

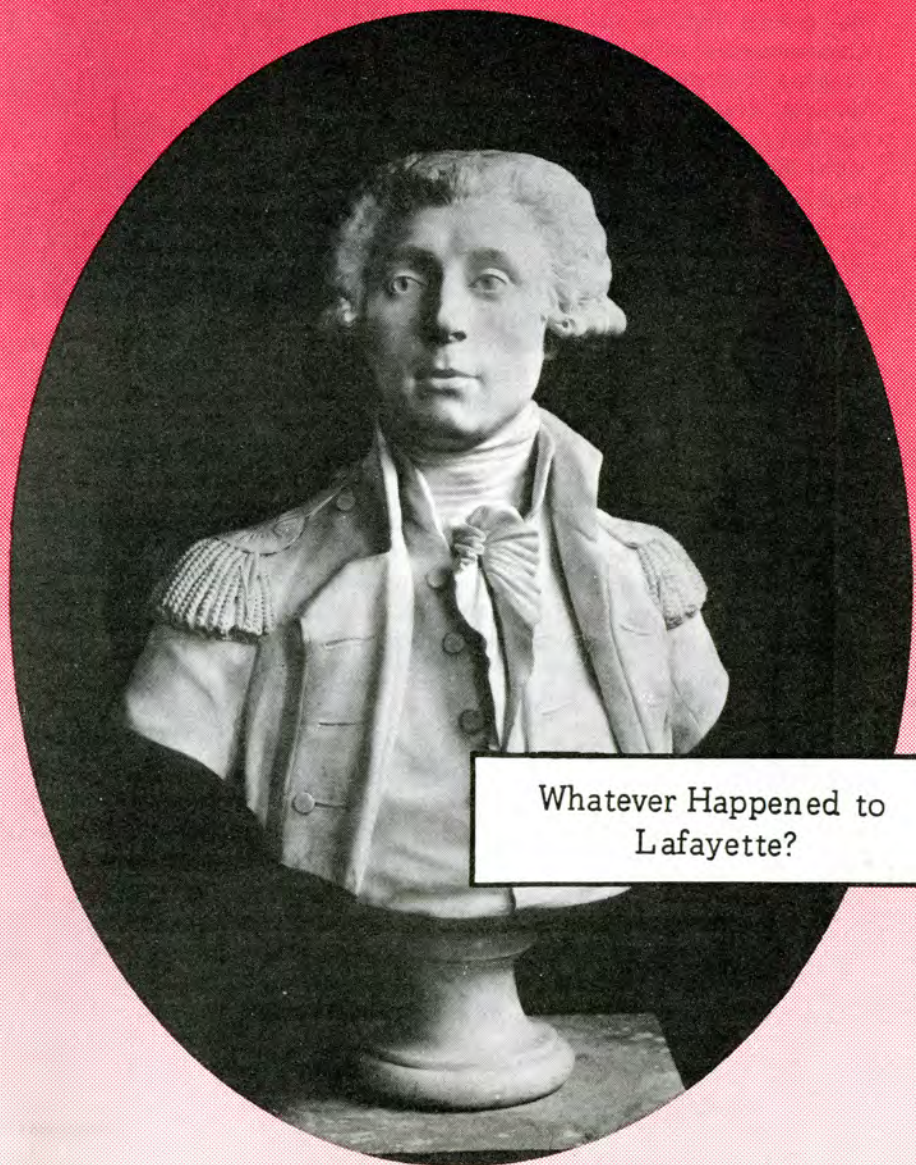


Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXIV

NOVEMBER 1988

NUMBER 11



Whatever Happened to
Lafayette?

Our Challenge

In this, my third monthly message as Grand Master, I feel I must address the most important matter affecting our order in the United States. It's a complicated situation—not easy to describe and not easy to remedy. I'm referring to the general state of our order. Many Commanderies offer no constructive program. Too many members are withdrawing. Too many are being dropped for non-payment of dues. A pessimist views the problem with alarm. An optimist views it as a challenge and an opportunity to perform a worthwhile service to humanity. Which are you?

This month we celebrate Thanksgiving. I hope you each have many things for which you are thankful. As a Fraternity, we have much to be thankful for. The thousands of devoted Sir Knights who practice the principles of our order are a firm foundation on which to build. Let us be thankful for our splendid programs: the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, the Educational Foundation, and our Holy Land Pilgrimage. Let us be especially thankful for those who support these activities.

I'm optimistic about the future of Templary. Let us each accept our so-called problems as a challenge, and through working in unity, move forward as we prepare to enter the next century. Let us make sure we leave to the next generation a vibrant, active association of Christian Masons whose actions are above reproach and who practice what they preach.



Marvin E. Fowler

Knight Templar

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

NOVEMBER: Our cover story concerns the adventures of Brother and Marquis de Lafayette following his heroic contributions to our American Revolution. A strong advocate of a constitutional monarchy in France, Lafayette returned to a country on the brink of revolution, where his views had alienated him from radical and royalist alike. (Cover photograph of Jean Houdin's bust of Lafayette appears courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute). Our annual salute to our Grand Commanders appears in this issue, as does an introduction to the 21st Annual Voluntary Campaign of the KTEF and notice of the 1989 Easter Sunrise Service in Washington, D.C. Happy Thanksgiving, Sir Knights!

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Editor's Journal



• **Grand Master's Reception:** A reception honoring our Most Eminent Grand Master, Marvin E. Fowler, will be held on November 26, 1988, at the Country Club of Fairfax, 5110 Ox Road, Fairfax, Virginia. Fellowship hour will begin at 6:00 p.m., followed by a banquet at 7:00 p.m. and the reception at 8:00 p.m. The event is under the sponsorship of Columbia Commandery No. 2, District of Columbia. The cost is \$27.50 per person, and the event is open to everyone, both members and friends.

Hotel rooms are available. If you require an accommodation, arrangements have been made with the Holiday Inn of Fairfax City for special rates of \$44.00 for one person or \$48.00 for two. To assure this rate you must call the sales office at (703) 591-0852 before November 11 and mention the Commandery of Knights Templar block of rooms. The Holiday Inn is located near the intersection of U.S. 50 and Va.-123, just off I-66 Exit 16, South.

Your reservation must include your name, the name of your lady, address, zip code, phone number, the number of reservations desired at \$27.50 each, and the total enclosed. Mail this information with your check made payable to Columbia Commandery No. 2—no later than November 11—to J. Milton McDonald, 1101 South Arlington Ridge Road, No. 815, Arlington, VA 22202. Table seating will be assigned in the order paid reservations are received.

To all Sir Knights, wheresoever dispersed: come out and honor our Grand Master for his long and dedicated service to our beloved order!

• **Attention All Collectors:** The remaining metallic identification badges and souvenir julep cups from the 57th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment are now being offered to those who might wish to collect memorabilia from that event. The badges are of thick metal in the shape of a shield, which was the logo for this Triennial Conclave (see back cover, August 1988 issue of *Knight Templar*). They are colored gold (which were issued to voting members of the Grand Encampment) and silver (as issued to non-voters).

The silver-plated souvenir julep cups are 3½ inches high and 3 inches in diameter at the top, with the Triennial Conclave logo embossed on the side. These cups were the table gifts at the Grand Master's banquet.

A limited number of these highly collectible souvenirs are still available for the nominal sums of \$10.00 each for the gold badges and the julep cups, and \$5.00 each for the silver badges. They will be shipped postpaid. If interested, make checks payable to the 57th Triennial Conclave Committee. You may order directly from 57th Triennial Conclave Committee, 1041 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475.



What happened to the Marquis de Lafayette, a Brother Mason and benefactor of our country, during the French Revolution? Most American historians don't make the answer a part of our early history, so to find out we must go to the story of the French Revolution. The story of the imprisonment of Lafayette ten years after the American Revolution and the melodramatic rescue attempt by a grateful young American is filled with political intrigue, adventure, suspense, and a convoluted conspiracy in which six countries became unknowing accessories to the plot.

The story began early on the afternoon of June 13, 1777, when a French vessel slipped into an isolated bay on the coast of South Carolina and dropped anchor. On board was a young man, the Marquis de Lafayette, who had purchased the ship for this voyage to America. With him was Baron de Kalb and a group of French nobles who had been promised commissions in the "Armies of the States-General of North America" by one of the American agents in Paris raising support for our cause.

The Frenchmen were lost; they had intended to land at Charleston, but had been driven off their course by fifty miles to the north. They had entered a small bay which belonged to Major Benjamin Huger. Some men who were grappling for oysters in the bay led the Frenchmen to the plantation of Major Huger, himself a descendant of French Huguenots. Huger welcomed his unexpected guests and invited them to stay the night at his plantation.

In time, Lafayette, de Kalb, and the rest of the Frenchmen were led north, where they joined the Continental Army and helped to win American independence. But among those who first encoun-

Whatever Happened to Lafayette?



by Sir Knight William A. Brown

tered Lafayette on that night in South Carolina was one of Huger's sons, Francis Kinloch Huger, who was then three years old. It was Francis Huger who, seventeen years later, took part in one of the oddest episodes in Lafayette's life: a plot to liberate him from an Austrian prison.

The tale of how Lafayette came to be incarcerated in the central European country began during the early events of the French Revolution. The Marquis, a leading figure in those events, was a moderate who actively supported the concept of a constitutional monarchy, a position that alienated him from both the royalists and the radicals. He was serving as commanding general of the northern army of France when the "Suspension of the King" was announced on August 10, 1792. With France in the control of revolutionaries like Robespierre and Danton, Lafayette realized that only the guillotine awaited him at home.

With a group of followers, Lafayette crossed the frontier into Austria just as the French assembly passed a decree calling for his arrest as a traitor. The group hoped to take refuge in a neutral country, but when they reached the Austrian lines, Lafayette was arrested as an enemy of monarchy and sent to Prussia for temporary confinement.

Soon, in London, the French aristocrats living in exile were making efforts through diplomatic channels to have the Marquis freed. They also contacted Justus Erich Bollman, a doctor from Hanover who was more interested in adventure than medicine and had already made a reputation for himself by successfully smuggling many aristocrats, including the Comte de Narbonne, out of France. The fact that the Comte de Narbonne was the ex-minister of war made this quite an accomplishment. In fact, the feats of Dr. Bollman paralleled the escapades of the fictional "Scarlet Pimpernel."

Early in 1794 Bollman was in Berlin appealing for Lafayette's freedom. Unsuc-

cessful there, he traveled to Magdeburg Prison, where Lafayette had been incarcerated, but he arrived too late—Lafayette had already been moved to Neisse. In May of 1794 he was transferred entirely out of Prussia to an undisclosed Austrian prison. The emperor of Austria held Lafayette personally responsible for the downfall of Louis XVI and was

"The emperor of Austria held Lafayette personally responsible for the downfall of Louis XVI and was determined to keep him in prison."

determined not to let the general's friends contact him.

Three months after Lafayette's disappearance, Bollman's search took him to Olmutz, a fortress city located on a plain in Austria (now in Czechoslovakia). There Bollman heard talk of increased security at the prison and of new and important arrivals so important that they had no names—they were referred to by numbers. Even the guards were forbidden to talk to the prisoners who were locked behind double doors. Bollman felt sure that Lafayette was among them, and so checked into the Golden Swan, where a Dr. Haberlein, the prison physician, was in residence. Bollman, being a doctor himself, had no trouble making friends with Dr. Haberlein. Haberlein, a simple, unsuspecting man, was one of the few people who knew the identity of all the prisoners; through Haberlein, Bollman confirmed his suspicion that Lafayette was one of the nameless prisoners of Olmutz. After a short time, Haberlein became an unwitting messenger between Bollman and Lafayette.

Haberlein transmitted notes and books between Bollman and Lafayette. It all seemed very innocent; the doctor was permitted and even encouraged to read the letters and notes, but what he did not know was that each note or letter con-

tained messages written in the simplest form of invisible ink, lemon juice.

At this time Austria was full of spies, and foreigners with no obvious occupation were quickly checked by officials; thus Bollman made plans to travel to Vienna, promising Dr. Haberlein he would return. It was in Vienna that Bollman met Francis Kinloch Huger.

Francis' father, Major Huger, had been killed in 1779 during the siege of Charleston, and two years later young Francis Huger had been shipped off to England to improve his health and study medicine. By 1794 he had completed his medical studies in London and decided to see first-hand the war raging in Europe between France and her neighbors. That spring he set off for Antwerp, where he spent several months working in the British hospitals, and from there moved to Vienna.

Huger, at length ready to return to England and eventually to the Americas,

“Dr. Bollman and Lafayette were able to smuggle notes containing messages written in the simplest form of invisible ink, lemon juice.”

was looking for a traveling companion. A mutual friend introduced him to Bollman. The two men began to get acquainted and talked quite freely; both doctors, they had much in common. Speculation on the whereabouts of Lafayette was widespread in Europe, and Huger had more than a passing interest in the topic. He told Bollman of Lafayette's early visit to his father's plantation, and spoke aloud of his concern about the general's imprisonment. Bollman, who wasn't ready to take anyone into his confidence, said nothing to Huger of his plans to free Lafayette, although he felt more secure after discovering Huger to be a fellow Mason. As for being a traveling companion, Bollman said he had to make a short side trip to

Hungary, and that on his return they might talk of their return to England.

Huger waited eight days and then made plans to purchase a carriage and leave for England alone, but Bollman showed up the day before he planned to leave. Bollman said he would join Huger, but on obtaining a promise of secrecy, told Huger of finding Lafayette in prison in Olmutz and of his detailed escape plan in which they would take Lafayette to England with them.

Bollman revealed that every day the imprisoned Lafayette was driven into the country under close guard, ostensibly for



A carved glass doorknob dating from Lafayette's U.S. visit in 1824.

his health. Accordingly, Bollman and Huger would use two horses, as a third might arouse suspicion; the horse upon which Dr. Huger would ride had been trained to carry two persons, while it was necessary for the other horse to carry only Bollman.

The general made the rest of the plan sound easy. He would be in a phaeton; the driver, an over-large, clumsy man, would be no problem. Lafayette would have no trouble frightening the cowardly little corporal with his own sword. The other two guards were seen as no threat at all, as they were but a pair of crippled old soldiers, no longer good for → → →

anything except guard duty and other non-physical "light work."

When Bollman had explained the plan to Huger, he asked if Huger was willing to join him in the escape plan. It was almost a matter of family honor for Huger. As he said later, "I saw an opportunity to restore liberty to a man who at my own age had risked everything for me."

Accounts of the events of the next few days read like a modern spy novel, complete with a custom-made coach containing secret compartments for ropes and saws. Huger and Bollman returned to Olmutz on November 5, 1794; the following day they sat on their horses, watched the route taken by Lafayette, and signaled to the general of their presence and that his escape was planned for just two days later.

Next month in Knight Templar, read of the conclusion to this exciting attempt to rescue one of the major figures in America's struggle for independence. See you then!

Sir Knight William A. Brown is a member of Old Dominion Commandery No. 11 in Alexandria, Virginia, and lives at 2404 Valley Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Virginia Knight Templar Cookbook

There are a limited number of the *Virginia Knight Templar Ladies Cookbook* available. It was published in April 1988 and contains 417 pages, with over 1,000 recipes. Each book sells for \$12.00, including postage and handling. All profits from the sale of this cookbook go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. A spokesperson suggests that you order now for that special friend's Christmas present. If interested, write to Mrs. Iva Mary Hopkins, 828 McBryde Drive, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

New Hampshire No. 8—Edwin L. Collishaw, Jr.
Kansas No. 13—Max K. Winter

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.



Mississippi Lodge's 150th Anniversary

Walter W. Kimmel Lodge No. 32, F. & A.M., Aberdeen, Mississippi, has issued a commemorative coin in celebration of the 150th anniversary of its founding on January 2, 1838. If interested, send \$5.00 to Bobby Berry, P.O. Box 37, Hamilton, MS 39746.

This address was given by Sir Knight Dr. Krayer upon the occasion of his installation as Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge No. 1117, A.F. & A.M., on June 25, 1988, in Dallas, Texas.

This occasion, surrounded by family, friends, colleagues, and Brethren, is to me a "people-event." Represented here are many types of people from many walks of life, affording us the opportunity to renew acquaintances and friendships and to meet someone new as well.

I want to begin by reflecting upon three lines from a ritual which some of you have heard many times before: "The success of your journey through life will in great measure depend upon your ability to get along with people. This world is filled with millions of human beings, no two alike. Each possesses different opinions, ideals, tastes, ambitions, and traits of character." The ability one has to get along well with people, and how one chooses to exhibit that ability, has ramifications in every walk of life I can imagine. I do not purport to represent how Masonry in general stands on the role of people and friendship, fidelity, and business, hence I have titled this address "One Mason's Perspective," which combines my personal feelings with some key concepts and attributes recognized as important to our ancient Craft. Like all other endeavors in life which are influenced by our beliefs, reliance upon Masonic precepts can also contribute to the way we establish and maintain relationships with other people. But before examining some of these precepts, a few general comments about the process.

To "get along with people"; it's so easy to say, but so hard to do. It is often a frustrating endeavor; try as we might with some people, the prospects seem hopeless. We learn quickly that there are no textbook rules to follow which ensure

One Mason's Perspective

by Sir Knight Karl J. Krayer

success in every case. We are tested constantly by the kinds of roles we play and the forever-changing roles of those we interact with. For instance, an officer of this Lodge is not only an officer; he also may be a husband to his wife, a father to his children, a son to his mother, a supervisor to his subordinates, a subordinate to his superior, a company representative to its customers, a customer to other companies, a member of his congregation at church, and so forth. Each role requires a different set of demands, behavior, and temperament.

When you factor in the many roles each person we have to deal with every day can play, the possible combinations alone are enough to explain why establishing and maintaining relationships is so difficult. And you may wonder out loud (if you are a person who wears many hats), "If I have trouble keeping up with who I am or what I am expected to do, how can I possibly learn to relate to others who don't know who they are and what's expected of them?"

We all know people who represent the two extremes: those who don't try to get along with others at all and those → → →

who try too much. The people who don't try at all we perceive to care and think only about themselves; they seem to express the attitude, "That's just the way I am, and if you don't like it I can tell you what to do and where to go." Individuals who try too much often think so little of themselves that we perceive them as wishy-washy, lacking any sense of self-worth, and having no backbone, as if they live their lives vicariously through the approval of others.

Those of us who have at one time or another consciously tried to get along with people quickly discover we have to walk a fine line. We find it easy to tell ourselves to compromise when another person doesn't agree with us on an issue, but we find it much more difficult to do when the time comes to play it out. Thinking about how to compromise seems to make matters even worse, for developing and maintaining relationships with others is not something that can be calculated with any kind of scientific formula. How many times, for example, have you caught yourself saying, "Well, we went where he wanted the last time; now it's my turn to pick a place," or laughing at something that wasn't really funny to you only to ensure the continuation of a good relationship with another person?

One thing is clear: no one can get along with anyone without trying. Deciding to try is difficult enough for many people, let alone selecting some means or strategy to use to do so. In a communication workshop I conducted last spring, one participant told me that he doesn't care if he gets along with any of his employees, that he never thought about it, and that he never would. That alone may explain why his plant sent him to a workshop designed to improve his skills in relating with others.

We usually base a decision to try on three factors. First, we ask ourselves if we want to continue to interact with this

person. We lose many people at this point, when they meet someone and decide this is not the kind of person they would like to get to know any better. For example, as an academic advisor for athletes at a university for four years, I know that many people, professors included, upon learning that a young person was an athlete, or "jock," would have nothing else to do with them, regardless of their academic ability or potential. The same was true for many students who were easily identified as "Greeks" in fraternities and sororities.

Second, we ask ourselves if we are motivated to expend the effort it takes to know and get along with another person. We lose some people here because getting

"Getting along with people requires some expenditures: time, sometimes money, and always the risk of hurt feelings or emotional attachment."

along with another person requires some expenditures: it takes time, often money, and always the risk of hurt feelings or emotional attachment.

Third, we have to possess the skills which permit us to get to know another person. Here is where we lose even more people, for there are those who genuinely want to get along with others and are strongly motivated to do so, but who lack the fundamental social skills necessary to build rapport with another person. We all know examples of this type as well: the person who, uncomfortable at a party or mixer, doesn't know how to "small talk," which includes the ability to ask questions when you don't really care about the answers, such as "Have you lived in Dallas long?" or "What do you do for a living?" They don't know how to probe deeper by asking follow-up questions, such as "Why did you pick Dallas?" or "How did you train to be an architect?" when they weren't really interested in the

first place. They typically don't use the necessary nodding, smiling, and other facial expressions relating surprise, excitement, and other emotions which give at least the appearance of caring about the other person. That they may not care is certainly a possibility; however, there are many sad circumstances where they actually do but cannot use the proper behavior to communicate their feelings. . . .

Getting to know people, then, is both very important and quite a bit more complicated than one might first think. What, then, can Masonry tell us about "getting along with people"—or perhaps a better question would be, What can being a Mason do to help us in that process? I do not take the position that we do this any better than members of any other group. Helping people live better lives is hardly unique to Freemasonry; practically every organization that adheres to some credo or philosophy would have something to say on this subject. However, there are Masonic precepts which serve to remind us how Masonry can actually make a difference in strengthening our relationships with others and of our special responsibilities as we interact with others in our personal, social, and professional lives. I limit my observations here to actual behavior and experience, rather than the philosophical or theoretical.

Many Masonic implements and symbols play a role in reminding us; I will mention only a few. I am first reminded of a cardinal tenet that tells us so much about working with other people: temperance. Temperance teaches us to avoid excess in all our activities and endeavors. This applies to excess in our interactions with people and can make a substantial difference in how we react to others. Every day on the job there is an unwritten protocol that we "agree to disagree," believing argument itself is productive and produces better decisions. How many times have we said something in emotion-laden terms and regretted doing so at a

later point? Often, we feel bad not because of what we say, but rather how we say it. The old adages "Think twice before speaking once" and "Look before you leap" stand true. We all know that working with other people can be frustrating and as a result it is very easy to lose our cool and blow up, personalize an issue, or use harsh evaluative language such as "terrible," "stupid," "insane," or "pitiful"—among other words which I cannot repeat in this Lodge room! While this behavior can often serve important purposes and be a release for us, when carried to excess it can impede the development of a relationship rather than help it to progress.

Another cardinal tenet, justice, teaches us that every person is entitled to the standard of fairness and his or her just due, without distinction. Many times we are placed in positions of deciding between one person and another or between one fate or another for an individual. All too often we base our judgments on superfluities—personalities and emotions—often announcing decisions in ways which are "public reasons for private decisions." Practically any judgment we make can be justified, and we know that we often decide the outcome of an issue long before we are even aware of the reasons that led to that decision. University management departments, for example, have long taught that personnel offices in many organizations hire, not the most qualified person for a position, but rather the most pleasing person, later fitting the qualifications to the person selected. Many of us avoid being placed in the "judge's seat" as much as possible, but if we truly want to get along with others as well as ourselves, we must make decisions from reason, not emotion, and only after balancing all factors involved.

The level reminds us to treat others equally, regardless of worldly wealth or honors. In Masonry, men are initiated into the Fraternity without ref- → → →

erence to title or rank. Hence, we have seen military officers and corporate officials placed on the level of their subordinates, clergymen placed on the level of laymen, doctors on the level of patients, old on the level of young, and wealthy on the level of the poor. How dangerous it can be, and how damaging the consequences in our relationships with others, when we entertain thoughts

“Contrary to popular belief and common sense, it takes a lot of work to relate well to other people; it is not a passive endeavor.”

of superiority to others! I constantly remind myself when training others on a new skill that patience is a virtue, for the very skill which he or she is having difficulty with may have been equally difficult when I first learned it. I also note that there are certainly skills which my trainee can perform better than me; he or she is no less of a person because those skills do not happen to be the subject of our training session.

Finally, the square teaches us to regulate our actions by virtue and symbolically asks us, “Is this right? Is this just?” There is no comparison between how we feel when we have been dealt with squarely by another person versus when we know we have been manipulated or used in some way. It is always a terrific feeling for me when a Mason shares a secret or a problem with me, knowing that giving it to me on the square it will go no further. All of us have felt the smug merriment in a group of people when the focus of conversation is on a person who is not present as the group reviews his or her traits, character, or deficiencies. How sobering it can be to realize that when we are the ones not present in the group that the conversation may well be focused on us! I believe that virtuous actions on the square tend to produce the same behavior

in others; while not always true, there are many people who do treat others the way they would like to be treated.

We often explain to the newly initiated candidate in Masonry that he will get out of our Fraternity what he puts into it. If we never see him again, he will receive nothing; if he is active, works with us, and practices the principles taught in the Lodge in his daily life, he will receive great treasure from his membership. For me, those people whom I call my Brothers are very special; I am proud that my own brother is a Brother in the Fraternity.

Contrary to popular belief and common sense, it takes a lot of work to get along and relate well with other people. I cannot think of another environment which can prepare someone better to do this than ours. Yet, getting along with other people is not, as I have noted, a passive endeavor; rather, it is an activity which must be worked on and monitored carefully. The true Mason is not one who has more friends than another, but rather the one who is respected by those who come into daily contact with him. We will never, no matter how hard we try, ever achieve perfection. We can, however, by applying these precepts as we walk through our daily pathways, improve ourselves as people—not in an effort to be better than anyone else, but to improve our relationships for ourselves and for those around us. That, my Brothers, is what makes us proud of our membership and of being a Mason, which is our best recommendation.



Sir Knight Dr. Karl J. Krayer is a member of Alexander J. Garrett Commandery No. 103 in Dallas, Texas, and lives at 2638 Roger Williams, Irving, TX 75061.

Last month in Knight Templar readers were entertained by the turbulent history of constitutional ratification in Pennsylvania during the early days of our republic. This month Sir Knight Charles S. Canning continues his tale with the ratification processes in the other states.

Not all the states had such overt activity over ratification as took place in Pennsylvania. The smaller states were quick to ratify, especially those without frontiers. Delaware was the first to ratify—and by unanimous consent—on December 7, 1787. That state was represented at the convention by Brother John Dickinson of Lodge No. 18 of Dover, Delaware. New Jersey followed Pennsylvania on December 18 and Georgia on January 2 in 1788, both by unanimous vote. Connecticut approved 128 to 40 on January 9, and Massachusetts accepted the Constitution on February 6 by a vote of 187 to 168 with nine suggested alterations, including a bill of rights. The Massachusetts ratifying convention president was Brother John Hancock of Lodge No. 277, Quebec and St. Andrews, Boston; its vice president was Brother William Cushing of St. Andrews Lodge.

Maryland voted 63 to 11 on April 28, with Brother George Plater as president of the convention, and only after an unsuccessful filibuster by Luther Martin. Brother James McHenry of Spiritual Lodge No. 23 supported the Constitution in that state, and Brother Daniel Carroll of Lodge No. 16 told us that half of the delegates were instructed to ratify the Constitution

without considering any amendments. South Carolina followed by ratifying on May 23 by a vote of 149 to 23.

The ninth state to ratify, thus assuring adoption of the Constitution, was New Hampshire. Helpful to the New England Federalist cause was Brother Oliver Ellsworth of St. John's Lodge in Princeton, New Jersey, whose "Landholder" essays did much to sway opinion in Connecticut and elsewhere.

While New Hampshire debated, so did Virginia, which finally ratified on June 26. The debate in Virginia saw Brother Edmund Pendleton of Fairfax Lodge No. 43 as president of the ratifying convention. Here Patrick Henry (whose Masonic affiliation is not verified), Brother Richard Henry Lee of Hiram Lodge No. 59, and George Mason spoke against ratification, while Brothers George Washington, John Marshall (Grand Master of Virginia in 1795), Henry Lee of Hiram Lodge, and Edmund Randolph (Grand Master and governor of Virginia) supported the Constitution. Patrick Henry implied that the

The Tumultuous Tides of Democracy, Part II

by Sir Knight Charles S. Canning

Philadelphia delegates were in criminal conspiracy and that "it squints toward monarchy." Henry's language became so abusive, in fact, that besides precipitating a near-duel with Randolph, it also caused Brother Nicholas Gilman in New → → →

Hampshire to write to Brother John Sullivan, of Henry and George Mason, that if spirited away to "the regions of darkness" the whole ratification would be smooth.

Virginia finally ratified on June 26 by a vote of 89 to 79, with a proposal for a bill of rights of twenty amendments. Near the end of the convention, Patrick Henry, in a forceful oration in a reply to James Madison, who strongly defended the Federalist cause, prophesied:

... I see beings of a higher order anxious concerning our decision. When I see beyond the horizon that binds human eyes, and look at the final consummation of all human things, and see those intelligent beings which inhabit the aethereal mansions, reviewing the political decisions and revolutions which in the progress of time will happen in America . . . the consequent happiness or misery of mankind . . . will depend on what we now decide.

While Henry spoke, a storm was gathering and the darkness, lightning, and thunder which ensued dramatically assisted the orator.

Not all the debates were as heated or as divinely inspired. While these state debates progressed, the Anti-Federalists' objections began to crystalize in specific proposals for amendments to limit the power of the central government. Massachusetts proposed a short list of amendments in February of 1788 and Virginia a much longer list in June. A more radical list of amendments was even proposed by Rhode Island as late as March 6, 1790. Of the debate, however, George Washington wrote to Brother John Armstrong in April of 1788, "Upon the whole I doubt whether the opposition to the Constitution will not ultimately be productive of more good than evil." The accuracy of this prediction is now evident.

As the states ratified, celebrations were held. In Charleston, Massachusetts, the allegorical ship of union, *The Federalist*, was drawn by eight horses on May 27. On June 26, the *Ship of Union* was drawn by nine horses in New Hampshire, with a tenth harnessed and ready, representing Virginia. On July 2, 1788, the president of Congress, Cyrus Griffin of Virginia, announced the Constitution ratified by the necessary number of states. The new federal government would be instituted.

Pennsylvania, having had their ratification celebration on December 13, 1787, held a "federal procession" and Independence Day observance on July 4. This procession was indeed federal, acknowledging all the states. It took three hours for the mile-and-a-half-long parade of five thousand participants and their floats to travel to the Union Green, while upwards of fifty thousand spectators viewed the

"The growing darkness and the lightning and thunder of a gathering storm lent dramatic emphasis to Patrick Henry's powerful oratory."

festivities. It was this Federalist procession that was reenacted in Philadelphia on September 17, 1987.

The parade was divided into eighty-eight parts, and was directed by Francis Hopkinson, the son of a Grand Master and often referred to as a Mason, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. One of the parts, "The New Era," featured Chief Justice and Brother Thomas McKean and Brother Peter Muhlenberg of Lodge No. 3, vice president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Brother Benjamin Franklin, president of the Supreme Council, was apparently absent. One of the outstanding floats was the "New Roof," a satire of the Anti-Federalists who "preferred the old one." It was designed by Hopkinson. The "New

Continued on page 18

On Sunday, March 26, 1989, the 59th Easter Sunrise Memorial Service, sponsored by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, will be held on the steps of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial beginning at 7:00 a.m. As in past years, this service and the breakfast following will complete a memorable weekend of events in Washington, D.C., including delegation dinners, tours, and the reception for our Most Eminent Grand Master.

The headquarters hotel will again be the Hotel Washington in downtown Washington, D.C. Rooms have been blocked for our delegations, and reservations can be finalized through your delegation chairman. To contact the hotel, call Ms. Sandy Murphy at (800) 424-9540. Identify yourself as a Templar. Rates start at \$65.00 per night, single occupancy, and \$70.00 per night, double occupancy, plus tax.

The highlight of the activities at the hotel will be the reception for our Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Knight Marvin E. Fowler, and Mrs. Fowler, who will be joined by the Grand Encampment officers and their ladies. The reception will be held Saturday, March 25, from 2:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. in the Sky Room. Dress is informal and you and your family are invited.

Easter morning buses will depart from the hotel at 6:00 a.m. for the service at the Memorial. These buses will also take you to breakfast at the Sheraton National Hotel at Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, and back to the hotel. Delegations staying at other hotels or motels must provide their own transportation. If you wish to hire local buses, the committee will assist you in arranging for them. The cost of these local hires must be borne by the delegation making the request.

Parking for cars and buses is available at the Memorial. However, no vehicles

Easter 1989

by Sir Knight Richard B. Baldwin

will be permitted up the driveway after the parade begins at 7:00 a.m. Prior to the service, beginning at 6:30 a.m., carillon music will be played over the public address system. Starting at 6:45 a.m., the band will play Easter selections until the parade moves out at 7:00 a.m. The sermon will be delivered by our Right Eminent Grand Prelate, the Reverend Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir.

After completion of the service, beginning about 9:15 a.m., a breakfast sponsored by the Grand Encampment will be served. The cost is \$10.00, including tax and gratuity. Tickets are available from the Breakfast Committee Chairman, Sir Knight Marion K. Warner, 1127 Tiffany Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904, (301) 622-0912. Tickets can be reserved in advance, and paid for in the hotel lobby from 1:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 25, or at the breakfast on Sunday morning.

It is imperative that Grand Commanders appoint a delegation chairman and notify this committee's chairman, Richard B. Baldwin, 5400 Bromyard Court, Burke, Virginia, 22015, (703) 323-0007, in order to receive all the mailings concerning this event. Parade orders will be issued by the Parade Marshal about March 1, and their use is mandatory to avoid confusion in the seating of the marchers.

Sir Knight Richard B. Baldwin is the general chairman of the Committee on the Easter Sunrise Memorial Service and is the Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Virginia. He is a member of Arlington Commandery No. 29 in Arlington, Virginia.

Father Job in Kansas

Sir Knight Chester Hazen, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery



of Missouri, is shown above giving his portrayal of Father Job to approximately two hundred Job's Daughters who were present at a campfire circle during the fall Grand Bethel of Kansas meeting at Rock Springs 4-H Ranch near Junction City, Kansas, on September 10, 1988.

Sir Knight Clifford L. Trax, Past Commander of Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 12, Wichita, and Associate Grand Guardian of Kansas, International Order of Job's Daughters, stated that "Sir Knight Hazen made such an impression on the girls that everywhere I traveled in Kansas, I kept hearing the most favorable, glowing reports from those who were present. What a wonderful example of two Christian orders working together for the betterment of both. The girls received a most valuable and impressive lesson and Templary received a most favorable impression in the hearts of these young ladies of the next generation."

Ohio Grand Commander Honored

Sir Knight Donald E. Shoemaker, Sr., Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, was invested in July with the Honorary Legion of Honor of the Order of DeMolay at the annual DeMolay State Conclave in Ashland, Ohio. Grand Commander Shoemaker is retired from the Hoehler Company of Dayton, Ohio, where he began working in 1956 and eventually became the director of industrial relations. He is a graduate of Ohio State University, where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1930 and his master's degree in 1939.

The Honorary Legion of Honor is the highest distinction that can be conferred on a Mason by the DeMolay. Sir Knight Shoemaker is also a Past Master of River-view Lodge No. 17, F. & A.M. and Past Sovereign Prince of Miami Council, Princes of Jerusalem, A.A.S.R., N.M.J. He is a Knight of the York Cross of Honour and holds the 33^o in the Scottish Rite.



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 the Order of DeMolay so that a complete directory of DeMolay alumni can be produced.

If you were a member, please send your name, address, city, state, and zip code, along with the name of your Chapter of initiation and Chapter state, to the DeMolay Alumni Association, 10200 North Executive Hills Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64153.



from the Masonic Family

True Kindred A/V Center in Chicago

As shown below, Mrs. Betty Jane Weil of the Grand Conclave of True Kindred



displays the plaque that officially names the True Kindred Audiovisual Center at the White Crane Senior Health Center in Chicago. At the dedication ceremony were (from left) Willis Ostrem, Director of Development at Illinois Masonic Medical Center; Mrs. Weil; Evalyn Caldwell, board member of White Crane Senior Health Center; and White Crane director Rob Skeist. The True Kindred were honored for the money they have donated toward the purchase of the video tapes on health and wellness topics that are regularly featured at the center.

The True Kindred Audiovisual Center is a major part of the White Crane Center, which is a joint project of Illinois Masonic Medical Center and the Senior Caucus of the Jane Addams Center. The Center provides medical care and health education to senior citizens in a supportive environment where they can receive state-of-the-art care from a variety of health care providers specially trained in geriatric care.

**You must take the will for
the deed.**

Jonathan Swift

Eye Foundation Grant in Atlanta

On September 15, 1988, a \$10,000 grant from the Knights Templar Eye



Foundation was presented to Dr. Scott R. Lambert at Emory University in Atlanta. Dr. Lambert is Director of Pediatric Ophthalmology at Vanderbilt University, and will conduct a two-year study into the effectiveness of spectacles in preventing the formation of amblyopia and strabismus in children between sixteen and twenty months of age. Georgia Grand Commandery officers pictured in the presentation are, left to right, Sir Knight James E. Moseley, Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder; Dr. Lambert; Past Grand Commander Joseph P. Suttles; and Grand Commander Robert H. Kines.



Templars on TV

Knights Templar from Kansas and Missouri will furnish the color guard for the National Football League game between the Kansas City Chiefs and the New York Jets game to be televised at 12:00 p.m. CST on December 4, 1988. Check your local program listings to determine if you will be able to watch your Fratres as they represent your order.



IN MEMORIAM



Opie C. Casey
Arkansas
Grand Commander—1985
Born October 1, 1914
Died September 18, 1988

Maxwell A. Scheffler
Kansas
Grand Commander—1975
Born August 4, 1913
Died September 18, 1988

Milton Lee Fegenbush
Alabama
Grand Commander—1977
Born September 1, 1905
Died September 22, 1988

Herbert W. Sumner, Jr.
New Jersey
Grand Commander—1982
Born December 14, 1923
Died September 27, 1988



Montana Grand Lodge Buckle

The Grand Lodge of Montana is planning to celebrate its centennial next year, and has had a special centennial belt buckle made as a memento. It is handcrafted in solid brass, 24K gold, and Sil'vare plate (two-tone). The seal of the state of Montana appears, along with the Grand Lodge emblem created especially for the buckle.

The price is \$50.00 each, postpaid. The buckles can be ordered from Grand Lodge Buckle, P.O. Box 1158, Helena, MT 59624.

Tides of Democracy—Continued from page 14
Roof" stood on a carriage drawn by ten white horses, with its dome supported by thirteen pillars, three of which were incomplete, with the letters of the states on each. Around the pedestal were the words, "In Union the Fabric stands firm."

Many symbols of the unity under the Constitution were displayed by various trade and professional groups. The clergy of different faiths walked arm in arm. At the end of the activity ten, rather than thirteen, toasts were given to commemorate the ten states which had ratified to that date.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Federalists continued their activity even after the new Constitution was ratified. Not all their opinions were innocent. In July, Brother Eleazer Oswald was in jail in Philadelphia on a contempt charge while under bond in a libel suit against a rival editor. Oswald, it seems, commented on the scarlet robes Brother McKean wore in the Fourth of July federal parade when he referred to that jurist as being "like the whore of Babylon."

The debate continued in New York, which finally voted 30 to 27 on July 26, 1788, to ratify the Constitution. Brother George Clinton of Warren Lodge No. 17 was governor and had vigorously opposed the ratification by using the press. Brother Robert R. Livingston of Union Lodge served as president of the ratifying convention and told the people that New York would be hard put to defend itself in war if it did not join the Union. It was Livingston, as Grand Master of Masons of New York, who administered the oath of office to Brother George Washington on April 30, 1789, using the altar Bible from St. John's Lodge No. 2.

The omission of a bill of rights from the federal Constitution alarmed many individuals who were concerned that guarantees of basic liberties be required

Continued on page 27

Saluting Our Grand Commanders

Congratulations are extended from our Most Eminent Grand Master, Marvin E. Fowler, and the grand officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., to the forty-eight newly elected Grand Commanders of the Grand Commanderies under their jurisdiction. As part of this salute to their dedication and tireless service to Templary, *Knight Templar Magazine* is printing the names and pictures of the Sir Knights who will serve as Grand Commanders for the current Templar year.

These Grand Commanders, whose pictures appear on these pages, will be the guiding hands on the tiller of the ship of Templary, navigating their vessel faithfully through the uncharted waters ahead.



Emory J. Ferguson
ALABAMA



Rolland V. Watson
ARIZONA



Burton E. Ravellette, Jr.
ARKANSAS



Robert A. Wrede
CALIFORNIA



Jack H. Jones
COLORADO



Kenneth W. Gray, Jr.
CONNECTICUT



Thomas Forbes Smith
DIST. OF COL.



William A. Howard
FLORIDA



Robert H. Kines, Jr.
GEORGIA



David H. Volkman
IDAHO



Herschel Otto Thomas
ILLINOIS



Paul W. Friend
INDIANA



Willard M. Loper
IOWA



Maurice Lee Blackman
KANSAS



Donald M. Estes
KENTUCKY



Huston F. Boothe, Sr.
LOUISIANA



Malcolm E. Richards
MAINE



Stephen J. Ponzillo, Jr.
MARYLAND



Robert J. Allen
MASS./R.I.



John Robert Howell
MICHIGAN



Clyde E. White
MINNESOTA



Van A. Evans
MISSISSIPPI



Jacob Cletus Baird
MISSOURI



Leo J. Kottas, Sr.
MONTANA



F. Louis Bald
NEBRASKA



Joseph A. Frade
NEVADA



Douglas L. Robertson, Sr.
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Harold D. Elliott II
NEW JERSEY



Anthony V. Biebel
NEW MEXICO



Carlton R. Jackson
NEW YORK



David Lee Hargett, Jr.
NORTH CAROLINA



Norris W. Nelson
NORTH DAKOTA



Donald E. Shoemaker, Sr.
OHIO



Daniel C. Pryor
OKLAHOMA



Lynn C. Lewis
OREGON



John L. Winkelman
PENNSYLVANIA



Jerry M. Owens
SOUTH CAROLINA



Melvin Wall
SOUTH DAKOTA



Luther Alvin Hill
TENNESSEE



Charles Alfred Hudnall
TEXAS



Raymond Foster White
UTAH



Donald C. Brown
VERMONT



Benjamin F. Shearwood
VIRGINIA



Norman F. Campo
WASHINGTON



Frank A. Dell
WEST VIRGINIA



Owen Robert Nielson
WISCONSIN



Lewis H. Russell II
WYOMING

Picture
Not Available
at Time of
Printing

Dominador A. Herrera
PHILIPPINES



It is no loss of liberty to subordinate ourselves to a natural leader.

— George Santayana —

ADDRESSES OF GRAND COMMANDERS

Emory Jay Ferguson	1615 Lakeview Drive N.W., Cullman, Alabama 35055
Rolland V. Watson	2206 West Palo Verde Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85015
Burton E. Ravellette, Jr.	1706 West 34th Street, Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71603
Robert A. Wrede	P.O. Box 7309, Burbank, California 91510
Jack H. Jones	3281 Vivian Drive, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033
Kenneth W. Gray, Jr.	152 North Bride Brook Road, Niantic, Connecticut 06357
Thomas Forbes Smith	738 Longfellow Street N.W., Apt. 404, Washington, D.C. 20011
William A. Howard	195 Deluna Road, Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548
Robert H. Kines, Jr.	150 Morgan Springs Road, N.E., Milledgeville, Georgia 31061
David H. Volkman	2505 9th Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Herschel Otto Thomas	1302 Nelms, Centralia, Illinois 62801
Paul W. Friend	802 Shawnee Drive, Angola, Indiana 46703
Willard M. Loper	R.R. 1, Sperry, Iowa 52650
Maurice Lee Blackman	12200 East 44 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri 64133
Donald M. Estes	145 Locust Avenue, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Huston F. Boothe, Sr.	275 John Hollis Road, Hammond, Louisiana 70401
Malcolm E. Richards	Box 21, West Sullivan, Maine 04689
Stephen Joseph Ponzillo, Jr.	7545 Westfield Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222
Robert J. Allen	44 Walnut Road, Barrington, Rhode Island 02806
John Robert Howell	303 East Grand River Avenue, Howell, Michigan 48843
Clyde E. White	996 East Ivy Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55106
Van A. Evans	105 McCree Street, Clinton, Mississippi 39056
Jacob Cletus Baird	R.R. 2, Box 58, Norwood, Missouri 65717
Leo J. Kottas, Sr.	P.O. Box 1713, Helena, Montana 59624
F. Louis Bald	1406 West 3rd Street, McCook, Nebraska 69001
Joseph A. Frade	737 East Bridge Street, Yerington, Nevada 89447
Douglas L. Robertson, Sr.	4 Weeks Street, Plymouth, New Hampshire 03264
Harold D. Elliott II	340 North Main Street, Glassboro, New Jersey 08028
Anthony V. Biebel	324 Mimbres Drive, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
Carlton R. Jackson	P.O. Box 175, Horseheads, New York 14845
David Lee Hargett, Jr.	406 Harris Lane, Monroe, North Carolina 28110
Norris W. Nelson	P.O. Box 556, Larimore, North Dakota 58251
Donald E. Shoemaker, Sr.	2424 Elsmere Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45406
Daniel C. Pryor	3245 N.W. 18th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107
Lynn C. Lewis	11860 S.W. 72nd Street, Tigard, Oregon 97223
John L. Winkelman	513 North 4th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 19601
Jerry M. Owens	104 Riley Road, Greenville, South Carolina 29611
Melvin Wall	318 Mary Lane, Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Luther Alvin Hill	231 Grandview Circle, Old Hickory, Tennessee 37138
Charles Alfred Hudnall	3813 South Drive West, Fort Worth, Texas 76132
Raymond Foster White	4140 Adams Avenue, Ogden, Utah 84404
Donald C. Brown	RFD 2, Box 100, Williamstown, Vermont 05679
Benjamin F. Shearwood	485 Mountain View Drive, Wytheville, Virginia 24382
Norman F. Campo	823 High Avenue, Bremerton, Washington 98310
Frank A. Dell	302 Princeton Street, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
Owen Robert Nielson	299 South Main Street, Clintonville, Wisconsin 54929
Lewis H. Russell II	P.O. Box 96, Moran, Wyoming 85013
Dominador A. Herrera	1625 J. Felipe Boulevard, Cavite City, Philippines





Voluntary Campaign Comes of Age

by
Sir Knight Donald H. Smith
Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar

On December 1 we will begin the 21st Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, led by a new chairman, Past Grand Master Ned E. Dull. During the last triennium we were able to raise almost three million dollars in the three campaigns that were held. This was due to a tremendous effort on the part of our members, and we have tried to give them the thanks and praise that they deserve in this campaign to bring light to the darkness of sightless eyes.

If every Commandery would plan an event that would bring the public into our campaign, there is no limit to the funds that could be raised or to the great work that could be done in binding up the wounds of the afflicted. Our aim in this campaign is two-fold: first, to bring our members together to work on a project in each Commandery to form a new bond with a new purpose. A new fellowship can develop from such work. Second, of course, we want to raise more funds for the expansion of the great work of our Eye Foundation.

Some of the projects that Commanderies have used to raise funds for the Eye Foundation are community ham-and-eggs breakfasts, horse shows, yard and garage sales, dances, and the selling and/or collecting of papers. The local Commandery will be able to judge what

type of event will best serve its community and raise the needed funds.

Plaques are awarded to Commanderies that raise an average of five dollars per member, and the Grand Commanderies that have the highest contributions are recognized, as well. However, to me, as one who has washed the dishes during a community breakfast and mopped the floor when the contributors have gone, the greatest reward is in the feeling of fellowship and love that comes when we have done something together for more than 35,000 needy children of God.

So, to all Knights Templar: Let us prove that we have truly come of age in our great charity. Organize the Campaign Committee at your next Conclave so the members will have plenty of time to prepare, advertise, and carry out your special community project for the 21st Annual Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

(Editor's note: A complete listing of the campaign chairmen for the 21st Annual Voluntary Campaign is printed on the following page.)

Past Grand Master Smith is a past president and a trustee of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, and is a member of Richmond Commandery No. 19 in Richmond, Kentucky. He can be reached at 1041 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475.

**GRAND COMMANDERY CHAIRMEN
OF THE 21st ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN**

ALABAMA	Walter J. Krueger	216 Marsheutz Avenue SE, Huntsville 35801
ARIZONA	Oscar T. Lyon, Jr.	712 West Encanto Boulevard, Phoenix 85007
ARKANSAS	Robert B. Mitchell	814 Summer Street, Hot Springs 71913
CALIFORNIA	Richard W. Williamson	Route 1, Box 157, Fairfield 94533
COLORADO	Wallace A. Techtentien	6593 Urban Street, Arvada 80004
CONNECTICUT	Edmund Rowe	128 Stoney Hill Road, Ridgefield 06877
DIST. of COL.	John C. Werner II	8907 Southwick Street, Fairfax 22031
FLORIDA	Cornelius K. McAvoy	3617 Lightner Drive, Tampa 33629-8231
GEORGIA	Horace L. Whitlock	110 Woodlawn Avenue, Warner Robins 31093
IDAHO	Ernest Teter	1701 Broxon Street, Boise 83702
ILLINOIS	William T. Unwin	743 East 167th Street, South Holland 60473
INDIANA	Dwight E. Lanman, Jr.	RR 6, Box 300, Angola 46703
IOWA	Clifford M. Baumbach	705 Diana Court, Iowa City 52240
KANSAS	H. Corvon Carpenter	Route 1, Box 88, Concordia 66901
KENTUCKY	Rodney Williams, Jr.	5305 Pendleton Road, Louisville 40272
LOUISIANA	Roy B. Tuck	Route 1, Box 340, Leesville 71446
MAINE	Charles L. Hamm	47 Holland Street, Bangor 04401
MARYLAND	Edward A. Foreman, Jr.	40 Lyndale Avenue, Baltimore 21236
MASS./R.I.	Robert P. Winterhalter	46 Fountain Street, Ashland 01721
MICHIGAN	Raymond L. Lammens	11354 Canterbury, Warren 48093
MINNESOTA	Ralph E. Kirk	9009 North 35th Avenue, New Hope 55427
MISSISSIPPI	Jeffie C. Dukes	414 Wynhurst Court, Columbus 39702
MISSOURI	Lionel J. Goede	715 Murray Hill Drive, Fenton 63026
MONTANA	Peter Capp	303 East Legion, Whitehall 59759
NEBRASKA	Fred R. Prell	409 Park Avenue, McCook 69001
NEVADA	Allen E. Marsh	P.O. Box 777, Dayton 89403
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Carleton W. Titus	4 Rockingham Street, Concord 03301
NEW JERSEY	William T. Green, Jr.	71 Cedar Lake East, Denville 07834
NEW MEXICO	William E. Fuqua	P.O. Box 2968, Gallup 87301
NEW YORK	Burr L. Phelps	R.D. 2, Box 125, Creek Road, Locke 13092
NORTH CAROLINA	Norman C. Hundley, Sr.	P.O. Box 5461, Charlotte 28225
NORTH DAKOTA	Paul Torgerson	929 Griggs Avenue, Grafton 58237
OHIO	Hal J. Shafer	3535 Roberta Drive, Toledo 43614
OKLAHOMA	John C. Shanklin	2110 Arrowhead Drive, Stillwater 74074
OREGON	John O. Becker	852 Ivy Avenue, Eugene 97404
PENNSYLVANIA	David E. Alcon	3305-M Tamarind Drive, R.D. 3, Spring Grove 17362
SOUTH CAROLINA	Ford M. Thornton, Jr.	125 Crooked Creek Road, Aiken 29801
SOUTH DAKOTA	John W. Schwiertert	216 E. St. Charles, Rapid City SD 57701
TENNESSEE	Ben W. Surrent	P.O. Box 294, Loudon 37774
TEXAS	William D. Snipes	4816 Avenue S., Galveston 77550
UTAH	Moffett E. Felkner	2647 Wellington Street, Salt Lake City 84106
VERMONT	Cedric L. Smith	138 North Seminary Street, Barre 05641
VIRGINIA	George B. Yeates	129 Lynn Drive, Portsmouth 23707
WASHINGTON	Everett C. Pressey	6531 Division NW, Seattle 98117
WEST VIRGINIA	Ralph Watson	P.O. Box 1579, Elkins WV 26241
WISCONSIN	Thomas Herek	15020 West Bluemound, Elm Grove 53122
WYOMING	William D. Kramp	2025 Shoshone Trail North, Cody 82414
PHILIPPINES	William Bozel, Jr.	P.O. Box 436, Okinawa City, Japan



On the Masonic Newsfront ...

California Commandery Celebrates 100th Anniversary

The following news item was received commemorating the 100th anniversary of Fresno Commandery No. 29 of Fresno, California, and included some colorful events in the history of Templary in California. We publish it for your information and enjoyment. It was written by Sir Knight Chester R. Lindholm, Past Commander of Fresno Commandery.

Fresno Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar, celebrated its 100th anniversary on Saturday evening, May 14, 1988, at the Shields Avenue Masonic Temple. Sir Knight Jack M. Howell, the present Commander, had set this date. Fresno Commandery received its charter on April 20, 1888. The original charter was signed by Grand Commander Reuben H. Lloyd and Grand Recorder Thomas Caswell.

Six years after gold was discovered in California, the first Encampment of Knights Templar was organized on December 22, 1852, in San Francisco, and was known as California Commandery No. 1. The various Commanderies throughout the nation started marching and drilling in full uniform, and competition between Commanderies greatly stimulated the order.

On August 17, 1880, the 21st Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment was held in Chicago. So many people attended this Conclave that they had to erect a mile of tents on the lakefront to accommodate the Sir Knights. California delegates were located there and had brought many products from California orchards and vineyards, which were greatly enjoyed by the other Commanderies. It was estimated over two hundred thousand people attended. Grand Commander Lee requested that the 1883 Conclave be held in San Francisco. There was much competition, but San Francisco won.

The 22nd Triennial Conclave was held there on August 21, 1883. The metropolis of the far west was a revelation to the strangers, thousands of whom had never before crossed the American continent. The entire city joined in the festivities of the week.

On September 10, 1904, the 29th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar was also held in San Francisco. 40 Commanderies from California attended; 3,753 Sir Knights with their ladies were from California; 75 Sir Knights with their ladies were from Fresno. 43 other states were represented, along with Canada and Britain, making a total of over 10,000 Sir Knights, all in uniform.

Fresno Commandery occupied three spacious halls in the Pythian Castle and entertained twenty-five thousand visitors. Fifteen thousand boxes of seeded raisins, along with baskets of fruit, were given away.

Most California Commanderies entertained guests at various times as they were the hosts for the Conclave. Funds raised for the event by California Commanderies totaled \$100,000. Thirteen special trains came from Pennsylvania. Nevada Commanderies distributed six thousand boxes of gold, quartz, and petrified wood.

It was quite an event when ten thousand Sir Knights in full uniform marched in twelve divisions down Market Street, along with four hundred Sir Knights mounted on horses. Fresno Commandery, along with other Commanderies, marched in the 11th Division. Governor Pardee and General MacArthur were seated in the grandstand,

and silver trophies were awarded to four drill teams; Louisville, Kentucky, was declared number one. California did not compete as they were the hosts.

Letter to the Editor

Dear *Knight Templar*:

The power of brotherhood and love for a fellow Mason was shown at a benefit dinner on Friday, January 15, 1988, in the dining room of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for John and Kitty Hughes. John is Past Master of Cerrillos Lodge No. 19, Santa Fe; Past Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, R.A.M., New Mexico; Illustrious Past Grand Master, Grand Council, R. & S.M., New Mexico; and present Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of New Mexico.

John, it seems, would have to undergo some pretty tough times in the following months, involving chemotherapy and an operation to remove his bladder. Several of his Brothers and associates in the Santa Fe York Rite and Montezuma Lodge felt that they might raise some money to help John and Kitty with the expenses that were not covered by insurance, so an idea was born. Montezuma Lodge's Worshipful Master, Darrell D. Hornsby, said, "Let's do it!" Glen W. Burtram, P.C., Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, and his wife Roberta volunteered to cook her famous roast beef dinner if enough people could be gathered to eat it. This was a challenge that could not be refused.

The job of inviting all of the people who knew and loved John and Kitty and who had been affected by them in some way over the years was undertaken. The results were amazing. In less than two weeks, after a crash telephone canvas by Brothers of the Lodge, the Lodge dining room was set for two hundred guests, with plans for additional guests if needed. Over two hundred plates of roast beef were served. John and Kitty were overwhelmed with the outpouring of love and affection shown in their behalf.

Everyone in the dining room was an honored guest, led by Ray D. Carpenter, Grand Master of Masons in New Mexico; John R. Mendius, Past Grand Master and Past Department Commander of the Southwestern Department of the Grand Encampment; and Ronald A. Brinkman, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Others attending included Sir Knight B. William Friedman, then-Grand Commander of New Mexico; Monroe K. Alexander, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33^o; and Grand Lodge and York Rite grand officers. Other distinguished guests were Worshipful Master J. M. Stephenson and members of Cerrillos Lodge. Brethren and their ladies from all over the state were in attendance.

All were beaming with the wonderful opportunity of returning just a small portion of the love and giving that John and Kitty have extended to everyone they have met in the past. A considerable sum of money was raised by the time the evening was complete and a check was presented to John and Kitty with wholehearted gratitude. Checks kept coming in to swell the fund set up for them. As a result of an inquiry by the Junior Deacon of Montezuma Lodge, the Hughes were given the use of a fully furnished apartment only a few blocks from the hospital in Houston, and a car to get around in for as long as they needed it—another wonderful recognition of the Masonic brotherhood and love for a fellow man.

Ralph E. Schulz, Past Commander, Santa Fe Commandery No. 1
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Tides of Democracy—Continued from page 18
of the new central government. The number of actual amendments introduced into the House and Senate was reduced to twelve after almost four months of conferences headed by James Madison and Brother Oliver Ellsworth. On September 25, 1789, Vice President John Adams, president of the Senate, and Brother Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House, signed the amendments, which were then sent to the states.

North Carolina ultimately ratified the Constitution in November of 1789. Brother Samuel Johnston, a Grand Master, was the president of that state's

"Whatever their position on federalism, states' rights, or taxes, we can be confident that the actions of the many Masons involved were sincere."

ratifying convention. Finally, after economic sanctions had been employed as persuasion, Rhode Island ratified in May of 1790, completing the union of the thirteen states.

Many of the participants in the ratification debate and related events were Masons. They were governors, signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, participants in their state constitution conventions and assemblies, representatives to Congress, delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and to the state ratification conventions.

Many others were or would be Masters of their Lodges or Grand Masters of their states. Some of the Lodges were even considered "patriotic" Lodges; an example is Lodge No. 3 in Philadelphia, which in the war for independence had eighty-five Continental Army officers as members, and Lodge No. 2, which was described by the British in 1777 as "a nest of rebels." During the ratification debates, many Masons were involved both as Federalists

and Anti-Federalists. Each side even had printers and publishers who were Masons, and the presidents of most of the ratification conventions were Masons, as well.

Whatever their feelings and position on the issues of federalism, states' rights, taxes, or personal guarantees of rights, we can be confident their actions were sincere. These debates which took place in the newspapers, at public meetings, through broadsides and pamphlets, and at the ratifying conventions were necessary. They performed the great service of examining the Constitution and declaring its intent. Without the analysis of James Wilson and the essays of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, a public understanding of the Constitution and the federal republic it outlined would not have come about. The Anti-Federalists contributed the Bill of Rights. Ironically, many of the very strong Anti-Federalists eventually took an active part in the new federal government; for example, Brothers George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry became Vice Presidents of the United States. Brothers William Findlay and Richard Henry Lee became United States Senators, while Brother Joseph Hiester served in the House of Representatives.

It should be a priority for us as Masons, during this bicentennial anniversary, to renew our research into the Masonic affiliation and involvement of those personalities who shaped this period of our nation's history.



Sir Knight Charles S. Canning is a member of Allen Commandery No. 20 in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. He lives at 221 North 30th Street, Allentown, PA 18104.

History of the Grand Encampment

CHAPTER XVI

FEATURES OF THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVES (continued)

The following is a continuation of an article by Henry Cavendish, a staff writer on the Miami Herald, which appeared in that paper at the time of the 40th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, which took place in Miami, Florida, in 1937.

The California drill team was another of the more impressive units of the organization. In fact, their uniforms, heavily encrusted with silver braiding, provided perhaps the most beautiful spectacle of the entire procession. They, too, paraded in the massed sign of the cross; and they, too, evoked in the minds of the spectators the religious fervor of the hymn they marched by.

The Texas drill team zig-zagged back and forth over the boulevard reaches with admirable precision. The Illinois team was somewhat more spectacular, the bass drummers beating time first on one side of their drums and then on the other. It was with a rollicking, swinging motion, and yet it never quite departed from the spirit of the song that was being played. For there was hope and faith and inspiration in the musical accompaniment of every step they took.

"Crowns and thrones may perish, kingdoms rise and wane, but the Church of Jesus constant will remain—"

The spirit of their marching was like that. There were elderly men in the line of march, and younger men by their sides. But there was a constancy in their footsteps, a bouyant pride in their marching which was communicated to the watchers.

Many of the units marched with sabers to their shoulders. Their breasts were resplendent with the medals of their order, and their white plumes waved gracefully in the air. Their white plumes . . . it was the staunch spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac personified there in the spirit of the marchers. But it was more than that . . . it was the spirit of the Christian faith, ringing out through the hymnal lines —

"Gates of Hell can never 'gainst that Church prevail; We have Christ's own promise and that cannot fail."

With the taking of positions on the reviewing stand of the last of the Grand Encampment officers, the parade filed by in six divisions, which included Commanderies with bands, standard bearers, and drill teams from all parts of the country. The last division comprised the Grand and Constituent Commanderies of Florida.

Immediately in the wake of the final unit, the throng of spectators rushed from the stands, bleachers, and boxes out into the boulevard as a sort of a churning human wake after the passing of the parade. Jammed together by the thousands and the tens of thousands, the flood of spectators formed a vast

sea of heads, faces and shoulders, extending the length of the boulevard from Flagler Street to the bend at N.E. Fifth Street. The human outlines were etched vividly against neighboring human outlines by the glare of the flood lights, and this perhaps was one of the most impressive scenes of the entire demonstration.

For it seemed to call back from the dry statistics of the parade the inspiring spirit of the parade, the spirit that was personified and almost embodied in the endless repetitions by the marching bands as they passed the reviewing stand of the inspiring hymnal theme of the Knights Templar organization . . . the spirit expressed in the concluding stanza of the hymn—

“Onward, then, ye people! Join our happy throng. Blend with ours your voices in the triumph song; glory, laud, and honor, unto Christ the King. This through countless ages men and angels sing.”

And so to the concluding refrain:

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

Daily entertainment for the Sir Knights and their ladies was provided by a delightful program of events including deep sea fishing, beach barbeques, ocean bathing, sightseeing trips, dancing, boat trips, and complimentary performances of the Verdi opera “Aida.”

The *Miami Herald*, in its farewell to the Templar visitors, stated:

It has been an eventful week for Miami. This city has entertained other great conventions before this, but not such gatherings as the one that has just closed and adjourned for another three years.

In appearance and in actions, the men who compose the great body of the Grand Encampment and those Templars who come to wait upon the grand body were exceptional citizens of our country. They came from the broad reaches of the nation, from every state in the Union, from the far off territories of the United States, and from Canada.

“They came here for the purpose of extending the influence of the great organization to which they belong, to exemplify in some measure the principles and precepts of Templary.

In 1940 the Grand Encampment met in Cleveland, Ohio. The celebrated Euclid Avenue and the Public Square were decked with Templar and patriotic colors. The absence of Grand Master Mark Norris, on account of illness, was felt throughout the meeting. Divine services were held in the Public Auditorium, which was filled to capacity. Across the stage was stretched a plain black curtain with only a cross to relieve this severe decoration. The sermon was delivered by the Grand Prelate, Sir Knight Chester B. Emerson.



The Committee on Templar History has plans to prepare an updated history of the Grand Encampment, continuing where Sir Knight Scully left off. When completed, the updated history will be announced in the KNIGHT TEMPLAR MAGAZINE.



Knight Voices

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: Commandery mugs or glasses. Also Shrine glasses. Thank you. *Jerry Bigelow, Box 245, Boca Raton, FL 33429, (407) 392-9907.*

❑ Wanted: Scottish Rite 32° black cap, size 7 1/8. Thank you. *Homer C. Reidling, 811 Rosewood St., Ardmore, OK 73401.*

❑ Chapter pennies wanted: If any Brothers out there have any, whether its one or a collection, I would be only to glad to buy them to add to my collection, as I collect all varieties. Will pay from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Contact me for a fast reply. *Maurice Storck, 775 W. Roger Rd., No. 214, Tucson, AZ 85705, (602) 888-7585.*

❑ I have an old metal bookmark which has the Blue Lodge symbol and the name "Macoy" inscribed on it. If he who is a Macoy and a Mason will write to me and tell me he would like to have it, I will send it to him at no cost. *William D. Tenney, P.O. Box 322, Wallingford, PA 19086.*

❑ I have a collection of straight-edge razors and early safety razors or related items. I would enjoy hearing from anyone with items of this type, especially those with Masonic emblems. Will pay reasonable price. *Val Gene A. Isaacson, RR 1, Scandia, KS 66966.*

❑ Looking for any and all info regarding a Masonic club established in Argentia, Newfoundland, in 1946. It met on the Army base and was composed of Army and Navy men and American civilians, as well as local Newfoundlanders. I was a charter member and wish to gather material regarding the life of the club: Is the club still active? Did it become a Lodge? If so, under what Grand Lodge? Are there any dates available regarding any activities of the club or Lodge? Please send any info, no matter how little, to *Morris O. Spawn, P.O. Box 38, Lakewood, CA 90714-0038.*

❑ For sale: pewter jewelry—rose tie tacks and lapel tacks, rose necklaces and earrings

(pierced ears only), mouse necklaces, tie tacks, and lapel tacks. Asking \$2.00 each; all money received is for the advancement of religious education. Each item makes an excellent gift. *James A. Grace, 2 Overlook Dr., Wallingford, CT 06492.*

❑ Interested in finding Roy Davis, a friend who was in the 96th Ord. Co., stationed at Ft. Bragg, N.C., during WWII. He was from Atlanta, Ga., and was a Master Mason at the time; his influence gave me the incentive to do the same. *Robert Jones, Box 325, Sebring, OH 44672.*

❑ Seeking info on Thomas J. Claytor, my g.grandfather. Arnold W. Claytor, my father, was initiated into Hardin Masonic Lodge No. 322, Hardin, Mo.; my grandfather, James Polk Claytor, may have been a member of same. Thomas was born in Va., 6/15/1811. *Betty Claytor Bryant, HCR Box 119-F, Rockport, TX 78382.*

❑ Reunion notice: 20th Weather Squadron, Far East Air Force, WWII. For details and dates, please contact *H. L. Todd, P.O. Box 4157, Rockford, IL 61104.*

❑ Seeking info on the family of Julius A. Dyer (b. 1838; d. 1917). He lived in Louisiana, Mo., around 1876 and died in St. Louis, Mo. He was married to Louise Kuhlman. Contact *Ralph Kenneth Jackson II, 36 Park Charles Blvd. N., St. Peters, MO 63376.*

❑ USS Arizona reunion, November 29 to December 5, 1988, in Tucson, Ariz. For details, contact *H. F. Zobel, 4044 Loma Riviera Cir., San Diego, CA 92110, (619) 222-7758.*

❑ Seeking descendants of Frank M. Moseley of Bullock Co., Union Springs, Ala. Also seeking his brother Thomas Jefferson Moseley (b. April 22, 1856) and sister-in-law Mary Alabama Roberts Moseley (b. October 30, 1860). *Francis E. Moseley, P.O. Box 331, Bullard, TX 75757.*

- Seeking anyone knowing the whereabouts of Richard Rollings. Last known address was 3560 Parkhill Avenue, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Rollings was employed with a magazine distributor and may still be in that business. *Arthur W. Lang, Jr., 11121 Elk Ave., Youngtown, AZ 85363, (602) 972-9129.*
- For sale: three lots in Greenwood Memorial Gardens in Richmond, Va. In Lakeview Gardens section, lot 323, sites 1, 3, and 4. Valued at \$435 each; any reasonable offer will be considered. Please contact *Harley P. Affeldt, 301 Pine Ridge Dr., Winston-Salem, NC 27104, (919) 768-3432.*
- Seeking names of ancestors of John P. Darnell and wife Marian Fields, born in N.C., 1805. Children were William N., Martha Jane (b. in Wilkes Co., N.C.), Hestia A., Harriet (b. in Lawrence Co., Ind.). John P. Darnell farmed at Indian Creek Township circa 1850, Lawrence Co. *Robert Phipps, 8 Linda Ln., Grand Rapids, MI 55744.*
- Seeking anyone having any knowledge of family name "Ferency." I am trying to locate my biological parents. I was born August 4, 1943, Hinesville, Ga., as Ronald Earl Ferency and adopted at two months of age. Father was stationed at Ft. Stewart, Ga. I would greatly appreciate any leads or info. *Homer S. Sewell III, P.O. Box 13, Jasper, GA 30143-0013, (404) 692-3682.*
- Reunion of 9th A.F. 405 F.B. Group 509, 510, 511 Squadrons—September 1989, in Albuquerque, N.M. *Stan Davis, Rt. 8, Box 112, Live Oak, FL 32060.*
- Seeking info on James Nolan Foust (Faust). Would like to hear from anyone stationed at Camp Claiborne, La., in fall 1941. *Bob Bruner, P.O. Box 101, Rockwall, TX 75087, (214) 771-6655.*
- For sale: metal wastebasket covered with U.S. stamps. One of a kind. Delivered in U.S. \$20.00. *Fred D. Freedlund, 825 Ixora Circle, Venice, FL 34292.*
- Third reunion of crew of USS Swearer (DE-186) for May 20-23, 1989, at Charleston, S.C. For further info, contact *Fred H. Heuss, 6 Ver-non Ave., Rochester, NH 03867.*
- Looking for the descendants of Mary Jane Painter (b. 1859, Barry Co., Mo.). She moved to Montgomery Co., Ill., and married William Crawford in 1874. Later moved to Cupertino and San Jose, Calif., area. Three sons: William Elmer, Wendell "Levi," and David Paul. Wendell died in 1954; last known to live in Cupertino. Any info appreciated. *Maynard Painter, 1 Circle Dr., Litchfield, IL 62056.*
- Seeking descendants of Betty Monaghan: husband Christopher(?). Her three children were Mary, age 12; John, age 6, and Tom, age 2 when they arrived in New York aboard *Portia* August 13, 1833, from County Meath, Ireland. Possible brother, Owen Christopher, lived in New York at that time. Write for more details. *James C. Monaghan, Apt. LPH2, 2222 Cypress Bend Dr. North, Pompano Beach, FL 33069, (305) 978-8686.*
- Seeking info on ancestors of James S. Higgins (b. 7/8/1789). Married Elinder Ellis, daughter of Nathan (b. Washington, Ky., 1795). First son Hiram S. (b. 8/24/1820, Bourbon Co., Ky.). Father of James was a Revolutionary War soldier; lived in Ky. soon after war ended. Contact *Doris Higgins Painter, 107 Kencrest Dr., Gulfport, MS 39503.*
- Seeking info concerning experience with WWII optical ring sight (series of concentric rainbow rings). Also interested in learning of post-war personal applications of this sight. *F. L. Orrell, 2751 Cumberland Rd., San Marino, CA 91108.*
- Reunion notice: all boat crew members who served aboard USS *Jupiter* (AK-43) between July 1944 and April 1945. For details and dates please contact *Bennie E. Powell, 7205 Apache Rd., Little Rock, AR 72205, (501) 664-2256.*
- 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.*
- Seeking info regarding my father, Randolph H. "Ted" Moore. Would be approximately 87 years old. Formerly of Baltimore, Md. Involved in auto racing in Fla. in the 1920s or '30s. Contact *Randolph Moore Irwin, 100 Lake Destiny Trail, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714.*
- Seeking the last known address or the whereabouts of Joseph Winton Cone, who served with me on the USS *Cook* (APD-130) during WWII. His last known address was 214 Habersham St., Savannah, Ga. Would also like to hear from anyone else who may have served with us. *Ed Davidson, Jr., P.O. Box 1631, Decatur, AL 35602, (205) 353-4091 or (205) 355-0028.*



May the joy and the bounty of the Thanksgiving season accompany you and your loved ones through the year that lies ahead.