

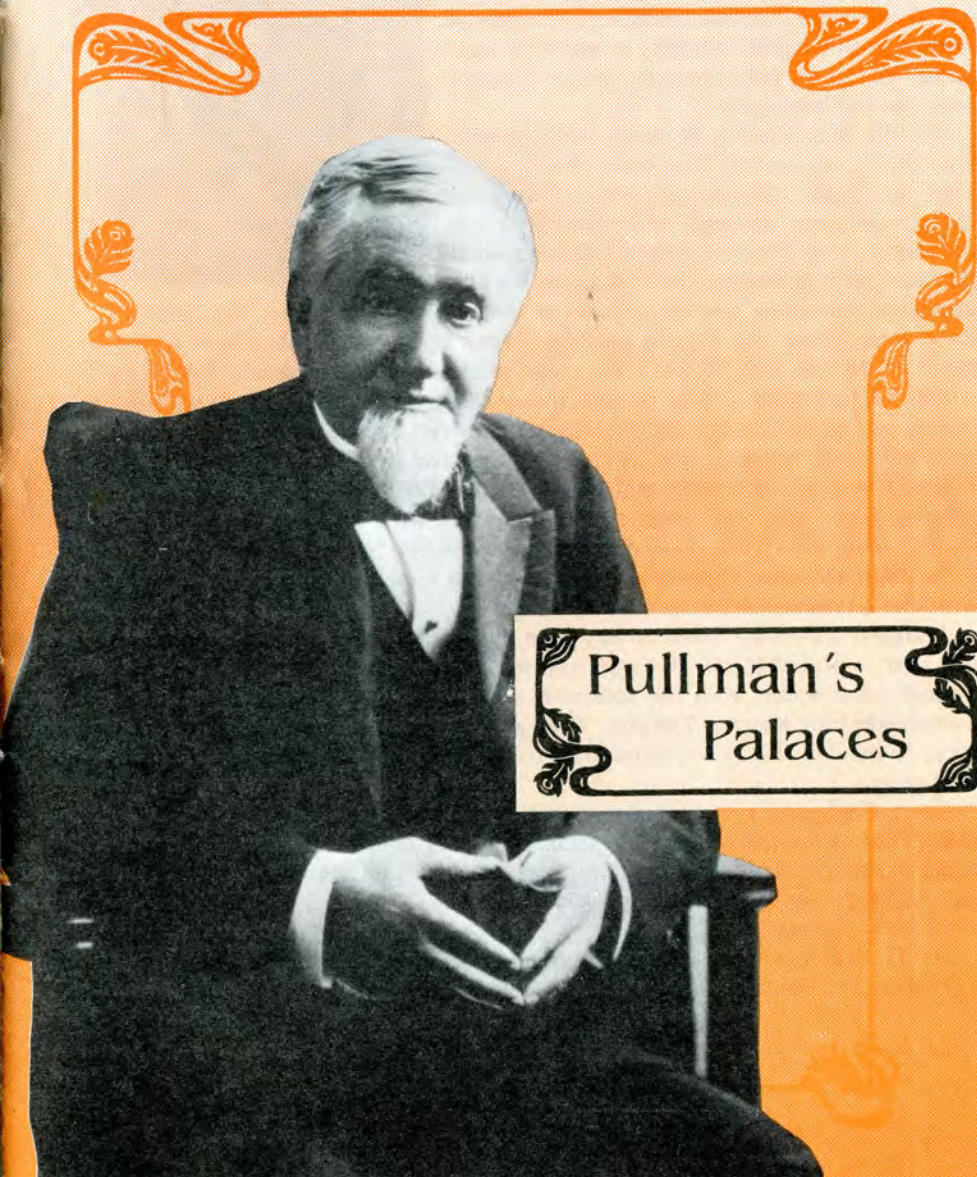


# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXII

JUNE 1986

NUMBER 6



Pullman's  
Palaces

*The continuity of leadership . . .*

# PLAN AHEAD

"And what is so rare as a day in June?/Then, if ever, come perfect days." These words are the first words of one of my favorite poems, "The Vision of Sir Launfal" by James Russell Lowell, a poem that sings the song of the Christian Knight and tends to bring tears of joy to my eyes. If you have not read it since high school, or ever, I commend it to your attention as a renewal poem for all Knights Templar. It will be a wonderful way to set your heart on the new Templar year that will begin July 1.



On the first Tuesday in June, the Commandery that I have served, like many of yours, will have its annual Conclave and elect officers for the ensuing year. We will, like shipmasters, set the course for at least one year of a Commandery that has been in motion for 110 years. We will install a Commander and his officers in the same manner that it has been done for these many years and we will put him on the bridge of our vessel and trust him to guide us through the calm and the rough waters that we will surely find in the year ahead. His first order will be to hoist the anchor and let go the lines, so we can set sail and be on our way. It is a great feeling for the new Commander as he is congratulated on achieving his new post, the highest in his Commandery. I know this feeling, as do so many of you. In fact, there will be over fifteen hundred Commanders installed this chivalric year. But with every new Commander who gives that order to hoist the anchor, there must be a course to follow, a destination for the ship that he commands. I trust that each new Commander will have such a course, a plan for the year during which he is responsible for his Commandery.

I suggest that each Commandery have a plan that is for a longer period than just one year, a plan that will give each new leader a course to follow that will take him through calm waters with fair following winds toward the goal that is set for every Commandery of Knights Templar. That goal is the strengthening of each Commandery, to the end that it will perpetuate itself as so many have over the past two hundred years.

Every Commander should be sure that the plans he will follow are based on those three ships of the line: leadership, scholarship, and fellowship. The leadership should guide responsible and willing activity; the scholarship should include stirring and perfect ritualistic work; and the fellowship should be as warm and as constant as Brothers and Fratres can make it.

As Thomas Paine said two centuries ago, "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; 'tis dearness only that gives everything its value."

*Ronald H. Smith*

# Knight Templar

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

**JUNE:** As asylums prepare to go dark for the summer, it is necessary to plan for the coming year which is not too far away. Our Most Eminent Grand Master Donald Smith speaks on planning ahead in his June message printed on the facing page. Also this month, we offer for our readers an interesting article on George Mortimer Pullman. Our cover photo this month features Brother Pullman and is reprinted through the courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society. What was the Spanish connection? See Sir Knight Norman G. Lincoln's article beginning on page nineteen.

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# Editor's Journal



• **Italian Ethnic Lodge:** The United Grand Lodge of Victoria, Australia, constituted a Lodge on April 12, 1986, according to the Masonic Service Association. The new Lodge, to be called "Garibaldi Lodge" will be an Italian Lodge meeting at the Masonic Center in Victoria. This is the third "ethnic" Lodge in Victoria; ethnic Lodges are allowed to perform Masonic ritual in their native language in a translation of the Victorian ritual once per year or if the candidate has insufficient grasp of the English language to fully understand the ceremony. The two other ethnic Lodges in Victoria are Gregorios Lodge (Greek) and Mozart Lodge (German). Brother Giuseppe Garibaldi, namesake of this new ethnic Lodge, was the subject of the cover feature of the May *Knight Templar Magazine*. He was a revolutionary figure in 19th century Italy's struggle for freedom and independence.



• **Erratum:** In the May issue of this magazine, Sir Knight Donald Purrington was listed as the author of the article entitled "The Lessons of the Ascension." The correct author is Donald J. Flood, and the byline should read as follows: by Sir Knight Donald J. Flood, Damascus Commandery No. 1, St. Paul, Minnesota. Sir Knight Flood lives at 2777 Robinwood Way, Woodbury, Minnesota 55125, and is the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. *Knight Templar* regrets the error.

• **Unusual KTEF Gift:** Recently, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation received a most unusual gift from a member of Pasco Commandery No. 21, Pasco, Washington. This gift was given in the form of ten memberships in the Grand Master's Club, contributed in the name of ten active Past Commanders of Pasco Commandery by Sir Knight Eugene C. Maillard, according to Marc Pratt, Publicity Chairman for the Grand Commandery of Washington.

Sir Knight Maillard has an interesting background, says Sir Knight Pratt. After working many years on nuclear reactors as a drafting engineer, he retired from General Electric at age 62 and is now 84 years young. He led the Desert Shrine Patrol for several years in the fifties and sixties and was famous in his locality for his tap dancing. He no longer tap dances, but occasionally returns to his soft-shoe routines. He rises at 6:00 a.m. and sings or plays the drums or marimbas until about noon. He then walks about three miles to the restaurant or doctor's office, and he has traveled extensively throughout the country and the world.

Says Sir Knight Pratt, "Sir Knight Maillard's gifts to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation are truly outstanding and are appreciated by the Eye Foundation and the recipients." These outright gifts to the Eye Foundation and this tribute to the Past Commanders will be used to restore and preserve the eyesight of those who might otherwise live a life of darkness.



# Let's Do Something Big!

by

Sir Knight James A. Marples  
Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 12, Wichita, Kansas

Elected in 1919 to the top leadership position of the Shrine of North America was Brother W. Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—the successor of Brother Elias J. Jacoby of Indianapolis, Indiana. A few years before, Brother Kendrick had gone to the Home for Incurables at 48th Street and Woodland Avenue in Philadelphia for the purpose of taking three or four of the little patients for an automobile ride. Fred Van Deventer, author of the book *Parade to Glory*, tells of how Kendrick, recalling the event, said:

What I saw there, what I heard there, and what I sensed there made such a profound impression on me that for days and weeks I could not drive the sad scene from before me. This visit to the incurable institution prompted the birth of the idea to inaugurate a movement among the Shriners of North America for rehabilitating orphaned, friendless, and crippled children.

Brother Kendrick had a keen sense of timing, but nothing was done concerning his proposal in 1919.

In 1920 Brother Kendrick and his aides tried again. A committee report reached the Imperial Council on Wednesday morning, June 23, 1920, and it caused quite a stir. Brother Kendrick had refined the original recommendation to make it more acceptable; still there was resistance—Sir Knight William Bromwell Melish, who had led the Shrine in the mid-1890s and who was also the Past

Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, rose to his feet and opposed Brother Kendrick's proposal.

Then, from his seat near the front of the Portland, Oregon, city auditorium,

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“‘What I saw there, what I heard there, and what I sensed there made such a profound impression that I could not drive the sad scene away.’”

---

arose Brother Forrest Adair. He was a striking man, with a heavy black mustache and thick black hair. Like Sir Knight Melish, Brother Adair was a power in all of the Masonic circles of his home—Atlanta, Georgia. Brother Adair said:

I arise, unlike my friend, Past Imperial Potentate Melish, without reluctance, but with enthusiasm. I was lying in bed yesterday morning at about four o'clock in the Multnomah Hotel, and some poor fellow who had strayed from the rest of the band—and he was a magnificent performer on a baritone horn—stood down there under the window for twenty-five minutes playing *I Am Only Blowing Bubbles*.

Brother Adair, after he watched the performer, fell back to sleep and dreamed about the Masonic Fraternity and all its aspects, and then he thought of the significance of the tune, *I Am Only Blowing Bubbles*. Speaking before the session, Brother Adair went → → →

on about the endless talk about money and numbers, all with no real accomplishment in the end. He noted how the organization had spent money for songs, bands, and other entertainment which they all enjoyed, and urged them to continue that expense—but also to do something for the benefit of humanity which could be credited to the organization.

Brother Adair said, "I want to see this thing started. For God's sake, let us lay aside the soap and water and stop blowing bubbles and get down to brass tacks. . . . Let's blow all the dust aside. . . ." Brother Adair sat down to thunderous applause and he was followed by others. Brother Kendrick also offered a brief appeal:

The time has come when we should do something big. And what can you do as big as to furnish a hospital for a poor little crippled kid? Suppose it is black; suppose it is Catholic—God put it here on earth and it is up to us to help it.

Sir Knight Melish stood again and said:

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

And indeed, it was approved.

Much has happened since that day in 1920. Brother Kendrick, Brother Adair, and Sir Knight Melish are dead, but the great charity they helped to inaugurate lives on. Yet, because of the changes since that time, the dreams of these men are not completely fulfilled; they were once, but no longer.

How can this be? The answer is simply this—internal Masonic commitment has

tapered off. This does not mean that all of today's Masons are without commitment. Their lack of commitment is not to outsiders, but to themselves. This may sound odd or backward—and compared to previous times, it is.

Let us examine it closely. In his speech, Brother Forrest Adair was speaking to the most devout of Masons. He was one of those who took Masonry seriously and practiced its teachings in his daily life. He also urged these men, who had made most solemn obligations and who had proven themselves true, to join him and help others in whatever manner which was deemed necessary. They gave their money and their time in this endeavor, and all the while continued to improve themselves in the quarries of Masonry. Currently, it is said often that Masonic organizations contribute over a million dollars a day to charities—but what do they contribute internally? Even now many members give their time and money, but the fact of the matter is that fewer members are taking the time out of their routines to actually think about Masonry, to educate themselves in Masonic procedure, and to improve themselves in Masonry.

It is by this constant improvement, through education and refinement through practice, that sets us apart from all other men. As Brother Forrest Adair said, let's stop "blowing bubbles" and, as Brother Freeland Kendrick pleaded, "do something *big*." We can comply with their wishes by continuous Masonic improvement of ourselves *within* the Lodge and by extending help to others *outside* the Lodge. If we do both parts, that will mark the brightest and the best of Masonic achievement. Let's stop blowing bubbles—and do it *now*.

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Sir Knight James A. Marples, 32<sup>o</sup>, lives at 107 East Brownie Street, Rose Hill, Kansas 67133.

# Rolling Palaces

by

Sir Knight Thomas E. Rigas

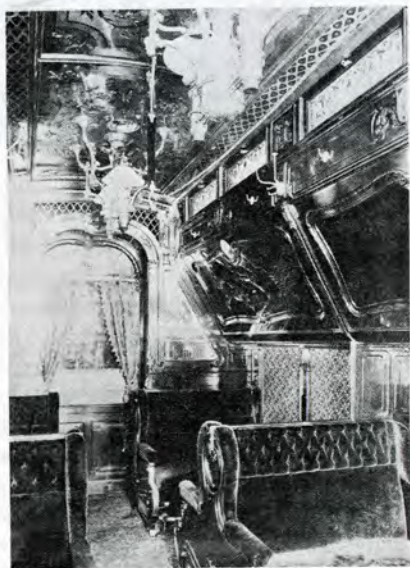
St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Illinois

Brother George Mortimer Pullman, a Freemason originally from New York, formed his plans for revolutionizing rail travel in the early 1850s when, as a young man, he tossed sleeplessly on his hard, springless "bunk" during a night journey from Westfield, New York to Buffalo, New York. Candlelight wavered dispirit-edly to the jerky rhythm of the crude wooden car. Occasionally a vagrant wind whistled through cracks, and the young man shivered in the cold. He pulled the coarse, none-too-clean blanket tightly over his aching bones as the car moved forward with incredible clatter. Sleep was impossible, and his weary mind conjured dreams of comfort never known to rail travelers in these makeshift carriages. Thanks to his youth, his weariness soon gave way to his dreams—a fleeting glimpse of a future where rail travelers such as he would ride in comfort and luxury.

It was not until Chicago in 1857 that young Pullman, a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, Albion, New York, made contact with a Freemason from Joliet, Illinois, Brother Joel A. Matteson, a member of Mt. Joliet Lodge No. 42, A.F. & A.M., who had just completed a term as Illinois governor. At the time, Brother Matteson was a lessee and president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and he agreed to make available to Pullman two passenger cars to be fitted as the first sleeping cars—cars No. 9 and No. 19 were destined for immortality.

Brother Pullman hired a C & A mecha-nic, Leonard Seibert of Bloomington,

Illinois, and the two men worked tire-lessly with hand tools and wood to assemble these two day coaches into "comfortable" sleeping cars, the like of which had never been seen before in the



*Pullman cars set their own style.*

railroad industry and which were to eventually revolutionize rail travel and, directly and indirectly, bring about the expansion of industries and the dis-appearance of the American frontier.

Progress often is derided by the rank-and-file: railroad men not working on these new sleeping cars laughed and joked at what they called "Pullman's folly."

Historic No. 9, the first of the pair to be completed as a sleeper, was a → → →

crude affair—hardly up to the standards of the later, modern Pullmans to follow. This box-like car had ceilings so low that the beaver hat of a tall man frequently had to be removed for him to walk through the sleeping car.

Each car contained ten sleeping sections. The "lavish" accommodations



*Before, no one ate on the train, but were fed hurriedly at short stops along the route.*

included a round metal tank at each end of the cars (providing water for both drinking and washing) suspended over a marble-topped washstand with a tin sunken basin, which stood out in the open. Across the aisle from these washstands were small toilet rooms. Further into the cars were iron box stoves and wood-boxes for heat; there were oil lamps and candles perched in candle holders for illumination. The floors were uncarpeted, while the interior woodwork was of cherry, with the seats upholstered in hard plush.

Ten lower and ten upper berths offered sleeping accommodations to the traveling public. By lowering the backs of three seats, a lower berth was formed. Here, Brother Pullman introduced his invention of the "upper berth," which was suspended from the ceiling of the cars, supported by ropes that operated on pulleys so that during the day they could be drawn up out of the way to hug the car top. A mattress and blanket were the

bedclothes of these revolutionary sleepers. Curtains between the berths and along the aisles supplied some degree of privacy.

The first recorded trip of No. 9 was on the night of September 1, 1859. The C & A train leaving Bloomington for Chicago carried as its rear car Brother Pullman's new creation. The first Pullman car conductor, J. L. Barnes, was hired for this and succeeding trips. Conductor Barnes, twenty-two years old, wore no uniform; his sole authority was just a tin badge pinned on his coat. He shuttled back and forth between berths of uneasy passengers, who were reluctant to remove even part of their clothing, and with dignity befitting the new enterprise, persuaded them to at least take off their boots before lying down.

Judged by today's standards, this first trip of a Pullman car was not particularly inspiring. There were no sheets, no carpets—none of the refinements we know today. No wonder the passengers did not want to remove their clothing and don night attire! The only passenger who appeared to feel at home was the twenty-eight year old inventor of this innovation. It is doubtful if even Pullman realized the importance of this initial trip of old No. 9.

While his venture was unprofitable at the time, the cars nevertheless were popular with rail passengers, and the great advance of the Pullman probably would have continued on steadily after 1859, if the Civil War had not upset the railroad business. With his business thus brought to a standstill, the new sleeping cars were taken off the road, and in 1859 Brother Pullman left Chicago for Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, enticed there by the gold mining operations. He became a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town,

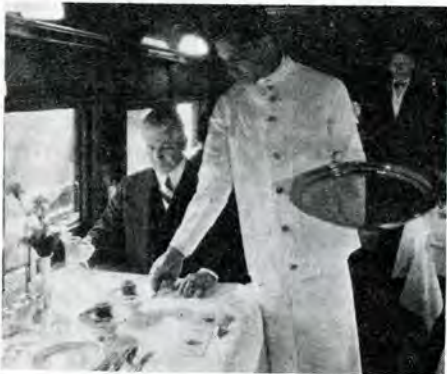


sold supplies to the miners, and even tried some mining himself.

Returning to Chicago in 1863, Brother Pullman proceeded to improve his original design of sleeping cars. The day coaches he had originally remodeled at Bloomington were too small and not of sufficient strength to carry out his ideas, so he set out to construct a new rail car, and he went over his plans with the C & A Railroad, which was in desperate financial straits at the time and clutched at the straw that Pullman offered them.

Working in an old railway repair shed on the present site of Chicago's Union Station, Brother Pullman worked diligently to realize his ideas. It took a year, and reportedly \$20,178.14—a huge amount for rail car construction in that day (a figure said to have represented practically his entire fortune)—but, in 1864, Brother George Pullman completed the first real “palace car,” a rail car that shocked the whole railroad industry.

It had been built to rest on four-wheel trucks with a raised deck roof and ventilating transoms. The *Pioneer* was a beautiful job of cabinet-making and



*Pullman created the dining car, making dinner a relaxed and elegant affair.*

decorative art. Brother Pullman was convinced that luxury would be well accepted by rail passengers, and thus he put luxury into the *Pioneer*. It had expensive, decorated wood, costly uphol-

stery, and burnished metalwork. It was heavier, wider, and much longer than previous cars. Its springs were reinforced with blocks of solid rubber. There was plenty of linen, bed coverings, and sheets.

What did railroad men say? They said that it would never do. For one thing, the car was so expensive that passengers would not patronize it. For another (which seemed to clinch the argument) the railroad men found fault because the car had been built one foot wider and two and a half feet higher than any other car then in existence. It was pointed out that the car could not run on any of the existing tracks. In other words, Brother Pullman's *Pioneer* was too wide for existing platforms and too high for existing bridges. Pullman, though, had a different idea. He smiled and replied to his critics, “I suppose you will have to cut down the platforms and rebuild the bridges.”

That is exactly what happened, but not immediately. In 1865, a national tragedy called attention to Brother Pullman's invention: the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. By the time Lincoln's funeral train arrived at Chicago, Mary Todd Lincoln, the president's wife, collapsed and asked to be sent to Springfield that night, even though great demonstrations had been planned in honor of the martyred president. It was requested that Brother Pullman's “palace car” be attached to the funeral train for use of the funeral party.

Mary Lincoln's request to use the *Pioneer* on the train carrying her husband's body to Springfield resulted in removal of the obstacles on the existing tracks to allow the passage of that car to the president's final resting place. Hastily, necessary alterations to platforms and bridges were made by the railroad, and Brother Pullman's *Pioneer*—the first of the Pullmans—moved majestically on its way along with the president's funeral train.

Great change is slow to take hold. The public eagerly accepted Brother → → →

Pullman's luxurious new cars, but railroads were critical of the high cost involved in operating them. However, Brother Pullman based his hopes for success on the assumption that there was a tremendous demand for travel comfort and convenience. He suggested that the decision be left up to the traveling public.

The new Pullman sleepers were put on schedule at an increased rate, along with the old cars at the cheaper rate. The public's decision was instantaneous and left no room for doubt in the minds of Brother Pullman or the railroads. Brother George Pullman was launched on his career.

The year 1867 was a memorable year in the history of the budding Pullman enterprise. This year marked the incorporation of the Pullman Palace Car Company, which had a grand total of forty-eight cars in operation on three railroad lines at the time. In the course of his business activities in Chicago, Brother George Pullman became acquainted with another Freemason, also originally from New York, Brother John Crerar, a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A.M., New York, who was one of that special breed of pioneers who made Chicago into a great industrial city. Brother Crerar, then living in Chicago, was a successful industrialist, railroad entrepreneur, and kind-hearted philanthropist.

Apparently, their chemistry must have agreed. Brother Crerar associated himself with Pullman in organizing and incorporating the Pullman Palace Car Company and remained an active member of the board of directors until his death in 1889. With this, Brother George Mortimer Pullman became a capitalist and a power in the nation's railroading.

Another notable achievement in Pullman travel took place in 1867. Due to the difference in gauge of track used by the several railroads connecting Chicago with New York, passage of a Pullman car from one city to the other was virtually impossible. Because his voice carried

great authority, his ultimate plans for standardizing the track gauge between the two important cities were finally realized.

After the standardization of the tracks was completed, and to inaugurate the opening of through-service, a special celebration trip was planned between Chicago and New York, and a new car was put in service—the first "hotel car," appropriately named the *President*. In reality, it was a sleeping car with a kitchen at one end; meals were served at tables placed in the sections. This was referred to by newspaper reporters as "the crowning glory of Mr. Pullman's invention" and was immediately successful.

In the eyes of the public of that day, the greatest achievement of Brother Pullman's career came in 1869. At that time, a great line of slender, glistening rail track threaded its way over almost two thousand miles of virtually uninhabited territory to link the California coast with Chicago and the Middle West. One of the most magnificent chains of rail cars to emerge from the Pullman shops was immediately pressed into service.

In 1870, this first through-train from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific took a party of one hundred eminent visitors from New York to California. To the easterners aboard the luxurious cars who were seeing the magnificent mountains of the west for the first time, this was high adventure. On reaching the California coast, bottles of water from the Atlantic were triumphantly poured into the Pacific.

The boundless enterprise of George Pullman steadily increased. In 1875, he developed and introduced the first "parlor car," in which the seats were richly upholstered and operated on a roller device from under the seat, much like present-day cars.

In 1886, the "vestibule car" was established to provide a safe, flexible connection between cars while the train

*Continued on page 21*

# Questions on Membership

by

Sir Knight E. Dean Osborn

Reno Commandery No. 26, Hutchinson, Kansas

Our predecessors preserved and presented to us the greatest fraternal organization ever known to man. Because of this, we are indebted to our past. The only way we can repay this debt is to insure the preservation of Freemasonry for the future. We are the only link between the past and the future. This is an awesome responsibility which we willingly assumed when we accepted membership. We ourselves hold the future of our Fraternity in our hands.

To insure our future requires very little effort from any one member. It does, however, require just a little effort from every member. Unless we challenge the problem of membership now, in a few years, even with the greatest of intentions, we will have too few members to carry on one of the greatest works ever known to man. We claim that "the greatest and best of men in all ages have been encouragers and promoters of the Craft." Let us make it our business to see that the greatest and best of men of our own age are encouragers and promoters of the Craft.

## Why Should Membership Be Important?

Many times we have heard someone say, "Numbers are not important." If this is true, then why have we always kept track of our number? If winning is not important, then why do we keep score? Vince Lombardi, the famous football coach, said, "Winning isn't everything—it's the only thing." The same statement can apply to Freemasonry. We are either gaining in membership or we are losing. There is no in-between.

Often we have heard it said that "we should be more concerned with quality rather than quantity." The truth of the matter is that, in our Fraternity, they are one and the same. The fewer we become in number, the less we become in quality.

## How About Our Great Charities?

Have we not taken upon ourselves a voluntary obligation to help the destitute and the widowed, the aphasiac and the eye-disease victim, the crippled and the burned?

Each of us, having assumed this responsibility, should make it our personal business to insure that our charities are supplied with the necessary funds to provide a quality of care that would satisfy our own critical standards. This is another awesome responsibility which becomes greater as our number becomes fewer. If we become so few in number that we cannot adequately support this, the greatest of man's duties to man, then we are no longer worthy to wear the title of Freemason.

If nothing else, it makes good economic sense to increase our number and thus allow many others the opportunity to share in this great endeavor with us.

## What Is It That Freemasonry Seeks To Accomplish?

Is not the mission of Freemasonry to take good men and make them better? We preach the tenets of brotherly love, relief, and truth. We encourage the study of the liberal arts to polish and adorn the mind. We claim it is our

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duty to add to the common stock of knowledge and understanding among men. The end result is, in the words of

**“If we decrease in number and the world increases in population, we cannot expect to have a positive effect upon the world.”**

Brother Henry C. Klassen, to “achieve better men in a better world, happier men in a happier world, and wiser men in a wiser world.”

If we decrease in number and the world increases in population, we cannot expect to have a positive effect upon the world, nor can we expect to influence mankind toward that understanding which is essential to our survival. If mankind is to be released from the bondage of intellectual suppression, Masonry might be the only key to unlock the doors of communication, thus enabling mankind to understand and work toward the common good of all men. If we decrease in number, we can only expect to have less and less influence in establishing the policies by which society is governed.

Together, we can meet this challenge and make ourselves worthy of the confidence bestowed upon us by past generations and insure the preservation of Freemasonry for future generations to come.

Is membership really important? Yes, you can bet your Master Mason wages it is!

Sir Knight E. Dean Osborn lives at 328 East First Street, Wichita, Kansas 67202.

**It takes two to speak the truth—one to speak, and another to hear.**

**Henry David Thoreau**

## In Praise of Masonic Americana

Dear *Knight Templar*:

You've done it again! The two volumes of *Masonic Americana* are outstanding and should be in the hands of every Mason. With the nominal charge you certainly have made this possible.

Last year when in Sebring, Florida, I visited the public library there and learned they didn't have even one Masonic book. I am sending you a request to send these fine books to the library. I suggest that every Mason check their libraries and urge the librarian to obtain these books and others such as Coil's *Masonic Encyclopedia*, *House Undivided*, *Key to Freemasonry's Growth*, and more. Also any Mason so inclined might wish to donate a set of *Masonic Americana* to the library of his choice. This is one way we can get some information to the non-member as well as making it available for all Masons.

I'm proud to be a Mason as well as a member of the York and Scottish Rites, as well as the Shrine. We must work together and not hide Masonry under a bushel! Also, *after* a candidate asks to become a Mason and completes his Master Mason degree we need to encourage and assist him in furthering his education in the Blue Lodge, York Rite, and Scottish Rite.

Thanks for a fine publication in the *Knight Templar Magazine*. Keep up the good work!

Sir Knight Richard A. Zimmer  
Warsaw Commandery No. 10  
Warsaw, Indiana

*Ordering information for the Grand Encampment's compilation of Knight Templar articles is featured on page fifteen — ed.*

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## Letters from Readers

### Response to March Articles by Rigas, Masters

Dear *Knight Templar*:

"Lowell Thomas Remembered" by Sir Knight Rigas was especially interesting to me because it was my privilege to have been a member of the Lowell Thomas Class, Scottish Rite, in 1979. The article brought back memories of younger days when Thomas was *the* broadcaster and his sign-off—"So long until tomorrow"—still rang in my ears.

The word "class" is the cue to my question which was so forcibly brought to mind by the article "Reducing our Membership Losses" by Sir Knight Albert Masters in the March issue of this magazine, as well as similar articles in previous issues.

The moving factor which made me a Sir Knight was the very insistent efforts of Companions from the local Royal Arch Chapter, who argued (correctly, too) that if I didn't do it then I may never do it. Plus the fact that four other members of my "class" in Masonry had already applied. From there on it was easy to apply for membership in the Commandery as we were then in high spirits to see what lay ahead. The same group that sponsored us in the Chapter followed until we were all safely Knighted.

Unfortunately, in the past twenty-five years of my association with my "adopted" Lodge in Dedham, I have not heard a word about the Commandery except through *Knight Templar*. Through the interest of new members of the Blue Lodge to gain more education in Masonry, the trend to the Scottish Rite has been solely because that body offers a one-day class on a Saturday! Being business men like ourselves they feel that three months of preparation for the Blue Lodge is enough time away from their work and most men shy away from any more until they are offered this chance of one day.

Please forgive me if this is an indictment of the order but I ask, "Aren't we missing the boat somewhere?"

Cheers to Sir Knight Masters for his "We must go back to our Blue Lodges. . . ." Our Sir Knights could do a great service by working with our presiding Masters by relieving them of the heavy burden of "that arduous undertaking." I recommend Claudy's *The Master's Book* which has the recipe for a healthy, active Lodge.

"To clean up the fuss, it has to be us!"

Fraternally,  
Sir Knight Sumner C. Widell  
Olivet Commandery No. 36, Lynn, Massachusetts

### A Letter—Response to "Crusade for Survival"

Dear Sir Knight,

The article in the January 1986 issue of *Knight Templar* entitled "Crusade for Survival" interested me. I would like you to consider these points for discussion.

A) I have been connected to the Masonic order for eighteen years. I am a senior DeMolay and belong to most of the lateral bodies, as well as the Blue Lodge. I have held offices in all of the bodies that I belong to except the Scottish Rite. In all of that time, I have only run across one leader that did not have activities planned on Sundays. We are taught to attend our church regularly; yet many times I missed church and was

actually discouraged from attending by well-meaning Brothers. This has had an effect of curtailing many of my activities with the bodies.

B) The precepts that I have learned and believe in seem to fail each election time to bickering and political fighting. This attitude discourages the practice of vote for the good of Masonry and the bodies in general. This was not so prevalent in the earlier days of my Masonic life in the Lodge. It was very prevalent in some other bodies. This has a way of dissuading a religious man from participating in the Lodge.

C) The ritual is great and teaches you much. I have been in Lodges where you had a degree each week except on the stated meeting. I have also been in those that are not so fortunate to have this many candidates. In both cases, what I have learned about Masonry is meager and was gleaned by my own personal reading of Mackey's *Encyclopedia* and *The Little Masonic Library*. There are other books that I have read but there has been no concerted effort to teach anyone what Masonry is. This is wrong and encourages faulty action.

D) I do like Masonry; my father was one, and I have learned a lot from the society. I am at present not able to attend due to my job. When I am able to change jobs, I will do more. There are a few things that I will try to caution Masons about: don't let the Masonic orders become your church, and don't lose sight of the true aims of the order by becoming too involved in the trappings of the order.

I hope that this letter will help in the understanding of why we are losing members. Other reasons, and one big one, is that the public does not see us as Masons. We are Shriners. They are in the news and are seen in the community. We must be more active in letting our associates know that we are Masons. This does pose a problem—to be known as a Mason is like being known as a Christian; both carry a large responsibility to act upright and just.

Sincerely,  
Sir Knight Mark K. Spangler  
Heidelberg Commandery No. 2, Heidelberg, West Germany

### A Letter of Thanks

Fellow Sir Knights:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your financial support while I was studying at college. I may not have been able to continue without it. The good will exhibited by the Knights Templar in my time of need provided me with the incentive to become a member. I have since become a Master Mason and passed through the steps to Knights Templar, belonging to Tampa Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Tampa. Now I'll be able to help other young students as you have in the past with me.

To bring you up to date as to my whereabouts, I have transferred from MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida, to Royal Air Force Base Mildenhall, Mildenhall, England. I am still employed by the U.S. government as a quality control chemist. R.A.F. Mildenhall is primarily an American air base or, more specifically, a NATO base.

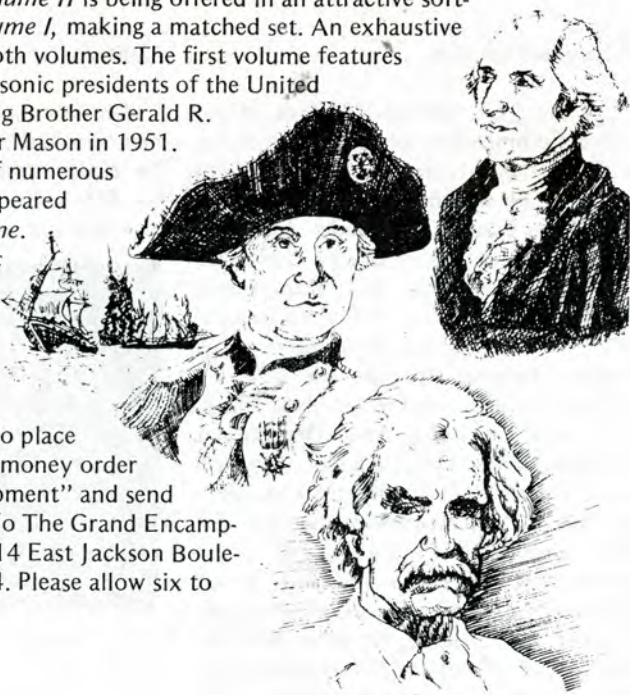
I am looking forward to the opportunity to sit in Lodge with my Brothers over here. I am also looking forward to the chance to visit the Masonic Museum. I'm not sure where it is located but I'm sure I'll be able to find it. Thank you again for your support.

Sincerely,  
Sir Knight Dennis J. Swartz  
Tampa Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Tampa, Florida

## Masonic Americana, Volumes I & II

*Masonic Americana, Volume II* is being offered in an attractive soft-cover design to match *Volume I*, making a matched set. An exhaustive index has been added to both volumes. The first volume features articles on the fourteen Masonic presidents of the United States of America, including Brother Gerald R. Ford, who became a Master Mason in 1951. Both books are made up of numerous articles which originally appeared in *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Matched sets of *Masonic Americana* which include both *Volumes I & II* are available for \$5.50 a set. Individual copies of either *Volume I* or *II* are \$3.00 each, postpaid. To place your order, make check or money order out to "The Grand Encampment" and send to "Masonic Americana" c/o The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please allow six to eight weeks for delivery.



### It's Educational!

Dear Sir Knights:

While recovering from recent surgery, I had the opportunity to read *Masonic Americana, Volumes I & II*. They were very enjoyable and I feel I received a better education on the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and American history in general, than I did while in school.

Enclosed please find a check to cover the cost of another set of *Masonic Americana, Volumes I & II* for a friend who is deeply interest in Masonic history and presently taking the York Rite degrees.

Thanking you in advance.

Fraternally,  
Sir Knight Paul E. Ladd  
San Jose Commandery No. 10  
San Jose, California

□ □ □ □ □

### Needlepoint Kits Available

Several years ago the Grand Encampment began offering needlepoint kits for sale. These kits (not pictured) include a printed canvas with the Knight Templar emblem in red, white, yellow and black on a white background. Kits are still available and include the printed canvas, needle and yarn (finished size is 10 by 10 inches). The cost of a single kit is \$10.00 postpaid, or \$9.50 each in lots of three or more. Orders may be sent to Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

## Oklahoma Conclave

At the 91st Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Oklahoma, which took place on April 21, 1986, Sir Knight Joseph Warriner was installed as Grand Commander. Installing the Grand Commander was his father, Sir Knight Clell Warriner, Past Department Commander of the South Central Department of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the 1973-76 triennium. In the photograph below are, from left to right, Past Department Commander Warriner, his wife Emily, and Grand Commander Joe Warriner. According to Sir Knight Warriner, this is the first time in ninety-one years that the Grand Commander has been installed in his office by his father. Says Clell Warriner, "As you can imagine, my wife and I are quite proud of our son." The Sir Knights



Warriner belong to Gethsemane Commandery No. 25, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and Sir Knight Clell is a three-time Past Commander of this Commandery. Clell Warriner lives in Okmulgee, and Grand Commander Joe Warriner lives in Oklahoma City.

## Ruthven Commandery 50-year Member

On February 14, 1986, Ruthven Commandery No. 2, Houston, Texas, honored Sir Knight William Robert Montgomery for fifty years of membership. Sir Knight Montgomery was raised a Master Mason



in September 1926 in Cade Rothwell Lodge No. 1151, A.F. & A.M.; exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Washington Chapter No. 2, R.A.M.; greeted in Houston Council No. 1, R. & S.M. in 1928; and was Knighted in Ruthven Commandery No. 2 in 1928. He joined Arabia Shrine Temple in 1946 and the Houston Scottish Rite Bodies in 1952.

Shown in the photograph above are special attendees of this event. They are, from left to right: Sir Knight Charles D. Browder, Jr., Right Eminent Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Texas; Sir Knight William Robert Montgomery, honoree; Mrs. Mamie Montgomery, wife of honoree; Sir Knight Charles William Green, nephew of honoree; Sir Knight Dalton M. Baskin, Eminent Commander of Ruthven Commandery.

Business first; pleasure afterwards.

Thackeray



## Miss Job's Daughter of Hawaii

Miss Michelle Kaneakua, daughter of Sir Knight and Mrs. Walter Kaneakua, was selected as Miss Job's Daughter, Hawaii, in the tenth annual pageant held on March 29, 1986, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Honolulu. Sir Knight Kaneakua is a member of Honolulu Commandery No. 1 in Honolulu, Hawaii, and is also Past Master of Schofield Lodge No. 443, Wahiawa, Hawaii.

Miss Kaneakua was born in Hawaii and is a Past Honored Queen of Bethel No. 5, Wahiawa, Hawaii. She will attend the Supreme Session of the International Order of Job's Daughters in Canton, Ohio, in August, where she will compete for the title of Miss International Job's Daughter.

Great men are the guideposts  
and landmarks in a state.

Brother Edmund Burke

## 100th Anniversary Coin

Zephyr Lodge No. 591, A.F. & A.M., Zephyr, Texas, has offered for sale coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of its creation. Interested parties may send \$5.00 for each coin desired to William G. Lynn, 2510 Southside Drive, Brownwood, Texas 76801. Many of the members of this Lodge are also members of Brownwood Commandery No. 22, Knights Templar, Brownwood, Texas, according to Sir Knight William G. Lynn, Senior Warden.

## Lawton York Rite Festival

On February 8, 1986, a York Rite festival was held honoring Sir Knight K. Cecil Easton, a member of Lawton Commandery No. 18, Lawton, Oklahoma. This event took place at the York Rite Temple in Lawton. The following Companions pictured below received the Orders of the Commandery at this festival. First row (from left to right): Right Eminent Grand Commander Darrel W. Hughes, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Warren



Barnum, Rapid City, South Dakota; Randal DeBusk, Lawton; Oklahoma; George Moody, Lawton; Robert Davis, Mt. View, Oklahoma; Robert Cleveland, Norman, Oklahoma; Ronald Webber, Hobart, Oklahoma; Sir Knight K. Cecil Easton, Honoree, Lawton. Second row: Doyle Nation, Frederick, Oklahoma; Harvey Kaylor, Altus, Oklahoma; J. Mike Brown, Duncan, Oklahoma; Charles Coker, Duncan; Bedford Roland, Jr., Altus; Gary Payne, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Eminent Commander David Hoard, Lawton. Third row: Stanley Arendall, Lawton; Leroy Nipper, Oklahoma City; Samuel Petty, Lawton; Robert Milan, Lawton; James Brenster, Elk City, Oklahoma; Bobby Laws, Altus; Byrd Hamrick, Del City, Oklahoma; Keith Hollinbeak, Duncan, not pictured.

# IN MEMORIAM



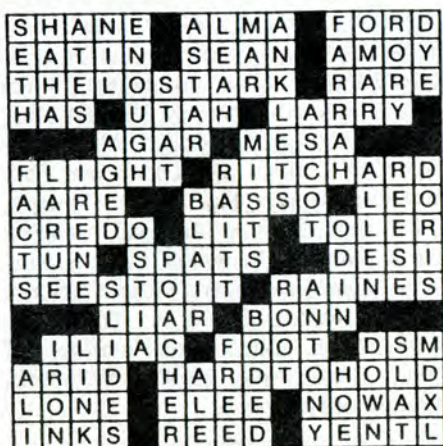
Loren Dilger  
Florida  
Grand Commander—1940  
Died April 7, 1985

Custus R. Green  
Colorado  
Grand Commander—1952  
Born July 17, 1902  
Died March 16, 1986

Troy B. Wheeler  
Kentucky  
Grand Commander—1981  
Born March 10, 1911  
Died April 23, 1986



The solution to this month's crossword puzzle, featured on page 26, is printed below.



## Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

### Grand Commander's Club:

Louisiana No. 2—Thomas E. Harper  
Iowa No. 7—Eugene L. Aldrich  
Delaware No. 3—William H. Athan  
Colorado No. 9—Robert L. Bartholic

### Grand Master's Club:

No. 669—Michael Barber (WI)  
No. 670—James M. Lauer (WI)  
No. 671—Daniel L. Rainier (WI)  
No. 672—Raymond A. Westhauser (WI)  
No. 673—William L. Jones (AR)  
No. 674—Raymond C. Sporre (MN)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander's Club pledge 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.

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



General James Wilkinson, while governor of the Louisiana Territory, swore allegiance to the king of Spain. Will history ever know the truth behind "the Spanish connection"?

# The Villainous Wilkinson

By Sir Knight Norman G. Lincoln

Nearly every biographical article about a Mason extolls the virtues of the subject and makes the reader believe all Masons are saints. Therefore, it may be a change of pace to observe one who was considered a scoundrel by many. Although not an infamous traitor like Benedict Arnold or Dr. Benjamin Church, Jr., his activities were certainly suspicious. It was said he never won a battle or lost a court-martial. Washington Irving called him "the admirable trumpeter."

James Wilkinson was born in August 1757 in Calvert County, Maryland. Although his father died when he was seven years old, his family was able to send him to Baltimore to study medicine in 1771. Two years later, he moved on to Philadelphia and at eighteen began to practice in Monacacy County. After the battles of Lexington and Concord he joined the Continental Army at Cambridge and served under Arnold in the expedition against Montreal.

Wilkinson survived the struggle and became an aide to Nathaniel Greene, Horatio Gates, Charles Lee, and Arthur St. Clair. He was with Lee at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, when the British captured that rival of George Washington. Wilkinson escaped, was promoted to

major, and participated in the victories at Trenton and Princeton. Again promoted, to lieutenant colonel, he was appointed deputy adjutant general for the northern department.

After Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Wilkinson was selected to carry the news to Congress. It took him eighteen days. It was said he had dawdled with a tavern-keeper's daughter. One congressman said they should give him "a spur, not a sword." Nevertheless, he was brevetted a brigadier general in November 1777.

Wilkinson's first taste of intrigue came during the "Conway Cabal." General Conway, the inspector general, wrote a letter to Gates criticizing Washington. While drinking with Lord Stirling's aide, Wilkinson revealed the contents of this letter. (Gates was then president of the board of war and Wilkinson was the secretary.) Lord Stirling told Washington and the whole "plot" was revealed. As a result, Wilkinson was forced to resign his commission.

In 1778 Wilkinson married socially prominent Ann Biddle and joined "Lodge No. 2" (believed to be in Philadelphia). He took no further part in the fighting but was clothier-general to the army in 1781. He was forced to → → →

resign this position after irregularities were discovered in the accounts. He then moved to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and took up farming.

About this time, his friend Major John Armstrong wrote the Newburgh Addresses defying Congress. Wilkinson remembered this attempt to exert military authority. He was appointed a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania militia and served in the Assembly.

Moving to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1784, he set up a general store and became involved in politics. Merchants and farmers in the Bluegrass State were unhappy because the Spanish would not let them use New Orleans for trade. Wilkinson embarked on a trading venture and sent a boat down the Mississippi to Natchez. He then talked Governor Miro into granting him a monopoly and a pension of \$2,000 a year. To obtain it he swore an oath to Spain. These actions would later cause him much criticism.

Never able to keep a secret, he informed the Spanish authorities of Colonel Connolly's plans to establish a

become part of the United States, Wilkinson's hopes were disappointed. John Randolph of Virginia and John Sevier of Tennessee joined to condemn his schemes. The result was that he declared bankruptcy in 1790.

Wilkinson rejoined the regular army in 1791 as a lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Regiment. After the Indians defeated Brother St. Clair, Wilkinson was promoted

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**"Wilkinson proved himself an opportunist who used people unscrupulously for his own ends."**

---

to brigadier general at Fort Washington in Cincinnati in 1792. About this time, says one source, he became a member of Nova Caesarea Lodge No. 10 (now N.C. Harmony Lodge No. 2), as did Harmar and St. Clair. At Fallen Timbers he was second in command to Anthony Wayne, and when Wayne died Wilkinson became the ranking general.

There is considerable evidence to indicate that Aaron Burr's plans to form a Mexican empire were hatched when he met Wilkinson in New York in 1804. They exchanged letters in a cipher code after Wilkinson became governor of the Louisiana Territory in 1805. Joseph H. Daviess (future Grand Master of Kentucky who died at the Battle of Tippecanoe) began to suspect Wilkinson of conspiracy. What orders had he given Zebulon Pike when he was sent to explore Louisiana? What was his relationship to Harmon Blennerhassett, the man who provided money for Aaron Burr's scheme for western secession?

Once again Wilkinson proved himself an opportunist who used people unscrupulously to his own ends. He wrote Jefferson that Burr planned to stage a revolution and hurried to New Orleans, where he declared martial law. In 1807 he was a prime witness against Burr at his



*Brother James Wilkinson*

colony in Louisiana. (Apparently, he had designs of influencing the Kentucky legislature to become part of a new Western nation.) When the Kentucky Constitutional Convention voted to

trial for treason. He is listed as a visitor to Harmony Lodge No. 7, Natchez, in 1809. Two years later Wilkinson himself was court-martialed, but was acquitted. In 1810, a widower for three years, he married Celestine Trudeau.

When the War of 1812 began, he was a major general. He captured Mobile, Alabama, and upon Henry Dearborn's resignation, gained command of the army in the northeast. His old friend Armstrong was now secretary of war. Neither was competent to prepare strategy for a military campaign. The expedition against Montreal in 1813 was as unsuccessful as it had been thirty-eight years earlier. A court-martial cleared Wilkinson of any blame, but he once again resigned from the army. He was in Washington during August 1814 and watched as the British burned it.

His three volume *Memoirs of My Times* appeared in 1816, and in 1821 he was off to Mexico to see if he could share in Iturbide's empire. His ventures ended with his death December 28, 1825. A Roman Catholic funeral was arranged by Joel Poinsett and the tarnished warrior was laid to rest in the Church of the Archangel San Miguel.

Sir Knight Lincoln lives at 107½ North Barron Street, Eaton, Ohio 43520, and is a member of Middletown Commandery No. 71, Middletown, Ohio.

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EYE FOUNDATION**



*Pullman—continued from page 10*

was in motion, which decreased the swaying of the train as it moved at high speeds. It meant that passengers could walk through the train, from car to car, under one roof. In case of a wreck, one platform could not "ride" on top of the other and produce a telescoping of cars. With the possible exception of the air brake, no other device proved more valuable to rail passenger safety.

This, in brief, is how Brother Pullman, at Bloomington, Illinois, fulfilled his dream of providing comfortable long-distance rail travel to the nation.

George Pullman's experiences as a youth were varied. He was born at Brockton, New York, in 1831. His father was a mechanic, builder, and inventor of a method of raising and moving buildings. Young George attended the country school while learning his father's unique trade. By age fourteen his formal education was completed. He then was employed as a retail clerk in a country store at Westfield, New York, where he dedicated himself to learning the shop-keeper's brand of merchandising—principles which he reportedly never forgot. Slowly, his vision expanded, and, just as slowly, his savings accumulated. It took young George three years to earn enough money to join his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion, New York—again, an experience that would be of great importance to him later. It was also at Albion that Brother Pullman was raised in Renovation Lodge.

With an eye to the future, the brothers branched out by taking contracts to raise and move buildings out of the expanding path of the Erie Canal, which was being widened to handle greater traffic. It was at this time that young Brother Pullman made his first train trip at night and experienced the almost unendurable sleeping car accommodations. Later,

*Continued on page 27*

## Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. Eighteenth Voluntary Campaign

Campaign Report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending May 9, 1986. The total amount to date is \$771,931.52.

Alabama . . . . .	\$13,288.41
Arizona . . . . .	11,444.90
Arkansas . . . . .	6,283.12
California . . . . .	18,331.49
Colorado . . . . .	24,284.66
Connecticut . . . . .	9,622.95
District of Columbia . . . . .	9,162.00
Florida . . . . .	19,521.50
Georgia . . . . .	72,364.72
Idaho . . . . .	3,116.01
Illinois . . . . .	17,218.13
Indiana . . . . .	4,194.15
Iowa . . . . .	4,066.03
Kansas . . . . .	3,211.61
Kentucky . . . . .	12,885.40
Louisiana . . . . .	9,063.80
Maine . . . . .	4,911.84
Maryland . . . . .	11,411.65
Mass./R.I. . . . .	35,275.15
Michigan . . . . .	22,277.56
Minnesota . . . . .	18,281.40
Mississippi . . . . .	4,971.87
Missouri . . . . .	4,386.55
Montana . . . . .	8,311.96
Nebraska . . . . .	3,711.52
Nevada . . . . .	4,198.93
New Hampshire . . . . .	4,739.50
New Jersey . . . . .	5,242.40
New Mexico . . . . .	4,264.84
New York . . . . .	19,722.85
North Carolina . . . . .	4,669.20
North Dakota . . . . .	951.50
Ohio . . . . .	42,060.73
Oklahoma . . . . .	3,894.76
Oregon . . . . .	12,180.31
Pennsylvania . . . . .	60,895.64
South Carolina . . . . .	17,462.00
South Dakota . . . . .	2,327.00
Tennessee . . . . .	45,695.54
Texas . . . . .	65,009.32
Utah . . . . .	5,871.50
Vermont . . . . .	3,718.49
Virginia . . . . .	25,877.11
Washington . . . . .	3,542.96
West Virginia . . . . .	2,959.00
Wisconsin . . . . .	8,092.53
Wyoming . . . . .	4,070.72
St. John's No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware . . . . .	371.35

Porto Rico No. 1, Puerto Rico . . . . .	1,334.00
Anchorage No. 2, Alaska . . . . .	5,740.50
Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo, Japan . . . . .	222.00
Bavaria No. 3, Germany . . . . .	2,180.00
Hermann Von Salza No. 1, Germany . . . . .	100.00
Heidelberg No. 2, Germany . . . . .	2,060.00
St. Andrew's No. 2, Dover, Delaware . . . . .	163.00
Harry J. Miller No. 5, Germany . . . . .	60.00
Kalakaua No. 2, Kailua, Hawaii . . . . .	79.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	60,576.46



### Fifty-Year Award for King

On March 14, 1986, Ruthven Commandery No. 2, Houston, Texas, made a fifty-year presentation to honor the years



of membership of one of their Sir Knights. Sir Knight Paul Bernard King belongs to Gray Lodge No. 329, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter No. 2, R.A.M.; Houston Council No. 1, R & S.M.; Arabia Shrine Temple; and Houston Scottish Rite Bodies.

Shown in the photograph above are, from left to right: Sir Knight Charles D. Browder, Right Eminent Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Texas; Sir Knight Paul Bernard Kennedy; and Mrs. Kennedy.

# On the Masonic Newsfront ...

## Grand Captain General Blair Mayford Heads Missouri Cryptic Masons

Sir Knight Blair C. Mayford, Right Eminent Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment, has been elected to serve as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of Missouri. He was installed on the beginning day of the annual sessions of the Grand Council, the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., and the Grand Commandery of Missouri, held in St. Joseph, May 7-10, 1986.

Sir Knight Blair served as Grand Commander of Missouri Templars in 1975-76; as Department Commander for the South Central Department during the 1982-1985 triennium; and was elected Right Eminent Grand Captain General during the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment in Cincinnati in August 1985. He was recently coronated an Honorary Inspector General 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

For the 1986-1987 year the three presiding officers of the grand bodies of the York Rite of Missouri hail from the St. Louis area. Along with Sir Knight Blair there were elected and installed Sir Knight Oren J. Hardman, Right Eminent Grand Commander, and Most Excellent Companion James E. Anderson as Grand High Priest.



## California Commandery No. 1 is One of a Kind

California Commandery No. 1, located in San Francisco, California, performed as the flag escort at the installation of Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, South San Francisco, California. The uniforms which the Sir Knights of California Commandery wear are unique—a uniform which “we are proud to wear,”

according to Sir Knight Harry J. Haines, Eminent Commander of California Commandery No. 1. In addition, states Commander Haines, “Three of our own members will be installed in the grand line of



the Grand Commandery of California: Sir Knight Thomas W. Storer as Grand Commander; Sir Knight George E. Frank as Deputy Grand Commander; and Sir Knight Kenneth W. Kyle as Grand Warden."

Sir Knights pictured in the photograph on page 23 are, in the front row (from left to right): Eugene Palmer, P.C.; Edward Henshaw, P.C.; Yort Frank; Raymond Stafford, P.C.; Theodore Lyau; Robert Lowrey, P.C. In the second row: John Dunn, P.C.; Tom Love; and in the third row: Art Marryatt, P.C.; Loyal Sutton, P.C.; Harry J. Haines, E.C.; and Lloyd Penn.

### Tall Cedars of Lebanon Poster Child

Fourteen-year-old Jeremy Scott Helm of Easton, Pennsylvania, has been selected 1986 Poster Child by the Tall Cedars of Lebanon of North America.

As Poster Child, Jeremy will represent the ongoing dedication of the Tall Cedars in its support for the fight against muscular dystrophy and other neuromuscular diseases. He will serve as an honorary guest at many official functions of the Tall Cedars, including their annual convention which will be held May 29 through June 1, 1986, in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Jeremy was diagnosed as having muscular dystrophy in November of 1979 and is confined to a wheelchair.

He is an eighth grader at Philip F. Lauer Middle School. He is well liked by his classmates and is the son of Ellerslie "Bub" and Gloria Helm; he has a brother, Dustin.

The Tall Cedars of Lebanon is a Masonic affiliated organization spread throughout the United States and Canada. Jeremy is pictured with Albert H. Hensinger, Supreme Tall Cedar of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon of North America.



### DeMolay Foundation Releases Report—Shows Gains

The DeMolay Foundation released its 1985 annual report, which detailed the activities and programs funded by the foundation, which is affiliated with the International Order of DeMolay.

The report noted that "1985 was a historic year, a time of growth, development, and excitement."

Chester Hodges, P.G.M., president of the foundation, introduced the report and pointed out that "much of this growth and development was fueled by a 36% increase



in annual donations to the DeMolay Foundation. Because of this outpouring of fraternal affection, the foundation was able to increase the amount of scholarships granted, as well as improve its level of funding for educational and leadership development programs.”

A thirteen-member volunteer board of trustees guides the foundation and insures the fiscal integrity of foundation finances. The board is composed of members of the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay. The DeMolay Foundation exists as a vehicle for supporting the overall objective of the Order of DeMolay. Copies of the 1985 annual report of the DeMolay Foundation are available by contacting Foundation Executive Director Gary A. LaBranche at 10200 North Executive Hills Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri 64153-1367.

### Utah Honors Sir Knights Prisk and Simons

The annual visitation of the York Rite Grand Bodies of Utah to the Salt Lake City York Rite Bodies was highlighted by Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Royal A. Watson, who honored and gave tribute to two “outstanding and prominent Masons of Utah”—Sir Knight C. Leander Prisk and Sir Knight Blaine M. Simons. They have both given over fifty years of dedicated and devoted service to Freemasonry and to the York Rite of Utah.



Both of these gentlemen, according to Sir Knight George R. Anderson, Prelate for Utah Commandery No. 1, Salt Lake City, have served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Utah. They have served the York Rite of Utah as the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons, and the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar.

They are both 33° Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, and have served as Illustrious Potentate of El Kalah Shrine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Sir Knight Prisk has also served as Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and Watchman of Shepherds of Bethlehem Shrine, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem in Utah, and as Past Grand Sovereign, K.G.C., of the Red Cross of Constantine.

The Sir Knights are pictured above from left to right: Past Grand Commander C. Earl Prisk, receiving the honor for his father, Past Grand Commander C. Leander Prisk; Grand Commander Royal A. Watson; and Past Grand Commander Blaine M. Simons.

# Monthly Crossword

Fix the Pics

## ACROSS

- 1 Alan Ladd classic
- 6 Opera singer Gluck
- 10 Actor Harrison, star of 17A
- 14 Stay home for dinner (2 wds.)
- 15 Connery of "Goldfinger"
- 16 Port in S.E. China
- 17 "Raiders of -----" (3 wds.)
- 19 "The ---- Breed"
- 20 Possesses
- 21 "---- Blaine," Max Baer film
- 22 Hagman of "Dallas"
- 24 Film actor John
- 25 Western sight
- 26 "----- of the Phoenix"
- 29 Captain Hook on stage
- 33 Swiss river
- 34 Opera voice
- 35 Rumpole actor McKern
- 36 Set of beliefs
- 38 Eng. course
- 39 Charlie Chan actor
- 41 Large cask
- 42 Men's wear
- 44 He loved Lucy
- 45 Takes care of (3 wds.)



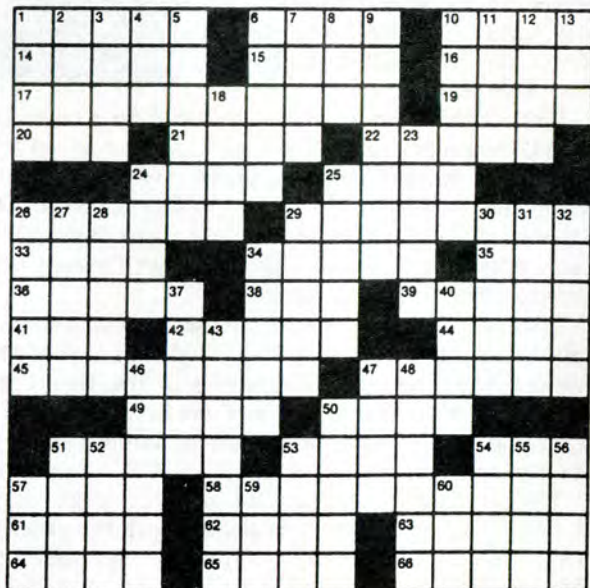
"First, some good news! Dr. Jones said that your nose, throat, and one ear are in fairly good shape, but . . ."

- 47 Claude in "Notorious"
- 49 Fibber
- 50 West German capital
- 51 Sacro ----
- 53 Big ----
- 54 Mil. honor
- 57 Dry
- 58 1984 Springfield film (3 wds.)
- 61 "The ---- Ranger"
- 62 General Robert ---- (init. and name)
- 63 Type of floor (hyph.)
- 64 Printers' needs
- 65 Musketeer Oliver
- 66 Streisand starred and directed

## DOWN

- 1 Clockmaker Thomas
- 2 Sound of laughter (hyph.)
- 3 Stuttering star Roscoe
- 4 Zero
- 5 "Eight is -----," TV series
- 6 "---- is Born" (2 wds.)
- 7 Rachel's sister
- 8 Scar
- 9 'Bobby soxers' items
- 10 Fawcett of "Charlie's Angels"
- 11 Actor Sharif
- 12 Calhoun, star of 21A
- 13 Aniline
- 18 Thermo follower
- 23 Racecourse in England
- 24 Ripened
- 25 Becomes blurred
- 26 Opposite of fiction
- 27 Screen villain Jack
- 28 Dunne or Castle
- 29 "Carousel!" star
- 30 Director, writer, comic Woody
- 31 Singer Della
- 32 Day of "Midnight Lace"
- 34 "The Exorcist" star
- 37 City on the Tiber
- 40 Norse god
- 43 Egg cooker
- 46 Photo projection needs
- 47 "----s," TV movie of Haley's book
- 48 Burton in "Cleopatra"
- 50 Presaged
- 51 "The ---- Petticoat," Bob Hope movie
- 52 It's missing
- 53 "Born ----"
- 54 Before stairs and town
- 55 Chair part
- 56 DCCLXX doubled
- 57 MacGraw of the screen
- 59 Pub order
- 60 ---down, square dance

The solution appears on page 18.



*Pullman—continued from page 21*

Pullman moved to Chicago to contract for the building-moving business.

In 1880, just after the 21st Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at Chicago, Brother Pullman began converting a swamp south of Chicago into an industrial town of some 1,400 dwelling units, with factories and shops to employ about 4,000—about 5,500 by 1893.

This unique, industrial, state-of-the-art community boasted of exceptional public amenities, but not one saloon—all of which made Pullman, Illinois, according to newspapers in 1883, "... the most perfect city in the world." As a proud Freemason, he also had thoughtfully provided, in the center of the town, adequate facilities for a Masonic Temple which housed Palace Lodge No. 765, A.F. & A.M., as well as Pullman R.A.M. Chapter and Woodlawn-Imperial R. & S.M. Council. A forerunner of today's planned communities, the town of Pullman was eventually swallowed up by the encroaching metropolis of Chicago. But as a community, and a national historic landmark, it lives on today.

Pullman's last years, however, were clouded by the great Pullman strike,

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"Pullman Village had not one saloon—making it 'the most perfect city in the world'—according to the newspapers of 1883."

---

caused when the Pullman Company cut wages but not rents in Pullman, Illinois, and by other criticisms directed at his model town. Brother Pullman, however, maintained a dignified and consistent attitude, notwithstanding harsh and (some thought) unjustified criticism at the time of the strike, which some called "not at all a labor strike, but more a social convulsion of the times."

When Brother Pullman died in 1897, he left in his will a bequest of \$1.2

million to endow the famous Pullman Free School of Manual Training. His own meager academic training no doubt influenced him to endow this school, which later became known as Pullman Tech, for children of the poor and of his own employees, to give them the opportunity to become skilled craftsmen in a world of developing industry.

After his death his company continued to grow, operating all sleeping cars and nearly all parlor cars on American railroads until 1947, when fifty-nine railroads bought the Pullman Company. Today, most sleeping cars are owned by the various railroads, and although most people still refer to sleeping cars as "Pullmans," the Pullman Company no longer manufactures them.

Brother Pullman was an active participant in Chicago's economic, political, and social life, and was one of three or four prime movers who made the city work—a dignified position, which he held with dignity. Brother George Mortimer Pullman contributed greatly to the economic vitality that helped make America the great nation that it is.



*Sir Knight Thomas E. Rigas is currently serving as Worshipful Master of the Illinois Lodge of Research and resides at 2600 West Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60645.*



# History of the Grand Encampment

## CHAPTER XIV (continued)

### Period of Maturity

1916-1949

### Thirty-Ninth Conclave (continued)

At the election, Sir Andrew D. Agnew of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected and installed into the office of Grand Master, which he had so successfully filled for the past year.

### Fortieth Conclave

The fortieth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment was held at the Royal Palm Club in the city of Miami, Florida, on July 20, 1937. An elaborate program of entertainment for the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies was provided by the city of Miami and the Sir Knights of Florida. It was an eventful week for the hosts of Templary who attended the Conclave. One of the most colorful events was the parade held at seven o'clock in the evening.

During his term of office, the Grand Master, Sir Knight Andrew D. Agnew, visited most of the Commanderies subordinate to the Grand Encampment, particularly those beyond the limits of the United States. Those visited included: Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Honolulu No. 1, Honolulu, T. H.; Far East No. 1, Manila, P. I.; Canal Zone No. 1, Ancon, C. Z.; and Havana No. 1, Havana, Cuba. While in the Far East, the Grand Master visited Shanghai, where he was most cordially received by the

American Sir Knights living there, and by the members of Shanghai Preceptory under the jurisdiction of the Great Priory of England and Wales. As the result of his own personal observation and with the good wishes of the local British Preceptory, he granted a dispensation for a commandery at Shanghai. The Committee on Charters and Dispensations recommended that a charter be granted which was approved by the Grand Encampment.

For the comfort of the Sir Knights belonging to Commanderies located in the tropics, special uniform provisions were adopted at this Conclave, allowing the white fatigue uniform to be worn on all Templar occasions.

Generous credit was given by the Grand Master to the members of the Educational Foundation Committee for their fine work in placing the Foundation on a firm and business-like basis. The Grand Encampment, the creator of the movement, was recognized as the Trustee of the fund, and was to continue in that position. The funds in the hands of the various grand jurisdictions were to be supervised and administered by them as agents for the Grand Encampment. With the revision of the Constitution and Statutes in 1934, and as a result of the Special Conference in 1935, definite rules and regulations were set up for the handling of this fund by each Grand Commandery. For the first time a full and exact account of the fund was given. Uncollectable accounts could now be charged off by transfer to the Trustees of the Grand Encampment, who would make a final effort for collection.

While the various Grand Encampments had been exchanging representatives with each other, no authority for such

appointments had been given by the Grand Encampment. An amendment was adopted at this Conclave granting such powers to the Grand Commander of each jurisdiction.

By resolution, communism was denounced as un-Christian and un-Masonic, and all Masons were called upon to combat it wherever and however it manifested itself.

The first two issues of *The Grand Encampment Review* had been published and had received a cordial reception. The first was made by Sir Knight J. Edward Allen of North Carolina, and the second by Sir Knight Charles C. Clark of Iowa.

At this Conclave, the Grand Master pointed out that no authentic history of Masonic Knight Templary had been written. Acting on his recommendation, a special Committee on Templar History was created.

The Committee on Condition of the Order, while calling attention to the loss in membership in many Grand Commanderies, stated:

There should be a renewed emphasis upon the opportunity to work and to serve. Our Grand Encampment has done much for the education of others, perhaps the time has come when we should give serious consideration to the education and assimilation of our own members. If he knows nothing about Templary, a Frater cannot be expected to play the role of an enthusiastic leader or a soldier in the ranks. Let each Knight Templar sense his own individual responsibility to let his light shine, and to stand up and be counted in the day when the battle rages fiercest. Let there be a rededication on the part of all our members to the cardinal principles of our Order.

At the election, Sir Knight Mark Norris of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was elected

Grand Master, and Sir Knight Adrian Hamersly was again reelected Grand Recorder.

### Forty-First Conclave

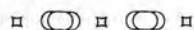
The forty-first Conclave of the Grand Encampment was held in the Gold Room of the Cleveland Hotel in the city of Cleveland, on July 16, 1940. Due to the illness of Sir Knight Mark Norris, Most Eminent Grand Master, the meeting was opened by Sir Knight Harry G. Pollard, Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Master's report showed a continued loss in membership. It was his opinion that:

The time is past when the mere ritualistic conferring of the Orders can be regarded as the sole mission of Templary. Every Templar organization should be constantly seeking to interest its own members in some of its activities. If the members are interested they will stay by the organization.

At the last Conclave, Shanghai Commandery was granted a charter, but due to the Japanese attack on Shanghai in 1937, and the uncertain times following, it was not until April 27, 1940, that the Commandery was constituted.

The Easter Sunrise Service at Arlington, instituted by the Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia, had grown in interest and in attendance. It was recommended by the Grand Master, who attended the service in 1940, that the Grand Encampment sponsor this service rather than leave the entire expense upon a single Grand Commandery.





# Knight Voices

To place your "Knight Voices" item on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices," The Grand Recorder, Suite 1700, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.

- Seeking descendents of Joseph Cobourn and his wife Lydia (Keyser? Kysore?) Cobourn of Del Co., Pa. Children—John, Rachel, Sarah, Lydia, Catherine P., and Hiram—surviving Joseph on his death in 1829. Would like to find parents of Joseph and Lydia and a marriage date and location. *Mrs. Vivian M. Burns, 118 Spring Lake Way, Havre De Grace, MD 21078.*
- I am interested in corresponding with any Freemason with the surname "Hitchcock," as I have a genealogy book of the Hitchcock family going back to 1630 and would like to update it to the present generations. *William W. Hitchcock, 32 Mill St., Burlington, MA 01803.*
- Interested in locating an electric company where I can buy two light bulbs which have the square and compasses inside the bulb. *Call collect (503) 345-5003 or write W. H. Spiller, Sr., 2956 Willamette, Eugene, OR 97405.*
- Seeking info on Samuel Baldwin, b. in New York around 1855. Son, Frederick, d. 1929 in Hanover Twnshp., Jackson Co., Mich. *Milton Baldwin, Jr., 7990 Folks Rd., Hanover, MI 49241.*
- I have all issues of my *Knight Templar Magazines*, with few exceptions, from 1974-1985. If anyone has interest and will contact me and pay postage, they are yours—otherwise, I'll just destroy them. Strictly first-come, first-served. *R. T. Soper, 235 E. 22nd, Apt. 12T, New York, NY 10010.*
- Seeking birthplace in Ky. for my g.grandfather, Benjamin Ruggles (Rugglos?) Bonham (b. 3/10/1824). He and wife Sarah lived in Davies Co., Mo., in the 1850s. Some of their children were born there. Lived his last years as widower with daughter in Furnas Co., Nebr.; d. there 3/16/1912. Write for more details. *Ross B. Bonham, Box 123, Franklin, NE 68939.*
- Need to find a book titled *The Clergy and the Craft*. Please contact *Mrs. Russell, P.O. Box 4006, Myrtle Creek, OR 97457.*
- Ring info needed: a friend's father-in-law died when he was about 80 years old. The daughter received his Masonic ring. It is gold, with a raised shield. In the shield is a square and compasses, with an arm and gavel with a light blue background in the middle of the compasses. Left of the square and compasses is a red background, with the letters "Jr. O," and right of the square and compasses is a royal blue background with the letters "UAM." (The deceased Brother lived in Nevada and the Midwest). *Albert U. Fahnestock, 1499 E. Wilson Ave., Escondido, CA 92027; (619) 741-1840.*
- Gary Commandery No. 57 is in need of regulation Templar personnel items such as uniforms (short-coat style), chapeaux, baldrics, gloves, and swords with scabbards. If any Commandery or individual has a surplus of these used items in good condition and is willing to dispose of same, please write *Norman Stavem, Rec., P.O. Box 126, Hobart, IN 46342.*
- I am a Knight Templar of Heidelberg Commandery No. 2 and am presently living in Spain. I am trying to start a collection of Masonic coins and trestleboards. If any Brethren have any duplicate coins or know of any Lodges issuing them, I would appreciate hearing from them. I will send back the postage for any trestleboard sent to me. *Wm. Bogel, Avda. de la Aviacion, 93-7-B Madrid-28044-SPAIN.*
- Need documented genealogical info on marriage of Howell L. Alley (b. 5/1779, Va.); father Shadrack Alley, patriot. Also need documentation of Howell's children. *J. E. Ashmore, 6315 Hironel St., Houston, TX 77087.*
- Would you be so kind as to assist me in trying to find out some info on an old Shriner's watch fob I purchased out of pawn in Columbia, Mo., about three years ago. It is 1 11/16" square and has a medallion hanging from the center, which is 5/8" square. The front shows the Scottish Rite emblem with the double eagle; the back, Knights Templar; and the inside opens

up and shows the Royal Arch. Engraved on the back is "12/25/09" with the name "C. R. Webster." I don't want to sell it; I just want to know more of its history. Write for more details. *Donald E. Fairley, 523 W. Pearson St., Mexico, MO 65265; phone collect (314) 581-4517.*

□ For sale: Cedar Park Cemetery lot. *Call (602) 846-1397 or (602) 264-2506.*

□ Seeking info on Samuel Reddick, father of my g.grandfather Jonathan W. Reddick (b. 1/1809, Fairfax, Va.; d. 11/14/97, Los Angeles Co., Calif.). Family was involved in foundation of colonies, the Rev. War, and Freemasonry. Jonathan m. Sarah G. Kendrick in 1844 in Putnam Co., Ill., and Sallie B. Gage on 8/18/74 in Los Angeles Co. Write for more details. *Richard Daly Reddick, P.O. Box 757, Paso Robles, CA 93447.*

□ For sale: a Redmen's Lodge seal in good condition, made of solid brass; would make a good collector's item. I will sell it for \$20.00 plus shipping cost. *Hoyt Haney, Rt. 4, Box 396, Union, SC 29379.*

□ For sale: Masonic watch fob with gold-plated pearl-inlay chain. Fob in shape of Malta Cross, skull with ruby eyes and cross bones on top. Center has square and compasses. Make an offer! Past Commander's sword, scabbard, and leather carrying case with the name "Charles E. Howard" on blade and case. Asking \$100.00. Also have chapeau (7 1/8) and sword belt. All the above are approximately 65 years old. *John A. Opell, R.R. 3, Box 258, Washington, IN 47501.*

□ Need to know dates of Arnold Oscar Jacobi's initiation into the York Rite bodies in El Reno, Okla., and his date of suspension. He petitioned India Temple, AAONMS, Oklahoma City, and gave this info: El Reno Lodge No. 50, raised 11/7/17. El Reno York Rite Bodies were disbanded some time ago and I have received no info from the bodies to which they were transferred. *Charles A. Jacobi, 1817 Benson Ave., Klamath Falls, OR 97601.*

□ We are publishing a Lent-Van Lent Newsletter published twice a year in June and December. This is in memory of Leo L. Lent, a member of Gansevoort Lodge in Gansevoort, N.Y. Free queries to members. The price is \$18.00 a year. Send SASE to *Donald D. Hand, P.O. Box 2183, Clifton Park, NY 12065.*

□ Trying to locate a gold sword inlaid with the name "Lewis F. Hayward." Sir Knight Hayward was either Commander of a Commandery in

N.Y. state or St. Andrew Commandery No. 49 of Holyoke, Mass. Anyone having info on this sword, please contact *W. C. Rose, 46 Boynton Ave., South Hadley, MA 01075; phone (413) 533-6362.*

□ Trying to trace the genealogy of the Mitchell family. My g.grandfather was Enos Mitchell (b. 3/31/1816, Va.; d. 4/22/1854, Knox Co., Ill.) He m. wife Harriett (b. 6/23/1820, Va.; d. 1/1/1865, Knox Co., Ill.). The *D.A.R. Magazine* of February lists a different Enos Mitchell. If anyone can shed some light on a connection, please write for more details. *Chester W. Mitchell, 3504 26 Ave. B, Moline, IL 61265.*

□ My g.g.g.g.grandfather, Daniel Jones, Sr., d. 1/14/1801, buried in Lewiston, Mifflin Co., Pa., "in a manner not common agreeable to his own Direction." Can anyone tell me what that means? Also, in the upper left corner of the page of the obituary was the name "John Jones." Who would that person be? Any info would be appreciated. Write for more details. *Rev. Enoch R. L. Jones, Jr., P.O. Box 216, Cotati, CA 94928.*

□ I am not a Mason, but I have a sword with scabbard with the following markings: cross and crown on hilt of blade; on blade, "Grevaise Commandery L of M No. 287"; reverse side of blade, "Carl W. Gliरिक" and "Pettibone Mtg. Co."; on the hilt "In Hoc Signo Vinces."

I have had this sword for over 25 years. Would anyone in your order be interested in this sword? *Harry Poole, 731 Dan River Ave., Deltona, FL 32725.*

□ Trying to gather some info on my father's first cousin, William L. Phillips. In Gustine, Tex., as late as 1910. Had a family of nine children. Left Gustine sometime between 1910 and 1920 and moved to East Tex. Was a small man with blue eyes. Called "Ramrod." Please write for more details. *O. Phillips, 107 Beverly Rd., Anniston, AL 36206.*

□ Interested in purchasing a copy of *The Masonic Ritualist* by Dr. Albert G. Mackey, which was published either during or right after the Civil War. Anyone having a copy they wish to sell, please contact *Bernard Longbotham, Jr., P.O. Box 227, Snyder, TX 79549.*

□ Would like to locate name of father of George Washington Finch (b. 7/6/1840 or 41). He was m. to Eliza Amanda Crim (b. 5/16/1843) and resided in S.C., probably Spartanburg. Thanks for any help you can give us. *Mrs. Landrum Finch, 4845 High Point Rd. N.E., Atlanta, GA 30342.*



The "Pioneer" was the first Pullman car, and was completed in 1863. Pictured above, it was built for a then-unheard-of \$18,000. It was a forerunner of the later "Pullman Palaces"—lavishly furnished sleeping, dining, and parlor cars for traveling in style; see story beginning on page seven.