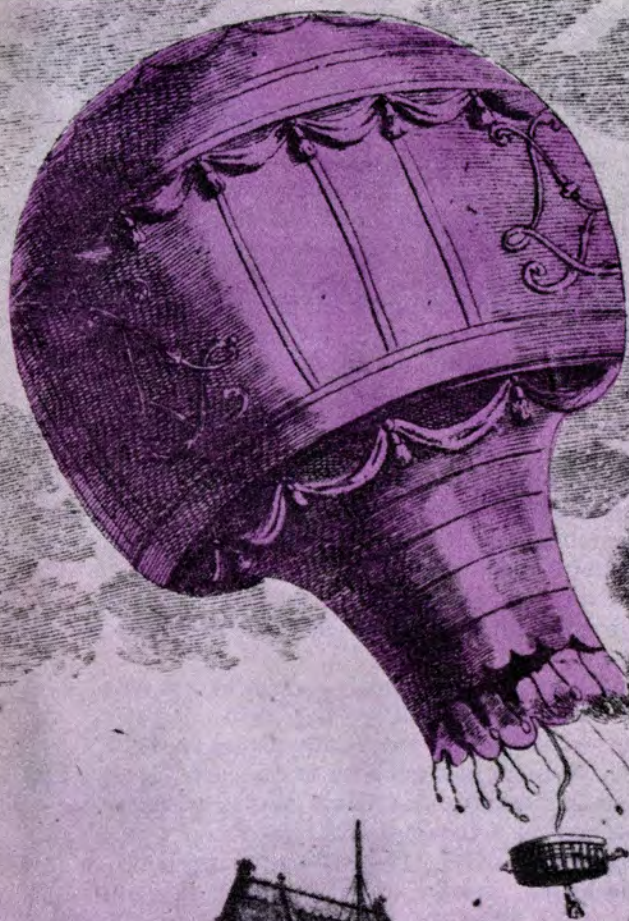


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXI

FEBRUARY 1985

NUMBER 2



Air Travel – The Amazing Discovery
of the Montgolfier Brothers

THE MASONIC NEW YEAR

Occasionally even the most sincere, hard-working Master Mason may look around and say, "Who cares?" Who cares if the Craft survives another year? Who cares if Freemasonry does or does not grow to meet the needs of modern society? Should Freemasonry be wiped off the face of the earth tomorrow, leaving no vestige of its past glory, would anyone care? When those doubts come to me, I hesitate only briefly, for I know that there are many who care about tomorrow.

From the Tylers who guard the doors of our Lodges, to the members of our ladies' auxiliaries, to each and every current and past officer of any Masonic group — the need is met. Yes, there are many who care. And nowhere does that concern manifest itself more than at the annual meetings of Masonic leaders each February. These meetings are held at or near the birthday anniversary of Brother George Washington. This is a meaningful date because Brother Washington represents for us the foundations of Freemasonry in America, and it is significant that our memory should turn to the early days at the same time we assess the future.

Although many Orders and organizations answer the roll call at these February meetings, two deserve special mention. The Conference of Grand Masters of Masons and the Conference of Grand Secretaries will convene February 17-20 at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The men attending are those who have their fingers on the pulsebeat of Masonry in the United States. They know where the Craft is succeeding in their jurisdictions and where it falls short of the mark. I consider my attendance at these February meetings crucial to my understanding of and my contribution to the advancement of Templary.

These conferences truly mark the beginning of our Masonic year — whether it be measured in terms of Anno Lucis, Anno Inventionis, Anno Depositionis, Anno Ordinis, or Anno Mundi.

Although we do not all have the opportunity to attend the Conferences of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries or the Allied Degrees Meetings being held this month perhaps we can learn from them nonetheless. If your Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, or Consistory does not have an education night planned for 1985, now is the time to schedule one. Chances are that a simple request would result in the appearance of a knowledgeable state officer. Chances are, too, that if your membership knew that a Masonic education seminar was in the offing, the attendance might rise. Then we might all look at each other and discover there was no need to ask, "Who cares?" For we would all be at the fore, all ready to give service, to learn something new about the Craft we love, and to take part in Freemasonry's future.



Fred E. Dull

Knight Templar

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

FEBRUARY: The cover this month depicts the demonstration of the Montgolfier balloon at Versailles Palace in France — the article on page 5 tells the story of the brothers and their invention. To this day, in France, hot air balloons are known as "Montgolfieres." Sir Knight Russell Anthony once again brings us his insight into the Fraternity with "Masonry — Our Mirror Image." For news of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, turn to pages 22 and 23 — state tallies are also on those pages, as well as news on the nationwide total, which is running behind last year's at this same date. *Knight Templar* also brings an abundance of news from Sir Knights across the country.

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EDITOR'S JOURNAL

Life Sponsorships: Two Commanderies in the state of Iowa have just reached 100% Life Sponsorship. Holy Cross Commandery No. 10 in Clinton, Iowa, and St. Omer Commandery No. 15 in Burlington, Iowa, now have 100% Life Sponsorship in the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This brings the total number of 100% Life Sponsorships in the state of Iowa to 13, out of 50 Commanderies. In addition, Kingsport Commandery No. 33, Kingsport, Tennessee, has also reached 100% Life Sponsorship — see page 22. The 17th Annual Voluntary Campaign ends on April 1. For state tallies nationwide, see page 23.

Grand Recorder Honored: Cyrene Commandery No. 34 in Columbia, Pennsylvania, honored Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment Paul C. Rodenhauer at their 33rd Annual Christmas Observance and Breakfast. Sir Knight Rodenhauer instituted this Christmas Observance thirty-three years ago. Leon E. Anderson, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, in his address at the occasion, noted the significance of the thirty-third anniversary.

Uniform Correction: In the January edition of *Knights Templar Magazine*, there was an error regarding the uniform for Past Grand Commanders in the Grand Master's Decision regarding the Permissive Legislation for the use of Caps and Mantles. The last line of No. 5 in that article should read, "to tie closely around the neck with purple cords and *purple* tassels."

Red Cross Meeting: The advance listing of dates and locations for national Masonic meetings in 1985 inadvertently omitted the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, which will hold its 113th Annual Assembly at Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 6, 7, and 8, 1985. Presiding will be Joseph S. Lewis, K.C.C., K.G.C., Grand Sovereign, and Past Grand Master of the Supreme Council, Order of De Molay.

Amendment deadline: Deadline for submission of amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar is May 10, 1985. Notice of Conclave will be issued June 10.

According to Section 85 of the Constitution, "... a written copy of the motion . . . to revise, amend or alter (the Constitution and Statutes) shall be filed with the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment at least three months before the day on which the Triennial Conclave is to be held at which such motion is to be considered, and copy thereof shall be inserted in the Notice of Conclave and presented by the Grand Recorder to the Grand Encampment for consideration . . ." The 56th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar will be held August 10-14, 1985, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation: The 17th Annual Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is now well under way and will continue through April 1, 1985. Donations as of January 11, 1985, are running \$35,000 behind last year's tally at this same date. For further information, see page 22-23.

THE INVENTION OF BALLOONING

by
Daniel M. Morgan, Assistant Editor

There was a time, long before the present, when mankind could merely dream of soaring above the trees and rooftops like a bird in the peaceful stillness of an early morning. Back then, man was firmly rooted on the earth — only in climbing mountains or cathedral spires could the surrounding landscape be seen in panorama; or, through imagination, by rising over the earth in a dream.

In the warmth of an afternoon in the French village of Annonay, the magic possibility of flight entered the mind of Joseph Montgolfier, the son of a papermaker. Trying to dry billowing sheets and blouses over a fire, he noticed that a blouse, held over and above the fire, would be pushed into the air by the gas rising from the fire. Would it not be possible, he thought, to somehow capture that gas, and carry an object aloft?

Joseph was the creative son in the Montgolfier family. Misunderstood and socially inept, he spent a great deal of time by himself, mostly working in the papermill that the family owned, working the paper into fine and expensive sheets. A large family, all the Montgolfiers were involved in the family papermaking business, including Joseph's younger brother Etienne, who, having a business-oriented mind, had taken over the leadership of the family business.

As the story goes, Joseph looked at an engraving of the French and Spanish besieging the English at Gibraltar. Seeing how well-fortified the embattlements at Gibraltar were, he also noticed how unprotected the English were *from above*. Couldn't men, carried by the captured "gas," storm the fortification from the air?

Joseph's first experiment, inspired by the engraving, consisted of the construction of a light-weight wooden framed box



Joseph Montgolfier

covered with taffeta. Holding it over a fire in his house, it promptly rose and bumped the ceiling. He excitedly called in his brother Etienne and repeated the experiment. When they took the same experiment out into the open air, the little box, three feet long, one foot wide and four feet tall, filled with heated air and rose 70 feet hanging above them for a few moments until it gently settled back down to the earth.

The brothers, in amazement, immediately began making bigger plans. In great secrecy they constructed a bigger box, nine feet square, which rose even higher than the first. During the whole of the spring of 1783, they made plans for a public demonstration of their discovery which took place on June 4, 1783.

The brothers brought together a crowd in Annonay, having made a large sackcloth bag lined with three layers of → → →

a delicate paper and fastened together by a seamstress's nightmare of 1,800 buttons. It weighed 500 pounds. They suspended a small grating of embers beneath the bag, which quickly filled with hot air. Joseph and Etienne then let the bag go, and it rose to 3,000 feet and traveled one and a half miles. The first true hot-air balloon, it flew only for ten minutes, because all of the hot air leaked out the myriad of buttonholes. When it landed, the grating tipped, setting the sackcloth on fire and frightening nearby villagers who hadn't the slightest idea what the burning globe was.



J. Etienne Montgolfier

News soon reached Paris where cries for a demonstration of the new discovery summoned Etienne in September 1783. There, with his friend Reveillon (a wallpaper maker), they constructed a large taffeta balloon. This time, the balloon was gaily decorated by Reveillon with fleur-de-lis, but a rainstorm destroyed the entire creation in moments. In front of a large crowd quickly becoming unruly, it had taken a short trip of a few feet.

The next balloon, varnish-covered taffeta, split at the top a few days before it was to be demonstrated before King Louis XVI at Versailles. After a quick basting, they flew the colorful balloon on September 19, 1783, carrying the first air travel passengers, a sheep, a duck and

a rooster. The balloon nearly capsized when a gust of wind pushed it (pictured on the cover), but it eventually rose to a height of 1500 feet. Upon landing two miles away, the animals underwent an inspection by doctors to see if they were injured.

Pilatre de Rozier is the first man to have flown in a hot-air balloon.

The first manned free-flight of a hot-air balloon took place on Friday November 21, 1783 at 1:54 p.m. De Rozier was the pilot on this flight and he carried one passenger, the adventurous Marquis d'Arlandes. A huge crowd gathered, and when the balloon rose up, a silence fell over the crowd. D'Arlandes, realizing that he was safe in the climbing balloon, felt that it was the crowd who needed reassurance. When he pulled his handkerchief out and waved it furiously, the crowd surged toward the embarking platform, as if they could somehow be closer to this miracle by standing next to the place where it last touched the earth.

Brother Benjamin Franklin, at that time in Paris for French-American diplomacy, saw this balloon rise above Paris. An aristocrat, asked him, "What good is it?" Whereupon he replied, "What use is a newborn baby?"

Etienne was heralded for the discovery of the hot air balloon, and King Louis XVI awarded him the Cordon Saint-Michel. Though he could do nothing about it, Etienne was very displeased that Joseph did not also receive the honor (he did later receive a pension, however). Pierre de Montgolfier, the father of both Etienne and Joseph, was honored by having the aristocratic prefix "de" in front of his name, even though he had thought that the balloon was "folly" from the start.

While Etienne was awing the Parisians, Joseph was back in Annonay, hundreds of miles southeast. His dream was to build the biggest balloon yet — 100 feet in diameter, twice the size of the first

Dr. John Jeffries – American Weather Balloonist

The discovery of hydrogen's remarkable buoyancy took place around the time the Montgolfiers invented ballooning, and it was hydrogen that carried American Dr. and Brother John Jeffries across the English Channel 200 years ago on January 7, 1785. He was the first American to make a balloon ascension, and the first man to cross the English Channel by balloon.

John Jeffries was born February 5, 1745, in Boston, and graduated from Harvard in 1763. From 1771-74 he was surgeon on a British ship at Boston. He was originally one of Samuel Adams' "Sons of Liberty" but later became a Loyalist. He is known as one of the first meteorologists, and "Weatherman's Day" (February 5) marks his birthday because he kept detailed weather records from 1774 to 1816.

Jean-Pierre Blanchard carried Jeffries aloft for the sum of 100 pounds on November 30, 1784, for a trip that lasted two hours, in England. Brother Jeffries also financed the flight across the English Channel which Blanchard piloted and Jeffries directed.

Blanchard, a rather selfish man, decided at the last moment that he wanted to fly the channel alone. He barricaded himself in Dover Castle, the takeoff point. Jeffries gathered some tough soldiers together and stormed the castle, making Blanchard change his mind. Trying to take off with Jeffries aboard, however, the balloon seemed unusually heavy. Upon inspection, it was discovered that Blanchard was wearing heavy lead weights under his belt. Ridding the balloon of these weights helped the balloon to rise slowly, but it was still encumbered with wings, oars, a rudder, and other useless attachments of Blanchard's design. They eventually had to throw all of these off the balloon, including most of their clothes, to finish their voyage across the channel. Most of the trip they were only a few feet above the water. They landed in France in a stand of tall trees and, after finding some clothes to put on, were received by a large crowd in Calais.

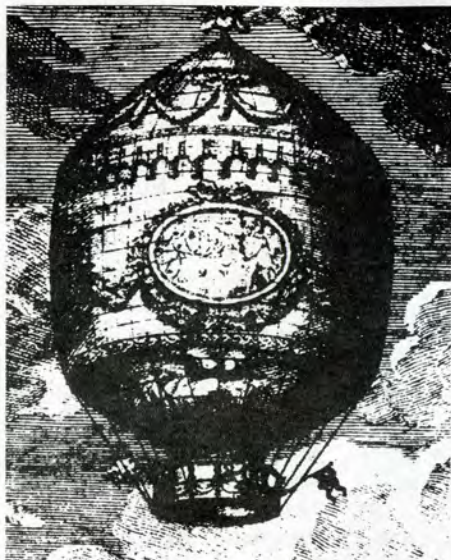
John Jeffries received his degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1770 was a Charter Member. He was elected Master on December 6, 1773, and re-elected Master December 5, 1774. He died on September 16, 1819.



manned balloon. He found a patron, Jacques de Flesselles, and put together a monstrous balloon which weighed 8,000 pounds and was to hold 12 men. This new balloon, named the "Flesselle," was built out of a burlap cloth and fastened together by clips. After weeks of struggling to build it, they were ready for launching late in December. Weather problems (including freezing rain and snow which made the balloon a solid sheet of ice) pushed the date back even further. Finally, on January 12, a very damaged and deteriorated balloon was inflated and prepared for liftoff. The passenger roll was now made up of six men: Dampierre, d'Anglefort, de Rozier, Joseph Montgolfier, Laurencin, and Prince Charles from the Austrian Netherlands. It started to rain, and the crowd became so loud and mocking and the mood so chaotic, that Prince Charles, Dampierre, d'Anglefort ended up pulling guns on both Joseph and the crowd, ordering the balloon to lift off against Joseph's better judgement. Joseph, not about to miss the opportunity, hopped on at the last moment. The balloon rose very sluggishly because the cloth absorbed the rain and the burlap was now fully extended – like a sieve, releasing hot air through the stretched threads.

Rising to 2400 feet, the voyage ended when the balloon tore at the top. The "Flesselles" sank → → →

to the earth like a parachute, and landed with a plop. Some 5,000 ecstatic villagers then led a triumphant procession in celebration of the feat with Joseph at the



The first manned balloon

fore. Later that night, Jacques de Flesselles took Montgolfier and the other passengers to the Opera. When Joseph appeared in the opera box, the opera came to a grinding halt while the audience applauded him.

Brother Joseph Montgolfier also invented the parachute in 1784, though he is not given credit for it. He threw a sheep off a cathedral, and it floated gently down. Manned parachutes were not explored until October 22, 1797, in an experiment that had no connection with the Montgolfiers.

Joseph Michel Montgolfier, 1740-1810, appears on the membership rolls of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris in 1806. J. Etienne Montgolfier, 1745-1799, was raised in the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in 1784. They both later invented a hydraulic ram, and introduced new refining methods in the manufacture of vellum.

In the village of Annonay is a monument erected to their memory — a fitting tribute to the men who started the modern age of flight. Today, in France, hot air balloons are still known as “Montgolfieres.” The Montgolfiers are among the many Masons who have made a significant contribution to the world of science.



A Letter

Dear Brothers:

Many thanks for publishing my ad for a Templar sword and consistory ring in the August issue of *Knight Templar*. I had many replies and sold the sword to a Brother in Honolulu and the ring to a Brother in South Dakota — my home state.

I could have sold a dozen swords, I believe.

Fraternally,
Dr. Ralph W. Johnston

MASONRY—OUR MIRROR IMAGE

by

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

Our Masonic Fraternity is a looking glass in which our true selves as Brothers are mirrored. If we don't like what we see, we must understand that it won't change unless we change. Our lives in Masonry reflect back a true picture of ourselves. Brothers tend to be impressed by what they see, but perhaps they shouldn't be.

Our Masonic Fraternity is going to have to make some adjustments in order for a good image to be reflected. We can expect to receive a good image if a good change is made. Good results are achieved if good programs are instituted. Nothing is gained if nothing is ventured.

The attitude of its members is a very important consideration if change is to be accomplished in any organization. The attitude of Masons at this point in time is right for changes to be initiated within the Fraternity. We should fashion this change in such a way as to reflect a good mirror image.

Can we remember why and under what circumstances we first entered Masonry? Did some good friend or relative actually encourage our joining? We must go back in time and look into the mirror and determine "from whence we came." Many of us will have to admit that we were in fact encouraged to join if we are honest with ourselves.

One of the most difficult words that Masons have to deal with is solicitation. It has become such a part of our anti-Masonic vocabulary that the mere mention of the word sends shudders up and down the spines of many Brothers. Such need not and should not be the picture that

the word produces in Brothers' minds.

Solicit is not a vulgar, anti-Masonic word; only its interpretation can be vulgar and anti-Masonic. Words such as

"Regardless of how we use or not use the word solicit, we must address it in such a manner as to give a clear picture of its meaning to all Brothers."

approach, invite, recruit or encourage can be substituted for the word solicit. Regardless of how we use or not use the term solicit, we must address it in such a manner as to give a clear picture of its meaning to all Brothers. By so doing, the non-solicitation rule can be addressed without the feeling of hypocrisy on the part of Brothers the world over.

The rule of non-solicitation can be modified to make it less difficult for Brothers to bring friends or relatives, who are "worthy and well qualified," into our beloved Fraternity. The Grand Lodge of England, the Mother Grand Lodge of the World, has already addressed the issue and allowed its Brothers to make solicitations. It did so in December of 1981.

The Grand Lodge of England has no objections to any of its members making a neutrally-worded approach to any man considered a suitable candidate for Freemasonry. It has no objections to his being reminded a second time, but after that, the potential candidate should be left alone to make his own decision without further solicitation. → → →

What a great mirror image this presents of the potential candidate and Brothers alike! The Grand Lodge of England has taken the hypocrisy out of solicitation practices and done so without compromising any of the tenets of the order.

Many Brothers will be quick to criticize the Grand Lodge of England for the creative and bold approach taken towards solicitations. Those Brothers will contend that what is applicable in England is not applicable in North America. Such criticism is not justified because Freemasonry is an organization for all good men regardless of their nationality. What is good for the order in England or France is good for the order in America.

Several Grand Lodge jurisdictions in the United States have also addressed the solicitation issue. The Illinois, Florida and Louisiana Grand Lodge leaders are to be commended for their pioneering efforts in making it less difficult for their members to approach would-be candidates for Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois was one of the first jurisdictions in the United States to take a realistic approach to the solicitation issue. This was accomplished in 1980 by the then Grand Master, Norman Ray Buecker. It was done with the complete approval and a firm commitment from the entire line of the Illinois Grand Lodge officers.

The following was taken from the Illinois Grand Lodge Newsletter of September, 1980. It was a part of Grand Master Buecker's message and reads:

Second — what is solicitation?

For definition, to solicit means to entreat, to approach with a request or plea, to strongly urge, to entice or lure into evil, or to proposition.

Any of the above definitions would be un-Masonic and therefore unlawful.

Brother Harry Riddle has pointed out that through the years Code 289 has been built up in the minds of Masons to where they are afraid to mention the word Masonry to anyone, family or friend.

"We are familiar with the case where a father, who loved Masonry, was hurt because his son had never asked for a petition to join the Lodge."

We are all familiar with the case where a father, who loved Masonry, was hurt and bewildered because his son had never asked for a petition to join the Lodge. And the son was as hurt and bewildered because his father had not asked him to join.

To solicit a person to become a member is wrong! To discuss Masonry with a man whom you feel is proper Masonic material is only common sense. To share with him our printed material, to tell him what Freemasonry does, what it is and what it means to you is, again, common sense.

In Grand Master Buecker's January 1981 message we read:

Have you given any thought to a friend or relative that you think would be a good Mason? Have you talked to him about our Fraternity? Do you have a supply of our literature to give him for his perusal?

Again, it is against our law to solicit anyone to become a member but do not confuse solicitation with a rightful pride in our Fraternity! Do not confuse solicitation with telling

your friends or relatives of the help we give to those less fortunate than ourselves!

If there is a question in your mind as to what you should or should not say, remember we have no secrets except the method we use in identifying one another.

On September 23, 1982, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, F. & A.M., issued the following edict:

To: Constituent Lodges
Grand Lodge Officers
Past Grand Masters

Dear Brethren:

In my "Memo No. 3 on the Edict, Solicitation of any profane for the degrees of Masonry is prohibited," I stated, "I would like to have this expanded to read," etc., changed to read "I issue the following edict in Masonry to read: There is no objection to a neutrally-worded approach being made to a man who is considered to be a suitable candidate for Freemasonry. After the procedure for obtaining membership in a Masonic Lodge is explained, the potential candidate should be left to make his own decision and come of his own free will.

A lot of education will be required and it is not our purpose to stop every man on the street and explain the procedure for obtaining membership. We want to talk to men who are *already Masons at heart*.

The foregoing edict was acted upon and approved at the Grand Lodge Session on February 7, 1983, after much discussion.

Part of this discussion reads as follows:

I fully agree that we must preserve our land-marks that have been handed down to us through the centuries. However,

this is not a land-mark; it is a custom.

The object of this edict is not that we stop every man on the street and discuss Masonry with him, but it would allow us to tell a suitable candidate, a God-fearing man, a good family man, a man we would like to have as a Brother, that if he is interested in Masonry he must ask for a petition and that he will never be invited into our Fraternity.

If you feel as I do, I would ask you to support the action of the Grand Master in issuing this edict.

In 1983 the Florida Grand Lodge amended Regulation 44.10 to read as follows:

44.10 It is not unlawful for a Mason to offer to furnish to a non-Mason information about Freemasonry and offer assistance in the event the non-Mason should desire to become a member of the Fraternity nor will it be unlawful for the Mason to remind the non-Mason of the offer but if no favorable response is made to the offer and reminder, no further offer shall be made to the non-Mason.

It is indeed heart-warming to find that so many Grand Lodges are recognizing the fact that now is the time to face the solicitation issue. We can only hope and pray that all Grand Lodges will follow suit now, for tomorrow may be too late.

Our Masonic mirror can reflect whatever we desire if we are enterprising and intelligent enough to make changes within the Fraternity. Let us mold and build a recruitment mirror that reflects the true image of a great → → →

organization of builders. Such images were omnipresent in the past and with our help can be reflected again in the future. So Mote It Be.

Sir Knight Russell H. Anthony is Imperial Chief Rabban of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America. He resides at 801 A Avenue, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.



St. Elmo No. 64 Supports Home

Although gifts from St. Elmo Commandery No. 64 are not new, this time Sir Knight Robert Von Werder, P.C., and Caroline W. Reichow were able to triple their generous gifts. Both Robert and Caroline are retired from Illinois Tool Works and that company offered to triple any gifts to charitable organizations



which met their requirements this year. The total gifts and matching funds amounted to \$6,000.00 which was given to the Illinois Knights Templar Home Endowment Fund. Mrs. Ann Zitella, chairman of the Ladies Auxiliary of St. Elmo Commandery, presented a check for \$300.00, raised by selling crafts and other items during the year. Sir Knight John W. Becker, P.C., who is administrator of the Illinois Knight Templar Home, receives the checks in the photograph above.

O'Dell Installed as Worshipful Master

On December 6, 1984, St. Albans Lodge No. 20, in Marshall, Michigan, installed Dr. Erwin W. O'Dell as its Worshipful Master. Sir Knight O'Dell is a member of Marshall Commandery No. 17, Marshall, Michigan. In addition, he served as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Michigan in 1982. Pictured in front (below) are Past Grand Commander and Worshipful Master Erwin



O'Dell (l) and Everett C. Rollins (r). Brother Rollins, who is retiring after 37 years as Secretary of St. Albans Lodge No. 20, also served as Recorder of Marshall Commandery No. 17 for 20 years. Also pictured above, in the back row from left to right are Michigan Grand Lodge officers Harry E. Hicks, Grand Lecturer, Ernest Hoffman, Jr., Senior Grand Warden, and Alton C. Darling, Grand Tiler.



In February: Col. John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth on February 20, 1962.

LAFAYETTE'S BURIAL PLACE

by
Sir Knight Thomas Rigas
St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Illinois

The American flag forever waves over the grave of Brother and Marquis de Lafayette in the tiny cemetery at Rue de Picpus 25, away from the bright lights of the Champs-Elysees in Paris, France.

On July 4 every year, direct descendants of Brother Lafayette — who have had honorary American citizenship conferred on them by the U.S. Congress — proceed for official ceremonies to Brother Lafayette's grave, for which the U.S. ambassador and his staff are in attendance. It is a quiet yet fitting tribute for a great Freemason and French general who fought in the Revolutionary War for American independence.

General Lafayette died in 1834, and at that time the state of Virginia shipped to France the earth in which Brother Lafayette was to be buried so that he might lie eternally under American soil. Over his tomb, the American flag has flown every day for about 150 years. During the Nazi occupation of France in World War II, it was the only American flag to wave anywhere in occupied Europe, reflecting love on an international and deeply personal level.

Behind that snug little French cemetery and "the flag that never came down," there is the incredible story of a woman — Lafayette's wife Adrienne — who lovingly built the cemetery in 1800, which can veritably be described as one of the world's most unusual burial grounds. Inside the small enclosure are the graves of the 1,306 beheaded victims of the French Revolution, and that of the immortal, idealistic French poet Andre Chenier, about whom Umberto Giordano

wrote a masterpiece opera that is still performed today in Europe.

In recent years, Count Rene de Chambrun, the great-great-great-great-grandson of Brother Lafayette, has been



Brother Lafayette

working with a cache of Brother Lafayette's papers, which were found hidden in the attic of his 15th-Century castle home in LaGrange where they had been for nearly 100 years. So far, what comes through strongly in the Lafayette papers is his remarkable wife Adrienne who died in 1807 and is buried alongside her husband.

Adrienne was a woman of nobility, the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen-Noaille, and at the high point of the Reign of Terror, she saw her mother, grandmother, and one of her sisters being → → →

taken to the guillotine. She was to be the next victim but was saved in the nick of time by the American minister in Paris and, coincidentally, by the fall of Robespierre.

After languishing three years in a French prison cell, she was finally freed

her family and the other guillotine victims had been buried. After she located the huge common grave, she conceived the idea of creating a memorial cemetery around the burial hole. Having built a new chapel on the site, she arranged for walls that now enclose the Picpus

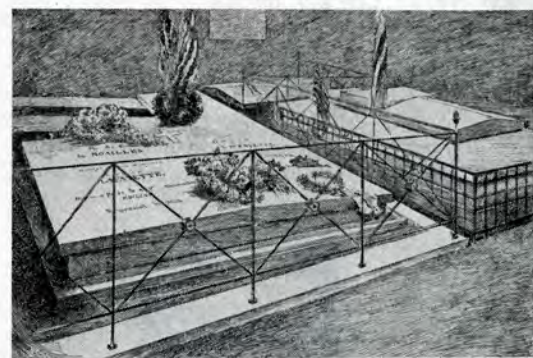
Adrienne died on Christmas Eve, 1807, after a remarkable life of continuous self-sacrifice and devotion to her husband and family. Moments before she died, she whispered her last words to Brother Lafayette — *Je suis toute a vous* translated into English, she said "I am completely yours!" From that day on until he died 27 years later, Brother Lafayette wore her locket, on which he had inscribed those five words. The locket is buried with him.

Today, the Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart and Perpetual Adoration occupy the convent that Adrienne built and who have agreed to recite the prayers around the clock, eternally offering the same prayer, one that Adrienne reportedly wrote on her deathbed.

You can visit the cemetery and chapel by applying to the caretaker. When you do visit the chapel, which is a few feet away from the Lafayette grave, you will see at least two white-robed nuns kneeling in prayer, reciting the following:

"Bestow upon them, O Lord, eternal tranquility. And grant your forgiveness unto those who did not know how to forgive."

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



Picpus Cemetery, where the Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart eternally pray.

and immediately she took her two little daughters to join her husband, who at the time was locked up in an Austrian dungeon. Although Lafayette had been a Major General in Brother George Washington's army and had served gallantly on many an American battlefield, especially at Yorktown where he played a key role, he had been imprisoned by the Austrian Emperor when captured by Austrian troops, which were part of a counter-revolutionary Allied army.

An audience with the emperor was arranged with great difficulty by Adrienne, and although the emperor flatly refused to liberate Brother Lafayette, he did give Adrienne permission to join her husband in his prison cell in Olmutz. Cooped up for two long, miserable years, the Lafayettes shared a difficult life of hardship in the bare dungeon, which had neither a toilet nor running water. The Lafayettes were finally released after Napoleon's victories over the Austrians.

Once back in Paris, Adrienne sought to find the hidden pit where the bodies of

FEBRUARY MASONIC MEETINGS

Listed below is the planned schedule of meetings of Allied Masonic Bodies which will convene at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C., February 8-10, 1985.

Friday, February 8	6:00 p.m.	Annual Assembly and Feast of the Philaethes Society
Saturday, February 11	8:30 a.m.	Registration
	9:30 a.m.	Grand College of Rites, U.S.A.
	10:30 a.m.	Grand Master's Council, A.M.D.
	11:30 a.m.	Grand Council, Allied Masonic Degrees, U.S.A.
	12:30 p.m.	Dutch Treat Luncheon
	2:00 p.m.	Installed Master's Council, A.M.D.
	2:30 p.m.	Council of the Nine Muses, No. 13, A.M.D.
	3:00 p.m.	Great Chief's Council, No. 0, Knight Masons
	3:30 p.m.	Grand Council, Knight Masons of the U.S.A.
	4:30 p.m.	Societas Rosicruciana In Civitatibus Foederatis
	6:00 p.m.	Annual Banquet, Allied Masonic Degrees
8:00 p.m.	Grand Council, Allied Masonic Degrees	
10:00 p.m.	Masonic Order of the Bath of the U.S.A.	
11:00 p.m.	Ye Ancient Order of Corks	
Sunday, February 10	7:30 a.m.	Convent General, Knights of the York Cross of Honour (breakfast)
	9:00 a.m.	The Society of Blue Friars
	9:30 a.m.	The Grand Preceptor's Tabernacle, H.R.A.K.T.P.
	10:00 a.m.	The Grand College of America, Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests

A week later, February 17-20, Masons will meet in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, for the 1985 Conferences of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, meetings of the Masonic Service Association and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

Florida Grand High Priest's Class

The presiding officers of the three Grand York Rite bodies of Florida united on December 8, 1984, to participate in a one-day conferral of degrees and orders honoring Franklin Smith, G.H.P., Grand Chapter, R.A.M., of Florida and Past Grand Master of Masons in Florida. The class, sponsored by the Gainesville York Rite bodies was composed of sixteen candidates from the Gainesville, Lake City, Lawtey, and Palatka bodies. Kenneth K. Johnson, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Cryptic Masons, Florida, and Sir Knight Joe W. Aspley, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Florida, distinguished the ceremonies with their active participation in the Work.

In the evening and prior to the conferral of the Order of the Temple, Gainesville Chapter No. 2, R.A.M., convened an emergent Convocation for the purpose of "Ancient York Rite Table Instruction." The social conviviality of the Table Lodge was "enjoyed by all, and the 'cannons' were 'fired' to good effect."

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Kentuckians Long on Leadership

Members of the Long family have served in a unique capacity within the last year as leaders of their respective Masonic and Masonic-affiliated bodies. Sir Knight Douglas F. Long, his wife Shirley and son



Ricky are very involved in Masonic activities. Sir Knight Douglas Long served as Eminent Commander of Madisonville Commandery No. 27 while his wife was Worthy Matron of Nortonville Chapter No. 243, O.E.S. At the same time, Ricky served as Worshipful Master of N.H. Shaw Lodge No. 608, F. & A.M., Nortonville, Kentucky.

Each has recently completed his term of office. Sir Knight Doug Long is currently serving as Deputy Instructor for Area II of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky and is the photographer for the Kentucky Supplement to *Knights Templar*.

West Virginia Conclave Correction

Page 27 of the January edition of *Knights Templar Magazine* incorrectly listed the city in which the Annual Conclave for the state of West Virginia is being held. The listing should read, "May 17-18; West Virginia; Clarksburg; Marvin E. Fowler, Representative."

Koenig Family Knightings

On October 27, 1984, Duquesne Commandery knighted three brothers and a nephew from the Koenig family.

Pictured in the photograph below are the three Koenig brothers Joseph N.,



David H., and Daniel C. Koenig (pictured from left to right) with Joseph N. Koenig, Jr., son of Joseph N. and nephew to David and Daniel, at far left.

The three brothers on the right are all Past Masters of Joppa Lodge No. 608, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

All of these new Sir Knights are members of East Hills Royal Arch Chapter No. 268 and were knighted in Duquesne Commandery No. 72 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Calvary Christmas Observance

Calvary Commandery No. 62, South Pasadena, California, held their Christmas Observance on Sunday, December 23, 1984. Money collected at the Observance totalled \$35.00 and was donated to the Knights Temple Eye Foundation. Speaking at the event was Roy Henville, Grand Master of Masons of California and Hawaii. Also present were Sir Knights James F. Graham and Aubrey E. Fraser, Past Grand Commanders of California.

FROM THE FAMILY OF MASONRY

Holy Land Pilgrimage

Approximately 30 ministers from 12 different states across the country will be making up the Ninth Holy Land Pilgrimage this year, making it the largest group of ministers ever to make the trip with the largest number of states participating. After this pilgrimage, Knights Templar will have sent a total of 141 Christian ministers to the Holy Land to enrich their lives and raise their spiritual consciousness.

Sir Knight R. Frank Williams, Past Grand Commander from Indiana, will accompany the ministers this year to act as their servant at his own expense.

While in Israel, the ministers will follow an itinerary especially designed for Christian ministers. They will visit such biblical sites as the birthplace of Jesus, the mountain of Beatitudes where Jesus gave his Sermon on the Mount, the Garden Tomb and the Garden of Gethsemane.

The ministers will be leaving Kennedy International Airport on Monday, February 18 and arrive in Israel the next day. They will return on Thursday, February 28.

Indiana Grand Conclave

An invitation is extended to all to attend the Grand Conclave of Indiana by Ronald Simpson, G.C. The Grand Session will be held on April 24 to 26, 1985. Headquarters is at the Marriott Inn Indianapolis, Indiana. Housing Chairman is Sir Knight Herbert A. Newman, P.G.C., 1201 North Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis 46219. To all of you who have a desire to attend, says G.C. Simpson, please write to the Housing Chairman for information. "Hoosier hospitality awaits you."

Arctic Ocean Knightings

The first York Rite Festival to be held in Alaska took place recently on the shores of the Arctic Ocean at the Prudhoe Bay oilfields.

Under the leadership of Eminent Commander A.A. "Tony" Carpine (pictured far left) along with Howard Hobbs,



P.C. (pictured third from left), and other area Sir Knights, the orders of Templary were conferred upon three candidates. The newly-created Sir Knights David W. Lovett (second from left), Ben Eglet (second from right) and Paul W. Hayes (far right) were "delighted to have been knighted on top of the world in Alaska."

Although Tanana Lodge No. 3 of Fairbanks and the Scottish Rite had conferred degrees previously, this was the first time York Rite work had been made available.

These new Sir Knights have garnered several thousand dollars through philanthropic endeavors and have given them to Masonic charities. According to Royal Arch Grand Secretary/Recorder George Watt, "the high standard and excellent form of the orders along with their knighting with Eminent Commander Carpine as Prelate and Sir Knight Hobbs as Commander in the principal roles, evoked many compliments and words of great appreciation from the class. One wonders if there has been any Masonic degree work further north than Prudhoe Bay."

IN HALLOWED MEMORY

John Duffie Buzbee

Arkansas

Grand Commander — 1969

Born December 3, 1921

Died December 10, 1984

Benjamin W. Joyce

Washington

Grand Captain General — 1984

Born March 22, 1905

Died December 12, 1984

Harold Melvin Leigland

Montana

Grand Commander — 1973

Born July 27, 1919

Died December 21, 1984

Joseph Albert Barnes

Indiana

Grand Commander — 1981

Born May 17, 1917

Died January 3, 1985

Brother George D. Aiken

The Honorable George D. Aiken, former United States Senator from Vermont and 1982 recipient of the Grand Lodge of Vermont's Medal of Honor, died in Montpelier, Vermont, on November 19, 1984. His funeral was held on Thanksgiving Day.

Senator Aiken was made a Master Mason "at sight" on May 26, 1983 as reported in *Knight Templar Magazine*. He received his degree at an Emergent Session of the Grand Lodge of Vermont at the Brattleboro Masonic Temple.

In the eulogy given at the funeral service, his wife Lola said, "Governor (Brother Aiken preferred to be called 'Governor') possessed a special quality that drew people, cats and dogs to him — and they all ended by loving him forever. I think they themselves sensed his own love for people, cats and dogs — and everything. Governor touched all of us in one way or another. So today, Thanksgiving, we thank God for the opportunity to have know the governor and the privilege to have been related to him."

Captain Benjamin W. Joyce

The Northwest maritime industry lost one of its most outstanding Master Mariners December 12, 1984, in the passing of Captain Benjamin W. Joyce, long-time Master and Puget Sound pilot. Sir Knight Joyce was Eminent Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Washington at the time of his death.

Sir Knight Joyce was born March 22, 1905, in Vancouver, B.C. He attended the University of Washington where he was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

In 1952, Capt. Joyce joined the Puget Sound Pilots, serving several terms as their president and also several terms as Washington State Pilot Commissioner.

He was active in the Naval Reserve, retiring with the rank of Commander. He retired from Puget Sound Pilots in 1980.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity for nearly sixty years. At his passing, in addition to his serving as Grand Captain General, he was Deputy Governor, York Rite Sovereign College of North America. He was raised in Maritime Lodge No. 239 in June 1927 and was Past Master of that Lodge. He had served as High Priest of Fellowship Chapter No. 61, R.A.M.; Illustrious Master of Walter F. Meier Council No. 22, R. & S.M.; and Commander of Palestine Commandery No. 11, K.T., and was a Knight of the York Cross of Honour, Evergreen State Priory No. 41. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite, and the A.A.O.N.M.S.

Sir Knight Joyce is survived by a son, Captain Benjamin E. Joyce, U.S.C.G. of Virginia Beach, Virginia; a daughter, Patricia J. Quast of Marysville; a sister, Catherine Haapala of Portland; and brothers: Capt. James Joyce, George Joyce, and Capt. Emery Joyce; seven grandchildren, nine great-granddaughters, and one great-grandson, and many nieces and nephews.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING MASTERS

by

Sir Knight Dr. Thomas E. Weir

Mooman Commandery No. 27, Lexington, Virginia

The Order of the Temple was suppressed by Pope Clement V at the Council of Vienne in 1312. Thus ended the crusading Order whose example of courage in battle and integrity in peace could not be defiled by the intrigue and brutality of Philip IV of France. Historians agree that the Templars as an entity neither survived the executioner's fire nor managed to organize again after their suppression.

On the other hand, there have been several Masonic theories which hold that the Order of the Temple survived and joined forces with the Masonic fraternity, although none of these theories is older than 1737. Coil's *Masonic Encyclopedia* gives several examples. The oldest theory, put forth by the Chevalier Ramsay contended that the Knights Templar, which he called Knight Crusaders, were of the nobility and skilled soldiers and architects. The secrets of Freemasonry were, according to Ramsay, those of the Templar camp. As the Crusades ebbed, they found their way back to Scotland, taking the name "Freemasons."

According to Baron von Hund and his Rite of Strict Observance, the Knights Templar went to Scotland and fought on the Scottish side in the Battle of Bannockburn, June 14, 1314. The Order was held to have flourished in Scotland, and Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie"), who led the uprising against the Hanoverian Kings of England and Scotland, was said to have been Grand Master.

Another theory was not necessarily connected with Freemasonry. The basis

of this theory was the spurious "Charter of Larmenius." According to this theory, Jacques de Molay appointed John Mark Larmenius as his successor. The Grand Mastership was passed on, and the

"The secrets of Freemasonry were those of the Templar camp. After the Crusades, they found their way to Scotland, taking the name 'Freemasons' "

document was, according to its advocates, signed by de Molay and all succeeding Grand Masters of the Temple. This branch eventually became a religious sect or denomination, originally adhering to Roman Catholicism, but in its latter days, under the names "New Templars" and "Primitive Christians," is asserted the authority of its leader, Bernard Raymond Fabre-Palapat.¹

In none of the theories listed above is there evidence older than the eighteenth century, more than four hundred years after the suppression of the Order.

Nevertheless, the original record of "The Last Chapter of the Order of the Temple," held in 1792, exists today.² Did the Templars really survive from the death of de Molay until the French Revolution? The Paris Temple, la Maison du Temple, survived until 1808.³ Did the Order survive within the vast complex of the Temple property that dominated the northeast of Paris?

In a sense, the Order of the Temple did survive in Paris, but only in a sense, and only in Paris. In accordance → → →

with the Papal Bull of Clement V, on display in the Soubise Palace, and after payment to Philippe le Bel of substantial "administrative" fees, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem took possession of the House of the Temple and its vast compound of supporting buildings. However, in the minds of the people, this was the Temple, and therefore the Knights, regardless of the radical change in attire from white to black, remained to them, Knights Templar. The name of the Order was changed officially to "Knights of Malta," but in Paris, at least in the minds of the people, they remained, "les Chevaliers du Temple."⁴ Even more important in solving the mystery of the missing Masters, the Knights of Malta Prior of Paris was known as the Grand Master of the Temple.⁵

There is, therefore, a succession of Knights who were known as Grand Masters of the Temple, even though there were no Knights Templar. From 1313 to 1792, they were:

Date of Succession	Name
1313	Simon Le Rat
1318	Guillaume de Citry
1337	Florus de Fougerolles
1339	Guillaume de Mailly
1359	Jean du Duison
1363	Robert de Juilly
1374	Gerard de Vienné
1386	Adam Bouiard
1388	Regnault de Giresme
1416	Pierre de Bouffremont
1432	Hue de Sarcus
1437	Foucault de Rochechouart
1447	Nicole de Giresme
1468	Bertrand de Cluys
1482	Mery d'Amboise
1504	Jacques (or George) de Chateauchalons
1506	Antoine Chabot
1508	Pierre de Pons
1514	Charles de Brumiers
1520	Philippe de Villiers-l'Isle-Adam

1522	Pierre de Cluys
1536	Jacques de Bourbon
1537	Philippe Kerleau
1546	Claude d'Assienville
1549	Francois de Lorraine
1563	Pierre de la Fontaine
1573	Henri d'Angouleme

"There was a succession of Knights who were known as Grand Masters of the Temple, even though there were no Knights Templar."

1587	Charles d'Orleans (aged 15, illegitimate son of Charles IX)
1593	Bertrand Pelloquin
1600	Georges de Regnier-Guerchy
1618	Alexandre de Vendome
1629	Guillaume de Meaux-Bois Boudrau
1640	Amador de la Porte (aged 75, Cardinal Richelieu's uncle)
1644	Hugues de Rabutin de Bussy-Lavaulx
1657	Nicholas de Paris-Boissy
1667	Jacques de Sourre
1670	Hugues d'Etampes de Valencay
1679	Philippe de Vendome (Great grandson of Henry IV)
1719	Jean-Philippe, Chevalier d'Orleans
1749	Louis-Francois de Bourbon-Conti
1776	Louis Antoine de France, Duke of Angouleme (aged 3)
1789	Duke of Berry ⁶

The last Chapter of the Order of the Temple — or the Priory of France — was held on June 27, 1792. The Order was then swept away with the rest of "The Ancient Regime." The Grand Master, the Duke of Berry, fought against the Revolution and survived, only to be assassinated in 1820.

Jacques de Molay was, theoretically and practically, the last Grand Master. Yet other men were proud to have that

title bestowed upon them. Today, more than six hundred years after the death of that Crusading Order, we accept the challenge to keep unsullied the honor of the Order and to bring more light in Masonry and through the Eye Foundation to those who face a world of darkness.

1. Coil, Henry Wilson, *COIL'S MASONIC ENCYCLOPEDIA*, New York: Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co., 1961, pp. 347 f.
 2. Archives de France: MM53.
 3. PARIS, Paris: Michelin Guides, n.d., p. 148
 4. Ryan, Frederick W., *The House of the Temple*, London: Burns, Oates and Washburn, 1930, p. 25
 5. Ibid, p. 23.
 6. Curzon, Henri de, *La Maison Du Temple De Paris*, Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie., 1888, pp. 33 ff.
- Sir Knight Weir's mailing address is P.O. Box 642, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

Estate Gifts \$19,000 to KTEF

The estate of Mrs. Lillian White, widow of Eminent Past Commander G. Doyal White of Fort Wayne Commandery No. 4,



Fort Wayne, Indiana, has bequeathed the sum of \$19,000 for the use of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Sir Knight White served with distinction as an officer in several Masonic organizations and many years as Treasurer of Fort Wayne Commandery No. 4.

Accepting the check on behalf of the Eye Foundation in the photograph above is Sir Knight Roger W. Shafer, Recorder, (left) and Sir Knight John A. Inches, P.C. and Commandery Chairman for KTEF.

60-Year Plaque

Huntington Commandery No. 9 in Huntington, West Virginia, honored Sir Knight W. J. J. Fleming at a dinner held recently. In the photograph below, Sir Knight J. G. Rick Elam, E.C., presents Sir Knight Fleming a plaque in the shape of a Maltese Cross.

Sir Knight Fleming was born in Manchester, England, on October 13, 1901, and was educated there, moving to



the U.S. in 1921. He has been a member of Huntington Commandery No. 9 since 1924 and served as Commander in 1944. In addition, he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia in 1963, and is a Past East Central Department Commander of the Grand Encampment, K.T., U.S.A. He is also a member of Mountain State Priory No. 55, Knights of the York Cross of Honour and Past Prior of that body.

Brother Jack was Worshipful Master of Cabell Lodge No. 152 in 1926 and president of the board of trustees of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia for several years. In 1962 he served as High Priest of Huntington Chapter No. 6, R.A.M.

Sir Knight Jack still remains active in his Commandery, currently serving as Excellent Prelate and Trustee, position he has held for many years.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

- Kentucky No. 5 — Mrs. Eugene A. Dull
In Memory of Eugene A. Dull
- Virginia No. 11 — Frank L. Byrd
- Virginia No. 12 — Edward W.
Pennypacker
- California No. 29 — Robert J. Tullock
- Hawaii No. 1 — William H. Wong
- New Hampshire No. 4 — Frederick H.
Nixon
- Alabama No. 8 — DeWolfe H. Miller
- Michigan No. 16 — Thomas C. Warren
- Indiana No. 18 — Jacob M. Behle
- New Jersey No. 16 — William E. Peel
- Georgia No. 9 — Norman F. Woodward
- Florida No. 17 — John A.M. Lyon
- Florida No. 18 — Robert H. Rupert
- Arkansas No. 10 — William L. Jones

Grand Master's Club:

- No. 564 — Kelso H. Renfro (TN)
- No. 565 — J. Everett White (MA)
- No. 566 — William K. Peters (PA)
- No. 567 — Anonymous
- No. 568 — Frederick A. Stahl (NY)
- No. 569 — Joe L. Alexander (TX)
- No. 570 — John G. Wright (TX)
- No. 571 — Minnie B. and Percy F.
Miller
- No. 572 — Mr. and Mrs. James
Coopman (CA)
- No. 573 — Frank E. James (MA)
- No. 574 — William C. Sanford (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 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 given for participation.

17th Campaign Donations Decline

The nationwide tally for the 17th Annual Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation has declined \$35,937.22 from last year's tally at this same date, according to Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, Executive Director. The nationwide total as of January 11, 1985, is \$220,281.12.

"I hope all the Sir Knights across the country will get their donations in," said Sir Knight Bell, "We would like to continue providing the same caliber of help as we have in the past. I wouldn't want any Sir Knights to think that we don't need their help in providing this."

At the present time, Texas leads in total donations with \$65,443.92 donated; miscellaneous is second, and Georgia third.

100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION



Information is available from G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, Illinois, 62705.



**Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
Seventeenth Voluntary Campaign**

Campaign Report by Grand Com-
manderies for K.T.E.F. Officers and
Trustees for the week ending January 11,
1985.

Alabama	\$625.00
Arizona	475.00
Arkansas	709.50
California	5,654.63
Colorado	7,218.42
Connecticut	1,345.00
District of Columbia	2,161.00
Florida	6,033.50
Georgia	12,433.00
Idaho	113.00
Illinois	4,883.77
Indiana	2,067.50
Iowa	6,504.00
Kansas	398.63
Kentucky	4,505.00
Louisiana	226.00
Maine	386.00
Maryland	2,849.00
Mass. - R.I.	7,291.80
Michigan	11,102.00
Minnesota	978.00
Mississippi	602.00
Missouri	5,655.50
Montana	6,812.50
Nebraska	888.00
Nevada	1,474.00
New Hampshire	1,287.50
New Jersey	672.00
New Mexico	215.00
New York	3,067.00
North Carolina	2,513.00
North Dakota	349.00
Ohio	3,469.00
Oklahoma	520.00
Oregon	345.00
Pennsylvania	7,385.00
South Carolina	1,655.00
South Dakota	1,154.24
Tennessee	6,551.00
Texas	65,443.92
Utah	2,150.00
Vermont	174.50
Virginia	5,296.50
Washington	1,921.00
West Virginia	220.00
Wisconsin	525.00
Wyoming	729.31
St. John's No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware	10.00
Porto Rico No. 1, Puerto Rico	473.00

A Letter of Thanks

Dear Mr. Bell:

This is a letter extending my personal gratitude for the corrective surgery for my little friend Karen Hofsess. Karen's parents have a small florist shop. Upon Karen's return home after surgery, she was so happy with her eyes and to show her love and appreciation to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, she designed a flower basket by herself and brought it to me. I wish all the Sir Knights could see the love of this child for the help she has received.



Here are pictures of Karen before and after surgery. I hope these can be published in our magazine as this makes me very proud and Karen a very happy child.



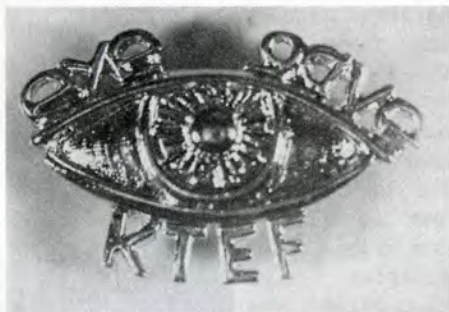
My sincere heart-filled thanks,
Sir Knight Roy E. Randleman
Coquille, Oregon



Anchorage No. 2, Alaska	50.00
Bavaria No. 3, Germany	25.00
Heidelberg No. 2, Germany	895.00
St. Andrew's No. 2, Dover, Delaware	180.00
Miscellaneous	19,613.40

Eye Foundation Lapel Pin

Columbia Commandery No. 2 is offering a lapel pin for sale to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The lapel pin (or tie-tac) pictured below is made in the shape of an eye with "eye



gave" lettered above the eye and "KTEF" in letters below the eye. These pins may be ordered for \$3.00 each, postpaid, from Sir Knight Vernon A. Brabham, P.O. Box 50512, Columbia, South Carolina 29250 - 0512.

Atlanta Commandery Coin

To raise more funds for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Atlanta Commandery No. 9 is offering a special coin. This copper and bronze coin features the insignia of the order on the front and the Eye Foundation insignia on the reverse.

Coins may be purchased by sending a \$5.00 check, payable to Atlanta Commandery No. 9, to Harry Wilmer, 2099 Juanita Street, Decatur, Georgia 30032.

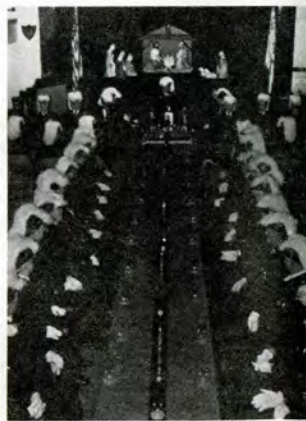


Marshall Commandery No. 17 Christmas Observance

On December 19, 1984, Marshall Commandery No. 17 in Marshall, Michigan, held its 25th Annual Christmas Observance. Forty Sir Knights in uniform participated in the reading of messages and engaged in toasts around tables set in the form of a cross and beautifully decorated with candles and bright red roses (pictured at right).

Max L. Clark, Department Commander, East Central Department, and nine Grand Commandery officers and Past Grand Commanders from Michigan and Indiana were among the many family members and guests in attendance.

Dr. Ralph C. Chandler, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshall, provided the Christmas message for the gathering. Dr. Chandler had undertaken an historical inquiry of Templary and noted during his message, "It was said that when Jacques de Molay was burned at the stake in 1314, the Knights Templar ceased to exist. However, it is apparent that this is not true for you are here and you most certainly are vibrant, active and dedicated to upholding the Christian traditions." The Reverend Chandler added that it is apparent also that our good work will live long after we are gone.



MAKING TODAY COUNT

by
The Reverend Daniel Fleming
Nassau Commandery No. 73, Hicksville, New York

I have no yesterdays,
Time took them away;
Tomorrow may not be —
But I have today.

Most of us tend to live too much of the time either in the past or in the future. However, that kind of living is unrealistic — we are in a mental world of past or future — but the only real world we can live in is the one we have today!

Too often we are dogged by regrets and bitterness over the past, or we are living in anticipation of the future — on what we *may* have, one day. But the only moment we ever live — the only time we ever have to be happy — is the present moment.

This is the day which the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be glad in it!

Life could be richer for each of us if we would realize the value of the day in which we find ourselves. What is ideal is the attitude of the man who says when he wakes up each morning, “Ah, one more day that the Lord has given me! I shall try to make it the best day of my life!”

Unfortunately, the world is full of people who are making good livings but poor lives. They are the ones who fail to maximize each day and realize the day will never come again — those 24 hours will be irretrievably gone.

Men are often the ones who seem to live in the future. We look forward to career advancement, to a better salary, to a better life for which we may sacrifice all present enjoyment and satisfaction.

“Unfortunately, the world is full of people making good livings but poor lives — they are the ones who fail to maximize each day and realize the day will never come again — those 24 hours will be irretrievable.”

Many men, as they grow older, regret most the things they failed to do along the way; and many of these failures can be attributed to the excuse, “I don’t have the time, or the opportunity, or the money, to do that now; I’ll do that later.” So we put our happiness into the “future-basket,” or the “someday drawer.” For reasons of health or otherwise, the “future-basket” can drop and the happiness eggs be smashed; for one reason or another, the “someday drawer” becomes stuck tight shut and you are never able to open it!

A tragic mistake some people make is to put off their big plans in life until their retirement. The trip they planned to take, the cottage they’re going to buy, a visit with friends or family, the time they’re just going to have together — these are put in the “retirement basket,” but too often that turns out to be a sad error, for poor health or an unexpected personal tragedy robs them of all those golden retirement years in which they had planned to really begin living. As Dale Carnegie put it —

One of the most tragic things I know about human nature is that all of us tend to put off → → →

living. We are all dreaming of some magical rose garden over the horizon instead of enjoying the roses that are blooming outside our window today.

The Psychiatrist Elizabeth Kubler-Ross said —

This is perhaps the greatest lesson we learned from our patients: Live, so you do not have to look back and say, how I have wasted my life!

Today is the only day you have. Make each 24 hours count!

Remember the parable about the rich man who enjoyed a great harvest of his crops and who built huge barns to store them in, and who said "I will say to my soul, soul, you have ample goods laid up for many years; take your ease, eat, drink and be merry." But God said to him, "Fool, this night your soul is required of you; and the things you have prepared — whose will they be?" The many years may *not* come and today is the only day of which you can be sure.

There are two words of caution, however, in living today. The first is that this philosophy "make today count," or "today is the only day you have" is not equivalent to the philosophy "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die." For the latter implies an abandon to excess and indulgence, because this is the last chance you have to live it up. The philosophy of "today is the only day you have" assumes that you want something more out of life than that!

The second word of caution is that the "make today count" attitude towards life does mean that you fail to plan wisely and prudently for tomorrow. Your changed behavior in how you live today will affect your tomorrow.

Making today count in a positive, productive way can result in a better tomorrow. What you do to make today

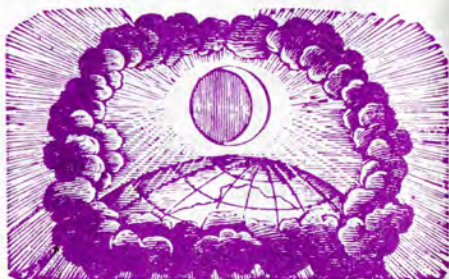
better can make tomorrow better! The principle here is found in the saying displayed on plaques and posters —

Today is the first day
of the rest of your life.

Let's get practical about this. Why not do something today that you had not planned on doing? There may be something you have vowed you would get to someday — why not do it today?

Make today count! This is the day the Lord has made; rejoice and be glad in it!

Sir Knight Daniel Fleming resides at 355-14 Newbridge Road, Hicksville, NY 11801.



Groundhog Breakfast

For the twelfth year, Idaho Commandery No. 1, Boise, is sponsoring its Groundhog Breakfast for the benefit of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation at the Boise Masonic Temple on Saturday February 2.

This is an especially fine breakfast, according to Sir Knight Frank J. Kester, Editor of the York Rite News of Idaho, with link sausage, eggs, hot cakes, and coffee, prepared by the Commandery's experience cooks and waiters — and their talented wives.

The secret of the success of last year's breakfast in raising \$1,113.00 was to get tickets sold in advance, according to Kester. The breakfast is open not only to York Rites, but all Masons and their families. The breakfast tickets are \$3.50 each and takes place from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. February 2, 1985.

LOVE THY GOD . . . LOVE THY NEIGHBOR . . .

by
Sir Knight Lyman J. Cox
Georgetown Commandery No. 4, Colorado

Jesus said, "For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." (Matt. 11:30)

None of us likes to think of carrying a yoke and burden. But like it or not, we all carry yokes and burdens. Jesus was not talking about a physical burden. He was referring, rather, to mental, moral and spiritual burdens.

We have all at one time or another wished that we were absolutely free to do what we wanted to do, when we wanted to. But no man is free because being free imposes its own limits and restrictions.

Every person has mental, moral and spiritual habits. Some of them he has deliberately formed, some he has accumulated from others, and some seem to have always been there.

When Jesus recommended His yoke and burden, He was speaking against the blind adherence to a complicated, unwieldy set of rules. Tradition and rules are fine and good as long as we understand them and they work for us. But when we work for them they can become a burden that is ill-fitted and can cause psychological blisters and wounds. Our present society believes that any problem can be solved by making new laws or ordinances or by-laws. Our society has become more legalistic than the one Jesus spoke His harshest words against.

Any businessman can say that a bad inventory will ruin his business. We as individuals can ruin ourselves by carrying a bad inventory of ways we do or think about things. Each of us needs frequently to take inventory of our thoughts, attitudes and reactions. This does not mean we should throw away our traditions and laws, but we should take a hard look to see who is the master. Almost anyone can make the situation more complicated — but not necessarily better. It takes thought, effort and wisdom to simplify and make the situation better.

Our Knight Templar — Christian Masonic — organization promotes truths that have lasted for many generations. The Knights Templar will continue to light candles and dispel the darkness as long as we remember the two great commandments upon which "all the laws and the prophets" depend. Christ said that those two commandments are to love God and to love our neighbor as ourselves. (Matt. 22:37-40)

Sir Knight Cox lives at 9273 West 91st Place, Westminster, Colorado 80020.



HISTORY OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Chapter XII (continued)

THE PERIOD OF CIVIL STRIFE AND RECONSTRUCTION

Eighteenth Conclave

In an attempt to gain monetary support for the now growing Grand Encampment, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted providing an annual per capita tax of five cents for each Sir Knight within the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, payable to the Grand Encampment by Grand Commanderies and constituent subordinate commanderies.

A communication from Sir Knight J. B. MacL. Moore, Grand Prior, United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, Dominion of Canada, informed the Grand Encampment that the Grand Priory of Canada had incorporated the Degree of Red Cross in the Ritual of that jurisdiction. This gracious act was a tribute to the mutuality of relationship on both sides of the border and rendered possible visitation to commanderies in the United States by the fratres hailing from the Grand Priory.

A delegation, representative of the Grand Priory of Canada, attended the Triennial Conclave in Baltimore in 1871. These Sir Knights were officially received and treated with all the Knightly courtesies due their official rank. During the Grand Parade, they appeared in the full uniform of their jurisdiction, which attracted much attention.

The question of Tactics and Drill was again presented, and it was finally moved that Welch's manual be adopted as the Manual of Tactics for the inside Tactics of the subordinate commanderies.

The Grand Master was strongly opposed to the policy of promotion for officers of

the Grand Encampment, but it is noticeable that this unwritten policy of succession, which began with the Conclave over which Grand Master Gardner presided, has continued with scarcely a break until this day.

At the election, Sir Knight John Quincy Adams Fellows of Louisiana was advanced to the office of Grand Master, with Sir Knight James H. Hopkins of Pennsylvania as Deputy Grand Master. Sir Knight Theodore S. Parvin of Iowa was elected Grand Recorder.

The death of Past Grand Master Benjamin B. French on August 12, 1870, was announced. The passing of Sir Knight Isaac W. Davis, Past Grand Commander of California, was also noted.

In the conclusion of his address, the Grand Master called attention to the remarkable growth of the Order, noting that over 30,000 Sir Knights were now enrolled under the banner of the Order.

Nineteenth Conclave

The nineteenth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment was held in the Grand Lodge Hall of the Masonic Temple in New Orleans, beginning on December 1, 1874. Thirty Grand Commanderies and sixteen subordinate commanderies were represented.

In his address to the Grand Encampment, Grand Master Fellows reported forty decisions which he had made during the triennial recess. Many of them were of great importance in the interpretation of Templar law, and a number, although fully covered by existing statutes, were elaborated for more perfect understanding. For the first time in the history of the Grand Encampment, and the only time in its history, all of the decisions

made by the Grand Master were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence and by the Grand Encampment.

Three new Grand Commanderies were added to the roll of the Grand Encampment — Nebraska in 1871, Arkansas in 1872, and West Virginia in 1874. It is interesting to note that the withdrawal of the commanderies in West Virginia from allegiance to the Grand Commandery of Virginia in order to form a Grand Commandery in the new state of West Virginia, was carried out in a most peaceful manner through a memorial presented to, and adopted by, the Grand Commandery of Virginia which granted them the privilege applied for.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Grand Encampment at its Conclave in 1871, a committee, consisting of Sir Knight William S. Gardner, Sir Knight John W. Simms and Sir Knight George S. Blackie, was appointed to examine into the subject of a Treaty of Comity between the Grand Conclave of England and Wales and the Grand Encampment of the United States. The committee delegated to Sir Knight Blackie the trust confided to the committee, and he proceeded to England and Scotland where he was most courteously received. The difficulties encountered were that in Great Britain and Ireland the Red Cross degree was not recognized, and that in Scotland the Order of the Temple was conferred upon Master Masons. Prior to 1873, there were separate bodies in England and Wales, in Ireland and in Scotland, each independent of the other. There was no national Grand Body. A plan of union had recently been adopted by the Grand Bodies of England and Wales, and of Ireland, and a Convent-General to include England, Ireland and Scotland was then proposed. However, Scotland decided to continue her separate way for the present.

Some progress was made by Sir Knight Blackie, but the negotiations were not

wholly successful, because the proposed union of the Chapter General of Scotland and the Grand Conclave of England and Wales and Ireland did not materialize. However, the cordiality with which Sir Knight Blackie was received on his visit was indicative of the harmony existing between the various bodies of modern Knights Templar, and of the possibility of effecting a treaty in the future.

For the purpose of harmonizing these differences, especially in reference to the Order of Red Cross, the committee, to which this subject was referred, suggested that some method of communicating this degree be provided so that fraternal relations might be made possible with the Sir Knights from England and Scotland.

The subject of uniforms again came before the Grand Encampment. There were two styles of uniform in use, one earlier and rather more expensive, known as the "black uniform," and the later "white uniform" required by the Edict of 1862. In order to make the uniform the same throughout the United States, Grand Master Fellows had ordered that all Sir Knights procure the uniform required under that Edict, which he maintained had set aside the resolution adopted in 1859. In one instance, he even suspended an Eminent Commander for failing to comply with that regulation. At the Conclave of 1874, it was felt that it would be a hardship to require commanderies, who had under the old rules introduced the black uniform, to change at once to the white uniform, so a compromise resolution was adopted which permitted those commanderies heretofore using the black uniform to continue using the same, but that elsewhere the new uniform was to be used.

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

READER INQUIRIES



▣ Small Commandery in need of complete Malta equipment. We have a fine Malta team but have to borrow the equipment from a Commandery a great distance away. Respond with prices to *David E. Wennerstrand, 136 Chateau Circle, De Bary, FL 32713 (904) 775-4514*

▣ I have been a Mason for 37 years and a member of Jacques De Molay Commandery No. 3. During W.W. II, I served aboard the United States Destroyer, Thomas J. Gary D.E. 326. We did convoy duty in the Atlantic, escorting 18 different convoys to Africa and Europe. Later the ship was converted to a Radar Ship and patrolled the coast of Cuba, during the Cuban missile crisis.

I am now engaged in trying to locate the former crew members, for a planned reunion in Orlando, FL in August 1985.

If any Sir Knight reading this was a crew member, or knows of any former crew member, will you please contact me? *Harry E. Killen, Jr., R.D. 7, Box 99, Washington, PA 15301*

▣ I am searching for information on John J. Carter born 1804 in Georgia. He married Jane and they had a son, Constantine Loveberry Carter, born 1827-28 who was my great grandfather. My great grandfather lived on Sand Mountain in DeKalb Co., AL. *Charles Loveberry Carter, Jr., P.O. Box 1146, Crockett, Texas 75835*

▣ I am seeking information of the early Couch family. Anyone having this information, please write: *M. H. Couch, 40 Steele Circle, Covington, Georgia 30209*

▣ I am searching for information on Susannah Rozus who was in Estell Co., KY 1808 with several children. I believe a daughter Polly married William Sparks. She could have had sons by the names of John – William (Preacher Billy) Hiram, Walden, Nathaniel and Julius. A daughter Sarah married an Isaac Dunaway. In 1813 Susannah married James Sparks and later moved to Madison Co, about 1819. I do not know where she comes from or where she went. I believe the Sparks come from NC. Would appreciate any help. *Maxine Alcom Long, 1904 Shady Point, Circle Drive, San Angelo, Texas 76904*

▣ For Sale: Two side-by-side crypts in Washington Park Cemetery and Mausoleum, 10800 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN. Deluxe location, at 1970 prices. Mausoleum management will show crypts. Please write, or call, *Mr. or Mrs. Donald Beglin, 465 Sundoro Court, Merritt Island Florida 32953 Ph. (305) 453-5909*

▣ Are you interested in a block of five cemetery lots located near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania? \$2,400, appraised value, all for \$1,200 or best offer. Please contact *Sir Knight B. C. Jones, 1137 North Durham No. 6, Houston, TX 77008*

▣ Does anyone know where I could find a yellow gold Knight Templar watch fob? I'm sure it would be an antique, but my grandfather had one. I can't seem to track it down. Would deeply appreciate hearing from readers and I will gladly pay for it. *John Morozzo, 2503 Alabama Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044*

□ For sale: one gold plated Past Commander's sword, 30", \$110. Would appreciate information on a stolen nickel plated sword and scabbard, engraved "F. I. Murray." *Robert C. Kraus, K.Y.C.H., Rt. 1 - Box 275, Franklin, North Carolina 28734 (704) 369-9427*

□ I hope there is someone who can help me with my family history of DeLanceys. I know that three brothers left France during the Revolution. I was told they first went to England, then came to America settling in Ohio, Monroe Co. Later, two of the brothers came to WV, near Ellenboro. The other brother may have gone to NY.

I know very little about my early grandfathers. Only that James DeLancey was the father of David P. (I have no dates) who was the father of Adam, married to Tillie (?) Adam was the father of Moses, married Matilda Moore, December 28, 1835. Moses was the father of James Madison who married Margaret Lynn Spiker, November 28, 1868. He was my grandfather. They had 12 children. I have dates on them. I know this is very little information but I do hope there is someone who knows of them or hopefully may be of the same line. Any information on papers or books I might buy would be appreciated. I will gladly repay any postage used for information. Can anyone help? I thank the "Knight Templar" for allowing me this space. *Lessie D. Strickler, Rt. 2, Box 61 A Pennsboro, West Virginia 26415*

□ I am seeking information on Henry Keel (b. 4 Jan 1778 Perry Co., PA. d. 1 May 1852) and wife Catherian Bosler (b. 4 Jan 1778 Perry Co., PA. d. 1 Nov 1852) both buried Bishops Cemetery, Findley, Ohio. Also trying to locate a Brock family book put out around 1955 interested in Cripe-Brocks located in Clinton Co., IN *Buanita Juillerat, P.O. Box 442, Bristol, IN 46507*

□ I am seeking information on the name of my great, great grandfather. I some how feel this name is somewhere in the masonic records in Pennsylvania. I am looking for any information on the father of Andy L. Dunbar.

Andy L. Dunbar was a Knight Templar in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 1868 (could go back to the year 1865).

My grandfather Harry O. Dunbar was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania on June 30, 1868. Write to me for more information: *David H. Dunbar, Rt. 4, Box 261, Waynesboro, Tennessee 38485*

□ In 1979, after undergoing a quadruple by-pass operation, I started to work up my heritage history - I have a complete history back to my great great grandfather Moses Kehm who fought at Gettysburg in 1863. But the trail stops at Moses Kehm 1863.

Going further back in my history, I have found a David Kehm who arrived in America on October 10, 1749, a Palatine from Zweibrucken. I am searching for any information between David Kehm - 1749 and Moses Kehm - 1863. All information appreciated. *Frank Arthur Kehm, Sr., 110 Wilden Drive North, Palmer Twp. Pennsylvania 18043*

□ I would appreciate information on the Huffman family(s). My grandfather Franklin Marion Gore was born in W. Feliciana Parrish of Louisiana (DOB 1845) and served with the Confederacy in the Civil War in 1863-65. He married either in Louisiana or possibly in Lamar Co., TX. Sometime between 1865-70 to a Miss Elizabeth Huffman and they resided in the north Texas towns of Windom and Brookston. My grandfather was a master of a Lodge at either Petty or Pettus (Lamar Co., TX) in his early life, both lodges are demised or merged. *Sir Knight Horace L. Gore, 526 Euclid, Cleburne, Texas 76031*



The first passenger balloon – flown at Versailles (upper right)

The original balloon demonstrated in Paris (lower right)

The manned balloon flown in Paris, November, 1783 (left)