



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVI

JULY 1990

NUMBER 7



Major General George Brinton McClellan

Responsible Citizenship

On the fourth of July, **we** celebrate the anniversary of the birth of our nation. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Let each celebrate it with grateful appreciation to our founding fathers for their foresight, for their wisdom, and for their dedication to the cause of freedom. Although observed by the founders of our nation and later generations as a festive day, it was not until 1941 that Congress declared July 4 to be a federal, legal holiday.

The Masonic Fraternity has always required that its members be loyal citizens of their country. We believe that we should be law-abiding citizens. If we don't agree with a law, we seek to change it, not violate it. The liberty we enjoy is a priceless heritage earned for us by our wise forefathers. We are entitled to keep it as long as we retain a proper attitude toward and conception of liberty. Our liberty as Masons is not to do as we please but to do as we ought. We must not do wrong unrebuked. We are taught to listen to the dictates of reason and conscience

To be free is not synonymous with infinite facilities for drunkenness, or robbery, or wrong. If every man were permitted to do anything he believed right in his own eyes, our world would be chaotic, and we would have no liberty. A man's liberty ends when it becomes a menace to his neighbors. Real liberty means freedom to obey our obligations and duties. Liberty is the law of God. It is honesty in our dealings with our fellow man. It is absolute allegiance to truth. It is conformity with those rules of conduct that are best for our community, for our nation, and for mankind. If we would always remember that we have duties and obligations as Christian Masons and as men, we will not miscomprehend the true meaning of freedom and liberty.



Marvin E. Fowler, Grand Master

Knight Templar

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

JULY: During the month that celebrates our country's independence, we offer another exploration into the Civil War with a look at the life and career of Brother and Major General George Brinton McClellan. The results of the 22nd Annual Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation also appear on these pages, as does *The Spirit of '76* and *Kern County's Liberty Bell*; offerings which strengthen our belief in and dedication to our great nation - the United States of America.

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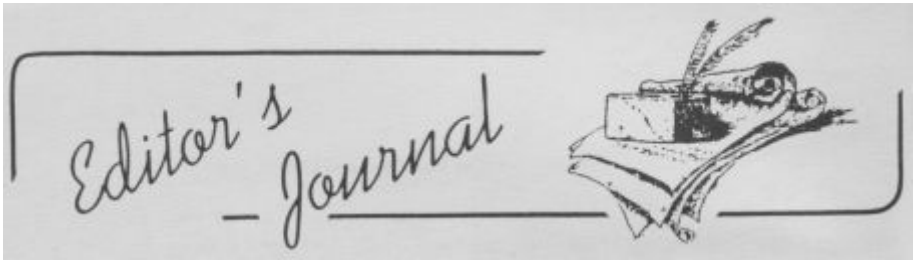
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Triennial Badges Available: A limited number of Triennial badges are available on a first come, first serve, basis, for \$1.00 to cover cost of mailing:

- 1922, 35th Triennial, New Orleans
- 1934, 39th Triennial, San Francisco
- 1937, 40th Triennial, Miami
- 1940, Drill Award, Grand Encampment
- 1943, 42nd Triennial, Chicago
- 1949, 44th Triennial, San Francisco
- 1973, 52nd Triennial, Chicago
- 1979, 54th Triennial, Indianapolis

Send your request to Charles R. Neumann, Grand Recorder, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293.

Double Duty in West Virginia: Sir Knight H. Courtney Jones, Right Eminent East Central Department Commander for the Grand Encampment, serves as Supplement Editor for *Knight Templar Magazine* in his home state of West Virginia. Our editorial accolades are offered.

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, Past Grand Preceptor of the Grand College, HRAKTP, 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 and members of the Masonic bodies 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. Write your checks and mail to the Grand Encampment, 14 East Jackson, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60604-2293

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

Major General George B. McClellan

by
Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, KTCH



In July, 1861, George Brinton McClellan at age 34 wrote from Washington, D.C., to his wife and told her that he could be "dictator, or anything else that might please me - but nothing of that sort would please me - therefore I won't be dictator." The young general then achieved the ultimate in egotism by complimenting himself on the humility of his motives: "Admirable self-denial!"

McClellan, briefly acclaimed by others, perpetually idolized by himself, was born in Philadelphia in 1826. His father was a prominent physician who helped found

Jefferson Medical College. The elder McClellan's chief hobby was raising trotting horses. The future general's mother, Elizabeth Brinton McClellan, was from a socially select family in Philadelphia and insisted on sending her children to the best schools. Young George McClellan grew up considering himself a gentleman.

At age thirteen in 1839, McClellan entered the University of Pennsylvania. Two years later he transferred to West Point. Homesick at first, he quickly adjusted to the Academy and made excellent grades. Socially, he chose his friends carefully, avoiding students from lower-class backgrounds and associating only with those he considered "gentlemen."

Ranking number two in a class of 58, McClellan gave a commencement oration when he graduated from West Point at age 19 in 1846. He warned against sectionalism, and, quoting from the Bible, stated that "a house divided" must fall.

Young McClellan's speech was prophetic. In 15 years, the cadets at West Point in 1846 would be engaged in sectional warfare, commanding armies that would be fighting side by side, or firing at each other. In McClellan's class, Thomas (better known as "Stonewall")



Jackson ranked 17th; George Pickett (who would later lead a famous charge at Gettysburg) ranked at the bottom, 58th.

Because of his outstanding ability in mathematics, McClelland was appointed after graduation to the elite Corps of Engineers, skilled in building roads, bridges, fortifications, batteries, and works. But, since the Mexican War was starting, McClellan was assigned to drilling recruits at West Point, a prosaic duty for a young man eager to join the fray in Mexico and win glory for himself.

In the fall of 1846 he was sent to Mexico to serve in General Winfield Scott's army, which was assembling prior to its siege of Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico. McClellan arrived in Mexico armed with a double-barreled shotgun, two pistols, a saber, a dress sword, and a Bowie knife. He also had a valet, a black slave named Songo, lent to him by an uncle in Alabama.

McClellan had no sooner arrived in Mexico than he was laid low, not by Mexicans, but by bouts with both dysentery and malaria. After he recovered from the diseases, he was depressed by the news of his father's unexpected death in 1847 at age 50. In a letter to his mother he described his

father: 'as noble a being as ever graced the earth.'

McClellan went on to fight bravely in the war, and was cited for continuing to do battle after a horse was shot out under him.

McClellan's Philadelphia snobbery was evident when he opposed the promotion of a frontiersman named Kit Carson, who did not impress McClellan as being "a soldier and a gentleman."

After the fighting was over, McClellan had a brief affair with a Latin beauty named Nachita. When McClellan left Mexico to return to the states, he received a letter from one of his friends still in Mexico, which informed him that Nachita "cried uninterruptedly for a space of a week . . . but she has done the same thing several times before for others, don't cut your throat."

After the Mexican War McClellan was stationed for a while at West Point, where, again, he drilled troops. One of his most enjoyable activities at the Point was attending meetings of the Napoleon Club which reviewed and discussed Napoleon's tactics in his various battles. McClellan's admiration for the military genius was evident in his imitation of the Corsican: thrusting his hand under the front of his coat and addressing his troops in pompous language.

Although stationed at West Point, McClellan was not on the staff of the school and therefore, McClellan thought, not subject to the authority of the superintendent of the Academy. The superintendent, however, saw things differently and persisted in issuing orders to the young lieutenant with Napoleonic ambitions. The repeated assertions of the superintendent's authority and McClellan's defiant responses developed into a contest of wills.

McClellan escaped in 1851 from the superintendent's domination by being transferred to Fort Delaware near Philadelphia. No longer irritated by an unauthorized commander, McClellan was

assailed by that prevalent malaise of the peacetime army: boredom.

After requesting a more challenging assignment, he was sent to Arkansas in 1852 to participate in an expedition to discover the sources of the Red River. McClellan enjoyed roughing it in the wilderness and socializing with his superior officer, Captain Randolph Marcy, and Marcy's wife, Mary.

His next assignment was to survey the coast of Texas, a project he liked because he was in charge of it.

With increasing experience as a surveyor, he was sent in 1853 on his most important mission so far, to discover and map a route for the first transcontinental railroad.

With the acquisition of considerable land after the Mexican War, and the settlement of the northwestern boundary between the U.S. and Canada, there was much interest throughout the nation in building a railroad that would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Although Northerners and Southerners agreed on the importance of a transcontinental railroad, they disagreed sharply about the route the railroad should follow. The Northerners favored a northern route; the Southerners a southern route. McClellan's task was to survey a northern route. At Fort Vancouver in the Oregon Territory he met an unhappy army officer named Ulysses S. Grant, of whom McClellan formed a low opinion: Grant was frequently drunk.

McClellan failed to find a pass through the mountains for the future railroad. Since later explorations in the region investigated by McClellan revealed several breaks in the mountains through which railroads later ran, McClellan's search appears to have been incomplete.

In 1854 McClellan was in Washington, D.C., where he visited his old friend Captain Marcy, with whom he had explored the sources of the Red River. McClellan met Marcy's daughter, Ellen, who had been away

at school while McClellan served in Arkansas with her father. McClellan fell instantly in love with Ellen. Not long after he met her, McClellan proposed to Ellen. With his immense ego, McClellan was amazed when Ellen turned him down. McClellan was not the first nor the last suitor to be rejected by Ellen; during her nubile years, Ellen spurned nine proposals of marriage.

Rejection did not totally discourage McClellan. He kept in touch with Ellen, often writing her and addressing her as "the little Presbyterian" because of her devotion to her religion.

While in Washington, McClellan met and favorably impressed Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Franklin Pierce. With Davis' backing, McClellan was promoted to the rank of captain in 1855. Davis sent McClellan on several important missions, including a tour of Europe, where McClellan studied current developments in the art of warfare. He observed firsthand the siege of Sevastopol during the Crimean War.

In 1856 McClellan resigned from the army and took the position of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. As a railroad executive, McClellan was successful in making deals with the





Ellen Marcy McClellan and daughter, May, in 1861, a year after her marriage to McClellan.

owners of steamboats to transfer freight from trains to boats, and vice versa. While in Illinois, McClellan met Abraham Lincoln, whose political star was rising. McClellan was unimpressed by Lincoln, who, like Kit Carson, struck McClellan as not being a gentleman."

In 1859, five years after they met, Ellen finally agreed to become McClellan's wife. To please Ellen, he joined the Presbyterian Church. In a letter to Ellen he wrote: "Our union on this earth is only a state of preparation for our union through eternity in a higher and better state." Referring to the Presbyterian doctrine of predestination, he told Ellen that he believed God had foreordained their union. They were married in 1860. McClellan was 33, Ellen was 25.

McClellan was quarreling with the president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and quit his job when he got married. He took the position of superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at a salary of \$10,000 a year, twice what he had made with the Illinois Central. He and Ellen settled down to a happy existence in Cincinnati, where they led an active social life.

McClellan's and Ellen's happy days in

Cincinnati were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, which McClellan thought had been brought on by fanatics in both the South and the North. He had no sympathy for the Southern secessionists, but he equally detested the abolitionists of the North. If he could have, he would have declared war on both the states of South Carolina and Massachusetts, where the extremists of each side were, respectively, concentrated.

When the Southerners fired on Fort Sumter, and Lincoln issued his call for troops, McClellan's military services were eagerly sought by three states: Illinois, Ohio, and his native state, Pennsylvania. McClellan missed the chance to lead troops from Pennsylvania because the governor sent his offer of command to McClellan at a wrong address. By the time McClellan received the offer from Pennsylvania, he had already accepted a similar offer from the governor of Ohio. He was commissioned a major general and went to work immediately, whipping the Ohio troops into shape.

The chief task facing McClellan and his troops was to conquer western Virginia and bring it back into the Union. Although a very important undertaking, the conquest of western Virginia would not be difficult. Despite the fact that their state had joined the Confederacy, the people of western Virginia were loyal to the Union, and the Confederate troops defending western Virginia were few in number. The huge army McClellan led into western Virginia in July 1861 dwarfed the tiny Confederate garrisons guarding the region. One after another, these garrisons fled before McClellan's oncoming mass of men, or surrendered.

Although the conquest of western Virginia was easy, it was also extremely impressive. It took away from the South, and restored to the Union a huge piece of territory. It was accomplished rapidly. Most people did not realize how easy it

was. It was the greatest victory for the Union thus far in the war.

Like Napoleon, McClellan rode a fine horse before his victorious troops, saluting them and praising them as heroes. To the people of western Virginia he issued proclamations, welcoming them back into the Union. He was a national hero, and was called "the young Napoleon." His troops loved him and fondly called him "Little Mac." (Although tall in the saddle, McClellan was short in stature.)

But his greatest moment of glory was yet to come. A few days after his triumph in western Virginia, the Union plunged into despair on July 21, when Northern troops attacked Southern forces at Bull Run south of Washington, and were utterly defeated. There was terror that the victorious Southern troops would invade Washington.

The next day McClellan received a telegram summoning him to Washington immediately. Overnight, the hopes of a frightened nation were invested in the 34 year-old hero of western Virginia.

When he arrived in Washington and conferred with his former commander in Mexico, General Winfield Scott, and President Lincoln, he found them ready to agree to all his suggestions. It was then that he wrote gleefully to Ellen that he could be Dictator, if he wanted.



Continued in Knight Templar, August issue

Three Centuries of Templary

Dear Knight Templar:

Encampment No. 1, Knights Templar of Baltimore, was instituted in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1790. The Encampment was issued a charter of recognition from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania in 1814. During reorganization in 1828, 1843, and 1848, Encampment No. 1, Knights Templar of Baltimore, became Encampment No. 1, Maryland, and finally, Maryland Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. During 1871 Maryland Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, was chartered by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Maryland.

We are now beginning the third century of Templary, not only in Maryland but in America, and we are very proud of our heritage, which has been documented in Edward T. Schultz's *History of Maryland Commandery No. 1*, published in 1891.

A banquet to celebrate our Bicentennial will be held during October 1990, and information relative thereto can be secured from our Commander, Louis L. Payne, at 17 Patapsco Road, Linthicum, MD 21090.

Eye Foundation Campaign Closes

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation reports a contribution total for the 22nd Annual Voluntary Campaign of \$913,916.10, \$72,278.91 more than last year but \$86,083.90 short of our \$1,00,000 goal. A total of 1,093 Commanderies participated in this year's campaign, 257 less than last year.

Georgia and Montana remain the sole achievers of 100% Life Sponsorship—every Sir Knight in these Grand Commanderies is now a Life Sponsor. Although many more Commanderies have achieved this goal, their entire Grand Commandery has not.

West Virginia has taken the lead in total dollars contributed, with Georgia in second position and Pennsylvania third. A listing of top Grand Commanderies on a per capita basis again finds West Virginia first, followed by the District of Columbia and Colorado, second and third respectively. The top Subordinate Commandery on a per capita basis is Trinity Commandery, U.D., Wilmington, Delaware, and the top Subordinate Commandery for total dollars contributed is Anchorage Commandery No. 2, Anchorage, Alaska.

Plaques are being prepared for the 304 constituent and Subordinate Commanderies that reported contributions of five dollars or more per member - twenty-seven more than last year. These Commanderies are listed on the following pages

Top Grand Commanderies On A Per Capita Basis

No 1: WEST VIRGINIA Ralph Watson, Chairman	\$21.67 per member	Total: \$120,721.00
No 2: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA John C. Werner, II, Chairman	\$14.84 per member	Total: \$ 7,377.00
No. 3: COLORADO Wallace A. Techentien, Chairman	\$ 9.31 per member	Total: \$ 22,429.14

Top Subordinate Commandery On A Per Capita Basis

Trinity Commandery No. 3, U.D., Wilmington, Delaware	\$17.19 per member	Total: \$ 275.00
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Top Grand Commanderies In Dollar Totals

No 1: WEST VIRGINIA Ralph Watson, Chairman	Total: \$120,721.00
No. 2 GEORGIA Ted H. Hendon, Chairman	Total-\$: 75,693.80
No. 3 PENNSYLVANIA David E. Alcon, Chairman	Total-\$: 66,798.67

Top Subordinate Commandery In Dollar Totals

Anchorage Commandery No. 2, Anchorage, Alaska	Total: \$2,380.00
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Constituent Commanderies Reporting \$5.00 Or More Per Member

ALABAMA: Etowah No. 15, Gadsden; Anniston No. 23, Anniston; Piedmont No. 29, Piedmont; Lee No. 45, Phenix City.

ARIZONA: Arizona No. 1, Tucson; Ivanhoe No. 2, Prescott; Columbine No. 9, Safford; Yuma No. 10, Yuma; Crusade No. 11, Chandler; Montezuma No. 14, Cottonwood; Burning Taper No. 15, Sierra Vista.

ARKANSAS: Baldwin No. 4, Fayetteville; Hot Springs No. 5, Hot Springs; Coeur de Lion No. 6, Texarkana; Chandos No. 14, Helena; Olivet No. 20, Blytheville; Osceola No. 32, Osceola; Trinity No. 33, Malvern; Christian Friends No. 35, Clarksville.

CALIFORNIA: Marysville No. 7, Sutter; Lassen No. 13, Westwood; San Luis Obispo No. 27, San Luis Obispo; Hanford No. 46, Hanford; Imperial Valley No. 54, El Centro; Merced No. 69, Merced.

COLORADO: Denver-Colorado No. 1, Denver; Central City No. 2, Central City; Pueblo No. 3, Pueblo; Georgetown No. 4, Georgetown; Pikes Peak No. 6, Colorado Springs; Gunnison No. 8, Gunnison; Ivanhoe No. 11, Durango; DeMolay No. 13, Fort Collins; Glenwood No. 20, Glenwood Springs; Temple No. 23, Grand Junction; Highlands No. 30, Denver; Corona[-Ascalon No. 31, Denver; Delta No. 34, Delta; Sterling No. 35, Sterling; Jefferson No. 39, Golden; St. Bernard No. 41, Denver.

CONNECTICUT: Washington No. 1, East Hartford; New Haven No. 2, New Haven; Clinton No. 3, Norwalk; Columbian No. 4, Norwich; Clark No. 7, Naugatuck; Cyrene No. 8, Middletown; St. Elmo No. 9, Meriden; Stamford No. 12, Darien.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington No. 1, Washington, D.C.; Columbia No. 2, Washington, D.C.; Potomac No. 3, Washington, D.C.

FLORIDA: Tampa Ivanhoe No. 8, Tampa; Oriental No. 9, Daytona Beach; Sunshine No. 20, St. Petersburg; Winter Haven No. 37, Winter Haven; Triangle No. 38, Eustis; Springtime No. 40, Clearwater; Melbourne No. 41, Melbourne.

GEORGIA: St. Omer No. 2, Macon; St. Aldemar No. 3, Columbus; Coeur de Lion No. 4, College Park; DeMolay No. 5, Americus; William Tracy Gould, No. 6, Forsyth; Palestine No. 7, Savannah; Atlanta No. 9, Atlanta; Ivanhoe No. 10, Fort Valley; Tancred No. 11, Newnan; Plantagenet No. 12, Milledgeville; Pilgrim No. 15, Gainesville; St. Johns No.

19, Dalton; St. Elmo No. 21, Brunswick; Alexius No. 22, Jackson; Hebron No. 23, Carrollton; St. Bernard No. 25, Covington; Constantine No. 26, Marietta; Olivet No. 27, Dublin; Mt. Calvary No. 28, Moultrie; Charles Martel No. 29, Chickamauga; Bethlehem No. 30, Thomasville; Arnold de Troye No. 31, Buford; Griffen No. 35, Griffen; Waycross No. 36, Waycross; Blue Ridge Mountain No. 37, McCaysville; Dekalb No. 38, Decatur; Amkalola No. 41, Jasper; Coastal Plain No. 42, Tifton.

IDAHO: Idaho No. 1, Boise; Idaho Falls No. 6, Idaho Falls; Weiser No. 7, Weiser.

ILLINOIS: Galesburg No. 8, Monmouth; Ottawa No. 10, Ottawa; Sycamore No. 15, DeKalb; Temple No. 20, Princeton; Dixon No. 21, Dixon; Aurora No. 22, Aurora; Hospitaller No. 31, Jacksonville; St. Bernard No. 35, Chicago; Bethel No. 36, Elgin; Constantine No. 51, Lincoln; Sterling No. 57, Sterling; Trinity No. 80, LaGrange.

INDIANA: Connersville No. 6, Connersville.

IOWA: DeMolay No. 1, Muscatine; Siloam No. 3, Dubuque; Ivanhoe No. 17, Council Bluffs; Oriental No. 22, Newton; Zerubbabel No. 68, Albia; Ascension No. 69, Ames.

KANSAS: Tancred No. 11, Ottawa; El Dorado No. 19, Eldorado; St. Elmo No. 22, Paola.

KENTUCKY: Louisville-DeMolay No. 12, Louisville; Ryan No. 17, Danville; Shelby No. 32, Shelbyville; Fulton No. 34, Fulton; Elizabethtown No. 37, Elizabethtown; Mayfield No. 49, Mayfield.

LOUISIANA: Indivisible Friends No. 1, New Orleans; Jacques De Molay No. 2, New Orleans; Plains No. 11, Baton Rouge; Payen No. 16, Lafayette; Ivanhoe No. 19, New Orleans, St. Paul No. 27, Hammond; C. A. Everitt No. 29, Slidell.

MAINE: Pilgrim No. 19, Farmington.

MARYLAND: Jacques DeMolay No. 4, Frederick; Crusade No. 5, Baltimore; Palestine No. 7, Annapolis; Beauceant No. 8, Baltimore; St. Elmo No. 12, Hyattsville; York No. 16, Camp Springs; Carroll No. 17, Westminster.

MASSACHUSETTS/RHODE ISLAND: St. Johns No. 1, Cranston, R.I.; Boston No. 2, Boston, Mass.; Newburyport No. 3, Newburyport, Mass.; Pilgrim No. 9, Lowell, Mass.; Milford No. 11, Milford, Mass.; St. Bernard No. 12, Boston, Mass; Haverhill No. 14, Haverhill, Mass.; South Shore No. 15, East Weymouth, Mass; Jerusalem No. 19, Fitchburg, Mass.; Coeur de Lion No. 34, Malden, Mass.; Athol-Orange No. 37, Athol, Mass.; Bay State No. 38, Brockton, Mass.; Quincy No. 47, Quincy, Mass.

MICHIGAN: Detroit No. 1, Detroit; St. Johns No. 24, St. Johns; Howell No. 28, Howell; Ithaca No. 40, Alma; Mount Clemens No. 51, Mount Clemens; Redford No. 55, Dearborn.

MINNESOTA: Damascus No. 1, St. Paul; Home No. 5, Rochester; Marshall No. 28, Marshall.

MISSOURI: *Mary* No. 19, Warrensburg; *St. Amand* No. 64, Excelsior Springs; *Fountain City* No. 74, DeSoto.

MONTANA: *Virginia City* No. 1, Virginia City; *Crusade* No. 17, Hamilton; *Palestine* No. 18, Harlowton; *Bethany* No. 19, Choteau; *Allenby* No. 20, Forsyth; *Golden West* No. 24, Shelby.

NEBRASKA: *St. John* No. 16, McCook.

NEVADA: *DeWitt Clinton* No. 1 Reno; *Lahontan* No. 7, Fallon; *Edward C. Peterson* No. 8, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: *Trinity* No. 1, Manchester; *DeWitt Clinton* No. 2, Portsmouth; *Mt. Horeb* No. 3, Concord; *North Star St. Gerard* No. 4, Littleton; *St. Paul* No. 5, Dover; *St. George* No. 8, Nashua; *Pilgrim* No. 10, West Franklin; *Palestine* No. 11, Rochester.

NEWJERSEY: *Delta Damascus* No. 5, Union; *Olivet* No. 10, Millville.

NEW MEXICO: *Shiprock* No. 15, Farmington.

NEW YORK: *Morton* No. 4, New York City; *Jerusalem* No. 17, Penn Yan; *Malta* No. 21, Binghamton; *Washington* No. 33, Saratoga Springs; *St. Augustine* No. 38, Ithaca; *Cyrene* No. 39, Rochester; *Poughkeepsie* No. 43, Poughkeepsie; *Rome* No. 45, Rome; *Norwich* No. 46, Norwich; *Rondout* No. 52, Kingston; *Patchogue* No. 65, Patchogue; *Cyprus* No. 67, Middletown; *Nassau* No. 73, Baldwin; *Otsego* No. 76, Cooperstown.

NORTH CAROLINA: *DeMolay* No. 34, Mount Airy.

OHIO: *Oriental* No. 12, Chagrin Falls; *Shawnee* No. 14, Lima; *Highland* No. 31, Hillsboro; *Coeur de Lion* No. 64, Lyndhurst; *Holy Grail* No. 70, Lakewood; *Montpelier* No. 75, Montpelier; *Cuyahoga Falls* No. 83, Cuyahoga Falls.

OKLAHOMA: *DeMolay* No. 7, Chickasha; *Norman* No. 38, Norman.

OREGON: *Oregon* No. 1, Portland; *Ivanhoe* No. 2, Eugene; *Malta* No. 4, Ashland; *DeMolay* No. 5, Salem; *Eastern Oregon* No. 6, LaGrande; *Pendleton* No. 7, Milton-Freewater; *Melita* No. 8, Grants Pass; *Columbia* No. 13, The Dalles; *Bruce* No. 17, Corvallis; *Pilgrim* No. 18, Bend; *Delta* No. 19, Tigard; *Lincoln* No. 25, Newport.

PENNSYLVANIA: *St. John's* No. 4, Philadelphia; *DeMolay* No. 9, West Reading; *Jerusalem* No. 15, Phoenixville; *Hugh de Payens* No. 19, Easton; *Allen* No. 20, Allentown; *York-Gethsemane* No. 21, York; *Baldwin II* No. 22, Williamsport; *Packer* No. 23, Jim Thorpe; *Mt. Olivet* No. 30, Erie; *Mary* No. 36, Philadelphia; *Calvary* No. 37, Danville; *Knapp* No. 40, Ridgway; *Constantine* No. 41, Pottsville; *Reading* No. 42, Reading; *Talbot* No. 43, Oil City; *St. Alban* No. 47, Springfield; *Tancred* No. 48, Wexford; *Kensington-Kadosh* No. 54, Jenkintown; *Trinity* No. 58, Bradford; *Oriental* No. 61, Johnstown; *Lawrence* No. 62, New Castle; *Warren* No. 63, Warren; *Huntingdon* No. 65, Huntingdon; *Potter* No. 69, Coudersport; *Nativity* No. 71,

Pottstown; Duquesne No. 72, Pittsburgh; Shamokin No. 77, Shamokin; Gettysburg No. 79, Gettysburg; Samuel S. Yohe No. 81, Stroudsburg; Bethany No. 38, Dubois; Mt. Hermon No. 85, Sunbury; Lincoln No. 91, Monroeville; Beauceant No. 94, Allentown; Damascus No. 95, Lansdale; Mizpah No. 96, Doylestown; Bethel No. 98, Hanover; Nazarene No. 99, Montrose; Holyrood No. 100, Kittanning.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Hampton No. 23, Hampton

SOUTH DAKOTA: Damascus No. 10, Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE: Couer de Lion No. 9, Knoxville; Lookout No. 14, Chattanooga; St. Omer No. 19, Bristol; Chevalier No. 21, Oak Ridge; Morristown No. 22, Morristown; Cyprus No. 23, Knoxville; Watauga No. 25, Johnson City; Union City No. 29, Union City; Kingsport No. 33, Kingsport; Millington No. 39, Millington.

TEXAS: Ruthven No. 2, Houston; Abilene No. 27, Abilene; Nacogdoches No. 55, Nacogdoches; Kingsville No. 70, Kingsville; Taylor No. 85, Gun Barrel City; Lift S. Perry No. 111, Angleton.

UTAH: Utah No. 1, Salt Lake City; El Monte No. 2, Ogden; Malta No. 3, Midvale; Ivanhoe No. 5, Provo; Charles Fred Jennings No. 6, Price.

VERMONT: Taft No. 8, Bennington; Mount Zion No. 9, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA: Richmond No. 2, Richmond; DeMolay No. 4, Lynchburg; Portsmouth No. 5, Portsmouth; Dove No. 7, Danville; Lynn No. 9, Marion; Harrisonburg No. 10, Harrisonburg; Bayard No. 15, Roanoke; Arlington No. 29, Arlington; Thoma S. Ely No. 30, Jonesville; George W. Wright No. 31, Martinsville; Blacksburg No. 32, Blacksburg.

WASHINGTON: Seattle No. 2, Seattle; St. Helens No. 12, Chehalis; University No. 23, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA: Wheeling No. 1, Wheeling; Kanawha No. 4, Charleston; Pilgrim No. 21, Elkins.

WISCONSIN: *Wisconsin* No. 1, Milwaukee; Ivanhoe No. 24, Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Ascalon No. 5, Green River; Constantine No. 9, Cody; Mt. Lebanon No. 11, Thermopolis; Clelland No. 12, Douglas.

Subordinate Commanderies Reporting \$5.00 Or More Per Member

ALASKA: Anchorage No. 2, Anchorage
DELAWARE: Trinity U.D. No. 3, Wilmington
PUERTO RICO: Porto Rico No. 1, San Juan.
VENEZUELA: Carabobo U.D., Valencia

**Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
Twenty-second Voluntary Campaign**

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending May 11, 1990. The total amount contributed to date is \$913,916.10

Alabama.....	\$14,492.78
Arizona.....	10,715.60
Arkansas.....	18,349.00
California.....	18,515.06
Colorado.....	22429.14
Connecticut.....	14,919.94
District of Columbia.....	7,377.00
Florida.....	25582.53
Georgia.....	75,693.80
Idaho.....	3,636.25
Illinois.....	20,846.71
Indiana.....	7,576.76
Iowa.....	16,258.48
Kansas.....	6,105.00
Kentucky.....	16,170.98
Louisiana.....	20,798.07
Maine.....	4,654.61
Maryland.....	19,188.40
Mass/RI.....	32,608.63
Michigan.....	16,341.70
Minnesota.....	14,310.12
Mississippi.....	3,212.00
Missouri.....	7,273.73
Montana.....	7,447.00
Nebraska.....	4,656.20
Nevada.....	5,627.00
New Hampshire.....	10,590.57

New Jersey.....	6,488.60
New Mexico.....	3,291.92
New York.....	18,326.95
North Carolina.....	8,586.85
North Dakota.....	1,049.00
Ohio.....	30,828.35
Oklahoma.....	4,483.00
Oregon.....	13,702.21
Pennsylvania.....	66,798.67
South Carolina.....	13,394.57
South Dakota.....	5,471.94
Tennessee.....	50,285.80
Texas.....	48,840.65
Utah.....	5,001.00
Vermont.....	6,466.05
Virginia.....	22,188.00
Washington.....	6,892.08
West Virginia.....	120,721.00
Wisconsin.....	6,449.75
Wyoming.....	3,380.74
Carabobo, U.D.....	100.00
St. John's No. 1 Wilmington, Delaware.....	244.00
Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks, Alaska.....	100.00
Porto Rico No. 1.....	1,901.00
Anchorage No. 2, Anchorage, Alaska.....	2,380.00
Heidelberg No. 2.....	250.00
St. Andrew's No. 2, Dover, Delaware.....	180.00
Harry J. Miller No. 5.....	21000
Italy Subordinates.....	50.00
Trinity, U.D.....	275.00
Kalakaua No. 2, Kailua, Hawaii.....	60.00
Miscellaneous.....	41,141.71

Marshall Chapter, Ohio, Hosts Leaders

Excellent Companion William Grater, the High Priest of Marshall Chapter, RAM., in Elyria, invited the grand presiding officers of all of the York Rite bodies in Ohio to attend Marshall Chapter inspection. In the picture are, front row: Arthur S. Holmes, Grand Commander; John V. Cooper, Grand High Priest; Most Worshipful Brother John W. McKahan; and Ross R. Black, Grand Master of Council. Back row: Frank Seitz, Dennis Moore, High Priest William Grater, and Robert Wilson. Reporter Robert Renkel states, Never has York Rite unity been better displayed nor have the Brethren been more inspired."



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Annual Fee	\$18 (Fee waived for 6 months.)	Grace Period For Repayment Of Balances For Purchases	At least 25 Days from statement closing date.
Annual Percentage Rate	18.9%	Method of Computing the Balance for Purchases	Average Daily Balance (including new purchases)
Transaction Fee For Cash Advances, And Fees For Paying Late or Exceeding The Credit Limit	Transaction Fee For Bank and ATM Cash Advances: 2% of each Cash Advance, \$2 Minimum, \$25 Maximum; Transaction Fee For Access Check Cash Advances: 1% of each Cash Advance, \$2 Minimum, \$10 Maximum. Late Payment Fee: \$15. Over-the-Credit-Limit Fee \$15.		

The information about the cost of the card described in this advertisement is accurate as of 5/90. This information may have changed after that date. To find out what may have changed, call 1-800-847-7378.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club

Arkansas No. 16-Clayton T. Cox
Arkansas No. 17-Jimmy Enis by Osceola
Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 18-Troy Floyd by Osceola
Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 19-Billy Nash by Osceola
Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 20-Harold Smith by Osceola
Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 21-Jessie Ephlin by Osceola
Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 22-Bryant Hendon by
Osceola Commandery, Osceola
Arkansas No. 23-V. E. Doc' Harlan by
Osceola Commandery, Osceola
Georgia No. 54-Bobby B. Simmons
Florida No. 39-Marold J. Benson
Georgia No. 55-Lloyd C. Odom
Georgia No. 56-Glenn A. Siciiano
Michigan No. 42-Ronald B. Blaisdell
Georgia No. 57-Woodrow Houston
Georgia No. 58-John J. Flynt, Jr.
Illinois No. 38-William E. Love
Florida No. 40-Theodore G. Cooper
Florida No. 41-J. Bruce Moore
New York No. 37-Chandra Kaly
Michigan No. 43-Wilbert A. Bottle
Georgia No. 59-John B. Hubert, Jr
California No. 58-Claude Kean
Michigan No. 44-Lewis R. Tamblyn

Grand Master's Club

No. 1,545-Homer Nix (GA)
No. 1,546-Herman A. Curl (GA)
No. 1,547-Robert I. McKenzie, Jr. (GA)
No. 1,548-Buford M. Brand (GA)
No. 1,549-Everett W. Allen (OH)
No. 1,550-Mrs. Rose G. Jones (CA) in
memory of Sir Knight Paul Jones
No. 1,551-Eugene Owenby (TN)
No. 1,552-Kelley F. Coleman (AL)
No. 1,553-Charles R. Huskey (ID)

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.

Grice Commandery No. 16, Virginia, Commemorates 125th Anniversary

The largest Commandery in Virginia, Grice No. 16, stationed in Norfolk and constituted in 1866, will celebrate its 125th anniversary during 1991. Commemorative items, such as jewel, coin, and lapel pin, are now available for sale. Prices: jewel (shown), \$15; coin, \$5; and lapel pin, \$5. The latter two are similar in appearance to the jewel's medallion. All prices postpaid. Checks or money orders payable to: Grice Commandery No. 16. Orders should be sent to: Sir Knight Rodney J. Van Houten, 1646 Mill Oak Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23464-7920





John Alexander Dixon
South Carolina
Grand Commander-1977
Born January 8, 1913
Died June 4, 1990

Morlan Frederick Prickett
Arkansas
Grand Commander-1967
Born March 8, 1914
Died May 9, 1990

**100% Life Sponsorship
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Eye Foundation**

Highlands No.30
Denver, CO

Bethlehem No. 30
Thomasville, GA

Mount Horeb No. 3
Concord, NH

St. Paul No. 5
Dover, NH

Damascus No. 10
Aberdeen, SD

Ottawa No. 10
Ottawa, IL

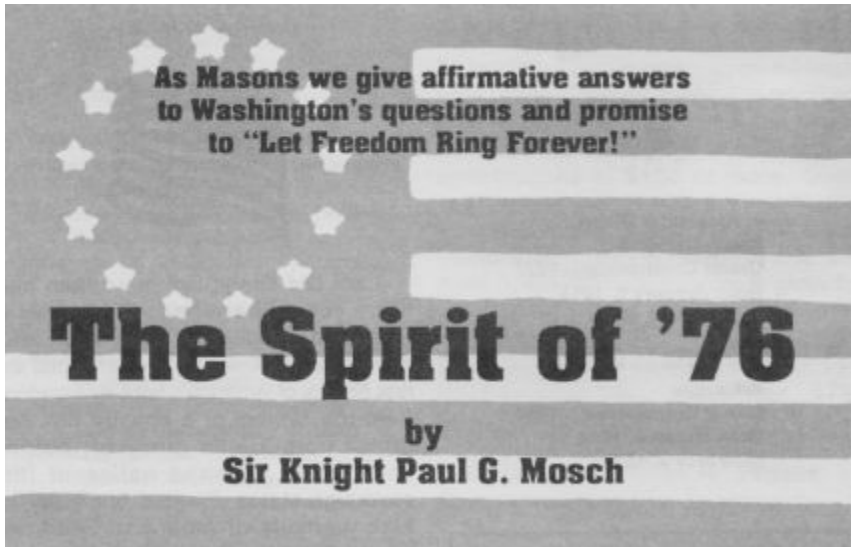
I Am Old Glory



I am Old Glory; For more than nine score years I have been the banner of hope and freedom for generation after generation of Americans. Born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, I am the symbol of a country that has grown from a little group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of fifty sovereign states. Planted firmly on the high pinnacle of American Faith, my gently fluttering folds have proved an inspiration to untold millions. Men have followed me into battle with unwavering courage. They have looked upon me as a symbol of national unity. They have prayed that they and their fellow citizens might continue to enjoy the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which have been granted to every American as the heritage of free men. So long as men love liberty more than life itself; so long as they treasure the priceless privileges bought with the blood of our forefathers; so long as the principles of truth, justice and charity for all remain deeply rooted in American hearts, I shall continue to be the enduring banner of the United States of America.

*Marine Master Sergeant
Percy Webb*





Fourteen years ago we celebrated our bicentennial and also the 250th birthday of our country's most famous Mason, Brother George Washington. George Washington" - his name and memory stir our hearts with thoughts of the Declaration of Independence and the revolutionary patriots.

The logic of the circumstances, of course, fell upon Thomas Jefferson to be the author of the first great charter of the republic. It was said that if Benjamin Franklin had drafted the Declaration, he would have put a joke into it. The finger of destiny was pointed at Jefferson, and the document he drafted was predestined for immortality, as were the patriots who signed it.

The book of Galatians, which refers often to "liberty," was the basis for the Declaration.

Fifty-six signatures appear on the Declaration as we know it. There were more signers from Pennsylvania than from any other province or commonwealth. The signers' ages ranged from twenty-six to Ben Franklin's seventy years. Some were lawyers, some were southern planters, four

were physicians, one was a clergyman, several were merchants, farmers and manufacturers. A number of them were exceedingly wealthy. Regardless of their occupations, the signers all stood forth, in this instance, as champions of liberty. Many, however, suffered severely in their own fortunes in the course of the war.

After signing their names, many drew into relative obscurity, leaving scarcely a trace behind, while others made a mark on history. One signer was lost at sea at the age of thirty, one was killed in a duel, some became leading political figures: judges, governors, and one a United States' President. One lost his fortune and was even buried at public expense. One died before independence was won. Another was betrayed to the enemy, was held in brutal captivity, and remained an invalid until he died at fifty-one. One died less than a year after the Declaration. Several died as paupers, severely in debt. One was hunted like a "wild beast" by his creditors and died deeply in debt. Another was arrested for debts and imprisoned for three

and a half years. One died of cancer; several others died due to ill health. George Wythe of Williamsburg, Virginia, was poisoned by his grandnephew, the chief beneficiary of his will, who put arsenic in his coffee. Many signers died at the age of fifty and even younger.

Thus ends this short resume of the fate of the signers of our great Declaration, which still proclaims the undying faith in America.

"The Declaration's well-worn phrases still have the freshness of life because they nobly evoke the undying spirit of human freedom."

This vesture of human freedom and liberty, this noblest of charters for light and hope, which has glorified the history of America, was made official by Congress on July 4, 1776.

We can be extremely proud of our Masonic heritage, for there are thirteen verified Masonic signers of the Constitution, and seven others whose membership is doubtful though supported by tradition and undocumented information.

The Declaration's well-worn phrases still have the freshness of life because they nobly evoke the undying spirit of human freedom. For example, John Hancock observed, "We must be unanimous: There must be no pulling different ways: We must all hang together." Ben Franklin replied, "Yes, we must indeed all hang together or most assuredly we shall all hang separately." Legend has it that John Hancock said he would make his signature large enough for John Bull to read it without his glasses. His signature on the Declaration is about 4-7/8 inches long. From that day "John Hancock" has been a synonym for signature.

Under British law, the signers were all liable to the supreme penalty of hanging

as traitors. Another story is told about Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who carried much excess weight, and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, who was slim and little. Harrison reportedly told the smaller Gerry that due to his excess weight he would have a much easier time when the hanging came because his neck would be broken in an instant while the light-weight Gerry would be left "hanging in the air" for a half hour.

The Boston Tea Party is the most famous of events, and we all know of the midnight ride of Paul Revere - "one if by land, two if by sea;" the shot heard round the world" at Concord. Patrick Henry, thundering in the Virginia legislature, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." "Don't fire 'til you see the whites of their eyes" was the cry at the Battle of Bunker Hill - actually Breed's Hill.

On June 7, 1776, the Continental Congress in Philadelphia accepted a resolution "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

Whose heart does not thrill when he reads: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds" and "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Thomas Paine, author of *Common Sense* wrote, These are the times that try men's souls." John Paul Jones, "I have not yet begun to fight" in the spectacular naval battle between his *Bonhomme Richard* and the British *Serapis*.

In spite of these glorious, familiar stories and quotations, there were those who opposed the colonists and their quest for freedom in contrast to Nathan Hale's "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." We can recall the protest marches and flag burning episodes and how many of our own young people fled to Canada and other countries rather than serve their country. This attitude is summarized in the play *Spirit of 1776*: George Washington, when pleading for support, steps to the front of the stage and asks, "Is anybody there? Is anybody listening? Does anybody care?"

To continue, after Lexington and Concord, within less than a month the Second Continental Congress met and in June elected George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. The original suggestion came from John Adams and the naming of this Virginian gave the colonial cause a mobility of spirit which it never lost. The word "courage" occurs 365 times in the Bible - once for each day of the year. Our patriots were indeed men of courage and determination.

Henry Knox, Washington's chief of artillery, hauled fifty-nine guns from Fort Ticonderoga, three hundred miles across the mountains and snows of New York and Massachusetts for the American siege of Boston.

The ragged and hungry troops at the Valley Forge winter encampment of 1777-1778 was one of the most tragic experiences of the revolutionary years. The forgotten fact was that the suffering at Valley Forge was due in a great part to American mismanagement and to the indifference of the public.

During the eight years of war, Washington's soul was tried many times by "summer soldiers," who did not like to fight in winter, and by "sunshine patriots" who were friendly to the American cause only when things went well. Washington often felt

discouraged, and in the Broadway play, *Spirit of 1776*, Washington, requesting more troops and supplies, steps to the front of the stage and asks, "Is anybody there? is anybody listening? Does anybody care?"

In 1783 a rebellion was brewing among officers of the army, complaining of the injustice the army suffered from Congress. It suggested the army set up a monarchy with George Washington as King. In the Newsburgh, New York address of 1783, he ordered them to "banish the thought from your mind." This revolution within the American Revolution would have brought treason to our country. When the General took his station in the desk or pulpit, which you may recollect was in the Temple, he took out his written address from his coat

"During the eight years of war, Washington's soul was tried many times by 'summer soldiers' and 'sunshine patriots.'

pocket, and his spectacles with his other hand from his waistcoat pocket, and then addressed the officers in the following manner: "Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in the service of my country." This little address with the mode and manner of delivering it, drew tears from many of the officers. The officers were so touched by his words that they gathered around him and hugged him. Thomas Jefferson said a year later that by George Washington's faith the nation was preserved.

Let us give tribute to our first President - "to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. - Washington the man, and Washington the Mason.

For eight years a small army, composed of men often half-starved, always in rags, without pay, experiencing

every type of distress, fought with the most outstanding courage and defeated the superior forces of Great Britain. The American Revolution was over. A new nation was born!

The lettering on the famous old Liberty Bell in Philadelphia reads: Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof,' (Leviticus 25:10).

When Washington was elected our first President, on inauguration day, April 30,

"We need to catch the spirit of George Washington and believe in this country and her future."

1789, at age fifty-seven, he placed his hand on the Bible and solemnly repeated the presidential oath of office, adding the words, "So help me God," and kissing the Bible, a dramatic example of his faith and trust in God.

After his second term, to which he was unanimously reelected, he returned to Mt. Vernon, succumbing to a streptococcal infection of the throat on December 14, 1799, at the age of sixty-eight years.

We are proud of our Masonic patriots, among whom are such familiar names as Brothers Ben Franklin, Lafayette, Paul Revere, John Hancock, General Henry Knox and General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Breed's Hill. (Incidentally, Paul Revere was a dentist as well as a silversmith, and when General Joseph Warren was killed his body was later exhumed and identified by a dental plate constructed by Brother Paul Revere.)

As Masons, let us carry forward the same ideals of liberty, justice, and freedom which Brother George Washington held in his heart. Let our American conscience again be aroused by the example of Washington's integrity. Let us pledge, as did our forefathers in the last sentences of the Declaration of Independence, "And for the support of this

Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." To preserve America as the hope of the free world, we need to catch the spirit of George Washington and believe in this country and her future. In the play *Spirit of 1776*, George Washington steps to the front of the stage and looking out over the audience, asks: "Is anybody there? Is anybody listening? Does anybody care?" As Masons we give affirmative answers to his questions and promise to "Let freedom ring - forever!"

Sir Knight Paul G. Mosch is a Past Commander and member of Potter Commandery No. 69, Coudersport, Pennsylvania and resides at 108 Bone Street, Coudersport, PA 16915



Highlights

Christmas In July

As Knights Templar we are enjoined by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, U.S.A., to participate in a Christmas Observance. This Observance is to be held in the individual Commanderies as near to the birth date of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, as possible. In some areas it might be better for several Commanderies to join together for this purpose. The most important aspect of Templary for each Knight Templar is his promise to support and maintain the Christian religion. We do this by fostering and supporting the Eye Foundation, Educational Foundation, and the Holy Land Pilgrimage. This year, your Committee on Religious Activities has produced an exceptionally good Toast and Response. It is directed not just to Knights Templar, but to all people of Good Will.

As chairman of the committee, I implore every Commander of every Commandery to plan and institute his Christmas Observance now. Every Commandery should celebrate in its asylum, or another suitable place, the birth of Jesus Christ. The date should be as near as possible to December 25 of each year. Plans must be formulated well in advance for such a program. All Sir Knights should be notified promptly, and wives, children, and the public invited to attend. It is suggested that you invite the various Masonic Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Councils of Royal and Select Masters, DeMolay Chapters, Rainbow Girls, Eastern Star Chapters, Job's Daughters, and, especially, Scottish Rite bodies in your area.

Don't wait until December to plan for your Commandery's observance. Plan now! A well-organized and publicized

program will encourage attendance and make an impression on the minds and hearts of those attending.

I beseech every Knight Templar who reads this message in *Knight Templar Magazine* to make sure that some action be taken by his Commandery. Please call your Commander or Recorder and find out what is happening. You will be surprised how much they will appreciate hearing from you.

God Bless you all,

Gordon J. Brenner, Chairman
Committee on Religious Activities

125th Anniversary In Maine



At the head table of the 125th Anniversary of Trinity Commandery No. 7 of Augusta, Maine, are (left to right), Sir Knights Carroll I. Goodwin, Jr., Grand Commander of Maine; Ralph C. Rackliff, Jr., Past Grand Commander and master of ceremonies for the evening; and Robert V. Damon, Past Grand Commander and newly elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, who was the featured speaker of the evening. The heads of all York and Scottish Rite bodies were present and

from the Masonic Family

made brief remarks. The capacity audience enjoyed a sumptuous collation. The elaborately printed programs were designed after a special program of the 1920s, and the topic of much discussion. The entertainment consisted of a ladies' singing group, a Maine humorist, and musical selections by Trinity's own Bonnie Reedy and Clyde Roth. Don James was at the organ. Congratulatory letters were read from the Governor of Maine; the Mayor of Augusta; Sir Knight Marvin Fowler, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment; Sir Knight Gordon Brenner, Department Commander, and Sir Knight John Werner II, Past Department Commander, as well as many others. The evening was closed with a fellowship hour and the cutting of the huge 125th Anniversary cake. A specially engraved brandy snifter was presented to the Sir Knights, and Cross and Crown informal notes to the ladies as gifts of the event.

Ralph C. Rackliff, Jr.
Past Grand Commander

A Word Of Thanks

Sir Knight Carleton W. Titus, Grand Commander of New Hampshire, wishes to thank all the Sir Knights that purchased York Rite belts for the benefit of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, as were advertised in our December 1989 and February 1990 issues. Says Grand Commander Titus, "While this program has been a lot of work, it was fun. These belts have gone all over the country, including Alaska and Europe. Thanks to the Sir Knights who purchased them, and made this program successful."

Grand Commander Titus presented a check of \$2,623.45 to Executive Director, G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment.

3 Generation Knighting In Ohio



On Saturday, April 28, among a York Rite Week Class of thirteen, Palestine Commandery No. 33, Springfield, Ohio, Knighted three unusual Sir Knights: Howard Clippinger, grandfather; James, Clippinger, son; and Jeff Clippinger, grandson.

They were Knighted by Recorder Jack Ulsh with a sword belonging to Howard, who is Senior Warden of the Lodge of Research of Ohio. **He** is also an area genealogical expert. All three are active members of Clark Lodge No. 101 in Springfield.

The unusual sword was fashioned in Switzerland in 1600. Pictured in the photo are: front row, James Clippinger, Howard Clippinger, and Jeff Clippinger. Second row: Sir Knights William McCollum, Eminent Commander; Jack Ulsh, Recorder; Charles Espich, Prelate; and Warren Gathers, Captain General.

Ohio Commemorative Coin

Valley of Toledo, A.A.S.R., has struck a commemorative coin for their Spring Reunion honoring York Rite Masonry. Price is \$5.00, including postage and handling. Write Scottish Rite, Box D, Heatherdowns Station, Toledo OH 43614.

One of only two authentic replicas of the original Liberty Bell which are in California, Kern County's bell is mounted in a concrete tower and stands on a raised plaza in front of the county building on Truxtun and Chester avenues. The other city having a bell is LaVerne. These bells were purchased from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, England, the company which cast the original bell for the city of Philadelphia. They are from the same mold created in 1751.

When the Kern County Board of Supervisors appointed a committee in 1974 for the purpose of observing the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, which would take place in 1976, the late Richard Bailey, then director of Kern County Museum, presided at the committee's first meeting until officers were elected. Arthur Tognini was elected chairman of the ten-member committee, which included two appointees by each supervisor. He had read that fifty of the replica bells would be offered with two allotted to each state. Because the Bicentennial Committee was a non-funded body, Mr. Tognini asked a group of Bakersfield business people, headed by O. Howard Lucy, to form a Liberty Bell Foundation to raise funds for the purchase of a bell as a lasting memorial to the bicentennial. By this prompt action, Kern County was first in line to order one of the two bells which would be available.

During the two years preceding July 4, 1976, the Bicentennial Committee held monthly, and sometimes more frequent, meetings for the purpose of commending, recognizing, and approving bicentennial projects which organizations throughout the county were planning as their participation in celebration of America's two hundredth birthday. The Liberty Bell Foundation raised funds for the bell and for the tower mounting. Transportation of the bell from England was another expense problem which was partially solved by C. Jack Butterfield, then

Kern County's Liberty Bell

Submitted by:
Sir Knight Arthur F. Tognini



manager of the local Mack Trucking firm, who got the company to donate its services in bringing the bell across country. Work and design of the bell tower and plaza were donated by contractors; Jess Winters and Glenn Paul, D. M. Kitchen and Son, Inc., Sandstone and Brick, Kern Rock, Hopper Machine Works, Roger Snow, Jim Tyack, Danny Verdugo, Hillcrest Memorial Park and Mortuary, Lance Hopper, Frank Ghezzi, and C. Robert Frapwell.

After two years of dedicated volunteer service for the purpose of making the bicentennial a meaningful event for the people of Kern County, the committee and fund-raising Liberty Bell Foundation were almost ready for the celebration and dedication of the bell the morning of July 4 1976. The bell still had to be hung in place on the tower because it had been so long in coming, and the tower work was completed only a short time before. Members of the committee, Mr. Butterfield, and those who could assist raised the bell with a lift into the tower top. At 2:00 p.m. on that hot July day, hundreds of people attended the impressive ceremony. Mr. Tognini was speaker and told the history of the original Liberty Bell and the story of how Kern County's bell was acquired. The bell was then officially presented to the county of Kern. He and the president of the bell foundation tried to ring the bell with the rope, which was attached to the clapper. It would not ring. To the rescue came Father Nick Milatos of the Greek Orthodox Church, who was one of the several ministers taking part in the ceremony. Having had experience in his native land with church bells rung with ropes, he knew the right technique and brought forth the beautiful vibrating peal of sound which the finely forged metal was supposed to produce from its 2,080 pounds.

In January 1977 the county board of supervisors disbanded the Bicentennial Committee and appointed Mr. Tognini and the other members who had served to be

members of a Kern County Heritage Commission. The supervisors had approved nine patriotic holidays for celebrations and ceremonies to be held at the Liberty Bell at which time the bell was rung. Those dates were Lincoln's and Washington's birthday, Loyalty Day, Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Fourth of July, California Admission Day, and Veterans' Day.

The commission's duty is to arrange with and supervise ceremonies by appropriate organizations to hold ceremonies at the Liberty Bell on those dates.

The bylaws of the Kern County Heritage Commission state the primary purpose and objectives shall be to arrange for the ringing of Kern County's Liberty Bell on the recognized, traditional patriotic holidays (as stated above), plus any extraordinary special event approved by six commissioners (phone vote permissible), and any unanticipated event will be coordinated by the officers of the commission working with members of the Kern County Board of Supervisors. Requests by other organizations to ring the Liberty Bell will be reviewed for approval by the commission, or by a committee thereof, according to the official policy statement. Secondary purpose of the commission is to preserve the patriotic heritage of the county of Kern for the benefit of the citizens, young and old, as well as to maintain continuing programs for the educational institutions of Kern County by fostering continuing interest in patriotism.

On the west side of the bell plaza under a bronze plaque, a time capsule is buried which holds memorabilia of Kern County's Bicentennial Committee, newspapers, and other things which would be of interest when it is opened in the year of 2076.

Sir Knight Arthur F. Tognini is a member of Bakersfield Commandery No. 39, Bakersfield, California, and resides at 1942 Terrace Way, Bakersfield, CA 93304

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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. 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.

Retired school teacher with modest income needs a sword and chapeau, size 7-1/4. Harry Fullerton, 257-I University Dr., Radcliff, KY 40160, (502) 351-3908

English Masonic library wants a complete set of back issues of Knight Templar Magazine. Also wanted are all other Masonic periodicals, research transactions, Grand Lodge constitutions and proceedings, etc. The Librarian, Berkshire Provincial Grand Lodge Library, Berkshire Masonic Centre, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Wokingham, Berkshire RG 11 5DB, England

For sale: Gold watch fob with Knight Templar emblem on one side and 32° on the other side. 1-3/4 " by 1-1/8"; opens with keystone on inside. Excellent condition. Warren Major, P.C., Three Rivers Commandery No. 29, 20593 Major Road Centreville, MI 49032, (616) 467-7103

Would like to hear from Masons who live or have lived in the Pacific Islands and the Far East especially Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Micronesia, and any other countries in the area. I am doing research on Masonry in this part of the world. Would also like to know how Masonry survived in the area during WWII and how Masonry is progressing at the present time. I look forward to hearing from my Brother Masons and fellow Sir Knights; any info will be appreciated and all letters answered. Peter J. Westbere, 33 Philip Ave., Guelph, Ontario, N1E 1135, Canada.

I want to start a Masonic and an Eagle stamp collection. Any help and suggestions will be appreciated. Coert Engelsman, PO Drawer 112, Coudersport, PA 16915-0112

S.O.S. Chapter pennies wanted by avid collector. I will also trade as I have around 300 duplicates. I will gladly buy one or a thousand as I collect all varieties, and will pay from \$2 to \$5 ea. My collection one day will end up on display in a Masonic museum. Why not find a place for your mark penny? Maurice A Storck, Sr., P.O. Box 644, Portland, ME 04104, (207) 781-5201

For sale: Masonic coins: 28 bicentennial (some silver), 23 misc. anniversary, 11 R.A.M. pennies, 3 medals. Call (813) 789-2778 or send \$1.00 for inventory to A. W. Proudfoot, 10 Windrush Court, Oldsmar, FL 34677

Wanted to purchase: a Masonic sundial - saw one somewhere. Please let me know where I may purchase one. Need for September. Mrs. Kenneth F Herzog, 30 Irving Ave., E. Patchogue, NY 11772

For sale: a complete package in Chapel Hill Gardens Cemetery, Roosevelt Road, in Masonic section-2 spaces, 2 vaults, and one not designed bronze marker. Will sell at less than half price. (708) 232-2266

For sale: burial spaces (2), Des Moines Masonic Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa. For info, contact Supt. or Clark Redfield, 13101 Carrington Avenue, Grandview, MO 64030, (816) 761-8172

For sale: large family burial plot consisting of eighteen lots in Acacia Park Cemetery, Birmingham, Michigan. This parcel is valued at \$10,800; will sell entire parcel for \$7,500. Please contact Donald R. Lewellen, 1420 Kings way Drive, Westlake, OH 44145, (216)871-1881

Descendants of E. A. Calder, veteran of WWI, formerly of 311 Union Street, Neenah, Wisconsin; I have his canteen with battles at Brest, Nazaire, Nantes, St. Florentine, Cosne, and with Masonic insignia on it. You may have it by showing proof. James S. Bibbey, 1406-7th Street, West Portsmouth, OH 45662

Sons of Confederate veterans: From my December notice in "Knight Voices," our organization enlisted sixteen new members. We need a thousand more! Claim and proclaim your heritage by joining us. Membership details: Raymond M. Wood, 327-M Cedar Lane, Anniston, AL 36206

Wanted: old beer cans, tap knobs, and coasters, especially those from Maryland. Will pay a reasonable price for any of the above. Mike Michelson, 134 Mt. Royal Avenue, Aberdeen, MO 21001, (301) 272-3438

40th anniversary 192nd Engineers Bat. reunion, Aug. 19, 1990, Oak Ridge, Tenn. George Warne, P.O. Box 3440, Oak Ridge, TN 37830

332nd Eng. Regt. WWII, 21st reunion, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11-18, 1990. Gordon Schopfer, 1111 James St., Syralus, NY 13203

Sons, daughters, grands of Civil War veterans, please reply. My father, James Patrick Sullivan, Ontario, Wisconsin, was a member of 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, Iron Brigade. Any and all info appreciated and all letters answered. James F Sullivan, 6336 Shane Lane, New Pail Richey, FL 34653

Looking for Anthony Bastle (Tony), U.S.A.F. Would be in late 40's, served at Sewart A.F.B. Tenn., about 1967-68 with the 61st 62nd Troop ,Airlift Sqdrn. Also about this

time, married young lady from Nashville, Tern., whose name was Nancy, I think Cicil J. Allen, 5406 South Gold, Wichita, KS 67217

Seeking info on my g-grandparents: Samuel W. Jay, (b. 4-3-1810, Bucks Co., Penn.; d. 9-22-1893, Toledo, Ohio) and wife Olivia C. Harple (b. 9-15-1822, Northampton Co., Penn.; d. 4-22-1876, Woodville, Ohio). They are buried side by side in Springfield Township Cemetery, Holland, Ohio (Toledo). Roy G. Carbine, Route 1, Box 195, Chickamauga, GA 30707, (404) 375-6235

Looking for: John Schaeffer (spelling?), U.S.N., shipmate from Baltimore, Md. Would be about 63, served with me aboard USS Reuben James and/or USS Edward F. Larson, Oct. 1943-Dec. 1945. Norman D. Welch, P.O. Box 2126, W. Peabody, MA 01960, (508) 531-6076

Brother collector wants German WWII dress, daggers and militaria. W. E. Fitzgerald, P.O. Box 10446, Ft. Worth, TX 76114, (817) 732-8217

For sale: burial places, four (4), Oak section of Cedar Park Cemetery in Chicago, Ill. Reasonably priced. Charles Folkenroth, (309) 344-2593. Ask for Joan.

Wanted to buy: History of 7th Engineers WWI, published in the early twenties. Will pay fair price for same. William Hill Campbell, P.O. Box 589, Sheridan, WY 82801

Knight Templar coin collector wants to purchase Barber dimes, Barber quarters, and Barber halves, dates 1892 to 1916, one coin or a complete collection. Raymond E. Lord, 4524 Oxbow Drive, Sacramento, CA 95864

USS Sepulga and USS Gladiator will hold a reunion in September 1990 at New Orleans. Write Don Westerlund, 4708 E. Florian Circle, Mesa, AZ 85206 or call (602) 830-1161

