



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVIII

MARCH 1992

NUMBER 3



Napoleon crossing the Alps.
(Painting by David.)

To inform you of the efforts of the Grand Encampment...

Progress Report

Last August we promised the membership of the Grand Encampment that we would keep you informed of all the efforts and decisions of the officers and the office in Chicago. Consider this Progress Report No. 1. Some of the news is good and some disappointing.



KTEF Credit Cards

Since the every member mailing last fall, the response to the new credit card has been on track - exactly the average that those who are concerned with direct mail sales consider fair. But we as Masons and Knights Templar are not part of the average in America. We have always considered ourselves above average because of the lessons we have learned in Freemasonry.

As of the end of January, over 2,500 have applied for the Huntington Banks credit card; 1650+ have been approved. The trustees of the KTEF were informed that the bank that previously issued the card was dropping us. Although they kept reissuing the card, the Eye Foundation was excluded in any portion of your purchases being credited to the Foundation.

We hope those of you who have not applied for a card will reconsider when your current card expires. It costs you nothing to contribute to the KTEF.

Masonic Renewal Task Force, Phase III

In January when we asked 10,000 Knights Templar to contribute one dollar to the Grand Master to help our Grand Lodges with this important project, I felt that it could be easily reached. Either we didn't see the plea or we felt 'Let someone else do it. As of this writing 258 of a total membership of +260,000 think enough of their basic Masonry and their Grand Lodges to respond. We have received \$1,217.00 of the needed \$10,000.00. If the Grand Encampment is going to join the Northern and Southern jurisdictions of the Scottish Rite and the Imperial Shrine as a force in this national effort, WE NEED YOUR HELP. The address of the Grand Master is still on page 3 of the *Knight Templar Magazine*.

Easter Sunrise Service

The Grand Master would like to extend a personal invitation to all Sir Knights and their ladies to attend the Easter Sunrise Service at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia, on Sunday, April 19.

We extend a special invitation to all Grand Commanders to attend as part of the Grand Master's staff on Easter morning and of course, everyone is invited to the Grand Encampment officers' reception on Saturday afternoon, April 18, at the Hotel Washington, as well as the annual Easter breakfast, also to be at the Hotel Washington.

Hotel reservations may be made by writing to Hotel Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, Washington, DC 20004, and mention you are attending the Easter Service. Telephones (202) 638-5900 or 1-800-424-9540.

Charles R. Neumann, Grand Recorder

Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann, R.E. Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, was hospitalized in late January because of a heart attack. He was operated on Tuesday, February 4, 1992, for a live by-pass replacement. At last report he is uncomfortable but progressing very well. Cards and notes should be sent to the Grand Encampment office (see page 3 for address).

I know that each of you joins the Grand Master and the officers of the Grand Encampment in wishing Sir Knight Charles a speedy recovery - Charles, we need you at the office!

William Henry Thornley, Jr., Grand Master

Knight Templar

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

MARCH: This month's cover features a heroic depiction by early 19th century artist Jacques - Louis David of Brother Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps to lead his troops to the conquest of Italy. History fills this issue of *Knight Templar* with articles about our martyred Grand Master, a day in the life of a Knight Templar of old, and an abbreviated history of the Fraternity. Sir Knights, we hope your inspections are going well, and your plans are made to celebrate the resurrection of the Great Captain of our Salvation.

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March 1992

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and Editor

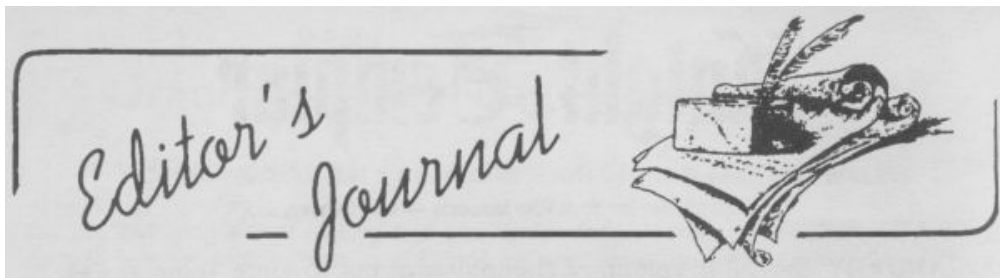
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Material for the Grand Commanderies' two-page supplement is to be directed to the respective Supplement editors.

Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders



***ATTENTION: GRAND RECORDERS and ALL SIR KNIGHTS!!!** The Grand Encampment has **MOVED**. Our address and phone number are: **5097 N. Elston Ave., Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460; phone (312) 777-3300.** Please **ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT AT OUR NEW ADDRESS ON ELSTON AVENUE.** Your cooperation is appreciated.

ALL SHIPMENTS from the Grand Encampment after December 1, 1991 will be **POSTAGE ADDED**.

JUST RELEASED: *Dungeon, Fire and Sword: The Knights Templar in the Crusades*. This long-awaited history of the Knights Templar by author and medievalist John J. Robinson, author of the much-acclaimed ***Born In Blood: The Lost Secrets of Freemasonry*** is now available from the Grand Encampment. This dramatic history charts the Templars' shifting fortunes against a rich tapestry of adventure, intrigue, suppression, and virtual extinction at the hands of King Phillip of France and Pope Clement V in the 14th century. Copies are \$20.00 each, plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

The Unseen Journey, a Masonic videotape, is now available from the Grand Encampment: A professional one-hour videotape telling the story of Masonry has been made for the Mason and non-Mason by fratres of a professional audio/visual company, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

This exciting and informative tape employs the highest production standards. Copies are on sale here for \$29.95 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Send check or money order to the Grand Encampment, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460.

Born In Blood: The exciting book by John J. Robinson about the Lost Secrets of Freemasonry and their relationship to the Knights Templar is available from the Grand Encampment at the price of \$16.00. Please send you check made out to the Grand Encampment to the Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460.

Drill Pictures: If you did not receive your pictures from the drill competition in Washington, D.C., please contact Robert "Bob" Hopkins after 6 P.M. Eastern time at (703) 978-4247.

Errata: *Knight Templar Magazine* apologizes to John Stokes for not listing him as current President of the Conference of Grand Secretaries in North America in our January issue, but we can only print what we receive. Ray Noah, Box 459, Casper, Wyoming 82602, became President at the February meeting of that body in Washington, D.C. In the September issue we printed the wrong address for Sir Knight Robert D. McMarlin, Chairman of the George Washington Memorial Knights Templar Chapel Committee. His correct address is 3825 N. 25th Street, Arlington VA 22207

Fearing an armed uprising, the directors of the French Revolutionary government rounded up the arms of French citizens in the fall of 1795. Among the confiscated weapons was the sword of the late General and Vicomte, Alexander Beauharnais, who had been guillotined during the Reign of Terror. The late general's sword was prized by his fourteen-year-old, Eugene.

Determined to retrieve the treasured sword of his father, young Eugene Beauharnais went to see the commanding general of the army in Paris, twenty-six-year-old Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte was impressed by the lad's devotion to his father's memory and immediately returned the cherished sword.

In a few days Eugene's mother called on Bonaparte to thank him for returning the sword to her son. Thirty-two years old and the mother of two adolescent children, Madame Beauharnais was a seductive woman. Bonaparte, who was single and unacquainted in Paris, was taken by the beauty and charm of Madame Beauharnais. When she invited him to visit in her home, the general eagerly accepted.

Although Bonaparte was strongly attracted to Rose Beauharnais, he was not an accomplished lover. He was shy and inhibited in the presence of the alluring Rose. A native of the island of Corsica, he felt uncouth in the company of the sophisticated Parisienne.

Rose was experienced in affairs of the heart; in addition to having been married, she had engaged in a number of love affairs. She was aware of her strong appeal to the awkward and bashful young general. When he failed to call at her house for several days, she sent him an encouraging note: "You no longer come to see a friend who is fond of you. You have completely deserted her. You are wrong, for she is affectionately

Josephine and Brother Napoleon

by Sir Knight C. Clark Julius

attached to you. Come tomorrow to lunch with me. I need to see you, and talk with you about your affairs. Good night, my friend, I embrace you."

Although Rose knew that Bonaparte was strongly attracted to her, she did not realize what a torrent of passion she was unleashing when she wrote that enticing note to him. In a short time he was



feverishly in love with her and wanted to take complete possession of her. Aware that other men before him had possessed Rose, he used a name in addressing her that no one else had ever used. He called her Josephine.

The first known letter from Napoleon to Josephine was written at seven in the morning "I awake, full of you. Your portrait, and the memory of the intoxicating evening of yesterday leave my senses no rest. Sweet and incomparable Josephine, what strange power do you have over my heart?... I drink from your lips and from your heart a flame which burns me. Ah, this night has shown me how far your portrait falls short of your true self! You leave at noon: in three hours I shall see you again. Till then, mio dolce amor, a thousand kisses; but give me none, for they set my heart on fire!"

It was rumored that before Napoleon fell in love with Josephine, she had been the mistress of Paul Barras, one of the five directors who ruled France. Napoleon's relationship with Josephine was complicated by the fact that Barras was Napoleon's chief supporter in the Directorate. Josephine succeeded in convincing Napoleon that she and Barras had never been more than good friends.

Josephine allowed herself to be swept along by Napoleon's ardor for her. She was swayed not only by the sheer force of Napoleon's mania for her, but also by her growing realization that her suitor was a very unusual young man. He told her, "My sword is at my side, and with it I shall go far." Josephine wrote to a friend: "I don't know why, but sometimes this absurd self-confidence of his impresses me to the point of believing that anything is possible for this singular man - anything at all that might come into his mind to undertake! And with his imagination, who can guess what he might undertake?"

In February, 1796, only four months after they had met, Josephine and Napoleon announced their plans to be married. On March 9, a civil ceremony was performed in a public building with only a few friends in attendance.

The newlyweds spent their wedding night in Josephine's home. Napoleon was chagrined to learn that Josephine already had a bed companion whom she was unwilling to evict to make room for her bridegroom. On his wedding night Napoleon slept not only with Josephine but also with her mongrel dog, Fortune. Sometime during the night Fortune sank his teeth into Napoleon's calf, leaving permanent scars.

Two days after his wedding, Napoleon set off for the southern part of France where he took command of the French Army of Italy, a post to which he had been appointed by Paul Barras, the Director. When Napoleon took command of his army, he was undertaking an ambitious

and very well-planned expedition. His goal was to subdue all of northern Italy and bring it under control of France. To carry out this extensive campaign, Napoleon would have to defeat not only the armies of the north Italian kingdoms, but also those of the Austrians, who controlled much of northern Italy. The plans for executing this audacious offensive were excellent, designed by Napoleon himself after thorough study of the terrain and economy of northern Italy.

Before the fighting began, Napoleon won the confidence of his men. In a proclamation to his troops, who were inadequately fed, poorly paid and ill-equipped he said: Soldiers, you are naked, badly fed. . Rich provinces and great towns will be in your power, and in them you will find honor, glory, wealth. Soldiers of Italy, will you be wanting in courage and steadfastness?"

Napoleon, executing his detailed plan of conquest, won victory after victory. If he was hopelessly outnumbered he would manage to divide the enemy and then defeat each segment one after the other. He developed a style of concentrating all his force on one vulnerable point in the enemy line. As a military strategist he had no equal.

Within a few months northern Italy lay subdued at his feet. When he started marching toward Vienna, the Austrians sued for peace.

While directing his war-machine with cool precision and winning victory after victory, Napoleon was not totally preoccupied with making war. Particularly at night, between battles, exciting images of Josephine filled his mind. He wrote her: "I go to bed, my heart full of your lovely image, but frantic at this long separation ... Good God, how I wish I could drop in on you tonight and watch you at your dressing table."

Napoleon had not been in Italy very long before he began to complain in his letters to Josephine about the dearth of her

letters to him. She had written only two in a month. He lived for her letters; they sustained him. When he did not hear from her he was plunged into despair. He pleaded with her to write to him more often.

One letter from Josephine was very brief, just a note, the general grumbled. Moreover, it was written in a very shaky hand, he noted.

As time passed and Josephine failed to send him letters, Napoleon switched from pleading with Josephine to

"Napoleon was not totally preoccupied with making war. Particularly at night, between battles, exciting images of Josephine filled his mind."

expressing doubts about her love for her husband. What, then, are you doing all the day, Madame? What business is so important as to deprive you of the time to write to your devoted husband? What other affection interferes with the tender and constant love you promised him? Who can he be, this marvelous new lover who monopolizes your every moment?"

If Josephine did have a lover, Napoleon warned her: "Take care, Josephine! Take care, for one of these fine nights your door will burst open, and there I'll be." He wanted to frighten her if she was betraying him but in case she was being true, he did not want to appear to be unjustly suspicious. Therefore he added: "Seriously speaking, however, I am deeply concerned at your silence and hope before long to clasp you in my arms."

As the summer of 1796 approached, Napoleon became less concerned about the lack of letters from Josephine and more anxious about when she would join him in northern Italy. He fully expected that she would lose no time in coming to him in Milan. But when she made no plans to

leave Paris, Napoleon's gnawing doubts about her devotion and loyalty became acute. His feelings about her became even more complicated when he heard that she was ill, even pregnant, and he felt guilty about his suspicions and resentments.

As it turned out, his doubts about Josephine's fidelity to him were justified. Soon after Napoleon's departure to take command of the Army of Italy, Josephine

"In Egypt, as in Italy, Napoleon was victorious, but his triumph was spoiled by his finally learning from one of his generals about Joséphine's unfaithfulness."

had met a lieutenant in her husband's army, who beguiled her. The lieutenant's name was Hippolyte Charles. At the time they met Josephine was thirty-three; Hippolyte was twenty-three. Josephine's lover was the opposite of her husband. While Napoleon was careless in dress, taciturn, and serious; Hippolyte was a fashion plate, full of small talk, and witty.

Josephine's philandering in Paris, while her husband was engaged in heroic military feats in Italy, was acceptable behavior in her fashionable social circle. Many of Josephine's friends felt that it was improper, almost indecent, to be passionately in love with one's spouse.

Josephine was embarrassed by having a husband so madly, ridiculously in love with her. She thought that Napoleon was droll. To a friend she wrote with some exasperation: "My husband doesn't love me—he worships me!" It was not easy for Josephine to live up to Napoleon's exalted notion of his wife, especially not when Josephine was accustomed to leading a carefree existence in Paris.

In July, 1796, Josephine, with no signs of her previously reported illness or pregnancy,

finally made arrangements to travel to her husband's side in Italy. Traveling with her were Napoleon's rivals: Lieutenant Hippolyte Charles and the dog Fortune. When Josephine arrived at Napoleon's headquarters in Italy, she found that war had called him away. It took Napoleon three days of furious riding to get him to his reunion with Josephine.

Josephine spent the latter half of 1796 in Italy, staying mostly in Milan and other cities where she was safe from the Austrians. Napoleon joined her whenever he could between battles. As the wife of a military hero, she was the guest of honor at numerous banquets and receptions over which she graciously presided, but she was bored by all her formal appearances and yearned to return with Hippolyte to their uninhibited pleasures in Paris.

When she could arrange to, she met Hippolyte. Although many of Napoleon's generals knew about Josephine's affair with Hippolyte, none of them ventured to inform the commander of his wife's amour.

One day Josephine's mongrel Fortune was killed after being foolhardy enough to attack a mastiff owned by Napoleon's chef. Hippolyte tried to console Josephine by presenting her with a pedigreed canine, and Napoleon's suspicions were aroused by this gift.

When Napoleon encountered the chef while strolling, the chef apologized profusely for the murder of Fortune by the chef's mastiff. Napoleon replied, "Let the dog run loose and perhaps he will rid me of this new one as well."

In December 1797, Napoleon and Josephine returned to Paris in separate coaches. When Napoleon arrived he expected to find Josephine already there, but she did not show up until several weeks later. She was taking her time with Hippolyte as her traveling companion.

While Josephine's indiscretions were widely known and gossiped about in

Continued on page 26

Jacques de Molay

by Sir Knight W. Duane Kessler

Ashes to ashes - dust to dust. The King of France was clearly one not to trust. Philip the Fair was desperately in need of funds to support his regime, and his intent was evident in all of his doings, and to all who knew him.

All Parisians speculated on the events soon to ensue, in the streets, the inns and in homes. A voice was raised here and there, always praising the virtues of the king, so arguments were few and a careless word could count as treason.

A handsome man, Philip was as sharp as a statue, but his thoughts were mingled always with awe and fear. He had a relentless hold on the people of France, and his police were everywhere all the time, and highly efficient, too, and this in times when travel was slow and communications poor.

A cold, vicious, and impeccable man, Philip V gave the impression to all that on this 18th (some say 11th) day of March of 1314, war would be removed. This was a war which covered a seven-year period and was filled with trials, torture, and intrigue.

The arrest and expulsion of the Jews in Paris was only a rehearsal for a greater move. In the fourteenth century, there was only one group whose power could match that of the king's forces: It was the Poor Fellow Soldiers of Jesus Christ, the Knights of the Temple of Solomon.

For almost two hundred years, their white tunics emblazoned with the red cross of martyrdom represented the highest ideals

of Christendom: poverty, chastity, and obedience. These soldiers had sworn to defend the holy places and protect journeying pilgrims on their way to the Holy Sepulcher and other parts of the Holy Land. In France, they had fought against the heretics, in the eastern and southern Mediterranean against the Saracens as well as in Spain, where they fought the Moors, to restore their land to Christianity.

The Templars had frequently acted as confidential envoys to Philip himself, and the Temple Treasurer. But the king's memory could be very short when he chose.

A mass arrest had taken place in 1307, which accused the Templars of being heretics, blasphemers, users, traitors, sodomites, and idolaters. In that year, every knight was corralled, and for seven years the trial had dragged on, but now it seemed the end was near and imminent.

Just before Christmas of 1313, the pope had authorized three French cardinals to accept the final confessions of the highest officers of the Knights Templar organization. One of these cardinals was a nephew of the pope; Pope Clement V's nepotism was famous.

By March of 1314, everything was in readiness for the ordeal. The carpenters had completed buildings on the island, separated by the Seine River with Notre Dame Cathedral. A high platform had been built as a scaffold, beside of which was a pulpit and higher still, and close by,

was a group of carts filled with faggots and brushwood.

It hardly seemed possible for the Knights Templar to be guilty of all the crimes for which they had been charged. However, this king was vindictive enough to use whatever means were necessary to further his own end.

Shortly after noon, on this fateful day, the audience started coming over the bridge of the river Seine, to the island where all of the guards were stationed. More and more of the audience arrived, and the guards had to hold the audience back in order to clear a passage way.

The ministers had proclaimed Philip the Fair to be a defender of the faith. Through his influence a pope had been elected. The Templars had confessed, and everyone on that fateful day would hear it from the Grand Master himself, Jacques de Molay.

The men of the church and the men of the people faced off against each other, and they would hear it for themselves. One group was confident, sure of themselves; the other group was standing, tired, cold, suspicious, and distrustful.

Then came the four bedraggled figures with their wasted, wanton bodies hung in chains. Hugh de Pairaud, Treasurer of the Temple and visitor of the Priory of France; Geoffrey de Gonneville, Preceptor of Aquitaine; Geoffrey do Charney, Preceptor of Normandy; and Jacques de Molay, Grand Master.

Seven years before, Jacques de Molay, Grand Master, had arrived in Paris at the command of the pope, escorted by sixty knights. It contrasted sharply with their present appearance; slowly and carrying their chains, the prisoners stood side by side.

A preacher then spoke for the church in defending itself against heretics, traitors, and idolaters, and by defilement. As the list of prisoners were read out, workmen for the

regime erected four stakes and filled brushwood around them.

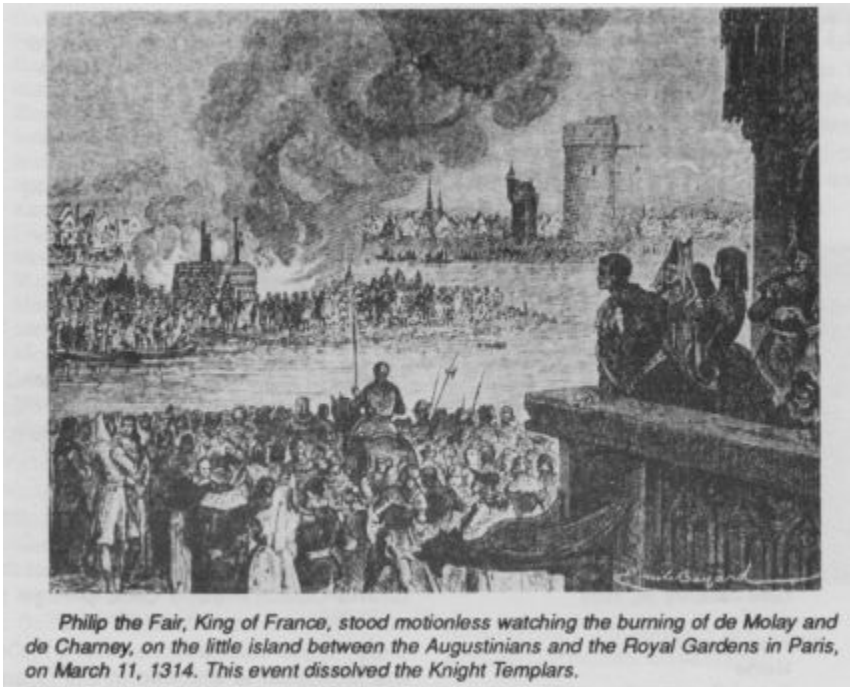
The preacher reached the climax of his oration, and the prisoners knew their penalty; the pope's thought was they would be received into the church again. The terms of Philip the Fair, however, would be to hold them in perpetual imprisonment for the rest of the lives they would spend on earth.

For the relapsed heretics, the preacher concluded, there would be only one fit punishment, and he pointed to the stakes below. All attention was paid to the confessors, and the two who had confessed their guilt spoke with a quiet confession. The other two, Geoffrey do Charney and Jacques de Molay, then stepped to the front of the scaffold with do Malay speaking as follows:

"It is right," he said, "that on such a terrible day, and in the last moments of my life that I should reveal all of the iniquity of lies, and that I should let truth triumph, and so I declare, before heaven and earth, even if it would be to my eternal shame, that I have committed the greatest of all crimes.

"But this is my crime; that I have agreed to the accusations brought with such malice against an Order which truth forces me to recognize today as innocent. I gave the declaration demanded of me only to escape torture and suffering, and to move to pity those who made me suffer. I know the torments endured by those who had the courage to revoke such confessions, but the terrible spectacle before me cannot make me confirm a first lie by a second. In such a wretched state I renounce life willingly; it is already only too hateful to me. What use to me are such sad days, when I have only earned them by lies."

"Burn them" replied the king to such defiance. Only the pope could authorize the burning of heretics, and he was in the land of Avignon. Philip did not consider himself to be the pope's servant. The cardinals then retired, humiliated.



On that evening in March of 1314, the Preceptor of Normandy, de Charney, and the last Grand Master of the Order of Solomon, de Molay, were brought to the little island on the Seine, between the king's palace and the Augustine Monastery. At the hour of vespers, they expired amid the flames, crying for the injustice and cursing the king and the pope as being instruments of the devil.

Philip's face was expressionless as he gazed from the royal gardens. He stayed until the night fell over Paris with nothing left but the smoldering and popping of coals. Only then did he return to the palace, and guards were posted for duty on the bridge over the island.

As the night fell, monks then slipped down to the river Seine where they crossed to the island itself. In the darkness of night, they dug through the ashes and hot charcoals to procure the bones of the Preceptor of Normandy and the last Grand

Master of the order. These bones they placed firmly in their teeth and mouths and they were carried away in this manner.

It is said that at that supreme moment, de Molay summoned the pope and Philip the Fair to meet with him before God within a year. As if in obedience to that dreaded command, two months later, Pope Clement died from the dreaded disease of lupus. Eight months later, Philip the Fair died when he fell from his horse.

For their avarice and cruelty, it was fitting retribution.

Bibliography:

Stephen Howarth - The Knights Templar.
A. Bothwell Gosse - The Knights Templars.
Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.

Sir Knight W. Duane Kessler is a member of Reed Commandery No. 6, Dayton, Ohio, and resides at 4159 Williamson Drive, Dayton, OH 45416

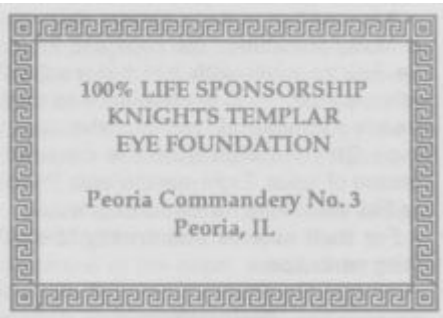


Richard Anderson Tharp
 Louisiana
 Grand Commander-1981
 Born July ii, 1907
 Died December 13, 1991

Sidney Edward Friar
 New York
 Grand Commander-1971
 Born August 1, 1913
 Died January 9, 1992

Carol Alexander Turck
 New York
 Grand Commander-1980
 Born December 14, 1912
 Died January 10, 1992

Stanton Franklin Veaton
 Maine
 Grand Commander-1987
 Born June 17, 1913
 Died January 18, 1992



Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club

- Maryland No. 47-Dr. Pierre Noel, Belgium
- Michigan No. 49-John P. Denison
- Maine No. 5-David P Bridge
- Alabama No. 20.-Ralph Wayne Grantham
- Ohio No. 38-Harvey A. Farley
- Pennsylvania No. 54-John A. Habel, Jr.
- Illinois No. 43-Mrs. Roger G. Shippee

Grand Masters Club

- No. 1751-William B. Squier(PA)
- No. 1,752-Andrew B. Benedict, Jr. (TN)
- No. 1,753-James D. Jones, Jr. (TN)
- No. 1,754-Paul C. Finninger (TX)
- No. 1,755-Robert H. Kines, Jr. (GA)
- No. 1,756-W. H. Brockway (GA)
- No. 1,757-William E. Hurt (GA)
- No. 1,758-W. Clay Culpepper (GA)

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.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. Twenty-fourth Voluntary Campaign

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending February 7, 1992. The total amount contributed to date is \$462,436.07.

Alabama	\$1,887.00
Arizona	2,857.50
Arkansas	1,253.50
California	6,063.58
Colorado	103,486.30
Connecticut	4,333.00
Delaware	330.00

District of Columbia	4106.00
Florida	28732.00
Georgia	25647.00
Idaho	268.00
Illinois	13453.43
Indiana	4,694.00
Iowa	3,533.00
Kansas	3,144.00
Kentucky	5,572.74
Louisiana.....	4,225.75
Maine	2,676.92
Maryland.....	2,165.00
Mass./R.1.....	6,202.00
Michigan.....	9,669.00
Minnesota.....	6,918.00
Mississippi.....	2,567.00
Missouri.....	6,395.37
Montana.....	1,046.00
Nebraska.....	496.00
Nevada.....	266.50
New Hampshire.....	2,213.54
New Jersey	3,200.00
New Mexico.....	1,098.00
New York.....	12,537.75
North Carolina.....	6,405.00
North Dakota.....	528.60
Ohio.....	4,287.00
Oklahoma.....	1,570.68
Oregon.....	3,068.60
Pennsylvania.....	16,263.88
South Carolina.....	7,723.16
South Dakota.....	1,511.01
Tennessee.....	11970.38
Texas.....	117,323.80
Utah.....	3,506.00
Vermont.....	1,223.00
Virginia.....	2,025.00
Washington.....	1,135.50
West Virginia.....	2,024.00
Wisconsin.....	1,071.25
Wyoming.....	549.57
Philippines.....	5.00
Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks.....	100.00
Anchorage No. 2, Alaska.....	100.00
Ivanhoe No. 2, Mexico.....	40.00
Heidelberg No. 2, Germany.....	30.00
Miscellaneous.....	8,936.76

Sunshine Commandery's KTEF Float In St. Petersburg Christmas Parade

According to Sir Knight Robert Windgassen, by special dispensation from the Grand Commander of Florida.

Sunshine Commandery No. 20, St. Petersburg, Florida, participated in the Christmas Parade for the second year in a row on December 7, 1991. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation Float was escorted by two Sir Knights mounted on horses. The parade was televised by one of the local television stations.



New Haven Commandery No. 2, CT Annual Christmas Observance

New Haven Commandery No. 2 with 200-plus - Brothers, Sir Knights, Masonic dignitaries galore, family members, and friends - celebrated its 166th Annual Christmas Observance, December 20, 1991. Pictured are some of the dignitaries that participated in the evening's program and buffet dinner: left to right: A. Norman Johnson, 33^o Deputy for CT, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.; Frank B. Gossinger, Right Eminent Grand Commander of CT; Richard A. Hodgson, Grand Master of CT; Thomas M. Maxwell II, M.P.G.M. of CT; and Bruce R. Bellmore, Grand High Priest of CT.



Newsfront...

Indivisible Friends Celebrate 175th Anniversary

Sir Knight William Henry Thornley, Jr., Most Eminent Grand Master, gathered with most of the other Grand Encampment officers to assist Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1 of New Orleans observe its 175th anniversary. Chartered in 1816, Indivisible Friends predates the Grand Encampment.

This year's Commander, John Beaumont, welcomed the 110 guests in the elegant Westin Hotel ballroom on Canal Street overlooking the Mississippi River in downtown New Orleans.

During his remarks, Grand Master Thornley discussed the Masonic view of "Pride In Our Past - Faith In Our Future." He said, "Proud of the Masonic heritage which men like George Washington, Ben Franklin, and General Lafayette bequeathed to modern day Masons, the Craft can look forward to increasing membership accompanied by a spirit of faith in our future."

Among those present were Grand Encampment officers: Blair C. Mayford, Deputy Grand Master; James M. Ward, Grand Generalissimo; Charles R. Neumann, Grand Recorder; and Donald L. Smith, South Central Department Commander.

Prominent Louisiana Masons in attendance were: Harold Young, Grand Commander; Earl Little, Past Department Commander; James Walley, Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer; D. Wafter Jessen, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Louisiana, and Bowdre MacDowell, Grand Recorder and Honorary Grand Commander. Pictured above, left to right, are Grand Commander Harold Young, Department Commander Donald Smith, Grand Master William Thornley, and Past Department Commander Earl Little.



Pancake Breakfast in Colorado

Temple Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, Grand Junction, Colorado, will hold its 17th Annual Pancake Breakfast for the benefit of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The breakfast will be held at the Masonic Temple, 2400 Consistory Court, Saturday, March 21, 1992, from 6:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

Donations are \$3.00 for adults and \$1.50 for children under 12 years old.

The 16th Annual Breakfast donated \$1,876.63 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The previous year's donation was \$2,088.40.

Let Your Life So Shine

How Effective a Teacher Are You?

By Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell

Executive Director of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation

Did you know that each one of us, at some point in his life, will assume the role of teacher? I don't mean we will find ourselves at the head of a classroom, with a textbook in one hand and a piece of chalk in the other. But one day each of us will find himself within the sphere of influence of some young man or woman. When that time comes, what lesson will you impart? What impression will you leave in that young person's mind and heart?

As Knights Templar, we could easily teach the lesson of integrity. After all, sound moral principle is fundamental to our order. Or we could teach devotion to duty, for just like the ancient Templars, we have a proper sense of obligation to our tenets. Certainly, charity would be a good lesson to impart, and what better example of Templar charity than our Knights Templar Eye Foundation?

Honesty and respect, too, would be appropriate areas of Templar teaching—the honesty with which we conduct our everyday lives and the respect of family that surrounds our Masonic activities.

Any one of these might well form the basis of an excellent lesson to the youth of choice. But may I suggest that on that occasion when it comes your turn to teach our youth, you use your own life as the object lesson learned. If you can do that, if you can use your life as the most fitting example of integrity, devotion to duty, charity, honesty, and respect, then you have fulfilled the purpose of life that every man can envy and every young person can rightly emulate.

Today let us change briefly the imperative of "Let your light so shine" and say, instead, "Let your **Life** so shine" that all may see your goodness and reflect it in theirs.

Christmas in New Mexico

Rio Hondo Commandery No. 6, Roswell, New Mexico, held their annual Christmas Observance on December 22, rather than the traditional Christmas Day, due to the fact that most of the Sir Knights are seniors, and wanted to be with their children and grandchildren on that joyful day. Pictured left to right, regardless of row, are Sir Knights Joe Hammond, Eminent Commander; Gordon Gay; George Shanks, a 100 years young Past Commander; Bill Verhines, Past Commander; T. Brad Watkins, Past Grand Commander; Phil Witherspoon, Grand Recorder; Jim White, Past Commander; James Gilmer, Past Commander; Carroll Martin, Vinton Stearns, and Byron Stilwell. A large number of children, ladies and guests were invited, and refreshments were served afterwards.



History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XXII Uniforms

The Uniform of a Knight Templar (Continued)

Grand Master Fellows then reviews the previous legislation on the Uniform and quotes the Resolution of Sir Knight Doyle of 1859, and continues in his address:

There is no exception in this resolution of Sir Doyle, except by implication. If this implied exception means anything, it could and did mean only, that whenever the Knights, individually, of a Commandery were under the necessity of procuring a suit of Templar clothing, they should procure the regulation dress, but for the purpose of economy should not be compelled to do so before such necessity arose. Most of the Knights of the Commandery so interpreted the resolution. Many had a black dress' and, of course, much preferred it to that adopted. Even had there been no legislation whatever since 1859, Order No. 3 would be perfectly proper and necessary. There could have been in December, 1871, hardly a single uniform in existence which was worn in 1859. Bear in mind that the resolution of 1859 was simply for the purpose of economy, and perhaps in anticipation of some change in 1862, after a trial of the new costume, and to remain in force only until the identical articles of dress then in use should be more nearly worn out.

The more costly portion of the uniform of 1859, namely, the surcoat and cloak, were entirely eliminated for the uniform of 1862, and the only thing entirely new were the shoulder straps, as marks of distinction for the principal officers only of the several commands. The change in the chapeau was the addition of one white plume to the two black ones already worn, a white center and black edges instead of a black center and white edges was the change in the scarf or baldric; a red sword belt instead of a black one, and buff gauntlets instead of black ones, were the only other changes in the



black dress most in common use. The apron was discarded in the new uniform, both in that of 1859 and of 1862, as in no wise pertaining to the uniform of a Knight Templar.

The only real difference between the two is as to the predominance of white or black in the color. It was demonstrated beyond question, in the discussion of 1859, that white was the predominant color in the costume of a Knight Templar, and that the Ancient Templars wore a tunic or cloak of white woolen stuff, and this led to the adoption, at that time, of those articles of dress. It was also demonstrated that black was not, and never had been the color of Knights

Templar but on the contrary was the predominant color of the Knights of Malta, the rivals if not the enemies of the Knights Templar, and who at one time had been known as the Black Knights of Malta."

After presenting further difficulties existing in Massachusetts & Rhode Island, Virginia and Maine, Grand Master Fellows recommended that the Grand Encampment suspend from office the present Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Miane. In the case of Washington Commandery No. 1 the Grand Master suspended the Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Charles F. Stansbury, because of his non-compliance with Order No. 3, and because of his sending circulars to many of the Grand Commanderies containing this statement:

"This Commandery, among the oldest in the Country, has worn the black uniform for nearly fifty years, and we regard the order to adopt a new dress as a violation of the compromise of 1859, without which the new dress never could have been carried in the Grand Encampment. It is our purpose to oppose the final enforcement of the Order by every proper means in our power, and in that purpose we are sustained and encouraged by many of the most distinguished members of the Order in all parts of the Country."

The Grand Master concluded the address by stating:

"The whole subject of the costume of a Knight Templar, the letter book of the Grand Master, and the correspondence on file is submitted for such action as the Grand Encampment may in its wisdom deem fit and proper."

This portion of the Grand Master's report was considered by the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, who submitted the following report:

"Your committee has carefully read and considered the report of the M. E. Grand Master, and we take great pleasure in saying that we approve of all his official acts therein reported, except decisions on Templar Law, which we have not examined. We believe that he has most faithfully endeavored to discharge the sacred trust confided to him by 'having had a watchful supervision over all the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, in the

United States, and seeing that all the constitutional enactments, rules and edicts of the Grand Encampment should be duly and promptly observed,' so far as in his power to enforce them.

"Your committee is aware that the promulgation of the celebrated Order No. 3, on the subject of Templar Costume, has been the cause of much discussion and dissatisfaction in some portions of this jurisdiction and has subjected the M. E. Grand Master to severe and often unjust criticism from some who differed with him as to the construction of the law under which that order was issued.

"The duty of the M. E. Grand Master is to administer the law as it is, and as he understands it. If these laws are unjust or distasteful to the Order, repeal them. But certainly as a branch of the Masonic institution, and more especially as a military order, we should require from all, both officers and privates, the most rigid conformity to the law. In this is the only strength and safety of our Order. If an individual or subordinate body can with impunity question and even defy the authority of the superior body, then there is no limit to which such independence may be carried, and discord, dissolution, and chaos, would soon replace the harmony and order which now reigns in our beautiful Order throughout these United States, disturbed only temporarily, as we trust, by a passing local storm.

"It has been said, and is strongly claimed by some who are opposed to 'Order No. 3,' and the construction which the M. E. Grand Master puts upon the law, that the regulation in regard to the Templar uniform, adopted in 1862, was passed under a misapprehension as to its imperative application, while others claim that it was not intended to apply to the old Commanderies at all, and that they reserved to themselves the right to wear their peculiar dress perpetually. The great majority, however, of the Templars throughout the jurisdiction accepted the law as it appears on the statute book, and have acted accordingly, and promptly discarded the black dress, and today nine-tenths of all the Knights Templar in the United States are provided with the regulation uniform.

"Still your committee is aware that there is strong and honest opposition in some portions of the jurisdiction to the enforcement of the Edict on this subject. Those opposing it claim exemption from its operation for one or the other of the reasons set forth."

World Movie Premiere

UNSEEN FORCE, The Knights Templar Eye Foundation movie, to premiere In Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Make your reservations now to attend the world premiere showing of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation movie, *Unseen Force*, Friday, March 27, 7:30 P.M. at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The movie centers around an innocent little girl who is injured during a high-speed car chase.

"The Knights Templar Eye Foundation's 'Crusade Against Blindness' is outstanding, but unfortunately, people don't know about it," said director Jerry Beck. "I wanted to show, in dramatic terms, exactly what happens when someone gets help from the Knights Templar. We've created a dramatic vehicle that leaves no doubt about the human impact of the Eye Foundation."

The movie was shot on location in Newark, Ohio, with the aid of the police force, more than a hundred local extras, and a large number of Masons and their wives from Central Ohio. "When we crashed the car, there were hundreds of townspeople watching from the sidewalk," said Beck. "They'd been waiting for hours in freezing temperatures."



Members who attend will be the first in the world to see the movie, and meet the stars of the film. And be sure to avail yourself of your own personal copy of *Unseen Force* for your VCR at a moderate price. Videotapes will be available in special boxes that night, ideal for autographs from the stars. Also on hand to describe the making of the movie will be the award-winning director Jerry Beck, along with many of the actors, writers, cameramen, lighting engineers, and others.

Unseen Force is a labor of love for Most Eminent Past Grand Master Ned E. Dull, Most Eminent Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell, and many others. "The seeds of this project were planted years ago," said Dull. "We wanted to educate people about the importance of the Eye Foundation."

This is an event you and your lady won't want to miss. Seating is limited, so you should act quickly. Recommended dress: Templar uniform less sword and chapeau; business suit. Ladies: optional.

Don't miss this one time only opportunity to review the movie, and meet the stars in a gala reception immediately following the performance. To guarantee priority reserved seating, call or write for your (complimentary) reservations to: The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, P.O. Box 579, Springfield, IL 62705-0579; (213) 523-3838. Your confirmation will be sent by return mail. Your complimentary general admission tickets will be available at the door on the night of the premiere.

A Day in the Life of a Knight Templar

by Dr. E. K. Edwards, Jr.

Many of us have the preconceived idea that the members of the Order of the Temple lived most of their lives fighting the infidel. This is simply not true. Often there were years, even decades, of peace between battles. Only a small portion of the Templars were stationed in "Outremer" or the Holy Land. The majority of them were to be found in preceptories throughout Spain, England, Scotland, France, and Portugal. A large portion of Templar strength was to be found in Spain for two reasons: 1) Spain was more-or-less constantly battling the Moors from 864 A.D. to 1492 A.D., 2) the second most popular place for a pilgrimage was to the Church of Santiago de Compostella, in northwestern Spain. It is in this church that the body of St. James the Apostle is interred. This area of Spain, eastward to Roncesvalles, which borders the Pyrenees, is still dotted with Templar and Hospitaller castles.

I would like to illustrate what went on during the typical day of a Knight Templar, perhaps in the early 13th century.

All Knights were obliged to shave their heads, but not their beards. They slept in a white lambskin undergarment, which was to remind them of their solemn vow of chastity. Templars were not permitted to bathe. (Bathing did not become a daily routine in

Europe as we know it today until well into the 19th and 20th centuries.) The Knights donned their white tunic with its red cross. They were not permitted breakfast, and would go directly to the chapel to recite matins, and the rest of the daily prayers followed by Holy Mass. After Mass, they went about their various routines; checking their arms, armor, and horses. The knights' principal weapons were the sword, knife, mace and lance. After several hours of training, they would retire for lunch. Conversation was not permitted during meals. Following lunch they would go about more chores, returning for vespers. The knights ate well, as the physical health of the body was also considered important, as these men were warriors. Following vespers, they would retire for the night. The knights were very respectful and formal addressing each other as "frère." Life was extremely ascetic and monastic, as they practiced the strict Cistercian rule. Needless conversation, laughter, and vulgarity was to be avoided.

The members of the Order of the Temple led a very simple life under normal conditions. Chivalric Templary was not frivolous as were the secular knightly orders. The Templars were not permitted banquets, jousting tournaments, and other spectacles as were the non-religious secular orders. The Templar life style was

that of a Cistercian monk; bask, down-to-earth, based strongly on prayer, religious ceremonies, and private rituals, which were centered around their love for our Savior, Jesus Christ. They lived a life of strict discipline and obedience, and religious endeavor. Some of the earliest paintings and icons of Christ are believed to be of Templar origin, for as we know, the Templars were in possession of the Holy Shroud which they probably rescued from Constantinople. (The Holy Shroud was later passed to the family of Geoffrey de Charny, himself a Templar, who was purportedly executed along with Jacques de Molay.)

We as Templars and Hospitallers of the Order of St. John are heirs to this rich heritage based primarily on the recognition of Jesus Christ as our Savior and King. Jesus Christ... *Rex Regium, Dominus Dominorum!!*

Sir Knight E. K. Edwards, Jr., is a member of Melita Commandery No. 35, Dania, Florida, and his address is Ridge-Edwards Dermatology Center, 1800 North Federal Highway, Pompano Beach, FL 33062.

Pennsylvania Templars Attend 212th Anniversary Celebration

The membership of Perseverance Lodge No. 21. F. & AM., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, recently celebrated the constitution of the Lodge in 1779 at the 212th Annual Banquet in Zombo Temple of Harrisburg. More than 850 Masons attended, including many visitors representing the appendant bodies of Freemasonry. This was another example of the "Family of Freemasonry" theme being used to bring Masons from all over the state together in a period of fellowship. Musical entertainment was



provided and the banquet address was delivered by Brother and Sir Knight Arthur J. Kurtz, Right Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Pictured with the Worshipful Master of Perseverance Lodge No. 21 are the uniformed Templars who attended the affair.

Seated from left to right are: David E. Alcon, V.E.D.G.C.; Robert E. Rayner, E.G.G.; John L. Winkelman, R.E.D.O Northeastern; George M. Burget, W.M.; Jacob W. Miller, R.E.G.C.; Harold C. Jamison, E.G.C.G.; and Burnell C. Stambaugh, R.E.P.G.C.

Standing from left to right are Division Commanders of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania: Terry L. Lemon, Sr., No. 14; Howard R. Stickler, No. 15; Robert E. Rodewald, No. 2; James A. Yoder, No. 6; Donald G. Gray, No. 10; F. Robert Witmyer, No. 3; Dale R. Shenberger, No. 9; William W. Umstead, No. 1; Benjamin A. Beynon, No. 13; and David L. Kempfer, No. 11. Sir Knight Kempfer, a Past Master of the Lodge, served as banquet chairman.

submitted by:
Sir Knight John L. Winkelman
Northeastern Department Commander

A Brief History of the Masonic Fraternity

by Sir Knight Donald L. Dorward

Freemasonry (speculative) as it exists today is an outgrowth of the operative Masonic lodges or guilds as they existed from the 11th through the 16th centuries in Western Europe and the British Isles. These operative guilds or lodges were formed for two very specific purposes. The first, naturally, was economic. They properly called themselves "Free Masons" because, among other things, in a day when most individuals were little better than slaves, being totally tied to the land and under the thumb of the landlord, these men were free to travel and work wherever work was available. Since their work was dependent upon their reputation as stonemasons, it was to the benefit of the entire Masonic fraternity that their work meet the highest possible standards. As a result, as with other trade guilds, admission to the guild or lodge was dependent upon meeting high standards of quality and industrious labor. There were basically two classes of working masons, the apprentices and the "fellows of the craft" (fellowcraft). These were the working members of any lodge. An

apprenticeship took, as a general rule, at least seven years before a man was considered sufficiently proficient to be allowed to work without close supervision. When a fellowcraft would "dress" a stone, in an inconspicuous place, he would mark it with his own individual mark (the mark of the craft or hallmark), and on the basis of this, he would be paid for his labors.

Particularly talented and capable men, who showed leadership qualities and high technical proficiency, would be encouraged to undertake additional training to be able to assume the position of master of a lodge. This training and education would include education equivalent to what today we know as civil and mechanical engineers, architecture, geology (particularly as it applies to the characteristics of the various types of stone with which a stonemason would work), metallurgy, ironworking and geometry (particularly as it would apply to the preparation and calibration of the tools which they would be expected to use in their profession), and language skills since they would be obliged to communicate in

many different countries and languages. After years of such rigorous training, such a candidate would be required to design and construct his "master's piece" (masterpiece) for evaluation by a committee of masters. If his work was acceptable, he then would be given authority to accept the responsibility for work on his own, and to employ apprentices and fellowcraft as needed.

At all times, all of the "masons" would be subjected to very severe scrutiny to assure their impeccable character. There were several reasons for this. First of all,

"As with other trade guilds, admission to the guild or lodge was dependent upon meeting high standards of quality and industrious labor."

they truly believed that their character would affect the work they did. If their character was bad, God would reject the work and it would fail. Only if their character was good would God bless the results of their labor. Since, in most cases, the results of their labor were the great cathedrals of Europe, this was of vital significance to them and to the people they represented.

Ultimately, all of the purposes of the lodges were, in a sense, economic. The secrecy surrounding their techniques and policies were to prevent competition from serfs and less well-trained and experienced persons. Also, there were other economic and personal reasons for the existence of the lodge.

The lodge served as a "home away from home" for the workmen, it served as a banker, and it served the purposes that, today, are served by organizations such as the Red Cross. The men might be away from home for months, even years, working on a cathedral or other substantial building. In the meantime, the families were in their homes

trying to survive. The lodge would collect the pay for the men, hold it for their living purposes, and remit funds to the homes for the families. In the event of accident and/or death, the lodge then assumed responsibility for the "widows and orphans." As time passed, this latter became a much more important part of the responsibilities of the lodge.

Virtually from the beginning, because of the outstanding reputation of the Masonic lodges, members of the aristocracy would be "accepted" members or sponsors. For the "accepted" members, it would be the equivalent of a charitable contribution which always looked good on their confessional record and for the lodge it meant a more certain and steady source of income.

Toward the end of the 16th century, the building of the major cathedrals began to come to a climax. The *nouveau riche*, i.e., the mercantile class, began to demand homes commensurate with their wealth and comparable to the great homes and palaces of the landed aristocracy. This gave work to many stonemasons, but nothing comparable to a great cathedrals. As a result, the demand for stonemasons decreased, but the needs for the support of the masons and their families did not decrease. A need was felt to find other, more certain, sources of income.

Before the Protestant Reformation, in the 16th century, most of the royal families of Europe were "accepted sponsors" of their Masonic organizations. After the Protestant Reformation, this continued, particularly in the predominantly Protestant nations. As a result, and to increase their standing in society, more and more wealthy families petitioned to be "accepted" into Masonic organizations. This enhanced their social standing, and gave them an opportunity to make charitable gifts without the

problem of some of those abuses which led to the Protestant Reformation. Significantly, one of the first accepted Masons who was unqualifiedly recognized and acknowledged for his status, was the first Baron Auchinleck of Scotland, better known as John Boswell, the father of the famous 17th century biographer James Boswell. Lord Boswell was accepted in an Edinburgh lodge in 1600. Throughout the 17th century fewer men sought to enter the very strenuous and difficult profession of being operative Masons. On the other hand, many more men petitioned to become accepted or speculative Masons. These ran from the sublime to the ridiculous. Mozart was a Mason, fortunately; so also was the infamous Don Juan Casanova. Little attempt was made to police the admission of Masons since each lodge was a law unto itself. Most of the lodges congregated in the most common meeting place of the village or town, i.e., a tavern. It was not at all unusual for a man to be admitted into a lodge after he had "bought the house."

In 1717, four lodges in London, seeking to improve the reputation of the Masonic fraternity, now almost entirely

"The stated purpose of the Grand Lodge of England was to regularize the admission of Masons, and standardize the ritual."

made up of Accepted Masons, met in London on St. John's Day and founded the Grand Lodge of England. The stated purpose of the Grand Lodge of England was to regularize the admission of Masons, and standardize the ritual.

The idea spread like wildfire. At one time there were at least five organizations claiming "Grand Lodge" status and jurisdiction. Since it would be almost impossible to differentiate between

Masons adherent to what we now know as the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge authorized insignificant, but very distinctive, changes in the ritual to identify the "regular" members. This Grand Lodge also included the majority of the aristocracy. Within a few years, its major competitor was the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which derisively called the older Grand Lodge "The Moderns." This Grand Lodge ultimately represented a large percentage of those lodges with members from the mercantile class and the Irish. Ultimately, in 1820, there was a merger of the two largest Grand Lodges to what is now the "United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England."

In the meantime, however, several things happened that changed the image of Freemasonry forever. Among the "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" any thoughtful individual had no problem realizing that there was a logical inconsistency in the climax of the ritual of the Third Degree. To explain this inconsistency, the degree, now known as the Royal Arch Degree, evolved out of the Third Degree, the membership in which was restricted to Past Masters. With the union of the two surviving grand bodies in 1820, the Royal Arch Degree was considered an essential part of fundamental Freemasonry.

The other problem made its significant appearance in the western colonies. Those Masons who came from Ancient Free and Accepted lodges in England founded similar lodges with similar ritual in this country. Those lodges that came from the Free and Accepted Masonic Lodges in England established lodges with their symbols and ritual in this country. Thus, in this country, we have both F. & A.M. lodges and A.F. & A.M. lodges, and there are noticeable differences in the ritual in the differing states.

The early 18th century also saw another development directly affecting the

Masonic fraternity. Unquestionably, the most active and aggressive members of the Masonic fraternity were the Scots. Virtually every compromise made in developing the names and rituals adopted the Scottish terminology. The Scots took Masonry around the world since they developed the concept of the "military lodge." Essentially every Scottish regiment had its accompanying military lodge of Freemasons. From 1715 to 1745 Scotland and England were in virtually continual warfare under the "Jacobite" rebellions seeking to return Stuarts to the throne of England. Unfortunately for the Scots, the English prevailed. The economic, social, and political retaliation of the British forced most of the

"In the very early 19th century, primarily with the assistance of Thomas Smith Webb, the Commandery Orders were developed to provide an organization solely for professing Christians."

leadership and a large part of the population of Scotland into exile. Except for the few Scottish Protestants who settled with the Huguenots in southwestern France, the majority of Protestant Scots came to the new world, bringing their Masonry with them. Most of the Catholic Scots went to France where they existed under the protection and support of the French crown. For those who traveled to the new world, simply living was an adventure and their Masonry was conservatively supported, whenever possible. For the Scots going to France, it was another matter. They were coming in to compete with natives in their own country. To survive, many Scots took biblical passages and other sources of literature and developed new" degrees which they could sell at a profit. The French Masons called

these the "Eccosais" (Scottish) degrees. It was from these degrees that the Scottish Rite as we now know it developed. At one time, it has been estimated, there were more than twenty-two hundred Scottish degrees being conferred in France. Eventually these were reduced to approximately thirty more accepted and better degrees.

Toward the end of the 18th century, tolerance of Protestantism became much less acceptable in France and the Huguenots and Scottish descendants migrated to the new world through the West Indies. The Scottish Rite was ultimately organized in approximately its present form in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1803. In 1815, the northern Masonic jurisdiction, representing those states east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon Line, were organized as a separate Grand Orient" in the Scottish Rite.

In the meantime, principally in the United States, a remarkable gentleman by the name of Thomas Smith Webb took the Royal Arch Degree and other rituals and essentially organized what today is known as the York Rite. The Mark Master Degree had been known in England and to it was added the Past Master's Degree and the Most Excellent Master Degree as the foundation steps for the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The Past Masters (virtual) Degree was created to allow men who had not served as masters of their symbolic lodges to become eligible to receive the Royal Arch.

To this was added the Council of Cryptic Masons (Royal and Select Master) with the honorary degree of Super Excellent Master being added, one of the degrees that was left out of the Scottish Rite. Between the council and chapter, they complete the story of the Master Mason's Degree to provide a total explanation.

In the very early 19th century, primarily with the assistance of Thomas Smith

Webb, the Commandery Orders were developed to provide an organization solely for professing Christians. In all of the other degrees of Masonry, the only fundamental requirement was a belief in one God. To be eligible for the Commandery, the man must profess a belief in Christianity and the divinity of Christ. Since then, many other appendant bodies have been added to the basic instructional degrees and orders. Among the more commonly recognized are the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, the Grotto, and the Shrine for men; the Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of the Nile, Ladies Oriental Shrine, and the Order of the Beauceant for women; the Rainbow Assembly and Job's Daughters for girls; and the DeMolay for boys. Thus it is possible for the entire family to be involved in Masonic activities.

The glue which holds this entire body together is the glue of charity. Virtually every Masonic body has at least one charity that it supports regularly. Overall, Masons contribute millions of dollars per year for charitable purposes. Thus an organization which eventually developed out of a need for money for the widows and orphans of its members has become the greatest single private charitable organization in the world. Long may it live.

Sir Knight Donald L. Dorward, KYCH, P.C., is a member of Peoria Commandery No. 3, Peoria, Illinois. He may be reached at Box 227, Washington, IL 61571

Wheeling Commandery No. 1, WV License Plates for Sale

Wheeling Commandery No. 1, West Virginia, still has a number of KT license plates for sale. They have the name "Knights Templar" on them along with the cross and crown in color. They sell for a donation of \$6.00, postpaid. Make check to: J. Nelson Deakin, Jr., P.G.C., 3 Wood View Drive, Wheeling, WV 26003. Proceeds go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

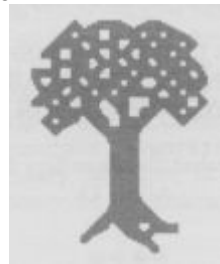
Pennsylvania Templars Participate In Job's Daughters Ceremony



As part of a continuing program to support and strengthen the Masonically affiliated youth organizations of Pennsylvania, Sir Knights Jacob W. Miller, R.E.G.C.; David E. Alcon, V.E.D.G.C.; Harry Minges, Sr., aide to the Grand Commander; and Robert J. Cathers, aide to the Deputy Grand Commander, participated in the installation ceremony of the Honored Queen and officers of Job's Daughters, Bethel No. 17, in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth (Lisa) Hamden, P.H.Q., and also Miss Job's Daughter of Pennsylvania, 1991-1992, was installed Honored Queen for the second time.

Pictured escorting Miss Hamden, under the Arch of Steel formed by the R.E.G.C. and his officers, is Sir Knight John L. Winkelman, R.E.D.C. Northeastern, of the Grand Encampment, who also attended the ceremonies.



Josephine-Napoleon-Continued from page 8

French society and Napoleon's mistrust of her increased, he still loved her and wanted to believe in her devotion to him. It was his vanity which deceived him.

He could not help but be vain; after his Italian campaign he was the idol of France. The name of the street on which he lived was changed to Rue de la Victories. Josephine shared in his glory. She was called "Our Lady of Victories."

As soon as Napoleon was back in France, he was planning new campaigns. The Directorate wanted him to invade England, but after careful study of the possibilities, Napoleon decided that the prospects of occupying England were not favorable. As an alternative, Napoleon conceived a more fanciful campaign, the conquest of Egypt, which was under British control. By taking Egypt, the French could wreck British domination of the Mediterranean Sea. Partly because the Directors were fearful of Napoleon's ambition and popularity among the French people, they approved of his Egyptian campaign and breathed a sigh of relief when he and his large army embarked for the Nile.

In Egypt, as in Italy, Napoleon was victorious, but his triumph was spoiled by his finally learning from one of his generals about Josephine's unfaithfulness. Not only had she been untrue to him, but, using her prestige as Napoleon's wife, she and her lover Hippolyte had been dealing dishonestly in government contracts under the fictitious name, "Bodin Company."

Napoleon's secretary observed Napoleon receiving this disturbing news from the general. Napoleon turned pale and struck his head with his fist. Then he turned ferociously on his secretary: So! I find I cannot depend on you - These women! Josephine! If you had loved me you would before now have told me all I have heard from (General) Junot - he is a real friend - Josephine! and I am six hundred leagues from her - you ought to



have told me. That she should have thus deceived me! - Woe to them! - I will exterminate the whole race of fops and puppies! As to her - divorce! Yes, divorce!"

Josephine's sixteen-year-old son, Eugene, was with Napoleon in Egypt, learning the craft of warfare from the master. Eugene wrote to his mother: 'Dear Mama, I have so many things to say to you that I don't know where to begin. Bonaparte has been extremely sad for five days as a result of an interview with Junot. This conversation has affected him more than I would have believed. All I have heard amounts to this: that (Hippolyte) Charles traveled in your carriage until you were within three posting stations of Paris; that you saw him in Paris; that you were with him at the Theatre of the Italians in the private boxes; that he gave you your little dog; that even now you are with him. ..You know, Mama, that I don't believe this; but what is certain is that the general is very

upset.. Your son chooses to believe that all gossip is manufactured by your enemies. Your son loves you as much as ever and is as eager to greet you. I hope that when you do come all will be forgiven.

Eugene's letter to his mother was never received by her. The ship carrying it as mail was captured by the British navy. The letter was turned over to the British press, which made its contents known to the world.

His faith in Josephine destroyed, Napoleon sought reprisal against her and started casting eyes about among the attractive women to be found in Cairo. The Commander's eyes came to rest on Pauline Fourès, wife of a lieutenant in Napoleon's army. The lieutenant was conveniently absent from a banquet where Napoleon was seated next to Pauline.

With premeditated clumsiness Napoleon knocked over a glass of wine into Pauline's lap. He then graciously insisted that Pauline accompany him to his quarters where he himself would remove the stain from her gown. Napoleon and Pauline returned to the banquet hall an hour later. The guests applauded as they entered and reoccupied their seats.

To get Pauline's husband out of the way, Napoleon had him transferred to France. The British, however, captured the ship on which the luckless husband was being transported and shipped him back to his wife and commander in Egypt. Wearying of being the plaything of Napoleon and the British, Pauline's husband sued for divorce.

Pauline rode ostentatiously beside Napoleon in his carriage or straddled a horse prancing beside Napoleon's. Josephine's son, Eugene, took his stepfather aside and cautioned Napoleon against making such a public display of his affair with Pauline. After Eugene's talk with him, Napoleon was more discreet in his relationship with Pauline, although there is no doubt that he wanted

the world, and especially Josephine, to know that Napoleon Bonaparte could not be cuckolded without getting his vengeance.

Although Napoleon had won his usual victories in his initial land battles in Egypt, the French fleet was destroyed in the Battle of the Nile by British Admiral Horatio Nelson. Then, the previously invincible army of Napoleon suffered some reverses.

News from France indicated that the national government was unstable; the Directorate was on the verge of toppling. Napoleon sensed an opportunity to seize power in France before his military reputation suffered from additional setbacks. Leaving his army in Egypt, he and a number of companions managed to make their way north across the Mediterranean Sea. Disguised as fishermen, they slipped through the British fleet in a tiny craft.

Josephine had heard that Napoleon intended to divorce her, but was confident of her continued power over him. When she heard about his arrival in southern France she set out to meet him on the road to Paris, where she would overwhelm him with her irresistible appeal. Unfortunately for her, she took a different route south from his route north, and they passed by each other. By the time she discovered her mistake, it was impossible for Josephine to intercept Napoleon. She arrived back in Paris three days after him.

When she came to their house at two in the morning and pounded on the door, it was opened by the doorman, who informed her that he was under orders not to admit her under any circumstance. It was not difficult, however, for Josephine to slip by the servant, who was accustomed to obeying her.

She ran upstairs to the bedroom. Finding the bedroom door securely locked, Josephine knocked sharply on it and called out to Napoleon inside. She got no response.



The parting of Joséphine and Napoleon.

She begged and pleaded. She told Napoleon that her enemies had filled his ears with lies about her - all lies, filthy lies! Her yells changed to shrieks and screams. She was hysterical. She lay in a heap outside the threshold of the bedroom, sobbing uncontrollably.

Her two children, Eugene and his sister, appeared. Joining their mother, they added their wails to hers, forming a mournful chorus.

The latch in the door clicked. Then the door slowly opened. There stood Napoleon Bonaparte in his nightshirt. Josephine flung herself upon him, and his arms enveloped her.

The following morning Napoleon's brother, Lucien, called and was ushered up to the bedroom where Napoleon and Josephine were together, obviously reconciled.

Within a few days Napoleon dissolved the

national assembly and removed the Directors, including his old ally and Josephine's friend, Paul Barras. As First Consul, he became director of France. Josephine slept in the bed of Marie Antoinette and then became the Empress of France.

Because she failed to produce an heir for Napoleon, he eventually divorced Josephine and replaced her with Marie Louise of Austria, who gave him the son he wanted.

There were many women in Napoleon's life, hundreds of them. A scholar wrote a 334-page book in which he attempted to list all the women who served as Napoleon's mistresses. But among all of these women, Josephine stood out supremely in Napoleon's estimation. She was, he wrote "incomparable."

10,000 Freemasons

by William R. Denslow

Napoleon 1(1769-1821), French military genius and Emperor of France, 1805-1814. (b. August 15, 1769 in Ajaccio, Corsica; d. in exile May 5, 1821, on island of St. Helena).

At one time he controlled most of Europe. His biographers have depicted him as a champion of the French people and a defender of democracy on one hand, and as an adventurer and despot who exploited the Revolution for personal gain, on the other. He possessed an unquestionable military genius and great administrative ability. This biographical sketch will confine itself to his Masonic associations, the main part being taken from Brother J. E. S. Tuckett's research appearing in the A.Q.C. transactions of 1914. It seems evident that Napoleon was a Mason before he became emperor, although the time and the place is not certain. One source has it that he was initiated in an Army Philadelphie Lodge between 1795-98, and another places it at Malta between June 12-19, 1798. The

former would seem to have preference as authorities who have studied his movements state that the Malta initiation would be unlikely at that time. In 1801 a prominent Ecossais member, Brother Abraham, wrote "as proud now to number the immemorial Brothers Bonaparte and Moreau, q.v., among its members." The official report of a Masonic festival at Dijon in November of that year described Masonic honors paid to Bonaparte and Moreau. Napoleon's four brothers; Joseph, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome, q.v., were Freemasons, as well as his stepson, Eugene Beauharnais, q.v., his brother-in-law Murat, q.v., and nephew Jerome. Most of them held high Masonic rank. The Empress Josephine was friendly to Freemasonry and was initiated into adoptive Freemasonry in the Lodge Les Francs Chevaliers at Paris in 1804, with several ladies of her court, and became an active member as well as patroness of that rite. Those who were chosen by Napoleon for high honor and office in the state were usually Freemasons. Of the six, who with the emperor himself formed the General Council of the Empire, five were certainly Freemasons, including Arch Chancellor Prince Jean Jacques Regis Cambaceres, q.v., an enthusiastic and active Mason. Of the nine lesser imperial officers of state, six at least were active Masons. Of the marshals of France who served under Napoleon, at least twenty-two of the thirty were Freemasons, many of them grand officers of the Grand Orient. The union of all the separate and often mutually hostile rites in one governing body was a project of Napoleon. As first consul of France, he threatened to abolish Freemasonry altogether unless this was accomplished. Late in 1804, at the request of Cambaceres, he interested himself in the reorganization of the Grand Orient with the result that in 1805 it assumed control over the whole body of Freemasonry in the empire with the emperor's brother Joseph as grand master,

and Cambaceres and Murat as his deputies. Through Cambaceres, Napoleon assured the craft of his imperial protection, stating that he had instituted inquiry on the subject of Freemasonry, and that he perceived that their high moral aims and purposes were worthy of his favor.

THE END

Sources:

Empress Josephine by Ernest M. Knapton.
Napoleon and Josephine by Francis Mossiker.
 Historian John Risser.
10,000 Famous Freemasons by William R. Derislow.
Susquehanna Magazine.

Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, P.C., KTCH, is a member of York-Gethsemane Commandery No 21, York, Pennsylvania, and resides at 2260 Carlisle Road, York, PA 17404



The Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria, who displaced Joséphine as Empress of France. (Painting by Francois Gérard.)



To place your Knight Voices item on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices, The Grand Recorder, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460. 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 Any submission may be subject to editing.

Grice Commandery No. 16, Norfolk, largest in Virginia and constituted 1866, celebrated its 125th anniversary in 1991. We still have a few commemorative items for sale: jewel, \$15.00, coin, \$5.00; and lapel pin, \$5.00. Special price for all 3, \$20 00. All prices, p.p. Checks/money orders payable to Grice Commandery No. 16, send orders to Rodney J. Van Houton, 1646 P4/I Oak Drive, Va. Bch., VA 23464-7920.

I am an honorary Eminent Commander of my Commandery and need a gold sword, approx. 36 inches long. Otis Donnie, 8894 Cox Road, Westchester, OH 45069, (513) 777-6474.

For sale: Gold Past Commander sword, good condition, \$100.00. Richard C. Geib, 609 Wayside Drive, Rapid City, SD 57702, (606) 343-6095.

Wanted: a Commandery sword, preferably a Past Commander, Tennessee regulation, in very good condition. Please call Bill Cunningham, (615) 893-5635. Address 1281 Harrison Road, Murfreesboro, TN 37129.

Trying to discover the location of the Knights Templar sword of Mark L Belles (d. 1986), P.C., Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57, Pittston, PA, 1945-46. Be/toni A. Belles, R.D. No. 1, Box 49, Thelfond Center, VT 05075, (802) 785-2221.

For sale: new black plumed chapeau, size 7 1/4 chapeau case and Sir Knight's sword belt. \$250.00. Kenneth Wilson, 105 White Oak Drive, Hot Springs, AR 71913, (501) 767-1101.

Knight Templar magazines, January 1982 through December 1991 (120 copies, excellent condition - FREE.) All shipping costs should be refunded. Samuel Nisbet, Jr., 128 Victoria, Decatur, IS 62522.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 562, Ohio, celebrated its first 100 years of service to man and community. Charter was granted Oct. 13,

1891. The Lodge has medallions struck in both bronze and silver - silver, 1 oz. of .999 fine silver in a presentation box, bronze may be had in either the slip pack or presentation box. Silver coins are a limited number: 200 were struck and numbered and the die was destroyed. Send check or money order in the amount of \$20.00 for silver or \$5.00 for bronze to Golden Rule Lodge No. 562, P.O. Box 237, Willard, OH 44890.

Need: leftover 4-ply yarn. I am an eighty-five-year-old mother of a Florida Grand Commandery officer, legally blind, who crochets lap robes for a cancer research center and nursing homes, on behalf of Tampa Assembly No. 208, S.O.O.B., and the Winter Haven York Rite Ladies' Auxiliary. Send to Paul Hodet1; 2441 Brent Avenue, S. W; Winter Haven; FL 33880-2415.

Wanted: Campbell's bed product labels; also, France American and Swansons. Shnners of Oriental Temple No. 7 of Troy, New York, are collecting the labels to benefit our hospitals for horned and crippled children. We need just the front panel from the cans. Send your labels to J. F Gemmill; 10 Avenue B, West, Rensselaer NY 12144.

For sale: Syria Temple glassware: 1899 (clear), 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1918. Price range: \$85.00 to \$165.00. For detailed list, send a SASE to Meg Lichtenwalner, PO. Box 49, Old Zionsville, PA 18068-0049.

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. Building a collection for over twenty-one years, and still need several thousand pieces as I collect all varieties. I will gladly send a check for each piece or buy a collection. Any assistance will surely be appreciated Why not find a home for your mark as one day this collection will end Lip 11 a Masonic museum. Meurice Siyd, Sr.; 775 W Roger Road, No. 214; Tucson, AZ 85705; (602)888-7585.

For sale: my late husband's Masonic ring with 3/4 carat diamond in center, 14 carat gold mounting, and Knight Templar-York Rite, Blue Lodge emblems and 321. Appraised at \$180000 Make offer. Mildred Mundy, 421 Salem Drive, Richardson, TX 7500, (214) 690-0922.

For sale: Collector's items - antique Masonic jewelry: York Rite/Shrine, 5 sections, hinged, appraised value: \$900.00-\$1,000.00; Scottish Rite/York Rite/Shrine, 3 sections, hinged, appraised value \$1,400.00-\$1,500.00. (Appraiser Michael E. Keith, LTD, Deland, FL.) Make an offer. Dr. Paul F Nolting, 1621 S. Spring Garden Avenue, Deland, FL 32720, (904) 736-2990.

For sale: in Grove Hill Memorial Park, Dallas, Texas, grave spaces 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Lot 73 of Masonic section. Perpetual care. \$1,600.00 for all four spaces. Atwel Lagow, (512)250-9122.

Attention printers: The following items are needed to prepare Masonic paper products for sale exclusively by Masonic youth groups: paper cutter (ream), manual; glue machine (POTDEVIN), 18" width, cardboard attachment; press, printing, A.B. Dick 385. Used or old O.K. Resources very limited. Denny Thomas, 7743 Meadow Road, Pasadena, MD 21122, (410)437-6924

Wanted to buy: children's pedal cars, pedal vehicles, wagons, large toy cars, old gasoline pumps. Danny Fisher, 1921 Castle Drive, Garland, TX 75040, (214) 272-3843

Wanted to buy: old fishing lures, Pie safes, Hoosier cabinets, old toys, old fountain pens, oil and cold think signs, roll-top desks. Let me buy your treasures. Ken Crisler, P0 Box 280, Edgewood, TX 75117,(903) 896-1237

For sale: eight grave sites, prime location, Elm Lawn Cemetery, Elmhurst, IL (Lot 43, Section 1, perpetual care), \$350.00 per grave, or entire lot for \$2,000.00. I will pay all transfer fees. Motivated seller! Vern Young, (512) 787-2696; 1501 W. Kelly; Lot 241; Pharr TX 78577

I am doing a genealogical research on my family and would like to correspond with any descendants of William (Wash) Stewart (b. 1871 in Union Co., GA. The county seat is Blairsville). He left there as a young mart, late 1880s or early 1890s, and believed he went either to Oklahoma or Texas. He was a brother of my grandfather, John Wesley Stewart Richard Stewart Star Route, Box 10; Fontana Dam; NC 28733; (704) 479-6903

Wanted: any into about my father, [W. C. (Dan) Hams of Raleigh, NC. Early '30s his office was located at the corner of Martin and Blunt, Raleigh, NC. Welcome any info about him or his relatives. Clarence D. Harris, 3204 Franklin Avenue, South Boston, VA 24592, (804) 575-7000

Searching for descendants of Thomas or other Nichols - moved from Burke Co., GA, to west of Miss. River, 1820. Solomon Nichols, 508 Roberson, Dublin, GA 31021.

TERRELL: Waited: genealogy info on Charles Terrell, a medical doctor in Van Buron Co. MI, before the Civil War. Son, George Thompson Terrell (b. (?); d. 6-7-1895) was my great grandfather, who fought in the Civil War from Michigan. Mrs. Alice K Cook, 4985 Paradise Drive, Tiburon, CA 94920-1072.

Attempting to find the whereabouts of former Korean War comrades (K6-FAC; the 606th AC&W-Py-do and Chodo); J. J. Clark; Oliver M. Mitchell; Terry P. McKenna; Fred Richter; and anyone else having associated with any of the outfits mentioned for periods of '51-52. Respond to Wait Henricks, P.O. Box 3, Wolcottville, IN 46795.

Trying to locate Swen Gilberg, Air Forte cadet at Yale University, 1943-44 and former student of Rutgers University, NJ. Any info appreciated by E. L. Heinschel, 155 Amulet Avenue, Mesa, AZ 85208, (602) 981-3818 (collect).

Would like to correspond with anyone connected with the 68th General Hospital, U.S. Army, England and France, during World War II, 1944-46. Please Martin L Bland (motor pool) and Margaret (Sparkman) Bland (dietitian.), 2442 ,Jungle Street, Lakeland FL 33901, (813) 665-74.

Trying to locate H. V. Evermon, last known address Springfield, MO; served in U.S. Navy in Port Lyautey, French Morocco, North Africa, 1944 45. Any info would be appreciated. Write or call collect R. H. Lemmond, 1350 Blair Bridge Road, Austell, GA 30001, (404) 948-2792.

Trying to locate Elwyn Robinson, last known address DeLowe Drive, East Point, GA; served in U.S. Navy in Port Lyautey, French Morocco, North Africa, 1944-45. Any into would be appreciated. Write or call collect R. H. Lemmond, 1350 Blair Bridge Road, Austell, GA 30001, (404) 948-2792.

Reunion: 245th Engr C Bn, May 28-31, 1992, Philadelphia, PA. Charlie Spinner, sec. (410) 679-7097

B-1-5 (The Baker Bandits) and other Korean War Marines will have their 7th annual reunion, June 10-13, 1992, Colorado Springs, CO. Emmett Shelton, Jr.; 808 Caravan Circle; Austin; IX 78746; (512) 327-1305

Reunion: Four Stack APD veterans, Portland, ME, Sept. 24-26, 1992. Frank C. Furbush, 69 Ward Road, Windham, ME 04062-4915, (207) 892-6242 for further into.

Precious Vision

The beauty of the flower;
The majesty of a tree;
Snowflakes adorning nature;
Lightning, wild and free.

The look of an adoring lover;
A cartoon comedy;
Are all so very dependent
On our ability to see.

We all have such a listing,
Of things we like to see
And if blindness were to rob us,
How tragic it would be.

Blindness is oft prevented.
Sight loss needn't be.
But it does take lots of money,
And often there is urgency.

There are many who can't afford it.
Gathering gloom's their destiny.
But we as Templars can make a difference
To help save sight, we hold the key.

So pull open your generous purse strings,
And with your coin be really free.
With such acts of loving kindness,
We practice our charity.

Remember His words of wisdom.
He, who died on Calvary.
As you do this to the least of My brethren,
You do it also unto Me.

Sir Knight Kurt Legait,
KTEF Chairman,
Grand Commandery of Kentucky