



Knight Templar

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NUMBER 11

Thanks
Giving



Masonry Requires Loyalty and Duty

It has truly been said that fine as friendship is, there is nothing irrevocable about it. When one becomes your friend, he does not commit himself to all the demands you may be pleased to place on him. Foolish people like to test friendship, to see just how much strain it will stand. True friendship is a precious thing that should be cherished and always handled as one would a delicate and valuable piece of china. We expect most of a friend and sometimes are prone to take less from him than from a stranger. The mystic tie that unites us in Masonry provides a fertile field for forming close and lasting friendships. Addison said, "Friendship improves happiness, and abates misery, by doubling our joy, and dividing our grief." The opportunity for the making of friends is one of the benefits of membership in our great Fraternity.

At one time in the distant past, Masonry required that its members be of the religion of the country in which they lived. This has never been so in this country and Masonry everywhere now remains aloof to the sectarian religious beliefs of its members. Our members are required to obey the moral law and be loyal to the country in which they live. We do not as a fraternity advocate the election of any candidate, but we urge all our members to vote on election day for the candidates of their choice. This is a duty that each of us should perform on the first Tuesday in November.

On November 11 we will observe Veterans' Day. Let us be generous in expressing our gratitude to those who in time of war have sacrificed their lives in defense of our nation. Some gave their lives. Others risked theirs. Let's be grateful to them all, and let us proudly display our flag, our national emblem, on that day.

Later in the month, on November 23, we will observe Thanksgiving Day. The first American Thanksgiving was celebrated less than a year after the Plymouth colonists had settled in the new land. That first dreadful winter in Massachusetts had killed almost half of the members of the colony. With a good harvest of corn, new hope grew in the summer of 1621, and Governor William Bradford decreed that a three-day feast be held. The first Thanksgiving Day, decreed by Governor Bradford, was held on July 30, 1623.

The custom of holding a day of Thanksgiving spread from Plymouth to other New England colonies and later to Virginia and to the southern states. On November 26, 1789, President George Washington issued a proclamation for a day of thanks. In the same year the Episcopal Church announced that an annual day for giving thanks should be on the first Thursday in November, unless the civil authorities should designate some other day.

For some years there was no regular national Thanksgiving Day. Some states had an annual Thanksgiving holiday and others did not. New York had an officially designated Thanksgiving Day by 1830. Other northern states soon followed its example. Virginia proclaimed a Thanksgiving Day in 1855. President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November 1863 as the official national day of Thanksgiving. Subsequent presidents have annually proclaimed the same date as the official Thanksgiving Day holiday until 1939, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt made it one week earlier. Congress, however, ruled that after 1941 the fourth Thursday in November would be observed as Thanksgiving Day and that it would be a legal federal holiday.

Let us each be grateful for the blessings we receive, and let us rejoice on Thanksgiving Day.



Marvin E. Fowler

Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Master

Knight Templar

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

NOVEMBER: This is the month of Thanks Giving - that time in the year to reflect upon all the beautiful gifts God has given us to enhance, augment, and enrich our lives. The lessons we learned at the Triangle are a part of that legacy from the Great Captain of our Salvation; then let us so live in true and heartfelt gratitude for those gifts, and to glorify our Father which art in Heaven

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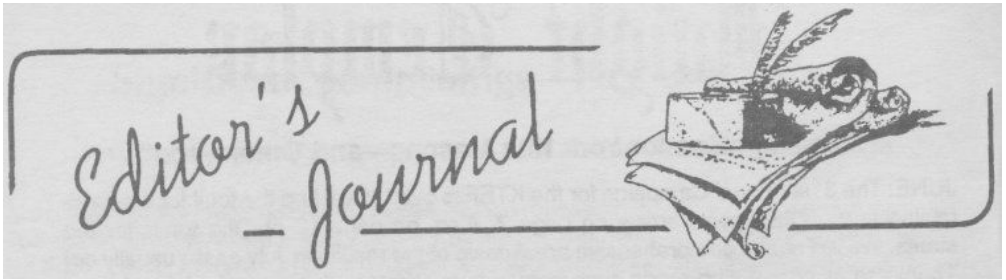
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Sir Knights, Attention!; An important and invaluable booklet entitled "The York Rite of Freemasonry - a History and Handbook," is available from the Grand Encampment. Authored by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel, KYGCH, Grand Preceptor of the Grand College, H RAKTP, and Past Grand Commander of North Carolina; this comprehensive, illustrated 78-page booklet explains the degrees, history, symbolism, and benevolent programs of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council, and the Commandery, with illustrations of the jewels of the officers of each body and the Red Cross, Malta, and Templar banners.

You will find it a useful reference that belongs in the library of every member of your Commandery, answering many of the questions that are asked about the Rite; and makes a perfect presentation to the new Templar at the time of his knighting. It could be distributed as part of your membership program to officers-members of the Lodges, Chapters, and Councils in your area - and the price is right!

There is no limit on orders: \$1.50 each under 100 copies; \$1.00 each over 100 copies.

We await your Orders, Sir Knights! Write your checks and mail to "The Grand Encampment," Knights Templar, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.

Knight Voices: Items submitted to *Knight Templar Magazine* for inclusion in Knight Voices that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will continue to be printed free of charge. All other items should be

accompanied by a \$5.00 remittance made payable to the Grand Encampment.

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!

Moving?: If you are going to be moving, inform your local Recorder six to eight weeks before you actually move so that *Knight Templar Magazine* can greet you in your new home - uninterrupted. *Knight Templar* is sent to hundreds of thousands of Sir Knights across the country, and address changes are a continuing concern. If you are not at the address where *Knight Templar* is being sent to you, it will be returned to us - at a cost of thirty cents. Help us keep costs down - do your part by informing your local Recorder of your coming address change six to eight weeks ahead of time!

Ben Franklin

Master of All Trades - Part III

by Sir Knight W. Leonard Guarnera
(Published posthumously)

Continued from October issue!

Franklin—The Diplomat

Franklin now entered upon his greatest endeavor and his finest hour. All that had gone before was a preparation for his shining stage of diplomacy. The years spent in self-education, the years spent in service to his local and colonial governments developing tact and statesmanship, the years spent in establishing a national and international renown matched by no one, the years spent in learning about his fellow men - all bore fruit in the labors of his last years.

All his previous deeds proved his right to be called a genius; but now he proved himself a giant among men, a Titan among statesmen, a diplomat nonpareil. He truly recognized the problems that faced the newly created government of the United States, and set a course to realize the solutions that gave it character and strength and form. This was his greatest glory, and this is the reason why Bancroft called him the Greatest Diplomat of His Age - in an age famous for its diplomats. Let us reconstitute the period and the problems.

After years of ineffective bickering and recrimination over the refusal of civic rights, better trade regulations, and proper legislation through proper representation, the colonies broke relations with England and

took up arms in resistance to the oppression. It was a wild and daring action for they were thirteen separate colonial governments, with a total population of about two million, with few or no shops or factories to supply and maintain an army, with no established navy, with a volunteer army that seldom numbered more than three thousand men, who fought only in their state's areas, and only for limited periods, for instance, ninety days.

The colonies had committed the most unpardonable and horrendous act imaginable at that time: they had revolted against their lawful King. They had challenged the Divine Right of Kings. A King was appointed by God; therefore, a King could do no wrong: he represented God and God's Will. Disobedience to the King was not only *lese majeste*, but also sacrilege! If the King was good, the people should thank God; if the King was bad, the people should pray to God to make him good.

They had also challenged the greatest military and naval power of the time, a nation rich in natural resources, wealth, enormous manpower, and worldwide colonies. She was the power of the 18th and 19th centuries. Furthermore, they were trying to create a government based upon the people! - a republic with the people having certain rights - rights unheard of! How could they win? Where

would they get the wherewithal to fight? Who would dare help them? Who would and could possibly win them friends and assistance? It was madness.

When Louis XVI came to the throne in 1774 he appointed Count Charles Graver Vergennes as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He, seeking revenge for France's losses, sent Achard de Bonvouloir as a secret agent to America in February 1775 to observe conditions, and to obtain commercial and trade advantages. At that same time, when Franklin left England in 1775, the French Ambassador Rayneval hinted that France was sympathetic to the American cause, and "Who could tell?" Upon his arrival in America in March 1775, Franklin was elected to the Second Continental Congress. There in Philadelphia, as a host or guest at many dinners, he widened and strengthened his contacts with colonial leaders, many of whom were Masons. Soon for evident reasons, he was made Chairman of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, including Benjamin Harrison, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, and John Jay, on November 19, 1775. This committee later became the Committee for Foreign Affairs in 1777, the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1781, and the Department of State in 1789.

In February 1776, when Bonvouloir suggested to Franklin, confirmed by Franklin's friends in Paris, that France was ready to give secret aid, the committee sent Silas Deane of Connecticut to Paris. He was the first of what John Adams called our "militia ambassadors."

Bonvouloir also wrote to Vergennes that it was time to give aid. This step was opposed by Turgot on the basis of economy, but aid was provided secretly until Independence. Silas Deane arrived in France on July 7, 1776, and was officially ignored. However, Vergennes directly and discreetly in



Franklin along with others worked on the Declaration of Independence.

provided funds through a bogus company. The daring *author of The Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro*, Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, formed the firm of Hortalie et Cie., doing a flourishing business with a Timothy Jones in Bermuda. This caused a steady flow of supplies from 1776 to 1783.

Since foreign nations would not consider loans or aid to a rebel colony that might make peace and return to the motherland, the Second Continental Congress voted for Independence on July 2, 1776, and nominated a committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman (all radicals) and Robert Livingston, a moderate, to draw up the necessary and proper Declaration. Thomas Jefferson pieced together various ideas of other writers; mainly John Locke, Montesquieu, and Beccaria; and gave the copy to Franklin for editing. Franklin made the corrections that proofreading required and added words and phrases of his own.

On July 4, 1776, the resolution was adopted and the members signed for their colonies. The proposition was not signed unanimously, nor was it welcomed by all. Franklin's natural son, William Temple

Franklin, the Tory governor of New Jersey, left for Canada. Fear beset many delegates. Some did not sign until after victory. Washington and his army had not won any victories, and the colonial outlook was bleak. Franklin warned, "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." The British had stated that they would hang all signers. In bravado, John Hancock signed in exaggerated script "so that George III could read it without his spectacles." Charles Carroll of Carrollton signed as such so that no other person might be hanged in error. It was at this time that Franklin wrote his epitaph.

With the Declaration of Independence, the colonies were now ready for recognition and open aid as a nation. Representatives had to be sent to various countries to sway them from neutrality to recognition and active participation with munitions, men, and money. John Jay was sent to Spain, John Adams to the Netherlands, Arthur Lee to Berlin, and a special person for the real power, France.

Arthur Lee exemplifies what John Adams meant by militia diplomats. Among his staff of clerks, he had six British agents who divulged all his secrets including his alias of "Mary Johnston." In another incident, Hugh Elliot, the British minister in Berlin, bribed one of the servants for a duplicate key to Lee's room. During one of his weekend absences, the room was entered and all papers taken to Elliot who hired clerks to make copies. Elliot returned to the inn for an alibi, but found that Lee had returned. He tried to delay him but Lee finally excused himself, returned to his room, discovered the theft, and called the police. That night a servant returned the papers, and the story was out. Lee was ridiculed. Elliot admitted he had promised a servant one thousand pounds for the papers, for which Elliot was censured but was reimbursed by the King.

Francis Dana in St. Petersburg was ignored by Catherine the Great of Russia



Franklin being honored on the streets of Paris.

who was more interested in the Crimea. At least Ralph Izard in Florence enjoyed the splendors of the city.

Since Silas Deane was poor in results, except in handing out commissions in Washington's army (he was recalled December 8, 1777, on Lee's recommendation because he had given Count Broglie the position of Commander in Chief of all colonial armies, superceding Washington!), Congress decided to send abler persons to assist him. Lee was sent to Paris, and Franklin was asked to go as the leader. He was the only one really qualified, yet he was old, ill, and despondent over the death of his wife and the desertion of his son. One Congressman objected to him because "he isn't even a college graduate!" But John Witherspoon argued, "He can speak French. What good would a college graduate do if he could not speak the language of the country?"

The quality and quantity of aid required could only be obtained by treaties of commerce and alliance.

The individual to accomplish this would have to be America's best, with qualifications reaching into every segment of personality. He had to be well-known and respected at home and abroad. He must exemplify the best traits and virtues of American life. He must be able to charm the necessary people to an outward display of amity and assistance. He must be a linguist, an intellectual on the par with the great minds and intellects of Europe. He must be a writer of fame, and a strong personality. The only American of such caliber was Franklin. Even John Adams, who did not care for him, admitted that he was the best choice.

States send abroad a man better qualified by training, temperament, and character for the task at hand. He set sail on October 29, 1776, on board the *Reprisal* under Captain Wickes. The Royal Navy had orders to capture it at all costs. While taking circuitous routes, the *Reprisal* still had the opportunity to capture two prizes. Franklin landed in France on December 4, 1776. His reception was the wildest ever given to a person of humble birth. His reputation was more universal than that of Newton or Leibnitz, Frederick, or Voltaire, and his character more beloved and esteemed than any or all of them. Every class of French society - nobility, industry, commerce, well-off peasantry, and poverty-stricken - adored him. He impressed Europeans as the representative of mankind born in a free society, without advantage of birth, wealth, or formal education, who spoke as an equal with European kings and scholars. His career was proof that a free society helped human beings develop their highest capacities. He personified the Natural Man, that Rousseau spoke of in his *Social Contract*, and in *Emile*; by Voltaire in his *Candide* and *The Noble Huron*; and by Vrevecocour in his *American Travels*. The



French philosophers had envisaged America as peopled by noble savages and noble farmers, who were rich in natural wisdom in a free society. He was compared to Tell, Socrates, and Jesus. People paid hard-earned money to learn what streets he would travel and then paid again to secure some point of visual advantage to see this Miracle of Mankind pass by. His portrait appeared on everything and everywhere - rings, bracelets, pendants, watches, snuff boxes. Louis XVI was so enraged by the adulation expressed by one of his ladies, the Countess d'Houdetot, that in pettish anger he presented her with a chamber-pot with Franklin's portrait in its bottom!

All this adulation, pageantry, and adoration set the theme, and Franklin accepted the role. He played his part to the full. Here he was, seventy years of age, wealthy, respected, dignified, and venerable; yet he had to play the part of the simple, natural, good man of plain demeanor. He came ashore from the *Reprisal* without a wig, wearing a coon skin cap, and a plain, somber, brown, homespun suit of clothes. His walk was simple and in the manner of the common people, with a benevolent politeness and a warm tenderness that appealed to all hearts. In imitation of his coon skin

Continued on page 24

Quantity will follow from the acquisition of quality, so

Why Not Proficiency Requirements

by Sir Knight Carl J. Dunlap

Grand Principal Conductor of the Work, Grand Council of Pennsylvania

The above is not merely a question but also an answer. In the July issue of the *Knight Templar Magazine*, there was an article titled "Why Proficiency Requirements?" written by Sir Knight David L. Marshall, a Sir Knight from my home state of Pennsylvania, who has voiced the same thoughts on the subject of proficiency that I have felt since becoming a Mason nearly thirty-two years ago.

It was during my tour with the United States Marine Corps that I joined the Masonic order, partly through the encouragement of my father, also because my grandfather and great grandfather were Masons, but mostly because I had seen in the men associated with my father and those in the Order of DeMolay that these were the type of men I wanted to be associated with.

My mother Lodge is Port Royal No. 242, which meets in Port Royal, South Carolina. The state of South Carolina requires that one make proficiency in the Entered and Fellowcraft degrees before he advances to the next degree, much the same way as the state of New Jersey. Shortly after being raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, it was my privilege to assist the

instructor who had guided me through the degrees. When he left for another duty station, I was asked to fill his place. From that time until I left to come home permanently, I continued to be an instructor and encouraged each member, after having been raised, to return for about fifteen minutes of instruction to assist him in gaining admission to any Lodge he wished to visit. During that time I worked with many different types of men: officers and enlisted Marines and Navy personnel, as well as civilian workers, both on the base and those from the nearby town of Port Royal. No one felt it was a burden to learn the work or that a proficiency was just a waste of time; all were eager to do as much as they could to further their knowledge of this "Ancient Craft" in which they were becoming members.

After leaving the south and returning home, I continued in my Masonic career by joining a Chapter, then Council and Commandery, and moving into Shrine in 1985 and finally this year into Scottish Rite. During this time I have served as High Priest, Thrice Illustrious Master, and I have held minor offices in Commandery. After serving in these offices, I was then asked to be an instructor, and for

the past several years, I have been appointed by the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania as a Grand Instructor. Shortly after leaving office as Puissant District Deputy Grand Master, a good friend and Past Most Puissant Grand Master asked me and another Illustrious Companion from the western part of the state to be the first Grand Instructors for the Grand Council of Pennsylvania. I do not list my achievements to boast, but to present my credentials on this particular subject.

Sir Knight Marshall states, "Few can argue with the position that the Craft must be made more appealing to prospective members." We may have to change some things to bring this about, but if we as Masons only practice one-tenth of what we have been taught in our degrees, men of good character will jump at the

"If we practice one-tenth of what we have been taught in our degrees, men of good character will jump at the chance of becoming members with us."

chance of becoming members with us. There have been too many jurisdictions in the last few years that are ready to change proficiency requirements, as well as to drastically alter the ritual due to pressure from outside influences, to make the Craft acceptable in their eyes. At this point we need to strengthen our position by tightening our requirements so that we can once again acquire more quality; once this is achieved, quantity will follow.

Sir Knight Marshall continues, "the lowering of proficiency requirements has done nothing to improve attendance by members or to increase interest in floor work." I agree. I have even heard recently, that in some cases, Pories of Knights of the York Cross of Honour have admitted members to their ranks who have never conferred any degrees in any York Rite body in which they have presided. They were

asked to become members only because they were Past Masters, Past High Priests, Past Thrice Illustrious Masters, and Past Commanders. Sir Knights and Brethren, we have such a beautiful heritage in the landmarks of Freemasonry that, if we do not start now to preserve what we have, we will end up with such a watered down version of the Craft that it will not be recognizable to any of us nor appeal to any person to want to join. Lowering of requirements and dispensing with proficiency, as Sir Knight Marshall puts it, "stems from the kind of world and the times in which we live."

It boils down to fixing something that isn't broken. Ritual is the foundation of our orders and is one of the main purposes of our Fraternity, but it is not all. Since becoming a Mason, I have vigorously read every publication dealing with the Craft that I have been able to put my hands on. There is such a tremendous amount of wealth contained in the volumes written by Masonic scholars that it would take several lifetimes to read just what is contained in the library of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. I have developed many lasting friendships over the years with members of the Masonic bodies I have had the privilege to be associated with - just through sitting across the table learning and teaching the ritual one on one. The fellowship that can be had working with your Brethren for a York Rite Festival, a picnic with your members, or, as my Chapter is doing, in planning a trip this fall to Alexandria, Virginia, to visit the George Washington Masonic National Memorial or in organizing a baseball game with the families, is something that no amount of money can buy.

Many, many times it has been said that Masonry's goal has been to improve a man's character and make him a better person for it. It, also, stimulates his brain to expand beyond the everyday cares of this world and sets his sights on things eternal instead of things temporal. Through the ritual, he becomes more

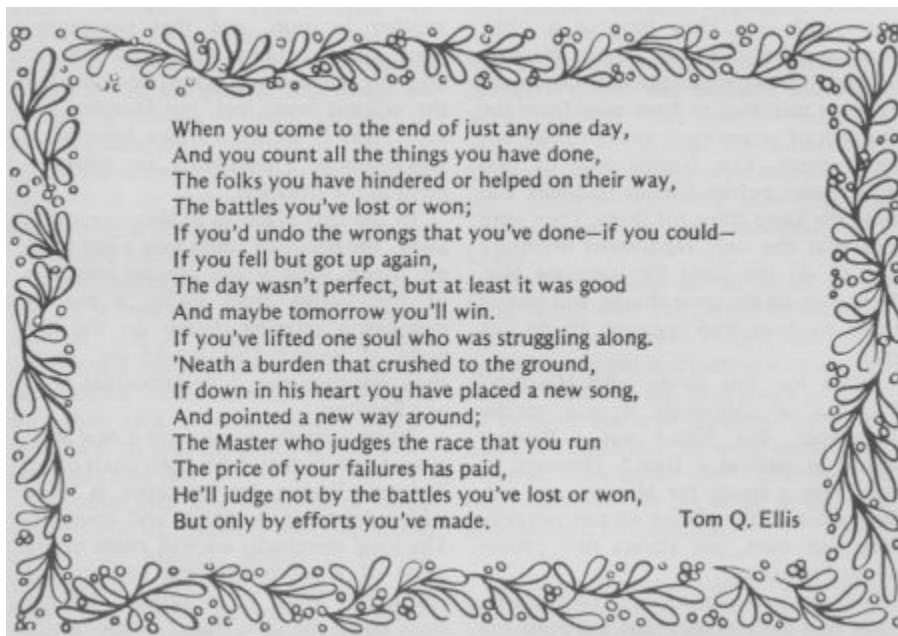
knowledgeable in the teachings of not only the Craft but of the Great Light in Freemasonry, the Holy Bible. When a Mason fulfills the cardinal tenets of that obligation which he has taken on sacred pages, he is then entitled to those things which this world can neither give nor take away. He has gained entitlement to Freemasonry.

We must take the responsibility now to institute requirements for each candidate for degrees so that, when he becomes a member among us, he can truthfully say that he has traveled the same way as all good and true fellows before him. We don't want him to find out later that our standards have been altered or changed in order to admit him to membership. We must get back to basics and be just as strict in requiring a proficiency for each symbolic degree as we were when the Master of the Lodge sent out his investigation committee to inquire into the

fitness of the candidate to be admitted into our order.

Nothing built in haste will endure for very long. Too many things are too easy today. There is no challenge in doing things. In order to feel we have achieved something, we must put out some effort and make some attempt in using our hands and heads to acquire and accomplish our goal. If we set high standards for ourselves and work toward that end, then all of us will feel that when we reach the end of this transitory life and are admitted to that celestial home above, it will be our joy to hear those sweet words "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Sir Knight Carl J. Dunlap is Prelate of Kensington-Kadosh Commandery No. 54 in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and resides at 3464 St. Vincent Street, Philadelphia, PA 19149



Caring for our members keeps them within our fold.
Serving our communities brings in new members.
Both will keep our Fraternity strong!

Musings on Masonic Membership

Sir Knight Donald L. Dorward
Grand Standard Bearer of Illinois

Keeping Our Own

This article is a talk that Sir Knight Dorward gave at Tancred Commandery No. 50 in Belleville, Illinois on January 9, 1988.

A number of years ago, we were moving from one home to another. Late in the afternoon, when we were tired, dirty, and thoroughly out of sorts, friends stopped by and told us, "Wash your hands and come with us." They took us to their home and fed us a steak dinner. We were floored, but extremely grateful. Obviously, we were too tired to have even faced the problem of preparing a meal or going out for a meal. The friends told us that many years before friends of theirs had done the same thing for them. They were told that the only repayment necessary was to do the same for someone else. They gave us the same charge, and several times we have had occasion to do just that.

What has this to do with Masonry? First of all, although it was totally immaterial, the friend was a Brother Mason as well as a friend. However, it does have a lesson for Masons, and suggests a possibility of how we can, not only keep our own, but attract new people to our Fraternity.

We are a mobile society. Two generations ago, the average individual lived and died within a radius of fifty miles of the place

where he was born. Only the most restless or venturesome "went West." Today, this is obviously no longer true. Real estate statistics indicate that the average family will move once every seven years. A good example is the fact that my wife and I have had eight different residences in our thirty-seven years of marriage.

What has this to do with Masonry? Simply, that when a Mason moves, the odds are that he will not become active in another location, and that ultimately, price considerations will cause him to drop his membership. Thus, not only has the original body lost, but Masonry has lost. There is, in my remarks, however, a suggestion of a possibility for improvement in the situation.

In the first place, as to Masons moving away, the Brethren could take a leaf from my friend. What would prevent members of the Lodge from giving a moving member a relaxing dinner on the last night at home? This would say, more than anything else, how important he is as a Brother.

When a family moves into a new area, almost before they have their coats off, a Welcome Wagon representative is there with advertising, samples, and coupons. The local merchants are well aware of the value of a warm welcome to potential customers. What is to prevent Masons from doing the same thing? A new family moves into the area, and what could be

more welcome than a greeting from neighbors and freshly prepared food. You do not need to know, or even to ask, if the family has a Masonic background. The Bible gives us our instruction when it says, "Even as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." You are being neighborly, and if you happen to mention during the course of the greeting that you are there as a representative of the local Masonic Lodge, so what? The cost could be negligible, and the returns could be tremendous. You do not have a commercial reason for greeting them, but you are simply being a good neighbor. There are very few areas in any community where you would not find at least one Masonic family. They would be aware when strangers are moving in.

A third step, and even more important, would be to let Masonry follow the departing member. Certainly, the Lodge should know where a Brother is moving. Either through the "Tyler's Book" or through the various Masonic grand bodies, it could be determined what Masonic bodies are in the general area where the Brother is moving. A letter to them requesting that they welcome the Brother to the community could not help but be of benefit to everyone. You are not welcoming a stranger into town; you are welcoming a Brother.

Communication of members' moves can be a two-way street. If the custom spreads, and it certainly should, local Lodges and other Masonic bodies should be notified when members are moving into their area. A warm welcome and an invitation to visit can make up for members who have left.

Another step that could be of inestimable value in attracting members would be for the Masonic bodies to sponsor appropriate community functions. We have just passed through a Christmas season. What would be wrong with Masonic bodies sponsoring a local "Christmas

Sing." Local groups could be invited to participate, and the public could be invited to join. Refreshments could be served at a relatively nominal cost, and the goodwill could be tremendous. The possibilities of expanding this type of activity are tremendous.

I once lived in a community where merchants offered their windows to be decorated for Halloween by local students. Prizes were given for the best decoration. What would be wrong with Masons sponsoring such competition? Sponsorship of a local Easter sunrise service or Memorial Day program could be instituted by Masons well within the tenets of Freemasonry. Our Temples are locked day after day, even though in many communities, there are problems for people seeking meeting space.

One church to which I belonged opened up their educational center after school hours for students who would be in the class of latch-key students (i.e. both parents working, nobody at home). Adult supervision was provided, along with assistance in doing school homework. A record player was available and a soft drink machine. This would require the availability of adults for supervision. However, the gratitude of parents knowing their children are being supervised and assisted could be very beneficial to a Lodge.

The possibilities are as broad as the imagination. This is all part of the necessity of bringing Masonry's light out from under the bushel and setting it on the hill for the world to see. It is also a problem of showing the true meaning of brotherhood. We boast that we teach the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God. However, we are weak in applying brotherhood to ourselves.

Sir Knight Donald L. Dorward is a member of Peoria Commandery No. 3, Peoria, Illinois, and resides at 107 Main Street, Box 277, Washington, IL 61571



Maurice L. Brewton
District of Columbia
Grand Commander-1937
Born 1898
Died September 10, 1989

Roger Howard Crockett
Maine
Grand Commander-1981
Born 1922
Died September 21, 1989

Edgar George Clough
New Hampshire
Grand Commander-1985
Born 1928
Died September 26, 1989

Kentucky Sojourner Honored



Sir Knight Donald L. Shaw of Elizabethtown Commandery No. 37 was the recipient of the Sojourner Legion of Honor Medal for 1989. The Legion of Honor Award is the highest award conferred by the National Sojourners, Inc., for long, faithful and meritorious service. The ceremony was held at the National Convention of the Sojourners in Albuquerque, New Mexico,

on June 23, 1989. Ten years ago Sir Knight Shaw was awarded the Sojourners second highest award for service, and he has become the only member in the history of the organization to have been so honored with both decorations. Sir Knight Shaw (left) is pictured with Sir Knight Carl Edwards, R.E.P.G.C. of Kentucky, at the opening ceremonies of the Grand Encampment Triennial in Lexington in August, 1988.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club:

New Mexico No. 7—Robert W. Zarn
Texas No. 65—Charles W. Geelan

Grand Master's Club:

No. 1,361—John Baumann (WI)
No. 1,362—C. J. Weisel (NC)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander's Club pledge to make annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and there is now Commandery credit given for participation.

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

On Sunday, April 15, 1990, the 60th 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 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) 424-9450. Identify yourself as a Knight Templar. Rates start at \$68.00 per night, single occupancy, and \$74.00 per night, double occupancy, plus tax.

The highlight of 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, April 14, 1990, from 2:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. in the Sky Room. Dress is informal, and you and your family are invited to attend.

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 requesting delegation.

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

Easter 1990

by Sir Knight Richard B. Baldwin
Grand Commander of Virginia

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, Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir.

After completion of the service, beginning about 9:15 a.m. at breakfast sponsored by the Grand Encampment will be served. The cost is \$11.00, including tax and gratuity. Tickets are available from the Breakfast Committee Chairman, Sir Knight Marion K. Warner, 1127 Tiffany Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904; telephone (301) 622-0912. *Because of problems experienced last year, reservations must be made and paid for by Wednesday, April 11.*

It is imperative that Grand Commanders appoint a delegation chairman and notify this committee's chairman, Richard B. Baldwin, 5400 Bromyard Court, Burke, VA 22015; (703) 323-0007, in order to receive all mailings concerning this event.

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

Highlights from the Masonic Family

St. John's Day in Providence, Rhode Island



On the last Sunday in June, St. John the Baptist Day, thirty-two Sir Knights from St. John's Commandery No. 1; accompanied by Sir Knight Robert Allen, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; paid their respects to their most distinguished founder, Sir Knight Thomas Smith Webb, by laying a wreath on his grave at the historic North Burial Ground in Providence.

Sir Knight Webb was St. John's first Commander, serving in that position from 1802 to 1812. He then rose to become Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment. Prior to the ceremony, the Sir Knights attended Grace Church Providence, the parish of their Commander, Sir Knight Sidney Clifford, Jr.

In the picture above are, left to right, surrounding the cross: Sir Knights Robert J. Allen, Grand Commander of Mass./R.I.; Sidney Clifford, Jr., Commander of St. John's No. 1; and Elmer Palmer, Past Commander of St. John's and Past Grand Commander of Mass./R.I.

"Whole Hog" and "All Wet" in Ohio



In Ohio, Columbus Commandery No. 69 and Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1 Commanders go "whole hog" and grand officers are "all wet." On July 22, 1989, Columbus No. 69 and Mt. Vernon No. 1 dually held a picnic. As a fund-raiser for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Sir Knights Arthur Holmes, Richard Meacham, Charles McLeod (all of Grand Commandery), and James Morton (of Columbus Commandery) had water balloons thrown at them. By the time they ran out of balloons, \$100.00 was raised for the Eye Foundation in memory of Sir Knight James A. Schmidt, Sr. Pictured above are Deputy Grand Commander Art Holmes during the inevitable from his Lady Betty.

New Mexico Lodge Centennial

Roswell Lodge No. 18, A.F. & A.M. of Roswell, New Mexico, celebrates its 100th Anniversary on January 29, 1990. Centennial coins have been struck for the event, and are now available for purchase at \$5.00 each, postage included. Coins are 1-5/16 inches diameter of 14-gauge, antique bronze. Those wishing to purchase coins may mail checks to Centennial Coins, P.O. Box 1512, Roswell, NM 88202-1512

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.





Virgil E. Sellers
IOWA



John D. Trude
KANSAS



Evan M. Shelby
KENTUCKY



W. A. Morris
LOUISIANA



James W. Mollison
MAINE



Thomas E. Weir
MARYLAND



Robert P. Winterhalter
MASS./R.I.



Archie MacDonald
MICHIGAN



Norman A. Aune
MINNESOTA



Emmett P. Heaton
MISSISSIPPI



Kenneth L. Buck
MISSOURI



Peter A. Capp
MONTANA



Fredrick R. Prell
NEBRASKA



Eric L. Meale
NEVADA



Carleton W. Titus
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Everett L. LaBagh
NEW JERSEY



John A. Hughes
NEW MEXICO



C. Raymond Hager
NEW YORK



H. Richard Fisher
NORTH CAROLINA



Edwin R. Anderson
NORTH DAKOTA



Arthur S. Holmes
OHIO



Kenneth D. Buckley
OKLAHOMA



Carol R. Buse
OREGON



Lloyd R. Bashaw
PENNSYLVANIA



James T. "Pete" Berry
SOUTH CAROLINA



Roderick D. Rodman
SOUTH DAKOTA



H. Carmi Price, Sr.
TENNESSEE



Jerral F. Knox
TEXAS



Ronald R. Stringham
UTAH



Cedric L. Smith
VERMONT



Richard B. Baldwin
VIRGINIA



Gene Miles
WASHINGTON



Daniel B. Stevenson, Jr.
WEST VIRGINIA



Milton F. Gregory
WISCONSIN



Virgil B. Poulsen
WYOMING



Juan C. Nabong, Jr.
PHILIPPINES



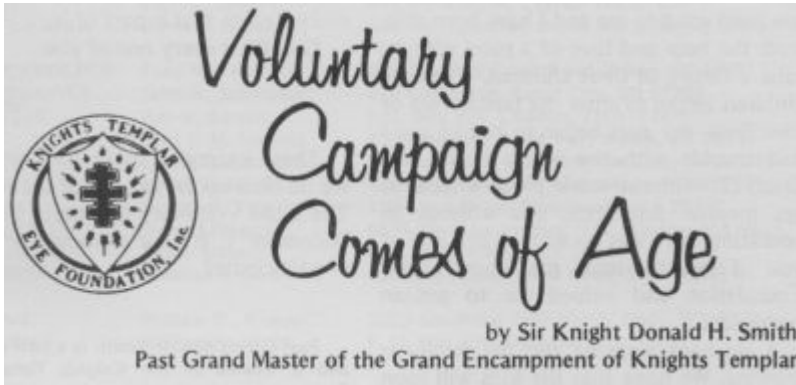
If . . . history . . . teaches us anything, it is that man, in his quest
for knowledge and progress, is determined and cannot be deterred.

— John Fitzgerald Kennedy —

ADDRESSES OF GRAND COMMANDERS

Charles W. McDonald	615 Morgan Avenue, Mobile, Alabama 36606
E. Joseph Welsh, Jr.	2401 Louise Avenue, Yuma, Arizona 85365
William Lee Fergus	P.O. Box 985, Osceola, Arkansas 72370
Robert W. Bussman	6338 Shenandoah Place, Stockton, California 95209
Wilson C. Moulton	82 Sierra, Alamosa, Colorado 81101
Gilbert L. Gooden	P.O. Box 126, Taftville, Connecticut 06380-0126
Carl C. Stump, Jr. (D.C.)	Rt. 2, 6 Monroe Road, Mechanicsville, Maryland 20659
Marvin W. Gerhard	2450 Meander Lane, Safety Harbor, Florida 34695-5320
Wilford H. Hall	9 Birch Street, Dalton, Georgia 30720
Marvin E. Schein	P.O. Box 2804, Pocatello, Idaho 83206-2804
Richard E. Rollo	638 North Pearl Street, Marseilles, Illinois 61341
John V. Stevens	2544 West Sycamore, Kokomo, Indiana 46901
Virgil E. Sellers	1315 West 7th Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613
John D. Trude	405 West 15th, Box 374, Concordia, Kansas 66901
Evan M. Shelby	203 Sturgis Road, Marian, Kentucky 42064
W. A. Morris	3904 Castle Road, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303-3214
James W. Mollison	Box 270, Brooks, Maine 04921
Thomas E. Weir	6409 Queens Chapel Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Robert P. Winterhalter	46 Fountain Street, Ashland, Massachusetts 01721
Archie MacDonald	2621 Glenwood, Royal Oak, Michigan 48073
Norman A. Aune	601 2nd Avenue NE, Brainerd, Minnesota 56401
Emmett P. Heaton	2205 Lawndale, Tupelo, Mississippi 38801
Kenneth L. Buck	1753 Belleridge Pike, Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701
Peter A. Capp	303 East Legion, Whitehall, Montana 59714
Frederick R. Prell	409 Park Avenue, McCook, Nebraska 69001
Eric L. Meale	2521 Everett Drive, Reno, Nevada 89503
Carleton W. Titus	4 Rockingham Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Everett L. Labagh	RD No. 3, Box 303, Chester, New Jersey 07930
John A. Hughes	2821 Siringo Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
C. Raymond Hager	P.O. Box 438, Livonia, New York 14487
H. Richard Fisher	RT. 3, Box 440-A, Conover, North Carolina 28613
Edwin R. Anderson	815 11th Avenue North, Fargo, North Dakota 58102
Arthur S. Holmes	5460 Starcrest Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238
Kenneth D. Buckley	P.O. Box 656, Beggs, Oklahoma 74421
Caroll R. Buse	3535 Fernwood Place, Reedsport, Oregon 97467
Lloyd R. Bashaw	10251 Sidehill Road, North East, Pennsylvania 16428
Juan C. Nabong, Jr.	149-H J Ruiz Street, San Juan, Metro Manila, Philippines
James T. "Pete" Berry	226 East Avondale Drive, Greenville, South Carolina 29609
Roderick D. Rodman	1940 Meadowlark Lane, Huron, South Dakota 57350
H. Carmi Price, Sr.	401 Holly Street, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
Jerral F. Knox	401 Cranbrook Drive, Waco, Texas 76710
Ronald R. Stringham	5953 Lupine Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121
Cedric L. Smith	138 North Seminary Street, Barre, Vermont 05641
Richard B. Baldwin	5400 Bromyard Court, Burke, Virginia 22015
Gene Miles	18060 2nd Place South, Seattle, Washington 98148
Daniel B. Stevenson, Jr.	Box 295, Bradley, West Virginia 25818
Milton F. Gregory	123 Globe Heights Drive, Racine, Wisconsin 53406
Virgil B. Poulsen	1855 Montana Way, Green River, Wyoming 82935





The Why Of It

It has never been necessary to spend much time explaining to Knights Templar why we have an Eye Foundation. Many of the more than 40,000 recipients of our great charity have told us in ways far better than the greatest orators or writers can do. They have done it with long letters or short notes of thanks - the expression of their feelings about God's gift of sight through our Foundation.

In order to bring that expression of gratitude to our work in our Voluntary Campaign, I have consolidated the thoughts of several of those letters into three possible examples. They will convey the message.

Dear Mr. Knight Templar,

My name is Mary Ann and I am ten years old. Two months ago, a wonderful Doctor operated on my crossed eyes. Now they are just like other kids' eyes and I can see my books to read and I can write you this letter. My Mom told me that you paid the doctor and the hospital so I can see like the other kids. Thank you, Mr. Templar, I love you.

Yours Truly, Mary Ann

Or

To The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Gentlemen:

My mother passed away last week at the age of seventy. I am writing to you because of the great gift of sight that was given to her during the last ten years of her life. I know that a ten-year-old "thank you" note is strange, but I didn't know about your work on her behalf until I read about it on the fly leaf of her Bible.

At age sixty she was legally blind and getting worse. She could not see to get around. She had trouble writing and traveling and above all things, she wanted to see her grandchildren. In her Bible is the statement, "He sent one of his Knights to bring me sight, and now I can see my loved ones again."

On behalf of the grateful family whose mother could see again, we thank you and ask that God will Bless every one of you.

Sincerely,

Or

Dear Knights Templar,

All of my working life I have been a construction worker. The work

has been good to me and I have been able, with the help and Jove of a good wife, to raise a family of three children. When the children began to enter the teenage era of their lives, my eyes began to go bad and I had trouble with my work. It was like Catch-22: without work I was unable to get medical assistance, and without an operation there was no work. Then one of you Templars told me about your Foundation and helped me to get an operation.

I am back working and the family is growing. We hope that the kids will soon be going to college. We can never thank you enough, but we can thank God for the Knight Templar Eye Foundation and

every Knight that is part of it. God Bless every one of you.

Sincerely,

These examples speak for themselves. We do bind up the wounds of the afflicted. The 22nd Voluntary Campaign begins on December 1. Is your Commandery ready to participate?

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	Arthur C. Harding	309 Sun Valley Road, Birmingham, AL 35215
ARIZONA	Minor G. Rhodes	199 Sierra Vista Drive, Tucson, AZ 85719
ARKANSAS	Robert B. Mitchell	814 Summer Street, Hot Springs, AR 71913
CALIFORNIA	Richard W. Williamson	Route 1, Box 157, Fairfield, CA 94533
COLORADO	Wallace A. Techentien	6593 Urban Street, Arvada, CO 80004
CONNECTICUT	Albert H. Getchell	117 Mohawk Drive, Wallingford, CT 06492
DIST. of COL.	John C. Werner	8907 Southwick Street, Fairfax, VA 22031
FLORIDA	Jack Maulden	2547 Sea Robin Road, Pensacola, FL 32506
GEORGIA	Ted. H. Hendon	7860 Paul Aiken Road, Dallas, GA 30132
IDAHO	Ernest I. Teter	7907 Appomatox Ln., Boise, ID 83703
ILLINOIS	William T. Unwin	743 E. 167th Street, South Holland, IL 60473
INDIANA	Dwight E. Lanman, Jr.	R. R. No. 6, Box 300, Angola, IN 46703
IOWA	Clifford M. Baumbach	705 Diana Court, Iowa City, IA 52240
KANSAS	Hugh E. Shira	805 LaSalle Street, Dodge City, KS 67801
KENTUCKY	Clayton Compton, Jr.	7601 Beech Dale Road, Crestwood, KY 40014
LOUISIANA	Norman D. Sims	Rt. 1, Box 82, Sibley, LA 71073
MAINE	Leland H. McLean	68 Highland Avenue, South Berwick, ME 03908
MARYLAND	Charles R. Livingston	7108 Ridgers Court, Baltimore, MD 21212
MASS./R.I.	Max Ludwig, Jr.	70 Shore Drive, Dracut, MA 01826
MICHIGAN	Raymond L. Lammens	11354 Canterbury, Warren, MI 48093
MINNESOTA	Neil E. Bengston	Rt. 1, Box 103, Marshall, MN 56258
MISSISSIPPI	Jeffie C. Dukes	414 Wynhurst Court, Columbus, MS 39702
MISSOURI	Lionel J. Goede	715 Murray Hill Drive, Fenton, MO 63026
MONTANA	James W. Reineking	1724 Mariposa Lane, Billings, MT 59101
NEBRASKA	Bert C. Keith	Rt. 3, Box 188, North Platte, NE 69101
NEVADA	Harold E. Hall	1505 Lander Street, Reno, NV 89509
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Kenneth E. Lang	P. O. Box 152, Meredith, NH 03253
NEW JERSEY	William T. Green, Jr.	71 Cedar Lake East, Denville, NJ 07834
NEW MEXICO	William E. Fuqua	P. O. Box 2968, Gallup, NM 87301
NEW YORK	Burr L. Phelps	RD No. 1, Box 359, Chenango Forks, NY 13746
NORTH CAROLINA	C. James Weisel	128 Overbrook Drive, Concord, NC 28025
NORTH DAKOTA	Vernon Johnson	911 3rd Avenue North, New Rockford, ND 58356
OHIO	Robert R. Neff	3615 Stockholm Road, Westerville, OH 43081
OKLAHOMA	John C. Shanklin	2110 Arrowhead Drive, Stillwater, OK 74074

OREGON	John O. Becker	852 Ivy Avenue, Eugene, OR 97404
PENNSYLVANIA	David E. Alcon	3305-M Tamarind Drive, RD 3, Spring Grove, PA 17362
SOUTH CAROLINA	Ford M. Thornton, Jr.	125 Crooked Creek Road, Aiken, SC 29801
SOUTH DAKOTA	John W. Schwietert	814 Columbus, Rapid City, SD 57701
TENNESSEE	Ben W. Surrent	P.O. Box 294, Loudon, TN 37774
TEXAS	Kurt J. M. Swanda	4209 Midland Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76135
UTAH	Curtis N. Lancaster	688 South 6th West, Brigham City, UT 84302
VERMONT	James E. Selleck	RD No. 3, Box 516, Middlebury, VT 05753
VIRGINIA	George B. Yeates	129 Lynn Drive, Portsmouth, VA 23707
WASHINGTON	Everett Pressey	6531 Division Avenue, N.W., Seattle, WA 98117
WEST VIRGINIA	Ralph Watson	Box 1579, Elkins, WV 26241
WISCONSIN	Thomas T. Herek	15020 W. Bluemound Road, Elm Grove, WI 53122
WYOMING	William D.. Kramp	2025 Shoshone Trail North, Cody, WY 82414
PHILIPPINES	William Bozel, Jr.	P. O. Box 436, Okinawa City, Japan



A Thanksgiving History

Thanksgiving Day, as a national religious festival celebrated on the same day throughout the country, dates from 1863. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale of Boston promoted the idea of the observance of a uniform day throughout the country for the expressing of thanks for the blessings of the year.

The first New England day of thanks for the harvest was in the autumn of 1621 under orders from Governor Bradford. The colonists went out into the forests and shot a number of turkeys and took them to the settlement to be cooked for dinner. A number of Indians heard of the celebration and then entered the settlement carrying with them several deer. The Indians and the settlers feasted together. It was

twenty-three years later when the governor of the Dutch colony of New York issued a Thanksgiving proclamation.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation by any President of the U.S. was made in 1789 by President Washington when he called for a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution.

President Madison set a day to give thanks for peace in 1815 and President Lincoln recommended special days of thanks for victories in 1862 and 1863.

Thanksgiving has been observed by official proclamation (presidential and by the governors of the respective states), since that time.



Ben Franklin—Continued from page 8

hat, the ladies of the court wore their hair in a coiffure a la Franklin. He was the rage of France, the Lion of Paris, the Toast of the Town, the Darling of the Ladies, The Pearl of the Salons, Mon Cher Papa and le Bon Homme Richard! And he played the part to the hilt and with gusto!

Each person tried to outdo the other in paying homage to this marvel of freedom. When Franklin met Voltaire at the Academie des Science, the cry rang throughout France, "How beautiful it was to see Solon and Sophocles embrace!" Turgot, the French financial minister, exclaimed, "He snatched the lightning from the skies, soon he will tear sceptres from the Kings." John Adams, the dignified Bostonian, who disapproved of all the hokum, had to admit, "His name was familiar to the government and to the people, kings, and courtiers, nobility, clergy, and philosophers, as well as plebeians, to such a degree that there was scarcely a peasant or citizen, a valet de chambre, coachman or footman, a lady's chambermaid or scullion in a kitchen, who was not familiar with it and who did not consider him as a friend to humankind."

Franklin set out to win favor with every class of French society, each according to its strength or weakness. He wooed the King and aristocrats with his fame and worldwide reputation. He played upon their cupidity, their desire for revenge for their loss of Canada and India in the French and Indian War, their wish to regain the glory of France in victory, their desire to again become the dominant power of Europe. He used his Masonic brotherhood to meet the leaders of the court and of the French intellectuals in La Loge des Neuf Soeurs, which because it contained so many intellectuals, has been described as the UNESCO of the 18th Century. According to Lefebvre "Ideas of competition in research, provincial societies, reading rooms, and finally

above all Masonic Lodges, brought over from England in 1715 (sic), accelerated the growth of the new philosophies... The Masonic Lodges, in particular, though they included not only bourgeois, but priests, nobles, and even the brothers of Louis XVI as members, were favorable to philosophical infiltrations because they had the same ideals: civil equality, religious toleration, liberation of the human personality from all institutions which kept it immature."

The intellectuals and the philosophers claimed him as their own. His essays, scientific works and experiments, his criticism of existing social, economic, and political institutions, his daring and fortitude in inquiring into any mystery or sacred province, his intrepid attacks upon ignorance, superstition, and entrenched privilege, endeared him to their hearts.

The bourgeoisie, or middle class, were his strongest supporters. He was one of them - a merchant, a business man. He was a preacher of work, thrift, and the rewards of honest effort. His maxims in *Poor Richard's Almanack* were household phrases, to be used to educate the young, to inspire the worker, and to justify the profit system.

The peasants and the workers, the so-called radicals, worshipped him. He was the living proof that they, too, could reach the impossible dream. He was born poor, of a large family, self-taught, and by hard work and frugality had scaled the unscalable heights. Here was physical evidence that the lowliest boy could rise from rags to riches by his own talents, by his native abilities, with courage and under pairing effort. He was the Man of the People, *le bonne homme*, LE BONHOMME RICHARD!

"I am astonished at such a reception," said Franklin. "In England I narrowly escaped being tried for treason. In America my enemies tried to set fire to my house. In France I am a hero; what will happen next?" The newspapers gushed over this

homely man. Every move, act, affair, was repeated again and again, and grew by repetition. They made a point of his being unarmed, and unpowdered. Yes, he had gone to Versailles to an audience with King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, dressed in suit of reddish brown velvet and white stockings. They became great friends; Marie called him "Mon Cher Republican" and Louis granted millions in loans and gifts.

But his most potent allies were the women! They fought serious and vicious battles to capture him for their salons. The competition was savage. The demand was paramount and supreme. And Franklin played his part valiantly. He gave of himself unstintingly. He became Mon Cher Papa. He played the game and he played the field. As he advised one of his younger assistants: the rule to social success was to hold scientific discussions with the husband, to have social relations with the couple, and to have affectionate jesting with the wife. In describing his affairs with the ladies, he said, "Somebody it seems gave out that I loved the ladies: and then everybody presented us with their ladies, or ladies presented themselves, to be embraced; that is to have their necks kissed. For the kissing of lips or cheeks, it is not the mode here, the first is considered rude, and the other may rub off the paint."

Recently an authoress wrote a book in which she detailed at length the activities and amours of Franklin with these women of the court. Franklin appears as an old lascivious lecher, kissing these ladies, holding them on his lap, flirting with dissolute abandon, etc. All she really did was to take Chapter 29, 30, and 31 from Russell's *Benjamin Franklin* and inflate it with innuendo and imagination!

In explanation - and not exculpation - Franklin was too wise, too old, too ill, and too patriotic to lose his country's independence and future for a woman! He was in his

seventies; the age was one of extreme license, frankness of speech, plain vulgarity, extravaganza, yet with a formalized procedure in repartee and flirtation. It was the age; and Franklin must be measured by its standards and not by ours. The best judge is the purpose and the result. What was his assignment? To get aid. Did he? Yes. In 1778 he got France to agree to and to sign the Treaty of Alliance and a Treaty of Commerce and Amity. How did he get it? He got it by his actions, his deeds, his reputation, his friendship, his tact, and his Masonic contacts. He got the United States what it needed: men, money, and materials.

To list all his female contacts would serve no purpose. He had many, and he dropped or welcomed them according to his purpose, and their influence. Madame de Brillon de Jouy was his first important sponsor. Her salon was the meeting place of the wits and intellects. It was there that Franklin met the important court figures first. She first, and until his death, called him Mon Cher Papa - most assuredly not the name for an active lover! - and she set the tone of conduct and demeanor that Franklin relished and played with fatherly impertinence. She was in her 30s and he in his 70s. He politely proposed marriage, was refused, and then tried to arrange a marriage between her natural daughter and the natural son of his natural son, William Temple Franklin, who was with his grandfather as secretary.

The most famous and respected of his sponsors was Madame Helvetius, the widow of that famous philosopher. Her salon was justly called the Academie d' Auteuil because the great minds from all Europe met there. She was referred to affectionately as Notre Dame d' Auteiu. He proposed marriage; she declined. Franklin said to a friend that "Since I spend all my days there, I think I should spend my nights there, too."

One of the last to aid him in her salons was the Countess d' Houdetot. She

was the King's friend, and the recipient of the chamber pot given by the King, who was resentful of her infatuation. It was at this time that the rape story exploded. An aged countess while strolling in the garden at a soiree claimed that she was seized by Franklin who then attempted rape. Franklin realized that this was an attempt to hold him, and through him the United States, to ridicule and contempt. He refused to take the matter lightly and to laugh it off. He investigated. He was cleared, but the accusation was transferred to John Paul Jones. But Jones, at the stated time of the rape, was at sea on board the *Bonne Richard*. Refusing to let the matter lie, Franklin further investigated, until the truth was revealed. A lady-in-waiting admitted that in a fit of boredom, and wishing to have some fun with the old countess, she had dressed herself in plain clothing, and shammed the assault! The rest was the concoction of the fertile imagination, or aspiration, of the old countess, and the work of Franklin's enemies. (Sound modern?)

Franklin's work on behalf of his country soon showed itself. Upon arrival in 1776, Franklin was told by Vergennes, "France must remain neutral but. . . if ships should happen to pass under my window, I shall be looking in another direction." On February 6, 1778, after the news of victory at Saratoga had reached France, France openly signed the treaties of alliance and commerce, placing herself in open warfare with the English and openly siding with the Americans. Now she could look forward to revenge against her ancient enemy for the loss of Canada and India.

Spain was brought into the conflict by promises and hopes of obtaining British Florida and getting control of the Mississippi River. Within a short time, Netherlands, irritated by the loss of New Amsterdam and the control of the seas, joined the alliance.

The aid in men, money, and materials

soon proved effective. Washington won several victories, and the British were war-weary and anxious for peace. There was a smell of victory in the air. Movements were started for peace negotiations. It had been agreed in the Treaty of Alliance that no separate treaty would be made. In 1781 Franklin learned that Vergennes had secretly sent the Chevalier de la Luzerne to London. Why? It disturbed him.

Congress sensing a surrender in the near future created a committee to assist Franklin. John Adams from Netherlands, John Jay from Spain, and Henry Laurens as minister to Netherlands were sent to aid in the negotiations. Thomas Jefferson was also designated but could not go. Henry Laurens was captured by the British and was held in the Tower of London. The remaining three had strict instructions to do nothing without the knowledge and consent of the allies, and to be governed by their advice.

In January 1782 David Hartly, a British friend, suggested to Franklin a separate peace; it was refused. On April 3, 1782, Richard Oswald, a representative of Prime Minister Shelbourne, talked terms for a treaty with Franklin. Oswald accepted as a basis of negotiation the independence of the colonies, and to ensure friendship and a durable peace, the cession of Canada. Franklin hesitated - with evident results! This agreement was acceptable to the British government with the exception of Fox, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

It was soon after that John Jay, who had been in Spain to discuss treaty terms, informed Franklin that our allies were out to deceive us; Vergennes had sent his secretary, Rayneval, to London for secret negotiations; and that Spain had prevailed upon France to force the new nation to accept restrictive boundaries within the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic coast, out of the Mississippi River, and to be dependent upon European assistance.

With this information in hand, Franklin decided to ignore instructions, to protect American interests, and to reach the best treaty possible. The most favorable terms were lost. England knew of the division among the allies - Vergennes had offered the restricted boundaries with the colonies surrounded by England and Spain - and she stiffened her offers. On November 20, 1782, a provisional treaty between the American representatives and the British government was arrived at. The United States was to be independent and was to extend from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. It was accepted by Congress on January 20, 1783, and by the British government on September 3, 1783. Here again Franklin's tact and diplomacy came to the fore with great and audacious skill.

France was angry; she had been deceived. Vergennes cried that the agreement was a violation and betrayal of the Alliance. With smooth arguments Franklin showed Vergennes that we knew of the other dealings, that America had certain reasons for the peace, that England was of the opinion that a wedge had been driven between America and France, and then to cap it all, he ended the discussion by asking for and receiving (really a demand) another loan of six million liras (over 10 million dollars). Was this effrontery the act of a senile and fatuous old man?

Peace was made. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 was duly signed by all parties concerned. The United States was now an independent country. Franklin had accomplished his mission. He was 77 years old and ailing. He appealed to Congress to relieve him of his office. Congress agreed, but kept him on for another two years to cement our relations in a firm fashion until all rancor and bitterness disappeared. In 1785 Congress sent Thomas Jefferson to replace him. Ailing with gout and the stone, the seventy-nine-year-old hero left France. Louis

XVI gave him a portrait surrounded with a double row of diamonds; Marie Antoinette had him carried to his ship in her own litter, so that "my dear Republican" would not suffer. All France turned out with wild acclaim, crowded processions, and extravagant protestations of regret. Mon cher Papa, le philosophe, le Bonne Homme Richard was leaving her shores. For 10 long years he had won and retained the love of the French people, and now he was leaving, never more to return. To a friend, Franklin wrote that he returned to America "no longer an ardent Ambassador wooing an allied country but a venerable statesman in a new Republic."

Don't miss the conclusion of Knight Templar Magazine's "Ben Franklin - Master of All Trades." Watch for Part IV in the December issue.

Sir Knight W. Leonard Guarnera was a member of New York Commandery No. 1 in New York City, New York.



Florida Chapter Penny

Keystone Chapter No. 20, R.A.M., Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, is celebrating their 75th Anniversary. A special Chapter Penny has been struck depicting the state of Florida on one side and the Keystone on the other. The price of the antique bronze coin, which is the size of a silver dollar, is \$4.00 each, including postage. The coin is also available in .999 silver for \$30.00 each, including postage. Make checks payable to Keystone Chapter No. 20, R.A.M. Send to Tom Chapman, Secretary/Recorder, P.O. Box 10037, Pompano Beach, FL 33061.

History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XVIII Knight Templar Educational Foundation

Progress Of The Educational Movement (Continued)

At the next Conclave in 1940, Grand Master Mark Norris stated in his address:

"The amendments of 1937 limited the use of the fund to educational loans. The experience of the Foundation since 1924 when the first moneys were paid to it, has demonstrated the fact, that at the present time at least, the outlet for the use of these funds, if confined exclusively to educational loans, is limited, and that a large amount of the assets of the Educational Foundation is invested in bonds and not in educational loans. It seems to your Grand Master that those limits should be repealed and funds allowed to function for an educational purpose."

This led to the adoption of an amendment which provided:

"That the *interest only*, arising from the Permanent Fund whether in the hands of the Committee on the Educational Foundation of the Grand Encampment, or under the management of bodies of Grand or Subordinate Commanderies, may be used for *student grants* under such rules and regulations as the Grand Encampment Educational Foundation Committee may prescribe."

In 1943 further attempts were made to amend the Constitution so that the Educational

Loan Funds would be vested in the several Grand Commanderies. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported:

"1. That the original actions of this Grand Encampment in 1922 created a trust of which the Grand Encampment became and now is the Trustee.

"2. That the legislation culminating in the adoption of Section 18 of the Constitution in 1934 and the amendments of 1937 and 1940 in no respect changed the character of the trust, they were of an administrative value only.

"3. That the funds of the Trust are the \$100,000 from the Permanent Fund, augmented by the addition of the nine assessments and interest collected since.

"4. That were the Trust dissolved it is our judgment that it must be done by court action or perchance by mutual agreement of the Grand Encampment and all the various assessment contributors, and that the net proceeds would not vest in Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, but in the actual contributors to the fund.

"5. That the proposed amendment seeks an illegal dissolution of the Trust and should be rejected."

After much discussion, the Grand Encampment approved this report.

Sir Knight Robert B. Gaylord, speaking in defense of the Educational Fund as a Trust of the Grand Encampment, stated:

"As we go on with the Educational Fund, you will find the necessity for the administration of that fund by the Grand Encampment. The Grand Encampment can use such agencies as it wishes. You have a perfect right to create various Grand Commanderies, agencies of the

Grand Encampment, to administer the fund just as we could hire a paid clerk or any other agent. But that would not change the ownership of the fund, and it would not change the fact that general control of the fund is in the Grand Encampment."

In 1946, Grand Master Charles N. Orr found the Grand Encampment faced with similar amendments. In his address, he stated:

"At practically every Triennial Session of the Grand Encampment, it has reiterated and realleged its purpose to make this Fund a sacred trust, the ownership of which is in the Grand Encampment but using Grand and Subordinate Commanderies for administrative purposes.

"Not withstanding the great good that the Fund has done, at nearly every Triennial Conclave there has been a very small proportion of our membership who have sought to break up the trust and have the money returned to Grand Commanderies to be used as they saw fit. It would seem to me that even a moment's consideration would show that this could never be done."

The Educational Loan Fund

The Fund created in 1922 consisted of: first, the \$100,000 transferred to the Education Fund, the interest only to be used, and second, the collection of a per capita tax of \$1.00 annually, starting July 1, 1924, by each Grand and Subordinate Commandery. One half of the latter fund was to be kept in the Grand Encampment Permanent Education Fund; the interest only to be used, and the other half to be returned to each State as the Educational Fund, to be loaned out as a revolving loan fund.

In 1925, the half of the first two payments, which was held by the Grand Encampment, was returned to the Grand Commanderies to be added to their Educational Fund. After

July 1, 1926, only one-fourth of the yearly collection of the per capita tax was to be remitted to the Grand Encampment and the remaining three-fourths be retained by each Grand Commandery.

In 1925, Grand Master Newby authorized the Educational Committee to use the interest on the \$100,000 Permanent Fund to aid the weaker Grand and Subordinate Commanderies where sufficient funds for loans could not be collected due to the small number of Knights Templar. Those Grand Commanderies having fewer than 800 members might receive \$500 from the Grand Encampment to match \$500 raised by them. Nevada took advantage of this action. Those Grand Commanderies having less than 5,000 members could obtain \$500 from the Grand Encampment on raising \$1,000 for the Fund. Arkansas, Arizona, Florida and Louisiana received aid under this ruling.

In 1928, the entire amount retained by the Grand Encampment during the preceding three years was returned, but each Grand Commandery was required to remit one-fourth of the annual per capita tax for the next three years.

In 1931 resolutions were adopted which provided that the per capita tax for educational purposes be discontinued when nine full payments had been made; that the revolving fund thus created be maintained at an amount equal to nine dollars per capita in each jurisdiction; and that the Grand Encampment refund the twenty-five per cent collected the past three years to each Grand Commandery.

This fund, in the hands of the various Grand Commanderies and Subordinate Commanderies, now amounts to \$5,090,352.27.(1948)





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 1300, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Items submitted to Knight Templar that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will Continue to be printed free of charge. All other items should be accompanied by a \$5.00 remittance made payable to the Grand Encampment. Submissions of over six lines in length will be subject to editing.

Wanted: one Commandery sword ,any condition, to be donated to a small Texas Masonic Lodge, to be used as Tiler's sword. Donor's name Lodge, or Commandery name and number, date, etc., will be engraved on it. Shipping charges will be paid by me. O. L. Davis, 3763 W. 6th, Rear Apt., Ft. Worth, TX 76107

Stolen: one very fine KT sword and scabbard (name N. P. Strause engraved on blade). I would appreciate hearing from anyone having information that will lead to its recovery. N. P. Strause, 225 Country Club Dr., Henderson, NC 27536

For Sale: Beautiful Templar sword and scabbard made by M. C. Lilley & Co.. Columbus, Ohio. Good condition. Blade inscribed "C. S. McMartin." Belonged to grandfather, William R. Baxter in Oelwein, Iowa, about 1910. Asking \$150. William C. Jewell, 2202 McCord Rd., Valparaiso, IN 46383, (219) 462-4067

My father Carl R. Bass was a Mason in Ind. and has passed away some time ago. He was not a York Rite Mason but in his personal effects, I found a York Rite sword with the name George M. Rathburn engraved. It may be of great value to someone. Can you give me any information on the person in question? Robert E. Bass, 3402 Mockingbird Lane, Midwest City, OK 73110

Can you help me become more active in York Rite Masonry? I need a uniform, size 60-short, with sword and belt, etc. My funds are very limited since the "big layoff." Thanks in advance. Harold J. Hooper, Jr., 10878 Sullivan Rd. 5-A, Baton Rouge, IN 70818

For Sale: 17 swords with scabbards, 6 swords without - varying lengths. 34" to 36 1/2" in. Will sell by lot or individually. Includes 1 gold in fair condition. Reasonable price. Contact R. Pearse, KT No. 50, 36 Floral Ave., Cortland, NY 13045

Wanted: Knight Templar chapeaux, size 7. B. J. Church, 584 Rio Verde Lane, Grand Junction, CO 81503, (303) 243-1590

Limited number of coins commemorating the Centennial of the Illinois Masonic Children's Home. Detail in low relief. One side has the seal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the other has a family group with the words "Illinois Masonic Children's Home Centennial 1886-1986." The coins are 12 gauge bronze, antique finish, reeded edge. \$4.00 for 1st coin, \$3.00 for each additional coin, postpaid. Order from Illinois Masonic Children's Home, 441 S. Ninth Ave., LaGrange, IL 60525

While they last, these unique coins bear all three York Rite symbols. Commemorating the Centennial of the highest York Rite bodies in North America, these mementos are available for \$3.00 each. Also available to you belt buckle collectors, we have only 3 doz. polished brass commemorative buckles featuring a Knight Templar on a charger at the foot of the Mount of the Holy Cross for \$20 each. Send check or money order to Leadville York Rite Bodies, do Dave Salberg, P.O. Box 235, Leadville, CO 80461

Wanted: Vol. I (A-L) of Albert G. Mackey's An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, preferably the "new and revised edition of 1913" to match my Vol. II. Dory! D. Smith, 7799 Grandview Ct., Middletown, MD 21769, (301) 371-4928

I am asking all York Rite Masons for any information or directions to sources from which I can build a history and story of the Royal Arch officer and ritual character of the Principal Sojourner. Where did the character begin? To what does the character allude? Do we know if there has been such a character? I'm grateful for any information, large or small. Bertram E. Bogua, 3317 Shorecliff Dr. N.E., Tacoma, WA 98422

For Sale: diamond ring, 3.74K, Scottish Rite, two-tone gold, appraised over 1 OG (ten yrs. ago). Full description and appraisal sheet upon serious request. To settle a Brother's estate. G. W Berndt, Rt. 1, Box 65A, Peace Valley, MO 65788

Chapter pennies wanted by avid collector. Will buy one or a collection and pay from \$2 to \$35 each. Send list and will gladly quote you a price. I collect all varieties and have about half of all made. My collection one day will end up in a museum so why not add your mark to it? Fraternally Maurice A. Storck, Sr.; 775W. Roger Rd. No. 214, Tucson, AZ 85705, (602) 888-7585

For Sale: needlepoint and counted cross-stitch kits for various Masonic degrees and related bodies, including Blue Lodge, Shriners, O.E.S., and many more. The symbols are designed to be framed as an 8"x10" wall hanging. However, material provided would allow use for a slightly larger pillow or whatever your imagination may dictate. Price of \$15 each includes canvas, Aida cloth, or waste cotton, needle, yarn or floss, complete instructions, shipping and handling. Also available, full color logos on T-shirts, caps, coffee mugs, etc. C. A. Adams, Box 34, Rte. 103, Mount Holly, VT 05758-9704

For Sale: Companion crypts, complete with single closure, in Masonic Mausoleum in Evergreen Cemetery in Seattle, Washington. \$4,000 (\$1,000 below appraised valuation). Call collect Thomas O. Davis, 1260 Venture Out, Mesa, AZ 85205, (602) 830-1438

Wanted: Masonic and other Dudley pocket watches at reasonable prices. Ladies' and gentlemen's wrist watches, prior to 1960, working or not. Also: Patek Philippe, Piaget, Rolex, Tiffany, Cartier, Tudor, LeCoultre, Vacheron and Constantin, Geneve, Audemars Piguet, Hamilton, Gruen. Paying cash for these and any 10K, 14K, 18K old jewelry, no longer needed or used. Please call or write and I promise to respond just as quickly as possible. Edward R. Smitkin, 1226 Rte. 146, Clifton Park, NY 12065. (518) 371-2200

Researching families of: Thomas McCalla (1778 Pa.-1861 Ohio) m. Lydia Mellinger. Thomas Williams (c. 1733-1816 Va.) m. Elizabeth Dawson. Abraham Neff (1801 Va.-1875 Ohio) m. Mary A. Grimes, George W. Gibson (1790 Pa. -1850 Ohio) m. Rebecca Reed of Brooks Co., Va. John Robinson (1782 Ire.-1862 Ohio) m. Margaret Nelson in Pa. Henry O'Neill (d. 1829 Ohio). Margaret Hillery lb. c. 1790 Va.). C. X. McCalla III, M.D.; PO Box 151; Paoli, IN 47454

Wanted: violins, violas, cellos by retired violinist and collector of musical instruments. Fair prices paid. Write to Harry Kazarian, 91 Beaufort St., Providence, RI 02908.

Seeking genealogical information on my early family members: Mathew, Matthias, and William Pinyard, who was in Pa. Navy in 1777 and Philadelphia in 1769. Also, on Philip Pinyard, who married Anna Miller in Charleston, S.C., in 1743. Walter Pinyard, 1129 Richland Rd., Marion, OH 43302

Wanted: I have collected military patches, medals, pins, hardware, since I was a child during WWII. Would appreciate any extras that any vets have laying around. Will send postage upon receipt if requested. Send to Constable Paul N. Claus, P.O. Box 50, Indianola, PA 15051

The Burke County, Georgia, courthouse burned in 1826, and again, in 1856, with complete loss of colonial and early county records. Burke County was originally colonial Halifax District and later, St. George's Parish, lying below Augusta along the Savannah River. An effort is being made to obtain copies of personally-held papers of descendants of early residents of the county with the hope of inclusion in a book. These papers would be old Bible records, deeds, judgments, apprentice papers, letters, receipts, etc. If you have such papers and will share them, just Xerox them and mail. You will be reimbursed reasonable copy costs and postage. You will have the satisfaction of knowing you have made an invaluable contribution to a body of historical data nowhere else available. Mrs. B. W. Dixon, 4114-F Providence Rd., Charlotte, NC 28211

Seeking family history of George Newton Mitchell (b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 9-30-1878; d. March 1927 in Minn.). Boyhood in Ky. and last Minn. address: 4950 Lyndale Ave. S., Mpls., Minn. Was in sales for Pyramid Oil Co. and member of Masonic Lodge; married Malinda Graebe of Ill.; one son, George L. Mitchell. Any information write George L. Mitchell, 856 Heritage Two, Decatur, GA 30033

Researching book on Arthur Godfrey and appealing to anyone who traveled or labored with him. Seeking advice, anecdotes, photos, reminiscences, referrals to others who can help. Lee Munsick, 20 Harriet Dr., Whippany, NJ 07981, (201) 386-1920

Second Reunion: USS Sims (DE154/APD50) in 1990. Ex-shipmates, for details and to begin regular communications with over forty other crew members, write or call Ships Office do O. G. Percer, 5725 I.C.T., Birmingham, AL 35228, (205) 925-4766

