



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXIII

SEPTEMBER 1987

NUMBER 9



*Celebrating Our
Constitution*

Walking Where He Walked

Every February since 1977, Knights Templar have been sending active ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ to sojourn in the Holy Land. Every February since 1977, the number of our Christian pilgrims has increased. Every February since 1977, the number of Grand Commanderies that send a minister has increased. The number of ministers whom you have sent to walk where Jesus walked is 204. The number of ministers who went on the first pilgrimage was seven, and the number who went this last February was 39. The Grand Commanderies of Michigan and Kentucky sent the first group; twenty Grand Commanderies participated this year in this great demonstration of our faith.



This month, most of the Grand Commanderies that will send ministers on the 12th Holy Land Pilgrimage will start their selection process. The ministers who are nominated by the local Commanderies must be advised of the possibility and questioned to see if they could go to the Holy Land, if chosen. When the selections are made, the ministers need time to obtain passports and to prepare for the trip. They need as much time as we can give them.

The Grand Encampment Committee on the Holy Land Pilgrimage is chaired by Sir Knight P. Fred Lesley, Past Grand Commander of Michigan, who has been involved in the program since it started in 1974. His keen interest and enthusiasm for the project have been some of the reasons that it has been so successful. The committee has membership from all over the country and works hard to spread the word on this wonderful expression of the ancient Templar duty of protecting and guiding the pilgrims who would travel to the holy shrines. Information for Grand and constituent Commanderies that have not yet participated in this program can be obtained through the Grand Recorder's office. Try it—you'll like it.

A medallion has been struck by the committee to assist in financing the pilgrimages. It is a beautiful piece of work and will be a fine item to add to your Templar memorabilia, as well as being a gift to the pilgrims. The price is \$30.00, half of which will be given to the Grand Commandery of the donor for the Holy Land Pilgrimage. They can be obtained through Sir Knight P. Fred Lesley, P.G.C., Grand Recorder of Michigan, P.O. Box 498, Battle Creek, Michigan 49016.

The expressions of gratitude and enthusiasm which the pilgrim ministers have given to us upon their return from the pilgrimage make me thank God for giving us the opportunity to perform this service to our faith.

Let those who minister walk where the Master walked. We shall all be better children of God for having done so.

Ronald H. Smith

Knight Templar

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

SEPTEMBER: This month's cover features a section from "Scene at the Signing of the Constitution" as painted by artist Howard Chandler Christie. The full canvas, which measures 20 by 30 foot, was commissioned by Congress in 1940 for the east stairway of the House wing of the Capitol. On page five is a fascinating account of the history of the writing of America's great writ of freedom and self-government, and on page nineteen is an insightful story of some of the Masons who helped make America great. The saga of John Sutter concludes with the article on page nine, and a listing of Masons in the U.S. government appears on pages thirteen and fourteen.

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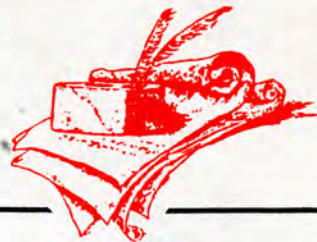
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Editor's Journal



• **America's Heritage:** Sir Knights, Companions, and Brothers, this month we celebrate the 200th anniversary of our great Constitution. During a hot, sultry summer of 1787 in Philadelphia, our founding fathers—many of whom were our Brothers—created a document that has blessed the lives of nine generations of Americans with liberty, security, and representation under the law. In such a carefully nurtured environment of freedom, men of all nations have flocked to our shores to lend their vigor, their enthusiasm, and their inventiveness to the ever-growing character of our country.

How much our Masonic heritage has lent its philosophy of moral living, patriotism, and an unshakeable belief in the divine law to our national structure is a matter of record that endures through the accomplishments of our Brethren.

It is certainly our duty, as the inheritors of our magnificent national and Masonic past, to continue to strive to preserve and strengthen our great country and our beloved Fraternity.



• **Masonic Jewelry:** Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, author of "The Counterfeit Captain," has published two books on Masonic jewelry: *Masonic Timepieces, Rings, Balls, and Watch Fobs* and *Masonic Grandfather Clocks, Mantel Clocks, Watches, Pocket Knives, Rings, Balls and more Watch Fobs*. Each contains a written history, is well illustrated, and can be purchased at \$6.00 the book from Sir Knight Julius, 2260 Carlisle Road, York, PA 17474.

• **Photo Requirements:** Owing to the difficulty in reproducing color photographs that are predominately red in tone or shot against dark backgrounds, *Knight Templar Magazine* requests that photos submitted with articles be taken in black and white. If this is not possible, please be sure that the background is light in color and facial tones are not predominately red, as that color reproduces in shades of black.



• **A Night to Remember:** On October 31, 1987, a very special Halloween party will be hosted by Marshall Commandery No. 17 of Marshall, Michigan, in the Battle Creek Masonic Temple. The dress of the evening for Sir Knights will be the knightly "costume" of a Templar, his uniform.

This Halloween special will include the Knighting of the Reverend Donald Hinslea Smith, Jr., by his father, Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith, Sr., our Most Eminent Grand Master.



• **New Wisconsin Office:** Effective October 1, 1987, the new office of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin will be located at the Masonic Home, 36225 Sunset Drive, Dousman, WI 53118, telephone (414) 965-9234. Office hours will be from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Two hundred years ago, a remarkable group of Americans created the great writ of freedom and self-government known as the Constitution of the United States.

It is the world's oldest governmental charter in use today, attesting to the prevailing wisdom of those who labored to create it at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia's hot summer of 1787.

Thomas Jefferson had described the gathering of delegates from the young American republic as "an assembly of demigods." They were hardly that, but they were a superior lot, possibly the most enlightened and certainly the most civilized revolutionaries the world has seen in the past two hundred years. They were the elite of government, business, and the professions in their own states.

Alexis de Tocqueville, the French social philosopher famous for the classic

genge, they were still more so for their patriotism.

Drafting the Constitution did not come easy. Passions ran high as the delegates wrangled over the kind of government their nation should have; they debated, quarreled, cajoled, and compromised. Finally on September 17, 1787, one by one they drew a quill pen from the inkstand and signed the United States into life.

They created a document of government utterly new in history. It stands as the world's classic example of the "finest expression ever made" of the determination of a free people to govern themselves, and to protect their liberty. It was written so that it would endure social changes even the delegates themselves could never have foreseen. Perhaps the most important thing to remember about the Constitution, today and any other day, is the way it embodies both tradition and innovation, structure and ambiguity, continuity and change. It is a remarkable document, one worth properly remembering and protecting.

Celebrating Our Constitution

by Sir Knight Thomas E. Rigas

Democracy in America (1835), said of the Constitutional Convention:

It contained the choicest talent and the noblest hearts which ever appeared in the New World; the chief cause of the superiority of the Federal Constitution lay in the character of the men who composed it, and distinguished as almost all the legislators were for their intelli-

Americans have had three systems of central government since they rebelled against George III of England.

The first was that of the wartime Continental Congress appointed by the thirteen individual colonies. It governed the general affairs of the Union for six years.

The second system began in 1781, shortly before the fighting ended in the American Revolutionary War. The Continental Congress continued to govern, but it now operated under the Articles of Confederation—the first written constitution of the nation. In 1777, Congress adopted the Articles of Confed- → → →

eration, a plan for solving the problems which faced our new federal government.

The third system of government is the one we have today—that of the Constitution of 1787, put into effect in 1789.

By the mid-1780s, much dissatisfaction with government under the Articles of Confederation became evident. Many men prominent in American political life were critical of the functioning of the Continental Congress. A handful of Congressmen, led by James Madison, tried desperately to wipe out these defects by interpretations. Had they succeeded, the Articles might have produced a powerful central government, but they failed. Attempts to amend the Articles were also doomed to failure because amendments required unanimous approval by the states. It became evident that the desired changes might be best accomplished by abandoning the Articles and writing a new constitution.

In May 1787, four years after the end of the American Revolutionary War, a meeting was called in Philadelphia. All states were requested to send delegates to discuss how the Articles of Confederation might be changed to make the federal government work better.

Every state sent delegates except Rhode Island (which opposed the suggestion). Some of the delegates came late, and others left early. In all, seventy-four men were appointed delegates, and fifty-five attended at one time or another. The delegates included many of the leading men of the country. Notably absent, though, were Thomas Jefferson, abroad as minister to France; John Adams, in London as minister to England; and John Jay, busy with the foreign relations of the Confederation.

The first weeks must have been at once intoxicating and bewildering as the delegates grappled to satisfy the need for national purpose and direction. Their mission was unique in that they had no written document to serve as a model. But

the delegates were a rare collection of practical, well-educated men who read widely in history, government, and law. After thirty years of colonial and national ferment, this convention brought together the best-informed group of statesmen which ever was assembled by democratic processes in the world's history.

The delegates spent eight weeks looking over ancient history and modern Europe for a model government to adopt. They studied and discussed Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, and other ancient publicists who discoursed on the theory of "mixed government" upon which the constitution was to be based. "They found," Brother Benjamin Franklin said, "only the seeds of their own dissolution." But that was something. It convinced them, for instance, that a parliamentary system would not work and justified their hostility toward both monarchy and democracy as portrayed in Aristotle and Plato. Monarchy and democracy were viewed as unbalancing and unrestrained forces with the body politic. Monarchies were incorporated greed; democracies, incorporated passion—neither were fit instruments for the rule of law.

Being both typical conservative leaders and yet particularly enlightened men, the delegates were influenced by such diverse political philosophers as the Englishmen Thomas Hobbes and John Locke and the French philosopher and Freemason, Baron Montesquieu.

John Locke epitomized the Enlightenment's faith in the middle class and human goodness. Much of the liberal, social, economic, and ethical theory of the eighteenth century was rooted in his theories of an unwritten "social contract" which exists between the rulers and the ruled. Locke set down the policy of checks and balances later followed in the United States Constitution.

More immediate in influence than even Locke, though, was Brother Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de la Brede et de

Montesquieu, author of *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748). From Aristotle, James Harrington, Locke, and Sir William Blackstone, Montesquieu had distilled his concept of "the separation of powers." His book was widely read and must have had an important influence over the minds of the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention. Brother Montesquieu advocated the separation and balance of

For the first time in history, men dared to base a system of government on a belief in the divine creation of man and in the will of the people.

powers within government as a means of guaranteeing the freedom of the individual. His doctrine helped form the philosophical basis for the Constitution; the House of Representatives and the Senate would check each other in the course of legislation; the President could veto a law and could be overridden; the Supreme Court might examine a law for its constitutionality. Impeachment and amendment were the ultimate safeguards.

Above all, the delegates wanted to establish a government strong enough to govern effectively at home and command respect abroad and yet not strong enough to become tyrannical and threaten the liberties of the people. They believed such a government must have a visible executive head and an independent judiciary as well as a legislature. They also believed the central government had to have the power to levy taxes, control interstate commerce, raise an army, and protect property. Furthermore, it had to be able to exercise those powers directly on the people, not indirectly through the states.

In addition, the delegates had to reconcile sectional prejudices and mollify sectional antagonisms. The large states were feared by the small states, the agricultural states were fearful of the commer-

cial states, the East feared the West and its growing power, and the North feared the South. The assignment of power to the federal government was determined by what was needful and what might be acceptable to the state conventions.

They sweated through four months of arduous, inspired, sometimes bitter, and almost disastrous deliberations. The result: the most brilliant document for human government in world history.

The simple fact was that for the very first time in the history of the world, a group of men dared to state a philosophy based upon the belief in the divine creation of man and then set about to build a government grounded in that belief. They based the U.S. Constitution on the will of the people.

Just who were these remarkable framers of the Constitution which defined the power and duties of the United States and its citizens? No one person or group of persons was to receive credit for writing the Constitution; however, many personages exercised great influence over the Constitutional Convention, including:

Brother George Washington, who presided over the convention with dignity and fairness—a significant appointment because of his prestige and popularity. In the minds of most American citizens, any convention presided over by so great a man had to produce some good results. He did not take part in the debates, and voted with Virginia whenever he voted, but his presence and silence reflected the strength needed to keep the delegates under reasonable control. On the last day of the convention, however, he rose to urge that the document be adopted with as few changes as possible.

Brother Benjamin Franklin, who employed his wisdom and prestige to bring about accord on crucial issues. Although enfeebled by old age, his great reputation added importance and dignity to the convention. He related his vast personal experience and his witty remarks → → →

were effective in cooling tempers during heated arguments. He made other substantial contributions and consistently expressed his dislike of everything which tended "to debase the spirit of the common people," or to discourage the emigration of such to America. He was the oldest member at the convention, but had the respect of all.

James Madison, a scholar of government, kept a detailed record of the proceedings. Since the delegates conferred in secret to facilitate agreement, Madison's notes are our chief source of reliable information about the convention. Madison himself played a major role in shaping our Constitution and, indeed, has been called "the father of the Constitution."

Alexander Hamilton, a strong advocate for abandoning the Articles of Confederation and adopting a new constitution, was an effective spokesman for the propertied interests and one of the earliest advocates of the creation of a stronger government. His effectiveness, however, was seriously curtailed by his fellow delegates from New York, who cast the state vote for the continuation of the Articles of Confederation.

The most active delegates in favor of establishing a stronger federal government were Madison, Hamilton, George Mason of Virginia, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, John Dickinson of Delaware, John Rutledge and Charles Pickney of South Carolina, and Brother Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut.

The more active and important leaders among those who would have been satisfied merely to amend the Articles of Confederation were Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Brother William Paterson of New Jersey, Massachusetts's Elbridge Gerry, and Luther Martin of Maryland.

In May, the Virginia delegation proposed a series of resolutions which occupied the convention's attention for weeks. This so-called "Virginia Plan," drafted largely by James Madison and introduced by Virginia's governor, Brother

Edmund Randolph, suggested several changes. The most important proposal called for the convention to adopt a wholly new constitution instead of attempting to revise the Articles of Confederation. It called for a national government split three ways, with legislative, executive, and judicial branches. This was favored by the larger states.

Brother William Paterson of New Jersey, also representing the then-smaller states of New York, Maryland, Connecticut, and Delaware, introduced a series of resolutions known as the "New Jersey Plan," which favored a weak central government.

The two plans were debated simultaneously and eventually an amended Virginia Plan was approved in principle by a majority of the states. The delegates sustained Brother Randolph's proposal for a new constitution which would provide a strong national government. With a growing sense of purpose, the delegates turned next to details. Aspects of both plans were hotly debated throughout the summer months. However, it wasn't long before the deliberations ran into a stone wall, as the delegates took up the parts of the Virginia Plan which proved the most explosive issues of the convention.

With the delegates locked in blistering stand-offs, wise old Brother Ben Franklin undertook more than once to put things into perspective. The small states, he said, felt that "their liberties will be in danger" with proportional representation; with equality of votes, the larger states felt "their money will be in danger." These were fair differences, he intimated, and they ought to be compromised.

That is exactly what happened. The delegates realized that the best interests and welfare of the country could be achieved only with what history now calls "the Great Compromise." The delegates from Connecticut, led by Ellsworth, proposed that the differences between the

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The discovery of gold at John A. Sutter's mill
in 1848 brought dramatic and unexpected changes
to Sutter's life and to the lives of thousands.

The Counterfeit Captain, Part II

by
Sir Knight C. Clark Julius
York Commandery No. 21, York, Pennsylvania

In last month's Knight Templar we read of the early life of John A. Sutter, the California pioneer and would-be monarch who founded his own colony in the Sacramento Valley. After ruling his little kingdom for a time, Sutter became a side casualty of America's war with Mexico in the 1840s; as a result of the American victory, his holdings came under the jurisdiction of the United States. He was no longer the master in his own domain.

Under American sovereignty, Sutter's New Switzerland prospered more than ever. In 1847 Sutter owned ten thousand head of cattle, two thousand horses and mules, five thousand sheep, and one thousand hogs. He was one of the wealthiest men in the United States. One factor contributing to his success was the addition of many skilled Americans to his community.

Sutter wrote to his wife and children, still waiting in Switzerland, and informed them he had made his fortune. It was time for them to join him in California.

Extensive as his operations were, Sutter planned to expand them even further by constructing a sawmill on the American River which would convert the vast forests of California to lumber.

By January 1848, the sawmill was almost completed. The tailrace, which returned water from the mill to the river after it had turned the wheel, needed to be deepened. To accomplish this, James Marshall, who was in charge of building the sawmill, would open the sluice gate every evening and let the water flow through the tailrace during the night. In the morning, Marshall would shut the tailrace and check its new depth.

On the morning of January 24, 1848, Marshall was taking his morning walk along the tailrace when his eye was caught by yellow flashes from the bottom of the race. Stepping down into the race, he picked up several slivers of a shiny material. Fingering the slivers in his hand, he walked back to the campsite of the workers at the mill. "I think I may have found gold," he said uncertainly.

The workers laughed, but accompanied him back to the ditch and gathered up some of the yellow substance. Back at the campsite they subjected the material to various tests, including putting it into a lye solution in a soap-making pot. The substance was not tarnished by the lye. A yellow chunk was placed on a rock and struck by a hammer. Instead of shattering, it flattened into a metallic leaf.

Marshall felt an involuntary excitement mounting within him. Taking a → → →

bag of the yellow particles, he mounted his horse and galloped off toward Sutter's fort, fifty miles away. When he arrived in the evening, he asked Sutter whether he could talk alone with him. Sutter took Marshall to an upstairs room and locked the door.

Marshall brought out his bag and emptied its contents onto the top of the table. Sutter went to a closet and brought out an apothecary scale. He placed a silver dollar on one side of the scale, then poured gold particles into the opposite dish until the scale was balanced. Then the base of the scale and both dishes were submerged in water. Underwater, the yellow substance sank lower as the silver dollar rose. The yellow material was more dense than the silver.

Sutter then got out his *Encyclopedia Americana*, looked up "gold," and read about the various tests for determining whether a material was gold. The substance Marshall had brought from the sawmill passed every test. Sutter and Marshall no longer had the slightest doubt that they had discovered gold.

The next morning Sutter, accompanied by two Indians, rode to the sawmill. The workers had spread gold nuggets along the edge of the ditch to impress Sutter with the richness of the deposit; he inspected the ditch and then gathered the workers together. He asked them to promise to complete the work on the mill and also not to mention the gold find to anyone. The workers promised.

Since the sawmill was located outside of his New Switzerland grant, Sutter immediately held a conference with the Indians who resided in the area of the find and signed a contract with them whereby he and Marshall would have full use of the land, including mineral rights, for twenty years. In return the Indians would receive \$150.00 worth of clothing and farm equipment every year.

Sutter sent the contract to the United States territorial governor of California

for his approval. In his letter accompanying the contract, Sutter mentioned how the clothing and farm equipment would benefit the Indians by teaching them "habits of industry." He made no mention in his letter of having found gold on the land he wanted to lease.

The man to whom Sutter entrusted delivery of his letter to the governor swore that he would mention gold to no one on his journey. The courier, however, carried a bag of gold nuggets with him on his mission and emptied its contents on the top of each bar at which he stopped, delighting in the incredulous stares of his fellow drinkers.

Captain Sutter, himself, was not very good at keeping the secret. He made

After putting the yellow substance through many tests, Sutter and Marshall no longer had the slightest doubt that they had discovered gold.

broad hints about sensational news that would soon break at the sawmill. When a worker from the sawmill arrived at the fort and tried to buy a bottle of whiskey from the store with yellow dust, the proprietor of the store doubted whether the dust was gold. "Ask the Captain," said the customer. Questioned by the proprietor, the Captain admitted that the yellow dust was gold.

Although the workers at the mill stayed on the job of building the mill, they spent all their spare time digging for gold. They were making more money from their hobby than from their job.

This absenteeism at Sutter's various enterprises was but a foretaste of what was to come. Within six weeks of Marshall's discovery, everyone in New Switzerland knew about the gold at the sawmill and no one was working any longer for Sutter. He wrote in his diary that his workers, laborers, and foremen had all taken off to look for gold. If that

were not enough, Sutter received word from the territorial governor that the Indians were not authorized to sell the land on which they resided and that his contract with them for its use was, therefore, invalid.

Word of gold at Sutter's mill was spreading far beyond the confines of New Switzerland. In April a delegation from San Francisco visited the sawmill and was greeted by hostile stares from the former employees of Sutter, who were now prospecting full-time.

In May the owner of a newspaper in San Francisco visited the gold field and collected enough gold to fill a glass jar. Back in San Francisco he did not bother to announce his find in his newspaper; instead he walked down Market Street holding his jar aloft and shouting, "Gold! Gold! Gold on the American River!" This single dramatic announcement, more than any other publicity, unleashed the gold rush. Within a week San Franciscans equipped with picks and shovels and pans were rowing, paddling, and sailing up the Sacramento River.

From San Francisco, the word spread worldwide. It is estimated that between 1848 and 1852, eighty thousand people from every continent on the globe passed through San Francisco and New Switzerland on their way to the gold fields.

Although Sutter did not own the gold fields, he did own the adjoining lands and the fort by which almost every miner passed on his way to the fields. Merely by retaining his land and then selling it later, Sutter was bound to make a fortune. The gold rush was only the beginning of a flood of migration into California which increased land values rapidly.

Incredibly, though, Sutter did not make any money from the gold rush, but instead was financially ruined by it. He neither exploited the inflated market provided by the miners nor was able to retain his land while its market value multiplied many times over.

He had grown accustomed to operating according to a given pattern. Fundamentally, his business had been based on extremely cheap Indian labor. He had proven himself a master at controlling and exploiting the Indians' productivity. He had also made a success of employing skilled white men as foremen over the Indians. Within a few weeks after the discovery of gold, though, this entire economic organization collapsed, when practically all Sutter's employees walked off their jobs and took to the gold fields. It was probably psychologically impossible for Sutter to alter his personality by changing overnight from a pioneering exploiter to a sharp trader. In his earlier years he had tried his hand three times at marketing and had failed each time.

Nor could he make a success at investing in real estate. Throughout his life Sutter showed an utter inability to be patient. He craved immediate returns. One of his first impetuous reactions to the gold rush was to sell his fort, which had the potential to be a thriving marketplace for the miners. If the influx of new people into what had been his private valley had been more gradual and normal, it might have been easier for Sutter to ease himself into a new role in the economy of New Switzerland, but it is still questionable whether a man of his temperament could have made the necessary adjustment.

The gold rush, of course, was anything but gradual and normal. It ranks with the onrush of Attila and his Huns into eastern Europe in the fifth century as one of the great human avalanches in history.

After Sutter's workers had all left him in the spring of 1848, his property was left completely unguarded. The miners squatted on it where they pleased without the slightest fear of being evicted. If a miner wanted a steak for dinner, he killed one of Sutter's oxen, cut out what he wanted, and left the bulk of the carcass for vultures. A group of men → → →

opened a butcher shop near the fort, where they unabashedly sold meat from Sutter's plundered livestock. Another group of entrepreneurs set up a lumber store for the miners which sold used lumber salvaged from Sutter's buildings, which they had dismantled. Without his Indian manpower—his police force as well as his labor force—Sutter was helpless.

In the midst of this devastation of New Switzerland, Sutter's son, John Jr.,

Without his Indian manpower—his police force as well as his labor force—Sutter was helpless against the merciless looters.

arrived in 1848. The young man was now 22, and had not seen his father since he was eight years old. John Jr. was expecting to find his fabled father as lord of a kingdom and was appalled by the wreckage he found and by the condition of his father, who in his helplessness was sinking into despair. Sutter tried to remove himself from the scene of his downfall by selling the fort and retreating to a farm far removed from the surging gold rush. He left his son, who had no business experience, in charge of managing affairs in New Switzerland. John Jr. did what he could. He sold lots near the fort to prospectors and others moving into the area. These lots were the beginning of the city of Sacramento.

In 1849, due to the efforts of John Jr., Annette and her three younger children arrived at New Switzerland. Like John Jr., they had no warning about the havoc into which they were moving. It is doubtful whether the reunion of Sutter with his wife, after a separation of nearly sixteen years, was happy. Whatever high hopes Mrs. Sutter may have entertained before her arrival were dashed when she confronted the dissolution of her husband and his world. A photograph of her shows a grim, long-suffering woman.

In 1850 California became a state of the Union. With increased law and order established in California, Sutter was able to go to the courts to assert his rights of ownership to the land now populated by squatters.

The courts of the United States recognized the legitimacy of the grants Sutter had received from the Mexican governor of California. (He did not make any claims for the land he had purchased from the Russians, since the Mexican government had never recognized his title.) The squatters, however, appealed to higher courts. When the suits finally reached the Supreme Court, it ruled that the first Mexican grant to Sutter was valid; his second, larger, grant was ruled illegal, though, because it was issued by a military commander and had never received civilian approval. This decision of the Supreme Court reduced Sutter's holdings from 250 to 70 square miles. Worse, it invalidated all sales Sutter had made from the second grant and obligated him to reimburse any people who had made such purchases. All purchasers now demanded repayment from Sutter, and he had to sell land from the first grant in order to repay purchasers of land from the second grant.

People who had known Sutter in his heyday could not help feeling sorry for the man, who was now but a shadow of his former self. In 1853 the legislature in California conferred on him the commission of major general in the state militia. "The Captain" now became "the General." The legislature also voted him a pension of \$250.00 a month.

Sutter's holdings, once the grandest in the United States, were reduced to a small area around his farm, but in the 1850s he tried to hang on to what he still retained. He continued to fight in the courts and the state legislature to have some of his previous land restored to him, but to no avail. By 1860 he was living in

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Masons in Government

In this year of the bicentennial of our Constitution, *Knight Templar* would like to acknowledge those Masons who have, like their patriotic Brethren two hundred years before, chosen to enter public life and serve their fellow man. (This listing was compiled and published by the Masonic Service Association.)

Members of the 100th Congress Who Are Known to be Masons

U.S. Senate

Georgia	Sam Nunn	Houston Lodge No. 35
Idaho	James A. McClure	Washoe Lodge No. 28
Iowa	Charles E. Grassley	Beaver Lodge No. 472
Kansas	Robert J. Dole	Russell Lodge No. 177
Louisiana	J. Bennett Johnston	Shreveport Lodge No. 115
Mississippi	John C. Stennis	DeKalb Lodge No. 64
Nebraska	J. James Exon	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
North Carolina	Jesse A. Helms	Raleigh Lodge No. 500
North Dakota	Quentin N. Burdick	Shiloh Lodge No. 1
Ohio	John H. Glenn	Concord Lodge No. 688
Oregon	Mark O. Hatfield	Pacific Lodge No. 50
Pennsylvania	Arlen Specter	E. Coppe Mitchell Lodge No. 605
South Carolina	Ernest F. Hollings	La Candeur Lodge No. 36
	J. Strom Thurmond	Concordia Lodge No. 50
Texas	Lloyd M. Bensten, Jr.	McAllen Lodge No. 1110
Vermont	Robert T. Stafford	Center Lodge No. 34
West Virginia	Robert C. Byrd	Mountain Lodge No. 156
Wyoming	Alan K. Simpson	Shoshone Lodge No. 21

House of Representatives

Alabama	Tom Bevill	York Lodge No. 211
	William L. Dickinson	Lee Lodge No. 454
	William Nichols	Sylacauga Lodge No. 200
Arkansas	John P. Hammerschmidt	Boone Lodge No. 314
California	Don Edwards	San Jose Lodge No. 10
	Carlos J. Moorhead	Jewel City Lodge No. 368
Florida	Charles E. Bennett	Riverside Lodge No. 266
	William V. Chappell, Jr.	Marion-Dunn Lodge No. 19
	Andy Ireland	Winter Haven Lodge No. 186
	Thomas F. Lewis	Northwood Lodge No. 303
	Claude Pepper	Jackson Lodge No. 1
Georgia	J. Roy Rowland	Laurens Lodge No. 75
Indiana	John T. Myers	Fountain Lodge No. 60
Iowa	Neal Smith	Twilight Lodge No. 329
Kansas	Dan Glickman	Albert Pike Lodge No. 303
Kentucky	Larry J. Hopkins	Lexington Lodge No. 1
	Carl Perkins	Hindman Lodge No. 689
Louisiana	Robert L. Livingston	Corinthian Lodge No. 190
	William H. Moore III	Baton Rouge Lodge No. 372

→ → →

Massachusetts	Nicholas Mavroules	Jordan Lodge
Michigan	Guy Vander Jagt	Clam Lake Lodge No. 331
	Robert W. Davis	St. Ignace Lodge No. 369
	William D. Ford	Golden Ark Lodge No. 595
	William S. Broomfield	Berkley Lodge No. 536
Mississippi	Jamie L. Whitten	Geo. Washington Lodge No. 157
	G. V. Montgomery	Saints John Lodge No. 618
	Trent Lott	Pascagoula Lodge No. 419
Missouri	Ike Skelton	Lexington Lodge No. 149
	Gene Taylor	Sarcoxie Lodge No. 293
Montana	Ron Marlenee	Scobey Lodge No. 109
Nebraska	Hal Daub	Nebraska Lodge No. 1
New Jersey	William J. Hughes	Ocean City Lodge No. 171
New York	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Triune-Obed Lodge No. 782
	Benjamin A. Gilman	Hoffman Lodge No. 412
	Samuel S. Stratton	St. George's Lodge No. 6
	Gerald B. Solomon	Senate Lodge No. 456
	Frank Horton	Seneca Lodge No. 797
	Jack F. Kemp	Fraternal Lodge No. 625
North Carolina	Walter B. Jones	Farmville Lodge No. 517
	I. T. "Tim" Valentine	Morning Star Lodge No. 85
Ohio	Delbert L. Latta	Fort Amanda Lodge No. 706
	Bobb McEwen	Martinsville Lodge No. 391
	Chalmers P. Wylie	Pataskala Lodge No. 404
Oklahoma	Wesley Wade Watkins	Ada Lodge No. 119
Oregon	Robert F. Smith	Burns Lodge No. 97
Pennsylvania	Richard T. Schulze	Thomson Lodge No. 340
	Gus Yatron	Isaac Hiester Lodge No. 660
	Lawrence Coughlin	Charity Lodge No. 190
	Robert S. Walker	Bellefonte Lodge No. 268
South Carolina	Butler Derrick	Concordia Lodge No. 50
	Robert M. Tallon, Jr.	Hillsboro Lodge No. 308
Tennessee	Marcus Edward Jones	Yorkville Lodge No. 115
	John J. Duncan	Chas. H. McKinney No. 433
Texas	Jack Fields	Baylor Lodge No. 1235
	James Wright, Jr.	Phoenix Lodge No. 275
Virginia	W. C. "Dan" Daniel	Roman Eagle Lodge No. 122
Washington	Sidney W. Morrison	Toppenish-Meridian No. 178
West Virginia	Nick J. Rahall	Beckley Lodge No. 95

Governors Who Are Known to be Masons

Georgia	Joe Frank Harris	Cartersville Lodge No. 63
Maryland	William D. Schaefer	Mystic Circle Lodge No. 109
Nevada	Richard H. Bryan	Oasis Lodge No. 41
North Carolina	James G. Martin	Phalanx Lodge No. 31
Tennessee	Ned R. McWherter	Dresden Lodge No. 90



Grand Commander's Club:

Grand Master's Club:

- No. 1,017—Glen D. Brady (MS)
- No. 1,018—Judson D. Brance (TX)
- No. 1,019—C. James Alloway, Sr. (OH)
- No. 1,020—Robert R. Humphreys (IN)
- No. 1,021—Anthony D. Scott (KY)
- No. 1,022—Robert D. Horine (KY)
- No. 1,023—William A. O'Bryant (AL)
- No. 1,024—Robert M. Hodge (MS)
- No. 1,025—Gene Miles (WA)
- No. 1,026—Harry Archer (WA)
- No. 1,027—John G. Hardin (WA)
- No. 1,028—Donald R. Hollinsberry (WA)
- No. 1,029—Delbert N. Trimble (WA)
- No. 1,030—Leslie E. Vannice (WA)
- No. 1,031—John Nicholas Sharp (TN)
- No. 1,032—M. F. Green (TN)
- No. 1,033—Thomas W. Brown (KY)
- No. 1,034—James L. Berkebile (PA)
- No. 1,035—Charles B. Fowler, Jr. (CT)
- No. 1,036—Ernest B. Smith (CA)
- No. 1,037—Kenneth Laplant (VT)
- No. 1,038—Robert Lyle Souther (WV)

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 now 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, IL 62705.

Northville Commandery No. 38, Northville, Michigan, has commissioned a centennial coin to be minted in copper or



silver. The copper coins sell for \$5.00 each and will be mailed upon order. The silver coin is one ounce of .999 pure silver, will be serially numbered, and will be minted only after orders are received. The cost is \$25.00 each, payable in advance. Orders for either coin may be sent to Sir Knight Wayne E. Turton, 31000 Ridgeway, Farmington Hills, MI 48018, and checks should be payable to Northville Commandery No. 39.

The answers to the Constitutional Quiz on page 24 are found below.

- 1.—B. 2.—C. 3.—A. 4.—C. 5.—A. 6.—D.
- 7.—B. 8.—D. 9.—C. 10.—B. 11.—B. 12.—A.
- 13.—C. 14.—A. 15.—D.

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

T	I	P	I	T	R	E	N	D	S	T	E	M	
A	D	E	N	E	E	R	I	E	U	R	D	U	
L	E	N	S	N	A	I	L	S	N	A	N	O	
L	A	S	T	T	I	M	E	E	N	D	M	A	N
			A	I	T	S	B	R	E	I			
A	M	A	N	D	A	S	E	T	W	A	G	E	S
M	A	R	T	Y	R	D	O	M	S	L	E	P	T
O	R	A	T	I	R	E	S	N	E	A			
U	N	S	E	T	C	E	N	T	U	R	I	E	S
R	E	P	L	A	T	E	S	E	L	F	I	S	H
			A	P	E	R	L	E	N	A			
H	A	P	P	E	N	R	E	P	A	C	K	E	D
A	G	E	S	U	S	U	A	L	T	E	N	O	
L	I	N	E	R	A	I	S	E	O	N	T	O	
E	O	N	S	E	R	N	E	S	R	O	O	M	

A Matter of Time

Past Commander John B. Shenk of Lancaster Commandery No. 13, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, received his fifty-



year membership pin and certificate from Past Commander Stanley S. Black, Jr., on Thursday evening, February 26, 1987, at the Masonic Center of Lancaster County.

That date happened to be Past Command Shenk's seventy-fourth birthday.

Sir Knight Shenk received the Order of the Red Cross on Thursday, October 22, 1936, the Order of Malta on Thursday, January 28, 1937, and the Order of the Temple on Thursday, February 25, 1937, the evening before his twenty-fourth birthday. Sir Knight Shenk served as Commander of Lancaster Commandery in 1948.

Pictured above are, left to right, Commander Robert D. Miller, Jr.; Sir Knight Clarence A. Meyers, Deputy Grand Commander of Pennsylvania; Past Commander Shenk; and Past Commander Black.

Sir Knight Shenk is a retired teacher and college professor and is a lecturer and consultant on hypnotic and psychic phenomena, having appeared before interested audiences from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico.



Easter Light Lodge

Members of Eastern Light Lodge No. 126 of Greene, New York, were the presiding officers for the York Rite bodies in the area for the second time in five years. In 1985 the officers were Paul Roubie, Master; J. Vincent Borst, High Priest of Greene Chapter No. 106, R.A.M., of Greene; W. Westcott Rathbone, Thrice Illustrious Master of Binghamton Council No. 24, Binghamton, New York; and Charles Church, Commander of Norwich Commandery No. 46, Norwich, New York. The first time this happened was in 1981, with Richard Detweiler as Master and Donald W. Cobb as High Priest of Greene Chapter, Thrice Illustrious Master of Binghamton Council, and Commander of Norwich Commandery.

All of the 1981 and 1985 officers are members of Norwich Commandery.



York Lodge Offers Caps for Fundraising

York Lodge No. 12, Bristol, Virginia, has made special arrangements to produce quality custom caps in solid colors for interested parties: blue for Lodges, red for Chapters, black for Commanderies, and so forth, all with white lettering. They feature Masonic group name, number, town, and state.

For your Masonic group, the cost is only \$3.50 per hat, with a minimum order of 24 hats, postage and handling included. To place an order for hats, send your group's letterhead or carefully print this information on a piece of paper (you must include a phone number) together with your check, payable to Chairman Michael J. Crusenberry, 24 Elkton Lane, Bristol, Virginia 24201; (703) 466-8445.



from the Masonic Family

National Sojourners President

Sir Knight John S. Henderson, Commander, U.S.N., Ret., was installed as national president of the National Sojour-



ners, Inc., on June 19, 1987, at their 67th annual convention in San Antonio, Texas.

Sir Knight Henderson (pictured above) was raised a Master Mason in Lincoln Lodge No. 34 in Subic Bay, Philippines, on November 26, 1960. Upon retirement from the Navy, he affiliated as a dual member with Albert Pike Lodge No. 1169 in San Antonio, serving as Worshipful Master in 1985-86.

He is a member of San Antonio Commandery No. 7 of San Antonio, Texas, a past and current presiding officer in the York Rite bodies and a member of San Antonio Scottish Rite bodies, where he has been honored as a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.



Past Grand Commander Awarded Degree

Sir Knight Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D., who served as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar



of Missouri in 1974-75, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine on June 1, 1987. Pictured above, left to right: Dr. Oren B. Mock, Sir Knight and Dr. Pressley L. Crummy, and Dr. Fred C. Tinning.

The citation from the college reads in part: "In 1949 Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D., joined the faculty of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, then known as Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, as an associate professor of anatomy. He was promoted to professor of anatomy in 1959 and, with his retirement, was named emeritus professor of anatomy in 1977. Dr. Crummy has continued to teach in the gross anatomy laboratory through the current academic year.

"For thirty-eight years, Dr. Crummy has faithfully served the Kirksville College of Medicine. His teachings of histology and human gross anatomy have allowed generations of students to benefit from his advice and skill as a teacher. His text, *An Outline of Microscopic Anatomy*, is still in use at the college."

Sir Knight Crummy is a member of Ely Commandery No. 22, Kirksville, Missouri.



IN MEMORIAM



Robert M. Bates

Iowa

Grand Commander—1977

Born March 5, 1923

Died June 27, 1987

John Arthur Fitzgerald

New Hampshire

Grand Commander—1966

Born June 18, 1903

Died July 22, 1987

Centennial Festival in Washington

Yakima Commandery No. 13, Yakima, Washington, joined in the Grand Commandery of Washington's centennial celebration by hosting a centennial festival the day before the opening of the state Conclave. On Saturday, May 23, twelve of the state's twenty-three Commanderies brought candidates to Yakima, just thirty-five miles from the site of the centennial Conclave in Ellensburg. A class of forty-seven Sir Knights completed the degrees of the Council and Orders of the Commandery; eighteen were from the host Commandery.

For the first time in history, the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment made an official visit to Washington to attend the Conclave honoring the Grand Commandery's 100th birthday. Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith arrived in Yakima in time to observe Yakima Commandery's conferral of the Order of the Temple. He was accompanied by Sir Knight Lawrence Blanchard, Northwest Department Commander of the Grand Encampment.

The Order was also witnessed by the Grand Commander of Washington, Sir Knight Robert Johnson of Ellensburg, and most of his grand officers.

A Life of Service

Sir Knight Samuel M. Fitzsimmons, Ohio Supplement editor for *Knight Templar Magazine* since the insert began in July 1969, and one of two original editors in service, passed to his rest on July 27, 1987, at Van Wert, Ohio, where he had served his community, his state, and his Fraternity so honorably and so well.

Sir Knight Fitzsimmons was a Past Master of Van Wert Lodge No. 218, a Past High Priest of Van Wert Chapter No. 71, a Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Van Wert Council No. 73, and a Past Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 54. He was a member of Ohio Priory No. 18, Knights of the York Cross of Honour, and received the Knights Templar Cross of Honor in 1983.

A retired newspaper editor, Sir Knight Fitzsimmons was a former president of the Associated Press Society of Ohio, and a former member of the Ohio Legislative Correspondents Association. He was a past state president of the Ohio Elks Association and headed the state Elks youth program for several years, which resulted in a number of national awards.

\$15,000 Contribution

Sir Knight William J. Bissen, Almoner of the Scottish Rite Bodies, Valley of Chicago, presented a check of \$15,000 to the Illinois Knights Templar Home in Paxton during the Illinois York Rite grand sessions. The Scottish Rite Almoners Fund continues to be the largest single contributor to the Home.

The Illinois Knights Templar Home for the Aged and Infirm is the only facility of its kind in the country. It is supported exclusively by voluntary contributions of the Sir Knights and ladies of Illinois, without any assessment ever being made upon the membership.

On September 17 we celebrate the bicentennial anniversary of what is perhaps the most significant event ever to occur in the history of the modern world: the signing of the U.S. Constitution. I like to think that on that day in 1787, for just an instant, the world stood still as the destiny of all mankind took a new direction. Not since the ancient city-states of Greece and the early days of the Roman Eagle had the concepts of republicanism and democracy been much more than the dream of philosophers and the study of historians.

Citizens' rights had been addressed as early as 1215 in the Magna Carta in England, and the authority of absolute monarchs had been limited by the English Revolution on 1642, but it was not until 1776 in the Declaration of Independence of the American colonies that the philosophy of the power to govern deriving from the governed became a viable concept. And it was not until September 17, 1787, when the Constitution of the United States of America was signed, that any modern nation had adopted these principles as the basis for a governmental structure.

However, mere words on paper—the structure of government—do not create a free and productive society. It is the wisdom, the understanding, the principles and values, the commitment, and the courage of those who announce the ideals and who develop and operate within the structure which make it a living, viable system. It is at this point that we look for at least part of the answer to our Masonic heritage and its influence on the creation and maintenance of our great system of freedom and responsibility—a democracy within a republic.

Although the true origins of the Masonic order are lost in the mists of antiquity, the great moral, spiritual, and philosophic lessons we teach our initiates are as valid today as they were thousands



by Sir Knight Donald P. Smith, Jr.

of years ago. Their influence on our way of life is readily apparent.

The modern structure of Masonic Lodges and other appendant bodies had its genesis in the Masonic constitutions adopted in the early 1700s in Europe. By the mid-1700s there were many Masonic Lodges in the American colonies, each teaching the same lessons of individual freedom, equality, morality, charity, and brotherly love. Our early Brethren accepted, as we do today, what we consider to be a divine mandate from the one ever-living God—that of promoting the brotherhood of all mankind in justice, morality, and responsibility for one another.

By the time the First Continental Congress met in 1776, many of our colonial leaders were members of the Craft and had learned these lessons well at the altar of Freemasonry. All but nine of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence are thought to be Masons. A number served as Masters of their Lodges and several were Grand Masters in their own jurisdictions. The influ- → → →

ence of the Fraternity's teachings is obvious in the language in the declaration:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

These concepts were ultimately enshrined in the very structure of our government when the United States was finally created in its present form through the Constitution. Of the thirty-nine members of the Constitutional Convention who signed the document, twenty-three were members of the Masonic Craft.

The history of those years is replete with the names of famous Masons without whose contributions we would yet be subjects of a British monarch: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Paul Revere, John Hancock, Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, Israel Putnam, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, John Paul Jones, James Monroe, and John Marshall, just to name a few.

Because we as Americans believe the strength of a nation is reflected in its people, we must look not only to the patriots who founded our country for the reasons behind its greatness, but also to those in all areas of endeavor who have preserved and advanced it.

Bearing in mind the Biblical declaration, "By their works shall ye know them," let us look momentarily at just a few of those Masons, past and present, whose sense of responsibility and dedication led them to make significant contributions to the preservation of our beliefs and the quality of life in our great nation.

In government, for example, fourteen of our Presidents have been Masons,

including Washington, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Gerald Ford. Of the ninety-six justices who have served on the Supreme Court, thirty-five have been Masons, including John Marshall, former President William Howard Taft, and Earl Warren.

Among the pioneers and explorers of our country, the names are legion: Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike, Davy Crockett, and Kit Carson, to name a few. In the military, America has been served by Masons such as John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, Omar Bradley, and Douglas MacArthur.

In other areas of endeavor we find such men as Henry Ford; Samuel Gompers, the labor leader; the Reverend Norman Vincent Peale; and the Mayo brothers, who started their famous clinic in the Masonic Temple in Rochester, Minnesota. More recently, many of our astronauts have been Masons: Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr., Gordon Cooper, Virgil Grissom, and Wally Schirra.

In the field of education, prominent Masons include DeWitt Clinton, who pioneered the public school system while governor of New York. In the arts, popular composers John Phillip Sousa, Irving Berlin, and George M. Cohan were all members of the Craft, as were Lew Wallace, the author of *Ben Hur*; the clown Emmett Kelly; film stars Douglas Fairbanks, Tom Mix, and Wallace Beery; and famed director Cecil B. DeMille. The world of sports includes such Masons as James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, and Ty Cobb, a member of baseball's first Hall of Fame class.

The list is nearly endless; the real purpose of this litany of famous names is to point out that each of these men have had something in common—each has demonstrated their personal dedication to the goal of making our world better for all mankind. For each Mason I named, there

Continued on page 25

On the Masonic Newsfront ...

1,000th Member of Grand Master's Club

At a banquet held on July 31 during the York Rite grand sessions in Peoria, Illinois, Sir Knights G. Wilbur Bell (left), Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and William H. Thornley, Jr. (right), Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, took the opportunity to present a desk plaque commemorating the 1,000th membership



in the Grand Master's Club to recipient Sir Knight William Jackson Jones, Department Commander of the North Central Department of the Grand Encampment, U.S.A.



Eye Foundation Recognition in Pennsylvania

The Eye and Ear Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has dedicated a plaque to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Located just inside the hospital's main entrance, the plaque recognizes the foundation's humanitarian efforts in funding eye surgeries for patients with limited funds. It reads: "In Recognition of Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, whose long-time support has helped to preserve the quality of life for all who pass through this institution."



Pictured with Lawrence Breletic, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, are Interim Director George Huber, Senior Vice President Patrice Peebles (left, seated), and Director of Social Work Mary Ellen

Cowan. Stated Sir Knight Breletic, "The foundation's objectives are research, surgical treatment, correcting cross-eyes in children, and providing hospital care for those suffering from eye diseases which, if untreated, might result in blindness."

Distinguished Ceremony in Delaware

Sir Knight Henry G. Law, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, will confer the Master Mason Degree upon his son, Henry George Law, Jr., in Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, on September 15, 1987. Assisting him in the first section will be the officer staff that served him when he was Master of Lafayette Lodge in 1974-75, and in the second section by a team of Past Grand Masters of Delaware. Sir Knight Law's son will be a fourth-generation Master Mason in Lafayette Lodge, and the third generation Law in direct descent, as Sir Knight Law's maternal grandfather was the first of the family to belong to the Lodge. Sir Knight Law is the first son of a Past Grand Master of Delaware to have also been elected to serve in that office.

Letter on the Holy Land Pilgrimage

Dear *Knight Templar*:

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound . . ." The beautiful, full tones of this sacred hymn echoed in the historic Church of St. Anne in Jerusalem as forty-one men were singing together in harmony. As each verse declared the message of the gift of God's grace, I became more aware that this visit to Israel was more than a tour of the Holy Land for spiritual and educational development. For me this pilgrimage of faith was the fulfillment of an abundant heritage of Christianity and the Masonic Lodge.

My father was an active life member of the Knights Templar, Commandery No. 12, in Niles, Michigan. I recall the sincere pride in his years of association with the Masonic Lodge and particularly the Commandery. I remember my mother's enjoyment in participating in the Eastern Star. There are so many treasured memories of close friendships and family activities with those involved in the Masonic Lodge.

It was after I was ordained in the ministry that my parents first told me of a long-treasured dream they had held for me. It was their dream that I would someday be able "to walk where Jesus walked." The sacred sites seemed so very far away. It seemed impossible that I would ever be able to see the Church of our Lord's Nativity, to walk along the Via Dolorosa, or to stand on the location where the majestic temple of King Solomon once stood.

This year that dream was fulfilled when I was selected to be one of the ministers participating in the pilgrimage to the Holy Land sponsored by the Knights Templar. Although my father had passed away in 1984, my mother had continued to cherish the dream. Shortly before her death in January 1987, I was able to tell her of the recommendation of Jackson Commandery No. 9 and the generous gift of this pilgrimage of faith sponsored by the Knights Templar. The circle of heritage through the Masonic Lodge which has been an influential part of the life of my family was now somehow complete.

Now the memories of this pilgrimage provide a greater understanding of the Scriptures and a deeper awareness of the Biblical events in my ministry. By walking in our Lord's footsteps, I have a clearer concept for growth as a disciple of Jesus Christ. The

thoughts of the many sights and sounds of people and places create a foundation for a renewal of faith and the recommitment to the mission of ministry.

Yet beyond all this, there has been something even more precious which I experienced during those ten days in Israel. As I sang the words of love and encouragement of "Amazing Grace," there were tears of thankfulness for the blessings of the pilgrimage and tears of joy for the fulfillment of a long-treasured dream through the heritage of the Masonic Lodge.

Michael D. Mason, Senior Minister
First Church of Christ, Jackson, Michigan

Letter to the Editor

Dear *Knight Templar*:

Crossed eyes are more than a cosmetic problem. They are a physical handicap and they induce a psychological burden of insurmountable proportions upon a child. Crystal Acre, age three, now has a brighter future thanks in part to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, which enabled her to undergo corrective eye surgery.

St. Elmo Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, through its representatives, Sir Knights William A. Howard, Deputy Grand Commander of Florida (left), and E. Roger Pryor, Past Commander, is responsible for this important event in Crystal's short life. Masonry in general welcomes all the favorable recognition its many charities richly deserve. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation should be a leading light both literally and actually through its services in this respect.

In bringing this event to your attention we hope *Knight Templar Magazine* shall inspire other Commanderies to promote the benevolent service of our beloved foundation in their own communities.



Courteously yours,
Sir Knight Victor M. Villazon
Past Grand Commander of Florida

UCSD Team Sequences Retinoblastoma Gene

A team of University of California at San Diego School of Medicine researchers has made an important advance in understanding the genetic causes of retinoblastoma, a potentially fatal eye cancer in children.

The UCSD team, led by Wen-Hwa Lee, Ph.D., has cloned and sequenced the gene responsible for causing retinoblastoma. This is the first published sequence of the retinoblastoma gene, which was also isolated by researchers in Boston a few months ago. The UCSD work is described in the March 13 issue of *Science*. The funding for the project was provided by the National Eye Institute and the Knights Templar Eye

Foundation, Inc. "It is very exciting to be involved in cancer genetics at this time," Lee said. "This is the first cloned gene with a proven role in causing human cancer. We hope to find additional genes of this type that may cause other, more common cancers."

To understanding gene sequencing, one could imagine a gene as a string of beads consisting of thousands of nucleotides arranged in a linear array. The information contained in a gene is determined by the order of its nucleotides. In sequencing a gene, this order is discovered. Any alteration in the sequence of a nucleotide can lead to disease. Knowing the sequence allows scientists to accurately determine which section of a gene is important in causing disease and how to devise new treatment strategies. Lee's research has led to a better understanding of the molecular and genetic basis for retinoblastoma formation.

His work, along with other research around the country, may ultimately lead to a pre-natal test for the defective gene and is perhaps a first step toward exploring gene therapy for these patients.

Constitutional Quiz

As part of this bicentennial celebration of the U.S. Constitution, check your knowledge of this important document.

1. The founding fathers took _____ to write the Constitution. A) two years, B) four months, C) five days, or D) thirteen months.
2. The Constitutional Convention was held in: A) Washington, B) New York City, C) Philadelphia, or D) Annapolis.
3. Who presided at the convention? A) George Washington, B) Thomas Jefferson, C) Benjamin Franklin, or D) John Adams.
4. The deadlock over the form of the Congressional representation in the Constitution was broken by: A) the Great Debate, B) Benjamin Franklin, C) the Great Compromise, or D) Thomas Jefferson.
5. George Washington was elected the first President in _____. A) 1789, B) 1787, C) 1790, or D) 1801.
6. How many national constitutions predate our own? A) three, B) fourteen, C) one, or D) zero.
7. One of the thirteen states did not join the Constitutional Convention. A) Virginia, B) Rhode Island, C) Massachusetts, or D) Delaware.
8. The final draft of the Constitution was written primarily by: A) Thomas Jefferson, B) John Adams, C) Patrick Henry, or D) Gouverneur Morris.
9. In December 1787, this was the first state to ratify the Constitution: A) New York, B) Pennsylvania, C) Delaware, or D) New Jersey.
10. How many states were needed to ratify the Constitution? A) All thirteen, B) nine, C) seven, or D) six.
11. The Constitution became official when _____ ratified it. A) Vermont, B) New Hampshire, C) Maryland, or D) New York.
12. What city was selected as the first site of the new government? A) New York, B) Washington, D.C., C) Philadelphia, or D) Richmond.
13. The Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution in: A) 1787, B) 1789, C) 1791, or D) 1801.
14. The so-called "Free Speech" amendment to the Constitution is Amendment A) I, B) V, C) VII, or D) X.
15. A person invoking the amendment which states a person cannot be compelled to testify against himself is said to be taking A) the tenth, B) the first, C) the second, or D) the fifth.

(Answers may be found on page 15.)

Legacy—Continued from page 20

are thousands unnamed who have also made and are now making contributions in our society which demonstrate their commitment to the tenets of our Fraternity—friendship, morality, and brotherly love—their belief in God, and their resolve to live according to the lessons of the square, which teaches us to be honest and forthright with all mankind; the plumb, which admonishes us to follow a course of rectitude in our lives and conduct; and the compasses, which help remind us to keep our passions circumscribed within due bounds.

Because our Fraternity is and always has been dedicated to making better men in a better world—and because the American people as a whole are also committed to these ends—our Constitution, because it is not mere words but a reflection of our spirit, will continue to be a beacon to all peoples of the world, pointing out a way for them to achieve freedom, justice, and equality.

The genius, then, of this constitution whose two-hundredth birthday we celebrate this September lies in the fact that it recognizes it is the character of the governed which makes it work. It is the development and improvement of that character with which we Masons are concerned.

The lives, then, of millions of men who have striven to improve their character through the lessons of Masonry and who have thereby contributed to the improvement of the lot of all mankind are thus inextricably woven into that magnificent tapestry which so clearly reflects the glory and beauty of our American way of life. This, then, is our heritage as Masons, as well as the challenge we face for the future.

Sir Knight Donald P. Smith, Jr., is a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 41 of Denver, Colorado, and lives at 3303 East Costilla Avenue, Littleton, CO 80122.

Sutter—Continued from page 12

near-poverty. When his farmhouse burned to the ground in 1866, his career in California ended. He and Mrs. Sutter sailed from San Francisco for the East.

Most of his time in the East was spent in Washington, D.C., seeking restitution from Congress for his great losses. When Congress was not in session, he and Mrs. Sutter stayed elsewhere, settling permanently in Lititz, Pennsylvania, in 1871.

Sutter continued his plan of staying in Washington, D.C., while Congress was in session, never giving up his efforts to obtain some compensation for his misfortunes. Over the years his requests diminished from \$250,000.00 to \$50,000.00.

In 1880, when he was 77 years old, he felt certain that Congress would award him that \$50,000.00. He stayed on in Washington, waiting to hear the good news, until he learned that Congress had suddenly adjourned without considering the bill that would have relieved his financial troubles. He died the same day in his cheap Washington hotel.

He was buried in the Moravian Cemetery in Lititz. A year later his wife died and was buried beside him. His name lives on in American history, a reminder of the transience of wealth and the sometimes evil allure of gold.

John A. Sutter was elected to receive the degrees in Corinthian Lodge No. 9, Marysville, California, on September 1, 1853, but there is no record of the degrees having been conferred.

Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, KTCH, lives at 2260 Carlisle Road, York, PA 17404.



Monthly Crossword

The March of Time

ACROSS

- 1 Conical tent (var. sp.)
- 5 Direction of the times
- 10 Watch part
- 14 Yemen capital
- 15 Weird
- 16 Pakistani language
- 17 Optical piece
- 18 Traps
- 19 One billionth of a second (comb.)
- 20 "The ----- I Saw Paris" (2 wds.)
- 22 Minstrel show comic (2 wds.)
- 24 Isles (Brit.)
- 25 Tissue suspension
- 26 Woman's name
- 29 What bosses do (2 wds.)
- 33 Attained by time and long suffering
- 35 What Rip Van Winkle did for twenty years
- 36 Mouths
- 37 Reacts to too much time
- 39 Teachers' org.
- 40 Not mounted
- 43 Hundreds of years



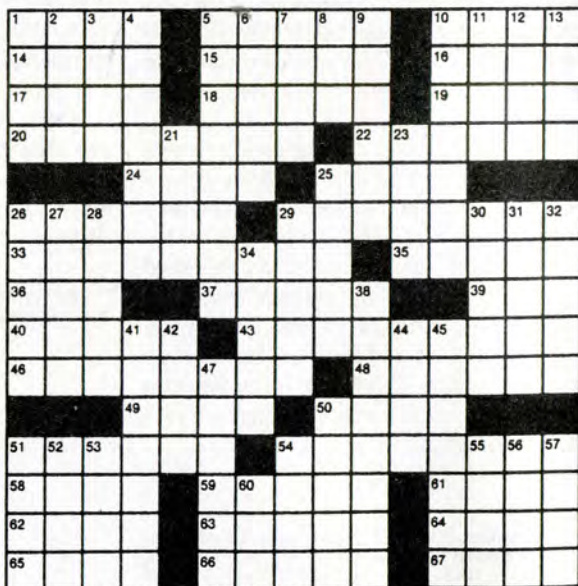
"You may as well come in. Everything else has gone wrong today."

- 46 Adds timely info to newspaper edition
- 48 Mischievous
- 49 Mimic
- 50 Singer Horne
- 51 It did ----- one night
- 54 Put in different suitcase
- 58 Long time periods
- 59 Ordinary
- 61 --- clock scholar
- 62 International date ---
- 63 Lift
- 64 Aware
- 65 See 58A
- 66 Sea birds
- 67 "A --- with a View"
- 25 Act not like mice (2 wds.)
- 26 Love
- 27 French river
- 28 Coarse file (2 wds.)
- 29 Afflictions
- 30 Spirits
- 31 Fencing swords
- 32 Hide
- 34 Gambler
- 38 Church parts
- 41 What time does
- 42 Fasten
- 44 Arm bone
- 45 Genes resistant to antibiotics (letter + word)

DOWN

- 1 High
- 2 Thought
- 3 Writs
- 4 Moment
- 5 Rating of -- makes -- ? (3 wds.)
- 6 Great amounts
- 7 Great Lake
- 8 Nothing
- 9 Fail one in time of need
- 10 Ancient time measure
- 11 Transport vehicle
- 12 Ferber, to friends
- 13 Electron-like subatomic particle
- 21 Neat
- 23 Timely information
- 47 This granted after specified time
- 50 Rent for specified time
- 51 Hearty
- 52 Premium paid for currency exchange
- 53 PA founder
- 54 Demolish
- 55 Game like lotto
- 56 Inner (comb.)
- 57 ---day
- 60 Search and Rescue (abbr.)

The answer to this month's crossword puzzle is on page 15.



large and small states could be reconciled by creating a national legislature in which the lower house, or House of Representatives, would have membership based on population and the upper house, the Senate, would feature equal representation of two senators from each state. Out of such compromise and concessions, a new Constitution was forged. As an added safeguard, every bill had to pass both houses of Congress and be signed by the President.

While this was the major compromise of the convention, it was by no means the only one. The office and length of term of the chief executive, the electoral procedure, the judicial system, the process of amendment, slavery and the slave trade, and many other issues produced differences of opinion and the need for compromise.

In July a Committee of Detail was appointed to prepare a draft of the proposals debated. This committee consisted of Rutledge, Wilson, Randolph, Ellsworth, and Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts. Debate continued until September, when the delegates named a five-man Committee of Style to produce the final draft of the Constitution. This committee consisted of Madison, Hamilton, Morris, William Johnson of Connecticut, and Rufus King of Massachusetts. This committee produced a final rough draft, including a preamble. Gouverneur Morris, an accomplished writer, was given the honor of writing the Constitution in its final form, although it took many hands and minds to give the Constitution its measured and balanced language so admired these past two hundred years.

By Saturday, September 15, the last comma was in place, and on Monday the 17th, the remaining delegates met for the signing. Of the fifty-five delegates who had attended the sessions, only forty-one stayed until the end, and three of these refused to sign the document; these dissenters were George Mason, Luther

Martin, and Brother Edmund Randolph. Nonetheless, the document was declared adopted "by unanimous consent of the states present" and was sent out to the states for ratification.

At 4:00 p.m., September 17, 1787, "...the members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined together, and took cordial leave of each other." During the four months of sessions in a muggy Philadelphia summer, they had thrashed out great issues in political theory and practical politics and produced a Constitution which has only gathered prestige with age.

Of the thirty-nine delegates who eventually signed the document which became the Constitution of the United States, at least thirteen have been positively identified as Freemasons: George Washington, a Past Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, Virginia, and a member of what is now Fredericksburg No. 4 of Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, a Past Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania; Gunning Bedford, Jr., first Grand Master of Delaware; David Brearley, first Grand Master of New Jersey; John Blair, first Grand Master of Virginia; and Brothers Jacob Broom and John Dickinson of Delaware, Daniel Carroll and James McHenry of Maryland, Jonathan Dayton and William Paterson of New Jersey, Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire, and Rufus King of Massachusetts.

Hopefully, future generations of Freemasons will continue to accept the challenges and opportunities provided by important and pivotal roles in governmental leadership, as did their early patriotic Brothers who helped create the greatest document of government ever conceived.



Sir Knight Thomas E. Rigas is a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 of Chicago, Illinois, and lives at 2600 West Farwell Avenue, Chicago, IL 60645.

History of the Grand Encampment

CHAPTER XV THE FORMATION OF THE GRAND COMMANDERIES AND THE COMMANDERIES SUBORDINATE TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

On March 14, 1907, Grand Master G. M. Moulton issued a warrant for the formation of the Grand Commandery of South Carolina. It was constituted by the Grand Master on March 25, 1907, in the City of Columbia. Sir Knight Jacob T. Barron was elected the first Grand Commander.

In 1948 there were 15 Commanderies and 2,142 members.

SOUTH DAKOTA

On February 22, 1884, Grand Master R. E. Withers issued a warrant for the formation of the Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory designating Sir Theodore Parvin as his proxy. The Grand Commandery was constituted on May 14, 1884, and Sir Samuel Roy was elected the first Grand Commander. The following Commanderies were active:

Dakota No. 1 at Deadwood received a Dispensation from Grand Master V. L. Hurlbut on May 7, 1880, and was granted a Charter on August 18, 1880.

Cyrene No. 2 at Sioux Falls received a Dispensation from Grand Master Benj. Dean on August 14, 1881, and was granted a Charter on August 23, 1883.

DeMolay No. 3 at Yankton received a Dispensation from Grand Master Benj. Dean on February 25, 1882, and was granted a Charter on August 23, 1883.

Tancred No. 4 at Bismarck and Fargo No. 5 at Fargo, Chartered on August 13, 1883, were located in the portion that was to be North Dakota and have been considered previously.

Following the Division of the Territory of Dakota, it was deemed best to have a separate Grand Commandery for the jurisdictions of the states of North and South Dakota. The Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory, occupying the area of the present state of South Dakota, was continued under the name of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota.

The Grand Commandery of South Dakota was constituted on June 5, 1890. Sir Knight J. F. Schrader was elected the first Grand Commander. By a resolution, the jewels used by the Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory were presented to the newly organized Grand Commandery of North Dakota.

Eight Commanderies formerly under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory became subordinate to the new Grand Commandery of South Dakota. The first three—Dakota No. 1 at Deadwood; Cyrene No. 2 at Sioux Falls; and DeMolay No. 3 at Yankton—had been established by the Grand Encampment. Following the organization of the Grand Commandery of Dakota Territory in 1889 and up to 1890, five more Commanderies were established under its authority in the area of the present state of South Dakota. They were (by Commandery, location, date of Dispensation, date of Charter):

La-Co-Tah No. 6, Huron, April 8, 1884; May 14, 1884.

Waterton No. 7, Waterton, September 6, 1884; June 19, 1885.

Schrader No. 9, Rapid City, August 5, 1886; June 9, 1887.

Damascus No. 10, Aberdeen, January 3, 1887; June 9, 1887.

St. Bernard No. 11, Mitchell, July 19, 1887; May 30, 1888.

In 1948 there were 20 Commanderies and 2,200 members.

TENNESSEE

Nashville No. 1 at Nashville received a Dispensation in November 1846 from Deputy Grand Master Joseph K. Stapleton and was granted a Charter on September 16, 1847.

Yorkville No. 2 at Yorkville received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on July 10, 1857 and was granted a Charter on September 17, 1859.

DeMolay No. 3 at Columbia received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on December 20, 1857, and was granted a Charter on September 16, 1859.

Cyrene No. 4 at Memphis received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on March 27, 1859, and was granted a Charter on September 16, 1859.

The formation of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee was approved by the Grand Encampment on September 16, 1859. On October 3, 1859, Grand Master B. B. French issued a warrant for that purpose, designating Sir Lucius J. Polk as his proxy. The Grand Commandery was constituted on October 12, 1859. Sir Charles A. Fuller was elected as the first Grand Commander.

In 1948 there were 24 Commanderies and 4,997 members.

TEXAS

On December 31, 1853, Grand Master Hubbard issued a warrant for the forma-

tion of the Grand Commandery of Texas, which was constituted on January 18, 1855.

The first Commandery established in Texas, then in the Republic of Mexico, was San Felipe de Austin, which received a Charter on December 10, 1835. In 1850, Grand Master Hubbard decided that San Felipe Commandery, then located in Galveston, would be No. 1.

Ruthven No. 2 at Houston received a Dispensation from Deputy Grand Master J. K. Stapleton on February 2, 1848, and was granted a Charter on September 12, 1850.

Palestine No. 3 at Palestine received a Dispensation from Grand Master W. B. Hubbard on May 16, 1853, and was granted a Charter on September 19, 1853.

In 1948 there were 86 Commanderies and 18,525 members.

UTAH

On March 3, 1910, Grand Master Rugg issued a warrant for the formation of the Grand Commandery of Utah, naming Sir Knights Jesse Converse and Frank M. Foote of Wyoming as his proxies. The Grand Commandery was constituted on April 20, 1910. Sir Knight Samuel Paul was elected Grand Commander. There were three subordinate Commanderies.

Utah No. 1 at Salt Lake City received a Dispensation from Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows on December 20, 1873, and was granted a Charter on December 3, 1874.

El Monte No. 2 at Ogden received a Dispensation from Acting Grand Master Charles Roome on October 22, 1885, and was granted a Charter on September 23, 1886.

Malta No. 3 at Park City received a Dispensation from Grand Master G. M. Moulton on June 21, 1905, and was granted a Charter on July 11, 1907.

In 1948 there were 5 Commanderies and 1,014 members.



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.

☐ Wanted: Past Commander's sword and scabbard and Past Commander's jewel and chapeau. *Robert L. Harmon, Rte. 1, Box 219, Winslow, AR 72959.*

☐ Interested in any person or Lodge willing to donate info on neck collars, medallions, and aprons for all chairs in Blue Lodge from Steward to Worshipful Master. This will be used in an old S.C. Lodge with very few members. Also looking for staffs for the different stations in the Lodge. *H. L. Gillespie, Rte. 1, Box 466, Orangeburg, SC 29115; (803) 536-5960.*

☐ I am Civil Air Patrol historian for northwestern Oh. seeking any donations of C.A.P. insignia, old manuals, early photos, uniforms, and so forth, suitable for display. Especially interested in WWII items of all types, as well as any Oh. material. Current unit insignia needed also. *William L. Kidney, 3844 Maxwell Rd., Toledo, OH 43613.*

☐ For sale: two genuine U.S. silver dollars dated 1880 in mint condition. Listed at \$95.00 each; total price \$190.00. No splits. Postage charges extra. Fine collector's items. Write *Kenneth Van Vorst, 5017 Royal Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89103.*

☐ For sale: two-grave lot in Wisconsin Memorial Park, W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee, Wis. The price is \$500.00. Location is Block 6-A, Lot 276, graves 5 and 6. Lot currently valued at \$700.00. *Warren L. Johnson, 641 Los Rubies, Green Valley, AZ 85614; (602) 625-9210.*

☐ I would like to buy a set of real relics for use in conferring the Order of the Temple. My Commandery would like to replace the artificial ones now in use. If any Commandery has a spare set, please contact *Keith W. Dean, 2908 Laurel St. West, Tampa, FL 33607.*

☐ Want to sell liberty and foreign coins, some foreign currency, and maybe silver dollars. Need honest value in this area of expertise. Contact *H.*

Kelly DeVall, 246 S. Briant St., Huntington, IN 46750; call (219) 356-2668 in afternoon or evening.

☐ Help! Youth group info needed. DeMolay, Job's Daughters, and Rainbows are well known, but there are or have been others. Any info on Masonic youth groups such as "The Order of the Builders" or "The Knights of Pythagoras" or any other would be appreciated. *William Hughes, 131 Arlen St., Colorado Springs, CO 80909-6336.*

☐ Seeking info on two great-uncles: James Wilson Wallace (b. 1858, Ashe Co., N.C.; m. Rose Brooks, 1851) and Troy Wallace (b. 1859, Ashe Co., N.C.; m. Lewdemy Dixon, 4/22/1881). They moved to Redmond, Wash., in 1905. Write for more details. *Orville R. Wallace, 4201 Fairmont Pkwy., No. 1605, Pasadena, TX 77504.*

☐ Avid collector of Chapter pennies would gladly send one to any Brother who sends him a penny from any Chapter. Correspond with *Maurice A. Storck, Sr., P.O. Box 644, Portland, ME 04104.*

☐ Wanted to buy: Gold Commander's sword at reasonable price. Also, would like to hear from anyone with surname "Rowley." Contact *John Rowley, 5699 Jennifer Dr., E., Lockport, NY 14094.*

☐ For sale: Templar nine-button frock coat, baldric, sword belt with sword hangers, and chapeau, size 7 1/8. Coat no larger than 36 or 38. Price, \$65.00. Also, 14K gold 32° ring with small ruby, size 7. Best offer. Also, 10K 32° ring with small diamond in top, size 8½, also best offer. Write *Mrs. William D. Craver, 40 Nob View Circle, Little Rock, AR 72205.*

☐ Would like to contact members of George Washington Chapter, Order of DeMolay, New York City, who were members in the 1920s and 1930s. Contact *Gordon C. Tunstall, 1265A E. Maryland, Phoenix, AZ 85014.*

☐ Wanted: Commander's chapeau size 7½ in good condition. Will pay reasonable price. Contact *C. H. Shank, R.D. 1, Chittenango, NY 13037; (315) 687-9751.*

☐ Desirous of obtaining Scottish Rite Consistory 32°, Templar, or Shrine ring with or without setting. Size about 1½"; advise cost. Contact *Tyrus W. Place, 1300 Lafayette East, Apt. 501, Detroit, MI 48207.*

☐ Beautifully bound in blue: six volumes of *Gould's History of Freemasonry Throughout the World* (1936), mint condition. Reasonable offer, plus shipping cost. *Dale T. Boland, 5111 Rockwell Rd., Youngstown, OH 44515.*

☐ For sale: Forty-two volumes of *National Geographic* (bound), 1925-1949. Excellent condition. Make offer. *Mrs. Homer P. Peck, 514 S. Grant St., Enid, OK 73703.*

☐ Wanted: Info as to holder or location of the Templar sword, scabbard, and chapeau once owned by S. M. "Shorty" Vaughter, Kingsville, Tex., Commandery No. 70. Sir Knight Vaughter d. in Masonic Home, Arlington, Tex. Items are needed for historical records. Names and addresses of relatives appreciated. Contact *Art R. Natho, 1509 Searcy Dr., Killeen, TX 76543, or call collect (817) 699-2336.*

☐ For sale: 1929 Model A Tudor sedan for \$7,000. 1930 Model A deluxe coupe, \$11,500. Both in excellent condition; ground up restoration of coupe. Contact *Howard L. Jackson, 10482 Tanglewood Dr., South Glens Falls, NY 12803; (518) 792-8947.*

☐ Seeking info concerning my grandfather, Elbe Doland (b. about 1885, d. about 1942). Worked for telephone company and in Plainview, Tex., before transferring to St. Louis, Mo. His Templar sword has his name etched on it; the hilt has a round medallion with a star, a red enameled cross, and the letters "Texas" between the points of the star. He lived in Tex. around 1910-1922. *Robert W. Doland, 3354 Hans Ave., Kenner, LA 70065.*

☐ For sale: Four graves located in Michigan Memorial Park Cemetery, Masonic section no. 721. Graves no. 1-4, block no. 41. Contact *Viola Fowler, 95 Dolphin Dr., Oldsmar, FL 33557; (813) 785-8558.*

☐ Wish to correspond with any and all descendants of Alden Williamson, Revolutionary War veteran (b. 1750, New Kent Co., Va.; d. 1816, Lawrence Co., Ky.). Also wish to hear from any member of the Lell family, or anyone with info

on them. Also, Waleta Williamson, who was in Bluefield, W.V., area in 1940s. *Tim Williamson, P.O. Box 51, Williams, WV 25661; (606) 237-0205.*

☐ For sale: Hand-made laminated gravels and sounding blocks to future Masters and other presiding officers. These gavels are made of black walnut and ash and the sounding-blocks are made of ash with a beautiful ash and walnut inlay. They are guaranteed to satisfy or your money back by simply returning the merchandise, no questions asked. The price is \$100.00 per set (gavel and sounding block), packing and shipping included. These were offered in 1985 and not one was returned. *Eugene E. Weber, P.O. Box 1398, Twain Harte, CA 95383; (209) 586-4262.*

☐ For sale: Four lots in Meadow Ridge Memorial Cemetery in the Masonic area, on Washington Blvd., Baltimore, Md. No reasonable offer refused. *Jess W. Kirk, phone (301) 285-0055.*

☐ 849th Signal Intelligence Service reunion October 9-12, 1987; vicinity of Meadowlands, N.J. Contact *Sterling Joiner, 2912 Justina Rd., Apt. 1, Jacksonville, FL 32211; (904) 744-1671.*

☐ Police patches wanted for new collection. *W. L. Drennen, Rt. 1, Box 100A, Metz, WV 26585.*

☐ Seeking relatives of Joseph William Bane (b. 9/4/1875, Syracuse, N.Y.). He was my father but died before I could find out who his parents were or if there were any other children. *Joseph William Bane, Jr., 3807 Stratford Park Dr., SW, Apt. 7, Roanoke, VA 24018.*

☐ USS Waukesha AKA 84 reunion, October 8-12, 1987, Waukesha, Wis. Contact *Peter Brandel, 60 Cutter Mill Rd., Great Neck, NY 11021; (516) 482-6030 bus., (516) 481-1673 home; or Bill Teeter, 3774 Sunset Blvd., Houston, TX 77005; (713) 445-3558 bus., (713) 668-8823 home.*

☐ Would like to hear from anyone with last name "Kenshalo." I am a great-grandson of Daniel Kenshalo (d. 1921; buried in Albany, Tex.). He was one of ten children of Daniel Kenshalo (wife, Ann) b. 1784; buried in Fairfield, Ill. I do not have the names and birth-dates of the other nine children. Would greatly appreciate any info. Write to *Sam Rea Kenshalo, 4117 Stearns, Wichita Falls, TX 76308.*



A bombastic entrepreneur, a clever and energetic politician, a pioneering spirit of America's western frontier—John Sutter was all of these things. The discovery of gold near his California mill in 1848 drastically changed his life's direction. The unexpected results of that event for Sutter and the community he had created appears on page nine.