The Tumultuous Tides
of Constitutional Ratification
Our Heritage

The medieval order of Knights Templar is generally accepted as having been founded in 1119 A.D. by Hughes de Payens, a Knight of Champagne. It began as a religious community whose purpose was to fight with a pure mind for the true king. They vowed to live in chastity, obedience, and poverty, and to protect the Holy Sepulchre and the pilgrims as they journeyed to the Holy Land after the First Crusade.

They owed obedience to their Grand Master and to the Church. They wore a long, white cloak, to which a red cross on the left shoulder was later added.

The seal of the order was discovered in the sixteenth century, and was in a poor state of preservation. It depicts a horse carrying two knights. The form of the seal is said to have been derived from the fact that the first Grand Master was so poor that he had to share a horse with another knight.

The ancient Templars were greatly admired, feared, and exploited by rulers and politicians. They attracted to their ranks the scions of the noblest families in Christendom. They became tremendously powerful and wealthy. They built numerous forts, castles, and palaces, especially in the Holy Land. Their first headquarters in London was near Holborn Bars in about 1121. About forty years later they settled in an area between Fleet Street and the Thames. The two famous Inns of Court, known as the Inner and the Middle Temple, stood on this site. The only structure once occupied by the Templars that still remains is the Temple Church.

The first church, the Oval Church, was consecrated in 1185. The Rectangular Church, where services are now held, was added in 1240. The property of the Knights Templar, including the church, passed to the Knight Hospitallers in 1312 and to the Crown in 1608.

Today, the Temple Church is under the control of the monarch of England. The Lawyers Guild, which occupies other buildings on the grounds, is required by contract to support the church in perpetuity. The pastor of the church, whose title is "Master of the Temple," is appointed by the monarch. The present Master of the Temple, the Very Reverend Canon J. Robinson, has invited those making the Grand Encampment trip to the British Isles this month to attend morning worship on Sunday, October 23. After the service, he will personally conduct us on a tour of this ancient headquarters of the Templars. This promises to be a highlight of our visit to Britain, and an experience we will long remember.

Martin E. Fowler
OCTOBER: The articles in this month’s issue of Knight Templar draw on past and present events to inform and enlighten the Sir Knights and ladies who enjoy our offerings. Appearing on page five is the first part of a chronicle about the turbulent times in America when the Constitution of the United States was put to the test of ratification in the several states. One focal point of arguments pro and con was Philadelphia, with that city’s famed Independence Hall appearing on our cover. Other articles include a story of Brother and General John A. Quitman, news of the 57th Triennial Conclave, and the second part of a discussion of the Solomon II program in Pennsylvania.

OCTOBER 1988
VOLUME XXXIV NUMBER 10

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

MARVIN E. FOWLER
Grand Master
1904 White Oaks Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22306

CHARLES R. NEUMANN
Grand Recorder

RANDALL W. BECKER
Editor

JAMES M. O’CONNOR
Assistant Editor

and Graphic Design

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

Material for the Grand Commanders’ two-page supplements is to be directed to the respective Supplement Editors.

Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders.
Supplement Editors' Meeting: On Sunday, August 7, at the Triennial Conclave in Lexington, Kentucky, thirty-four supplement editors or their representatives met to discuss their needs and the needs of Knight Templar Magazine with Grand Recorder Neumann and the editor. It was a full, productive session with many questions raised regarding the picture and text requirements to be taken into consideration for the planning of informative, instructive, and well-structured supplements. We wish to thank all Sir Knights who were able to attend and participate, and appreciate the questions from the representatives of those who could not.

We wish to thank all of our editors for their efforts to tell the Sir Knights of the activities of their respective Grand Commanderies and constituent Commanderies, and for their long hours of labor to advance the cause of our beloved order.

Subscriptions: to Knight Templar Magazine, the official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, are available for the price of $5.00 a year; Canada and Mexico subscriptions are available for the price of $10.00 a year; and subscriptions for anywhere else are set at the price of $15.00 a year. How about a subscription for your Masonic friend who is not a member of the Knights Templar or even of the York Rite? Knight Templar Magazine is the best way to publicize your Commandery and the Knights Templar. Subscriptions are available by sending a check or money order (for the appropriate amount made payable to the Grand Encampment) to the Grand Recorder, Suite 1700, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293. Our magazine is full of information and Masonic news that all Masons can enjoy—and it makes a perfect Masonic gift!

Judge Sentelle Tape: The Masonic Service Association of the United States announces the availability of a new tape of a talk by Judge David B. Sentelle concerning his confirmation hearings as a judge to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. There is an introduction on this tape by Senator Strom Thurmond. The tape runs for thirty-eight minutes and is appropriate for any audience. The cost of the tape is $24.95 to purchase, which includes postage and handling. It also rents for a fee of $10.00. If interested, write the Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Summer/Winter Addresses: Sir Knights, a recent computer programming change now enables the Grand Recorder's office to automatically change the addresses of those Sir Knights who have different summer and winter residences. In order to take advantage of this new flexibility, inform the Grand Recorder's office of both addresses and the dates of your annual migrations. This will provide for uninterrupted delivery of your Knight Templar Magazine, and will also ease the cost of returned mailings for this office.
The Tumultuous Tides of Democracy

by

Sir Knight Charles S. Canning
Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania

Perhaps no phrase is as simple or as much used as "we, the people." The celebration of the Constitutional bicentennial has brought our great charter of government into public focus. Beginning in 1987 and continuing with the various periods of the establishment of our federal system, the commemoration concludes with the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights on December 15, 1991.

The years just before the Constitutional Convention proved that the Congress, which was created during the war for independence under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, was too weak. The states, being independent sovereignties, had no supreme law over them. Congress had no power to coin money, raise taxes, or compel states to observe treaties. The result was economic confusion, rebellion, and ineffective trade and foreign relations.

Due to these weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation, a convention was called to meet in Philadelphia. From May 25 to September 17, 1787, the delegates, who were sent to amend and strengthen the Articles, developed instead a whole new government: a federal republic. Having committed the new government to a written framework, the Constitution was sent to Congress with the recommendation it be submitted to state conventions for ratification by delegates elected by the people. Thus it was to be truly a social contract by "we, the people." Many of these people were also Masons. The Constitution was first printed for the public on September 19 in the Pennsylvania Packet, operated by Brother John Dunlap, a member of Lodge No. 2 in Philadelphia.

During the next year, the debates continued between the Federalists, who supported a strong federal system, and the Anti-Federalists, who objected to it. The press carried the arguments of both the proponents and opponents of ratification. This was particularly prolific in New York, where the Anti-Federalist essays by "Brutus," "Federal Farmer," and "Cato" were countered by the eighty-five essays of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay known as The Federalist Papers. In Virginia, the debate raged in that state's ratifying convention and nearly came to a duel between Governor Edmund Randolph, then the Grand Master of Virginia, and Patrick Henry, a former governor and one who, strong evidence supports, was also a...
Mason. These debates, though heated at times, generated an analysis and understanding of the new-born Constitution.

However, no state acted as quickly or as vigorously for ratification as did Pennsylvania, where we find much overt action on the part of Federalists and Anti-Federalists alike. No sooner had the ink dried on the copies of the Constitution than the Pennsylvania delegates reported to the state legislature and pushed for a ratification convention. On September 28, the date set for the assembly to take action on setting a date and place for election of delegates, the Pennsylvania legislature was two members short of a quorum. Sixteen Anti-Federalist assemblymen had boycotted the session. These Anti-Federalists had met previously in Harrisburg to urge revision of the Constitution and planned another convention to be held in Lancaster. To secure the quorum, Commodore and Brother John Barry of Lodge No. 2 in Philadelphia and a number of citizens entered the lodging of assemblymen James McCalmont and Jacob Miley and dragged them to the assembly, where they were forced to remain until the vote for a convention was approved. While Federalists controlled the assembly almost two to one, they needed a two-thirds vote for a quorum. The opposition, however, was determined in its purposes.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania was the only colony where property qualifications were not required for the right to vote; as a result, by 1787 the general population was greatly interested by the political issues of the day. The Anti-Federalists generally represented farmers and people of the frontier, "beyond the reach of newspapers." They thought it unwise to hastily elect delegates before Congress made recommendations to the states. They also pointed out that there should be more time to reflect on the new document, as even "a bill to build a small bridge would get three readings." Furthermore, the delegates who drafted the Constitution were not chosen to form a new government and, of course, there was the suspicion that the federal government would be controlled by wealthy merchants and professionals. The issue of taxation was also clearly foreseen.

The Pennsylvania Assembly voted to meet in Philadelphia on November 20 to hold a ratification convention made up of delegates elected by the counties. Partisanship of high intensity marked the county election campaigns.

As early as October 5, the first of eighteen arguments by Anti-Federalist

"The Anti-Federalists thought hasty ratification of the Constitution unwise, since even 'a bill to build a bridge would get three readings.'"

Samuel Bryan, under the pen name "Centinel," appeared in the Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer and Freeman’s Journal, which was published by Brother Eleazer Oswald. The first "Centinel" was widely reprinted, and argued that the intricate checks and balances in the Constitution would prevent the people from detecting corruption and tyranny. Brother Oswald, another member of Lodge No. 2, also published the New York Journal and was active in a network of Anti-Federalist communications in several states other than Pennsylvania.

There was no defense of the new federal system during the initial weeks after its being published when the Anti-Federalists made their attack. The following day, Federalist James Wilson discussed the Constitution at a public gathering in the state house yard. This speech was then printed in the Pennsylvania Packet on October 10 and became one of the most widely reprinted defenses of the proposed Constitution. Positive assurances came from Brother George Washington,
who wrote to David Humphreys on that date, stating, "the Constitution . . . is not free from imperfections—but there are as few radical defects in it as would well be expected." The Pennsylvania Journal reported on October 17 that, in Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, who was possibly a Mason, "is censured by his best friends for not signing the Constitution." On November 2, the Independent Gazeteer challenged Federalist optimism by publishing the "Foreigner," who asked, "... whether mankind is worthy of the free will, the great gift of the Creator. . . . or if men are the most voracious beasts upon earth, that would devour each other if they had power and liberty?"

The Pennsylvania elections for delegates concluded on November 6 and were reported to be hotly contested. Colonel John Montgomery referred to the Anti-Federalist delegates as "animals . . . a pack of sorry scoundrels"; Robert Whitehill, one of the "anti-rats," was noted as telling Brother and General John Armstrong of Army Lodge No. 19 that Washington was a fool and Franklin was an imbecile.

On the night of November 6, a mob of pro-Federalists attacked the house of Major Alexander Boyd in Philadelphia, where seven Anti-Federalist assemblymen were sleeping. Stones were thrown through windows but no casualties were reported. On the eve of the elections, Assemblyman and Brother William Findlay presented twenty reasons for defeating the Constitution, including the ideas that the President was an elected monarch, slavery was going to resume its empire in Pennsylvania, and Quakers were to be compelled to serve in the nationalized militia. However, civil disobedience was the exception rather than the rule in the intense debate; the citizens of Pittsburgh expressed the opinion that the new system of government was the result of political wisdom, good sense, and candor.

Among the forty-four Federalists elected to the ratifying convention were such famous names as James Wilson; Timothy Pickering, future Secretary of State; Chief Justice and Brother Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a future governor; General and Brother Anthony Wayne of Winchester Lodge No. 12; and Dr. and Brother Benjamin Rush. Rush was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was reputed to have recanted his Masonry in a dispute with Joseph Reed and the "leather apron majority in Pennsylvania," that group of which Judge George Bryan was referred to as the "Grand Master." Twenty-four Anti-Federalists also won convention seats, among them Whitehill; John Smilie; Brother Findlay, future governor and U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania; and Brother Joseph Hiester of Lodge No. 62 in Reading, also a future governor of the state.

The ratification convention assembled and on November 21 elected the Reverend Brother Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, as president. Brother Muhlenberg would become the first Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Debate on ratification continued until December 12. The Anti-Federalists, led by Brother Findlay, opposed the Constitution as exceeding its authority, containing no bill of rights, and destroying the sovereignty of the states. Fifteen amendments, including a bill of rights, were presented by the Anti-Federalists. However, having heard that Delaware had ratified, Pennsylvania quickly voted forty-six to twenty-three to do so. The proposed amendments were never included in the minutes, even after protest by Whitehill.

At noon on December 13, ratification was formally announced. To celebrate, the bells of Christ Church rang, thirteen cannon fired a salute, and a parade was organized. One of the floats in the parade drew much attention: a boat mounted on a wagon drawn by five horses while the crew chanted, "Three and twenty → → →"
fathoms, foul bottom; six and forty fathoms, safe anchorage,” referring to the convention vote. The festivities concluded with the members of the Supreme Executive Council and Congress dining at Epley's Tavern. There they engaged in thirteen toasts, the first to “the people of the United States” and the last to “peace and free government to all the nations of the world.”

The Pennsylvania Anti-Federalists, however, continued their assault on the Constitution. During the ratifying convention, Alexander J. Dallas, father of Grand Master George Dallas, published notes and speeches of the convention in the Pennsylvania Herald, but was pressured by the Federalists to cease from November 28 through December 12. On December 18, the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser published the semi-official “Address and Reasons of Dissent of the Minority of the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania to their Constituents,” which was also printed in pamphlet form by Brother Oswald. Charges against the Federalists also emerged as to their omission of the motions of the Anti-Federalists at the convention and for deliberately delaying the mail, which was a vital communications link for newspapers such as Oswald published.

Many communities around the state celebrated the ratification with the strong support of church bells, bonfires, and cannon. However, on the day after Christmas in 1787, a Federalist celebration in Carlisle was turned into a riot when armed Anti-Federalists attacked the peacefully assembled revelers. Effigies of Brother Thomas McKean and James Wilson, a noted citizen of Carlisle, were burned. Anti-Federalists armed with clubs also attacked Wilson physically; it is reported that he would have been beaten to death had an old soldier not thrown himself in the way of the blows. When both sides resorted to firearms and twenty Anti-Federalist rioters were arrested, the militia was called to the scene and the incident finally resolved. The only casualty was one participant who lost an eye-gouging match in the street fighting that occurred.

The conflict between Federalists and Anti-Federalists had other picturesque incidents. In the fall of 1787, a signboard painted by Matthew Pratt hung in front of the unfinished tavern at Fourth and Chestnut. The picture was titled “Representatives of the Constitution” and contained portraits of thirty-eight of the delegates who signed the document. Crowds gathered to identify the men who were pictured upon the sign. At some time during the winter, mischievous Anti-Federalists splattered the pictures of the delegates with filth from the street. On April 24, there appeared in the Independent Gazetteer a poem referring to the sign, which concluded, “All that was wanted to complete the bleak scene / Was a gallows that would hold at least ten or fifteen.”

Next month we shall read of the ratification processes of the other states and of the many Masons who were involved in these historic events.

Sir Knight Charles S. Canning is a member of Allen Commandery No. 20 in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He lives at 221 North 30th Street, Allentown, PA 18104.
This Brother distinguished
himself in battle during the Mexican-American
War and became a small but permanent
part of our national lore.

Neither Barefoot
Nor Shod

by

Sir Knight Hubert L. Koker
El Paso Commandery No. 18, El Paso, Texas

The date was September 13, 1847. A soldier stood on the cold marble floor, neither barefoot nor shod. He had just gone through an experience that he would never forget, an experience that would change his life forever.

Although he was a Mason, this was not his initiation. The soldier was Brigadier General John Anthony Quitman. The marble floor on which he stood was in what would later be called "the halls of Montezuma." His missing boot was stuck in the mire of the moat outside, where he had just led a charge of United States soldiers and Marines through the west gate of the castle of Chapultepec. However, this was neither the time nor the place for thoughts of the past; the road to Mexico City was now open.

Brother Quitman was born September 1, 1798, at Rhinebeck, New York, the son of a German immigrant preacher. In 1819 he moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, to study and practice law. In Delaware, Ohio, he was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge No. 18 during his twenty-first year. He was admitted to the Ohio bar, but the call of the southland beckoned and he moved to Natchez, Mississippi.

Quitman arrived in Natchez on December 4, 1821, and joined Harmony Lodge No. 1 of Natchez in 1824. John A. Quitman became Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi in 1826, serving until 1838, and again in 1845 and 1846—a total of fifteen years. He served as High Priest of Natchez Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., → → →
from 1829 to 1836, and was a member of Natchez Council No. 1, R. & S.M. When the Scottish Rite was formed at Natchez in 1830, Quitman was made its presiding officer.

Quitman became a successful planter and lawyer. He served as district attorney, was appointed a justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court, and served as chancellor in the Courts of Chancery. He served often in the territorial legislature and, after the state constitutional convention in 1832, was president of the state senate.

In 1836, when Texas was struggling to achieve her independence, John Anthony Quitman marched his “Natchez Fencibles,” a unit which he outfitted and led, to Texas to assist Brother Sam Houston. Quitman was the only Grand Master known to have been in Texas during the revolution.

In 1846, when the war with Mexico began, he declined another term as Grand Master. Instead, he tendered his services to the government of his country and was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. Serving first under Zachary “Old Rough and Ready” Taylor and then under Winfield “Old Fuss and Feathers” Scott, he shared the glories won by both those great generals.

During the last engagement in the valley of Mexico, on the morning of September 13, 1847, Brigadier General Quitman’s division assaulted the castle of Chapultepec. Dashing across the plain between the main road and the castle, they carried the batteries they found on their route, forced their way up the side of the steep hill on which that ancient fortress stood, and united in a combined assault upon the castle. Early in the afternoon of the same day, his division attacked a large force of the enemy and pursued them along an aqueduct on one of the main approaches to the Aztec capital. They drove the enemy headlong through the Belen Gate, which they secured at the point of a bayonet. After clearing the enemy from the batteries that commanded the entrance, they spent that night within the city.

At 7:00 on the morning of September 14, 1847, Brigadier General John Anthony Quitman received the surrender of the citadel, and the twenty-nine-star flag of the United States was raised over Mexico City, Mexico. As a reward for his service and actions in Mexico, Quitman, then a major general, was made military governor of Mexico City, for which he was presented a sword by the Congress of the United States. On his return from Mexico in 1848, John Anthony Quitman was coronetted an Inspector General, 33°, of the Scottish Rite and was elected to fill a vacancy on the Mother Supreme Council at Charleston.

In November 1849, Quitman was elected governor of Mississippi by a large majority and was installed in January 1850. In 1855, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, where he was placed at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs; it was while still occupying this station that death laid its cold hand upon him in the quiet and peace of his own home.

On September 9, 1958, a small Army post on the San Antonio Road seventy-five miles southeast of El Paso, Texas, was named Fort Quitman in his honor. Reference to the battle for the castle of Chapultepec in which Quitman played a major part is recalled daily as the lyric mentioning “the halls of Montezuma” in The Marine Hymn.

Sir Knight Hubert L. Koker can be reached at P.O. Box 31103, El Paso, TX 79931.
The sun slipping behind the Montezuma mountain range to the west left a trail of gold, red, and pink on the cloud-mottled sky. A gentle wind whispered through the pines and stirred fitfully in the quaking aspens. Sliding gracefully through its canyon channel, the river, a twisting ribbon of silver, murmured and sloshed on its way.

While the sunset glowed and changed its hues, the campfire, fanned by a kindly wind, gained strength beneath the hanging grate. Children watched with shining eyes, smacking their lips as beef patties began to sizzle. The aroma from the simmering coffee intrigued the elders as the evening chill descended and the colors faded from the western sky. Laughter and good humor aided digestion as supper was served and food devoured.

Magic was in the moments of the twilight with the mountains etched against the darkening sky. The undulating hills across the valley assumed the visage of a sleeping Indian, mouth open where the rocks were cleaved and toes turned up where a jagged cliff rose. A lonely, wind-twisted pine silhouetted against the sky stood sentinel just beyond the campfire’s range.

The strumming of a guitar brought music to the fading day, and voices rang with "Home, Home on the Range." Songs seemed to come tumbling from various quarters around the fire—"Old McDonald Had a Farm," "Abilene," "Tumbling Tumble Weed"—with scarcely a stop for breath. The evening pulsed with joy as if it were a refuge from toil and trouble.

As darkness fell, lights flickered on in cabins and ranch homes in the valley, appearing only as pinpoints in the distance. The stars came out; Pegasus, the Big Dipper, and Vega peopled the night.
sky. The new moon offered a silver sliver of light. Beyond the fire the night was dark, “black as the pit from pole to pole.” But the singing went on while shadows danced as the fire rose and fell.

It was a time of remembering for the oldsters gathered there, looking back to the campfires of yesteryear from the twilight of life. It was a time of memory-building for the young. They would not forget. As memory stirred within us, recalling cherished faces from the past, so they would remember us in the years yet to come. The songs of the night were familiar, plucked from the long, long ago. Even the new melodies seemed vaguely at one with the old.

Overhead the lights of a jet plane pierced the dark, reminders of a city of bright lights to the east. Traffic on the highway flung beams of light on the canyon walls, shattering the illusion of isolation. Where our campfire danced, Ute Indians once had prowled, their ponies tethered nearby; they left behind their random arrowheads for us to find hidden in the sand and the rocks.

The Utes did not sing the songs we were singing when twilight came for them a century ago. They danced, perhaps, feeling the pulse of their thumping drums. Maybe they smoked their pipes and spoke of the luck of the hunt or of the warlike Sioux. Possibly they roasted a gourde or a thick slab of venison. Neither jet planes nor traffic broke the spell of aloneness where their tepees stood.

The chill of the night wind called for jackets and coats as we inched toward the warmth of the fire, loath to surrender the magic of the falling night. We drew closer together, content to listen to the strumming of the guitar, our voices silent now. The fire died to embers. We gathered utensils and leftovers and prepared for the hike to our mountain homes. Dousing the fire that remained, we picked our way on the downward trail, flashlights illuminating the way.

We did not fear the dark as we moved along the trail. We had shared the twilight together. The sunset’s glory lingered in our minds as the evening stars sang together in a symphony of the skies. The heavens declared the glory of God as of old. In the warmth of fellowship we had touched the hem of His garment and now walked through the night in His peace.

Sir Knight and Dr. Harold Blake Walker is a member of Evanston Commandery No. 58 in Evanston, Illinois. He lives at 422 Davis Street, No. 201, Evanston, IL 60201.

Seventy-Year Mason Honored in Virginia

Sir Knight Walter M. Shade (center, below), Past Commander of Winchester Commandery No. 12 of Winchester, Virginia, was honored by Worshipful Master D. Kenneth McClain (left) and Deputy Grand Master Cabell F. Cobbs (right) at a ceremony in Winchester Hiram Lodge No. 21, F. & A.M.

Sir Knight Shade, 93 years young, was Commander of Winchester Commandery in 1928, and is the first seventy-year member of this 220-year-old Lodge, which was chartered in October 1768.
The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America held its 57th Triennial Conclave in the historic and colorful city of Lexington, Kentucky, from August 5-10, 1988. The following is Knight Templar Magazine’s report on the special gatherings and events of this Triennial Conclave.

Triennial activities began early in the morning on Saturday, August 6, with the drill competition, which was held in Heritage Hall of the Convention Center in the heart of downtown Lexington. Sir Knight Jack Loree, chairman of the Committee on Drill Regulations, was the coordinator of the drill competition, along with committee members James E. Berry and Herbert A. Newman. A staff of fourteen judges took their places for a day of drill team competition and awards presentations. Teams began drilling at 7:00 a.m. and continued until 4:00 p.m.

There were six Class A teams and eighteen Class B teams in the competition. Observers in the grandstands enjoyed a day of precision marching by Sir Knights who were well prepared for the intricate maneuvers they displayed on the drill floor.

According to Sir Knight Loree, “Each competing drill team executed the drill schedule in a very creditable manner, reflecting many hours of practice.”

At 7:00 p.m., the teams went on parade and review in front of a standing-room-only audience in the Lexington Convention Center. Approximately six hundred Sir Knights passed in review before the Grand Master and the officers of the Grand Encampment, returning to the drill floor to form a Cross of Salem. (The Grand Encampment regrets that Detroit Commandery No. 1 was unable to bring their team to the competition for an exhibition drill, and hopes to see them at the 58th Triennial Conclave.)

The awards and recognition program followed. (Winners were announced in the “Editor’s Journal” column in the August issue of Knight Templar.) The drill committee, judges, and captains were introduced. Assisting in the presentations were Grand Master Smith, Deputy Grand Master Fowler, Grand Generalissimo Thornley, Grand Captain General Mayford, and Grand Recorder Neumann. General prizes were awarded to each member of the winning teams, along with streamers to be attached to the bouquets of the winning teams. Each competing team was awarded a plaque indica-
D.G.M. Fowler and Lady Roberta at the Grand Master’s reception.

M. McCracken delivering an inspiring sermon. Brother George McWhorter’s beautiful voice was heard in the Offertory, and a collection was taken for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The ceremony concluded with the benediction and blessing and the hymn, “Go Forward Christian Soldiers.”

The Grand Master’s reception was held that evening at 7:00 p.m. in Heritage Hall, with 1,600 people gathering in a reception line to greet Grand Master Smith and his wife Kay and the grand officers of the Grand Encampment, the Past Grand Masters, and their wives.

Monday morning the Grand Encampment held its public opening for the Triennial Conclave sessions, beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the Patterson Ballroom. It began with the procession of officers of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. Grand Commander James L. Grigsby welcomed the assembly, then introduced the procession of the dignitaries of the Grand Encampment, including Sir Knight Herbert D. Sledd, president of the 57th Triennial Conclave, the Department Commanders, Past Grand Masters, grand officers of the Grand Encampment, and Grand Master Smith. All were received under an arch of steel. Grand Recorder Neumann then introduced the procession of distinguished guests of the 57th Triennial Conclave, who were then greeted by Grand Master Smith. The procession of flags followed, representing all of the different jurisdictions in which Knights Templar meet. The Stars and Stripes was saluted by the singing of the national anthem. After welcoming remarks by Brother

Grand Prelate McCracken enters the ballroom under arch of steel.

Past Grand Master Dull is received with full Templar honors.
William M. Petry, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and various Masonic dignitaries and affiliated women's groups, the public opening was concluded and the business session opened.

The various committees of the Grand Encampment reported on their activities during the 1985-1988 triennium. After Sir Knight Richard M. Strauss, chairman of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, gave his report and recommendations, Grand Master Smith presented charters to two Commanderies in Italy: Giacomo DeMolay No. 3, Leghorn, and Mediterranea No. 4, Naples. Also, representatives from Italy were presented their dispensations to form Subordinate Commanderies by Grand Master Smith: Ugo de Payns, U.D., Genova; Trinacria, U.D., Messina; Cilento, U.D., Salerno; Sannita, U.D., Benevento, II Vespro, U.D., Palermo; San Giorgio, U.D., Perugia; and Finibus Terrae, U.D., Leece.

Various amendments had been proposed for deliberation at the Triennial Conclave. These were printed in the July issue of Knight Templar Magazine. Caps and mantles may now be worn for all Templar occasions, but an entire Commandery must be dressed in either uniforms or caps and mantles when appearing in public. Past department commanders' jewels will be the same size as department commanders'. (Any past department commander may order a new jewel for $200.00). The Grand Master now has the authority to give Subordinate Commanderies outside the United States of America whatever hardship figures he feels are necessary. Any Grand Prelate who is a permanent member of the Grand Encampment will be granted the status of past grand officer upon completion of his term of office. Receipts of the Grand Encampment and funds not required for current expenses will be deposited in federally-insured financial institutions. Voluntary non-affiliation in a Lodge or Chapter, or Council where required, or suspension or expulsion from required bodies for six months, will suspend Commandery membership without due notice or hearing.

The office of Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment was presented to Most Eminent Knight Donald A. Smith.
Southern Breakfast Association

The annual Southern Breakfast was held on Monday morning, August 8, at the 57th Triennial Conclave in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Lexington, Kentucky. Sir Knight Edward A. Foreman, Jr., Past Grand Commander of Maryland and president of the Southern Breakfast Association, presided. All elected Grand Encampment officers were invited guests of the association. Other guests were invited by the individual southern states. A southern breakfast of eggs, grits, ham, and red-eye gravy was served, and favors were given to each lady and Sir Knight.

On Monday afternoon, the Southern Breakfast Association held their business meeting and made plans for the 58th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1991. Thomas W. Mann, Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of Alabama, was elected president for the next triennium. Edward J. Warnick, Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of Maryland, was reelected Secretary/Treasurer.

Any southern state not presently a member of the Southern Breakfast Association is invited to join. The dues are $300.00 per triennium, or $100.00 per year, and entitle that state to a free breakfast ticket for any Sir Knight and his lady from that state who attends the Grand Encampment Triennial Conclave.

Michigan Shrine Club Pin

Lenawee Shrine Club, Adrian, Michigan, is offering a pin for sale in the shape of the state of Michigan. It is made of white enamel with the words “Look to Lenawee Shrine Club” in red letters, along with the Shrine emblem. If interested, send $2.50 per pin to Lenawee Shrine Club, Box 219, Adrian, MI 49221.

Missouri Chapter Centennial Coin

May 10, 1988, marked the 100th anniversary of Vincil Chapter No. 110, Royal Arch Masons, Springfield, Missouri. The centennial celebration was held at a regular meeting on May 5. A talk about the history of the Chapter was given by Past High Priest and Dr. J. Edward Blinn. Sir Knight Richard Carroll, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, was received for his official visit.

A 1 5/16-inch, 14-gauge antique nickel silver-finish commemorative coin, pictured above, was struck for the occasion. Some of these coins are still available. If interested, send $3.00 per coin, postpaid, to Vernon Nichols, 1416 North Brown, Springfield, MO 65802.

Model Train Winner

Sir Knight Robert F. Zimmerman of Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 12 of Wichita, Kansas, was the winner of a model train raffle at the Supreme Assembly of the Social Order of the Beauceant held in Wichita. According to Sir Knight Joe N. Randall, vice president of the drill team for Mt. Olivet Commandery, Sir Knight Zimmerman generously returned the prize to the drill team so it can be used again in another fund-raising project.
South Dakota Centennial History

Sir Knight Arthur H. Davis, KYCH, Past Grand Commander and Grand Historian of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota, has written and is publishing the history of the first one hundred years of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota. The history is a ninety-page narrative on the activities of the Grand Commandery from its organization in the Dakota Territory in 1884, and includes an account of the events leading up to its formation. Also included are brief histories of each Commandery in the state, including those that no longer exist.

According to Sir Knight Davis, "The stalwart Sir Knights who brought Christian Masonry to the area are named, and their deeds are woven into the history of the Grand Commandery. Interesting accounts...are told of events that happened in the early days. While facts and data are given, an effort has been made to make the history interesting and relevant to Masonic readers."

This bound 5½-inch by 8½-inch history has been priced at $4.00 postpaid, and can be ordered from the Grand Recorder, Knights Templar of South Dakota, Box 425, Winner, SD 57580. Proceeds will go to the Grand Commandery of South Dakota.

100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION
IONIA NO. 11 IONIA, MI

Masonic Heritage

His grandfather, James B. Youngson, 33°, rode down the streets of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the back of a white horse as Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1900. His father was Grand Chaplain of the Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A.S.R., S.J., in 1929-30. During the fall of 1928, he was raised a Master Mason at Friendship Lodge No. 160, Portland, Oregon. In 1955 he received the 33°. Fall of 1988 crowns sixty years of Masonry for Sir Knight William Wallace Youngson, Jr., chairman of the Valley of Portland, who celebrated his 82nd birthday on September 7.

Kentucky Commemorative Coin

The cornerstone for the Temple building of Morrison Lodge No. 76, Elizabeth-town, Kentucky, was dedicated seventy-five years ago on July 15, 1913. To celebrate the anniversary of this event, the Lodge had a commemorative coin struck, which was presented as a memento to members and guests attending the anniversary celebration.

A limited number of coins remain, and interested collectors may write to Lloyd E. Webb, Secretary, Morrison Lodge No. 76, F. & A.M., P.O. Box 237, Elizabethtown, KY 42701, to secure one. Cost of each coin is $5.00, postpaid.
IN MEMORIAM

F. Parson Kepler, Sr.
Pennsylvania
Grand Commander—1964
Born January 28, 1904
Died July 1, 1988

Waldron C. Biggs
Vermont
Grand Commander—1947
Died July 13, 1988

Michael A. Mooney
North Dakota
Grand Commander—1976
Born May 15, 1930
Died August 30, 1988

Knights Templar Eye Foundation
New Club Memberships

Grand Commander’s Club:

West Germany No. 4—James P. Hildebrand
Ohio No. 31—Robert D. Casebolt
Kentucky No. 8—Thomas R. Hester, Sr.

Grand Master’s Club:

No. 1,258—Lt. Col. Luie William Mayfield
(TX)
No. 1,259—William Schoene, Jr. (NJ)
No. 1,260—Ms. Marie Miller (OR)

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. Note: Commandery credit will be given for contributions to the Grand Master’s and Grand Commander’s Club.

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

Knight Templar Vinyl Labels

Wheeling Commandery No. 1, Wheeling, West Virginia, is selling Knight Tem-

KNIGHTS

templar vinyl labels for $2.00 each. They are three inches square and waterproof, printed on a white background with black letters, gold crown, and red cross. They can be used on cars, trucks, notebooks, luggage, and so forth. They are mailed postpaid, and proceeds go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. If interested, write a check to J. Nelson Deakin, Jr., P.G.C., 3 Woodview Drive, Wheeling, WV 26003.
Recruiting new Masons is only one step on the road to rejuvenation; we must also encourage full participation.

The Program in Pennsylvania, Part 2

by Sir Knight David L. Marshall

Last month in Knight Templar, we read of Pennsylvania’s membership plight and their response—the Project Solomon II program. This month we shall read more about the progress of Solomon II in Pennsylvania.

While Project Solomon II appears to be working in many Masonic districts in the state, and membership is on the increase, attendance and participation continue to be low. It is not uncommon for a member to be asked to participate as a floor officer when visiting another Lodge to see a friend inducted.

Television and the multitude of other activities that people are involved in are often blamed by the fraternal leaders, as they carefully avoid scolding their members for a lack of dedication and commitment. Still, at a typical extra meeting, when candidates are initiated or advanced in one of the three basic degrees in a Lodge with a membership of between three hundred and six hundred men, there may be only three to ten people who attend in addition to the dozen or so officers it takes to confer the ritual. There may be just twenty to forty members of the same Lodge present at the monthly stated meeting, and some would feel fortunate to have that.

After the initial period of instruction, little is asked of the individual. Some of the newer members complain that this is being interpreted to mean that their assistance and input are not needed or desired. They say that the same half-dozen Past Masters can be seen running things and doing most of the committee work. Often, new members are made to feel there is no room for their contribution, and they are kept from the administrative “secrets” that exist among the political hierarchy within the Lodge by people who refuse to relinquish control of things. However, for anyone aspiring to attain the office known as Master, the period required for education and advancement through the various posts could take up to ten years, depending on the activity in the line of officers. Involvement is necessary.

Blue Lodge Masonry is unique in Pennsylvania, particularly because what is referred to as “the work” is handed down from mouth-to-ear through the generations. The ritual is not written down for members to take home and study in this state, as it is in most other Mas-
onic jurisdictions or in the advanced York and Scottish Rite bodies. Anyone who cares enough to make the journey through the assignments must dedicate himself over a period of years to sitting down with other members who know the ritual and commit it all to memory. To dictate it into a recording device or to write it down, even in code, is still strictly forbidden by Pennsylvania Masonic law.

At present the corps of officers seems to be suffering greatly, yet they are clearly the key to the future success and continuing existence of the Masonic Fraternity. When only a few years ago many Lodges had a waiting list of people wanting to participate in the ritual, now, for the most part, Lodges are having to merge simply because there is no one left who knows the work that is necessary to initiate and advance new members.

In Pennsylvania, to be qualified to run for election as Master one must be proficient in all portions of the ritual, including each of the separate degrees that comprise the foundation of the order. One degree takes slightly more than an hour to deliver, recited mainly by a single individual entirely from memory, while the other two degrees are almost as complex.

If the oldest Fraternity in the world folds, beyond the immediate loss of having someplace for people to go one or two evenings a month, the world will lose the immense level of charitable work performed by the Masonic Fraternity and its related bodies. The latest estimates indicate that the Masons in America donate in excess of $300 million a year to charitable endeavors. They and the affiliated organizations—as well as those to which the wives and children of Masons belong—each have their own special benefit cause. They support burn units and hospitals for crippled children, fund research in schizophrenia, and provide scholarship grants—all without being a burden on the federal government. The Tall Cedars have chosen the Muscular Dystrophy Association as their prime charity, and they can be seen each year on the Jerry Lewis Telethon manning the phones, making donations, and collecting money for that cause.

For the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, it's a home and hospital for the elderly members and the female relatives of their families located at Elizabethtown; there, the admission policy includes Prince Hall Masons and the same members of their families. Most every Blue Lodge is also involved in charitable programs on the local level. Some donate funds to local police departments for bulletproof vests or to school districts for drug prevention programs. Many Lodges will raise money from within their own ranks for the member who was an accident victim or the recipient of a heart transplant.

In Pennsylvania, the problems have been identified and the lines drawn for battle. During the period while Project Solomon II is in place, we have been instructed by our Grand Masters to talk about our Masonry. We have even been provided with the opportunity to have a customized license plate for our automobiles, produced by the state, with the Masonic square and compasses stamped right into the metal along with the registration numbers.

It is said that flocks of now-extinct passenger pigeons once filled the skies; Continued on page 27
For years, one of the best-known and most popular marching hymns of the Christian Church was “Onward, Christian Soldiers.” It was written at the close of the Civil War by the Reverend Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould, and was written for a very special occasion. The children of his church were planning to march to an adjoining village on Pentecost. It was to be a unique march, with the children singing and scattering flowers as they went.

After carefully searching through the hymnals of the day, he could find nothing suitable as a marching song; he sat up late into the night while others slept, worrying about what he would do. Suddenly the story of the vision of Constantine, when that monarch saw a blazing cross above the rising sun, flashed into his mind. He visualized the lines of soldiers, marching into the battle with the red cross of Christ going on before. And he felt inspired to compose this majestic marching hymn with the glorious refrain,

Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus going on before.

The Reverend Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould sat up all night and wrote this hymn, and when the morning came it was finished. Thirty years after writing it, he said, “It was written in great haste and I am afraid some of the rhymes are faulty. Certainly nothing has surprised me more than its popularity.” Sir Knights, something happens to stir and inspire a great hymn. We worship to and march to and sing these great hymns, going on without ever realizing how they were born.

This hymn has been sung all over the English-speaking world. Its universal appeal has justly made it part of the heritage of our Christian civilization. It may not be the best of poetry, but it has been used by the Knights Templar as a rallying call for years, and it will continue until the church militant becomes the church triumphant. Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan composed the music, and his conquering tune has done more than all else to immortalize his name.

In studying the hymn, it seems to me to contain a distinct call for Christian heroism. This challenging call peals forth from every stanza. Every soldier of the cross is summoned to “march on for Jesus.” Never was there a time in the history of the world when moral heroes were more needed than now. This call is strengthened and made emphatic by the call of the Holy Scriptures. Paul

21
saw the Christian as a soldier standing heroically on the battlefield of life, clothed with all the armor of God. His direct message to the Christian knight is

Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we are not contending against flesh and blood, but against the principalities, against the powers, against...the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places. Therefore take the whole armor of God, that you may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. (Ephesians 6:11-13 RSV)

It was this conception of the mission of His followers which led Christ to declare, “Do not think that I have come to bring peace on earth; I have not come to bring peace, but a sword.” (Matthew 10:34) Viewing His little band as the nucleus of a coming conquering army, He commanded them to go into the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

The present-day Christianity has too little of this heroic element in it to be a thing of irresistible force in the world. It has been shorn of its strength because it has lost its spirit of sacrifice and heroism. It is not crowned with great success today because it is not crowned with the cross. It is robbed of mighty victories because it is not thoroughly permeated with the conquering spirit.

But what is most disturbing is the flouting of the Ten Commandments by respectable people who are not considered lawbreakers by society. Immoral behavior, indecencies, and improprieties which were frowned upon a quarter of a century ago are now considered acceptable modes of conduct. How we need to work to lift the level of morality in our country and awaken the American conscience! As the hymn states, “At the sign of triumph (the cross), Satan’s host doth flee.” As Charles Kingsley wrote years ago, “The age of chivalry is never past, so long as there is a wrong unredressed upon this earth.”

Finally, this stirring hymn suggests that the cross of Jesus must go on before. The cross is no insignificant or powerless token in the world. The centuries have not shorn it of any of its holy meaning nor its influence to transform men. Perhaps you are a Sir Knight who sees Jesus on His cross as a martyr dying for a cause. That is a true insight. The word from which our term “martyr” comes means “witness.” Jesus called Himself a witness to God’s truth, a representative of God’s cause on earth.

Perhaps you see even more in the cross. You sense a compelling moral power and influence. The apostle Peter saw this, for he wrote that Jesus died “that we might die to sin and live to righteousness.” (1 Peter 2:24) Christ’s dying, in other words, was meant to make a difference in our living. And it does. A marvelous passage in Galatians sets this forth:

I have been crucified with Christ; it is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me; and the life I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me. (Galatians 2:20)

This is the great point we ought to press today—crucifixion with Him. How few see this truth!

But beyond this there remains a depth of meaning in the cross. Have you ever

Continued on page 27
On the Masonic Newsfront...

Grand Encampment National Award Winner

At the Triennial Conclave in 1979, the Grand Encampment authorized the awarding of special recognition to a person, not necessarily a member, who has made an outstanding contribution to our country through civic, professional, military, scientific, or religious endeavors. Dr. Edward Maumane of Baltimore was the first recipient in 1982. No award was made in 1985.

This year the Grand Encampment Committee on the National Award recommended to the Grand Master one of our own to be the recipient of the National Award for the 57th Triennial Conclave. The Grand Master heartily concurred in their choice, and so the National Award of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the 1985-1988 triennium was awarded to Sir Knight Edmund Ferdinand Ball of Muncie, Indiana, a man who has made outstanding contributions to his country and to the world through his many endeavors in industry, civic affairs, military service, and conservation.

Sir Knight Ball was born January 8, 1908, in Muncie, and attended grade school there. He graduated from the Ashevile School for Boys in North Carolina. The Ph.B. degree was conferred on him by Yale University in 1928, and he joined the staff of the Ball Corporation and started up through the ranks. He became glass factories manager in 1936, and in 1940 became a vice-president. From 1945 to 1956 he was president of the corporation, and from 1963 until his retirement in 1970, he was chairman of the board.

He served with various Air Force and ground installations from 1941-45, advancing to the rank of major, and also served in the War Department, Washington, D.C. As a staff officer with the Fifth Army, he saw combat in the European-Mediterranean theater and participated in landings and campaigns in Sicily, Salerno, and Anzio. He was awarded the Bronze Star. During part of his time in the Fifth Army, Sir Knight Ball served as aide to General Mark W. Clark, and later published a book, Staff Officer, which recounted his experiences.

He holds a commercial pilot's rating for single- and multi-engine aircrafts; he has served as a director of Borg-Warner Corporation of Chicago; American National Bank and Trust Company, and Merchants National Bank, Muncie; and the American Fletcher Corporation of Indianapolis. He is president of Muncie Airport, Inc., Minnetrista Corporation, Ball Brothers Foundation; chairman of the board of Muncie Aviation Company; honorary chairman of Ball Memorial Hospital; honorary trustee of Ball State University Foundation; honorary trustee of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; and an honorary trustee of Asheville School, Asheville. He is a past director of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Inc.; past president, Glass Container
Manufacturers Institute; former director and vice chairman, Public Broadcasting Service; and a charter member of the National Council of the Humanities.

Masonic, civic, and social memberships and offices include Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment; trustee and Past Treasurer of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation; Past Grand Commander of Indiana; honorary member, Supreme Council, 33°, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.; recipient of the Gourgas Medal of Honor and the Caleb B. Smith Medal of Honor for distinguished service to fraternity, humanity, and country; member of the American Legion, Muncie Rotary Club, and Amvets; Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity; Columbia Club of Indianapolis; Yale Club of New York; and the Explorers Club of New York and the Adventurers Club of Chicago.

Sir Knight Ball has received honorary degrees from five institutions: a Doctor of Humane Letters from Wabash College, Doctor of Laws from DePauw University, Doctor of Laws from Ball State University, Doctor of Laws from Indiana University, and Doctor of Humane Letters from Keuka College.

He is married to the former Virginia Beall Stewart and resides at 1707 Riverside Avenue, Muncie. They have two children, Robert B. and Nancy L. Teed. Sir Knight Ball has three children from his previous marriage to Isabel Urban, who died in 1949.

Edmund F. Ball has lived a life of example for all to honor and to emulate. His contributions to humanity are on a planet-wide scale, and his demonstrations of Christian principles are endless. We as Knights Templar are honored that he has been a member of our order for more than fifty years and a Master Mason for more than sixty years.

Dear Knight Templar:

In preparing for a trip to Ireland, I found an article which mentioned the ruins of a castle occupied by the Knights Templar at Ballyhacket. When we got to Ireland, I was determined to see the castle.

Ballyhacket is just south of Campile and was very difficult to find, even for our guide, as we had to travel over unmarked secondary roads until within five kilometers of the village. Ballyhacket today is a small, picturesque fishing village at the head of a cove of the Suir River. It is located in the southeastern part of Ireland.

The Ballyhacket castle ruins are within two blocks of the cove in the downtown area. There are no records as to the appearance of the complete castle at its zenith; the castle was built from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. It is reported to have been used by the Knights Templar in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, as mention of Knights Templar in the cove at that time.

The photo shows the front view of the remaining castle tower, which had five storeys. The ground floor room was vaulted, with recesses on either side. An opening on the right side of the room lead to a winding staircase, which itself lead to the
upper storeys. The castle entrance was locked and the owner was out of town, so I was unable to get into the upper rooms. (The castle is privately owned.)

I thought the story and picture may be of interest to Sir Knights; perhaps others may have additional information on the Ballyhack castle.

Sincerely and fraternally,
Abner F. Teague, P.C.
Old Dominion Commandery No. 11
Alexandria, Virginia

Masonic Americana, Volumes I & II

_Masonic Americana, Volume II_ is being offered in an attractive softcover 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.

Knight Templar Filing

The Grand Encampment offers for sale plastic collapsible “cut-corner” files for those who wish to have a method of filing back issues of _Knight Templar_. The files are a quality product—sturdy and durable. They are colored blue and measure 10¼ by 2½ by 7 inches. Each file will comfortably accommodate up to thirty-six copies—a three-year supply. A clear plastic slot for an identification label is located across the spine of the file. These files are shipped flat for snap-up construction upon receipt. The non-scratch files are available for $4.50 each, postpaid; $3.75 each for three or more, by writing the Grand Recorder, Suite 1700, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604-2293.
King, then-Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada; and to Sir Knight Herbert D. Sledd, P.G.C. (Kentucky), chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, who had served in that capacity for the past twenty-one years. Honorary memberships in the Grand Encampment were presented to Most Eminent Knight Gary M. Kollo, Grand Master of the Great Priory of Germany, and Most Eminent Knight Edward S. P. Carson, Supreme Grand Master, and Right Eminent Knight James W. Gerrard, Grand Chancellor, of the Great Priory of Canada.

Monday evening was reserved for state dinners, and the Grand Master’s banquet was held on Tuesday evening, with over 1,300 guests filling Heritage Hall. Sir Knight Herbert D. Sledd served as emcee for the evening. After the introduction of distinguished guests and Grand Encampment officers, Grand Master Smith welcomed the attendees and presented the National Award of the Grand Encampment to Sir Knight Edmund F. Ball, Past Grand Commander of Indiana and Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment. He also honored Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell for his distinguished service as Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

On Tuesday, all grand officers advanced one station, leaving the chair of Grand Captain General empty. Two candidates ran for the office: Sir Knight William Jackson Jones, North Central Department Commander, and Sir Knight James Morris Ward, Past Southeastern Department Commander and chairman of the Committee on International York Rite Cooperation. They were voted upon and Sir Knight Ward was declared the winner. The Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer were reelected.

Wednesday morning was reserved for the conclusion of the business sessions and the open installation. Sir Knight Marvin E. Fowler was sworn in as our new Grand Master, along with the other grand officers. The Reverend Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir was appointed Grand Prelate. New department commanders were appointed as follows: Gordon J. Brenner, Northeastern; Joseph D. Brackin, Southeastern; H. Courtney Jones, East Central; Morton P. Steyer, North Central; Earl R. Little, South Central; Howard R. Caldwell, Northwestern; and David B. Slayton, Southwestern. A report on the department commanders will follow in a later issue of this magazine. After the open installation, the Grand Encampment triennial sessions were declared closed for 1988, and it was announced that the 58th Triennial Conclave would be held in Washington, D.C., on August 17-21, 1991.
likewise, a once-prolific Fraternity that prides itself on an association with antiquity must struggle for its very existence and mediate between tradition and change. Having “accepted” petitioners from outside the craft guilds since the seventeenth century, the Craft has continually adapted, evolved, and changed to fit the times its members live in—without compromising the landmarks of the

“The Craft has continually adapted to the times its members live in without losing sight of its ancient beginnings or its original purpose.”

Fraternity, without breaking ties to its ancient beginnings, and without losing sight of its original purpose.

Freemasonry has been in Pennsylvania since before Pennsylvania was a state. Many of our famous sons have been Freemasons, from President James Buchanan to pro golfer Arnold Palmer. Freemasonry is our “anchor of morality,” and we will not let it die easily.

Now, as Project Solomon II is set into place, the Masonic order is put to trial. We are grateful to our leaders who had the forethought to see the inevitable outcome of the present situation, and who had the courage to do something about it before it was too late. Today, the world of Freemasonry is watching to see what happens with the experiment here in Pennsylvania.

Let the Cross Lead—Continued from page 22

thought of Christ as one dying in your behalf? Peter describes it in this way: “He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree.” (Peter 2:24) The idea of bearing sin is a familiar one in the Scriptures. To “bear sin” means to endure the punishment for it, to suffer the consequence of it. Jesus bore what was coming to us—our curse and sin. That is the transforming good news of God’s love. The death on the cross has moved the world, because it is God’s awesome sacrifice for our sakes.

But there still remains a special meaning in the cross which transcends all these others. It is the word of the cross entrusted to Paul alone. We may admire Jesus’

“To ‘bear sin’ means to endure the punishment for it or suffer the consequence of it. Jesus bore what was coming to us—our curse and sin.”

martyrdom, and even be moved by His death to a moral change. We may realize His blood cleanses us from all sin. But the cross means yet more. It points to the manner of His death. Paul saw in the cross what no one else saw before. Not only does he see the entire earth blessed and saved, but he sees all things reconciled that God has created—even the principalities and powers of the heavens. So great is the power of the cross!

Every Sir Knight should feel an individual responsibility in fulfilling the exalted mission of the cross. We should march to conquest! March to victory, with the cross of Jesus going on before!

Views expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the views of the Grand Encampment nor of its members.

Sir Knight David L. Marshall is a member of Duquesne Commandery No. 72 of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and one of the younger Past Masters of Plum Creek Lodge No. 799. He lives at 9049 Maple Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15239.

Sir Knight and Dr. Howard R. Towne is an Honorary Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Michigan and a Past Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. He lives at 970 66th Street North, Lot 2, Pinellas Park, FL 33781.
History of the Grand Encampment

CHAPTER XVI

FEATURES OF THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVES
(continued)

The parade was held at seven o'clock in the evening, and was a most colorful event. The description of this parade by Mr. Henry Cavendish, a staff writer for the Miami Herald is most unusual and eloquent, and is quoted at length:

"Onward, Christian Soldiers!"

They moved onward, those Knights Templar legions last night, like the onward lilt of the theme hymn their bands played endlessly as they passed the review stand in Biscayne Boulevard, near Third Street.

"Marching as to war —"

They marched forward, by the tens, by the hundreds and by the thousands, marching with the steady steps, the relentless march rhythm of the Christian legions that have swept over the face of the earth for the last 2,000 years.

"With the cross of Jesus . . ."

Such was the zealous set of their faces, the religious fire in their eyes as they trod with firm footsteps the eastern lane of the Boulevard southward from N.E. Seventeenth Street around the traffic isle of N.E. Thirteenth Street, sweeping on southward to the Flagler Street intersection, and thence westward through Flagler Street to the point of dispersing just past the country courthouse.

"With the cross of Jesus . . ."

The interminable blare of their martial bands in the crusading fervor of a religious hymn —

"Going on before."

It was something like that, the endless repetition of the famous old hymn before the reviewing stands as Knights Templar Commanderies and drill teams from all parts of the nation staged the grand parade of the Triennial Conclave through the heart of downtown Miami last night. It was estimated that 8,000 members of the organization took part in the parade, and that the equipment and regalia worn by the paraders were worth in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. But the numbers of the marchers and the value of their regalia paled before the never-ending repetition of their marching song before the review stand.

"Christ, the Royal Master, / Leads against the foe;"

Legions of Knights Templar marching between massed lines of spectators, extending along both sides of Biscayne Boulevard and Flagler Street from the point of origin to the point of disbanding.

"Forward into battle, See His banners go!"

They stood on their feet by the hours. They sat on the hard wood benches or chairs of boxes, grandstands, and bleachers. They sat on the curbs like rows of birds on a fence or a wire. They were gathered by the thousands, those parade spectators; by the tens of thousands, and it is not altogether improbable
that they were there by a hundred thousand and more. No estimates of the numbers of the spectators of the great parade were possible. It is only possible to say that no similar crowd has ever been witnessed within the streets and highways of Metropolitan Miami in recent years. And yet while they gazed upon the passing panorama with eyes intent, it seemed they were even more intent in the spirit and mood with which they listened to the interminable playing of the great Christian song.

"Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war, with the cross of Jesus going on before."

It was all something like that, paraders in glittering uniforms marching interminably between packed masses of witnessing humanity. And there were the other paraders, in the long dark, robes and the white plumed hats more indicative of the solemnity and the dignity of the Knight Templar ideal. For always against the background of the marching there was the martial rhythm of the great theme hymn.

And yet in a way, the atmosphere of the occasion was tempered by the maneuvers of the drill teams. They marched in single file, by twos, by fours, sixes, eights, and so on to the wide phalanx of 24 marching men sweeping along the boulevard single breast, and eight rows deep. They wheeled about, obliquely to the right and obliquely to the left. They marched and countermarched. And always there were the showering cheers of spectators, the pattering fall of handclapping on the still night air. Always, too, there was in the background the religious theme song of the occasion.

"At the sign of triumph Satan's host doth flee; on, then Christian soldiers, on to victory!"

Perhaps the most impressive sight of the entire evening was when the Detroit Commandery marched by near the head of the procession. They were led by two standard bearers in brown, with a band in blue . . . the band playing the interminable song of the marching hordes of Christianity.

"Hell's foundations quiver at the shout of praise; Brothers, lift your voices, loud your anthems raise."

And then at the sudden issuing of a command, the legions of Detroit Templars switched into the moving mass proportions of the passion cross of the organization. It could only be seen to good advantage from an elevation, but from the elevated perch of the grandstands and bleachers and from the high perch of the press and photographic stand it seemed like the mighty and majestic legions of some lost crusade moving across the dream reaches of infinity into the mist-veiled distance of some celestial reality.

And always in the ears of the awe-touched spectators, there rang the inspiring lines of the song . . .

"Like a mighty army moves the Church of God; Brothers, we are treading where the saints have trod; we are not divided, all one body we; one in hope and doctrine, one in charity."

That was the visual impression of the Detroit Commandery moving forward along Biscayne Boulevard in the massed formation of the passion cross!
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.

- For sale: Past Commander’s sword—gold, good condition; Past Commander’s chapeau—fair condition; Templar uniform (high collar, Michigan style)—fair condition; imitation leather suitcase—good condition. $300.00 firm, plus shipping and insurance. Vernon A. Mackie, 1433 Clay St., N.E., Salem, OR 97301.

- Seeking info on John Clayton, who emigrated from England circa 1902-05. I have a picture of him in his Templar uniform when he was roughly 35 years old. He was in the cotton-woolen industry and may have lived in the southern states. Write to Robert Kierf, 3480 Cook Rd., Medina, OH 44256, (216) 725-0670.

- Trying to locate Templar sword with scabbard that belonged to my late grandfather, Joseph H. Gauthier, originally a member of Oklahoma Commandery No. 3 (1910-1915) and later a member of Illinois Commandery No. 72, now consolidated with Evanston No. 58 of Evanston, Ill. Sword may be inscribed and is pre-1921 vintage. It was given to James Leslie Randolph, a Master Mason who lived in San Francisco, Phoenix, and Dallas, and passed away in North Little Rock, Ark., in 1978. I would welcome any info regardless of how insignificant it may seem. Joseph H. Gauthier, P.O. Box 12445, Reno, NV 89510.

- For sale: new Masonic decal—square and compasses surrounded by the words “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,” which emphasize the founding principles of Masonry. Blue and white. $1.50 each, plus $0.50 postage on orders from one to twenty. John Kousman, P.O. Box 256, Cornish, NH 03746.

- For sale: several Masonic pocket watches, Swiss triangle pocket watches, several Dudley watches, English globe balls, York Rite ring, and several gold Masonic watch fobs. C. Clark Julius, 2260 Carlisle Rd., York, PA 17404, (717) 764-3067.

- Wanted to buy: bound copies of volumes 87-91 of Ars Quatuor Coronatorum—transactions of Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076. Contact Robert L. Pemberton, Sec., Three Pillars Chapter No. 280, R.A.M., 212 Belmont Dr., Romeoville, IL 60441.


- Did you so promise and vow? Were you a member of the Order of DeMolay? The International DeMolay Alumni Association is looking for you! A national search is being conducted to locate former members of DeMolay so that a complete directory of DeMolay alumni can be produced. If you were in DeMolay, please send name, address, Chapter of affiliation, and the state that Chapter was located in, to the International DeMolay Alumni Association, P.O. Box 901342, Kansas City, MO 64190.

- I am interested in starting a Masonic stamp collection, to include commemorative postcards and postmarks and foreign Masonic stamps. Dwight Seals, 4381 Camden West Elkton Rd., Somerville, OH 45064.
Now available—logos of various Masonic degrees and related bodies or any other designs imprinted in full color on virtually any item: T-shirts, sweatshirts, ball caps, coffee mugs, beer steins, metal trophy plates, wall decals, and so forth. For more info, contact C. A. Adams, Box 34, Rt. 103, Mt. Holly, VT 05758.

Seeking info on Abraham Hayter, Sr. (b. 1733; d. 2/22/1815). His wife was Susannah (b. circa 1728; d. 3/2/1829). Both are buried in Washington Co., Va. They were in Freddickers Co., Md.; first land record there was 4/4/1760. Prior whereabouts needed. Contact John E. Hayter, RR 2, Millwood Manor, Jacksonville, IL 62650, (217) 245-7083.

Researching music and life of J. J. Richards (1878-1956). To date, I have listed 101 published compositions, 11 unpublished compositions, and 16 unpublished compositions [sic]. Since he composed 300 or more works, I’m interested in locating additional numbers. Biographical info is also wanted. If you have either of the above, please contact Robert E. Morris, 25 S. Fremont St., Naperville, IL 60540.

Seeking help in locating Lt. Louis Verbrugge or any men who served on the USS Nuosha, which was sunk in May 1942 in the Pacific. Lt. Verbrugge was the mess treasurer on the ship. If anyone has any info or knows of anyone who served on this ship, known as the “Flying Oil Can,” please send to Bill Daniels, P.O. Box 1425, Santa Rosa, CA 95402-1425.

Seeking info on ancestors or descendants of John Matson, a photographer in Salt Lake City, Utah, around 1893. He was the brother of Joseph Matson, also a photographer. Thank you. Beverly Matson Lange, N.E. 1025 Alfred Ln., Pullman, WA 99163.

USS Drexler (DD-741) crew members will hold a reunion on May 19-21, 1989, at New Orleans, La. Please contact E. T. Studdard, 1715 Delwood Dr., Brownwood, TX 76801, (915) 643-1747.

Wanted: An Ahiman Rezon, written by Frederick Dalcho. First published in 1807 and then in 1822. Also interested in first edition works by Albert G. Mackey. Contact Barry A. Rickman, 814 Jefferson Dr., West Columbia, SC 29169, (803) 796-0478 (home), and (803) 733-4059 (office).

Attention: all former members of the U.S. 6th Infantry are cordially invited to join the U.S. 6th Infantry Association, quartered at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Fee is nominal and you are most welcome. Write to Paul R. Smiljanich, Sec., 4069 Green Park Rd., Mehlville, MO 63125.

Looking for family of Henry Byrum. He came from Knox Co., Tenn., to Smith Co., Tex., about 1863. Married to Martha G. Thompson. Also seeking family of Hamilton Byrum from about the same time. He was married to Sarah E. Gandy. Would like to hear from these families or any Byrum family. Write for more details. Cleo C. Byrum, 2817 Anita Ln., Tyler, TX 75701, (214) 566-8074.

Seeking info on Philip Mettee. He was the fifth child (fourth born in U.S.) of Leonard and Catherine Rudolph Mettee; Catherine born in Baltimore, Md. Philip’s son Leonard (b. 8/11/1839) was my g.grandfather; his mother was Elizabeth Smithson-Binns. Philip Mettee is in the Baltimore city directories of 1831, 1833, and 1835-36, listed as a blacksmith. Write for more details. Albert M. Ross, 6740 Fonticello, Prairie Village, KS 66208.


For sale: two adjoining lots in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, Calif. Graves three and four, lot 2515, Garden of Benediction. $750.00 for both; price negotiable. Billy Cherry, Rt. 2, Box 9A, Sunset, TX 76270.
Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell installs Sir Knight Marvin E. Fowler as our new Grand Master at the 57th Triennial Conclave in Lexington, Kentucky. Our coverage begins on page thirteen.